SOCIAL SECURITY — GENERAL

1983 — 1984 — NOV.

his life and he talked lice found him trustwor good

'Misleading advert' charge against Council

Tribune Reporter

THE DURBAN City Council has been taken to the Advertising Standards Authority for advertising misleadingly that job vacancies were open to all races

An advert for social workers last month said the council was an equal opportunity employer and that the jobs were open to all races and both sexes

A social worker with an honours degree in psychology who wants to remain anonymous, applied for a job and later discovered she was not eligible because she was black

A friend Liz Clarke also a social worker has reported the council to the Advertising Standards Authority for publishing a misleading advert

The City Medical Officer of Health, Dr Colin Mackenzie, conceded this week the advertisement was misleading but said it 'crept in" by error and was not intentional

Miss Clarke told the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** her friend was 'very enthusiastic and when she telephoned she was told application forms would be sent to her She was not informed black applicants were not eligible

'I m really disgusted with the kind of racial discrimination in welfare services' she said

She said her friend was the best practising community worker of any race that she knew

Miss Clarke said it would have been better had the advertisement given some indication as to the communities among which the prospective employees would be required to work

The personnel officer at the MOH department said it was council policy to state in all advertisements that vacancies were open to all races

Dr Mackenzie said his department did not employ black social workers That he said, was the responsibility of the administration board

Asked whether the advertisement was not misleading he replied "I take your point "

Dr Mackenzie said this was the one and only instance in my department where I don't employ a black'

A spokesman for the ASA has confirmed that a complaint has been laid against the Durban City Council

has a coloured boyfriend

"The play deals with familiar situations that everyone understands but no one talks about So it will be like a hanging out of washing'

Uys who will play every member of the Bezuidenhout family said "Variety is the one thing I am seen as able to do, so I may as well keep doing it for a while and play my trump card"

And as his record 280 performances of *Adapt or Die* shows he is master of the many South African accents

Excerpts from *Adapt or Die* were filmed for TV last year but then dropped

Uys had the final performance filmed for video himself

"One can't wait for SABC-TV to grow up, 6 000 hours of video film in this country shows everybody does not want to be bored to death by their propaganda

"Anyway, now the whole Cabinet can see the play in the privacy of their homes

The Daily News

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TEL: 315071/67090
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SIZE 8 TO 11
Scholl

An Argus Publication

DURBAN JANUARY 9 1992

Social worker shortage at a new low

297

Star 1/2/83

By Zenaide Vendeiro

There is a critical shortage of social workers in the Johannesburg branch of the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, the department's deputy director-general, Dr A J Auret, has confirmed

Two in five posts are vacant and the remaining social workers are carrying excessive loads.

A worker in the department, who refused to be named for fear of victimisation, told The Star that field workers were handling as many as 600 cases each, and administrative staff were often called upon to go to court to postpone trials because welfare officers reports were not available.

Children removed from their homes for whatever reasons were "just dumped" in places of safety. "They are given no therapeutic treatment and no effort is made to rehabilitate them, the informant said.

She also said that awaiting-trial prisoners stayed in jail longer than necessary because there were not enough social workers to compile reports

Recruitment into the profession has hit a new low Last year there was a 50 percent drop in the number of students registering for social-work courses Half the graduates do not apply for jobs for which they have been trained

Their major grievances are low salaries and status, the growing shortage of qualified staff, and a general dissatisfaction with conditions of service.

Mrs Sorrel Meyer, chairman of the Society for Social Workers in the Witwatersrand, said. "It is an on going critical situation with no solution in the near future."

"By the time the situation is resolved, half the staff will have left and we will not be able to get them back into the field It happened with teachers and nurses and will certainly happen in the social services."

Mrs Meyer said it was ironic that the social services were being allowed to break down at a time when the Government, concerned with the problems of family life, had appointed a working committee to investigate

"There is no direct link between the manpower crisis and the breakdown of family life, but it does show that we will need many more social workers if we are to prevent a general social breakdown

"People already desperately in need of help are being turned away," Mrs Meyer said.

Some community-financed organisations, she added, had been forced to close down and others were operating at a reduced capacity

"If you were to telephone an agency saying that you would batter your child to death unless you received immediate attention, you would be told that there were no social workers to take on your case," said Mrs Meyer. "The Welfare Department, which cannot turn away anyone, would put you on a waiting list and you would get to see a welfare officer in two months' time"

Mrs Meyer believes that bringing the welfare department under the auspices of the Department of Health was unfortunate "The people running the department are medical people who are not really in touch with welfare needs They have lost sight that welfare is a part of health."

She warned that the manpower crisis would result in an increase in divorce, drug-addiction, delinquency, crime and suicides.

Pay gap 'root cause' of protest social worker

297

CAPE TIMES 2/2/83

Staff Reporter

SOCIAL workers in South Africa had to address themselves to changing the structures which perpetuated inequality and poverty among the majority of the country's people, the Rev Lionel Louw, chairman of the Society for Social Workers (Western Cape), said this week.

He spoke at a University of Cape Town Summer School course on "The Fairest Cape? — A social worker's view of the Mother City".

Mr Louw, a lecturer in social work at UCT, said that although there were many similarities between social problems experienced in South Africa and other Third World countries, South African society was "dominated by the legalized separation of people of different colours.

"South African society is so ordered as to preserve the status quo of the majority being governed by a minority."

He said the maldistribution in income between whites and blacks in this country had a "significant effect" on the lives of the affected people.

Bus fare increase

"If there are protests against bus fare increases or bread price increases, the root cause is the income and the effect this has on the lifestyles of people."

Mr Louw said the average income of a white person in the non-agricultural sector in 1979 was R7 627 while that of a black person was only R1 831. During 1978, the proportion of labour income was 60,5 percent in the case of whites against 28,4 percent for blacks.

He said an important new trend in the social work profession, particularly in Cape Town, was a commitment to community work. This represented a "deliberate shift away from the paternalistic, hand-down type of social work".

Mr Louw said communities in Cape Town were being "organized to question and work for change in the structures in our society".

Doctor: many Xhosa need help in court

D. Dispatch 17/2/83 297

CAPE TOWN — Well-informed social workers should be at court to explain proceedings to 'confused and anxious" people, a delegate told the University of Cape Town's conference on forensic psychiatry

Dr V Buhrmann, a senior psychiatrist at the university, was speaking on transcultural psychological factors in crimes of violence committed by Xhosa people. She referred to the belief in witchcraft which many of her patients had shown

"I was very saddened by the way these patients speak of their confusion at a court appearance

"They can lose contact with reality and the findings of the judge must be explained in detail

"There should be social workers at the courts — people should not have to wait for years in a mental hospital before they are sorted out," she said

The defence of insanity had been turned into a scapegoat for the shortcomings of the criminal law system, a legal and psychiatric expert told the conference

Professor Ralph Slovenko, professor of law and psychiatry at a Detroit University, said a "chorus of voices" was urging American society to abandon or modify the insanity defence, believing its abolition was a way of fighting violent crime

Professor Slovenko said the defence of not guilty by reason of insanity was often a rich man's defence

He said the trial of world-be assassin John Hinckley had reportedly cost the United States Government more than $300 00 for medical experts, and had cost Hickley's parents nearly one-million dollars for legal and expert fees

Professor Slovenko cited the case of Edmund E Kemper III, who was acquitted by reason of insanity of murdering his grandparents in 1964, and released five years later as "cured"

He later murdered six students, his mother and one of her friends — for which he was found guilty

The plea of not guilty by reason of insanity did offer an "element of flexibility in an otherwise rigid system" although it was a "last ditch defence"

One proposal for change was the creation of the verdict of 'guilty but mentally ill" — SAPA

Indian social welfare heads worried by plan

Mercury Reporter

HEADS of Indian social welfare agencies have told the Government they are perturbed at its plans to place control of welfare in the hands of the South African Indian Council s executive committee

At a meeting in Durban the agencies appointed a special committee, consisting of Mr Pat Poovalingam, of the Friends of the Sick Association, Mr Cassim Bassa chairman of the Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society, and Dr Korshad Ginwala, president of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society, to approach the Government to have the plan changed

Mr Bassa said yesterday the committee would ask the Government to arrange for a single Government department to handle all welfare agency matters for all races

The committee, felt the SAIC was not a competent body to handle welfare work

SAIC executive chairman Amichand Rajbansi said, 'We had this sort of thing before when we took control of education, but we have shown by our actions that we are capable of running our affairs.'

Plan for new centre for city vagrants

ARGUS 22/2/83 297

Staff Reporter

THE fund-raising committee hoping to build a new night shelter for vagrants to replace The Haven in Green Point have raised R120 000 — almost half of their projected R250 000 total

The social worker responsible for The Haven, Mr Peter Templeton. emphasised that the new building was urgently needed

"Firstly, the present building is inefficient and unhygienic No matter how often it is fumigated it quickly becomes lice-infested again

Can't fend

"Secondly, we are nightly turning away people who, even by our strict standards, we should accept." Mr Templeton said

Mr Templeton said The Haven's policy was to take in only the most destitute people, those who literally could no longer fend for themselves However, the numbers of these had increased drastically in the past six months because of severe unemployment now being experienced among the poor in Cape Town

"People often talk as if the skilled worker who loses his job is the one who suffers most But there is a huge floating workforce that can be — and, at the moment, often is — laid off literally on 24 hours' notice

Will pay

"We are beginning to feel the effects of this unemployment at The Haven We are getting groups of people at night who often only want food — and in most cases are prepared to pay for it"

The cost of the new building has been estimated by a quantity surveyor at R190 000. "Extras" such as beds, cooking equipment, medical and rehabilitation services are expected to absorb the remaining R60 000

The fund raising committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Tim Rooney, hopes to start building in August The new haven will have beds for 100 people, showers and a canteen

Big success

The first appeal by post for funds to the Green Point and Sea Point suburbs had been highly successful, Mr Templeton said, and had resulted in R20 000 being collected The second mailing would be aimed at the southern suburbs

People wishing to contribute in any way can telephone Mr Templeton at 22 6450

Riverlea priest heads all-race welfare drive

(297) Star 24/2/83

By Olga Horowitz

A Riverlea priest has become chairman of the multiracial Johannesburg Child Welfare Society — the first representative of a black community to hold this position. Father Ilett believes staunchly that children are inherently equal and society should not stunt this legacy by inferior care for sections of the community. He spoke to The Star of the events and philosophy which have shaped his approach to the challenge of child welfare.

Father Louis Ilett's tranquillity and humorous demeanour belie the furious pace at which he works, seven days a week.

The newly elected chairman of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society starts his day at 5 am with private prayer and meditation before conducting a service at St John the Baptist Church, Riverlea. Then until midnight his day is filled with meetings, interviews and planning sessions.

Until recently he was chairman of the coloured division of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare. He divides his time as minister between two churches, in Riverlea and Noordgesig.

His parish originally had four churches, but two of them — St Alban's opposite the Magistrate's Court and St Anthony's, Vrededorp — fell victim to the Group Areas Act.

"Perhaps that was the design — it has given me time to work for child welfare," he remarks. "The effect of the Act was to make me look more closely at segregation. As the child welfare society is entirely nonracial you feel you can at least work for the whole of society.

"I enjoyed my years with the coloured section of the national child welfare body, but enjoyed its disbandment even more," said Father Ilett. "There is no doubt all children are equal and their needs are the same. It is the inalienable right of every child to be free."

He quoted from Desiderata, "... you are a child of the universe — no less than the trees and the stars — you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should. ..."

He regards his task with a certain reverence: "The materials in our hands are human beings and they are too precious to neglect or cut back in terms of relationships."

Now that child welfare work is wholly integrated Father Ilett would like to see parity of all population groups for grants and salaries.

"We are not asking for a welfare state but a more realistic approach to the needs of all children."

He said GST was seriously affecting South Africa's lower paid groups.

"It is clear the tax should not be applied to certain basic commodities. We see the effect of it wherever we go. The emphasis of our work should be on prevention instead of rehabilitation."

Father Ilett (51) was born in Kimberley and went to school there. He trained as a priest at St Peter's College, Rosettenville, and at the Federal Seminary at Alice, Cape.

He radiates a concern for all children and also speaks with love about his people: "The coloured community is special in that it is the dumping ground for all the race goups — anything that mixes is coloured, for want of a better term. When people ask me what I am I say I am international, for in my veins flows the blood of many nations. I am well and truly integrated."

● Child welfare needs "tons of money" and the personal involvement of members of all race groups. Projects include two homes for battered women and children — in Mofolo South and Western Coloured Township — each with a creche attached, and a creche in Alexandra Township.

(297) Hansard Q.601.301

Social workers 25/2/83

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

(1) (a) How many posts for social workers are there on the establishment of his Department, (b) how many such posts are vacant at present and (c) what effect does the present vacancy level in the said posts have on the work of his Department,

(2) whether steps are being taken to fill the said posts, if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Justice).

(1) (a) Approved posts Directorate Prisons 162.
Directorate Justice: None

(b) On 16 February 1983 there were fifty three (53) vacant posts

(c) The social service which is rendered at present is efficient, but could still improve if the present vacancies can be suitably filled As an interim measure use is made of the services of auxiliary workers under the supervision of registered social workers.

(2) A full-scale recruiting campaign is being conducted but success is hampered by the limited number of qualified social workers entering the labour market annually During the period 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982 eight (8) Public Service Bursaries were awarded to members for studies in social work

Indian social workers strike

Natal Mercury Reporter 26/2/83

ABOUT 20 social workers stopped work at the Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society yesterday

The social workers, all with university training, objected to what they called 'undue interference by superiors without professional qualifications

The strike was sparked off by a management decision to sack a trained social worker allegedly without giving a valid reason and without allowing her to work until March 31 when her resignation would have taken effect

Biggest

'Unwarranted bossing over trained staff is the main cause of continuing conflict and confrontation in the society,' said one of the strikers yesterday

The Chatsworth society is one of the biggest Government-subsidised social welfare agencies in the Indian community

Mr R P Govender, the society's secretary, said 'We are experiencing some staff problems, but we are not going to tolerate insubordination in any form

'Our doors will always remain open and we will continue to attend to cases needing our attention and services'

Indian strikers face sack today

Mercury Reporter

STRIKING Chatsworth social workers were told by the Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society yesterday to resume duties immediately or be sacked

A deadline was ignored by the strikers yesterday and a decision on their future is expected this morning

The workers are protesting against the dismissal of a colleague and against what they call 'undue interference' by superiors

Intervene

Confirming that the workers had not resumed work, Mr R P Govender, secretary of the society, said the matter was now in the hands of the society's management committee .

Meanwhile, Mr Dhanpal Naidoo said yesterday an ad hoc committee had sent telegrams to the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria and the South African National Council for Child Welfare asking them to intervene in the dispute

The Durban and District Communi.. Chest, which contributes to the society, and the society's management committee had also been approached.

Mr Naidoo said the ad hoc committee was concerned that welfare services would suffer without professional social workers

Welfare society sacks 17 Mercury workers

2/3/93

Mercury Reporter

THE Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society yesterday sacked 17 qualified social workers, including three supervisors, and administrative staff — raising fears that the society's services would be disrupted.

Mr Steve Ramsamy, president of the society, said the social workers were repeatedly urged to call off their strike and return to their desks. 'They rejected our pleas,' he said.

A spokesman for the dismissed workers said legal opinion was being sought with a view to interdicting the society from enforcing the dismissal notices signed by Mr B P Govender, staffing chairman.

The workers had been striking in protest against the dismissal of a professional colleague who is alleged to have clashed with a senior official, Mr R P Govender.

Many are left destitute

Exploitation and poverty in wake of the recession

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

A FAMILY of seven — a husband, wife and five children — who had fallen on hard times were living in a car in the backyard of a house in Sidwell when their plight was brought to the attention of a social worker.

Mrs Marieta Kemp, a social worker with the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, who has been appointed a community worker with the society from April 1, said in an interview that it was not uncommon to find families living in cars.

She said that the economic recession, with its resultant cut-down on overtime work, shorter working weeks, redundancies and layoffs had contributed to a flood of applications to the ACVV for relief help.

Mrs Kemp, who worked in the Sidwell area, said some people lived in "desperate circumstances" in the suburb.

She said that in the past people had looked down at the Community Development flats in Algoa Park. But today this accommodation was sought after and the flats were fully occupied.

She said that the family which had been living in a car in a backyard in Sidwell had returned to Port Elizabeth after trying fruitlessly to obtain work and reasonable accommodation in the Transvaal.

The breadwinner in the family was awaiting his first payout from the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The four younger children were placed in boarding school as a temporary measure until the family could find its feet again.

She said many applications for relief aid were from families where the breadwinner was awaiting UIF payouts.

Others were from families who just could not cope financially. They did not have the money for their rent and for food for their families.

She said it was pitiful to see how many trekked to the Reef with the false hope that jobs were plentiful there and that the streets were lined with gold.

They returned disillusioned and even worse off than when they had first left Port Elizabeth.

Others trekked from the north down to Port Elizabeth lured by a fantasy that accommodation was cheaper and more plentiful at the coast and that the cost of living was lower.

They were soon disillusioned and ended up taking a room with a family, often in Sidwell Families "doubling up" in one house and sharing the kitchen and bathroom seemed more common there than in other suburbs.

In several homes in Sidwell the bathroom was outside, and she said she had visited rooms without electricity.

She knew of small families who paid between R110 and R120 a month for a room in a house.

Mrs Kemp said she strongly suspected that some landlords stayed rent-free subsidised by the tenants they preyed on. The tenants had no alternative but to pay exorbitant rents because of the shortage of municipal accommodation and Community Development housing.

Two families she knew of had lived in garages in Sidwell.

She said several homes she had visited in Sidwell were hopelessly overcrowded.

One woman with two small children was living in a room with a bare cement floor The babies were sleeping on the floor

People who drew disability grants and women with maintenance grants could not even afford the rent for municipal housing or the Community Development flats.

Mrs Kemp said there was a desperate need for more sub-economic accommodation in the city

Once families had better living conditions, it would be easier for social workers to help them rebuild their lives.

Depressed surroundings encouraged people to turn to alcohol and drugs as an escape. Abuse of alcohol then led to a further crop of problems in the family relationship and the quality of the home life

"It's a vicious circle," said Mrs Kemp.

Star 4/3/83 (297)

Volunteers for hospital social work wanted

By Pamela Kleinot

The Social Work Department at the Johannesburg Hospital is calling for volunteers to visit and befriend patients in hospital, at home or in other institutions.

No particular qualifications are required for the Volunteer Training Programme — open to men and women — which is being done in conjunction with the Union of Jewish Women of South Africa.

"It is the only programme of its type ever to be undertaken by a hospital social work department in South Africa," says Miss Sharon Hochstadter of the Social Work Department.

She adds that the training programme was first introduced at the Johannesburg Hospital in 1978 with training procedures adapted from successful American programmes.

"The trained volunteer supplements the professional members of the hospital team by providing the 'personal touch' and emotional support to patients.

"In this way the volunteer provides a valuable link between hospital and community, breaking down the barriers that exist between a large institution and the society."

Miss Hochstadter added that volunteers would have to take time to listen and talk to patients as well as undertake small tasks for them.

A total of 16 people will be selected for the training programme which will cover 10 training sessions and eight practical sessions covering the following aspects:

- The function and organisation of the hospital and the social work department.
- The effects of illness and hospitalisation on the patient and family.
- The development of skills in communicating.

Trained volunteers are required to devote an average of six hours per week for a minimum period of one year to the hospital after completing the training course.

It is imperative that applicants have a drivers' licence and transport to carry out home visits.

Anyone interested should phone 21-0331 ext 137 between 9 am and 1 pm Monday to Friday.

Economics of Time & Scale

E. Post 4/3/83 297

Plan to freeze Sidwell for rehabilitation project

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

SIDWELL is to be frozen within a month and will be rehabilitated, according to the regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr A C Verwey.

He said an application for the freezing would be laid before the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, for his signature, and then advertised in the Government Gazette.

A State committee for Sidwell would then be appointed and a rehabilitation project — as opposed to an urban renewal scheme — would get under way.

"The whole area will be looked at," Mr Verwey said.

He agreed that Sidwell was in dire need of attention.

Mr Verwey said that the department was busy surveying 174 plots in Algoa Park which would be made available for purchase by families earning less than R800 a month.

He said 90% bonds would be available from the Department of Community Development, in keeping with the new trend to provide serviced plots for people who required subsidised housing.

The chairman of the Sidwell Ratepayers Association, Mr Stanley Schultz, said that the long delay in reaching a decision on the future of Sidwell, and the long wait for it be be frozen, had resulted in a deterioration in the suburb.

Property owners had been reluctant to spend money on improving their properties because of the uncertainty regarding the future of the suburb.

Speculators had bought houses and allowed them to deteriorate to such an extent that some might have to be demolished.

Mr Schultz said he hoped that a combined effort by the authorities would result in a suburb where people could live comfortably and yet still be near their work.

A social worker with the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, Mrs Marieta Kemp, was reported in the Evening Post yesterday as saying that some people were living in "desperate circumstances" in the suburb.

In the report Mrs Kemp was quoted as saying that Sidwell needed urgent attention from the authorities.

It was a mix of industrial, commercial and residential areas, with its resultant problems.

In particular, she said there was a dire need for more and improved recreational facilities.

She pointed out that the nearest swimming bath was at North End and children had to cross busy streets to reach it. There was no cinema in the suburb or in the immediate vicinity.

● The Director of Housing for Port Elizabeth, Mr Mick Molyneaux, said there was a shortage of white municipal housing in the city. He described the waiting list as "considerable".

This accommodation was restricted to families earning under R650 a month.

He said that from now on subsidised housing would only be built for people earning under R150 a month.

2

2

3

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ADDRESS .....

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Welfare society reinstates worker

Mercury Reporter

THE strife-torn Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society had reinstated one of 17 dismissed employees and was reconsidering applications for reinstatement from three others, Mr R P Govender, secretary of the society, said yesterday

'We are giving the others a few more days to decide if they want their jobs back, before advertising vacancies,' he said, squashing reports that the society's welfare services were grinding to a halt.

Commenting on fears that the Government may withhold its monthly subsidy because of the dispute between management and staff, Mr Govender said legal advice obtained by the society was that the Government could not legally stop the subsidy.

Rejected

His management committee had decided not to accede to a request from the ad-hoc committee — appointed at a public meeting of 'concerned people' — for a joint meeting, he said, adding: 'Nobody is going to pull or push us around.'

Mr Govender also rejected claims made at the public meeting that the society had landed itself in a crisis

What we have is a "problematic situation" which, we hope, will be resolved soon'

Mr Govender also rejected as 'irrelevant' a vote of no-confidence in the society's management passed unanimously at Thursday night's public meeting in Chatsworth

The majority of the society's 70 paid-up members are standing by our decisions — and that is certainly in our favour, he said

Justice of the Peace

MR MOHAN Bandulalla, of Mobeni Heights, who has been appointed as a Justice of the Peace for the district of Pinetown — including Chatsworth — by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee. He is a member of the South African Indian Council.



IN PORT

POINT SHEDS A Agios Nikolas, D S A Morgenster; E Malange, F Chrysanthi GL and Western Nav; G Chuabo, O Ulysses, Q El Conquistador.

MAYDON WHARF: 2 Faethon; 5 Kavo Peraitis; 6 Thor I; 7 Ville de Mahebourg; 8 Gemini Friendship, 9 Franky; 10 Ned Nagoya, 14 S A Sukumbi PIER NO 1 100 Mkuze; 101 Pamela, 102 Global Star, 103 Raimol; 104A Ange Pacific, 106 Balsa 8. CONTAINER TERMINAL: 200 Cape Hustler; 203 Tugela; 204 Africa. BLUFF 2 Rini; 4 Okpo Pioneer ISLAND VIEW: Trinidad. S R J. President Queson, J B H. Sea Gull, G DOCK: Anastasios.

ARRIVALS: Good Warrior; Irinoula; H Capelo

DEPARTURES. Ange Pacific Faethon Global Sun

Durban yesterday, according to information supplied by the Weather Office at Louis Botha Airport:

Temperatures: 9 a m 24,6C, 2 p m 27C, 6 p m 25C. Maximum 27,4C; Minimum 19,3C

Humidity: 9 a m 70 percent; 2 p m 69 percent, 6 p m 75 percent

Barometer: At noon 1014,1 millibars, 6 p m 1009,8 millibars

Surf temperature: 22,5C

SUN AND TIDES

Sunset today: 6 26 p m. Sunrise tomorrow, 5 50 a m High tide, 7 13 a m, 7 22 p m Low tide 00 57 a m, 1 22 p m.

Moon Phases: March 6, last quarter, neap tide, March 14, new moon, spring tide, March 22, first quarter, neap tide, March 28, full moon, spring tide

RAINFALL

Yesterday's rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m 8,6 mm, rainfall for the month to date 18,6 mm; average rainfall for March 125,3 mm, rainfall for year to date 176,6 mm; average rainfall for the year 1 001,4 mm.

For further weather information please telephone 324121

YESTERDAY

SOUTH AFRICA (Centigrade temperatures at 2 p m)		THE WORLD (Maximum temperatures)	
Bloemfontein	27	Amsterdam clear	6
Cape Town	25	Berlin clear	7
Durban	27	London cloudy	9
East London	25	Madrid clear	20
Johannesburg	26	New York cloudy	14
Kokstad	24	Oslo cloudy	2
Port Elizabeth	21	Paris clear	12
Pretoria	27	Rio de Janeiro cloudy	38
St Lucia	unvtbl	Rome clear	16
Underberg	unvtbl	Tokyo rain	9
		Toronto cloudy	9

AIR TIMES

...VALS AT LOUIS BOTHA:

...Johannesburg	08 00
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...t Richards Bay	08 30
...(Cape Town,	
...th	10 00
Cape Town,	
...n	10 40
Johannesburg	10 45
...Johannesburg	12 30
...Cape Town George	
...eth	13 55
...404 Phalaborwa, Skukuza	14 00
...3 Johannesburg	14 45
SA253 747 Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Las Palmas	10 00
BA055 747 London Nairobi	11 50
SR282 D10 Zurich, Geneva Nairobi	12 15
IB967 D10 Madrid, Nairobi	14 10
SA210 74M New York, Ilha do Sal	18 00
SA283 747 Sydney Perth, Mauritius	22 35

DEPARTURES:

BA026 747 Seychelles, Colombo, Hong Kong	13 30
SA258 74L Windhoek, Frankfurt	7 30
SR283 D10 Nairobi Zurich	17 45
...220 747 London Abidjan	18 00

DEPARTURES:

SA625 73S East London Port Elizabeth Cape Town	08 40
SA506 AB3 Johannesburg	08 45
SA192 747 Reunion Mauritius	09 15
SA643 73S Kimberley, Cape Town	11 20
SA508 AB3 Johannesburg	30
SA619 73S East London Cape Town	2 5
...H...2 ...0... Harare	...15
...A...0 AB3 Johannesburg	2 5
...A62... ...3... Port ...abeth ...ape ...wn	3 25
...A31 3o Bloemfontein ...ape ...own	...4 45
...A...2 AB3 Johannesburg	15 30
...A635 ...3S Port Elizabeth ...eorge ...ape Town	...15

SN329 D1M Brussels Kinshasa	05 55
SA287 74L Hong Kong, Mauritius	07 50
SA273 74L Vienna, Zurich Madrid	39 50
SA255 74M Frankfurt Las Palmas	10 00
SA229 747 London, Abidjan	10 20
...H540 74M Frankfurt, Nairobi	11 05
BA055 747 London Harare	11 50
...A281... 74M Rome, Nairobi	12 25
...P255 747 ...sbon Kinshasa	14 00
...A208 747 New York Ilha do Sal	18 00

DEPARTURES:

SN330 D1M Kinshasa, Brussels	07 25
...336 D10 Kinshasa Nice, Paris	39 15
...A205 74L Cape Town Rio de Janeiro Buenos Aires	...0 15
...A...24 747 Ilha do ...al London	3 30

297

Confusion rules charities as Botes company goes broke

PEOPLE ARE GOING OUT OF THEIR WAY TO SPREAD NASTY STORIES — DIRECTOR

By LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF

ELEANI agencies ive been thrown into un- rtainty and confusion y the liquidation of a Jo- annesburg company iat raised thousands of inds for charity.

Mrs Rika Botes had, rough the company Man- in Studios of which she is a -director, raised funds for ie South African National ouncil for the Aged, Nicro nd the Animal Anti-Cruelty eague

The company's liquidation as left staff members with- it their last two months' alaries and the welfare or- anisations trying to 'piece hings together"

But Mrs Botes, 34, is adamant there is nothing to worry about

A full audit report concerning one of our biggest accounts was prepared in September prior to the liquidation and everything was found in order and correct It was a chartered accountant who worked on the report and nothing was found amiss," she said

Spokesmen for both the Animal Anti-Cruelty League and the SA National Council for the Aged said they had received no official form of accounting

"But it is too sensitive an issue to make a public statement," said Mrs Rika de Ruiter of the SA National Council for the Aged in Cape Town

'All I am prepared to say is that we are still busy trying to sort out everything and are waiting for the liquidators to finalise their investigations

"There has also been no audit report only letters from Mrs Botes"

Mrs Botes, who has had a varied and colourful career, first as a former public prosecutor and as a consultant for immigrants trying to obtain permanent residence in South Africa, was asked to stand as PFP candidate for a municipal by-election in Newtown in 1980

A former Nationalist, she withdrew because of her many business commitments

The liquidators, Kaap Vaal Trust Pty Ltd, confirmed that Manpin Studios had been placed in liquidation on December 21 last year but would not elaborate "because we are still busy with investigations"

Mrs de Ruiter confirmed that Mrs Botes — also known as Mrs Hendrika Lourens-Botes – had been appointed as fund-raising agent for the council last year

"Initially we received a marvellous response to Manpin Studios' fund-raising effort from industrial organisations and companies but half-way through we encountered problems"

with expensive tastes

'Her Malvern home is covered with Persian rugs, she drives a gun-metal Mercedes Benz, has expensive-looking jewellery, a house on the Vaal and a holiday home in Margate"

Mrs Botes said she wished rumours that she was having an expensive yacht being built were true

"There have been people who have gone out of their way to be nasty Nothing has been found out of order when we did our own audit report

"Everything was found correct and it is ugly for people to make accusations because the only reason for them doing so is because they have ill feelings against us and are jealous

"Our company was a good company we did well but it was no longer found to be lucrative," she said

She said she had lost R62 000 on Manpin, which had been liquidated by the shareholders after a major client defaulted on a contract last year The company had raised money for charity and in return received contracts for promotional audio-visual projects

Mrs Botes said in-house reports showed nothing was found amiss in Manpin Studios' transactions

There would definitely be some confusion about the charities but this was a normal when a pany was liquidated, she said

But everything would be cleared once the trustees conducting the investigations had completed their work

She was emphatic that no money could have gone astray

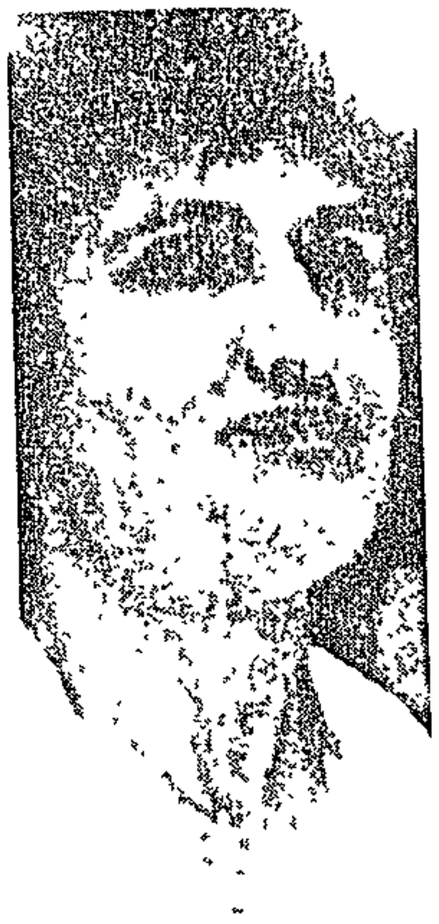
Mrs Botes said that she worked as consultant to immigrants trying to secure permanent residence in South Africa

"They say I bribed people on the immigration selection board I won a lot of cases but all on merit

"If you tried to bribe people in that department they would lock you up"

Scattered throughout the lounge of her Malvern home were many Persian carpets

"These were supposed to be bribes I took for helping immigrants with permits," she said



● Mrs Rika Botes ... colourful career





...s company goes brok

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'Initially we received a marvellous response to Manpin Studios fund-raising effort from industrial organisations and companies but half-way through we encountered problems'

Mrs de Ruiter said Manpin Studios had given them good value for their money, but would not elaborate until the liquidators had completed their investigations

Mr John Pegg, national director of Nicro in Cape Town, said that his organisation had a contract with Manpin Studios but that a tight control had been exercised over the fund-raising campaign and that through a direct mail system about R8 000 had been raised

The campaign was moderately successful and as the money was raised we had publicity projects developed by Manpin Studios

'Unfortunately when the company was placed in liquidation several intended publicity projects had not been fulfilled."

A legal adviser for the Animal Anti-Cruelty League said no form of accounting had been received from Manpin Studios before or after the company was placed into liquidation

Former Manpin staff described Mrs Botes as a shrewd woman with an acute business mind" and with expensive tastes.

"Her Malvern home is covered with Persian rugs, she drives a gun-metal Mercedes Benz, has expensive-looking jewellery, a house on the Vaal and a holiday home in Margate"

Mrs Botes said she wished rumours that she was having an expensive yacht being built were true

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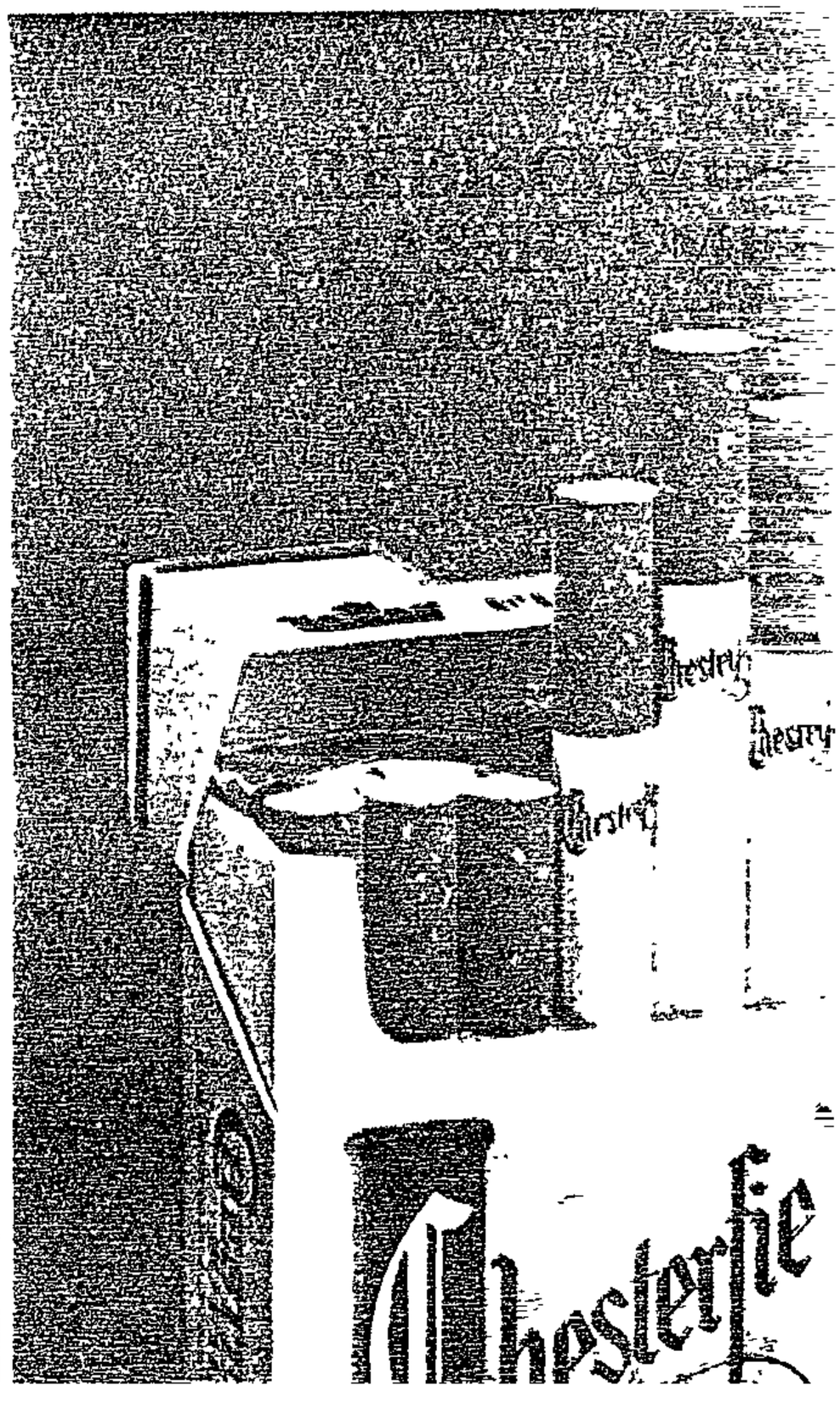
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(247) Hansard

Social workers

Q 201- 797 25/3/83

'6 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co operation and Development

(1) Whether Black social workers are free to transfer from one Administration Board to another; if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is to be followed in order to make a transfer of this nature,

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) No

(a) The Black Affairs Administration Act 1971, does not make provision for the transfer of personnel from one board to another The administration boards are autonomous bodies in their own right An employee who wishes to join another board is free to resign and to apply for a vacant post on the establishment of the other board This frequently happens in cases where senior positions are advertised within the boards and the media

(b) Falls away

(2) No

X (297) 28/3/83

Social workers

Hansard Q. 661.829.

660 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many posts for social workers in his Department (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively

(2) whether any such posts lapsed in any of these years; if so, how many in each such year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

		(a) Vacant	(b) Filled
(1)	1979	8	42
	1980	39	39
	1981	41	61
	1982	46	79

(2) No

his Department (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively;

(2) whether any such posts lapsed in any of these years, if so, how many in each such year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

	(a)	(b)
1 November 1979	16	6
1 November 1980	12	10
1 November 1981	4	18
1 November 1982	—	22

(2) No

Social work: students

665. Dr M. S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) How many persons (a) registered for degrees in social work and (b) majored in social work at each university falling under his Department in 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively,

(2) how many persons obtained degrees in social work at each such university in 1981 and 1982 respectively?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(1) (a)

UNIVERSITY	1979	1980	1981	1982
UCT	117	158	141	154
NATAL	97	79	60	51
UP	199	203	195	149
UPE	59	65	69	63
UOFS	100	112	126	96
PU CHO	97	91	78	66
US	160	160	165	157
RHODES	22	22	19	23
UW	149	157	144	144
RAU	80	99	95	98
UNISA	473	421	371	396

29/3/83
Social workers
662 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many posts for social workers in

(1) (b)

UNIVERSITY	1979	1980	1981	1982
UCT	1	21	28	21
NATAL	21	25	15	21
UP	29	43	44	30
UPE	12	11	14	14
UOFS	3	18	29	25
PU CHO	16	17	19	17
US	25	40	48	49
RHODES	6	6	5	5
UW	21	35	33	21
RAU	18	17	8	14
UNISA	47	28	31	24

(2)

UNIVERSITY	1981	1982
UCT	28	21
NATAL	15	21
UP	44	30
UPE	14	14
UOFS	29	25
PU CHO	19	17
US	48	49
RHODES	4	4
UW	33	21
RAU	8	14
UNISA	31	24

(297) Hansard Q col 910 — 912

Social workers

30/3/83

656 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many posts for social workers in his Department (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively;

(2) whether any such posts lapsed in any of these years, if so, how many in each such year,

(3) whether any posts for social workers are subsidized by his Department, if so, how many such posts (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

		1979	1980	1981	1982
(1)	(a)	47	58	91	41
	(b)	156	161	174	229

(2) No.

(3) Yes.

	(a)	31	42	49	66
	(b)	238	276	330	371

Social work: degrees

667 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) How many persons (a) registered for degrees in social work and (b) majored in social work at each university falling under his Department in 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively,

(2) how many persons obtained degrees in social work at each such university in 1982?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

		University of the Western Cape				University of Durban-Westville			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
(1)	(a)	112	176	165	142	117	153	141	133
	(b)	25	39	41	46	15	12	31	21

Figures under (b) include students taking the diploma course.

(2) 29 21

(a) R170,3 million

(b) (i) R149 6 million (excluding maintenance and capital costs)

(ii) R11,2 million

(c) R22,7 million

297 Hansard 31/3/83
Social workers Q.601 924

661 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any posts for social workers in his Department (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1982;

(2) whether any such posts lapsed in that year, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) Yes Sixty three (63).

(b) Yes Ninety nine (99)

(2) No.

I also wish to draw the honourable member's attention to my answer on question No 2 for oral reply on 25 February 1983

Thirteen sacked social workers still without jobs

Mercury Reporter

THIRTEEN Chatsworth social workers sacked earlier this month by the trouble-torn Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society are still without jobs — and without pay.

'It is tough trying to keep going without an income, but we are holding out on a matter of principle,' a spokesman for the workers said yesterday

Meanwhile, the Committee of Concerned People, formed at a public meeting to help them, is trying to get the society's 21-member board of management ousted from office so that a new board can reinstate the workers

As the first step the committee persuaded many of the society's registered and paid-up members with voting rights to requisition a special general meeting to pass a vote of no-confidence in the management.

Meeting

It was understood yesterday that a meeting was likely to be held towards the end of April — by which time the dismissed workers would have been without jobs for two months

The workers were dismissed after they refused to call off a strike in sympathy with a sacked social worker who had refused to accept supervision from the society's secretary, Mr R P Govender, alleging that he was professionally unqualified

In a statement to the Mercury yesterday, Mr John Flemming, president of the National Council for Child and Family Welfare, urged the social workers to re-apply for jobs — and urged the society to re-employ 'as many as possible'

the various police stations in Port Elizabeth in 1982 is as follows:

1 499

Social work: degrees

666 Dr M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many persons (a) registered for degrees in social work and (b) majored in social work at each such university falling under his Department in 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively;

(2) how many persons obtained degrees in social work at each such university in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(1) (a)

Year of study		Fort Hare					The North					Zululand				
		Dip	B	Hons	M	D	Dip	B	Hons	M	D	Dip	B	Hons	M	D
1979	1	3	65	—	—	—	46	108	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
	2	1	35	—	—	—	3	70	—	—	—	1	37	—	—	—
	3	2	44	—	—	—	1	38	—	—	—	2	25	—	—	—
		—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
1980	1	—	73	—	—	—	4	119	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—
	2	—	41	—	—	—	15	74	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
	3	—	40	—	—	—	1	59	—	—	—	1	35	—	—	—
		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	—	—
1981	1	—	74	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—
	2	—	40	—	—	—	9	87	—	—	—	1	41	—	—	—
	3	—	29	—	—	—	3	54	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
1982	1	—	99	—	—	—	3	83	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—
	2	—	51	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—
	3	1	45	—	—	—	6	79	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
		—	—	8	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	1	—

(b) Only students registered for a degree in social work may major in social work. The statistics given under (a) therefore also indicate how many students majored in the subject concerned.

(2)

Degrees obtained	Fort Hare					The North					Zululand				
	Dip	B	Hons	M	D	Dip	B	Hons	M	D	Dip	B	Hons	M	D
1978	5	35	1	—	—	1	33	—	—	—	6	25	2	—	—
1979	1	1	4	—	—	1	33	1	—	—	—	21	2	—	—
1980	—	22	1	—	—	1	26	—	—	—	1	28	4	—	—
1981	—	25	—	—	—	2	47	3	1	—	—	17	—	—	—
1982	Not available yet.														

Hansard 18/4/83

(297) ~~115~~ Social workers

Q. Col. 1006 — 1009

664 Dr M. S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many posts for social workers subsidized by his Department (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1979, 1980 1981 and 1982, respectively;

(2) whether any such posts lapsed in any of these years; if so, how many in each such year,

(3) (a) how many posts for social workers are there in his Department and (b) how many such posts (i) were vacant and (ii) had been filled as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1)	1979	1980	1981
(a)	10	2	6
(b)	757	784	813

Particulars as at 1 November 1982, are not yet available.

(2) 1 Nil Nil

(3) As as 31 January 1983—

(a) 415.

(b) (i) 72.

(ii) 343

Water Research Commission

710 Mr. R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries

(1) (a) What funds were collected by the Water Research Commission in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (b) what were the sources of the funds and (c) in what manner were they disbursed in each such year;

(2) what persons are employed by the Water Research Commission at present?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES.

(1)(a) and (b)

Financial year	Rates and charges (R)	Interest on rates and charges (R)	Interest on investments (R)	Sundry revenue (R)	Total (R)
1978	3 617 676	1 397	286 149	200	3 905 422
1979	3 843 872	1 838	211 218	284	4 057 212
1980	4 106 583	2 352	212 035	434	4 321 404
1981	4 611 130	1 198	451 468	5 727	5 069 523
1982	5 873 696	1 630	610 847	11 938	6 498 111

(1)(c)

Financial year	Administrative expenses (R)	Research projects and grants (R)	Specialist and consultation services (R)	Total (R)
1978	773 514	2 994 277	220 099	3 987 890
1979	757 937	2 793 761	219 608	3 771 306
1980	877 420	2 574 134	204 531	3 656 085
1981	1 080 978	2 851 201	217 512	4 149 691
1982	1 564 604	4 542 613	191 743	6 298 960

(2) Professional staff

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	1
Chief Advisers	2
Senior Advisers	8
Adviser	1
Specialist Consultants	2

Administrative staff

Secretary/Treasurer	1
Accountant	1
Administrative Officers	4
Administrative Assistants	4

297 1006 —

Social work: bursaries

18/4/83

652 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any bursaries are made available by his Department to Black (a) male and (b) female social work students if not, why not, if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Yes Provision exists for the granting of six bursaries at R1 200 each per annum for full-time study Provision also exists for the granting of bursaries for part-time study through the University of South Africa at R130 per course

(a) One full-time bursary
One part-time bursary

(b) Five full-time bursaries
Two part-time bursaries

X 297) Hansard Q. col. 1011 ~ ^ 1012
19/4/83

Social workers: subsidies

709 Dr M S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

What are the monthly rates of the subsidies payable by his Department to welfare organizations in respect of salaries and administrative costs for (a) male and (b) female social workers employed by such organizations?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE·

(a) and (b) Social Worker:	R1 167,81
Supervisor	R1 429,62
Control post·	R1 572,68
Chief control post. . .	R1 706,62
Super chief control post·	R1 983,43

Social work: bursaries

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The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a) and (b) Bursaries in any field of study are made available to deserving students in the following categories—

children of persons who are receiving social pensions or grants,
children of families who are staying on settlements of the Department,
children in children's homes;
children in foster-care in respect of whom

the foster-parents receive foster-parent-grants;
Preference is given to prospective male and female social work students Only three female students are studying at present with such bursaries in this field at a total cost of R6 795 per annum.
Other students must utilize the bursary scheme administered by the Commission for Administration.

X

pursuance by the Commission for Administration

(2) (a) and (b) Just as other employees in the government sector social workers receive, where applicable, normal annual salary increments However, a separate further general salary adjustment for social workers is not planned.

(3) A new dispensation for social workers will be considered by the Commission for Administration as soon as the investigation into the matter has been completed Further details will be announced later.

Social workers

663 Dr M S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs·

Whether the investigation by the Commission for Administration into salaries and service conditions of social workers has commenced; if not, when is it expected to commence; if so, (a) on what date did it commence and (b) when is it expected that social workers will be informed of the outcome?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS·

Yes.

(a) 1 December 1982, and

(b) a new dispensation for social workers will be considered as soon as the investigation into the matter has been completed. Further details will be announced later.

Welfare societies: maintenance grant

671. Mr. R A. F SWART asked the Minister of Internal Affairs·

(1) (a) What is the *per capita* maintenance grant to welfare societies for (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian children in welfare homes and (b) when was this grant last increased;

(2) whether the maintenance grant is to be increased in 1983, if so, (a) what will be the amount of the increase and (b) when will it come into effect?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) The maximum *per capita* maintenance grant is R118,00 per month or the actual unit cost of the particular children's home, whichever is the lesser.

(b) 1 April 1982.

(2) Yes

(a) Current costs will be calculated in the light of the percentage increase in the consumers price index for the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983 plus a percentage increase in respect of salaries

(b) 1 April 1983.

will be approximately 1,8 times the existing floor area accessible to the public

(297) Hansard Q.Vol. 1049
20/4/83

Social workers

707 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

What are the monthly rates of subsidies payable by his Department to welfare organizations in respect of salaries and administrative costs for (a) male and (b) female social workers employed by such organizations?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(a)	and (b)	
	Social worker	R1 139,97
	Supervisor	1 401,78
	Control post	1 544,84
	Chief control post	1 678,78
	Super chief controlpost	1 955,59

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply.

297) Hansard Q.61.1051-

Social workers 21/4/83 1052

658. Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

Whether any social workers (a) joined, (b) retired from and (c) resigned from the service of his Department in 1982; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what reasons were given for the resignations?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

Yes,

(i) (a) 116,

(b) 1,

(c) 62

(ii) Various reasons were given such as better remuneration elsewhere, marriage and or pregnancy in the case of females, transfer of husband or to follow other careers.

Tramps flee crime

w/c ARGUS 23/4/83

297

By MELISSA LANGERMAN
Weekend Argus Reporter

A FEAR of the extremely high crime rate in the Cape Flats townships is one of the root causes of large number of vagrants living in the southern suburbs

The appalling lifestyle of the more than 150 people — who sleep in the streets or under bushes in the Rosebank to Claremont area every night — was recently investigated by Mr Barry Kinkaid-Weekes, a University of Cape Town social science graduate.

Many of the homeless also cited, as a reason for their position, their emotional attachment to areas from which they had been disqualified under the Group Areas Act.

Anger

The Rains Are Coming, a report based on the survey — undertaken to investigate the urgent need for a night shelter for vagrants in the area — says 83 percent of the people interviewed have lived in Cape Town for longer than 10 years and 47 percent were born or brought up in the Peninsula

Many expressed anger at the suggestion of a night shelter, saying they had been born and bred in the area, only to be driven out of their homes by whites who now wanted to put them in "tightly controlled, single sex dormitories".

kead-Weekes, most were "obviously in need of care"

Chest complaints such as asthma and TB predominated among women, while debilitated limbs caused by motor and industrial accidents were prevelant complaints, especially among men

The report says medical treatment and pension benefits would enable many vagrants to become more viable members of society, while those suffering from permanent disabilities needed sheltered employment and day training facilities

Nearly 60 had no meaningful family ties and more than 57 percent said they had no intention of returning home

The report says most of the vagrants and homeless people in the area exist by a combination of casual labour, scavenging and begging and notes many are incapacitated and dependant on help from others

Most of the people interviewed said they were unfit for work, and had not worked for between one and 10 years

Of the 40 percent of vagrants who reported health problems, fewer than half were receiving medical treatment, and according to Mr Kin-

Social services 'at breaking point'

By Lynne Cornfield,
Welfare Reporter

Social services in South Africa are reaching breaking point, according to the lead article in the latest issue of Child Welfare, the official organ of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare.

The newsletter speculates that 1983 could be a year of crisis in the face of escalating family disintegration, an alarming shortage of money, and the daily loss of manpower in the social services which could lead to severe cutbacks in services.

The crux of matter, says the article, is that the central structure from which the services spring is badly constituted and the problems cannot be solved within this framework

It also alleges that the way in which the welfare budget is presented is misleading. Huge sums are being wasted as the same services for different races are being administered through three different Government departments· Health and Welfare, Co—operation and Development, and Internal Affairs.

The blame, says the article, rests on the amalgamation in 1980 of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions and the Department of Health which "put the development of welfare services into reverse gear".

The present splintering of welfare services was a regression to the fragmentation that existed until 1937, when services were co-ordinated under one department, it says

The 1980 amalgamation had effectively relegated the welfare department, which had a budget second only to the defence budget, to a small sub—division of a huge government department dominated by the medical profession

The directorate of the new department has nine chief director posts, seven of which were allocated to the medical profession, one to the sub—directorate of pensions and one to the sub-directorate of Administrative [illegible] had been allocated to welfare.

The way in which the budget was constituted was another cause of anxiety. The omission of the word "pensions" in the title created the impression that welfare was receiving a huge amount of money.

Only one out of four programmes allocated to welfare and pensions was for welfare.

The article said the problems faced in welfare services were having a negative effect on voluntary workers forever faced with the shortage of money, escalating family disintegration and other frustrations.

X 25/4/83
797 Hansard Q-61-1097 —

Social workers; subsidies

704 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What are the montly rates of subsidies payable by his Department to welfare organizations in respect of salaries and administrative costs for (a) male and (b) female social workers employed by such organizations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

The subsidies payable are as follows:—

(a) R402,85 salary subsidy,
R302,14 administrative subsidy

(b) R384,26 salary subsidy;
R302,14 administrative subsidy

EXPRESSCOPE EXAMINES THE WORSENING WELFARE CRISIS

Social welfare becomes an orphan as staff quit



● "Familes are put on waiting lists or referred to another agency. After going to two or three agencies, the family gives up . . ."

By DANIELA WYSZKOWKSI



● Mr Howard Ferreira ... there is a crisis

SOCIAL welfare in South Africa has reached crisis proportions.

Last year almost 34 000 children of all races were placed in institutions or in foster care, received welfare assistance or were registered at places of care

And an estimated 11 000 families required intense rehabilitation.

At present up to 50% of the country's social workers' posts are unfilled — leaving social workers time only to 'patch up' problems, while massive case loads allow no time for preventative work or public education.

The future, too, would appear bleak Of the 21 social workers who graduated from the University of the Witwatersrand last year, only 10 entered the profession. And, it is predicted, most of them will have left this vital field by 1985.

Outlining the extent of the problem, Mr P J Venter, assistant Director of the Department of Health and Welfare, said that in 1982, 5 590 white children were committed to institutions or foster care

Between 1981 and 1982, 1 504 black children were adopted or committed to places of safety and detention, at private or State children's homes. A further 23 000 black children were at registered places of care.

Last year, 2 468 coloured children were accommodated at places of safety and detention, private children's homes, and the coloured school of industries

And 1 402 Indian children were committed to places of safety and detention and the Indians' two schools of industries

A State-subsidised salary is granted to social workers employed by agencies on proof of their handling 60 cases a month.

The State subsidies are not sufficient to pay a full salary Funds are raised privately to make up the disparities.

Social workers in the white field deal with up to 90 cases a month — the figure for black and coloured social workers is well over 100

There are presently 47 post for senior black social workers and 253 posts for black social workers vacant at the Department of Co-operation and Development

The department has posts for 28 white social workers, 49 senior social workers and 21 chief social workers.

About 60% of these are vacant Black social workers faced problems of travelling long distances into rural districts to visit families, a welfare worker in the department said this week.

The Department of Health and Welfare had 310 social workers' posts, a further 68 for senior social workers and 36 for chief social workers. The number of vacancies fluctuated from month to month. There are presently about 50 vacancies in the department

Although the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare was the biggest social workers' employing body, the 521 posts it had were not enough, according to its director, Mrs Eska Dowling

Social workers had far too much to do and their salaries were too low, she said

People requiring rehabilitation could need anything from one phone call to four years of intensive therapy.

Mr Howard Ferreira, director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, said: "Some families have multiple problems and require a great deal of time and energy to rehabilitate.

"Often (they) are not motivated to help themselves and success could take up to four years."

Mr Ferreira felt 60 cases a month for each social worker was too many. In reality, social workers were handling up to 90 cases a month

"Social work is in a crisis," he said.

Why graduates leave — there's too much to do

MRS Sorrel Mayer, a committee member of the Society for Social Workers of the Witwatersrand and a former chairman, said that although 21 social workers graduated from the University of the Witwatersrand last year only 10 were probably working in the field.

A study some years ago revealed that only 50% of graduates entered the profession.

The study also revealed that most who did enter the field only stayed for just over two years.

Mrs Mayer gave the reasons as: heavy case loads, poor salaries, the fragmentation of the system into different race groups and problems with red tape.

The ideal situation was to have social welfare under one department for all races and to abolish race discrimination in salaries.

"Even if agencies are fully staffed they're still overworked. You have to have 60 cases a month before an agency gets a salary subsidy.

"That's unrealistic. Social workers can't work adequately and therefore can't achieve anything."

Black, coloured and Indian social workers on average dealt with more than 100 cases a month.

"And a social worker is not only involved in individual cases. There's group work and community work."

Mrs Mayer said families were being turned away. "These clients are either put on a waiting list or referred to another agency. After going to two or three agencies, the family gives up.

"And if someone phones in for help or a neighbour reports a case of child abuse, there's no time to attend to it today — or tomorrow."

SOUTH AFRICAN ENGINE DRIVER

| Year | Men | | |

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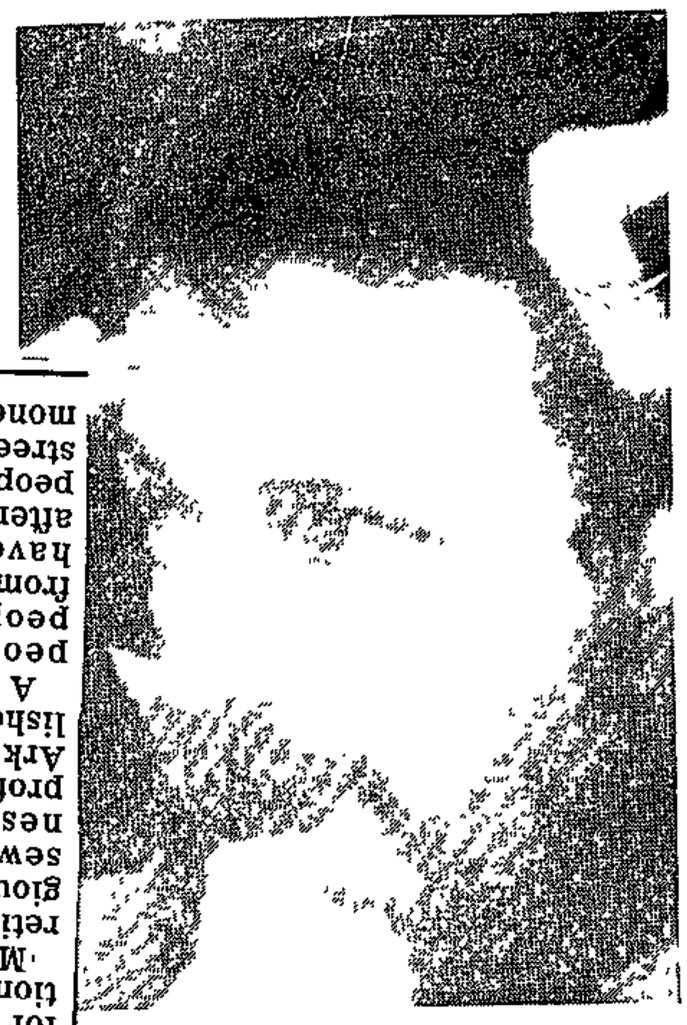
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Residents of the Ark Mission read on their beds while Mr Andrew Snyman chats to his chief helper, who likes to be known as Ethel and lives at the mission and cooks for the residents

Cape Times 7/5/83

'Hobos' spark refuge plan

Staff Reporter

SOME 12 years ago the sight of two "hobos" who felt they were too dirty to enter a church service, prompted a Cape Town man to do something for the City's vagrants.

Now a home that takes up to 30 people at a time has been established in the City centre.

The people who are taken in generally have no money, but if they have any, they are asked for a voluntary contribution to the mission.

Mr Andrew Snyman, a retiring but deeply-religious man, runs a City sewing-machine business and spends the profits he makes on the Ark Mission he established 12 years ago.

A wide variety of people need care — people just released from prison, people who have nowhere to go after being in hospital, people who live on the streets and spend what money they can gather on drink.

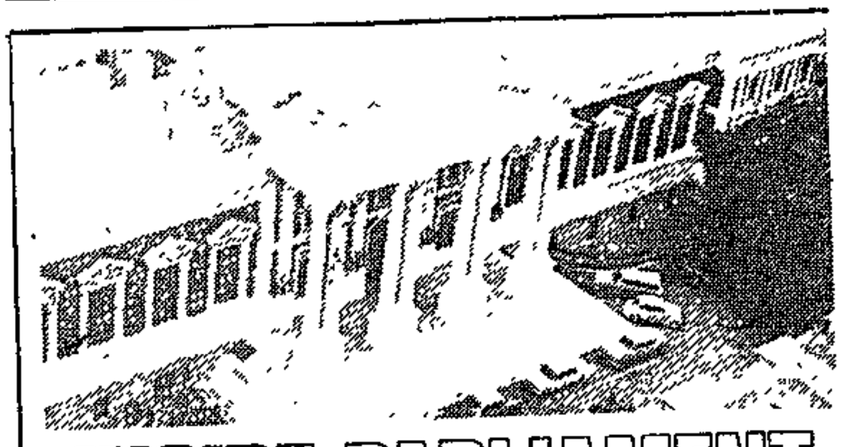
The mission came to the attention of the Cape Times last weekend when a reporter came across an elderly couple who had been evicted from their residence because of drunken, rowdy behaviour.

The Cape Times made numerous inquiries but could not find any place where a couple with their possessions would be accepted.

It was their good fortune that Mr Snyman drove past and took them in.

Mr Snyman, who is also a lay preacher, says there are only three rules he enforces at the mission: Residents must be in by 10pm, they must be in time for supper and they must attend church once a week.

The mission is financed entirely by donations and Mr Snyman estimates that it costs him about R1 000 a month to run the mission. He has never appealed for financial aid.



AXGS 10/5/83 297

'Pivot' of SA's social structure

SOCIAL workers were the pivot of South Africa's social structure and it was absolutely essential that they got the benefits due to them, Mr A Thompson (NRP South Coast) told the Assembly.

He said there had been an alarming drop in the intake of social workers.

Speaking during the second reading of the Child Care Bill, he said nothing would have been lost by referring the Bill to a select committee since it would not have been regarded as a sign of weakness on the part of the Government.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said that unless the salaries of social workers were rectified the right people would not be attracted to the profession.

A better dispensation had to be created for welfare workers.

One of her party's main objections was that the proposed advisory council would be composed mainly of Government officials when, in fact, they should be in the minority. — Sapa.

Argus 10/5/83 297

Better pay soon for social workers

THE salaries of social workers would receive attention "in the near future," the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, told the Assembly.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Child Care Bill, he said social workers were dissatisfied with their salaries and that they had every right to be unhappy.

"But we will rectify this, and in the near future, too," he said.

In reply to a question across the floor from Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) on when a statement on social workers' salaries could be expected, Dr Van der Merwe said he would deal with the matter when his departmental vote came up in the budget debate

Referring to concern expressed earlier by several speakers about the position of social workers, the Minister said: "We are all very worried about social workers.

"We will not be able to make this Bill work, when it becomes law, unless we have the social workers.

Earlier, Dr Van der Merwe referred to the call by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP Parktown) for the Bill to be referred to a select committee and said the reasons given for this were insufficient.

Dr Barnard had referred to the report of the Hoexter Commission which was not yet finished. He had said that it might recommend family courts, which was one of the reasons why the Bill should be held over.

"If the Hoexter Commission does recommend this, then a whole lot of other Acts would have to be changed as well," Dr Van der Merwe said.

He said the Bill had been conceived and drawn up over the last eight years, and that interested parties and organisations had been consulted many times. — Sapa.

Community needs 'differ'

DIFFERENT communities in South Africa had different requirements in welfare services and these needs had to be identified from within, and by each community, said Dr J P Grobler (NP Brits).

He was referring to a statement by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP Parktown), in the second reading debate on the Child Care Bill, that there were in effect three "Welfare Ministers".

Dr Barnard had said the Minister of Health and Welfare was responsible for the welfare of whites, the Minister of Internal Affairs for that of the coloured and Indians, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development for black welfare needs. He had questioned the need for this.

Dr Grobler said Dr Barnard's main mistake was that he saw South Africa as an "integrated and homogenous" society, which it was not.

"The requirements of people in Soweto, for example, differ from those of people in Mitchell's Plain," he said.

When the Bill was passed in its final form, it would be something to be proud of as children were the country's greatest asset. — Sapa.

Social workers' pay move welcomed

297 Mercury 13/5/83

Mercury Reporter

PAY increases for social workers were badly needed to end a 'shocking' state of staff shortages in Indian social welfare agencies, Mr Ashwin Mohanlall, chairman of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society, warned yesterday.

He said a recent announcement by the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, that social workers' salaries would receive attention soon was a welcome relief.

'But I hope it will not be a question of granting too little, too late,' he said.

Replying to the second reading debate in Parliament on the Child Care Bill, the minister said social workers were dissatisfied with their salaries and that they had every right to be unhappy.

'We will rectify this in the near future,' he said.

Mr Mohanlall, who is also the South African Indian Council's spokesman for welfare, said the entire Indian social work structure was working below strength because of a serious shortage of trained personnel.

Vacancies

'Out of 229 approved subsidised posts for Indians, only 133 are occupied, leaving a massive 96 posts vacant as at April 1.

'In these conditions, effective services cannot be provided,' he said.

Only three of the 17 Indian child welfare societies in the country, Dannhauser, Estcourt and Ladysmith, operated on full strength.

At Chatsworth 22 of the approved 33 posts were still vacant and at Phoenix, 12 of the 19 approved posts had yet to be filled. At the Durban Indian Child and Family Welfare Society, 12 of the 37 posts were still vacant, and at Pietermaritzburg five of the nine approved posts had still to be filled, he said.

Mr Mohanlall said that as the posts had been approved by the Department of Internal Affairs, it was clear that the various welfare societies or agencies had proved need for trained personnel

'The staff position is bound to deteriorate at the beginning of next year as the universities are expected to turn out only a small number of social science graduates.'

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Better social workers' pay welcomed by profession

By DEBBIE REYNOLDS

THE new deal for social workers announced on Wednesday has been welcomed by social organisations, although they ask that the Government subsidy be increased

An indication of the pay increases was given by the Minister of Health and Welfare Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, during his department's budget vote.

- The starting salary for social workers would increase from R6 534 to R9 648 per annum
- The salary of a chief social worker would show an increase in the starting notch from R14 310 to R18 288, to R21 684 per annum in the top notch
- The starting salary attached to the rank of assistant director would increase from R18 288 to R21 684 per annum, and the top notch from R22 533 to R25 080 per annum

The view of a wide spectrum of organisations interviewed yesterday was positive Every organisation agreed that the new salaries would attract more staff and should help to overcome the shortage of social workers in the profession

Mr Colin Wenman, chief director of the SA National Council for Alcoholic and Drug Dependence, said he welcomed the new deal

"We have been witnessing a brain drain of social workers and I believe realistic pay structures would attract staff back to the profession," Mr Wenman said

He said the higher salaries would improve the status of social workers

But, Mr Wenman emphasised that the new increases would cause a financial problem for the organisations

"The State subsidises part of the worker's salary and we pay the rest Unless the State increases our subsidy, each organisation will have to find more money. This could be a considerable burden," he said

Mrs E Dowling, director of the National Council for Child Welfare, said she was pleased to hear that starting increases would rise by R3 000

"Naturally we are not sure about what the whole deal entails, but from what I've heard, it sounds promising," she said

Mrs Dowling said she was impressed by the salary increase at the lower levels because it would determine whether a person worked for a social welfare organisation or chose another affiliated job

"The higher salaries will encourage young people to become social workers instead of going into industry," said Mrs Dowling

The director of the National Council for Cripple Care, Mr Harold Parker, said the new deal was a considerable improvement and there was a great deal to be said for it

"It is welcomed because it will attract people back to the profession who have left because of money problems," said Mr Parker.

"The qualified people who have left might be encouraged to return and they will in turn help the new recruits who are inexperienced," adding that the current Government subsidy was inadequate

month of ks planned

Namibia team" of the United Nations

The team which constitutes the UN Transitional Group (Untag) have nearly all been appointed to other jobs inside the UN Secretariat since the failure to reach a settlement in SWA

The UN special representative for the territory, Mr Martti Ahtissari, has been appointed Deputy-Secretary of External Affairs in Finland

Mr Cedric Thornberry, the administrative head of Untag, was appointed to a senior post with the UN in the Middle East last year

The head of the military component of Untag, General Prem Chand, has returned to India and Mr Bernard Muganda has been appointed to a UN post in Zambia - Sapa

MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays

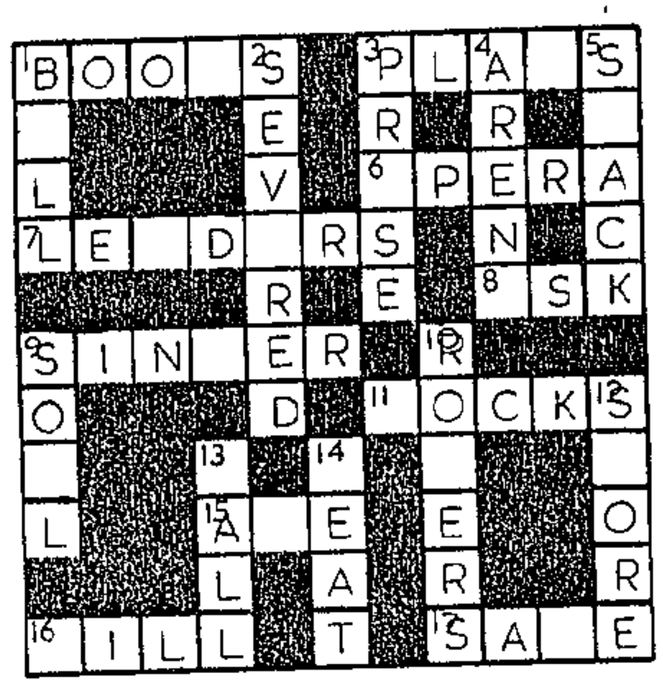
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R8 600 CAN BE WON

There was no correct solution received for Jackpot No 696 — so up it goes to R8 600 NOTE Post your entry on a postcard to "Mail" Saturday Jackpot No 697, PO Box 1485, Johannesburg 2000 Unstamped entries may be left in the Jackpot box in the foyer of the Rand Daily Mail Building, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg, or at the city office of the Rand Daily Mail, 29 Kerk Street between Loveday and Harrison Streets The closing date for Saturday Jackpot No 697 will be midnight on Thursday, May 26, 1983 The solution and the winner's names will be published on Saturday, May 28, 1983 For rules to Jackpot No 697 see Page 18.

Rand DAILY MAIL Rand DAILY MAIL

SATURDAY JACKPOT No 697



ACROSS

1 Much used may well be expected soon to show the signs of it.
3 Men who produce may well do better each fresh time
6 Musical drama
7 must obviously know how to apply pressure.
8 Request or inquire
9 One can, naturally enough, learn much from others
11 Dandy's may attract much attention.
15 One would expect to have a strong grip
16 might involve the investment of a lot of money
17 A personality might develop out of long years of stress and strain

DOWN

1 One could hardly mistake the sound of a
2 Separated or divided
3 Opposite of poetry
4 Gladiators fought there
5 may be quite light.

Name . . . . . .

Address . . . . . .

Weather Mail

THE weather bureau's forecast for today

TRANSVAAL: — It will be cooler today over the southern and south-western parts and isolated showers are possible in the east in the morning Otherwise it will be mainly fine and warm

FREE STATE and CAPE NORTH of the ORANGE: — Partly cloudy and cold

CAPE SOUTH of the ORANGE: — Showers will occur over the southern and western parts and it will be very cold over the interior with snow falls on the high ground

NATAL: — It will be mild with some light showers in the north but colder temperatures are expected later in the south

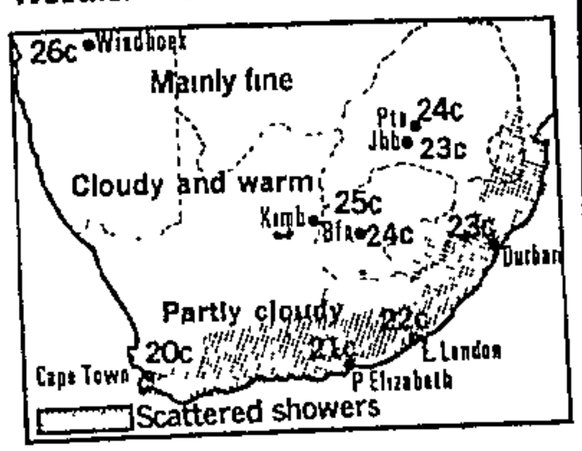
SOUTH WEST AFRICA: — It will be colder today over all but the northern parts otherwise it will be mainly fine

BOTSWANA: — Cold over the southern parts otherwise partly cloudy and warm — Sapa

TEMPERATURES ARE CELSIUS MAXIMUMS EXPECTED FOR EACH CITY

Rand Daily Mail Weather Station

Thursday
May 19, 1983
Temperatures
09h00 14h00 21h00
17°C 23°C 14°C
Humidity:
60% 30% 60%
Max temp 23°C
Min temp 13°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00
Nil
Sunset today 17h29
Sunrise tomorrow.
06h41



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

	°C		°C		°C
Bloemfontein	23	Jan Smuts	23	Potchefstroom	25
Cape Town	13	Nelspruit	28	Pretoria	25
Durban	25	Pietersburg	26	Skukuza	31
East London	25	Port Elizabeth	22	Standerton	26

SOUTH AFRICA Hottest at 14h00 Messina 31°C Coldest at 08h00 Middelburg 1°C
TRANSVAAL Hottest at 14h00 Messina 31°C Coldest at 08h00 Groblersdal 9°C

THE WORLD YESTERDAY

	Min °C	Max °C	Weather
Madrid	5	19	Clear
Miami	21	28	Clear

The 'survival pack' — kids who scrounge for food

By Yussuf Nazeer

Pietros Nene (15) hitch-hiked from Dundee, Natal, in search of a job. He ended up with an abandoned "survival pack" in Johannesburg's streets, children who scrounge for food in alley dustbins, behind hotels and fruitshops.

Last week he was shot through the arm by a white man, he claims, who found him in a Joubert Park alley and opened fire.

He did not complain about his arm when The Star interviewed the urchins. One of his colleagues mentioned nonchalantly that Pietros had been shot. I took him to a clinic from where staff referred him to a hospital for X-rays and treatment

The night before the pack, who fought like wolves over some old clothing that was passed out to them, had slept in the veld on the outskirts of Lenasia

Pietros was reluctant to speak about his home or whether he had any family except to say that he came here to look for a job because there was no hope or future for him on a farm in Dundee. Pietros is illiterate He sticks with the pack because they share a common destiny and it gives him hope. There is always a meal to be found in Lenasia

Daniel Machale (8) says he was born "somewhere in Soweto" He is sick His nose runs, his eyes water and he inhales glue to escape his misery. He too cannot read or write. "I do not know where my mother or father are I sleep in the veld and I beg for food," little Daniel said quietly

Daniel is among the smaller and weaker members of his "survival pack" Although he fights fiercely to hold on to whatever clothes are given to him, he always loses in the end The bigger and stronger members simply take what they want

Piet Mogorshe (16) is from Dobsonville. He too is illiterate. "I want to learn to read and write. But I left home long ago. There is nothing there for me"

Sam Macele (14), from Grasmere, Andrew Jafta (12), from Eikenhof, and Simon Mulali (18), from Orlando, all said they were forced to fend for themselves.

Some of these lost children said they were orphans Others said step-parents or drunken parents ill-treated them Some said they had no father and their mother was battling to make ends meet.

They all longed for homes of their own. But none of them complained about their illnesses, their injuries sustained in fights with the bullies in the pack, or the icy cold they endured when sleeping huddled together in the veld, parks or alleys.

They said some of their friends died in past winters. They do not think of death Survival is their concern.



Spectre of death stalks street urchins

By Yussuf Nazeer

The shadow of death hangs over hundreds of abandoned "children of the [illegible]. Black social

urchins



Abandoned children reach out for clothing and blankets brought to them yesterday by Mrs Soraya Hassim from a Muslim welfare body. Some are orph- broken h-

By Yussuf Nazeer

The shadow of death hangs over hundreds of abandoned "children of the streets" in the Transvaal. Black social workers fear many of these unwanted waifs may die of exposure during the bitter winter cold that lies ahead.

The children, aged from seven upward, are from broken or poverty-stricken homes. Some are illegitimate and others are runaways from cruelty.

In ragged, tattered and ill-fitting clothes, they roam the streets begging for food, money and clothing to survive.

No tears are shed, no one grieves if these pathetic bundles of human flotsam end up in the mortuary, killed by a combination of glue-sniffing, alcohol, hunger and cold

'It is a very, very sad situation," said Mrs Maggie Nkwe, who is battling to look after 60 of these children, plus babies and pre-school youngsters in an old Orlando home.

'There are no State-run homes for abandoned black children and, believe me, we have thousands of such children throughout the country who are urgently in need of care. Many are going to die this winter with no-one caring about it," she said.

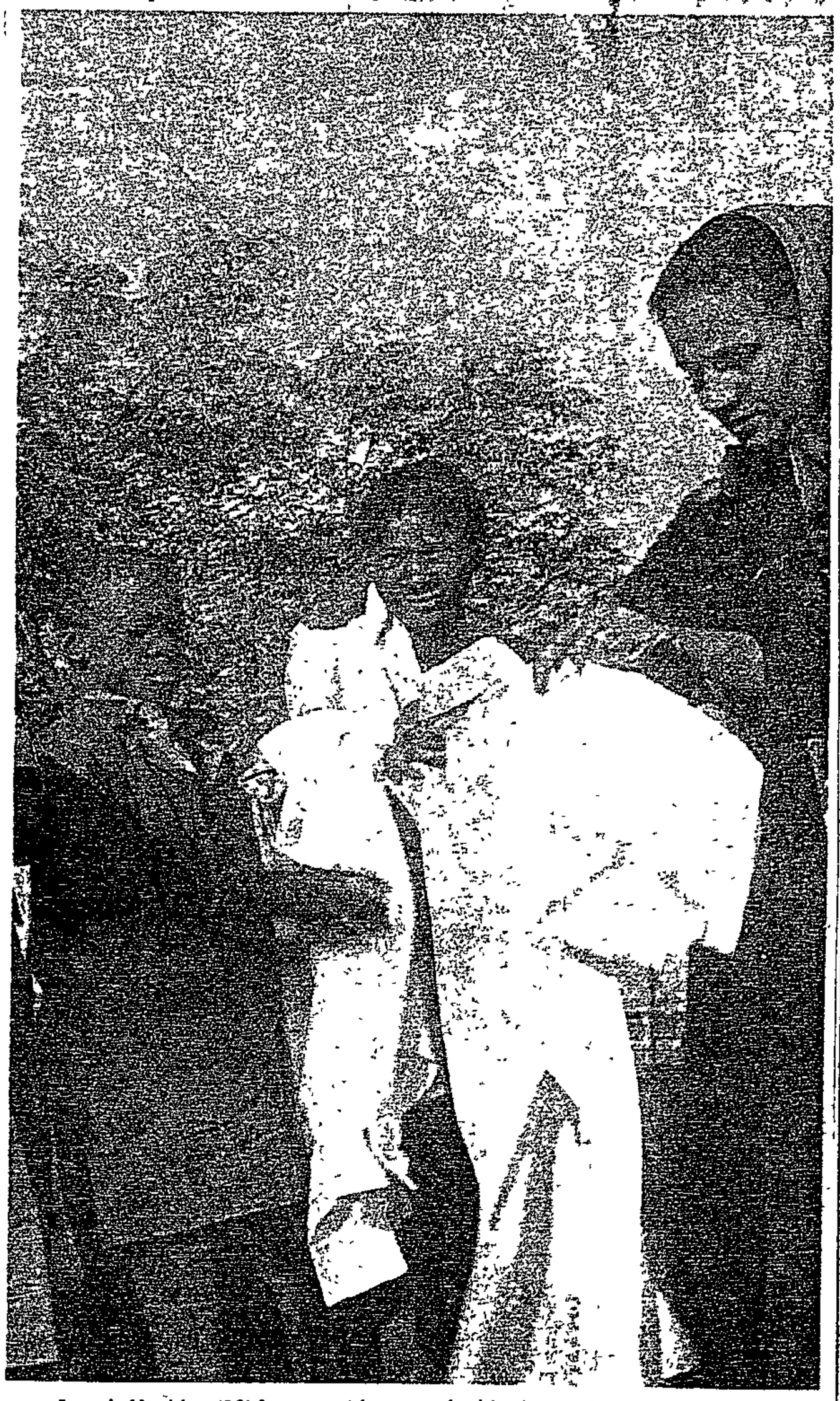
Action

Mrs Shirley Lesu, manager of black social child welfare services, agreed with Mrs Nkwe. "It is a serious problem that needs urgent attention from all sectors of the South African community

"We need the immediate building of several such homes in various townships to solve the problem," Mrs Lesu added.

I spoke to several children who seek sustenance in the more affluent white, Indian and coloured townships. They said there was no hope for them in the poverty-stricken black townships.

Many of the children are sick, suffering from colds, sores and other ailments. Some have been injured in survival fights with other abandoned packs or from assaults by bullies and intolerant people who see these ragged urchins as nothing more than "smelly scum from the gutters".



Joseph Mashigo (10) beams with joy at the blanket and clothing given to him in Lenasia yesterday by a member of a Muslim welfare body. Joseph is one of the thousands of abandoned black children from various black townships who roam the city and surburban streets begging and searching dustbins for their daily subsistence.

Star

Star

JOHANNESBURG TUESDAY MAY 24 1983

Shelter for 50 waifs — but money needed

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society is prepared to build cottages in Soweto for 50 abandoned street waifs But they are short of R160 000 for this project

They will be building one cottage in the meantime costing R40 000 to take 11 children off the streets It is part of a plan involving a R640 000 child and family complex for Soweto's Mofolo South

Yesterday architects and builders were working on the finishing touches of the double-storey multi-purpose home for battered mothers and abandoned babies. Tenders have already gone out and work on the first R480 000 phase of the complex is expected to begin in three weeks time Director of the Johannesburg child welfare society, Mr Howard Ferreira, said the Mofolo project would eventually take in:

- 20 abandoned babies (the society gets daily calls to take abandoned babies)
- 10 battered mothers and their families.
- 50 children between two and 16 years old.
- Eight unmarried mothers and their children.

"It is going to cost R115 000 annually to run this home and any public contribution, however small or large, would be most welcome," Mr Ferreira said.

Referring to the street urchins reported in yesterday's Star, Mr Ferreira said. "If we can get the R160 000 shortfall before the end of July which we need for the completion of the four extra cottages on our blueprint, we would then be able to take in 44 more of these lost children."

The complex would provide medical, educational and rehabilitation care for the children and mothers until they were ready to rejoin the community without further suffering

Council a... the Marke...

By David Braun

Johannesburg is to get a Portobe... Road-type open-air market

The city council's management co... mittee has approved an application ... the Market Theatre Foundation to h... an open-air market in the Mary Fi... gerald Square, Newtown, on Saturd...

Entrance fees mooted to make City parks safer



By Lucille McNamara, Municipal Reporter

The Johannesburg City Council is considering increasing entrance fees at some parks in a bid to make them safer.

One councillor said the move seemed to be designed to make entrance too expensive for most blacks

The parks involved would be fenced and pa...

Inflation lowest in two years

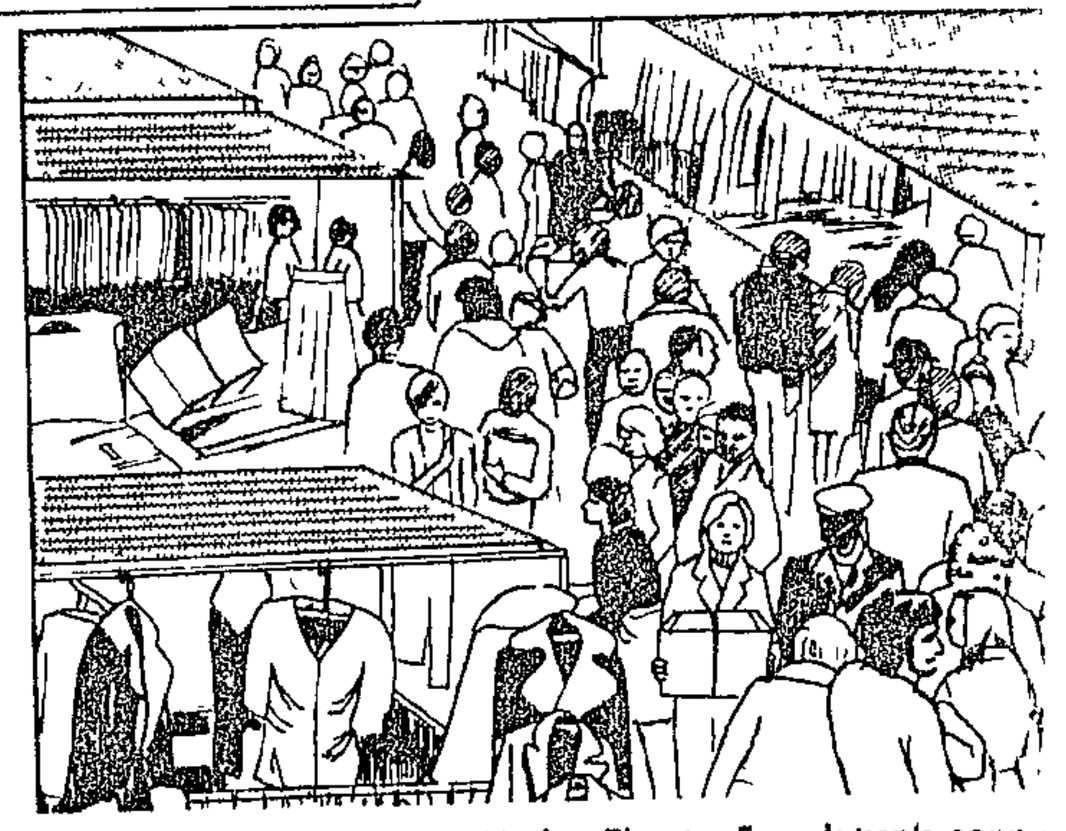
By Colleen Ryan
Consumer Reporter

South Africa's annual inflation rate dropped to 12,6 percent in April — the lowest level measured in more than two years, according to the latest Consumer Price Index (CPI).

In September 1980 the annual inflation rate stood at 12,8 percent

The small rise in food prices in April contributed to the low rate of inflation Food prices rose by only 0,3 percent last month, according to figures released by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria

...nal rate also



An impression of what the Market Theatre Foundation's open ... look like. But, whatever its form, "bargains galore" will ...

More than 2 700 sq... huts bulldozed in a ...

Star 24/5/83

Pretoria Bureau

More than 2 700 coloured and Indian squatter huts were bulldozed between October 1981 and September last year.

2 000 huts were f... Town area More dwellings have b... in the seven years t... September last yea...

297 Star 25/5/83

Help is on the way for Joburg's waifs

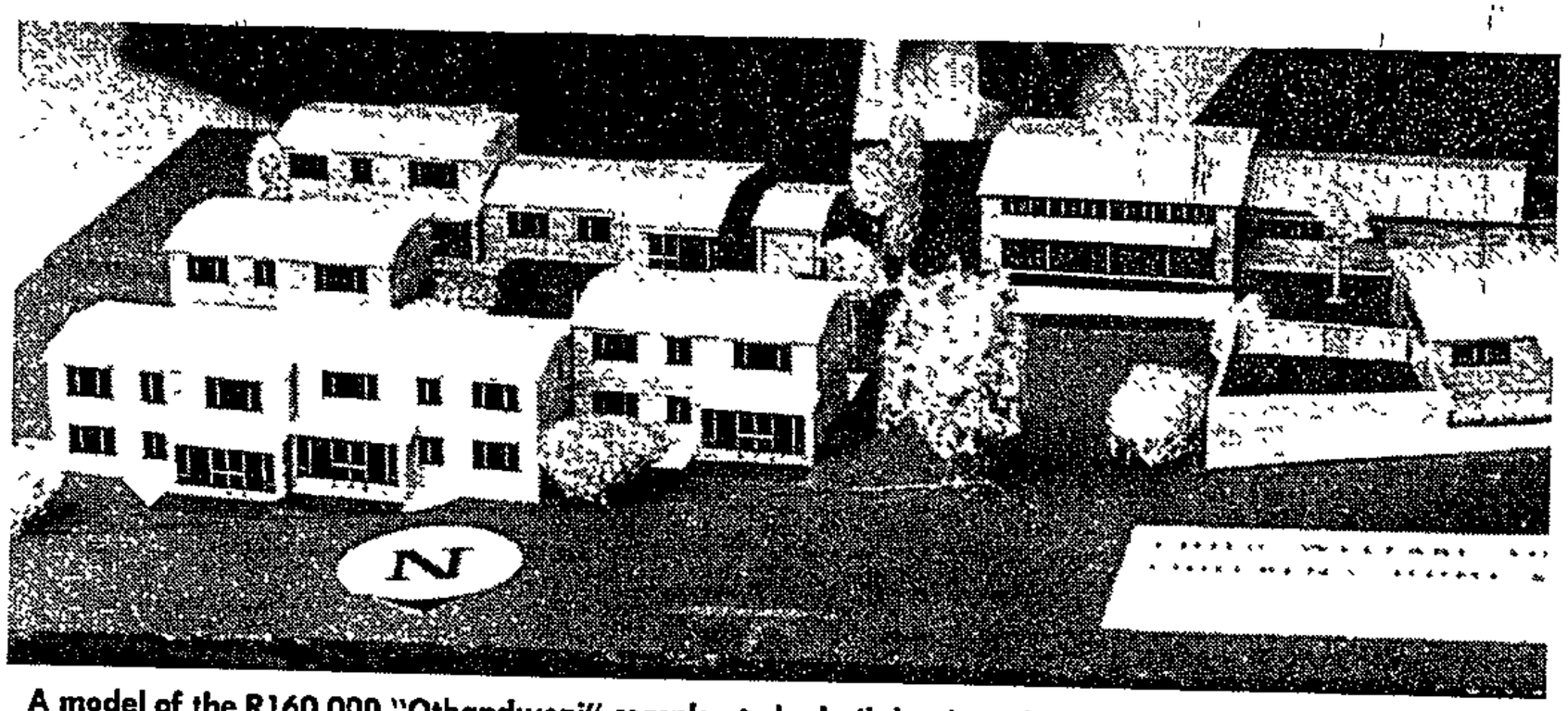
By Yussuf Nazeer

Five people yesterday started the ball rolling to help the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society raise R160 000 to build rooms for about 50 abandoned and homeless black children roaming the city's streets.

The five, moved by the plight of the unfortunate waifs reported in The Star on Monday and yesterday, telephoned to offer their help.

CHEQUE

First to come forward was Mr Michael de Pinna, who sent The Star a cheque for R100 which was passed on to child welfare. It costs R40 000 to build one living unit which houses about a dozen children.



A model of the R160 000 "Othandweni" complex to be built by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

A public transport company, which did not want to be named, donated the second R100 — and a further R50 came from a pharmacist, who also wished to remain anonymous.

Mr Lee Pillay of Studio 3 Model Agency told The Star he would hold a charity show to raise "a few thousand rands", while Mrs Maureen Chinchen, a public relations officer, said she would lobby support from the business sector.

Miss Angelina Breitzke said she would visit her friends and some big companies to try and persuade them to donate to the child welfare project known as the "Othandweni" Child and Family Care complex, which is due to be erected in about three weeks' time in Mofolo South, Soweto.

CONTRIBUTIONS

The complex, which will cost R640 000, will not only cater for homeless street urchins but also for battered wives and their children, deserted unmarried mothers and abandoned babies, said the director of child welfare, Mr Howard Ferreira.

Contributions should be sent to The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, PO Box 2539, Johannesburg 2000 (Tel: 836-5381) or to The Star, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Made in South Africa

PSL/PD UCT

Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika

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Alcohol-related problems: cases

941 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many cases of (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian (aa) persons and (bb) families with alcohol-related problems were handled by his Department in the latest specified year for which figures are available, (b) what was the (i) nature of the problems and (ii) incidence figure per 100 000 of the total Coloured and Indian populations, respectively, and (c) how many such cases in respect of (i) Coloured persons and (ii) Indians were reported to his Department in each of the areas for which statistics are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The figures indicated are for the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983

(a) (i) (aa) 8 262, (ii) 227

(bb) Only statistics on individuals as furnished under (aa) above are available.

(b) (i) Addiction of the individual and family disruption

(ii) 324 and 28 per 100 000 in respect of the Coloured and Indian populations, respectively.

(c) (i)

Bellville	1 543
Wynberg	2 647
Bloemfontein	123
Beaufort West	130
Durban	289
George	362
Johannesburg	1 052
Kimberley	319
Paarl	351
Port Elizabeth	566
Worcester	472
Upington	223
East London	99
Springbok	86

(ii)

Durban	190
Cape Town	17
Johannesburg	20

Rehabilitation centres

940. Dr. M. S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian males and females, respectively, were treated at (aa) rehabilitation centres and (bb) registered rehabilitation centres in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) what (i) were the reasons for admission and (ii) was the incidence figure per 100 000 of the total Coloured and Indian populations, respectively?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

The figures indicated are for the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983

(a) (i) (aa) 277 males and 88 females

(bb) 264 males and 66 females.

(ii) (aa) 3 males (no females).

(bb) None.

(b) (i) Alcoholism, drug abuse and vagrancy

(ii) 27,2 and 0,4 per 100 000 in respect of the Coloured and Indian populations, respectively

(297) Hansard 1688 June 1983
Q Col. 1688

Port Alfred

1008 Mr I K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether there are any social workers in the Black township of Port Alfred, if so how many?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No Services are normally rendered from the Departments' offices in Grahamstown but due to vacancies on the establishment statutory services are at present being rendered from Port Elizabeth

Sun City indaba may face boycott

AN International conference on marital and family therapy due to be held at Sun City, Bophuthatswana, next week faces a complete boycott by leading worker, church, women and civic organisations from Johannesburg because of its venue.

The organisations are boycotting the conference because they feel it is ironical that a conference of this nature should be held against a backdrop of family deprivation and disintegration. They feel that convening the conference at Sun City will endorse the injustices of the apartheid system

The conference, which is being organised by the South African Institute of Marital and Family Therapy, begins on Monday and will last for four days. Several speakers, all experts in the field of family therapy, and mostly from the United States, have been invited to address the conference.

By MONO BADELA

CAMPAIGN

An ad hoc committee consisting of psychologists and social workers in the Witwatersrand is spearheading the campaign for a complete boycott of the conference. Among the organisations calling for a boycott are the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Black Sash, the Soweto Civic Association, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (CCAWUSA), the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, the Domestic Workers' and Employers' Project (DWEP), the Transvaal Indian Congress (Tic) and the Natal Indian Congress (Nic).

Others are the South African Black Social Workers' Association (SABSWA), the Anti-Community Council Committee, the Co-ordinated Residence Association, Azaso, Cosas, Saawu, Gawu, the Western Residents' Association, Nusas and the Detainees' Support Committee in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

A statement released by the ad hoc committee said that Sun City was a gloss cover up for a system of economic oppression, enforced political impotence and human indignity.

The call for a boycott has also been extended to the overseas speakers who are due to address the conference. They are Dr Maurizio Andolfi, Dr Edgar Ayerwald, Dr Mony Elkaim, Dr Bill Forisha and Dr Judith Landau-Stanton.



Mr Izak Ausker, 63, lives on a grass verge in Doornfontein because his R51 a month pension will not cover the cost of housing and food. He prefers to rough-it rather than rely on his family or enter an institution.
Picture: MASSIMO PELLICCIA

Home is a grass verge under the stars

Mail Reporter

A DOORNFONTEIN hobo prefers his meagre existence under the stars on a pension of R51 to the more comfortable life which an institution might afford.

The Rand Daily Mail paid a visit to Mr Izak Ausker, 63, who has lived on a grass verge next to a Doornfontein parking lot for the past three years.

Mr Ausker told us his lifestyle was forced upon him because he could not live on his monthly disability pension of R51.

"I worked for a large mining company for 35 years and went on disability pension after an accident in which I lost an eye, severed a wrist and suffered other injuries," he said.

Mr Ausker said he couldn't afford anything — not even food — from the R51 and that was why he had become a hobo.

"What can I do? I won't go to my family for help and so I just carry on living like this," he said.

A spokesman in the legal department of the company paying his disability pension said Mr Ausker was a hobo before he went on pension.

"He is well-known in our company because he comes here once a month to collect his cheque. We have offered to assist him find accommodation at the Salvation Army or a similar organisation, but he never takes up our offers of help," he said.

The spokesman said the purpose of disability pensions was to compensate workers who could no longer work because of a disability suffered as a result of an accident during work.

"Mr Ausker's disability rating is 31% — the minimum to qualify for a monthly pension. His pension is not high because the degree of the disability and the employee's salary at the time of the accident are taken into account when determining the amount," he said.

New status for black women is needed now

6/7/83 Star 297

Government houses have been up for sale from the beginning of this month. The majority of black women however are unable to buy them because they are legal minors despite often being household heads. JEAN HEY reports.

The legal status of black married women, which is presently under investigation by the South African Law Commission, assumes a new sense of urgency in view of this month's Government move to sell houses to blacks

About 99 percent of married black women are legal minors Whether they are married under civil law or under tribal law, their husbands have marital power over them and are their legal guardians. Only the few who are married with an ante-nuptial contract are not subject to the marital power.

The Department of Community Development is allowing black women to buy Government houses — but they will not be eligible for building society loans

Building society and Government officials admit this will affect many black families for, in many of them, the woman is the head of the household

"The Government is sympathetic to the situation and aware of t. ' problems. But it is not easy to find a solution that w... satisfy all parties," said Mr Johan Kruger, sales co-ordinator of the housing scheme for the Department of Community Development.

According to the department, only the present occupants of Government houses will be able to buy them



BLACK HOUSING — will this mother ever be able to buy a house for her family?

To determine the price of the houses the original price of the house has been added to its replacement value and the total halved. This means that old houses in particular will be sold cheaply.

The department is offering special discounts as a further incentive to potential buyers — including one of between 25 and 30 percent for cash.

If the occupant chooses not to buy his house, it can still be rented — but rentals are likely to go up substantially next year, said Mr Kruger.

In the past the United Building Society had allowed some black women to take out housing loans to secure houses under the 99-year leasehold system, said Mr Piet Kruger, the society's assistant general manager

"But we cannot continue making exceptions because now there will be so many of them," he said.

Mr Kruger added that building societies had been pressing for a long time for the tribal law to be amended because "we consider black women good customers and safe borrowers".

It is even difficult for single black women to get housing loans. Tribal marriages are not registered so there is no way of checking on a black woman's marital status.

Building societies who gave self-declared single women a loan were taking a chance, Mr Kruger said

Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, a director of the Urban Foundation, said she believed financial merit alone should decide whether a black woman could buy a house

"For many years we black women have asked to be recognised as legal adults Many of us are heads of households and, in certain cases, the sole breadwinners Why is our majority not legally recognised when we are acting as adults in every other way?" she asked.

from home as times get tougher

More women seek admission to shelter

By Lynne Cornfield,
Welfare Reporter

As the economy worsens more and more women are turning to the Frida Hartley Shelter for Women in Bellevue.

Giving her 34th annual report as chairman, Mrs M F Poole said the total admissions to the home over its last financial year was 10 per cent higher than the previous year with a 22 per cent increase in alcoholics and drug addicts.

"But," said Mrs Poole, "alcoholics predominate. We have very few drug addicts."

Many of the women sought shelter while they waited for their old age pensions, or immediately after they had been released from hospital or prison. Several others had been evicted for not paying rent.

Mrs Poole said that for no apparent reason admissions of borderline mental cases had dropped by a third. Only 11 per cent of admissions were of borderline cases. She said it was similar to times of war. "The more difficult life becomes the fewer borderline cases there are," she said.

Admission of battered and ill-treated wives were also down by a third.

During the year April 1982 to March 1983, 35 per cent of the women admitted were alcoholics or drug addicts, 25 per cent had been evicted, 11 per cent were borderline cases, 11 per cent were ill-treated wives or had domestic problems, nine per cent were destitute, five per cent had illegitimate babies and four per cent were waiting for pensions.

About one in three women had sought shelter themselves. The others were referred by welfare organisations and institutions.

During the year the home also stepped up its relief work outside the home by trying to keep families together.

Mrs Poole said this was more successful than placing women with problems with several other women all with different problems.

"This often leads to unpleasantness in the shelter with one woman taunting another," she said.

All help at the shelter is free. Food, clothing, medical assistance, accommodation and even cash for rehabilitation are provided.



One of the capital's growing population of beggars plies his trade.

Capital's growing band of beggars

(297)

Mercury

28/7/83

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

BEGGING has become one of the growth industries in Natal's picturesque capital, with an increasing number of black 'ladies and gentlemen of the road' rattling their tins or spinning hardluck stories or simply staring soulfully at passers-by.

But, apart from the occasional letter to the Press, nobody seems to mind - if the lack of complaints received by the police and local commissioner are anything to go by.

The Natal Mercury this week counted more than 10 'pavement cases' who have become familiar landmarks within the central city area, and several more who are not so familiar.

Pensioners

In the most recent letter to a local paper, a newcomer to the city complained he had been subjected to a 'barrage of saliva' from a vagrant, and called for all beggars to be forced off the streets and into 'appropriate institutions'.

However, a police spokesman said most of the hoboes received, or were entitled to, disability pensions or old-age pensions.

If complaints were received they could be arrested under the city bylaws or the Urban Areas Act for loitering, declared idle and undesirable, and sent to a work colony.

There was no general strategy used by the police to deal with such cases, however, and the spokesman could not remember the last time a prosecution had taken place.

Inquiries addressed to the Chief Magistrate and the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development drew similar responses, but no trace of 'appropriate institutions' could be uncovered.

A spokesman for the Department of Health and Welfare said they were not responsible for blacks.

Cost of illegitimacy 'too high'

Sterilise some unwed mums, CP man says

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Conservative Party should look into forced sterilisation for women who repeatedly have children out of wedlock, Dr Willie Snyman, a Member of Parliament and party spokesman on health, said yesterday.

Speaking at the CP's first Transvaal Congress in the Pretoria City Hall, Dr Snyman received roars of approval from the delegates when he criticised the amount of money being spent on subsidising unwed coloured mothers.

The congress, which ended yesterday, was considering a motion calling on the Government to urgently reconsider its policy on allowances for children of unmarried mothers because of the abuse of the system

Dr Snyman said R21-million was being paid every year for the children of white unwed mothers, while R77-million was being paid for the children of coloured unwed mothers

This was a frightening situation, he said. The CP should consider paying subsidies only for the first child born out of wedlock and should put more pressure on the fathers of such children

The law provided for sterilisation of people who were mentally disturbed and this may apply to a woman who went on and on having children out of wedlock, he said

Such women were so irresponsible that the party should consider whether they should not also be sterilised, he said.

The congress also heard a number of allegations from delegates that CP members were being intimidated because they had left the National Party.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, the party leader, said the Government spoke often of the total onslaught, but there was no onslaught greater than the onslaught on the CP

He referred to the intimidation of voters and election workers who had threatened elderly people with the loss of their pension if they did not vote for the NP

Party chairman Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg attacked the Government for its handling of the Rikhoto judgment which gave urban rights to some migrant workers

The Government could have accepted the Supreme Court judgment, admitted the law had been incorrectly written, and redrafted it, he said

This would have shown no disrespect for the court, and would have satisfied those people that had believed all the time that migrants would not have urban rights

The CP would do this when it came to power, he said

Pay rise for social workers

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — A big pay rise for white, Indian and coloured social workers has been announced by the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare — but for blacks the gap still remains wide.

"This is most unfortunate as it will still remain a source of irritation for many people," Mr Ashwin Mohanlall, president of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society and the South African Indian Council's spokesman on welfare matters, said yesterday.

Mr Mohanlall, who has been spearheading a campaign for salary improvements, said "another disappointing" feature was that in some cases salaries would become pegged at the seventh-year notch.

In terms of the new scales a social worker's starting salary has been raised from R6 534 to R9 648 and the maximum from R15 450 to R16 020.

For black social workers starting salaries have been increased from R5 154 to R8 820 and the maximum from R10 062 to R14 880.

Blacks still lag as social workers get big pay boost

Mercury Reporter

A BIG pay rise for white, Indian and coloured social workers has been announced by the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare — but for blacks the gap still remains wide.

'This is most unfortunate as it will still remain a source of irritation for many people,' Mr Ashwin Mohanlall, president of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society, and the South African Indian Council's spokesman on welfare matters, said yesterday

Mr Mohanlall, who has been spearheading a campaign for salary improvements for Indian social workers, said another disappointing feature of the new scales was that in some cases salaries would become pegged at the seventh-year notch

'However, the National Council has been wise to provide for in-depth evaluation and merit assessment of workers to warrant progression above the seventh notch.'

Mrs G B McMillan, director of the Durban Child Welfare Society, and Mrs Faith Msoni, director of the Durban African Child Welfare Society, could not be reached for comment.

Mr Mohanlall said in terms of the new scales a social worker's starting salary had been raised from R6 534 to R9 648 and the maximun from R15 450 to R16 020.

For black social workers starting salaries had been increased from R5 154 to R8 820 and the maximum from R10 062 to R14 880.

The starting salaries for all supervisors had been raised from R10 062 to R16 020 and the maximum from R15 450 to R19 137.

Survey solution to black loafers

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

A QUESTIONNAIRE circulated recently among the 125 members of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer in Kempton Park indicated a solution to the "No 1 problem" of the the presence of blacks in the town centre

The questionnaire, which refers to blacks as "loafers", called for an "effective bus service to remove them to their own areas faster"

Results are to be presented to the town council, according to the Sakekamer chairman, Mr Smiley Schoon

The survey, drawn up by a sub-committee of the Sakekamer and put to members at a meeting last month, stated that pavements and streets in the East Rand town adjoining Jan Smuts International Airport, were being overrun by blacks or "non-buying" members of the public

It posed a number of solutions, which members had to arrange in order of preference, to the problem of "continued growth but diminishing buying power in the town centre"

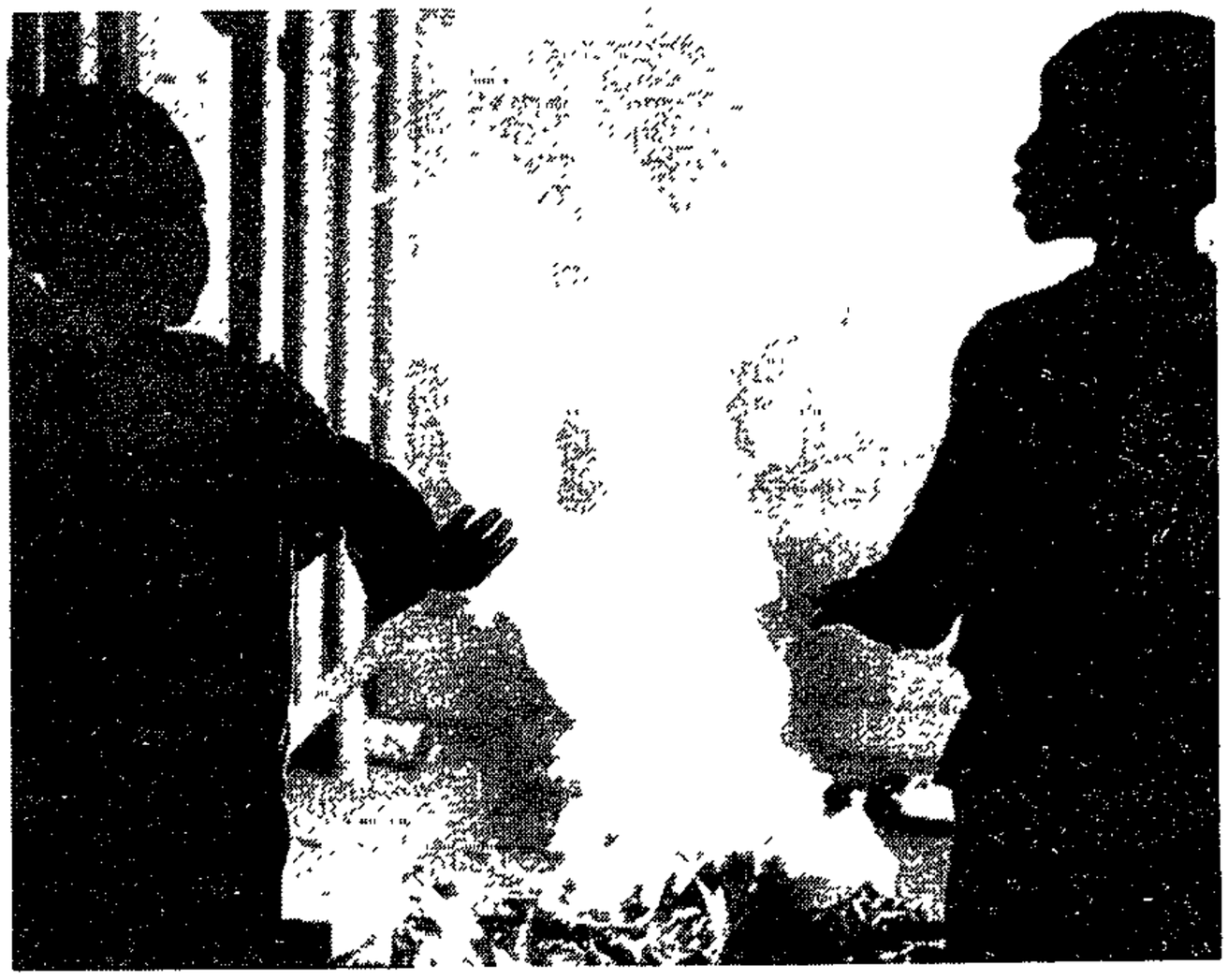
It also stated that "the non-buyer should be lured to loaf outside the city centre through the establishment of buying centres within reach of his own area".

Members were expected to answer the questionnaire at the meeting held at the Kempton Park Country Club

Mr Schoon said yesterday he did not believe the questionnaire was biased or tendentious because members were given the opportunity to make their own recommendations

(291) 27/8/83 Star

WAIFS WHO HAVE BUILT UP AN ISOLATED BUT CLOSE COMMUNITY



Twilight children of Hillbrow's alleyways

By Sol Makgabutlane

Come evening and Hillbrow — Johannesburg's most populated area — is transformed into a crescendo of human activity. Colourful neon lights snap into life and lovers step out for their strolls, just as in any metropolis throughout the world.

But Hillbrow is also characterised by a bleak side — its waifs.

They haunt the streets, sleeping on pavements and in doorways, eating from dustbins, some finding temporary forgetfulness in a quick sniff of glue from empty plastic bottles.

They are the twilight children.

I track some down to their lair in Pretoria Street.

They regard their uninvited guest with wariness. Expressive glances are exchanged and muscles tighten — poised for instant take-off if the stranger proves dangerous.

I greet them and introduce myself. A couple of them start to back off.

."I won't talk to you. My parents will see my photograph in the newspaper and come to fetch me," one of them, about 13 years of age, says.

"Look, chaps," I explain, "no pictures will be taken if you wish."

Five or six of them walk away. I see that I'll have to convince the others before they also decide to leave.

PLIGHT

"I have no bad motives I only want to interview you, write a story and, who knows, maybe some people will help when they read of your plight."

They are still not convinced so I add, "and I promise to buy you something".

They move closer and begin to relax. Most are hungry and cannot afford to decline an offer like this. As they begin to talk, a new experience unfolds for me.

Some have parents. Others do not. Many are illegitimate, while some come from none-too-poor homes. Whatever their backgrounds, however, they now have one thing in common — they are homeless and have built their own isolated, but tightly knit, community.

Take Isaac, he's only 14 years old. He fled from his home in Galala location, near Klerksdorp, in March last year. His mother used to beat him, "always when she was drunk", and Isaac found it intolerable.

"One day she gave me R10 to buy goods at the shops. Instead I caught a train and came here."

He then tells a story of kindness:

"My shoes were stolen last May and I used to go about barefoot. One day a 'young miesies' saw me and asked why was I barefoot on such a cold night. I said I slept in the alley and my shoes had been stolen

"The 'miesies' was sorry for me. She asked me: 'Do you need money for clothes.' I said 'yes', and she gave me R40. I bought myself a pair of shoes, a shirt and trousers. I took my friends to the bioscope with the other money."

Where do they sleep?

George says they used to sleep on the pavements and in the alleys, but now they are sleeping in a bushy area near Yeoville This was because in Hillbrow they spent half the night running from the police.

"Sometimes they catch us and take us to the outskirts of Johannesburg and dump us there But we always find our way back," says George.

During the day they either go to cinemas or lounge in the parks.

"Where do you get your money?" I ask.

Says Derrik· "We get it by showing motorists where to park. Like this." And he dashes across the road as a big, flashy car pulls up at the other side.

Derrik begins to direct the driver into the parking bay The driver, an elderly white man, gets out of the car and gives him 43c.

Derrik scurries across the road to us and says: "That's how we get our money. When we have money we hide it because the white boys and some older black boys around here take it away."

He stops wide-eyed. Two young policemen are heading our way, swinging their batons rhythmically. The three boys start to run — I advise them to stay.

The policemen look at us, hesitate, say something to one another and walk away. Derrik, Isaac and George heave a sigh of relief

"They are going to come back for us," predicts George.

"What time is it?" asks Isaac.

A SERMON

The sudden question takes me by surprise.

"Yes," he says, "at nine we have to go to a church sermon in Dunkeld."

I'm told that they go to these sermons every Wednesday evening and Sunday morning and evening because people there are good to them.

They also say that the women at the house wash their clothes and let them have a bath.

We go to a cafe and I buy them R4 worth of food.

It is with real regret that we say "cheers". I turn back — they are watching me walk away.

WHY HILLBROW

Why did he choose Hillbrow?

"My uncle used to bring me here to buy clothes when I was still at school. I saw that it was a 'good' place where I could make a lot of friends. So I came," says Isaac, the best speaker in the group.

Skinny Derrik (12), who comes from Klipspruit, steps forward to tell his story.

His mother — "a naturally kind woman" — had wanted to thrash him one day when he had disobeyed her. When he saw that his mother was angry he went away to avoid punishment. This was last March.

Tears running down his cheeks, Derrik confesses: "I dearly want to go back home. I miss my mother, my three brothers and sisters and my friends. I want to go soon and write my Standard Two exams at the end of the year."

He only needs an assurance from his mother that she has forgiven him, he says, and he'll catch the next train.

So why don't you go home and tell your mother you're sorry?

"I can't. I want to be sure that all is forgiven."

George, who looks too big for his 18 years, shuffles forward.

In excellent Xhosa, he says he comes from Khutsong township, in Carletonville. He arrived in Hillbrow on January 24 last year — a day obviously important to him.

"You have been here a long time," I observe. The others agree. George is one of the oldest members of the group.

He ran away from home because his father used to punch him "for no reason". He tried to tolerate it, but finally fled.

By this time we are all squatting on the pavement.

They tell me they are being harassed by white "tsotsis" who take their money, beat them up and throw water over them when they are asleep.

But not all whites hit them, says Derrik, who

OLD FOLK

Twilight years of hope and a hot meal

297
28/8/83 S-Ex/Rdm

By DAVID SPARKS

THE HOUSE, if one could call it that, was an eyesore.

It was, in fact, little more than a tumbledown "pandokkie" set in the middle of a small plot on which straggly and undernourished weeds desperately groped for survival in a mass of rubble and garbage.

The dilapidated iron-roofed structure and its messy, festering surroundings were hidden from the road by a rotting split-pole fence.

At the front door — a flimsy, splintered and warped wooden unit — stood Janet du Plessis (not her real name) in a long, threadbare dressing gown of faded pink. To her, this slum was home.

Janet who had just turned 63, but looked more like 80, was reluctant to let us in.

"I haven't cleaned up yet," she said. "I wasn't expecting visitors this early" It was already past 10 am.

But we persisted and followed her down a long, dark passage in which the all-pervading atmosphere of decay was almost nauseous.

She led us into the dank and gloomy kitchen at the back of the house. The only light was a small, dust-encrusted broken window

Janet gratefully accepted a platter of hot food from my companions, two volunteer workers from Meals on Wheels for the Aged, who call on her regularly with a hot, nutritious meal prepared in one of the organisation's 32 well-established kitchens.

As she tucked into the fare with relish, she poignantly revealed some of the details of her plight

"I was only 19 when I got married," she said "My husband had a good job with an electrical supply company Everything was fine until our third child arrived. It was then that John discovered that he had kidney problems As time went on it got worse and worse until he could no longer work."

Janet, whose two daughters and son are both married, now has seven grandchildren. She never sees any of them, not even the married daughter who lives in Johannesburg

'My husband's company," she continued, "helped as much as they could. But all the insurance and medical aid money was spent on keeping John alive on a kidney machine."

The situation at home, she said, rapidly deteriorated. "The children were ashamed to play with others because we couldn't even afford to supply them with decent clothing. It was an embarrassment for all of us."

She told us that her husband now spent most of his life in hospital receiving treatment

"He's better off there," she observed. "At least he gets regular meals and sleeps in a clean, warm bed."

Janet said she had little or no money left from her monthly Government pension of R160. Her rent was R130 a month.

"I usually spend the rest of my pension on a bit of bread, jam and tea I only have a proper hot meal on the days when the Meals on Wheels angels visit me"

She depends on heat from her old, coal-fired kitchen stove only.

Mr Neville Mandy, director of Meals on Wheels for the Aged, said that Janet was only one of many thousands of similar pathetic cases throughout the country.

"These elderly and frequently infirm people, who have been rejected by both society and their families, are forced by circumstances to live out their twilight years in hovels and on the brink of starvation.

"They have no one to turn to, but one organisation — Meals On Wheels, and the amount of help we can offer is limited by the support we receive from concerned members of the public," Mr Mandy explained.

He says when the organisation was established in East London in 1964, no one suspected that there were so many senior citizens without the means to feed themselves adequately.

"Most of these people, who have been rejected by both society and their immediate families," he adds, "are forced to subsist on a meagre Government pension of R138 a month.

"Some pay as much as R120 a month to rent what are little better than tumbledown, backyard hovels."

This, he points out, leaves little over to pay for either heating or food.

"In many cases," Mr Mandy says, "pensioners only manage to hold starvation at bay on a diet of cold cat or dog food."

Meals on Wheels for the Aged, which currently operates 32 kitchens throughout the country, uses 47 specially equipped panel vans to deliver almost 200 000 meals a year to some of the more fortunate of society's forgotten aged.

"Yet," stresses Mr Mandy, "we are only scratching the surface of what is really a major social problem The extent of our assistance to underprivileged senior citizens is limited by severe financial constraints which can only be alleviated by somehow encouraging the more fortunate members of the public to dig deeper into their pockets."

He says even a donation of R5 a month would provide several balanced, meals for one deeply grateful impoverished pensioner.



Faces tell a sad story of hardship and hunger and dependence on their only source of a good meal from Meals on Wheels.

Mother and blind ba
tossed out into the rain

C. Herald 1/10/83 207

BABY



● MISS Rina Rossouw with her five-year-old son Jonathan and eight-month-old Jessica under the Port Jackson tree that was their home last week after they were Rylands Estate landlord.

A BLIND baby girl had to spend rainy nights under a bush last week after she was evicted with her mother and brother by their Rylands Estate landlord.

Miss Rina Rossouw, 24, originally from Worcester, was told last week to vacate her small room in the backyard of a retired couple's Hazel Road home, because she had not paid the rent.

For two days, she sought shelter from the rain with a piece of cardboard under a Port Jackson tree, until a sympathetic Rylands family came to her assistance

Miss Rossouw said she was very concerned for the health of her children, Jonathan, five, and eight month-old Jessica who is blind

"I feared for the life of my baby because of the cold and the rain After we had been taken in by the Pather family, I immediately took Jessica to hospital," she said.

ILLNESS

Miss Rossouw said her baby had gone blind after an illness when she was about five months old.

"I think she became ill because of the bad conditions in the small room where I lived," she said.

Miss Rossouw paid R20 rent a week. Since her baby became ill, she had to stop working and has no income at the moment. She said she was waiting on a State grant which is expected to come through next month.

She said she had come from Worcester to work in Cape Town in 1971 and had been on the Cape Town City Council's housing waiting list "for a long time". She had been living in Hazel Road for three years

HOSPITAL

Miss Rossouw said she had taken her daughter to hospital on Tuesday morning and when she came home she was told to leave by the landlord

"I had nowhere to go and decided to seek shelter under a bush on an open field," she said

A social work student at the University of the Western Cape, Miss Pimla Pather, went to assist the family late on Wednesday night.

"We decided to keep them at our house while they look for other accommodation becausee we could not allow them to suffer like that.

"But I don't know how long we will be able to look after them," she said.

C-Herald 24/11/83

A place where Cape Town's 'carefree community' can find . . .

SHELTER

EVERYDAY, from about four in the afternoon, a small percentage of Cape Town's "carefree community", an assortment of "bergies", vagrants and hobos, converge like honeybees round a flower, on a building in Harrington Street.

They stand around, they slouch around, they lie around, all waiting for their "bed-and-breakfast hotel" to open It is not what one might call a five-star Cape Sun joint, but for these people, there is nothing better At least for them supper is thrown in at Nicro's night shelter

Last week I joined these worldly types for a night of idle banter, maybe to find out whether "opting out" is one sure way of not getting an ulcer, or to discuss morality and philosophy with a deep thinker

Easy life they may have by day. Come five o'clock they play by the rules of the joint Enter only between six and seven at night Out by six the following morning

The shelter strives to provide "inadequate homeless people" with a place to sleep, to keep them off the streets where they could be nabbed for minor offences But, it has a firm set of rules and regulations

MOTHER

House mother is Mrs Mary Lewin She used to be a matron at the League of Friends of the Blind

"They know the rules Others couldn't stand the "no drinks" rule and have chosen to ignore us so that they may drink.

"We have the right to search the residents each night to ensure that they don't bring in alcohol or drugs. Nor do we tolerate rowdiness

"We share the same premises with a factory and this place is situated in an industrial area, that is why they may only enter after the workers have gone home and have to leave before they arrive

where else to go.

We watched Pop Shop together and rapped about this and that

Mrs Lewin told about the man who appeared on Police File "That was the last we saw of him"

Suppertime was at 6 30 pm Soup and bread One brassy old guy told her to step on it as he hadn't eaten the whole day.

ASSEMBLED

Mr Cornelius Lewin prayed for the assembled — and then 30 men and women tucked heartily into one of two constant things in the lives The other being breakfast

On Saturdays, says Mrs Lewin, they have up to 40 residents

"Sundays, when the liquor supply is finished and they're hungry, we usually have 60 During summer the number varies between 50 and 60 In winter it shoots up to 70 We can accommodate 55 comfortably"

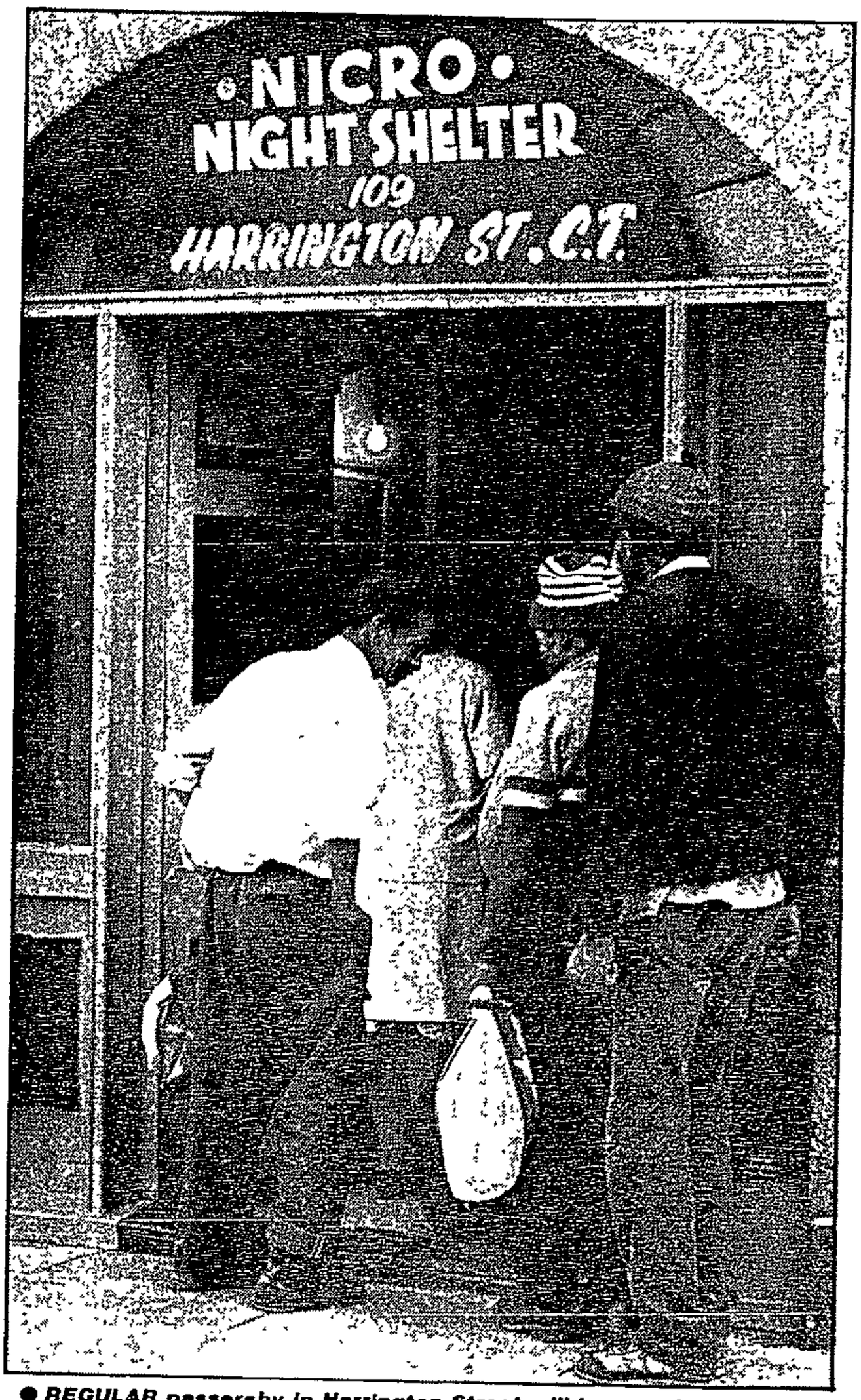
By 7 pm, the residents still trickle in One had a blueish tinge in his face

"Godfrey you smell of spirits What's wrong with you? Excuses won't always help" says Mrs Lewin

A former *blou trein ryer*, Tienie, chipped in. "*O, Ek kan nie die ruik staan nie, vat hom hier weg!*"

A prayer, after supper and everyone retired to the dormitories and I headed for home thinking about my plans for the weekend

Behind me, I left a group of people who didn't give a damn To them, tomorrow was just another day



● ***REGULAR passersby in Harrington Street will know, without checking their watches, that it is 6 pm — the time the Nicro Night Shelter opens its doors to the city's homeless.***

Christmas

the rules of the joint. Enter only between six and seven at night. Out by six the following morning.

The shelter strives to provide "inadequate homeless people" with a place to sleep, to keep them off the streets where they could be nabbed for minor offences. But, it has a firm set of rules and regulations

MOTHER

House mother is Mrs Mary Lewin. She used to be a matron at the League of Friends of the Blind.

"They know the rules. Others couldn't stand the "no drinks" rule and have chosen to ignore us so that they may drink.

"We have the right to search the residents each night to ensure that they don't bring in alcohol or drugs. Nor do we tolerate rowdiness.

"We share the same premises with a factory and this place is situated in an industrial area, that is why they may only enter after the workers have gone home and have to leave before they arrive.

"We also discovered that the longer we keep them outside, the drunker they become."

PENSIONERS

Those who stroll the streets by day, pay 30c. Those with casual jobs, 50c while the pensioners pay R15 a month.

While I was there, some of the tipsy lodgers begged Mrs Lewin to be let in. "Mrs Lewin I'm not drunk Where am I going to sleep?" asked one.

A stern tongue-lashing about the error of his ways and compassion prevailed.

There aren't any signs of travelling bags. Just tell-tale plastic shopping bags which probably contain all their worldly belongings.

One of the regulars who quickly caught the eye was the man who, each night, makes his way to shelter by dragging himself along on the seat of his pants

Another was immaculately dressed and I quickly learnt that not all the people who are accommodated in the shelter are vagrants.

Quite a few residents are homeless people who could not find accommodation. They are put up until they can find some-

mer the number varies between 50 and 60. In winter it shoots up to 70. We can accommodate 55 comfortably."

By 7 pm, the residents still trickle in. One had a blueish tinge in his face.

"Godfrey you smell of spirits. What's wrong with you? Excuses won't always help." says Mrs Lewin.

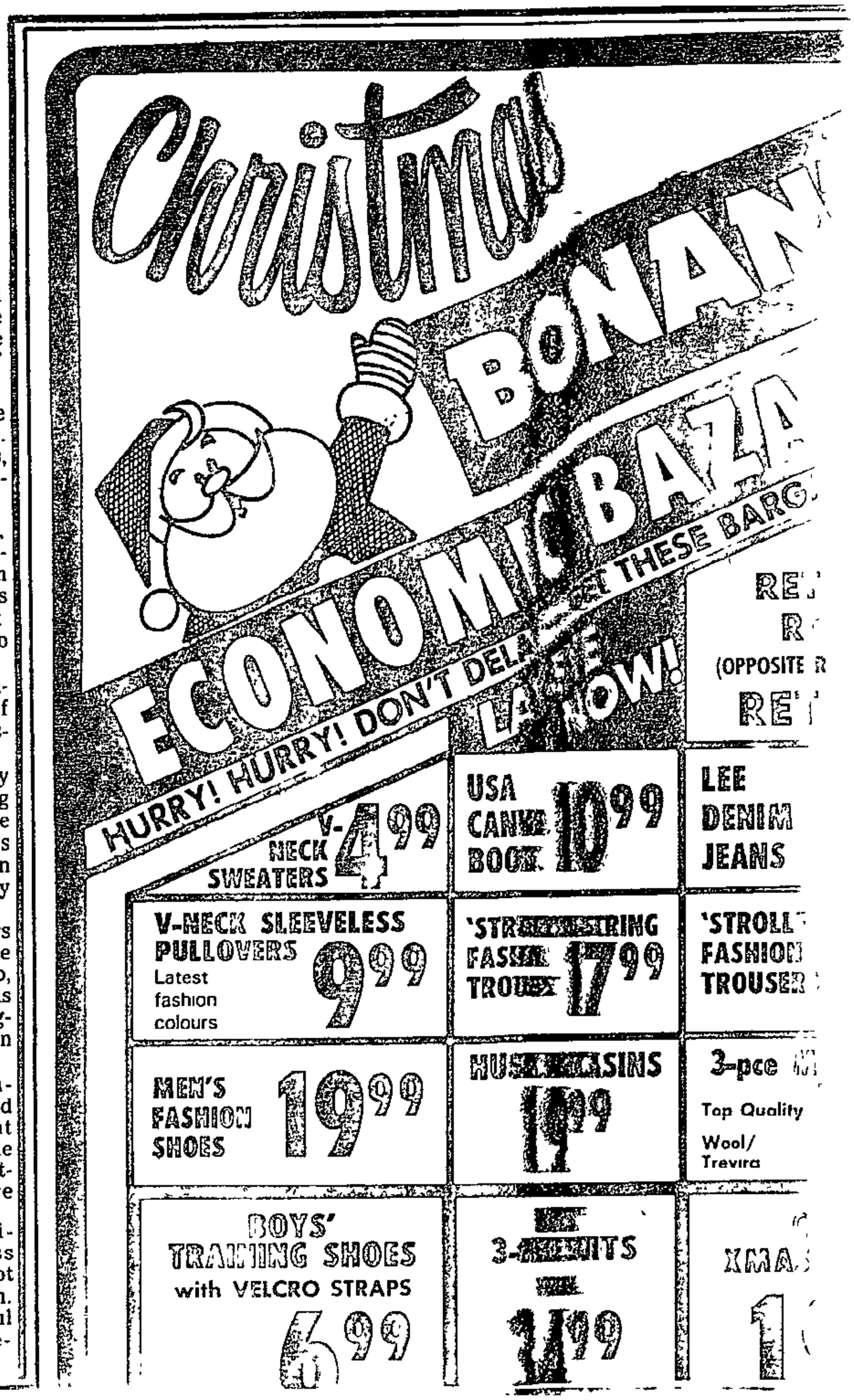
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● REGULAR pas[illegible]ington Street will kno[illegible]ing their watches[illegible]pm — the time tho[illegible] op[illegible] to the city's homele[illegible]



Everyone had a tale to tell . . .

THERE is one pervasive element one picks up when chatting to a group of Cape Town's vagrants. When they are talk about themselves, they are brutally honest. They talk freely and admit to their vices with candour.



● *MR Clyde Koraan . . . roamed in Rio de Janeiro.*

Report:



Russell Michaels

Clyde Koraan opened up easily. For this 59-year-old man-of-no-abode, the shelter is like a hotel compared to sleeping on park benches.

"I was brought to the shelter two months ago by a taxi driver who picked me up at Cape Town Railway station.

"It was some adjustment I had to undergo. I had forgotten what it was like to sleep on a mattress.

ROAMING

"I'm used to roaming about. Once I stayed in Rio de Janeiro for two months when I injured myself while working on board an ocean liner."

Mr Henry Petersen, 41 and confined to a wheelchair, took an interest in our conversation.

"Look at me," he said, very incoherently. "I'm confined to a wheelchair after a lorry knocked me four months ago. Two months later they amputated my leg above the knee."

DIFFICULTY

A friend of his, Henry Williams, carried on when he had difficulty in making himself understood: "Old Henry can't speak properly nor can he use his left hand after his former employer hit him with a crowbar over the neck. That blow caused a stroke that's why he is partly paralysed."

Everyone had a tale to tell.

EVENING POST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1983

297

Vigilante group mooted to clean up Central area

By BESSIE BOUWER

A VIGILANTE force to clear the streets in the Central area of Port Elizabeth of vagrants, beggars and glue sniffers has been suggested by residents and shop owners who feel the authorities are powerless to help them

Residents and shop owners in Parliament Street say they are being made to bear the brunt of this social problem, which has worsened over the past three months, resulting in several burglaries.

Residents said the glue sniffers were children aged between five and 15 years, who begged from visitors, get in the way of motorists, littered, and were involved in daily fights.

They congregated in the gardens of the Salvation Army Citadel in Rose Street and perform all their ablutions there, but they also inhabited the foyer, lift and the stairs of flats.

Major Graeme Harding, the Commanding Officer of the Salvation Army, said the organisation was considering putting rails around the gardens in an attempt to keep out the glue sniffers because all other attempts had failed. This would however not solve the social problem, he said.

Shop owners said they were aware of the social problem and they sympathised with the plight of the children, but in the long run their property was endangered and neither the police nor welfare agencies seemed able to solve the problem.

Mrs Anita Kuprowitz, manager of a video shop, said she was nervous when she had to come to the shop alone at night and she never carried money or valuables as she was afraid they would be stolen.

The children continually sat on the steps of her shop, making it impossible for customers to get in or out of the shop and habitually begged from the customers, she said.

Mr Tony Manno, manager of another video shop, and Mrs Kuprowitz said their shops had been burgled several times.

Mr D Christodoulou, a shop owner, complained about the mess left outside his shop each day. He expressed concern about the constant fights which broke out between the children, often resulting in their breaking bottles and chasing each other with jagged glass. Attempts to chase them away did not succeed as they kept coming back even when the police removed them, he said.

Most shop owners agreed with Mr J Stiefenhofer, the owner of an ice cream parlour, who said that Parliament and Rose streets were fast becoming the breeding ground for criminals.

He explained that on many occasions he had seen elderly men removing the tins of glue from the children, but they would immediately buy some more and hide it under their clothes.

Residents of a block of flats in Parliament Street expressed extreme concern about the "glue gang" illegally residing in their building at night and using it as a toilet. They were also worried about continual car burglaries.

Residents and shop owners said they were prepared to sign a petition and take it to the City Council if it would help, but they had little faith in such a move.

"We will have to take things into our own hands if we want to see results."

Glue sniffers: public warned not to take arbitrary action

By BESSIE BOUWER

AUTHORITIES in Port Elizabeth are having difficulty trying to sort out the problem of young glue sniffers in Central.

An interview with City Councillors, Mr Graham Young and Mr Terry Herbst, revealed that there was very little the council could do. Mr Young said it was the first time he had heard of the problem, while Mr Herbst said it was a matter for the police.

The station commander of Baakens Street Police Station, Colonel L J Paulsen, said police would patrol the area but there was no law making glue sniffing illegal.

He warned residents not to take the law into their own hands, but appealed to the public to contact the police immediately if the children appeared in the streets and made nuisances of themselves.

The Director of Professional Services of the Child and Family Welfare in Port Elizabeth, Mrs Enid Smuts, said the children were in need of care but "where do we place them"?

"The Kwazakele Place of Safety is overflowing and there are no other places where they can be sent to," she said.

She added that it was a traumatic experience for a child to be picked up by the police and taken to the Kwazakele Place of Safety.

Mrs Smuts said the matter had been reported some time ago but the children seemed to recognise the car belonging to the organisation and they would hide when they saw it approaching.

She said that in terms of the Children's Act these were "children alleged to be in need of care", and if they were brought before a magistrate, he could order them to be placed in the custody of their parents or under foster care or they could be admitted to a suitable children's home.

Mrs Smuts appealed to the public to work with the police and Child Welfare and report the presence of the children.

"A joint effort may prove useful in helping these children," she said.

The public may contact Colonel Paulsen at ☎ 21084 and Mrs Smuts at ☎ 28104/5 or ☎ 28548/9/0.

Police act to remove vagrants in Central

297

E. Post

9/12/83

By BESSIE BOUWER

PORT ELIZABETH police have acted promptly in apprehending glue sniffers in Parliament Street, Central.

Five children were taken to the Kwazakele Place of Safety, Mrs Enid Smuts, the director of Professional Services of the Port Elizabeth Child and Family Welfare, said today.

Shop owners in the area yesterday reported that the police had removed some of the children from the streets.

They would stay at the place of safety until the Commissioner of Child Welfare issued a retention order, said Mrs Smuts.

Social workers would, meanwhile investigate the psycho-social circumstances of the children and a detailed report would be submitted to the commissioner.

She added that the children were safe and every effort would be made to help them and to find out the extent of their glue addiction

Regular contact with their parents, if they existed, would be kept

A Port Elizabeth City Councillor, Mr Lomo Du Plessis, said today that the vagrancy and glue sniffing problems in Central stood a greater chance of being eliminated if the ratepayers and the police worked together.

He was commenting on the discontent expressed by residents and shop owners concerning the social problems in the area and their hints at a possible vigilante force to clean up the area.

Mr Du Plessis said Central had one of the highest crime rates in Port Elizabeth and he had been working on various ways of combating crime. The idea of using security firms to patrol the area had not proved feasible because they had limited powers of arrest and he was investigating the possibility of a police reservist unit there.

This idea would be debated at a ratepayers' meeting early next year.

Mr Du Plessis said he would also contact the City Engineer for increased lighting in Central, which would help in the fight against crime.

He appealed to the public in the vicinity to contact the police if they were harassed by vagrants or glue sniffers. He called on firms selling glue to exercise greater care and to heed to their conscience if they were selling to the children concerned

Mother's long battle for benefits

Mercury

207

31/12/83

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN government employee who applied for maternity benefits in July this year has not yet been paid — four months after the birth of her child

The woman, who may not be named for professional reasons, was owed about R2 400

Her husband said his wife had stopped work in Pretoria during May and applied for benefits in July The family moved to Durban the following month

'We received no answer to a letter explaining the change of address and by the end of September we had still heard nothing,' he added

However, during that month an unemployment fund cheque for R204, which had been lost for almost a year, arrived She had applied for unemployment aid for a short period when she was not working about a year ago

But, he said, his wife continued 'battling' for her maternity benefit money

She claimed that she was entitled to full payment as she had contributed to the scheme for 10 months prior to applying for monetary aid

'If they are going to offer these benefits, they must pay up,' he said

A Department of Manpower spokesman said that anybody wishing to make use of maternity benefits had to be employed as a contributor for at least 18 weeks to qualify

He added that payments were usually made on a monthly basis and would comprise 45 percent of the applicant's normal rate of earning The benefit payment 'covered' 18 weeks before the birth of a child and eight weeks after birth

Where the hoboes go to drop out, dope and die

297

Staff Reporter

Every major city has its Skid Row where society's drop-outs find company among their own kind

Johannesburg's Hillbrow has a derelict block of flats called the Rembrandt Building.

By day it is virtually deserted but at night it is taken over by vagrants and prostitutes. There is trade in liquor, dagga and sex.

In the past few weeks the building has been the scene of two murders and there are fights virtually every night.

Entering the building is not easy through the front door with its chain and padlock. Usual access is through one of the ground floor windows.

There is no furniture, most of the walls have lost half their plaster and the floors are covered in rubble and rubbish.

Needless to say the lift, suspended between two floors, is derelict too

Suddenly, out of one of the third-floor rooms, appears a one-eyed man

Dressed in torn trousers and a dirty shirt, Mr Champagne Mofarasi says he has lived in the building for five years

ing fires

The rooms on the roof, previously occupied by maids working in the flats below, have beds made of wooden planks on tin drums These filthy, smelly rooms are apparently used by prostitutes at night

Hillbrow's Rembrandt Building, derelict home of derelicts, could serve by night as the setting for a horror film. The fiction would be less horrifying than the facts. How long before another of the nightly fights will end in murder?

"I work as a bricklayer," he says In the same breath he asks for money "I haven't eaten for two days "

Some of the rooms on the higher floors of the seven-storey building contain old mattresses and piles of blankets. There are signs of cook-

"Some of the customers are wealthy-looking. Some of them get mugged in the building, but they keep on going there," says Mrs Minnie Rakow, caretaker of Leopold Heights next door.

"In winter people in the building make fires and in the past five years I have had to call the fire brigade five times because it has started burning"

The caretaker of the Rembrandt, Mr Peter Nako, arrives and denies that the building is used as a shebeen and brothel at night

He and his wife Mina live in a concealed room which, by Rembrandt Building standards, is luxurious. It is lit by candles and contains a double bed, a cupboard and a side table.

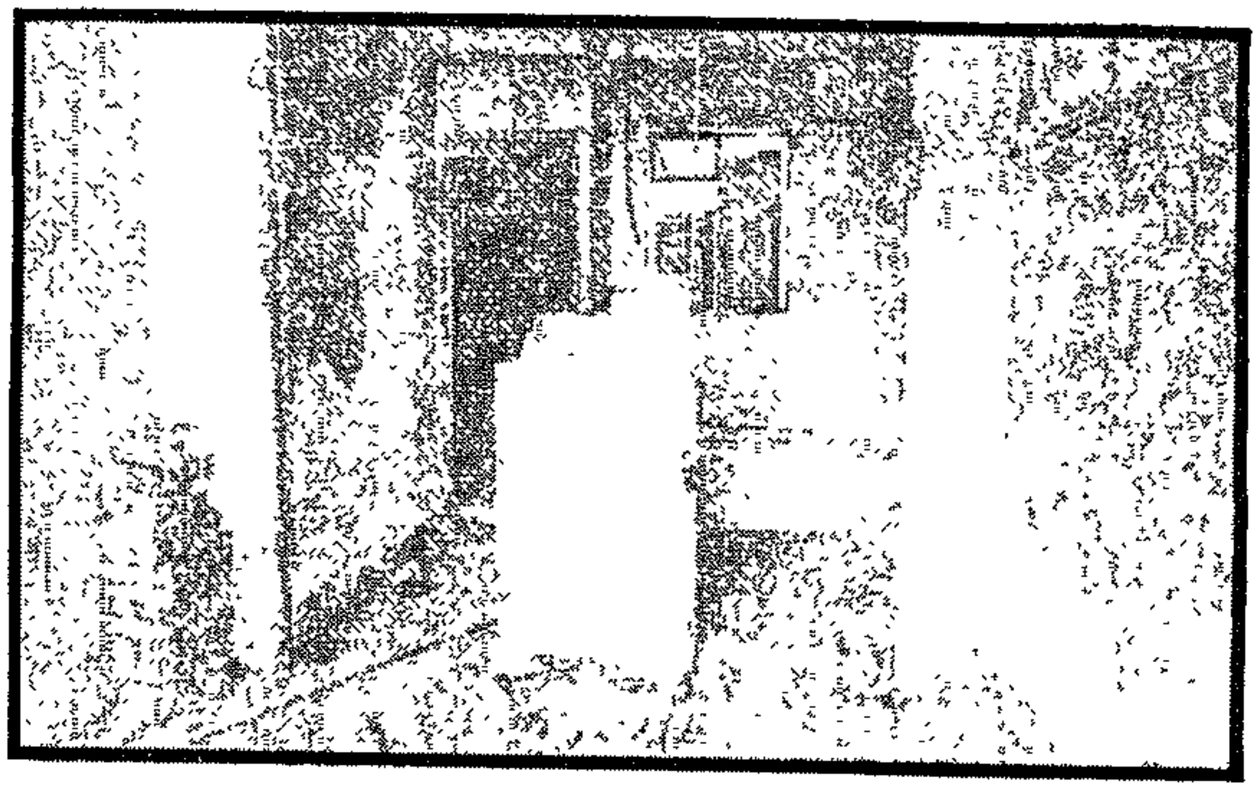
Champagne, who has to rest after each flight of stairs he climbs, admits he would prefer to live elsewhere but proudly points out: "It's not dirty here "

Mr Nako talks optimistically of the building being renovated and filled with rent-paying tenants

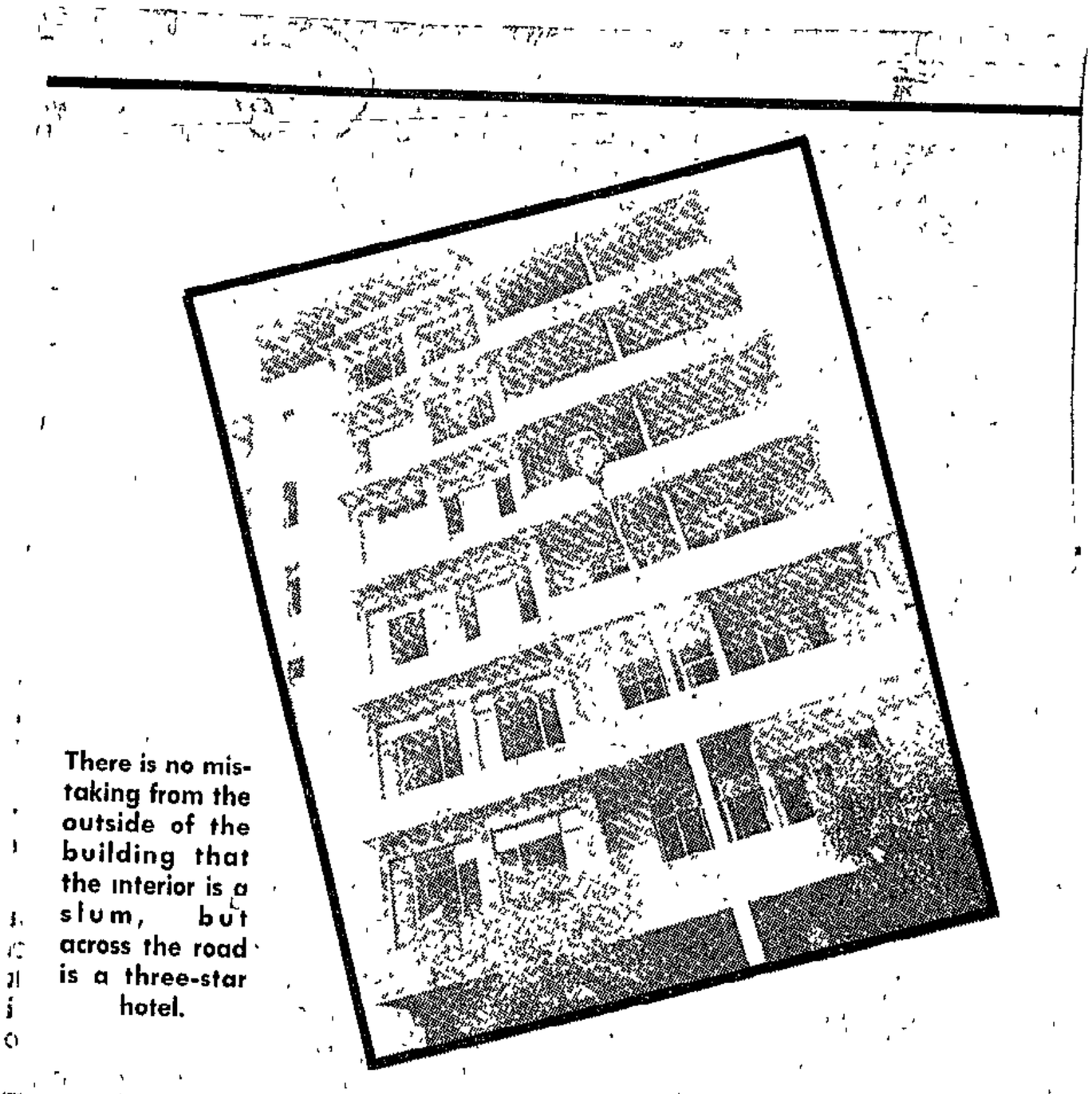
Inquiries reveal that the owner cannot afford building costs and has apparently written off the flats as a dead asset.



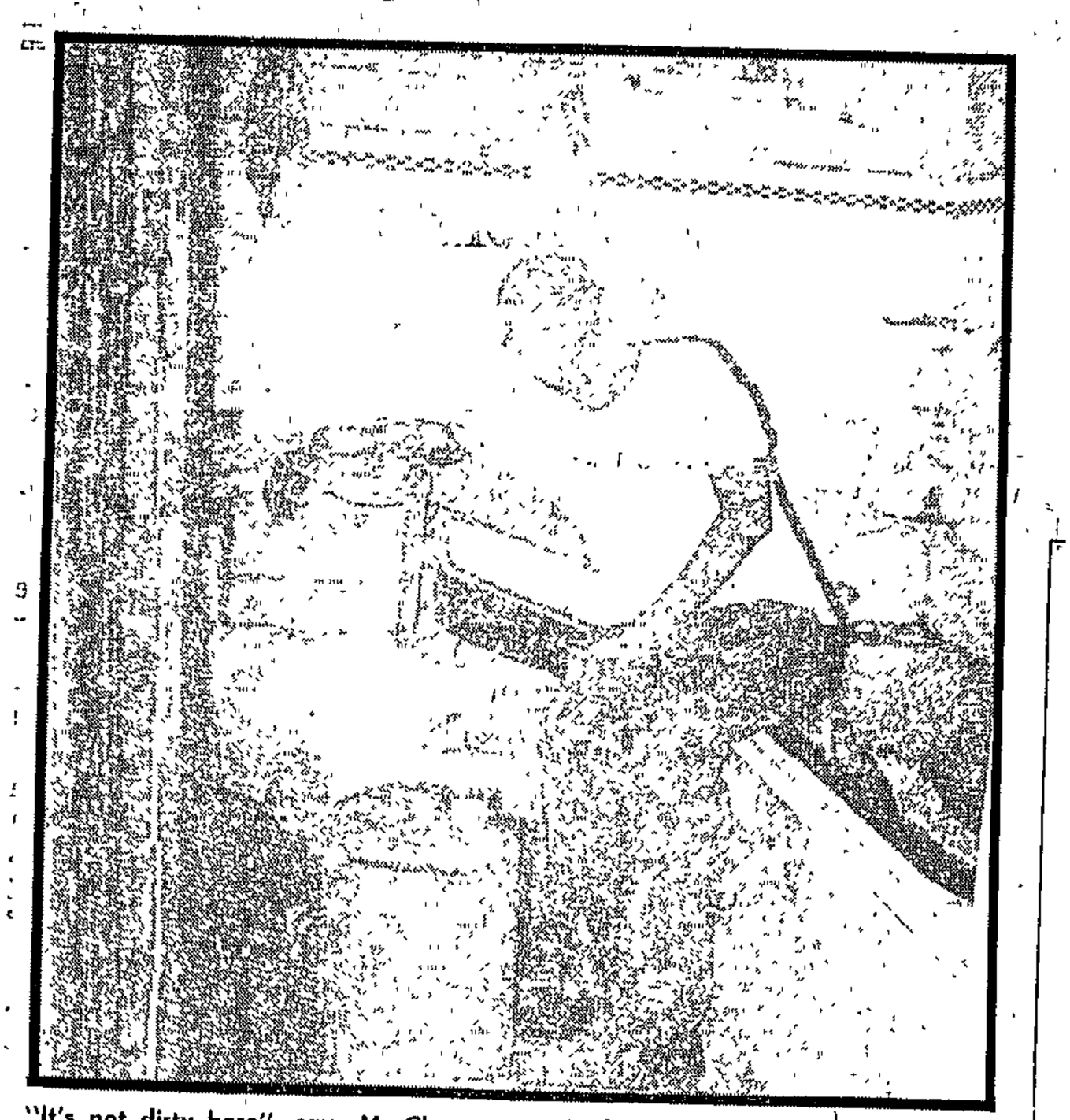
Mr Champagne Mofarasi sits and drinks from a dirty soft drink bottle in a room said to be used by prostitutes.
● Pictures by Sam Kiley



Rembrandt Building would not look out of place in any of the world's war-torn cities.



There is no mistaking from the outside of the building that the interior is a slum, but across the road is a three-star hotel.



"It's not dirty here", says Mr Champagne Mofarasi, as he sits in this derelict bathroom, where he washes out of buckets of water supplied from a tap downstairs.

CAPE TIMES 3/2/84

Service club feature

THE CAPE TIMES offers another new service to its readers — a weekly digest of service club news which will appear every Saturday, starting tomorrow

All you have to do to ensure that news of your service club's activities appears in the column, to be titled "At Your Service", is telephone 24-2233 extension 216 between 9am and 12 noon on any day from Tuesday to Friday.

You can also write to "At Your Service", c/o The News Editor, PO Box 11, Cape Town 8000.

To launch the series, there will be a short article each week on the major service clubs, their aims, and how they operate

Additionally, we offer you or your club or association a free notice in Town Topics, the original community noticeboard

At Your Service — like Watchdog, Teleletters and Televiews, will help you keep up with the times.

New night shelter launched

297

Staff Reporter

THE first sod was turned yesterday on the site in Napier Street, Green Point, for a new Haven Night Shelter which, it is said, will be the first building in South Africa designed specifically for the accommodation and treatment of vagrants

The ceremony was performed by the chairman of the night shelter committee, the Rev Roger Hickley, who said the occasion marked a further milestone for The Haven, established temporarily in an old church hall in Somerset Road more than five years ago

He added "The bare bones of the new, unfurnished Haven are costing R167 000 Donations received will just meet this initial cost"

● The average number of vagrants housed and fed nightly for a small fee at The Haven has been between 60 and 70, with an increase in demand for overnight accommodation in the winter months

Churches of different denominations, service and ratepayers' organizations and other bodies and individuals have supported the project actively in the Green and Sea Point area, in which in recent years, vagrancy has become a serious problem

Mr Sam Gross, a city councillor and vice-chairman of The Haven committee, said yesterday that this was the first project of its kind in South Africa

'Modern methods'

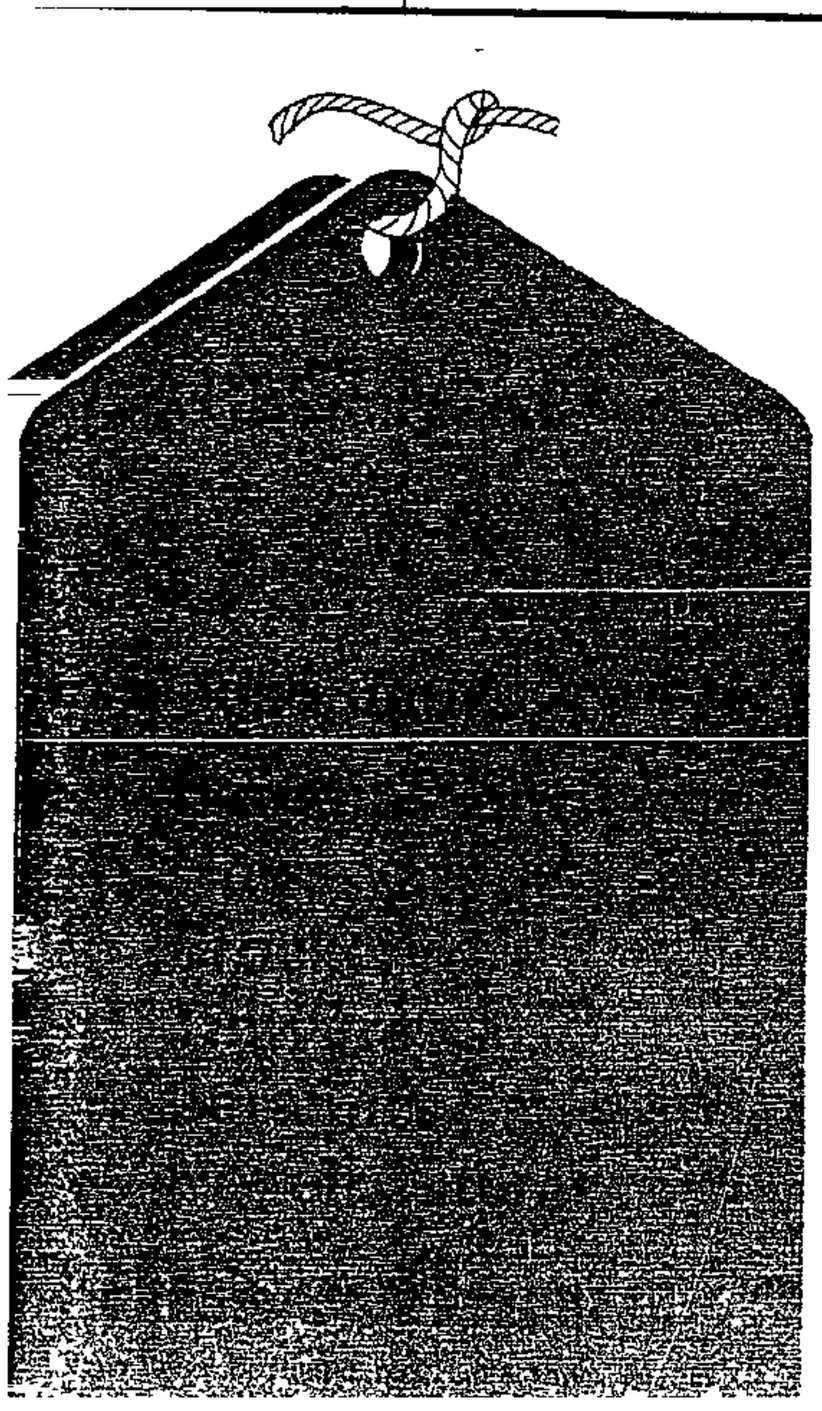
The State had not been asked to contribute or subsidize the operation, which depended entirely on the support of individuals and of the business sector

The new Haven Night Shelter would incorporate modern methods in its approach towards the handling of vagrancy as a problem, with emphasis on rehabilitation

The land in Napier Street, off Somerset Road, had been made available to The Haven committee at nominal cost by the City Council, and the funds for the building had been given by private and business donors

The new structure was expected to be ready for use in about six months

● Funds would be required to furnish and equip the building, and the committee looked to the public for continued support, Mr Gross said



Special Offer!

CHAIN SAWS

Petrol, 30 cc Motor
Biggest range in town
26 cc MOTOR



R169.95
Plus GST

34 LONG STREET

STEPHANS

The modern

Staff Reporter

MORE husbands are taking on mistresses as a result of a population ratio where women outnumber men — leading to more conflicts between wives and "the other woman".

This view was expressed by Ms Shirley Eskapa, South African-born author of "Woman vs Woman", when she addressed The President 100 Club at a Sea Point hotel on Wednsday.

"Because women greatly outnumber men, conflicts between wives and 'the other woman' have increased. In America there are two societies — Mistresses Anonymous and The Other Woman's Forum —

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At a gathering at Durban's Louis Botha Airport to ma
African Airways on Wednesday, the Minister of Trans
hands over a sack of mail to Captain Lyn Viljoen. Capt
Airbus which carried special guests from Cape To
Johannesburg for SAA's celebrations The mail was
then flown to Rand Airport in a Junkers JU 52. Th
flying in the world and first went into servic

'Sp go,



munity Centre which has cost over R1-million to build in Jabavu, Soweto.

REV NKWE: Man behind the Ipelegeng project.

It's a home from home

HUNDREDS are expected when Soweto's first "home from home" centre is officially opened this weekend.

By STAN MHLONGO

The centre will be opened by The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, The Rt Rev Timothy Bavin, whose diocese controls the centre known as Ipelegeng Community Centre and situated at the St Paul's Anglican Church in Jabavu

The man behind the project is the Rev David Nkwe, Anglican arch-deacon in Soweto.

Mr Nkwe's plan emanated from rising unemployment in 1978 and this led St Pauls Church to launch self-reliance programmes for blacks

"To move the community from unemployment, the Ukukhanya Soweto Candles Project can be mentioned. Many other sewing clubs were initiated," he said.

"Ipelegeng will serve the aged — as a paying centre on their pension days; as a gymnasium for those who want to keep fit, for teaching; holding meetings and we will also be running a career guidance course for school leavers who often find themselves at sea after leaving the classrooms It will also be a major conference centre

"We need to get down to the roots of the problems of the black community and as such we must keep abreast with the problems the man on the street faces daily. For this reason, we have also decided to produce a food distribution service," said Mr Nkwe.

He said without the assistance of the German church, the Anglican church of Canada and local Anglicans, the building of the centre could not have been possible.

Mr Nkwe, rector of St Paul's for the past 21 years, said he foresaw no problems in running the Ipelegeng Community Centre, since he was quite familiar with the needs of the people.

The Ukukhanya Soweto Candles' Association, which falls under the Anglican Church, was an attempt to move the community from inertia to self-reliance.

"The programme which we are to initiate at Ipelegeng will start from where people are often made submissive and passive by poverty.

"The imaginative concept of a career orientated community centre has emerged through a decade of involvement with community needs and issues of the poorest of the poor around the country.

"I can also admit that in this project, we were inspired by the Rev Leon Sullivan's words in his book, "Build Brother, Build".

The planners of the project that resulted in the formation of Ipelegeng encountered "rough waters" when the building of the centre stalled because of red tape in the '70s.

"But the churches overseas and locally pursued the dream of erecting Ipelegeng and ultimately the authorities allowed us to go ahead with the building project," Mr Nkwe said

"People mobilised themselves in the '70s to become involved with assisting girls who became mothers These were encouraged to continue attending school Pensioners were encouraged to meet and overcome the handicaps of isolation

"The AID centre and the Orlando Homes played prominent roles in this respect. The result of this involvement by the community demonstrated the need for a community centre geared to the upliftment of the community through generating career advancement."

Mr Nkwe said the events of 1976 saw a deepening of this conviction and added a community determination to see the plan to fruition "It was strengthened by the suffering and struggle of that tragic period " he said

Some of the facilities which will be provided by the Ipelegeng Community Centre, include a library, a gymnasium, a meeting hall, classrooms, an administrative centre (to teach people cooking and other necessary skills), dining-hall and a centre for indoor sport

Among the prominent people expected at the opening of Ipelegeng on Sunday is the secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop Simon Nkoane of the Anglican Church and lawyer, Mr G M Pitje

Kwa-Muhle...a shame!

What women endure is something else...

By AMBER NCITYANA

Once, every month, more than a million black women have to face long queues at the Department of Co-operation and Development offices, commonly known as "Kwa-Muhle."

They go there to collect monies paid in by their spouses, former husbands and lovers for the maintenance of their children.

These women come from different walks of life, but they have a common purpose — that of having sought the intervention of the law in order that to get some form of assistance from the men who fathered their children and have shirked their responsibilities.

A complaint can be laid with the above office from the time your child is born until the age of 18.

The father of the child will then be summoned to the offices to show cause why he has not offered assistance towards maintaining the child. Then, after the hearing, the court will set aside an order instructing the man to pay a certain fee for the child, until the age of 18.

This money will then have to be paid in through the same office.

The sum the man is ordered to pay depends on the salary he earns. He can pay from as little as R10 to R100, depending on the number of children he has to maintain.

But what the women have to endure to get the money is something else. The procedure is long and tedious, and most women either have to ask for time off from work or stay away altogether on "pay-day".

Besides starting late on the pay-out windows, there is a slowness which appears deliberate.

One may even be justified in thinking that some officials take "anti-women" drugs on such days.

They are never prepared to help or answer questions from the women, (which is necessary) as there is always confusion going on there. Sometimes a loudspeaker is used to call out the names of the "lucky ones" who have money. Or, there are several confusing queues, going to this and that direction, and woe unto the woman who falls into a wrong one.

One may perhaps bear the anguish of being told that there is no money, if it is done in a polite manner. But when someone shouts "foosh!" (meaning there is no money), then one is bound to see red. What's worse, is that you would sometimes have to bend down while in that bedazzled state, to pick up your reference book that had been flown at you.

The disappointment, pain and anger written on the faces of the unlucky women can definitely make these irresponsible men take heart and change their attitudes, if they can bother to watch the scene there.

Should the father of your child(ren) fail to pay, a complaint should be laid against him at the same office.

This procedure can be another nerve-racking exercise too.

Besides the lengthy period one has to wait for the hearing (which sometimes does not take place) while children go hungry, one is forced to take time off work doing these errands.

There is another simpler means of receiving maintenance for the child, and that is through the bank. This can be arranged between the two parties that the father of the children enters the money into his wife's or girlfriend's banking account. So far, this appears the only way out of these harrasing visits to "Kwa-Muhle."



Dejectedly, these women leave the offices after being told there is no money paid in for their children.

RSM 28/2/84

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Few knew of this cancer check

Mail Reporter

CANCER of the cervix is the most common cause of death from carcinoma among black South African women — yet only 4,5% of black women have had, or have heard about, a cervical smear.

That is the result of a survey by three students at the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School published in the latest issue of the SA Medical Journal.

The report concludes that routine screening for cervical carcinoma — a form of cancer — should be introduced for black women and that it was the responsibility of the State to introduce this screening and to introduce education about the problems of cervical cancer.

According to the journal, the students screened all the patients — 89 in all — in the three obstetric wards at Baragwanath Hospital.

"Of the women, four had heard of and/or had a cervical smear. Three had heard about cervical smears and two had had one.

"One woman had never heard about cervical smears, but when the procedure was explained to her she realised that she had had one.

"Of the three women who had heard about cervical smears only one, a nurse, had any real understanding of the subject."

A table published with the report indicated that savings of about R204 000 could be possible if cervical screenings were to be introduced by the State.

The table stated that it would cost about R5 000 to screen 1 000 women, and estimated that of these, about 22 incidences of pre-malignant lesions would be traced.

The "overestimated" cost of treating these 22 patients was about R11 000.

However, where no screening has taken place, in at least half of the patients, premalignant lesions will have progressed to frank invasive carcinoma (semi) hence the 11:1 000 incidence of invasive cervical carcinoma.

Here the cost of treating one patient is estimated at R20 000, and 11 patients, R220 000.

"There is therefore a saving of R204 000 for every 1 000 patients screened," the report says.

Shawco has come a long way since the early 40s

By ELIZABETH VAN RYSSEN
UCT News and Information Bureau

WHEN Shawco was founded in the early 1940s it saw as its major function the provision of health care to those communities where such services were inadequate or lacking. This is still a top priority.

But Shawco has come a long way since eight patients turned up for the first medical clinic in 1943.

Last year senior medical students examined 8 106 patients in 168 sessions at Shawco clinics. Of these, nearly 6 000 were seen at mobile clinics which each week visit seven areas extending from Atlantis to Khayelitsha.

Education

The highest number of patients (1 153) was seen at Valhalla Park, but the greatest density — average 44,5 patients a session — attended the No Name Camp clinic at Crossroads, and in one evening recently 70 were seen there. Shawco's health visitors provide the supportive services.

As well as curative medical care, preventive medicine is practised and health care and nutrition education clinics are run at several centres, including the Pilani clinic at Crossroads.

Tuberculosis, malnutrition and diarrhoea, especially in children, are major problems encountered at the clinics

Few realise

Few people outside the University of Cape Town, and perhaps even within UCT, realise the scope of Shawco's activities. They know it best as a welfare agency which appeals for blankets or clothing or money to help the disadvantaged at times of crisis.

Though Shawco is always ready to respond to emergencies, the emphasis over the years had changed from "charity" to "self-help" and many of its continuing projects involve the communities themselves in organising and fund-raising for specific projects.

Shawco's centres are used by clubs and societies, originally founded with the encouragement of Shawco's social and community workers, in various communities for activities ranging from ballet to karate classes, sewing parties and community fund-raising programmes.

And also Christmas parties for young and old. Last December 550 senior citizens and 1 090 children were entertained at 11 Christmas parties and special food hampers were distributed to seniors in Crossroads/Nyanga East and Guguletu.



A community worker discusses nutrition with two mothers at the Pilani Nutrition Clinic at Crossroads.

New projects

These parties were arranged by Shawco in collaboration with the Lions Club of Sea Point, the Union of Jewish Women and several companies who contribute food, sweets and soft-drinks.

Capital community projects nearing completion include a new community hall at Elsies River, a day care centre and nursery at Manenberg, adn alterations to the Retreat centre to accommodate an emergency residential place of safety for children in need of care.

Basic to all Shawco's work is the preservation of family life, with all its complex problems. Professional teams of social workers, supported by volunteers from several UCT departments, including law and social work students, and Shawco staff, are based at community centres in Retreat, Elsies River, Heideveld, Manenberg and Kensington.

Legal aid

Last year social workers, including students and legal aid voluteers, interviewed more than 26 000 people.

Shawco is now investigating the possibility of building a community centre at Khayelitsha.

Some projects are aimed at particular groups within communities. Thus, in 1983, a community worker was appointed to co-ordinate a programme to improve working conditions for Cape Town's nearly 500 young newsvendors. This involves liaison with the publishers and distributors employing the youths, who are recruited by street-sales supervisers.

Although some supervisers do their utmost to care for their vendors and become almost like surrogate parents, others are indifferent and even harsh.

Negotiations are now under way with employers to allow the newsvendors membership of the Media Workers' Association to protect their rights.

Help pupils

Students from various departments within the university are directly involved in many aspects of Shawco's work. As well as the medical students at the weekly clinics, law students provide advice at legal aid clinics and education department students run playgrounds for pre-school children.

An extra-tuition programme — in which student teachers regularly visit the Kensington, Elsies River and Manenberg centres and Langa and Nyanga high schools in the afternoons — is designed to help pupils with specific problems on a more personal basis than is possible in their schools with their high pupil/teacher ratios.

Shawco, in collaboration with the Union of Jewish Women, also provides a "meals-on-wheels" service in the Kensington/Factreton and Elsies River areas, serving about 80 hot mid-day meals, five days a week, to aged and infirm residents.

An emergency kitchen, with food provided by Shawco and cooked by members of the community, provides porridge and soup to children at the No Name Tent Camp every day, often the only hot meal the children get.

With an annual budget approaching R700 000 for 1984, Shawco relies heavily on the generous response of the people of Cape Town to the UCT students' annual Rag Appeal.

Rag '84, under the chairmanship of Suzanne Ackerman, has set itself the target of raising R300 000 — double the amount raised five years ago and yet not quite half of Shawco's requirements.

Ingenious

Students in the Rag organisation over the years have dreamed up ingenious and entertaining ways of publicising fund-raising activities, events that have become regular features of university and even city life: pram races, tobogganing down the steps of Jameson Hall, the sale of Sax Appeal and the float procession through the city.

Though Rag is the backbone of Shawco's fund-raising effort, many additional sources of recurrent revenue are necessary if the organisation is to maintain and develop its role in the communities of the Cape Flats. Many of the Peninsula's larger companies have continuing commitments to Shawco and individual contributions are also received, including occasional bequests for general or specific projects.

This year sees the 30th anniversary of Shawco's registration as an official welfare organisation. It had begun in the 1940s as several small clinics run independently of each other by groups of medical students.

By the end of the decade it was becoming apparent that a co-ordinated effort, involving other sectors of the university, would be more effective and in 1954 the amalgamation of the clinics into the Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organisation put the name Shawco firmly on the welfare map

Gain insight

Its main aim, then as now, was to teach people in the communities to help themselves so that they in turn would pass on what they learnt to future generations

Students working with Shawco gain an insight into the problems of the disadvantaged communities which fits them to become better members of the wider community. In the words of a medical student of the 1950s:

"Perhaps this heritage of service left by the medical students to all future students is something finer than mere books ... it remains for the future student to show whether it has all been in vain. He dictates the spirit and thus the tempo of progress — if he fails, all purpose of the centre fails . "

Cape Flats communities would, I think, agree that it has not been in vain.

The daily grind of the poor housewife

PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK in Cape Town

THE daily grind of African mothers, forced to work a "dual shift" as both workers and householders, is highlighted in a paper on "Childcare and the Working Mother", prepared for the second Carnegie Commission on Poverty and Development, which opens in Cape Town tomorrow.

The paper — produced by three Wits academics, Erica Emdon, Jaclyn Cock and Barbara Klugman — argues that the government and the private sector have failed to recognise the social needs and rights of women as mothers and as workers

The issue has gained impetus recently with trade unions increasingly fighting for maternity rights, for women are in an "unskilled, vulnerable position in the marketplace".

Full-time motherhood, the paper says, is impossible for many urban African women in South Africa, who are compelled to support themselves and their dependents or to supplement their husband's earnings

The paper adds that "for black working class women in South Africa this dual shift is compounded by racial oppression".

It says that these women are propelled by economic necessity into wage labour, which usually means the least skilled, lowest paid and most insecure jobs generally in the agricultural and service sectors

"The fact that they do so when their children are often so young has important implications for the physical and emotional health of both mother and child," the paper says.

A study of 885 African women employed in the retail trade and clothing industry throughout the country revealed that overwork was a "constant feature" of their experiences

The majority of women in the survey worked between 16 and 18 hours a day, with their time at home spent largely on domestic labour — this dual shift leaving one woman "exhausted to death".

While the study found most African households comprised several generations living under one roof in overcrowded conditions with some sharing of the domestic tasks among the women, African men did little domestic work.

Most women in the study relied for child care on relatives or child minders. There were too few crèches available and these had short, inflexible working hours.

The paper argues that protective legislation for women in South Africa is "totally ineffective" as regards maternity rights, protection from working in conditions dangerous to women and restrictions on overtime

Working women have never been protected from dismissal during pregnancy and, in fact, may not be legally employed before and after confinement

The paper argues that the right to a substantial period off work after the child is born and the right to return to work should both be guaranteed

The paper found that the net effect of the Government's considering the issue of protective legislation for women, as in the Wiehahn Commission report and the Government's White Paper on the commission, was that working women lost the meagre protection they had had.

Last year's Basic Conditions of Employment Act removed protection that women had from overtime and night work, while not implementing Wiehahn's recommendation that women should be protected from heavy work during pregnancy and from dismissal on the ground of pregnancy.

On the basis of 30 interviews with employers, the paper found that "women are widely viewed by management as temporary and intermittent workers, because of their child-bearing and child-rearing roles".

"This is widely used as a justification for not training and promoting women"

In addition few companies had a stated commitment to granting maternity leave and guaranteeing reinstatement while a few companies felt that pregnancy was a ground for dismissal.

There was also widespread resistance among companies to the provision of creches in the workplace

The paper concludes that with the Government and the private sector failing in their duties towards the working mother, the "working class, through their trade unions and community organisations, will have to take the initiative in the struggle".

Even more worrying was that 50% saw the new tax as a "bad thing" and the same proportion felt it would lead to personal hardship and disturbances Only 17% saw it benefiting blacks.

In addition, 67% indicated that they were suspicious of government's motives An example of the distrust? "I don't think it is especially good for blacks," said one respondent "I think it is introduced to harm everybody just so that the government is able to buy weapons for defence."

The results, Van Schalkwyk argues, indicate a need for training programmes and company-based advice and information centres to which employees can turn for assistance

SOCIAL SECURITY

Need for the dole?

A call for the establishment of a dole in SA — to be called a "social wage" — was made by a working group at the recent Carnegie Conference on Poverty. The group concluded that the administration of unemployment insurance, pension and other social security schemes had broken down in the homelands.

The working group, consisting of academics, labour experts and unionists, urged the creation of a unitary non-contributory social security scheme Although the idea might be dismissed as a utopian dream, it is likely to be taken up by emerging trade unions and political groups.

The group said the scheme should incorporate unemployment, sick, maternity and disability benefits, as well as pensions. With the possible exception of maternity benefits, it felt that no limit should be imposed on the period for which benefits were paid

It also said "no benefits should fall below a general income level, this being similar to the system in the UK. At the same time, however, this should not prevent workers from bargaining with employers for additions and improvements over and above this level.

"Finally, workers should, in fact, be in control of the fund's administration and workings"

It did, however, accept that "these are long-term considerations and rest on the presumption that there would be a significant restructuring in the economic system's redistribution mechanisms"

Regardless of the merits of the idea, which could pose new problems for government and management if it is seriously adopted as a programme by unions, the group's assessment of the state of existing social security schemes, particularly the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), in the homelands is significant.

Charles Meth and Sorveig Piper of the University of Natal argued that there are serious drawbacks to the new UIF schemes established in the homelands. They said

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PROF WYNAND PIENAAR

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Consultant for various large companies. Associate Director, DBL School of Business Leadership

PROF GRANT ROBINSON
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Extensive consulting experience in negotiation and bargaining, strategic planning and computer based systems for inventory and statistical control. Director of the PIMS South Africa programme of the Strategic Planning Institute, Boston

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these schemes excluded the SA government's contribution of R7m, and the amount handed over to the homelands was relatively small as the workers from the homelands tended to be in the lower paid-brackets

This meant the largest proportion of the unemployed are drawing benefits from a limited financial pool

The Carnegie Conference was also told about the administrative inefficiencies of the funds. In some cases there were "enormous delays in the receipts of benefits, sometimes, in the case of unemployment benefits, lasting longer than six months. There were also irregularities in payments where workers received differing amounts — which raised the question of possible corruption. Workers, particularly in rural areas, also face problems in collecting benefits because of the long distances between their homes and pay-out points"

Workers also did not have any access to information about the functioning of the funds because the proceedings of benefit committees and the UIF are held in private

The group also pointed out that an "enormous" number of people are excluded from unemployment insurance, including some 2m agricultural and 800 000 domestic workers, as well as large numbers of seasonal workers

Only 3,5m of the 9,5m economically active population contribute to the UIF. Many accept that much of the existing social security "safety net" is inefficiently administered and too narrowly based. Admitting that much, however, is different from accepting the necessity or feasibility of an all-embracing dole system in a country with a limited tax-base.

face to face

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

Soviets in decline



Zbigniew Brzezinski was National Security Adviser to President Jimmy Carter. He is now a professor of political science at Columbia University in New York. Brzezinski is in SA as a guest of the SA Foundation. In this interview with the *FM*, he declined to discuss matters relating to southern Africa.

***FM:* Would you agree that the Kremlin's global influence is on the wane?**

Brzezinski: I think that there is no doubt the ideological and political influence of the Soviet union is in decline even as its military power grows. As long as the United States offsets Soviet military power, it prevents the Soviet Union from using it for political intimidation or for more direct forms of expansion. The global influence of the Soviet Union is going to recede. The Soviet internal system is in a very poor condition. The leadership is stalemated and geriatric. Worldwide the Soviet historical experience is increasingly perceived as a failure.

Do you see any problems for the Soviets in Eastern Europe over the next few years?

It's an intractable problem that the Soviet Union faces in Eastern Europe. You find the organic grafting on Eastern European societies of the Soviet model, but you also find the phenomenon of body rejection. The Soviet model is derived from peculiarities of Russian history which are simply not relevant to the political configuration of East Europe.

The only way the Soviet Union will be able to maintain its power in Eastern Europe is by coercion. I expect that coercion will continue, but that it will involve higher costs and more strains If the Soviet Union is wise, it will permit, in effect, the gradual Finlandisation of Eastern Europe, for that would be to its own advantage. It would create a more stable system, and one in which Eastern Europe could be the transmission belt for evolutionary changes in the Soviet system itself which would make that system both more humane and more efficient.

What about Afghanistan?

I think the Russians will persist. They have paid a very high price (for the invasion) in the Third World and particularly in the Islamic world I think that the Soviets are not going to compromise and that they will continue to try to subdue the Afghans, because it is critical to the enhancement of their capability to exercise pressure towards the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the arc of crisis in general. Analogies with Vietnam are misplaced, just as they are misplaced in the case of Central America.

What of the Americans in Central America?

I think that the policy could end up in disaster — but not because of any alleged analogy to Vietnam. If the policy were to create massive hostility throughout Latin America and at the same time be ineffectual on the ground in Central America, then there could be a disaster. My own view is that there will not be a disaster. I hope that the US has the foresight to deal with the problem politically and militarily; but it also has the capacity to deal with it by military means alone. If the US is wise, it will solve the situation through a combination of military and political means If we are not wise, we will (still) have the wherewithal and the geopolitical advantages to solve the situation militarily.

Is there a structural crisis in the making of American foreign policy?

I think that eventually the predominance of the White House in foreign policy is necessary to create order out of the existing chaos. Since World War II we have had either dominant Secretaries of State with presidents who are relatively not interested in foreign policy, or dominant National Security Advisers with presidents who are interested in foreign policy What is unique about the present situation is that neither the Secretary of State nor the National Security Adviser is dominant. Yet the president himself is not overwhelmingly engaged in the making of foreign policy. That situation produces a considerable degree of fragmentation in making policy.

My own view is that eventually the position of the National Security Adviser will be institutionalised and elevated to be the chief co-ordinator of the principal departments engaged in foreign policy namely the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the Central Intelligence Agency. Effective co-ordination can only be achieved from the vantage point of the White House

How effective was President Carter's emphasis on the diplomacy of human rights?

First of all, the very idea of human rights is deeply rooted in the American experience. The public engagement on behalf of human rights is inherent to America. Secondly, we live in an age in which the desire for human rights has become the principle motive force of political conduct and of political action all over the world. Thirdly, the Carter administration had a number of significant successes in the promotion of human rights. Fourth, such a policy was definitely uneven in its effectiveness. We had more influence over small countries (which were) dependent on us than on bigger countries hostile to us. Therefore there were bound to be inconsistencies.

CARNEGIE CONFERENCE

ARGUS 9/5/84

The answer to poverty: raise productivity

In their article yesterday, Professors Herbert Grubel and Brian Kantor of UCT's School of Economics, rejected state welfare spending as a solution to the poverty problem. In this, the second of their two-part series, they give the economist's view of what can — and should — be done.

THE massive poverty in South Africa, as documented by the Second Carnegie Conference, can be ended only by raising the productivity and wealth of the poor.

In yesterday's article we gave economic reasons and evidence that showed the impossibility of ending poverty by direct government spending programmes and corresponding taxation of the more productive members of society.

Economists have endless debates with sociologists, psychologists, political scientists and philosophers about the nature and cause of poverty. Fertile imaginations are able to invent an infinite variety of Utopias to deal with the problem.

Our economics lead us to reject Utopian visions, especially if they require that the nature of man be changed. Our views are based on the simple proposition that people are poor because they are not productive enough to earn the income needed for a higher living standard.

Skills and capital

Therefore, the problem facing South Africa is how to make people more productive. Experience around the world has shown that there is only one solution. People must accumulate skills and capital to be able to produce more.

We believe that no-one can do this for someone else. The acquisition of skills useful for the production of goods and services, like all learning, is strictly a personal matter. People must want and be able to do it.

But skills are not enough. To use them properly people need capital in the form of tools, buildings and machines to make them more productive.

Poverty is eliminated most effectively when people accumulate their own capital. Studies have shown that in the United States many thousands of new businesses are started every year by people who use their own resources to purchase the required equipment.

Giant corporations

Contrary to public opinion, these businesses are a more important source of employment and capital formation than are the well-known giant corporations. There are, in fact, very few of the latter, and in recent years they have employed ever fewer people.

What can a government do to get people to accumulate skills and capital?

The provision of publicly financed education is useful, but not essential. The most important requirement is the creation of a safe and helpful environment for individuals to retain and enjoy the fruits of their own labour and capital.

The Industrial Revolution in England started after laws had established clear property rights, secure from arbitrary expropriation by feudal rulers.

Favourable climate

Adam Smith's analysis of the benefits to society of self-interested behaviour helped create a favourable climate of opinion. His powerful analysis, as well as those of the other early political economists, established that people who earned high incomes in voluntary exchange with each other did not exploit them. They merely received a return for their training, investment and risk-taking.

The belief that fair exchange is not robbery is necessary if individuals are to be left free to promote their own economic interests and, coincidentally, the interests of others with whom they deal.

People will not work hard to acquire the skills and capital to earn higher incomes if they have to share it widely — especially with those who choose not to take the same path as they do.

duced by this siren song should seek evidence for the success of such policies. They should enquire why it is those countries that have adopted the collectivist approach that usually have to erect walls to keep their people inside.

All the ambition in the world is of no use if individuals are denied opportunities to enter into free exchange with others. It is one of the great tragedies of our age that governments in all countries, including South Africa, have erected such vast barriers to free exchange.

Poor blacks are the most affected by such restrictions in South Africa They cannot buy or sell property where and when they want. They may not live or work in the urban areas which offer the highest wages and opportunities for employment. There are also legislated minimum wages that prevent individuals from gaining employment.

Racial criteria

It is regarded as irrelevant that both potential employee and employer would regard themselves as better off, if wages were lower and employment available.

It is not possible in South Africa to become a plumber, electrician or carpenter without a permit. These, in turn, may not be obtained unless an apprenticeship is served. But the number of apprenticeships and the choice of apprentices is restricted by racial criteria. It is not left to individuals to freely enter contracts of this kind.

No-one can run a taxi, bus, truck or shipping business without a licence. Before the age of regulation, business of this sort had traditionally been an important source of income for the poor.

Ciskei law

In Santiago, Chile, private buses provide an extremely efficient and low-cost public transport system. In Washington, DC, taxi licences are easy to acquire. In New York and Johannesburg, licences are few in number and represent a very valuable resource to their holders. Buses in Santiago and taxis in Washington employ thou-

ernment is about to use its powers to make policies different to those of the Republic. Next month, a new Ciskei law will come into effect which lists 1 200 existing laws which thereafter will not apply to businesses employing fewer than 20 people.

Some of South Africa's laws that restrain free exchange serve a socially useful purpose. Very often they enrich interest groups. Many safeguard people against their own follies. Some protect the public interest.

As economists, we do not know whether these laws should be repealed or changed.

However, we can say, without hestitation, that they are a great barrier to free exchange and growth in incomes. Regulations that restrict opportunities to exchange, diminish incentives for the poor to acquire skills and make investments. They explain a very significant part of the poverty found in South Africa today.

Good news

The free market economist's message on how to eliminate poverty is a mixture of good and bad news. The good news is that we know how to eliminate poverty fundamentally and permanently.

Poverty will be eliminated if the laws and regulations that are applied encourage free exchange and allow participants in the economy to enjoy a large part of the extra income and output their actions produce. Small government and competitive markets will be sufficient to the purpose.

The bad news is that it will take time for the cumulative effects of the many small forward steps individuals will take in their own economic interests to manifest themselves.

Economic progress may be steady, but it may be frustratingly slow, especially if the criteria of progress is understood in a relative rather than in some absolute sense — if it is racial income differences, rather than the growth in Black incomes, that are regarded as the measure of progress.

The Carnegie Conference has

...ause productivity

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We believe that no-one can do ... for someone else. The ac...ition of skills useful for the ...oduction of goods and ser...es, like all learning, is strict... a personal matter. People ... want and be able to do it.

But skills are not enough. To use them properly people need capital in the form of tools, buildings and machines to make them more productive.

Poverty is eliminated most effectively when people accumulate their own capital. Studies have shown that in the United States many thousands of new businesses are started every year by people who use their own resources to purchase the required equipment.

Giant corporations

Contrary to public opinion, these businesses are a more important source of employment and capital formation than are the well-known giant corporations. There are, in fact, very few of the latter, and in recent years they have employed ever fewer people.

What can a government do to get people to accumulate skills and capital?

The provision of publicly financed education is useful, but not essential. The most important requirement is the creation of a safe and helpful environment for individuals to retain and enjoy the fruits of their own labour and capital.

The Industrial Revolution in England started after laws had established clear property rights, secure from arbitrary expropriation by feudal rulers.

Favourable climate

Adam Smith's analysis of the benefits to society of self-interested behaviour helped create a favourable climate of opinion. His powerful analysis, as well as those of the other early political economists, established that people who earned high incomes in voluntary exchange with each other did not exploit them. They merely received a return for their training, investment and risk-taking.

The belief that fair exchange is not robbery is necessary if individuals are to be left free to promote their own economic interests and, coincidentally, the interests of others with whom they deal.

People will not work hard to acquire the skills and capital to earn higher incomes if they have to share it widely — especially with those who choose not to take the same path as they do.

There is an influential movement in South Africa which disputes the validity of the individualistic approach. This movement sees the solution to poverty in collective action and in benevolent, direct government spending.

The poor who are being seduced by this siren song should seek evidence for the success of such policies. They should enquire why it is those countries that have adopted the collectivist approach that usually have to erect walls to keep their people inside.

All the ambition in the world is of no use if individuals are denied opportunities to enter into free exchange with others. It is one of the great tragedies of our age that governments in all countries, including South Africa, have erected such vast barriers to free exchange.

Poor blacks are the most affected by such restrictions in South Africa. They cannot buy or sell property where and when they want. They may not live or work in the urban areas which offer the highest wages and opportunities for employment. There are also legislated minimum wages that prevent individuals from gaining employment.

Racial criteria

It is regarded as irrelevant that both potential employee and employer would regard themselves as better off, if wages were lower and employment available.

It is not possible in South Africa to become a plumber, electrician or carpenter without a permit. These, in turn, may not be obtained unless an apprenticeship is served. But the number of apprenticeships and the choice of apprentices is restricted by racial criteria. It is not left to individuals to freely enter contracts of this kind.

No-one can run a taxi, bus, truck or shipping business without a licence. Before the age of regulation, business of this sort had traditionally been an important source of income for the poor.

Ciskei law

In Santiago, Chile, private buses provide an extremely efficient and low-cost public transport system. In Washington, DC, taxi licences are easy to acquire. In New York and Johannesburg, licences are few in number and represent a very valuable resource to their holders. Buses in Santiago and taxis in Washington employ thousands of people who otherwise would have swelled the ranks of the poor. And they provide convenient transportation for other poor people.

The magnitude of South African regulation of the vital small-business sector staggers the imagination. The Ciskei government is about to use its powers to make policies different to those of the Republic. Next month, a new Ciskei law will come into effect which lists 1 200 existing laws which thereafter will not apply to businesses employing fewer than 20 people.

Some of South Africa's laws that restrain free exchange serve a socially useful purpose. Very often they enrich interest groups. Many safeguard people against their own follies. Some protect the public interest.

As economists, we do not know whether these laws should be repealed or changed.

However, we can say, without hestitation, that they are a great barrier to free exchange and growth in incomes. Regulations that restrict opportunities to exchange, diminish incentives for the poor to acquire skills and make investments. They explain a very significant part of the poverty found in South Africa today.

Good news

The free market economist's message on how to eliminate poverty is a mixture of good and bad news. The good news is that we know how to eliminate poverty fundamentally and permanently.

Poverty will be eliminated if the laws and regulations that are applied encourage free exchange and allow participants in the economy to enjoy a large part of the extra income and output their actions produce. Small government and competitive markets will be sufficient to the purpose.

The bad news is that it will take time for the cumulative effects of the many small forward steps individuals will take in their own economic interests to manifest themselves.

Economic progress may be steady, but it may be frustratingly slow, especially if the criteria of progress is understood in a relative rather than in some absolute sense — if it is racial income differences, rather than the growth in Black incomes, that are regarded as the measure of progress.

The Carnegie Conference has usefully pointed to a most serious problem. It needs attention. Let is hope that it gets the right kind — the creation of favourable conditions for the acquisition of skills and the accumulation of capital.

● *Professor Herbert Grubel is a visiting lecturer from Simon Fraser University, Vancouver.*

A day with Legal Aides

By SINNAH KUNENE



DESPERATE: A mother interviewed by Legal Aid staffer Eric Ngwenya at the offices.

When the Legal Aid Bureau was started 45 years ago, the main objective was to help establish legal representation for people on criminal charges.

But the need for expert advice on matters stemming from the infra-structure of the black community has since expanded the work of the less than ten member staffed office.

Problems range from accident cases through debts, divorces and maintenance, criminal appeals, race classification, deceased estates and petty wage claims.

Housing

At least 13 interviews excluding phone calls were conducted on Wednesday, which was surprisingly a quiet day, and 24 were counted on the following day says legal adviser, Ms Lily Goldblath, who has worked for the bureau for 15 years.

The SOWETAN Woman this week spent some time in her office to listen to some of the cases she had to go through and found that most of the problems were related to housing.

There was a Diepkloof woman who was threatened with eviction from a house she shares with five brothers and sisters. Her father had married another woman in Louis Trichardt and he died 11 years ago.

The Legal Aid undertook to write to the township manager, requesting him to relax the eviction order while they tried to trace the mother.

On the other hand, the children might end up without a home if the mother does not have urban qualifications.

Another pathetic story was of a mother of three who last saw her husband in 1975. He had been taken to an inyanga in Swaziland, but disappeared within a few days of his arrival.

The woman reported the matter to the local administration office, and had been given a temporary permit which was valid for 12 months. Recently, she was asked to either divorce her husband or vacate her Zola home.

"Divorce, I can't do that to my husband. I still love him. What will my in-laws think of me, more over after what they have done for me and my children — helping me with rent, school fees? No I just can't," she explained.

Divorce

Now that she has been served with a month's notice, she has no choice but declare the husband dead or divorce him. If she choses to declare him dead, she may have to bring in the Swazi inyanga as a witness, and this does not give her much choice

On the other hand, the long divorce list would probably keep her off work for some time. This means she has to notify her employer about her situation. Again, it would mean losing a job.

A mother with a jailed school-going child entered the office in tears.

Her son is awaiting trial at the Diepkloof Prison for allegedly partaking in an armed robbery that claimed the lives of two security men. She believes that he is innocent, and must come out of jail and get back to school.

Two of his alleged companions have already been sentenced to death, and because of the seriousness of this case, there is little hope that he may not spend some time in jail, said Legal Aid consultant, Mr Eric Ngwenya.

The bureau has however appointed a legal representative for him. The case is in its third year now.

Also making a constant feature in the bureau are the homeland bogus licences which have robbed many people of thousands of rands.

"The bureau is still fighting some cases that occurred some months ago It has since been discovered that a leading driving school has dealings with these homeland drivers boarding schools where people undergo training with the hope of getting a valid drivers licence," said Mr Ngwenya.

Women lash 'unfair' laws

LAWS that discriminate against women came under heavy attack yesterday at the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw).

The anniversary held at the Mamelodi YMCA was attended by a multiracial crowd of about 2 000.

Various speakers lashed out at laws that made women feel inferior and urged women to fight for their rightful place.

Also to come under fire were the Koornhof Bills, the forthcoming tricameral Parliament, the General Sales Tax, low salaries, the Nkomati Accord, detention without trial and inferior education.

Speakers praised the unity shown by students in Pretoria during their recent school boycotts. They said the fight had not been in vain as they had now been given the "go ahead" to form democratically elected student councils.

Mrs Dorothy Nyembe, a Fedsaw member who has served a longer prison sentence than any other woman political prisoner in South Africa, was given a standing ovation when she called on women to be more active in the struggle.

She said black people and others who were committed were at a crucial point of the struggle. She said oppression in the country was not only perpetrated by the Government, but by some of the black people too.

"The new reforms by the Government are a means to win coloured and Indian people to their side. The Government is realising it has problems and wants the two racial groups to join them against the black people.

"I call on people, even those in the homelands, to form organisations and committees that can affiliate to the UDF," she said.

Sowetan 14/5/84 p17

UR

By HORATIO MOTJUWADI

reinforced Ukhamba Black Aces.

This much was also proved by other rookies, Western Tigers who came close to humbling Moroka Swallows Limited at George Goch yesterday.

Swallows were lucky to get a draw, with Tigers pinning them against the wall for the better part of the game and forcing them to come from behind to make the final score 3-3.

Revival

However, defending league champions Durban City stepped up the fight for their third title in a row when they stormed back to steal a 1-1 draw in the dying minutes against the multi-talented rivals, Bush Bucks.

On Friday night, the young Mandla "Metrodlitz" Sithole kept Orlando Pirates' hopes of revival alive when he steered them to a 1-0 victory over PG Rangers.

Hellenic are still at the top of the log, thanks to a hard-earned

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1 May 1984

Initially 25% of the estimated winter quota was allocated for the same period as in 1983, but it has since been approved in principle to increase the quota to 32% for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985

Hansard Q.601.1439
297
4/6/84

Cape Town: vagrancy/drunkenness

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

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1983 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in each specified police station area into which the Cape Town Gardens Parliamentary constituency falls?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The Cape Town Gardens Parliamentary constituency falls into Cape Town central police station area, in respect of which the required particulars are as follows:

		White	Coloured	Indian	Black
(a)	(i)	7	305	0	38
	(ii)	855	4 620	0	365
(b)	(i)	2	105	0	12
	(ii)	77	1 544	0	46

Hansard Q.601.1439
~~297~~ 5
4/6/84

Cradock: persons arrested

958. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 16 May 1984, any of the persons arrested in the Cradock area during the period 2 April to 13 May 1984 were students; if so, (a) how many (b) what was the age of each of the persons arrested and (c) where are they being held in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes

(a) 49

(b) 1 is 10 years
5 are 14 years
16 are 15 years
8 are 16 years
7 are 17 years
6 are 18 years
5 are 19 years
1 is 21 years

(c) 47 at Cradock
1 at Somerset East
1 at Cookhouse

TUESDAY, 5 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version.
For written reply:

Hansard 5/6/84
~~297~~
Q.601.1440

West Rand area: housing

681. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the West Rand area in 1983 by (i) the West Rand Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organizations and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township:

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the West Rand area: if so, how many units are required in respect of each township;

(3) whether any family housing units are being built at present by (a) the said Administration Board, (b) private owners and (c) any other specified organizations; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each township and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)	(i)	(b) (R)
Diepmeadow	6	75 000
Dobsonville	8	116 000
Kagiso	450	3 240 000
Soweto	544	7 000 000

(1) (a)	(ii)	(b) (R)
Bekkersdal	30	285 000
Diepmeadow	210	7 900 000
Dobsonville	50	750 000
Kagiso	20	360 000
Mohlakeng	20	170 000
Soweto	320	6 400 000

(1) (a) (iii) This information is not readily available and can only be obtained by performing a great quantity of work, which in this case appears to be unjustified

(2) It is not possible to give an accurate figure in regard to the shortage of housing in respect of each township The estimate total housing shortage in respect of Black towns in white area is 168 000. In order to make an accurate estimate in respect of each township it will be necessary compile new waiting lists. This will necessitate a costly and time consuming survey, which which in the circumstances is considered unjustified.

(3) (a) Yes.	(i)	(ii)
Alexandra	324	Dec. 1985
Chiawelo	420	Dec. 1984
Jabulani	434	Dec. 1985
Kagiso	500	Dec. 1984

(b) Yes.	(i)	(ii)
Alexandra	50	Dec. 1984
Diepkloof	400	Dec. 1984
Dobsonville	163	Dec. 1984
Kagiso	50	Dec. 1984
Motilakeng	100	Dec. 1985
Soweto	208	Dec. 1984

(c) Yes.	(i)	(ii)
Alexandra		
Aljanon Construction	5	June 1985
Schachat Homes	30	June 1985
S M Goldstein	10	June 1985
Diepmeadow		
ADCC	4	Dec. 1984
Carlo Construction	4	Dec. 1984
Gough Cooper	59	June 1985
D Dhlamini	12	Dec. 1984
S M Goldstein	62	June 1985
Handy Homes	4	Dec 1984
Impact Homes	5	Dec. 1984
D Khumalo	4	Dec. 1984
L G Homes	12	Dec. 1984
Liesegang Construction	4	Dec. 1984
S Madibane	5	Dec. 1984
T Mashitoa	1	Dec. 1984
G Molefe	4	Dec. 1984
P Nooiman	3	Dec. 1984
Profile Homes	5	Dec. 1984
Serbus Construction	3	Dec. 1984
Thuso Development Corporation	4	Dec. 1984
U F J Consultants	9	Dec. 1984
Wimpy	15	Dec. 1984
World Wide Timber	2	Dec. 1984
Soweto		
Gough Cooper	20	Dec 1984
South African Permanent Development Corporation	15	Dec. 1984
Soweto Modern Homes	5	Dec. 1984

'Sluipslapers' to find a home in Randburg?

By Shirley Woodgate

A motion suggesting the establishment of sleeping or doss houses to bring the increasing number of "sluipslapers" in Randburg in from the cold has been placed on the agenda for tonight's town council meeting.

This follows discussions last month between the town clerk, the police, businessmen and the West Rand Development Board where the problems caused by illegals, loiterers and "sluipslapers" (stealthy sleepers) were discussed.

The Progressive Federal Party leader and motion proposer, Mrs Del Kevan, said she was strongly opposed to squatting and Randburg should follow Cape Town's example of providing sleeping accommodation between 6 pm and 8 am.

She said the National Party's solution of "monitoring the problem in a co-ordinated way and meeting on a regular basis" was as negative as the Government's efforts to stem urbanisation.

"The problem of 'sluipslapers' will increase as the economic recession tightens. Many if not most of these people are in fact employed as gardeners, casual labourers and artisans' assistants.

"I am sure they would be prepared to pay for accommodation if it were available," she said.

New shelter for vagrants opened

Staff Reporter

THE newly-completed Haven Night Shelter in Napier Street, Cape Town, alongside the elevated highway from the City to Sea Point, was officially opened yesterday by the Rev Roger Hickley, chairman of the Haven Management Committee.

Mr Sam Gross, councillor for Green Point and vice-chairman of the management committee, said vagrants who had sheltered at the previous premises in Somerset Road nearby would soon come to the new building.

Opening the spacious, double-storey building, Mr Hickley said: "Thank God. This is a most wonderful, exciting and delightful moment."

He thanked the people of Cape Town and all those involved in raising R200 000 for the project.

The Mayor, Mr Sol Kreiner, said he was proud to be the Mayor of a city of caring and dedicated people.

The building will be able to accommodate 70 to 80 people a night at a cost of 30 cents each.

Mr Hickley said churches, synagogues, businesses and individual donors would pay the running expenses of the shelter, which would have a supervisor on the premises and social workers in attendance during the day.

(297) Star 6/8/84

Abolish '100 percent' medical aid schemes

A retired Johannesburg medical aid administrator comments on the suggestion of Mr Barry Elder, managing director of Medicare, that members of medical aid societies should form pressure groups to demand cost-cutting reforms.

Only some medical aid societies charge 8,5 percent administration fees, the figure mentioned by Mr Elder. Most charge less.

The rate charged is agreed between the committee representing the members and the professional administrators and if the demands are unreasonable, it is the committee which can seek new administrators. Admittedly, this is not easy since many societies were established by the administrators in the early days and a close association has been built up between them and the committees.

Every registered medical aid society must send its annual report and accounts to all member companies and in addition must submit by June 30 each year a detailed analysis and statistical report to the Registrar of Medical Schemes for the year ended December 31 of the previous year. For a fee of R1 any member of the public can see these reports at the Registrar's office — R1 per society.

To illustrate costs of administration, my company belongs to a small society with annual subscription in 1983 of R5 million. The fees paid to the administrators amounted to just under R230 000, or 5 percent of subscriptions, and other costs, including postage, printing, audit fees, and bank charges amounted to R45 000, bringing the total cost of administration to 5,4 percent.

I readily admit from my study over many years that this percentage is below the average, but there are many societies where the percentage is 7 percent or less; on the other hand there are others that charge about 10 percent and here the members might well take up the high charge through their committee which, after all, they elect — if they bother to nominate candidates and attend the annual meeting!

I turn now to Mr Elder's comment on "the lengthening list of non-basic extra services that are used as sweeteners and excuses for fee increases."

It is necessary to go back some 20 years to when the medical aid movement was relatively in its infancy and there were far fewer societies than today. Members were allowed a maximum annual allowance for all services, within which there were limits on medicine, dental services, spectacles and benefits were paid at 80 percent of tariff.

Then came the first of the 100 percent benefit societies and the troubles began. Not having to bear any part of the cost, members abused medical aid by over-usage and unnecessary consultations, by asking the doctor to come to the house instead of visiting the doctor's rooms.

As competition between the societies became more intense, societies raised limits and allowed benefits for additional services not previously covered. To cover these improvements, contributions had to be increased beyond the levels necessitated by increases in medical and dental tariffs and hospital fees.

For the period 1974/76 the Minister tried to curb rising costs by imposing an 80 percent limit on benefits for all except hospitalisation, operations and prescribed medicines, but bowing to pressure, he again allowed 100 percent schemes from January 1977. And in that year, in spite of increased contributions to cover the 100 percent benefits, all 100 percent benefit societies lost heavily through the "abuse" factor mentioned earlier.

To find a cure now to rising costs is not easy. Members of 100 percent societies will resist any attempt to impose what I consider an essential "disincentive" through certain services being reduced again to 80 percent benefits.

One major bone of contention in the Medical Scheme Act is "contracting in" and "contracting out". Before the introduction of the 1967 Medical Schemes Act, medical and dental practitioners could charge what fees they liked — based on a tariff suggested by the Medical and Dental Councils.

If the account was at the tariff accepted by the medical aid societies they paid the practitioner direct — if higher, they refunded the tariff to the member, who was responsible for paying the practitioner.

The Act laid down that if any practitioner wished to charge any single patient more than the tariff he had to "contract out" and such practitioners could no longer be paid by the societies direct.

The practitioners objected on ethical grounds since many of them charged lower fees to lower-income patients. A large number of medical practitioners and an even greater number of dentists contracted out and a decreasing number are charging the official tariff as they have no guaranteed payment. Although societies may now pay them if they do charge the tariff, many societies do not do so.

"Contracting in" and "contracting out" should be abolished and all societies should then be compelled to pay all practitioners who charge the tariff. This would be a first useful step, because relieved of bad debts, practitioners would charge more patients the tariff.

There is no solution to the "overusage and abuse" as long as 100 percent benefit societies continue to operate and there is no disincentive.

State refuses pay to social worker

By PRAVEEN NAIDOO

A CATHOLIC nun, working as a professional social worker, has pushed her welfare agency into debt because the state will not subsidise her salary because she belongs to the "wrong race group".

Sister Regina Mary Paul, a qualified Indian social worker, has been working with about 300 families in the coloured community of Maritzburg since the beginning of last year.

Despite representation at parliamentary level, the Department of Internal Affairs' social welfare section has refused to subsidise her salary.

The department's Deputy Director for Welfare, Mr Ben van der Westhuisen, confirmed that Sister Regina's salary was not subsidised because of the department's policy that posts for coloured social workers must be filled by coloureds or whites.

But the Maritzburg Child and Family Welfare Society cannot find a qualified coloured or white social worker to do the same work Sister Regina does.

Big deficit

And the race classification technicality is creating a deficit of R17 000 a year for the understaffed welfare society.

"I feel embarrassed and uncomfortable to be placed in such a situation," said Sister Regina this week.

"I think it very unfair that the society should be required to meet my salary in full when much of my work is done on behalf of the Department of Internal Affairs."

Sister Regina said she had been accepted completely throughout the 25 years she worked in the coloured community.

"There is a strong need for social work in areas where there is a lot of poverty, a shortage of housing, alcoholism and ill-treatment," she said.

"My work has cut across all communities. I have always worked where the needs are greatest.

"I feel a committment to people and a desire to help people in need," said the nun.

The director of the welfare society, Miss J R Terry, said it was "very unfair" that the Department of Internal Affairs was prepared to pay the salary of a white social worker, but not an Indian.

Sister Regina is a member of a religious congregation and she works in her habit

Vagrancy: Who should care?

By MARIANNE THAMM
Crime Reporter

DURING the first six months of this year 32 644 vagrants were arrested by police for being drunk in public in four areas in the Peninsula.

The "bergies" and vagrants are part of Cape Town's history and have been around since the 18th century The public often regards them as a nuisance, but whose responsibility is it to care for these destitute people who are unable to cope with life?

Their increasing numbers have prompted charitable organizations and the police to call for greater public and state involvement

In 1983, Mr Justice G G Munnik, Judge-President of the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, called for state aid in helping vagrants who drifted into the cities

Statistics

He said one could not allow people who had drifted into the cities to live outside in the cold simply because there was nowhere for them to go. He added that the crime rate was low among this group

Police statistics show there were 10 183 arrests in Cape Town, 6 444 in Wynberg, 7 889 in Athlone and 8 128 in Bellville

The vagrants are held in police cells for four hours where they are fed before being released, but most are back in the cells a short while later.

Brigadier G J Odendaal, Divisional Commissioner for Police in the Western Cape, said police involvement consumed valuable manhours, and called on the public and other institutions to become more involved.

The number of vagrants and drop-outs in a large city can be seen as a barometer of the economic climate, and their numbers have increased with the 1984 slump

There are several independant institutions which care for these "soft-hearted", destitute people, many of whom are chronic alcoholics.

The Nicro night shelter in Harrington Street caters for about 70 people and for 30c vagrants get a bed for the night, supper, breakfast, bathing and laundry facilities and social work services

The shelter is to close soon because of redevelopment in the area and alternative premises have not been found.

The Haven

The Haven in Napier Street, Green Point, houses about 80 people who for about 30c are provided with a bed for the night, a protein-enriched supper, bathing and laundry facilities and the opportunity to see a social worker.

Much of the R200 000 used to build the new Haven was contributed by the public

"We are so full at night and often have to turn people away," Mr Peter Templeton, a social worker for the Haven, said.

He said the problem of vagrancy was a social and not a legal one Picking up vagrants and keeping them in police cells did not help them towards their possible rehabilitation, he said

Destitute

The Ark Mission in Shortmarket Street is not only a night shelter but a hostel for those people who wish to better themselves and their situation

The mission caters for elderly people who are destitute. Initially the vagrants can use the mission free but once working they are expected to contribute about R50 a month. This includes three meals a day, a bed, bathing and laundry facilities and clothing.

The Service Dining Rooms in Canterbury Street, Cape Town, provide vagrants with a three-course meal for six cents

Father Roger Hickley, chairman of the Haven, said he would like to see greater state involvement in the caring for destitute people

Familiar

"If the Department of Community Development could make houses or premises available in certain suburbs we would be prepared to run them," he said

Vagrants prefered to remain in an area with which they were familiar and seldom ventured into unknown territory — even to find help

The Southern Suburbs Vagrancy Project which aims to care for vagrants in the area has still not been able to find suitable premises

A doctor involved in the project, who may not be named for professional reasons, said a clear distinction should be made between the vagrant and the layabout.

"The layabout is someone who has a family and a home but who prefers not to work These people often make a living from crime The vagrant is usually a kind soul who is a victim of society and cannot cope with life," he said

'Butchered'

The doctor, who works at a Peninsula hospital, said many of the vagrants he treated were too afraid to move to the Cape Flats, where they were "butchered" and robbed by gangs

He called on the public to help the vagrant to believe in himself by giving him an opportunity.

Causes of vagrancy in the Peninsula were due to several factors, including the high unemployment rate, breakdown of family life, forced removals and inadequate housing, the doctor said

Pipeline

In Bellville recently, a meeting was called between the Mayor, Dr N D Liebenberg, councillors and police to discuss the growing number of vagrants in the area

The building of a second centre in the Tygerberg area which would house about 100 people was in the pipeline, it was said at the meeting.

Speakers said other departments besides the police should become more involved in finding a solution to the problem by providing better employment opportunities, family-planning and better housing and education.



A welcome meal at the Haven



When life becomes too hard, a short rest on the pavement can restore energy.

Charity has to 'equalise' staff pay

By Susan Pleming

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society is paying out more than R104 000 a year to black and coloured staff to keep their salaries in line with those of whites — because Government subsidies are still based on race.

The director, Mr Howard Ferreira, says that unless the Government gives equal subsidies for all race groups the society could run into deep financial trouble.

A black social worker with the society is subsidised by R420 a month less than his white counterpart. Coloured people receive about R30 a month less.

UNEQUAL GRANTS

"To equalise pay between the different race groups, the society is paying out R100 000 a year to subsidise black salaries, and R4 300 for coloured salaries," said Mr Ferreira. "This money could be used to help children in Johannesburg.

"The Government has shown no inclination to review subsidies."

Mr Ferreira said the society also had the burden of providing its own funds to compensate for discriminatory foster grants given by the Government.

"A black foster child is given R40 a month, a coloured child R77, and a white child R114 a month," he said. Of the 4 000 children fostered by the society, 2 800 are black.

"Black foster parents just cannot cope on these meagre subsidies, and the society has to cushion the blow by providing extra money.

"People assume falsely that food is cheaper in Soweto. In fact, it is far more expensive, and the food bill for our black children's home in Soweto is about 15 percent higher than in white homes."

Mr Ferreira said parents were expected to pay the cost of school uniforms, but grants did not increase when a child reached school-going age.

Mr Ferreira added that the present economic climate was not conducive to raising funds. "The recession, and the new tax law which does not allow company donations to be tax deductible, have been detrimental to our fund raising. Also, some companies have merged and are now giving one donation."

FUNDS CONFUSION

Another stumbling block for raising funds is that the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare is based in Johannesburg, so many companies in the city give to the national organisation and ignore the local society.

"Having the national council in Johannesburg leads to public confusion. Often we approach people for money and are told that they have already given funds — to the national body."

● See Page 5.

Plea to Govt for non-racial control of welfare services

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By Susan Pleming

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society last night appealed to the Government to ensure "non-racial control" of welfare services.

At the 74th annual general meeting of the society in Johannesburg, the chairman, Mr Dennis Etheredge, said in his annual report he was concerned that welfare services would fall under "own affairs" and be handled separately by the three Chambers of Parliament.

Mr Etheredge added that it was unclear what kind of dispensation the black social work services would receive.

"We appeal to the authorities to ensure a uniform overall non-racial control of welfare services to ensure that these services are of the same standard for all race groups," he said.

The society overspent by R191 308 in the past financial year.

Mr Etheredge said the deficit had arisen because the State subsidies had not met the increase in social workers' salaries.

He also appealed to the Government to scrap tax on donations to welfare organisations.

The hidden South African rape truth

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—About 15 000 cases of rape are reported in South Africa annually, but this figure is estimated at only 10 percent of the real incidence of the crime, according to Dr F P Retief, Director-General of the Department of Health and Welfare.

During his opening address at a two-day symposium on Rape and the Abused Woman at the Tygerberg Hospital teaching complex, Dr Retief said battered women were even more hidden than rape survivors and, as with rape, this was a relatively common phenomenon that was 'very under-researched in South Africa'.

'Both these crimes are difficult to research because the victim herself tries to keep the fact hidden, and the perpetrator would obviously not come forward with information about the crime,' he said.

The stigma attached to being a victim of these crimes and the inevitable humiliation of reporting the incident was probably the main reason why victims remained silent

'Police, court and related experiences have been reported in research as being traumatic as the rape itself.'

'With rape, the stigma was caused by two factors. the involvement of sexual intercourse, and the many myths surrounding the whole issue.

'Popular beliefs — that women often cry rape out of spite or shame, that nice girls don't get raped, that rapists are always strangers and that the woman often does something to encourage or provoke the attack — exist on all levels of society.'

Dr Retief said it was only in the last decade that the extent and nature of the crime had been thoroughly researched and that U S and European research had clearly shown the myths to be false.

'But the man in the street still believes them to be true. Rape victims are no exception They grow up in the same society as the rest of us and believing these myths adds to their trauma.

'The rapist is drawn from the highest to the lowest socio-economic strata from all race groups Likewise, in an estimated one-third of rape cases, the victim and the rapist are known to each other.'

Dr Retief said two significant differences between rape and battery were that battery was usually perpetrated by a person emotionally involved with the victim, and that battery was an on-going situation where rape usually occurred only once

However, there were also significant similarities, particularly the common psychological make-ups, actions and attitudes to women and themselves of rapists and batterers.

He said the handling of the rape victim and her close kin required a multi-disciplinary approach.

'There must be a caring, human element in our dealings with the patient so as not to subject her to a form of secondary victimisation. The inevitable medico-legal examination must be conducted in a professional way and, as many of these victims might not have had an internal examinations previously, insensitive handling will only add to the trauma already done

Survivors

'With battered women and rape survivors, it is important that the hospital staff attempts to restore the woman's feelings for safety,' he said.

Dr Retief said it may be possible to initiate a system whereby police officials investigating rapes could take statements from complainants in the protected and private hospital environment where the victims had the psychological support of the social worker and nursing staff.

In rape cases where reliable contraceptives were not being used by the victims, the chances of pregnancy were as high as 1,5 percent to 2 percent. It was also no rarity to see under-age children suffering from venereal diseases after sexual molestations or rapes.

sedu about

SOCIAL SECURITY _ GENERAL

1993

Strong opposition to Draft Bill

Sowetan 8/3/93.

WOMEN have come out strongly against the Draft Bill on the abolition of discrimination against them and have proposed it be revised as soon as possible

"Flawed legislation should not be pushed," said women lecturers at a seminar on women's rights at Unisa last week.

All speakers said the proposed abolition of about 50 laws that discriminate against women did not signify much change in their status Among the contentious issues highlighted were:

■ Flawed legislation should be revised and not pushed:

● Guardianship - Although equal status would be afforded to both parents, the women felt it would still discriminate against parents of illegitimate children as unmarried couples were not included in the clause.

This means th t the mother would enjoy full guardianship.

● Maternity leave - Women employees who went on maternity leave were not guaranteed getting their jobs back.

● Cohabitation - No recognition and protection was given to unmarried couples who lived together against problems that arise on separation or the death of one partner.

● Equal opportunities commission - The work of the commission is not stipulated and it is also not mentioned how it will be constituted

● Assistant ombudsman - It was not acceptable. In its place should be a Ministry for Women

Enduring frustrations of perpetual embarrassment

Sowetan 8/3/93

■ Treatment meted out to women robs them of self-esteem:

BUSINESSWOMAN, wife and mother of three Angie Makwetla has endured a number of frustrations as a married person and in her business. There are particular laws that she wants abolished. But most of all, she wants those who have treated her as a perpetual minor to be removed immediately.

"Some very encouraging noises are being made about the status of women being raised to that of their male counterparts," she says.

"One thing that would make me happy is the introduction of laws that will protect women from abuse and the abolition of all laws that treat them as perpetual minors.

"The treatment we get is not only demeaning to our self-esteem, it is not acceptable for any human being.

"I would like to share with you a few humiliating experiences that I went through when I started out in business in 1989.

"Any mother who thought it was belittling to be told her signature was not enough to get her child a passport, after having waited hours in a Home Affairs Office queue, has only scratched the surface of inequality.

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Husband's signature

"When I approached the Small Business Development Corporation for a loan of R2 000 I was told that my husband would have to sign. Did this mean I could not account for my own finances and would need my husband to bail me out if I bungled?

"The company that leased me space for my computer school would also not finalise anything until my husband signed on the dotted line.

"As if that was not enough, the firm from which I leased computer equipment also wanted my husband's signature.

"I am anxiously awaiting the time I will be trusted to do anything without my spouse's consent.



Angie Makwetla ... has endured frustrations

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

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Ennerdale Civic Association: food parcel distribution

1. Mr A E REEVES asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether her Department donated money to the Civic Association of Ennerdale for distribution amongst the needy in the form of food parcels; if so, (a) when and (b) (i) what is the total amount involved and (ii) what portion of this amount was allocated for (aa) administration and (bb) food parcels;

(2) whether her Department has obtained any proof that the above association has undertaken any administrative work in connection with the distribution of these food parcels; if not, why not; if so, (a) what proof and (b) what is the nature of the work done,

(3) whether an official of the Ennerdale Local Development Committee, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her reply, has been involved in the administration relating to and distribution of these food parcels, if so, (a) why, (b) to what extent and (c) what is the name of this official;

(4) whether any incidents of violence occurred while such food parcels were being distributed during the first week of February 1993, if so, (a) on what dates, (b) why and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding these incidents;

(5) whether she will appoint a committee of inquiry into these incidents; if not, why not; if so, when;

(6) whether she will make a statement on the matter? C11E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) and (2) No, no application for funding from the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme (NNSDP) was submitted in the name of the Civic Association of Ennerdale, but the Ennerdale and Surrounding Crisis Organisation (ESCO) did submit an application, which, due to lack of infrastructure, was not approved.

Owing to the desperate need in Ennerdale, officers of the Southern Transvaal Regional Office conferred with Mr John Rees, chairman of the United Care Centres, a reliable organisation which already received funding for different projects from the NNSDP, to give administrative guidance to ESCO and monitor procedures to ensure proper control until a reliable infrastructure has been established. In collaboration with Mr Cliffie Smith, the chairman of ESCO, and various other representatives of Ennerdale Mr Rees agreed to assist ESCO with 1 300 food parcels per month for 3 months;

(3) no,

(a) not applicable,

(b) administrative assistance was given to Mr Smith to complete the application referred to in (1) and

(c) Mr Arthur Olivier;

(4) yes,

(a) 4 February 1993,

(b) it was alleged that the various political parties encouraged the people of Ennerdale and from the surrounding informal settlements to demand food parcels and

(c) Mrs Margaret Mollentze, chairman of the Subregional committee of the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme for the Johannesburg area was in constant contact with Mr Smith, and the riot squad and she offered to address these people and explain the full situation There was pandemonium but no violence At about 13 00 Mrs Mollentze and Mr Smith addressed the crowd where a full explanation was given whereafter the crowd dispersed. Further handing out of food parcels was immediately stopped

After negotations with ESCO, the Civic Association of Ennerdale and other concerned parties, Mr Rees was informed of the current events. He conducted a full investigation and had in-depth interviews with ESCO to ensure that all administrative and related matters were in order. Presently only a soup kitchen is in operation which will continue until satisfactory proof is received that all food parcels have been accounted for and the recipients have been properly screened;

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(5) no, as the occurrence has extensively been investigated and handled by officials of the regional office of the Southern Transvaal;

(6) no.

Help for needy

ST Times 7/3/93

THE state is to budget R440-million in the next financial year to help needy people, according to Dr Joos Hattingh, manager of the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme. (297)

Spending will be co-ordinated by the programme in conjunction with the Department of National Health and Population Development.

Six die over charity food

City Press 11/3/93

(297)

By MOSES MAMAILA

INTENSE fighting at Holomisa squatter camp on the East Rand – which has claimed at least six lives in a week – was triggered by food donated by Operation Hunger, local residents have claimed.

"Operation Hunger has given birth to an ugly child – operation execute," one resident told City Press this week.

Community leader Wilson Maxaku said: "The whole thing was sparked by greedy so-called leaders who wanted to sell food donated by Operation Hunger.

"An organisation calling itself Vicosa, which apparently has connections with Operation Hunger and the Development Trust, was behind the scheme which defrauded the community.

"The so-called leaders distributed some of the donated food to card-carrying Vicosa members while the rest was sold to the people in the camp."

On Sunday the residents launched "operation execute" on the homes of officials of the organisation.

Six people believed to be Vicosa members were hacked to death and several shacks were destroyed in the fighting which lasted for three days.

The alleged Vicosa members, most of whom were driven out of the area, counter-attacked, leaving four people with gunshot wounds.

When City Press visited the squatter camp this week armed residents were patrolling the area.

SA lottery: fears of a false start

Star 6/13/93

(297)

JOHN PERLMAN
Chief Reporter

WITH the findings of the Howard Commission of Inquiry into lotteries and gambling not expected until the end of March, one of the major players in the scratch card industry, Games Africa, has already taken steps to gear up for a national on-line lottery.

And a copy of an operating manual for the "intelligent terminal" — supplied to Saturday Star — has examples of lottery tickets for a game called Lotto Africa. The tickets, printed in Greece, carry Ithuba's logo and fund-raising number. The eight-page manual, printed in colour on glossy paper, carries the logos of both Ithuba Games — Games Africa's brand name — and Intralot, suggesting that it was specifically prepared for the South African company's use.

Printing tests

Ithuba Games financial director Richard Biesheuvel denied that tickets had been printed. "We have been looking into lotteries, but nothing has been done," he said.

Later, Games Africa's director of communications, Yossi Schwartz, when told we had the tickets, said the company had "done some printing tests, but we didn't print a lot".

Schwartz said Games Africa had decided "who our partners will be" and said "a few terminals" had been imported "for our internal training programme".

Schwartz said no contract to buy machines from Intralot had been concluded. He said the steps taken were not premised on any indications from Government that they would get the lottery franchise.

Last year, Saturday Star revealed that Games Africa managing director Eytan Rechter had influence in high Government places. Rechter, and his partner in a jewellery business, Shalom Shpilman, twice asked then-finance minister Barend du Plessis to get them out of difficulties with the Reserve Bank.

Rechter and Shpilman were given a financial rand facility on condition that they made jewellery and returned the profits to South Africa within 90 days. When details of returned export profits were not supplied, and customs intercepted a parcel containing gold and diamonds in separate packages, the concessions and access to gold supplies were withdrawn. Du Plessis intervened to restore them.

Last month, Mr Justice A Howard recommended the creation of a single national lottery and wrote to President de Klerk expressing concern that Games Africa and the Board of Executors planned to introduce national on-line lotteries by April.

They were "determined to anticipate the commission's findings and attempt to corner the market," Howard said. This would "jeopardise the introduction of a single national lottery under State control".

Howard recommended a public warning that "persons who establish, commence, manage or conduct any such lottery will be liable to prosecution under the Gambling Act".

A Justice Department representative said the law allowed operators to "buy the material, but the moment it is used as a gambling game it becomes an offence". He said printing tickets and buying machines was "a calculated risk that may well go wrong".

Board of Executors representative John Braithwaite said his organisation had made "no capital expenditure".

PEOPLE *Women's issues will never get attention without women legislators*

Politics needs 'woman power'

KEYWORD *Women's issues will never get attention without women MPs:*

Sowetan 5/3/93

By Pearl Majola

WHILE women's issues are beginning to gain some recognition in South Africa, women will have to assert themselves to ensure that they are involved in drawing up the new constitution

Various efforts have been made by women's organisations in this regard, especially by the Women's National Coalition.

The Women's Lobby (TWL), formed in December 1991, has set itself to concentrate specifically on this issue as South Africa gears up for its first democratic elections.

"Our main aim is to lobby for women to be involved in the whole political process, not just as typists but as decision makers," says TWL chairman Mrs Babette Kabak.

"We feel this area is particularly important because our country is at a crucial stage of change and we must take the opportunity to make our voices heard now," she said.

"Women's issues are never going to get attention without women legislators. It's been proven in many countries that women's rights are not taken seriously unless there are women at the leadership level

"Even the charter that the WNC seeks to draw up will end up as a useless piece of paper unless we have women legislators who will ensure that the contents of that charter are implemented," Kabak warned.

"Besides, there is no reason not to have women in decision making positions because they are just as interested and concerned about the economy, unemployment, education the environment and other issues of national importance as men are."

TWL's programme of action is concentrated on the workshops which have started running for various women's organisations.

These workshops include talks by women politicians and discussions of the issues at hand. In addition, a questionnaire which seeks to find out women's interests and self determination is circulated for each woman to fill in

"The questionnaire will serve as research which will be analysed by a big research company and could be used as a tool to push women's issues," Kabak explained

"We focus on women's organisations because the experience world-wide is that volunteer groups have been a training ground and stepping stone for women's entry into public life.

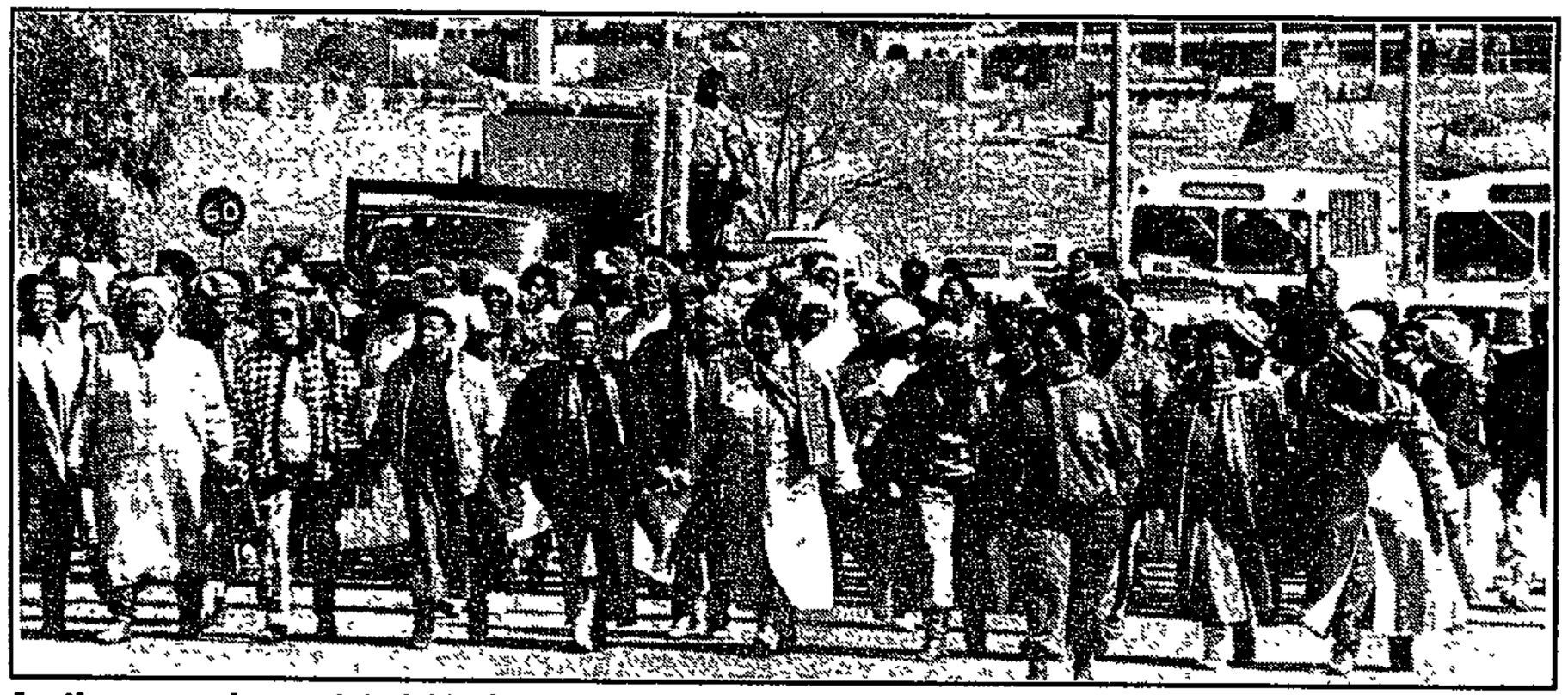
"Women are close to the community and learn at first hand what is needed to set development on the right course for the benefit of those at the grass-roots and the entire community," says Kabak

But the organisation also aims to hold informal talks with men's groups on the exclusion of women from policy making processes and traditional reasons for this. The aim of these talks, according to Kabak, would be to create new insights among men into gender issues.

The workshops are not the first effort from the one-year-old organisation Since its formation, it has lobbied business and other influential and prominent groups to promote women into decision and policy-making positions in local, regional and national structures

One of such groups already approached by TWL is the South African Broadcasting Corporation to whom a list of women in various categories of expertise was sent for use in selecting for panel discussions and interviews.

"Our success will depend on the response of the follow-up made by the women's organisations we are in contact with and our own ability to reach all the women through their organisations," Kabak concluded



Another women's march to lobby for their rights. Among them there could be potential members of Parliament, a president maybe. We will never know unless they are given a chance.

PEOPLE'S LIVES *Hope, sustenance and some comfort for many of the city's homeless*

Welding a bond through tragedy

Sowetan 4/3/93. (297)

The Welcome Home Centre in Doornfontein provides food and shelter for about 200 homeless people. They are returned exiles who could not trace their families; foreigners seeking greener pastures ; and locals from as close as Soweto - they are chefs, hair-stylists, unskilled people, all bound together by homelessness.

■ WELCOME SPIRIT *Picking up the pieces of a shattered life:*

By Pearl Majola

CERANO NKUMANDE, a 24-year-old student from Zimbabwe, was living comfortably in a Hillbrow flat while studying computers at a local college when tragedy struck and he landed on the streets

One day he came home to an empty flat It had been vandalised and everything stolen, including his credit cards, identity and other documents.

Left with only the clothes on his back and penniless, Nkumande, once a sophisticated man-about-town, had no choice but to join the scores of homeless people wandering the streets of Johannesburg

For two months he moved from one street corner to another, from shelter to shelter, looking for a "home" Finally, in December, he found one

Today he is one of the 200 people at the Welcome Home Centre, a shelter for the homeless in a decaying area of Doornfontein

Despite his misfortune, Nkumande has maintained his "cool dude" look— a neat German cut, fancy glasses, a cowboy-type leather jacket and jeans, all of which are probably part of the real man inside instead of any outwardly devastated, homeless man

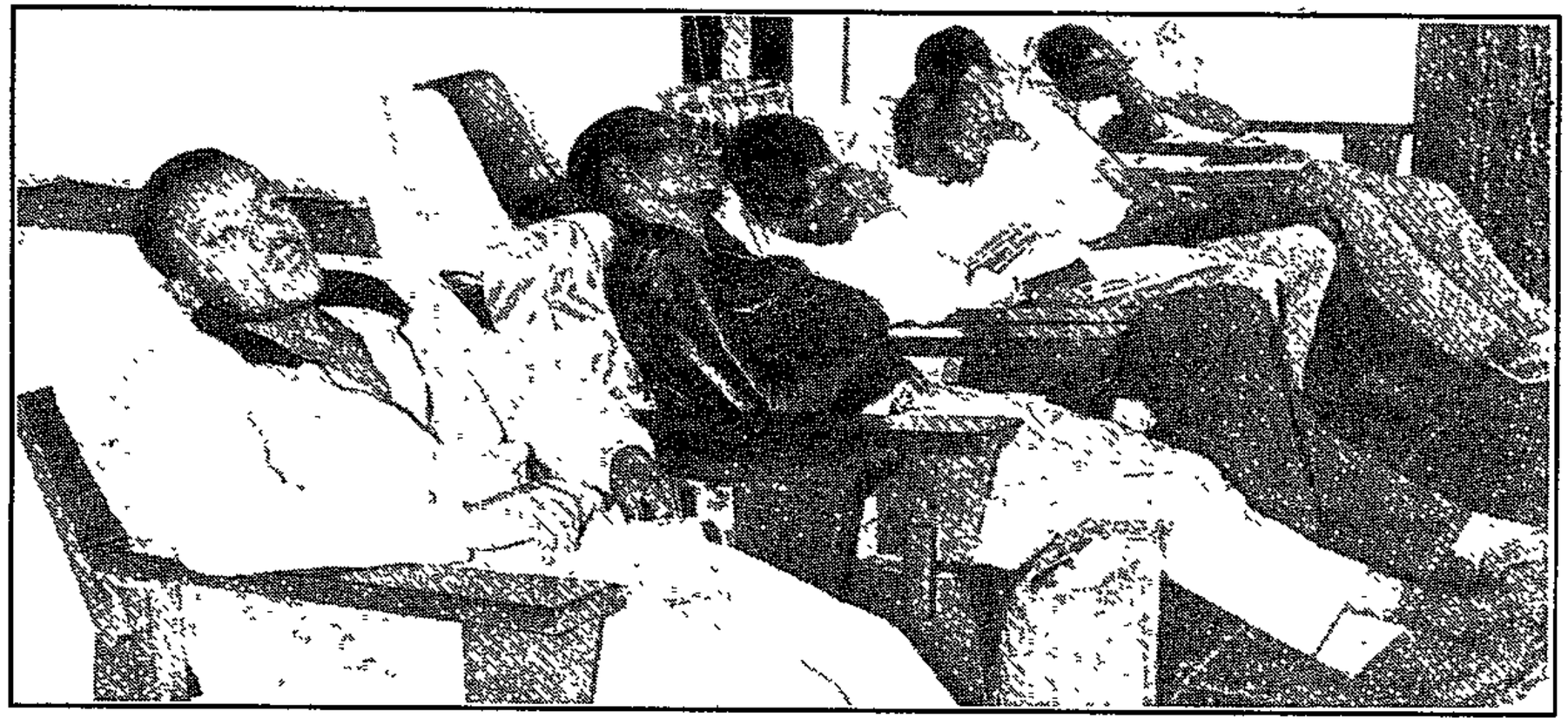
The shelter does not offer much in facilities In fact, it is empty except for a few chairs scattered around the big hall, a rented TV set, a pile of foam rubber mattresses and blankets in one corner and a kitchen in another

But like the rest of his "family", Nkumande is rebuilding his confidence and gradually sorting out his life

"It is the spirit of this place that has kept me going," Nkumande acknowledges as he recalls his misfortune

"I quarrelled with my parents before I left home. When I lost my things, I had no one to turn to I was stuck. The only person I knew well enough had problems of her own and advised me to go to Joubert Park, saying I would find others like myself there.

"The first night I didn't sleep at all," he says, shifting uncomfortably in his seat. "Eventually I came to terms with the fact that I was homeless. I swallowed my pride and joined a queue for food in Hillbrow. I soon made friends and exchanged tips with people on the best places for food, shelter and other pieces of information that only homeless people find important "



Residents of the Welcome Home Centre take the weight off their feet after a day of trudging the streets.

After two months at the shelter, Nkumande, who is now the housekeeper, has changed. Not only has he regained his self-esteem but he has also committed himself to helping other homeless people who are emotionally stressed because of their situation.

"I was shattered by what happened to me Sister Emelda (the woman who started the shelter) has been very good to all of us. She treats us with respect and has helped me personally to understand that what happened did not happen because I am a bad person.

"We have become a family. Most people go job-hunting during the day. They return in the afternoons and we have supper together Then we either hold a prayer meeting, have discussions, watch television or just share things that give each of us the strength to go on.

"I hope one day to continue my studies and move out When I do, I will always remember this place," he says

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply:

General Affairs.

Restoration of expropriated land: Durban

*1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether an advisory commission on land allocation has been appointed to inquire, *inter alia*, into the restoration of certain land that was expropriated under the Group Areas Act and other land legislation, *viz* Block AK in the Greyville area, Durban; if so,

(2) whether this commission has completed its task; if not, why not; if so, what were its recommendations in respect of this land;

(3) whether these recommendations will be implemented; if not, why not; if so, when? D47E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS·

(1) Yes

(2) Yes Block AK has already been allocated for a specific purpose and therefore claims in this instance can not be considered by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation nor can it make recommendations to the State President in this regard.

(3) Falls away

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether he is aware that the whole rationale behind setting up the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation was to make some form of reparation to those affected by the Group Areas Act? Could the hon the Minister tell us whether the Government intends to do anything about the people who were displaced from that particular area?

The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, the hon member for Springfield will remember that the identification of land which fell within the scope of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation was specifically focused on land at the hands of the Government on 1 July 1991 This area does not fall within that category and therefore is not within the scope of the relevant Act The committee of Parliament involved at that stage felt that the provisions of section 91 of the Act served the necessary purpose of salving the hearts and minds of people who had felt aggrieved as a result of the implementation of this Act in the past

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I thank the hon the Minister for his very honest reply. Further arising out of his reply, however, I should like to ask him whether, quite apart from this particular section of the Act, the Government could do anything to make the kind of reparation the hon the State President had in mind.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, to my mind what the hon the State President had in mind at that stage has been dealt with in the Act In actual fact, that process has already been completed. However, the annual report of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, in which there was very good news, was tabled a week ago. It appears from the report that amendments to the Act may be necessary and we shall discuss this again at a later stage

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell this House the name of the present owner of this property? Is it the Administration· House of Assembly? Is the hon the Minister aware that there is a dispute within the Durban City Council in respect of developing this land? If it is owned by the Administration: House of Assembly, is he aware that that particular Administration regards all its assets as frozen, as they are going to be considered by this committee?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, unfortunately, I do not have that information with me If the hon member submits a question in writing, I shall gladly reply to it

Laudium: actions against police officer

*2 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police fully investigated the allegations made by a police officer of the Laudium police station, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, before investigating this officer's action in terms of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No 7 of 1958), and taking action against him; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, why not;

(2) whether representations have been made by residents of Laudium in respect of this officer; if so, what was the nature of these representations;

(3) whether the Police took these representations into account before taking action against the said officer; if not, why not;

(4) whether the Police have taken any further decision in respect of the retention of this officer at the Laudium police station; if so, what was that decision? D48E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes.

The allegations were comprehensively investigated and the case dockets, to which he refers, were again laid before the Senior State Prosecutor for reconsideration. Prosecutions were instituted in certain cases, whilst in other cases the Senior State Prosecutor stood by his previous decision.

(2) Yes.

The representations were that the officer acted in the interests of the community by making the allegations to the media.

(3) Yes.

(4) No.

Mr P NAIDOO. Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether any representations have been made by any politician to have the said officer disciplined.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not aware of any such representations. None have been made to me personally, but I do not know whether any politician has made such representations to the SA Police

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that officers who do their duty are subjected to political interference and intimidation in this particular area?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I have no reason to believe that there is political interference in police officers' carrying out of their normal duties. If that is the case, I should be pleased if it is brought to my attention, because it is the stated policy of the SA Police that they act fairly in an unbiased fashion, without political interference I should be very interested to have proof of the contrary presented to me.

Mr M RAJAB· Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him precisely what the allegations against this particular officer were. Why was he charged in terms of the Police Act?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, this is a very difficult matter. What the police officer did, did result in certain actions being taken, which I think was a good thing.

On the other hand, we must be frank with one another. Law enforcement involves a family of departments The hon member will understand that we work in close co-operation with the SA Police, the Department of Justice and the Department of Correctional Services. If officials from these departments start blaming one another in public and in the press, we will have chaos in this country.

That is why we have established channels through which policemen, if they have a problem, can go to a superior officer. From there the matter is taken further. The channels extend as far as the Commissioner of Police and, in some cases, right up to the Minister of Law and Order. We must keep to the discipline of not doing this kind of thing in public, but of keeping it in the family. I hope the hon member understands what I am trying to say.

Reply substituting reply to Question No 2 on 17 February 1993, put by Mr A Rajbansi (Col 265):

Howard Commission: comments/guidelines

*2. Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Justice

Whether he received any comments and/or guidelines from the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Lotteries, Sports Pools and Fund-Raising Activities (the Howard Com- cont→

mission) prior to his recent decision not to extend the date for the closing down of certain gambling outlets; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) his reaction to these comments and/or guidelines? D9E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. The State President however received a letter from the Chairman of the Howard Commission. In this regard I, wish to quote from my Affidavit in Case No. 820/93, *Florida Road Entertainment, River Palace Leisure Industries* v *The Minister of Justice, The Minister of Law and Order*, the following:

"5

At the time of the exercise of my discretion not to extend the moratorium against conviction, I was aware of the contents of the letter addressed by the Honourable the Judge President of this Division to the Honourable the State President "

and

"7

I inform the above Honourable Court that in the *bona fide* and proper exercise of my discretion I took the contents of the letter into consideration, but did not regard it as decisive.".

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs.

Employment of educators

1. Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Education and Culture·

(1) Whether she or her Department is taking steps to employ educators who obtained their qualifications in 1991 and 1992, if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? D51E.INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, firstly, all educators who qualified in 1991 and 1992 were offered employment However, six and 29 of those who qualified in the respective years declined to take up their posts for various reasons.

Secondly, the deployment of newly qualified educators is effected in accordance with prescribed criteria, due regard being had to the needs of the department. In this regard I wish to focus attention on the following

Educators who qualified at the Transvaal College of Education were offered posts in that province. Considering that the recruitment of staff in the outlying areas, for example in Ladysmith, Glencoe, Dundee and Dannhauser, has always proved to be difficult, educators from these areas were appointed to posts in their home towns. Married female educators are given appointments in their marital home towns as it is the department's policy not to separate spouses. Educators who have served many years away from their home towns are considered first for posts that are available locally In consequence, all resultant vacancies are offered to the remaining newly qualified educators.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, I am very pleased to note that the figure in respect of those who have not actually taken up the offer of employment is 35. This is a tremendous improvement on previous figures The only reason for this in my opinion is that the Administration offered a large number of educators early retirement. This, of course, created vacancies

I also want to deal with that category of teachers in respect of which the department has indicated that it is under no obligation to employ them, because they undertook their studies at institutions at which no bursaries or financial assistance are offered by our Administration. I am referring to the various universities at which students are studying in the directions in which we need them.

There is a large number of Indian students—the hon the Minister is aware of this—who are linked to left-wing organisations and are embarking on a policy of affirmative action. Their only hope of survival and of getting employment is the Administration House of Delegates.

In addition to those 35 who have refused the offer of employment, is the hon the Minister

prepared to try to assist those who qualified, for example, at the University of Natal, the University of the Witwatersrand and other universities? Of course, there is a moral and a legal obligation to employ students who qualify at our colleges or at the University of Durban-Westville. I do not believe, however, that the figure amounts to only 35. I believe the figure is much higher, if one examines the total number of students who qualified in 1991 and 1992.

I want to compliment the head of the department and the officials. [Time expired]

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, the question of employing professionally qualified educators has become a hardy annual in recent years. The problem does not appear to be as serious this year as it was in previous years, and that is a matter of some comfort. [Interjections]

There is a dearth of professionally qualified teachers in the country as a whole. Yet, ironically we find there is a surplus number of teachers in the department under the control of the House of Delegates, and apparently also in certain other departments.

The solution to the problem can be found in a unitary system of education. Such a unitary system of education cannot be applied if we have 14 separate departments of education in the country, but we must work towards a unitary system as soon as we can.

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, last week the hon the Minister's reply to an interpellation in this House bore no resemblance to what was actually happening in her department. I trust that we are not witnessing a repetition of that debacle this week

We on this side of the House do not believe that individuals should be employed by the department simply because they are in possession of a qualification We believe the employment policies of this department should be needs-driven and not dictated by the number of takers on the market.

I heard the hon the Minister when she said some 29 teachers had refused employment offered by the department As far as we are concerned, however, that is not good enough, because children who happen to be living in the remote parts of this country are just as entitled to good, qualified teachers as those who happen to be fortunate enough to be living in the urban areas of the country

HON MEMBERS· Hear, hear!

Mr P NAIDOO: This hon Minister should give some consideration to offering incentives to teachers to take up positions in such far-flung areas When I talk about incentives, I am not talking about monetary incentives. [Time expired.]

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, I wish to return to the problem of surplus teachers in the Department of Education of the House of Delegates. It is necessary to discuss the issue of surplus teachers in this department with the organised profession in order to arrive at a feasible solution.

Is it not sad that when certain departments in the country are crying out for qualified teachers, we have qualified teachers? This matter needs to be discussed with the various organisations and the various departments in order that these teachers can be utilised [Interjections.]

When wisdom and common sense prevail, we shall be able to find a job for every qualified teacher in this country. That can be done I want to reiterate that the various departments concerned must be consulted so that a unitary solution to the problem can be found [Time expired]

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, there are many qualified White teachers who do not have jobs. The person we must really thank, even though he made a lot of blunders, is the former Minister of Education and Culture, because we do not have as large a number of teachers without jobs

I want to tell the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council that we want all Indian teachers to be given jobs now, because if affirmative action takes place, the Indians are going to lose out He must not sweeten his marble He has a responsibility to look after the community. [Interjections.] I am addressing myself to the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council. We overrun our budget regularly and I believe he is holding this Administration to the allocation. If he does that, and if he restricts the appointment of teachers, he will have to swallow this sweet. [Interjections]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, in answer to the hon

cont'd.

Ithuba shake-up 'welcomed'

297 CT 2/3/93

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA's largest welfare body has welcomed moves by the Ithuba Trust to restructure its board of trustees and set up an advisory body to make the multi-million fundraising organisation more representative of welfare organisations.

Director of the South African Council for the Aged Mr Syd Eckley criticised Ithuba's distribution of funds in the past.

"Not much money was afforded to welfare projects because the people deciding where the funds should go did not know welfare's specialist needs."

Mr Eckley said the "old Ithuba" only addressed the needs of formal welfare organisations and not underprivileged and deprived societies.

He commended Ithuba for undertaking to establish an advisory council, which will consist of outside experts who will assist the board of trustees with funding decisions.

The changes to Ithuba were announced when it distributed R10 million to 200 beneficiaries last week.

Row as charity workers 'not paid'

(297) cra 3/93

Staff Reporter

A ROW has erupted between Ithuba and a promotions company who hired students to do a promotion for Ithuba and who were not paid for their work.

None of the 52 people nationwide has been paid. Together they are owed about R14 000.

Conceptual Marketing Services (CMS) — who employed students and eight permanent workers — has gone into liquidation. It sent Ithuba a letter of demand for the outstanding balance it claims Ithuba owes them.

UCT student Miss Sarah Crabtree, 19, said she had worked for six days after paying a R50 deposit for a stand, T-shirt and peaked cap. She should have been paid R45 a day.

Former CMS regional head Miss Glyn Hamilton told her she probably would not be paid and that she herself had not been paid.

Miss Crabtree said she had contacted all 17 of the other local promoters and "none of us has been paid".

An Ithuba spokeswoman, Mrs Alex Garlick, said they had contracted CMS to do a nine-day promotion in December last year and January this year. At the end of December they cancelled the contract.

"CMS failed to tell their staff and they worked a couple of days extra.

"We have paid for all the work done in December," Mrs Garlick said.

As none of the students had been refunded their deposits, Ithuba had offered to do so, she said.

Sax Appeal's 60th edition aims to give R200 000 to Shawco

297
ARGUS 13/93

Education Reporter

THOSE masters of the hard sell, University of Cape Town students, hit the streets tomorrow in a bid to sell 45 000 copies of the student magazine, Sax Appeal.

Advertising has covered printing costs, so each cent of the R4 cover price of this amusing publication will go to UCT's Student Health and Welfare Centres Organisation (Shawco).

Students hope to raise R200 000 from sales of the magazine towards the 1993 Rag target of R800 000. The money is for Shawco, which is celebrating its 50th birthday.

This week, Mr Derek Livesey, warden of Shawco which helps co-ordinate projects and manage funds, said the organisation was heavily reliant on Rag funds. "I would like them to raise R1 million.

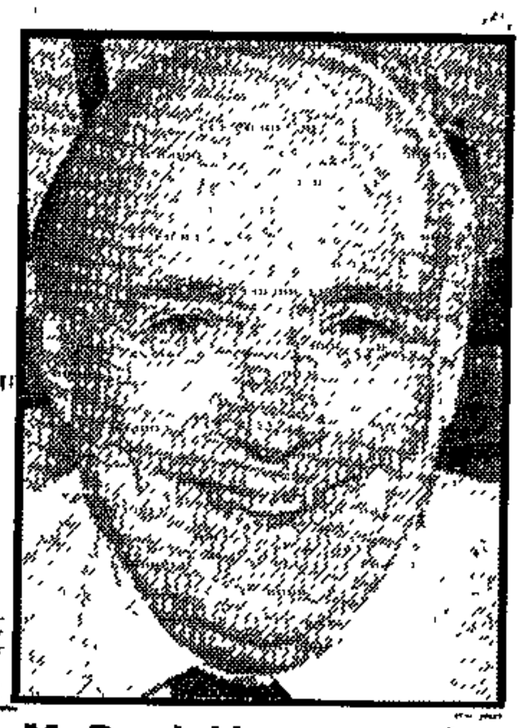
Mr Livesey said people were giving less this year as a result of the bad economic climate. This was understandable, but worrying, as Shawco's expenditure could not stand still.

If much-needed funds were not obtained, some projects might have to be reined in.

Between 2 000 and 3 000 students took part in Rag, but about 800 students were involved in community projects, said Mr Livesey.

"I help to co-ordinate the projects and use the money donated by the public to ensure that funds are used in the best way possible."

Donations by the public to Shawco meant much to thousands of needy families, particularly children and the aged.



Mr Derek Livesey, warden of Shawco.

It is 60 years since the first edition of Sax Appeal appeared.

Students will be out selling the magazine from early tomorrow and will keep at it until 10 pm.

The editors have supplied some useful advice: "Buy a magazine and put it on your dashboard to avoid further harassment", and "Give a big tip, this will also go to Shawco".

This year's edition is a good read, even if some of the jokes reflect the grim economic times.

Sample: Q — What do you say to a person with a master's degree in Social Science?
A — Hamburger and chips, please.

M&R making the people flower

ST Times (Buss) 28/2/93 (297)

MURRAY & ROBERTS has been quietly using its people and expertise to train thousands of the country's unemployed.

At the last count, 55 000 people had learnt some skill from Sunflower Projects, a division of the group dedicated to uplifting communities by helping them to break the cycle of poverty.

M&R's commercial director Jeremy Ractliffe estimates that, with sufficient funds, Sunflower Projects could train 100 000 people every year

Pride

Sunflower offers unemployed community members a chance to learn building and related skills, provides education and literacy courses and generally encourages the development of entrepreneurial attitudes.

The skills are put to use on community projects funded by aid organisations before workers graduate into the job market.

"What communities need above all else is skilled and confident people — who have pride, dignity and a reason for living. Development isn't something you do can do to people or even for them Sunflower does it with them," says Mr Ractliffe.

Community projects tackled by Sunflower have to meet several basic requirements. The project must:

By CHERILYN IRETON

- Be endorsed and supported by the community;
- Promote community participation;
- Be linked to the world of work;
- Promote self reliance; and
- Lead to lasting improvements in the lives of those taking part.

Despite an impressive list of successes over the past few years, the recession and a dearth of funds for community development have hindered Sunflower's progress.

It recently had to retrench 157 of its trained instructors and is now having to rely on its permanent workforce of 205 to help communities identify suitable projects, train the workers and supervise the development.

As a result an appeal for help, by way of project sponsorship, has gone out to the main aid organisations and corporations operating in South Africa

"The country is hard pressed to provide the resources needed to alleviate the hardships of many disadvantaged communities," says Ractliffe.

"The private sector can play a positive role in alliance with parties involved in community upliftment.

"The twin challenges facing funding agencies are to find key achievers who can really deliver results and then nurture the capacities of those key achievers

"The heart of what Sunflower Projects is all about is the realisation of dreams. Our vision is to see the concept spreading throughout Africa, in a never-ending cycle of renewal."

At a function to show off Sunflower's projects, M&R chief executive David Brink told guests that "good old fashioned honest hard work" was needed if progress was to be made in promoting employment and upliftment.

Until now M&R has insisted Sunflower be a profit-making organisation. But, says Brink, this has blocked assistance from several funding agencies.

"As a result we have changed our philosophy to ensure that profits made by Sunflower are ploughed into the M&R Foundation. This ensures that the money goes back into social support and that not a cent goes to M&R shareholders."

Expensive

Details of some of Sunflower's major projects show that it can train people at a cost of between R1 000 and R4 200 a person — depending on the size and duration of the development

The most trained on a single project were 4 394 people at Lindelani, where R4,5-million was spent over a four-year period.

The most expensive project was the R8,7-million Tembisa School, completed in November, which created 2 100 jobs over 18 months at a cost of R4 158 each.



DAVID BRINK ... 'the money goes back into social support'

Mother Teresa's third refuge

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mother Teresa is to establish a home in Durban for sick and dying destitute people — her third in South Africa.

The 82-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner was asked when she visited Durban some years ago to set up a home there "because of the great need".

Her Missionaries of Charity subsequently established refuge homes in Cape Town and Pretoria. And yesterday Mrs Margaret Cullis, president of the International Association of Co-Workers of Mother Teresa, confirmed that a third home would be established in Durban.

"It's wonderful news," said Mrs Cullis. "The sisters are coming on March 25 and there's a very strong possibility that Mother herself will also come here.

"The first two homes in the Cape and Transvaal are going great guns. They are constantly feeding the hungry and they provided Christmas dinner for thousands. In Durban the Co-Workers gave Christmas dinner to about 1 300.

"The sisters will also work among the street people and informal settlements, caring for people's spiritual as well as their physical lives," Mrs Cullis added.

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PEOPLE'S LIVES *Emelda's place is a welcome home for the homeless in an uncaring city*

Adapting to help woman of the month

INVOLVED *A chance encounter changed mother of five's life:*

Sowetan 26/2/93

By Pearl Majola

EMELDA Damane sits proudly behind an old glass top desk and swivels comfortably in a rather worn out chair, pouring her heart out about her coincidental involvement with homeless people.

A former freelance journalist and award-winning author of books, radio plays and a television script, Damane turned her back on a glamorous career last year and took indefinite leave to help the poor and homeless.

She was about to start her own publication when she was approached to rescue the then Christian Fellowship Shelter which was threatened with closure due to lack of funds.

A humble and caring person by nature, Damane took up the challenge and agreed to help on a temporary basis.

Today, almost a year later, Damane seems to have herself a permanent job as director of the Welcome Home Centre in Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

Her writing career forgotten for a while, she spends most of her time at the centre, doing administrative work, talking to the residents or helping the kitchen staff prepare meals If not that, she is on the road asking for funds, clothes, food, blankets and other needs for her "family"

"I have never been homeless or gone without anything I wanted in my life," says Damane emotionally.

"I don't know what it feels like to be homeless. But I can understand the trauma of a person who does not have a home to go to.

"Since I took over, I have grown to realise the emotional strain homeless people go through. The worst is the attitude of the public who treat them like outcasts. But they have reasons for being on the streets and all they really need is love and shelter until they can reestablish themselves," she says passionately.

"Luckily my children are all grown up and I don't have to worry much about them. They live with my mother in Atteridgeville, Pretoria."

The shelter offers homeless people accommodation and three meals a day. Damane also finds clothes for those in need.

"These people have a shattered self-esteem and it's little things like giving them a toothbrush, soap and underwear, things we take for granted, that help restore their confidence," says Damane.

She was just walking in town minding her own business when she noticed the shelter for the first time

"I met the director who told me what the place was all about and the problems he had trying to keep it going.

"I used to pop in whenever I could and donate money for bread or other immediate needs. A few weeks later one of the helpers asked me to help pay the rent, saying the director had disappeared and the owners of the building were threatening to evict them



Hard at work. Emelda Damane prepares lunch with help from one of the residents of the Welcome Home Centre in Doornfontein.

"By then I had become very close to the centre I had money from my book royalties and felt this was a good cause to use it for," she explains.

The first thing Damane did when she took over was to find better premises with more space and a reasonable rent

"This place is still not the best. I'm prepared to work hard to ensure that we get an even better place or improve the facilities. It is just a matter of raising enough money.

Damane is also planning to organise sponsorship for those residents without any skills to be trained so that they can find jobs

"There are a whole lot of depressed people here with various problems I can't solve But they are bound together by love and the understanding they share of each other's problems. "

The centre is aided by the Department of National Health and Welfare and Operation Hunger who both donate food. But the help is not enough Damane still has to dig into her own pockets to keep the centre running

Scant hope for city's homeless job seekers

STAR 26/2/93.

By Shirley Woodgate

Eight months ago Hester Pretorius (45) and Kokkie Enslin packed their clothes, took to the nearby freeway and hitched a lift from the Free State's dusty Vredenburg to Johannesburg.

They turned their backs on homelessness, poverty, joblessness and utter despair.

Things could only get better, they believed, as they stood on the side of the road. What had worked for thousands of poor whites flocking to the Big J in the depression of the 1930s would work for them.

But in the summer of 1993 the new South Africa offers them scant hope.

"We got a room with my sister, then moved in with people who drank."

Then Hansie van Loggerenberg, who helps needy people in Jan Hofmeyer, found temporary work for Kokkie which turned into permanent employment as a boiler maker. Instead of sleeping on the floor, the couple bought a mattress to put in the room they rent in Vrededorp for R120 a week. "But the house is being demolished and we must be out by Friday," she said.

Now they face homelessness again — and Hester, a mother of three grown-up children, is four months pregnant.

Van Loggerenberg, who supplies 190 families with groceries every week, said: "Out of the 184 houses here, this kind of tragedy is being played out in every second home."

On February the 24th Ithuba gave R10 000 000 to the following causes

FM 26/2/93 (297)

SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL

Aletheia International
Avril Elizabeth Home for the Mentally Handicapped
Benoni Community Chest
Bophelo Impilo
Camp Indlela Enhle
Child Academy
Con-Amore School
Doug Whitehead School for Handicapped Children
Edenvale Community Chest
Education and Development Trust
Frances Vorwerg
Gerald Fitzpatrick House
Greater Soweto Ass for Early Childhood
Johannesburg Child Welfare Society
Kadimah Occupational Centre
Kinderstrand
Life Line South Africa
Market Theatre
Methodist Care
Protec Soweto
Quadriplegic Association
REEA
Roodepoort Community Chest
Ry-ma-in
SAIDA
SHAP
Society for the Care of Mentally Handicapped
South African Black Social Workers Association
South African Council for the Aged
South African Vroue Federasie
South African Diabetes Association
Springs Community Chest
St Elmo's School
Stroke Aid
Sunshine Centre
Sunshine Mental Health Society
Takalani Home for the Mentally Handicapped
TASCOR
The Community Development Trust
The June Nicholls Centre
The Leprosy Mission
Thembinkosi Training Centre
Threshold Foundation
Tladi Parents Association
Transvaal Childrens Seaside Fund
Van der Bijl Community Chest
West Rand Ass for the Physically Disabled
Woodside Sanctuary
Y M C A, Braamfontein
Y M C A, Joubert Park

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

CHASA
ECI S A
Jac Van Belluum Kinderhuis
Ons Tuis
Pretoria Indian Child and Family Welfare Society
Pretoria Sungardens Hospice
Sasolburg Community Chest
South African Gymnastics Union
Suid Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie, Carltonville
Suid Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie Arcadia
The Community Chest
University of Pretoria-Communication Programme
University of Pretoria - Science Programme

NATAL

Academic Support Programme
ACAT
Botshabelo Child and Family Welfare
Community and Family Centre
Disabled People South Africa
Down Syndrome Association
Durban Mental Health Society
Eshowe Christian Action Group
FAMSA
Hwibi Welfare Society
Midlands Community College
Mzamo Child Guidance Clinic
Operation Upgrade
Pietermaritzburg Mental Health Society
Queensburgh Cheshire Home
S A Riding for the Disabled Association
TAFTA
Tape Aids for the Blind
The Natal Cerebral Palsy Association
TREE
University of Zululand
Verulam Child and Family Welfare Society
Wylie House
Y M C A Amanzimtoti
Y M C A Durban

OFS

Ass for the Physically Disabled
Bloemfontein Hospice
Bloemfontein Society for Mental Health
Diakonale Dienste
Goldfields Child and Family Welfare Society
Kovsgem
National Cancer Association
Oranje Vrouevereeniging Parys
Oranje Vrouvereeniging, Bethlehem
The Christian Assemblies
The Community Chest
The Red Cross Society

CENTRAL CAPE

Abalimi Bezekhaya
Ass for the Physically Disabled, Cape Town
Ass for the Physically Disabled, Kimberley
Beth Uriel
Cape Mental Health Society
Carel Du Toit Trust Fund
Die Rachel Swart Fonds
Dutch Reformed Mission Church in S A
FAMSA
Fountain House
Galeshewe Association
Hermanus Child & Welfare
Institute for the Promotion of Disabled Manpower
Jaggersbosch
Jireh Community Projects
Leliebloem House
M P D A C
Mary Harding Training Centre
Miracles Disabled
Mitchells Plain Foundation
OASIS
Orion Organisation
Peninsula School Feeding Scheme
Protec
Quadriplegic Association
Reach for a Dream Foundation
Sally Aucamp Home
Silvertree Community Centre
St Benedict Home for the Aged
St Johns Ambulance
St Annes Home
Sunfield Homes
The Haven Night Shelter
USKOR
Western Cape Cerebral Palsy Association
Western Province Servicemens
Rehabilitation Fund
Wilderness Leadership School
Wildfire
Worcester Ecumenical
Zwelihle Welfare Society

EASTERN CAPE

Algoa Bay Council
Border Community Chest
Border Early Learning Centre
Boy Scouts of South Africa
Cripple Care Society
Daily Bread Missions
Drostdy Workshop
E P Cripple Care Society Port Elizabeth
East London Child and Family Welfare Society
East London Childrens Home
ECHO
Everest Association
Gadra
Hospital Volunteers
King Williams Town Childrens Home
Lake Farm Centre
Mmzamomhle Training Centre
National Cancer Association
P E Ass for the Black Aged
P E Ass for Early Childhood Educare
P E Child and Family Welfare
P E Uitenhage District School
Queenstown Benevolent Society
READ
S A N T A
S O S Childrens Villages
Settlers Hospital
Society for the Physically Disabled
St Vincent De Paul, Grahamstown
St Vincent De Paul Walmer
The Ladies Benevolent Society
Transkei Cheshire Homes

R10 000 000 raised for Ithuba in only 6 months. Thanks a million South Africa - Keep on scratching.

THE POWER OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS

ITHUBA GAMES

FUND RAISING NUMBERS 01100/93 FUND RAISING IS TAKING PLACE ON A COMPETITION BASIS

GISA 93/001 7HP

Ithuba plans to please

Sowetan 25/2/93

ITHUBA Trust yesterday handed more than R10 million to 200 beneficiaries and detailed plans to allay criticism of the organisation.

Ithuba Board of Trustees chairman Mr Raymond Parsons told guests at the presentation ceremony in Sandton, north of Johannesburg, that the money would be distributed to various projects, including those dealing with general welfare, education and health.

Yesterday's donation brought to about R17 million the amount the fundraising organisation has distributed since its inception in 1989.

■ Trust is trying to restore the public's confidence by drawing up guidelines:

297

Ithuba has been embroiled in a controversy over the percentage of the money raised, which is eventually donated to charities.

The organisation is permitted to donate as little as 15 percent of all the money it collects.

Parsons cited other criticisms of Ithuba, such as funds being squandered and unfair allocations.

He outlined a seven-point plan adopted by the organisation intended to allay such fears. The steps to be taken by Ithuba included:

- Making pay-outs regularly and more frequently;
- Restructuring and expanding the Board of Trustees to include additional leaders in commerce, industry and the community;
- Reassessing and streamlining all systems and procedures to maintain ethical and professional managemen —

Sapa

Ithuba hands over R10m to charity

ITHUBA Trust paid R10m to SA charities at a function in Johannesburg yesterday, the largest payout to welfare organisations by a local community trust.

Chairman Raymond Parsons said the money had been raised in the past six months and Ithuba expected to bring in an additional R30m this year through the sale of scratchcard tickets.

More than 70% went to general welfare causes, 18% to educational projects, 7% to health and and 4% to miscellaneous projects.

"The total amount of funds paid out by the trust since its inception four years ago now stands at just over R17m."

GAVIN DU VENAGE

About 200 beneficiaries received cheques from R5 000 to R200 000.

Parsons said he hoped government would take note of how much welfare organisations stood to gain from fundraising competitions when considering the Howard commission report into lotteries.

Games Africa financial director and deputy MD Richard Biesheuvel said the large amount generated in less than half a year proved the effectiveness of a business-orientated community trust.

R619 000 in Japanese aid

PRETORIA — The Japanese government had granted R619 000 for drought relief and educational projects for disadvantaged communities in SA, the Japanese embassy said yesterday.

"There is still a great need for (drought) assistance in many parts of the country, and contributing to upgrading the level of education remains one of the crucial areas of assistance," the embassy said.

Four drought relief and three educational projects would benefit.

Venda Agricultural Union would get R60 000 to buy irrigation equipment, the Shotong Educare Trust R102 000 for sinking boreholes, the National African Farmers' Union R136 000 for irrigation equipment and the National Drought Consultative Forum/ Kagiso Trust task force R57 000 for a drought relief programme computer.

Twilight Children would get R108 000, Protec R89 000 and the Project for the Establishment of Pre-Primary and Primary Schools R67 000. — Sapa.

'No job' beggars turn down jobs

By Abdul Milazi STAR 25/2/93.

Roadside beggars are making such a tidy turnover from motorists sympathetic to their pleading "no job" placards that they don't want work, The Star established yesterday.

Take Sipho Sibeni (23), an Alexandra squatter plying his "trade" on the Wendywood off-ramp from Ben Schoeman highway.

When a team from The Star offered him manual work with a R20 payment, he refused, saying it was "too little".

Yet he held a placard pleading for money to buy food because he "has no job".

Sibeni is one of a number of Johannesburg's new breed of "poster beggars" who have found begging to be as lucrative as employment, if not more so.



Unemployed . . . Sipho Sibeni prefers "poster begging" to manual labour. Picture: Peter Mogaki

He would not disclose how much money he made a day from begging, saying he made "enough to buy food".

The Star team met with the same response when it approached two beggars on the Jan Smuts Avenue/Empire Road intersection.

They said manual work was not for them. However, (297) (355) the offer would have been considered "if it was a better job".

They said they were on the street because there were "no jobs". It was "nobody's business" how much they made from motorists, one said in reply to questions.

The two refused to be photographed and quickly hid their placards.

On the Roodepoort/Commando off-ramp, members of The Star team were threatened with stoning by six bystanders when they tried to take photographs of three beggars. People nearby hurled abuse at the team.

Motorist John Fisher of Orange Grove said the beggars were becoming a "nuisance" to motorists. But he conceded that some might be genuine.

Ithuba (297) CT 25/2/93 hands over R10 million

JOHANNESBURG. — Ithuba Trust yesterday handed over R10m to 200 beneficiaries, and detailed plans to allay criticism of the fund-raising organisation.

Ithuba board of trustees chairman Mr Raymond Parsons said recipients included welfare, education and health organisations.

Ithuba has been embroiled in a controversy over the percentage of the money raised, which is donated to charities.

It is permitted to donate as little as 15% of the money it collects.

He said Ithuba's board had decided to:

- Make regular payouts.
- Include commerce, industry and community leaders on its board.
- Re-asses procedures to maintain ethical and professional management and create an advisory council of specialists to decide on fund allocations. — Sapa

Ithuba Trust pays out R10-million

By Shirley Woodgate

The Ithuba Trust yesterday made a R10 million payout to 200 beneficiaries, pushing the total raised since its launch in 1989 to R17 million.

Allocations of between R5 000 and R200 000 were divided between welfare (72 percent), educational projects (17 percent), health care (7 percent) and miscellaneous projects (3 percent), said chairman Raymond Parsons.

Richard Biesheuwel, director of finance and operations at Games Africa (Pty) Ltd, which is the fund-raising arm of the Ithuba charity venture, said a total of R60 million had been raised in order to pay out the R10 million.

Some R30 000 had gone on prizes, 4,5 percent to VAT and the balance was spent on working operations, such as equipment and charity tickets.

Games Africa was now running at a loss, which had been predicted, due to the high costs of starting up the operation. The project was originally funded with R12 million. The company should become profitable in a year or two, Parsons said.

Donors' attitudes are hardening — UN report

SA's development organisations are likely to undergo fundamental changes as the country moves towards an interim government, according to a new UN report.

And donors are hardening their attitudes towards development assistance to SA.

Those were the conclusions in the first UN Development Programme report on SA released recently.

Urban Foundation executive director Fred Stiglingh said: "Once we have a transitional or new government in place, I am sure overseas aid agencies will take a second look at SA." At present government received no official development aid, according to the World Bank 1992 report, but it would be possible a proportion of foreign aid would be given to an interim government, the report said.

Foreign funds traditionally have been channelled almost entirely through local non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The four main recipients are the Southern African Council of Churches, Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Kagiso Trust and labour unions.

MARIANNE MERTEN

Last year foreign funding of about $343m was committed to SA, the most in a decade. The EC alone committed 80-million ecus last year and 90-million for 1993, "the largest programmable aid programme we are running," EC mission chief Tim Sheehy said.

A trend analysis of aid donations was difficult because historically much of the funding received in SA was secret solidarity funding to anti-apartheid organisations, the report said. This source of aid had virtually dried up since 1990.

It was also possible the number of organisations receiving development aid would be reduced as organisations merged.

A future possibility for various NGOs active in the same areas was to co-ordinate their actions and even merge to form a single local development body

The report said the future of SA's development aid industry would depend on its ability to co-ordinate and manage development in a professional and accountable manner.

It said a better policy framework for development must be established to co-ordinate resources and project implementation.

Donors and non-governmental organisations had experienced frustrations over the perceived lack of ordination, it said.

Kagiso Trust executive director Eric Molobi said the challenge to SA's NGOs would be to find workable projects which still involved communities and imparted skills to them.

"The change in donor attitude must happen and we welcome it. Projects must be properly accounted for and administered professionally."

Of development aid money received in SA last year, the biggest sum — 43% — was allocated to education and training, mainly in the form of tertiary education bursaries. Community development projects accounted for about 11,6%.

Food campaign's coffers near empty

297

SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

THE Argus Food Campaign — facing new pressures as the desperate recession bites deeper and thousands lose their jobs — needs R2,25 million.

This is the bold appeal from Cape Town Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss, who says he expects many jobless people to come knocking at the campaign's door.

Said Dr Popkiss: "Something must be done to give the fund continuous momentum and a capital base of R2,25 million would enable it to be self-perpetuating, because the capital would be invested and only the interest spent."

The beleaguered fund, which spends more than R20 000 a month, has only R79 987 in its coffers.

This is far short of what is needed to ensure that thousands of the city's poorest people do not starve this winter.

Dr Popkiss warned today the campaign had run into difficulties and could be depleted before winter. ARG 24/2/93

The campaign was launched, in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund, during the 1986 recession.

● Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, P O Box 15399 Vlaeberg 8018 or P O Box 298 Cape Town 8000.

Cheques should be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to Dr Popkiss's office, ☎ 400 2100.

WEATHER — P2 BUSINESS — F28, P29 RACING — P29

mentioned their names, since he has now seen fit to use these names in the context in which he has used them, I think it is still my privilege to decide whether I am going to divulge the charges, since such charges have either not been proven in a court of law, or the persons in question have not been convicted I am not going to continue with a situation in which such people are discussed in public as though they have been convicted

The hon member said that I suggested that a certain period should expire before such a question is put. No, I am not saying that at all I am saying that there is a perfectly valid reason why such a consideration has not been finalised yet Such a consideration could be that these people are not in the country. I think the hon member's question implies that I am saying that they are not in the country, while he is saying that they are If that is his position, then he is welcome to let us have the time, the place, etc.

Furthermore, I think that it should also be noted that I said that what is under consideration is perhaps an amendment to the Extradition Act What would come into play then would be whether the papers were in order or not. There are various factors which could delay such a consideration

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, he says it could be that these gentlemen are not in the country I must assume that hon the Minister is referring to the Republic of South Africa *per se* and not including the TBVC states. I say this because it is common knowledge that one of the gentlemen I referred to has been in the Republic of Bophuthatswana, for example Yet no effort was made by the authorities of the RSA Government to apprehend the gentleman and to extradite him to the Republic of Transkei

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I have been waiting for the hon member to put his foot into this trap He is now saying that we have jurisdiction over the Republic of Bophuthatswana That is obviously his position He cannot counter this That is the inevitable conclusion I must draw He maintained that the Republic of Bophuthatswana was not an independent country Yet he has come here to question me on the matter of extradition as though Transkei were such an independent country In other words, he is contradicting himself completely. I have been waiting for him to put his foot into that trap I think that that now really finalises this debate.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply . . .

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE. Order! That is now the fifth and last question I shall be allowing The hon member for Durban Suburbs may proceed

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, I want to ask the hon the Minister if he is aware of the fact that it was reported in *The Citizen* of this morning that one Lucky Malaza was arrested in Soweto and taken from there to Bophuthatswana to face charges of bank robbery, etc Perhaps the hon the Minister can explain to this House why it is possible to arrest Lucky Malaza in the Republic of South Africa

An HON MEMBER: Without delay

Mr L T LANDERS . without delay.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I hasten to reply I will not explain it. I will give the hon member a lecture He has obviously not been associated with the Joint Committee on Justice for some time Hence he does not understand the position. It is quite clear that we have an extradition agreement between Bophuthatswana and the RSA There is an extradition agreement between the Republic and Bophuthatswana. Obviously those papers, or the request, were in order Furthermore, Lucky Malaza was in the Republic In other words, it was possible to give effect to such a request or arrangement We have no authority over people living in Bophuthatswana. Equally we have no authority over people living in Namibia, even though we had such authority there before The hon member can surely not argue that we should go to Namibia, arrest someone there and then extradite him to Britain, for example If that is his position, it is ludicrous

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Certain person: deportation

*2. Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was deported from the Republic on or about 23 July 1992, if so, (a) what is this person's name and (b) why was he (i) deported from and (ii) allowed to enter the Republic;

(2) whether criminal charges in respect of alleged criminal activities were brought against this person during his stay in the Republic; if so, what charges;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C5E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) The person concerned was not removed from the Republic. He however left the Republic on 17 July 1992 after he had been formally declared a prohibited person on 10 July 1992 and instructed in writing to leave the Republic by 24:00 on 17 July 1992.

(a) Bruce Anderson, alias John Whyte.

(b) (i) As already indicated he was instructed to leave the Republic owing to the fact that he had been declared a prohibited person The aforesaid formal steps were taken because his application for the extension of the validity of his work permit that expired on 28 February 1992, had been refused

(ii) Mr Anderson entered the Republic on a temporary residence permit for business purposes on 27 July 1983

(2) The Department of Home Affairs has no information which suggests that criminal charges in the Republic were brought against Mr Anderson during his stay here For the honourable member's information however it may be mentioned that particulars of alleged criminal activities abroad were received during February 1988. Mr Anderson had however left the country on 8 August 1988 before he could be confronted with that information It was later established that he entered the RSA again afterwards under the name "John Whyte" and that he manipulated his continued stay here by way of using false names, fictitious address, fictitious work particulars and unauthorised exceeding of residence permits

(3) No

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether the Department of Home Affairs declared Bruce Anderson a forbidden person because of the false information he supplied to the Department?

The MINISTER. Mr Chairman, I thought that I had been explicit I said that the decision had been taken because he had failed to renew his temporary residence permit That was not granted, and therefore he became a person who was not wanted in the Republic of South Africa

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it true, as has been alleged—and I am not saying that it is so—that Bruce Anderson signed an affidavit in which he said that he had supplied arms to the Inkatha Freedom Party?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I have no knowledge of such an affidavit, and I do think that it is irrelevant to the question which has been asked

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Food parcel distribution

*3 Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of National Health:†

Whether her Department recently made food parcels available to members of Parliament for distribution among the needy, if so, (a) to which members, (b) on how many occasions, (c) in which cases were there no welfare organizations that could have undertaken this distribution and (d) what was the total cost thereof to her Department? C13E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE (for the Minister of National Health):

No

Own Affairs

Farm school teachers: transport subsidies

*1. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether transport subsidies payable to teachers teaching at farm schools but residing elsewhere were abolished on or about 31 December 1992; if so,

Family Institute will launch free helpline

RAY HARTLEY

THE Family Institute would launch a toll-free telephone counselling service for victims of violence next month, with the support of national peace accord structures, institute head Saths Cooper said recently.

He said the service had been initiated to minimise the damage inflicted by violence on SA families, which comprised "the institution most devastated currently in our society".

Cooper said the toll-free service was the first phase of a three-stage violence intervention programme aimed at providing relief to conflict-ridden communities.

The second phase — a mobile "crisis response and recovery unit" — would also be launched soon, he said.

The third phase involved "humanitarian assistance and development" and would include linking church and other organisations involved in "socioeconomic reconstruction and development", Cooper said.

The programme would ultimately provide "a national 24-hour referral network for direct counselling for victims or potential victims of violence," an institute statement said.

KATHRYN STRACHAN reports that the National Council for Child and Family Welfare has stressed the urgent need for family courts to deal with the problem of domestic violence.

A recent Witwatersrand University study disclosed that up to 60% of married women in SA were battered by their husbands, and in most of the cases their children were also physically abused.

Commenting on the draft Bill on the Prevention of Domestic Violence — which was published last month — the Council's national chairman, Prof Daan Eloff criticised two clauses on the issue of rape within marriage.

He said the clauses were unacceptable as the husband could only be found guilty of raping his wife if they were no longer living together. "A woman's right not to be raped, even though she is living with her husband, must be respected and protected."

Death sentences: police murders

*18 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he intends recommending to the State President that death sentences be carried out upon persons convicted of killing members of the South African Police Force; if not, why not? B175E

The MINISTER LAW AND ORDER:

No, but I would like to draw your attention to the Opening Address of the State President on 29 January 1993, in which he stated the following point of view

The Government is also reviewing its position on the carrying out of the death penalty At present a moratorium on carrying out death sentences is in force with a view to the negotiation of a bill of fundamental rights

However, the wave of cruel murders and manslaughter, the prevailing disrespect for human lives and the delays in negotiation make it very difficult for the Government to allow the moratorium to continue indefinitely Parliament will be acknowledged in the process of reconsideration

It is also my point of view that the death penalty must not be imposed and carried out in respect of a select group of persons who are the victims of murder, but that the death penalty should be applicable to the entire spectrum of society

Danger pay: policemen

*19 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether members of the South African Police receive danger pay or any other form of inducement when they are stationed in areas of South Africa which are considered to be dangerous; if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of such pay or inducement? B176E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes All members of the South African Police receive a non-pensionable allowance which was established to, among other things, compensate for general risks attached to their duties, continual contact with undesirable elements and criminals, potential or real danger as a result of doing duty under inconvenient and unpleasant circumstances, as well as long and irregular working hours.

Tariff.

Constable	R4 800,00 per annum
Lance-Sergeant	R4 800,00 per annum
Sergeant .	R4 200,00 per annum
Warrant-Officer to Colonel	R3 600,00 per annum
Brigadier to General	R2 517,00 per annum

An operational territorial allowance is paid to the following members:

Members of the Internal Stability Division whose main task is the prevention and combating of riots.

Tariff:

R6 000,00 per annum.

Members performing detached duties in unrest areas to prevent and combat riots

Tariff:

R6 000,00 per annum

Members stationed at border posts:

Tariff:

Constable . .	R8 048,28 per annum
Lance-Sergeant . . .	R10 238,28 per annum
Sergeant	R10 758,72 per annum
Warrant-Officer .	R12 008,52 per annum
Lieutenant .	R13 924,80 per annum
Captain	R14 727,72 per annum
Major to Colonel	R16 625,76 per annum

The payment of an operational territorial allowance to members of the South African Police who exclusively perform duties in riot-torn areas or are stationed in such areas has been receiving attention for some time but could not, on account of insufficient available funds, be introduced to date

Estate Agents Act: revision

*20 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 18 on 19 February 1992, a decision has been reached regarding a revision of the Estate Agents Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976), if not, why not; if so, when will the amending legislation be introduced? B177E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Although it was anticipated that the amending legislation pertaining to the Estate Agents Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976) would have been further during the 1993 parliamentary session, it was decided that owing to investigations into possible amendments to and consolidation of Acts relating to the alienation of land, amendments to the Estate Agents Act should be postponed until 1994

Lotteries allowed

*21 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) When will the Government be in a position to announce whether it will allow lotteries in South Africa;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B178E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) The State President appointed a Commission of Inquiry into Certain Lotteries, Sports Pools and Fund-Raising Activities under the chairmanship of the Honourable Judge President J A Howard on 23 September 1992 with the terms of reference, *inter alia*, to report on the desirability, in view of the prevailing financial, social and ethical values, of legalising lotteries. Indications are that the Commission's report may be completed by the end of March 1993 The Government will, as soon as the Howard Commission's recommendations are received, evaluate them and will then make its views known.

(2) Falls away

Community service

*22 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice

How many persons had been sentenced to community service as at 31 December 1992? B179E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Statistics regarding the number of persons sentenced to community service have been kept since July 1989 For the information of the hon member the following statistics are furnished.

1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990: 777
1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991: 1 083
1 July 1991 to 30 June 1992: 1 161

Statistics for the period 1 July 1992 to 31 December 1992 are not yet available.

Prisoners: previous convictions

*23. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

How many persons in South African prisons as at 31 December 1992 had been convicted of offences previously? B180E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

The exact information as required by the hon member is unfortunately not centrally available and can only be obtained by means of an expensive and manpower-intensive countrywide survey

A survey which was done on 31 January 1993 may possibly be of value to the hon member and the following information is provided:

— Number of sentenced prisoners involved in the survey 34 718 (This represents 41% of the total number of sentenced prisoners countrywide on that day, viz 84 317)

— Number of prisons involved in the survey 70 (This represents 35% of all prisons)

Result of the survey:

— Number of sentenced prisoners with previous convictions: 22 957.

— It was also found that 17 027 of the 22 957 prisoners with previous convictions had previously served a sentence or sentences of imprisonment

— Number of prisoners with no previous convictions: 11 761.

From this it is evident that

— ± 66% of the cases had previously been found guilty of one or more offences,

— ± 49% of the cases had previously served a sentence or sentences of imprisonment;

Cont →

they had been misled by the principal concerned, as far as this appointment was concerned. At that meeting they asked that this appointment be declared null and void. We also know . .

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member, Mr S S Oosthuizen, should put a question and not give an explanation.

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, this is the question. Seen in the light of the minutes of the meeting of the school committee, I want to ask why the opinion of the school committee was not taken into consideration, since the hon the Minister referred to the fact that the school committee is really the interested party in the matter

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, if the hon member is not satisfied with the replies that have been given to him in writing here and which I have explained orally, I am prepared to send a complete submission to the hon member concerned. After that he can contact me again with regard to all the relevant facts.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Question standing over from Wednesday, 17 February 1993

Howard Commission: comments/guidelines

*2. Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Justice·

Whether he received any comments and/or guidelines from the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Lotteries, Sports Pools and Fund-Raising Activities (the Howard Commission) prior to his recent decision not to extend the date for the closing down of certain gambling outlets, if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) his reaction to these comments and/or guidelines.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

No The State President however received a letter from the Chairman of the Howard Commission In this regard, I wish to quote from my affidavit in Case No 820/93, *Florida Road Entertainment, River Palace Leisure Industries* v *The Minister of Justice, The Minister of Law and Order,* the following:

"5

At the time of the exercise of my discretion not to extend the moratorium against conviction, I was aware of the contents of the letter addressed by the Honourable the Judge President of this Division to the Honourable the State President "

and

"7

I inform the above Honourable Court that in the *bona fide* and proper exercise of my discretion I took the contents of the letter into consideration, but did not regard it as decisive "

Mr A RAJBANSI· Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he state why the fact that the Government received a letter from the Howard Commission was divulged long after this decision was made public, or was it when this question was tabled? Secondly, it is believed that the Howard Commission did not evaluate what was placed before it Is it not irregular for a commission simply to submit a letter? Thirdly, in the light of this irregularity, is the Government prepared to sack the Howard Commission of Inquiry?

The DEPUTY MINISTER· Mr Chairman, I submit that those questions raise new issues, and I ask the hon member for Arena Park to table them.

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs

Rationalization/abolishment of Department

1 MR M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether steps are being taken by her Department to rationalize functions so as to comply with the State President's commitment to abolish her Department in the near future; if so, what steps; if not, why not?

D42E INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE Mr Chairman, in the Natal-KwaZulu region the heads of the five education authorities, namely the House of Assembly, the House of Delegates, the House of Representatives, KwaZulu Education Department and the Department of Education and Training, have together produced a model to meet the functional rearrangement and rationalisation needs of the region Meeting under the aegis of the Natal Education Board, the five independent education authorities in the Natal-KwaZulu region propose the following

Firstly, they propose a division of the region into four areas with headquarters in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Ulundi and Ladysmith. The head office for the region as a whole would be in Durban, based in a building of the House of Delegates.

Cont—D

— ± 34% of the cases had never previously been found guilty of an offence

These particulars have only been obtained from available data and are not the result of empirical research

The Department has already established contact with the Criminology Institute of the University of South Africa with a view to co-operation in respect of empirical research into the phenomenon of recidivism.

As the Department's computerization programme progresses and data which is presently still only available at certain prisons countrywide is centralized, more exact facts will be more readily available.

Train violence: deaths

*24. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many deaths resulted from violence on trains and stations on the Witwatersrand in 1992? B181E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

216 deaths

Home Affairs: criminal actions against officials

*25 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether, with reference to a statement made by the Director-General of his Department on or about 22 September 1992, investigations have been completed in respect of and/or steps have been taken against (a) two officials against whom departmental disciplinary action and possible criminal proceedings were being considered, and (b) three officials against whom allegations of misconduct in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No 111 of 1984), were being investigated, and possible criminal action in terms of the Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No 96 of 1991), was being considered, as at the above-mentioned date, if so, (i) when were these investigations completed and (ii) what steps have been taken to date? B185E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) and (b)

(i) The last of the investigations was completed in January 1993

(ii) Two officials have been charged with corruption The case was partially heard in the Regional Court, Jeppe on 16 February 1993 and postponed to 17 March 1993 for further hearing In the meantime both officials have been suspended from duty

Misconduct proceedings were brought against one official during October 1992 During the Departmental investigation which led to the misconduct proceedings other aspects came to the fore which compelled my Department to consult the Attorney-General of Transvaal in the matter. The matter is presently being investigated incisively, but because of the sensitive nature of the investigation, further particulars cannot be made public at this stage

The second official was formally charged with misconduct on 10 February 1993. The official's plea in response to the charge is being awaited.

The third official was not formally charged due to a lack of sufficient evidence The official has, however, been severely reprimanded and now works under strict supervision.

Discrimination against women: conventions

*26. Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether, with regard to (a) the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and (b) any other UN conventions concerning women, the Government has (i) (aa) signed and (bb) ratified, and (ii) registered any reservations to any articles of, any of these conventions; if not, why not, if so,

(2) (a) which conventions were signed and/or ratified and (b) what reservations were registered? B186E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) Yes

(bb) No.

(ii) No

(b) (i) (aa) Yes

(bb) No.

(ii) No.

The conventions were signed on 29 January 1993. Their ratification will be considered at a later date Reservations can only be registered at the time of ratification.

(2) (a) — the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979;

— the UN Convention on the Nationality of Married Women of 1957;

— the UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1952;

In addition, South Africa acceded to

— the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962,

(b) None

Parsons Commission: further reports

*27. Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs †

Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Maladministration in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) has submitted any further reports to the State President in addition to those already published; if not, why not, if so, when (a) were these reports so submitted and (b) will they be released for publication? B188E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS

The Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) submitted a third report to the State President on (a) 18 September 1992 and (b) the said report will be made public as soon as the Government and the Government of KwaNdebele have jointly decided on a date for the release of the report as in the case of the previous reports

Southern Cape RSC: Site KD No 185

*28 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Local Government †

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 321 on 19 June 1992, the Southern Cape Regional Services Council has instructed its attorneys to restore the title deed conditions of Portion 2 of Site KD No 185; if not, why not, if so, on what date were they so instructed,

(2) whether the matter has been disposed of; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be disposed of;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B191E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) During December 1992 the Southern Cape Regional Services Council instructed its attorneys to arrange for the registration of the reinstatement of the deleted conditions of title in accordance with the relevant order of the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in Case No 13359/85

(2) The rectifying registration was done by endorsement by the Registrar of Deeds on 29 January 1993 thus disposing of the matter (Registrar of Deeds microfilm reference No 93-0107-5061)

(3) No

INTERPELLATION

The sign * indicates a translation The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language

Own Affairs.

Disaster drought aid scheme

*1. Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development

Whether any special disaster drought aid scheme is applicable to self-supporting economic farming enterprises adjacent to agricultural schools, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B79E.INT

State lacks credibility required to run a lottery

B1 Diary 23/2/93 (297)

ADELE THOMAS

IN A country where more than 3-million people are starving and more than 10 000 abused and neglected children require emergency help each month, it is no wonder that charitable organisations have tried to raise funds through lotteries over the past two years.

They have sought to channel public money to deserving causes and disadvantaged communities, and succeeded. At the same time they have given something back to the donor public in prize money.

The proliferation of lotteries and public speculation about the credibility of certain operators resulted in the President appointing the Howard commission of inquiry last year. This move was generally welcomed.

However, there is a wave of concern among charitable bodies by Judge Howard's recommendation to President F W de Klerk for "the introduction of a single national lottery to be promoted and controlled by the state". The lottery under consideration here would include both the extensive network of on-line computer terminals, linked to a central database as well as scratchcard and simple ticket games.

Welfare funding is desperately needed in SA. It is a reality that limited resources of government, private welfare and development bodies preclude the effective addressing of such need. Furthermore, experience elsewhere has demonstrated the ability of well-run lotteries to generate, with time, significant funds for charity.

Strong marketing arguments exist in favour of establishing a single national lottery. What is of concern now, however, is the intention of government to control such an initiative when credible charitable bodies such as the Viva and Kagiso trusts have already demonstrated their ability to undertake this function.

To date government, while permitting gambling in respect of horse racing, has been reluctant to approve the establishment of lotteries for charitable purposes. This, coupled with the fact that De Klerk's own traditional constituency is known to have strong religious objections to lotteries, begs the question why government now wishes to act as promoter, manager and beneficiary of a national lottery.

In this time of transition and political and economic uncertainty, it is inappropriate for government to be heading up a potentially expensive and nationalised initiative which could lack credibility in a new dispensation and prove to be an inefficient bureaucratic institution.

In addition, the recent record of bad public financial management by certain government departments does not instil confidence in its ability to control an operation where scrupulous public accountablity is a prerequisite.

Further, when credible community-based welfare and development organisations exist, equipped with a large part of the infrastructure necessary to manage a national lottery, public interest dictates that additional government structures not be created to replicate this effort. Indeed, such a move would also put out of business those welfare initiatives which have created hundreds of jobs for disabled and previously unemployed people, and distributed tens of millions of rands to promote development and self-help.

Rather, an existing body with community credibility and an ability to manage the lottery according to efficient business principles should be licensed to undertake this work. The ability to manage a lottery without the exploitation of the disabled and disadvantaged in the name of free enterprise is crucial.

The principle of broad-based welfare and development involvement in the ownership and control of any lottery is sound, as it involves the end users in helping themselves. It would assist in breaking cycles of dependency and facilitating the empowerment of those most in need.

In other countries where lotteries exist, the vast computer system requirements and various complex administrative aspects of the lottery are contracted out to an independent operator. Credible welfare and development ownership of a lottery would ensure that the probity of the lottery operator selected was beyond question and it was one that, while making a profit, was not seeking obscene self-enrichment using charitable causes.

International benchmark figures for different lottery products should guide decisions regarding percentage allocation of incoming funds to welfare and development groups, and the role of government should be to ensure scrupulous financial management and public accountability of the operation.

It may be argued that a lottery does not constitute the best form of fundraising as it does not generally contribute towards the development of a social conscience or a spirit of national philanthropy. However, the manner in which such a lottery is run, the focus of funding to meet dire primary community needs and the ownership and involvement of credible welfare and development groups, can assist in redefining welfare from paternalism to that of being a process promoting national reconstruction and social development.

☐ **Thomas is a Viva Trust trustee.**

LETTERS

PEOPLE'S LIVES *All the women need to*

You've got rights, use them wisely

Sowetan 23/2/93 (297)

SPEAK IT *Read about what you stand to get if you and your husband part ways:*

By Sizakele Kooma

WOMEN'S RIGHTS in their marriages, their right to live alone and their right to equality are stories you will find in the March issue of *Speak*, a dedication to International Women's Day on March 8

The magazine addresses the issues in their typical readable and interesting fashion

Take the story of the women of Tamboville and Wattville, who have started a women's forum to address issues such as sexual abuse, legal disputes and housing problems.

It gives case histories which most women would identify with and get advice on how to deal with the problems.

In the article headlined "Me, myself and I", women speak of the freedom, self-reliance and the peace of mind that comes with living alone

You can find out how much you know about your marriage by answering some of the questions laid out in simple language in another piece on women's right in a marriage.

Discover if your marriage is legal, if you are seen as an independent adult in the eyes of the law and what you stand to get



Helen Joseph

should you and your husband part ways

The latter depends on the type of marital contract you both took upon getting married.

The article also alerts women that even though their husbands are heads of the family, they cannot make all the decisions and do anything they want.

Women cannot charge their husbands with rape, according to South African law.

Packed in the issue are also stories on how Kenyans forced their government to take the threat of Aids seriously, a tribute to the late anti-apartheid activist Helen Joseph and the right of every child to education.

More to join Viva fold

(297) S/Times 21/2/93 p6

By CAS St LEGER

TWO more national welfare bodies — Famsa and Sanca — are set to benefit from the sale of Viva scratchcards, and a third, Santa, is about to enter the fold.

This month Viva has distributed R318 000 to 21 charities that form part of the Viva Trust. They range from Co-ordinated Action for Battered Women in Cape Town, which received R30 000, to the East London Child and Family Welfare Society, which received R24 000.

The winner of R250 000 in cash, drawn on February 5 — has not claimed the prize, and has until March 5 to do so.

The second prize of R25 000 was won by Mrs BL van den Berg of Welkom.

Scratchcard holders are reminded to check their tickets against the list of winning numbers published exclusively in the Sunday Times.

The next Viva draw is on March 5.

● All the prize-winning numbers in Friday night's draw are on Page 14

Govt to support local industry

PETER GALLI

GOVERNMENT would launch a support programme for all areas of local industry to complement its existing technology development support programme, Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff announced yesterday. BIDAY 18/2/93

Economic growth through industrial exports was one of the keys to wealth creation necessary to alleviate poverty. It was imperative that SA promoted the establishment of technologically advanced and internationally competitive secondary industries, he said.

"In the light of the success achieved under the support programme for the electronics industry, government has decided to extend that programme in a modified form to all branches of industry," he said.

The programme, known as the support programme for industrial innovation, would be launched on April 1.

"This form of threshold support is applied worldwide in preference to product subsidisation with its distorting market effect and consequent trade disparities," he said.

The support would take the form of grants that would cover a third of the specified development cost, but would be limited to R1m a project. In addition, government was considering that grants be repaid where the project had been successful.

This would induce the rotational use of funds and followed the example of similar programmes both locally and overseas, Graaff said.

The electronics support programme was very successful. Investment in product innovation showed healthy returns in the form of local and overseas product sales, he said.

SA had an excellent existing scientific and technological infrastructure, which could be used to help the promotion of technology development to support the country's industrial and economic development.

The new technology threshold support would encourage the better utilisation of this.

Counsellors needed

297

ARE you a good listener? Are you able to help people make decisions that are right for them? Are you able to maintain your objectivity when somebody is emotional? Sowetan 18/2/93

If you can answer YES to these questions, then think about offering your counselling skills to the community. The *Sowetan* Help Centre is looking for people to train to staff the centre. We need people who are over 30 years of age, who have life experience and who can afford to do voluntary counselling one evening a week.

If you are interested in volunteering as a counsellor please come for an interview on Saturday February 20 at 1pm. The interviews will be held at the *Sowetan*, 61 Commando Road Industria. If you have any queries please call Claire Joyce at 474-0128.

Tusk seized in raid

AN elephant tusk weighing 28kg was among illegal items confiscated during a police swoop at Richards Bay on Tuesday night.

About 1 500 Mandrax tablets were also seized by the narcotics unit when it followed up information leading them to a house. Three men and two women were arrested.

Bop denies secret deal

BOPHUTHATSWANA has denied that it reached an agreement with the ANC and the SA Government to jointly administer the Moretele area in the homeland.

The ANC claimed this week it had reached an agreement with both the Bophuthatswana and the SA governments to jointly administer the Moretele area. The homeland's Local Government and Housing Minister Hendrik Tlou said there was no official involvement on the part of his government in the agreement. Sowetan 18/2/93.

Cattle breeds to continue

(3) It is our intention to wait for the outcome of the court case in the USA which will dictate our future actions. The GSM (Group Special Mobile) Organisation will also keep us informed of any new developments.

(4) Any further information in this regard will be made available to interested parties.

Olympic Games in Barcelona

*21. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of National Education:†

(1) Whether the State appropriated and/or made available an amount of money in order to make South Africa's participation in the Olympic Games in Barcelona possible; if so, what amount;

(2) whether this amount was made available subject to (a) the condition that the official South African flag be displayed and (b) other conditions; if so, what conditions were set;

(3) whether a request was addressed to Nocsa to apologise for the fact that the majority of athletes in the South African team were Whites;

(4) whether any representatives of the South African Government were invited by the International Olympic Committee to attend the official opening of the 25th Olympiad together with Mr Nelson Mandela; if so, who was so invited? B94E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) Yes; R1,5 million was allocated of which an amount of R500 000 has already been paid out.

(2) (a) No

(b) Yes; the following conditions applied:

The funds could only be used to the advantage of the official team members and administrators in respect of the following items:

— Air fares

— Official uniform

— Hiring and purchase of equipment

— An audited financial statement of the project had to be presented to the Department of National Education after the Olympic Games.

(3) Not that I know of.

(4) No. Every participating country was afforded two accredited representatives by the IOC. In this capacity I attended the opening ceremony. I don't know in which capacity Mr Mandela attended the opening and who invited him.

Funding levels for education departments

*22 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether he will make public the guideline funding formulae used to establish budget fund levels for the various education departments; if not, why not;

(2) whether such formulae make provision for funding levels for each department which are different for each race group; if so, how does he intend to eliminate such race-based funding;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B98E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) No, because in terms of the announcement by the State President on 29 January 1993, a process of re-arranging is to be initiated on 1 April 1993, which will include, amongst other aspects, the financing of education

(2) No, this formula is scientifically based and has no racial dimension or connotations It can be used for the funding of institutions as well as geographic regions. As a result of the phasing out of the own affairs departments, the funding of education will in all probability be regionally or institutionally based.

(3) No.

Education departments: equal funding

*23. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) Whether his Department will guarantee equal funding for specific non-salary areas in all education departments for the 1993-94 budget year; if not, why not;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B99E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) No Although the financing formula has already been drafted, no general policy has yet been tabled under section 2(1)(a) of the National Policy for Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No. 76 of 1984). The formula is, however, used as a distribution guideline to divide the education budget between the various education departments but each education department decides according to its own needs and priorities how its budget should be divided between the different expenditure categories (including those categories other than salaries).

(2) No.

Poverty relief: money voted/spent

*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health:

Whether all the money voted for poverty relief programmes in respect of the current financial year has been spent; if so, (a) what total amount is involved and (b) on what was it spent; if not, (i) what total amount was voted, (ii) how much of it had been spent as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (iii) on what was the money spent and (iv) which organizations received financial assistance and/or grants? B100E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

No,

(i) R440 million,

(ii) R420 million till 31 January 1993,

(iii) on nutritional aid and social development programmes and (297)

(iv) 1 264 non-governmental organisations consisting of different formal and informal welfare organisations, schools, churches and religious organisations, crèches, civic organisations, community committees, farmers aid committees, development organisations, local authorities, centres for job creation, the Rural Foundation and health related organisations.

Population figures of RSA/Natal

*25. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(a) What are the official population figures for the (i) Republic of South Africa and (ii) Natal/KwaZulu region and (b) in respect of what date are these figures furnished? B102E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a) (i) 30 986 920

(ii) 7 955 527

(b) 7 March 1991

General Export Incentive Scheme: fraud

*26. Mr L FUCHS to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry·

(1) Whether there have been any cases of fraud in regard to the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS); if so, what total amount is involved;

(2) whether these cases are being investigated; if not, why not;

(3) what action does he intend taking in regard to cases of fraud that have been proven? B103E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY·

(1) Thirty-six alleged cases of fraud, involving a potential amount of R136 million in regard to the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS), have so far

60% of women beaten by husbands

B1004 16/2/93

KATHRYN STRACHAN

(297)

UP TO 60% of all married women in SA are battered by their husbands, a recent report by the Wits University Centre for Health Policy disclosed.

The report claimed that analysis of figures in the past three years indicated that wife battery was on the increase, and in 46% of the cases of battered women, men had also assaulted children.

The Cape Town branch of Rape Crisis claimed that one in six women was assaulted regularly by her partner, while only one in 10 cases was reported.

Women often became victims of repeated attacks, unless they decided to leave home, because domestic violence was not taken seriously.

The notion of domestic privacy had helped make male violence a sanctioned activity within the family. Besides making women more vulnerable, the hidden nature of the abuse also served to deepen the sense of isolation and shame experienced by many battered women.

The study reported there were very few services for battered women, such as shelters. Health services tended only to treat injuries, and women found police to be unsympathetic and dismissive.

Self-help for the needy

Sowetan 16/2/93 Sowetan

■ Programme to make the poor self-reliant while seeing to it that they don't starve:

297

By Joe Mdhlela
Consumer Reporter

FEWER handouts and more development. This is the driving philosophy geared to making the needy more self-reliant, manager of the National Nutrition and Social Development programme Dr Joos Hattingh said.

However, the philosophy also took into consideration that the hungry will first have to be fed, taking precedence over development itself.

Explaining this, Hattingh said: "There is no contradiction. Often the situation is so desperate that it is necessary to feed the poor You cannot wait for another day.

"However, in the long term priority should be given to development if we are to give meaning to the often repeated truism about teaching people to fish and not giving them a fish."

He said it was of utmost importance that the communities were empowered by developing their skills.

Hattingh suggested that more than 9 million South Africans were already at the rock-bottom of the economic and social scales

"It is these people we wish to reach. They are desperate for food and the very basic needs of life," said Hattingh.

One of the most telling aspects of South Africa's situation was that 45 percent of the population lived below subsistence level, he said

"They can either stay alive through crime or they may just die if no organisation comes to their rescue.



Dr Joos Hattingh ... believes development is priority.

"That is where this programme comes in, to give hope to those on the brink of starving to death."

Hattingh said the programme would remain a failure if it were to be politicised but accepted that it could equally be frustrated if leaders of the civic associations were not involved.

"It is the leaders at the ground who must identify the needs of the community They should be involved and be partners in the programme, otherwise the programme will fail to bear fruits," he said.

"It is the leaders on the ground who must identify the needs of the community"

To show the programme was aimed at addressing the needs of the people, squatter camps throughout South Africa were deriving benefits from the programme.

Among them Holomisa Informal Settlement in Germiston and Mandela and Tambo squatter camps.

Also to benefit from the programme are various non-governmental organisations, including the South African Black Social Workers Association, Tembisa Society For Care of the Aged, Meals on Wheels in Alberton, Zicabangele Self-Help Association in Katlehong and Monde Primary School in Katlehong.

To carry out this project, the programmme has been allocated R400 million.

Hattingh said even R400 million was not enough, hence the need "to go for the poorest of the poor"

The programme has the support of the Department of National and Population Development

Curbing the nasty bullies

■ Counselling for perpetrators of violence:

By Pearl Majola

WORKSHOPS which will teach men alternative methods of conflict resolution are to be launched in Johannesburg next week.

The five-session programme, which will run over five weeks, has been developed by the South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

In a statement the organisation said there was a need for a service to help women bashers with their problem.

"Nicro recognises the urgent need for services directed to victims of domestic violence and supports any initiatives in this regard," said Nicro director Ms Jeanette Schmid in the statement.

"However, we also feel that men who batter their partners need facilities which will enable them to begin breaking out of this vicious cycle."

There is no charge for the workshops, which will be held at the Nicro offices in Commissioner Street from next Tuesday.

"If this project is successful we hope to persuade magistrates to use the group as a condition for suspended sentences which may be given to men who have assaulted their partners," said Schmid.

"We also hope that participation in this programme will enable people to enter into couple counselling and help men to understand their role in the abuse."

Prospective participants should contact Nicro at 29-5236.

(297)

Draft charter lays down plans for the protection of women

TOS WENTZEL
Political Staff

THE recognition of equal rights for women is a prominent feature of the government's proposals on a Charter of Fundamental Rights.

The draft charter lays down that "no law shall in any matter relating to women discriminate, distinguish or restrict on the basis of sex if it has the effect of denying or limiting women's right to equality with men in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other sphere."

It also lays down that every woman shall have the right to:

- Be elected to any public office for which she qualifies.
- Receive equal remuneration with men for work of equal value.
- Not be discriminated against solely by reason of her marital state or pregnancy.
- Perform juristic acts, acquire rights and incur obligations and acquire and dispose of property.
- Her physical and mental integrity and in particular to legal protection against rape and sexual harassment.

A law shall be deemed not to be in conflict with the right to equality before the law if the object of the said law is to:

- Bring about equality between women and men.
- Protect women in certain types of work in the case of pregnancy or for other reasons inherent in their physical nature.
- Exempt women from compulsory military service, excluding service in a non-combatant or supporting capacity.

In notes attached to the draft the Justice Department points out that some of the rights would be in conflict with aspects of the law, culture and customs of indigenous minorities and tribes.

The department said it is not the intention to force alien values upon them.

In his speech at the opening of parliament President De Klerk said draft legislation dealing with existing legilsation which was incompatible with fundamental rights would be published soon.

We'll talk about the bathwater — but not the baby

By IAN CLAYTON

THE government and the African National Congress have reached a new consensus: they have both copped out of taking a stand on the abortion issue.

And both sides seem determined to carry this wishy-washyism into the new South Africa, leaving it to the future parliament or the constitutional court to deal with the matter.

Women's rights, it seems, are fine for political platforms, policy statements and posturing — but not when it comes to such fundamental issues as the right to choose whether women want to give birth.

The government's stand, even in the milieu of its new-found commitment to women's rights, is not that surprising, given its hardline opposition to any liberalisation of the abortion laws over the years.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and National Health Minister Rina Venter said in a joint statement this week that the question of abortion would be "left as it is at present". This means that existing legislation will remain in place until challenged before the constitution of the future. "Laws are but the expression of the prevailing mores of society. If a law is at variance with the mores, it will be struck down by the constitutional court. This principle will apply also to the abortion laws," the ministers said.

They added that the question dealt with two conflicting rights: the right to life and the right to a women's physical integrity; one values the sanctity of life above all and the other values the quality of life above all. "The moral, religious and legal problems surrounding the issue of abortion are some of the most difficult to deal with. Two basic fundamental rights are at issue here. It is therefore necessary to strike a balance between these rights. Worldwide, abortion remains a hotly debated issue."

That gobbledygook simply means the government is going to sit on the fence and avoid the issue.

Venter was confronted at a media conference last week with the horrific realities of backstreet abortions and the often tragic consequences. Surely this showed there was a need for women to have the right to choose whether they wanted an abortion, she was asked. Venter replied enigmatically: "I think the government's point of view is that it is not supportive of abortion and I think that type of problem cannot be solved by allowing backstreet abortions. Or let me say we should try to prevent that problem by making facilities available.

"I know you would say at the moment we are not in a position to do so. At least we are looking at the health delivery system by making it possible for women to receive proper care and also by making family planning facilities available to all the communities. That is why we have dealt with it fairly extensively in the primary health care programme."

Which means that the grim backstreet abortion industry is going to continue until the new South Africa faces up to the problem.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said she was not aware the organisation had taken a stand on the issue and referred inquiries to its constitutional experts.

Not that they were much more helpful: Professors Kader Asmal and Albie Sachs said that despite their personal views on the matter, the ANC had not made a decision on abortion and the future parliament would have to decide about it.

If the major political organisations are going to fudge the issue at this stage, the right to choose could be a long way off in South Africa.

Viva, Kagiso oppose single lottery

B1 Bmt 12/2/93. (297)

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE Viva and Kagiso trusts had taken a united stand against a proposed single state-controlled and promoted national lottery to the exclusion of all other lotteries, sources said yesterday.

Last year Viva gave R13m to welfare, while Kagiso had put R208m into development projects.

The sources said government's credibility and bad track record for financial management should exclude it from running a charity fund-raising organisation.

A state-run lottery would to some degree remove the charitable incentive, they said.

The endorsement by President F W de Klerk of an intended recommendation by the Howard commission of inquiry into lotteries and gambling — to establish a state controlled lottery — was expected to be strongly criticised by the two charities at a joint media conference in Johannesburg today. The conference will be held primarily to announce their objections.

Although the establishment of a single national lottery guided by strict regulations was supported by Viva, state involvement in the raising of public money for charity was opposed.

Viva and Kagiso did not view their objections to the expected Howard commission recommendations as an attempt to corner the national lottery market, but believed they had the credibility, efficiency and transparency to jointly manage a national initiative of this nature.

Scramble to run national lottery (297)

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE question of who would run the expected single, government-controlled national lottery could cause simmering rivalry between SA's leading charity lotteries to boil over. BDay 11/2/93.

Viva Trust, Ithuba, the Board of Executors (acting on behalf of principals) and other smaller organisations all believe they have the knowledge, credibility and infrastructure to run a national lottery.

The scramble follows the release of a letter to President F W de Klerk last week in which the Howard commission of inquiry into lotteries and gambling said it was considering recommending a single national lottery, promoted and controlled by the state, to raise funds for welfare, health, education and other social needs.

This could eliminate existing lotteries, the activities of which were prohibited by Section 2 of the Gambling Act.

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said the organisation's Gold Rush was not affected as its charity fund-raising method was based on a competition requiring skill.

BoE believed the national lottery would be put out to tender, and that this would include the supply of equipment and suitable lottery operators. BoE's plans to introduce a national on-line lottery in April would, however, depend on the contents of the Howard report, a spokesman said.

Viva spokesman Adele Thomas, who welcomed a single lottery, said the release of the Howard commission letter was inappropriate at this stage. Uncertainty could only harm charities dependent on Viva.

Ithuba said that it also had high hopes of being awarded the contract for a national lottery.

Scramble is on for state lottery stake

(297) CT 11/2/93

Own Correspondent

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How to make all sorts of committees work

Sowetan 11/2/93.

297

■ Continuing insight into how to conduct and manage meetings of clubs, groups and institutes:

IN the recessionary conditions in which we live non-governmental organisations, which survive on meagre resources, are the worst hit.

As a follow-up to the successful seminar held last month on raising and managing money, *Sowetan*, in conjunction with the Community Development Trust, has organised another symposium on February 24 on *Committees that Work*.

A wide range of topics on ensuring that committees work will be covered. The seminar will be held at the Central Methodist Church in Pritchard street, Johannesburg, and the enrolment fee is R40 a person.

The main focus will be on how to conduct committee elections, goal-setting, duties of the executive committee, preparing agendas, accountability and conducting meetings as well as taking minutes.

This seminar is aimed at leaders of women and youth groups, co-operatives, churches and learning institutions.

Dave Jackson, a leading community developer will conduct the seminar.

Interested people can send a telegraphic money order, a postal order or a cheque to The Community Development Trust, Box 651321, Benmore, 2010.

Alternatively people can deposit the appropriate fee in a CDT account (Nedbank, Sandton Branch, account number 1970527056).

For more information phone (011) 783-8387.

budget and Mr Clinton's move to Dick Cheney.

defence secretary Mr

"That'
NBC. —

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R10bn donated to welfare projects

MORE than R10bn was donated to development and welfare projects in SA during 1991 — with about 74% coming from individuals, 8% from corporate social investment (CSI) programmes and 12% from foreign funding sources.

These statistics, compiled by the Development Resources Centre, showed SA generated more "development finance" internally than any other foreign aid-receiving country in Africa, Asia or Latin America.

Individuals donated about R7,5bn in 1991 — with about half likely to have been given to religious organisations, the centre's executive director David Bonbright said yesterday.

Speaking at a seminar organised by CSI Letter, Bonbright said SA-sourced funding for development was at least as large as foreign funding. Taking the welfare component into account made SA's contribution six times greater than foreign aid.

DIRK HARTFORD

As SA institutions also channelled a "significant portion" of foreign funding, SA enjoyed an "atypical degree of autonomy" from the international aid industry.

Bonbright estimated in 1991 SA received R700m in direct foreign funding, R500m in indirect foreign funding (channelled through local agencies), R840m in CSI, R500m in SA government funding through independent local channels and R40m from corporate-created trusts or foundations.

Budgets of the 700 active CSI programmes account for 1% of pre-tax profit.

In 1990 66% of CSI went to education, 7% to both conservation and health, 6% to welfare, 5% to community projects, 4% to small business development and job creation, 3% to the arts and 1% to housing.

Judges step down from Ithuba panel

TWO JUDGES appointed to allocate Ithuba Trust funds announced their withdrawal from the panel yesterday, after the resolution of conflicts with other fund-raising organisations and among recipients.

Judges Benjamin de Villiers Pickard and Leonora van den Heever said they had been appointed to the panel amid antagonism against Ithuba and bickering among potential grant recipients.

"We are given to understand that the reason for the approach to us was because of animosity towards Ithuba Trust by other fund-raising organisations, and bickering among various potential recipients of charitable grants," the two judges said in a statement.

"Our sole responsibility would have been to make unbiased, fair and equitable decisions ... to allay any suggestions of bias or favouritism or victimisation.

"In order to achieve this, however, it was necessary to make certain amendments to the Deed of Trust of the Ithuba Trust."

The judges said they had been informed there was no longer a management overlap between Ithuba and Games Africa and that the conflicts had been resolved.

Their proposed functions had become redundant and they had indicated they would not serve on the allocation panel and would not accept Ithuba Trust duties.

"We are glad that our services will not be required and that we were never called on to perform any duties as were envisaged at the time," the judges said. — Sapa.

Two judges withdraw from Ithuba

297
9/12/93

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Following the developments their proposed functions had become redundant and they had indicated they would not be serving on the allocation panel nor accept Ithuba duties. — Sapa

Mission House finds jobs for 15 in 11 months

CT 9/2/93

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By TWEET GAINSBOROUGH-WARING

FIFTEEN disadvantaged people have been placed in jobs, including a teacher, a butcher and several drivers, by the Mission House in Sea Point in the past 11 months.

The Mission House, established at the end of 1991, houses 15 people.

Temporary accommodation is offered to the destitute and homeless.

"People on the street come to know about the house by word of mouth," said Mrs Roz Williams, who with her husband Stephen started the house.

Acceptance vital

"Anyone wishing to be admitted must fill in an application form, be committed to rehabilitation and be prepared to live by the house rules."

She explained that as the house was in a residential area it was important that there were no incidents of unruly behaviour or excessive noise.

"The acceptance of the establishment in the area is vital to its success," she said.

People accepted at the house are helped back into a daily routine. "Homeless and destitute people often lose sight of everyday functions like washing themselves and their clothes," said Mrs Williams.

'Deserves support'

"They are not spoon fed but given the opportunity to pull their weight in helping fund the operation."

Funding for the house comes from the sale of raffle tickets (which residents are involved in on a daily basis), donations and tin collections.

Councillor Chris Joubert, chairman of the managing committee, said: "This is a worthwhile project and deserves all the support it can get."

Cloud over Viva and Ithuba games

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Howard commission into lotteries appears to have sounded the death knell for Ithuba and Viva.

And if Games Africa, which runs Ithuba, and the Board of Executors introduce national on-line lotteries in April as planned, they not only risk prosecution, but also the loss of their investment.

A warning along these lines is contained in a letter from Judge Howard, chairing the inquiry into lotteries, sports pools, fundraising activites and certain matters relating to gambling.

The judge states that existing lotteries, if extended, "could not be allowed to coexist with a single national lottery".

The letter was released on Friday by President F W de Klerk, after questions were directed to him in Parliament on the matter. De Klerk said he fully associated himself with Howard's views.

In his letter, Howard says the commission intends to recommend that a single national state-controlled lottery be introduced to raise funds for health, welfare, education and other social deeds. The

☐ To Page 2

Lotteries

☐ From Page 1

judge says he believes no further lotteries should be introduced pending the commission's report and government's reaction.

"Of particular concern are announcements by the Board of Executors and Games Africa (Pty) Ltd respectively that they intend to introduce national on-line lotteries by about April 1993."

Operation Jumpstart had also announced its intenton to extend its area of operations beyond Natal

"It is clear that these organisations are determined to anticipate the commission's findings and attempt to corner the market ahead of other potential competitors

"They should be prevented from doing so, because they would jeopardise the introduction of a single national lottery under state control — and their lotteries could not be allowed to coexist with a single national lottery"

Howard suggests a public warning should be issued, that no new lotteries, including those established by welfare organisations, be tolerated and that those people involved in them be liable to prosecution under the Gambling Act.

Howard says he considered whether the Gambling Act should be amended to provide for a moratorium on prosecutions in respect of the lotteries currently conducted on behalf of welfare organisations. However, he has decided against this.

The judge also says he is opposed to extending the moratorium on casinos closed last Sunday.

LINDA ENSOR reports that welcoming Howard's recommendations on lotteries, a Board of Executors spokesman said yesterday a single, on-line lottery would bring regulation and control into the industry.

"Previous statements by the BoE have always stressed that the introduction of the lottery would be dependent on an acceptable legal framework being in place."

The spokesman stressed BoE was acting on behalf of principals and not for BoE itself. No funds had been committed to the lottery by BoE and therefore there was no question of the latter incurring any losses BoE would not advise its principals to proceed with the lottery until an acceptable legal framework was found.

RAY HARTLEY reports that millions of rands in funding for welfare organisations could be cut off if government goes through with the commission's recommendation.

The publication of the letter to De Klerk came as the Viva Trust reported the distribution of a record-breaking R1,1m to welfare organisations this month, bringing to R13m the amount donated since April 1991.

Sowetan 8/2/93

BOE welcomes lottery plan

THE Board of Executors has welcomed recommendations by Mr Justice JA Howard to President FW de Klerk that a single, national lottery be established to raise funds for welfare, health and education. (297)

"A single, national on-line lottery will bring regulation and control to the industry," the Board of Executors (BOE) said at the weekend. The BOE further proposed an April launch date for the lottery on the basis that the Howard Commission's recommendations would be published before that time.

A spokesman said the BOE would not advise its principals to proceed with the lottery unless and until an acceptable legal framework was found. (58)

a stable condition in the Madadeni Hospital.

BoE backs judge's plan for lottery

297

18/2/93

Own Correspondent

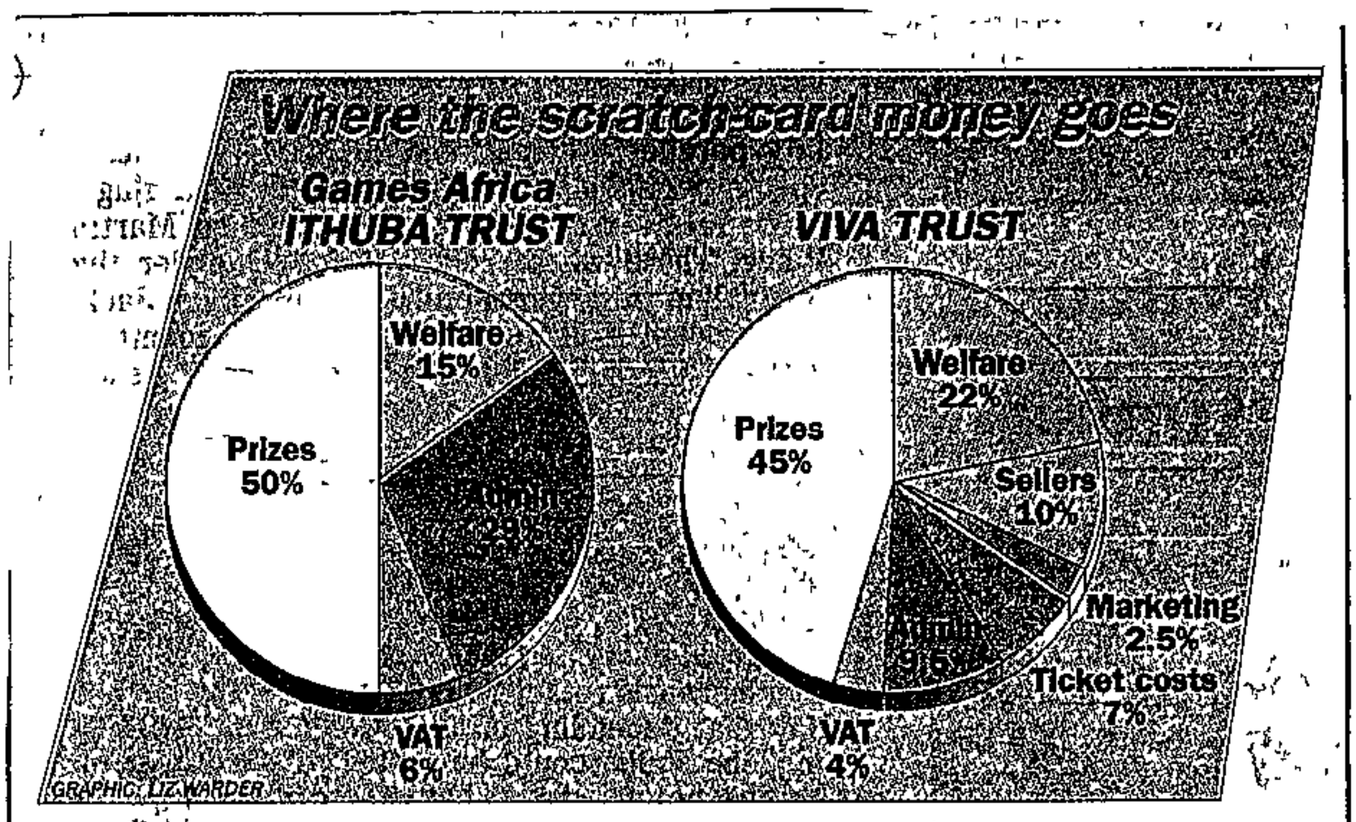
JOHANNESBURG. — Welcoming recommendations by Mr Justice J Howard, a Board of Executors spokesman said yesterday a single, on-line lottery would bring regulation and control into the industry.

"Previous statements by the BOE have always stressed that the introduction of the lottery would be dependent on an acceptable legal framework being in place," he said.

BOE was singled out last month by Mr Howard in a letter on the issue to President F W de Klerk.

He noted BOE planned to introduce a national on-line lottery by April 1993.

The spokesman stressed that the BOE had been acting on behalf of principals in the lottery plan. No funds had been committed to the lottery by BOE.



PO on winning ticket with Ithuba

Star 26/4/93

By Shirley Woodgate

Post Office coffers have been boosted by more than R1,4 million a month from postage on Ithuba Trust ticket stubs — and the amount is set to increase with the recent price rise from 35c to 45c for standard local letters. (2249)

Games Africa financial director and deputy managing director Richard Biesheuvel said stubs had to be submitted if people wanted to qualify for the million-rand draw every two months or the weekly Win and Spin television game. (52)

The additional postage adds 45c to the cost of a R2 Ithuba ticket available from Pick 'n Pay stores, post offices, Western Province Cellars outlets, cafes and pharmacies.

Between 1 million and 2 million stubs have been returned every week since the launch of Ithuba in August and the organisation has recently launched "drop-off" depots in Sandton, East London, Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth where people can hand in their stubs.

Viva Trust general manager Vincent Baasch said Viva tickets were sold from kiosks manned by 700 previously unemployed people who were paid 10 percent of sales.

The aim of his organisation, which was based on the Spanish ONCE (Organazacione Nacional d Ciegos) lottery, was to provide work for the blind and disabled as sellers, and to raise money for welfare.

According to the Howard Commission, the combined annual turnover of the five major lotteries (Operation Hunger, Community Chest, Viva, Ithuba and Natal Lotto) was about R265 million, from the sale of about 127,5 million tickets. (297)

The report suggested that between 22 and 27 percent of turnover should be paid to social causes, but Games Africa, which conducted the Ithuba Game for Ithuba Trust, was making "excessive profits" at the expense of social welfare.

Biesheuvel stressed that scratch-card games usually paid nothing to welfare when they started up, yet Games Africa had paid 15 percent from day one and this was set to escalate to 30 percent.

Star - 8/2/93

Ithuba 'secretive' about scratch game (297) details

A Germiston woman has accused the marketers of the Ithuba scratch card game of hiding behind a veil of secrecy after they refused to tell her how many tickets are sold before each draw.

Rita Manley also accused Games Africa, the marketing arm of Ithuba, of propping up the postal services by forcing entrants to send each ticket separately to a given box number

She says at 35c a stamp this was making the postal services millions of extra rands.

Star Line

JOHN MILLER



Manley said she and many of her friends refused to send in entries even though this meant they did not stand a chance of winning one of the TV prizes or the R1 million.

She said Games Africa refused point-blank to tell her how many tickets had been sold in the past or how many were sold before each draw took place.

"I think it is irregular for people in the fund-raising business to be secretive about the individual's chance of winning."

During the past few months Star Line has received several complaints about the secrecy surrounding this operation. Games Africa also refused to disclose any numbers to Star Line.

Alex Garlick, national sales and marketing manager, would not say how many scratch cards had been sold since they were first used in August last year.

She also would not say how many cards must be sold before the R1 million draw is made, how many cards are sold each month and at what point Games Africa decided on the date of the next R1 million draw.

A spokesman for the postal services said it was impossible to say how much extra revenue was generated through the sale of stamps for Ithuba, even though this could run into millions of rands.

Vaal Developement Trust launched

WHEN you give a man a fish, you have fed him for the day but when you teach him how to fish, you have fed him for the rest of his life. (297)

This saying sums up the efforts of community leaders and churchmen who have formed the Vaal Development Trust (Vadet) with the aim of equipping disadvantaged people with skills.

Most of the resources donated to Vadet were distributed to feed the poor, ranging from Orange farm to Sharpeville, but it has been resolved that some of the funds should be used to train the destitute to be self-sufficient, said Father Lord MacCamel, who heads the executive committee of the organisation. C/Pres

■ Reports by Sapa and CP Reporters. 7/2/93

WOMEN'S VOICES ABSENT IN BILLS ON EQUAL RIGHTS

By CHARLENE SMITH

WOMEN will discuss three draft bills designed to curtail discrimination against them at a major conference of the Women's Coalition in Johannesburg this week.

Women's rights activists are not impressed that they were not consulted in the drafting of the bills released for comment by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee on Friday.

They are the Prevention of Domestic Violence Draft Bill, the Abolition of Discrimination Against Women Draft Bill and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities Draft Bill.

Cathy Albertyn of the gender research centre at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits said she was pleased women's issues were now on the political agenda, but it would require more than amending laws to redress the inequality of women.

She pointed out that in terms of existing labour legislation discrimination in the work place was already an unfair labour practice.

"It requires more than legislation. There is no state-funded shelter for battered women and yet it is estimated that around one in four women are battered."

Frene Ginwala of the ANC's gender committee said women should have been consulted to assist in the drafting of the bills.

Another provision in the bills makes marital rape illegal in cases where the marriage relationship has broken down and the parties no longer live together. Magistrates will also be empowered to authorise the seizure of firearms to prevent domestic violence.

Under the Equal Opportunities Bill it will be illegal to discriminate on the basis of gender, marital state or pregnancy. Women will also have to get equal pay for equal work.

Sexual harassment will also be forbidden.

Nonetheless, discrimination will not be a crime. Victims may lay complaints with the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Other advances which are unlikely to cause women much excitement are the provisions that will now allow them to legally enter liquor stores and pubs, box or wrestle, and become underground miners.

Lawmakers have deftly stepped around the thorny issue of abortion where no changes will be made.

The bills will not be presented to Parliament as legislation at this stage. Should the draft legislation eventually be accepted, it would have to be phased in gradually and systematically, Mr Coetsee said.



FOOD FOR THE TOWNSHIP ... Crossroads children follow a group of Hare Krishna devotees who handed out food at the township this week Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

Cheerful songs and hope for the hungry

ST Times [Cape metro] 7/2/93

297

By JESSICA BEZUIDENHOUT

THE sound of Indian classical instruments, played by men with shaven heads and top-knots and women in brightly-coloured saris, brought joy to residents of Crossroads squatter settlement this week.

But the real joy was in the food brought by the singing and dancing group, Hare Krishna devotees who visit the shanty town regularly.

Hundreds of small children greeted the group on their arrival, surrounding their white van and chanting "Hare Krishna, Hare Krishna".

As the group, playing their mirdunga's and kartals, marched through the settlement, they were followed by curious and hungry-looking children carrying plates or bowls

Older people smiled and waved from their wood-and-iron homes.

Hare Krishna devotees said their singing and dancing was in praise of God

After about 20 minutes, they went back to their van to feed the children For many it would be the only meal of the day

The group handed out the vegetarian food — the Hare Krishna religion does not permit its followers to eat meat — and nobody was turned away

Similar feeding schemes, called Food for Life, are run by devotees of the Hare Krishna movement in poverty-stricken black townships in Johannesburg and Durban

Thousands of hungry people who are unable to afford to feed themselves are being kept alive by the scheme, said one of the Krishna devotees in Cape Town, Kalindi, who uses only her religious name

"The International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) is a non-profit charity organisation whose Food for Life programme came to South Africa two years ago to target food distribution to the less fortunate," she said

Members of ISKCON in Cape Town have concentrated their efforts mainly in townships and squatter camps in Crossroads, Gugulethu, Khayelitsha, Milnerton and Paarl.

"The movement relies on donations from the public either in cash or in the form of vehicles, bags of rice, beans, dahl, pots or petrol vouchers."

However, all this would be impossible without the support of sponsors and the people from whom the Hare Krishna volunteers collect daily — often in the streets of Cape Town, Kalindi said.

"The support of the people is a tremendous help towards making an effort to show poor people that others do care," she said

More than 3 000 plates of food are being distributed to less-fortunate communities in Cape Town each month. The centre's target is to increase this total by a further 2 000 plates before the end of this year, she said.

People interested in making donations can contact Kalindi at the Hare Krishna Centre in Rondebosch at ☎ 689 1529

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in a R2-million court settlement last year.

Wyman has splashed out on a R120 000 engagement ring.

Former wife Mandy ed in divorce.

Bill and his new bride will share his R3-million penthouse in Chelsea, London, and a mansion in Suffolk.

migrate here from Russia," said Mrs Karen Trendler of the Animal Rehabilitation Centre in Pretoria.

Thousands of birds of

Viva to give welfare groups record payout

ST Times 7/2/93.

297

By KURT SWART

A RECORD R1,1-million will be distributed directly to welfare organisations this month by the Viva Trust, bringing to more than R13-million the amount donated since the trust's launch in April 1991.

Viva, which distributes funds to welfare monthly, said this was the most the welfare trust has been able to distribute in one month since its inception.

The record sum followed unprecedented support of the Viva M-Net Open Time Draw during December, Viva chairman Dr William Rowland said this week.

"On behalf of all disabled and disadvantaged people of South Africa, Viva thanks the South African public for its generous support," said Dr Rowland.

The trust aimed to empower people to break out of the cycle of dependency.

"The trustees understand the concept of self-help — so much so that preferential employment is offered to disabled people, over 700 of whom have thus far been employed," said Dr Rowland.

"Disabled and disadvantaged people have thus been enabled to make significant and meaningful changes in their own lives."

Organisations which have benefited from Viva since April 1991 include Disabled People of South Africa (R1 797 719), Operation Hunger (R1 981 311), SA National Council for the Blind (R1 134 623) and Johannesburg Child Welfare (R1 030 243).

ALL THE WINNERS

HERE are the winning numbers in Viva draw No 13 made on Friday evening:

R250 000.....205724
R25 000.....115270
R10 000.....199201
R5 000.....239645, 198799
R1 000.....495722, 307731, 691682, 111596, 499177

Prizes may be claimed by phoning Viva Trust at (011) 442-6273/4/5 or Vivatel at (011) 618-3724, (021) 418-4180 or (031) 307-3157 within 30 days of the draw.

Viva draws take place every fortnight and prize-winning numbers are published exclusively in the Sunday Times.

Future of charity scratch card games is in balance

THE fate of South Africa's charity scratch card games hangs in the balance this week after the Howard commission announcement that it will recommend a national state lottery.

In a letter released by President FW de Klerk on Friday, Mr Justice Howard said he was considering whether established lotteries should be declared unlawful.

"The commission's terms of reference include the question as to whether these lotteries should be legalised and also raised the further question of whether their continued existence will be compatible with the promotion of the proposed national state lottery," Mr Howard wrote.

He said the commission had "not yet formulated or finalised its recommendations in this regard"

"The matter is complicated by the existence of numerous lotteries including scratch card games which are conducted at the present time — by or on behalf of welfare organisations under the Fund-raising Act."

By CHARIS PERKINS and JOCELYN MAKER

He said these lotteries were prohibited by the Gambling Act, but their operators had not been prosecuted, presumably because they raised funds for welfare.

"The commission has yet to formulate or finalise its recommendations in this regard," he said.

"One option is to put an immediate end to all the unlawful lotteries, including those used to raise funds for social welfare, but this would deprive welfare of very substantial funds which the government may not be able to replace."

Describing the current situation as "unsatisfactory", Justice Howard said: "Another option is to allow existing lotteries for social welfare to continue subject to proper control."

Mr Hilton Appelbaum, deputy chairman of Viva Trust, one of the biggest scratch card fundraising sweepstakes in the country, said he welcomed the commission's proposal of one national lottery, but said he did not believe it should be state run.

● Campaigning casino workers and croupiers descended on Turffontein race course yesterday to gather signatures for a petition which aims at stopping the closure of casinos.

Paula Robinson of Johannesburg, a spokesman for the casino groups and a qualified inspector and croupier, said 1 800 signatures had been collected.

"The response has been tremendous. We are still hoping that the government might give casinos a reprieve. We're keeping our fingers crossed," Miss Robinson said.

State lotto plan

FW backs commission

■ A state lottery seems closer, but personal intervention by President De Klerk hinting at a renewed clampdown on private-sector lotteries, has increased opposition to the government's plans.

Lotto plan

ARGUS 6/2/93

(1b)

Gambling row: state lotto on cards

MICHAEL MORRIS and LENORE OLIVER
Weekend Argus Reporters

STRONG indications have been given that a state lottery is on the cards to raise funds for crucial social upliftment — but, a fresh clampdown looms on new private-sector lotteries.

The stakes in the Gambling Act row rose sharply last night as President De Klerk intervened by releasing a strongly-worded letter from Mr Justice J A Howard, appointed last year to head a commission on lotteries and gambling.

The judge warned that new "national on-line" lotteries planned by the Board of Executors and Games Africa (Pty) Ltd, and the Natal-based Operation Jumpstart's plans to extend the operation of the Natal Lotto, "should be prevented".

These lotteries "would jeopardise the introduction of a single national lottery under state control, and their lotteries could not be allowed to coexist with such a single, national lottery.

"It is clear that these organisations are determined to anticipate the commission's findings and attempt to corner the market ahead of other potential competitors.

"I respectfully suggest that a public warning be issued to the effect that, pending the commission's report and the government's reaction to it, no new lotteries of any kind (including lotteries by or on behalf of welfare organisations) will be tolerated and that persons who establish, commence, manage or conduct any such lottery will be liable to prosecution under the Gambling Act.

"In particular, persons intending to establish national computerised lotteries, or to expand the area of operation of such lotteries, should be warned that they will do so at the risk of prosecution and the loss of their investment."

Mr Justice Howard recommended that existing welfare-directed lotteries be allowed to continue only at "the discretion of the prosecution authorities".

The judge, who is expected to produce his final report by the end of March, also ruled out an extension of the moratorium on prosecutions of casino operators and recommended that South Africa's 250 "formal casinos" and the 1 750 "less salubrious gambling dens ... should not be allowed to continue".

Endorsing the judge's views, Mr De Klerk warned the private sector to take note of Mr Justice Howard's letter and cautioned that the government "will not hesitate to take appropriate steps, where necessary".

As the gambling row grew yesterday:

■ Cape Town's embattled casino owners and employees unveiled plans to form a union to challenge the government clampdown;

■ Six Democratic Party MPs signed a petition protesting against the government's gambling policy — among them the DP's justice spokesman Mr Tony Leon, who earlier described the closure of casinos as "regrettable, illogical and constituting a breach of faith"; and

■ The ANC supported opposition to the government's gambling policy.

With the future of the gambling industry looking increasingly dicey, about 100 casino employees and owners met yesterday at the Arthur's Seat Hotel in Sea Point to form the Cape Town Casino Employees Association to represent all Cape Town casinos and their staff.

The association's goal is to mobilise opposition to the government's policy on gambling.

"We've got to do something urgently," said casino employee and spokesman Miss Janine Jansen.

"What we want to know is why the casinos are being closed. Why do we pay taxes if we aren't given a hearing? We've got a right to answers."

Judge hints at state lottery

A NATIONAL lottery to raise funds for welfare, health and education – promoted and controlled by the state – is to be proposed by the Howard Commission.

In a letter to President FW de Klerk on Friday, commission chairman Judge JA Howard said he would recommend that the 250 "formal" casinos and 1 750 gambling dens be shut down

He said the public should be warned that no new lotteries would be tolerated pending the Commission's report.

In a statement issued on Friday, De Klerk said he had discussed the matter with Howard after questions had been asked during debate in Parliament on Thursday

Howard had written to De Klerk last week and gave permission on Thursday for his letter to be made public

Howard said the 250 "formal" casinos and 1 750 less salubrious gambling dens should not be allowed to continue.

"Nothing in the Commission's report will justify the continuation of such a state of affairs and an extension of the moratorium under the Gambling Amendment Act, 1992, could likewise raise false expectations on the part of a great number of people."

He said of particular concern were announcements by the Board of Executors and Games Africa that they intended to introduce national on-line lotteries by about April this year. The Operation Jumpstart organisation had also announced its intention to extend the area of operation of its Natal Lotto beyond the borders of Natal.

"It is clear that these organisations are determined to anticipate the Commission's findings and attempt to corner the market ahead of other potential competitors.

"They should be prevented from doing so because their lotteries would jeopardise the introduction of a single national lottery under state control and their lotteries could not be allowed to co-exist with such a single national lottery.

"I respectfully suggest that a public warning be issued to the effect that . . . no new lotteries of any kind (including lotteries by or on behalf of welfare organisations) will be tolerated and that persons who establish, commence, manage or conduct any such lottery will be liable to prosecution under the Gambling Act.

"In particular, persons intending to establish national computerised lotteries, or to expand the area of operation of such lotteries, should be warned that they will do so at the risk of prosecution and the loss of their investment."

Howard said he had considered a suggestion that the Gambling Act be amended to provide for a moratorium on prosecutions in respect of lotteries conducted by or on behalf of welfare organisations.

"However, I have decided against it, especially since it might serve to raise expectations which turn out to be false in the light of the Commission's recommendations still to be made."

The continuation of so-called hard gambling (casinos) would lead to a similar situation.

He hoped that the Commission's report would be completed by the end of next month. – Sapa

Tough Govt warning on lotteries

Star 6/2/93

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's great clampdown on gambling continued yesterday as President de Klerk warned that he would act against companies planning to launch lotteries.

Fully backed by Judge President J A Howard, chairman of the judicial inquiry considering whether lotteries should be legalised, De Klerk said the Government would not hesitate to act against anyone who launched a lottery in future even if the aim was to raise welfare funds.

This followed Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee's earlier refusal, backed by De Klerk, to grant an extension on the January 31 deadline for casinos to close.

De Klerk also revealed that Mr Justice Howard had no intention of legalising casinos and had advised the Government not to extend the moratorium.

Last night De Klerk released a letter to him from Mr Justice Howard in which the judge expressed concern that companies were launching lotteries before the outcome of his investigation, to try to corner the market ahead of potential competitors.

Of concern were The Board of Executors and Games Africa, which had announced they intended introducing national on-line lotteries by April.

Jeopardise

Operation Jumpstart had already announced its intention to extend its Natal Lotto operation beyond Natal, he said.

"They should be prevented from doing so because their lotteries would jeopardise the introduction of a single national lottery under State control, and their lotteries could not be allowed to co-exist with such a single national lottery," Judge Howard stated.

"I respectfully suggest ... that a public warning be issued to the effect that, pending the commission's report and the Government's reaction, ... no new lotteries of any kind (including lotteries conducted by, or on behalf of, welfare organisations) will be tolerated and that persons who establish, commence, manage or conduct any such lottery will be liable to prosecution under the Gambling Act."

Mr Justice Howard said he had rejected a recommendation that the Gambling Act be amended to establish a moratorium on prosecutions against welfare lotteries. This would raise expectations which might be dashed by his commission's findings.

The judge said one option would have been to put an immediate end to all lotteries, including those which raised funds for welfare. But this would have deprived welfare of very substantial funds.

He therefore recommended that no more lotteries should be introduced pending his report.

De Klerk said he concurred with the judge's views.

Judge suggests state lottery for SA

(297) CT 6/2/93

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A NATIONAL lottery to raise funds for welfare, health and education, promoted and controlled by the State, is to be proposed by the Howard Commission.

In a letter to President F W de Klerk yesterday, commission chairman Mr Justice J A Howard said he would recommend that the 250 "formal" casinos and 1750 gambling dens be closed down.

Lottery schemes such as Viva and Ithuba may also be closed.

The computer on-line lottery scheme by the Cape Town-based Board of Executors with Games Africa (Pty) Ltd not only faces prosecution but also huge losses.

Mr Justice Howard is the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into Lotteries, Sports Pools, Fundraising Activities and Certain Matters Relating to Gambling.

Mr De Klerk said yesterday he was releasing the letter, after talks with Mr Justice Howard and following questions put to him in Parliament on Thursday.

Mr Justice Howard said no further lotteries should be introduced before the commission's report and the government's reaction to it.

"Of particular concern are announcements by the Board of Executors and Games Africa (Pty) Ltd that they intend introducing on-line lotteries by about April 1993."

He also mentioned Operation Jumpstart in Natal and said "it is clear that these organisations are determined to anticipate the commission's findings and attempt to corner the market ahead of other potential competitors".

Mr Justice Howard suggested that a warning be issued that no new lotteries, including those started by welfare organisations, would be tolerated and those involved would be liable to prosecution.

● Coetsee denies casino reprieve — Page 3

Historic rape ruling rejected

W|Mail 5|2-11|2|93

(6) (297)

By PHILA NGQUMBA

A MAN cannot rape his wife, the Ciskei Supreme Court Appellate Division ruled this week. The court decided this after a Peddie businessman, Raymond Ncanywa, found guilty of raping his wife three years ago, appealed against his conviction.

Mr Justice Willem Heath had sentenced Ncanywa to eight years' imprisonment suspended for five years, for forcing his wife to have sexual intercourse with him and her cousin. This was the first time in legal history such a ruling had been made.

After an investigation by the South African Law Commission, the Ciskei Supreme Court found there was no law in South Africa or in Ciskei which states a husband can be found guilty of raping his spouse. The commission said the law states a husband's power over his wife is extensive and he has the right to demand obedience and submission from her.

However, Ncanywa was found guilty of attempted rape because he forced his wife to have intercourse with her cousin. — Veritas

game to be registered under the Fund-raising Act.

This is the second time the SABC and Games Africa have been at loggerheads. In September SABC chief legal adviser Leander Gaum held talks with Ombudsman Piet van der Walt about the game show. The Ombudsman had received complaints about the controlling company. SABC CE Wynand Harmse also told the *FM* that the corporation was analysing the shareholding and financial projections of Games Africa. (*Current Affairs*, September 18 1992).

Gaum says the SABC was informed recently of Games Africa's plans. "To replace the scratch card game with a Lotto game is totally unacceptable to the SABC." Gaum adds that, based on the facts available to the SABC, the Games Africa proposal is not part of its contract with the SABC.

At the end of last year Jacobs was advised that the gaming company had had discussions with the Post Office (which sells scratch cards on Ithuba's behalf for Games Africa) to agree to the installation of on-line and semi-on-line computer terminals for the "Ithuba Lotto 6/40" game show. It had been planned that Games Africa would begin marketing the show from next month.

It was suggested to Jacobs that the new game show would be done in terms of the existing agreement with Ithuba and the SABC.

The SABC strongly denied this and last month warned Games Africa that its submission to Jacobs had been untrue. It also stated that the submission was a breach of the contract. The corporation gave Games Africa seven days to explain and rectify the matter to the satisfaction of the SABC. Failure to do so would lead to the SABC terminating the contract.

Games Africa's Eytan Rechter on Tuesday insisted that there has been a misunderstanding. "The director of fundraising has misunderstood our letter," he said "We are meeting with the SABC on February 11 to clear up the situation."

Rechter said that Games Africa had continuously provided the SABC with financial figures. Earlier the corporation insisted that Games Africa provide them with audited statements of income and expenses; they added that if the matter is not cleared up to the satisfaction of the SABC, it will leave Auckland Park no choice but to continue Ithuba without Games Africa (and find a new partner) or terminate its involvement with Ithuba.

Gaum says the SABC is in continuous contact with Jacobs. "We will not undertake new competitions without his approval." Con't

However, it is known that the Ithuba Trust foresees that both competitions will run concurrently.

Payments by Games Africa to welfare via Ithuba are based on a sliding scale, which determines the percentages of welfare donations on the volume sale of the scratch cards. At present 19,5% of scratch card sales proceeds go to the trust.

Jacobs feels that the Lotto game will compete with the scratch card game and that sales of scratch cards will possibly be pegged to the lowest percentage of the sliding scale which is in operation. "That is unacceptable," says Jacobs.

Eddie Botha

FM 5/2/93
GAME SHOWS

Drawing the line

The SABC has threatened to call a halt to the multimillion-rand Ithuba game show on TV1. It may also terminate Ithuba's contract with Games Africa, the private company behind the Ithuba welfare organisation, which also benefits from the game proceeds.

This comes after Games Africa attempted to introduce a lottery game in place of Ithuba's Scratch 'n Win game. Games Africa has been warned by State fund-raising director Alwyn Jacobs that he will not allow the new



SABC's Harmse ... *analysed the shareholding*

Poll for battered husbands

(297)

AN INVESTIGATION should be conducted into how many husbands were beaten by their wives, Deputy National Health Minister Boy Geldenhuys said yesterday. After quoting statistics on battered women, he said legislation to combat family violence was needed. It had been calculated that 10 to 12 families were destroyed in this way each year, and one in six women were assaulted by their husbands.

REPORTS, Sapa

B1004
4/2/93

Women's charter on the way

Sowetan 4/2/93.

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

297

THE GOVERNMENT is canvassing support for its charter of women's rights which it published this week and which forms part of its programme of purging the statute books of discrimination on the basis of sex.

A flyer, which is to be published in nine indigenous languages, asks the public's views on:

- Equality between men and women;
- The prevention of domestic violence: and
- Legal protection of women against discrimination.

Legislation which will come before Parliament proposes expressly to "prohibit discrimination solely on the grounds of sex, marital status and pregnancy in the work-place and the profession and by employment agencies, professional control bodies, partnerships and employee employer pension funds and other organisations registered by law".

The legislation will seek to ensure that men and women are paid equally for equal work and attempt to prohibit by law sexual harassment in the workplace and in training institutions.

An Equal Opportunities Commission is proposed to investigate cases of "unreasonable distinction between men and women in statutes, the common law and in general practice"

"The choice of a woman living according to indigenous traditions and customs on how she desires to interpret her traditional role is not affected by the proposed legislation," the leaflet explains

Comments should be sent before March 19 1993 to The Director General, Department of Justice, Private Bag X81, Pretoria 0001

FM licence for Wits radio

KATHRYN STRACHAN

LISTENERS from all over Johannesburg can now tune into the Voice of Wits radio station next week after it was granted a five-day FM signal licence for a 50km radius.

And the station is optimistic the licence will be extended permanently.

The move is seen as a relaxation of the stringent broadcasting laws enforced by the Home Affairs Department and the SABC.

Voice of Wits station manager Damian Hardy said he hoped the temporary licence could signal the beginning of "community radio" in SA.

The commercial station Showtime Music Radio and Pretoria University had also been given temporary FM signals, Hardy said.

The station can broadcast stereo on 95.9 FM within a 50km radius.

Homelands' water beyond govt control

EDWARD WEST

GOVERNMENT had a water supply target of at least 15 litres a person a day in drought-stricken homeland rural areas, Water Affairs and Forestry Department deputy director-general Tiny Krige said this week.

Krige told the SA Association of Consulting Engineers forum his department was unaware of the serious problems of water supply in those areas as affairs of homeland governments were outside its jurisdiction.

Barring a few exceptions, homeland structures did not have the expertise or capacity to maintain existing water supply schemes, he said.

A survey by the department had found that during the past two months no maintenance work had been done and water pumps had broken down again

The drought had emphasised the fact that SA, with its severe climatic conditions and water scarcity, could not fragment development and control over the country's water resources.

Central government should be responsible for overall development and control, with any work done at regional or local level falling within the policy framework determined by central government, he said.

Krige said government was developing a management strategy to deal with future droughts, but in the meantime it would continue maintenance work, supplying water by tankers to some areas and with a borehole drilling programme.

Drought Consultative Forum convener Len Abrahams said in June 1992 the Development Bank of SA estimated that 2,5-million rural people could be faced with the need to relocate to survive the drought. To date, the forum had provided drought relief aid to about 750 villages.

The forum concluded the underlying issues in black rural communities were mainly poverty, neglect, and inadequate investment.



A policeman stands guard as a taxi is towed away after drivers tried to barricade a city street in Johannesburg yesterday. Picture BRIAN HENDLER

Early warning system would help relief workers

RAY HARTLEY

SA IS in urgent need of a national early warning system on food security to enable relief workers to respond to emerging crises more efficiently, says a Consultative Forum on Drought committee report.

The system would also need to provide early warning of "hazards that affect the ability of households to obtain adequate food and water".

The report proposed a system involving the disciplines of meteorology, hydrology, agriculture, natural resource management and finance. While the major risk was drought, others were pests, hail and flooding.

While warning systems were relatively well developed for large-scale farm production, the effect of weather on small farms and in the homelands had not yet been analysed fully.

Recommendations had been formulated for nutrition surveillance of children younger than five.

ANC misused R2,3m Norway

OSLO — Norway had demanded the ANC explain the fate of a R2,3m grant intended to help set up a print shop and provide jobs, the foreign ministry said yesterday

Foreign ministry spokesman Ingvard Havnen said the 5-million kroner were placed in an investment company instead of being used to buy printing equipment, Sapa reported.

"Clearly, it wasn't used for the purpose for which it was allotted," said Havnen. "It is definitely in the best interest of the ANC to clarify this."

The ANC had asked for an urgent transfer of the promised funds, he said.

Norwegian state radio network NRK said it had reason to believe key ANC members were on the board of directors of the investment company, TB Invest.

It said a foreign ministry official was checking ANC records in Johannesburg to track down what had happened to other contributions.

The Norwegian government gave about $5,8m to the ANC last year

DIRK HARTFORD reports an ANC spokesman was yesterday unable to comment on the Norwegians' allegations.

He said the matter had been referred to ANC NEC members and the organisation would comment as soon as information was available.

'Horrendous' state of poverty in South Africa

Sowetan 3/2/93

■ Operation Hunger appeals to Government for more aid:

297

By Mzimasi Ngudle

OPERATION Hunger has appealed for more relief aid to avert a "horrendous norm of poverty and destitution throughout the country of which last year's drought was the last straw".

This is contained in the annual report released by executive director Mrs Ina Perlman in Johannesburg yesterday.

Operation Hunger has to feed over two million people throughout the country and all regional directors have painted a bleak picture for the current financial year following last year's drought, violence and dismal failure in government feeding schemes.

On waiting lists are more than 750 000 people in life-threatening situations who need urgent "famine prevention programmes"

Perlman urged the Government to adopt more realism in the allocation of funds in its next Budget.

She said these funds should not be allocated to people who had no feeding skills or capability to consult with affected communities — a clear reference to the government feeding schemes.

Perlman said that more than R30 million will have been spent on feeding by the financial year ending March 31.

The institution relied mostly on donations from the private sector and foreign embassies for the bulk of its operating capital.

Of more than R460 million in the Government's funding for hunger relief, Operation Hunger received only R16 million, she said.

HEALTH

TRENDS

Edited by Marika Sboros

VIP counselling for victims of violence

297

STAR 4/2/93

FAMILIES take the strain in more ways than one when societies are in violent turmoil. Turbulent transition is a breeding ground for depression, abuse, and psychosomatic ailments.

The Family Institute has set up a new project, the Violence Intervention Programme (VIP), sponsored by the National Peace Accord Trust, to assist victims of violence inside and outside the home.

But it needs help from volunteer workers.

The VIP provides direct 24-hour services to victims of violence, as well as training for those wanting to intervene on all levels, including prevention, says institute director Saths Cooper.

Services are in the victim's language of choice. The institute is looking for anyone speaking any of the major South African languages, especially English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Sotho or Xhosa, and able to work flexible hours for a small fee.

No previous counselling experience is necessary, although it would be useful. Volunteers must be able to work shifts and under pressure.

If you can help, telephone Mbali or Christine at (011) 838-4541.

TRENDS REPORTER

Battered husbands probe urged

STAR 4/2/93

297

CAPE TOWN — An investigation should be made into how many husbands were beaten by their wives, Deputy Minister of National Health Dr Boy Geldenhuys said yesterday.

He made the remark in debate on the State President's address, after quoting statistics on battered women.

Speaking on the need for legislation to combat family violence, he said the phenomenon was being aggravated by the socio-economic climate.

It had been calculated that 10 to 12 families were totally destroyed by violence each year, and that one in six women were assaulted by their husbands.

"I think an investigation should be made into how many men are beaten by women," he said. — Sapa.



focus on hunger

Returned exiles left destitute by alleged corruption in the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees are bitter. They say their contribution to the struggle has been forgotten by their leaders. **Mathatha Tsedu** reports:



OPERATION HUNGER IS BEING BESIEGED BY returned exiles who have been left destitute by the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees (NCCR).

The desperate people involved, most of them members of the ANC, are bitter that their contribution to the struggle for freedom has been forgotten by the leaders of organisations who now live in luxury while the cadres sleep in communes and railway stations.

Since October last year, when the fraud at the NCCR became public knowledge, over 200 people have been referred to Operation Hunger by the NCCR and the ANC.

"Our mandate does not extend to cases of this type. Initially we just helped but there is now a flood of people coming into our offices every day and we can't cope," Operation Hunger's deputy director for relief and development, Mr Mpho Mashinini, said.

Hungry returnees

We spoke to several returnees who told heart-rending tales of the hunger, homelessness, deprivation and loss of dignity that have become their lot.

There was no escaping the feeling of regret that oozed from their attitude, regret at having given their all to a nation that finds it so easy to forget them.

They also told of large scale corruption within the NCCR, of officials who bought houses for cash in upmarket suburbs, coupled with cars to match the standard.

While this happens, desperate returnees have been denied the R4 250 grant meant to help them resettle. There are many who did not receive even a cent of the money, they said.

Mrs Grace Mokgadi (36) said she had seen the corruption while doing part-time work for the NCCR in Pretoria. She had returned to South Africa in August 1991.

Homeless returnee

"My status as a former exile works against me when I look for a job. I have nowhere to stay. I have two children whom I left with my mother when I went into exile.

"I am a woman and it is not right that I should sleep at different places every night. Exile was much better because the ANC did everything for us Now the ANC says there is nothing they can do for me and I do not know what to do.

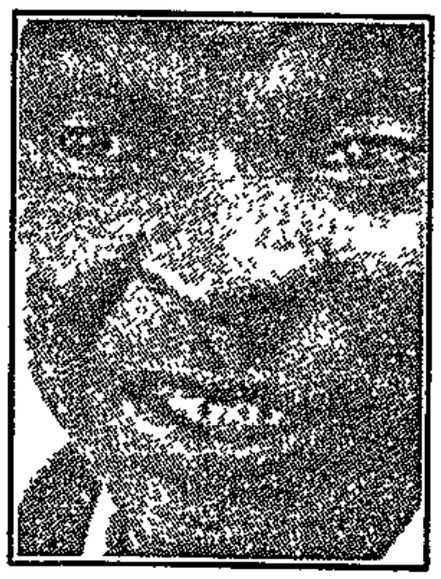
"I am not convinced that the ANC can't do more for us," she said as she broke down and cried.

Another ANC member, Mr John Mkhwebane (45), said he left his family in Lesotho and came back to arrange for their eventual return. He was now preparing to go back himself - to stay.

The NCCR has so far refused to give him the R6 000 loan promised him before he came back, he said.



Grace Mokgadi ... "has seen the corruption".



John Mkhelane ... did not get the promised loan.



Jabulani Dumane ... ANC doing all in its power

"I am a woman and it is not right that I should sleep at different places every night. Exile was much better because the ANC did everything for us"

Mrs Grace Mokgadi - returned exile and mother of two children

Cheque stolen

His R2 000 grant cheque was stolen in the NCCR offices, he was told. It was never replaced and he has now been told that there's no more money left

Mr Samuel Mngqibisa (42) said he had been trying to get a loan to start a plumbing concern but the NCCR had told him there was no longer any money for loans.

"We are trying to lead a straight life and to avoid resorting to crime. But if people who are supposed to assist us are misusing the money and leaving people destitute, many are going to turn to crime," he said.

The NCCR was approached for comment on the allegations and we were referred to either South African Council of Churches secretary general, the Reverend Frank Chikane, or Mr Mohammed Dangor. Both men were approached but calls were never returned.

Charges of fraud

But a check through files reveals that several officials in Johannesburg have been arrested and charged with fraud following the disappearance of over R300 000. ANC regional co-ordinator for repatriation, Mr Jabulani Dumane (42), said the ANC was doing everything in its power to assist its returnees He blamed the plight of the returnees on the economic slump, general unemployment and employer bias against former exiles.

Dumane, a returnee who also serves on the NCCR committee that screens loan applications, said loan money was still available and disputed the assertion by the returnees we spoke to that they were informed that the money had run out

He said he had never heard anyone criticising ANC leaders for living in luxurious houses while their cadres lived in squalor

As the haggling goes on, Operation Hunger struggles to feed the victims of drought and the returnees who came back to the system they had run away from, following the reform rhetoric

The left has its share of sticky fingers

THE entire Cape Town branch of the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) has been suspended on suspicion of fraud, in the latest financial scandal to hit trade unions and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

The Fawu regional executive committee discovered the fraud when police returned a cheque for R74 000 to the union, together with other cheques for smaller amounts. Investigations pointed to the branch executive, which was suspended last Monday. Union officials confirmed the incident, but did not provide further details of what follow-up action would be taken.

This is the latest in a string of cases of fraud and mismanagement among organisations of the left, which does not augur well for the future. Many of these are inside jobs, others are the result of poor accounting policies.

Other scandals which came to light this week were:

●Last year's disappearance, through fraud, of R200 000 from the National Union of Mineworkers. The NUM says it has recovered the money.

●The dismissal of the southern Transvaal director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) in late 1991 after the disappearance of R10 000 entrusted to him

Last year, the National Co-ordinating Committee for Returnees fired two employees after the organisation uncovered a "network" which had defrauded exiles of R300 000. Later, the NCCR managed to recover R205 000.

And two years ago, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) lost R166 000 through an elaborate fraud.

The NUM said this week it had managed to recover its R200 000 when diligent bank clerks queried the withdrawal of a large sum of money by bogus union officials

A bank account was opened in the NUM's name in Boksburg last year by the fraudsters. Subscription cheques were intercepted between the mines and the union's head office, and redirected to the Boksburg account

None of the offenders has been caught because they used false identity documents and non-existent addresses. The NUM insists it could not have been an inside job, although it cannot explain how its mail was intercepted

"The NUM has since tightened communication channels," said NUM representative Jerry Matjaladi. He added that the discrepancy had not been picked up by the union because of delays in getting membership figures from the mines.

A number of cheques were also stolen from the health and safety and education departments of the NUM last year. Matjaladi said the offenders were caught when they tried to cash the cheques.

"No one can deny that incidents of corruption take place in any kind of organisation. The real test is how it is dealt with and what kind of financial controls are in place," commented Cosatu's Neil Coleman.

Coleman cited the suspension of Cosatu's northern Transvaal regional executive last year.

Fraud and financial mismanagement are not the sole preserve of the public and private sectors — trade unions and NGOs have also found funds disappearing into members' pockets.

By **PAUL STOBER**
and **FERIAL HAFFAJEE**

There was no suggestion of corruption, only a failure to follow the laid-down financial procedures, he said. "That's a healthy sign of financial control and accountability, and it's fairly typical of how Cosatu and union regions handle these things: no one is above the financial procedures that have been laid down."

Two years ago, an administrator in the Cosatu head office was arrested on suspicion of misappropriating union funds. She had opened a bank account in the name of "Cosatu Limited" and intercepted cheques sent to the federation. By adding "Ltd" to the cheques, she was able to deposit them into her bogus account and withdraw the funds.

Coleman said R166 862 was stolen. Most of this had been recovered and Cosatu was negotiating the return of the rest.

Because of its poor relationship with the police, Cosatu brought in private detectives to investigate the case. But, once the federation had proof that fraud had been committed, it had no qualms about turning the case over to the judicial system.

"Safeguarding workers' money superseded any morality about the legal system," said Coleman. However, the administrator was not prosecuted because of lack of evidence.

Idasa's southern Transvaal director was dismissed in September 1991 after he could not account for R10 000 entrusted to him. He had been given the money for an international trip on behalf of the organisation, but when the trip was cancelled he was unable to refund the money.

At his dismissal, he undertook to repay the funds but, despite a long wait, Idasa was not reimbursed. Idasa finally laid a formal complaint with the police. After a further wait, the organisation was advised to write off the money as an investigation would take too long and the money would probably not be recovered.

Given the expenses involved in pursuing a civil suit, the Idasa board then decided not to pursue the matter, though the criminal charge is still pending. In the meantime, the employee contacted the Idasa office and asked the institute to consider dropping the charge and giving him another chance to repay the money.

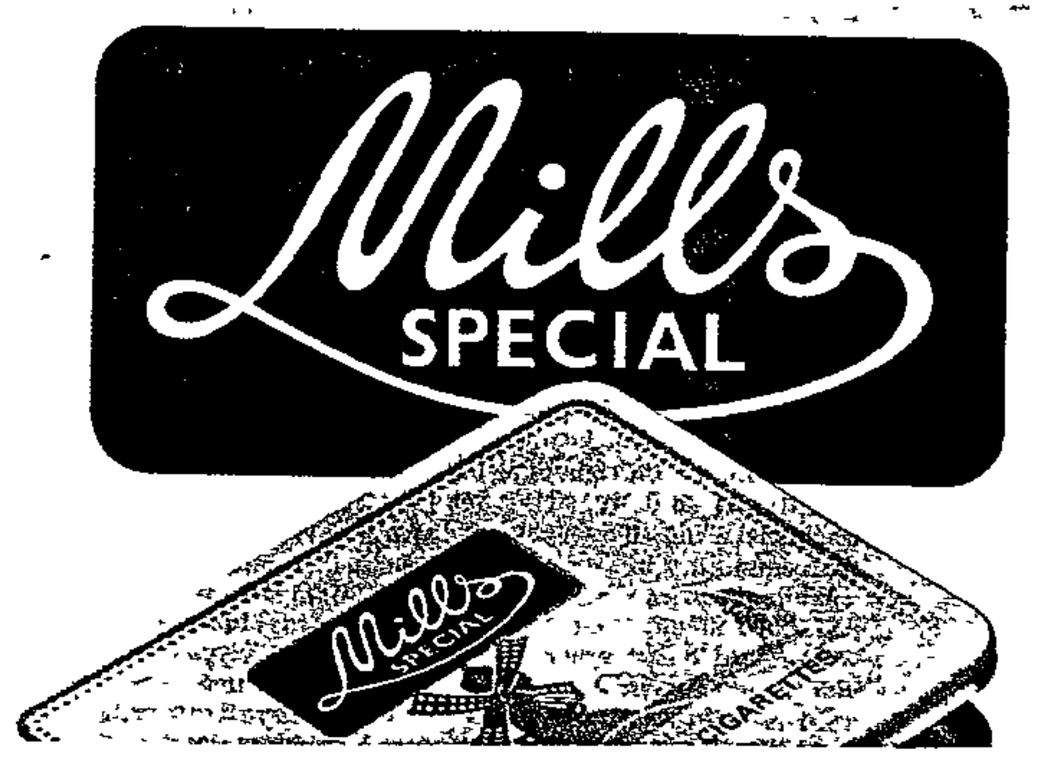
Idasa's executive director, Alex Boraine, said this week: "We weighed up the matter and decided that, if we are going to call for public accountability at large, we would have to have it in our own organisation."

An NGO official who has been involved in a corruption investigation added that corruption seemed to arise when relatively inexperienced, yet accountable, employees are put in charge of large amounts of money.

"They borrow money with the intention to repay it after they have bridged their personal difficulties. Afterwards, they find they are not able to do so," he said.

THE CIGARETTE FOR CONNOISSEURS

In the traditional 20s tin



Famine disaster looms, says Operation Hunger

Star 3/2/93

By Michael Sparks

The number of children dying of starvation could increase to unprecedented levels, Operation Hunger representatives said at a Johannesburg press conference yesterday.

The organisation's deputy director Mpho Mashinini said South Africa was facing a disaster unless something was done about starvation levels.

Operation Hunger currently fed 2,2 million people, but more than 750 000 were on a waiting list.

However, national estimates indicated that 9 million people were in need of some form of food assistance.

The large number of people without any food assistance was forcing relief organisations to change their approach from developing good nutrition to trying to keep people alive.

The organisation's national director Ina Perlman said the emphasis needed to change from nutritional development — with one month food packs for one person costing R37 — to famine prevention. In the latter case a month's food for one person would cost R12.

Operation Hunger field workers' reports from around the country told of widespread crop failure caused by the drought, creating more people who would become dependent on food assistance to survive.

Perlman said an added burden on feeding agencies was returning exiles, whose financial grants from international organisations had largely dried up.

Appeal to feed 9m in SA

CT 3/2/95

JOHANNESBURG. — Operation Hunger yesterday appealed to South Africans and foreign governments for help to feed about nine million South Africans suffering from malnutrition.

At the same time, they blamed the government for not doing enough at clinics and schools to combat the root causes of hunger.

The government was merely handing one package of food to one person — a system of relief long abandoned by the international community which focused on self-help schemes, Operation Hunger said.

The organisation's deputy director of relief and development, Mr Mpho Mashinini, warned of a disastrous aid shortage looming. "We are facing disaster. Something has to be done otherwise we are headed for a worse crisis than ever before." — Sapa

Urgent appeal for counsellors

Sowetan 2/2/93

By Mokgadi Pela

■ The Family Institute will offer service to victims of violence:

297

THE Family Institute (TFI) is urgently looking for 30 volunteer counsellors to assist in its national counselling service due to be launched next month.

Director of TFI Dr Saths Cooper said the service would be offered to victims of violence.

The toll-free counselling service will be offered in Xhosa, Zulu, Sotho, English and Afrikaans The 24-hour service will be extended through other agencies such as churches and community centres.

Four full-time counsellors will oversee the volunteers.

"This service will focus on those who need more direct and in-depth intervention. Although various local agencies are dealing with victims of violence, support services do not exist," Cooper said.

A mobile community crisis response and recovery unit would also be launched. This would provide swift support to communities afflicted by violence.

Cooper said a multi-disciplinary team of trauma counsellors, emergency medical services and legal experts would support the mobile unit.

The mobile unit was geared to responding to situations of violence to restore normality and calm. The two teams were expected to start working in the Wits-Vaal and Natal Midlands areas soon.

Govt 'afraid to make welfare general affair'

CT 2/2/93 (297)

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

RACIAL discrimination in pensions and discrepancies in subsidies caused welfare to be excluded from the own affairs matters to be abolished from April 1, the Democratic Party charged yesterday.

The DP's health and welfare group said in a statement that President F W de Klerk had failed to meaningfully address welfare issues.

The DP noted that while "own affairs" such as education, health, agriculture and local government would be phased out as own affairs from April 1, welfare had not been included

"Opening welfare institutions to all races poses a minefield of problems the government clearly does not want to tackle," the DP said.

Victims of violence will get VIP treatment

C/Paen 31/11/93.

(297)

By ZB MOLEFE

SOMEWHERE out there some men and women are concerned about the serious damage violence has done to SA and want to do something about it.

A number of these concerned people are to be found in the Family Institute (FI), an independent, non-profit trust.

FI volunteers are being trained as counsellors in the institute's Violence Intervention Programme (VIP).

The project is sponsored by the National Peace Accord Trust and consists mainly of a toll-free telephone counselling service.

Executive director Saths Cooper said this week the programme aimed to provide services to victims of violence.

The FI, through the VIP, would train counsellors "keen on intervening at all levels, including that of prevention (of violence)".

The VIP services, added Dr Cooper, would be available in the language of choice of the violence victim.



COOPER ... Support for violence victims.

Anyone interested and who spoke any of the major SA languages – English, Afrikaans, IsiZulu, IsiXhosa, SeSotho – was urged to apply for one of the 30 positions.

In addition, the volunteer counsellors would be required to work flexible hours and would be paid a small sum.

"The National Peace Accord people have given us their blessing. Our VIP aims to intervene at the point at which violence occurs and to build support for those affected," said Dr Cooper.

He added that prospective counsellors did not need any experience, although it would be useful.

He said being able to work under pressure and to work shifts was essential in the 24-hour, seven-day week programme.

The 30 counsellors would be part of the FI family of various professionals which included psychologists, social workers, teachers, medical practitioners, nurses and community workers.

Two years ago the group decided to tackle the harmful effects of apartheid.

■ The VIP starts volunteer counsellor training in the second week of February. For more information contact Mbali or Christine on (011) 838-4541.

Townships take pity on white tramps

clpress 31/11/93

By CECILE ANTONIE

DERELICT whites have taken up residence on the banks of the Vaal River, ironically under the FW de Klerk bridge.

They are kept alive by compassionate blacks from the nearby township.

Cathy and Peter Storm, along with five other unemployed, barely survive. They avoid seeking aid from the "place of refuge" as Peter is an alcoholic.

Two tattered tents serve as a "home". They survive by catching fish in the river and selling Christian cards. 297

"I don't want to go to jail so I don't steal," says Peter.

Braaing his fish over the coals, he states that God gave him supper for the night and his stomach can be "happy" for the evening. Of his life he says: "I've done my best, but something went horribly wrong."

Further down the river banks, just across from the luxurious Riviera Hotel, Albie and George have taken shelter. Most days they walk the streets aimlessly in search of work.

During the winter months of last year Rev John Mgcina from the New Ethiopian Church in Sebokeng, together with township shopowner John Mofokeng, funded a feeding scheme in the park in Vereeniging for the white homeless. Mgcina said: "We want to practise living in the New South Africa."

You're welcome!

By CECILE ANTONIE



Poverty knows no colour for those, black and white, who have nothing

POVERTY has brought black and white together – right in the heart of conservative Vereeniging.

Retrenched and destitute folk of all hues are living harmoniously in the "Peacehaven" on the banks of the Vaal River under the care of community workers who defy social trends in the area

The "Peacehaven", an unoccupied school, serves as home for 120 adults and children Children attend playschool on the premises and three healthy meals are prepared daily for these families.

One particular "coloured" family, Andrew and Caroline Maritz and their three children, moved to the empty school last November.

Andrew, an ex-security guard, left his job because his salary could not maintain his family. His wife was employed in a light factory but resigned because her child was continuously ill.

They claimed they had to leave their Noordgesig home because of the violence "I am better off here than where I was before," he said

But Gloria Moses, an ex-hairdresser, said that she saw no hope for her family "All I wish for is a home of my own and a job"

She said she did not encounter any racial discrimination and they were treated as equals at "Peacehaven"

The man behind this project, Pastor P Brazer, and his right hand man, engineer Marius Muller, are members of the once whites-only "Apostolic Faith Mission".

Their interdominational committee, "Toevlugsoord", helps raise funds for this scheme.

Another project in the making is the establishment of a street kids' shelter 15 km outside Vereeniging, at De Deur.

The house, situated on a large plot, was donated by a Vereeniging woman to shelter homeless children, on condition they maintain the property

"Peacehaven" residents Chris and Victoria Rondganger have been delegated by the church to care for the street children. Chris is aided by 20-year-old Benedict Bapela, an ex-student.

Chris, a qualified moulder, was retrenched from Murray and Roberts and has been unemployed for a year. He plays father to these children and assists with work therapy and preparation for school.

A strict code of conduct is practised. Children may not lie or steal nor leave the house without permission. If these rules are broken they face being reprimanded or punished

Children are permitted to pay their parents monthly visits, if they know where their parents are.

Most of the children do not wish to go home as they have been subjected to both physical and sexual abuse

The youngest victim, an eight-year-old, has been on the street for two years He has no desire to see his mother as "she made him work" for her. He enjoys the freedom of his new home and friends.

"I want to be a soldier one day, because my parents have ill-treated me – now I want to ill-treat others."

These were the embittered words of 18-year-old Andrew Mmutle from Orange Farm. He took to the streets two months ago when his parents handed him to the police for allegedly stealing from them

A 12-year-old, who was sexually abused by a white Vanderbijlpark doctor, said that his greatest dream was to be a policeman

Scores of unemployed residents from surrounding townships waited outside the church every day to receive food parcels Over 400 families benefit weekly from this aid.

However, many residents have complained that the feeding scheme in the townships is corrupt. Residents from Evaton claimed that people assigned to distribute hampers were feeding their next-of-kin and not the community

Pastor Sikhosane said he was not aware of this and did not know how to handle the problem. He had not visited the other feeding sites.

But Pastor Braze is positive: "I believe there is hope in Christ. I am apolitical. The man in the street has been forgotten Politicians don't realise what they are doing to the people .. we must care for one another. Our hope is in the will of God."

NEW START ... Black and white children play together at the Peacehaven creche established in Vereeniging to assist the needy. (Below) A destitute man and his wife braai fish on the banks of the Vaal River not far from the shelter at which they stay in order to receive three meals a day and a bed. ■ Pics EVANS MBOWENI



'Feminisation' of poverty, illness

SOUTH 30/1 – 3/2/93.

By Justin Pearce

WOMEN'S health cannot be addressed without addressing women's empowerment, agreed speakers at the women's health session of a recent primary health care conference in Cape Town.

Dr William Pick of UCT's Department of Community Health reported on progress made by the Women's Wellness Initiative (WWI), a project set up to address health needs of women in the Griffiths Mxenge area of Khayelitsha.

The project takes what Pick described as a "developmental approach to health", involving not only addressing illness from a medical perspective, but also the social and economic conditions at the root of physical and mental ill health.

The WWI was established after a survey examined the economic and social oppression of women in Khayelitsha.

Nearly all women said they would like to work outside the home and earn money. But of those who earned money, only a third had sole control over how their earnings were spent.

Women's lack of control over their own lives could be one reason for the ignorance surrounding specifically female health problems.

For example, more women knew about Aids prevention than about pap smear tests, which are essential to the prevention of cervical cancer.

The survey found gynaecological illness and especially infections were rife.

Pick noted a particular need for a women's health focus, otherwise female health would be ignored amid issues affecting women — such as the provision of child care.

He argued that women in recently-settled areas such as Khayelitsha endured not only race, class and gender oppression, but also "urban alienation", the upheaval in changing from a rural to an urban lifestyle.

A consequence of urbanisation was a change in the composition of family units, away from traditional father-centred units. About 40 percent of Khayelitsha households were headed by women.

Anthropologist Dr Mamphela Ramphele suggested that many women opted for single parenthood since it gave them more control over their lives than if they lived with men.

But households led by women tended to be economically disadvantaged in comparison to male-headed households, in line with an international trend that Pick described as "the feminisation of poverty".

As poverty was an indirect cause of ill health, a developmentally-based primary health care programme had to work towards increasing women's earning power.

The WWI has therefore made links with other organisations working to foster income generation in Khayelitsha. In this way women learn skills they can put to use in the township's informal business sector.

Ms Cheryl Carolus, head of the ANC's Department of Health and Social Welfare, linked women's education levels and their ability as caregivers.

With women almost totally responsible for child care, women's health awareness has implications for whole communities.

"Black women get the worst slice of the pie when it comes to education, and this has implications for the health of a community."

Carolus referred to research done in Alexandra township, which found children's health was closely related to their mothers' level of education.

Poor living conditions a health issue

Sowetan 30/1 - 3/2/93.

By Justin Pearce

BAD SANITATION, air pollution and similar unhealthy conditions must be addressed by health planners if a primary health programme is to be at all effective.

This was the conclusion drawn by Mr Chris Derry of the Cape Technikon at a conference on primary health care convened by the Medical Research Council.

In the past environmental considerations had been put outside of public health in South Africa, Derry said, and this was a problem that now had to be redressed

"People in public health can no longer say issues like housing and air pollution are outside their portfolio."

Ms Angela Mathee, a researcher with the Johannesburg City Council, reported on conditions at the Imizamo Yethu squatter settlement in Hout Bay, which have been linked to incidents of diseases there

Over a third of residents in the settlement cook in rooms in which they also sleep Most cook over coal or wood fires in rooms without proper ventilation.

This means people breathe highly polluted air at night, a fact Mathee linked to the high incidence of respiratory problems in the settlement

Gastro-intestinal problems are another common health hazard in the camp. This seems to be related to inadequate sanitation services

Most surveyed complained of the large numbers of flies in the settlement, which contribute to spreading disease Flies are encouraged by the use of pit latrines and a communal rubbish disposal system Households dump refuse in open containers which often overflow

Water storage also creates health risks People in Imizamo Yethu collect their water from communal taps and store it in buckets or drums. In many cases these are left uncovered, leaving water open to contamination

Derry reported a case in another squatter camp where a cholera epidemic broke out in spite of the presence of communal taps

The epidemic had been traced to a water storage drum used by a number of households A contaminated cup had been used to scoop up water and had consequently infected the whole supply.

Derry recommended that stored water be changed every day to prevent spreading diseases, even though this could be difficult for squatters who had to walk long distances to fetch water



HEALTH HAZARD: Contamination is a danger in squatter areas when water has to be fetched and stored in buckets Photo Yunus Mohamed

A "north European concept of water supply" had hindered the efforts of people trying to organise satisfactory water for South African squatter settlements, Derry said

According to this European concept, chlorinated water necessarily meant good water. But for chlorine to be effective, one first needed a supply of clear water, which was unobtainable in many parts of South Africa. Amino acids and other substances present in the water could neutralise the sanitising properties of chlorine

Bad lighting also contributed to food contamination and disease, Derry said

"In bad light it is impossible to see what you're cooking or eating"



RECESSION'S LEGACY: The De Araujo family, and many others like them, have been forced on to a Rosebank parking lot to try to make ends meet. At the mercy of the public are, from left, Billy (45), Francisco (29) and four-year-old Charlie. ● Picture: STEVE HILTON-BARBER

White hands take to begging bowls

STAR 30/1/93. (297) (485) (744)

CAROLINE HURRY

BILLY Moore's heart is not worn on the sleeve of his neatly pressed shirt — it hangs around his neck in the shape of a placard proclaiming his adversity Unemployed. Please help.

This is no meths-soaked hobo on the make Billy is a presentable young man with three years' experience in the hotel trade. The recession robbed him of his job and pride, and forced him into a parking lot outside the Rosebank Mall.

"I'm dying of embarrassment It took me days to pluck up the courage to do this but I really have no alternative," he says.

"I've tried everything to get a job but, short of working in an escort agency, there's nothing available"

At least Moore (27) is a bachelor, although he has had to support two younger children since his father committed suicide last year. A self-inflicted bullet wound ended *his* financial misery.

"Look, standing here takes guts. But I've been through worse and I'm positive something will turn up," he says.

A few metres away, the entire De Araujo family depend on the generosity of the public.

Last year, both Francisco de Araujo (29) and his father Billy (45) were retrenched from the same firm where they had worked as machine operators.

To top it all, Francisco's wife lost her job as a computer operator, and with three children — two at a Model C school — it became impossible to make ends meet.

"We're not begging We're advertising unemployment," quips Francisco, who wears his sense of humour like a bullet-proof vest. "We used to live in luxury but gradually we had to sell everything off just to keep a roof over our heads

"Standing here like beggars is nerve-racking, but it's better than stealing. We're honest men just looking for an honest job. I can fix just about any machine

"I'd love to start my own business, but there's simply no capital available. Just trying to scrape enough money together for rent and food is hard enough"

The public is generous. One young man buys the De Araujo family a bag of groceries Another presses R5 into Moore's hand, but some appear visibly shocked

"It's embarrassing to see white people begging like this. But if this is the new South Africa, we'd better get used to it. The scary thing is knowing that this could happen to any of us," commented one Rosebank resident who did not wish to be named.

Anyone who can offer any of these people employment can write to 2 Moffat Street, Forest Hill 2091

The emperor has stripped for the poor

STAR 30/11/93.

BENETTON's boss has bared his bod in a bid to collect apparel for the needy. MANDY JEAN WOODS reports.

CLOTHING emperor Luciano Benetton has been caught without his clothes — by more than 150 daily newspapers and 100 magazines on four continents.

For in his newest — and of course, controversial — campaign for the family-owned company, Benetton, the recently elected Italian senator posed nude.

The 58-year old Italian clothesmaker's decorum in the full-frontal shot is saved by the words "I want my clothes back" superimposed across his body.

The ad is the first of two — the second to be published worldwide late next week — and in black and white only, unusual for Benetton.

It launches perhaps the most innovative of Benetton's advertising campaigns ever to collect hundreds of thousands of garments from all over the world to pass on to the poor.

"Empty your closets. Be generous towards yourself and others. Give away the clothes you no longer wear to those who need them most," Benetton urges readers.

Benetton's Clothing Distribution Project will see 6 000 containers with 80 000 collection bags placed at all the 31 in South Africa) from February 2 to March 13 to collect the clothing.

It will then be channeled via Caritas centres in Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Mexico, Switzerland, Turkey and to Red Cross/Red Crescent centres in Argentina, Austria, Brazil France, India, South Africa, Switzerland and Turkey for distribution to the needy through local charity organisations.

In an exclusive interview, the outspoken Benetton said it should come as no surprise that he was ready to make Benetton conspicuous.

"Not for the love of scandal or provocation, but because if Benetton wants to assert its basic values through the precise behaviour and social actions, it is only right that I put myself on the front line, that I am the first to promote the cause we believe in."

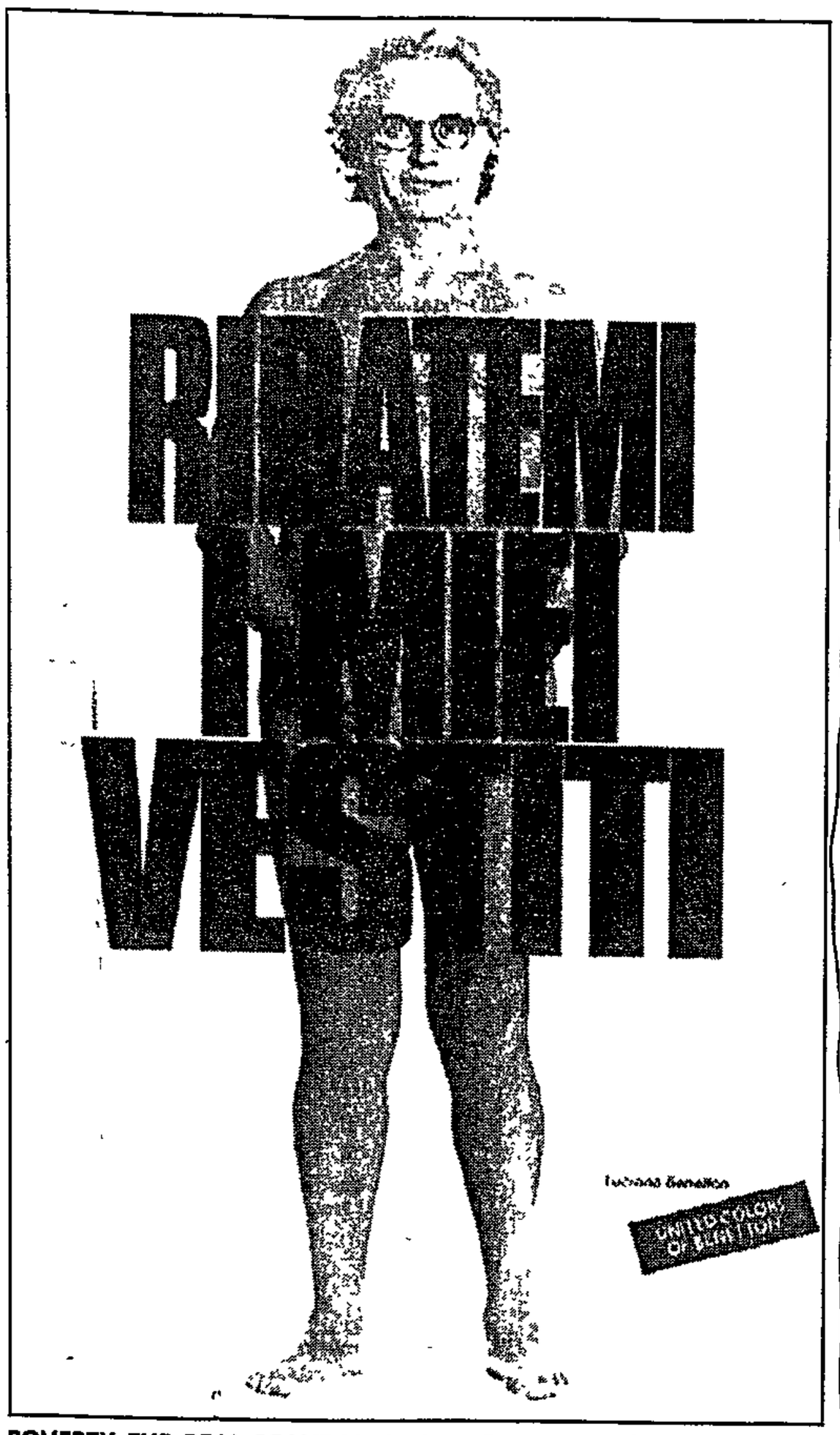
Benetton, he said, was perhaps the first company to institutionalise social responsibility through advertising campaigns which underlined the basic values of the Benetton identity as a business multiplicity, tolerance, plurality and solidarity.

Initiative

"We are sure that people will understand that, for a definite social act, like our clothing redistribution project, I, both as businessman and speaking for Benetton, could not draw back and leave this testimonial to any other image.

"The more people talk about it, the more they will also talk about our initiative, and more clothes will be collected and redistributed," he said.

"I think it is marvellous to discover social objectives which are worth creating a scandal for, even if the real scandal is the millions of people who have no clothes to put on. With my deliberate nakedness, I wish to draw attention to the scandal that, in 1993, a part of mankind is still basically condemned to a nudity which offends every sense of humanity."



POVERTY THE REAL SCANDAL: Luciano Benetton as he appears in an advertisement with the slogan "I want my clothes back" in many leading Italian newspapers this week.

(b) *Silver*

Mr R. L. de Lange
Mr L. M. Edwards
Mrs A. J. Engelbrecht (Gericke)
Mrs H. H. Martins
Rev. L. Moolman
Prof. J. C. Poynton
Dr F. K. M. F. L. von Breitenbach

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

No. 126 **29 January 1993**

CORRECTION NOTICE

The Afrikaans version of Government Notice No. 3289, which was published in *Gazette* No. 14435 of 4 December 1992, is hereby corrected as follows:

1. Substitute the name "Suidwes-Kaapse Waterraad" in the last sentence of paragraph (a) for "Suidwes-Kaapse-waterraad".

2. Insert the expression "1993" after the expression "1 Maart" in paragraph (b).

GENERAL NOTICES

NOTICE 73 OF 1993

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

The Director-General of National Health and Population Development has, in terms of section 29 (1) and (3) of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983), appointed Mr Robert Albertus Hamilton as Inspector of Anatomy for the Province of the Transvaal, with effect from 1 January 1993.

(29 January 1993)

NOTICE 74 OF 1993

SOUTH AFRICAN LAW COMMISSION

The problem the commission addresses in this working paper, entitled **"Jewish Divorces"**, is an universal one which arises in all countries in which there are Orthodox Jewish communities. The problem is as follows: A divorce is only recognized as valid by an Orthodox Jewish community if the male spouse gives his wife a so-called "get" or letter of divorce before the Jewish ecclesiastical court, the "Beth Din". Until this occurs and notwithstanding the existence of a valid divorce order by the Supreme Court, the wife may not remarry according to the Orthodox faith, children born of a second marriage are regarded as illegitimate, etc.

(b) *Silwer*

Mnr. R. L. de Lange
Mnr. L. M. Edwards
Mev. A. J. Engelbrecht (Gericke)
Mev. H. H. Martins
Ds. L. Moolman
Prof. J. C. Poynton
Dr. F. K. M. F. L. von Breitenbach

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

No. 126 **29 Januarie 1993**

REGSTELLINGSKENNISGEWING

Die Afrikaanse weergawe van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 3289, wat in *Staatskoerant* No. 14435 van 4 Desember 1992, gepubliseer is, word hierby soos volg reggestel:

1. Vervang die naam "Suidwes-Kaapse-waterraad" in die laaste sin van paragraaf (a) deur "Suidwes-Kaapse Waterraad."

2. Voeg die uitdrukking "1993" na die uitdrukking "1 Maart" in paragraaf (b) in.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS

KENNISGEWING 73 VAN 1993

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGSONTWIKKELING

Die Direkteur-generaal: Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling het kragtens artikel 29 (1) en (3) van die Wet op Menslike Weefsel, 1983 (Wet No. 65 van 1983), mnr. Robert Albertus Hamilton met ingang van 1 Januarie 1993 as Inspekteur van Anatomie vir die provinsie Transvaal aangestel.

(29 Januarie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 74 VAN 1993

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE REGSKOMMISSIE

Die probleem wat die Kommissie in hierdie werkstuk, onder die titel **"Jewish Divorces"**, behandel, is 'n universele probleem en kom voor in alle lande waar daar Ortodokse Joodse gemeenskappe bestaan. Die probleem is die volgende: In die Ortodokse Joodse gemeenskap word 'n huweliksontbinding slegs as geldig erken indien die eggenoot 'n sogenaamde "get" of egskeidingsbrief aan die eggenote gee voor die Joodse godsdienstige hof, die "Beth Din". Tot tyd en wyl dit geskied, en ondanks die bestaan van 'n geldige egskeidingsbevel van die Hooggeregshof, mag die vrou, volgens die Ortodokse geloof, nie weer trou nie, sal kinders gebore uit 'n tweede huwelik as buite-egtelik aangemerk word, ens.

These rules put the wife who has been divorced from her husband or who wishes to be divorced in a very weak position, since she is dependent on the goodwill and co-operation of the latter to get a religious "divorce". This system therefore lends itself to exploitation and women may be and are often in fact sometimes compelled to consent to unreasonable demands in respect of maintenance, custody of children or distribution of assets in order to obtain a "get".

The Orthodox Jewish faith is not capable of changing the above-mentioned rules in regard to a "get" and the question is whether legislation should not attempt to remedy this position. In other countries in which the same problem arises Jewish women are for the most part not assisted; where they are the results are not always satisfactory: for example to fine the recalcitrant husband or even to send him to prison may also be unacceptable.

The Commission believes after a thorough study and deliberation that legislation is indeed called for to avoid injustice. Furthermore, the said problem is not peculiar to the Jewish faith, it arises in other religious systems too. The proposal of the Commission therefor applies not only to the Orthodox Jewish faith, but to all situations where similar religious requirements exist.

The Commission proposes the following legislation: If it appears to the Supreme Court at the hearing of a divorce application that it is necessary for the parties to execute a religious "divorce" notwithstanding the granting of a decree of divorce by the court, the court may refuse to grant a civil decree of divorce until the religious "divorce" has been concluded. In extraordinary circumstances, however, and if it is in the public interest, the Supreme Court is to be competent to grant a final decree of divorce, for example where if it is clear that the spouse is abusing the religious procedure precisely in order to avoid a civil divorce and if the court is satisfied that the marriage has broken down irretrievably.

The Commission invites all interested persons and bodies to comment on the working paper or to make suggestions for the development, improvement, modernization or reform of this aspect of the law.

Reasoned comments in writing in respect of the proposals contained in the working paper should be addressed to the Commission not later than 30 April 1993.

The working paper, which is published in English only, is obtainable free of charge from the Commission on request.

The Commission's offices are on the Eight Floor, NG Kerk Sinodale Sentrum, 228 Visagie Street, Pretoria. Correspondence should be addressed to:

The Secretary
South African Law Commission
Private Bag X668
PRETORIA
0001.

Telephone: (012) 322-6440 (Mrs P. Kotze).

(29 January 1993)

Hierdie reëls plaas die eggenote wat van haar eggenoot geskei het of wil skei, in 'n baie swak posisie, want sy is afhanklik van laasgenoemde se goeie wil en samewerking om 'n godsdienstige "egskeiding" te kry. Hierdie stelsel leen hom dus ook tot uitbuiting en vroue kan, en word inderdaad soms, gedwing om tot onredelike eise met betrekking tot onderhoud, die bewaring van kinders of die verdeling van die bates toe te stem ten einde 'n "get" te kry.

Die Ortodokse Joodse geloof is nie in staat om bogemelde reëls met betrekking tot 'n "get" te verander nie en die vraag is of wetgewing nie die posisie moet probeer regstel nie. In ander lande waar dieselfde probleem voorkom, word die Joodse vrou meestal nie te hulp gekom nie; waar dit wel gedoen word, is die resultaat nie altyd bevredigend nie: om die teensinnige eggenoot byvoorbeeld te beboet of selfs na die gevangenis te stuur, kan ook onaanvaarbaar wees.

Na deeglike studie en raadpleging meen die Kommissie dat wetgewing wel aangewese is om onreg te vermy. Daarbenewens is genoemde probleem nie eie aan met die Ortodokse Joodse geloof nie, maar ook aan ander geloofstelsels. Die voorstel van die Kommissie geld dus nie slegs vir die Ortodokse Joodse geloof nie, maar alle situasies waar soortgelyke godsdienstige vereistes bestaan.

Die Kommissie stel die volgende wetgewing voor: Indien dit by die verhoor van 'n egskeidingsaansoek vir die Hooggeregshof blyk dat dit, ondanks die hof se egskeidingsbevel, ook nog vir die partye nodig is om 'n godsdienstige "egskeiding" te voltrek, kan die hof weier om 'n burgerlike egskeiding te verleen, tot tyd en wyl die godsdienstige "egskeiding" afgehandel is. In buitengewone gevalle en waar die openbare belang dit vereis, word die bevoegdheid egter aan die Hooggeregshof gegee om 'n finale egskeidingsbevel te verleen, byvoorbeeld waar dit duidelik is dat die eggenoot juis die godsdienstige prosedure misbruik om 'n siviele egskeiding te vermy en die hof oortuig is dat die huwelik onherstelbaar verbrokkel het.

Die Kommissie nooi alle belanghebbende persone en instansies uit om kommentaar te lewer op die werkstuk en om voorstelle te doen vir die ontwikkeling, verbetering, modernisering of hervorming van hierdie faset van die reg.

Die Kommissie ontvang graag voor 30 April 1993 beredeneerde skriftelike kommentaar ten opsigte van die voorstelle in die werkstuk vervat.

Die werkstuk, wat slegs in Engels gepubliseer is, is op aanvraag gratis van die Kommissie verkrygbaar.

Die Kommissie se kantore is op die Agste Verdieping, NG Kerk Sinodalesentrum, Visagiestraat 228, Pretoria. Korrespondensie moet asseblief gerig word aan:

Die Sekretaris
Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie
Privaat Sak X668
PRETORIA
0001.

Telefoon: (012) 322-6440 (mev. P. Kotze).

(29 Januarie 1993)

Rates on churches

297

Sowetan 28/1/93

THE possible levying of rates on churches, charitable institutions, sporting bodies, private schools and hospitals had to be carefully considered and each case evaluated on merit, Mr Jasper Walsh, DP spokesman on Local Government, said yesterday.

He was responding to comments made at a public meeting on Tuesday that rates exemptions for such bodies may be lifted. "Many of these organisations need the backing of all in the community and one of the best ways of achieving this is through rates relief," he said.

Women head half of homes in Khayelitsha — study

ANDREA WEISS
Health Reporter

ABOUT half the households in Khayelitsha are headed by women, a study on women's health has found.

The study, which paved the way for a Women's Wellness Project in the relatively new Griffiths Mxenge area, researched the implications of urbanisation for the health of women.

It took researchers a year to gain access to the community, according to Dr William Pick who presented the findings at a seminar on child health

About 40 percent of households were headed by women and 20 percent had no male members at all

Also, the proportion of women-headed households increased the longer the woman had been in an urban area.

But these homes tended to be economically disadvantaged "confirming an international trend towards the feminisation of poverty".

Infertility was reported to be a problem in a large number of women and gynaecological illness and infections were rife. Adolescent pregnancies were an increasing problem.

Just over a third of the women who worked had sole control over how their money was spent. Nearly all the women said they preferred working outside the home.

A fifth of those with partners said their partners did not like them working and 17 percent were unemployed because their partners would not allow them to work.

Lack of childcare emerged as a major constraint in the lives of the women

Other problems included lack of education, physical, sexual and emotional abuse and the broad social problems of their community, the project found.

● The Women's Wellness Project is modelled on similar projects in Chicago and Atlanta in the United States involving trained community health workers focusing on women's health

multi-vehicle accident between Harrismith and Van Reenen's Pass at 2.40am.

The names of the two dead men have not yet been released and the injured are being treated in hospitals in Bloemfontein, Harrismith and Bethlehem.

R60 000 donation

Sowetan 28/11/93 (297)

THE DEPARTMENT of National Health and Population Development has boosted the coffers of the Churches Aids Programme with a donation of R60 000.

The money is a contribution towards the work by the 1 000 churches in South Africa which are responding to the challenge and crisis posed by Aids, a statement from the department said.

Trial is postponed

THE FRAUD trial of a Pretoria businessman, Mr Albert Vermaas, was again postponed yesterday.

The hearing will resume in the Pretoria Supreme Court on March 1.

Vermaas is facing 154 charges of fraud in connection with an alleged illegal investment scheme that led to members of the public losing millions of rands.

Mr Justice S Kirk-Cohen yesterday warned Vermaas the case had been postponed several times already and he would have to defend himself if his advocate, Mr Piet Oosthuizen, withdrew from the case. - *Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.*

Blockade of Bloed Street

Sowetan 28/11/93

■ Taximen give vent to their feelings:

By Josias Charle

THREE taxi drivers were arrested yesterday in Pretoria during a picket by scores of taximen protesting against high traffic fines and the lack of sufficient ranking facilities.

Pretoria's chief magistrate had earlier given permission for the blockade to take place. He gave the drivers up to 1.30pm to disperse.

Taxi drivers blocked Bloed Street in front of the taxi rank between Van der Walt and Prinsloo streets, while scores of other taxis were cramped into the rank in an attempt to prove that the Bloed Street rank was too small to accommodate all taxis.

Taxi drivers organised by the South African Taxi Drivers Union started to block the street just after 10am.

Police and traffic officers came out in force to monitor the situation. Also present were a group of United Nations observers.

At about 11.15am scuffles broke out at the corner of Bloed and Prinsloo streets when a group of taxi drivers who were part of the protectors tried to enforce the open "keys down" action. Police moved in and arrested three drivers for intimidation.

A spokesman for the SATDU said their action was prompted by "exorbitant" fines imposed by the Pretoria Traffic Department.

He said repeated requests for more stopping places had been ignored by the traffic authorities. Shortly before 1pm drivers started to move their vehicles and went about their business. No further incidents were reported.

Private development groups dominate

LINDA-ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Non-government development organisations had stepped in to fill the vacuum caused by inadequate government structures and were now disbursing more than R2bn a year, Independent Development Trust vice-chairman and CE-designate Wiseman Nkuhlu told a gathering of world statesmen at the weekend.

At a meeting of the Interaction Council, which consists of former world presidents and prime ministers, Nkuhlu said there were about 10 000 non-governmental organisations in SA funded by overseas governments, development agencies and foundations, and the domestic private sector.

Attempts to establish consultative structures were proving difficult and time consuming, and were being retarded by distrust, violence and political conflict.

Nkuhlu stressed the importance of continuing with development and experimenting with new approaches to development to gain experience before a new government took over.

"The building of institutions takes time. Five years is a very short time to establish institutions and then deliver.

"If issues of economic management are not given attention now, including institutional arrangements, the new government will be forced to devote the first three years to these issues and will have only two years of meaningful delivery before it faces another election," Nkuhlu said.

● See Page 2

PROF. LOUISE TAGER,

Voorsitter: Sakepraktykekomitee.

Voetnotas

1. Sien die *Derde Verslag van die Komitee van Ondersoek na Behuising vir Afgetrede Persone,* 1987.
2. Oktober 1987, Raad op Ontwikkeling en Behuising p 3.
3. *Sectional Titles, Share Blocks and Time Sharing,* C. G. van der Merwe en D. W. Butler, Butterworths: Durban (1985) 20.
4. Sien Van der Merwe en Butler: *Sectional Titles, Share Blocks and Time Sharing,* 123, 372.
5. Sien Van der Merwe en Butler, op cit, 372.
6. Enige aandeel in 'n aandeleblokskema verleen dieselfde stemreg as elke ander aandeel van die maatskappy [art. 10 (a)] en elke aandeel van 'n aandeleblokmaatskappy moet stemreg op 'n vergadering van die maatskappy verleen [art. 3 (1) (b)].

(22 January 1993/22 Januarie 1993)

NOTICE 44 OF 1993

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

PONGOLOPOORT GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA: AUTHORITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 62 (6) (b) (ii) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956 (ACT No. 54 OF 1956), TO TRANSFER A WATER ALLOCATION

By virtue of the powers delegated to me by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry by Government Notice No. 966 of 19 May 1989, I, Claus Triebel, in my capacity as Manager: Water Resources in the Department of Water Affiars and Forestry, hereby in terms of section 62 (6) (b) (ii) of the Water Act, 1956 authorise Mr K. P. Landman to permanently transfer the water allocation of 180 160 (one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and sixty) cubic metres per annum from the farm Leeukop 791, District of Ngotshe, to Portion 8 of the farm Sunland 72 HU, District of Piet Retief, subject to the condition that no public water shall be abstracted or used for irrigation purposes on the farm Leeukop 791.

C. TRIEBEL,

Manager: Water Resources,

p.p. Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

(22 January 1993)

KENNISGEWING 44 VAN 1993

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

PONGOLAPOORT - STAATSWATERBEHEERGE - BIED: MAGTIGING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 62 (6) (b) (ii) VAN DIE WATERWET, 1956 (WET No. 54 VAN 1956), OM 'N WATERTOEKENNING OOR TE PLAAS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my gedelegeer deur die Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 966 van 19 Mei 1989 magtig ek, Claus Triebel, in my hoedanigheid van Bestuurder: Waterbronne in die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou, mnr. K. P. Landman hierby kragtens artikel 62 (6) (b) (ii) van die Waterwet, 1956, om die watertoekenning van 180 160 (eenhonderd-en-tagtigduisend eenhonderd-en-sestig) kubieke meter per jaar vanaf die plaas Leeukop 791, distrik Ngotshe, permanent na Gedeelte 8 van die plaas Sunland 72 HU, distrik Piet Retief, oor te plaas, onderworpe aan die voorwaarde dat geen openbare water op die plaas Leeukop 791 vir besproeiingsdoeleindes onttrek of gebruik mag word nie.

C. TRIEBEL,

Bestuurder: Waterbronne.

p.p. Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou.

(22 Januarie 1993)

NOTICE 45 OF 1993

SOUTH AFRICAN LAW COMMISSION

The South African Law Commission released a working paper under the title "INVESTIGATION INTO THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING PROVISION FOR A DIVORCED WOMAN TO SHARE IN THE PENSION BENEFITS OF HER FORMER HUSBAND: MATTERS RELATING TO THE DIVORCE AMENDMENT ACT 7 OF 1989". The aim of the working paper is to amend the Divorce Act, No. 70 of 1979, in order to provide that—

- the definition of "pension interest" be supplemented to also provide for the instance in which a pension fund does not have a resignation benefit;

KENNISGEWING 45 VAN 1993

SUID-AFRIKAANSE REGSKOMMISSIE

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie het 'n werkstuk met die titel "ONDERSOEK NA DIE MOONTLIKHEID OM VOORSIENING TE MAAK DAT 'N GESKEIDE VROU IN DIE PENSIOENVOORDELE VAN HAAR VOORMALIGE GADE KAN DEEL: ASPEKTE RAKENDE DIE WYSIGINGSWET OP EGSKEIDING 7 VAN 1989" vrygestel. Die oogmerk van die werkstuk is 'n wysiging van die Wet op Egskeiding, No. 70 van 1979, ten einde daarvoor voorsiening te maak dat—

- die woordomskrywing van "pensioenbelang" aangevul word om ook voorsiening te maak vir die geval waar 'n pensioenfonds nie 'n bedankingsvoordeel het nie;

- the deferment of payment of a pension interest be subject to the proviso that there is no other satisfactory way in which the other party can be compensated in respect of his or her share in the pension interest; and
- the power of the court to make an order in respect of the payment of a pension interest to a party be subject to the maximum amount that may be commuted into a single payment in terms of the rules of the fund.

Reasoned comments in writing in respect of the proposals contained in the working paper should be addressed to the Commission not later than **15 March 1993.**

The working paper is obtainable free of charge from the Commission on request.

The Commission's offices are on the Eighth Floor, NG Kerk Sinodale Sentrum, 228 Visagie Street, Pretoria. Correspondence should be addressed to:

The Secretary
South African Law Commission
Private Bag X668
0001 PRETORIA.

Telephone: (012) 322-6440 (Mrs P. Kotze).

(22 January 1993)

NOTICE 46 OF 1993

VACANCY, SHERIFF: LOWER COURT, PORT ELIZABETH FOR THE AREA OF PORT ELIZABETH NORTH

Applications are invited for the vacant office of sheriff of the lower court for the area Port Elizabeth North.

Application forms that have to be completed can be obtained from the Magistrate, Port Elizabeth and all magistrates' offices.

It will be expected from applicants to hold an interview with the Magistrate, Port Elizabeth or their local magistrate and to provide a curriculum vitae.

Enquiries: Mr B. van der Merwe.

Telephone: (041) 54-6711.

Closing date: 16:00 on 12 February 1993.

(22 January 1993)

NOTICE 47 OF 1993

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the South African Hairdressers Employees Industrial Union. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

- die uitstel van die betaling van 'n pensioenbelang onderworpe gestel word aan die voorbehoud dat daar nie 'n ander bevredigende wyse is waarop die ander party vergoed kan word vir sy of haar aandeel in die pensioenbelang nie; en
- die bevoegdheid van die hof om 'n bevel te maak met betrekking tot die betaling van 'n pensioenbelang aan 'n party, onderworpe gestel word aan die maksimum bedrag wat kragtens die reëls waaraan die fonds onderworpe is, in 'n enkelbedrag betaal kan word.

Die Kommissie ontvang graag voor 15 Maart 1993 beredeneerde skriftelike kommentaar ten opsigte van die voorstelle in die werkstuk vervat.

Die werkstuk is op aanvraag gratis van die Kommissie verkrygbaar.

Die Kommissie se kantore is op die Agtste Verdieping, NG Kerk Sinodale Sentrum, Visagiestraat 228, Pretoria. Korrespondensie moet asseblief gerig word aan:

Die Sekretaris
Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie
Privaat Sak X668
0001 PRETORIA.

Telefoon: (012) 322-6440 (Mev. P. Kotze).

(23 Januarie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 46 VAN 1993

VAKATURE, BALJU: LAERHOF, PORT ELIZABETH VIR DIE GEBIED PORT ELIZABETH-NOORD

Aansoeke word ingewag vir die vakante amp van balju van die laerhof vir die gebied Port Elizabeth-Noord.

Aansoekvorms wat ingevul moet word is by die Landdros, Port Elizabeth en by alle landdroskantore beskikbaar.

Van aansoekers word verwag om 'n onderhoud met die Landdros, Port Elizabeth of u plaaslike landdros te voer en om 'n lewensskets te voorsien.

Navrae: Meneer B. van der Merwe.

Telefoon: (041) 54-6711.

Sluitingsdatum: 16:00 op 12 Februarie 1993.

(22 Januarie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 47 VAN 1993

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistent-nywerheidsregistrateur, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die South African Hairdressers Employees Industrial Union. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek.

Readers embrace family

Sowetan 27/1/93.

(297)

By Lulama Luti and Tsale Makam

■ SYMPATHETIC RESPONSE Aid for Soweto family who could not afford burial of father:

READERS of *Sowetan* yesterday embraced a destitute Soweto family after reading about their plight in yesterday's issue of the paper

Financial and material pledges from sympathetic readers poured in throughout the day to help Miss Julia Mothokgo, who could not afford to bury her common-law husband Mr Albert Mosia.

Calls came from as far as Pretoria and *Sowetan* received no less than five offers from funeral undertakers and individuals who wanted to bury Mosia free of charge.

Barely a day after *Sowetan* published Mothokgo's story, readers opened their hearts and dug deep into their pockets, offering food and money for the poverty-stricken family.

A labourer at a coal yard in Zola, Soweto, Mosia died on New Year's Eve, leaving behind his unemployed wife and three children aged 14 years and 16 years and 18 months.

On hearing the news, Mothokgo was overwhelmed with emotion and said it was touching to see that the world still had Good Samaritans.

Kupane Funerals in Soweto will handle the burial and the Highgate branch of Pick 'n Pay supermarket has donated R1 000 in cash and vegetables for the funeral.

Other undertakers who also wanted to bury Mothokgo were Soweto Funeral Undertakers Association, Falcon Funerals in Laudium, Pretoria, City Funerals and Poones Funerals in Lenasia

Among people to assist were the Herdbuoys Advertising Agency, who donated R1 000 in cash, Father Emmanuel Lafonte of the, who gave R1 000 and members of the Van der Walt Street branch of The Perm who gave R34

New betting board 'will help Transvaal'

CT 19/11/93 297

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The creation of the Highveld Horseracing and Betting Board would generate additional funds for the provision of health services and pensions in the region, Transvaal Administrator Mr Danie Hough said yesterday.

Introducing the newly-appointed board, Mr Hough said the racing industry had contributed about R170 million to the province in the past financial year.

Govt extends drought relief

RAY HARTLEY

DROUGHT assistance to stock farmers in the summer crop areas had been extended by a month until the end of January, Agriculture Department relief spokesman Mike Walters said yesterday.

He said the decision to shift the December cut-off date was a "special concession" aimed at tiding farmers over after a year of severe drought.

The concession affected disaster aid in the maize triangle, which included areas of the northern Free State and southern Transvaal, he said.

The present relief scheme has enabled farmers in the triangle to claim a 75% rebate on stock feed costs if their farms are located in districts declared drought disaster areas.

If no rain fell this month, crop and stock farmers would be in serious trouble and the department would review its position, he added.

In another development, the Rand Water Board reported that rainfall recorded in the Witwatersrand this month was significantly below average for the area.

Only 23,3mm had been recorded to date, while 79,2mm was recorded during January last year and the long-term average for January was 141,2mm.

Dam levels were this week measured at 47,3% — significantly down on 67% at the same time last year. The Vaal dam stood at a low 15,8%, but Sterkfontein was at a healthy 90,5% of its capacity, the board said.

Barend 'enjoys life' but victim still paralysed

STAR 19/11/93.

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

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The early release of prisoners this week will bring back sad memories for Oupa Geelbooi Mabena, a survivor of the Strijdom Square massacre carried out by self-styled "Wit Wolf" Barend Strydom in 1988.

Strydom, who was released under a political amnesty, has been in the news lately for trying to obtain a firearm licence.

But his victim, who is confined to a wheelchair, has had a hard time trying to pick up the pieces of his shattered life.

A bullet fired by Strydom damaged Mabena's spinal cord, paralysing him.

The former Pretoria City Council employee from Hammanskraal is now back in hospital because of complications caused by his paralysis.

Speaking from his Kalafong Hospital bed, Mabena said he could not understand how the Government could have released Strydom but failed to do anything for his victims and their families.

"Right now I am just like a child. I cannot do what I used to do for myself and my family because of the man the Government saw fit to return to normal life.

"Strydom is out of prison and enjoying life and I am confined to a wheelchair," said Mabena (48). He was in hospital for six months after the shooting and still frequently needs additional hospital care.

Govt ignores fire victims

297

SOUTH 16/1 – 20/1/93

By Diane Coetzer

SCANDALOUS disgregard by the government for thousands of people left homeless by fires was highlighted this week.

"There are fires all the time in squatter camps and we cannot be expected to help just anyone," was the comment by a spokesperson for the state's Disaster Relief Fund.

Angry Grabouw Advice office worker and ANC executive member, Mr John Michels told SOUTH: "If over 400 white families had been made homeless by fire, disaster relief would be out in full."

The Disaster Relief Fund spokesperson claimed to be unaware of any disasters that had hit Cape squatters in recent weeks.

Waterworks Squatter camp in Grabouw was hit by a devastating fire on Saturday night. The inferno destroyed more than 80 shacks and left 400 families homeless.

Other informal settlement areas hard-hit by fires include Milnerton, where nearly 20 shacks were destroyed on Sunday; Site B, Khayalitsha, where over 15 shacks were destroyed on Christmas night; Fairyland, Paarl, where 130 people were made homeless and Ocean View, Hout Bay.

In a devastating blaze late last year, nearly 1 000 people lost their homes when fire raged through a squatter area in the Stellenbosch township of Kaya Mandi.

According to Michels, the recent Waterworks fire was the third in the area, the one immediately before it affecting as many people.

"However, following the last two fires we were not offered any help from government agencies and we do not expect any now.

"We are trying to get the area declared a disaster area but we need the co-operation of the municiplaity for that," he said.

Michels only had praise for the Red Cross which responded immediately by setting up soup kitchens and supplying tents.

The local ANC helped to organise a meeting with representatives of the local and regional dispute resolution committees, UN observors and the European Community.

Stellenbosch ANC executive member, Mr Grant Twigg, echoed Michel's concerns

"The people left homeless by the Strongyard fire are still living in Red Cross tents and other than help from the Red Cross, some money from the Municipality and donations from private companies and individuals they have had no assistance, least of all from the State."

Other communities, however, have had even less help.

"No one has come to help us since we lost everything when our shack burnt down on Christmas night," Khayelitsha mother-of-three Ms Nolungibe Fani said.

Seven-month pregnant Ms Beauty Jolingana, mother of three-year-old Patience, has been staying with her brother since she lost everything in the shack fire.

"How can I rebuild a shack when I am pregnant and have no money to buy any materials or beds and clothes?" she asked.

Said Ms Miriam Mvumvu: "We simply have to struggle alone to rebuild our lives."

The State Disaster Relief Fund spokesperson said the only way state relief could be obtained was if the State President declared the affected areas disaster areas.

"The Act states that the State President can declare a disaster area at any time if he believes people have suffered serious material damage and loss and distress as the result of a sudden disaster," the spokesperson said.

"Otherwise people must appeal to the Red Cross or other local welfare organisations."



STARTING OVER: Khayelitsha squatters Cynthia Mhlakaza and Andy Mkiva rebuild their shack

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 53 (297) **15 January 1993**

SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN TERMS OF THE SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978: AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Health has, in terms of section 28 of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), on the recommendation of the South African Council of Social Work, made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 2426 of 30 October 1987, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 951 of 3 May 1991.

Amendment of regulation 2 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 2 of the regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of the following paragraph:

"(a) A qualification from a university or college in the Republic that includes—

(i) at least four year-courses in the subject Social Work;

(ii) a second major subject consisting of at least three year-courses in any subject in the human or economic sciences;

(iii) a third subject consisting of at least two year-courses in any subject in the human or economic sciences, which does not include the subject referred to in subparagraph (ii):

Provided that such qualification shall consist of a single four-year Bachelor's degree or diploma after 1 January 1991; or".

No. R. 54 (297) **15 January 1993**

SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL WORK

RULES RELATING TO THE ACTS OR OMISSIONS OF A SOCIAL WORKER, A SOCIAL AUXILIARY WORKER OR A STUDENT SOCIAL WORKER WHICH SHALL CONSTITUTE UNPROFESSIONAL OR IMPROPER CONDUCT

The South African Council for Social Work has, in terms of section 27 (1) (c) of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), with the approval of the Minister of National Health, made the rules contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these rules "the Act" means the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"advertisement" means any form of communication, public appearance or introduction which has or may have the effect, directly or indirectly, of a social worker in his capacity as such, or his practice or his

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 53 **15 Januarie 1993**

WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE REGISTRASIE VAN MAATSKAPLIKE WERKERS INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978: WYSIGING

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid het kragtens artikel 28 van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), op aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk, die regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2426 van 30 Oktober 1987, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 951 van 3 Mei 1991.

Wysiging van regulasie 2 van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 2 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(a) 'n Kwalifikasie van 'n universiteit of kollege in die Republiek wat insluit—

(i) minstens vier jaarkursusse in die vak Maatskaplike Werk;

(ii) 'n tweede hoofvak bestaande uit minstens drie jaarkursusse in enige vak uit die gestes- of ekonomiese wetenskappe;

(iii) 'n derde vak bestaande uit minstens twee jaarkursusse in enige vak uit die geestes- of ekonomiese wetenskappe, wat nie die vak bedoel in subparagraaf (ii) insluit nie:

Met dien verstande dat sodanige kwalifikasie na 1 Januarie 1991 moet bestaan uit 'n enkele vierjarige baccalaureusgraad of diploma; of".

No. R. 54 **15 Januarie 1993**

WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

SUID-AFRIKAANSE RAAD VIR MAATSKAPLIKE WERK

REËLS BETREFFENDE DIE HANDELINGE OF VERSUIME VAN 'N MAATSKAPLIKE WERKER, 'N MAATSKAPLIKE HULPWERKER OF 'N STUDENT-MAATSKAPLIKE WERKER WAT ONPROFESSIONELE OF ONBEHOORLIKE GEDRAG UITMAAK

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk het kragtens artikel 27 (1) (c) van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, die reëls vervat in die Bylae hiervan, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie reëls beteken "die Wet" die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), en het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, daardie betekenis, en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"advertensie" enige vorm van kommunikasie, openbare optrede of bekendstelling, wat die effek het of kan hê, direk of indirek, dat 'n maatskaplike

services or the efficiency thereof being publicised, or of clients being solicited, and "advertise" has a corresponding meaning;

"client" means an individual, family, group or community receiving the attention of a social worker in his professional capacity;

"colleague", in relation to a social worker, means any other social worker;

"employer" means any person who employs or provides work to a social worker in his professional capacity and who remunerates him or expressly or tacitly undertakes to remunerate him, or who permits a social worker to assist him in any manner in the carrying on or the conducting of his practice;

"partner" means a colleague, or a person referred to in rule 7 (3), with whom a social worker enters into an agreement jointly to conduct a practice to their mutual benefit and "partnership" has a corresponding meaning;

"profession" means the social work profession.

Acts or omissions deemed to be unprofessional or improper

2. Subject to the provisions of section 21 (1) of the Act, it is hereby determined that the acts or omissions set out in these rules shall be deemed to be unprofessional or improper conduct on the part of a social worker.

Behaviour detrimental to the profession

3. The following acts or omissions of a social worker shall be deemed to be detrimental to the profession and to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

(1) The negligent performance of his professional duties.

(2) The execution of his professional duties in a manner which does not comply with general accepted standards of practising the profession.

(3) Behaviour which, with due regard to the prestige, status and dignity of the profession, is detrimental to his position as social worker or to the profession as such.

(4) Being guilty of or participating in or associating with dishonesty in the execution of his professional duties.

(5) The offering of direct or indirect compensation or any other form of incentive whatsoever for the referral of clients.

(6) The receiving of or agreeing to receive direct or indirect compensation or any other form of incentive for the purpose referred to in subrule (5).

(7) The sharing of money received for professional services with any person who contributes or contributed to such services, unless such person is a partner or such sharing of money is reasonably commensurate with such person's contribution to the services rendered.

(8) Refusing without sufficient cause, to render professional services which he took on or for which he was employed.

werker in sy hoedanigheid as sodanig, of sy praktyk of sy dienste of die doeltreffendheid daarvan openbare bekendstelling verwerf, of dat kliënte aangelok word, en het "adverteer" 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis;

"beroep" die beroep maatskaplike werk;

"kliënt" 'n individu, gesin, groep of gemeenskap aan wie 'n maatskaplike werker in sy professionele hoedanigheid aandag gee;

"kollega", met betrekking tot 'n maatskaplike werker, enige ander maatskaplike werker;

"vennoot" 'n kollega of 'n persoon in reël 7 (3) bedoel met wie 'n maatskaplike werker 'n ooreenkoms aangaan om gesamentlik 'n praktyk tot hulle onderlinge voordeel te bedryf en het "vennootskap" 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis;

"werkgewer" enige persoon wat 'n maatskaplike werker in sy professionele hoedanigheid in diens het of aldus aan hom werk verskaf en wat hom beloon of uitdruklik of stilwyend onderneem om hom te beloon of wat 'n maatskaplike werker toelaat om hom op enige wyse te help om sy praktyk voort te sit of te bedryf.

Handelinge of versuime wat geag word onprofessioneel of onbehoorlik te wees

2. Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 21 (1) van die Wet word hierby bepaal dat die handelinge of versuime in hierdie reëls uiteengesit, geag word onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag deur 'n maatskaplike werker uit te maak.

Gedrag skadelik vir die beroep

3. Die volgende handelinge of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker word geag skadelik vir die beroep te wees en onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Die nalatige verrigting van sy professionele pligte.

(2) Die uitvoering van sy professionele pligte op 'n wyse wat nie voldoen aan algemeen aanvaarde standaarde van praktykvoering in die beroep nie.

(3) Gedrag wat, met inagname van die prestige, status en waardigheid van die beroep, nadelig is vir sy posisie as maatskaplike werker of die beroep as sodanig.

(4) Skuldigmaking of deelname aan of assosiasie met oneerlikheid in die uitvoering van sy professionele pligte.

(5) Die aanbieding van direkte of indirekte vergoeding of enige ander vorm van aansporing hoegenaamd vir die verwysing van kliënte.

(6) Die ontvangs of instemming tot ontvangs van direkte of indirekte vergoeding of enige ander vorm van aansporing met die opset in subreël (5) bedoel.

(7) Die verdeling van gelde wat vir professionele dienste ontvang is met enige persoon wat 'n bydrae tot sodanige dienste lewer of gelewer het, tensy daardie persoon 'n vennoot is of sodanig verdeling van gelde in redelike verband staan met bedoelde persoon se bydrae tot die gelewerde dienste.

(8) Weiering of versuim sonder voldoende redes, om enige professionele pligte wat hy op hom geneem het, of waarvoor hy in diens geneem is, uit te voer.

(9) The employment of any person as a social worker, student social worker or social auxiliary worker, knowing that such person has not been registered in terms of the Act.

(10) Failure to refer to client to a colleague, or another person or body with specialized knowledge in a field, should the matter fall so far outside his field of training or experience that such referral could in the circumstances be reasonably considered necessary.

(11) Failure to keep a record of acts performed, money managed, and fees charged in all matters dealt with by him in his capacity as a social worker.

Behaviour towards clients

4. The following acts or omissions of a social worker regarding behaviour towards clients, shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

(1) The divulgence of information, which came to his attention in the course of the execution of his professional duties, concerning a client, or a deceased person who during his life was a client except—

(a) to the extent that the divulgence is in the client's interest, or is necessary for the proper management of the case of the client concerned or of other cases; or

(b) if the social worker is ordered to do so by a competent court or is otherwise legally bound to do so: Provided that if disclosure of such information is not part of a recognised statutory function of the social worker in question, the information may be divulged only under protest; or

(c) with the express consent of the client or if the client can not give his concent—

(i) his *Curator personae*, or

(ii) in the case of a minor, his parent or guardian; or

(iii) the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, a major child of a deceased client or, if there is no major child, an executor appointed by the Master of the Supreme Court.

(2) The administration of a client's money in an inefficient, irresponsible or negligent manner.

(3) The receipt of any bribe, or agreement to receive any bribe in connection with any matter which is directly or indirectly related to his professional duties or practice.

(4) Discrimination against a client on account of social or economic status, sex, race, religion, language or nationality.

(5) The performance of an act belonging to a professional field other than social work, including the performing or psychometric tests for purposes of diagnosis and therapy, unless he is properly qualified therefor or legally authorised thereto.

(6) The preventing of a client from procuring advice or assistance from another person who is authorised by law to advise or treat persons concerning their social welfare.

(9) Die indiensneming van 'n persoon as maatskaplike werker, student- maatskaplike werker of maatskaplike hulpwerker wetende dat sodanige persoon nie ingevolge die Wet geregistreer is nie.

(10) Versuim om 'n kliënt na 'n kollega of 'n ander persoon of instansie wat oor gespesialiseerde kennis op 'n gebied beskik te verwys, indien die aangeleentheid dermate buite sy opleidings- of ervaringsveld val dat sodanige verwysing in die omstandighede redelikerwys as noodsaaklik beskou kan word.

(11) Versuim om rekord te hou van handelinge verrig, gelde hanteer en gelde gehef in alle sake deur hom as maatskaplike werker behartig.

Gedrag teenoor kliënte

4. Die volgende handelinge of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker, in soverre dit sy gedrag teenoor kliënte betref, word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Die bekendmaking van inligting wat in die uitvoering van sy professionele pligte tot sy kennis gekom het aangaande 'n kliënt of 'n oorledene wat in lewe 'n kliënt was behalwe—

(a) in soverre die bekendmaking in die kliënt se belang is, of nodig is vir die behoorlike hantering van die geval van die betrokke kliënt of van ander gevalle; of

(b) indien die maatskaplike werker deur 'n bevoegde geregshof daartoe gelas word of andersins regtens daartoe verplig is: Met dien verstande dat, indien die bekendmaking van sodanige inligting nie deel uitmaak van 'n erkende statutêre werksaamheid van die betrokke maatskaplike werker nie, die inligting slegs onder protes bekendgemaak word; of

(c) met die uitdruklike toestemming van die kliënt of indien die kliënt nie kan toestem nie—

(i) sy *curator personae*, of

(ii) sy ouer of voog, indien hy 'n minderjarige is; of

(iii) die langslewende gade of, indien daar nie een is nie, 'n meerderjarige kind van 'n oorlede kliënt of, indien daar nie een is nie, 'n eksekuteur deur die Meester van die Hooggeregshof aangestel.

(2) Die administrasie van 'n kliënt se geld op 'n ondoeltreffende, onverantwoordelike of nalatige wyse.

(3) Die ontvangs van omkoopvergoeding of instemming om dit te ontvang in verband met enige saak wat direk of indirek met sy professionele pligte of praktyk verband hou.

(4) Diskriminasie teen 'n kliënt op grond van sosiale of ekonomiese status, geslag, ras, geloof, taal of nasionaliteit.

(5) Die verrigting van 'n handeling wat tot 'n ander professionele terrein behoort, insluitende die toepassing van psigometriese toetse met die oog op diagnose en terapie, tensy hy behoorlik daarvoor gekwalifiseer en regtens daartoe gemagtig is.

(6) Die dwarsboming van 'n kliënt om advies of bystand te verkry van 'n ander persoon wat by wet daartoe gemagtig is om persone aangaande hulle maatskaplike welsyn te adviseer of te behandel.

Supersession

5. The following acts or omissions of a social worker regarding supersession shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

(1) The acceptance of the client of a colleague unless—

(a) the said colleague is not available and the required services cannot be kept in abeyance; or

(b) the colleague consents thereto or refuses his consent; or

(c) the colleague's services have been terminated by the client without encouragement from the social worker: Provided that the mere explanation to a prospective client that services may not be rendered to him unless and until he has terminated the services of the colleague shall not be regarded as encouragement.

(2) The fact that a social worker has previously also been involved in the management of the case of a colleague's client shall not detract from the provisions of subrule (1).

Behaviour towards colleagues and other professional persons

6. The following acts or omissions of a social worker regarding behaviour towards colleagues and other professional persons shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

(1) Direct or indirect criticism of the work of a colleague, or a professional person he has dealt with in the execution of his duties as a social worker, except in so far as it may be required for the proper execution of his duties, or in so far as it may be legally required from him.

(2) The casting of reflections directly or indirectly upon the probity, professional reputation, skill, competence, knowledge or qualifications of a colleague or of such other professional person.

Behaviour towards employers and partners

7. The following acts or omissions of a social worker regarding behaviour towards employers and partners shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

(1) The breach of his contract of service, or behaviour that would justify his summary dismissal at common law.

(2) Practising or carrying on from his offices any business, trade, work or profession apart from the social work profession, without the prior written consent of the council or contrary to a condition, if any, which such a consent is subject to.

(3) Practising in partnership with a person who is not registered in terms of the Act, or sharing his office with such a person, except with the prior written consent of the council, and subject to such conditions as the council may determine.

Supersessie

5. Die volgende handelinge of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker, in soverre dit op supersessie betrekking het, word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Die aanvaarding van 'n kliënt van 'n kollega tensy—

(a) gemelde kollega nie beskikbaar is nie en die benodigde dienste nie agterweë gehou kan word nie; of

(b) die kollega daartoe toestem of sy toestemming weerhou; of

(c) die kollega se dienste deur die kliënt beëindig is sonder aanmoediging van die maatskaplike werker: Met dien verstande dat die blote verduideliking aan 'n voornemende kliënt dat dienste nie aan hom verskaf kan word nie tensy en alvorens hy die dienste van die kollega beëindig het, nie as aanmoediging beskou word nie.

(2) Die feit dat 'n maatskaplike werker voorheen ook betrokke was by die hantering van die geval van 'n kollega se kliënt, doen nie afbreuk aan die bepalings van subreël (1) nie.

Gedrag teenoor kollegas en ander professionele persone

6. Die volgende handelinge of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker, in soverre dit sy gedrag teenoor kollegas en ander professionele persone betref, word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Die lewering van direkte of indirekte kritiek op die werk van 'n kollega of 'n professionele persoon met wie hy in die uitvoering van sy pligte as maatskaplike werker te doene gehad het, behalwe in soverre dit vereis word vir die behoorlike uitvoering van sy pligte, of in soverre dit regtens van hom vereis word.

(2) Die maak van insinuasies, direk of indirek, ten opsigte van die eerbaarheid, professionele reputasie, vaardigheid, bevoegdheid, kennis of kwalifikasies van 'n kollega of van so 'n ander professionele persoon.

Gedrag teenoor werkgewers en vennote

7. Die volgende handelinge of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker, in soverre dit sy gedrag teenoor werkgewers en vennote betref, word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Die verbreking van sy dienskontrak of gedrag wat gemeenregtelik sy summiere ontslag sou regverdig.

(2) Die bedryf of beoefening vanuit sy kantore van enige besigheid, ambag, werk of beroep buiten die beroep maatskaplike werk, sonder die voorafverkreë skriftelike toestemming van die raad of strydig met 'n voorwaarde, indien enige, waaraan so 'n toestemming onderworpe is.

(3) Die praktisering in vennootskap met 'n persoon wat nie ingevolge die Wet geregistreer is nie, of sy kantore met so 'n persoon deel, behalwe met die voorafverkreë skriftelike toestemming van die raad en onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaardes as wat die raad bepaal.

Advertisement

8. The advertising of his services by a social worker contrary to the following requirements shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

(1) No advertisement may contain or imply any comparison between the services, knowledge, skill or efficiency of the advertising social worker and the services, knowledge, skill or efficiency of a colleague, any other professional person, or a welfare body.

(2) No advertisement may contain any element of promotion of the person of the social worker, the quality of the services he renders, his skill or his efficiency.

Display of certificate

9. The omission of a social worker who practises such a profession to display conspicuously in his office the registration certificate issued to him in terms of the Act shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct.

Social auxiliary workers and student social workers

10. These rules shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to social auxiliary workers and student social workers.

Repeal

11. Government Notices Nos. R. 164 of 12 February 1988, R. 1641 of 12 August 1988, R. 950 of 3 May 1993 and R. 2713 of 15 November 1991 are hereby repealed.

No. R. 67 **15 January 1993**

FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, 1972 (ACT No. 54 OF 1972)

ENFORCEMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

I, Elizabeth Hendrina Venter, Minister of National Health, hereby authorise under section 23 (1) of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972), the City Council of Vosloorus to enforce the relevant provisions of the said Act within its area of jurisdiction and through its duly authorized officers.

E. H. VENTER,
Minister of National Health.

No. R. 68 **15 January 1993**

FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, 1972 (ACT No. 54 OF 1972)

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EMULSIFIERS, STABILISERS AND THICKENERS AND THE AMOUNTS THEREOF THAT FOODSTUFFS MAY CONTAIN: AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Health has, in terms of section 15 (1) of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

Advertering

8. Die advertering van sy dienste deur 'n maatskaplike werker in stryd met die volgende vereistes word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Geen advertensie mag enige vergelyking bevat of impliseer tussen die dienste, kennis, bekwaamheid of doeltreffendheid van die maatskaplike werker wat adverteer en die dienste, kennis, bekwaamheid of doeltreffendheid van 'n kollega, 'n ander professionele persoon of 'n welsynsinstansie nie;

(2) Geen advertensie mag enige element van aanprysing van die persoon van die maatskaplike werker, die gehalte van die dienste wat hy lewer, sy bekwaamheid of sy doeltreffendheid bevat nie.

Vertoning van sertifikaat

9. Die versuim van 'n maatskaplike werker wat sodanige beroep beoefen, om sy registrasiesertifikaat wat ingevolge die Wet aan hom uitgereik is, opvallend in sy kantoor te vertoon, word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak.

Maatskaplike hulpwerkers en student-maatskaplike werkers

10. Hierdie reëls is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op maatskaplike hulpwerkers en student-maatskaplike werkers.

Herroeping

11. Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 164 van 12 Februarie 1988, R. 1641 van 12 Augustus 1988, R. 950 van 3 Mei 1991 en R. 2713 van 15 November 1991 word hierby herroep.

No. R. 67 **15 Januarie 1993**

WET OP VOEDINGSMIDDELS, SKOONHEIDSMIDDELS EN ONTSMETTINGSMIDDELS, 1972 (WET No. 54 VAN 1972)

TOEPASSING DEUR PLAASLIKE BESTUUR

Ek, Elizabeth Hendrina Venter, Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, magtig hierby kragtens artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels, Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet No. 54 van 1972), die Stadsraad van Vosloorus om binne sy regsgebied en deur middel van sy behoorlik gemagtigde beamptes die toepaslike bepalings van genoemde Wet uit te voer.

E. H. VENTER,
Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid.

No. R. 68 **15 Januarie 1993**

WET OP VOEDINGSMIDDELS, SKOONHEIDSMIDDELS, EN ONTSMETTINGSMIDDELS, 1972 (WET No. 54 VAN 1972)

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE EMULGEERMIDDELS, STABILISEERDERS EN VERDIKKERS EN DIE HOEVEELHEDE DAARVAN WAT VOEDINGSMIDDELS MAG BEVAT: WYSIGING

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid het kragtens artikel 15 (1) van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet No. 54 van 1972), die regulasies vervat in die Bylae hiervan, uitgevaardig.

Finding the value in all that junk

For the growing subculture of ragpickers municipal waste dumps present mounds of possibilities.

By **ROSE TELELA**



Never mind the grunge ... Rummaging through the rubbish can be rewarding **Photo: SYLVIA MORESCHE**

A RAGGED but neatly dressed man walks among piles of debris, glancing here and there and poking into mounds with his stick. He picks something out, examines it and throws it away shaking his head. Then he kneels, scoops up an empty Coke bottle and puts it in his plastic bag — the first item of his day's treasure.

Koos Roberts, a rag picker who operates at a dump between Kliptown and Chiawelo, is a slightly built man. He wears brown pants that are too big, tied tightly around his waist with an old belt, and a clean white T-shirt. When he picks, he trudges around in old white takkies that have become brown with dirt and age. But he smiles often and when he does, he reveals two missing teeth.

Roberts lives in a run-down house in Kliptown with his family of five. He has been out of work for four years and survives by raiding the dumps and begging. "The stuff I pick up sometimes does not help much, but most times it is very helpful," he says. "Old shoes and clothes I can take home to my family or have my wife wash so I can sell them to squatters."

Other items in his picking catalogue include bottles that can be sold, old toys, broken chairs and utensils that can be fixed to use or sell. "Sometimes there is a bottle of alcohol that is half full. This is when I think of myself as lucky," he says.

Dumps in the township are less regulated than city dumps and therefore a picking heaven for people like Roberts. Municipal dump sites have strict regulations about dumping and scavenging. A city dump in Turffontein is surrounded by a high wall and guarded by municipal police. At another dump near West Park Cemetery, people hang around outside, but say they are not rag pickers. Municipal police say pickers are not allowed into the dump. Others say pickers are let in after 5.30pm on weekends.

Township dumps are little pockets scattered throughout the vast expanse of the different areas. Dumping is done by both residents of townships and squatters. Roberts benefits mostly from the refuse of township residents. "What the squatter residents throw out is generally stuff that cannot be reused or sold."

Rag picking can be a highly territorial occupation, often resulting in fierce duels for prime dumping ground. Some pickers claim certain spots as their beat, but if there is nothing of use on a certain day they move on to other pieces of land. Often squabbles erupt.

"Veteran rag pickers often win the fight," says Thami Dlamini, a 50-year-old picker from the nearby squatter camp. He remembers how yielding dumps were for the enterprising rag picker before people built shacks. "It was just one big mountain of ash and rubbish," he says. "Now all you find are small dumps everywhere. You have to work from one to the next and there are always people at each dump you go to — too many people," he adds.

For Dlamini, it is easier to live off other people's cast-off's than to beg. "I can't find a job and these days people are stingy with food and money. In *e mathikhitwane* (the dump) everything is for free." He says it not hard to find things among all that rubble. "If you have been in this as long as I have, you would know exactly where to find things you can use or sell."

Nevertheless, this kind of life is not easy. There are times when there is nothing worthwhile to pick. "And people look at you as if you're mad. Others give you a pitiful look, as if you're an orphan and ridicule you — especially children," he says.

There are special difficulties if you are a woman. "They (men) think they can either claim you or take you under their wing. They don't consider the fact that you are married and you are doing this because your husband is an *isidagwa* (drunkard) and you have to feed your children," says Joyce, who also lives off the refuse. She is obliged to live off cast-off's in order to survive. "I'm not ashamed of it. What else can you do if you can't find a job and your husband is not working?"

R2m in farm workers' relief aid 'diverted', says Operation

NEARLY R2m earmarked for nutritional aid to Free State farm workers was not getting through to the people who needed it, Operation Hunger and relief officials have claimed.

Money and food parcels from government's national nutrition and social development programme were being claimed by farmers but Operation Hunger field workers could find no evidence that the aid had reached farm workers, the organisation's regional director Judith Mokhetle said.

A total of R1,9m — in the form of food aid — had been given to farmers for their workers in the province, a Health and Population Development Department statement said yesterday.

The department said a private firm would be contracted to monitor the money's allocation and "establish the effectiveness and efficiency" of the programme.

Special arrangements had been made with Commercial Branch detectives for the department to report cases where aid money was abused or where it was suspected that money destined for the needy was not reaching them.

RAY HARTLEY

While the Free State region of the department was not aware of irregularities concerning aid to farmers, cases had been reported by individuals and organisations, but those reporting such cases "were not prepared to do so under oath", the department said.

Free State Agricultural Union spokesman Pieter Moller said the union was confident no farmers were involved in abusing the aid. Local agricultural union chairmen were responsible for checking that aid money reached farm workers and they would readily assist relief workers with the monitoring of funds, he said.

But a relief worker said many local agricultural unions were, in fact, "obstructive" and refused to divulge the names of farmers receiving aid in their districts.

Farmers in the Dewetsdorp area had received R99 516,70 in nutritional aid last year. But workers on 19 farms in the area said they had received no extra rations or money, the relief worker said.

The money and aid had been allocated for nutritional aid to 209 farm workers and

Hunger

one farmer, but the distribution of all the money had been undertaken by farmers, according to the relief worker.

The local agricultural union had refused to give relief monitors the names of farmers receiving aid at a meeting late last year, he said.

Moller acknowledged local unions were sometimes reluctant to give out the names of farmers receiving aid, but gave an assurance that the chairmen of local unions would investigate accusations of abuse. He said farmers receiving aid did not want it

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Relief aid

☐ From Page 1

to be known that they had difficulties.

Mokhetle said cases of farmers selling government-funded food parcels to their workers for R5 each and pocketing the money had been documented by Operation Hunger.

Farmers actively prevented black field workers from Operation Hunger and other relief agencies from interviewing farm workers in many areas of the province, Mokhetle said. However, the relief workers had devised means of secretly interviewing the workers and had concluded that no relief money was getting through to them, she added.

Moller said local agricultural union chairmen were required to provide detailed accounts of how every cent of aid money had been spent. The money was allocated solely on merit after an investigation, he added.

A total of R14m had been allocated to 86 programmes to reach 155 978 people, Health and Population Development said.

Bop accused of hindering drought relief work

RAY HARTLEY

DROUGHT relief workers were being refused access to areas of Bophuthatswana by the homeland's government despite severe water shortages affecting thousands of people there, northern Cape relief worker Junior Nkabo said yesterday.

Nkabo said Bophuthatswana government officials regarded with suspicion the Consultative Forum on Drought — a joint government-development agency initiative — because ANC aligned organisations were involved with it.

The most critical areas were the Kudumane district and the Dithakeng area, which had been designated "red areas" by the forum as they were in need of urgent intervention, he said.

A Bophuthatswana Water Supply Authority spokesman denied yesterday the forum had been refused access to the homeland.

He said it was "advised to liaise with the office of the governor (of Kudumane district)"

But Nkabo said the governor's office had consistently refused the forum permission to begin emergency water supply operations through its Water Supply Task Force.

The only sources of water for about 2 000 residents of Dithakeng were shallow wells, used by livestock, which dried up from time to time and had become health hazards.

The Bophuthatswana spokesman said water supply problems in the area had been attended to, with five pumps being installed to supplement existing resources.

Divorce Act in focus

A WORKING paper aimed at eliminating "obscurities and difficulties" in interpretations of the Divorce Amendment Act had been completed and distributed for general comment, the SA Law Commission announced yesterday.

Written comments or suggestions on the working paper should reach the commission by March 15, it said.

High demands on relief scheme

GERALD REILLY

THE spread of poverty and hunger was clearly illustrated by demands on government's poverty relief programme, economists said yesterday.

They were commenting on National Health and Population Development Department figures which showed nearly 3-million people had been targeted between April and December last year for aid from the national nutrition and social development programme.

Of the programme's R440m budget allocation for the current financial year, R288,5m had been allocated so far to non-governmental organsations, department director-general Koen Slabber said.

But, budget allocation fell far short of what was needed to meet demand, he said.

About 9-million people were without visible means of livelihood, he said. If the R440m was divided among them, each would receive R40 a year, "not enough to sustain life".

Of the allocations made so far, about R50m had been channelled to the TBVC states and the six homelands.

The amount actually spent from the allocations would be known only at the end of the financial year on March 31.

Slabber expected a similar amount to be budgeted for the programme in the 1993/94 financial year.

He said the department was generally satisfied that funds were being used wisely and effectively.

Misery at end of trek of hope



FAVOURITE SPOT . . . unemployed Cornelius van Rooyen ponders the future Picture: HORACE POTTER

By RYAN CRESSWELL

IN scenes reminiscent of John Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath, destitute whites are leaving the hinterland and heading for the right-wing enclave of Richards Bay in search of a better life.

But their hopes are dashed almost on arrival. Jobs are as scarce in and around the North Coast harbour town as they are on the Highveld, and the unemployed are ending up in a white squatter camp.

Situated in a bush clearing next to the Greenhill police station, the camp consists of 10 tents, two small caravans, a plastic igloo and a makeshift kitchen. About 30 people, including a number of children and babies, are living in the camp, which is served by a single tap. Some distance from the camp are a few outside toilets.

Kitty

Residents pay nothing to stay in the camp, but are expected to work on the terrain by day. Should any of them find employment — at best on a casual basis — they would have to put 25 percent of their earnings into the communal kitty, but so far, no one has had any luck.

Welfare and church workers are frequent visitors to the camp, bearing food parcels and clothing.

Estate agent Das van Wyk and a group of fellow citizens calling themselves the Richards Bay Special Workers' Association leased the land from the Richards Bay town council some months ago, when they became aware of the plight of the families.

Jobless find refuge in Natal camp

Acting town clerk Johan Rossouw rejected any suggestion that it was a white squatter camp, insisting the "campers" were staying there legally.

"This land was leased to a local committee and this is just a transit camp where people stay while they look for work," he said.

But some of the residents have been there for several months and have run out of everything but hope. They are indignant that townsfolk have taken to calling them squatters.

"The real white squatters sleep in the bush at Palm Beach at night," said one.

Diesel mechanic Joe Herran, 52, who lost his job in the middle of last year and moved to the coast from Randburg in search of work, was one of the first to arrive. He hasn't worked since.

"But we have a good camp here. At first we had a few problems with troublemakers but we threw them out," says Mr Herran.

"Provided new arrivals agree to follow the rules, we let them stay. We can't turn people away.

"If Das van Wyk and his friends weren't helping, some of us would be on the street."

Welder Cornelius van Rooyen, 52, completed his last contract in February last year and has been travelling in search of work ever since.

He has been at the Greenhill camp for the last few months and spends his days slumped in a torn armchair under a tree.

On Wednesday morning, two new families, including two babies in arms, arrived at the camp in a car with fishing-rods on the roof and a small caravan in tow.

Boilermakers Louis Els, 27, and Rudolf Steyn, 27, were retrenched last month. They drove from Nigel, in the Eastern Transvaal, to Richards Bay in oppressive heat.

"The whole country is in a bad way. I know lots of people who have money problems.

"We have come down here because we heard there may be jobs," said Mr Els.

Mr Steyn said an "immediate cash flow" was his problem because he has three children to care for.

Housing

Alec van Rooyen, 20, of Empangeni, has been at the camp since completing his national service last June.

"I haven't been able to find a job since I left the army," he said.

Said Mr van Wyk: "There is a growing need for this kind of settlement for whites. More and more people will lose their jobs as affirmative action is applied.

"There are some low-paying job opportunities in Richards Bay but housing is expensive.

"A lot more camps like this will be seen this year. We already know of some in places like Germiston, Kempton Park and Hammanskraal."

Sowing the seeds of love amid hatred in divided Alexandra

Star 9/11/93.

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CHARLES WEBSTER

ON THE wall of Patience Pashe's office is a short prayer by St Francis of Assisi that bears continual silent testimony to the nature of the person toiling below: "Where there is hatred, let me sow love."

A product of a father who was a teacher, and a mother who was a nurse, Pashe dreamt of becoming a doctor. She later decided to be a social worker, and eventually became a teacher. Now she struggles, at the head of Women for Peace (WFP), based in Alexandra, to establish more understanding between the interest groups and political organisations in that divided community.

WFP is surrounded by violence — literally. On the hill behind the WFP building (which, with its burglar bars and fencing, looks more like Auschwitz) is the infamous Nobuhle hostel, while the road in front is continually patrolled by the SADF.

Growing up in Pimville, Soweto, Pashe was involved in school committees from an early age. "I was always a people person," she said. "I have always loved reading, and like helping others to read."

Running a women's organisation has its difficulties, especially within the traditional black society.

Pashe said that some of the traditional family values, or "ubuntu", that black society had lost through westernisation needed to be restored. She said she would like to see a time when even strangers greeted each other in the streets.



PEOPLE PERSON: Patience Pashe loves helping others. ● Photograph: STEVE HILTON-BARBER

As far as women's rights go, the biggest problem, she said, was that women don't know what their rights are.

Trust

"The fact that the black population has been underprivileged in terms of education has caused menfolk to establish themselves as kings in their own homes, and therefore they treat women as second-rate citizens."

The Interim Crisis Committee, with which Pashe is also involved and which was formed under the auspices of the National Peace Accord, has started to gain the trust of the people of Alexandra by means of its communication task group.

"People need to talk," Pashe told the Saturday Star, "but not just the leaders - we need grassroots discussion."

By Mathatha Tsedu



Director Mrs Mukondelelei Phaswana and Awelani Mukwevho, a seven-month-old boy whose mother died while giving birth to him and whose father is too old to look after him.

THE African communal life style of extended families has always meant that no one could go hungry.

In fact, there is an African saying that hunger has no grave, which, as we all know now, is untrue as Somalia can bear testimony.

As this lifestyle crumbled in urban townships, leading to many elderly people turning into vagrants and hobos who sleep on park benches, the rural areas always stood out as a saving grace.

Even work seekers who left their rural homes would eventually turn back home if things were not working out, knowing that no matter how low things have sunk, there would always be someone out there to lend a helping hand.

But as the economic situation of black people, in particular, goes deeper and deeper into depression, even the rural areas are losing that quality that made them special.

Deep in the rural areas of Venda, away from the madding crowd, children are being dumped in hospitals under false names by mothers who have no intention of ever returning.

Child abuse, which was unheard of in many rural settlements, has also reared its head. Social workers say this is also due to frustrations caused by unemployment and poverty.

Moved by this situation, a group of men, mainly church elders, started the Takalani Children's Home at Siloam in the Nzhelele district.

Situated in thorn tree bushveld, Takalani, which literally means "be happy", provides a home for children who would otherwise be roaming the streets or wandering around in hospital wards without any hope of ever becoming anything in life.

Opened in 1988 with four children, including a three-month-old orphan whose mother had died after giving birth, the centre serves as a referral for the nearby Siloam Hospital and Tshilidzini and Donald Fraser hospitals.

The centre consists of six rondavels and a kitchen. It is run by a staff of 10, which includes two night watchmen, the director Mrs Mukondelelei Phaswana (32) and her assistants.

"Social workers who find cases of extreme need also refer them to us and this, with our present register of 35 children, is way above our capacity of only 20 toddlers.

"The overstrained cash situation means the spectre of retrenchment hangs over staff members in this area where unemployment is higher than 50 percent," Phaswana said.

Today its register includes children who are attending school at primary and secondary level. The cost of caring for these children is borne by the centre. This includes clothes, food and transport for those who need it.



"It is really tough to keep this place open," Mr Paul Tshindane says.

"Dutch church donors have kept the Takalani home fires burning since its inception. But the rising cost of living, the change in the mood internationally as reform goes ahead in this country, and a dispute in the area which saw the mass departure of Dutch doctors, has seen a cut in aid to the centre," board secretary Mr Paul Tshindane said.

But the needs of the centre are increasing by the day and directors have had to rely on local fund raising to keep the place going.

"In 1992 the centre ran an overdraft of R20 000 which we are still trying to deal with," Tshindane said.

For this year the centre's budget for running costs alone amounts to R325 000. Of that amount, R125 000 still has to be raised.

"On top of that the centre needs an additional R300 000 for expansion to handle the present enrolment as well as the many others who have had to be turned away because of overcrowding," Tshindane said.

> "Child abuse, which was unheard of in rural settlements, has also reared its head"

The children themselves look a happy lot, learning house chores in a non-sexist environment where all share in all duties.

The centre can never replace the parents who either dumped them or have died, but for many of the children it is a home from no home that cannot be matched by anything else.

It would be a pity if this institution, the only one of its kind in the region, was to close down because those who have the means will not save it.

Its closure will mean closing the book on the future of these children, for whom Takalani not only means joy, but is the only home they can call their own.

Contact info

Those wishing to assist can contact Mrs Phaswana at telephone (01595) 30273 or Takalani Children's Home, PO Box 226, Nzhelele, Venda.

Red Cross helps 15 000 families with relief aid

Bdmy 4/1/93.

LLOYD COUTTS

THE spiral of unrest-related violence remained a major threat to true reconciliation in SA, International Committee of the Red Cross in SA head Toni Pfanner said last week.

Pfanner said some 15 000 families and 19 000 individuals had been assisted through a Red Cross emergency relief programme for victims of unrest-related violence in 1992.

Most of the aid had been distributed in Natal, followed by the Reef and the eastern Cape/Border region where food, blankets and kitchen sets were donated to people whose houses had been burnt down or who had been forced to abandon their homes.

Families who lost a breadwinner were also provided with funeral expenses.

Pfanner said the persistent need for assistance for victims of unrest was a tragic indication of the human cost of violence.

"The Red Cross deplores the continued attacks on unarmed civilians, of whatever race or ethnic group. The spiral of violence, whoever its perpetrators are, remains a major threat to true reconciliation and peace.

"The Red Cross cannot resolve the political problems standing in the way of peace, but it hopes that its action can help to foster a practical attitude of peace and tolerance among all South Africans."

The Red Cross was the only organisation systematically providing assistance to township residents, squatters and hostel dwellers, and its first aid teams provided what was often the only emergency medical structure at rallies and funerals.

Pfanner said the Red Cross wished to encourage more people to learn first aid and to form local intervention groups to save lives when violence occurred.

The Red Cross had conducted unannounced visits since October 22 to over 50 police stations in the PWV, the Transvaal, Natal, the Cape, the Free State, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, KwaZulu and Transkei, to check on the treatment and conditions of detainees.

"Our visits, which have a purely humanitarian purpose, fulfil an important function in overseeing detainees' treatment and conditions, and in a wider sense, in contributing towards a lessening of tension in areas of unrest," Pfanner said.

PEANUTS By Charles Schulz

The needy could benefit by R100 m if casino law was changed

Wheel of fortune for poor

(297)
AUG 2/1/93

MILLIONS of rands can be raised for disadvantaged South Africans by adopting similar casino legislation to other countries.

That's the view of Cathy Murat, a campaigner for a regulated casino industry to benefit the poor.

She has completed research into casino legislation in the United States and will present her conclusions to the Howard Commission, presently investigating the booming South African gaming industry.

Ms Murat's findings, published exclusively by Weekend Argus, show about R100 million could be available for community development programmes.

Legislation in America's "gambling states", Nevada, South Dakota and New Jersey, ensures eight percent of "gross wins" benefit the elderly and disabled.

Gross wins is the amount of money kept by casinos after all bets have been paid, but before operating costs and taxes are deducted. It is not profit.

New Jersey's casinos, including Donald Trump's Castle, Taj Mahal and Plaza, pay their "gross win" tax to a fund administered by the state's Casino Control Commission.

The money is deposited into an interest-bearing account in the State Treasury Department and finances programmes.

The programmes, determined by the legislature and governor, include real-estate rebates, utility assistance, aid to shut-ins and persons in boarding homes, transportation aid and pharmaceutical assistance.

■ A large chunk of profits from casinos in the United States is given to needy Americans and a campaigner for changes to South Africa's gambling legislation feels this should happen here too.

DALE KNEEN, Weekend Argus Reporter

A division of gaming enforcement, staffed by state agents, police detectives and deputy attorneys general, police the casinos and investigate the backgrounds of all individuals and corporate applicants for casino licensure.

In South Dakota, where actor Kevin Costner owns the only casino in a town called Deadwood, a commission on gaming ensures the industry is conducted "honestly, competitively and free from criminal influence and activity".

Said Ms Murat: "When I testified to the Howard Commission I suggested a 10 percent tax be levied on casinos, which is not very different to the amounts paid in America."

"About R100 million could be generated in casino taxes for the upliftment of disadvantaged people in South Africa if we had better legislation and control measures.

"If free-enterprise gambling was controlled by a body with the power to revoke licences, I believe it could also draw a tremendous amount of tourism to the country.

"It's impossible to do this, however, when casinos are able to open on every street corner and there is no control over them whatsoever. Action needs to be taken now," she said.

Sun International also believes the proliferation of "street-corner" gambling establishments is causing irreparable harm to the industry and to society in the longer term.

There are more than 300 of these casinos, all operating through deficiencies in the existing anti-gambling legislation by claiming they do not offer games of chance.

"South Africa is among the few countries of the world to tolerate unregulated and uncontrolled casino operations," said Kersaf Investment Limited's 1992 annual report.

Sun International has recommended to the standing committee appointed to investigate gambling in South Africa that appropriate action be taken to curb "street-corner" establishments.

"The development of a robust casino industry, as an important component of the tourist industry, requires operators of proven competence and honesty, adherence to rigorously defined and enforced standards of operation and adequate protection of the public interest, all of which need, as a precondition, the establishment of appropriate governing legislation.

"In addition, it is essential the necessary enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, as provided in the major countries of the world, are also present," said the report.

Seeking a balance between job security and flexibility

B/Day 19/8/93 53A

DAVID GOODHART

WHEN a Spanish businessman has a profitable year he does not invest in plant and equipment to xpand his business and create bs. Instead, he puts money ide to cover the cost of sacking orkers when the market wanes. Spain's Prime Minister Felipe onzalez sometimes tells this story illustrate how the high costs of bour protection have contributed his country's 22% unemployment vel, the highest in the EC.

For the leader of a socialist govnment to suggest reducing labour otection as a key to job creation is dicative of a new openness in the unemployment debate — which s spread to the European Commisn as it prepares a study of the link tween jobs and competitiveness.

The commission is examining ether the high cost of employment d high protection of European rkers is one reason why so few ople have jobs. For the past cade, much of the EC has been periencing growth virtually with- any net increase in jobs. Only % of people of working age have s, compared with more than 75% the US and Japan, and half of rope's 17-million unemployed 've been without work for more n one year.

hile the commission is not con-ering abandoning its commitment minimum employment rights as hrined in the social chapter, an easing number of officials are rching for a new balance between tection and deregulation.

ebate across Europe is now fo-ed on four main areas of reform: high costs of firing and the re-ctions on part-time and tempo-work. It may seem perverse to ce it easier to fire people when aim is to increase employment ls. But in increasingly open and petitive markets, employers, e and small, will hire only if they v they can fire when the going tough

e average cost of firing some-in the EC is 22 weeks' pay and t countries require statutory ultation with unions or the state. nark, Ireland and the UK have st restrictions; Spain, Italy, ce, Portugal and the Nether-s have the greatest; Belgium, France and Germany lie in between.

Many southern European states with their low workforce participation rates and high long-term unemployment illustrate the point that the more regulation there is to protect full-time jobs, the fewer employers will offer. "The legacy of regulation in southern Europe stems from a time when product markets, too, were highly regulated, but with the liberalisation of markets the full-time employment guarantee has to be loosened too," says David Grubb, a labour market expert at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Spain and Italy, where it can cost more than two years' pay to sack someone from a large company, are in the process of cutting that amount. There has also been some reform of the tight regulations that southern European countries have inherited governing part-time and temporary work. In France and Spain, where temporary contract work was liberalised in the '80s, more than half the long-term unemployed found part-time work. In Spain, nearly 40% of all employees are now on temporary contracts compared with an EC average of 9%.

Some labour market economists argue that increasing part-time work does not increase employment overall but repackages a given number of full-time jobs into a larger number of insecure part-time or temporary ones. It may, indeed, be undesirable to allow temporary



☐ GONZALEZ

work to reach the level it has in Spain. But the evidence from France and the Netherlands shows that part-time and temporary jobs are a useful way for employers to test out employees and that they can often lead to full-time jobs.

One of the most straightforward reasons for the EC's inferior performance on job creation compared with the US and Japan is pay. The pay of EC workers increased at an average of 4% a year in real terms during the '80s while in the US and Japan it was virtually static. The French government has just come up with a novel scheme to offer subsidies to companies where the workers take a cut in real wages to preserve jobs.

But it is difficult, in the short term, for governments to have a direct impact on wage bargaining. They can more easily do something about the high health and social security contributions paid by employers, as well as reducing their own role in wage setting. The Italian government, for example, recently abolished the official linking of pay rises to inflation, while the French minimum wage scheme which, according to many studies, has reduced youth employment, is gradually being phased out. Payroll taxes on employers, which add on average 30% to the EC's wage costs, are coming under scrutiny everywhere.

As UK ministers point out, the model for many reforms is the low payroll tax, easier hire and fire, British labour market. For the low-productivity/low-wage economies of southern Europe the UK may hold lessons. Arguably, the UK has developed a highly deregulated labour market because of its historically open-market economy. Southern European countries have tended to mimic this pattern since joining the EC, and their once highly regulated labour markets are following suit.

However, the British way is less relevant to the high pay and high productivity northern European countries. In the Netherlands and Germany, long-term employer-employee commitments at the workplace and centralised pay bargaining, plus the regulations which accompany them, may have contributed to their high value-added economies. While employment in the UK has been riding a rollercoaster — up in the late '80s and down in the '90s — the three countries with the lowest unemployment — the Netherlands, west Germany, and Luxembourg — have been severely regulated.

The OECD says there can still be an important role for the state through active measures such as spending on training the unemployed, and on financial support for job-sharing. The Dutch government has led the way on job-sharing by insisting that all new employees in the public sector are limited to a 32-hour week. The Belgian government has just agreed that workers over 55 can work half time, receiving a mixture of pay and pension, thereby releasing jobs for the unemployed. The UK, as the country with the highest overtime in the EC, could examine how to convert some of the overtime into new jobs without upsetting low-paid employees who need the extra money.

Where labour policy activism is higher, long-term unemployment tends to be lower, according to some labour market economists. For example, compulsory interviews and counselling for the long-term unemployed have had positive results in Britain and France, where nearly 30% of those interviewed found either a job or a training place.

Getting Europe back to work requires more than renewed economic growth. No EC government wants to emulate the harsher aspects of the US labour market, where two-thirds of employed workers are subject to instant dismissal and far fewer unemployed workers than in Europe qualify for benefits.

But all the signs are that the trend of the '80s towards deregulation is picking up speed. Governments as well as Brussels have grasped the importance of labour market reform and are groping towards a new balance between employment protection and flexibility. — Financial Times.

tempered by thoughts of what France won the...

Workers raise R3,6-m

C Press 14/1/93

WORKERS at the Mercedes Benz SA car assembly plant in East London have, together with management, raised R3 633 000 to boost disadvantaged communities in the area. (291)

Shopsteward Ludwe Bakaco said negotiations to start the fund began in 1989. The company contributed R2-million.

A number of Mercedes employees, their relatives as well as organisations have already benefited from the fund. – Elnews

NEWS Budget will try to redirect social spending ● Fatal shooting: cops suspended

the nation in brief

Several people feared dead

SEVERAL people are feared dead following running battles with the Bophuthatswana police in Maboloka yesterday.

According to sources in the area police opened fire on a group of protesters marching on the local police station. Sowetan 16/3/93

Several people were feared dead from the alleged shooting incident Many of the victims were allegedly taken to nearby clinics and hospitals in a critical condition.

Ninja gang members held

POLICE have arrested 21 members of the so-called Ninja gang which has been operating in the Eastern Transvaal for the past 18 months.

Tzaneen police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Pine Pienaar said the three leaders of the gang were still at large

Charges being investigated against the suspects

Relief for poor blacks

Sowetan 16/3/93.

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent (297)

■ Social spending by Government will take a new direction:

THERE will be a brief respite for poor black people and a lot less for South Africa's middle class when the Minister of Finance, Mr Derek Keys, tables the Budget in Parliament tomorrow.

The message about tomorrow's Budget is that it will attempt to redirect social spending from the privileged class to the poor but will hit consumers and taxpayers across the spectrum where it hurts most — in their pockets.

Indirect tax, such as VAT, could increase by between two and three percent, while income tax is expected to increase noticeably.

So-called "sin" taxes on cigarettes and alcohol will also increase

With the redirection of social spending — already more than 40 percent — more towards black people, the Government is clearly holding one eye on the forthcoming elections.

This is clear too from the announcement last week in the face of opposition from economists of the zero-rating of VAT on a wider range of basic foodstuff — the staples of the poor.

It has already been announced that parity in pensions is one of the aims of the Government but the effects of this will be felt only towards the end of the year.

It is believed that education and health spending will also be increased for the poor — blacks.

For example, South Africa's education budget is high by world standards (21 percent) but is heavily in favour of whites.

This is Key's first Budget. He took over from Mr Barend du Plessis, who retired last year, reportedly from exhaustion.



GOR 055 EF

HoR to pay rent for the jobless

By NORMAN WEST, Political Reporter

UNEMPLOYED coloured people are to get help — the House of Representatives is to pay their water bills and rents or rates for three months.

All unemployed coloured people throughout the country who can prove that they have been registered "unemployed" by April 1 will have their water bills and rates or rents paid for them at the end of April, May and June.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Jac Rabie, chairman of the Ministers' Council and minister-designate of Population Development.

He said that because the tricameral parliament system was still in force and there were still separate "own affairs" budgets, the HoR could not help constituents of the other houses.

It was "with regret" that he was announcing the relief measure was limited to "coloureds".

He anticipated that people would try to make political capital out of the aid scheme and describe it as a "political gimmick" to catch votes.

Gimmick

"The genuinely destitute will have another view.

"It is not a gimmick, for no one is forced to make use of this relief — and not everybody will qualify.

"To qualify, a breadwinner will have to show proof to the municipal and regional offices that he or she has been registered as unemployed.

"The Ministers' Council has instructed the local authorities to process applications without unnecessary red tape so that those who are genuinely seeking work but are temporarily unemployed can enjoy a respite of three months from rent and municipal obligations."

Mr Rabie confirmed outgoing-Minister of Health and Welfare Andrew Julies's statement this week that parity was to be introduced in social pensions and grants. This is to be announced by Minister of Finance Derek Keys in his budget on Wednesday.

At present white pensioners receive R345 a month, compared with R318 for coloured and Indian pensioners and R293 for Africans.

Mr Rabie said that in addition to parity, he expected Mr Keys to announce a 10-percent increase to R379,50 for all social pensioners.

Perlman dubious on food aid

Star. 18/3/93

Operation Hunger has expressed grave doubts over the administration of the millions of rands allocated in the Budget to feeding schemes.

Finance Minister Derek Keys announced that more than R400 million would be spent this year on food aid by the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme for food aid, (supplemented by any funds left over from the R400 million allocated from nutrition schemes in last year's Budget) and a further R40 million would be paid to the Protein Energy Malnutrition Programme.

These organisations fall directly under the umbrella of the Department of National Health and Population Development.

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said the funds were welcome, but her major concern was that the money allocated to feeding programmes was not reaching the proper target. — Staff Reporter.

Social services funding 'at limit'

B1DAM 18/3/93

297

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — Finance Minister Derek Keys said yesterday spending on social services had reached a ceiling and that, in future, spending on social needs would depend on co-operation between government and non-government organisations.

Keys said many people outside government criticised it for its social spending, but substantial resources were already being applied to social services and everyone was aware that in aggregate SA had exceeded prudent limits.

He said spending on social services in general, particularly education, social security and welfare services, rose in round figures from 41% of the total Budget in 1991 to a budgeted 44% in 1993/94.

Spending on social services would increase from R51,7bn in the 1992/93 financial year to R55,9bn in 1993/94.

This included an extra R694m for pension parity and a 19,2% increase in education spending

Discussing special dispensations, Keys said the current "spirit of reconciliation" should also prevail to allow a melding of private and public sector, non-government organisation and government department, charity worker and public servant, in a common effort to cope with SA's problems in the best way.

This should be achieved by making funding for these worthy causes conditional on a "satisfactory degree of co-operation" between government and all the agencies and organisations outside government seeking improvements in this area.

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Social services

B1DAM 18/3/93

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☐ From Page 1

Keys cited the National Housing Forum as an example, saying the forum represented a comprehensive grouping of interests centring on this need.

The forum's discussions with the National Housing Department had already led to an allocation of R200m from the funds under that department's control in 1993/94, with a promise of more to be found, and full participation in the determination of the next year's appropriation

If a greater cash disbursement in the coming year was required, Cabinet was prepared to provide R200m in bridging finance.

A similar, but not equally developed, case was the work of the national economic forum in the field of job creation, he said. A supplementary sum of R60m would be set aside to facilitate the process of integration within an appropriate and agreed job-creation programme.

Other areas would be handled in the same way and, if necessary, special financing arrangements would be put in place.

"In all cases the key condition will be the evidence of an effective pooling of needs and resources between the citizen and the state," he said.

Health sector's R11-bn

Sowetan 18/3/93

■ R400m on feeding:

HEALTH services are getting more than R11 billion in the 1993-4 Budget and more than R400 million is to be spent on feeding schemes.

The *Budget Review* says that "the strained economic circumstances necessitate a drastic improvement in the cost-effectiveness in health care delivery on the part of all heath authorities".

Legislation is to be introduced to establish a new management model for academic hospitals to give them greater management autonomy. Poverty and the drought have increased the demand for food aid and the government is to spend R400 million this year on the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme.

This will be supplemented by funds from the R400 million allocated for nutrition schemes in last year's Budget.

Furthermore, the allocation to the Protein Energy Malnutrition Programme, also administered by the Department of National Health and Population Development, is to be raised from R400 000 — last year's allocation — to R40 million.

Social services spending at 'ceiling'

ST 18/3/93 (297)

Political Staff

SPENDING on social services had reached a ceiling and in future spending on social needs would depend on co-operation between government and non-government organisations, Finance Minister Mr Derek Keys said yesterday.

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Discussing special dispensations, Mr Keys said the current "spirit of reconciliation" should also prevail to allow a melding of private and public sector, non-government organisation and government department, charity worker and public servant, in a common effort to cope with South Africa's problems in the best way.

This should be achieved by making funding for these worthy causes conditional on a "satisfactory degree of co-operation" between government departments and all the agencies and organisations outside government seeking improvements in this area.

Mr Keys cited the National Housing Forum as an example, saying the forum represented an extremely comprehensive grouping of interests centring on this need.

Star 18/3/93

Safe, legal abortion a 'basic human right'

EARLY GRAVE
The right to safe, legal abortion is integral to the development of women and to comprehensive primary health care. Failure to confront this issue is to sentence an uncounted number of South African women to an early grave, says a specialist. JANE STRODE reports.

THE militant American "prolife" group, Human Life International, has begun bringing its money, resources and expertise into South Africa to organise against abortion law reform, against contraception and against sexuality education in schools.

In the face of this powerful, well-organised and evangelical lobby, demands around abortion law reform need to be properly thought out and implemented, says Dr Helen Rees, executive chairman of the Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa

Conference

Rees spoke at the recent conference of Women under the Criminal Justice System organised by the Centre for Criminal Justice in Hilton, near Maritzburg

Rees, a practising medical doctor, says the debate around abortion is often seen as a battleground between those who advocate the foetus's right to life and those who support the woman's right to choose. The fight becomes a "no-win dispute of ideology" that fails to consider the complexity of the topic in any given social setting.

There is only one historical and present-day reality women remain the final determinant of whether or not they will have an abortion

If a new constitution and new legislation in South Africa are aimed at enshrining human rights, and racial and gender equality, then the current situation must change

Political parties cannot excuse themselves from tackling the abortion issue because of potential sensitivity with certain sectors of the population.

Liberalisation of abortion laws is aimed at giving women the right to make their own choice about their lives and allows individual women to follow their own consciences about the sanctity of life, Rees says.

With the debate on abortion beginning to gather momentum in South Africa, policymakers and politicians must realise that it is more than just a sensitive moral issue which fires up feminists and religious groupings, she says

The right to safe, legal abortion is integral to the development of women, integral to the development of a comprehensive primary health care and a basic human right that cannot be wished away



Failure to confront this issue is to sentence an uncounted number of South African women to an early grave

The clearest example of the determination of women to pursue their own choice regardless of the risk, she says, came from Romania

Under Nicolai Ceausescu's rule, contraception was banned and abortion was punishable by death. In spite of this, Romania had the highest abortion and abortion-related mortality of all European countries.

Over the past two decades, 65 countries have liberalised their abortion laws, while four have restricted theirs About 40 percent of the world population now lives in countries where no specific justification is required to obtain a legal abortion.

In 25 percent of the world, abortion is allowed only if the woman's life is endangered and, in extreme case, not even in those circumstances.

This means that one in four women does not have access to safe, legal abortion

These women are most likely to come from Africa, Latin America and Muslim Asia, Rees says

However, she cautions, there is more to making abortion legal and safe than simply liberalising the laws. Also, clearly defined liberal abortion laws are not always sufficient to guarantee access to abortion

Revising abortion policy means considering the commitment and ability of the government to provide accessible services.

In Britain, a country with a liberal abortion policy, there is enormous regional variation in the availability of abortion services because of differential spending often influenced by the power of the anti-abortion lobby.

In situations like this, the ability of the woman to pay for an abortion becomes the final determinant in whether she could have one or not, Rees says

Before 1975, the South African abortion law was restrictive, allowing a termination only if the woman's life was in danger.

In 1975, a working party of "white male parliamentarians" developed the Abortion and Sterilisation Act in place today.

When veteran politician Helen Suzman challenged the gender composition of the working group, the reply was: "You wouldn't revise the laws on hanging by putting a group of murderers on to the committee"

Not surprisingly, says Rees, the current law is restrictive both in the grounds for abortion and in the way it is enacted.

An abortion is permitted only where continued pregnancy will endanger the life or constitute a serious threat to the physical or mental health of the woman, where there is a serious risk that the child will be seriously physically or mentally deformed, where the pregnancy results from rape or incest, or where the pregnancy is conceived by a woman mentally handicapped or unable to understand the full implications of parental responsibility

The penalty for carrying out an illegal abortion is a five-year jail term, a fine of R5 000, or both '

The enactment of this legislation is full of pitfalls, Rees says.

It is open to interpretation by health professionals who are mostly conservative and reluctant to jeopardise their position by involving themselves in abortion referrals.

Freehold

Also, the administrative procedures which have to be completed are cumbersome, lengthy and not understood by many health workers and women generally, making it impossible for the majority of South African women to get a legal abortion

The result is that there are only 1 000 legal abortions done annually, mostly on white women, but anywhere between 42 000 and 300 000 illegal abortions being done, "depending on whose estimates are correct", Rees says

Hundreds of millions of IDC funds idle

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of millions in industrial development funds are lying idle at the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC).

Recession-weary investors have failed to take advantage of funds administered by the IDC, but corporation officials believe there are signs of improvement.

The IDC's R600m ecotourism scheme has attracted applications worth only R46m since its launch last May. Of this, R28m has been approved.

Senior GM Malcolm Macdonald said the initial momentum following the scheme's launch had not been maintained as a result of political uncertainty and unrest. However, "a couple of big offshore applications are in the pipeline".

The multi-shift scheme, which is designed to improve factories' capacity utilisation, disbursed a quarter of its R100m allocation in the previous financial year and approvals since July last year to date amount to R8m. ST 19/3/93

Surplus funds from the scheme have been allocated to the low interest rate scheme for export promotion, which has spent R73m during the current financial year and already had R45m in outstanding applications. (297)

The scheme is set to exceed its R100m annual budget for the second year.

The support programme for industrial innovation (formerly the innovation scheme for electronics) still has R55m of R120m in non-repayable research and development grants three-and-a-half years after its launch.

Electronics Industry Federation vice-president Tony Farah said stringent qualification criteria and limitations were restricting the industry's use of the scheme.

Feeding the hungry



Stimela ... to help Operation Hunger.

■ STIMELA *Band in fund-raising concert:*

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Soweton 19/3/93

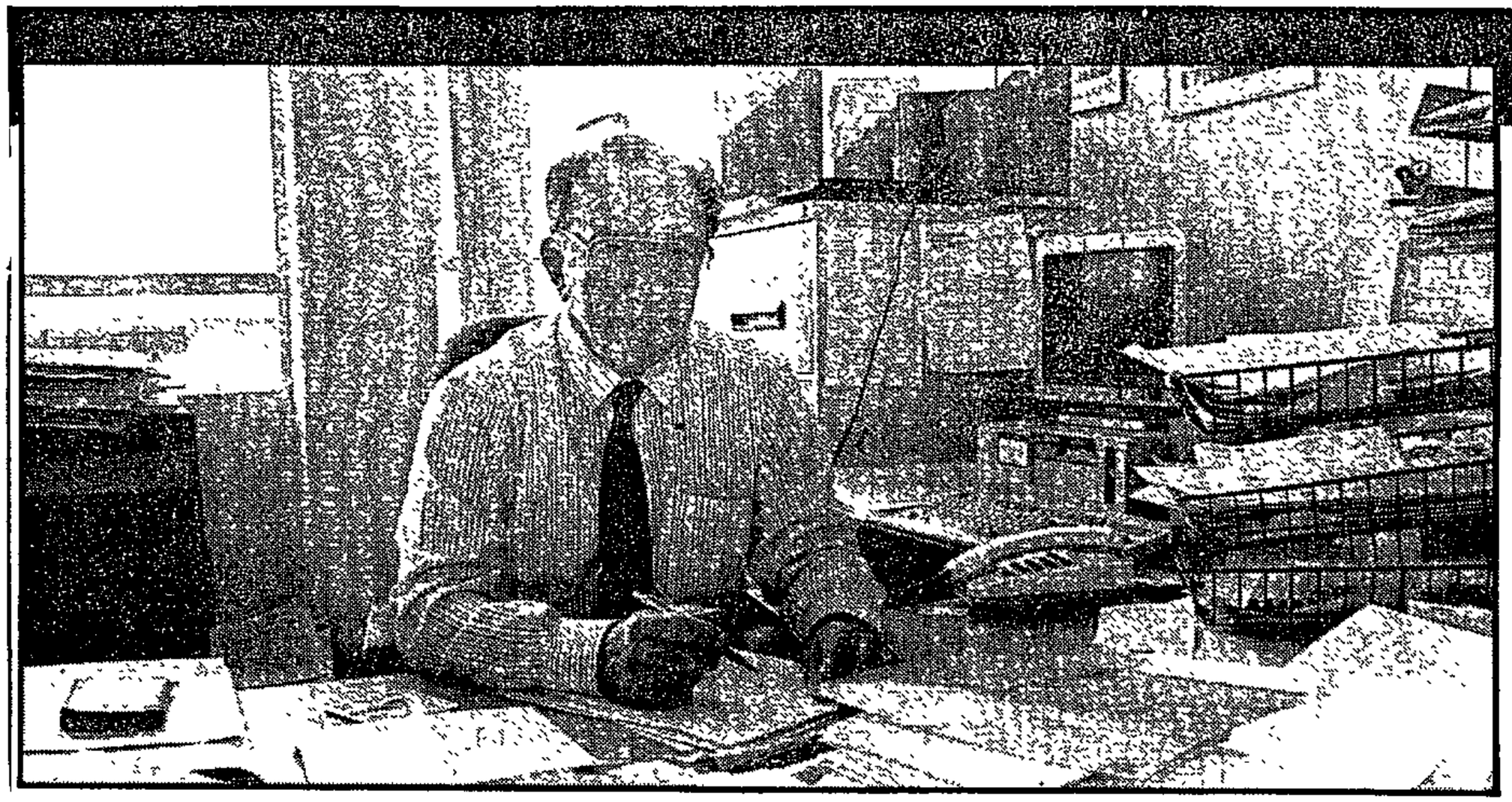
By Elliot Makhaya

POPULAR band Stimela has teamed up with a furniture company to raise funds for Operation Hunger

Proceeds from the *Khululani — Free The Children Concert*, sponsored by Geen and Richards at Bakgatlagate in Pilanesberg on March 28, will be donated to Operation Hunger, according to the group's PRO, Motsei Komane

They share the stage from noon with Chicco, Chimora, Zasha, Kamazu and System Enemy Most of these artists have not been doing live shows for a while, especially Chicco who now concentrates more on productions for other artists.

On Saturday, March 27, Stimela will do an in-store promotion at Geen and Richards in Rustenburg from 11am.



BEN TUROK ... 'Foreign organisations and large corporates think they can just throw money at the problems of apartheid and they will go away'

Work for the people, by the people

ST Times (Boss) 21/3/93 (178) (297)

By TERRY BETTY

THE European Community, the Development Bank of Southern Africa and Liberty Life have pledged R750 000 to provide developmental training for community workers in Soweto.

Should the pilot project succeed it will be implemented on a national scale, says Institute for African Alternatives director, Ben Turok.

IFAA is an international organisation set up with funding from a number of overseas bodies to do policy research and deal with developmental issues. It has been operating in SA for two years and in the rest of Africa for seven.

The pilot project will give a nine-month part-time course for 150 Soweto-based community workers in development skills.

The participants have to already be involved in some type of community work, such as church groups, civic associations, community centres, stokvels as well as small businesses

These people will be taught how to undertake a project and handle all the complex issues that go with it, such as planning, strategy, community research and interpreting local needs so that they are not addressed in the wrong manner.

The community workers will also be taught how to run an office, control finance, write letters and communicate correctly.

Turok says this training is especially necessary in SA, where the legacy of apartheid has a large chunk of the black population without these skills. "If you had to get together a community in a white area to undertake a project, chances are you will have an accountant, a lawyer, engineer and a variety of skills that can be incorporated to get the project off the ground

"But if you had to get together a rural black community, chances are great that there will be nobody with that sort of experience."

He adds: "Foreign organisations and large corporates think they can just throw money at the problems of apartheid and they will go away. But without development training the project will eventually run out of steam and energy and will have been a gross waste of money."

Turok says a number of foreigners pledge money to help local communites, but once the rural people have the cash they do not know how to go about implementing the project.

Because of this, some foreign donors send experts to help with the implementation of the project, but as these people are not in touch with the community the wrong projects are often imposed on the people in the wrong manner.

The success of the IFAA project is crucial as it will be evaluated and only if markedly successful will it be implemented on a national level with the support of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

At the end of the course, those taking part will be evaluated in the work environment to see whether there is a marked improvement in their skills in terms of organisational and productive capacity and whether this will add value to the community.

Cutting medical aid costs

S/Times (Biss) 21/3/93

By JULIE WALKER

PERSONAL and portable medical savings accounts offer the best solution to beat the high cost of health care — not only in South Africa but also internationally.

John Goodman — America's Mr Health-Care — is visiting SA at the invitation of Momentum Health to try to remove the confusion surrounding the funding of medical costs.

As president of the National Centre for Policy Analysis, Dr Goodman has studied the medical cover systems of many countries.

Dr Goodman believes that by empowering patients to make decisions about their own health needs, using their own money, efficiency is bound to improve

"Make a market where there wasn't one before and health-service providers forced to compete will definitely bring down costs."

Adviser to the Republican Party, Dr Goodman is a leading opponent of Bill Clinton's policy of managed competition, which aims to avoid the extremes of socialised medicine and free markets.

This middle ground involves employers paying a fixed sum and an employee the balance, hence making them more cost-conscious.

The objection arises because managed competition's advocates want government rather than private companies to manage it. They also want price-fixing for health-insurance premiums and heavy regulation for the industry. Dr Goodman says the ideal market is one in which risk is priced accurately, where each person entering an insurance pool pays a premium reflective of expected cost and risk. (294)

Managed competition would force insurers to charge the same price to all buyers so that those with, say, cancer, pay the same amount as those with good health. American studies show that when people cover the first $2 500 of medical costs themselves they cut spending by up to a third without suffering.

Momentum Health has introduced a medical insurance plan to replace medical aid plus top-up insurance, aimed at the corporate market, after consulting many authorities.

STEERING SA INTO AFRICA

S/Times (Buss) 21/3/93.

By ZILLA EFRAT

A PROGRAMME to develop a policy promoting mutually beneficial relations between SA and the rest of Africa is about to start.

It is being overseen by the African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies (ACDESS)

Included on its steering committee are the African Development Bank, Commonwealth Secretariat, Economic Commission for Africa, Institute for African Alternatives and the Organisation of African Unity.

The programme's proposal says: "It needs to be recognised that the international climate is not favourable for the future of SA and that the marginalisation of Africa in the global system is an increasingly evident reality.

"Accordingly, there is a mutuality of interest for Africa as a whole, including SA, and it is therefore particularly important that the continent looks first to its own resources and how, through co-operation, they may be optimally utilised."

The proposal states that prospects of improved interaction between SA and Africa for mutual advantage are partly hampered by tendencies of some elements in SA to seek opportunistic business openings in Africa which do not have long-term benefits.

They perceive Africa as a mere hinterland for penetration. Also, the view that SA is a "northern country" remains a powerful psychological phenomenon.

The programme's preparatory workshop will take place in July in Kampala, Uganda, and cost $162 800. It will take stock of existing relationships between SA and Africa and launch the research process.

The programme will involve scholars and policy-makers in Africa and Africanists in Europe and North America The findings of its studies are expected to be published in the first half of 1995.

Other steering committee members include the Institute for Economic Research in Germany and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Those from SA are the Africa Institute of SA, Institution for Democratic Alternatives for SA and the Centre for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape.

Poverty relief

297

S/Times (Buss) 21/3/93.

HOUSEHOLDS with an income of less than R600 a month now qualify for assistance in terms of an emergency social relief programme launched by the House of Representatives administration S/Times (Buss) 21/3/93

The Chairman of the Minister's Council in the HoR, Mr Jac Rabie, said funds would be made available to local authorities, who would implement the scheme in consultation with ministerial representatives

The programme is an emergency relief measure aimed at bridging the immediate needs of people who are still awaiting the outcome of applications for formal social welfare assistance

Mr Rabie said any household in which the income of the breadwinner did not exceed R600 a month and the spouse was unemployed, may apply for assistance. — Sapa

21/3/93

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PEOPLE'S LIVES *Is it possible to redress past wrongs and harmonise indigenous law?*

In a jam...

Sowetan 22/3/93. 297

■ BLUNDER *Cruel law discards women.*

By Sizakele Kooma

THEY CAME, they tampered with the traditional legal system and left black women in a jam When an opportunity arises to redress their blunder, they refuse to take it.

The Government deliberately omitted making changes to the indigenous law in the proposed Draft Bill on Discrimination against Women

All the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, could say was that the South African Law Commission was still considering ways in which common law and indigenous law could be harmonised

The hardships that "well-intentioned whites" caused black women were heralded by the amendment to the Administration Act in the 1920s.

Black women married by civil law found themselves in the worst position The law subjected them to the marital power of the husband They could also no longer share in the resources of the marriage

Although specific recognition was given in the amendment of the Matrimonial Act in 1988 for example the prevention of a man who was married by civil law to take another wife by customary law, a lot still needs to be done towards the emancipation of black married women Issues which need attention in indigenous law include:

- Property rights,
- Rights of succession; and
- Recognition of the customary marriage as marriage

The status of black women with regard to indigenous laws has been a hotly debated issue since the release of the proposed legislation

While some sectors believe that indigenous law should be overridden by South African law, others believe that they should be given equal status

Speaking at a conference on women and a charter of fundamental rights Professor Joan Church, of the University of South Africa, said the Government should not use culture to discriminate against sections of the community

She said provisions aimed at protecting fundamental rights in respect of the population as a whole should imply in spite of indigenous law, since the latter was only considered to be a special law.

Church said the Western systems of law played a large part in distorting and exploiting indigenous law They wiped away the democratic aspects of traditional African society and law by emphasising vertical power and patriarchies Another speaker at the conference, lawyer Lilian Baqwa, said it was unfair for the Government not to consider the role the "indigenous woman" played in providing for the family

Professor Dawid van Wyk, also of Unisa, pointed out that sweeping the issue of customary law under the carpet would not make it disappear.



If protest alone could convince the Government of women's frustrations with oppressive laws at home and in their jobs, they would have it - from these women and millions of others.

Comments

● The Department of Justice has extended the date for comments on the proposal for a Charter of Fundamental Rights to March 31.

Hotline

● Comments should be sent to the Director General, Department of Justice, Private Bag X81, Pretoria, 0001.

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focus on The IDT

The Independent Development Trust is using R2 billion of the taxpayers' money to bring hope for a better future to the very poor of all races in South Africa. **Jolyon Nuttall,** IDT director of communications, reports:



Sowetan 23/3/93.



Pickets ... never pleasant when you are the target.

PICKETS are never much fun when you are the target. Sit-ins are worse. Your space — and your privacy — are invaded, yet modern practice requires that you grin (or scowl) and bear it.

Politicians may become used to this sort of thing but when it happened to us at the IDT, it cast a shadow over what the Trust is busting a gut to try to do, namely, to work with the community in breaking the cycle of poverty in this country.

The demonstrations were mounted by two student organisations, Sasco and Paso, to lend weight to their call for "the disbandment of the IDT, as it is apparent that it has failed dismally on resolving the financial crisis engulfing (tertiary) institutions".

As our director of education, Professor Merlyn Mehl, a deeply dedicated educationist, reminded the students, the IDT was not established to resolve the financial crisis at universities and technikons. Its primary thrust is to alleviate the plight of the poorest of the poor in four major areas: housing, health, job creation and education.

The major focus in education by the IDT is on pre-school and primary and secondary schooling, where massive backlogs exist.

Close to R400 million has been allocated to these areas To children at primary and secondary level, education is a right.

Tertiary education, while vital to the country, remains a privilege However, because Mehl looks at education in an holistic way, he consulted a host of interested parties — including student organisations — on how the IDT could best serve the disadvantaged in this field

Back came the answer: Establish a loan scheme to improve access to tertiary education by academically deserving and financially needy students.

Catalyst

This the IDT has done. The scheme is managed by an interim committee of the Tertiary Education Funds of South Africa on which a wide range or organisations serve.

At no time was the IDT seen as more than a catalyst in the matter, ready to help with loan funding but certainly not to shoulder the responsibility for what is a severe funding crisis That is for the Government and the universities and technikons to sort out.

As proof of its readiness to assist, the IDT has committed R80 million to the programme in three years.

In 1991, loans were made to 8 426 students at 17 universities and technikons, 56 percent at "historically black" institutions. Last year, 10 003 loans were made, 63 percent at "historically black" centres

This year, over R30 million has been made available, and the "historically black" percentage has risen to 67 percent among a total of 26 universities.

Almost 100 percent of the students receiving loans at both the "liberal white universities" and the "historically black" institutions have been black.

In contrast to the students' demand for even more money, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, new chief executive of the IDT, expressed concern this week about the growing emphasis on loan funding for tertiary education He believes that only in exceptional cases should students turn to loans.

"Otherwise," he says, "they will carry a terrible burden with them when they graduate.

"The Government must meet its obligations in items of a subsidy formula, parents must make a contribution and the universities and technikons must reach an accord with students over their fees "

In truth, the IDT was made the scapegoat this week for a crisis not of its making. Four decades of apartheid and deep cuts in university subsidies, coupled with economic recession, are the major culprits.

Which is why, when the sit-ins were over, we dusted off our chairs, removed the posters from our walls, and went on with our jobs.

The scoreboard shows that the IDT has supported 508 projects so far. My colleague , housing director Ben van der Ross, points out that the tally is much greater if we count the projects-within-projects.

He's rights, in that sense. For example, our massive R800 million capital subsidy scheme for serviced land is counted as one project, but in fact it is being implemented at 104 different sites around the country.

The same applies to the building of clinics and to educare facilities, not to mention classrooms and schools

Looked at on that basis, the total is well over 1 000 — and mounting.

DP warning on national lottery plans

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

PLANS by Ithuba/Games Africa to press ahead with plans for a national lottery before the findings of the Howard Commission on gambling are announced have drawn a sharp warning from the Democratic Party

DP justice spokesman Mr Tony Leon expressed concern that Ithuba/Games Africa — which had already invested R5 million in research, expertise and equipment for a lottery — might be "intent on establishing some form of prior right or legal entitlement to be awarded the sole or exclusive rights to conduct a national lottery."

He said that in view of the fact that Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee had referred the question of a national lottery to the Howard Commision "to place all claimants behind the same starting line", it is now necessary for him to confirm "that no particular organisation has any entitlement to consider itself the potential sole operator of a national lottery, should one be introduced at a future date".

Mr Leon added: "Since it is conservatively estimated that a national lottery could generate R1,5 billion within five years, the award of the tender and transparent control mechanisms to eliminate potential abuses and the maximisation of competition and efficiency ... need to be publicly stated by the government ahead of the concessions being awarded."

control of the airwaves. They want to have control of the electronic media.

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, in reply to the hon member for Durban North, I can only say that these negotiations are delicate.

*I should like to tell the hon member for Schweizer-Reneke that Inkatha as well as other political parties are also involved in these negotiations and discussions.

†These discussions are delicate One cannot act like a bull in a china shop when dealing with such delicate discussions. That is what that hon member would like me to do! [Interjections.] He would like one simply to rush in, regardless of the consequences. We are dealing with a matter which is of great importance for the elections we have to hold next year.

*We are therefore dealing with this matter with discretion, and we believe that the course we are adopting at present is the best one, namely to gain some time to enable us to deal with this matter together in the best possible way.

†In a previous interpellation on 24 February I said that an advisory board would be established. Incidentally, it will consist of judges, amongst others.

I said that the advisory board would be able to set its own procedures. They are not to be prescribed by the Government, or by the Cabinet Minister concerned. It will be able to set its own procedures. It will therefore be possible to have what is generally referred to as a "transparent procedure". Eventually the hon member will be convinced that he has no reason for complaint in this regard

Debate concluded.

Social upliftment work: funds to organizations

*2. Adv C H PIENAAR asked the Minister of National Health:

Whether the State provides any funds to organizations doing social upliftment work; if not, why not, if so, (a) to which organizations and (b) what is the total amount paid over to such organizations in the 1992–93 financial year?

B627E.INT

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH: Mr Chairman, the answer is yes. The State does make transfer payments to nongovernmental organisations for social upliftment.

Social upliftment is a broad concept that is undertaken by various Government departments, including the Departments of Manpower, National Education, and National Health and Population Development. Social upliftment is concerned with job creation and health programmes. A total of R688 million is being paid to nongovernmental organisations for social welfare alone. There are 1 400 registered organisations involved in this. I take it the hon member does not expect me to read him every single name here this afternoon.

In terms of the Nutrition Development Programme R440 million was made available to approximately 1 600 organisations.

I suspect that the hon member deliberately formulated his interpellation in such vague terms because he did not want to give a specific indication of what he wanted to talk about. Either that or he does not really understand what this concept is all about.

*Adv C H PIENAAR: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister need not be so quick to take offence and adopt such an "Annie-get-your-gun" attitude in regard to this whole issue. [Interjections] It was well meant.

I want to tell hon members that my interpellation was distorted by the Secretariat, because I also asked—this was the point of the whole interpellation—what measures were being taken by the Government to exercise control over these funds. This was directed at the hon the Minister of State Expenditure, and not this hon Minister. I do not know whether he would have taken such offence.

In the days when apartheid was still Government policy, the anti-apartheid groups converged on it like a colony of fleas. It became a very lucrative industry and attention was not necessarily given to the abolition of apartheid and the improvement of the lot of the people of South Africa. It now appears to me that the colony of fleas have found a new dog after the old dog died, and this new dog's name is upliftment All the fleas are now invading this particular dog. When one sees how much scratching is going on, it is clear that these fleas have been very active recently.

The State is not included among these organisations, but as the hon the Minister correctly pointed out, the State provides assistance by means of various organisations such as the own affairs administrations which are now being phased out, the four provincial administrations, the Black Communities Development and Revolving Fund, the SA Development Trust and the Independent Development Trust.

I want to pause for a moment to deal with this proliferation of organisations and to examine how ineffective many of the existing measures are. Perhaps the hon the Minister could discuss this with us in her second turn to speak Let me take as an example the Independent Development Trust, which is a sui generis organisation but whose capital is provided largely by the State. If one reads page 274 of the report of the Auditor-General which was published this year, one sees that in paragraph 2 he expresses his concern about the internal checking, control and auditing of the books of that organisation.

However, if one examines the De Loor Report on housing, one sees on page 253 that this is one of the better organisations in so far as internal control is concerned. The De Loor Report dealt with housing which is a subdivision of the whole issue of upliftment, and the report expressed concern with regard to the fact that the internal control and checking of the numerous other organisations active in the housing field—the hon the Minister of Finance dealt with this in the Budget—left much to be desired. Our concern is whether there is accountability and whether the State, in addition to the provision of funds, also exercises control over the distribution of those funds.

*Mr J H W MENTZ: Mr Chairman, in the times in which we live it is very important that the State should provide funds for important social upliftment. Unemployment and poverty have assumed alarming proportions In the private sector the number of people who are struggling to survive on a daily basis increases daily. People soon learn to look after themselves, particularly in the small and informal sectors. It is wonderful to see the way people who have been pressed into a corner soon learn to keep their heads above water

When one takes into account that only 2% or 3% of school-leavers have a chance of finding a job, one realises how serious the situation is today. The people who work for the State today should appreciate the security they have. It is better to have little than to have nothing. I am grateful that the social pensions have been increased, because the pensioners are finding that their family members are relying on this source of income in increasing numbers Particularly among the Black people an individual's pension must provide food for a large number of people who are without an income.

In a difficult economic period it is not possible for the State or the department to assist in every case. In the extreme cases or in emergencies, when people are simply not coping, assistance from the Government is vital. However, it is necessary for these cases to be identified in each community and for this assistance to reach them. The right channels should be used in order to reach the right people. However, most people will have to be helped to help themselves.

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Heilbron need not be afraid that I will shoot. I am merely making sure that I am in a good position for the interpellation.

I think he had a valid argument when he asked how these funds were controlled. As far as the welfare programmes are concerned very close attention is given to certain rules in terms of which these aspects are controlled. The Registrar of Fund-raising has to receive a report every year, and an audited statement must be submitted to him for perusal.

From time to time requests are submitted to the hon the Minister when the Registrar is uneasy about the spending of transfer funds He is authorised to undertake special investigations. Such investigations undertaken into bodies or nongovernmental organisations are undertaken on a regular basis when we suspect that the funds are not being utilised appropriately

In the case of the Nutrition Development Programme, in addition to the policy that statements should be closely analysed, we also have a rule that only 25% of the approved amount is paid out, while the rest is held back until we have received a report on how the amount that has already been paid out was spent.

In every case in which Government funds are made available to nongovernmental organisations, strict measures are introduced to ensure

that the regulations are complied with. However, I believe we should accept that it is not always possible to exercise 100 % control over these matters.

However, I should like to come to the defence of the important role played by the nongovernmental organisations and say that it would not be possible for the State, for example, to provide more than six million people with food if we did not make use of almost 1 600 nongovernmental organisations. We simply do not have the infrastructure.

*Mr J H MOMBERG: Mr Chairman, I am glad that the hon the Minister is in the right position for this interpellation.

†I agree wholeheartedly with the hon member for Heilbron that State-aided organisations dealing with social upliftment should be controlled properly to ensure that the real people benefit, and not a few individuals who fill their own pockets. It is of the utmost importance that as much money as possible is channelled, for instance, to an awareness programme on Aids.

We are about to have our first free, nonracial, one person, one vote election. People will be liberated for the first time. It would be a tragedy if liberation finally came to the vast majority of our people, and they were too ill to enjoy their freedom. It is estimated that South Africa is four years ahead of the rest of Africa as far as the impact of Aids is concerned.

These are crucial, precious years to prevent a disaster of catastrophic magnitude hitting our community. Are we going to utilise this period of grace, or are we going to squander it? If we squander it, this Government and we ourselves will be guilty of gross negligence.

We are justifiably horrified when six kids die in the Tafelberg area. I hope that we will feel the same horror regarding the plight of the hundreds of orphans whose parents die of Aids. The hon the Minister should give the money to these organisations who do social upliftment work, but she should make sure that the money reaches the people and does not end up in the pockets of moneymakers.

*Adv C H PIENAAR: Mr Chairman, we do appreciate the assistance measures such as feeding schemes for the labourers of the farming community, etc.

However, I want to warn the hon the Minister not to be too quick to tell us how effective all these assistance measures are There is an hon Minister sitting in our ranks who said he inherited a can of worms from his predecessor, and that was after that predecessor had sung the praises of the various measures that had been introduced.

I want to quote to the hon the Minister the following extract from page 355 of the De Loor Report:

> As concluded in Chapter 10, many of the institutions involved in housing are experiencing accountability problems. It is therefore recommended that accountability of the institutions involved in housing be improved through the appropriate application of the proposals made by the committee of inquiry.

That was the Browne Committee.

The same concern was expressed by the hon the Minister of Finance. There is a proliferation of institutions which are not channelling the money effectively to where it should be going. The fact of the matter is that in our situation in which the State provides the funds, it is the taxpayer who comes off second best in the long run.

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH: Mr Chairman, I think it is very important for me to say in the first place that the State has a very important responsibility to ensure that these transfer moneys paid to nongovernmental bodies are utilised properly. I agree with the hon member that care should be taken to ensure that the necessary control measures are introduced and implemented.

Let me tell the hon member at the outset that I am not standing up and saying that there are no problems. Of course there are problems. This was my experience in the welfare organisations. It is for that reason that we are now examining whether it will be possible to devolve the funds as far as possible to the people who really need them. What is of specific importance in this regard is that we need co-operation, not only from the media, but also from the community leaders, and everyone must work together in a supervisory capacity because it is very difficult for a department to supervise funds it has paid to a nongovernmental body.

An example of this is the nutrition development programme where we encountered problems in

seven programmes. However, the department took immediate steps and introduced the necessary measures to prevent these malpractices continuing. It is not possible to eliminate them completely when one is working with people.

However we should also express our appreciation to many nongovernmental bodies that render very useful services, and of whom we may justifiably be proud. Let me repeat that it would not be possible for the State, for example, to purchase the services that are rendered by thousands of volunteers out there, and that are subsidised by us. The subsidy we pay is not adequate remuneration for the work they do. It cannot come close to meeting the needs which exist out there, and for this reason it is vital that many of these bodies should generate funds from the private sector and should also rely on the support of the public. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Ministers: appointments/transfers

*1. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:†

Whether he will furnish statistics of how many (a) appointments and (b) transfers of Ministers and Deputy Ministers in respect of general affairs have taken place since he assumed his present office; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B562E

†The STATE PRESIDENT:

Yes. Excluding the occasion on which I appointed a new Cabinet and Deputy Ministers on assuming office, there have been 12 occasions on which I used my powers in terms of sections 24 and 27 of the Constitution to change the composition of the Cabinet and/or Deputy Ministers.

(a) Appointment of—
Ministers 17; and
Deputy Ministers 12

(b) Portfolio transfers in respect of—
Ministers 27; and
Deputy Ministers 8.

These statistics do not include mere name changes, the mere falling away of particular ministerial responsibilities or the addition of previously non-existent ministerial responsibilities, as those changes do not amount to transfers. They do, however, include the appointments which take effect only tomorrow.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the State President's reply, can he indicate to us whether this erratic reshuffling of the Cabinet contributes towards the present poor administration and maladministration that we are experiencing in the country? [Interjections]

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, during the same term one of the Ministers died. Later the Speaker also died, which led to the appointment from the Cabinet of the present Speaker. During that time 11 Ministers also resigned. [Interjections.]

Restructuring occurs within every party. [Interjections.] How many editors of the *Patriot* have there been in the past two years? [Interjections.] How many information officers have there been over the past two years? [Interjections.] The CP also undergoes reshuffling. [Interjections.]

My own ministerial career proves that it is nothing new. In the first seven years of my service as Minister I had nine portfolios. [Interjections.] Hon members did not complain then.

A portion of these statistics stems from innovative decisions by the Government. Never before in our history has a role such as that of Minister for Economic Co-ordination been allocated. That was innovative action which led to improved economic co-ordination and planning. These statistics include the abolition of a department in which many problems were experienced, an abolition which had also long been called for by hon members of the opposition parties. In our fight against corruption and bad management we had the courage to close that department and to create a completely new regional situation.

Therefore my reply to the hon member is no, these transfers, with the exception of the forced transfers brought about by circumstances be-

news in brief

Sowetan 26
297
24/3/93

Body helps the starving

THE National Nutrition and Social Development Programme during the current financial year managed to help 5,8 million of the 9 million people living below the minimum subsistence level.

The Department of National Health and Population Development said in a statement in Pretoria on Saturday community involvement was the probable reason why 5537 projects could be implemented by 1620 non-governmental organisations countrywide.

90

IDT defends its development role

B/DAY 29/3/95

AFTER coming under the spotlight in recent weeks, with protesting university students calling for its disbandment, the Independent Development Trust (IDT) is fighting back.

The SA Students Congress claims the IDT has failed hopelessly to meet students' funding needs — and their criticism is echoed by other organisations which say that despite the R2bn of taxpayers' money used set up the trust two years ago, housing and education backlogs are still staggering.

But IDT communications director Jolyon Nuttall said in an interview that most of the trust's projects aimed at assisting "the poorest of the poor" were well under way.

While the trust itself could not be the solution to SA's housing, education and unemployment problems, it had far exceeded its original brief by setting up community structures to take projects forward well after the trust's funds had expired.

"Sound development is not the speed with which you dispense money, but the sustainability of what is developed," said Nuttall.

The success and durability of projects — such as preschool care, school building, primary health care and the capital subsidy scheme — were dependent on the lengthy process of getting community involvement and acceptance.

"It is more important that communities have a sense of ownership of projects, rather than that they have development projects thrust on them.".

However, where the quick deployment of funding was crucial, such as for drought relief projects, the IDT could and did act with speed, he said.

KATHRYN STRACHAN

The trust had also found that its mission — due to end in mid-1995 — could become permanent.

Nuttall said because so few organisations had the IDT's capacity and expertise to administer such large amounts of money and to set up necessary community structures, the trust's new policy was to make its ventures permanent, using funds from initiatives such as the national housing forum.

He said that by the start of this year, R2,1bn had been allocated to 450 projects ranging from massive school building to teaching patchwork to prisoners' wives in KwaZulu. Of this amount, R900m was already in use.

The IDT's capital subsidy scheme would result in 110 000 poor people, each with an average of seven dependants, owning a piece of serviced land. However, this R800m project will meet only 10% of total need.

Nuttall said that through a R300m venture, the trust hoped to reduce the backlog of 50 000 classrooms over the next two to three years. It also aimed to fund the building of 100 new clinics in rural areas, and to grant R120m over three years to welfare projects related to development.

The IDT had earmarked R70m over three years for pre-school facilities in the absence of government funding. Drought relief received R100m and tertiary education loans R80m.

By January, 92% of the projects were off the ground, and the 8% still to be activated were in "unreachable war-zones" such as Phola Park and areas near Maritzburg.

Call for export policies probe

ADRIAN HADLAND

B/DAY 29/3/95

PRETORIA — The export policies of multinational corporations now doing business in SA should be investigated by government, the SA Consumer Union has resolved.

Union chairman Lilibeth Moolman said the dumping of harmful or shoddy goods into SA could be detrimental to the health and safety of local consumers.

There was the possibility that some "global companies now operating across national boundaries may be infringing consumer rights", Moolman said. This was likely where a company's export policies did not comply with the stringent laws operating within the country of origin.

Among problems identified by the union were multinationals exporting substandard technology with poor environmental and health effects, together with a lack of "genuine motive" to create jobs and stimulate production.

"All governments must be sufficiently alert to the possible situation where ethics are sacrificed for profits and when long-term consequences prove to be detrimental to the environment," Moolman said.

The consumer union called on government to sign and implement the 1985 UN guidelines for consumer protection.

"We need fair rules and minimum standards to be established to promote the good conduct of transnational corporations, to preserve our natural resources and to safeguard the health and safety of consumers," Moolman said in a statement.

The union recently resolved to request Trade and Industry Minister Derek Keys to urge government to sign the UN guidelines.

Plea for legal clout

297
28/3/93

THE Women's Bureau has appealed to the Minister of Justice to pass his Draft Bill on Domestic Violence into law as soon as possible.

Domestic violence was increasing, the bureau said this week.

It recommended that the Bill should include legislation on marital rape. S[Times(Capemetro)

The bureau has sent a report to Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee urging that regulations be drafted to make it possible for a "spouse cohabitee" to have immediate access to a magistrate at any time of day and night in urgent cases. — Sapa

28/3/93

Project for disabled runs official gauntlet

S/Times 28/3/93

297

By BILL KRIGE

A SCHEME to divide shares in a bushveld farm between 150 disabled and desperately poor black workers faces collapse because of secret objections by top officials.

Originally welcomed by the Department of National Health in 1991, the Agriset project was soon afterwards referred to the Office for Serious Economic Offences and budgeted funds dried up.

As a result, cash crops to the potential value of R4,5-million weren't planted last year, few disabled workers were hired and the project on the 1 100-hectare farm Roodewal on the banks of the Olifants River is teetering.

Last year's probe failed to uncover irregularities, but officials have referred it back to the investigators, keeping the grounds for the inquiry secret.

In response to queries, the Department of National Health said the hiring of able-bodied workers to assist the disabled workers meant that funds were being misapplied.

Fee

"Agriset has given the department enough reason to suspend funding pending the outcome of the investigation by the Office for Serious Economic Offences into the matter," the statement said.

But project manager Dewald Pretorius said he had been questioned largely about a 10 percent management fee which had been written into the contract.

The Department of National Health budgeted R7,3-million for Agriset as part of its nutritional development programme at the end of 1991.

But when Agriset received the first instalment early last year, they were told the Office for Serious Economic Offences had begun an investigation.

Further instalments, due quarterly, were stopped.

Mr Pretorius's plans are modelled on schemes he studied in the United States, seasoned with his experiences as a manager of self-help schemes for the blind in the Transvaal.

"What I wanted to achieve — and, in fact, still do — is to change the basis of welfare from one of charitable handouts to something which is financially viable," he said.

It involves the formation of a Section 21 non-profit company, Agrilima, to channel State funds to an operating company, Agriset. Agriset would hire 150 disabled workers and pay them wages to farm intensively.

Collapse

A total of 49 percent of the shareholding in Agriset is earmarked, at a nominal R100 each, for disabled workers. Agriset would gradually withdraw from the entire operation as it consolidated.

Now, 18 months down the line, Mr Pretorius is staring collapse in the face.

"We can't use the State houses which have been standing empty on Roodewal for years and have been unable to conclude a lease agreement for the land and therefore can't irrigate as we would like.

"We farm intensively with chickens and dairy but we can't build permanent structures.

"In the meantime, we can't hire the people we want. We have only nine handicapped people working here from seven families instead of 150 families," he said.

Mosque opens clinic for the destitute

(297)

By Justin Pearce SOUTH 27/3 - 31/3/93

THE SICK, the lame and the destitute of Cape Town are streaming to a new source of help: a mosque.

Last Saturday the historic Al-Jamia mosque in Stegman Road, Claremont opened a clinic, the first of its kind in South Africa and possibly the world

"This is the first time I've encountered anything like this, and I have travelled widely," said co-ordinator Mr Yusuf Abdullatief.

The clinic is organised by the Islamic Medical Association, and staffed by volunteer doctors. The mosque has a tradition of offering welfare services begun by Imam Abdullah Haroun, who died in security police detention in 1969.

"I think the most astounding fact about the service is that we have never asked the government for help," Abdullatief says. "All our funds are collected or donated by the congregation."

Although the mosque's services are used mostly by Muslims, Abdullatief is eager to point out its doors are open to everyone.

"Recently we helped an Afrikaans man who had come from Nylstroom in search of work."

The mosque offers counselling on personal and legal matters, as well as food. People in need can collect food parcels from the mosque, donated by Muslim businesspeople.

Last year the mosque distributed over 3 000 food parcels, and gave advice to 4 500 families.

Besides the clinic, the Claremont mosque also runs welfare centres in Woodstock and Lansdowne.



COUNSELLING: Yusuf Abdullatief offers advice on medical and domestic problems at the Al-Jamia mosque

Photo Yunus Mohamed

'Mummy' comes to Phola Park

W|Mail 26|3 – 1|4|93

Phola Park squatter camp now has water It will soon have a school — not as the result of development agencies but because of the work of Winnie Mandela

By **FERIAL HAFFAJEE**

THERE are no matches and tyre jokes about Winnie Mandela in Phola Park To the thousands of residents of the East Rand squatter camp she is not just "Winnie" — she is "Mrs Mandela" or "mummy"

"Haai, haai, haai, when she comes here, she won t even get time to speak to reporters," says Sally Peterson, Mandela's representative in the squatter camp — illustrating how throngs of Phola Park people crowd around Mandela when she visits "two or three times a week

She undoubtedly has a political agenda — but Mandela is doing for Phola Park what a clutch of development consultants seems to have failed to do

They are simple things, but to people who have few material possessions and no power, they appear the work of a saint She has, for example, negotiated with Telkom to put in a few more telephone lines Now the caravan clinic has a phone and so has the hardware store, which the residents' committee uses as a meeting place

She pays half the store s telephone bill, "so that the community has a phone

Her meetings with the Alberton Town Council have yielded taps in each of the camp's eight sections, as well as 300 portable toilets

Through her organisation, the Co-ordinated Anti-Poverty Programmes (Capp), she plans to start a tent school — Phola Park has no schools — and already talks are under way with the Department of Education and Training to supply teachers And while school hasn't started, myriad khaki tents stand sentinel in a muddy open space

Mandela has won hearts and minds by responding to bread and butter needs — she's lifted morale and brought a modicum of peace to battered Phola Park

The camp's 30 000 residents have been hard hit by war with surrounding hostel dwellers and an internal struggle between the former residents' committee and a notorious self-defence unit which put an end to any development work

Mandela started a new residents' association, which represents the African National Congress, the ANC Youth League, the ANC Women s League and the Pan Africanist Congress, to oversee development But her strongest drawcard is that she is always around – during *The Weekly Mail* s visit to Phola Park this week Peterson pointed to a shining white Mercedes, saying "there goes mummy's Benz

Peterson runs the Phola Park branch of Capp from a green Zozo hut on the border of the camp The organisation's head office is in Braamfontein and Mandela is its director, but beyond that Capp is a bit of a mystery Its attorney, Wenzel Kerreman, this week said "We are not at liberty to discuss any matters at this stage"

Rumours of large international funders for Capp appear pie in the sky, but the Independent Development Trust is considering working with Capp The IDT still has R24-million set aside for developing Phola Park

"Capp clearly now has an important role," said IDT consultant Mike Morkell

"And if it emerges that the joint structure has a high level of participation, we will work with them"

A Capp representative said they "often" met international delegations, but had not yet secured funds

By investing a little money and time, Mandela has won the unquestioning support (and votes) of the Phola Park residents And all indications are that the Phola Park programme is one she is repeating in townships across the east Rand, stretching as far as Ratanda near Heidelberg

Like those who support her, Winnie Mandela clearly intends to *phola huer* — to stay here



Tapping into a political agenda ... Phola Park residents collect water courtesy of Winnie Mandela Photo: KEVIN CARTER



Sally Peterson, Winnie Mandela's representative in Phola Park squatter camp Photo: KEVIN CARTER

MANDELA APPEALS AGAINST KIDNAPPING, ASSAULT CHARGES

WINNIE MANDELA'S appeal against a five-year jail sentence for kidnapping began in the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein this week with none of the drama of her Johannesburg appearances.

She did not attend court, although it was still packed and police maintained a high profile.

The state will ask a full bench of five judges to confirm her conviction on kidnapping and to also find her guilty on four counts of assault.

Bizos' plea will focus on the argument that there is insufficient reliable evidence to support the state's case. W|Mail 26|3 – 1|4|93

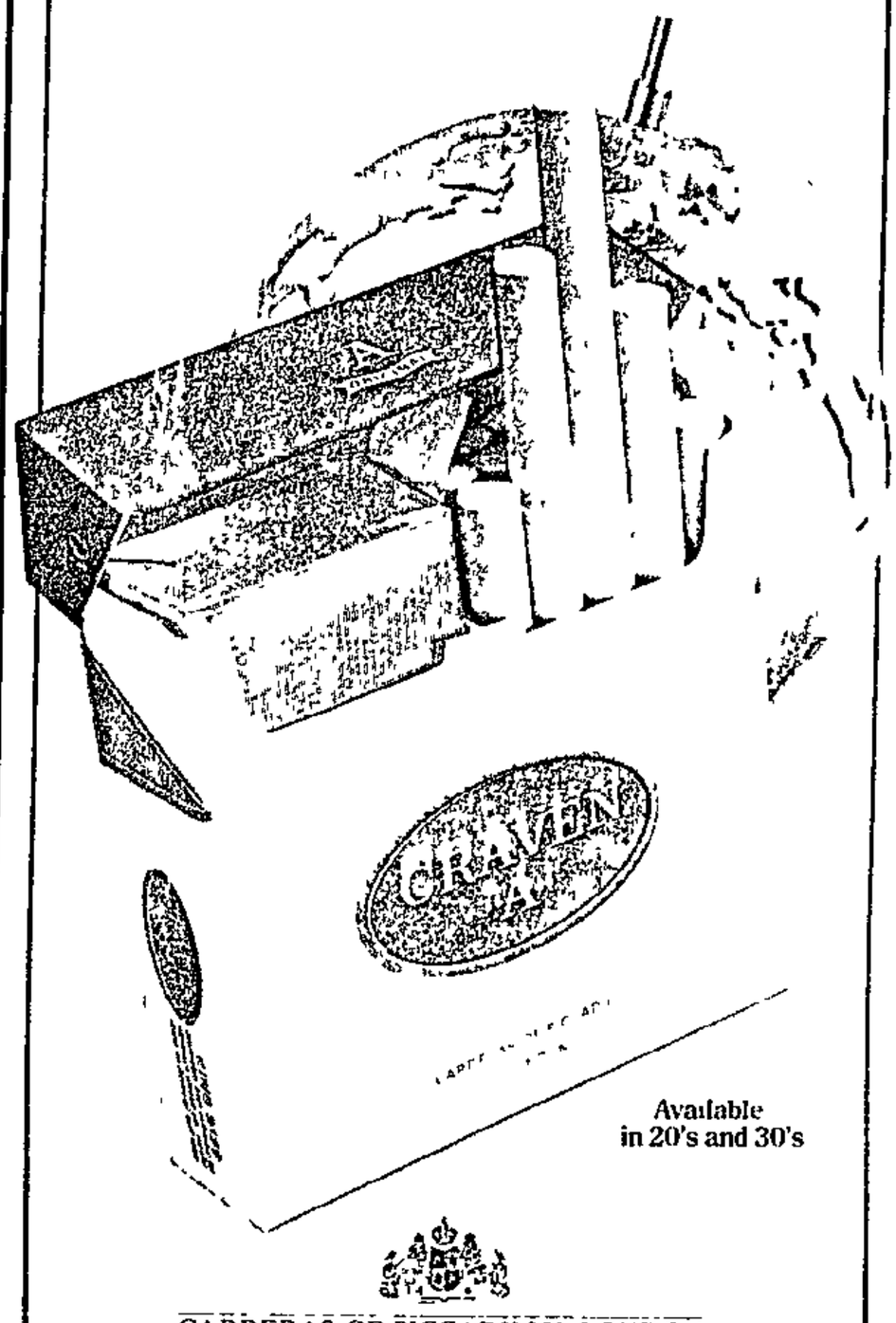
He resurrected his controversial argument that Mandela could reasonably have assumed that there was homosexual activity at the Methodist church manse of Paul Verryn, where the youths were being held.

He added that the trial judge had erred by not calling Verryn to give evidence.

Appealing with her are her co-accused, Xoliswa Falati and John Morgan.

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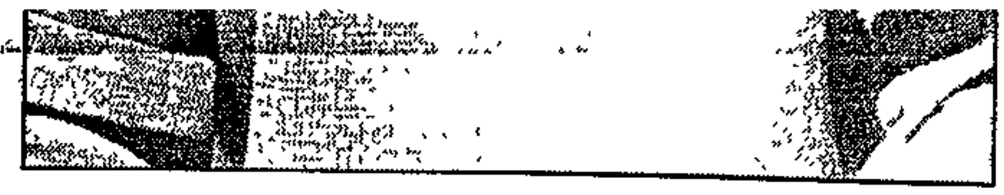
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Star 26/3/93

Govt 'frustrates hunger aid'

By Stan Hlophe (291)

The Government was frustrating the efforts of non-governmental relief organisations in their bid to alleviate the hunger crisis faced by about nine million people in South Africa, Operation Hunger deputy director Mpho Mashinini said yesterday.

Releasing Operation Hunger's annual relief and development report in Johannesburg, Mashinini said the Government's own feeding schemes were haphazard and often stopped too early.

"Non-government organisations that could do a lot of work among the destitute are being pushed aside," he said.

Executive director Ina Perlman said R21 billion had been made available for relief, but it was later discovered that some of the money had been returned to the Treasury because it was not used.

This was in spite of relief being needed in many parts of the country, she said.

Perlman said more than 80 percent of the black population lived below the breadline, with 90 percent of families living on a monthly income of less than R1 000 and 84 percent depending on a family income of below R600 a month.

She said Operation Hunger had asked the Government for a R27 million budget for the 1991-92 financial year, but had only received R10 million.

In the 1992-93 financial year, the organisation had received an inadequate R6 million from the Government.

"Under normal circumstances we would be asking for R100 million from the Government as we are faced with a budget of more than R120 million, but we can't because of the attitude of the Government."


CORRADO
Evapark, DF Malan Drive, Cresta

'Place with heart', is in need of a helping hand

STAR 24/3/93

297

By Denis Beckett

When Johannesburg's Central Methodist Church set up its lunch centre 15 years ago, it was a doubly unique endeavour.

For one, it fitted no category. It rolled the function of a rescue-service and the flavour of a restaurant into one, defying definition. You could find at one table an eminent Silk recharging from the pressures of prowess, and at the next someone who would never see a square meal were he not seeing it here.

Secondly it was illegal, not that it cared. It paid no mind to the Group Areas Act.

The criterion for admission was simple: pitch up. This place was for anyone — not nominally anyone but really anyone, regardless of complexion, regardless of pocket.

Those who could pay, paid. Those who could pay half, paid half. Those who could pay nothing, still ate.

Once, way back, after seeing an affluent-looking character take a free meal, I asked the lady at the till about abuse.

She said, and I hear her now: "You don't know what trouble he's in and neither do I. Sooner be abused by the few who abuse us than add to the desperation of the

● To Page 3

'Place with heart' in need

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297

● From Page 1

many who are desperate."

That summed up Central Meth's restaurant. An anomaly. A place living the principles that the rest of us revere in the abstract, applaud in the movies and ignore in the concrete.

As a nation we search for signs of hope, and frequently grasp at straws. Here, there is rock. Normal people, normal decency. Too placid for headlines, the city at its unnoticed best.

Yesterday a friend took me to lunch. We walked past Central Meth, which, in the way of the world, had not been in mind.

Reminded, I said: "How about somewhere different?"

After three minutes at Central Meth he was on a cloud, going on about the place's soul and vibe and peace and how he never realised Jo'burg had such heart.

Customers were friendly and staff were benign and strangers greeted strangers. It was a world removed from the snoot establishments my friend is used to, and he was bowled over. Then he noticed a leaflet under the tomato sauce.

Upside down

It said: "It is with great sadness that due to the present economic climate we have to announce the closure of the People Centre Restaurant on March 27 1993."

We checked out. We learnt that the restaurant serves 4 000 meals a month, and loses R2 000.

My friend said: "This is upside down. That's less than I put on my expense account, at places I don't even like."

Upside down seemed a sound summary. Hundreds of millions of rands a year go to the grand endeavours to make South Africa work, some of which are greatly grander in their hype than their effect. Here was something that does work, dying for the want of tuppence, dying for the error of simply doing a simple job instead of playing the PR game or clawing in to the fund-raising circuit.

I hoped there might be a reprieve. If there is, it could usefully be accompanied by a rocket under the management, on such matters as marketing and appropriate pricing for wealthier customers. But for now, with the axe in downswing, reprieve requires an institutional pocket and an urgent one.

'Social investment may be prescribed'

HERMANUS. — An ANC government would consider compelling the investment of some contractual savings in socially desireable projects, ANC economic planning chief Trevor Manuel said.

Manuel said in an interview that the ANC favoured persuasion, but accepted it might be necessary to prescribe some forms of investment for insurance companies and mutual societies holding contractual savings.

"The insurance companies are holding investments of about R180bn and you can add about R70bn in pension funds to that.

"We are not seeing any flow of that money into what could broadly be termed socially desirable projects.

"We're not talking about some chairman's fund to hand out largesse, we're talking about sound capital projects, job creation," he said.

"We are trying to create an environment that is interactive and collaborative. To legislate would just create distance.

"We have to come up with a well-managed investment instrument that will deliver sound returns, even if they are a point or two below full market rates," he said.

CT 29/3/93 (297)

(297)

R2,5m for social relief

MORE than R2,5m had been allocated to about 15 organisations by the Social Relief Fund since September, fund vice-chairman Boet Schoeman said at a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

About 25 000 people were being assisted by the fund, which provided short-term aid in the form of food, clothing, blankets and in some cases funeral expenses to victims of violence and unrest.

Distrusting the Trust . . .

297 MRG 9/3/93

The Independent Development Trust spends millions of rands on education of the very poor but black students demand that that more money be allocated to pay their university and technikon fees. Education Reporter JOHN VILJOEN monitors the situation.

THE Independent Development Trust has given R80 million to boost tertiary education since 1991, yet students have attacked the organisation, even calling for it to be disbanded.

About 200 dancing, singing students protested outside the IDT offices in Keerom Street yesterday as a countrywide campaign to highlight complaints about the organisation got into full swing.

Later, some students occupied the foundation's offices in Kloof Street.

They ended their sit-in after delegates from the South African Students Congress and the Pan Africanist Students Organisation and the IDT's education head Professor Merlyn Mehl agreed on a course of action.

The R30 million allocated for student loans for 1993 could be re-allocated toward addressing students' present financial crises.

The IDT and students also agreed to plan a National Conference which could lead to an urgent fund-raising campaign to help pay tertiary-level fees.

The meeting came at the end of a day when students launched "operation storm" against the IDT, placing the organisation under unprecedented attack.

The government established the IDT in 1990 with an initial injection of R2 billion from State funds.

It aims to alleviate the plight of the poorest of the poor in four areas: housing, health, job creation and education.

In education, the IDT sees its major thrust to be at pre-primary and primary level and nearly R400 million has been allocated towards educational parity.

Now the South African Students Congress (Sasco) believes the IDT should be disbanded, accusing it of allocating its funds unilaterally, unfairly and undemocratically

One of the areas the student organisation believes should benefit from the IDT's millions is the universities fees backlog.

More than 15 000 students, most at the historically black universities, face exclusion because they cannot pay their fees.

According to Sasco, the University of the North had outstanding fees of R18 million in 1992 and only 3 000 students are registered there this year — down from 12 000 last year.

At Fort Hare, where students owe R11 million, only 2 500 students registered, compared with 6 000 last year.

Sasco sees the IDT as part of the State's response to the economic crisis gripping tertiary institutions and education, along with an illegitimate rationalisation process.

The victims of this response are the thousands of students from disadvantaged backgrounds, according to Sasco.



Picture: ROY WIGLEY, The Argus.

MONEY ROW: Students from UWC join others in a protest outside IDT offices in Keerom Street over the "unfair" allocation of funds.

High on the students' agenda is a democratic national bursary loan scheme coupled with a moratorium on financial exclusions.

Professor Mehl believes the allegation that historically black institutions are discriminated against through the organisation's alleged unjust allocation of funds is off the mark.

All available money went and would continue to go to disadvanaged students, he said.

The IDT, through the Tertiary Education Fund of South Africa, was keen to see that the apportionment of money to the historically black campuses was addressed.

New formulas were calculated for fund allocation this year. Allocations to black institutions have climbed from 56 percent in 1991, and 63 percent last year, to 67 percent for 1993.

Professor Mehl finds it difficult to understand the charge that the IDT's loan scheme denies disadvantaged students access to tertiary study.

The loan scheme assisted 8 426 students in 1991 and more than 10 000 last year, he countered.

He also defended the IDT's response to the 1992 end-of-year financial crisis which left thousands of students unable to re-register because of outstanding fees.

Sasco and the Pan Africanist Student Organisation asked the IDT to help students who wrote 1992 end-of-year examinations, but because of unpaid fees could not register for 1993.

Student representatives and the IDT had talks on January 27 and worked out a strategy to address the problem, Professor Mehl said.

The IDT undertook to contact all institutions asking them to earmark unspent funds for allocation to students facing financial exclusion.

The IDT provided the student organisations with the global fee deficits for 1992 to enable them to formulate a proposal to be forwarded to the IDT trustees.

"The IDT sent the letter, the institutions responded. The students did not submit a proposal but instead called a press conference and announced a national day of action," Professor Mehl said

R420m allocated to help needy and poor

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — More than R420m had been allocated to 1 614 non-governmental organisations this year to aid the needy and destitute, it was announced yesterday.

National Nutrition and Social Development Programme manager Joos Hattingh said the organisations, from welfare and religious groups to luncheon clubs, were involved in almost 5 500 projects in 367 magisterial districts

"The plight of the needy, living below the minimal subsistence level, has been exacerbated by drought, unemployment and other factors," Hattingh said in a statement.

"Out of a total population of 38-million, the programme has succeeded in reaching 15,38% of the estimated 9-million people who are surviving without any visible means of livelihood," he said.

Of the R440m allocated to the programme for the 1992/93 financial year, less than R20m remained to be distributed.

Hattingh said that approval for projects and the allocation of funds had been devolved to elected local, district and regional committees.

It was up to these committees to distribute food and other commodities to assist the needy, destitute and "poorest of the poor" to meet the basic human needs, Hattingh said.

Williams: 'Death threats'

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

NEW Sports Minister Mr Abe Williams said last night he and his family received daily death threats since he invited the State President's wife, Mrs Marike de Klerk, to Atlantis tomorrow.

People invited to listen to Mrs De Klerk address the women in the community were also intimidated, he said

"It would be interesting to find the sense behind these actions. Actions such as these kill democratic values," Mr Williams said.

If the political groups believed in democracy, they would respect the right of people to attend tomorrow's function.

"We are experiencing a climate of political freedom and tolerance, the right of association and a spirit of negotiation.

"This function will build new foundations for a new South Africa."

He said last night he does not know who is behind the threats, which he reported to the police.

Mrs De Klerk will speak on good relationships in South Africa with reference to the role of women.

Mr Williams said he invited Mrs De Klerk in his capacity as MP for Mamre, which included Atlantis.

Community leaders, professional women and housewives would attend. It was their democratic right to do so, Mr Williams said.

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Mabuza resigns as IDT director

FORMER Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, stepped down as part-time director of the Independent Development Trust yesterday but remains a trustee of the organisation.

An IDT director said last night Mr Mabuza's resignation had "absolutely nothing" to do with yesterday's placard protest by about 200 university and college students outside the IDT's city offices.

They were protesting "underfunding" of black students.

The director said Mr Mabuza had resigned because he was overburdened with directorships.

And IDT director of education Professor Merlyn Mehl said Mr Mabuza's resignation had been announced two weeks ago.

Hell! And on an empty stomach too

South 13/3-17/3/93 (297)

The Ark City of Refuge in Westlake is home to more than 600 destitute people. But what does this refuge for the homeless consist of? Is it heaven, or is it hell? Staff reporter **Justin Pearce** went along to see for himself:



WE STARTED the day with a lecture on hell. It was 7am at the Ark City of Refuge in Westlake, and we were listening to Pastor Alan talk about where we go when we die.

Apparently the hereafter is circular, and divided into quarters. There's Hades, where the wicked go after death There's Paradise, for the righteous. There's an area for fallen angels The fourth quarter is a vacant lot. The sections are divided by chasms so the damned can see what's happening in Paradise Pastor Alan had biblical evidence.

The Ark houses over 600 destitute people on the premises of a former tuberculosis hospital. It's a pleasant site, with trees and a backdrop of the Constantiaberg The buildings are dingy and smell foul, but the inmates work daily on them.

I stayed overnight at the Ark, posing as a school dropout. But there was no need to act dumb. Inmates included teachers and accountants, thrown onto the streets through state cutbacks and the recession.

I was offered a bath and, my body clean, they started work on my mind. Alan took me to his office.

"The first thing you must know," he said kindly, "is when you walk out of this place, are you going to go to heaven or to hell?"

Getting into the Ark is easy, the welcome is warm and sincere. Getting out is more difficult — and returning even worse.

I was asked if I intended finding work. When I said yes, I was told I would be provisionally admitted for ten days It seemed that if I was content to stay and help fix the centre, I could stay indefinitely.

When I went "job hunting" the following morning, a group of trusted inmates stopped me at the door and said I needed an exit permit from the pastor, or I would not be allowed back in for the night The glow of Christian charity was gone.

The pastor was nowhere to be found. I climbed over the back wall.

The sense of imprisonment is the most frightening part of life at the Ark. My experience confirmed stories told by inmates of people being turned back onto the streets after arriving "home" half an hour late.

But conform, and you'll be fine. "If you do as they say they won't harm you," said Jackie, a middle-aged resident. "If you don't go to church, they'll chuck you out."

There are two kinds of people at the Ark. Those who experience the joy of an intimate relationship with the Lord, w io are appointed as dormitory monitors and gate officials and may rise to pastor.

And those who have nowhere to go, who struggle to keep their self-esteem in the face of what some see as religious indoctrination and the denial of human dignity

Spiritual enlightenment begins with the 50-day bible study course, attended by newcomers. A dozen-odd people gather to write down what the pastor reads out.

"New heading: The purpose of God. The eternal purpose of God is to make all men see what the fellowship of the mystery is, comma, which from the beginning of the world, comma, hath (that's H—A—T—H) been hid in God and is made manifest by the scripture. . ." One man falls asleep.

After dictation, it's question time. When asked about Eve deceiving Adam, Alan said. "Women must submit to their husbands. You know what I say, WIFE stands for washing, ironing, cooking, etcetera "

Buying into the Ark's brand of religion is the only way to get anywhere. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all these (material) things shall be added unto you" is a favourite Biblical quote.

I asked Jackie who owned the cars in the grounds. The staff, he said.

"Where do the cars come from?"

"If you pray hard enough, the Lord will give anything you ask."

When the dinner bell rings, you line up outside the dining room. A tall, bearded man, John the Baptist in jeans, is trying to get a prayer started. There's a noise at the back.

"Be quiet!" rages John "Can't you see I'm trying to pray?

"Let us pray for those less fortunate than ourselves — who don't have a possie to stay in."

Supper was a stew of vegetables and fish or chicken, it was difficult to tell. Most gripes were about food It tasted bad, and wasn't enough.

After supper, people lie on their beds, or as a special treat attend a lecture on drug and alcohol abuse.

After lights out at 10pm, 26 people cough themselves to sleep in each dormitory. At 6am the lights are switched on and it's time for the lecture on hell.



JESUS LOVES YOU: Denis Scholtz is in charge of Christian education at the Ark Photo Yunus Mohamed

Stability at the Ark

South 13/3-17/3/93 (297)

By Quentin Wilson

TO THOSE not put off by perpetual preaching, the Ark's City of Refuge has given a sense of stability

Reborn Christian Mr Russell van Rensburg introduces himself as someone who pieced together a shattered life after contacting the Ark three years ago.

"Man, you would not have recognised me then," said van Rensburg. "I was on drugs and an alcoholic. My kids were in foster care, my marriage was on the rocks and when I spoke, every second word was a swear word. I was really down and out "

After being taken in by the Ark in Durban three years ago, Van Rensburg said his life turned right round.

"At first I was rebellious. I rejected everything they told me about Christ.

"But they didn't give up, they struggled with me for that first three months and eventually I came round to their way of thinking."

Since then Van Rensburg has reclaimed custody of his kids, built up his brick residence into a cosy home and is now part of the Cape Town Ark staff serving as a pastor.

There is a price for happiness at the Ark, and the currency is prayer

The many who find this reliance on religious convictions unacceptable don't last long.

Many run away from the clutches of compulsory worship. Others stay for the food but reject the daily lessons and the two week-end church services.

Although the missionary staff do their utmost to convert everybody to the faith, there comes a time when people are asked to leave because of disobedience.

Mr Denis Scholtz, co-ordinator of the Ark's religious programme, puts it differently. "There are those who stubbornly refuse to accept Christ into their lives. We don't like to turn anybody away, we will struggle with them until they do.

"But sometimes, when it has been months and no progress has been made, an agreement is made that it is perhaps better for them to leave."

For those coming off the street, the Ark offers regular meals and lodgings and recreational facilities including a fully-equipped gymnasium, pool and volley-ball court.

Children of residents attend a creche or primary school.

Residents are encouraged to make the City of Refuge pleasant. Vegetable gardens are planted, rooms made attractive and if there is anything they want, they are encouraged to build it themselves.

Trust picketed by those it is trying to help

How is the Independent Development Trust using R2 billion of taxpayers' money to bring hope for a better future to the very poor of all races in South Africa? **JOLYON NUTTALL,** IDT director of communications, reports:

ANC 13/3/93 (297)

PICKETS are never much fun when you are the target. Sit-ins are worse. Your space — and your privacy — are invaded, yet modern practice requires that you grin (or scowl) and bear it.

Politicians might get used to this sort of thing, but when it happened to us at the IDT this week, it cast a shadow over what the trust is busting a gut to do, namely, to work with the community in breaking the cycle of poverty in this country.

The demonstrations were mounted by two student organisations, Sasco and Paso, to lend weight to their call for "the disbandment of the IDT, as it is apparent that it has failed dismally on resolving the financial crisis engulfing (tertiary) institutions".

As our Director of Education, Professor Merlyn Mehl, a deeply dedicated educationist, reminded the students, the IDT was not established to resolve the financial crisis at universities and technikons. Its primary thrust was to alleviate the plight of the poorest of the poor in four major areas: housing, health, job creation and education.

The major focus in education by the IDT was on pre-school, and primary and secondary schooling where massive backlogs existed.

Close to R400 million had been allocated to these areas. To children at primary and secondary level, education was a right.

Tertiary education, while vital to the country, remained a privilege. However, because Professor Mehl looked as education in a holistic way, he consulted a host of interested parties — including student organisations — on how the IDT could best serve the disadvantaged.

Back came the answer: Establish a loan scheme to improve access to tertiary education by academically deserving and financially needy students.

This the IDT has done. The scheme is managed by an Interim Committee of the Tertiary Education Fund of South Africa (Tefsa), on which a wide range of organisations serve.

At no time was the IDT seen as more than a catalyst in the matter, ready to help with loan funding, but certainly not to shoulder the responsibility for what is a severe funding crisis. That is for the government and the universities and technikons to sort out.

AS proof of its readiness to assist, the IDT has committed R80 million to the programme in three years.

In 1991 loans were made to 8 426 students at 17 universities and technikons, 56 percent "historically black" institutions. Last year, 10 003 loans were made, 63 percent at "historically black" centres.

This year, more than R30 million has been made available, and the "historically black" percentage has risen to 67 percent among a total of 26 universities.

Almost 100 percent of the students receiving loans at the "liberal white universities" and the "historically black" institutions have been black.

In contrast to the students' demands for even more money, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, new chief executive of the IDT, expressed concern this week about the growing emphasis on loan funding for tertiary education. He believed only in exceptional cases should students turn to loans.

"Otherwise," he said, "they will carry a terrible burden with them when they graduate.

"The Government must meet is obligations in term of a subsidy formula, parents must make a contribution and the universities and technikons must reach an accord with students over their fees."

In truth, the IDT was made the scapegoat for a crisis not of its making. Four decades of apartheid and deep cuts in university subsidies, coupled with economic recession, are the major culprits.

Which is why, when the sit-in's were over, we dusted off our chairs, removed the posters from our walls, and went on with our jobs.

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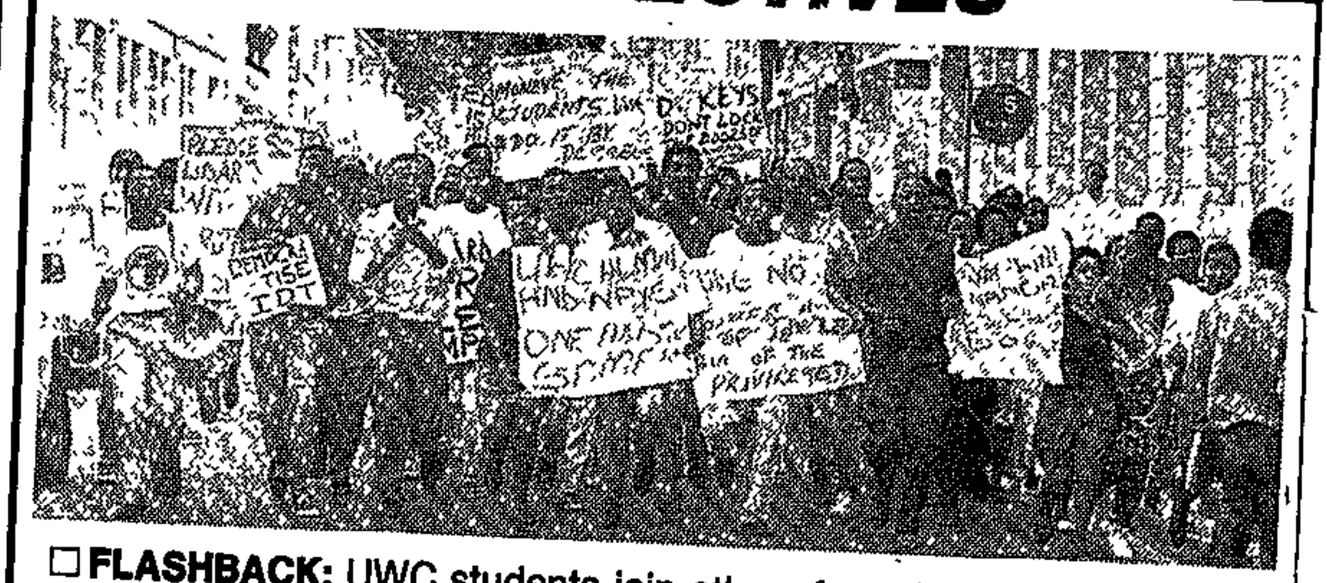
The scoreboard shows the IDT has supported 508 projects so far. My colleague, housing director Ben van der Ross, points out that the tally is much greater if we count the projects within projects.

He's right, in that sense. For example, our R800 million capital subsidy scheme for serviced land is counted as one project, but in fact is is being implemented at 104 different sites around the country.

The same applies to the building of clinics and to educare facilities, not to mention classrooms and schools.

Looked at on that basis, the total is well over 1 000 — and mounting.

PERSPECTIVES



☐ **FLASHBACK:** UWC students join others from SASCO and PASO in a picket outside the IDT offices this week.

SUNDAY TIMES, March 14 1993

SA'S WOMEN SHOULD NOT ONLY BE SEEN, BUT HEARD

ST Times 14/3/93

THE SUNDAY MORNING ASSESSMENT

If the government is serious about ending discrimination against women it should consult women, says **CARMEL RICKARD**

EAGER to ensure that its three "women's rights" bills become law by the end of this session, the government hastily organised a major national conference in Pretoria this week.

More than 700 people, mostly women, attended — many flown in on free tickets.

Rushing back home a few hours later, a number of frustrated participants wondered what the point had been.

The three bills, recently published in Parliament for discussion, deal with the prevention of domestic violence, the removal of a variety of discriminatory provisions still entrenched in certain laws, and the promotion of equal opportunities for women.

They make some important changes. For example, the bill on domestic violence applies equally to married couples and those living with each other "as if married" and makes it easier to obtain interdicts against a violent spouse.

However, there are also serious gaps in the drafts, some of them intentional — like the decision not to deal with abortion because it is "contentious". Critics also complain that women were not consulted before the content was formulated.

Monday's conference offered participants a daunting agenda: a welcome, an opening address and no fewer than five panels, each with three speakers, tea and lunch, all in just over five hours.

No space for questions, let alone comments. As a special concession, however, the chairman took a couple of written questions at the end of each section.

When pressure to take part continued, the organisers agreed to extend the conference by an hour.

The first question summed up the concerns of many: Was this conference consultative or informative? If consultative, when was there time for consultation? If informative, was it necessary to fly people in from all over the country instead of simply sending them documentation to read?

Some of the official conference speeches were simply patter, alternately sycophantic and patronising.

Then Wits law professor June Sinclair sliced through the waffle with her devastating analysis of the bills' flaws. Acknowledging that they abolished some important discrimination, she dealt at greater length with significant omissions.

Sections of the Black Administration Act were left untouched, even though they perpetuate the inferior status of African women married by customary law.

The bill did not finally scrap the marital rape exemption, so that violent husbands who rape their wives cannot be charged with rape if they live under the same roof.

The bill did not deal with abortion, leaving this issue for some no doubt desperate woman to raise before a future constitutional court.

And it left intact less obvious discrimination — like the restrictive judicial discretion to divide property on divorce.

As her list of complaints grew, so did the enthusiastic support. A standing ovation left no doubt that she captured the audience's feeling.

However, debate about the bills does not end with their content.

Punted as evidence of government concern about human rights and equality for women, the timing and haste with which the bills were drafted and published — without prior consultation — must also be evidence of government awareness that women form 54 percent of the electorate.

The government appears to hope that if the bills are enacted quickly, they will be a vote-catching sweetener in the anticipated elections.

Strategic thinking is, of course, the business of politics, but the Pretoria conference shows that government officials do not understand how to consult.

The random guest list left out key players; the lack of time for anything other than passive listening gave the impression that the organisers did not welcome real dialogue.

And why were Justice Department officials, including the minister, the new deputy minister and the director-general, not on the panels to answer those few questions which were allowed?

Perhaps the biggest omission was not consulting the National Women's Coalition — 60 organisations around the country working together on a women's charter, among other projects.

This is major research and, if the government wanted to know "what women want", the coalition would have been an obvious group to consult.

What will happen to the bills? Clearly, if the government is determined, it has the power to ensure that they will be passed this session.

But if the bills are forced through, the resulting legislation will satisfy no one: the government risks criticism rather than credit; women will lose again with inadequate laws.

Since the government seems determined to go ahead, rather than leave the issue for a new regime, its best option now, and the best option for women, would be to refer the bills to the Law Commission (after appointing Professor Sinclair as an ad hoc member).

Then give the commission a brief to consult further and draft proposals ensuring real equality, taking into account the well-founded criticisms levelled at the present proposals.

Pledges fail to touch target for charity

297

ARGUS 13/3/92

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — After a slow start, South Africans began to open their hearts and wallets to pledge support for Red Nose Day to raise money for Operation Hunger. But their pledges were not enough late yesterday to meet the expected R5 million target set by the organisers.

Only R842 731 was raised by 4pm yesterday, but M Net's Natal Regional manager Mr Satish Balgobind said he was still confident of achieving their target.

In Natal R62 310 had been raised at the time of going to press.

Mr Balgobind said it had been tough and South Africans were urged to dig deep into their pockets.

"We would accept pledges even when all the Red Nose Day activities are completed," he said.

"Progress has been slow but we are expecting a surge of big donations," he said.

"I am confident we will beat last year's figure."

Major corporations, at the time of going to press, had pledged more than R500 000. Last year R4,5 million was raised.

CP 'apology' does the trick

Elderly ripped off over food parcels

Sowetan 30/6/93 297

■ SELLING RATIONS Destitute asked to pay for essential goods:

By Josias Charle

ATTERIDGEVILLE HAS BEEN hit by a food rations scandal in which elderly and destitute residents are made to pay for food parcels that are issued free by the Government.

Scores of elderly people who do not qualify for the monthly old-age pensions are complaining that they have been asked to pay R2 to receive food parcels.

In some cases, like that of the squatter community, beneficiaries have been asked to pay R5

The rations are made up of nutritionally valuable foodstuffs such as milk powder, maize meal, flour, oil, sugar, tea, butter beans and, in some cases, candles and soap.

The regional co-ordinator of the National Nutrition and Development Programme in Pretoria, Mrs Marie Steyn, said she was aware there had been problems over the food distribution

"A full investigation was ordered and I received a report which recommended that certain people who were responsible for issuing food parcels be removed or be put under close supervision"

The programme is financed by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

One of the people responsible for food rations in Atteridgeville, Miss Patricia Dibakwane, denied that elderly people were being asked to pay R2 for food.

"We used to have a fundraising campaign in which people were donating R2 but we have since stopped that as rumours were flying that we were selling food."

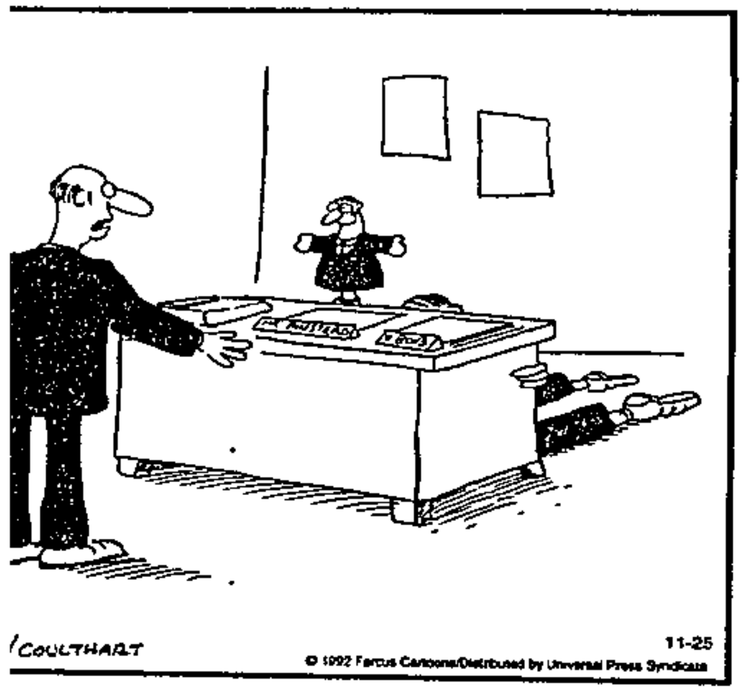
She said there was no way people could pay R2 for the kind of food that was being handed out. "That is far too little."

Dibakwane asked elderly people who were experiencing problems to contact herwas dependent on the food rations.

Two community leaders, Mr Lucky Ngale and Mr Jopie Ntsoane, confirmed they were aware of the problem and said they were working on it.

cus

by David Walsglass
Gordon Coulthart



. . Are you trying to tell me I'm fired?

He has our cash, claim charities

By June Bearzi
Star Line

A former manager of a Hillbrow "vice den" has climbed on the help-the-needy bandwagon and raked in large sums for himself by using "charity" missions as fronts.

These charges have been levelled against Gherto Tanzarello by several former colleagues, who describe him as a gifted musician and Jimmy Swaggart-type evangelist "with a silver tongue".

Last year Tanzarello joined the Shepherd's Flock mission — a Venterspost organisation which shelters the destitute — to help raise money.

However, Shepherd's Flock founder Margaret Jones said Tanzarello was dismissed from the organisation within a few months as he had failed to hand over funds collected from the public.

After his dismissal, Tanzarello apparently established his own "charity" operation, Bread-for-Life, in Westdene, Johannesburg. According to sources, he also failed to channel the Bread-for-Life funds into organisations that assisted the needy.

Three years ago Tanzarello was live-in manager at the Quirinale Hotel in Kotze Street, Hillbrow. The hotel was labelled at the time as a "vice den".

Messages left for Tanzarello have not elicited a response.

Angolan peace talks spark fresh hope

IARARE — Representatives f the Angolan government nd the armed opposition Jnita movement are set to neet today in the Ivory Coast apital Abidjan amid hopes or an eventual truce after ive months of vicious renewd civil war in Angola.

Both sides have expressed esire for a ceasefire. Angoan presidential spokesman aldemiro da Conceicao said n end to the fighting was the asic aim of the talks, while ie UN mission in the country aid the foes were willing to iscuss a ceasefire.

Two attempts earlier this ear in Addis Ababa to get the two sides to stop fighting failed.

At the first meeting in the Ethiopian capital, government and Unita representatives could not agree, and the second time, Unita negotiators failed to turn up.

Fighting has been raging in much of the country. An estimated 20 000 people have been killed, many more thousands wounded and 2 million displaced during the past five months.

That civil war which started soon after Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975 formally ended in the 1991 Bicesse peace accord.

But it resumed after Unita, led by Jonas Savimbi, lost last September's UN-supervised general elections to the ruling MPLA party.

While the Angolan government, which is seeking its recognition by the US government, has accepted Unita's offer for the resumption of talks in Abidjan, it has rejected its demand for the formation of a new, interim government.

Unita's decision to meet with the MPLA government came after the UN Security Council called for a resumption of dialogue at the highest level between the two sides.

Among the government's terms are a reaffirmation of the Bicesse peace accords, signed on May 31 1991, as still valid.

It also wants Unita to accept the September election results, which Savimbi maintains were fraudulent.

But this round of talks is not expected to bring about an immediate ceasefire. Unita's Abidjan-based secretary for African affairs, John Marques Kakumba, reportedly said they would take several stages, with both sides consulting their leaders back home in Angola. — Sapa-AP.

R2,7-bn needed to tackle backlog

No cash in coffers to relieve socio-economic crisis: 80 p

MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent

A HUGE R2,7 billion cash injection — or R550 million a year for five years — is needed to tackle the Cape's pressing socio-economic backlogs, parliament has been told.

But the Provincial Administration has only R120 million, from all sources, to spend in the present financial year.

The MEC for Community Development, Mr Dawie le Roux, also acknowledged during the provincial budget debate yesterday that the R118 million appropriated from the National Housing Fund met only 21 percent of the annual needs for housing in the Cape.

The Cape's difficulties in easing socio-economic backlogs match the crisis in health and hospital services where drastic cutbacks are expected.

Democratic Party MP Mr Eddie Trent warned during the debate: "Taking anticipated inflation at 10 percent a year into account, if the current expenditure is maintained, the backlog will be only marginally reduced to R2,5 billion by 1997/98."

He added: "These calculations ignore anticipated population growth and urbanisation."

Among the most pressing needs is the demand for about 211 000 serviced sites.

Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring told MPs there were 62 500 black squatter families in the Western Cape alone.

● Problems in the Cape are compounded by the fact that black local authorities owe government institutions more than R1,7 billion.

Furthermore, rent and service charge boycotts since July last year have led to a loss of R37,6-million in townships throughout the province .. more than R9 million in the Western Cape alone.

In fact, officials pointed out that even in the absence of boycotts, local authorities got an average of only about 40 percent of the due amount

Speaking during the debate, Democratic Party MP Mr Robin Carlisle warned that the boycotts — which he described as a "discarding of the social contract" — "are the most dangerous development other than violence itself".

"By far the simplest and most successful of the liberation tactics was to persuade blacks not to pay rental and service charges or bonds."

But, he added, "it is only a matter of time before the middle-class, particularly whites, follow suit"

"Rates boycotts have now spread to Grassy Park and are being considered in Milnerton and elsewhere.

"It is now time for the ANC to call unequivocally for all to pay their service charges and rents, except for those whose financial means make this impossible."

long as such tenants comply with the prescribed requirements for continued protection

It is not possible to determine the number of protected tenants as on 31 December 1992 who still comply with the prescribed requirements for continued protection in view of the fact that the income of such protected tenants cannot be monitored on a continuous basis while some protected tenants voluntarily vacate their rented premises thereby forfeiting their protected status. It is therefore from an administrative point of view not possible to determine and monitor the number of protected tenants.

(2) Notwithstanding the fact that all rent controlled premises situated in the Sea Point Constituency according to the records of the Cape Metropolitan Rent Board have already been conditionally exempted from rent control applications are received on an ongoing basis by the said Board for the conditional exemption of premises from rent control which do not appear on the records of the mentioned Rent Board and therefore did not form part of the general conditional exemption of rent controlled premises from rent control.

(a) 4 dwellings were conditionally exempted from rent control during 1992 subject to the granting of continued protection to the tenants thereof if and for as long as such tenants comply with the prescribed requirements for continued protection.

(b) (i) *Address*	(ii) *Situation of Premises*
32/32a Normandy Avenue, Fresnaye, Sea Point.	Two dwellings on Erf 855, Fresnaye at Cape Town.
Richborough Villa, 3 Highworth Road, Sea Point.	Dwelling on Erf 468, Sea Point at Cape Town.
22 Des Huguenot Avenue, Fresnaye, Sea Point.	Dwelling on Erf 668, Fresnaye at Cape Town.

Umgeni Heights: purchasing of site

52. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Housing and Works:

(1) Whether he or his Department has received representations in respect of the purchase of a site in Anthony Road, Umgeni Heights, Durban, which was previously allocated for education purposes; if so, from whom;

(2) whether he has decided to re-allocate this site, if not, why not; if so, (a) to whom has it or will it be allocated and (b) for what purpose will the land be used;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B609E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS.

(1) Yes.

(a) The City Council of Durban who has since withdrawn its application.

(b) TAFTA a registered welfare organisation

(c) The Apostolic Faith Mission of South Africa.

(2) No, the matter is still under consideration as detailed in (3) below.

(3) The Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly has, as policy, determined that surplus State Land be made available at no cost to welfare organisations on condition that the land be utilised for welfare purposes or for housing for the underprivileged. As TAFTA intends using the land for housing for the more privileged negotiations with TAFTA are on track to purchase the land at Market value.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Education departments: *per capita* expenditure

13. Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether he will furnish statistics on the *per capita* expenditure on (a) pupils and (b) the training of teachers in respect of each of the 14 education departments; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant statistics in respect of the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available? C58E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

A single amount is allocated to each education department separately for the provision of CS education (excluding private ordinary schools). Each education department then decides how the funds will be apportioned between public ordinary school education, special shool education, technical college education and teacher training. No separate figures regarding *per capita* expenditure can, therefore, be given for (a) and (b). The latest *per capita* expenditure for all education departments for which the Minister of National Education has a policy function for financing CS education (excluding private ordinary schools), is, however, available and is attached.

Per capita state expenditure for college/school-related education (CS education) in the RSA for 1992 (excluding private ordinary schools)

Department	*Per capita expenditure (R)*
Education and Culture (House of Assembly) ...	4 372
Education and Culture (House of Delegates) ...	3 702
Education and Culture (House of Representatives)	2 902
Education and Training ...	1 659
Selfgoverning Territories:	1 157
Gazankulu	1 214
KaNgwane	1 046
KwaZulu	1 080
Lebowa..	1 201
QwaQwa	1 748
KwaNdebele	1 297

Several factors should be taken into account when the *per capita* expenditure of education departments is compared. The two most important factors are:

- More than 70% of an education department's budget is allocated to the salaries of CS educators and the qualification levels of CS educators can differ significantly between education departments.
- Primary education is substantially less expensive than secondary education and the ratio between the number of primary and secondary pupils can differ significantly from department to department.

Shock burials for Guguletu

ST Times [C/metro] 4/4/93

paupers

297

UP to a dozen still-born babies and two adults are being buried in single graves during pauper burials held every week at the Guguletu cemetery.

By SOBANTU XAYIYA

This week the Sunday Times was present when eight children, each in a tiny coffin, were buried in a single grave.

Afterwards the grave was only half filled because, workers at the cemetery said, they expected to bury several more children in the same grave later in the day.

According to the workers, the paupers' burials take place every Wednesday morning when around 12 children and adults are usually buried.

"Last week we buried 14 people, of whom six were children," one worker said

The standard procedure was to put two adults or three children into a grave, but when there are a large number of people to be buried, the number of children in each grave is increased to save space," a worker said.

The burial scene witnessed by the Sunday Times was a far cry from a normal funeral, with no priest or graveside ceremony. Only the workers doing the burials were present.

I watched as one worker stood on top of four tiny coffins of still-born babies, as other workers passed more coffins to him.





MASS BURIAL ... Workers, left, prepare a grave at the Guguletu cemetery in which eight still-born babies were buried together this week. On the right, a worker stands on a small coffin while others pass him the other four coffins that were placed on top of these in the same grave Pictures: FANIE JASON

A spokesman for the undertaker's firm which has the contract to handle the paupers' funerals in Guguletu, Human and Pit Funeral Undertakers, said they had given instructions for only one body to be buried in each grave.

If this was not done, he said the Sunday Times should contact the local authority, the Ikapa Town Council, for comment.

But Ikapa Town council spokesman, Mr Johannes Walters, said it was "standard procedure to bury two adults or up to 12 still-born babies in a single grave".

He denied that this was done to save on burial costs.

"An undertaker books the graves and we take his word that he is going to bury the people," he said.

Mr Walters said a pauper's burial normally cost R120 for babies and R135 for adults.

Officials at the state mortuary declined to comment

Continue aid to SA, donors asked

297 Sowet 3/4-7/4/93

By Diane Coetzer

THE International Fundraising Consortium (Interfund) has appealed to northern donors to continue support to non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the transitional and post-apartheid eras.

The plea is made in its latest publication, "Education Update: A Briefing on Education in South Africa".

The organisation — an international aid agency which supports development in South Africa through education and training — says the state is unlikely to commit funds to NGOs because it favours the privatisation of education.

Parastatals and the private sector have provided limited and targeted funding to NGOs, but northern hemispere donors remain the most important source of support.

Additionally, says Interfund, a post-apartheid government will face severe economic constraints, making it difficult to commit any more resources to education.

"Black education in South Africa is gripped by a crisis characterised by the collapse of schooling, unequal access to resources and the breakdown of a learning culture," the organisation said.

"Educational reform will have to be linked to economic growth but, in the short to medium term, development aid will be vital to rebuild the education system, in particular continued northern donor aid to educational NGOs"

According to Interfund these organisations have built up the embryonic structures of a reformed education system.

"Because of their experience and close links to communities they are appropriate agents for community development."

Interfund supports NGO projects in a number of areas, including:

- Education policy research for a future education system.
- The provision of bursaries to black students.
- Education for adults (in particular literacy).
- Supplementary tuition.
- New initiatives in technical and science education.
- Vocational guidance and production and enterprise education.
- Educare.
- Programmes which provide organisational skills to NGOs and community-based organisations.
- Education for political democracy.
- Training of workers in the health sector and education about AIDS.

'All responsible' for city's needy

Star 2/4/93

By Abdul Milazi (297)

All must share the responsibility of taking care of their communities' needy, United Community Chests of Southern Africa chairman David Nappe said at the launch of the Johannesburg and District Com-

The Chest is hoping to raise at least R6 million by the end of this year.

"This is fundraising by the people for the people and not something left solely to large corporations and philanthropists," Neppe said.

As its first priority, the Chest aimed to get at

contribute R5 monthly on the "give as you earn" principle.

Neppe added that besides fundraising, the Chest was a way of fostering fellowship and caring. A yellow ribbon, promoted by mayor Les Dishy as a symbol of peace, was adopted for

Charity rip-off hits destitute families

STAR 2/4/93

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The rip-off of a leading charity organisation by sharp operators has not only hit many destitute families, but also hampered the collection of further funds.

Superior Care Centres (SCC) now finds that the public is suspicious of its operations.

SCC founder Johnny Geral said this in reaction to a recent hard-hitting Star Line article in which it was revealed that "Pastor" Gerry Britz and Mike Ely had taken the organisation for almost R1 million.

Last month Britz and his wife Petro, who ran the Krugersdorp branch of SCC, were banned outright by the Department of National Health from raising funds.

However, Star Line has established that Ely, who also uses the name Amalgamated Charities, is once again conning the public into making donations which he tells them will go towards the needy, cared for by the Superior Care Centres.



Star Line

JUNE BEARZI

Ely has been slated by Geral for pocketing these donations.

Geral has now warned the public that they should beware when making donations to those who claim they are collecting funds on behalf of the Superior Care Centres.

"All our fundraisers have original letters of appointment typed in blue print with a red logo of a helping hand on them. The public should refuse outright to hand cash to anyone claiming to work for the Superior Care Centres if their letters of authorisation are photocopies — these are fakes," Geral said.

Geral said the activities of Britz, who used R715 000 of the R818 000 collected from the public on an extravagant lifestyle, had done considerable harm to his organisation.

"We have nine missions in the Johannesburg area and Cape Town and we provide two million meals a year to destitute families. Forty percent of our welfare recipients are children. In many instances the fathers have lost their jobs and we provide for them while their parents go out to find work.

"Since the Star Line article many of our legitimate fundraisers have been turned away by the public," Geral said.

Margaret Jones, founder of the Shepherd's Flock, said that Britz had worked for her organisation some time back. She had sacked him as all moneys collected had not been passed on to the Venterspost organisation which cares for the homeless.

"Britz's association with Shepherd's Flock has done us a lot of harm. I suggest the public who might be suspicious of our good cause should check with the Directorate of Fundraising to establish our bona fides," she said.

Star 2/4/93

'All should take care of needy'

By Abdul Milazi (297)

All South Africans should share the responsibility of taking care of their communities' needy, United Community Chests of Southern Africa chairman David Neppe said at the launch of the Johannesburg and District Community Chest at Gold Reef City last night.

The Chest is hoping to raise at least R6 million by the end of this year.

Neppe said the Chest would fulfill an important role in assisting the city's needy.

"This is fundraising by the people for the people and not something left solely to large corporations and philanthropists," Neppe said.

As its first priority, the Chest aims to get at least 100 000 people to contribute R5 monthly on the "give as you earn" principle.

Neppe said the Chest would both assess and prioritise needs.

A yellow ribbon, promoted by Johannesburg mayor Les Dishy, was adopted by the Chest.

STAR 2/4/93

Miracle for the hungry

STAR

By Stan Hlophe (297)

Someone up there loves the hungry folk of recession-hit Johannesburg.

To prove it, there's a small miracle taking place on Smal Street. It's one which, with the approach of Easter, will help to feed many of the golden city's thousands of hungry folk.

The Star's readers are part of that miracle: had it not been for a recent front page story on the plight of the Central Methodist Mission People's Centre, many of the city's destitute would have wondered where their next meal was coming from.

The story provoked a huge response from the public. Mission superintendent Reverend Mvume Dandala said yesterday that a significant number of calls had been received.

Dandala said the response was such that it seemed the cost of 4 000 meals a month (about R5 000) would be covered — and that the restaurant could be refurbished.

NCCR to shut today

Sowetan 1/4/93

■ BAD LEGACY Groups meet to dis-cuss R7 million in funds.

Sowetan Reporter

THE NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING Committee for Repatriation is to be closed down today - leaving behind a legacy of corruption of more than R2 million.

NCCR sources yesterday disclosed that a meeting to be held at Khotso House this morning - including the African National Congress, Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Pan Africanist Congress, South African Council of Churches and the World Religion Conference for Peace - is to be dominated by what to do with the R7 million in the development fund.

The fund was set up to finance projects for returning exiles.

NCCR chairman the Reverend Frank Chikane last night confirmed that the fate of the development fund would be discussed.

He said he could not discuss the issue further.

The sources said there were attempts by elements within the NCCR to involve "big business in the operation of the fund".

This was opposed by others who felt that a new body should be formed to handle the money and assist returned exiles.

Abortion and your rights

Sowetan 1/4/93 (297)



By Sizakele Kooma

DISCREPANCY *Black women are ignorant about legal route to end pregnancy:*

DO white women exploit the law or are black women ignorant of a legal and less traumatic option to terminating a pregnancy?

Although the South African legal system is restrictive when it comes to abortion, statistics reveal that 1 000 legal abortions are performed in South Africa every year, mostly on white women.

Dr James McIntyre, head of obstetrics and gynaecology at Baragwanath Hospital, believes ignorance on the part of black women is the cause of this racial discrepancy.

"A lot of people do have legitimate reasons but they are not aware of a legal route," McIntyre said.

He said the low number of legal abortions, granted at the hospital, 38 in 1991 and 31 in 1992, was not a reflection of the hospital's resistance but of the fact that the women never get to the hospital in the first place.

"The population of Soweto is conservative about abortion until it happens to them. The subject is never discussed until an individual finds herself pregnant.

"Women should start talking about the issue openly. Women's organisations and interpersonal communications could help."

But knowing about it and consulting the hospital is no guarantee that the woman will get an abortion. The decision whether or not the woman gets an abortion, lies with the people who will be handling the case.

"It is true that everything depends on the person who has to approve the termination. Approving a legal abortion is not just a medical issue. It has a lot to do with attitudes too. It involves the ethics and religion of the individual. It all depends on whose doorstep the woman lands. Another barrier to obtaining a legal abortion, he said, was time. Most women, even though they could qualify, wait until very late.

The Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975 does not provide for a time limit but most doctors will not perform the operation beyond 22 weeks.

"The procedure is cumbersome. The woman is referred to the hospital by a general practitioner or the clinics. When she comes here she has to be seen by a gynaecologist, then a social worker and finally a psychiatrist. "All this takes time. The more they delay, the lesser their chance of getting the abortion."

McIntyre said even if illegal abortions looked an easy option for a quick solution, the resulting effects were long-lasting. They include death, possible infertility and psychological trauma.

"Complications inside the hospital are rare. Most of them relate to the anaesthetic and are less likely to be traumatic.

Termination procedure

- When the pregnancy is not more than 12 weeks the procedure involves suctioning out the foetus.
- The operation lasts about 10 minutes.
- The woman is often well enough to go home after a day.
- When the pregnancy is past 12 weeks, labour is induced to get the womb to expel the foetus.
- The woman is often well enough to go home after two days.

Conditions for Legal Abortion

- When continued pregnancy will endanger the life or constitute a serious threat to the physical or mental health of the woman.
- When there is a serious risk that the child will be seriously physically or mentally deformed.
- Where the pregnancy results from rape or incest.
- Where the pregnancy is conceived by a woman mentally handicapped or unable to understand the full implications of parental responsibility.

More facts about abortion

- Early this year a poll showed that 51 percent of the country's psychiatrists think abortion should be legalised.
- Over the past two decades 65 countries have liberalised their abortion laws while four have restricted them.
- Legal abortions cost about R2 000.
- The penalty for carrying out an illegal abortion is a five-year jail term or a R5 000 fine or both.
- In 1992 33 people were prosecuted for carrying out illegal abortions and 20 were convicted.

NEWS Rector, lecturers accused of racism ● Parties agree on procedures at 'Codesa 3'

Plea for business to aid violence victims

Sowetan 31/3/93.

■ Lack of cash limits fund to crisis intervention only:

MORE than R2,5 million has been allocated to about 15 organisations by the Social Relief Fund since September last year, the fund's vice-chairman, Dr Boet Schoeman, announced yesterday.

The fund, established in 1992, is managed by a board appointed by the Deputy Minister of National Health and provides short-term aid in the form of food, clothing, blankets and in some cases funeral expenses to victims of violence and unrest.

It also provides financial help of up to R300 a month for a family of five for up to three months after the incident.

He said about 25 000 people were being helped

At a news conference in Johannesburg, Schoeman said the fund worked closely with peace organisations such as the National Peace Secretariat, the SA Red Cross, welfare organisations and non-governmental organisations.

Because of a lack of funds, however, it could provide only short-term aid for crisis intervention.

He urged church groups, welfare organisations and others involved in curbing violence to take over the process of giving aid and to reintegrate victims into their respective communities.

Piek said it was also the responsibility of the private sector to help the fund. — *Sapa*.

Sit-in over closure

Sowetan 31/3/93.

By Sipho Mthembu

■ CLASS BOYCOTT Demands for the reopening of college of education:

PARENTS and students attending the East Rand College of Education in KwaThema yesterday started a sit-in at the regional offices of the Department of Education and Training in Springs.

The students and their parents presented a memorandum at the regional director's office demanding the opening of the college which was closed a week ago.

Lecture boycott

This followed a lecture boycott by the students, who were demanding the resignation of rector Dr Dawid Gericke and two white lecturers, Mr Sarel Roos and Mr BJ Short.

The rector has been accused of a having a racist attitude, while the two lecturers have been accused of racism and incompetence.

The demand for Gericke's resignation has been going on for the past three years, according to a college lecturer who did not wish to be named.

"He was kicked out for eight months in 1991 and for a-month last year.

"Parents are now tired of disruptions and have decided to intervene. They have made it clear that they will settle for nothing short of the resignation of the three," the lecturer said. Parents at a meeting on Sunday asked the Nat MP for Springs, Mr Piet Coetzee, to liaise with DET Minister Mr Sam de Beer to open the college. About 1 000 students and 400 parents took part in yesterday's action. The sit-in comes in the midst of rising tensions in education.

Fort Hare University has been closed and several colleges throughout the country are staging boycotts.

The National Education Co-ordinating Committee yesterday said it would disrupt education, including white schools, if the Government did not address grievances identified by the community.

PEOPLE'S LIVES *There's no turning back for many females once they have fallen pregnant*

15 and pregnant — what now?

Sowetan 31/3/93.

By Sizakele Kooma

■ NOT FREE *Women and girls cannot decide their own future with abortions:*

NTOMBI Sokhulu* is 15. In school uniform she looks no more than a tender 13. She is pregnant. Ntombi is at the Baragwanath social work department with both her parents. They have just been through the second session with the social worker to try and get her a legal abortion.

The social worker has passed her case to the psychiatric department.

If all goes well and the psychiatrist finds justifiable reasons to grant her an abortion she will probably be free of child within the next five days.

But Ntombi was not raped and her life is not at risk from the pregnancy.

Too young

She has only started Standard Eight, she feels she is too young to have the child and her parents say they cannot afford to feed an extra mouth.

But all this will probably not be enough to stir sympathy from the psychiatrist.

Although distressed, Ntombi does not look "desperately depressed" and according to Dr Smadar Kometz, consultant psychiatrist at Baragwanath, the hospital can only grant a therapeutic abortion "if the threat to the woman's mental health is permanent.

"We discount all the financial and social aspects. We only look at the mental health," Kometz said.

Psychiatric problem

"The woman's perceptions must be severely disturbed or she should have a major psychiatric problem. We do consider immaturity or potential psychiatric problems as grounds for giving an abortion."

In South Africa over 70 percent of legal abortions are granted on psychiatric grounds.

The social work department at the hospital sees about 10 applicants, single or married women and aged from 13 upwards, a week.

Of these only a few will be referred to the psychiatrists.

Some will be turned down or will default.

Baragwanath performed only 31 legal abortions in 1991 and 38 in 1992. Illegal abortion cases treated by the hospital for the same years were 3 252 and 2 967.

Said Kometz: "When we turn them down we always know for certain that they are going to the back street. But until the law is changed there is very little we can do.

"Abortion for psychological reasons is the only legal loophole to an abortion. Some women come to us just to try their luck. We have to be very careful of this.

"I would prefer the hospital be seen as conservative on the issue of abortion. I wouldn't like to see a flood of women coming to us, thinking they can get an abortion when the law only considers particular cases."

Both the social workers and psychiatrists see the applicants at least twice, in one hour sessions, before they make a decision.

"This, said social worker Buyi Ngidi, helps the woman to reconsider her application.

"Very often they don't come back after the first session.

"When you give them a chance to explore other options they never do.

"Another factor that deters them is the long procedure. They get discouraged when they realise they have to be seen by a string of people before they can get an abortion," Ngidi said.

Rape, she said, was the one most likely basis on which an abortion could be granted, but only when consent had been given by a magistrate.

(* Not her real name)

● *More on abortion tomorrow*



FOETUS DUMPED ... Almost daily black townships wake up to a foetus, like this one found in a drain in Dobsonville, in their yards or in the veld.

Signal 'most likely' a death order

B/DAY 31/3/93.

PORT ELIZABETH — The most likely interpretation of the signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and two other United Democratic Front campaigners was that they be killed, a former senior Department of Education and Training official said yesterday.

Former DET community communications deputy director-general Johan Vermaak told the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court inquest into the killing of Goniwe and three other political campaigners the signal could also be interpreted to mean the men should be permanently jailed or put under house arrest.

Vermaak participated in a task group in June 1985 appointed to decide whether Goniwe should be reappointed to his post as a teacher in Cradock.

Vermaak said Goniwe was regarded in security circles as an enemy of the state and they seemed opposed to his reappointment. However, the DET had regarded his reappointment as central to defusing the unrest situation in Cradock and the rest of the eastern Cape.

Children in Cradock had boycotted their schools for more than 15 months.

The task group, which included DET, SADF and SAP members had unanimously agreed to recommend Goniwe be reappointed.

George Bizos SC, for the victims' families, told Vermaak the signal was sent from Eastern Province Command to the State Security Council (SSC) secretariat for presentation to the task group.

According to a former witness, head of the secretariat's strategies branch Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg, the signal had never been presented to the group because it had somehow been delayed. By the time it arrived the group had already completed its task.

Vermaak said although he was not familiar with military terminology the most likely interpretation was that it was a recommendation that Goniwe, his brother Mbolelo and Fort Calata be killed. He said if that had been the document's intention he and his DET colleague Jaap Strijdom would have objected strongly.

Bizos said he would submit to the court that this was the reason why the document had never reached the task group.

Earlier a former head of the secretariat's strategic communications branch Adamus Stemmet also conceded the signal could have a sinister meaning. But he denied it could have been a recommendation that the three be killed as the SSC did not deal with such matters.

The signal, allegedly sent by the then head of Eastern Province Command Brig Jeffel van der Westhuizen to the SSC on June 7 1985, stated the permanent removal of important people like Matthew and Mbolelo Goniwe and Calata could lead to national reaction as had happened when three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation officials had disappeared.

The three Pebco officials referred to in the signal, Qaqawali Godolozi, Sipho Hashe and Champion Galela, are still missing.

Van der Westhuizen, now Military Intelligence head, has denied knowledge of the signal.

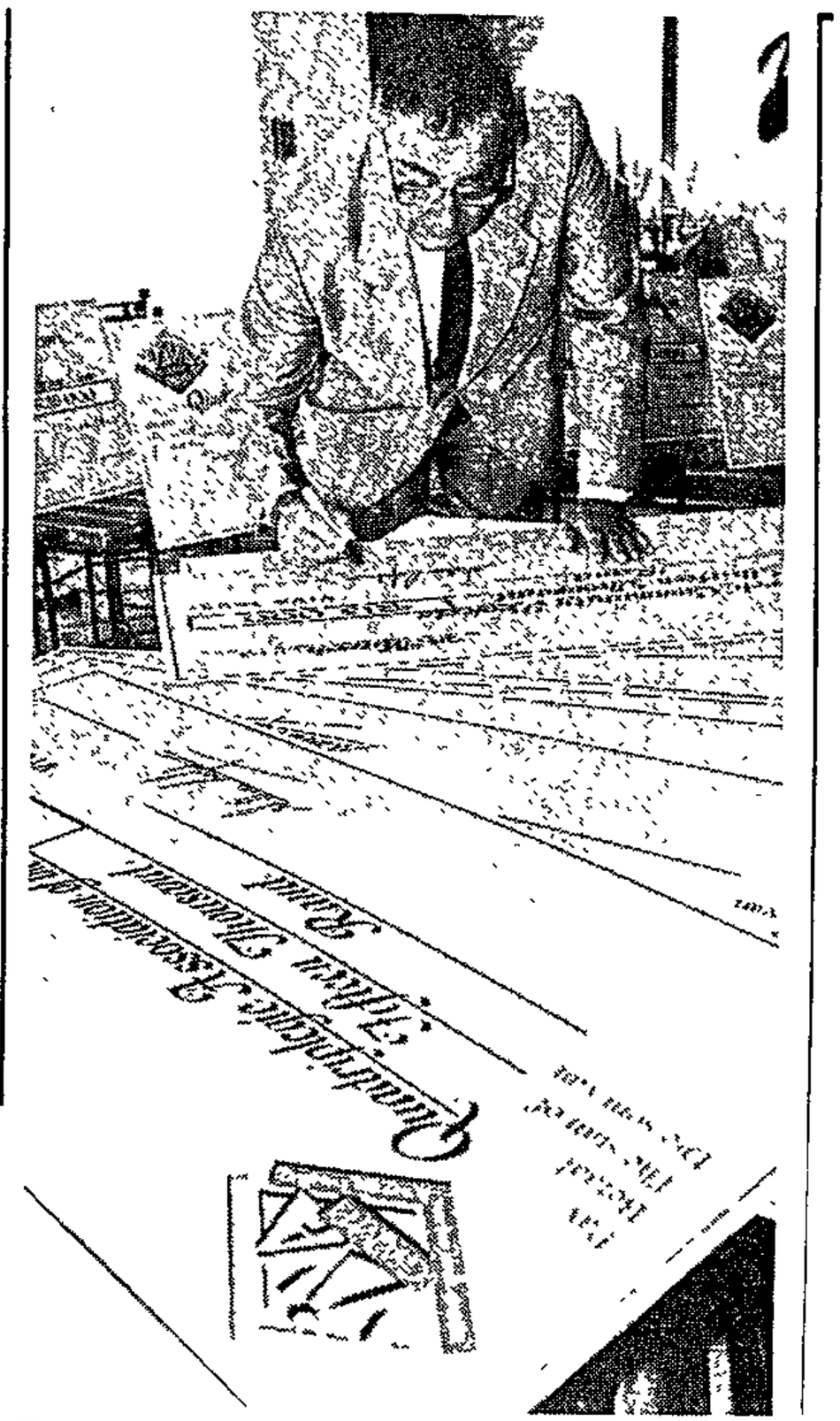
Glenn Goosen, SC for former Eastern Province Command staff officer and alleged author of the signal Col Lourens du Plessis, said Du Plessis would testify that it was a recommendation they be killed.

"I would say he is not telling the truth," replied Stemmet.

Stemmet told the court he had not felt morally obliged to inform those investigating the death of Goniwe and the others that the signal had existed.

Goniwe, Calata, Sicelo Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkonto were killed 20 days after the signal was sent.

Three years later when an inquest was held in 1989 Stemmet had still not considered it his duty to make his knowledge public. — Sapa.



National Council for the Physically Disabled in SA chairman Willem Serfontein puts the finishing touches to cheques worth R520 000 which were distributed to welfare organisations yesterday. Picture ROBERT BOTHA

PEANUTS By Charles Schulz



Viva's R15m helping hand

B/DAY 31/3/93. (297)

RAY HARTLEY

THE VIVA Trust had given more than R15m to welfare organisations since its formation in 1991, National Council for the Physically Disabled SA chairman Willem Steenkamp said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking at the handing over of R520 000 to 37 beneficiaries, Steenkamp said Viva Trust was "principally run by the disabled for the disabled and consequently very little money is lost along the way".

A trust statement said that the organisation had allocated R2,3m to national welfare organisations.

FM 16/4/93.

Scratch-card games in general may now be in jeopardy as charity organisations and game show operators await the findings of the Howard Commission on lotteries.

It is clear that Jacobs is unhappy about the 19% of income that Games Africa contributes to charity — the generally accepted proportion is 27%. At this stage it seems Jacobs will consider a renewal of Ithuba's fund-raising licence only if Games Africa is prepared to increase substantially its contribution to charity — assuming that scratch-card competitions survive the Howard report.

The SABC has also exercised a contractual right, in terms of its agreement with Ithuba and Games Africa, to appoint two directors to the Games Africa board. Group financial GM Steve Schubach and TV1's Brenda Koornneef have been appointed.

The SABC's Gaum and Ithuba's Bates were unavailable for comment this week.

□ Another player in the quest to run a national lottery has emerged. Fontana Holdings executive chairman Taki Xenopoulos has made overtures to a UK-based international gaming company to join him in a bid. However, in reply to correspondence from Xenopoulos, Automated Wagering Industries (AWI) has advised him to wait for government's decision on a national lottery.

On March 18 Xenopoulos wrote to AWI to discuss an online lottery. Xenopoulos wrote that he was aware AWI had, through a team of businessmen and the Board of Executors in Cape Town, investigated the market for such a venture. He was also aware that this team had not been able to progress in the way it had intended.

Xenopoulos said the "time was right to make full use of the enormous opportunities that may soon emerge." He believed Fontana Holdings could offer AWI the opportunity to develop its proposed venture. "I also believe that a powerful team involving AWI could secure the rights to operate a Lotto-type game," said Xenopoulos.

He says Fontana has had a number of meetings with Viva Trust, another fund-raising organisation. A copy of Xenopoulos's fax was sent to Viva Trust GM Vincent Baasch.

In reply to Xenopoulos, AWI vice-president D M Mahoney wrote that it was AWI's view that the group's involvement in any online gaming activity would be as a result of an approved licence or statement of support from government This would provide for the legal operation of a lottery, in favour of a named and strictly audited beneficiary.

Xenopoulos held discussions with Games Africa director Eytan Rechter to discuss a joint lottery venture. The initial discussions have apparently failed to establish a working relationship.

DP justice spokesman Tony Leon has urged Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee to confirm that no particular organisation would be entitled to consider itself the potential sole operator of a national lottery, should one be introduced.

Eddie Botha

WELFARE FM 16/4/93.

Borrowed time

Ithuba Trust's million-rand Scratch 'n Win show on TV1 is living on borrowed time. The State director of fund-raising has given the charity organisation a two-month extension to continue operating after the expiry of its fund-raising licence

This is the outcome of an emergency meeting between representatives of the SABC, the director of fund-raising, Ithuba and Games Africa, the organisation's sponsoring company. The March 31 meeting at Auckland Park took place a week after Ithuba's fund-raising licence had expired. At that stage the SABC was threatening to take the show off the air.

Among those present were SABC chief legal adviser Leander Gaum, fund-raising director Alwyn Jacobs, Ithuba GM Gill Bates, and Hofmeyr Van der Merwe attorney Gerald Ramsden Ramsden represented Games Africa in place of attorney Henry Vorster, who was unable to attend. Vorster, who is also listed as a Games Africa director in the company's founding document, recently resigned as a senior partner and vice-president of Hofmeyr Van der Merwe.

Funds 'weren't stolen'

C/Press
297
18/4/93

By MOSES MAMAILA

MEDIA reports that funds donated to the victims of the Boipatong massacre were abused by the Relief Fund Committee were unfounded and misleading, the local civic association said in a statement this week.

According to media reports, some relief committee members were involved in embezzling funds, which led to donors withholding their contributions.

The civic vehemently denied that funds were misappropriated and reaffirmed its confidence in the Relief Fund Committee.

It called on misinformed people to refrain from spreading rumours which only served to increase grief.

By Abdul Milazi (297)

All must share the responsibility of taking care of their communities' needy, United Community Chests of Southern Africa chairman David Nappe said at the launch of the Johannesburg and District Community Chest

The Chest is hoping to raise at least R6 million by the end of this year.

"This is fundraising by the people for the people and not something left solely to large corporations and philanthropists," Neppe said.

As its first priority, the Chest aimed to get at least 100 000 people to contribute R5 monthly on the "give as you earn" principle.

Neppe added that besides fundraising, the Chest was a way of fostering fellowship and caring. A yellow ribbon, promoted by mayor Les Dishy as a symbol of peace, was adopted for the campaign.

Move to restrict surrogate births

B/DAY 20/4/93

297 1998

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — The SA Law Commission has recommended legislation to legally restrict and control surrogate motherhood.

The 183-page report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, was initiated in 1987 after it became known that a Tzaneen woman would give birth to her own grandchildren as a surrogate mother after being artificially inseminated.

The report states it is of the utmost importance that illegal surrogate motherhood be discouraged.

Included in measures intended to restrict surrogate motherhood, the commission proposed legislation to prohibit artificial insemination unless it was approved by a court.

It would also not be permitted unless it was proved that the commissioning wife was unable to give birth because of a medical condition. The commissioning parties should be legally married.

As a general principle, it should be a prerequisite that the married couple should not have other living children born from their marriage. An exception could be made provided the non-material interests of the other children would not be prejudiced, the commission said.

Surrogate motherhood should be permissible only if the "gametes" (the generative cells essential for human reproduction) of a least one of the commissioning parents were used.

The commission also rejected surrogate motherhood for financial gain and said the mother should not be allowed to be a surrogate unless she had given birth to her own children.

The written, informed consent of all the parties concerned should be a prerequisite for the validity of any agreement, the commission said.

A child born of a surrogate mother following a legal surrogate motherhood agreement should, from birth, for all purposes be considered to have the legal status of a legitimate child of the commissioning couple.

A surrogate motherhood agreement and the parties involved should be subjected to a strict screening process before implementation.

Believing that the issue of surrogate motherhood should not be fragmented into various existing Acts, the commission published proposed legislation.

The proposals suggest that failing to comply with any provision of the legislation should make the guilty party liable for a fine of up to R20 000 or a year in prison.

Rail boss hands out cash

THE South African Rail Commuter Corporation has donated R245 000 to 40 organisations across the country as part of its "social responsibility" programme. Sowetan 21/4/93 (297)

The organisations chosen by the SARCC provide education and training, social upliftment and health care to the needy. Presenting cheques to the beneficiaries in Johannesburg yesterday, SARCC managing director Mr Wynand Burger said accepting responsibility was both a duty and a privilege for companies serving the broad South African community. — *Sapa.*

Projects given R200 000

Star 21/4/93 (297)

Staff Reporter

The SA Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC) yesterday donated more than R200 000 to 40 community organisations as part of its social responsibility programme.

The recipients of the money include the Salvation Army, the SOS Children's Village, Twilight Children, Alexandra Aids Action group and several Soweto high schools and training colleges.

SARCC managing director Wynand Burger said at a ceremony held in Sandton yesterday that the bulk of the money would be used for social upliftment, education and training while the rest would go towards health programmes.

Burger said the tragic death of ANC leader Chris Hani and the events of the past week had increased the SARCC's resolve to help organisations that were involved in the reconstruction of communities.

"Society structures in communities throughout South Africa need rebuilding and the deep wounds that have shattered people inwardly and outwardly have to be healed," he said.

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Corporation cuts grants

WILSON ZWANE

THE SA Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC) has cut back on its contributions to service organisations, such as the National Cancer Association of SA.

Last year, the corporation donated R400 000 to 20 community organisations involved in social upliftment projects. Yesterday, it handed out R245 000 to 40 organisations.

The money came from the organisation's social responsibility fund. Corporation sources attributed the cut to the recession.

SARCC MD Wynand Burger said the corporation had committed itself to helping the "needy organisations" because they served many of the "poorest communities in SA".

"Our society is full of challenges and in the light of the tragic death of Chris Hani and the events of the past week .... community organisations need to be strengthened since it rests on their shoulders to be part of the reconstruction of communities that have been torn apart by violence."

BIDAY 21/4/93

Foreign funding cuts damage advice centres

Review Law Suppl to W Mail 23/4-29/4/93 297

By MANDLA SKOSANA

IN the dark days of political repression during the 1980s, community-based advice centres mushroomed in rural and urban centres of the country. The 1990s by contrast has seen a re-evaluation of these advice centres by foreign funders — and an apparent decision to focus on development work instead.

This decision has badly damaged the once-vibrant advice centre movement and is also affecting the communities and individuals they served. Operating against great odds, including inadequate funding and the government's "total strategy" policy, these advice centres, staffed by dedicated paralegals, empowered whole communities.

They also enriched the legal system. Paralegal departments were established in public interest law firms and later in some private law firms to fill a need not catered to within the mainstream legal system.

Advice office staff inform people with no access to formal legal help about their rights. They also provide a community service beyond paralegal work: the offices develop into centres of communication with the outside world, helping communities in dealing with consumer and other problems caused by unscrupulous companies, individuals and civil servants. They also offer some protection against unfair dismissals and retrenchments — particularly important during this period of prolonged recession.

Even the Association of Law Societies has recognised the important role of paralegals and has established a special project to investigate questions like the qualification and accreditation of paralegals.

Perhaps their most important role is to help enforce elementary rights denied thousands of people all over the country, because of ignorance and poverty.

The advice centres have a number of serious internal weaknesses, however. They rely totally on foreign aid. Because their staff lack managerial and accounting skills, a number of advice centres have also been unable to account properly for the funds received from donors. However, over the years neither professionals nor non-governmental organisations did anything to help teach these skills to advice office workers.

A combination of these problems and the decision by funders to channel their resources into development has led to the closing of many advice offices around the country.

The Trans-Orange Advice Offices' Association, for example, a co-ordinating body of advice offices based in the Transvaal, Free State and northern Cape, has been forced to close.

Yet these offices are shutting their doors at a time when the help they can provide is badly needed. One of the great ironies is that the foreign aid crisis should have succeeded in achieving what the state's sustained repressive machinery failed to achieve during the years of "total strategy".

The dramatic shift by donors towards development has cut off thousands of affected communities and individuals from what was often their only access to law and justice.

Donors are over-emphasising development — admittedly a desirable priority — without taking into account the reality of people's lives. The start-stop negotiation process and the resulting slow and hesitant pace of development creates uncertainty. With declining investor confidence, the anticipated huge injection of new investment into the economy has not materialised.

The depressed economy has placed the people intended by donors to benefit from development projects in a situation where they are battling for survival.

The remaining advice offices have an indispensable role to play. If funding pressure closes down even those advice offices which are left, it will dramatically increase the crisis of expectation during transition and make the task of reconstruction more difficult.

●Mandla Skosana is a founder member of the Workers' Aid Centre, president of the now defunct Trans-Orange Advice Offices' Association. He is a paralegal at the Legal Resources Centre, Pretoria.

lived in the house for decades and regard the house as the family home.

The regulations governing the townships were designed to give effect to which the supreme court has ruled on whether the councils are entitled to cancel these tenancies.

Judge Michael Stegmann ruled that

A woman's place is in the home

THE case of Enoch Toho has had an unexpected but important side-effect that will bring great benefits for women.

Under the old township regulations it was almost impossible for women to have a house allocated to them. Virtually all township houses were allocated to men. Their wives were recorded on the housing permits as their dependents.

The result was that women had no control at all over the family home. In the Toho case, Judge Michael Stegmann ruled that the tenancy of a council house is an asset in the joint estate of a couple married in community of property. This means that on divorce, the wife is entitled to a share of this asset. The husband cannot simply dispose of the house.

As most black marriages have been in community of property, the judgment will affect most rented township housing. Similar regulations apply to housing in the rural townships, and also to the allocation of land in rural areas. The Toho judgment seems to apply to these situations as well.

The Toho case is therefore an unexpected but important victory for women's rights to housing.

Only one scratch card game donated stipulated amount

CAPE TOWN — The scratch card scheme run by the western Cape Community Chest was the only one to donate more than 23% of its proceeds to social causes, the Howard commission reported yesterday.

The fund-raising director had stipulated that a minimum of 23% of scratch card schemes' proceeds should be yielded for social causes, it said in its report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The director had done nothing to bring other schemes to heel.

The Community Chest of the western Cape card had yielded 27,5% but the Viva Trust card had yielded 22%, the Durban and Coastal Community Chest card 21% and the Ithuba card only 15%.

"If 23% is the minimum which should be available for social welfare after allowing for prizes, operating expenses and a fair return for the operator, it follows that Games Africa (Pty) Ltd which conducts the Ithuba game for the Ithuba Trust is making excessive profits at the expense of social welfare."

Games Africa told the commission that

Political Staff

after allocating 50% of its turnover for prizes, the balance, 35% at present, was required to meet operating costs, "expansion" and a fair return.

The commission said the director should conduct a full investigation of scratch-card lotteries conducted by fund-raising organisations to ascertain what percentage of turnover was allocated to prizes, operating costs, operator's profit and social causes.

He should then fix a minimum percentage of turnover to be made available for social causes and impose that as a uniform condition, the commission said.

The commission added that it was not in a position to fix the minimum percentage but the available evidence indicated that it should be at least 22% and could reasonably be 27% or more if the amount allocated to prizes was reduced by 5%.

"Any lottery operator who fails to operate in the investigation should be prosecuted under the Gambling Act and put out of business," the commission said.

Billions spent on 'extremely popular' pastime

CAPE TOWN — The more than R8bn spent on gambling each year showed it was an extremely popular pastime for South Africans, the Howard commission report said.

More than R3,1bn in bets was placed with bookmakers and totalisators in the 1992 financial year. Hundreds of millions more were wagered at "bucket shops".

Chinese numbers game Fah-Fee operated on a vast scale. Although individual contributions were modest, turnover was estimated at between R2bn and R5bn.

About 9-million people patronised Sun International casinos in the TBVC states every year. Most were South Africans, who spent about R800m.

In January it was estimated that there were 250 formal casinos offering gaming tables and slot machines. About 1 750 informal casinos had roughly 630 gaming tables and 9 100 slot machines in operation.

The annual turnover of the formal casinos alone was more than R1,2bn.

The combined annual turnover of the five major lotteries (Operation Hunger, Community Chest, Viva, Ithuba and Natal Lotto) was about R265m from the sale of 127,5-million tickets. — Sapa.

(2)

	Wrote	(a) *Passed (HG)*	(b) *Passed (SG)*	(c) *Passed (LG)*
Physical Science (HG)	3 918	3 262	608	No Higher Grade marks are converted to Lower Grade

(3)

	Wrote	(a) *Passed (SG)*	(b) *Passed (LG)*
Physical Science (SG)	1 788	1 627	145

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Children: assault/sexual abuse/neglect

217. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many (a) Black, (b) Indian, (c) Coloured and (d) White persons were convicted on charges of (i) assault on, (ii) sexual abuse of and (iii) neglect of (aa) male and (bb) female children under the age of 16 years in 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively;

(2) how many of the persons so convicted were (a) male and (b) female (i) family members of and (ii) persons (aa) known and (bb) unknown to the victim;

(3) how many of the abuses committed by these convicted persons took place in (a) urban and (b) rural areas? B456E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

		1989	1990	1991	1992
(i)	(aa)	341	343	355	345
	(bb)	364	344	425	423
(ii)	(aa)	585	556	608	526
	(bb)	501	505	737	598
(iii)	(aa)	150	159	190	146
	(bb)	164	213	115	136

(2) The required information is not readily available. In order to obtain the information, the case dockets concerned will have to be perused. This is, however, not possible due to the extent of the task and the costs involved.

(3) (a) 6 380
(b) 5 483

Note: Statistics with regard to the different race groups are not kept.

Rape cases reported

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

How many cases of rape were reported in the Republic in 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively? B488E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1990—20 321
1991—22 761
1992—24 360

Noordgesig area: crime statistics

269. Mr L FUCHS 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) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) theft of other items, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft, (k) possession of drugs, (l) drunken driving, (m) vagrancy and (n) prostitution were reported in 1992 at police stations serving the Noordgesig area in Johannesburg? B613E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 289
(b) 53
(c) 756
(d) 726
(e) 268
(f) 809
(gi) 182
(gii) 5
(h) 464
(i) 415
(j) 525
(k) 157
(l) 32
(m) 0
(n) 0

Note: (gi) —motor vehicles
(gii)—bicycles

Alexandra area: crime statistics

270. Mr L FUCHS 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) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) theft of other items, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to

PEOPLE'S LIVES *Safe way to reduce blood pressure*

Tax hits married women hard

Sowetan 28/4/93

NO BREAKTHROUGH *Live together unmarried to avoid heavy taxation:*

By Sizakele Kooma

MARRIED WOMEN pay 24 percent more tax than their husbands and 50 percent more than single women, but they continue to be discriminated against despite recent changes in the Income Tax Act.

Separate taxation of married couples, which was hailed by many as a breakthrough, has been proved to be a major disadvantage for married women.

According to an article in the May issue of *Femina* magazine, the women have found the various subdivisions which were created for couples married in community of property and for couples married under any marital regime to be more complex than the previous system which taxed them jointly with their husbands.

A wife, who is married in community of property and chooses to be taxed with her husband, and is classed "married person", will pay less tax than the wife who does not choose to be taxed with her husband, and is classified "married woman".

In rands and cents the wife classified as "married person" will be taxed on the same scale as her husband.

On a taxable income of R20 000 she would pay R2 525 while the wife classified as a "married woman" will pay R3 150. Best is still the couple who decide not to marry and are taxed singly.

"Best is the couple who decide not to marry and are taxed singly."

A single woman or man in the above category will pay R2 100 less than a married woman on a taxable income of R20 000.

A tax consultant quoted in the magazine said the above advantages only occur in certain tax brackets.

In some brackets it is better to be taxed as a married person and in others as married woman.

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SA promised 'generous, non-partisan' aid

CT 28/4/93 (29)

THE United Nations, the US government and the World Bank have promised generous and non-partisan assistance for South Africa's political transition, Goldstone Commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said yesterday.

Addressing a press conference in Cape Town following his two-week visit to the United States, he said the offers of assistance were non-prescriptive and reflected the international community's wish to ensure the success of South Africa's first democratic government.

He said foreign experts could be called in to assist the commission during elections. The hearings will start in Cape Town in July.

"My strong impression is that there are many good and positive benefits waiting for South Africa as soon as a representative and legitimate transitional executive council is in place, and even more so when we have a government of national unity," said the judge.

US ambassador to South Africa Mr Princeton Lyman yesterday said the US government was examining the use of US pension and endowment funds to invest in bonds for housing, electrification and small business development in South Africa.

Speaking at the Seeff/Radio 702 business breakfast in Johannesburg, he also said his government was hoping to announce a new US investment in South Africa next month. Mr Lyman said new sources of private investment from abroad and finance from multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank could see about $2-3 billion (about R6-9bn) in foreign assistance and investment coming into the country annually — if the local business community showed more of a commitment to South Africa.

He criticised the ANC for not calling for an end to sanctions as there was a gap of 18 months to two years between the beginning of project development and implementation. — Sapa, Own Correspondent

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SA's first football pool soon

(297)

28/4/93

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — South Africa's first football pool will be launched early next month as a fund-raising competition run by the ailing SPCA.

The pool could create more than 100 000 jobs and pay out millions of rands in prizes every week.

This was revealed yesterday, after four years of secrecy, by SPCA general manager Mr Dudley Fortune in the wake of recommendations last week by Mr Justice Howard that a sports pool be allowed to operate in South Africa.

● The attorney-general of Natal, Mr Tim MacNally, would have to decide whether the pool would fall foul of the law, a Justice Ministry spokesman said last night.

It was his opinion, however, that until the Howard Commission's recommendations were accepted by the government, the pool would be illegal.

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (Ldn) (close)	$350,75
Gold (NY) (close)	$350,65
Dollar	R3,1425/40
BD 100	5534,5
FT index (100)	2832,7
Dow Jones	3415,9
Nikkei	20206,7

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Taking a break from the Idasa conference are, from left, Natal University's economic policy unit director Gavin Maasdorp, former AIPA director Bax Nomvete, Fort Hare University lecturer S Mayatula, and Patrick Ncube from Cape Town University's labour development research unit.
Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Stals calls for changes to beat poverty spiral

B1 DAY 30/4/93

RESERVE Bank Governor Chris Stals said the economy had fallen into a perpetual poverty trap and major structural changes were needed to combat low economic growth, high unemployment and declining standards of living.

He was speaking at the conference on SA's international economic relations in the 1990s, which is being held at the Mabula Game Lodge under the auspices of Idasa and the Aspen Institute of the US.

Stals suggested continued cautious monetary policy to keep inflation down, saying the temptation to supplement domestic sources by the creation of more money should be resisted as more money provided more inflation.

"Whatever the source of financing for poverty alleviation, there are limits on what can be achieved," he said, adding that SA had no option but to generate more resources through a higher rate of economic growth.

He suggested financing social uplift programmes partly from external sources through foreign finance such as aid transfers. He said SA was relatively underborrowed — in 1990 foreign debt interest payments absorbed only 4,2% of total exports — and that care must be taken as the country could very easily fall into an overborrowed situation.

"Foreign funds are not freely available and could, if attainable, eventually lead to debt servicing problems. At this stage, SA should, however, gladly accept foreign funds available for the financing of poverty alleviation," he said. Redirecting domestic resources through the channelling of cash flows would reduce resources available for other purposes.

"The challenge is to strike a balance between poverty alleviation and alternative applications of our scarce resources to support maximum growth," he said.

□ Stals said a statement regarding current negotiations with creditor banks on extending SA's foreign debt arrangements was likely to be made in London by today.

Earlier, he confirmed that a Reserve Bank delegation was in london negotiating with creditor banks to reschedule about $5,5bn in foreign debt. — Reuter.

Star 1/5/93

The life and soul of Alexandra township

ONE MAN'S vision brings hope to the strife-torn township of Alexandra. JOE LOUW reports on the giant step this man took in reaching out and helping his community.

THE REV Benjamin Nzamo believes that the business of the Church is not simply to preach to the converted, but also to reach out and help communities.

Until recently, Nzamo, a founder member of the New Central Methodist Church — a breakaway from the mainline Methodist Church in which he was ordained — made it his business to walk the streets of Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, not only to preach the gospel but to practice what he describes as "personal community work".

It started 30 years ago when he first came to Alex which was then, and still is, a "dangerous" township. Dirt poor and often without food, he plied the streets preaching peace — as he does to this day.

"Those were dark and nearly hopeless days — but not nearly as heartrending as in the mid-1980s during the massacres in the township.

We saw horrors born from years of suffering and poverty. There was a massive breakdown of values, of common decency," he says.

Nzamo describes how during the height of the massacres he used to go to the mortuary in Randburg where "bodies were packed one on top of the other like sacks of maize-méal", and how he pleaded with the authorities to let him "unpack" the bodies for identification.

It was then that he found his "true vocation" and helped found the New Central Methodist Church which, through its adoption of the symbol of the humble ass that carried Christ into Jerusalem, became derisively known as the "donkey kerk" in the township.

"But what they didn't know was that we chose that donkey as a symbol of service — service to the community and the fact that in the Bible it says that the humble shall be exalted and the exalted shall be humbled. This is when I had a vision of what God wanted me to do."

Last week, however, his vision finally began to take shape when the Alexandra Crisis Intervention Centre opened its doors in Marlboro.

After years of working in school buildings and from his own home, Nzamo was finally able to move his self-help efforts to a "decent" place — with a little help from his friends.

The Liberty Life Foundation gave the centre an initial grant of R30 000, which was followed by some generous donations from families in Sandton and enthusiastic support from Sandton mayor Brian Crail.

The centre is dedicated to helping Alex residents through what Nzamo calls "constructive projects" — giving the unskilled and untutored the capacity to earn a living.

HE says: "We are not handing things out free here. We need to help people, especially young people, get out of the spiral of unemployment and violence. We expect them to contribute and to be very serious with what they undertake. We will not carry those who do not make an effort to help themselves."

Applicants are trained by experts in baking and cooking, dressmaking, flower arranging, carpentry, upholstery and tent-making.

At present, Nzamo is putting finishing touches to the new building, but already many applicants have made their way there. Following his original vision, Nzamo says the centre will not only get involved with the "practicalities", but will also expand its operations to areas such as crime prevention, resolving disputes and in getting youngsters back to school.

"I know it sounds very ambitious, but, God willing, it will happen."

Leaders support Red Cross efforts

(297)

Citizen 2/5/93

By ZANELE VUTELA

THE South African Red Cross Society is planning a massive celebration of World Red Cross Day on May 8, the birthdate of movement's founder, Henry Dumont.

The theme for 1993 is "Dignity for all".

According to national communications officer Derrick Thema, "nowhere is the call for dignity more relevant than in SA. The psychosis of murder and mayhem is threatening to turn our beautiful country into a wasteland because people are not accorded the dignity they deserve. Instead, there is scant regard for life while the conflict has turned many into orphans without shelter and food."

Leaders including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, DP leader Zach de Beer, the late CP leader Andries Treurnicht and Richard Goldstone of the Goldstone Commission endorsed the theme.

In a statement they said: "At this crucial period in the history of our country we pay tribute to the worldwide Red Cross movement whose humanitarian ideals embody the essence of what we want SA to be: united in understanding, friendship, cooperation and lasting peace, free from discrimination and injustice."

Activities planned throughout the country include street collections, first aid demos, jumble sales, parades, games, displays, puppet shows and much more.

In the Johannesburg city centre, the highlight will be a "Teenaids Busters" competition which will encompass eight regions and boys aged 16 to 19, from 123 schools.

The prize will be a 50cc Suzuki scooter and the criterion for winning will be based on personality and knowledge about the disease Aids.

Self-help is the name of this game

Star 31/5/93

By Shirley Woodgate

A grand plan has taken root in the middle of the drought-stunted mealie fields linking the power stations of the south-eastern Transvaal.

The modest creche taking shape for the 5 500 black inhabitants of Sivukile is nothing short of a miracle come true.

Self-help is the name of the game.

Behind the project stand east German immigrant Norbert Bleckert and his wife Eve, who launched their own business in Randburg with R750 and a lot of chutzpah.

Detour

Seven months ago, equipped with a R2 050 brick-making machine and a dream of ploughing their self-taught know-how into a poor community in the town ships along the road where they conducted their steel business, they detoured into Sivukile.

Into the picture came George Makanya (29), a polio victim who had also served a brief political jail sentence.

He listened, then called the people to decide on a project.

He lined up some unskilled workers, who set about learning the tricks of the trade from brickmaking at 15-a-time to digging foundations for a 200-sq-m building, then laying the bricks.

Today, they are up to roof level, the bulk of the advice and materials provided by the Bleckerts, who also helped Juliet Radebe to organise a backyard candle-making business and a knitting school to augment minimum wages.

Sivukile is alongside Morgenzon which, 10 years ago, attained worldwide notoriety when Oranjewerkers targeted it as the heart of their since-aborted all-white Afrikaner homeland.

The rightwingers are now gingerly rewarding their black neighbours' ingenuity.

A hardware shop throws in a little for free and sometimes the locals hand out food for the workers.

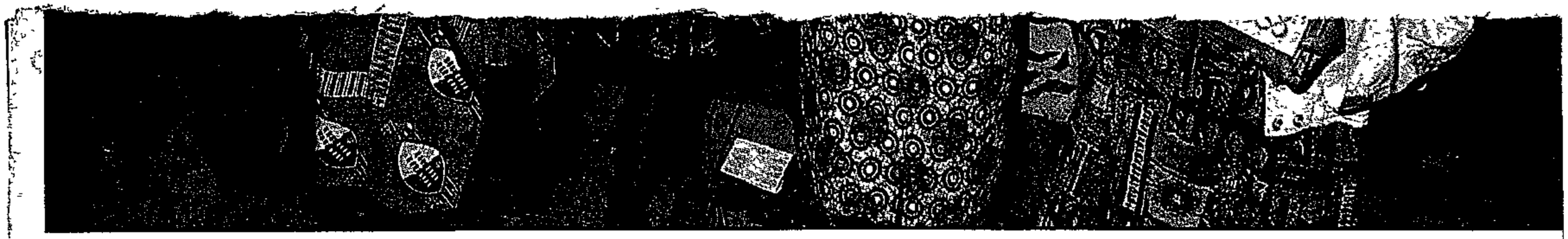
But the first prize is a grant of R25 000 from the Independent Development Trust and the promise of help from the United States embassy.

"This is the best creche in the whole of the eastern Transvaal," said Makanya, who has developed into a top community leader.

"When we have looked after our children who are our future, the people want an old age home to care for our past," he said.

Township administrator and mayor of Morgenzon Rudi van Dyk said the people's effort had earned them respect.

"The country is violence-torn but we are at peace. If Sivukile prospers, Morgenzon will be proud."



Finalists of the 1992 *Sowetan*/CCV-TV Community Builder of the Year Award. Prizegiving will be at the Johannesburg Sun Hotel.

Let's build our nation

Sowetan 4/5/93.

Sowetan Reporter

OLD MUTUAL

COMMUNITY BUILDERS People who strive to improve their communities: (297)

THREE YEARS AGO one seldom heard the term "Community Builder".

Today it is freely used to identify individuals who strive to improve the quality of life for others.

The phenomenal growth of this concept is largely attributed to the efforts of CCV-TV, *Sowetan* and most recently Old Mutual, to promote the efforts of outstanding men and women who have been identified "Community Builders" by their own communities.

This year's event is well underway and the response to the request for nominations has been most pleasing

Embark on similar projects

"Judging from the increase in the number of nominations, it would appear that the competition has achieved one of its primary objectives, that is, to motivate other community-minded people to embark on similar projects in their own areas," says CCV-TV project leader Mr Eric Nhlapho

"Involvement with the community at this level will strengthen the infrastructure of the masses which in turn will contribute to increased stability in our country

"We look forward to introducing these unsung heroes and heroines to the public over the next couple of months and the team is already preparing for a very special live broadcast of the awards ceremony on November 9," he said.

Old Mutual is a welcome addition to the Community Builder family and their involvement has facilitated the growth of the competition and a substantial increase in sponsorship.

The number of finalists this year has been increased from six to 12. Some R45 000 will be shared between finalists and their projects.

"The objective of this competition is to recognise those individuals of our nation who are actively and unselfishly contributing towards developing the grassroot structures of our society

"These are the people driven by a genuine desire to improve the quality of life and circumstances of others, thereby helping the process of Nation Building," said Old Mutual general manager (services) Mr Munro.

Work and to encourage

He said Old Mutual would also like to inspire these people to continue with their good work and to encourage others to join the Nation Building project.

"We see this competition as an accolade in the recognition to these contributors to the community.

"As with all the other community projects that Old Mutual is involved in, our objective is to actively encourage others to help themselves," Munro said

> **"These are the people driven by a genuine desire to improve the quality of life and circumstances of others, thereby helping the process of Nation Building"**
>
> **Mr Munro,**
> **Old Mutual general manager**

The Community Builder team is presently visiting a selection of nominees.

The finalists will be announced on CCV-TV's Cosmo Life and in *Sowetan* every Tuesday from July 6 to September 21.

Thereafter, readers will get the chance to win R5 000 by voting for their favourite finalist.

SOWETAN NATION BUILDING PROG

Popular demand for parenting workshops

Sowetan 4/5/93

297

CALTEX

■ Four new areas have been added in the project:

By Pearl Majola

THERE is no stopping the Parenting Workshops project from growing.

Over the years the Pick 'n Pay-sponsored project has been the force behind Nation-Building.

This year four new areas - Duduza, Witbank, Standerton and Dobsonville - have been included as part of the project.

This is a victory for the whole Nation Building programme because it means those communities will be able to participate in other projects such as the schools' choir competition.

This is the fourth year that the supermarket chain has sponsored the project. Its sponsorship has increased each year to keep pace with the project's growth.

This year it has gone further than just pledge its support through the sponsorship.

The supermarket chain has designated Consumer Affairs Manager, Ms Alice Tukulu, to represent the company at the Parenting Workshops.

"Pick 'n Pay is proud to be part of a project that cares so much for the community," says Tukulu.

"We are also pleased with the opportunity to give something back to the communities that support us. We believe that communities can be made better together. That is precisely what we want to help do through the Parenting Workshops project," she added.

The project provides a forum for communities to identify local issues and problems and determine a plan of action to address the problems.

The Parenting Committees then set up task groups to implement the plan and work on solving the problem.

The official programme has been divided into two phases this year - the standard workshops in each area as well as the "Spirit of Nation Building Weekends".

Soweto and Pietersburg will be the first areas to get their workshops underway this year.

The Soweto workshop takes place on Saturday May 15 while the Pietersburg event will be at the St Paul Lutheran Church in Zone 1 Seshego on Sunday May 16.

l community building are all part of this year's programme

ESKOM

Honouring all women who work tirelessly

Sowetan 4/5/93

■ Event is aimed at improving the lot in our communities:

297

By Sizakele Kooma

THE *Sowetan*/Eskom Woman of the Year is again in full swing, with two women having already been featured as nominees for the prestigious award

The annual event, which was started by the newspaper in 1987 and later to become an integral part of Nation Building campaign, seeks to highlight the efforts of rural and urban women who tirelessly work towards improving the lot of their communities.

Follow their example

The award is also aimed at encouraging those who are not involved in self-help projects to follow their example.

This year the main thrust of the competition is on getting community workers from as wide a spectrum as possible.

The panel of seven judges, themselves community workers and carefully selected from a wide range of areas around the country, have recognised categories they wish should be reflected in the 10 nominees who will make the finalist list.

The categories include working with the homeless, caring for the aged, children and the youth, improvement of family life, job creation, education and training, health and care for the disabled.

Every woman who would be featured in the monthly series would have been nominated by the readers.

Final selection

The judges will make the final selection after conducting research of the nominees' projects

The award culminates with the selection of a winner to be announced in October.

Eskom, which has been sponsoring the award for the past two years, will provide sponsorship again this year.

"Eskom is proud to be associated with *Sowetan* and Woman of the Year contest Our participation is a testimony to the things we do as an organisation to contribute to Nation Building," Eskom's communications manager Mr Bongani Khumalo said.



Our 1992 winner Mrs Emily Moabelo.

Sowetan/Eskom Woman of the Year

Please tell us about a woman who has selflessly worked to uplift her local community. The person who nominates the winner will be invited to attend the Woman of the Year award luncheon

Name of nominee: ..... Contact number: .....

Type of project: .....

Your name and address: .....

Please send your details to: Woman of the Year, PO Box 30564, Wibsey 1717

Your entries are to reach us not later than October 1, 1993

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Picture: HAROLD KING

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Battered women: 'Leave'

297

Staff Reporter

CT 5/5/93

BATTERED women advise others in the same situation to leave their attackers after the first incident, says a Human Sciences Research Council survey of battered women.

According to the survey report, Battered Women Seeking Solutions. A study of women who have taken shelter at the Rape Crisis Centre in Cape Town, a comprehensive policy for dealing with woman battering is urgently needed from legislators.

The full report is available for R35 from Mrs A Tucci at the HSRC. Call (021) 202-2247.

Gamefishing in SA 'has big tourism potential'

258

CT 5/5/93

Staff Reporter

DEEP-SEA gamefishing could be developed into a major money-spinning tourist attraction in South Africa, foreign entrants in the Harbour Island Broadbill angling classic said yesterday.

The competition, being fished off Cape Point, started yesterday and boats will return to Gordon's Bay this morning.

Competitors will fish two of the remaining four nights before the tournament ends.

Competitors said South Africa boasts the most diversified and abundent selection of gamefish in the world.

Chairman of the International Federation of Sea Anglers Mr Jack Reece said: "The government should direct its attention to this very valuable resource.

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HSRC calls for action on wife-battering

Star 5/5/93

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Wife-battering has to be urgently dealt with, says the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

It recommends a comprehensive policy dealing with woman-battering overall. The phenomenon is not regarded by the authorities as a serious crime in South Africa and so it is difficult to combat.

The HSRC says: "Legal remedies are currently of little value because they are not practical and accessible, and also do not enjoy the support of the legal system and the police."

In a report, "Battered women seeking solutions: A study of women who have taken refuge at the rape crisis shelter in Cape Town", the HSRC says that help from family is not always available because of "social and emotional relationships with the woman and the batterer".

It adds that the stigma of being beaten up also forces women to hide their plight from friends and acquaintances.

"Since women are still often regarded as their husband's property, wife-beating is commonly seen as a domestic matter which should be resolved in private," the report says.

Shelters such as those in Cape Town and other large cities and towns are usually the only refuge, even if temporary.

Funding for and access to better-equipped shelters are among recommendations contained in the report, while there was also found to be a need for long-term shelter facilities as "a lack of alternative accommodation forces many women to return to the batterer".

'Indefinite' strike by prisoners

Star 5/5/93

An "indefinite" hunger strike by more than 20 political prisoners at Leeuwkop Prison to bring about their release has entered its fourth day, the African National Congress PWV region claimed yesterday.

Correctional Services spokesman Warrant Officer Rudi Potgieter confirmed that 20 inmates at the prison north of Johannesburg had "indicated that they are on a hunger strike".

The ANC's PWV region said in a statement the strike started on May 1.

The prisoners argue that their release should have followed soon after the Record of Understanding had been concluded between the Government and the ANC.

In their view, ex-political prisoners who had committed identical offences had been released and there was no justification to imprison them.

The inmates also demanded that their plight be included in key demands agreed by the ANC alliance for a transitional executive council and an election date. — Sapa.

NEWS Arson attack on NP member

Club is not partisan say executives

Sowetan 6/5/93

■ **STANDING CLEAR** Community group wants to be heard loud and clear:

By Isaac Moledi

MEMBERS OF IKAGENG Women's Club have distanced the organisation from their president's alleged membership of the National Party.

The club's members said they had been threatened by unknown callers who said their houses would be petrol-bombed because they belonged to the NP.

A committee member, Mrs Winnie Serobe, said yesterday the situation was worse in KwaThema, Springs, where the club has its head office.

She said after their national president, Mrs Marjorie Mohlala, was quoted in a magazine interview as saying she was a member of the NP, people in KwaThema started associating the club with the party.

She said Mohlala's house in KwaThema had been petrol-bombed three times.

Mohlala told *Sowetan* yesterday her house was petrol-bombed on April 20 while her family, including her 14-month-old grandchild, were asleep. The fire destroyed bedding and clothes.

On April 23, when the repairs to the house were almost complete, the attackers struck again.

At 4am on Monday this week petrol bombs were hurled into her house. They did did not explode. (297)

Serobe said: "Our community organisation is non-political, non-governmental and nonracial and it does not discriminate against any religion. But we don't prevent any member from belonging to a particular political party.

"Mohlala joined the NP as an individual and not as a representative of the organisation. Her membership of a political party has no relevance or bearing on the club because we have members who belong to different political organisations," she said.

'Dignity for all' campaign launched

Sowetan 15/9/93 297

■ World Red Cross Day celebration endorsed:

TOMORROW is World Red Cross Day and will be celebrated with the launch of the "dignity for all" campaign run by the South African Red Cross Society.

The "dignity for all" campaign has already been endorsed by leaders across the political spectrum in the country.

Resuscitation demonstrations, street collections and jumble sales have been organised countrywide.

African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela said in a statement of endorsement before leaving on an overseas his trip: "As president of the ANC, I fully endorse the Red Cross 'dignity for all' theme and campaign."

National communications officer of the Red Cross Mr Derrick Thema said: "The Red Cross is the only organisation that can foster tolerance and dignity for all because of its history of impartiality and neutrality."

A statement by leaders, including *Sowetan* Editor Aggrey Klaaste, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Zach de Beer, said: "At this crucial period in the history of our country we pay tribute to the Red Cross movement, whose humanitarian ideals embody the essence of what we want South Africa to be."

LOTTERIES FM 7/5/93

Off and running

Luck has no place in the ongoing battle among lottery operators for the chance to run the single, national lottery recommended by the Howard Commission report on gambling last month Among contenders for the right to operate the online lottery are Viva Trust and Ithuba/Games Africa, which operate the biggest scratchcard games in the country; the Totalizator Agency Boards (Tabs), which run the off-track computerised betting on horse races; the Board of Executors, and even the Post Office.

With so much still to be decided by government, no-one is saying how much will be raised or exactly who will benefit from the proceeds

"I think it's going to be a rough competition," says Adele Thomas, a Viva trustee. "But we all agree that the State should not run the lottery. That's our point of con.monality."

The Howard report recommends that government should establish a National Lottery Board to conduct a lottery itself or offer it as a franchise to one organisation. That raised hackles all around DP justice spokesman Tony Leon says a lottery board should be answerable to the State but it should not be another government department "with the usual mediocre brand of State appointees"

He also fears that if government runs a lottery, the controls will not be rigorous enough. "The State has an appalling record of corruption and mismanagement"

In the US, where about 35 states have lotteries, the trend is towards partnerships with private companies. In Texas, which started its lottery last year, the state pays a fee to suppliers of computer equipment, tickets and advertising

In SA, too, partnerships are forming Viva, which is allied with the Kagiso Trust, is among the 20-odd welfare organisations now operating scratchcard games. Viva, which doesn't have an online system yet, has found a partner in Taki Xenopoulos, executive chairman of the Fontana retail chain.

Viva's main rival is Games Africa, which runs the Ithuba game Games Africa has spent R5m on its computerised game, Lotto Africa, which it planned to introduce in March until Judge James Howard squashed the idea of any more game introductions that might interfere with his recommended national lottery.

In October, the Board of Executors said it had made a deal with Automated Wagering International, which has installed the lotteries in eight American states and Norway, to supply the equipment for what it called the South African Lottery. This was expected to go online last month but, again, it was halted by Howard's edict. Now the board says it is waiting to see what government decides

The horse-racing industry, which the three-member Howard Commission went out of its way to protect, gets a boost in the report with a positive pitch for the Tabs "It would appear from the evidence that the Tabs are adequately equipped and experienced to provide a satisfactory service as agents of the National Lottery Board Because they already have the computer network (290 outlets), they could do so more economically than a rival concern starting from scratch Moreover, if they were to be appointed as the board's agents, this would help to ensure the survival of horse racing"

The commission, however, did have a problem with the Natal Lotto, a weekly online game operated by the Natal Tabs on behalf of Operation Jumpstart. The game, which began in October, is seen as having too-long odds, too-little advertising and an unattractive format.

The Post Office, which already acts as a retailing agent for Ithuba game cards at its 3 000 branches, is considering making a run at the online lottery franchise too. "The government is aware of our interest," says GM Andre du Pisani

Critics of the Howard report are also wondering why the commission seemed to give an easier ride to the idea of a national football pool. Leon points out that the commission recommends that a private promoter, rather than a national board, run the pool, but doesn't make the same suggestion for the online lottery

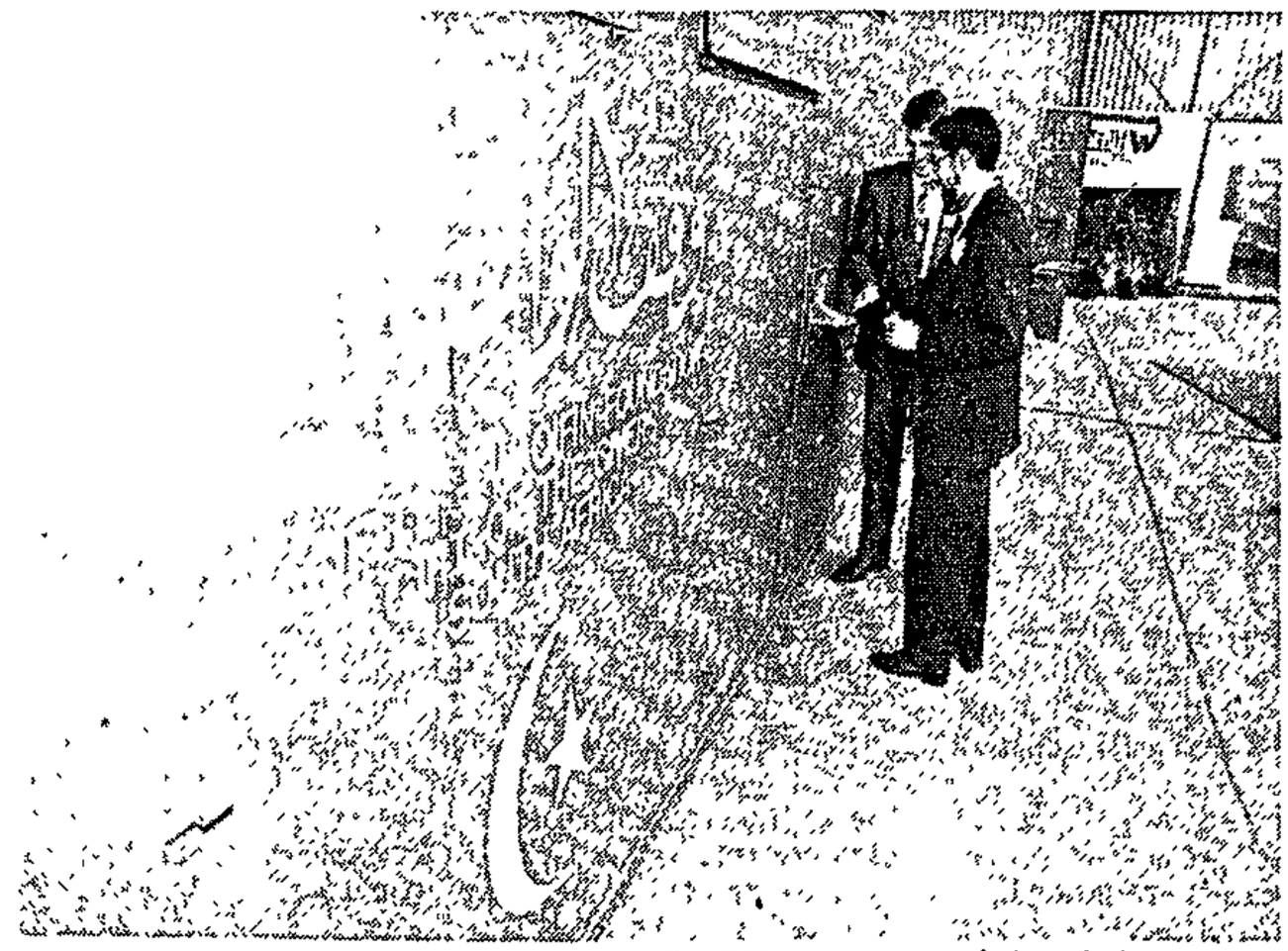
Games Africa director Eytan Rechter wants to know why the commission has proposed different percentage break-downs between the lottery and the pool. The report says it would be reasonable for the pool promoter to take 35% of turnover but, on the other hand, the commission knocks Games Africa for taking 35%. Also, the report recommends that at least 22%, and perhaps about 30%, of lottery turnover should go to charity. But the commission says only 20% of football pool proceeds should go to sport development.

The commission certainly seemed happy with the representation by Times Media Ltd (TML), the parent company of the *FM*, which has negotiated deals with two of the UK's three major sports-pool companies The commission says the draft ordinance prepared by TML "could well serve as a model for the legislation."

TML also seems happy with the report and its place in it. GM Neil Jacobsohn says the company did not ask for a monopoly in its submission to the commission, but it certainly is not against being awarded the sole right to operate the pool, especially since it will be competing against scratchcard and online lotteries and other forms of wagering

"There's no question that if government allows a number of pool licences we will think hard about our position But we're not against competition. A competitive environment is the one we're used to and the one we flourish in," says Jacobsohn.

He adds that TML would form a separate company to operate the pool and would "put together a broad-based partnership with representative black owners." ■



National co-ordinator of the Waqfu'l Waqifin (Gift of the Givers) Foundation Imtiaz Sooliman unlocks a door to a container with the world's largest mobile hospital ready for shipment to Bosnia. With him is Van de Wetering Engineering MD Johan van de Wetering, whose Rosslyn firm built the hospital. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

SA Muslims donate mobile hospital

KATHRYN STRACHAN

AN SA-built mobile hospital, the biggest in the world, is on its way to war-ravaged Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Pretoria's Van de Wetering Engineering yesterday handed over the fully fitted 126-bed hospital to the Muslim community of SA for shipment to Bosnia.

Although the R4m hospital was financed entirely by the Muslim community, it would attend to all war victims irrespective of ethnic origin or religious belief, said Waqfu'l Waqifin (Gift of the Givers) Foundation co-ordinator Imtiaz Sooliman.

The hospital — one of the most comprehensive ever built — consists of 20 separate isothermic containers and includes a complete theatre unit, an intensive care unit, wards and an ambulance.

It comprises two field tents with capacity for 50 beds.

The containerised medical unit technology provides high-quality medical care facilities that are easy to transport, can be quickly erected on almost any terrain and easily adapt to requirements.

Company MD Gerrit van de Wetering said the project was a triumph for SA design and engineering capabilities.

Representatives of the SA Muslim community are to accompany the shipment in mid-June.

Hospital of mercy built for Bosnians

S/Times (Cmetro7
9/5/93. By BOETI ESHAK (297

A FULLY-FITTED mobile hospital and two ambulances, paid for by South Africans, are to be shipped to Bosnia-Hercegovina in June as a belated Ramadan gift to the casualties of the war.

The hospital, with 126 beds and 14 sections, each equipped for a specialised medical service, has been commissioned by the Bosnia Relief Fund (BRF), operating as Waqfu'l Waqifin Foundation (Gift of Givers), in Pietermaritzburg.

Medical equipment, medicines, bandages and anaesthetics are also to be sent, once the blockade of Bosnia has been lifted.

The drive to raise funds was launched in January and the hospital, built by a Pretoria engineering company, was unveiled this week.

"This project has been financed entirely by South African Muslims, but the hospital will serve the needs of all war victims, irrespective of ethnic origin or religious beliefs," the national co-ordinator, Dr Imtiaz Sooliman, said.

He visited Bosnia-Hercegovina last year.

"Many Bosnians are dying of their wounds or from sepsis," he said. "Children, some as young as one year old, are operated on without anaesthetic."

Donations can be deposited at any Standard Bank branch and made out to: Bosnia Relief Fund, Standard Bank Church Street East Branch, Pietermaritzburg, account number 25 203 2454 (lillah — "gift for the sake of God"), or 25 203 2640 (zakaat — charity).

New courts set to cut divorce costs

Star 10/5/93

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Family courts which should sharply reduce the cost of getting divorced are proposed in new legislation tabled in Parliament.

The Magistrates' Courts Amendment Bill envisages the creation of civil divisional courts and family courts as part of a restructuring of the lower court system.

It will also scrap anachronistic legislation providing for separate divorce courts for blacks.

In a press release Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said the new family courts would "result in substantially lower legal costs" in cases which at present had to be heard in the Supreme Court.

It would also save time and increase accessibility to the lower civil courts for the public, he said

The family court would "generally hear divorce matters" unless it was of the opinion that they should go to the Supreme Court. They would be served by "family magistrates".

Coetsee stressed that the "jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, unless where explicitly indicated, is not affected by the provisions of this Bill".

Civil matters

The Bill also provides for the abolition of separate divorce courts for blacks, established under the Black Administration Act of 1927 and a 1929 amendment.

The new civil divisional courts would "generally hear all civil matters except for matters pertaining to the marital status of a person or to testamentary documents", said Coetsee.

These courts would embrace a number of magisterial districts and be served by senior civil magistrates.

The exisiting criminal district and regional courts and civil district courts would remain as part of the system.

Coetsee said the Bill, read in conjunction with the Magistrates' Bill tabled two weeks ago, "will further guarantee an independent and efficient lower court Bench".

The Bill also provides for the "participation of the legal professions in the appointment of regional, senior civil and family magistrates, by providing for their representation in the examining bodies of candidates for these posts," he said.

South African realities:

● Every 26 seconds a new baby is born. At this rate the country's population will double every 30 years.
● The population is growing by 3 323 babies a day.
● By the year 2000, the population will grow to 48 million, to 80 million by 2038, and to a staggering 272 million by the year 2100.
● The population growth is 2 percent while our economic growth is at an alarmingly low rate of 1,8 percent.
● The United Nations publication World Population Prospect 1988 predicts that South Africa could be one of the 23 most densely populated areas in the world by the year 2025 if the present growth rate continues.
● There is only one doctor for every 2 000, compared to Australia and America where there is a doctor for every 500.
● One in three people cannot find work in the present population. More than 1 000 people join those without work every day. And this does not even include the 10 million children under the age of 15 who will have to find jobs in the near future.
● One in three people in Africa suffers from hunger, poverty and poor health, and tens of thousands of children die before they are one year old.

Research has proved that population growth can be controlled successfully only if the standard of living of that portion of the population with high growth rate can be improved by social and economic development programmes.

To achieve this, the Population Development Programme which was launched in 1984, does the following:

● Offers literacy classes for adults to learn how to read and write
● Encourages women to motivate their children to stay at school as long as possible.
● Educates women on the causes, implications and prevention of teenage pregnancies.
● Educates women on parental responsibility by stressing the importance of planning their lives and their children's careers.
● Motivates women to attend family planning and health education as well as educating them on child spacing.
● Educates women on income generating activities such as small businesses, self-help projects and home industries.
● Offers courses in leadership, budgeting and self-image improvement to equip women to be involved in their family's and the community's decision-making processes.
● Encourages the creation of jobs for women and employment of women.

Star 10/5/93

Poor, powerless, pregnant

CAPPING EXPLOSION

If the woman of the '90s is not going to be disadvantaged, she must help curb the rocketing population. Promotion of literacy is one way of capping the explosion, **Mpine Qakisa reports.**

IF you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a nation. This Ghanaian adage clearly spells out the dire need for South African women to stand up and take action now.

If the woman of the Nineties is not going to be poor, powerless and pregnant, it is her responsibility to curb the population growth.

And promoting literacy is one mechanism for counteracting the population explosion in South Africa, according to the Population Development Programme *Women of the '90s* booklet.

Seven years of successful schooling for women is an international threshold for fertility decline, says the booklet.

More than three million adult women in South Africa are illiterate. Very few rural women have ever been to school or remained in school long enough.

When women are poor and illiterate, the children in their care also grow up in an atmosphere of chronic want, a continuous spiral of poverty and overpopulation.

In rural areas, where 60 percent of South Africa's black population reside, there is a tendency to educate boys rather than girls.

In certain religions men say daily prayers thanking God for not having made them women. These attitudes reinforce the exclusion of girls, the future mothers, from education and better jobs.

Women are thus dragged into the vicious circle of poverty, poor health, illiteracy and multiple pregnancies.

When the hand that rocks the cradle is without the advantages of education and improved lifestyle, women are trapped into being even more dependent, depressed, degraded and discarded.

Women have been described as the world's "wasted asset" by the UN in its *World Population 1992* report.

The improvement of the role and the status of women is a prerequisite for development. There will be no sustainable development if women are left behind.

The report states that South Africa's population is growing too fast and this could disturb the important balance between available resources and the number of people.

"Unless (wo)man halts population growth, population growth will halt (wo)man."

These words by the former president of America, John F Kennedy, spell out the dire consequences that South Africa could face.

In Africa, the role women play and their standard of living is so low that they form part of the syndrome which has been labelled "the feminisation of poverty".

Economic growth (and the quality of life) has been the fastest in those areas of the world where women enjoy higher status and the slowest where they face the greatest disadvantages.

Clearly, there is a direct correlation between a higher standard of living and the size of the family.

Whites suffer poverty

SA WAS currently experiencing the worst level of poverty among whites since the "poor white problem" of the '30s, Deputy Welfare Minister Boy Geldenhuys said yesterday. (291)

Geldenhuys said the era of providing welfare based on race had come to an end.

NP MP Vic Borchers said although the portion of the welfare budget spent on whites had decreased from 52% to 24%, it was still disproportionately high.

Blom 12/5/93

The lost people of Atlantis

South 15/5 – 19/5/93

By Christelle Terreblanche

THE LOST City of Atlantis might be too obvious an analogy for the community on the Cape west coast, proclaimed in 1972 as a decentralised "growth point" to check the urbanisation flow to Cape Town.

But the people of Atlantis say they are lost — neglected and powerless.

The original idea to make the town a centre for social upliftment has turned into a nightmare.

With unemployment rising to nearly 50 percent at the last count, many of the residents have become totally dependent on random state handouts.

Those who work have to travel more than 100km to Cape Town every day, at their own expense, since no free public transport is available. This is too far for the unemployed to travel every day in their often fruitless pursuit of a job.

The result is predictable: Evictions, extreme socio-economic problems, a culture of violence and general hopelessness.

The list is endless.

Most of the industries originally attracted to the town have closed down in the past few years, resulting in massive lay-offs and a dwindling local economy. Yet the extremely costly infrastructure of the town is still the responsibility of the deprived community - it owes the Regional Services Council a minimum of R210 million.



WAITING FOR CRUMBS: The growing numbers of unemployed in Atlantis waiting for food vouchers from the state Photo: Guy van Raaij

The original idea was that Atlantis would help solve the housing backlog in the Western Cape. Now residents cannot pay their rent anymore.

They cite four main reasons: The lack of employment opportunities, low income, commuting and high rentals and service charges.

Housing remains a problem. Rural people still pour into the town. High density housing and extended families have become the norm. According to the residents, a culture of violence has taken root. Atlantis, they say, has become one of the homicide capitals of the world.

Add to that the high illiteracy, high dropout rate from schools, violent gangs, unwanted pregnancies and few facilities for relaxation, and the mix is lethal.

The town now seems to exist for no apparent reason and its people have become stranded.

They want to help themselves but need a kick-start. They say that the politicians who dreamed up the town have deserted them.

In the past two years the community has initiated two forums for self-upliftment — the Atlantis Economic Forum and the Atlantis Community Forum.

At the time of a recent visit to Atlantis by Mrs Marike de Klerk, wife of the State President, a memorandum compiled by the Community Forum was handed over to Mr Abe Williams, the area's member of parliament and cabinet minister of sport.

In the memorandum residents asked that:

- Atlantis be declared a disaster area;
- Their debt to the RSC be scrapped;
- Money be pumped into the area for development through the Economic Forum and not randomly through handouts to individuals;
- The government appoint a delegation to work with the Economic Forum to find concrete solutions for the problems; and
- A moratorium be placed on arrests which are debt-related.

But no reply was forthcoming.

A month ago a delegation from the forums and other community organisations delivered the memorandum again, coinciding with an appeal to the state president by Mr Jannie Momberg, MP for Simonstown and ANC member, to look into Atlantis.

The community is still waiting.

A spokesperson for Williams said the minister did not accept the forums as representative of the community and could not tell when he would respond to the appeals.

South 15/5 — 9/5/93

Destitution and meagre handouts

"THEY don't think anything of us, they take us for animals."

These words, by Mr Peter Arendse, 25, an unemployed father of two in Atlantis, reflect the feelings of most of the people in the daily queue for handouts from the Department of Social Welfare.

Arendse has just been cheated out of R60 of the R160 he and his family received in food-vouchers for the month.

It is Friday morning and general confusion is rampant in the offices of the Utilitas building in Atlantis town centre, where a lucky 200 people are waiting for their food stamps amid the "soup kitchen" smell that seems to have engulfed the town.

They have been queuing since seven in the morning. Their newspaper, Weskus News, has just announced that the value of the vouchers are being decreased, but the department's officials know nothing about it.

As SOUTH talks to the lines of waiting unemployed it becomes clear there is no system for the amounts allocated. It seems to happen at the whim of the relevant official.

The official in charge, Mr Chris Cloete, could not answer questions on how the allocations are made. He had almost no idea of how much each person should get.

Social workers and political activists were rallying around to help the elderly and other disempowered people to get their due amounts.

Arendse gets his extra R60 after some lobbying. Others were not so lucky.

In their small house, Mr Dan and Annie Krus tell a lengthy story about their failed attempts to get the handouts, the rudeness of the officials and the hunger of their children.

They remember Mr Abe Williams, their National Party MP, telling them at the time of Mrs Marike de Klerk's costly "tea party" visit, that no-one "will go home without something". But "Oupa" Abraham Pietersen tells how he too has failed to obtain assistance.

"Officials misuse their positions," says Mrs Sylvia Brand, a voluntary worker who took up these people's plight. She tells of other abuses.

"Food parcels from the Department of Health and Social Welfare have been sold and not handed out," she says.

Democratic Party (DP) and African National Congress community leaders feel this system of handouts and its mismanagement lie at the heart of the problem of the people of Atlantis. "People have no power over their own lives. There is nothing they can do to help themselves," says Mr Jeff Leonard, DP chairperson in the area.

There are other grievances. People tell of the lack and cost of health services, and the way they are treated at the hospital.

Others have tales about their workplaces — being paid almost nothing for 14-hour shifts, having to work in hazardous conditions, and general abuse because so many other people are desperate for their jobs.

In the meantime, Williams has been making money available to cultural and sport organisations. SOUTH has been unable to establish where the money come from.

The community is adamant that this is not what they want. They need a total plan to save them from complete collapse.

Charities warned to be more businesslike

ARG 15/5/93 (297)

Weekend Argus Reporter

COMMUNITY projects and charities must reduce their dependency on corporate donations and start running their affairs on business lines — or face collapse.

This was the message at a seminar run by the Community Development Trust in Cape Town to representatives from more than 150 organisations by the trust's Mr Dave Jackson.

After saying it was "a pipedream to believe that foreign investment will come flooding into this country in such measure as to resolve all our economic ills," he warned that a high level of unemployment would be a feature of South Africa — and throughout the world — "for the foreseeable future and perhaps forever".

And, he said: "The large financial institutions, oil companies, mining houses and industrial conglomerates cannot be expected to increase their social responsibility giving in worsening economic conditions just because the need is greater. In relative terms, there is just less money to go around."

He suggested that community organisations should start charging more realistic fees for their services and should examine other ways of developing the revenue-earning potential of their organisations and of cutting costs.

"Think of a soup kitchen not just as a crisis feeding scheme, but as a community fast-food outlet," he said. "The desperately poor may be able to pay little or nothing for the service, but there are thousands of commuters who can.

"An empty office, a stationary combi, an idle piece of equipment, an underemployed staff member — these represent wasted money," he said. "Organisations should either lop them off or find ways of hiring them out."

Mr Jackson added: "Projects should be identified, planned and managed with the fullest community participation. They should focus on priority needs and should emphasise empowerment and self-help, rather than charity and dependency. They should avoid duplication of effort and should be well managed."

He advised delegates not to waste money on "broadside corporate mailshots couched in bleeding-heart terms".

"The most important page in your fund-raising proposal is the budget. That tells a donor whether you've done a businesslike job of researching your costs and potential sources of revenue," he said.

The Community Development Trust is establishing a full-time office in the Western Cape and will run a series of seminars to train community leaders in the skills they need to plan, launch and manage community projects with increasing professionalism.

Organisations wanting more information can contact Mr Tony Phillips, the Regional Manager, at ☎ 531 1658.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Ennerdale: distribution of food parcels by organizations

17. Mr A E REEVES asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any organizations are involved in the distribution of food parcels in Ennerdale; if so, how many;

(2) whether there is any duplication in respect of the distribution of such food parcels; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether any employed persons are receiving such food parcels; if so, (a) why and (b) what criteria are applied in this regard;

(4) whether her Department exercises any control over the distribution of these food parcels; if not, why not; if so, to what extent;

(5) whether any irregularities in respect of the distribution of these food parcels have been reported, if so, what irregularities? C93E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes, ten;

(2) yes, hundreds of hungry people and squatters inundated the premises of some of the service-rendering organisations and certain food parcels were stolen The culprits were ultimately identified and measures are being taken by the organisations that have been funded to eliminate duplication and to co-ordinate the rendering of services at ground level more efficiently;

(3) yes,

(a) mainly those who have only piecejobs earning as little as R50 to R70 per month. In order to avert legal action income is paid to the local authority, who is demanding payment for rent and water and lights and

(b) assay of destitute families is done on a continuous basis by social workers;

(4) yes, the regional and district committees of the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme co-ordinate actions to avoid duplication. This task, however, is mainly the responsibility of the service-rendering non-governmental organisations who have been funded;

(5) yes, as set out in (2).

Ennerdale: distribution of food parcels by political parties

18. Mr A E REEVES asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any political parties are involved in the distribution of food parcels in Ennerdale; if so, which parties;

(2) whether the said political parties are distributing these food parcels under their own names; if not; what names are used in each case;

(3) whether she intends investigating the matter; if not, why not; if so, when;

(4) whether she will make a statement on the matter? C94E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) No;

(2) and (3) fall away,

(4) no.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Plots available/development of townships for Blacks

326. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Housing:

(1) With reference to the reply to Question No 189 on 22 April 1992, how many plots (a) were surveyed in (i) the Cape Province, (ii) the Orange Free State and (iii) Natal in 1992, and (b) are available, with a view to the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) freehold title scheme;

(2) (a) how many applications for the development of townships for Blacks in the Transvaal were (i) submitted in 1992 by (aa) private developers and (bb) local authorities and (ii) approved and (b) how many residential erven will be available in the approved townships? B751E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) *Cape Province*

(a) (i) 30 623

(b) (i) 205 381

(ii) Figures are not available as township registers must first be opened before a person can obtain ownership on an erf In total 742 township registers had to be opened in the Cape Province to allow ownership on all surveyed and approved erven. Of the 742 township registers to be opened 350 or 47% have already been opened. Enquiries to the Surveyor-General's Office and Deed Office regarding the number of erven involved have shown that this information is not readily available. To determine the number of erven all the general plans for which town registers have been opened, will have to be examined.

Orange Free State

(a) (ii) 15 325

(b) (i) 86 994

(ii) 89 738

Natal

(a) (iii) 15 262

(b) (i) 17 694

(ii) 6 849

(2) (a) (i) (aa) 13

(bb) 56

(ii) 48

(b) 19 077 residential erven

Self-governing territories: family housing units

334. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Housing:

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1992 in each self-governing territory by the (i) authority of the territory and (ii) private sector and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each territory;

(2) whether there was a shortage of housing units in any self-governing territory as at 31 December 1992 or the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, how many units are required in respect of each territory? B753E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) and (2) Although the Department of Local Government and National Housing and the self-governing territories have an overall formal working relationship regarding the co-ordination of housing policy and the allocation of housing funds, details regarding building programmes and housing backlogs should be obtained from the self-governing territories directly in view of their autonomous status in respect of housing matters.

R80 000 Food Campaign boost

297 ARG 17/5/93



Picture: ROY WIGLEY, The Argus.

RESCUE: Community Chest allocation committee vice-chairman Bernard Singer, left, hands a cheque to medical officer of health Dr Michael Popkiss and Acting-Mayor of Cape Town Clive Keegan.

SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

THE beleaguered Argus Food Campaign is back on its feet, thanks to an R80 000 cash injection from the Community Chest.

The cheque, handed to Acting-Mayor of Cape Town Clive Keegan, will help the fund through winter, when monthly expenditure on food averages R20 000.

Mr Keegan thanked the Chest for resuscitating the campaign after reserves had dwindled to R46 000 and the Editor of The Argus, Andrew Drysdale, for supporting it since its inception nearly seven years ago.

He described the campaign as a vital project in a climate of volatile political change and increasing joblessness, poverty and homelessness.

Community Chest executive-director Robert Blake said the contribution was made possible by the "generosity of people in the Western Cape — in spite of economic constraints and the tight financial situation".



It was approved at an emergency meeting of the Chest's allocations committee after city medical officer of health Dr Michael Popkiss appealed for a cash injection to top up rapidly dwindling reserves.

● Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, Box 15399, Vlaeberg 8018, or Box 298, Cape Town 8000.

Cheques should be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH, ☎ 400 2882.

SA's donors give billions — report

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Individual South Africans donated a remarkable $2,8bn to schools, churches and welfare-oriented organisations in 1991, according to figures contained in an internal US Agency for International Development (USAid) discussion paper.

Voluntary contributions in SA from all sources is now "on the order of $3,5bn annually" — a sum larger than the entire GDP of Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi or Madagascar — the paper states.

It adds that the "voluntary sector" may represent nearly 5% of SA's GNP, double the US figure.

The USAid/SA Strategy Concept Paper was drawn up last March by Cap Dean, chief of the agency's SA mission, as part of a major review of Washington's $80m a year SA assistance programme.

The figures for voluntary donations were taken from an unpublished study prepared for the Kagiso Trust last September which examined welfare and development funding levels in SA in 1991.

Individual giving, at $2,8bn, dwarfed all other categories. The next largest was "corporate social responsibility", which generated $311m.

This was followed by direct foreign government funding at $260m and "independent local channels using foreign funds" — the Kagiso Trust, for example — at $185m.

The Independent Development Trust and other government-funded institutions accounted for another $185m, while corporate-created trusts and foundations contributed $15m. Examples of the last group include the Energos (formerly Mobil) Foundation, Coca-Cola's Equal Opportunity Foundation, Xerox's Human Resources Trust and Union Carbide's Hexagon Trust.

Other figures quoted in the USAid paper show the US-based foundations are also making significant SA grants.

In 1992, the WK Kellogg Foundation budgeted $6m, the Ford Foundation $5,4m, the Henry J Kaiser Foundation $3,3m and IBM SA Projects $3m.

According to the UN Development Programme, embassy-directed funding by North American and European governments reached its highest level in 1992 at $350m Nearly half these funds went for education and training, with community development and human rights the next highest priorities.

USAid devoted 17% of its budget to private sector development, other donor governments only 1%.

The largest donor was the EC ($108m), followed by the US ($80m), Sweden ($57m), the UK ($27m), Germany ($18m), Denmark ($14m) and Italy ($12m).

Greater co-ordination was needed to ensure the money was more effectively used, the USAid paper said.

● See Page 10

A new look at the strings attached to SA's aid dollars

(297)

B/PM 18/5/93.

SIMON BARBER in Washington

FOR the past decade, the US Agency for International Development — the principal distributor of non-military US foreign aid — has been a major, if little publicised, tool of American policy towards SA. Since 1986, when its role was formalised by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, its mandate has been twofold: to undermine apartheid and to help prepare black South Africans to run the country.

Its budget for this task has grown progressively from $14,1m in 1986 to $80m last year. The latter figure, which is expected to be repeated this year and could well grow once an interim government is in place, represented about 10% of all US development assistance to Africa in 1992. No other nation on the continent received more.

USAid is currently reviewing how its money should be spent in view of SA's changing circumstances. Cap Dean, the agency's Johannesburg-based mission director, is in Washington to discuss the matter His recommendations, approved by ambassador Princeton Lyman, are contained in a strategy concept paper now circulating through the bureaucracy and which will, if accepted, form the basis of policy until an interim government is replaced under a new constitution.

As the document notes, USAid's SA programme has been unique in a couple of important ways. Elsewhere, the agency tends to work with host governments. In SA, it has been prohibited from doing so to the point where, until recently, it could not even channel funds to institutions such as the University of the Western Cape because they receive government finance.

Another unusual feature is the high proportion of grants and contracts awarded to indigenous SA organisations. Most USAid missions channel between two-thirds and three-quarters of their budgets through American contractors as a form of middle-class welfare. In SA's case, only about a third of the $251m the mission has been given to spend between 1986 and last year has gone to US entities.

These anomalies have been blessings. Regardless of how USAid dollars have been used by SA recipients, the bulk of the money has at least been spent in SA rather than on the overheads of the American development industry. Even more importantly, the funding has played a part in sustaining a thriving sector of non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

This has not been without controversy, of course. There can be no question that some NGOs have been favoured over others because of their political affiliations, exacerbating certain rivalries. And as the concept paper concedes (without giving details) "mistakes" have been made in the selection of recipients.

Yet such glitches are more than outweighed by the mere existence of thousands of private organisations, associations and community groups, which, with churches, civics, labour unions and other such entities, form the basis of a vibrant civil society. Inasmuch as USAid has supported this phenomenon — which finds scant parallel anywhere else on the continent — its contribution has been worthwhile.

The imminence of a transitional government raises the question whether the agency should make its SA programme more traditional and bilateral, and less reliant on NGOs. The paper resists this notion.

"Some political activists," it warns, "are .. outright sceptical about what the NGOs have to offer in a democratic SA. One underlying concern is that the NGO community, so vital in undermining the apartheid state, may also weaken a post-apartheid state, especially if it siphons off international funds or champions initiatives that run contrary to those proposed by a new government."

Such arguments, the paper says, should be rejected. Rather, NGOs must be defended as "efficient deliverers of needed services, effective voices for grassroots concerns, and an appropriate mechanism for helping to ensure accountability in any new government that emerges following elections".

SA "activists" are not the only ones who may find this troubling. It also stands a good chance of being attacked by the Congressional Black Caucus which tends to regard aid to Africa as a domestic affirmative action programme. Under the so-called Gray Amendment, a percentage of African assistance projects has to be set aside for African-American contractors.

As the paper makes clear, mission director Dean would prefer to use his budget to benefit black South Africans by funding their organisations directly, rather than through American minority contractors. "The mission will make a conscious effort to increase in both absolute and relative terms funding directed towards organisations which are more representative of SA's demographic reality."

The document outlines three "strategic objectives" to be used as criteria for funding decisions. They are worded in high bureaucratese, but this is what they seem to boil down to.

The first is to help ensure "the majority population participates more fully in the political development of a democratic, human rights-based SA". Under this heading, grants would be targeted on training more black lawyers and bureaucrats, preparing for elections and promoting "a strong network of indigenous NGOs, working outside government, articulating diverse concerns and mobilising individual communities".

The second objective is to support education reform Funds would go to NGOs offering "innovative approaches to education" and to help promote "alternative policies" the new government might otherwise ignore. Direct grants to schools and universities would increasingly replace bursaries. And in a rare (but politically necessary) departure from the preference for the money to be spent in-country, "historically black" US colleges would be funded to establish "linkages" with their SA counterparts.

The third goal is "to increase broad-based black ownership, employment and participation at all levels of the economy". To this end, USAid would back more initiatives to increase black access to capital and business opportunities, subsidise research into regulatory and legal reform and help finance pilot housing schemes. The agency is also interested in providing loan guarantees to stimulate housing construction.

As something of an afterthought, the paper adds two further goals. The first is promoting a "culture of tolerance". NGOs offering mediation services or training in conflict resolution have been and will continue to be funded, as will efforts to "help communities cope with the losses they have suffered without resort to revenge attacks". The second is AIDS prevention, on which the mission now has $2m to $3m to spend annually.

In the overall scheme of things, USAid's contribution is a drop in the ocean. An unpublished paper prepared by David Bonbright for the Kagiso Trust last September estimated total voluntary contributions to welfare and development in SA in 1991 at more than $3,5bn. This is more than the entire GDP of Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar or Malawi.

The figure included $260m in direct funding from foreign governments, $185m in other foreign funds channelled through entities such as the Kagiso Trust, and $311m in corporate social investment. All of which was dwarfed by individual donations by South Africans themselves, which Bonbright put at a hefty $2,8bn.

Star 19/5/93

Ithuba seeks recipients

The Ithuba Trust plans to distribute R10 million raised from scratch-card games to beneficiary organisations working in the health, human welfare, education and other social service fields. Written applications from registered charities should be addressed to the General Manager of the Ithuba Trust, Private Bag X3, Melville 2109 by June 30. The distribution of the money is scheduled for August 10. Ithuba gave R10 million to various charities in February. (297)

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

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GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. R. 920 **19 May 1993**

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE MEDIATION IN CERTAIN DIVORCE MATTERS ACT, 1987 (ACT No. 24 OF 1987)

The Minister of Justice has, under section 5 of the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act, 1987 (Act No. 24 of 1987), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Regulations, 1990, published under Government Notice No. R. 2385 of 3 October 1990, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 2513 of 11 September 1992.

Amendment of regulation 7A of the Regulations

2. Regulation 7A of the Regulations is hereby amended by the deletion of subregulation (7).

Insertion of regulation 7B in the Regulations

3. The following regulation is hereby inserted in the Regulations after regulation 7A:

"Remuneration and allowances payable to a Family Counsellor and remuneration payable to a person appointed to assist a Family Advocate or a Family Counsellor

7B. (1) In this regulation "person" means a person or persons appointed under regulation 6.

GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. R. 920 **19 Mei 1993**

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP BEMIDDELING IN SEKERE EGSKEIDINGSAANGELEENTHEDE, 1987 (WET No. 24 VAN 1987)

Die Minister van Justisie het kragtens artikel 5 van die Wet op Bemiddeling in Sekere Egskeidingsaangeleenthede, 1987 (Wet No. 24 van 1987), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die Regulasies op Bemiddeling in Sekere Egskeidingsaangeleenthede, 1990, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2385 van 3 Oktober 1990, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2513 van 11 September 1992.

Wysiging van regulasie 7A van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 7A van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (7) te skrap.

Invoeging van regulasie 7B in die Regulasies

3. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 7A in die Regulasies ingevoeg:

"Vergoeding en toelaes betaalbaar aan 'n Gesinsraadgewer en vergoeding betaalbaar aan 'n persoon aangestel om 'n Gesinsadvokaat of 'n Gesinsraadgewer behulpsaam te wees

7B. (1) In hierdie regulasie beteken "persoon" 'n persoon of persone kragtens regulasie 6 aangestel.

(2) A Family Counsellor or a person who, for the purposes of rendering assistance, is obliged to rent accommodation for the night or is absent for a period of 24 hours or longer from the city or town where he normally works or resides is entitled to the following remuneration:

(i) An all-inclusive amount of R65,00 per day; or

(ii) the actual expenses reasonably incurred by him in respect of accommodation and meals, and a special remuneration of R20,00 per day for incidental expenses.

(3) If a Family Counsellor or a person is absent for a period of less than 24 hours from the city or town where he normally works or resides and is not obliged to rent accommodation for the night he shall be paid an all-inclusive remuneration of R25,00 per day.

(4) (a) Whenever a Family Counsellor or a person makes use of public transport for the purposes of rendering assistance a remuneration equal to the actual cost of such transport for the forward and return journey by the shortest convenient route shall be paid to him: Provided that if more than one suitable means of public transport is available, the actual cost shall be deemed to be the amount of money which, in the circumstances, would have been charged for transportation by the least expensive of such means of public transport.

(b) Whenever a Family Counsellor or a person makes use of private transport for the purposes of rendering assistance he shall be paid an amount for the forward and return journey by the shortest convenient route, calculated at R1,00 per kilometre.

(5) A Family Counsellor or a person who is an officer in the Public Service or who is in the service of a body or organisation that receives financial aid from the State shall not be entitled to any remuneration payable to him in terms of subregulation (2), (3) or (4), whichever may be applicable.

(6) When submitting for payment in terms of subregulation (2) (ii) a claim for the actual expenses incurred by him in respect of accommodation and meals, a Family Counsellor or a person shall submit the necessary receipts or other vouchers in support of his expenses to the Registrar of the Supreme Court. '.

(2) 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon wat, vir doeleindes van bystand of hulpverlening, na gelang van die geval, genoodsaak is om huisvesting vir 'n nag te huur of wat vir 'n tydperk van 24 uur of langer afwesig is van die stad of dorp waar hy normaalweg werksaam of woonagtig is, is geregtig op die volgende vergoeding:

(i) 'n Allesinsluitende bedrag van R65,00 per dag; of

(ii) die werklike uitgawes redelikerwys deur hom aangegaan ten opsigte van huisvesting en maaltye, asook 'n spesiale vergoeding van R20,00 per dag vir bykomstige uitgawes.

(3) Indien 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon vir 'n korter tydperk as 24 uur afwesig is van die stad of dorp waar hy normaalweg werksaam of woonagtig is en nie genoodsaak word om huisvesting vir 'n nag te huur nie, word 'n allesomvattende vergoeding van R25,00 per dag aan hom betaal.

(4) (a) Wanneer 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon van openbare vervoer gebruik maak vir doeleindes van die lewering van bystand of die verlening van hulp, na gelang van die geval, word 'n vergoeding gelykstaande met die werklike koste van sodanige vervoer vir die heen-en-terugreis langs die kortste geskikte roete aan hom betaal· Met dien verstande dat indien meer as een geskikte openbare vervoermiddel beskikbaar is, die werklike koste geag word die bedrag geld te wees wat vir vervoer deur middel van die goedkoopste van sodanige openbare vervoermiddels in die betrokke omstandighede gehef sou word.

(b) Wanneer 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon van private vervoer gebruik maak vir doeleindes van die lewering van bystand of die verlening van hulp, na gelang van die geval, word 'n bedrag vir die heen-en-terugreis langs die kortste geskikte roete, bereken teen R1,00 per kilometer, aan hom betaal.

(5) 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon wat 'n beampte in die Staatsdiens is of wat in die diens is van 'n instansie of organisasie wat geldelike hulp van die Staat ontvang, is nie geregtig op enige vergoeding aan hom betaalbaar ingevolge subregulasie (2), (3) of (4) nie, watter een ook al van toepassing is.

(6) By die voorlegging vir betaling ingevolge subregulasie (2) (ii) van 'n eis vir die werklike uitgawes ten opsigte van huisvesting en maaltye deur hom aangegaan, moet 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon die nodige kwitansies of ander bewysstukke ter stawing van sy uitgawes aan die Griffier van die Hooggeregshof verstrek.''

Insertion of regulation 7C in the Regulations

4. The following regulation is hereby inserted in the Regulations after regulation 7B:

"Miscellaneous provisions

7C. The decision of the Registrar of the Supreme Court regarding the amounts payable in terms of regulations 7A and 7B shall be final.".

Commencement

5. These regulations shall come into operation on **19 May 1993.**

Invoeging van regulasie 7C in die Regulasies

4. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 7B in die Regulasies ingevoeg:

"Diverse bepalings

7C. Die beslissing van die Griffier van die Hooggeregshof betreffende die bedrae ingevolge regulasies 7A en 7B betaalbaar, is afdoende.".

Inwerkingtreding

5. Hierdie regulasies tree op **19 Mei 1993** in werking.

Brain is the best weapon

Star 19/5/93

297

NELSPRUIT — Knowing that you are capable of outwitting an attacker, and a few easily learnt self-defence techniques could mean the difference between life and death.

So says Jeanette Schoultz, a grandmother of five, who considers herself the mother of all defence.

The former Zimbabwe police reservist recently addressed a large audience at Nelspruit's Agricultural College hall.

She says crime in South Africa has become violent and ugly.

As a result, many have resorted to arming themselves, installing electronic gates and gadgets or erecting two-metre walls around their properties.

A wall, Schoultz explains, provides privacy, not security; most people with weapons admit they would hate to shoot and kill someone, and electronic gadgets can misfunction.

The only dependable weapon she says, is individuals with the right psychological approach.

"We have to change our attitude towards crime, believe in ourselves and learn to handle the situation."

A golden rule is to avoid screaming, which usually sets off an attacker.

Attackers, she says, expect to attack and not be attacked and even winning a verbal argument is a psychological setback.

Knives and other weapons intimidate victims and the best means of overcoming fear is understanding that the problem is not the weapon but the attacker's mind.

"A psychological advantage, a few self-defence and attack techniques executed by an elderly person, or even a child, would discourage most attackers", she explains.

More use should be made of natural weapons, which should be stored in easy to reach places. These include an ordinary lead pencil, a wire coat hanger and even a bunch of keys which, when properly used, can be lethal. Even a walking stick or an umbrella are handy, natural weapons.

CLYDE JOHNSON

INVEST AT

FM 21/5/93.

IDT SUBSIDY SCHEME FM 21/5/93.

Lessons to be learnt

The Independent Development Trust's efficacy in distributing the R2bn grant it received from government in August 1990 has long been in question, unjustifiably it now seems.

Based on IDT statistics, FHA Homes CEO John Weaver last week told the World Housing Congress in Cape Town that the IDT has been efficient in allocating subsidies for serviced stands to development agencies as part of its housing initiative.

It took only three months — March-July 1991 — from receiving applications from various developers to approving and allocating subsidies and stands to end-users. If there is a problem, it lies in the delivery of serviced stands and the developers' receipt of subsidies — a process that depends on the development agency.

In his paper, Weaver says disbursing the R2bn granted to the IDT to address social effectiveness of the backlogs — embracing housing, health and education — was made a priority. (297) (R2bn)

For its housing initiative, the IDT committed R750m in the form of 100 000 capital subsidies of R7 500 each for site and service housing. IDT trustees initially approved 108 applications for 99 800 sites, then increased this to 109 842 sites.

In terms of the programme, developers "in the widest sense of the word" says Weaver, were to apply to the IDT, on behalf of individuals, for subsidies which would be paid to them after services had been installed for the sites and the sites transferred to the beneficiaries. (297) (R2bn)

The R7 500 subsidy per stand was for water reticulation, a toilet structure connected to waterborne sewerage, tarred bus routes, gravelled minor roads and registrable stands. The beneficiaries had to earn less than R1 000 a month, be over 21, have dependants living with them, be first-time property owners and receive no other State subsidy.

Of the 109 842 stands allocated through the IDT in July 1991, subsidies for only 20%, or 21 519 stands, were paid by November 1 1992. But only 49 861 stands, or 45%, were delivered by November 1 1992.

Weaver says about 50 000 stands were delivered between July 1991 and November 1992. The most accurate measure of developer efficiency lies in the receipt of the subsidies, not in the delivery of serviced stands, as some of the 49 861 stands were being prepared when the IDT scheme was launched in July 1991. Commenting on Weaver's findings, IDT housing director Ben van der Ross argues that the number of stands partly completed makes up a small proportion of those delivered.

Says Van der Ross: "I don't have the figures at my fingertips but they appear to be in the right ballpark. Receipt of subsidies signifies two things. The first implication is that, at the date in question, 20 000 end-users had been given security of tenure But, because subsidies had not been paid out for 28 500 delivered stands, the shortfall is incurring interest in somebody's hands, possibly unnecessarily.

"The real lesson is that private sector-orientated bodies — such as the utility companies and private developers — to whom money is a cost, go to the trouble of ensuring that they actually secure end-user finance to limit their interest burden. Public-sector orientated bodies don't have the same incentive. One reason public sector bodies do not show losses is because they often do not take market-related interest into account, whereas private sector developers do.

"The question for the future is whether you channel delivery through the private sector, with penalites and incentives, or through the public sector which is capable of absorbing and hiding the real costs, because, at the end of the day, someone is paying. Based on current data, roughly R250m in subsidies is not being drawn down."

Weaver says that at the end of July 1991, when the IDT allocated stands to developers, the largest part was allocated to trusts (33,1%). Next came utility companies (23,8%), local authorities (16,2%), private developers (13,2%), sub-regional authorities (6,2%), regional authorities (3,9%) and parastatals (3,6%).

By November 1 1992, the number of new stands serviced for which capital subsidies were paid out by developer type showed that private developers, utility companies and some local authorities had been the most efficient, drawing 36%, 35% and 26% subsidies respectively for their allocated stands.

The results from regional authorities, which received no capital subsidies, were different. Semi-State companies and trusts received only 5% of their subsidy allocations.

The next least effective developers were sub-regional authorities, which realised only 9% of their allocation measured by receipt of subsidies. Regional Services Councils are included in this category. Van der Ross warns against comparing trusts with other developers as the two are different.

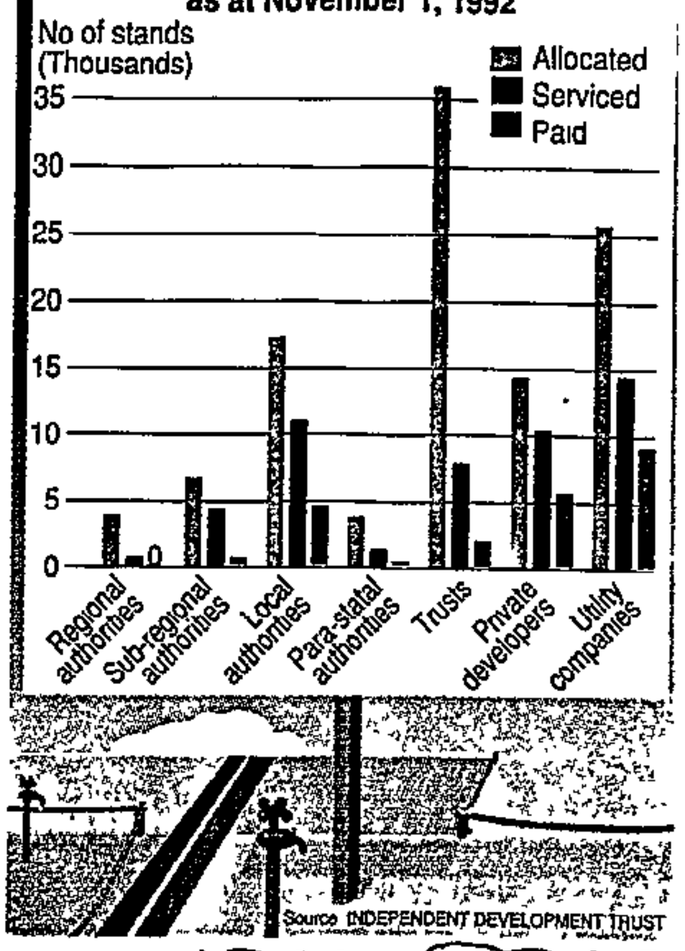
"The advantage of Weaver's exercise is that you can analyse performances, but the principle of empowering communities through trusts, to address their needs, is still correct. Because of this experience, operating future subsidy schemes in these communities would probably be easier. The groundwork has been laid by building community capacity and establishing trust. However, practical adjustments can be made

"This information, nonetheless, indicates fairly accurately trends with which I cannot argue. It will be fed to the National Housing Forum to help the debate in general and avoid replicating mistakes of the past."

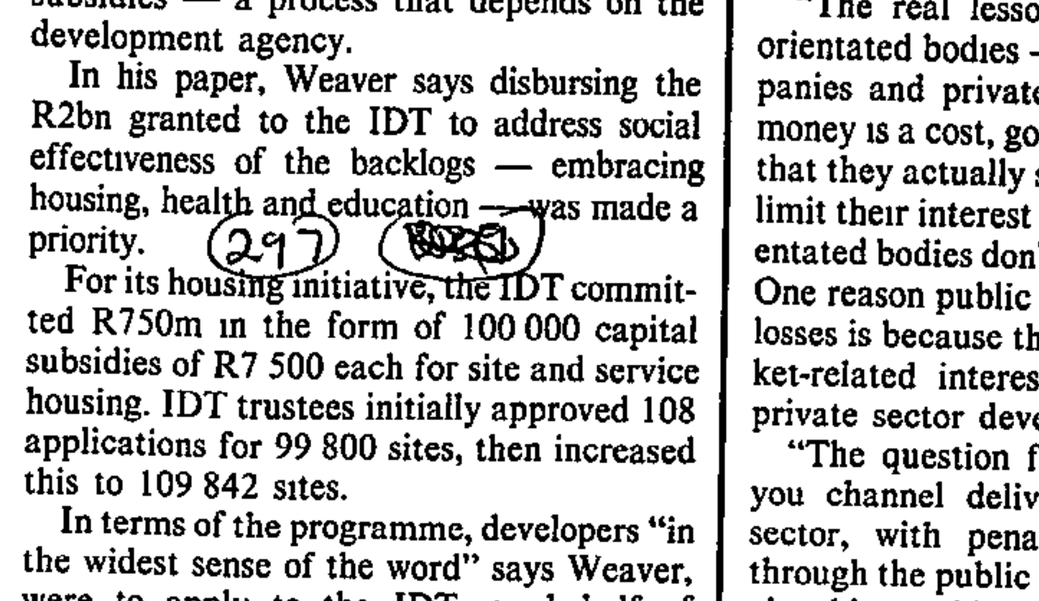
Weaver indicates that The New Housing Company, formerly part of the Urban Foundation, performed best among utility companies in receiving capital subsidies, having acquired 66% of its allocation by November 1 1992. ■

How efficient are they?

Developers' use of IDT capital subsidy scheme



FM 21/5/93 (297) (R2bn)



Low-cost housing ... *delivery is the problem*

(b) communication of its proposals and functions to employers and employees in the Industry;

(c) the establishment of a committee to address a framework for career paths and training modules in the Industry by March 1992;

(d) regular reporting by the Industry Education and Training Board to the Industrial Council on training efforts occurring in the Industry.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. R. 883 **21 May 1993**

MARRIAGE ACT, 1961 (ACT No. 25 OF 1961)

FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MARRIAGE ACT

The Minister of Home Affairs has, in terms of section 38 of the Marriage Act, 1961 (Act No. 25 of 1961), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In this Schedule the expression "the Regulations" means the regulations in terms of the Marriage Act, 1961, published under Government Notice No. R. 2207 of 24 October 1986.

Insertion of regulations 5A, 5B, 5C and 5D in the Regulations

2. The following regulations are hereby inserted after regulation 5 of the Regulations:

"Marriage register

5A. The marriage register referred to in section 29A shall contain substantially the information prescribed on form BI-30.

Issuing of marriage certificates

5B. (1) The marriage officer who solemnizes a marriage shall, after the register referred to in section 29A (1) has been signed, issue to the parties, free of charge, a marriage certificate containing substantially the information prescribed on form BI-27, in respect of the marriage.

(2) The Director-General may on application issue—

(a) an abridged marriage certificate, containing substantially the information prescribed on form BI-41; or

(b) a full marriage certificate, containing substantially the information prescribed on form BI-36,

based on the particulars contained in a marriage register which is preserved by him under the Act or any other law, or of which the particulars are included in the population register mentioned in the Identification Act, 1986 (Act No. 72 of 1986), on receipt of—

(i) an amount of R12,00 in respect of an abridged marriage certificate; or

(ii) an amount of R24,00 in respect of a full marriage certificate.

(b) die mededeling van sy voorstelle en funksies aan werkgewers en werknemers in die Nywerheid;

(c) die stigting van 'n komitee om teen Maart 1992 'n raamwerk vir beplande beroepe en opleidingsmodules binne die Nywerheid daar te stel;

(d) gereelde verslagdoening deur die Raad vir Nywerheidsonderrig en -opleiding aan die Nywerheidsraad oor opleidingspogings in die Nywerheid.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. R. 883 **21 Mei 1993**

HUWELIKSWET, 1961 (WET No. 25 VAN 1961)

EERSTE WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE HUWELIKSWET

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het kragtens artikel 38 van die Huwelikswet, 1961 (Wet No. 25 van 1961), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die regulasies kragtens die Huwelikswet, 1961, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2207 van 24 Oktober 1986.

Invoeging van regulasies 5A, 5B, 5C en 5D in die Regulasies

2. Die volgende regulasies word hierby na regulasie 5 van die Regulasies ingevoeg:

"Huweliksregister

5A. Die huweliksregister bedoel in artikel 29A moet wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeskryf op vorm BI-30 bevat.

Uitreiking van huweliksertifikate

5B. (1) Die huweliksbevestiger wat 'n huwelik voltrek, moet, nadat die register bedoel in artikel 29A (1) onderteken is, 'n huweliksertifikaat, wat wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeskryf op vorm BI-27 bevat, ten opsigte van die huwelik gratis aan die partye uitreik.

(2) Die Direkteur-generaal kan op aansoek—

(a) 'n verkorte huweliksertifikaat uitreik wat wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeskryf op vorm BI-41 bevat; of

(b) 'n volledige huweliksertifikaat uitreik wat wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeskryf op vorm BI-36 bevat,

gegrond op die besonderhede vervat in 'n huweliksregister wat kragtens die Wet of enige ander wet deur hom bewaar word of waarvan die besonderhede in die bevolkingsregister, vermeld in die Wet op Identifikasie, 1986 (Wet No. 72 van 1986), opgeneem is, uitreik by ontvangs van—

(i) 'n bedrag van R12,00 ten opsigte van 'n verkorte huweliksertifikaat; of

(ii) R24,00 ten opsigte van 'n volledige huweliksertifikaat.

—P TO —

Supplementation and rectification of particulars in the marriage register

5C. If it comes to the attention of the Director-General that any particular in respect of any person in any marriage register completed or preserved in terms of the Act or these regulations, are not correctly reflected, the Director-General may supplement and rectify such particular.

Completion of marriage register

5D. Where a marriage has allegedly been solemnized in terms of the Act but the marriage register referred to in section 29A has for some reason or other not been completed or cannot be found, the Director-General may, after consideration of such proof and after such inquiry as he may deem necessary, direct that the marriage register referred to in regulation 5A with regard to such marriage be completed.".

Amendment of regulation 6 of the Regulations

3. Regulation 6 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation:

"(1) Any marriage officer shall, in respect of every marriage solemnized by him, forward the documents referred to in subregulation (2), where applicable, together with the register and duplicate of the register referred to in regulation 5A, to the regional or district representative of the Department of Home Affairs for forwarding to the Director-General as contemplated in subregulation (3).''; and

(b) by the deletion of subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (d) of subregulation (2).

Amendment of regulation 13 of the Regulations

4. Regulation 13 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraphs (b) and (c).

Insertion of regulation 13A in the Regulations

5. The following regulation is hereby inserted after regulation 13 of the Regulations:

"Offences and penalties

13A. Any person who—

(a) contravenes any provision of these regulations or fails to comply therewith;

(b) makes or causes to be made any false statement relating to any of the particulars required by these regulations to be furnished; or

(c) falsely makes or counterfeits or causes to be falsely made or counterfeited any marriage certificate mentioned in regulation 5B, any certified copy thereof or any certified extract therefrom,

shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.''.

Amendment of Annexure to the Regulations

6. The Annexure to the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion of the following forms before form BI-31E:

Aanvulling en verbetering van besonderhede in huweliksregister

5C. Indien dit onder die Direkteur-generaal se aandag kom dat enige besonderheid ten opsigte van 'n persoon in 'n huweliksregister wat ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies voltooi is of bewaar word, nie korrek weergegee word nie, kan die Direkteur-generaal sodanige besonderheid aanvul en verbeter.

Invul van huweliksregister

5D. Waar 'n huwelik na bewering kragtens die Wet voltrek is maar die huweliksregister bedoel in artikel 29A om die een of ander rede nie ingevul is of nie gevind kan word nie, kan die Direkteur-generaal, na oorweging van sodanige bewyse en na sodanige ondersoek as wat hy nodig ag, gelas dat die huweliksregister bedoel in regulasie 5A ten opsigte van sodanige huwelik ingevul word.''.

Wysiging van regulasie 6 van die Regulasies

3. Regulasie 6 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(1) 'n Huweliksbevestiger moet ten opsigte van elke huwelik wat hy bevestig, die dokumente bedoel in subregulasie (2), waar van toepassing, saam met die register en duplikaat van die register bedoel in regulasie 5A, aan die streek- of distriksverteenwoordiger van die Departement van Binnelandse Sake stuur vir deursending aan die Direkteur-generaal soos beoog in subregulasie (3).''; en

(b) deur subparagrawe (ii) en (iii) van paragraaf (d) van subregulasie (2) te skrap.

Wysiging van regulasie 13 van die Regulasies

4. Regulasie 13 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur paragrawe (b) en (c) te skrap.

Invoeging van regulasie 13A in die Regulasies

5. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 13 van die Regulasies ingevoeg:

"Misdrywe en strawwe

13A. Iemand wat—

(a) 'n bepaling van hierdie regulasies oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen;

(b) 'n valse verklaring betreffende enige besonderhede wat volgens hierdie regulasies verstrek moet word, doen of laat doen; of

(c) 'n huweliksertifikaat in regulasie 5B vermeld, 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif daarvan of 'n gesertifiseerde uittreksel daaruit, vervals of namaak of dit laat vervals of namaak,

is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete, of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande.''.

Wysiging van Aanhangsel tot die Regulasies

6. Die Aanhangsel tot die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die volgende vorms voor vorm BI-31A in te voeg:

plies and equipment other than medicines from provincial hospitals occurred during the course of 1992; if so, (a) what supplies and equipment form the bulk of these thefts, (b) at which hospitals in each province did these thefts occur and (c) what is the value of the supplies and equipment stolen;

(2) whether her Department is investigating the theft of such supplies and equipment; if not, why not; if so, with what result;

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B674E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

(1) Yes,

(a) Tools and appliances
Linen
Groceries
Furniture
Fittings and fixtures
Computers and software
Telephones
Medical equipment
Other technical supplies,

(b) Conradie Hospital
Caleshewe Hospital
Dora Nginza Hospital
Elizabeth Donkin Hospital
Empilweni Hospital
Family planning: Northern Cape
Fort England Hospital
Frere Hospital
Frontier Hospital
Grey Hospital
Groote Schuur Hospital
Kimberley Hospital
Komani Hospital
Livingstone Hospital
Paarl Hospital
Paarl East Hospital
Primary health care clinic: Uitenhage
Provincial hospital: Port Elizabeth
Provincial hospital: Uitenhage
Tower Hospital
Tygerberg Hospital
Woodstock Hospital and

(c) R89 340,01;

Provincial Administration of Natal

(1) Yes,

(a) Medical equipment
Household appliances
Tools (electrical and mechanical),

(b) Clairwood Hospital
Eshowe Hospital
Grey's Hospital
Head Office
King Edward VIII Hospital
King George V Hospital
Port Shepstone Hospital
R K Khan Hospital
Regional Laboratory
Vryheid Hospital and

(c) R60 173,00. (Excluding losses routinely written off during annual stocktaking);

Provincial Administration of Transvaal

(1) Yes,

(a) Domestic and medical equipment represent the major part of losses through thefts reported during 1992,

(b) Own affairs

J G Strijdom Hospital
Kempton Park Hospital
Paardekraal Hospital
South Rand Hospital
Far East Rand Hospital
Willem Cruywagen Hospital

General affairs

Baragwanath Hospital
Barberton Hospital
Bethal Hospital
Boksburg–Benoni Hospital
H F Verwoerd Hospital
J D Verster Hospital

Johannesburg Hospital
Kalafong Hospital
Klerksdorp Hospital
Leratong Hospital
Mamelodi Hospital
B G Alexander Nursing College
Natalspruit Hospital
Northern Transvaal Region
Eastern Traansvaal Region
Pholosong Hospital
Piet Retief Hospital
Central Transvaal Region
Soweto C H C
Sterkfontein Hospital
Tembisa Hospital
Weskoppies Hospital
Witbank Hospital and

(c) Own affairs ..... R 69 952,32
General affairs R288 495,13
R358 447,45;

Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State

(1) Yes,

(a) Hand tools and small electrical appliances.

(b) Universitas/National Hospital
Pelonomi Hospital
Botshabelo Hospital
Provincial Hospital Welkom
Voortrekker Hospital Kroonstad
Provincial Hospital Hoopstad
Oranje Hospital Bloemfontein
Provincial Hospital Bothaville
Central Laundry Bloemfontein
Provincial Hospital Odendaalsrus
Provincial Hospital Sasolburg and

(c) R23 571,40;

(2) no, the Branch: Health Services of the provincial administrations are investigating all reported cases of theft. These cases are also reported to the South African Police;

(3) no.

State President's Fund: compensation paid out

321. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(a) How many persons who were victims of acts of terrorism or dependants of such persons have received compensation to date out of the State President's Fund in terms of section 18 (d) of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act No 107 of 1978), (b) in respect of what specific incident was each such person compensated and (c) what amount was paid out in compensation in each case? B738E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) Since the beginning of the fund in 1983, 1 810 applications to the amount of R13 403 226,55 have been approved. A single application may include more than one victim as a family is treated as one application. The annual statistics are as follows,

Year	*Compensation*	*Applications*
1983–84	R 126 461,00	38
1984–85	36 543,00	30
1985–86	2 256 722,00	192
1986–87	2 178 448,00	233
1987–88	1 873 149,00	214
1988–89	1 170 371,00	123
1989–90	673 379,00	91
1990–91	3 233 598,00	740
1991–92	822 512,23	75
1992–93	1 032 043,32	74,

(b) and (c) the particulars of the 15 largest allocations of the past three years are as follows,

NAME OF APPLICANT: Grobbelaar S G
INCIDENT: Bomb blast
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Roodepoort 3 June 1988
ALLOCATION:
Medical disability R50 000,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Rikhotso C
INCIDENT: Bomb blast
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Plein Street JHB 22 June 1988

Cont-p.

ALLOCATION:	R
Medical disability	42 454,80
Medical expenses	10,00
Transport	42,80
Personal property	133,33
Clothing	310,00
	42 950,93

NAME OF APPLICANT: Lobi M D
INCIDENT: Handgrenade and shooting incident
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Guguletu 5 August 1988

ALLOCATION:	R
Medical disability	R36 432,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Tlometsane P L
INCIDENT: Strijdom Square shooting incident
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Church Street Pretoria 15 November 1988

ALLOCATION:	R
Maintenance	26 000,00
Funeral expenses	2 300,00
Transport	390,00
	28 690,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Nkadimeng S K H
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Manganeng Village (Sekhukhune) 19 August 1986

ALLOCATION:	R
Dwelling	8 500,00
Furniture	2 080,94
Vehicle	9 500,00
Personal property	866,66
Board and lodging	800,00
	21 747,60

NAME OF APPLICANT: Maja H M
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Bekkersdal 5 November 1990

ALLOCATION:	R
School books	240,00
Travelling expenses	450,00
Short term financial assistance	2 240,00
Personal property	1 730,00
Dwelling	27 000,00
Clothing	2 250,00
Furniture	6 900,00
Vehicle	10 430,00
	51 240,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Rabotapi S R T
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Evaton 4 September 1990

ALLOCATION:	R
Short term financial assistance	480,00
Clothing	1 380,00
Vehicle	13 800,00
Dwelling	16 300,00
Furniture	6 900,00
Personal property	1 730,00
	40 590,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Mokuke J S
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Potchefstroom 8 May 1990

ALLOCATION:	R
Short term financial assistance	416,00
Dwelling	39 000,00
Clothing	1 200,00
Furniture	4 798,00
Personal property	1 500,00
	46 914,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Ryan W H
INCIDENT: Bomb blast
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Johannesburg 21 September 1988

ALLOCATION:	R
Clothing	250,00
Personal property	66,66
Medical disability	33 963,60
	34 280,26

NAME OF APPLICANT: Rampa O A
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Steynsrus 1 July 1990

ALLOCATION:	R
Clothing	2 039,87
Dwelling	22 000,00
Furniture	6 900,00
Personal property	1 730,00
	32 669,87

NAME OF APPLICANT: Kruger A J
INCIDENT: Stabbing incident in public
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Durban 9 October 1990

ALLOCATION:	R
Travelling expenses	450,00
Medical expenses	300,00
Medical disability	50 000,00
	50 750,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Sepotokele R M
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Ikageng 13 March 1990

ALLOCATION:	R
Business premises	40 095,00
Equipment	10 905,00
Stock	4 095,00
	55 095,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Barbas L
INCIDENT: Shooting incident
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Krugersdorp 28 September 1991

ALLOCATION:	R
Medical Expenses	52 759,51
Funeral expenses	3 258,38
Short term financial assistance	8 348,00
	64 365,89

NAME OF APPLICANT: Seslabela D Z
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Westonaria 4 November 1990

ALLOCATION:	R
Dwelling	39 405,50
Short term financial assistance	960,00
	40 365,50

NAME OF APPLICANT: Phehlane M S
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Brandfort 14 July 1991

ALLOCATION:	R
Vehicle	2 500,00
Stock and equipment	3 095,25
Business premises	28 000,00
	33 595,25

Unemployment figure for RSA

328. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

(1) What was the unemployment figure for the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether his Department was made a projection to determine what this figure will be at the end of 1993; if not, why not; if so, what is the relevant figure;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B761E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) 2 118 649, 7 March 1991.

This represents an unemployment rate of 18,2% (expressed as a percentage of the economically active population). The information has been obtained from the 1991 Population Census and represents all persons who identified themselves as unemployed.

(2) A projection as at the end of 1993 has not been made as sufficient information, on which to base a scientifically sound projection, is not available.

(3) The previous current population surveys were structured to measure unemployment amongst Blacks, Coloureds and Indians. The survey for Blacks was discontinued with effect from April 1990 because of certain deficiencies arising from large-scale migration and because

cont'd

tainment, as life is heavy enough as it is."

away from the depressing news we watch."

Summit will focus on violence, peace corps

B1DBM 21/5/93

A "PEACE summit", focusing on violence and a proposed peace corps, will be held by the ANC PWV region on Sunday.

The situation around hostels and right-wing threats would top the agenda, the organisation said yesterday.

The formation of a peace corps was initially promoted by former SACP leader Chris Hani.

Such a corps would be community-based, made up of youths from all political affiliations and would be accountable to the community.

Members of the corps would receive paramilitary training and training in first aid and other skills.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that two municipal policemen — one on duty and one off duty — were shot and wounded in separate attacks in Tembisa on the East Rand on Wednesday.

Police reported yesterday that three arrests were made in connection with one attack.

In Soweto, police said they were investigating a case of arson after a suspected petrol bomb was hurled into ANC executive member Sydney Mufamadi's Diepkloof home — the second such attack in as many days. Mufamadi's car was destroyed in the fire.

In Natal the SAP rejected ANC allegations that police were involved in a factional war in Inanda's Bhambayi settlement, near Durban.

DIRK VAN EEDEN

The ANC's southern Natal region claimed internal stability unit policemen were "deeply involved" in Bhambayi's violence, which had claimed more than 100 lives this year — 22 last week alone.

Peace monitors have said the reasons for the violence include overcrowding, scarcity of resources and allegiances to traditional healers.

☐ In its weekly report to Tuesday, the Human Rights Commission said 36 people had died and 149 were injured countrywide in incidents of violence.

Four people died in the PWV region, against 19 deaths the previous week.

In Natal the death toll dropped from 28 the week before to 20.

The Natal midlands and the Durban area were the regions worst affected.

The 20 dead included six people executed by attackers dressed in SADF uniforms. They forced their victims to lie down and shot them in the back of their heads.

The western Cape accounted for 10 of the 12 deaths recorded outside the PWV and Natal regions.

Security force actions resulted in six deaths. Two resulted from attacks on security forces.

Thirteen people were being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and 11 under Section 50 of the Act, the report said.

Charities 'must cut dependency on donations'

COMMUNITY projects and charities had to reduce their dependency on corporate donations and start running their affairs along business lines or face collapse, Community Development Trust executive trustee Dave Jackson said last week.

Addressing a seminar attended by representatives from more than 150 organisations, he said it was a pipe dream to hope that foreign investors would solve SA's economic ills.

B1DBM 21/5/93

DIRK VAN EEDEN (297)

Community organisations had to start charging realistic fees for services they provided, cut costs and develop the revenue earning potential of their organisations. "Think of a soup kitchen not just as a crisis feeding scheme, but as a community fast-food outlet. The desperately poor may be able to pay little or nothing for the service, but there are thousands of commuters who can."

Who will man the ministry?

WHILE it's easy to predict who's going to be the next president of the country, candidates for a future women's minister are more hotly debated.

●Sari-clad Frene Ginwala, the head of the African National Congress' Research Department is a favourite. Ginwala is a lawyer by training and the convenor of the Women's National Coalition. She has shown herself to be unafraid of rapping the boys on the knuckles when they ignore the interests of the sisterhood.

●Lydia Kompe, of the Women's Rural Movement, is also a frontrunner. Described as a "woman with oomph", she has worked for decades with dispossessed communities with the Transvaal Rural Action Committee. Kompe recently turned her attention to organising women in rural areas into self-help projects and into the Women's Coalition. "She has a strong sense of the feelings of grassroots women," was one comment.

●Zanele Mbeki was nominated because she is concerned with "social and economic upliftment". As the head of the Women's Development Bank, she also has the skills to wring money from depleted state coffers. Mbeki is Thabo Mbeki's wife (not that this is important). As he's tipped to be future minister of foreign affairs, the state would not have to fork out money on two ministerial residences and entourages — they could share.

●Mamphela Ramphele was also nominated. Her seminal works on poverty and on policy initiatives to combat it, are her most glowing references. But this woman also knows how to break through glass ceilings — she is the first black woman vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town,. "She is the sort of person who will ensure she is accountable to women," said her nominee.

●Although young, Pregs Govender, project manager of the Women's National Coalition, is another candidate. A former official of the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union, she has tackled her WNC job with the vigour of a seasoned unionist and is intent on breathing life into such oft-touted concepts as "empowerment" and "grassroots control". Govender helped establish the Worker's College, South Africa's largest permanent training institution for workers and unionists, at the University of the Western Cape.

Ministering to women's needs

A women's ministry is on the agenda. Will it fight for gender issues? Or will it merely provide the 'tea girls' of the cabinet?

By **FERIAL HAFFAJEE and JACQUIE GOLDING**

SISTERS have decided to minister to themselves — at a conference earlier this month, women's delegates decided to lobby for a women's ministry.

Their demand was fuelled by the technical committee membership lists of the negotiating forum announced on the same weekend. Of the 43 members, only five are women. And there are no women on the constitutional committee.

"I am ashamed of my organisation," said the African National Congress' Frene Ginwala at the conference. "How are a bunch of men going to produce a non-sexist constitution?"

Only after a long struggle was it agreed earlier this year that each of the 26 teams negotiating the country's future should have at least one woman member.

About 200 women representing business, academia, labour and the rural areas met a fortnight ago to map out a parliamentary road. They decided that a women's ministry would free resources and give gender issues clout. A women's minister would sit in the cabinet and be at the cutting edge of policy and law-making.

But, many delegates were concerned that gender issues would be "ghettoised" by creating a separate ministry.

They warned that, depending on the commitment to this ministry, it could end up being under-resourced and under-staffed.

It could also go the way of the women's ministry in Malawi, which is little more than Kamuzu Hastings Banda's entertainment wing, serving tea and embellishing public functions.

For some conference delegates, therefore, women's desks in government departments and in regional and local government structures were a popular option. "These desks would .. look after women's interests within a department," said Cathi Albertyn of the Gender Research Project at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Other likely mechanisms in a new government are state-funded parliamentary committees — to check all draft legislation for its gender sensitivity — and independent advisory councils to research, review and report on gender issues to parliament.

But, as Ginwala says, these "beautiful models" are useless without enforcement mechanisms. Means of enforcement include an equal opportunities commission which would investigate discriminatory employment practices, a human rights commission to probe human rights abuses and an ombudsman.

Legal enforcement could be assisted by clauses guaranteeing women's equality in a Bill of Rights, a women's charter and a women's litigation fund, which would fund test cases.

These are lofty concepts which need to be debated. More essential is the building of a strong women's movement, says Pregs Govender, the project manager of the Women's National Coalition.

"There has not been a sustained, nationally co-ordinated movement focusing on gender-specific issues, like violence against women and the right to control one's own body," she says.

Instead, women have organised around political issues. The 1956 march on the Union Buildings and the Crossroads women who stripped to shame policemen bulldozing shacks are etched in the country's history books.

To break the silence of women in the negotiations process, the WNC has started a campaign "to help women identify their needs and to (make an) impact on the constitution-making process".

It is an ambitious project, touted as the "biggest participatory research project ever". Fieldworkers will go out this year and find out where women are in the country, and which organisations they belong to.

In a Freedom Charter-like exercise, they will document the diverse needs of South Africa's women.

From the conference, it emerged that these may include demands as diverse as water for the women of Moutse to tax reform for professional women.

After sifting through the demands, five key needs will be determined and campaigns around each of these planned, to get women involved in the transitional process.



Pregs Govender ... 'Women have organised around political issues, not women's issues' Photo: LUANNE CADD

PEOPLE'S LIVES *Unhappiness in many parts of the world ● Time to repent, says gospel project*



Faith Gasa

Women's fears

Sowetan 21/5/93 (297)

By Sizakele Kooma

■ BEING IGNORED *Savage attacks and worries about children's future*

IN MANY RESPECTS there are glaring differences between South Africa, Croatia, Georgia and Israel — but judging from the experiences of women from these countries, there are many unhappy similarities as well.

The similarities were reflected in the stories told by representatives of these countries at the 16th triennial convention of the International Council of Jewish Women held in Johannesburg this week.

Women in these countries, it emerges, find themselves defenceless against the violence gripping their countries. They are stunned by the savage attacks on civilians and are worried about the well-being of their families and the future of their children.

Speaking on the civil war raging in the Natal Midlands, Faith Gasa, acting chairwoman of the Inkatha Women's Brigade, said the struggle for political dominance in the area was "stopping at nothing to destabilise families".

Embittered children

"Women do not have a say in what is going on around them," Gaza said. "The role they can play in solving problems is being ignored. They are forced to live with the prospect of bringing up embittered children."

Dr Melita Svob, who comes from Croatia, said women and children there had suffered greatly as a result of crimes committed in the name of anti-fascism.

"About 500 villages were wiped out in calculated attacks, destroying churches, schools and clinics.

"We have been left with no health facilities and our children face a bleak future without education," Svob said.

The suffering caused by ethnic conflicts and the ailing economies of former Soviet Union republics was brought out by Georgian Lubba Felgrun.

Lubba broke down as she related stories of teenage drug abuse and women and children dying of hunger because there was no food

The threat of chemical warfare and a life of uncertainty has had a severe impact on Israeli children, according to Professor Brenda Danet of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

"They can't come to terms with seeing their parents in gas masks. Most of them start bed-wetting, have temper tantrums and suffer sleeplessness, which is evidence of their distress," Danet said.

Star 22/6/93

Terror fund pays millions

CAPE TOWN — A total of R13 403 226 had been paid out by the State President's Fund for victims of terrorism or their dependants since 1983, Minister of National Health Dr Rina Venter said in Parliament yesterday. She said 1 810 applications had been approved. The largest single payment was to L Barbas as a result of a shooting incident in Krugersdorp in 1991, where R64 365 was granted for medical and funeral expenses and short-term financial assistance. — Sapa

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Broadcast union to seek interdict

LLOYD COUTTS

THE SA Broadcasting Staff Association (Sabsa) is expected to seek an interdict this week preventing the SABC from retaliating against industrial action at the corporation by withholding members' May salaries.

Sabsa's industrial action began on Friday after a dispute was declared when SABC's management refused to move from its salary increase offer of 7,5%. Sabsa was demanding a 10,5% pay hike.

SABC group labour relations manager Christo Pretorius said yesterday the association could be in breach of a strike agreement, which could negate the protection granted the industrial action.

Pretorius said the SABC was investigating the possibility that the disruption of Saturday's rugby final on TV1 had been "sabotage".

He said the SABC was awaiting a response from Sabsa by Thursday to its proposals for settlement, but was unsure of the significance of Sabsa's weekend announcement that it would suspend industrial action until legal steps against the corporation were formalised.

Sabsa spokesman Valerie Hopper yesterday refused to comment.

Seeff ties up with UK estate agency

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Seeff International Properties has formed an association with UK-based real estate agency Hamptons International, a step which is expected to generate mutual referrals of business between the two companies.

Seeff Residential Properties chairman Samuel Seeff said yesterday that an estimated 300 families in the UK were looking to emigrate to SA once they were able to sell their homes. The Seeff group had recorded sales of about R150m to foreign investors during the past five years, he noted.

He said the Seeff group was optimistic about the future of the new SA and felt it was time to lay the foundation for a future association with Hamptons. Already Seeff properties had been marketed to Hamptons' exclusive client base by means of brochures.

Seeff International Properties MD Carmella Seeff also believed that there were a growing number of British people considering a property investment in SA. Adding impetus to this trend was the favourable exchange rate and the close historical ties between the two countries.

Hamptons' referral relationship with Seeff was the first of its kind with a foreign estate agency, Samuel Seeff said. Hamptons had more than 100 offices in 16 countries and territories including Jersey, the US, Guernsey and Hong Kong as well as associated offices in France, Spain and Portugal. It was represented throughout the UK and in Scotland, serving the upper end of the property market.

Hamptons was a separately managed subsidiary of a leading financial institution offering services such as lettings and management, surveying, relocation, and commercial services. The Hamptons International division offered advice on the financial, insurance and legal implications of buying and selling property overseas.

High incidence of rape in SA fuels the rapid spread of HIV

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THERE is growing concern among medical experts that SA's extraordinarily high incidence of rape — amongst the highest in the world — is fuelling the country's AIDS epidemic.

Panos WorldAIDS reports in its latest publication that in SA a rape is carried out every 83 seconds on average. Victims of sexual abuse are increasingly worried about the risk of contracting HIV.

Johannesburg AIDS Centre spokesman Melanie Sacks said the violence involved in rape meant that the threat of contracting the virus was greater. "As the prevalence of HIV in the population rises, people who are raped will be at increased risk of infection," she said.

About half the rape victims seen at Baragwanath Hospital's special abuse unit in Soweto were less than 15 years old, and 40% of them were very young children, unit district surgeon Dr Thamsanqa Bomvana said.

Patients attending the unit were not screened for HIV because the test was considered too expensive. However, staff were pressing for routine testing because the risk of contracting HIV during rape was high and increasing steadily. The virus spread at a rate of 400 to 500 new infections a day

A recent study by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO) reached some stark conclusions: one in four SA women would experience rape; there were 380 000 rape cases in SA each year; and 95% of victims were black.

According to Wits Centre for the Study of Violence director Lloyd Vogelman gang rape, known as "jackrolling", had become a cult in certain deprived communities. "In a society that condones violence, the more extreme the violence, the higher the status. And gang rape is the worst kind of violence," he said.

Refiloe Serote of the Alexandra AIDS action committee said child abuse was increasing in overcrowded townships as poverty, unemployment and despair undermined family life. However, it was widely denied and rarely challenged.

Arrest warrants for witnesses

SUSAN RUSSELL

A RAND Supreme court judge issued warrants for the arrest of two of Gary Beuthin's witnesses yesterday after they ignored warnings to be in court.

Soon after Judge M J Strydom issued the warrants, one of the pair, Edward Jacobs, arrived.

He said he had been delayed at a business meeting.

Meanwhile, the court was told the State and investigating officer had been unsuccessful in locating a number of people Beuthin wished to call as witnesses.

Beuthin had furnished the court with a list of more than 20 witnesses he wished to call.

He has pleaded not guilty to kidnapping and attempting to murder Jill Reeves, 33, on May 10 last year.

Beuthin admits assaulting Reeves at her Melrose flat, but claims he did so under the influence of steroids, cocaine and alcohol after she provoked him and took his car without his permission.

NATION BUILDING The 1993 Nation Building programme gains momentum

Parenting projects hit Duduza

Sowetan 26/5/93. (297)

By Pearl Majola

FIRST WORKSHOP Community gets a chance to talk about development:

THE FOREVER GROWING *Sowetan*/Pick 'n Pay Parenting Workshops project moves to Duduza this Saturday after the project's successful run in Pietersburg earlier this month.

The parenting project launches the first Nation Building event in this Nigel township.

At the inaugural workshop on Saturday, the community will discuss the importance of development and parenting.

"Parenting workshops involve people and provide them with the common identity they need," says head of the project Mrs Anne-Gloria Masetle.

"People participating in the project have become a family. We have youth exchange programmes where the young from different areas visit one another and provide entertainment and support whenever there are community events.

"A kind of brotherhood-sisterhood is being established and I think we are finally gradually achieving the goals of Nation Building," she says.

"In Duduza it was a young man who organised the community and formed the committee which approached us to start Nation Building there.

"We are proud of this and of that community which realised they had issues to resolve and decided to do something towards that."

Masetle added that the parenting workshops were bringing a positive relationship among the people, which is what had been lost for a long time.

The Duduza workshop will be held at the Community Resource Centre from 9am. For further information contact Ms Thabi Manthata at (011) 880-9243.

● Meanwhile, a task group aiming to create awareness about the child abuse scourge in Pietersburg has already been set up since the Seshego workshop earlier this month.

One of the first steps the task group will take will be to organise additional training for teachers.

Pick 'n Pay
Let's make it better together

for which information is available and (d) for what purposes are these lounges used by Ministers? D245E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

No, the relevant VIP lounges are made available free of charge to dignitaries.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

Child welfare agencies: food aid

*2. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether it has been brought to her or her Department's notice that child welfare agencies and other recognized bodies involved in dispensing food aid to the indigent were called upon to expend unusually large amounts of money shortly before the end of their financial year; if so, why were these agencies and bodies called upon to expend such amounts;

(2) whether any problems have been experienced by the said agencies and bodies in respect of planning and performing their activities properly; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, what problems;

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? D271E

The DEPUTY MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) No;

(2) yes, firstly some of the organisations thought that it would take less time to get programmes established. This did not evolve and therefore they over-estimated and could not utilise all the funds before the end of the financial year on 31 March 1993. These funds had to be paid back to the State coffer. Savings realized in this manner will be included as a supplementary annexure to the first report on the State of the Expenditure Budget of the Department for the 1993/94 financial year and made available to the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme, and secondly smaller organisations are not yet properly geared to expend funds according to Treasury Instructions;

(3) no.

Air hostesses/flight attendants: hours worked

*3. Mr N SINGH asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(1) Whether any (a) air hostesses and/or (b) flight attendants on flights of the South African Airways were recently required to work longer hours than is normally the case; if so, why;

(2) whether reports have been received that, as a result of these longer hours, some of these persons were too tired to perform their duties efficiently; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,

(3) whether any steps have been taken or are being contemplated in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what steps? D272E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister for Public Enterprises):

The Managing Director of TRANSNET LIMITED has furnished the following reply to the hon member's question:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes. To obtain greater productivity and improved passenger satisfaction on the Johannesburg—Taipei flights

(2) Yes.

(3) Yes. The extended hours were originally agreed to by the trade union after a ballot was conducted amongst their members. However, after a further ballot it has been decided to implement a new cabin crew schedule for the Taipei flights with effect from 31 May 1993. This will entail that the cabin crew to and from Taipei will be rotated in Singapore.

Expropriated land: price/return

*4. Mr M NARANJEE asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

(1) Whether it has been decided that land acquired or expropriated in terms of racially based legislation was to be returned to the former owners of such land at the price paid at the time of the acquisition or expropriation thereof in terms of the said legislation; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any such land (a) has been and/or (b) is to be so returned; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, to whom? D274E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The Advisory Commission on Land Allocation investigates all claims regarding the restoration of ownership rights in terms of the provisions of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, 1991 (Act 108/1991), on the merits of each case and submits thereafter its recommendations to the State President for consideration. The final decision regarding the conditions and the prices at which the identified properties could be alienated, rests with the State President-in-Cabinet after considering the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation. The ultimate decision of the State President-in-Cabinet is binding.

(2) (a) and (b)

On the recommendation of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, the State President-in-Cabinet has decided that the following identified state owned properties may be alienated to the former owners, namely:

Roosboom	(Ladysmith)
Charlestown	(Newcastle)
Groote Springfontyn	(Melkbosstrand)
Asiatic Bazaar	(Pretoria)

The Advisory Commission on Land Allocation is at present investigating a number of claims regarding the restoration of ownership over identified land, the details of which are not yet available.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I wish to inform hon members that the time allotted for questions on general affairs has expired. However, I am going to proceed with the rest of the questions, so that we can get the replies while the hon Ministers are here.

Housing subsidy scheme: capital subsidy coupon

*5. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of National Housing:

(1) Whether, with reference to information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, he or his Department intends introducing a housing subsidy scheme in terms of which a capital subsidy coupon is provided to an eligible first-time home buyer; if not, why not; if so, when is it anticipated that such a scheme or a similar one will be introduced in the Republic;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D262E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (for the Minister of National Housing):

(1) The hon member will be aware of the fact that the Task Group which investigated a new housing policy and strategy has recommended that a capital subsidy should form part of the solution to South Africa's housing problem. The possiblle utilisation of a capital subsidy coupon along the lines of the Chilean model is addressed in the report

As the recommendations by the Task Group are at present serving as an important input in the negotiation process between the Department of Local Government and National Housing and the National Housing Forum, it would be premature to commit oneself at this stage to the feasability of detailed issues

cont'd

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Missing man's body found

The body of missing Camperdown farmer Alex Kalafatis was found yesterday. Police discovered the decomposed body in an abandoned house at Umgababa on the Natal South Coast. It appeared that he had been shot. Kalafatis's burnt-out car was found about two kilometres from the house. Three suspects have been arrested in connection with his death. — Sapa.

Spotlight on abortion deaths

Preventing deaths from abortions is the theme of this year's international day of action for women's health, which falls on Friday. To mark this day, the women's health project, a division of the Centre for Health Policy at the University of the Witwatersrand, is convening a workshop to discuss these issues. The workshop will be held on Saturday at the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg. — Sapa.

Constable shot in Daveyton

A 32-year-old policeman, Constable Z S Mudugive, was shot dead in Daveyton yesterday. Police said the municipal policeman was walking with a female colleague at about 5 pm when three youths came from behind and shot Mudigive in the back of his head. The killers grabbed the policeman's pistol and fled. The woman was not injured in the attack. — Sapa.

Scores flee after four slain

Scores of people are reported to have fled their homes in the Bulwer area in Natal after a series of violent incidents at the weekend in which four people, including a five-month-old child, were killed following a rally organised by the ANC Youth League. The Inkatha Freedom Party and the league accused each other of harassment before and after the rally. — Sapa.

Baby dolphin makes splash

The Seaworld Dolphinarium in Durban recorded a "splashdown" of a special kind at the weekend when Indian Ocean bottlenose dolphin Frodo gave birth at 3 pm on Sunday. Fathered by Gambit, it was the fifth calf born to the two dolphins. A special "maternity" net was used during the birth to shield the infant from the pool's hard walls. — Own Correspondent.

Toddler drowns on farm

A toddler of 2½ was found drowned in a farm dam north of Pretoria yesterday. Police said Andre le Roux went missing about 8.30 am yesterday. After an extensive search, his body was found in the dam. — Sapa.

Two blasts rock Reef mine

Two explosions ripped through the Vaal Reef

2 metro

New rules for city's hawkers

By Cyril Madlala

Johannesburg's CBD pavements are to be leased to landlords in a bid to promote orderly hawking and overcome congestion and littering, the city council decided yesterday.

Leasing to landlords, including those in Hillbrow and Joubert Park, will be on a permanent basis with lease periods of at least a year.

Littering

"We sincerely believe that leasing pavements will lead to more orderly hawking in the CBD and that problems such as littering and obstruction will be alleviated," management committee chairman Ian Davidson said.

Before applications for sidewalk leases were submitted to the management committee, the urbanisation department would consult hawker associations, hawkers, and any other party whose interest might be affected, the council said.

Davidson said landlords would be encouraged to erect hawker stands on pavements adjoining their properties.

"It must be emphasised that the council is not attempting to discriminate against hawkers in favour of CBD landlords. We are in fact trying to improve informal trading so that everyone who shares the CBD can benefit," Davidson said.

Landlords leasing sidewalks would have to permit street traders to use a portion of the leased site free of charge, but the number of hawkers and the vending areas would be subject to approval by the municipality.

Although pavements would be leased to landlords only, hawker associations and consortia would be invited to lease identified market sites within the CBD.

Lessees would be required to upgrade the quality of hawking on the leased sites by providing temporary or permanent structures, refuse storage and, if possible, overnight storage facilities for the hawkers. They would be allowed to charge a nominal rental for the structures.

It was up to the landlords to ensure the sites were kept clean and traders did not obstruct pedestrians.

Cable theft hits phones

About 1 600 telephone subscribers in the Alrode industrial area east of Johannesburg will be without their services until Friday afternoon following the theft of cable on Monday, Telkom said yesterday.

A Telkom spokesman said three cables were stolen.

"Last year in the Witwatersrand region we had around R5 million worth of cable stolen."

Telkom hoped services would be restored to Alrode subscribers from about 4 pm.

	Howick	40
	Estcourt	53
(b)	Pietermaritzburg	745
	Glencoe	39
	Howick	53
	Estcourt	74
(3) (a)	Pietermaritzburg	734
	Glencoe	39
	Howick	53
	Estcourt	74
(b)	Pietermaritzburg	11
	Glencoe	0
	Howick	0
	Estcourt	0

Reserve Bank/Corporation for Public Deposits: profits

353. Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of Finance:†

(1) Whether the Reserve Bank showed a profit (a) during the period 1 January 1921 up to and including 31 December 1988 and (b) in 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively; if so,

(2) whether any portion of this profit accrued to the State during the periods mentioned in paragraph (1) (a) and (b); if not, why not; if so, what was the amount, in each case;

(3) whether the Corporation for Public Deposits has shown a profit since 1 January 1984; if not, why not; if so, what is the relevant figure in respect of each calendar year since that date? B828E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(2) The total profits after a dividend of not more than 10 per cent and a transfer to the statutory reserve fund of 10 per cent of the remaining profit, is paid to the Government annually in terms of the South African Reserve Bank Act, No. 90 of 1989.

The following amounts have been paid to the State:

Financial year ended 31 March	*R(millions)*
1921 – 1988	405,1
1989	48,7
1990	147,1
1991	70,9
1992	139,4

(3) The Corporation for Public Deposits has realised the following profits since its inception in 1984:

Financial year ended 31 March	*R(millions)*
1985	10,4
1986	16,7
1987	16,7
1988	15,7
1989	19,0
1990	35,6
1991	31,7
1992	27,1

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

UESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

or written reply:

eneral Affairs:

Illegal abortions: persons charged

2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of ustice:

(a) How many persons were charged with illegally performing abortions during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available and (b) how many of the persons so charged were convicted on this charge? D233E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The following statistics were obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

	July 1988–June 1989	July 1989–June 1990	July 1990—June 1991
(a) Number of persons prosecuted	33	44	33
(b) Number of persons convicted	26	36	20

wn Affairs:

Financial assistance to institutions

4 Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of elfare:

Whether any financial assistance was given by his Department to certain institutions, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in the 1991–92 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) extent of the assistance given to each of these institutions? D282E

he MINISTER OF WELFARE:

Yes.

(a) Granting of subsidies

(b)

(i) Aryan Benevolent Home Council—Chatsworth

Children's Home	R1 166 021,16
Home for the Aged	R 504 015,48
Home for the Handicapped	R2 777 829,24
Service Centre for Aged	R 28 199,98

(ii) Cheshire Home—Chatsworth

Adult Home	R 101 576,24
Children's Home	R 76 433,26

(iii) Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society R 563 773,15

Development funds not reaching poor

ET 28/5/93 (297)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bottlenecks in development finance channels were preventing hundreds of millions of rands from reaching the people who needed the money, Development Bank of Southern Africa MD Andre la Grange said yesterday.

The bank is expected to announce next month that little more than half of the R1bn originally earmarked to be paid out during the March 1993 financial year had found its way to people on the ground. This was despite a record value of projects approved during the year.

La Grange declined to release figures, but said the past financial year had been frustrating because the intermediaries providing the link between the bank and the people had failed to deliver adequately. These organisations included homeland development corporations, local authorities and non-government organisations.

The limited capacity of the intermediaries to implement development programmes was increasingly threatened by the political stalemate. As an example of the bottlenecks in the development process, La Grange noted the importance of legitimacy at local government level. Organisational structures which had the capacity to deliver lacked legitimacy, while those with legitimacy, such as the civics, lacked infrastructure.

Star 28/5/93

Sunflowers to shine on the poor

THE MENDERS

by Helen Grange

Community upliftment programmes undertaken by South African corporations are often unsustainable because of the "handout" philosophy behind them. Jeremy Ractliffe, Murray and Roberts commercial director and a key facilitator in the company's job creation scheme Sunflower Projects, is bent on changing that philosophy.

IF THE talk is about sunflowers, Jeremy Ractliffe is passionately interested. More precisely, Sunflower Projects, a Murray and Roberts upliftment and job creation programme, is an initiative Ractliffe is convinced is making massive strides towards building grassroots economies in fractured, disadvantaged communities.

Ractliffe's role in Sunflower Projects is to help secure funding for community-inspired projects destined to set people on the road to financial independence, the long-term objective being to lay the foundations for informal business efforts to grow.

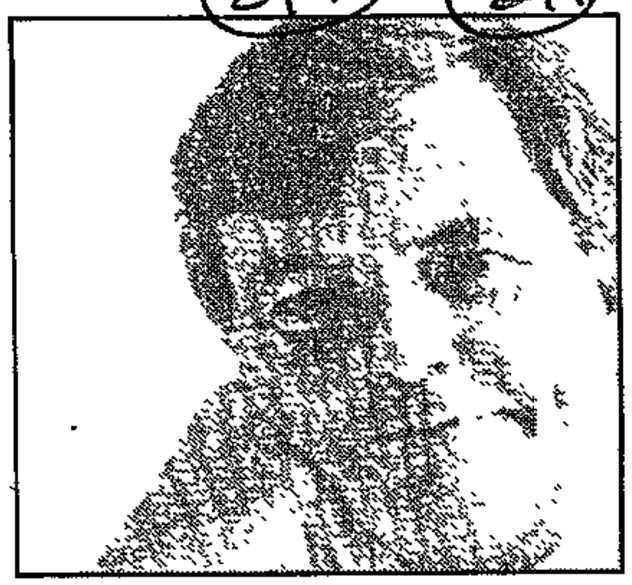
Since its launch in 1985, Sunflower has trained more than 55 000 people in skills ranging from building to electrical work to sewing and leatherwork. It can teach 60 trades and has recently introduced a complete literacy package to complement the technical training processes.

Ractliffe has been a kingpin in a number of Sunflower projects in the Transvaal and Natal. One of his most recent challenges was to try to secure permission and funds to build prefabricated structures in Sweetwaters near Orange Farm, south of Johannesburg, which could serve as classrooms for seven impoverished community teachers.

The kind of ambition which drove the Sweetwaters teachers to continue teaching despite appalling conditions is a quality Ractliffe greatly admires. His rescue instinct gravitates towards people with energy and potential but with little or no resources to realise their dreams.

"There are undiscovered gems or key achievers in disadvantaged societies who, with a financial kick-start, have a natural ability to turn dreams into reality."

One such "key achiever" was musician Kolwane Mantu, the founder of the African Youth Ensemble. Ractliffe



Jeremy Ractliffe . . . gives disadvantaged communities a new lease of life.

fondly remembers Mantu as a dedicated voluntary teacher struggling with shared instruments, second-hand strings and a shortage of sheet music to create a truly African classical orchestra.

Says Ractliffe: "All he needed was a little support to get him going."

At the same time that Murray and Roberts decided to "adopt" the African Youth Ensemble through establishing a trust and providing funding for new musical instruments, a classical musician in England got together 110 of her professional colleagues to busk on British Rail to raise an equivalent amount of money and set up a youth aid trust called Buskaid to support Mantu's project.

The foreign news agency Reuters also provided a combi for transport and the SABC provided practice facilities and additional teachers. The British Council provided bursaries.

Today, Mantu's popular group of 36 Soweto musicians is playing publicly. Ractliffe says Sunflower applies the same criteria to large-scale community projects as he does to individuals — the "get up and go" factor must be present before Sunflower motivates for funding.

"It's easy to provide money. It's difficult to provide it effectively," he explains.

Money will be invested only where there is support and participation from the community, if it is linked to the world of work, if it promotes self-reliance and if it leads to lasting improvement in the participants' lives.

"Sunflower takes a holistic approach in that the people, with Sunflower's guidance, are ultimately uplifting themselves," says Ractliffe

Sunflower is trying to mobilise funding to the tune of about R120 million for more than 30 projects — mostly involved in the creation of wealth-generating faciltities by the disadvantaged through on-site skills training.

The process involved in getting a Sunflower project off the ground is long and endurance-testing, requiring community consensus each step of the way from the design stage to completion of a scheme.

It begins with setting up a management committee comprising local formal and informal leaders as well as representatives from any existing local authority or organisation involved in the development of the area.

After the details of the project are agreed to, a proposal is submitted to potential funders. Once funds are released, the unemployed people of the community are invited to join free courses in blockmaking, bricklaying, plastering, painting, carpentry and other building skills.

Ractliffe says the process of training is critical. It is at Sunflower's on-site training centres where people start to reshape their destinies.

"It's not plain sailing. There are a lot of people involved in a Sunflower project and it's a big process getting consensus; but it's the process which empowers people," says Ractliffe. □

BUSINESS



In the chair .. Board of trustees chief AC Nkabinde

Bottom line on social spending

wlmail 25/5 - 3/6/93. (The Star) (297)

The Toyota Foundation's report on its social projects differs from the usual social investment report in providing facts and figures.

REG RUMNEY *reports*

IF FINE words buttered parsnips, social investment reporting would be a cholesterol hazard It is seriously deficient in hard facts and figures

Now Toyota SA has stepped forward as one public company prepared, unprompted, to reveal those facts and figures

The Toyota Foundation alone spent R2,3-million rand on social investment last year and will spend another R2,6-million this year. The foundation, governed by a board of trustees headed by Prof AC Nkabinde, will have spent R8,85-million over the period 1989 to 1993

In addition to the foundation spending, Toyota itself spent other money on donations, bursaries, and a housing scheme for employees, to give a total of R8,5-million for 1992 alone, with like amounts having been spent in previous years

That kind information differentiates the foundation's report from the bulk of the glossy, expensively produced reports on social investment that stream out of the corporate sector

The report contains not only descriptions of the foundation's work and detailed information on its spending, but figures on Toyota SA's additional spending.

This includes spending on help for Toyota employees to secure proper housing, and a bursary scheme. Whether these are strictly speaking social investment is a matter of definition.

Even if they are excluded, Toyota spent another R860 000 on donations, allocated by its donation committee.

Donations and the foundation's spending came to R3 175 705 in 1992, or just under 0,01 percent of Toyota SA's turnover of R3,2-billion

The international norm is to express social spending as a percentage of pre-tax income Common figures for social spending in the US and the UK are one to two percent.

Toyota's social spending, narrowly defined, amounted to a little over two percent of operating income in 1992, though that was a disastrous year because of a 49-day strike by the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa.

Throw in housing and bursaries and Toyota's spending comes out as six percent of operating income.

Toyota, again unusually, gives a detailed analysis of what goes where A glance at the comprehensive table shows most money goes towards technical education, with the biggest amount of R1 066 000 going to the kwa-Makhuta Technical Orientation Centre in 1992, and the second biggest amount, of R505 000, going to Toyota Teach Primary School Project. The project will, according to the report, receive R505 000 this year

Funding for foundation projects comes from annual contributions by Toyota SA and Toyota Motor Corporation Japan

The report states "The foundation has no other prime source of income aside from these grants and does not have the luxury of a large investment base from which it can derive income"

Budgeted spending for this and future years are also given

The foundation, says the report, is already committed to funding existing projects through to February 1994 and by then will have devoted more than R13-million to social upliftment during the first five years of its existence

Toyota has gone a lot further than many other firms in reporting on its social investment, though some, like Shell and Sanlam, to take random examples, have reported their social spending figures to *The Weekly Mail* Social Investment Award panel in past years Among motor companies, BMW and Volkswagen have taken part in our survey.

A further step would have been to have an outside audit of the effectiveness of the company's social spending However, since most of the money goes on education this might be difficult, since education is by nature a long-term investment in the future

Toyota deserves commendation for this report, showing the way to the rest of the corporate sector



The Kentridge poster, specially designed for *The Weekly Mail* as the first in a series of posters by contemporary South African artists

Subscribe to The Weekly Mail and get a free Kentridge poster

Welfare gets little of R2 billion sale

Oil windfall for the roads

ARG 29/5/93 297

JEAN LE MAY
Weekend Argus Reporter

■ The government spent more money from the sales of stockpiled oil on maintaining roads and buildings than on welfare projects in violence-torn areas.

MOST of the money from sales of stockpiled oil did not go to building clinics and improving townships as promised, according to figures given to Weekend Argus by Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Public Enterprises.

The government should have insisted that money from the sale of the strategic stockpiles was used only for capital projects, Democratic Party MP Mr Douglas Gibson says.

The International Monetary Fund warned two years ago, when the government decided to sell up to R2 billion of stockpiled oil, that selling capital assets to finance consumption expenditure was a departure from sound long-term economic strategy.

But that is exactly what much of the money was used for — although it was said at the time that the it would go towards relief of the poor and violence-ridden areas.

The money was earmarked to build clinics, for informal settlements and projects in poor areas.

Mr Gibson, a member of the parliamentary select committee on public accounts, commented that "nobody will ever be able to accuse the Nationalists of prudence in the management of the peoples' money.

"It is sad to see them disposing of capital assets and using the cash largely for ordinary maintenance and running expenses.

"To the extent that some of the projects were worthwhile the DP applauds them, but it would have been better to insist the money should be used for capital projects."

Dr de Villiers, Minister of Public Enterprises, told Weekend Argus in reply to questioning this week that R264,68 million had been paid out by the end of September 1992.

The total spent would amount to R780,8 million by the end of the 1992/93 financial year, he said, and the remaining R298,8 million in the current 1993/94 financial year — a total of R1,3 billion.

Estimates would be adjusted once the third progress report had been made.

Dr de Villiers gave details only of money spent in 1991/92 after handing over to a working group under Finance Minister Derek Keys.

Of the R264 680 million handed out that year, the biggest chunk of R68 million went to the Department of Transport for the maintenance of roads.

The Department of National Education got R47 million for school and additional classrooms.

National Health and Population Development got R17,8 million, of which R1,7 million went on upgrading hospital facilities, R12,1 million on clinics, R330 000 on creches and R3,6 million on the rehabilitation of asbestos dumps.

The police got R3,1 million for satellite police stations, and R13,9 million went to Public Works for the maintenance of government buildings.

The House of Representatives got R2,4 million for community facilities in "coloured" areas, and R4,5 million went to the House of Assembly for upgrading state towns and state settlements in white areas.

The Department of Water Affairs got R9,1 million to build water projects in self-governing states.

Special employment programmes were allocated R4,9 million.

Big slices of the pie went to the provinces: the Cape Provincial administration got R58 million, while the Transvaal got R29,8 million, the Free State R1,3 million (which went to community and sports facilities), and Natal got R3,9 million.

None of the sums allocated to the provinces was broken down in Dr de Villiers's statement.

"The expenditure is monitored on an on-going basis," he said. "The line function departments have full responsibility for the execution of the projects and are accountable to parliament in the normal way."

Unita rebels claim important victory

SAO TOME — The Angolan rebel movement Unita said yesterday it had scored a major victory over government troops near the capital Luanda.

Unita radio, monitored in the island state of Sao Tome and Principe, said rebel forces had smashed a government offensive about 100 km west of Ndalatando, the capital of Kwanza North province on Sunday night.

It did not name the locality, but it could have been Ucua in Bengo province, about 100 km north-east of Luanda, where Unita radio reported heavy fighting.

The radio said that rebel forces dispersed several battalions of government troops, capturing three tanks, two armoured cars, a bulldozer, nine other vehicles and 30 000 litres of fuel.

"Many dead lie scattered in the bush," it said, without giving precise casualties.

The broadcast said Unita was resisting another government offensive at Cacuso, a town in Malanje province in northern Angola which fell to rebel forces in February.

Cacuso lies on the main road and railway linking Luanda with Malanje city and Unita radio said government forces there appeared to be on the verge of withdrawing towards Luanda.

Unita radio said rebel forces had killed 30 government troops in recent fighting in another hotspot in Cunene province near the Namibian border in southern Angola.

It said the army began an offensive in the area 10 days ago and government troops raped children and old women when they overan a Unita hospital at Kanduya.

Unita's secretary for information Jorge Valentim went on the air to defend the rebel movement's attack on a train at Quipungo in Huila province in southern Angola on Friday. — Sapa-Reuter.

Blue collar workers down on their luck

By Bunty West

When most people think of the homeless, they have a mental picture of a low income group without trade or profession, but for Lieutenant Basil Meintjies of the Salvation Army in Krugersdorp it is the blue collar worker who has now fallen on hard times.

As the man in charge of Goodwill House, where shelter for the homeless is provided, he sees the dark side of life and is trying hard to bring a little self-respect back into the lives of the jobless who have reached rock bottom.

"The families who come to us now are often artisans or professional people who, in the past, earned a good living and were comfortable.

"As retrenchments began, these people first lost their jobs, then their homes and, lastly, their self-esteem.

"We provide accommodation and meals for as many as we can.

"But the situation is getting worse."

Around 50 people stay at Goodwill House and 8 000 meals are provided monthly for residents and those who queue outside.

In addition, 900 children, black and white, from six schools, are fed daily with sandwiches, fruit or mealie meal and stew, depending on what is available.

Lease

Three months ago, Krugersdorp Town Council offered the Salvation Army a 10-year lease on a hectare north of town which had been earmarked for sale.

It had previously been a police station and had some dilapidated buildings on it.

Lieutenant Meintjies jumped at the chance to be able to house families in proper units and accepted the offer.

"We had hoped to work on the buildings before we housed anyone, but the need was so great that families moved in immediately, and we cleaned up and knocked down as we went along.

"The units are two-, three- and four-bedroomed, but although they have bathrooms and hot water, cooking is done in a communal area."

So far, R100 000 has been spent on improving the property and 34 people are housed in eight units.

Much of the building material has been donated by companies on the West Rand, but there is a need for much more, including gutters, old paving, paint, cement, etc., to build or renovate.

The Family Mission Centre, as it is called, is run by Moya and Glen Hay, who are volunteers and live at the mission.

There are strict rules which families must follow, which helps give them the motivation to climb out of the trough into which they have fallen.

"Some of the residents have jobs, but before they can go back out into the world they need the basics.

"They save to pay for flat rental, plus deposits on lights and water, etc., and then we try and supply furniture for them, for which they must pay us back. This takes time and the families need nurturing.

"It is not only the parents but often the children who need to see that someone else cares.

"Those who do not have jobs must spend one day per week cleaning or doing something at the mission. The other days they are out hunting for jobs.

Generosity

"We have no colour preference here, and at present there are black, Polish, Indian, Afrikaans and English people housed with us, and their jobs range from accountant to artisan. The units are all furnished — sparsely — and the communal eating area does need a lot of work, but we are getting there, thanks to the generosity of private individuals and companies."

If you can help with anything, including old clothes and furniture, contact Moya Hay at (011) 953-1739.

Salvation Army forced to expand

By Shirley Woodgate

A marked increase in the number of battered women and children appealing for help has obliged the Salvation Army to increase its facilities in major centres countrywide, according to public relations secretary Major Dennis Lorimer.

Over a period of 18 months, 178 abused women and 209 children were assisted in one four-bedroom house in Cape Town alone, necessitating the expansion of the facility to a 14-bedroom home, he said.

A countrywide Salvation Army door-to-door Red Shield appeal for funds on Sunday raised R2,3 million and the organisation is optimistic that its target of R3 million is within reach.

The money collected by volunteers and members of the 15 000-member Church in South Africa will augment funds to help the needy of all races and ages.

Lorimer said that last year alone R16,5 million was spent on supplying 544 000 beds for homeless people. The money was also used to feed 2 million hungry mouths, run 300 family emergency centres countrywide, and meet a 60 to 70 percent increase in attendance at emergency centres.

Women's health 'a priority'

ST Times 6/6/93
CC Metro J

IMPROVING women's health must be a development priority as the health of future generations of South Africans depended on the well-being of their mothers.

This was said by the head of the Department of Nursing at the University of the Western Cape, Prof Caroline Ntoane, at the annual general meeting of the Planned Parenthood Association (PPA).

(297)

"The problems of women are inextricably caught up in the overall development process, and therefore should be addressed at that level," Prof Ntoane said. — Sapa

NEWS FEATURES *Search for child care facilities ● Six m*



Cosatu general secretary Mr Jay Naidoo with his son Kami at the launch of the National Child Care Campaign, are flanked by children from crèches in the CBD.

Sowetan 7/6/93

Cosatu crusade

■ KIDDIE CARE *Campaign must also be seen as a national issue:*

By Pearl Majola

THE CHOICE is difficult for most mothers who find themselves with sick children on working days. Either stay home and lose the day's earnings or go to work and worry the whole day.

As more women enter the job market, the issue is more than taking leave because of sick children.

It also involves the availability of affordable child care facilities which will ensure that, while parents are at work, their children receive medical care.

In recognition of the importance of child care rights, Cosatu has officially launched its National Child Care Campaign which calls on the private sector and the Government to provide subsidised child care facilities

The campaign, which has been going on for about a year, also calls on employers to provide 20 days' paid leave for parents to take care of their children's needs. like that of education and health.

"This campaign is about persuading employers and Government to place aside resources to properly educate children at child care stage so that they have a good foundation before entering formal school," says Cosatu general secretary Mr Jay Naidoo.

"Ultimately the campaign is about free and compulsory pre-school education for all children," Naidoo says.

"The provision of child care facilities means more than just allowing parents to do their work without worry about children," says Cosatu's Gender Programme co-ordinator, Ms Dorothy Mokgalo.

"It also means that women, who have always carried the responsibility of rearing children, can get time to do and getinvolved in other activities.

"Another important aspect of this campaign is that it will create awareness that child care is in fact not only the women's responsibility. Parenting involves both mothers and fathers," she says.

The campaign's objectives have been divided into short, medium and long term

"The immediate goal will be the paid leave for school meetings. children's health and other needs The medium term aim is to get the Government and the employers to make provision for facilities near the workplace or support established facilities in communities where the employer's majority of workers live."The long-term aim is to involve the State, political, civic and other organisations in setting up good and affordabl. facilities," Mokgalo says.

According to Cosatu, some employers — particularly in the motor industry — have responded positively to the call.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL:

The answers to (a), (b) and (c) are no.

It appears that the former Ministers' Council, which during 1991, dealt with the matter, did not follow up its initiatives as indicated in the answers given previously, during its term of office which terminated during February 1993

In view of the reassignment of portfolios to the members of the present Ministers' Council together with the concomitant relatively severe re-organisation of duties and the myriad of inherited problematic issues, which the responsible Ministers have had to deal with, this particular issue has not received any attention thus far. Nevertheless, now that the matter has been raised with me, I will pursue the matter regarding the second access road to Chatsworth with the relevant authorities.

Mr T PALAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, is he aware that as time drags on the accident rate on Higginson Highway is increasing at an alarming rate? According to the available records, there were 644 accidents in 1989, resulting in 14 fatalities and 115 injuries. This rate is showing an alarming increase every day. I think the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council should give this matter urgent attention. He should not wait for MPs to raise matters, but should take them up from where others have left off.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, in view of the fact that he has indicated that his colleagues had to attend to a myraid of problematic issues, and that he will give the matter his attention since it has been raised now, has he considered the importance of this particular issue in order to give it priority? Secondly, does he function like a football, that moves only when it is kicked?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL. Mr Speaker, the question of the second access route to Chatsworth is a matter which should have been resolved ages ago. It is, in fact, shameful that it has not been resolved. I have been involved in this issue at provincial level—this was more than 10 years ago—and I believe that it must be resolved. I intend giving the matter my attention.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, is he prepared to give this House an undertaking that he will resolve this issue within a specified period of time? [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Speaker, I chose my words carefully. I shall try, and try I certainly will.

Ministers:

Social upliftment: funds obtained through insurance company

*1. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of Welfare:

(1) Whether his Department recently obtained funds for social upliftment through a certain insurance company, the name of whch has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, below the market interest rate; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the name of the company in question, (c) what amount and (d) under what conditions;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D283E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WELFARE.

(1) No—not applicable.

(a) falls away

(b) falls away

(c) falls away

(d) falls away.

(2) No.

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I wish to ask why, if money is available for social upliftment at below market rates, the Ministry is not taking advantage of that?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if I remember correctly the hon member posed this question to the Ministry of Housing. He has now posed it to the hon the Minister of Welfare. Perhaps next week he will pose it to the right Minister.

Vacant plots in Heathcote Rd, Durban: rezoning

*2. Mr T PALAN asked the Minister of Housing:

(1) Whether it is the intention to rezone certain vacant plots in Heathcote Road, Durban, as residential plots, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) how will the land in question be disposed of;

(2) whether this land was expropriated in terms of the Group Areas Act; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,

(3) whether the said land is to be returned to the original owners thereof; if not, why not; if so, when? D307E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

(1) Yes. The land in question is owned by the Durban City Council and was formerly designated a "controlled area" in terms of the now defunct Group Areas Act. Following representations by the hon member, my Department approached the Durban City Council to rezone its land in the Heathcote Road area from its existing "Open Space" zoning to "Special Residential" zoning.

(a) The Durban City Council was approached in March 1991 to consider rezoning its properties as residential plots. The rezoning was advertised and no objections were received. It is expected that the rezoning will be finalized within the next two to three months

(b) It is understood that the Durban City Council intends offering the rezoned sites for sale by Public Auction

(2) No. The land was reserved for a "public open space" in terms of a resolution adopted by the Durban City Council on 16 November 1970.

(3) Falls away.

Mr T PALAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Ministers' reply, will he concede that, in terms of the announcement made by the hon the State President, land which was expropriated as a result of the Group Areas Act shall now be given back to the original owners if it is still lying idle?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I concede that such a statement was made Perhaps I should ask the hon member in turn whether he has contacted the relevant authorities, the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, for example, with regard to this matter. His question falls within the ambit of their activities.

Mr T PALAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Ministers' reply, the Durban City Council is now proposing to sell those residential sites by public tender. That is why I posed this question. Could the hon the Minister not intervene to stop the Durban City Council from proceeding with the sale of these sites by public tender?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am sure the hon member is aware that that particular property belongs to the Durban City Council. I advised him during the debate on my budget Vote that I was on the verge of making a close inspection of all matters pertaining to the Chatsworth region, and should he require that land for a specific purpose, I shall take another look also at this aspect and take matters from there

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Ministers' reply, is he aware that the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation has indicated that it has no power to deal with land such as this? Secondly, is he aware that the Government is getting the necessary authority to deal with municipalities in terms of a draft Bill that has been tabled in Parliament in order to resolve issues of this nature?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am sure the hon member for Arena Park is fully aware of the circumstances pertaining to this vexed problem which is a problem throughout the country at the moment. The legislation he referred to has not been passed as yet. These are issues that have to be addressed, however, in order to resolve the political situation. I shall address this matter timeously

cont'd

Credit agency fights poachers

MARIANNE MERTEN

CORPORATE and consumer credit information is being used to trace illegal rhino horn and ivory traders.

Kreditinform financial director Peter Sullivan said yesterday the company had given conservation agencies "unlimited access" via modem to a network which contained about 160 000 corporate and directors' names in its corporate database and more than 9-million names in its consumer database.

The donation — worth about R20 000 — was made because "as individuals and as a company we are interested in conservation", Sullivan said.

Although the arrangement was planned initially for only one year, the company would like to repeat it, he said.

A conservation agency source said yesterday it was a sensitive operation which "has already helped conservation agencies in tracking poachers".

"SA was an outlet for illegal trade in both ivory and rhino horns because of its ports and international trade relations."

The databases did not contain any confidential information, but provided contact names used to trace illegal dealers.

Wits unveils plan to redirect youth skills

JOHN DLUDLU

THE WITS Mental Health Unit will soon launch an intervention programme to rechannel township youth skills into social reconstruction, according to programme coordinator Melvin Freeman.

He says the programme's main objective is to equip the youth in violence-torn townships with the skills of coping with the current transitional period and the future SA, which demands more than just militancy.

The youth, he says, have to be credited for having contributed significantly to the current political negotiations through their militant struggles in the 1980s.

"Over the years skills such as leadership and militancy were built. But in the New SA militancy will have to be reharnessed to reconstruct the country," he adds.

He says youth energy and initiative developed in the 1980s will have to be rechannelled to "more progressive and constructive" programmes of rebuilding the country.

The intervention programme will consist of two parts. One part will be a pilot study that will evaluate a more effective way of training the youth in developing the coping skills.

"We want to involve the communities as volunteers.

"So the study will determine if it's a good idea to use volunteers or social workers as trainers."

The other part will be the training of the youth in what Freeman terms "life skills", which will include negotiating skills, conflict resolution skills, and skills that will help them understand themselves and other people better.

Freeman says the programme will also try to build trust among adults and the youth to normalise the relationship between the two groups. "Adults have so much to learn from the youth and the youth in turn has much to learn from adults," he adds.

Several youth wings of political organisations have already been consulted and some have expressed support for the project.

The project will be financed by a private local foundation and non-governmental bodies will be approached.

While the programme will have psychological aspects to address the after-effects of the current violence in the townships on the youth, more emphasis will be placed on practical intervention, Freeman says.

"In our intervention we have to acknowledge the traumatic past and deal with it, as well as equip people for the future," he adds.

Call on non-governmental organisations

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE local business sector should take over from foreign donors in supporting non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Gerald Kraak of the Interfund aid agency said in the latest Corporate Social Investment newsletter.

Kraak said NGOs, traditionally dependent on overseas support, were facing a reduction of resources as western governments cut their aid budgets and revised their policies towards SA.

If organisations were forced to shut down it would mean a loss of valuable expertise, experience and "the vision of a democratic social order which the NGO sector came to embody", said Kraak.

A "burgeoning movement" of NGOs had sprung up in SA over the past 15 years, active in education, health, education, welfare and local government, he said.

They had developed innovative strategies to confront social needs and forged close ties with communities.

NGOs also had a keen understanding of conditions on the ground, and were also able to operate where government bodies were viewed with suspicion, he said.

Apart from their role in providing services service, NGOs formed the core of civil society in SA he said, and could play an important role in building a stable democracy.

Donor countries had actively promoted the developmental role of NGOs, but their support was no longer certain: "There can be no doubt that this aid contributed substantially to the building of a strong NGO sector in SA," said Kraak.

The local corporate sector had only recently begun looking at these organisations as conduits to help disadvantaged communities.

A few large corporations had set up funds to help NGOs, but these needed to be extended into a broader partnership between business and organisations.

This would make it possible for the corporate sector to respond directly to community needs, said Kraak.

Blacks main rape victims

Sowetan 9/6/93

AT least one woman was raped every 83 seconds in South Africa and 95 percent of rape victims were black, an international conference was told yesterday.

According to a paper presented at the ninth International Conference on Aids in Berlin, Germany, victims of rape and sexual abuse in South Africa were increasingly worried about the risk of contracting the HIV virus.

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service ● DET denies responsibility for school

Access to legal help for deprived people

Sowetan 10/6/93

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

■ NEW BILL It provides for law graduates to work among the poor:

POOR people and those in squatter communities will have greater access to lawyers when a Bill which has been tabled in Parliament becomes law later this year.

The Attorneys Amendment Bill also provides for a major incentive for law graduates to work in deprived areas and among poor communities, because of high legal fees, have no access to legal help.

Law clinics and community legal work have traditionally never been regarded as adequate training for lawyers and were never a criterion for qualification as attorneys.

The new Bill provides for entry to the Side Bar after a period of this "community service" and is aimed at easing the problems of law school graduates who cannot find jobs.

When it is enacted, law graduates could, for example, work for two years in squatter communities or the poorer areas of any black township, after which they would qualify as lawyers.

They will have to work in these communities full-time. There are presently more law school graduates each year than can be absorbed by the legal profession. The provisions of the Bill are that law graduates could become lawyers once:

● They complete a training programme of at least four months and do articles or community service for at least a year;

● They serve articles for a year and then community service for a year;

● They do community service for two years; and

● They gain five years' experience in an "appropriate" legal practice.

A memorandum to the Bill explains that, once it becomes law, it would ensure that "vast numbers of persons who appear in court daily will have the benefit of legal representation".

Rape fuels the Aids epidemic

By Sue Armstrong

VICTIMS of rape and sexual abuse in South Africa are increasingly worried about contracting HIV.

The incidence of rape in South Africa is one of the highest in the world. On average, a woman is raped every 83 seconds.

And there is growing concern among experts that South Africa's high rape figures are fuelling the country's HIV epidemic.

In Cape Town last year two men were jailed for the rape of an 11-year-old girl who contracted HIV during the attack and subsequently died of Aids. And in Alexandra, Johannesburg, a sickly seven-year-old girl was diagnosed with Aids after being sexually abused by her grandmother's boyfriend.

A recent study by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) reached some stark conclusions: one in four South African women will experience rape; there are 380 000 rape cases in South Africa each year; and 95 percent of rape victims are black.

Gang rape, known as jackrolling, has become a cult. In Soweto, the declared aim of young jackrollers is to impregnate every woman under the age of 26 in the township.

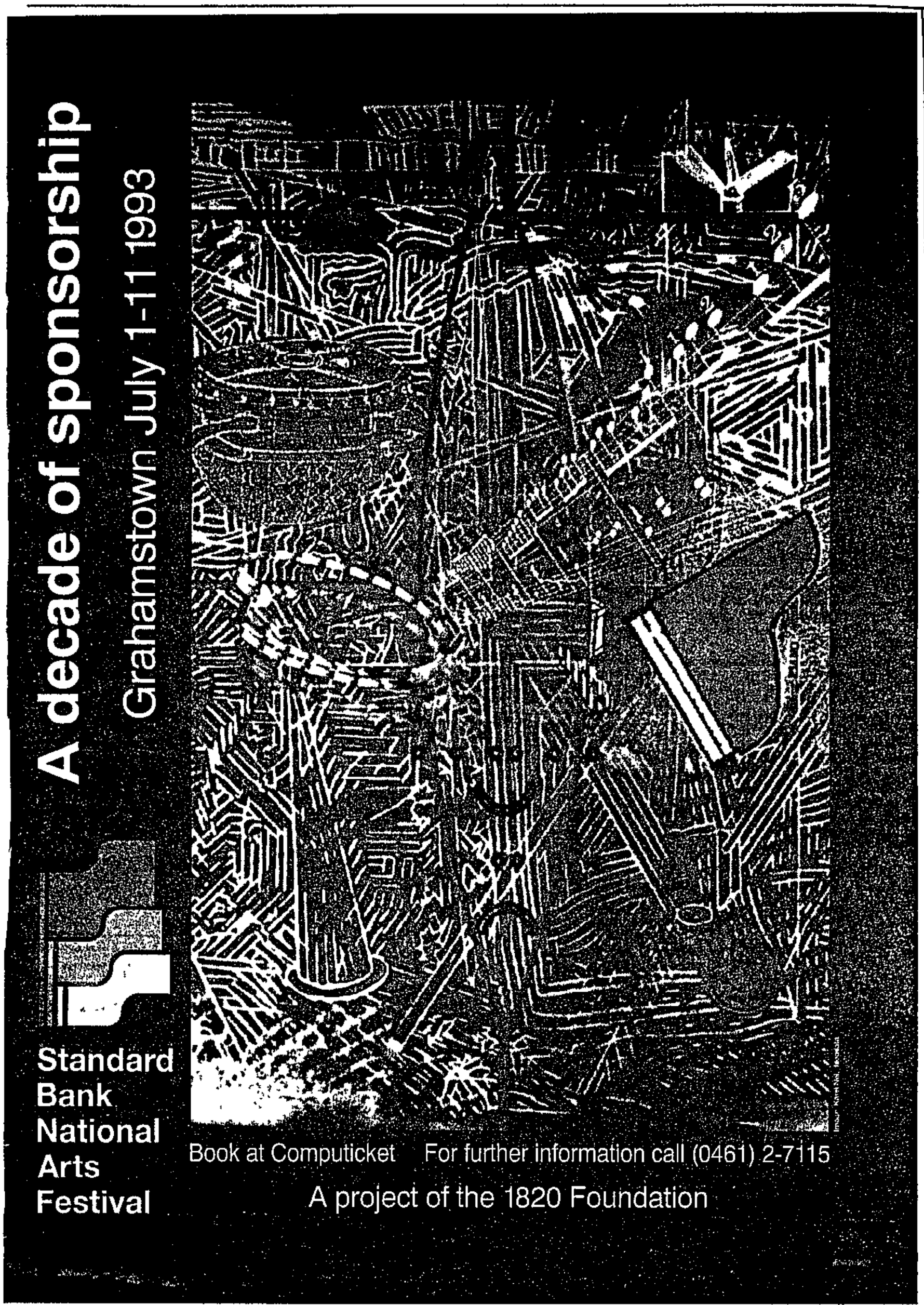
Apartheid carries much of the blame. "In a society that condones violence, the more extreme the violence, the higher the status. And gang rape is the worst kind of violence," says sociologist Mr Lloyd Vogelman of Wits University.

In the overcrowded townships where unemployment can be as high as 70 percent and families are under intolerable stress, child abuse — predominantly sexual — is becoming commonplace. But sexual abuse is widely denied and rarely challenged.

"The man abusing the child may be the mother's only source of support, so she's powerless to act," says Ms Refiloe Serote of Alexandra Aids Action and a member of a child abuse committee.

"The threat of contracting HIV during rape is great. There's no lubrication, more friction that usual, and possibly bleeding, all of which adds to the risk of infection," says Ms Melanie Sacks of Johannesburg's Aids Centre.

"And as the prevalence of HIV in the population rises, people who are raped will be at increased risk of infection." — **Panos**



Little sympathy for rape victims

IN 1990 "Sugar", the leader of a gang which raped a number of schoolgirls in Soweto, was killed by a man who impaled his severed head on a broomstick and paraded it round the streets.

This anger against a rapist who had terrorised the neighbourhood is in marked contrast to the lack of sympathy so often shown to victims of rape.

Expressing a sentiment common in South Africa, the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party's Youth League, Mr Musa Myeni said: "When women expose themselves to danger by knowingly moving around alone late at night, they are being reckless.

"Knowledge that they are indecently exposing themselves could be a contributing factor to rape."

A jackroller — gang rapist — said women who go to bars unescorted "want it rough and ready and know where to get it".

Until recently the law itself showed insensitivity to a rape victim's rights and feelings. In an identity parade a victim was required to touch the man she believed had raped her.

Her past sexual history could be brought up in court as evidence for the defence.

Rape is one of the most under-reported crimes in South Africa. The National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) estimates that in urban areas one in 20 cases is reported.

In January last year, a special abuse unit was opened in the grounds of Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital. Here legal, medical and social services are integrated and female police officers and nursing assistants in attendance have undergone training in handling rape victims.

They see around 200 patients a month.

About half of the rape victims seen at Soweto's abuse unit are below 15 years old, and 40 percent of these are very young children, including toddlers.

Patients attending the abuse unit are not screened for HIV because the test is considered too expensive. However, staff are pressing for routine testing because they are concerned that the risk of contracting HIV during rape is high.

— **Panos**

State set to give the green light to lottery — sources

(297)

BRUCE CAMERON
Business Staff

ARGT 12/6/93

THE government is expected to give its go-ahead to a national lottery and its views on the legalisation of casinos within weeks — but, no legislation will go before parliament this year as political and vested interest pressures both grow.

African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela has now intervened directly with President De Klerk over the issue.

Government sources confirmed yesterday that an analysis of the Howard Commission report on gambling was before the cabinet and there should be reaction soon.

However, the sources indicated that no legislation would come before parliament this year because of technical and political problems.

Reliable sources indicated yesterday there was considerable behind-the-scenes manoeuvring as vested interests tried to gain the advantage in the highly profitable gambling business.

Government sources said the issue also had been the subject of debate between President De Klerk and Mr Mandela.

The ANC had appointed its own internal committee to look at the whole question of gambling — and, particularly, a national lottery.

Mr Mandela apparently has asked Mr De Klerk to hold off any decisions, particularly on the lottery, insisting on consultation with the ANC.

He also did not want a lottery established before the Transitional Executive Council.

A request for a committee representing different parties to investigate the introduction of a lottery is being considered by the government.

Hospital aims to minimise trauma of rape

(297)

Sl Times [Cape metro] 13/6/93.

By MICHAEL O'REILLY

A NEW programme designed to make it less traumatic for women to report rape, is being introduced at Victoria Hospital in Wynberg.

Its aim is to eliminate the "second ordeal" which many victims say they are forced to undergo by having to report to police stations and district surgeons for a medical examination.

A special "comfort room" has been set up at Victoria Hospital, where women are examined, treated, and counselled in a friendly and reassuring environment.

"Our mission is the proper care and long-term follow-up of women and children who have been sexually assaulted," said Dr J S Rossouw, District Surgeon for Wynberg and Athlone.

In the new system, rape survivors who report to police stations are taken directly to Victoria Hospital by specially trained police officers, who then call the district surgeon.

Counselling

The room is curtained and carpeted and has comfortable seating. There are trained medical and counselling staff who can assess the patient's condition and administer preliminary medication if necessary.

The room has a separate entrance, so that the hospital's general reception area is avoided

When the district surgeon arrives, and a police statement has been taken, the assaulted person is given a medical and legal examination.

On leaving the hospital, the rape victim is put in touch with support groups and social workers.

This procedure is a radical change from the old system, in which women were interviewed at the police station by officers with no special training, and would sometimes wait an hour or more for the district surgeon to arrive.

"They had to wait in cold, locked police station offices," said Dr Rossouw.

It is hoped that the new process will make it easier for people who have been sexually assaulted to seek help, report the crime, and help the state to arrest, prosecute and convict the offenders.

"We're devising a team approach," said Dr Rossouw, "so we can co-ordinate the input of legal, medical and social workers, as well as non-public groups like Rape Crisis."

"A similar system is already being devised in Paarl," said Dr John Moodie, Regional Director of Hospitals and Health for the CPA.

Allegations of aid abuses

ST Times CC Metro J 13/6/93

BY DIANA STREAK

A GOVERNMENT job-creation scheme to assist underprivileged communities was allegedly abused by local authority officials who allegedly used project materials for their personal use.

This resulted in outstanding amounts — which could run into millions of rands countrywide — which will have to be written off.

The details of the alleged abuses were raised in a question in Parliament last week by DP MP Robin Carlisle.

Mr Carlisle said on Friday that the allegations were contained in a detailed document which had been supplied to him.

According to the document in several townships in the Western Cape material worth over R364 000 drawn from the stores of the (then) Cape Town Committee for job-creation projects has not been accounted for.

At the time the Development Board was handling the co-ordination of the project and the "balances" were transferred to Ikapa Town Council when the board was disbanded.

The Sunday Times is in possession of a statement by a former CPA employee who claims that he and several labourers were instructed to build a ballustrade, which was then installed in the Durbanville home of a senior official, during working hours.

Urgent call to invest in future

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — An urgent call for business to forgo expectations of short-term returns and to invest in the reconstruction and development of the country was made by Liberty Life vice-chairman Dorian Wharton-Hood at the annual conference of the SA Property Owners' Assoeiation on Friday.

"We must forget the idea that the criteria for investment should only be optimum, immediate, direct return. If we do not forgo the expectation of short-term gain in favour of potential long-term returns, in a few years we shall no longer be able to expect any returns at all," he said.

SA's impoverished communities could not rely exclusively on the political system for their welfare and progress. While creating wealth, business also had a crucial role in redistributing that wealth, particularly by redistributing opportunities.

Wharton-Hood urged business to adopt share option schemes to enable employees to become shareholders and to support affirmative action programmes.

"Only when we have fulfilled these obligations to help the disadvantaged help themselves do we have any legitimate right to insist on our rights to a free market, little government interference, low taxation, foreign exchange freedom and the freedom to unbundle our corporations as and when we see fit," Wharton-Hood said.

SABC chairman and Idasa policy director Van Zyl Slabbert said the forces in SA seeking the centre in the areas of stability, growth, redistribution and legitimacy outweighed those fleeing from the centre, giving cause for optimism.

However, there remained a threat of violence and militancy on the outer flanks, which made negotiation with the right wing urgently necessary. There could be no prospect of holding elections unless ways were found to marginalise violence.

Development agencies in Africa poised to visit SA

B/Day 14/9/93

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PETER DELMAR

LEADERS of most of the major private sector development agencies in Africa are to visit SA for the first time next month.

Their visit is expected to pave the way for local participation in projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) manager Paul Runge said the visitors included representatives of the International Finance Corporation's Small Business Development Unit, the African Development Bank (ADB) and the bank's African Business Men's Round Table.

Runge said a Safto-organised conference in Johannesburg next month would promote potentially lucrative trilateral development co-operation.

Organisations such as the French Proparco and the Swedish Swedecorp would be represented at the meeting which Runge described as "a vital breakthrough".

These and other national organisations annually allocated tens of millions of dollars to development in Africa and could in future provide lucrative financing for SA products and services. For the first time the Private Sector Development Agency of the ADB, as well as the African Project Development Facility would explain their development roles and opportunities they provided.

The project development facility was recently created by the World Bank, ADB and the UN Development Programme to identify medium and smaller projects in Africa.

Runge said SA businessmen were largely ignorant of the opportunities which private sector deveopment organisations offered.

"While the International Finance Corporation only deals with big projects, we need to explore and find niches for ourselves in the smaller and medium projects," he said.

Star 14/6/93

Alarm over State lottery plan

Staff Reporter

Welfare organisations are alarmed by reports of Government moves to introduce legislation for a national lottery.

A Sunday newspaper said Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee wanted to bring proposed legislation, based on Howard Commission recommendations, to Parliament before the current session ended in two weeks.

In a joint statement yesterday, Viva Trust chairman Dr William Rowland and Kagiso Trust executive director Eric Molobi said: "The Viva and Kagiso trusts strongly oppose any unilateral decision by the current Government on the issue of a national lottery."

(297)

Meanwhile, ANC president Nelson Mandela, in a letter on June 7, warned President de Klerk against acting unilaterally on the lottery issue.

The Post Office has made moves towards establishing a lottery. Senior Post Office officials recently held discussions in London with Automated Wagering Industries, a British supplier of the advanced equipment needed.

Viva has opposed the Howard Commission recommendation for a State-controlled lottery.

According to Viva Trust spokesman Dr Adele Thomas the national lottery should be owned and controlled by its beneficiaries — welfare and development organisations.

The other major player in the lottery game is Ithuba Trust, which was criticised by the Howard Commission for handing over only 15 percent of its scratch-card game turnover to social causes.

On the other hand, Viva — owned by welfare organisations — gave 22 percent of its take to charity and 10 percent to card sellers who were previously unemployed.

Shock for widow of Strydom victim

Star 14/6/93 - 297

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

The destitute family of Oupa Geelbooi Mabena, a victim of paroled mass murderer Barend Strydom, las week suffered yet another setba when his former employe, the Pretoria City Council, suspended his monthly grant of R500.

Mabena's widow, Virginia (47), told The Star at the weekend that she was called on Friday to the council's offices where she was told of the decision to suspend the grant.

Mabena died in Kalafong Hospital three weeks ago from complications resulting from injuries inflicted by Strydom during the Strijdom Square massacre in Pretoria almost five years ago.

Council spokesman Alta Oberholtzer confirmed the council's decision.

She said the matter had been referred to the Workmen's Compensation Commission to decide whether his family qualified for benefits from the commission.

Coleman said the proposals "contain certain ... to treat June 16 as a de facto paid public holiday, Coleman said.

New way to gauge social progress

B/Day 15/6/93

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — A set of indicators to measure SA's progress in improving the lot of all its citizens has been devised by the President's Council's social affairs committee. (297)

Committee chairman Ben Piek said the proposals, released yesterday, constituted a major point of departure from existing methods of measuring the well-being of the population.

"The indicators are human-centred and are designed to be used by government in the shaping and allocation of resources," Piek said.

"The capacity of the government at various levels and of development agencies to recognise, by means of a 'red light' or 'warning light', indicators of instances where the state of well-being is of such a nature that it threatens to destabilise society in general or in specific areas, has been an important objective in developing this model."

The committee's report on the indicators stressed that individuals had two fundamental requirements — "self-actualisation" and survival. Both were essential for their well-being.

To survive, people needed protection, shelter and food. They also needed to experience self-actualisation, which required understanding, a sense of belonging and opportunities, all of which could be satisfied by education and training, communication and socialisation.

The committee said social mobility was an essential element of self-actualisation, which would be influenced by factors such as the availability of jobs, disposable income, freedom of association and the amount of leisure time available — all of which could be measured in terms of set criteria.

Education and training could be measured, for example, by the percentage of the population that could read, write and do arithmetic.

Communication could be measured by investigating the percentage of the population that read newspapers and magazines, listened to the radio, watched television, frequented a library, were multilingual and had telephones.

Call to promote economic literacy

B/Day 15/6/93

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — The President's Council has recommended a national campaign for the promotion of economic literacy which would inculcate a sense of national reconciliation and economic development.

In one of the body's final reports, the council's committee on economic affairs recommended that an "inspiring, widely accepted vision" was necessary to promote nation-building in a divided society.

Sensitive to the emerging new constitutional dispensation, it recommended that the whole planning process and its execution be conducted by a fully representative umbrella body.

The broad objectives of the co-ordinating body should be first to strive for a general convergence towards the notion that the economic efficiency of a nation was the route to long-term prosperity.

It said a fundamental work ethic was essential for such economic efficiency.

The body should also seek to instil a deep sense of understanding within individuals of their rights, responsibilities and rewards within the country's economic dispensation.

The programme should take into account the enormous disparities in SA society, encourage economic growth and development and foster a spirit of entrepreneurial expertise and enterprise.

Aspects of the forum's structure, such as its size, composition, functions, powers, funding and accountability, should be the result of consensus within the co-ordinating body.

Council 'to act against PAC violations'

B/Day 15/6/93

CAPE TOWN — The multiparty negotiating council would have to act against the PAC which had flaunted the council resolution on violence, Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Fanus Schoeman said yesterday.

He told a media briefing that in terms of the council's resolution, the PAC could not continue its armed struggle and negotiations at the same time. The council would have to debate a motion about this today (Tue).

Since the police swoop on the PAC, government had met the council's demands that the Law and Order Minister explain his actions, to charge or release those detained, and meet the PAC to discuss and resolve their differences.

"The PAC has supported all the resolutions of the council and has a responsibility to fulfil its part. . . .The council must now put pressure on the only party which persists in this dual strategy of violence and negotiations." — Sapa.

Report reveals chilling facts on women, children

By Shirley Woodgate Star 7/16/93

About 1,8 million children in South Africa were last year permanently separated from their mothers, most of them domestic servants working in towns, according to a report released yesterday.

A two-year study, "Children and Women in South Africa: A Situation Analysis", was conducted by the National Children's Rights Committee (NCRC), assisted by the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef).

Other chilling facts are that a quarter of all black children have no education at all, child abuse has doubled in the past four years, and about 10 000 street children are living in towns countrywide.

The findings, released at the Johannesburg Civic Theatre ahead of the launch of a Day of the African Child conference starting today, are based on indications that women and children are "extraordinarily" disadvantaged in South Africa as a result of past policies dating back to pre-colonial days.

The report, which is considered a milestone in a series of planning and advocacy initiatives by the NCRC and Unicef in South Africa, comments: "The changes needed in health care reflect the changes needed in society as a whole."

Women the underdogs

By Tsale Makam

■ **Law ignores worst victims of apartheid and violence:**

Sowetan 8/6/93

SOUTH African women, who constitute 53 percent of the population, are among the worst victims of apartheid and violence, the Commonwealth Observer Mission says in a report.

According to 1991 figures, one out of every two South African women and girls will be raped in her lifetime. One out of six women are battered by their male patners. Most of these women do not report the crimes, so statistics may be underestimated.

Despite the fact that 43 percent of African and 52 percent of coloured women are single mothers, almost all title deeds in South Africa are in the hands of men.

Less pay

Women in the same jobs as men often earn less.

The National Party is drawing up a number of Bills which include prevention of domestic violence, the abolition of discrimination against women and the promotion of equal opportunities.

Although there is provision for maternity leave, women are still not guaranteed their jobs back. Maternity benefits are only 45 percent of the weekly earnings for six months if a women has been with a particular company for three years.

The Women's National Coalition, launched on March 8 this year, has launched a research programme on a women's charter that would be incorporated into the new constitution.

Two Checkers shops to close

Sowetan 8/6/93

By Ike Motsapi

■ **2 500 other staff to be retrenched, says Pepkor:**

THE management of Pepkor, owners of Checkers-Shoprite stores, has told the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union that it intends to close two stores this week.

This announcement comes in the wake of a national strike by about 10 000 members of Saccawu over a terminated recognition agreement.

The strike is now in its fifth week.

Mr Jeremy Daphne of Saccawu said the union has also been informed that about 2 500 of its members are to be retrenched in other stores.

Daphne said: "The union takes exception to the company raising this matter at this stage and views it as a managerial strategy to put pressure on the labour movement.

"Management attributes the need to retrench the 2 500 members to current sales levels.

"While the industrial action has dramatically reduced sales, the solution does not lie in retrenchments," Daphne said.

Management spokesman Miss Adele Gouws said the company would issue a statement later about the two stores.

Legal reading for the poor people

Review Law in W/Mail

HANDBOOK OF PUBLIC INTEREST LAW (2nd edition) *by Legal Resources Centre* **(R90 or R50)**

1816 - 24/6/93

LAWS affecting poor people in South Africa have not been the subject of much legal literature. While most other branches of the law feed a booming legal publishing industry, public interest lawyers and paralegal workers have over the years had to assemble their own literature from obscure statutes and case law.

The activity of these organisations, and particularly of the Legal Resources Centre (LRC), has led to the emergence of public interest law as a major branch of the law in this country.

The LRC had for years distributed a cumbersome loose-leaf manual to its branches until Durban director Richard Lyster decided in 1990 to edit and publish a comprehensive user-friendly volume for everyone in the broadly-defined field of public interest law.

After receiving a thumbs-down from major legal publishers, the LRC decided to go it alone and with the help of a local desktop publishing agency, published the first edition in 1991.

So successful was the book that demand soon exceeded supply. A second edition was clearly necessary, and it has just become available.

"The *Handbook* has been the first attempt in South Africa to compile a textbook on the laws relating to those on the lower level of the social and economic ladder," comments Lyster.

"The second edition improves and consolidates the text and adds new material bringing the book up to date with the momentous changes in laws relating to land, security and the emergence of the National Peace Accord."

The book is available at R50 for students, advice offices, trade unions and other non-governmental organisations and at R90 for everyone else, from the LRC, 71 Ecumenical Centre, St Andrews Street, Durban, 4001. Phone (031) 301-7572.

Briefs

■THE LRC's outreach has extended as far as Uganda. Charles Owor, a Ugandan lawyer, was so impressed by what he read about the LRC that he has proposed starting a centre there, using the same name.

There are similar centres in Namibia, which the LRC helped to form, and in Zimbabwe, which consulted the LRC before starting up.

The Johannesburg office recently hosted two advocates from the Lesotho Federation of Women Lawyers, in preparation for setting up a legal aid clinic in Lesotho.

The Johannesburg office has also been contacted by the attorney-general's office in Swaziland asking for help in setting up a legal aid programme, and has been approached about possible co-operation in developing a rights awareness campaign and an access to justice programme in Zambia.

■AN attorney at the Cape Town office, Wallace Mgoqi, has been appointed to the council of the University of Cape Town.

Call for 'flexible' employee benefits

STAY AWAY from status in providing a car package for employees, was the message of Remuneration Consulting at a conference yesterday to address the issue of employee benefits.

Spokesman Paolo Ciucci for Remuneration Consulting, a division of Old Mutual, explained that previously a package for an employee consisted of a basic salary, coupled with various benefits such as a car allowance, medical aid and a housing subsidy "without the employee being made aware of the total amount spent on him by the company".

Ciucci called for a flexible strategy in employee benefits, whereby the total amount to be spent is made available to the employee and he then decides on various "menu options" in forming his own benefits package.

Home at last in army barracks

w/Mail 18/6 - 24/6/93

THE old South African Defence Force barracks next to Noord Street taxi rank may soon become a safe haven for the homeless who live in Park (Johannesburg) Station. Church groups are negotiating with the city council to convert unused buildings into shelters for the squatters, who face cold, hunger, and arrest for trespass at the station. (29 D)

Twice in the past six months Legal Resource Centre attorney Moray Hathorn was called in after the arrests. A group of homeless were arrested in December last year and 50 were arrested three weeks ago.

Hathorn says that in December there were cases of assault by police and investigations into the incidents were still under way.

Three weeks ago he was called in again. "After two days of negotiations with the police, they were released without charges," he says.

Central Methodist Church lay pastor Judy Bassingthwaighte says the church has located old and unused buildings in Johannesburg and are hoping to acquire the Noord Street SADF barracks.

"We intend making this a joint venture with other humanitarian organisations. It's quite a big project which warrants financial backing from the business community and ordinary people who can offer assistance in kind." She adds: "Our main concern is that these people are living in squalor. Now that winter is setting in, we have to act fast, especially for the vulnerable — women and children."

The church also runs mobile clinics on Saturdays for the ailing homeless.

Critical view of social spending

Star 18/6/93

Spending on social investment programmes has reached almost R1 billion a year. Successes have multiplied. But new question marks have been placed on whether many of the schemes have had optimum impact, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.

NEW surveys have dislosed that total spending by private sector companies on social investment programmes has climbed to almost R1 billion a year as business takes a wider role in the reform process.

The formidable scale of the budgets has been confirmed by the Business Marketing and Intelligence research unit, whose latest count estimated annual spending at R840 million — and still on the increase.

Success stories have been well recorded. But deeper studies by the Consultative Business Movement (CBM) have put question marks over whether many of the schemes have hit the real targets they set themselves to make an optimum impact at community level.

All too often, the CBM found, internal corporate departments handling social investment affairs were "understaffed, overworked and crisis driven". In some instances they appeared to be "woefully ill-equipped to deal with the challenge of moving beyond cheque-book approaches".

Worse, many businesses felt frustrated by the lack of visible success from their programmes.

The analysis has resulted in a new set of guidelines on how to improve the interface between the business world and the community — and set the wheels turning on more and more development projects.

The message? Business should view social responsibility not as a cheque-book item but as an investment in the company's future.

"Old-style paternalism and charity handouts no longer suffice. The development needs of communities should be tackled in full consultation with communities themselves and handled on a partnership basis."

Companies should not only provide financial assistance. They also needed to volunteer their expertise and resources — manpower and internal facilities — in the planning and implementation of special projects aimed at community upliftment.

Problems and solutions are discussed in detail in a CBM publication titled *Managing Change — A Guideline to the Role of Business in Transition.*

Wider and more effective links between business and the community in general will be among a number of pressing issues to be debated at the Business Conference for Active Change that The Star will hold in association with the CBM at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg on June 25.

The conference is expected to set important new signposts to the routes that business leaders should follow in the post-apartheid era.

"The private sector has a critical role in contributing to the development needs of South Africa, particularly during the transition," says the CBM. "In many areas, Government development projects have been discredited.

"Urgent problems such as housing shortages, the education crisis, unemployment and violence threaten to wreck hopes of a stable and peaceful transition." □

● **For more information on The Star's Business Conference for Active Change call Rosemary on (011) 483-1637/40/42/45.**

'Christmas is over for funders'

THE CHANGE in overseas donors' perceptions of South Africa as a recipient of funds has led to the transformation of many non-government organisations who now need to prove their long term developmental impact to secure support.

For tertiary funding organisations this has meant radical changes to ensure more effective use and control of resources.

But the tertiary education fees have risen as the economy worsened, and growing numbers of students need support to study.

As a result, the shift in methods of operation has created the impression of a withdrawal of support from the most needy students.

This year the number of students supported by Kagiso Trust, one of the biggest bursary organisations in the country, rose from 5 600 in 1992 to about 11 600, giving some indication of the pressures on tertiary funding.

Kagiso Trust's director Mr Eric Molobi explained the dilemma: "South Africans could not hope that the Christmas of being victims of apartheid would continue forever.

"We need to sell ourselves on the basis of good development programmes which have impact."

What this has meant is a move away from funding community-based bursary organisations to channelling money directly through tertiary institutions.

Kagiso presently allocated 37 to 40 percent of their annual budget to education and training. Last year R47 million was distributed to tertiary institutions.

This year they will receive R70 million.

"We were forced to look at ourselves and other institutions that we never used to deal with," Molobi said.

"For instance, we used to give money to community bursary programmes and wait for reports. When we got them, they were very scanty. But that was acceptable at the time. We were victims of apartheid, we were harassed, we had all kinds of excuses.

"As soon as we became a professional organisation we were forced to look at other avenues. If we deployed R47 million and got half reports, people were going to accuse us of mismanaging the funds.

"So we took the money we used for bursary programmes and invested it in universities, which are in a position to give proper reports.

"We are not sure that was the correct decision, because the selection of students could not be done properly because universities employ their own criteria.

"But we are trying to affect those criteria so that the universities are not only sensitive to academic criteria but look at things like need, social background, urban/rural balance and bringing women into the universities."

'We used to give money to community bursary programmes and wait for reports. They were very scanty. But that was acceptable at the time. We were victims of apartheid.'

A service offering free advice

(297)

HAVE you ever had that feeling of not knowing where to turn to when you have a problem in your life?

For some people a problem may mean that they need to get legal or financial advice, but do not know who to turn to. For other people, problems can range from being physically or emotionally abused, to children and family problems.

Sowetan 21/6/93

All they need is somebody to talk to about their problems and to be able to share their fears.

Often if you have a problem it is very difficult to speak about it to people that you know, or who are close to you, such as a family member or a friend.

We often feel embarrassed about our problems, and would hate anybody we know to find out about it.

Sometimes we feel that our problems are insignificant compared to other people's and as a result keep them to ourselves.

The old saying that "a problem shared is a problem halved" has real meaning at the *Sowetan* Help Centre.

At the help centre we have trained counsellors who are there to listen to your problems.

We provide a totally confidential service, including counselling for personal problems, Aids information, legal questions, family problems and marriage difficulties.

The Sowetan Help Centre runs between 3pm and 9pm Mondays to Fridays and is a free service to the community.

Magistrates poised to perform divorces

Star 28/6/93

297

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Parliament is about to pass legislation enabling magistrates to divorce people.

The Magistrate's Court Amendment Bill permits better-qualified magistrates to handle divorce actions which have, until now, been the domain of the Supreme Court.

The contentious Bill, which has drawn criticism in academic and legal circles, was widely backed in a parliamentary debate on Monday night. It allows both disputed and uncontested matters to be heard by magistrates with LLB degrees.

The change should, theoretically, provide cheaper divorces because they can be handled by attorneys, as advocates are not necessary in the lower courts. They should also be quicker, and people in rural areas will be spared the expense and inconvenience of travelling to Supreme Courts in the major centres.

Justice officials are preparing to launch family courts, as they will be known, early next year.

"I think the legislation will be on trial," said Tony Leon MP, a Democratic Party spokesman on justice. "I think family courts will have to prove themselves and rebut fears of the consequences. In theory they are a good idea, but time and practice will tell whether they are faster and a more accessible form of justice without a drop in standards."

Douglas Gibson (DP Yeoville) said the law would succeed in making the courts more accessible to ordinary South Africans but would fail to reduce litigation costs significantly.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Bill, he said it was likely that only the poor and indigent would make use of family courts contemplated in the Bill for divorce matters.

Referring to opposition from the General Council of the Bar, he said: "Some of us may have suspected that the advocates and attorneys adopted different approaches because of the different impact which the Bill has on the interests of each profession, but that would no doubt be unfair and unkind."

Natal Bar Council chairman Malcolm Wallis, SC, doubted that the change would significantly cheapen the divorce process, But lengthy delays in the divorce process could be trimmed, attorneys said.

Estimates on the length of an uncontested divorce in the Supreme Court at present vary from four to seven weeks and it costs roughly R1 500-R2 000.

"Yes, an advocate must appear in the Supreme Court but his or her fees for uncontested divorce appearances are only about R350. Attorneys take the lion's share," said Wallis.

"I do not believe attorneys will charge less than advocates to make an appearance in the Magistrate's Court."

Durban attorney Roger Knowles, who specialises in divorces, said the new legislation would cut costs by about R250.

Soros to fund trip for open society directors

BIDay 24/6/93

CAPE TOWN — Currency speculator and billionaire George Soros is to fund a visit to Eastern Europe later this year by the 10 directors of the board of the recently formed Open Society Foundation of SA.

The society's executive director, UCT deputy vice-chancellor Mike Savage, said yesterday that board members would visit Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the former East Germany to examine projects undertaken by other open society foundations established by Soros.

The cost of the visit would not be included in the $15m, three-year grant made by Soros for SA's Open Society Foundation.

Board members include chairman Van Zyl Slabbert, Fakile Bam, Alex Boraine, Anthony Heard, Rhoda Kadalie, Mamphela Ramphele, Khehle Shubane, Peter Sullivan and Helen Zille.

Savage, a sociologist, is to take a two-year sabbatical from July 1 in order to take executive control of the foundation.

He said he wished to contribute to the creation of an open and democratic society, the emergence of which was not a foregone conclusion.

"Democracy and openness are fragile in their growth and it is important that they be nurtured in their early days," he said.

LINDA ENSOR

While scores of applications for financial assistance had been received by the foundation, none had been approved and specific projects had not been identified, Savage said. Emphasis would be given to education and promotion of transparency and accountability in government and civil society.

Projects would have to fall within the ambit of the society's mission statement which declared that the society was committed to promoting the values, institutions and practices of an open, civil and democratic society.

The foundation supported the promotion and protection of human rights and civil liberties; strengthening of a vigorous and autonomous civil society; political pluralism; and an education system which strengthened and supported these values.

Projects that impacted on institution-building would be supported and would not include construction projects, charities, conferences and institutional research. Nor would the society support party-olitical initiatives, inventions or private profit-making ventures, short-term emergency relief and scholarships and bursaries.

Disabled 'need more help'

CT 25/6/93

by Staff Reporter

PHYSICALLY handicapped children should receive disability grants such as those given to mentally handicapped children, and grants should be treated as social grants and not fall under the Mental Health Act of 1973, as they do at present.

These were two of the demands made by the mothers of disabled children from across the country at a consultative workshop of the Disabled Childrens' Action Group, held at the St John's Hostel yesterday.

The mothers said at present physically handicapped children received no disability grants, making it impossible to afford wheelchairs and where necessary, special care.

Mrs Miriam Maseko, an Eastern Transvaal rehabilitation worker and mother of a seven-year-old boy suffering from cerebral palsy, said schooling facilities for physically and mentally disabled children were also desperately needed in townships and in rural areas.

She said single care grants — presently given only for "profoundly mentally handicapped" children between three and 16 — should be payable on diagnosis of disability. (297)

Business Report

DBSA plans R2,8bn in spending

CT 25/6/93

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Development Bank of Southern Africa is poised to spend R2,8bn on new projects after a massive increase in the number of projects approved in the financial year ending March 1993.

However, while project approval is proceeding rapidly, bottlenecks in the delivery system are preventing the funds from being paid out and are stopping projects from getting off the ground.

The bank, which released its annual results yesterday, said only R448,6m of a budgeted R1bn had been spent in the past financial year. CE Andre la Grange ascribed the problem to the drawn out political settlement process, the violence and lack of implementation capacity.

La Grange said that when foreign money started flowing into the country, the danger existed that it could be wasted because of institutional problems. He appealed to the international community to assist SA in building up its capacity to spend funds earmarked for development.

SA's current implementation capacity did not exceed R2bn a year.

The amount of new commitments during the year increased more than fivefold to R1,8bn, bringing the cumulative total committed by the bank to 1 200 programmes and projects worth more than R7,4bn, of which about R2,8bn was still to be disbursed. The bank was highly liquid and ideally placed for its role in the transitional phase, La Grange said.

Board chairman Wiseman Nkuhlu said in his report a quantified "development vision" was needed that was based on priorities set through participation. He said yesterday that detailed projects and programmes acceptable to South Africans in general had to be put on the table. There should be a clear understanding of the role of the public and the private sectors, non-government organisations and other institutions.

The bank contained the increase in its operating expenditures to only 4,2% while its surplus of income over spending rose sharply to R105m from R34,9m in 1992.

Development Bank is poised to spend R2,8bn

GRETA STEYN

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Institutions with the capacity needed lacked legitimacy, while those with legitimacy were not yet in a position to deliver. The bank had expanded its focus to include non-governmental and community-based organisations. While these were closer to the communities it wanted to serve, they needed support to build capacity.

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Picture ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus

FAREWELL: Cape Town street children say good-bye to their friend, street worker Jules Levin, who is leaving South Africa to settle in Israel.

City street children lose a good friend

Staff Reporter ARGUS 15/6/93 (298)

CAPE TOWN street children lose a dear friend next week when popular street worker Jules Levin heads for Israel.

As a token of appreciation for his hard work, a farewell party attended by street children was held at St George's Cathedral.

Mr Levin is a familiar figure on the streets of Cape Town, talking to and advising street children.

During his two years as a street worker he has been involved in many projects with the children and has a special bond with them.

"I am very sad to be leaving and will miss all the children," he said.

"During the two years I was able to see the human being inside each street child and was able to communicate with them in a special way," he said.

Mr Levin is to settle in Israel with his wife and son.

Food parcel scandal rocks Atteridgeville

Own Correspondent

Atteridgeville has been hit by a food rations scandal in which destitute elderly residents are made to pay for food parcels that are issued free by the Government.

Scores of elderly people who do not qualify for pensions are complaining that they have been asked to pay R2 to receive food parcels.

Marie Steyn, regional co-ordinator of the National Nutrition and Development Programme in Pretoria, said there had been problems over the food distribution.

"A full investigation was ordered and I received a report which recommended that certain people responsible for issuing food parcels be removed or put under close supervision."

The scheme is financed by the Department of National Health.

Food distribution worker Patricia Dibakwane denied people were being asked to pay.

"We used to have a fund-raising campaign in which people were donating R2, but we have since stopped that as rumours were flying that we were selling food."

But residents insisted they were being forced to pay for the parcels.

Susan Nkoane (60) said: "The last time I went there I was told to pay R2. I am unemployed and destitute. There is no way I can pay that amount of money for what is supposed to be a free meal."

Maria Vivian (51), who paid R4 for parcels for herself and her brother, said: "I don't know how we're going to survive."

Community leaders Lucky Ngale and Jopie Ntsoane confirmed they were aware of the scam.

A place for survivors

South 26/6 - 30/6/93

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By Edwina Booysen

COWLEY House, formerly a home-from-home for newly-released political prisoners, has found a new role. The premises in Woodstock will now house a health care organisation devoted to assisting victims of violence and torture.

The Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture, a joint project of the South African Health and Social Services Organisation (Sahsso) and the Church of the Province of South Africa (CPSA), will offer rehabilitative services.

"We cater for people who have been traumatised by experiences of detention, imprisonment, torture, combat, exile, civil unrest or other forms of political violence," said Mr Tom Winslow, the Centre's interim co-ordinator.

The Centre offers a wide range of services including various types of counselling, medical referrals, social assistance and support.

Winslow explained how Cowley House has changed its function according to the needs of the time.

"There was a need for a place where relatives visiting prisoners on Robben Island could stay when they arrived in Cape Town," he said.

"They would often sleep on benches at the railway station. From 1978, for the next 13 years, Cowley House served as a rest house."

The focus of the facility changed in 1990 with the release of the first political prisoners.

A reintegration programme was started at Cowley House. Released prisoners arrived there and were given a basic medical examination.

"About one in five of the ex-prisoners had serious undiagnosed medical problems," Winslow said.

It was noticed that many of them needed not only material assistance but emotional assistance as well.

With the help of volunteers, including doctors, psychologists, nurses and social workers, the Centre was able to provide this service.

A non-governmental organisation, the Centre relies on local, foreign and individual contributions for funding.

"We receive about 80 percent of our funds from a foreign government whose name will only be made known with the official launch of the Centre on July 2," Winslow said.

The Trauma Centre opened its doors in January this year and although it has not advertised its services, it has been extremely busy.

"We did not have a full-time staff, but relied on the services of the volunteers," Winslow said.



COWLEY HOUSE: Formerly a halfway home for newly-released political prisoners, the Woodstock premises will now house a health care organisation to assist victims of violence and torture

Winslow said the Centre is designed to deal with four specific types of survivors: survivors of captivity and torture, returned exiles, urban violence, and rural and farm violence

"There is also a need for counselling of returned exiles," Winslow said.

"The National Coordination Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR), which has now collapsed, only provided for the material needs of returnees. There was no exploration of emotional issues.

"The problems of families separated during exile who are now forced to live as a unit again; people who married non-South Africans while in exile and whose spouses now need to adjust to life in the country; children born elsewhere, who have to adjust to a new way of life and education system, all need to be addressed," Winslow said.

In Crossroads alone, the Centre has already identified 433 people directly affected by political violence, which includes murder, attempted murder and arson, Winslow said.

"Crossroads is a Bosnia in our own backyard, yet the police are mainly focussing on the stonings on the N2," he said.

"The Centre is trying to respond to things as they happen, whether it is a massacre in the community, the assassination of a civic leader, or a petrol bombing.

"We have held health clinics since April, where we remove survivors from the area of conflict by bringing them to the Centre for counselling or assistance. In all we have managed to see about 15 percent of the total number affected."

The Centre's chaplain, Father Michael Lapsley, was "offered to the Centre" by the CPSA.

"One of the Centre's underlying principles is that survivors can help others. As a returned exile and a survivor of a letter bomb in 1990, I speak from personal experience when helping others," Lapsley said.

He believes he shares a "common relationship" with other survivors in having worked through his ordeal and also the fact that he is a priest.

"Sometimes people who have been traumatised need expert intervention, but more often they also need someone who will just listen. They need to know that there is someone they can trust," he said.

Winslow said the Centre will also soon begin offering skills-training courses around issues of violence and psychological trauma.

"We will also start special programmes for children using expressive therapy such as music, games, art and drama," he said.

"This will be to assess how children are coping in the aftermath of violence.

"We are involved in a particularly interesting time in history. Now is the time to heal wounds which have been open for so long."

Bootstrap aid is new action plan

297 ARG 11/9/93

Development of the under-privileged is not something that can be done by government alone — the communities must lift themselves up by their own bootstraps. That's the message coming from the wise men of development, reports Weekend Argus deputy finance editor BRUCE CAMERON.

VUKUZENZELA (meaning "Wake up and do it yourself") is the name of a Free State village. It is also another way of saying: "Pull yourself up by your own bootstraps."

The Independent Development Trust has found the best way to provide development aid to the many needy South African communities is to get people to help themselves.

Development aid is not simply a matter of identifying the problem, raising the money, bringing in experts, spending the money and resolving the problem . . and the community lives happily ever after.

Instead, to be both successful and sustainable it has to be an almost painstaking process involving and trusting the community at every step of the way, while providing the aid to let it pick itself up by its own bootstraps

Development aid is not what the government thought it should be, namely the government deciding what the people needed, how it should be provided and how it should be used

One result of this approach is the thousands of deserted toilets in the Free State veld standing as a monument, not to a surly, unthankful population, but as yet another example of incompetent aid. It is not a lesson restricted to South Africa.

International development aid has been undergoing a revolution over the years as project after project fails and leaves organisers weeping about the ungrateful masses. The patronising attitude of "Listen to daddy I know what is best for you" just does not work.

The third annual report of the IDT is peppered with accounts of how essential it is to win the support and co-operation of a community from day one if a project is to be successful.

In South Africa, the community involvement approach is even more essential because of the distrust built by apartheid's uncaring and authoritarian administrators.

The process causes delays and is one of the reasons the IDT has spent only R1,1 billion of its initial capital input although it has R2,45 billion committed to projects.

Professor Len Karlsson, IDT director of health and rural development, said their approach was for field officers to go into a community and establish the needs.

Often, there were no community organisations or indentifiable leadership The organisations had to be established to open the way for community involvement in setting development priorities

The IDT has found needs differ from community to community

Some wanted water piped in from a distant spring, others a road to link a village to the outside world, or a clinic or school or even something as simple as toilets for the village school

Once the project was identified, the IDT would offer professional guidance, but if the community wanted to do the entire job on its own it had the freedom to do so

The financing for projects was normally paid to the community organisation in charge and it then administered all aspects with the IDT holding only a watching brief and providing expertise when asked Even the control of the finances for the project was left to the community

Professor Karlsson said the communities wanted to learn skills

An example was a village that was taught basic bookkeeping skills required to run a project

This principle of community involvement applied to projects like the drought relief programme that drew on money supplied by the government

About seven million people, paid R7 each a day, have benefited through the IDT from drought assistance, but the key has been to let the people decide on projects that would benefit the community rather than purely concentrate on giving them nominal jobs.

In allowing the communities to decide for themselves, they not only got what they wanted. New executive chairman Wiseman Nkuhlu said in a review of the three years of the IDT that there were also a number of other advantages.These were·

- A sense of ownership was developed with communities feeling they were, for example, building their own schools as opposed to a government department simply building one without community participation,
- Communities gained power as they learnt new management and technical skills They developed a confidence that led to self-reliance,
- It brought communities together with inclusiveness being a condition of all IDT projects, and
- Models were being built for the future with less developed communities having a good understanding of their needs and the capability to manage development projects.

Special projects director Jannie Kitshoff said in the IDT report that the use of available funds had been far more difficult than initially thought because of the need for consultation.

"This consultative process creates a delay on the implementation side

"If, however, the process is not handled sensitively and correctly, the result will be development that is not sustainable and the exercise will waste resources"

Professor Nkuhlu believes the organisation's real contribution has not been the "visible quantifiable products", but rather the "processes which have unleashed the creative power of the poor and disadvantaged"

It is the skills that have been built up by the IDT and other South Africa development aid organisations like the Kagiso Trust and the Development Bank of Southern Africa that led to Professor Nkuhlu and IDT chairman Jan Steyn warning this week against a new government repeating the mistakes of the old.

Political advantage, including claiming credit for what had been achieved, should not be placed above development needs

Professor Nkuhlu warned that even a government with good intentions which tried to manage all aspects of development might find it could not deliver the real thing



□ **DEVELOPING A THEME:** Spelling out home truths about development this week were three wise persons of the Independent Development Trust, from left: chief executive Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, trustee Dr Mamphele Ramphele and Dr Jan Steyn, chairman.

Buzzing around capacity building

South 10/9 – 14/9/93

How to strengthen organisations was the topic of a recent seminar organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa). SOUTH reporters were there

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CAPACITY building has become a buzzword in business, organisation and government circles recently.

Delegates from a wide range of organisations and institutions attended a seminar organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa last week tried to "unpack" what capacity building meant.

Keynote speaker Mr Frank Meintjies argued the case for a wide understanding of the term.

Meintjies said the state was unable to effectively deliver sustainable development and the private sector often did not meet the needs of the poor.

The social sector had therefore become increasingly important and, in countries like Namibia, Non-Governamental Organisations (NGOs) were strong enough to criticise the government for not consulting them.

Meintjies said NGOs included community-based organisations and service organisations, although the term was often used to mean service organisations alone.

However, capacity building was not only important for the social sector. The United Nations has focused on strengthening capacity in the state sector of several African countries.

Meintjies said problems experienced by community-based organisations included over-dependence on key figures and an inability to sustain programmes.

He said universities should focus on capacity building including providing courses which were practical and allowed more entry points into the university system.

Capacity building had an operational, strategic and developmental aspect.

Organisations often saw capacity building as training skilled people rather than developing people and changing the organisation itself.

Said Meintjies: "Helping in capacity building means assisting the community to develop its goals in terms of development."

It also meant to help set visions and strategising plans and actions to meet goals.

MR Edgar Pieterse of the Foundation for Contemporary Research said capacity building was a political issue. He said inherent in the term was the notion that organisations were somehow deficient — lacking capacity.

The power relationship shifted with those who had capacity elevated.

He said organisations often got into a dependency relationship with external funders while within the organisation a skilled elite was created.

Pieterse suggested organisations look at the resources within their communities and that capacity building be tied firmly to organisational needs and context.

Training was just one part of capacity building, said Ms Carmel Murock from the Education Resource and Information Project's (Erip) Community Youth Leadership Project.

Murock said an Erip study on building capacity in youth organisations showed youth needed to develop personally as well as have the necessary skills.

For successful capacity building, youth leaders needed the support of their organisations. She described the success of two participants from the National Sports Congress who were instrumental in getting the Guguletu Sports Council — a body created to organise sporting codes — off the ground.

The sports council in turn initiated a plan to build a sports complex in Guguletu.

The council had already started the first step, and produced a model of the proposed complex.

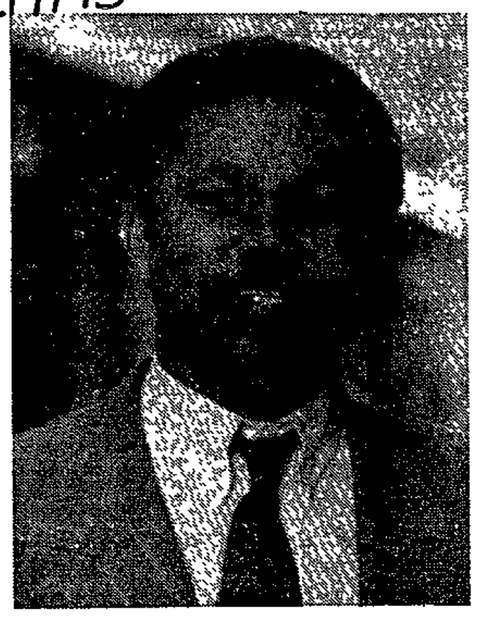
She said organisational back-up was also needed when it came to raising funds for the project.

NGOs should know when to withdraw from projects, she said.

"We now play an infrastructural support role in the Guguletu Sports Council. It is essentially their project," said Murock.

Some of the problems encountered were the need for greater mentorship and tighter criteria for acceptance onto training courses.

Mr Cas Coovadia of the Civic Association of Johannesburg (CAJ) — a federal structure with 12 local civics as affiliates, including Soweto and Alexandra — said his organisation was focusing on building institutional capacity in local civic



VERNON ROSE

organisations.

"We learnt quickly after our first skills course that it was useless training people if community structures did not have the institutional capacity to absorb people."

Coovadia said it was also essential for people to build confidence, above their skills training

He emphasised the need to break the dependency of civics on outside sources.

Coovadia saw NGOs as providing stop-gap measures for local civics.

"Because of their workload NGOs do not have the capacity to build local civics. We now work only on a contract basis. If they do not deliver the goods, we kick them out."

The CAJ had also set up a Policy Unit where experienced leaders in the civics would be employed by the Johannesburg City Council.

"Their role would be to start putting training programmes into place and start the work."

While the CAJ was being funded to the tune of R300 000 from July this year to end July next year, it would be funding on a one-to-one basis.

"That means that for every one rand they out in, we will give one rand."

The organisation was also trying to take lessons learned to the community.

The CAJ is involved in having 10 to 15 families form "Housing Clubs", where they would apply for houses as a group and then manage the housing project on their own.

Mr Vernon Rose, Western Cape director of the Urban Foundation (UF), described a case study on the transformation of the Uluntu Resource Centre in Guguletu.

He described building capacity in the centre for the past two years as a "tedious, tiring, burn-out" process.

When they started out two years ago the operating costs of the centre were R900 000, with revenue comprising only R43 000 a year. The centre had also lost credibility in the community after the UF simply "placed it there and expected the community to take part".

Today, they have cut the costs of running the centre by half to R450 000 and the revenue now stands at R105 000 a year.

However, it was not only financial aspects that had to be changed.

The UF had to ensure greater community participation and help train the staff.

Although Rose admitted they are "not there yet", substantial changes have taken place, with greater community participation and credibility.

A trust has been formed, consisting of all sectors of the community, including NGOs and funders.

"Capacity building is a process of which training is just a part. It requires tenacity and endurance. It is difficult to stick to the process. It's so much easier just to climb off once the task gets going."

There are blueprints galore but the actual launch of socio-economic development schemes is losing momentum. ***Michael Chester*** *reports*

Development cash just sits

Though faster socio-economic progress has been stressed as crucial to the success of democratic reform, more and more development schemes are stuck on the drawing board.

Funds totalling hundreds of millions of rands are in limbo, reserved for black advancement but unable to budge because of a complex web of problems at community level delaying start of work.

Studies show that the Development Bank of Southern Africa nodded approval to 169 projects valued at a record R1 754 million in the 1992/93 financial year.

But the cash flowing out in loans and grants to projects that reached the actual launch pad dropped to the lowest level since the '80s — below R450 million or less than half the R1 000 million — two years ago.

The evidence shows the slowness of progress is less due to a shortage of finance than a growing pile of other obstacles.

The main cause of the slowdown in the launch of projects, according to bank insiders, has been the unstable and volatile climate in most of the communities where delays have been encountered.

Also to blame were administrative bottlenecks in the implementation of many new projects, and sometimes a lack of confidence among potential long-term borrowers about the overall socio-political outlook.

Are there too many players in the arena, making it harder to harmonise development efforts?

Whatever the reason, DBSA chairman Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu laments: "In the development sphere there is little momentum."

He raises question marks over the current capacity of public sector departments, development corporations and other institutions for implementing and managing development programmes.

"Attempts to reach a political settlement, and to create conditions for a resumption of economic growth and for the programming of economic reconstruction, have, on a number of occasions, come close to the brink of disaster," he writes in a 1993 annual report.

"The poor state of the economy, coupled with the tragic and ongoing violence, has restrained local and overseas confidence and investment. This stop-start progress towards democratic elections has let international attention on South Africa blow hot and cold.

"Emerging intermediaries for development assistance, such as non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations, represent an additional channel with great potential, but most of these still suffer severe capacity constraints.

"The country and its institutions will have to come to terms with the fact that the impetus for restructuring and reconstructing the economy, and securing the future, will have to come largely from inside the borders."

What's needed, insists Nkuhlu, is a lot more synergy among all the players.

Crucial role

The DBSA, with a crucial role to play in shaping future development, also acknowledged two more realities:

"When flows of overseas development finance commence, after a political settlement has been reached, there will be a real danger of dissipating the potential efforts of such flows if they are not channelled within the framework of a broad but focused economic and social development agenda.

"And if future development strategies are not felt by the broad mass of historically disadvantaged communities as delivering a real improvement in the quality of their daily lives — and doing so in a democratic and participative manner — disillusionment and frustration may lead to violent, counter-productive and unpredictable reactions."

The urgent need, he says, is a new total vision of development in the immediate and medium-term future. Items that must be covered are:

- A comprehensive assessment of the needs and aspirations of the broad community, with suggestions about realistic priorities.
- An overall approach to development, based on a shared national vision among all levels of government, the private sector and the non-government sector.
- A plan to channel what resources are available for development in the quickest possible way and with the least wastage.

DBSA chief executive Andre la Grange mirrors concern about the pace of progress.

"More than ever before," he says, "the bank needs to ensure that development momentum is not lost during drawn-out constitutional negotiations, lingering and debilitating violence and increasingly serious capacity constraints among our borrowers.

"Worldwide changes in development thinking, and a new spirit of democracy and participation, require that we become ever more responsive to the needs of our borrowers and beneficiaries.

"Many new players are appearing on the development scene — from communities themselves and from overseas interests. We are actively promoting co-ordinated development and partnership between them."

La Grange agrees that the elusive missing key piece in the jigsaw is a "new and unified vision" among all the players.

In a reconstituted South Africa, it was vital that the restructuring of the formal business sector went hand-in-hand with the economic development of disadvantaged communities.

The two processes needed to be integrated into one vibrant and reconstructed economic system.

"There is little doubt that without early attention to the building of bridges to connect the people in these two worlds," says La Grange, "other programmes for economic growth and stability will continually founder on unsatisfied expectations.

Jo-Anne Collinge reports on a frank review of community-based projects

Fault lines at every level

Star 28/6/93 (297)

COMMUNITY participation is often seen as the master key that will free development from its murky past, when development was either of the separate variety or part of the '80s counter-revolutionary strategy, says Steven Friedman, director of the Centre for Policy Studies in Johannesburg.

But, he says, somehow the key fails to open the door to processes that enable recipients of development aid to take increasingly effective steps to control their lives.

Even with community negotiation, development projects show a tendency to create dependency, division and, even, open conflict.

In a study entitled *The Elusive Community: The Dynamics of Negotiated Urban Development*, Friedman takes a long look at why development goes wrong even with considerable effort to secure community guidance.

He detects fault lines at almost every level. In the organisations that purport to represent communities; in the practices of development agencies; and in the consultant "service" organisations that operate alongside community groups.

The civic organisations, thanks to the support they won in fighting apartheid, are frequently regarded as the "real leaders of the people" and are taken to represent the community in negotiating development projects, he notes.

But Friedman questions whether civic associations — or any other single organisation — can represent an entire community The notion, he contends, rests on a simplistic belief that communities are homogenous.

"Few civics have attained the representativeness, or the depth of organisation, which would allow them to respond accurately to the full range of concerns in any given locality — particularly those of weaker, more marginal, constituencies," Friedman says.

In this regard he refers to shack dwellers, hostel residents, and hidden interest groups such as illegal immigrants and criminal gangs.

Development agencies who engage simply with the most prominent community group — be it the IFP, the civic body or any other organisation — run the risk of neglecting certain constituencies or imposing solutions on them.

Friedman quotes the remark of an Independent Development Trust consultant who observed: "Dropping scarce resources into deprived communities inevitably creates tensions."

And a worker in the service organisation Planact, who said: "We must begin by assuming that development is destructive."

Softening the impact of this last remark, Friedman says it is not a warning against development. "It merely highlights the point that development destroys something which existed in order to build something new and key elements of the 'community' may have a stake in what is destroyed and which they may wish to defend."

Development is less likely to culminate in conflict where there is a rich, highly evolved organisational life, with even the most marginal groups represented; where the process of development is guided by inclusive negotiations, and where development agencies do not close the options down by offering only pre-packaged options.

But, at this juncture, even the development professionals are not always headed in this direction, Friedman argues.

Major funding/development agencies, including the Development Bank of South Africa, the Independent Development Trust, Kagiso Trust and the Urban Foundation, have practices that limit successfully negotiated change.

In some cases, the conditions of loans allow government interests to screen out certain community groups. In other cases, assistance is quite rigidly structured and is offered to communities on a take it or leave it basis. Quite often, the consultation process is "not an attempt to ascertain priorities, but to gain acceptance for an already assembled package".

Alternatively, funding agencies become players in defining community representation by using "people's participation" specialists, who not only seek to understand community dynamics but to shape them by creating "participation committees".

In short, Friedman makes the point that development agencies and their social consultants are not strictly neutral players in the development process. And neither, he argues, are the service groups who lend expertise to clients such as civic organisations and tenants' groups.

"Like 'mainstream' agency employees, service group members have firmly held views on development issues. They would not join service groups if they did not. It is expecting too much to suggest that these views do not colour the options which they advance."

With all these problems, one of the more hopeful signs Friedman discerns is a degree of openness among the players. In the liberation camp he finds a "recognition of a lack of capacity" which encourages an appreciation of the expertise of others.

He speculates that the climate might be just about right to nurture a kind of development policy that paves the way for a subsequent, more competitive model of change.

Development agents, looking back on their mistakes, might recognise that they have accommodated common interest in adopting development strategies that concentrate, for the meantime, on involving weaker community interests and building skills among the disadvantaged. This, says Friedman, is a necessary stepping stone to creating a society where genuine interest competition and bargaining will be possible". □



NGOs don't have the answers

WITH the South African government's attempts at development widely discredited, critics often assume that development programmes are best left to non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

But the experience of people in squatter settlements as well as development experts from overseas is that NGOs are no better informed than governments when it comes to addressing people's needs.

"It's a mistake to assume that NGOs always know best," said Ms Somsook Boonyabancha of the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, who is based in Thailand. "No one can decide anything on behalf of others — that is the weakness of the NGO movement."

The NGOs are useful as mediators, Boonyabancha said. "They are key actors in negotiating with the government, and their expertise can strengthen people.

"But we have to try to find answers together in planning development. Every actor in the process of development should develop and learn. When NGOs operate alone, they start and then get stuck."

Natal People's Dialogue representative, Mr Patrick Mgebhula Hunsley, gave examples of how the criticisms which Boonyabancha levelled at Asian NGOs were equally applicable to South Africa.



Rose Molokoane

"The National Housing Forum is drafting policy for us, but how many squatters know of the NHF?" he asked.

Delegates directed similar criticisms at the South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco), which was accused of not consulting with squatter communities.

"Communities who work through NGOs lose their autonomy," said Transvaal People's Dialogue delegate, Ms Rose Molokoane.

She told of a rural Transvaal community who had success in using development money in a way which they determined for themselves rather than following a scheme originated by NGOs.

Rather using the money to build a new hospital as suggested by NGOs, the community decided instead to invest the money in a scheme of sharecropping on land which white farmers had been forced to vacate because of the drought.

Their health needs were met by the nearby historically white hospital.

But NGOs are not the only bodies not taking squatters' needs into account. Boonyabancha was equally critical of the "trickle down" strategy propounded by pro-capitalist governments, the assumption being that reduced state spending will ensure strong overall economic growth, which will be of benefit to all strata of society.

This approach is currently being promoted by the International Monetary Fund as part of economic structural adjustment programmes which are designed to cut down on state spending as a means of increasing economic growth rates.

"In reality, nothing trickles down," Boonyabancha said.

This page was made possible by support from the Independent De

1993

Japan backs development effort in SA

Star 1/7/93

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Japan has given a further R10 million to the Kagiso Trust for a wide range of development projects, including the proposed 1994 general election.

The country's ambassador Katsumi Sezaki said in Pretoria on Tuesday that the money — the seventh donation made to the trust since 1987 — was specifically for disadvantaged South Africans.

To date, Japan has donated R75 million to the trust.

Key

Signing an agreement in Pretoria with Dr Abe Nkomo, chairman of the trust, Sezaki said the donation would support projects involving education, job creation, small business management, micro-credit schemes, reconstruction and democratisation, rural development and community development research as well as small-scale projects still to be identified.

"The Japanese government believes that the uplifting of the disadvantaged in South Africa is one of the key elements which will contribute to the peaceful solution of the South African problem," Sezaki said.

"Japan has been expanding its financial contribution, both in quality and quantity, year by year and the total amount of its assistance to South African black communities in the 1993 fiscal year will be about R16,5 million."

He said the money was being made available because South Africa was not yet eligible for development assistance from international agencies.

As soon as the South African Government applied for "developing country status", Japan would consider extending loan facilities to this country at a rate of 3 percent interest over 25 years.

(297)

Nkomo said after the signing ceremony that the gesture from the Japanese government had "infused new blood into the quest to help the informal sector". He said the disadvantaged and marginalised people of South Africa had no recourse to resources.

The donation made it possible "to speak with hope and (provide) great prospects for what is known as the 'lost generation' to become part of the mainstream of society".

NEWS IN BRIEF

Japan's R10m gift

THE Japanese government has given about R10m to the Kagiso Trust for disadvantaged people to be used for, among other things, job creation and bursaries.

The Japanese embassy said this was the 7th contribution since 1987. Gifts made over the seven years totalled R75m. Japan's total contribution to black South Africans in 1993 would be R16,5m.

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'Misleading advert' charge against Council

Tribune Reporter

THE DURBAN City Council has been taken to the Advertising Standards Authority for advertising misleadingly that job vacancies were open to all races

An advert for social workers last month said the council was an equal opportunity employer and that the jobs were open to all races and both sexes

A social worker with an honours degree in psychology, who wants to remain anonymous applied for a job and later discovered she was not eligible because she was black

A friend Liz Clarke also a social worker has reported the council to the Advertising Standards Authority for publishing a misleading advert

The City Medical Officer of Health, Dr Colin Mackenzie, conceded this week the advertisement was misleading but said it "crept in" by error and was not intentional

Miss Clarke told the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** her friend was very enthusiastic and when she telephoned she was told application forms would be sent to her She was not informed black applicants were not eligible

I'm really disgusted with the kind of racial discrimination in welfare services she said

She said her friend was the best practising community worker of any race that she knew

Miss Clarke said it would have been better had the advertisement given some indication as to the communities among which the prospective employees would be required to work

The personnel officer at the MOH department said it was council policy to state in all advertisements that vacancies were open to all races

Dr Mackenzie said his department did not employ black social workers That he said, was the responsibility of the administration board

Asked whether the advertisement was not misleading he replied "I take your point"

Dr Mackenzie said this was the one and only instance in my department where I don't employ a black

A spokesman for the ASA has confirmed that a complaint has been laid against the Durban City Council

native Afrikaner family, has a coloured boyfriend

"The play deals with familiar situations that everyone understands but no one talks about So it will be like a hanging out of washing

Uys, who will play every member of the Bezuidenhout family said "Variety is the one thing I am seen as able to do, so I may as well keep doing it for a while and play my trump card"

And as his record 280 performances of *Adapt or Die* shows, he is master of the many South African accents

Excerpts from *Adapt or Die* were filmed for TV last year but then dropped

Uys had the final performance filmed for video himself

"One can't wait for SABC-TV to grow up, 6 000 hours of video film in this country shows everybody does not want to be bored to death by their propaganda

"Anyway, now the whole Cabinet can see the play in the privacy of their homes

The Daily News

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Social worker shortage at a new low

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Star 1/2/82

By Zenaide Vendeiro

There is a critical shortage of social workers in the Johannesburg branch of the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, the department's deputy director-general, Dr A J Auret, has confirmed

Two in five posts are vacant and the remaining social workers are carrying excessive loads.

A worker in the department, who refused to be named for fear of victimisation, told The Star that field workers were handling as many as 600 cases each, and administrative staff were often called upon to go to court to postpone trials because welfare officers reports were not available.

Children removed from their homes for whatever reasons were "just dumped" in places of safety. "They are given no therapeutic treatment and no effort is made to rehabilitate them, the informant said

She also said that awaiting-trial prisoners stayed in jail longer than necessary because there were not enough social workers to compile reports

Recruitment into the profession has hit a new low Last year there was a 50 percent drop in the number of students registering for social-work courses Half the graduates do not apply for jobs for which they have been trained.

Their major grievances are low salaries and status, the growing shortage of qualified staff, and a general dissatisfaction with conditions of service

Mrs Sorrel Meyer, chairman of the Society for Social Workers in the Witwatersrand, said: "It is an on going critical situation with no solution in the near future."

"By the time the situation is resolved, half the staff will have left and we will not be able to get them back into the field It happened with teachers and nurses and will certainly happen in the social services"

Mrs Meyer said it was ironic that the social services were being allowed to break down at a time when the Government, concerned with the problems of family life, had appointed a working committee to investigate.

"There is no direct link between the manpower crisis and the breakdown of family life, but it does show that we will need many more social workers if we are to prevent a general social breakdown

"People already desperately in need of help are being turned away," Mrs Meyer said.

Some community-financed organisations, she added, had been forced to close down and others were operating at a reduced capacity.

"If you were to telephone an agency saying that you would batter your child to death unless you received immediate attention, you would be told that there were no social workers to take on your case," said Mrs Meyer. "The Welfare Department, which cannot turn away anyone, would put you on a waiting list and you would get to see a welfare officer in two months' time"

Mrs Meyer believes that bringing the welfare department under the auspices of the Department of Health was unfortunate. "The people running the department are medical people who are not really in touch with welfare needs They have lost sight that welfare is a part of health"

She warned that the manpower crisis would result in an increase in divorce, drug-addiction, delinquency, crime and suicides

Pay gap 'root cause' of protest — social worker

297

CAPE TIMES 2/2/83

Staff Reporter

SOCIAL workers in South Africa had to address themselves to changing the structures which perpetuated inequality and poverty among the majority of the country's people, the Rev Lionel Louw, chairman of the Society for Social Workers (Western Cape), said this week.

He spoke at a University of Cape Town Summer School course on "The Fairest Cape? — A social worker's view of the Mother City".

Mr Louw, a lecturer in social work at UCT, said that although there were many similarities between social problems experienced in South Africa and other Third World countries, South African society was "dominated by the legalized separation of people of different colours.

"South African society is so ordered as to preserve the status quo of the majority being governed by a minority."

He said the maldistribution in income between whites and blacks in this country had a "significant effect" on the lives of the affected people.

Bus fare increase

"If there are protests against bus fare increases or bread price increases, the root cause is the income and the effect this has on the lifestyles of people."

Mr Louw said the average income of a white person in the non-agricultural sector in 1979 was R7 627 while that of a black person was only R1 831. During 1978, the proportion of labour income was 60,5 percent in the case of whites against 28,4 percent for blacks.

He said an important new trend in the social work profession, particularly in Cape Town, was a commitment to community work. This represented a "deliberate shift away from the paternalistic, hand-down type of social work".

Mr Louw said communities in Cape Town were being "organized to question and work for change in the structures in our society".

Doctor: many Xhosa need help in court

D. Dispatch 297 12/2/83

CAPE TOWN — Well-informed social workers should be at court to explain proceedings to 'confused and anxious" people, a delegate told the University of Cape Town's conference on forensic psychiatry

Dr V. Buhrmann, a senior psychiatrist at the university, was speaking on transcultural psychological factors in crimes of violence committed by Xhosa people She referred to the belief in witchcraft which many of her patients had shown

"I was very saddened by the way these patients speak of their confusion at a court appearance

"They can lose contact with reality and the findings of the judge must be explained in detail

"There should be social workers at the courts — people should not have to wait for years in a mental hospital before they are sorted out," she said.

The defence of insanity had been turned into a scapegoat for the shortcomings of the criminal law system, a legal and psychiatric expert told the conference

Professor Ralph Slovenko, professor of law and psychiatry at a Detroit University, said a "chorus of voices" was urging American society to abandon or modify the insanity defence, believing its abolition was a way of fighting violent crime

Professor Slovenko said the defence of not guilty by reason of insanity was often a rich man's defence

He said the trial of world-be assassin John Hinckley had reportedly cost the United States Government more than $300 00 for medical experts, and had cost Hickley's parents nearly one-million dollars for legal and expert fees.

Professor Slovenko cited the case of Edmund E Kemper III, who was acquitted by reason of insanity of murdering his grandparents in 1964, and released five years later as "cured."

He later murdered six students, his mother and one of her friends — for which he was found guilty

The plea of not guilty by reason of insanity did offer an "element of flexibility in an otherwise rigid system," although it was a "last ditch defence"

One proposal for change was the creation of the verdict of 'guilty but mentally ill" — SAPA.

Indian social welfare heads worried by plan

Mercury Reporter

HEADS of Indian social welfare agencies have told the Government they are perturbed at its plans to place control of welfare in the hands of the South African Indian Council's executive committee

At a meeting in Durban the agencies appointed a special committee consisting of Mr Pat Pooveligam, of the Friends of the Sick Association Mr Cassim Bassa chairman of the Natal Indian Blind and Deaf Society, and Dr Korshad Ginwala, president of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society, to approach the Government to have the plan changed

Mr Bassa said yesterday the committee would ask the Government to arrange for a single Government department to handle all welfare agency matters for all races

The committee felt the SAIC was not a competent body to handle welfare work

SAIC executive chairman Amichand Rajbansi said 'We had this sort of thing before when we took control of education, but we have shown by our actions that we are capable of running our affairs'

Plan for new centre for city vagrants

ARGUS 22/2/83 297

Staff Reporter

THE fund-raising committee hoping to build a new night shelter for vagrants to replace The Haven in Green Point have raised R120 000 — almost half of their projected R250 000 total

The social worker responsible for The Haven, Mr Peter Templeton, emphasised that the new building was urgently needed

"Firstly, the present building is inefficient and unhygienic No matter how often it is fumigated it quickly becomes lice-infested again

Can't fend

"Secondly, we are nightly turning away people who, even by our strict standards, we should accept" Mr Templeton said

Mr Templeton said The Haven's policy was to take in only the most destitute people, those who literally could no longer fend for themselves However, the numbers of these had increased drastically in the past six months because of severe unemployment now being experienced among the poor in Cape Town

"People often talk as if the skilled worker who loses his job is the one who suffers most. But there is a huge floating workforce that can be — and, at the moment, often is — laid off literally on 24 hours' notice

Will pay

"We are beginning to feel the effects of this unemployment at The Haven We are getting groups of people at night who often only want food — and in most cases are prepared to pay for it"

The cost of the new building has been estimated by a quantity surveyor at R190 000 "Extras" such as beds, cooking equipment, medical and rehabilitation services are expected to absorb the remaining R60 000

The fund raising committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Tim Rooney, hopes to start building in August The new haven will have beds for 100 people, showers and a canteen

Big success

The first appeal by post for funds to the Green Point and Sea Point suburbs had been highly successful, Mr Templeton said, and had resulted in R20 000 being collected The second mailing would be aimed at the southern suburbs

People wishing to contribute in any way can telephone Mr Templeton at 22 6450.

Riverlea priest heads all-race welfare drive

(297) Star 24/2/83

A Riverlea priest has become chairman of the multiracial Johannesburg Child Welfare Society — the first representative of a black community to hold this position. Father Ilett believes staunchly that children are inherently equal and society should not stunt this legacy by inferior care for sections of the community. He spoke to The Star of the events and philosophy which have shaped his approach to the challenge of child welfare.

By Olga Horowitz

Father Louis Ilett's tranquillity and humorous demeanour belie the furious pace at which he works, seven days a week.

The newly elected chairman of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society starts his day at 5 am with private prayer and meditation before conducting a service at St John the Baptist Church, Riverlea. Then until midnight his day is filled with meetings, interviews and planning sessions.

Until recently he was chairman of the coloured division of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare. He divides his time as minister between two churches, in Riverlea and Noordgesig.

His parish originally had four churches, but two of them — St Alban's opposite the Magistrate's Court and St Anthony's, Vrededorp — fell victim to the Group Areas Act.

"Perhaps that was the design — it has given me time to work for child welfare," he remarks. "The effect of the Act was to make me look more closely at segregation. As the child welfare society is entirely nonracial you feel you can at least work for the whole of society.

"I enjoyed my years with the coloured section of the national child welfare body, but enjoyed its disbandment even more," said Father Ilett. "There is no doubt all children are equal and their needs are the same. It is the inalienable right of every child to be free."

He quoted from Desiderata, "... you are a child of the universe — no less than the trees and the stars — you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you, no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should. ..."

He regards his task with a certain reverence: "The materials in our hands are human beings and they are too precious to neglect or cut back in terms of relationships."

Now that child welfare work is wholly integrated Father Ilett would like to see parity of all population groups for grants and salaries.

"We are not asking for a welfare state but a more realistic approach to the needs of all children."

He said GST was seriously affecting South Africa's lower paid groups.

"It is clear the tax should not be applied to certain basic commodities. We see the effect of it wherever we go. The emphasis of our work should be on prevention instead of rehabilitation."

Father Ilett (51) was born in Kimberley and went to school there. He trained as a priest at St Peter's College, Rosettenville, and at the Federal Seminary at Alice, Cape.

He radiates a concern for all children and also speaks with love about his people: "The coloured community is special in that it is the dumping ground for all the race goups — anything that mixes is coloured, for want of a better term. When people ask me what I am I say I am international, for in my veins flows the blood of many nations. I am well and truly integrated."

● Child welfare needs "tons of money" and the personal involvement of members of all race groups. Projects include two homes for battered women and children — in Mofolo South and Western Coloured Township — each with a creche attached, and a creche in Alexandra Township.

(297) Hansard Q. 601. 301
25/2/83

Social workers

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

(1) (a) How many posts for social workers are there on the establishment of his Department, (b) how many such posts are vacant at present and (c) what effect does the present vacancy level in the said posts have on the work of his Department;

(2) whether steps are being taken to fill the said posts, if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of Justice):

(1) (a) Approved posts· Directorate Prisons 162
Directorate Justice. None

(b) On 16 February 1983 there were fifty three (53) vacant posts

(c) The social service which is rendered at present is efficient, but could still improve if the present vacancies can be suitably filled As an interim measure use is made of the services of auxiliary workers under the supervision of registered social workers.

(2) A full-scale recruiting campaign is being conducted but success is hampered by the limited number of qualified social workers entering the labour market annually During the period 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982 eight (8) Public Service Bursaries were awarded to members for studies in social work

Indian social workers strike

Natal Mercury Reporter 26/2/83

ABOUT 20 social workers stopped work at the Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society yesterday

The social workers, all with university training, objected to what they called 'undue interference' by superiors without professional qualifications

The strike was sparked off by a management decision to sack a trained social worker allegedly without giving a valid reason and without allowing her to work until March 31 when her resignation would have taken effect

Biggest

'Unwarranted bossing over trained staff is the main cause of continuing conflict and confrontation in the society,' said one of the strikers yesterday

The Chatsworth society is one of the biggest Government-subsidised social welfare agencies in the Indian community

Mr R P Govender the society's secretary, said 'We are experiencing some staff problems, but we are not going to tolerate insubordination in any form

'Our doors will always remain open and we will continue to attend to cases needing our attention and services'

Indian strikers face sack today

Mercury Reporter

STRIKING Chatsworth social workers were told by the Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society yesterday to resume duties immediately or be sacked

A deadline was ignored by the strikers yesterday and a decision on their future is expected this morning

The workers are protesting against the dismissal of a colleague and against what they call 'undue interference' by superiors

Intervene

Confirming that the workers had not resumed work, Mr R P Govender, secretary of the society, said the matter was now in the hands of the society's management committee..

Meanwhile, Mr Dhanpal Naidoo said yesterday an ad hoc committee had sent telegrams to the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria and the South African National Council for Child Welfare asking them to intervene in the dispute.

The Durban and District Community Chest, which contributes to the society, and the society's management committee had also been approached.

Mr Naidoo said the ad hoc committee was concerned that welfare services would suffer without professional social workers

Welfare society sacks 17 Mercury workers

2/3/83

Mercury Reporter

THE Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society yesterday sacked 17 qualified social workers, including three supervisors, and administrative staff — raising fears that the society's services would be disrupted.

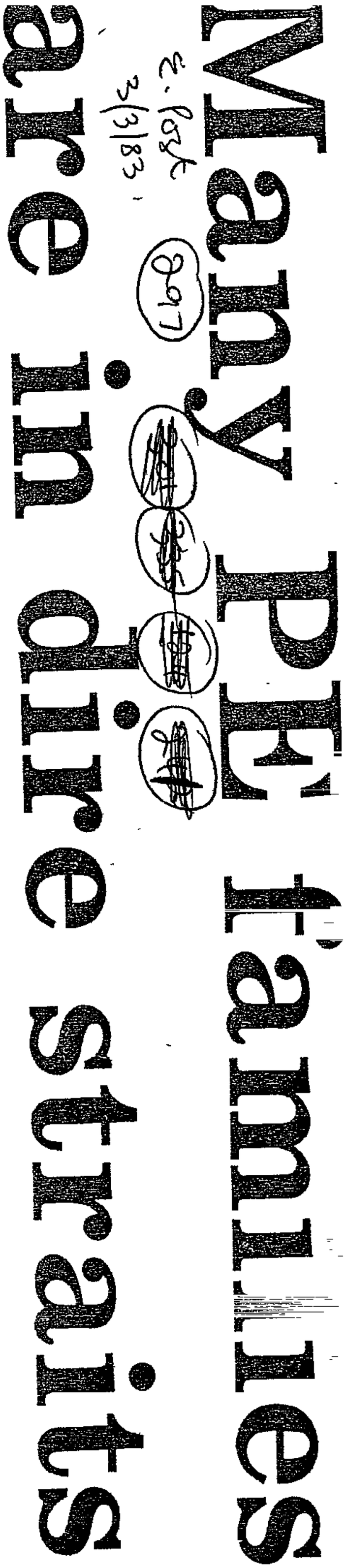
Mr Steve Ramsamy, president of the society, said the social workers were repeatedly urged to call off their strike and return to their desks. 'They rejected our pleas,' he said.

A spokesman for the dismissed workers said legal opinion was being sought with a view to interdicting the society from enforcing the dismissal notices signed by Mr B P Govender, staffing chairman.

The workers had been striking in protest against the dismissal of a professional colleague who is alleged to have clashed with a senior official, Mr R P Govender.

Many are in dire straits

Exploitation and poverty in wake of the recession



A FAMILY of seven — a husband, wife and five children — who had fallen on hard times were living in a car in the backyard of a house in Sidwell when their plight was brought to the attention of a social worker.

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

Mrs Marieta Kemp, a social worker with the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, who has been appointed a community worker with the society from April 1, said in an interview that it was not uncommon to find families living in cars.

She said that the economic recession, with its resultant cut-down on overtime work, shorter working weeks, redundancies and layoffs had contributed to a flood of applications to the ACVV for relief help.

Mrs Kemp, who worked in the Sidwell area, said some people lived in "desperate circumstances" in the suburb.

She said that in the past people had looked down at the Community Development flats in Algoa Park. But today this accommodation was sought after and the flats were fully occupied.

She said that the family which had been living in a car in a backyard in Sidwell had returned to Port Elizabeth after trying fruitlessly to obtain work and reasonable accommodation in the Transvaal.

The breadwinner in the family was awaiting his first payout from the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The four younger children were placed in boarding school as a temporary measure until the family could find its feet again.

She said many applications for relief aid were from families where the breadwinner was awaiting UIF payouts.

Others were from families who just could not cope financially. They did not have the money for their rent and for food for their families.

She said it was pitiful to see how many trekked to the Reef with the false hope that jobs were plentiful there and that the streets were lined with gold.

They returned disillusioned and even worse off than when they had first left Port Elizabeth.

Others trekked from the north down to Port Elizabeth lured by a fantasy that accommodation was cheaper and more plentiful at the coast and that the cost of living was lower.

They were soon disillusioned and ended up taking a room with a family, often in Sidwell. Families "doubling up" in one house and sharing the kitchen and bathroom seemed more common there than in other suburbs.

In several homes in Sidwell the bathroom was outside, and she said she had visited rooms without electricity.

She knew of small families who paid between R110 and R120 a month for a room in a house

Mrs Kemp said she strongly suspected that some landlords stayed rent-free subsidised by the tenants they preyed on. The tenants had no alternative but to pay exorbitant rents because of the shortage of municipal accommodation and Community Development housing.

Two families she knew of had lived in garages in Sidwell.

She said several homes she had visited in Sidwell were hopelessly overcrowded.

One woman with two small children was living in a room with a bare cement floor. The babies were sleeping on the floor.

People who drew disability grants and women with maintenance grants could not even afford the rent for municipal housing or the Community Development flats.

Mrs Kemp said there was a desperate need for more sub-economic accommodation in the city.

Once families had better living conditions, it would be easier for social workers to help them rebuild their lives.

Depressed surroundings encouraged people to turn to alcohol and drugs as an escape. Abuse of alcohol then led to a further crop of problems in the family relationship and the quality of the home life

'It's a vicious circle," said Mrs Kemp.

Star 4/3/83 (297)

Volunteers for hospital social work wanted

By Pamela Kleinot

The Social Work Department at the Johannesburg Hospital is calling for volunteers to visit and befriend patients in hospital, at home or in other institutions.

No particular qualifications are required for the Volunteer Training Programme — open to men and women — which is being done in conjunction with the Union of Jewish Women of South Africa.

"It is the only programme of its type ever to be undertaken by a hospital social work department in South Africa," says Miss Sharon Hochstadter of the Social Work Department.

She adds that the training programme was first introduced at the Johannesburg Hospital in 1978 with training procedures adapted from successful American programmes.

"The trained volunteer supplements the professional members of the hospital team by providing the 'personal touch' and emotional support to patients.

"In this way the volunteer provides a valuable link between hospital and community, breaking down the barriers that exist between a large institution and the society."

Miss Hochstadter added that volunteers would have to take time to listen and talk to patients as well as undertake small tasks for them.

A total of 16 people will be selected for the training programme which will cover 10 training sessions and eight practical sessions covering the following aspects:

- The function and organisation of the hospital and the social work department.
- The effects of illness and hospitalisation on the patient and family.
- The development of skills in communicating.

Trained volunteers are required to devote an average of six hours per week for a minimum period of one year to the hospital after completing the training course.

It is imperative that applicants have a drivers' licence and transport to carry out home visits.

Anyone interested should phone 21-0331 ext 137 between 9 am and 1 pm Monday to Friday.

E. Post 4/3/83 297

Plan to freeze Sidwell for rehabilitation project

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

SIDWELL is to be frozen within a month and will be rehabilitated, according to the regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr A C Verwey.

He said an application for the freezing would be laid before the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, for his signature, and then advertised in the Government Gazette.

A State committee for Sidwell would then be appointed and a rehabilitation project — as opposed to an urban renewal scheme — would get under way.

"The whole area will be looked at," Mr Verwey said.

He agreed that Sidwell was in dire need of attention.

Mr Verwey said that the department was busy surveying 174 plots in Algoa Park which would be made available for purchase by families earning less than R800 a month.

He said 90% bonds would be available from the Department of Community Development, in keeping with the new trend to provide serviced plots for people who required subsidised housing.

The chairman of the Sidwell Ratepayers Association, Mr Stanley Schultz, said that the long delay in reaching a decision on the future of. Sidwell, and the long wait for it be be frozen, had resulted in a deterioration in the suburb.

Property owners had been reluctant to spend money on improving their properties because of the uncertainty regarding the future of the suburb.

Speculators had bought houses and allowed them to deteriorate to such an extent that some might have to be demolished.

Mr Schultz said he hoped that a combined effort by the authorities would result in a suburb where people could live comfortably and yet still be near their work.

A social worker with the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, Mrs Marieta Kemp, was reported in the Evening Post yesterday as saying that some people were living in "desperate circumstances" in the suburb.

In the report Mrs Kemp was quoted as saying that Sidwell needed urgent attention from the authorities.

It was a mix of industrial, commercial and residential areas, with its resultant problems

In particular, she said there was a dire need for more and improved recreational facilities.

She pointed out that the nearest swimming bath was at North End and children had to cross busy streets to reach it. There was no cinema in the suburb or in the immediate vicinity.

● The Director of Housing for Port Elizabeth, Mr Mick Molyneaux, said there was a shortage of white municipal housing in the city. He described the waiting list as "considerable".

This accommodation was restricted to families earning under R650 a month.

He said that from now on subsidised housing would only be built for people earning under R150 a month.

2

2

3

MAIL TO: SUBSCRIPTIONS DEPARTMENT
NATAL MERCURY, P.O. BOX 950, DURBAN, 4000

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

SUBSCRIPTION REQUIRED
☐ 3 Months ☐ 6 Months ☐ 12 Months
☐ New ☐ Renewal
AMOUNT ENCLOSED R .....
(CROSSED CHEQUES & POSTAL ORDERS ONLY)
CREDIT CARD .....

Every Sunday 6 30
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37

297 Mercury 53383

Welfare society reinstates worker

Mercury Reporter

THE strife-torn Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society had reinstated one of 17 dismissed employees and was reconsidering applications for reinstatement from three others, Mr R P Govender, secretary of the society, said yesterday.

'We are giving the others a few more days to decide if they want their jobs back, before advertising vacancies,' he said, squashing reports that the society's welfare services were grinding to a halt.

Commenting on fears that the Government may withhold its monthly subsidy because of the dispute between management and staff, Mr Govender said legal advice obtained by the society was that the Government could not legally stop the subsidy.

Rejected

His management committee had decided not to accede to a request from the ad-hoc committee — appointed at a public meeting of 'concerned people' — for a joint meeting, he said, adding: 'Nobody is going to pull or push us around.'

Mr Govender also rejected claims made at the public meeting that the society had landed itself in a crisis

'What we have is a "problematic situation" which, we hope, will be resolved soon'

Mr Govender also rejected as 'irrelevant' a vote of no-confidence in the society's management passed unanimously at Thursday night's public meeting in Chatsworth.

The majority of the society's 70 paid-up members are standing by our decisions — and that is certainly in our favour,

Justice of the Peace



MR MOHAN Bandulalla, of Mobeni Heights, who has been appointed as a Justice of the Peace for the district of Pinetown — including Chatsworth — by the Minister of Justice, Mr H J Coetsee. He is a member of the South African Indian Council.

Durban yesterday, according to information supplied by the Weather Office at Louis Botha Airport:

Temperatures: 9 a m 24,6C, 2 p m 27C; 6 p m 25C Maximum 27,4C, Minimum 19,3C

Humidity: 9 a m 70 percent; 2 p m 69 percent; 6 p m 75 percent

Barometer: At noon 1014,1 millibars; 6 p m 1009,8 millibars

Surf temperature: 22,5C

SUN AND TIDES

Sunset today 6 26 p m. Sunrise tomorrow 5 50 a m. High tide 7 13 a m, 7 22 p m Low tide 00 57 a m, 1 22 p m.

Moon Phases: March 6, last quarter, neap tide, March 14, new moon, spring tide, March 22, first quarter, neap tide; March 28, full moon, spring tide

RAINFALL

Yesterday's rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m 8,6 mm; rainfall for the month to date 18,6 mm, average rainfall for March 125,3 mm, rainfall for year to date 176,6 mm; average rainfall for the year 1 001,4 mm.

For further weather information please telephone 324121

YESTERDAY

SOUTH AFRICA (Centigrade temperatures at 2 p m)		THE WORLD (Maximum temperatures)	
Bloemfontein	27	Amsterdam clear	6
Cape Town	25	Berlin clear	7
Durban	27	London cloudy	9
East London	25	Madrid clear	20
Johannesburg	26	New York cloudy	14
Kokstad	24	Oslo cloudy	2
Port Elizabeth	21	Paris clear	12
Pretoria	27	Rio de Janeiro cloudy	38
St Lucia	unvlbl	Rome clear	16
Underberg	unvlbl	Tokyo rain	9
		Toronto cloudy	9

IN PORT

POINT SHEDS. A Agios Nikolas, D S A Morgenster, E Malange, F Chrysanthi GL and Western Nav; G Chuabo; O Ulysses, Q El Conquistador.

MAYDON WHARF: 2 Faethon; 5 Kavo Peraitis; 6 Thor I; 7 Ville de Mahebourg; 8 Gemini Friendship; 9 Franky, 10 Ned Nagoya; 14 S A Sukumbi. **PIER NO 1** 100 Mkuze; 101 Pamela, 102 Global Star, 103 Raimol; 104A Ange Pacific, 106 Baisa 8. **CONTAINER TERMINAL:** 200 Cape Hustler; 203 Tugela; 204 Africa. **BLUFF.** 2 Rini; 4 Okpo Pioneer **ISLAND VIEW** Trinidad. **S R J:** President Queson. **J B H** Sea Gull, **G DOCK.** Anastasios.

ARRIVALS: Good Warrior; Irinoula; H Capelo

DEPARTURES: Ange Pacific, Faethon, Global Sun

AIR TIMES

VALS AT LOUIS BOTHA:

Johannesburg	08 00
gate	08 00
Richards Bay	08 30
Cape Town,	10 00
th Cape Town,	10 40
n Johannesburg	10 45
Johannesburg	12 30
Cape Town George	13 55
eth	14 00
104 Phalaborwa, Skukuza	14 45

SA253 747 Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Las Palmas 10 00
BA055 747 London, Nairobi 11 50
SR282 D10 Zurich, Geneva, Nairobi 12 15
I8967 D10 Madrid, Nairobi 14 10
SA210 74M New York, Ilha do Sal 18 00
SA283 747 Sydney, Perth, Mauritius 22 35

DEPARTURES:

BA026 747 Seychelles, Colombo, Hong Kong 13 30
SA258 74L Windhoek, Frankfurt 17 30
SR283 D10 Nairobi, Zurich 17 45

DEPARTURES:

SA625 73S East London, Port Elizabeth Cape Town	08 40
SA506 AB3 Johannesburg	08 45
SA192 747 Reunion, Mauritius	09 15
SA643 73S Kimberley, Cape Town	11 20
SA508 AB3 Johannesburg	30
SA619 73S East London Cape Town	5
SA[illegible]2 707 Harare	5
SA5[illegible] AB3 Johannesburg	3 5
SA62[illegible] 73S Port Elizabeth Cape Town	3 25
SA63[illegible] 3o Bloemfontein Cape Town	4 45
SA6[illegible] AB3 Johannesburg	15 30
SA635 73S Port Elizabeth George Cape Town	

SN329 D1M Brussels Kinshasa 05 55
SA287 74L Hong Kong, Mauritius 07 50
SA273 74L Vienna, Zurich Madrid 09 50
SA255 74M Frankfurt, Las Plamas 10 00
SA229 747 London Abidjan 10 20
SN540 74M Frankfurt, Nairobi 11 05
BA055 747 London Harare 11 50
AZ814 74M Rome, Nairobi 12 25
TP255 747 Lisbon Kinshasa 14 00
SA208 747 New York Ilha do Sal 18 00

DEPARTURES:

SN330 D1M Kinshasa, Brussels	07 25
[illegible]35 D10 Kinshasa Nice, Paris	09 15
SA205 74L Cape Town Rio de Janeiro Buenos Aires	10 15

Confusion rules charities as Botes company goes broke

PEOPLE ARE GOING OUT OF THEIR WAY TO SPREAD NASTY STORIES — DIRECTOR

By LIZ VAN DEN NIEUWENHOF

WELFARE agencies have been thrown into uncertainty and confusion by the liquidation of a Johannesburg company that raised thousands of rands for charity.

Mrs Rika Botes had, through the company Manpin Studios of which she is a co-director, raised funds for the South African National Council for the Aged, Nicro and the Animal Anti-Cruelty League.

The company's liquidation has left staff members without their last two months' salaries and the welfare organisations trying to "piece things together."

But Mrs Botes, 34, is adamant there is nothing to worry about.

A full audit report concerning one of our biggest accounts was prepared in September prior to the liquidation and everything was found in order and correct. It was a chartered accountant who worked on the report and nothing was found amiss," she said.

Spokesmen for both the Animal Anti-Cruelty League and the SA National Council for the Aged said they had received no official form of accounting.

"But it is too sensitive an issue to make a public statement," said Mrs Rika de Ruiter of the SA National Council for the Aged in Cape Town.

"All I am prepared to say is that we are still busy trying to sort out everything and are waiting for the liquidators to finalise their investigations.

"There has also been no audit report only letters from Mrs Botes."

Mrs Botes, who has had a varied and colourful career, first as a former public prosecutor and as a consultant for immigrants trying to obtain permanent residence in South Africa, was asked to stand as PFP candidate for a municipal by-election in Newtown in 1980.

A former Nationalist, she withdrew because of her many business commitments.

The liquidators, Kaap Vaal Trust Pty Ltd, confirmed that Manpin Studios had been placed in liquidation on December 21 last year but would not elaborate "because we are still busy with investigations."

Mrs de Ruiter confirmed that Mrs Botes — also known as Mrs Hendrika Lourens-Botes – had been appointed as fund-raising agent for the council last year.

"Initially we received a marvellous response to Manpin Studios' fund-raising effort from industrial organisations and companies but half-way through we encountered problems."

with expensive tastes.

'Her Malvern home is covered with Persian rugs, she drives a gun-metal Mercedes Benz, has expensive-looking jewellery, a house on the Vaal and a holiday home in Margate."

Mrs Botes said she wished rumours that she was having an expensive yacht being built were true.

"There have been people who have gone out of their way to be nasty. Nothing has been found out of order when we did our own audit report.

"Everything was found correct and it is ugly for people to make accusations because the only reason for them doing so is because they have ill feelings against us and are jealous.

"Our company was a good company we did well but it was no longer found to be lucrative," she said.

She said she had lost R62 000 on Manpin, which had been liquidated by the shareholders after a major client defaulted on a contract last year. The company had raised money for charity and in return received contracts for promotional audio-visual projects.

Mrs Botes said in-house reports showed nothing was found amiss in Manpin Studios' transactions.

There would definitely be some confusion about the charities but this was a normal when a pany was liquidated, she said.

But everything would be cleared once the trustees conducting the investigations had completed their work.

She was emphatic that no money could have gone astray.

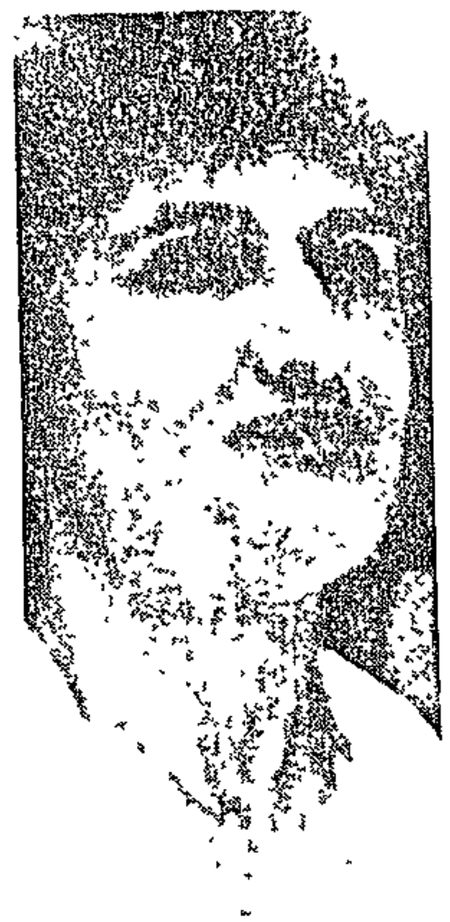
Mrs Botes said that she worked as consultant to immigrants trying to secure permanent residence in South Africa.

"They say I bribed people on the immigration selection board. I won a lot of cases but all on merit.

"If you tried to bribe people in that department they would lock you up."

Scattered throughout the lounge of her Malvern home were many Persian carpets.

"These were supposed to be bribes I took for helping immigrants with permits," she said.



● Mrs Rika Botes ... colourful career





Fusion Fuels Trial Rules
es company goes brok

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"Initially we received a marvellous response to Manpin Studios fund-raising effort from industrial organisations and companies but half-way through we encountered problems

Mrs de Ruiter said Manpin Studios had given them good value for their money, but would not elaborate until the liquidators had completed their investigations

Mr John Pegg, national director of Nicro in Cape Town, said that his organisation had a contract with Manpin Studios but that a tight control had been exercised over the fund-raising campaign and that through a direct mail system about R8 000 had been raised

The campaign was moderately successful and as the money was raised we had publicity projects developed by Manpin Studios

Unfortunately when the company was placed in liquidation several intended publicity projects had not been fulfilled"

A legal adviser for the Animal Anti-Cruelty League said no form of accounting had been received from Manpin Studios before or after the company was placed into liquidation

Former Manpin staff described Mrs Botes as a "shrewd woman with an acute business mind" and with expensive tastes

"Her Malvern home is covered with Persian rugs, she drives a gun-metal Mercedes Benz, has expensive-looking jewellery, a house on the Vaal and a holiday home in Margate"

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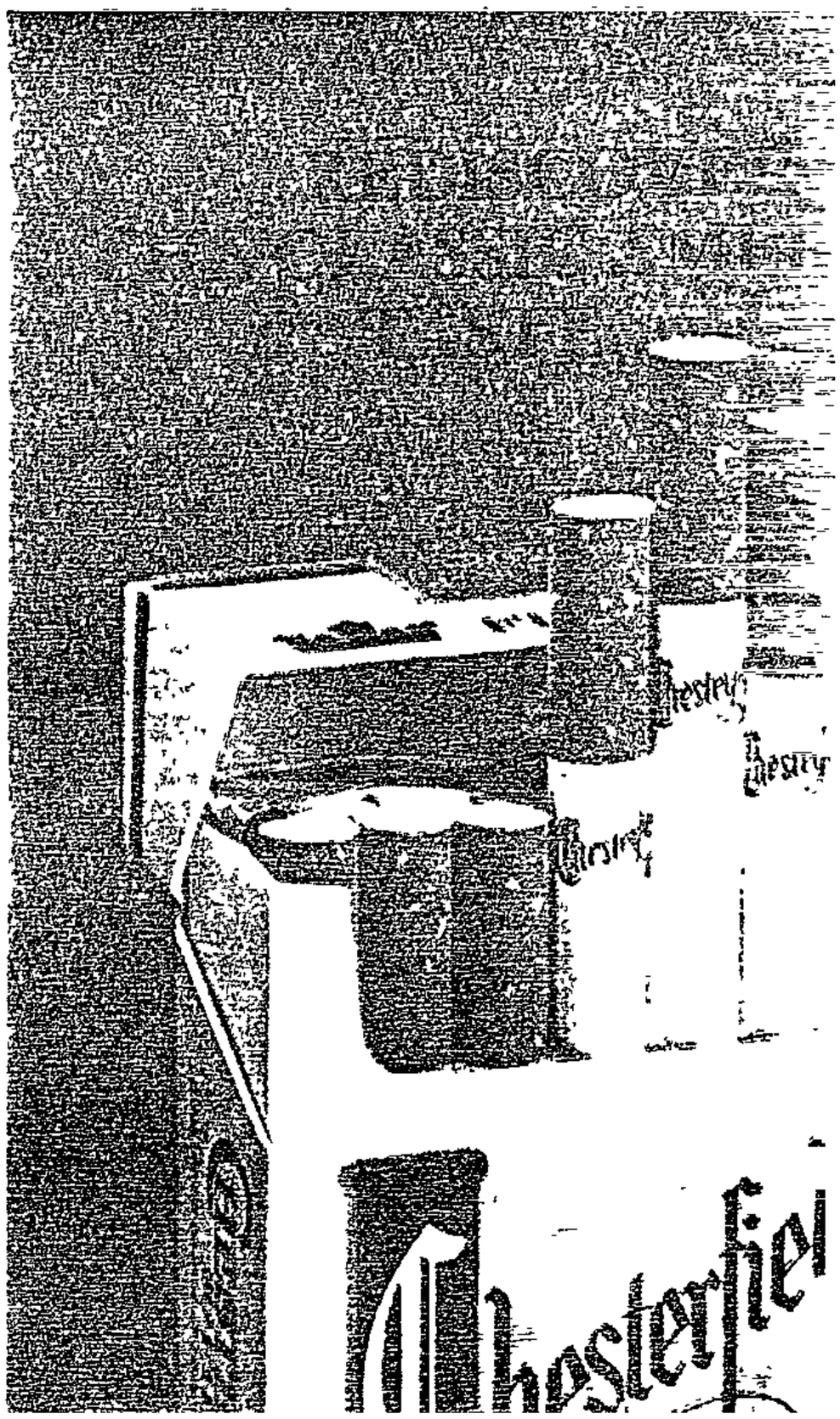
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(297) Hansard

Social workers

Q Col. 797 25/3/83

*6 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(1) Whether Black social workers are free to transfer from one Administration Board to another, if not, (a) why not and (b) what procedure is to be followed in order to make a transfer of this nature.

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

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) No

(a) The Black Affairs Administration Act, 1971, does not make provision for the transfer of personnel from one board to another. The administration boards are autonomous bodies in their own right. An employee who wishes to join another board is free to resign and to apply for a vacant post on the establishment of the other board. This frequently happens in cases where senior positions are advertised within the boards and the media.

(b) Falls away.

(2) No

X (297) 28/3/83

Social workers

Hansard Q. Col. 829.

660 Dr M S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many posts for social workers in his Department (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively

(2) whether any such posts lapsed in any of these years; if so, how many in each such year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

		(a) Vacant	(b) Filled
(1)	1979	8	42
	1980	39	39
	1981	41	61
	1982	46	79

(2) No

his Department (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively;

(2) whether any such posts lapsed in any of these years; if so, how many in each such year?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)

	(a)	(b)
1 November 1979	16	6
1 November 1980	12	10
1 November 1981	4	18
1 November 1982	—	22

(2) No.

Social work: students

665. Dr M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) How many persons (a) registered for degrees in social work and (b) majored in social work at each university falling under his Department in 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively;

(2) how many persons obtained degrees in social work at each such university in 1981 and 1982 respectively?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

(1) (a)

UNIVERSITY	1979	1980	1981	1982
UCT	117	158	141	154
NATAL	97	79	60	51
UP	199	203	195	149
UPE	59	65	69	63
UOFS	100	112	126	96
PU CHO	97	91	78	66
US	160	160	165	157
RHODES	22	22	19	23
UW	149	157	144	144
RAU	80	99	95	98
UNISA	473	421	371	396

29/3/83
Hansard Q.601, 867, 870

Social workers

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

(1) How many posts for social workers in

(1) (b)

UNIVERSITY	1979	1980	1981	1982
UCT	1	21	28	21
NATAL	21	25	15	21
UP	29	43	44	30
UPE	12	11	14	14
UOFS	3	18	29	25
PU CHO	16	17	19	17
US	25	40	48	49
RHODES	6	6	5	5
UW	21	35	33	21
RAU	18	17	8	14
UNISA	47	28	31	24

(2)

UNIVERSITY	1981	1982
UCT	28	21
NATAL	15	21
UP	44	30
UPE	14	14
UOFS	29	25
PU CHO	19	17
US	48	49
RHODES	4	4
UW	33	21
RAU	8	14
UNISA	31	24

(297) Hansard Q col 910 — 912

Social workers

30/3/83

656 Dr. M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many posts for social workers in his Department (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively,

(2) whether any such posts lapsed in any of these years, if so, how many in each such year,

(3) whether any posts for social workers are subsidized by his Department, if so, how many such posts (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

		1979	1980	1981	1982
(1)	(a)	47	58	91	41
	(b)	156	161	174	229
(2)	No				
(3)	Yes				
	(a)	31	42	49	66
	(b)	238	276	330	371

Social work: degrees

667 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) How many persons (a) registered for degrees in social work and (b) majored in social work at each university falling under his Department in 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively,

(2) how many persons obtained degrees in social work at each such university in 1982?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

		University of the Western Cape				University of Durban-Westville			
		1979	1980	1981	1982	1979	1980	1981	1982
(1)	(a)	112	176	165	142	117	153	141	133
	(b)	25	39	41	46	15	12	31	21

Figures under (b) include students taking the diploma course

(2) 29 21

(a) R170,3 million

(b) (i) R149,6 million (excluding maintenance and capital costs)

(ii) R11,2 million

(c) R22,7 million

297 Hansard 31/3/83
Social workers Q.601 924

661 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether any posts for social workers in his Department (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1982,

(2) whether any such posts lapsed in that year, if so, how many?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) Yes: Sixty three (63).

(b) Yes Ninety nine (99).

(2) No

I also wish to draw the honourable member's attention to my answer on question No 2 for oral reply on 25 February 1983

Thirteen sacked social workers still without jobs

Mercury Reporter

THIRTEEN Chatsworth social workers sacked earlier this month by the trouble-torn Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society are still without jobs — and without pay.

'It is tough trying to keep going without an income, but we are holding out on a matter of principle,' a spokesman for the workers said yesterday

Meanwhile, the Committee of Concerned People, formed at a public meeting to help them, is trying to get the society's 21-member board of management ousted from office so that a new board can reinstate the workers

As the first step the committee persuaded many of the society's registered and paid-up members with voting rights to requisition a special general meeting to pass a vote of no-confidence in the management.

Meeting

It was understood yesterday that a meeting was likely to be held towards the end of April — by which time the dismissed workers would have been without jobs for two months

The workers were dismissed after they refused to call off a strike in sympathy with a sacked social worker who had refused to accept supervision from the society's secretary, Mr R P Govender, alleging that he was professionally unqualified

In a statement to the Mercury yesterday, Mr John Flemming, president of the National Council for Child and Family Welfare, urged the social workers to re-apply for jobs — and urged the society to re-employ 'as many as possible'

the various police stations in Port E... zabeth in 1982 is as follows:

1 499

Social work: degrees

666 Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many persons (a) registered ... degrees in social work and ... majored in social work at each ... versity falling under his Departm... in 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respe... tively;

(2) how many persons obtained degr... in social work at each such univer... in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AN... TRAINING

(1) (a) Year of study

		Fort Hare					The North					Zululand				
		Dip	B	Hons	M	D	Dip	B	Hons	M	D	Dip	B	Hons	M	D
1979	1	3	65	—	—	—	46	108	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
	2	1	35	—	—	—	3	70	—	—	—	1	37	—	—	—
	3	2	44	—	—	—	1	38	—	—	—	2	25	—	—	—
		—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
1980	1	—	73	—	—	—	4	119	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—
	2	—	41	—	—	—	15	74	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
	3	—	40	—	—	—	1	59	—	—	—	1	35	—	—	—
		—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	—	—
1981	1	—	74	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—
	2	—	40	—	—	—	9	87	—	—	—	1	41	—	—	—
	3	—	29	—	—	—	3	54	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
1982	1	—	99	—	—	—	3	83	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—
	2	—	51	—	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—
	3	1	45	—	—	—	6	79	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
		—	—	8	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	—

(b) Only students registered for a degree in social work may major in social work. The statistics given under (a) therefore also indicate how many students majored in the subject concerned.

(2)

Degrees obtained	Fort Hare					The North					Zululand				
	Dip	B	Hons	M	D	Dip	B	Hons	M	D	Dip	B	Hons	M	D
1978	5	35	1	—	—	1	33	—	—	—	6	25	2	—	—
1979	1	1	4	—	—	1	33	1	—	—	—	21	2	—	—
1980	—	22	1	—	—	1	26	—	—	—	1	28	4	—	—
1981	—	25	—	—	—	2	47	3	1	—	—	17	—	—	—
1982	Not available yet														

(297) (H5) Hansard 18/4/83

Social workers

Q 61, 1006 — 1009

664 Dr M S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many posts for social workers subsidized by his Department (a) were vacant and (b) had been filled as at 1 November 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982, respectively.

(2) whether any such posts lapsed in any of these years; if so, how many in each such year;

(3) (a) how many posts for social workers are there in his Department and (b) how many such posts (i) were vacant and (ii) had been filled as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1)	1979	1980	1981
(a)	10	2	6
(b)	757	784	813

Particulars as at 1 November 1982, are not yet available.

(2)	1	Nil	Nil

(3) As as 31 January 1983—

(a) 415

(b) (i) 72.

(ii) 343

Water Research Commission

710. Mr R. R. HULLEY asked the Minister of Environment Affairs and Fisheries:

(1) (a) What funds were collected by the Water Research Commission in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, (b) what were the sources of the funds and (c) in what manner were they disbursed in each such year;

(2) what persons are employed by the Water Research Commission at present?

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES:

(1)(a) and (b)

Financial year	Rates and charges (R)	Interest on rates and charges (R)	Interest on investments (R)	Sundry revenue (R)	Total (R)
1978	3 617 676	1 397	286 149	200	3 905 422
1979	3 843 872	1 838	211 218	284	4 057 212
1980	4 106 583	2 352	212 035	434	4 321 404
1981	4 611 130	1 198	451 468	5 727	5 069 523
1982	5 873 696	1 630	610 847	11 938	6 498 111

(1)(c)

Financial year	Administrative expenses (R)	Research projects and grants (R)	Specialist and consultation services (R)	Total (R)
1978	773 514	2 994 277	220 099	3 987 890
1979	757 937	2 793 761	219 608	3 771 306
1980	877 420	2 574 134	204 531	3 656 085
1981	1 080 978	2 851 201	217 512	4 149 691
1982	1 564 604	4 542 613	191 743	6 298 960

(2) Professional staff.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	1
Chief Advisers	2
Senior Advisers	8
Adviser	1
Specialist Consultants	2

Administrative staff:

Secretary/Treasurer	1
Accountant	1
Administrative Officers	4
Administrative Assistants	4

297 1006 —

Social work: bursaries

18/4/83

652 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether any bursaries are made available by his Department to Black (a) male and (b) female social work students, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Yes Provision exists for the granting of six bursaries at R1 200 each per annum for full-time study Provision also exists for the granting of bursaries for part-time study through the University of South Africa at R130 per course

(a) One full-time bursary
One part-time bursary

(b) Five full-time bursaries
Two part-time bursaries.

X 297) Hansard O 61 1011 ~ ^ 1012
19/4/83

Social workers: subsidies

709 Dr M. S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

What are the monthly rates of the subsidies payable by his Department to welfare organizations in respect of salaries and administrative costs for (a) male and (b) female social workers employed by such organizations?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE·

(a) and (b) Social Worker: .	R1 167,81
Supervisor	R1 429,62
Control post	R1 572,68
Chief control post·	R1 706,62
Super chief control post . .	R1 983,43

Social work: bursaries

720 Dr. M. S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

Whether any bursaries are made available by his Department to (a) male and (b) female social work students; if not, why not, if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what amount?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE·

(a) and (b) Bursaries in any field of study are made available to deserving students in the following categories—

children of persons who are receiving social pensions or grants,
children of families who are staying on settlements of the Department,
children in children's homes;
children in foster-care in respect of whom

the foster-parents receive foster-parent-grants,

Preference is given to prospective male and female social work students Only three female students are studying at present with such bursaries in this field at a total cost of R6 795 per annum

Other students must utilize the bursary scheme administered by the Commission for Administration

pursuance by the Commission for Administration.

(2) (a) and (b) Just as other employees in the government sector social workers receive, where applicable, normal annual salary increments However, a separate further general salary adjustment for social workers is not planned

(3) A new dispensation for social workers will be considered by the Commission for Administration as soon as the investigation into the matter has been completed Further details will be announced later

Social workers

663. Dr M S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

Whether the investigation by the Commission for Administration into salaries and service conditions of social workers has commenced; if not, when is it expected to commence, if so, (a) on what date did it commence and (b) when is it expected that social workers will be informed of the outcome?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Yes.

(a) 1 December 1982, and

(b) a new dispensation for social workers will be considered as soon as the investigation into the matter has been completed. Further details will be announced later.

Welfare societies: maintenance grant

671 Mr R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(1) (a) What is the *per capita* maintenance grant to welfare societies for (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian children in welfare homes and (b) when was this grant last increased;

(2) whether the maintenance grant is to be increased in 1983; if so, (a) what will be the amount of the increase and (b) when will it come into effect?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) The maximum *per capita* maintenance grant is R118,00 per month or the actual unit cost of the particular children's home, whichever is the lesser

(b) 1 April 1982.

(2) Yes.

(a) Current costs will be calculated in the light of the percentage increase in the consumers price index for the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983 plus a percentage increase in respect of salaries.

(b) 1 April 1983

will be approximately 1,8 times the existing floor area accessible to the public.

(297) Hansard Q-col. 1049
20/4/83

Social workers

707. Dr M S. BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs.

What are the monthly rates of subsidies payable by his Department to welfare organizations in respect of salaries and administrative costs for (a) male and (b) female social workers employed by such organizations?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(a)	and (b)	
	Social worker	R1 139,97
	Supervisor	1 401,78
	Control post	1 544,84
	Chief control post	1 678,78
	Super chief controlpost	1 955,59

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply

297 Hansard Q.61.1051-1052 21/4/83

Social workers

658 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

Whether any social workers (a) joined, (b) retired from and (c) resigned from the service of his Department in 1982; if so, (i) how many in each case and (ii) what reasons were given for the resignations?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Yes;

(i) (a) 116;

(b) 1;

(c) 62

(ii) Various reasons were given such as better remuneration elsewhere, marriage and or pregnancy in the case of females, transfer of husband or to follow other careers

Tramps flee crime

w/c ARGUS 23/4/83

297

By MELISSA LANGERMAN
Weekend Argus Reporter

A FEAR of the extremely high crime rate in the Cape Flats townships is one of the root causes of large number of vagrants living in the southern suburbs

The appalling lifestyle of the more than 150 people — who sleep in the streets or under bushes in the Rosebank to Claremont area every night — was recently investigated by Mr Barry Kinkaid-Weekes, a University of Cape Town social science graduate.

Many of the homeless also cited, as a reason for their position, their emotional attachment to areas from which they had been disqualified under the Group Areas Act

Anger

The Rams Are Coming, a report based on the survey — undertaken to investigate the urgent need for a night shelter for vagrants in the area — says 83 percent of the people interviewed have lived in Cape Town for longer than 10 years and 47 percent were born or brought up in the Peninsula

Many expressed anger at the suggestion of a night shelter, saying they had been born and bred in the area, only to be driven out of their homes by whites who now wanted to put them in "tightly controlled, single sex dormitories".

kead-Weekes, most were "obviously in need of care".

Chest complaints such as asthma and TB predominated among women, while debilitated limbs caused by motor and industrial accidents were prevelant complaints, especially among men

The report says medical treatment and pension benefits would enable many vagrants to become more viable members of society, while those suffering from permanent disabilities needed sheltered employment and day training facilities

Nearly 60 had no meaningful family ties and more than 57 percent said they had no intention of returning home

The report says most of the vagrants and homeless people in the area exist by a combination of casual labour, scavenging and begging and notes many are incapacitated and dependant on help from others

Most of the people interviewed said they were unfit for work, and had not worked for between one and 10 years.

Of the 40 percent of vagrants who reported health problems, fewer than half were receiving medical treatment, and according to Mr Kin-

Social services 'at breaking point'

By Lynne Cornfield,
Welfare Reporter

Social services in South Africa are reaching breaking point, according to the lead article in the latest issue of Child Welfare, the official organ of the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare.

The newsletter speculates that 1983 could be a year of crisis in the face of escalating family disintegration, an alarming shortage of money, and the daily loss of manpower in the social services which could lead to severe cutbacks in services.

The crux of matter, says the article, is that the central structure from which the services spring is badly constituted and the problems cannot be solved within this framework

It also alleges that the way in which the welfare budget is presented is misleading. Huge sums are being wasted as the same services for different races are being administered through three different Government departments Health and Welfare, Co—operation and Development, and Internal Affairs

The blame, says the article, rests on the amalgamation in 1980 of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions and the Department of Health which "put the development of welfare services into reverse gear"

The present splintering of welfare services was a regression to the fragmentation that existed until 1937, when services were co-ordinated under one department, it says.

The 1980 amalgamation had effectively relegated the welfare department, which had a budget second only to the defence budget, to a small sub—division of a huge government department dominated by the medical profession.

The directorate of the new department has nine chief director posts, seven of which were allocated to the medical profession, one to the sub—directorate of pensions and one to the sub-directorate of Administrative [illegible] had been allocated to welfare.

The way in which the budget was constituted was another cause of anxiety. The omission of the word "pensions" in the title created the impression that welfare was receiving a huge amount of money.

Only one out of four programmes allocated to welfare and pensions was for welfare.

The article said the problems faced in welfare services were having a negative effect on voluntary workers forever faced with the shortage of money, escalating family disintegration and other frustrations.

X 25/4/83
297 Hansard Q-61-1097

Social workers: subsidies

704 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What are the montly rates of subsidies payable by his Department to welfare organizations in respect of salaries and administrative costs for (a) male and (b) female social workers employed by such organizations?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The subsidies payable are as follows:—

(a) R402.85 salary subsidy;
R302.14 administrative subsidy

(b) R384.26 salary subsidy,
R302.14 administrative subsidy

297

EXPRESSCOPE EXAMINES THE WORSENING WELFARE CRISIS

Social welfare becomes an orphan as staff quit



● "Familes are put on waiting lists or referred to another agency. After going to two or three agencies, the family gives up . . ."

By DANIELA WYSZKOWKSI

SOCIAL welfare in South Africa has reached crisis proportions.

Last year almost 34 000 children of all races were placed in institutions or in foster care, received welfare assistance or were registered at places of care.

And an estimated 11 000 families required intense rehabilitation.

At present up to 50% of the country's social workers' posts are unfilled — leaving social workers time only to 'patch up' problems, while massive case loads allow no time for preventative work or public education.

The future, too, would appear bleak Of the 21 social workers who graduated from the University of the Witwatersrand last year, only 10 entered the profession. And, it is predicted, most of them will have left this vital field by 1985.

Outlining the extent of the problem, Mr P J Venter, assistant Director of the Department of Health and Welfare, said that in 1982, 5 590 white children were committed to institutions or foster care



● Mr Howard Ferreira ... there is a crisis

Between 1981 and 1982, 1 504 black children were adopted or committed to places of safety and detention, at private or State children's homes. A further 23 000 black children were at registered places of care.

Last year, 2 468 coloured children were accommodated at places of safety and detention, private children's homes, and the coloured school of industries.

And 1 402 Indian children were committed to places of safety and detention and the Indians' two schools of industries.

A State-subsidised salary is granted to social workers employed by agencies on proof of their handling 60 cases a month.

The State subsidies are not sufficient to pay a full salary. Funds are raised privately to make up the disparities

Social workers in the white field deal with up to 90 cases a month — the figure for black and coloured social workers is well over 100

There are presently 47 post for senior black social workers and 253 posts for black social workers vacant at the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The department has posts for 28 white social workers, 49 senior social workers and 21 chief social workers

About 60% of these are vacant Black social workers faced problems of travelling long distances into rural districts to visit families, a welfare worker in the department said this week.

The Department of Health and Welfare had 310 social workers' posts, a further 68 for senior social workers and 36 for chief social workers The number of vacancies fluctuated from month to month. There are presently about 50 vacancies in the department.

Although the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare was the biggest social workers' employing body, the 521 posts it had were not enough, according to its director, Mrs Eska Dowling

Social workers had far too much to do and their salaries were too low, she said

People requiring rehabilitation could need anything from one phone call to four years of intensive therapy

Mr Howard Ferreira, director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, said "Some families have multiple problems and require a great deal of time and energy to rehabilitate.

"Often (they) are not motivated to help themselves and success could take up to four years."

Mr Ferreira felt 60 cases a month for each social worker was too many. In reality, social workers were handling up to 90 cases a month

"Social work is in a crisis," he said.

Why graduates leave — there's too much to do

MRS Sorrel Mayer, a committee member of the Society for Social Workers of the Witwatersrand and a former chairman, said that although 21 social workers graduated from the University of the Witwatersrand last year only 10 were probably working in the field.

A study some years ago revealed that only 50% of graduates entered the profession.

The study also revealed that most who did enter the field only stayed for just over two years.

Mrs Mayer gave the reasons as: heavy case loads, poor salaries, the fragmentation of the system into different race groups and problems with red tape.

The ideal situation was to have social welfare under one department for all races and to abolish race discrimination in salaries.

"Even if agencies are fully staffed they're still overworked. You have to have 60 cases a month before an agency gets a salary subsidy.

"That's unrealistic. Social workers can't work adequately and therefore can't achieve anything."

Black, coloured and Indian social workers on average dealt with more than 100 cases a month.

"And a social worker is not only involved in individual cases. There's group work and community work."

Mrs Mayer said families were being turned away. "These clients are either put on a waiting list or referred to another agency. After going to two or three agencies, the family gives up.

"And if someone phones in for help or a neighbour reports a case of child abuse, there's no time to attend to it today — or tomorrow."

SOUTH AFRICAN ENGINE DRIVER

Year	Men				
	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
1970				..	..
1971				..	..
1972				..	..
1973				4 290	4 290 *
1974				4 775	4 775 *
1975				5 184	5 184 *
1976				5 211	5 211 *
1977				6 187	6 187 *
1978				6 024	6 024 ≠
1979				6 881	6 881 ≠
1980				7 000	7 000 (1)

Address: P.O. Box 8991
Johannesburg
2000

Officials: Secretary: T. Beck

Area of Operation: National

Founded: 1894 - Transvaal Eng[illegible]
Association formed i[illegible]

Registration: Yes

Industrial Council: 1) Nationa[illegible]
and Me[illegible]

RATORS ASSOCIATION

ephone: (011) 838 2554

ion formed. National

Iron, Steel, Engineering

Monday, May 2, 19

Welfare body's end not linked to SAIC

297

Mercury

2/5/83

Mercury Reporter

THE 41-year-old Natal Council for Child and Family Welfare dissolved itself at the weekend as it had now become redundant — and not because social welfare powers might be transferred to the South African Indian Council's executive committee.

Dr Korshad Ginwala, the council's vice-president, made this clear in an address she gave to the council's two-day special session and seminar in Durban

Agitation

She said that to avoid 'current misconceptions' there was need to clarify that the Natal Council for Child and Family Welfare — it dropped its 'Indian' tag recently — was being dissolved because of constitutional developments within the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare.

In the national council's new constitution, all reference to race had been dropped after many years of agitation for non-whites to be allowed to take part in its decision- and policy-making structures.

Dr Ginwala said: 'The decision to dissolve has no bearing whatsoever on the proposals pertaining to the delegation of powers in respect of welfare matters to the South African Indian Council.'

At its session last week the SAIC decided by 28 votes to 9 to ask the Government to arrange for control of Indian welfare matters to be transferred to its executive committee

Star
27/1/81

1977 - Incorporates Explosives and Chemical Workers Union. (See page 31).

WE WC

NEIL

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On February 5, one
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Dr. Aggett was no
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'Hobos' spark refuge plan

Cape Times 3/5/83

Staff Reporter

SOME 12 years ago the sight of two "hobos" who felt they were too dirty to enter a church service, prompted a Cape Town man to do something for the City's vagrants.

Now a home that takes up to 30 people at a time has been established in the City centre.

The people who are taken in generally have no money, but if they have any, they are asked for a voluntary contribution to the mission.

Mr Andrew Snyman, a retiring but deeply-religious man, runs a City sewing-machine business and spends the profits he makes on the Ark Mission he established 12 years ago.

A wide variety of people need care — people just released from prison, people who have nowhere to go after being in hospital, people who live on the streets and spend what money they can gather on drink.

The mission came to the attention of the Cape Times last week-end when a reporter came across an elderly couple who had been evicted from their residence because of drunken, rowdy behaviour.

The Cape Times made numerous inquiries but could not find any place where a couple with their possessions would be accepted.

It was their good fortune that Mr Snyman drove past and took them in.

Mr Snyman, who is also a lay preacher, says there are only three rules he enforces at the mission: Residents must be in by 10pm, they must be in time for supper and they must attend church once a week.

Residents

Residents of the Ark Mission read on their beds while Mr Andrew Snyman chats to his chief helper, who likes to be known as Ethel and lives at the mission and cooks for the



AKGUS 10/5/83 Z97

'Pivot' of SA's social structure

SOCIAL workers were the pivot of South Africa's social structure and it was absolutely essential that they got the benefits due to them, Mr A Thompson (NRP South Coast) told the Assembly.

He said there had been an alarming drop in the intake of social workers.

Speaking during the second reading of the Child Care Bill, he said nothing would have been lost by referring the Bill to a select committee since it would not have been regarded as a sign of weakness on the part of the Government.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) said that unless the salaries of social workers were rectified the right people would not be attracted to the profession.

A better dispensation had to be created for welfare workers.

One of her party's main objections was that the proposed advisory council would be composed mainly of Government officials when, in fact, they should be in the minority. — Sapa.

Better pay soon for social workers

THE salaries of social workers would receive attention "in the near future," the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, told the Assembly

Replying to the second reading debate on the Child Care Bill, he said social workers were dissatisfied with their salaries and that they had every right to be unhappy.

"But we will rectify this, and in the near future, too," he said.

In reply to a question across the floor from Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP Durban Central) on when a statement on social workers' salaries could be expected, Dr Van der Merwe said he would deal with the matter when his departmental vote came up in the budget debate.

Referring to concern expressed earlier by several speakers about the position of social workers, the Minister said: "We are all very worried about social workers.

"We will not be able to make this Bill work, when it becomes law, unless we have the social workers.

Earlier, Dr Van der Merwe referred to the call by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP Parktown) for the Bill to be referred to a select committee and said the reasons given for this were insufficient.

Dr Barnard had referred to the report of the Hoexter Commission which was not yet finished He had said that it might recommend family courts, which was one of the reasons why the Bill should be held over.

"If the Hoexter Commission does recommend this, then a whole lot of other Acts would have to be changed as well," Dr Van der Merwe said.

He said the Bill had been conceived and drawn up over the last eight years, and that interested parties and organisations had been consulted many times. — Sapa.

Community needs 'differ'

DIFFERENT communities in South Africa had different requirements in welfare services and these needs had to be identified from within, and by each community, said Dr J P Grobler (NP Brits).

He was referring to a statement by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP Parktown), in the second reading debate on the Child Care Bill, that there were in effect three "Welfare Ministers".

Dr Barnard had said the Minister of Health and Welfare was responsible for the welfare of whites, the Minister of Internal Affairs for that of the coloured and Indians, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development for black welfare needs. He had questioned the need for this.

Dr Grobler said Dr Barnard's main mistake was that he saw South Africa as an "integrated and homogenous" society, which it was not.

"The requirements of people in Soweto, for example, differ from those of people in Mitchell's Plain," he said.

When the Bill was passed in its final form, it would be something to be proud of as children were the country's greatest asset. — Sapa.

Social workers' pay move welcomed

Mercury

3/3/83

Mercury Reporter

PAY increases for social workers were badly needed to end a 'shocking' state of staff shortages in Indian social welfare agencies, Mr Ashwin Mohanlall, chairman of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society, warned yesterday.

He said a recent announcement by the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, that social workers' salaries would receive attention soon was a welcome relief.

'But I hope it will not be a question of granting too little, too late,' he said.

Replying to the second reading debate in Parliament on the Child Care Bill, the minister said social workers were dissatisfied with their salaries and that they had every right to be unhappy.

'We will rectify this in the near future,' he said.

Mr Mohanlall, who is also the South African Indian Council's spokesman for welfare, said the entire Indian social work structure was working below strength because of a serious shortage of trained personnel.

Vacancies

'Out of 229 approved subsidised posts for Indians, only 133 are occupied, leaving a massive 96 posts vacant as at April 1.

'In these conditions, effective services cannot be provided,' he said.

'Only three of the 17 Indian child welfare societies in the country, Dannhauser, Estcourt and Ladysmith, operated on full strength.

At Chatsworth 22 of the approved 33 posts were still vacant and at Phoenix, 12 of the 19 approved posts had yet to be filled. At the Durban Indian Child and Family Welfare Society, 12 of the 37 posts were still vacant, and at Pietermaritzburg five of the nine approved posts had still to be filled, he said.

Mr Mohanlall said that as the posts had been approved by the Department of Internal Affairs, it was clear that the various welfare societies or agencies had proved need for trained personnel

'The staff position is bound to deteriorate at the beginning of next year as the universities are expected to turn out only a small number of social science graduates.'

stood at the door, apparent y [illegible]

Better social workers' pay welcomed by profession

By DEBBIE REYNOLDS

THE new deal for social workers announced on Wednesday has been welcomed by social organisations, although they ask that the Government subsidy be increased

An indication of the pay increases was given by the Minister of Health and Welfare Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, during his department's budget vote.

- The starting salary for social workers would increase from R6 534 to R9 648 per annum
- The salary of a chief social worker would show an increase in the starting notch from R14 310 to R18 288, to R21 684 per annum in the top notch
- The starting salary attached to the rank of assistant director would increase from R18 288 to R21 684 per annum, and the top notch from R22 533 to R25 080 per annum

The view of a wide spectrum of organisations interviewed yesterday was positive Every organisation agreed that the new salaries would attract more staff and should help to overcome the shortage of social workers in the profession.

Mr Colin Wenman, chief director of the SA National Council for Alcoholic and Drug Dependence, said he welcomed the new deal

"We have been witnessing a brain drain of social workers and I believe realistic pay structures would attract staff back to the profession," Mr Wenman said

He said the higher salaries would improve the status of social workers

But, Mr Wenman emphasised that the new increases would cause a financial problem for the organisations

"The State subsidises part of the worker's salary and we pay the rest Unless the State increases our subsidy, each organisation will have to find more money. This could be a considerable burden," he said

Mrs E Dowling, director of the National Council for Child Welfare, said she was pleased to hear that starting increases would rise by R3 000

"Naturally we are not sure about what the whole deal entails, but from what I've heard, it sounds promising," she said

Mrs Dowling said she was impressed by the salary increase at the lower levels because it would determine whether a person worked for a social welfare organisation or chose another affiliated job

"The higher salaries will encourage young people to become social workers instead of going into industry," said Mrs Dowling.

The director of the National Council for Cripple Care, Mr Harold Parker, said the new deal was a considerable improvement and there was a great deal to be said for it.

"It is welcomed because it will attract people back to the profession who have left because of money problems," said Mr Parker

"The qualified people who have left might be encouraged to return and they will in turn help the new recruits who are inexperienced," adding that the current Government subsidy was inadequate.

month of ks planned

"Namibia team" of the United Nations

The team which constitutes the UN Transitional Group (Untag) have nearly all been appointed to other jobs inside the UN Secretariat since the failure to reach a settlement in SWA

The UN special representative for the territory, Mr Martti Ahtissari, has been appointed Deputy-Secretary of External Affairs in Finland

Mr Cedric Thornberry, the administrative head of Untag, was appointed to a senior post with the UN in the Middle East last year.

The head of the military component of Untag, General Prem Chand, has returned to India and Mr Bernard Muganda has been appointed to a UN post in Zambia - Sapa

MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays

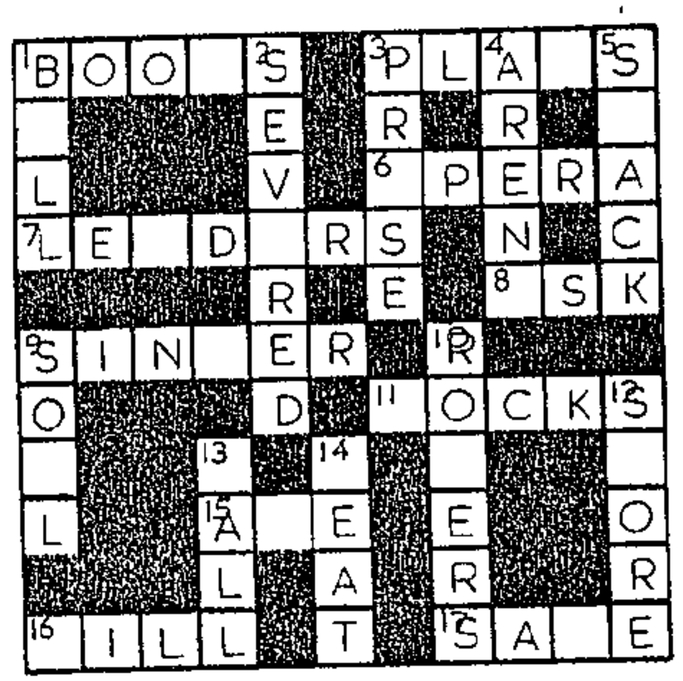
If you have broader com-

R8 600 CAN BE WON

There was no correct solution received for Jackpot No 696 — so up it goes to R8 600. NOTE: Post your entry on a postcard to "Mail" Saturday Jackpot No 697, PO Box 1485, Johannesburg 2000. Unstamped entries may be left in the Jackpot box in the foyer of the Rand Daily Mail Building, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg, or at the city office of the Rand Daily Mail, 29 Kerk Street between Loveday and Harrison Streets The closing date for Saturday Jackpot No 697 will be midnight on Thursday, May 26, 1983 The solution and the winner's names will be published on Saturday, May 28, 1983 For rules to Jackpot No 697 see Page 18

Rand DAILY MAIL Rand DAILY MAIL

SATURDAY JACKPOT No 697



ACROSS

1 Much used may well be expected soon to show the signs of it.
3 Men who produce may well do better each fresh time
6 Musical drama
7 must obviously know how to apply pressure.
8 Request or inquire
9 One can, naturally enough, learn much from others
11 Dandy's may attract much attention.
15 One would expect to have a strong grip
16 might involve the investment of a lot of money
17 A personality might develop out of long years of stress and strain

DOWN

1 One could hardly mistake the sound of a
2 Separated or divided
3 Opposite of poetry
4 Gladiators fought there
5 may be quite light.

Name ....

Address ....

Weather Mail

THE weather bureau s forecast for today

TRANSVAAL: — It will be cooler today over the southern and south-western parts and isolated showers are possible in the east in the morning Otherwise it will be mainly fine and warm

FREE STATE and CAPE NORTH of the ORANGE: — Partly cloudy and cold

CAPE SOUTH of the ORANGE: — Showers will occur over the southern and western parts and it will be very cold over the interior with snow falls on the high ground

NATAL: — It will be mild with some light showers in the north but colder temperatures are expected later in the south

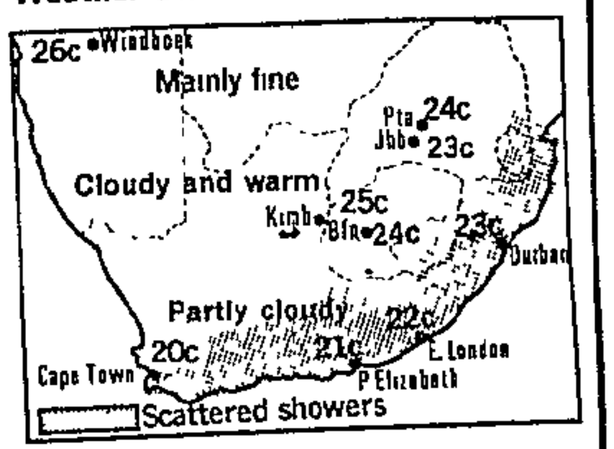
SOUTH WEST AFRICA: — It will be colder today over all but the northern parts otherwise it will be mainly fine

BOTSWANA: — Cold over the southern parts otherwise partly cloudy and warm — Sapa.

TEMPERATURES ARE CELSIUS MAXIMUMS EXPECTED FOR EACH CITY.

Rand Daily Mail Weather Station

Thursday
May 19, 1983
Temperatures.
09h00 14h00 21h00
17°C 23°C 14°C
Humidity
60% 30% 60%
Max temp 23°C
Min temp 13°C
Rain 24 hours to 20h00
Nil
Sunset today 17h29
Sunrise tomorrow
06h41



SOUTH AFRICA YESTERDAY

Temperatures at 14h00

	°C		°C		°C
Bloemfontein	23	Jan Smuts	23	Potchefstroom	25
Cape Town	13	Nelspruit	28	Pretoria	26
Durban	25	Pietersburg	26	Skukuza	31
East London	25	Port Elizabeth	22	Standerton	26

SOUTH AFRICA Hottest at 14h00 Messina 31°C Coldest at 08h00 Middelburg 1°C
TRANSVAAL Hottest at 14h00 Messina 31°C Coldest at 08h00 Groblersdal 9°C

THE WORLD YESTERDAY

	Min °C	Max °C	Weather		Min °C	Max °C	Weather
Madrid	5	19	Clear	Miami	25	31	Clear

The 'survival pack' — kids who scrounge for food

By Yussuf Nazeer

Pietros Nene (15) hitch-hiked from Dundee, Natal, in search of a job. He ended up with an abandoned "survival pack" in Johannesburg's streets, children who scrounge for food in alley dustbins, behind hotels and fruitshops.

Last week he was shot through the arm by a white man, he claims, who found him in a Joubert Park alley and opened fire.

He did not complain about his arm when The Star interviewed the urchins. One of his colleagues mentioned nonchalantly that Pietros had been shot. I took him to a clinic from where staff referred him to a hospital for X-rays and treatment

The night before the pack, who fought like wolves over some old clothing that was passed out to them, had slept in the veld on the outskirts of Lenasia

Pietros was reluctant to speak about his home or whether he had any family except to say that he came here to look for a job because there was no hope or future for him on a farm in Dundee Pietros is illiterate He sticks with the pack because they share a common destiny and it gives him hope There is always a meal to be found in Lenasia

Daniel Machale (8) says he was born "somewhere in Soweto". He is sick. His nose runs, his eyes water and he inhales glue to escape his misery He too cannot read or write "I do not know where my mother or father are I sleep in the veld and I beg for food," little Daniel said quietly

Daniel is among the smaller and weaker members of his "survival pack " Although he fights fiercely to hold on to whatever clothes are given to him, he always loses in the end. The bigger and stronger members simply take what they want

Piet Mogorshe (16) is from Dobsonville. He too is illiterate "I want to learn to read and write. But I left home long ago There is nothing there for me "

Sam Macele (14), from Grasmere, Andrew Jafta (12), from Eikenhof, and Simon Mulali (18), from Orlando, all said they were forced to fend for themselves.

Some of these lost children said they were orphans. Others said step-parents or drunken parents ill-treated them. Some said they had no father and their mother was battling to make ends meet.

They all longed for homes of their own. But none of them complained about their illnesses, their injuries sustained in fights with the bullies in the pack, or the icy cold they endured when sleeping huddled together in the veld, parks or alleys.

They said some of their friends died in past winters They do not think of death Survival is their concern



Spectre of death stalks street urchins

By Yussuf Nazeer

The shadow of death hangs over hundreds of abandoned "children of the [illegible]" [illegible] Black social

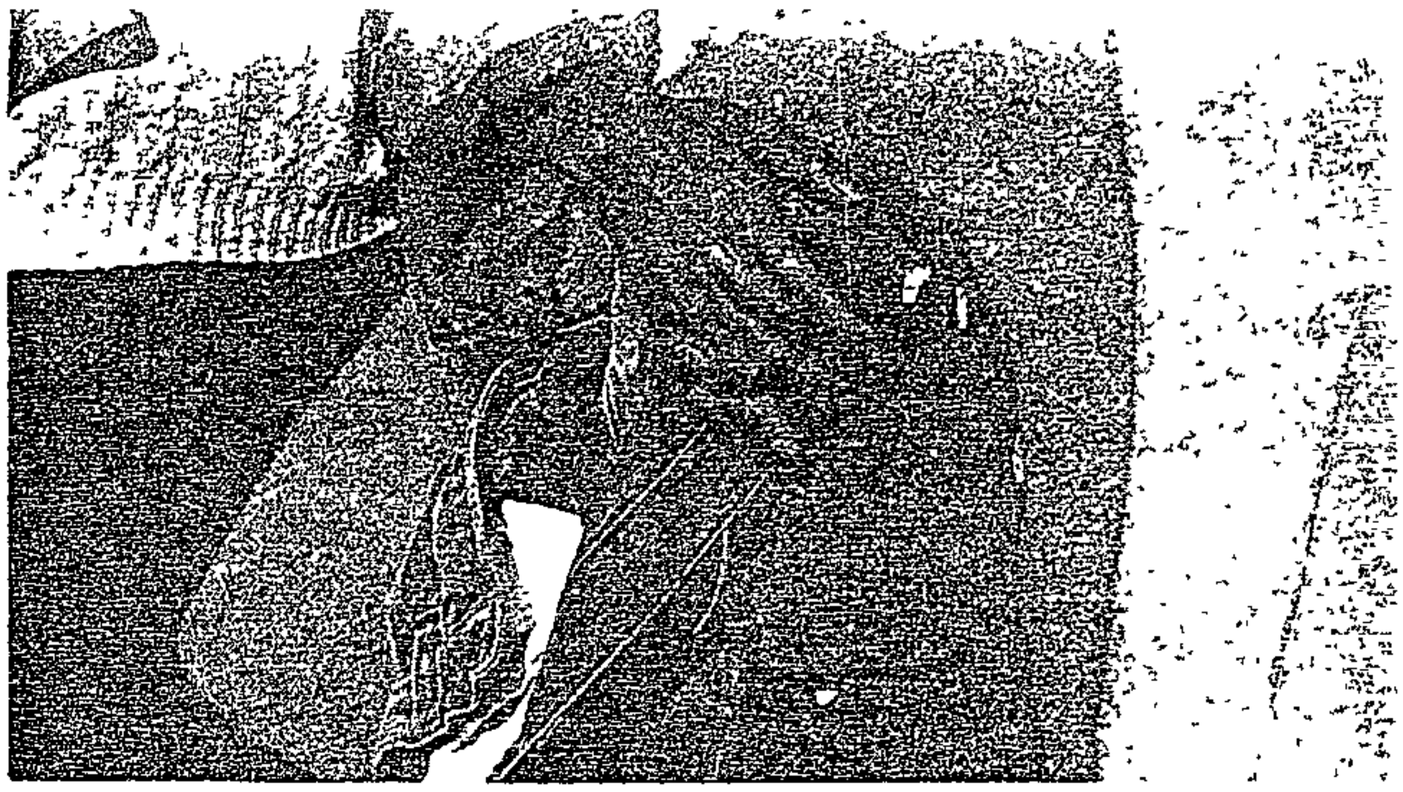
urchins

By Yussuf Nazeer

The shadow of death hangs over hundreds of abandoned "children of the streets" in the Transvaal. Black social workers fear many of these unwanted waifs may die of exposure during the bitter winter cold that lies ahead.

The children, aged from seven upward, are from broken or poverty-stricken homes. Some are illegitimate and others are runaways from cruelty.

In ragged, tattered and ill-fitting clothes, they roam the streets begging for food, money and clothing to survive.



Abandoned children reach out for clothing and blankets brought to them yesterday by Mrs Soraya Hassim from a Muslim welfare body.

Some are orphan... broken ...

No tears are shed, no one grieves if these pathetic bundles of human flotsam end up in the mortuary, killed by a combination of glue-sniffing, alcohol, hunger and cold

"It is a very, very sad situation," said Mrs Maggie Nkwe, who is battling to look after 60 of these children, plus babies and pre-school youngsters in an old Orlando home.

"There are no State-run homes for abandoned black children and, believe me, we have thousands of such children throughout the country who are urgently in need of care Many are going to die this winter with no-one caring about it," she said.

Action

Mrs Shirley Lesu, manager of black social child welfare services, agreed with Mrs Nkwe. "It is a serious problem that needs urgent attention from all sectors of the South African community

"We need the immediate building of several such homes in various townships to solve the problem," Mrs Lesu added.

I spoke to several children who seek sustenance in the more affluent white, Indian and coloured townships. They said there was no hope for them in the poverty-stricken black townships

Many of the children are sick, suffering from colds, sores and other ailments. Some have been injured in survival fights with other abandoned packs or from assaults by bullies and intolerant people who see these ragged urchins as nothing more than "smelly scum from the gutters".



Joseph Mashigo (10) beams with joy at the blanket and clothing given to him in Lenasia yesterday by a member of a Muslim welfare body. Joseph is one of the thousands of abandoned black children from various black townships who roam the city and surburban streets begging and searching dustbins for their daily subsistence.

Star

Star 297

JOHANNESBURG TUESDAY MAY 24 1982

Shelter for 50 waifs — but money needed

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society is prepared to build cottages in Soweto for 50 abandoned street waifs But they are short of R160 000 for this project

They will be building one cottage in the meantime costing R40 000 to take 11 children off the streets It is part of a plan involving a R640 000 child and family complex for Soweto's Mofolo South

Yesterday architects and builders were working on the finishing touches of the double-storey multi-purpose home for battered mothers and abandoned babies Tenders have already gone out and work on the first R480 000 phase of the complex is expected to begin in three weeks time Director of the Johannesburg child welfare society, Mr Howard Ferreira, said the Mofolo project would eventually take in

- 20 abandoned babies (the society gets daily calls to take abandoned babies).
- 10 battered mothers and their families.
- 50 children between two and 16 years old.
- Eight unmarried mothers and their children.

"It is going to cost R115 000 annually to run this home and any public contribution, however small or large, would be most welcome," Mr Ferreira said.

Referring to the street urchins reported in yesterday's Star, Mr Ferreira said: "If we can get the R160 000 shortfall before the end of July which we need for the completion of the four extra cottages on our blueprint, we would then be able to take in 44 more of these lost children."

The complex would provide medical, educational and rehabilitation care for the children and mothers until they were ready to rejoin the community without further suffering.

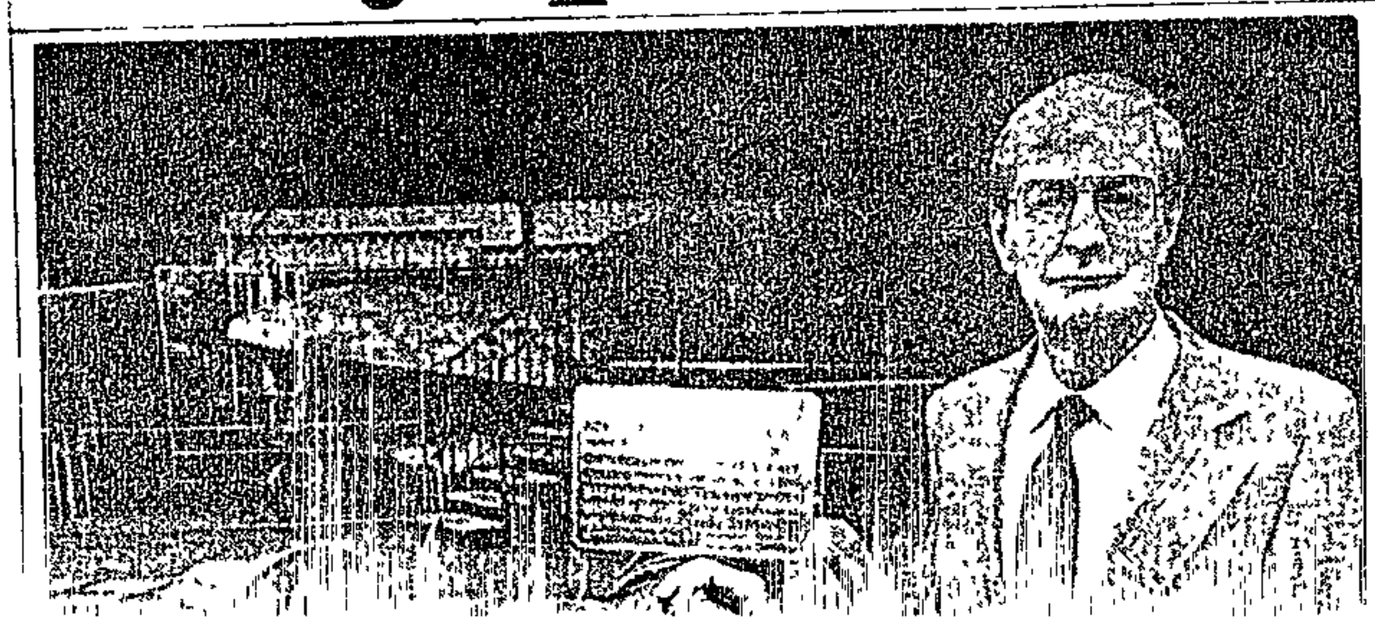
Council a
the Mark

By David Braun

Johannesburg is to get a Portob
Road-type open-air market.

The city council's management c
mittee has approved an applicatio
the Market Theatre Foundation to
an open-air market in the Mary
gerald Square, Newtown, on Satur

Entrance fees mooted to make City parks safer



By Lucille McNamara, Municipal Reporter

The Johannesburg City Council is considering increasing entrance fees at some parks in a bid to make them safer.

One councillor said the move seemed to be designed to make entrance too expensive for most blacks

The parks involved would be fenced and pa-

Inflation lowest in two years

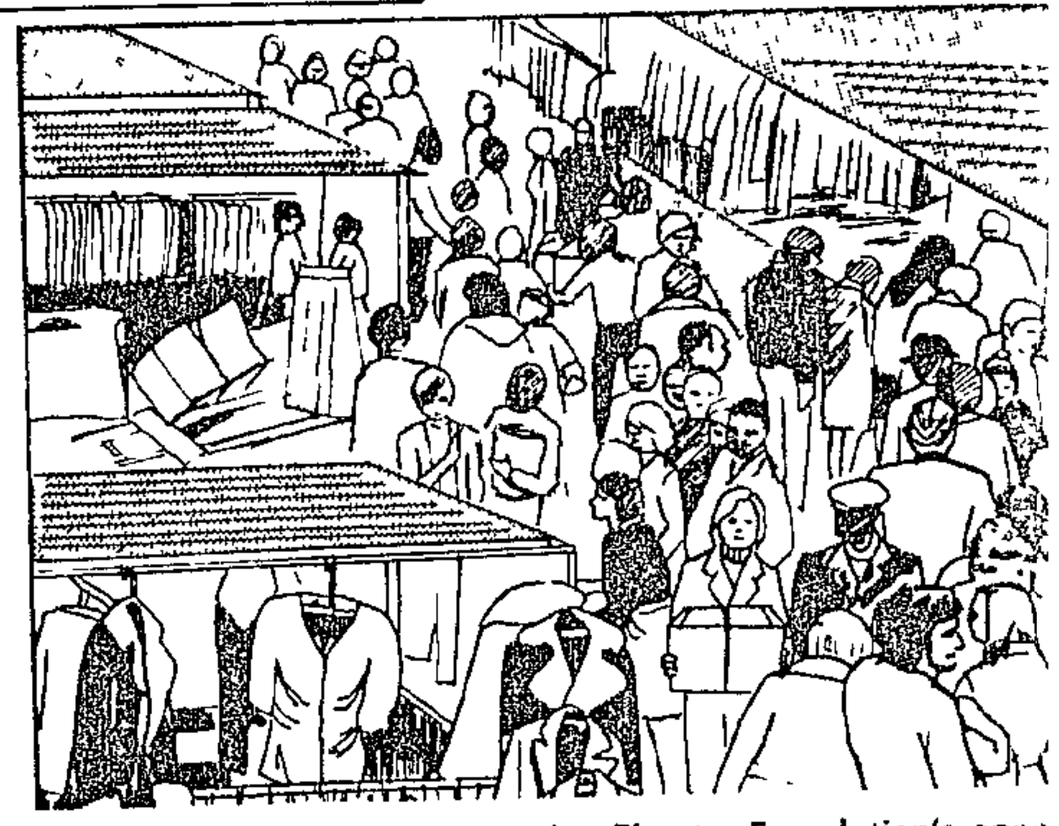
By Colleen Ryan
Consumer Reporter

South Africa's annual inflation rate dropped to 12,6 percent in April — the lowest level measured in more than two years, according to the latest Consumer Price Index (CPI).

In September 1980 the annual inflation rate stood at 12,8 percent.

The small rise in food prices in April contributed to the low rate of inflation Food prices rose by only 0,3 percent last month, according to figures released by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria

The annual rate also



An impression of what the Market Theatre Foundation's open look like. But, whatever its form, "bargains galore" will

More than 2 700 sq
huts bulldozed in a

Star 24/5/82

Pretoria Bureau

More than 2 700 coloured and Indian squatter huts were bulldozed between October 1981 and September last year.

2 000 huts were f
Town area More
dwellings have b
in the seven years
September last yea

397 Star 25/5/83

Help is on the way for Joburg's waifs

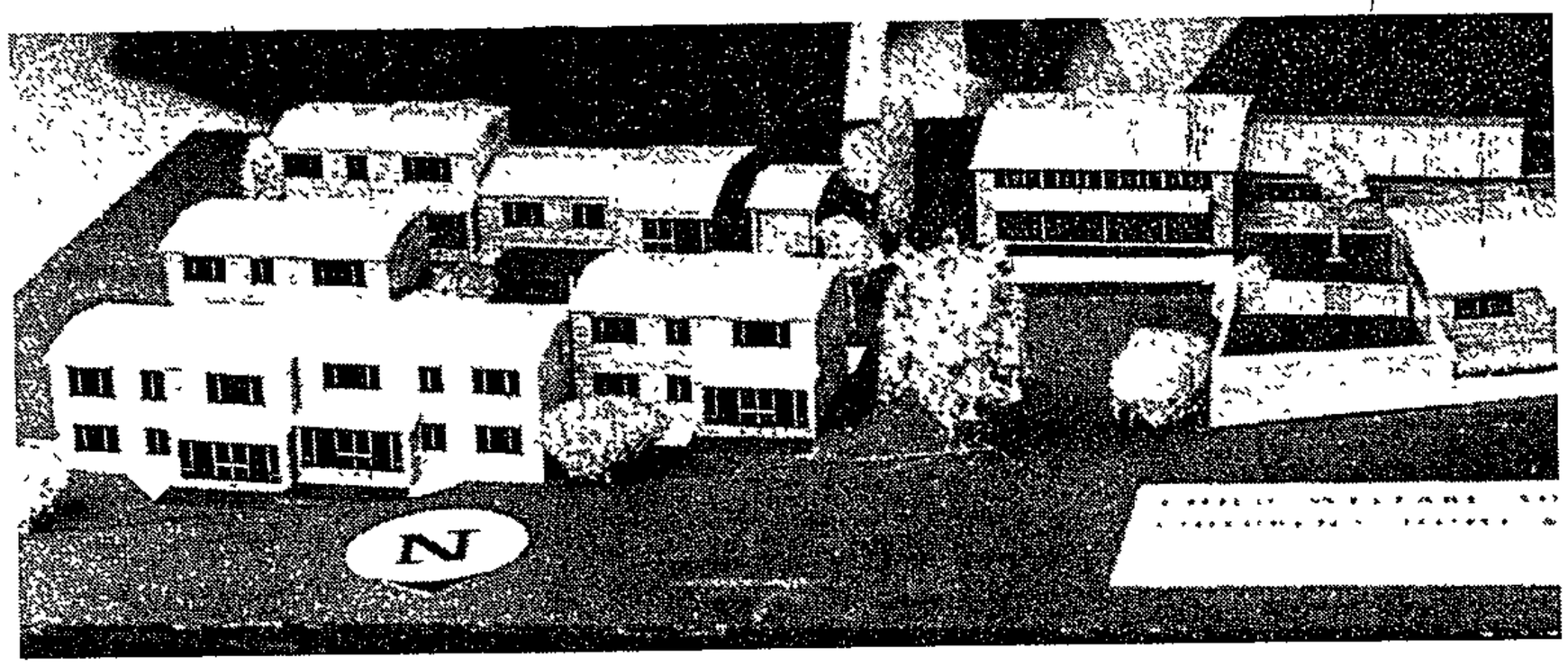
By Yussuf Nazeer

Five people yesterday started the ball rolling to help the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society raise R160 000 to build rooms for about 50 abandoned and homeless black children roaming the city's streets.

The five, moved by the plight of the unfortunate waifs reported in The Star on Monday and yesterday, telephoned to offer their help.

CHEQUE

First to come forward was Mr Michael de Pinna, who sent The Star a cheque for R100 which was passed on to child welfare. It costs R40 000 to build one living unit which houses about a dozen children.



A model of the R160 000 "Othandweni" complex to be built by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

A public transport company, which did not want to be named, donated the second R100 — and a further R50 came from a pharmacist, who also wished to remain anonymous.

Mr Lee Pillay of Studio 3 Model Agency told The Star he would hold a charity show to raise "a few thousand rands", while Mrs Maureen Chinchen, a public relations officer, said she would lobby support from the business sector.

Miss Angelina Breitzke said she would visit her friends and some big companies to try and persuade them to donate to the child welfare project known as the "Othandweni" Child and Family Care complex, which is due to be erected in about three weeks' time in Mofolo South, Soweto.

CONTRIBUTIONS

The complex, which will cost R640 000, will not only cater for homeless street urchins but also for battered wives and their children, deserted unmarried mothers and abandoned babies, said the director of child welfare, Mr Howard Ferreira.

Contributions should be sent to The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, PO Box 2539, Johannesburg 2000 (Tel: 836-5381) or to The Star, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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| | | |

Rehabilitation centres

940 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian males and females, respectively, were treated at (aa) rehabilitation centres and (bb) registered rehabilitation centres in the latest specified year for which figures are available and (b) what (i) were the reasons for admission and (ii) was the incidence figure per 100 000 of the total Coloured and Indian populations, respectively?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

The figures indicated are for the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983:

(a) (i) (aa) 277 males and 88 females.

(bb) 264 males and 66 females

(ii) (aa) 3 males (no females).

(bb) None.

(b) (i) Alcoholism, drug abuse and vagrancy.

(ii) 27,2 and 0,4 per 100 000 in respect of the Coloured and Indian populations, respectively

Alcohol-related problems: cases

941 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Internal Affairs:

(a) How many cases of (i) Coloured and (ii) Indian (aa) persons and (bb) families with alcohol-related problems were handled by his Department in the latest specified year for which figures are available, (b) what was the (i) nature of the problems and (ii) incidence figure per 100 000 of the total Coloured and Indian populations, respectively, and (c) how many such cases in respect of (i) Coloured persons and (ii) Indians were reported to his Department in each of the areas for which statistics are available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

The figures indicated are for the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983:

(a) (i) (aa) 8 262, (ii) 227

(bb) Only statistics on individuals as furnished under (aa) above are available

(b) (i) Addiction of the individual and family disruption

(ii) 324 and 28 per 100 000 in respect of the Coloured and Indian populations, respectively.

(c) (i)

Bellville	1 543
Wynberg	2 647
Bloemfontein	123
Beaufort West	130
Durban	289
George	362
Johannesburg	1 052
Kimberley	319
Paarl	351
Port Elizabeth	566
Worcester	472
Upington	223
East London	99
Springbok	86

(ii)

Durban	190
Cape Town	17
Johannesburg	20

(297) Hansard 1688 June 1983
Q Col. 1688

Port Alfred

1008 Mr F K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

Whether there are any social workers in the Black township of Port Alfred, if so how many?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

No Services are normally rendered from the Departments' offices in Grahamstown but due to vacancies on the establishment statutory services are at present being rendered from Port Elizabeth

Sun City indaba may face boycott

AN International conference on marital and family therapy due to be held at Sun City, Bophuthatswana, next week faces a complete boycott by leading worker, church, women and civic organisations from Johannesburg because of its venue.

By MONO BADELA

The organisations are boycotting the conference because they feel it is ironical that a conference of this nature should be held against a backdrop of family deprivation and disintegration. They feel that convening the conference at Sun City will endorse the injustices of the apartheid system.

The conference, which is being organised by the South African Institute of Marital and Family Therapy, begins on Monday and will last for four days Several speakers, all experts in the field of family therapy, and mostly from the United States, have been invited to address the conference.

CAMPAIGN

An ad hoc committee consisting of psychologists and social workers in the Witwatersrand is spearheading the campaign for a complete boycott of the conference. Among the organisations calling for a boycott are the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the Black Sash, the Soweto Civic Association, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa (CCAWUSA), the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, the Domestic Workers' and Employers' Project (DWEP), the Transvaal Indian Congress (Tic) and the Natal Indian Congress (Nic).

Others are the South African Black Social Workers' Association (SABSWA), the Anti-Community Council Committee, the Co-ordinated Residence Association, Azaso, Cosas, Saawu, Gawu, the Western Residents' Association, Nusas and the Detainees' Support Committee in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

A statement released by the ad hoc committee said that Sun City was a gloss cover up for a system of economic oppression, enforced political impotence and human indignity.

The call for a boycott has also been extended to the overseas speakers who are due to address the conference. They are Dr Maurizio Andolfi, Dr Edgar Ayerwald, Dr Mony Elkaim, Dr Bill Forisha and Dr Judith Landau-Stanton.



Mr Izak Ausker, 63, lives on a grass verge in Doornfontein because his R51 a month pension will not cover the cost of housing and food. He prefers to rough-it rather than rely on his family or enter an institution.

Picture. MASSIMO PELLICCIA

Home is a grass verge under the stars

Mail Reporter

A DOORNFONTEIN hobo prefers his meagre existence under the stars on a pension of R51 to the more comfortable life which an institution might afford.

The Rand Daily Mail paid a visit to Mr Izak Ausker, 63, who has lived on a grass verge next to a Doornfontein parking lot for the past three years.

Mr Ausker told us his lifestyle was forced upon him because he could not live on his monthly disability pension of R51.

"I worked for a large mining company for 35 years and went on disability pension after an accident in which I lost an eye, severed a wrist and suffered other injuries," he said.

Mr Ausker said he couldn't afford anything — not even food — from the R51 and that was why he had become a hobo.

"What can I do? I won't go to my family for help and so I just carry on living like this," he said.

A spokesman in the legal department of the company paying his disability pension said Mr Ausker was a hobo before he went on pension.

"He is well-known in our company because he comes here once a month to collect his cheque. We have offered to assist him find accommodation at the Salvation Army or a similar organisation, but he never takes up our offers of help," he said.

The spokesman said the purpose of disability pensions was to compensate workers who could no longer work because of a disability suffered as a result of an accident during work.

"Mr Ausker's disability rating is 31% — the minimum to qualify for a monthly pension. His pension is not high because the degree of the disability and the employee's salary at the time of the accident are taken into account when determining the amount," he said.

New status for black women is needed now

Government houses have been up for sale from the beginning of this month. The majority of black women however are unable to buy them because they are legal minors despite often being household heads. JEAN HEY reports.

The legal status of black married women, which is presently under investigation by the South African Law Commission, assumes a new sense of urgency in view of this month's Government move to sell houses to blacks

About 99 percent of married black women are legal minors. Whether they are married under civil law or under tribal law, their husbands have marital power over them and are their legal guardians. Only the few who are married with an ante-nuptial contract are not subject to the marital power.

The Department of Community Development is allowing black women to buy Government houses — but they will not be eligible for building society loans

Building society and Government officials admit this will affect many black families for, in many of them, the woman is the head of the household.

"The Government is sympathetic to the situation and aware of t[he] problems. But it is not easy to find a solution that w[ill] satisfy all parties," said Mr Johan Kruger, sales co-ordinator of the housing scheme for the Department of Community Development.

According to the department, only the present occupants of Government houses will be able to buy them



BLACK HOUSING — will this mother ever be able to buy a house for her family?

To determine the price of the houses the original price of the house has been added to its replacement value and the total halved. This means that old houses in particular will be sold cheaply.

The department is offering special discounts as a further incentive to potential buyers — including one of between 25 and 30 percent for cash.

If the occupant chooses not to buy his house, it can still be rented — but rentals are likely to go up substantially next year, said Mr Kruger.

In the past the United Building Society had allowed some black women to take out housing loans to secure houses under the 99-year leasehold system, said Mr Piet Kruger, the society's assistant general manager

"But we cannot continue making exceptions because now there will be so many of them," he said.

Mr Kruger added that building societies had been pressing for a long time for the tribal law to be amended because "we consider black women good customers and safe borrowers".

It is even difficult for single black women to get housing loans. Tribal marriages are not registered so there is no way of checking on a black woman's marital status

Building societies who gave self-declared single women a loan were taking a chance, Mr Kruger said.

Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, a director of the Urban Foundation, said she believed financial merit alone should decide whether a black woman could buy a house.

"For many years we black women have asked to be recognised as legal adults. Many of us are heads of households and, in certain cases, the sole breadwinners. Why is our majority not legally recognised when we are acting as adults in every other way?" she asked.

from home as times get tougher

More women seek admission to shelter

By Lynne Cornfield,
Welfare Reporter

As the economy worsens more and more women are turning to the Frida Hartley Shelter for Women in Bellevue.

Giving her 34th annual report as chairman, Mrs M F Poole said the total admissions to the home over its last financial year was 10 per cent higher than the previous year with a 22 per cent increase in alcoholics and drug addicts.

"But," said Mrs Poole, "alcoholics predominate. We have very few drug addicts."

Many of the women sought shelter while they waited for their old age pensions, or immediately after they had been released from hospital or prison. Several others had been evicted for not paying rent.

Mrs Poole said that for no apparent reason admissions of borderline mental cases had dropped by a third. Only 11 per cent of admissions were of borderline cases. She said it was similar to times of war. "The more difficult life becomes the fewer borderline cases there are," she said.

Admission of battered and ill-treated wives were also down by a third.

During the year April 1982 to March 1983, 35 per cent of the women admitted were alcoholics or drug addicts, 25 per cent had been evicted, 11 per cent were borderline cases, 11 per cent were ill-treated wives or had domestic problems, nine per cent were destitute, five per cent had illegitimate babies and four per cent were waiting for pensions.

About one in three women had sought shelter themselves. The others were referred by welfare organisations and institutions.

During the year the home also stepped up its relief work outside the home by trying to keep families together.

Mrs Poole said this was more successful than placing women with problems with several other women all with different problems.

"This often leads to unpleasantness in the shelter with one woman taunting another," she said.

All help at the shelter is free. Food, clothing, medical assistance, accommodation and even cash for rehabilitation are provided.



One of the capital's growing population of beggars plies his trade.

Capital's growing band of beggars

297

Mercury

28/7/83

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

BEGGING has become one of the growth industries in Natal's picturesque capital, with an increasing number of black 'ladies and gentlemen of the road' rattling their tins or spinning hardluck stories or simply staring soulfully at passers-by.

But, apart from the occasional letter to the Press, nobody seems to mind - if the lack of complaints received by the police and local commissioner are anything to go by.

The Natal Mercury this week counted more than 10 'pavement cases' who have become familiar landmarks within the central city area, and several more who are not so familiar.

Pensioners

In the most recent letter to a local paper, a newcomer to the city complained he had been subjected to a 'barrage of saliva' from a vagrant, and called for all beggars to be forced off the streets and into 'appropriate institutions'.

However, a police spokesman said most of the hoboes received, or were entitled to, disability pensions or old-age pensions.

If complaints were received they could be arrested under the city bylaws or the Urban Areas Act for loitering, declared idle and undesirable, and sent to a work colony.

There was no general strategy used by the police to deal with such cases, however, and the spokesman could not remember the last time a prosecution had taken place.

Inquiries addressed to the Chief Magistrate and the Chief Commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development drew similar responses, but no trace of 'appropriate institutions' could be uncovered.

A spokesman for the Department of Health and Welfare said they were not responsible for blacks.

Cost of illegitimacy 'too high'

Sterilise some unwed mums, CP man says

By ANTON HARBER
Political Reporter

THE Conservative Party should look into forced sterilisation for women who repeatedly have children out of wedlock, Dr Willie Snyman, a Member of Parliament and party spokesman on health, said yesterday.

Speaking at the CP's first Transvaal Congress in the Pretoria City Hall, Dr Snyman received roars of approval from the delegates when he criticised the amount of money being spent on subsidising unwed coloured mothers

The congress, which ended yesterday, was considering a motion calling on the Government to urgently reconsider its policy on allowances for children of unmarried mothers because of the abuse of the system

Dr Snyman said R21-million was being paid every year for the children of white unwed mothers, while R77-million was being paid for the children of coloured unwed mothers.

This was a frightening situation, he said The CP should consider paying subsidies only for the first child born out of wedlock and should put more pressure on the fathers of such children

The law provided for sterilisation of people who were mentally disturbed and this may apply to a woman who went on and on having children out of wedlock, he said

Such women were so irresponsible that the party should consider whether they should not also be sterilised, he said.

The congress also heard a number of allegations from delegates that CP members were being intimidated because they had left the National Party.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, the party leader, said the Government spoke often of the total onslaught, but there was no onslaught greater than the onslaught on the CP

He referred to the intimidation of voters and election workers who had threatened elderly people with the loss of their pension if they did not vote for the NP.

Party chairman Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg attacked the Government for its handling of the Rikhoto judgment which gave urban rights to some migrant workers.

The Government could have accepted the Supreme Court judgment, admitted the law had been incorrectly written, and redrafted it, he said.

This would have shown no disrespect for the court, and would have satisfied those people that had believed all the time that migrants would not have urban rights

The CP would do this when it came to power, he said.

Pay rise for social workers

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN. — A big pay rise for white, Indian and coloured social workers has been announced by the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare — but for blacks the gap still remains wide

"This is most unfortunate as it will still remain a source of irritation for many people," Mr Ashwin Mohanlall, president of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society and the South African Indian Council's spokesman on welfare matters, said yesterday.

Mr Mohanlall, who has been spearheading a campaign for salary improvements, said "another disappointing" feature was that in some cases salaries would become pegged at the seventh-year notch.

In terms of the new scales a social worker's starting salary has been raised from R6 534 to R9 648 and the maximum from R15 450 to R16 020.

For black social workers starting salaries have been increased from R5 154 to R8 820 and the maximum from R10 062 to R14 880.

Blacks still lag as social workers get big pay boost

Mercury Reporter

A BIG pay rise for white, Indian and coloured social workers has been announced by the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare — but for blacks the gap still remains wide.

'This is most unfortunate as it will still remain a source of irritation for many people,' Mr Ashwin Mohanlall, president of the Durban Indian Benevolent Society, and the South African Indian Council's spokesman on welfare matters, said yesterday.

Mr Mohanlall, who has been spearheading a campaign for salary improvements for Indian social workers, said another disappointing feature of the new scales was that in some cases salaries would become pegged at the seventh-year notch

'However, the National Council has been wise to provide for in-depth evaluation and merit assessment of workers to warrant progression above the seventh notch.'

Mrs G B McMillan, director of the Durban Child Welfare Society, and Mrs Faith Msoni, director of the Durban African Child Welfare Society, could not be reached for comment.

Mr Mohanlall said in terms of the new scales a social worker's starting salary had been raised from R6 534 to R9 648 and the maximun from R15 450 to R16 020

For black social workers starting salaries had been increased from R5 154 to R8 820 and the maximum from R10 062 to R14 880

The starting salaries for all supervisors had been raised from R10 062 to R16 020 and the maximum from R15 450 to R19 137

Survey solution to black loafers

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

A QUESTIONNAIRE circulated recently among the 125 members of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer in Kempton Park indicated a solution to the "No 1 problem" of the the presence of blacks in the town centre

The questionnaire, which refers to blacks as "loafers", called for an "effective bus service to remove them to their own areas faster"

Results are to be presented to the town council, according to the Sakekamer chairman, Mr Smiley Schoon

The survey, drawn up by a sub-committee of the Sakekamer and put to members at a meeting last month, stated that pavements and streets in the East Rand town adjoining Jan Smuts International Airport, were being overrun by blacks or "non-buying" members of the public.

It posed a number of solutions, which members had to arrange in order of preference, to the problem of "continued growth but diminishing buying power in the town centre"

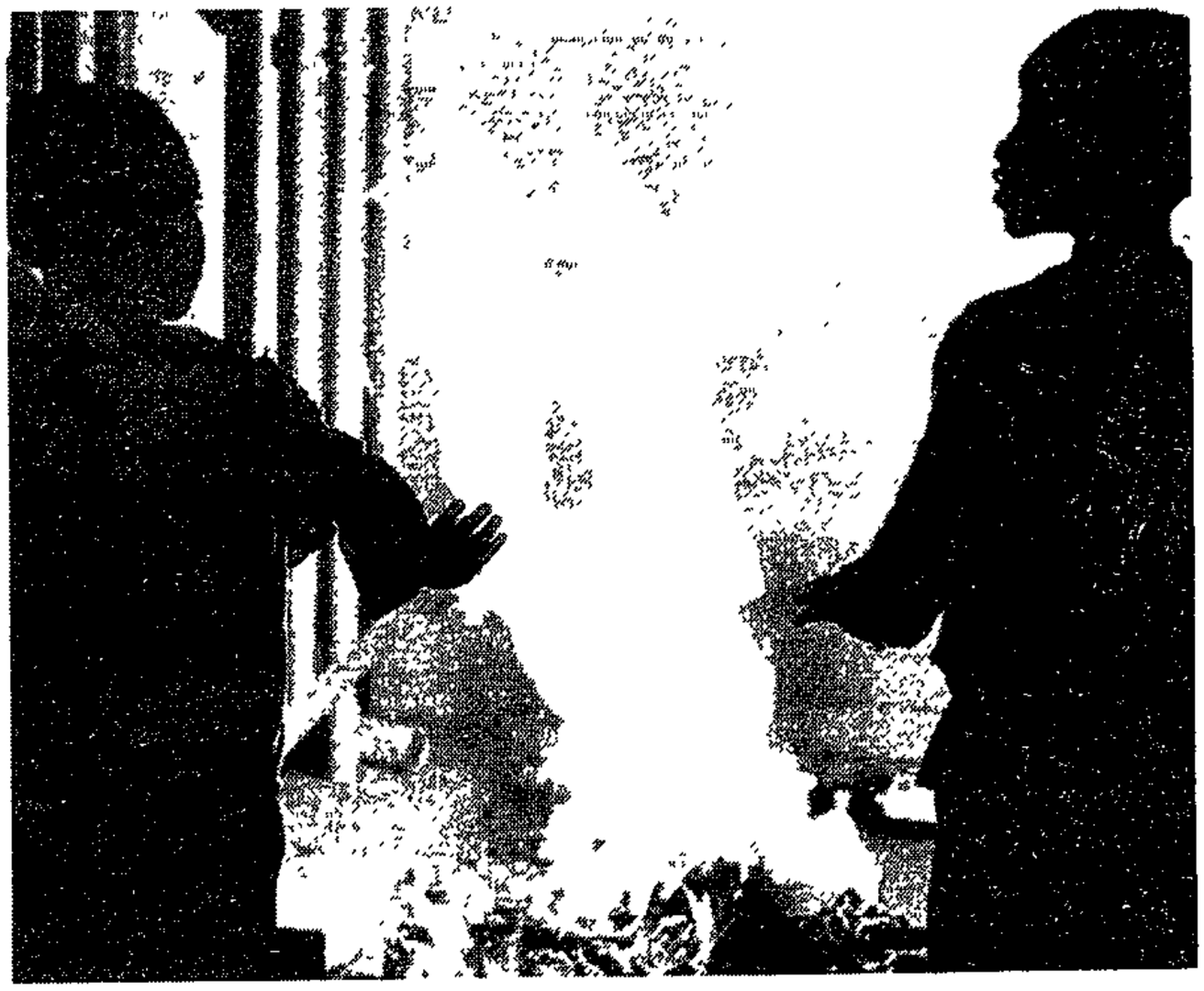
It also stated that "the non-buyer should be lured to loaf outside the city centre through the establishment of buying centres within reach of his own area".

Members were expected to answer the questionnaire at the meeting held at the Kempton Park Country Club

Mr Schoon said yesterday he did not believe the questionnaire was biased or tendentious because members were given the opportunity to make their own recommendations

(291) 24/8/83 Star

WAIFS WHO HAVE BUILT UP AN ISOLATED BUT CLOSE COMMUNITY



Twilight children of Hillbrow's alleyways

By Sol Makgabutlane

Come evening and Hillbrow — Johannesburg's most populated area — is transformed into a crescendo of human activity. Colourful neon lights snap into life and lovers step out for their strolls, just as in any metropolis throughout the world.

But Hillbrow is also characterised by a bleak side — its waifs.

They haunt the streets, sleeping on pavements and in doorways, eating from dustbins, some finding temporary forgetfulness in a quick sniff of glue from empty plastic bottles.

They are the twilight children.

I track some down to their lair in Pretoria Street.

They regard their uninvited guest with wariness. Expressive glances are exchanged and muscles tighten — poised for instant take-off if the stranger proves dangerous.

I greet them and introduce myself. A couple of them start to back off.

."I won't talk to you. My parents will see my photograph in the newspaper and come to fetch me," one of them, about 13 years of age, says.

"Look, chaps," I explain, "no pictures will be taken if you wish."

Five or six of them walk away. I see that I'll have to convince the others before they also decide to leave.

PLIGHT

"I have no bad motives. I only want to interview you, write a story and, who knows, maybe some people will help when they read of your plight."

They are still not convinced so I add, "and I promise to buy you something".

They move closer and begin to relax. Most are hungry and cannot afford to decline an offer like this. As they begin to talk, a new experience unfolds for me

Some have parents. Others do not. Many are illegitimate, while some come from none-too-poor homes. Whatever their backgrounds, however, they now have one thing in common — they are homeless and have built their own isolated, but tightly knit, community.

Take Isaac, he's only 14 years old. He fled from his home in Galala location, near Klerksdorp, in March last year. His mother used to beat him, "always when she was drunk", and Isaac found it intolerable.

"One day she gave me R10 to buy goods at the shops. Instead I caught a train and came here."

then tells a story of kindness:

"My shoes were stolen last May and I used to go about barefoot. One day a 'young miesies' saw me and asked why was I barefoot on such a cold night. I said I slept in the alley and my shoes had been stolen.

"The 'miesies' was sorry for me. She asked me: 'Do you need money for clothes.' I said 'yes', and she gave me R40. I bought myself a pair of shoes, a shirt and trousers. I took my friends to the bioscope with the other money."

Where do they sleep?

George says they used to sleep on the pavements and in the alleys, but now they are sleeping in a bushy area near Yeoville. This was because in Hillbrow they spent half the night running from the police.

"Sometimes they catch us and take us to the outskirts of Johannesburg and dump us there. But we always find our way back," says George.

During the day they either go to cinemas or lounge in the parks.

"Where do you get your money?" I ask.

Says Derrik: "We get it by showing motorists where to park. Like this." And he dashes across the road as a big, flashy car pulls up at the other side

Derrik begins to direct the driver into the parking bay. The driver, an elderly white man, gets out of the car and gives him 43c.

Derrik scurries across the road to us and says "That's how we get our money. When we have money we hide it because the white boys and some older black boys around here take it away."

He stops wide-eyed. Two young policemen are heading our way, swinging their batons rhythmically. The three boys start to run — I advise them to stay.

The policemen look at us, hesitate, say something to one another and walk away. Derrik, Isaac and George heave a sigh of relief.

"They are going to come back for us," predicts George.

"What time is it?" asks Isaac.

A SERMON

The sudden question takes me by surprise.

"Yes," he says, "at nine we have to go to a church sermon in Dunkeld "

I'm told that they go to these sermons every Wednesday evening and Sunday morning and evening because people there are good to them.

They also say that the women at the house wash their clothes and let them have a bath.

We go to a cafe and I buy them R4 worth of food.

It is with real regret that we say "cheers". I turn back — they are watching me walk away.

WHY HILLBROW

Why did he choose Hillbrow?

"My uncle used to bring me here to buy clothes when I was still at school. I saw that it was a 'good' place where I could make a lot of friends. So I came," says Isaac, the best speaker in the group.

Skinny Derrik (12), who comes from Klipspruit, steps forward to tell his story.

His mother — "a naturally kind woman" — had wanted to thrash him one day when he had disobeyed her. When he saw that his mother was angry he went away to avoid punishment. This was last March.

Tears running down his cheeks, Derrik confesses: "I dearly want to go back home. I miss my mother, my three brothers and sisters and my friends. I want to go soon and write my Standard Two exams at the end of the year."

He only needs an assurance from his mother that she has forgiven him, he says, and he'll catch the next train.

So why don't you go home and tell your mother you're sorry?

"I can't. I want to be sure that all is forgiven."

George, who looks too big for his 18 years, shuffles forward.

In excellent Xhosa, he says he comes from Khutsong township, in Carletonville. He arrived in Hillbrow on January 24 last year — a day obviously important to him.

"You have been here a long time," I observe. The others agree. George is one of the oldest members of the group.

He ran away from home because his father used to punch him "for no reason". He tried to tolerate it, but finally fled.

By this time we are all squatting on the pavement.

They tell me they are being harassed by white "tsotsis" who take their money, beat them up and throw water over them when they are asleep.

But not all whites hit them, says Derrik, who

OLD FOLK

Twilight years of hope and a hot meal

297

28/8/83 S-Ex/Pres

By DAVID SPARKS

THE HOUSE, if one could call it that, was an eyesore.

It was, in fact, little more than a tumbledown "pandokkie" set in the middle of a small plot on which straggly and undernourished weeds desperately groped for survival in a mass of rubble and garbage.

The dilapidated iron-roofed structure and its messy, festering surroundings were hidden from the road by a rotting split-pole fence.

At the front door — a flimsy, splintered and warped wooden unit — stood Janet du Plessis (not her real name) in a long, threadbare dressing gown of faded pink. To her, this slum was home.

Janet who had just turned 63, but looked more like 80, was reluctant to let us in.

"I haven't cleaned up yet," she said. "I wasn't expecting visitors this early." It was already past 10 am

But we persisted and followed her down a long, dark passage in which the all-pervading atmosphere of decay was almost nauseous.

She led us into the dank and gloomy kitchen at the back of the house. The only light was a small, dust-encrusted broken window

Janet gratefully accepted a platter of hot food from my companions, two volunteer workers from Meals on Wheels for the Aged, who call on her regularly with a hot, nutritious meal prepared in one of the organisation's 32 well-established kitchens

As she tucked into the fare with relish, she poignantly revealed some of the details of her plight

"I was only 19 when I got married," she said "My husband had a good job with an electrical supply company. Everything was fine until our third child arrived. It was then that John discovered that he had kidney problems As time went on it got worse and worse until he could no longer work"

Janet, whose two daughters and son are both married, now has seven grandchildren She never sees any of them, not even the married daughter who lives in Johannesburg

'My husband's company," she continued, "helped as much as they could But all the insurance and medical aid money was spent on keeping John alive on a kidney machine."

The situation at home, she said, rapidly deteriorated. "The children were ashamed to play with others because we couldn't even afford to supply them with decent clothing. It was an embarrassment for all of us."

She told us that her husband now spent most of his life in hospital receiving treatment

"He's better off there," she observed. "At least he gets regular meals and sleeps in a clean, warm bed"

Janet said she had little or no money left from her monthly Government pension of R160 Her rent was R130 a month.

"I usually spend the rest of my pension on a bit of bread, jam and tea I only have a proper hot meal on the days when the Meals on Wheels angels visit me"

She depends on heat from her old, coal-fired kitchen stove only.

Mr Neville Mandy, director of Meals on Wheels for the Aged, said that Janet was only one of many thousands of similar pathetic cases throughout the country.

"These elderly and frequently infirm people, who have been rejected by both society and their families, are forced by circumstances to live out their twilight years in hovels and on the brink of starvation

"They have no one to turn to, but one organisation — Meals On Wheels, and the amount of help we can offer is limited by the support we receive from concerned members of the public," Mr Mandy explained.

He says when the organisation was established in East London in 1964, no one suspected that there were so many senior citizens without the means to feed themselves adequately.

"Most of these people, who have been rejected by both society and their immediate families," he adds, "are forced to subsist on a meagre Government pension of R138 a month.

"Some pay as much as R120 a month to rent what are little better than tumbledown, backyard hovels"

This, he points out, leaves little over to pay for either heating or food.

"In many cases," Mr Mandy says, "pensioners only manage to hold starvation at bay on a diet of cold cat or dog food"

Meals on Wheels for the Aged, which currently operates 32 kitchens throughout the country, uses 47 specially equipped panel vans to deliver almost 200 000 meals a year to some of the more fortunate of society's forgotten aged.

"Yet," stresses Mr Mandy, "we are only scratching the surface of what is really a major social problem The extent of our assistance to underprivileged senior citizens is limited by severe financial constraints which can only be alleviated by somehow encouraging the more fortunate members of the public to dig deeper into their pockets."

He says even a donation of R5 a month would provide several balanced, meals for one deeply grateful impoverished pensioner.



Faces tell a sad story of hardship and hunger and dependence on their only source of a good meal from Meals on Wheels.

Mother and blind baby tossed out into the rain

C. Herald 1/10/83 2097

BABY



● MISS Rina Rossouw with her five-year-old son Jonathan and eight-month-old Jessica under the Port Jackson tree that was their home last week after they were Rylands Estate landlord.

A BLIND baby girl had to spend rainy nights under a bush last week after she was evicted with her mother and brother by their Rylands Estate landlord.

Miss Rina Rossouw, 24, originally from Worcester, was told last week to vacate her small room in the backyard of a retired couple's Hazel Road home, because she had not paid the rent.

For two days, she sought shelter from the rain with a piece of cardboard under a Port Jackson tree, until a sympathetic Rylands family came to her assistance

Miss Rossouw said she was very concerned for the health of her children, Jonathan, five, and eight month-old Jessica who is blind.

"I feared for the life of my baby because of the cold and the rain. After we had been taken in by the Pather family, I immediately took Jessica to hospital," she said.

ILLNESS

Miss Rossouw said her baby had gone blind after an illness when she was about five months old

"I think she became ill because of the bad conditions in the small room where I lived," she said.

Miss Rossouw paid R20 rent a week. Since her baby became ill, she had to stop working and has no income at the moment. She said she was waiting on a State grant which is expected to come through next month.

She said she had come from Worcester to work in Cape Town in 1971 and had been on the Cape Town City Council's housing waiting list "for a long time". She had been living in Hazel Road for three years.

HOSPITAL

Miss Rossouw said she had taken her daughter to hospital on Tuesday morning and when she came home she was told to leave by the landlord

"I had nowhere to go and decided to seek shelter under a bush on an open field," she said.

A social work student at the University of the Western Cape, Miss Pimla Pather, went to assist the family late on Wednesday night.

"We decided to keep them at our house while they look for other accommodation becausee we could not allow them to suffer like that.

"But I don't know how long we will be able to look after them," she said.

C-Herald 24/11/83

A place where Cape Town's 'carefree community' can find . . .

SHELTER

EVERYDAY, from about four in the afternoon, a small percentage of Cape Town's "carefree community", an assortment of "bergies", vagrants and hobos, converge like honeybees round a flower, on a building in Harrington Street.

They stand around, they slouch around, they lie around, all waiting for their "bed-and-breakfast hotel" to open It is not what one might call a five-star Cape Sun joint, but for these people, there is nothing better At least for them supper is thrown in at Nicro's night shelter

Last week I joined these worldly types for a night of idle banter, maybe to find out whether "opting out" is one sure way of not getting an ulcer, or to discuss morality and philosophy with a deep thinker

Easy life they may have by day Come five o'clock they play by the rules of the joint Enter only between six and seven at night Out by six the following morning

The shelter strives to provide "inadequate homeless people" with a place to sleep, to keep them off the streets where they could be nabbed for minor offences But, it has a firm set of rules and regulations

MOTHER

House mother is Mrs Mary Lewin She used to be a matron at the League of Friends of the Blind

"They know the rules Others couldn't stand the "no drinks" rule and have chosen to ignore us so that they may drink

"We have the right to search the residents each night to ensure that they don't bring in alcohol or drugs. Nor do we tolerate rowdiness

"We share the same premises with a factory and this place is situated in an industrial area, that is why they may only enter after the workers have gone home and have to leave before they where else to go

We watched Pop Shop together and rapped about this and that

Mrs Lewin told about the man who appeared on Police File "That was the last we saw of him"

Suppertime was at 6 30 pm Soup and bread One brassy old guy told her to step on it as he hadn't eaten the whole day

ASSEMBLED

Mr Cornelius Lewin prayed for the assembled — and then 30 men and women tucked heartily into one of two constant things in the lives The other being breakfast

On Saturdays, says Mrs Lewin, they have up to 40 residents

"Sundays, when the liquor supply is finished and they're hungry, we usually have 60 During summer the number varies between 50 and 60 In winter it shoots up to 70 We can accommodate 55 comfortably"

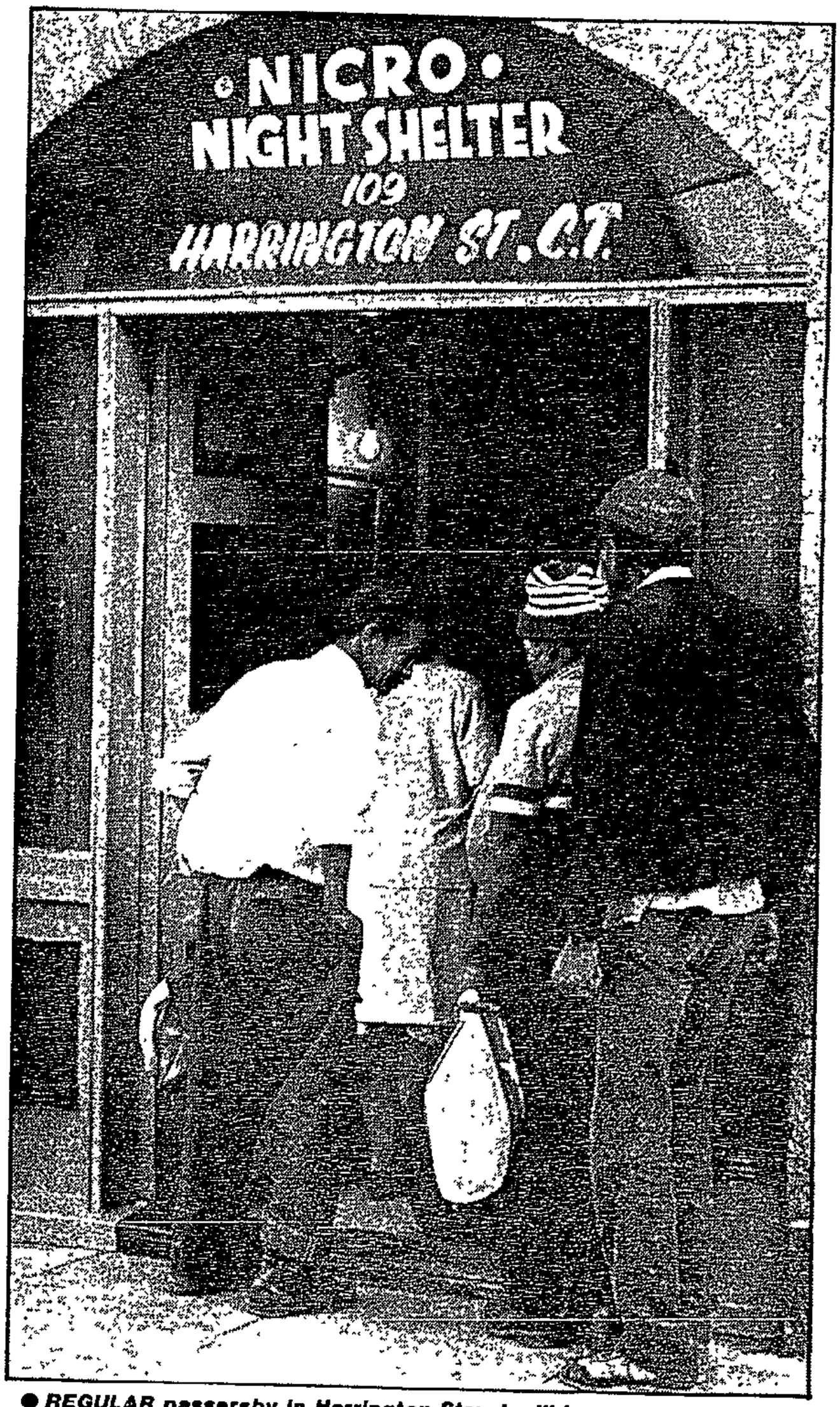
By 7 pm, the residents still trickle in One had a blueish tinge in his face

"Godfrey you smell of spirits What's wrong with you? Excuses won't always help" says Mrs Lewin

A former *blou trein ryer*, Tienie, chipped in *"O, Ek kan nie die ruik staan nie, vat hom hier weg!"*

A prayer after supper and everyone retired to the dormitories and I headed for home thinking about my plans for the weekend

Behind me, I left a group of people who didn't give a damn To them, tomorrow was just another day.



● ***REGULAR passersby in Harrington Street will know, without checking their watches, that it is 6 pm — the time the Nicro Night Shelter opens its doors to the city's homeless.***

Christmas

o clock they play by the rules of the joint. Enter only between six and seven at night. Out by six the following morning

The shelter strives to provide "inadequate homeless people" with a place to sleep, to keep them off the streets where they could be nabbed for minor offences. But, it has a firm set of rules and regulations

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House mother is Mrs Mary Lewin. She used to be a matron at the League of Friends of the Blind.

"They know the rules. Others couldn't stand the "no drinks" rule and have chosen to ignore us so that they may drink.

"We have the right to search the residents each night to ensure that they don't bring in alcohol or drugs. Nor do we tolerate rowdiness.

"We share the same premises with a factory and this place is situated in an industrial area, that is why they may only enter after the workers have gone home and have to leave before they arrive.

"We also discovered that the longer we keep them outside, the drunker they become."

PENSIONERS

Those who stroll the streets by day, pay 30c Those with casual jobs, 50c while the pensioners pay R15 a month.

While I was there, some of the tipsy lodgers begged Mrs Lewin to be let in. "Mrs Lewin I'm not drunk. Where am I going to sleep?" asked one.

A stern tongue-lashing about the error of his ways and compassion prevailed

There aren't any signs of travelling bags. Just tell-tale plastic shopping bags which probably contain all their worldly belongings.

One of the regulars who quickly caught the eye was the man who, each night, makes his way to shelter by dragging himself along on the seat of his pants.

Another was immaculately dressed and I quickly learnt that not all the people who are accommodated in the shelter are vagrants.

Quite a few residents are homeless people who could not find accommodation. They are put up until they can find some-

have 60 During summer the number varies between 50 and 60. In winter it shoots up to 70. We can accommodate 55 comfortably."

By 7 pm, the residents still trickle in. One had a blueish tinge in his face

"Godfrey you smell of spirits. What's wrong with you? Excuses won't always help." says Mrs Lewin.

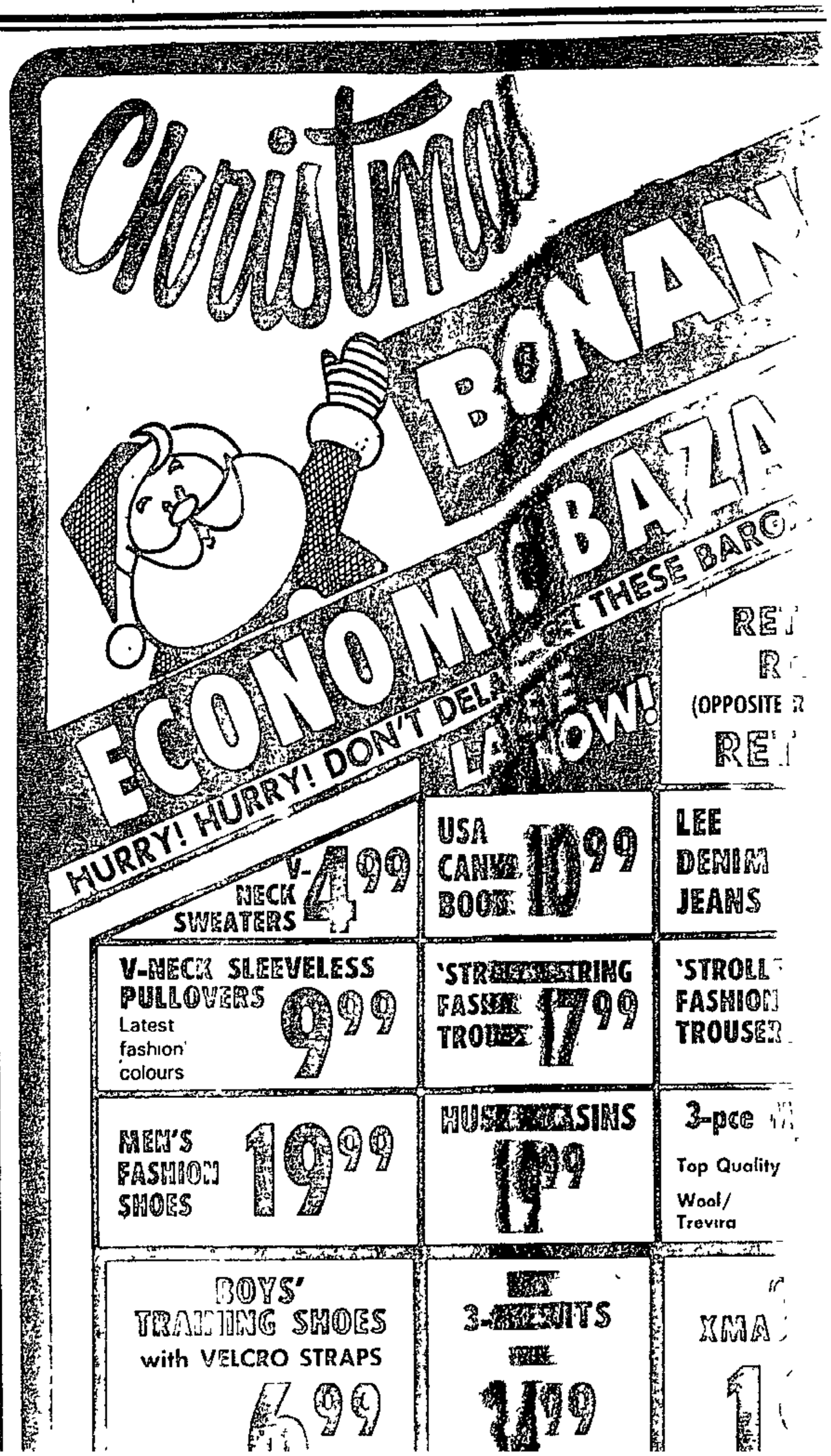
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● ***REGULAR pas[illegible]ington Street will kno[illegible] ing their watches[illegible]pm — the time the [illegible] op[illegible] to the city's homele***



Report:



Russell Michaels

Everyone had a tale to tell . . .



● MR Clyde Koraan . . . roamed in Rio de Janeiro.

THERE is one pervasive element one picks up when chatting to a group of Cape Town's vagrants. When they are talk about themselves, they are brutally honest. They talk freely and admit to their vices with candour.

Clyde Koraan opened up easily. For this 59-year-old man-of-no-abode, the shelter is like a hotel compared to sleeping on park benches.

"I was brought to the shelter two months ago by a taxi driver who picked me up at Cape Town Railway station.

"It was some adjustment I had to undergo. I had forgotten what it was like to sleep on a mattress.

ROAMING

"I'm used to roaming about. Once I stayed in Rio de Janeiro for two months when I injured myself while working on board an ocean liner."

Mr. Henry Petersen, 41 and confined to a wheelchair, took an interest in our conversation.

"Look at me," he said, very incoherently. "I'm confined to a wheelchair after a lorry knocked me four months ago. Two months later they amputated my leg above the knee."

DIFFICULTY

A friend of his, Henry Williams, carried on when he had difficulty in making himself understood: "Old Henry can't speak properly nor can he use his left hand after his former employer hit him with a crowbar over the neck. That blow caused a stroke that's why he is partly paralysed."

Everyone had a tale to tell.

EVENING POST, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1983

297

Vigilante group mooted to clean up Central area

By BESSIE BOUWER

A VIGILANTE force to clear the streets in the Central area of Port Elizabeth of vagrants, beggars and glue sniffers has been suggested by residents and shop owners who feel the authorities are powerless to help them

Residents and shop owners in Parliament Street say they are being made to bear the brunt of this social problem, which has worsened over the past three months, resulting in several burglaries.

Residents said the glue sniffers were children aged between five and 15 years, who begged from visitors, get in the way of motorists, littered, and were involved in daily fights.

They congregated in the gardens of the Salvation Army Citadel in Rose Street and perform all their ablutions there, but they also inhabited the foyer, lift and the stairs of flats.

Major Graeme Harding, the Commanding Officer of the Salvation Army, said the organisation was considering putting rails around the gardens in an attempt to keep out the glue sniffers because all other attempts had failed. This would however not solve the social problem, he said.

Shop owners said they were aware of the social problem and they sympathised with the plight of the children, but in the long run their property was endangered and neither the police nor welfare agencies seemed able to solve the problem.

Mrs Anita Kuprowitz, manager of a video shop, said she was nervous when she had to come to the shop alone at night and she never carried money or valuables as she was afraid they would be stolen.

The children continually sat on the steps of her shop, making it impossible for customers to get in or out of the shop and habitually begged from the customers, she said.

Mr Tony Manno, manager of another video shop, and Mrs Kuprowitz said their shops had been burgled several times.

Mr D Christodoulou, a shop owner, complained about the mess left outside his shop each day He expressed concern about the constant fights which broke out between the children, often resulting in their breaking bottles and chasing each other with jagged glass. Attempts to chase them away did not succeed as they kept coming back even when the police removed them, he said.

Most shop owners agreed with Mr J Stiefenhofer, the owner of an ice cream parlour, who said that Parliament and Rose streets were fast becoming the breeding ground for criminals.

He explained that on many occasions he had seen elderly men removing the tins of glue from the children, but they would immediately buy some more and hide it under their clothes.

Residents of a block of flats in Parliament Street expressed extreme concern about the "glue gang" illegally residing in their building at night and using it as a toilet. They were also worried about continual car burglaries.

Residents and shop owners said they were prepared to sign a petition and take it to the City Council if it would help, but they had little faith in such a move.

"We will have to take things into our own hands if we want to see results."

Glue sniffers: public warned not to take arbitrary action

By BESSIE BOUWER

AUTHORITIES in Port Elizabeth are having difficulty trying to sort out the problem of young glue sniffers in Central.

An interview with City Councillors, Mr Graham Young and Mr Terry Herbst, revealed that there was very little the council could do. Mr Young said it was the first time he had heard of the problem, while Mr Herbst said it was a matter for the police.

The station commander of Baakens Street Police Station, Colonel L J Paulsen, said police would patrol the area but there was no law making glue sniffing illegal.

He warned residents not to take the law into their own hands, but appealed to the public to contact the police immediately if the children appeared in the streets and made nuisances of themselves.

The Director of Professional Services of the Child and Family Welfare in Port Elizabeth, Mrs Enid Smuts, said the children were in need of care but "where do we place them"?

"The Kwazakele Place of Safety is overflowing and there are no other places where they can be sent to," she said.

She added that it was a traumatic experience for a child to be picked up by the police and taken to the Kwazakele Place of Safety.

Mrs Smuts said the matter had been reported some time ago but the children seemed to recognise the car belonging to the organisation and they would hide when they saw it approaching.

She said that in terms of the Children's Act these were "children alleged to be in need of care", and if they were brought before a magistrate, he could order them to be placed in the custody of their parents or under foster care or they could be admitted to a suitable children's home.

Mrs Smuts appealed to the public to work with the police and Child Welfare and report the presence of the children.

"A joint effort may prove useful in helping these children," she said.

The public may contact Colonel Paulsen at ☎ 21084 and Mrs Smuts at ☎ 28104/5 or ☎ 28548/9/0.

Police act to remove vagrants in Central

297

E. Post

9/12/83

By BESSIE BOUWER

PORT ELIZABETH police have acted promptly in apprehending glue sniffers in Parliament Street, Central.

Five children were taken to the Kwazakele Place of Safety, Mrs Enid Smuts, the director of Professional Services of the Port Elizabeth Child and Family Welfare, said today.

Shop owners in the area yesterday reported that the police had removed some of the children from the streets.

They would stay at the place of safety until the Commissioner of Child Welfare issued a retention order, said Mrs Smuts.

Social workers would, meanwhile investigate the psycho-social circumstances of the children and a detailed report would be submitted to the commissioner.

She added that the children were safe and every effort would be made to help them and to find out the extent of their glue addiction.

Regular contact with their parents, if they existed, would be kept.

A Port Elizabeth City Councillor, Mr Lomo Du Plessis, said today that the vagrancy and glue sniffing problems in Central stood a greater chance of being eliminated if the ratepayers and the police worked together.

He was commenting on the discontent expressed by residents and shop owners concerning the social problems in the area and their hints at a possible vigilante force to clean up the area.

Mr Du Plessis said Central had one of the highest crime rates in Port Elizabeth and he had been working on various ways of combating crime. The idea of using security firms to patrol the area had not proved feasible because they had limited powers of arrest and he was investigating the possibility of a police reservist unit there.

This idea would be debated at a ratepayers' meeting early next year.

Mr Du Plessis said he would also contact the City Engineer for increased lighting in Central, which would help in the fight against crime.

He appealed to the public in the vicinity to contact the police if they were harassed by vagrants or glue sniffers. He called on firms selling glue to exercise greater care and to heed to their conscience if they were selling to the children concerned

Mother's long battle for benefits

Mercury

207

31/12/83

Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN government employee who applied for maternity benefits in July this year has not yet been paid — four months after the birth of her child

The woman, who may not be named for professional reasons, was owed about R2 400

Her husband said his wife had stopped work in Pretoria during May and applied for benefits in July The family moved to Durban the following month

'We received no answer to a letter explaining the change of address and by the end of September we had still heard nothing,' he added

However, during that month an unemployment fund cheque for R204, which had been lost for almost a year, arrived She had applied for unemployment aid for a short period when she was not working about a year ago

But, he said, his wife continued 'battling' for her maternity benefit money

She claimed that she was entitled to full payment as she had contributed to the scheme for 10 months prior to applying for monetary aid

'If they are going to offer these benefits, they must pay up,' he said

A Department of Manpower spokesman said that anybody wishing to make use of maternity benefits had to be employed as a contributor for at least 18 weeks to qualify

He added that payments were usually made on a monthly basis and would comprise 45 percent of the applicant's normal rate of earning The benefit payment 'covered' 18 weeks before the birth of a child and eight weeks after birth

Where the hoboes go to drop out, dope and die

Staff Reporter

Every major city has its Skid Row where society's drop-outs find company among their own kind

Johannesburg's Hillbrow has a derelict block of flats called the Rembrandt Building.

By day it is virtually deserted but at night it is taken over by vagrants and prostitutes. There is trade in liquor, dagga and sex.

In the past few weeks the building has been the scene of two murders and there are fights virtually every night.

Entering the building is not easy through the front door with its chain and padlock. Usual access is through one of the ground floor windows.

There is no furniture, most of the walls have lost half their plaster and the floors are covered in rubble and rubbish

Needless to say the lift, suspended between two floors, is derelict too

Suddenly, out of one of the third-floor rooms, appears a one-eyed man

Dressed in torn trousers and a dirty shirt, Mr Champagne Mofarasi says he has lived in the building for five years.

Hillbrow's Rembrandt Building, derelict home of derelicts, could serve by night as the setting for a horror film. The fiction would be less horrifying than the facts. How long before another of the nightly fights will end in murder?

"I work as a bricklayer," he says In the same breath he asks for money "I haven't eaten for two days."

Some of the rooms on the higher floors of the seven-storey building contain old mattresses and piles of blankets. There are signs of cooking fires

"Some of the customers are wealthy-looking. Some of them get mugged in the building, but they keep on going there," says Mrs Minnie Rakow, caretaker of Leopold Heights next door.

"In winter people in the building make fires and in the past five years I have had to call the fire brigade five times because it has started burning"

The caretaker of the Rembrandt, Mr Peter Nako, arrives and denies that the building is used as a shebeen and brothel at night.

He and his wife Mina live in a concealed room which, by Rembrandt Building standards, is luxurious. It is lit by candles and contains a double bed, a cupboard and a side table.

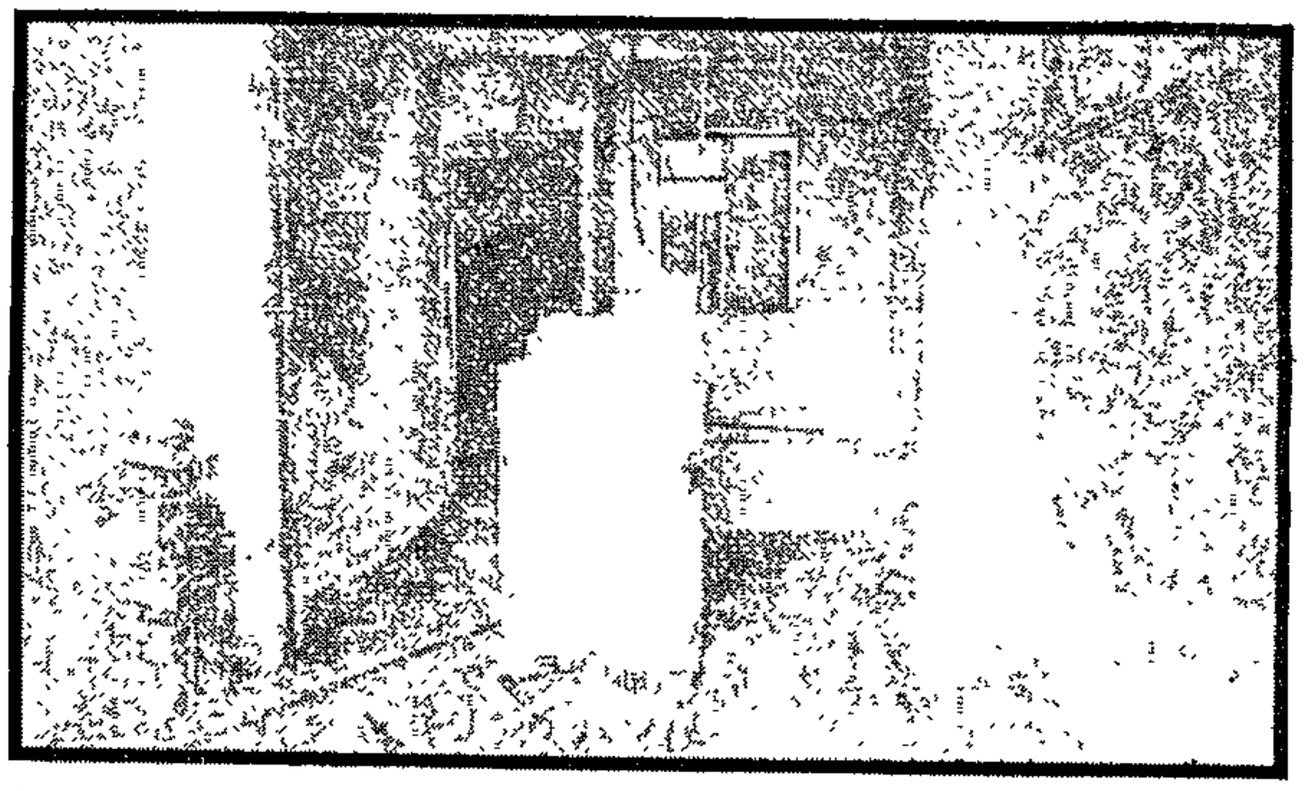
Champagne, who has to rest after each flight of stairs he climbs, admits he would prefer to live elsewhere but proudly points out "It's not dirty here"

Mr Nako talks optimistically of the building being renovated and filled with rent-paying tenants.

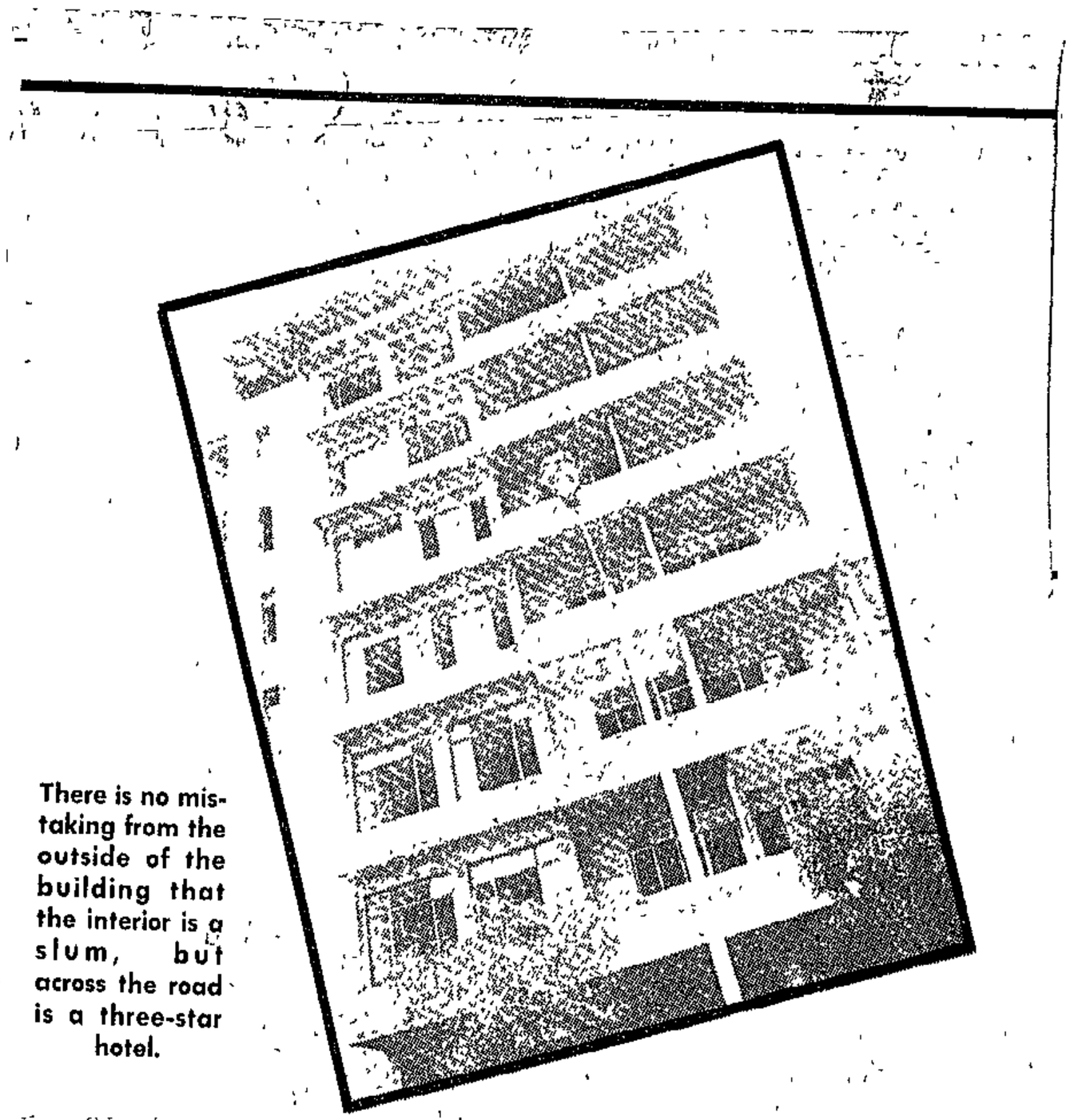
Inquiries reveal that the owner cannot afford building costs and has apparently written off the flats as a dead asset.



Mr Champagne Mofarasi sits and drinks from a dirty soft drink bottle in a room said to be used by prostitutes.
● Pictures by Sam Kiley



Rembrandt Building would not look out of place in any of the world's war-torn cities.



There is no mistaking from the outside of the building that the interior is a slum, but across the road is a three-star hotel.



"It's not dirty here", says Mr Champagne Mofarasi, as he sits in this derelict bathroom, where he washes out of buckets of water supplied from a tap downstairs.

CAPE TIMES 3/2/84

Service club feature

THE CAPE TIMES offers another new service to its readers — a weekly digest of service club news which will appear every Saturday, starting tomorrow.

All you have to do to ensure that news of your service club's activities appears in the column, to be titled "At Your Service", is telephone 24-2233 extension 216 between 9am and 12 noon on any day from Tuesday to Friday.

You can also write to "At Your Service", c/o The News Editor, PO Box 11, Cape Town 8000.

To launch the series, there will be a short article each week on the major service clubs, their aims, and how they operate

Additionally, we offer you or your club or association a free notice in Town Topics, the original community noticeboard.

At Your Service — like Watchdog, Teleletters and Televiews, will help you keep up with the times.

New night shelter launched

297

Staff Reporter

THE first sod was turned yesterday on the site in Napier Street, Green Point, for a new Haven Night Shelter which, it is said, will be the first building in South Africa designed specifically for the accommodation and treatment of vagrants

The ceremony was performed by the chairman of the night shelter committee, the Rev Roger Hickley, who said the occasion marked a further milestone for The Haven, established temporarily in an old church hall in Somerset Road more than five years ago

He added "The bare bones of the new, unfurnished Haven are costing R167 000 Donations received will just meet this initial cost"

● The average number of vagrants housed and fed nightly for a small fee at The Haven has been between 60 and 70, with an increase in demand for overnight accommodation in the winter months

Churches of different denominations, service and ratepayers' organizations and other bodies and individuals have supported the project actively in the Green and Sea Point area, in which in recent years, vagrancy has become a serious problem

Mr Sam Gross, a city councillor and vice-chairman of The Haven committee, said yesterday that this was the first project of its kind in South Africa

'Modern methods'

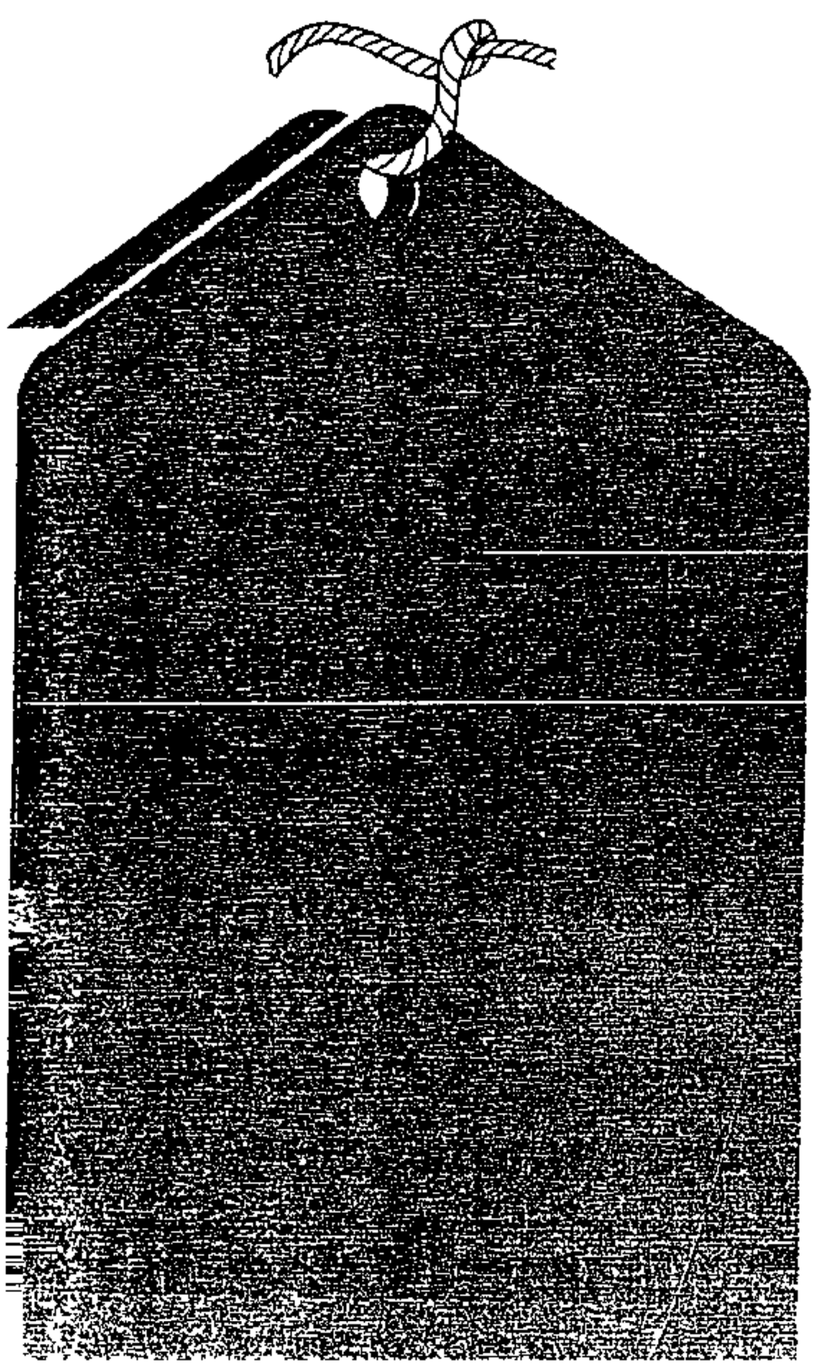
The State had not been asked to contribute or subsidize the operation, which depended entirely on the support of individuals and of the business sector

The new Haven Night Shelter would incorporate modern methods in its approach towards the handling of vagrancy as a problem, with emphasis on rehabilitation

The land in Napier Street, off Somerset Road, had been made available to The Haven committee at nominal cost by the City Council, and the funds for the building had been given by private and business donors

The new structure was expected to be ready for use in about six months

● Funds would be required to furnish and equip the building, and the committee looked to the public for continued support, Mr Gross said



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STEPHANS

The modern

Staff Reporter

MORE husbands are taking on mistresses as a result of a population ratio where women outnumber men — leading to more conflicts between wives and "the other woman".

This view was expressed by Ms Shirley Eskapa, South African-born author of "Woman vs Woman", when she addressed The President 100 Club at a Sea Point hotel on Wednsday.

"Because women greatly outnumber men, conflicts between wives and 'the other woman' have increased. In America there are two societies — Mistresses Anonymous and The Other Woman's Forum —

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At a gathering at Durban's Louis Botha Airport to mar
African Airways on Wednesday, the Minister of Transp
hands over a sack of mail to Captain Lyn Viljoen. Capt
Airbus which carried special guests from Cape To
Johannesburg for SAA's celebrations. The mail was
then flown to Rand Airport in a Junkers JU 52. Th
flying in the world and first went into servi

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mun y Centre wh ch has cost over R1-million to build in Jabavu, Soweto.

REV NKWE: Man behind the Ipelegeng project.

It's a home from home

HUNDREDS are expected when Soweto's first "home from home" centre is officially opened this weekend.

By STAN MHLONGO

The centre will be opened by The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, The Rt Rev Timothy Bavin, whose diocese controls the centre known as Ipelegeng Community Centre and situated at the St Paul's Anglican Church in Jabavu.

The man behind the project is the Rev David Nkwe, Anglican arch-deacon in Soweto.

Mr Nkwe's plan emanated from rising unemployment in 1978 and this led St Pauls Church to launch self-reliance programmes for blacks

"To move the community from unemployment, the Ukukhanya Soweto Candles Project can be mentioned. Many other sewing clubs were initiated," he said.

"Ipelegeng will serve the aged — as a paying centre on their pension days; as a gymnasium for those who want to keep fit; for teaching; holding meetings and we will also be running a career guidance course for school leavers who often find themselves at sea after leaving the classrooms. It will also be a major conference centre.

"We need to get down to the roots of the problems of the black community and as such we must keep abreast with the problems the man on the street faces daily. For this reason, we have also decided to produce a food distribution service," said Mr Nkwe.

He said without the assistance of the German church, the Anglican church of Canada and local Anglicans, the building of the centre could not have been possible.

Mr Nkwe, rector of St Paul's for the past 21 years, said he foresaw no problems in running the Ipelegeng Community Centre, since he was quite familiar with the needs of the people.

The Ukukhanya Soweto Candles' Association, which falls under the Anglican Church, was an attempt to move the community from inertia to self-reliance.

"The programme which we are to initiate at Ipelegeng will start from where people are often made submissive and passive by poverty.

"The imaginative concept of a career orientated community centre has emerged through a decade of involvement with community needs and issues of the poorest of the poor around the country.

"I can also admit that in this project, we were inspired by the Rev Leon Sullivan's words in his book, "Build Brother, Build".

The planners of the project that resulted in the formation of Ipelegeng encountered "rough waters" when the building of the centre stalled because of red tape in the '70s.

"But the churches overseas and locally pursued the dream of erecting Ipelegeng and ultimately the authorities allowed us to go ahead with the building project," Mr Nkwe said

"People mobilised themselves in the '70s to become involved with assisting girls who became mothers. These were encouraged to continue attending school Pensioners were encouraged to meet and overcome the handicaps of isolation

"The AID centre and the Orlando Homes played prominent roles in this respect. The result of this involvement by the community demonstrated the need for a community centre geared to the upliftment of the community through generating career advancement."

Mr Nkwe said the events of 1976 saw a deepening of this conviction and added a community determination to see the plan to fruition "It was strengthened by the suffering and struggle of that tragic period" he said

Some of the facilities which will be provided by the Ipelegeng Community Centre, include a library, a gymnasium, a meeting hall, classrooms; an administrative centre (to teach people cooking and other necessary skills), dining-hall and a centre for indoor sport

Among the prominent people expected at the opening of Ipelegeng on Sunday is the secretary of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop Simon Nkoane of the Anglican Church and lawyer, Mr G M Pitje

WOMAN

Kwa-Muhle...a shame!

What women endure is something else...

By AMBER NCITYANA

Once, every month, more than a million black women have to face long queues at the Department of Co-operation and Development offices, commonly known as "Kwa-Muhle."

They go there to collect monies paid in by their spouses, former husbands and lovers for the maintenance of their children.

These women come from different walks of life, but they have a common purpose — that of having sought the intervention of the law in order that to get some form of assistance from the men who fathered their children and have shirked their responsibilities.

A complaint can be laid with the above office from the time your child is born until the age of 18.

The father of the child will then be summoned to the offices to show cause why he has not offered assistance towards maintaining the child. Then, after the hearing, the court will set aside an order instructing the man to pay a certain fee for the child, until the age of 18.

This money will then have to be paid in through the same office.

The sum the man is ordered to pay depends on the salary he earns. He can pay from as little as R10 to R100, depending on the number of children he has to maintain.

But what the women have to endure to get the money is something else. The procedure is long and tedious, and most women either have to ask for time off from work or stay away altogether on "pay-day".

Besides starting late on the pay-out windows, there is a slowness which appears deliberate.

One may even be justified in thinking that some officials take "anti-women" drugs on such days.

They are never prepared to help or answer questions from the women, (which is necessary) as there is always confusion going on there. Sometimes a loudspeaker is used to call out the names of the "lucky ones" who have money. Or, there are several confusing queues, going to this and that direction, and woe unto the woman who falls into a wrong one.

One may perhaps bear the anguish of being told that there is no money, if it is done in a polite manner. But when someone shouts "foosh!" (meaning there is no money), then one is bound to see red. What's worse, is that you would sometimes have to bend down while in that bedazzled state, to pick up your reference book that had been flown at you.

The disappointment, pain and anger written on the faces of the unlucky women can definitely make these irresponsible men take heart and change their attitudes, if they can bother to watch the scene there.

Should the father of your child(ren) fail to pay, a complaint should be laid against him at the same office.

This procedure can be another nerve-racking exercise too.

Besides the lengthy period one has to wait for the hearing (which sometimes does not take place) while children go hungry, one is forced to take time off work doing these errands.

There is another simpler means of receiving maintenance for the child, and that is through the bank. This can be arranged between the two parties that the father of the children enters the money into his wife's or girlfriend's banking account. So far, this appears the only way out of these harrasing visits to "Kwa-Muhle."



Dejectedly, these women leave the offices after being told there is no money paid in for their children.

Shawco has come a long way since the early 40s

Argus 15/3/84 297

By ELIZABETH VAN RYSSEN
UCT News and Information Bureau

WHEN Shawco was founded in the early 1940s it saw as its major function the provision of health care to those communities where such services were inadequate or lacking. This is still a top priority.

But Shawco has come a long way since eight patients turned up for the first medical clinic in 1943.

Last year senior medical students examined 8 106 patients in 168 sessions at Shawco clinics Of these, nearly 6 000 were seen at mobile clinics which each week visit seven areas extending from Atlantis to Khayelitsha.

Education

The highest number of patients (1 153) was seen at Valhalla Park, but the greatest density — average 44,5 patients a session — attended the No Name Camp clinic at Crossroads, and in one evening recently 70 were seen there Shawco's health visitors provide the supportive services.

As well as curative medical care, preventive medicine is practised and health care and nutrition education clinics are run at several centres, including the Pilani clinic at Crossroads.

Tuberculosis, malnutrition and diarrhoea, especially in children, are major problems encountered at the clinics

Few realise

Few people outside the University of Cape Town, and perhaps even within UCT, realise the scope of Shawco's activities. They know it best as a welfare agency which appeals for blankets or clothing or money to help the disadvantaged at times of crisis.

Though Shawco is always ready to respond to emergencies, the emphasis over the years had changed from "charity" to "self-help" and many of its continuing projects involve the communities themselves in organising and fund-raising for specific projects.

Shawco's centres are used by clubs and societies, originally founded with the encouragement of Shawco's social and community workers, in various communities for activities ranging from ballet to karate classes, sewing parties and community fund-raising programmes.

And also Christmas parties for young and old. Last December 550 senior citizens and 1 090 children were entertained at 11 Christmas parties and special food hampers were distributed to seniors in Crossroads/Nyanga East and Guguletu.



A community worker discusses nutrition with two mothers at the Pilani Nutrition Clinic at Crossroads.

New projects

These parties were arranged by Shawco in collaboration with the Lions Club of Sea Point, the Union of Jewish Women and several companies who contribute food, sweets and soft-drinks.

Capital community projects nearing completion include a new community hall at Elsies River, a day care centre and nursery at Manenberg, adn alterations to the Retreat centre to accommodate an emergency residential place of safety for children in need of care.

Basic to all Shawco's work is the preservation of family life, with all its complex problems. Professional teams of social workers, supported by volunteers from several UCT departments, including law and social work students, and Shawco staff, are based at community centres in Retreat, Elsies River, Heideveld, Manenberg and Kensington.

Legal aid

Last year social workers, including students and legal aid voluteers, interviewed more than 26 000 people.

Shawco is now investigating the possibility of building a community centre at Khayelitsha.

Some projects are aimed at particular groups within communities. Thus, in 1983, a community worker was appointed to co-ordinate a programme to improve working conditions for Cape Town's nearly 500 young newsvendors. This involves liaison with the publishers and distributors employing the youths, who are recruited by street-sales supervisers

Although some supervisers do their utmost to care for their vendors and become almost like surrogate parents, others are indifferent and even harsh.

Negotiations are now under way with employers to allow the newsvendors membership of the Media Workers' Association to protect their rights.

Help pupils

Students from various departments within the university are directly involved in many aspects of Shawco's work. As well as the medical students at the weekly clinics, law students provide advice at legal aid clinics and education department students run playgrounds for pre-school children.

An extra-tuition programme — in which student teachers regularly visit the Kensington, Elsies River and Manenberg centres and Langa and Nyanga high schools in the afternoons — is designed to help pupils with specific problems on a more personal basis than is possible in their schools with their high pupil/teacher ratios.

Shawco, in collaboration with the Union of Jewish Women, also provides a "meals-on-wheels" service in the Kensington/Factreton and Elsies River areas, serving about 80 hot mid-day meals, five days a week, to aged and infirm residents.

An emergency kitchen, with food provided by Shawco and cooked by members of the community, provides porridge and soup to children at the No Name Tent Camp every day, often the only hot meal the children get.

With an annual budget approaching R700 000 for 1984, Shawco relies heavily on the generous response of the people of Cape Town to the UCT students' annual Rag Appeal.

Rag '84, under the chairmanship of Suzanne Ackerman, has set itself the target of raising R300 000 — double the amount raised five years ago and yet not quite half of Shawco's requirements.

Ingenious

Students in the Rag organisation over the years have dreamed up ingenious and entertaining ways of publicising fund-raising activities, events that have become regular features of university and even city life: pram races, tobogganing down the steps of Jameson Hall, the sale of Sax Appeal and the float procession through the city.

Though Rag is the backbone of Shawco's fund-raising effort, many additional sources of recurrent revenue are necessary if the organisation is to maintain and develop its role in the communities of the Cape Flats. Many of the Peninsula's larger companies have continuing commitments to Shawco and individual contributions are also received, including occasional bequests for general or specific projects

This year sees the 30th anniversary of Shawco's registration as an official welfare organisation. It had begun in the 1940s as several small clinics run independently of each other by groups of medical students.

By the end of the decade it was becoming apparent that a co-ordinated effort, involving other sectors of the university, would be more effective and in 1954 the amalgamation of the clinics into the Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organisation put the name Shawco firmly on the welfare map.

Gain insight

Its main aim, then as now, was to teach people in the communities to help themselves so that they in turn would pass on what they learnt to future generations

Students working with Shawco gain an insight into the problems of the disadvantaged communities which fits them to become better members of the wider community. In the words of a medical student of the 1950s:

"Perhaps this heritage of service left by the medical students to all future students is something finer than mere books ... it remains for the future student to show whether it has all been in vain. He dictates the spirit and thus the tempo of progress — if he fails, all purpose of the centre fails .."

Cape Flats communities would, I think, agree that it has not been in vain.

Even more worrying was that 50% saw the new tax as a "bad thing" and the same proportion felt it would lead to personal hardship and disturbances Only 17% saw it benefiting blacks.

In addition, 67% indicated that they were suspicious of government's motives An example of the distrust? "I don't think it is especially good for blacks," said one respondent "I think it is introduced to harm everybody just so that the government is able to buy weapons for defence."

The results, Van Schalkwyk argues, indicate a need for training programmes and company-based advice and information centres to which employees can turn for assistance

SOCIAL SECURITY

Need for the dole?

A call for the establishment of a dole in SA — to be called a "social wage" — was made by a working group at the recent Carnegie Conference on Poverty. The group concluded that the administration of unemployment insurance, pension and other social security schemes had broken down in the homelands.

The working group, consisting of academics, labour experts and unionists, urged the creation of a unitary non-contributory social security scheme Although the idea might be dismissed as a utopian dream, it is likely to be taken up by emerging trade unions and political groups.

The group said the scheme should incorporate unemployment, sick, maternity and disability benefits, as well as pensions. With the possible exception of maternity benefits, it felt that no limit should be imposed on the period for which benefits were paid.

It also said "no benefits should fall below a general income level, this being similar to the system in the UK At the same time, however, this should not prevent workers from bargaining with employers for additions and improvements over and above this level

"Finally, workers should, in fact, be in control of the fund's administration and workings."

It did, however, accept that "these are long-term considerations and rest on the presumption that there would be a significant restructuring in the economic system's redistribution mechanisms."

Regardless of the merits of the idea, which could pose new problems for government and management if it is seriously adopted as a programme by unions, the group's assessment of the state of existing social security schemes, particularly the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), in the homelands is significant.

Charles Meth and Sorveig Piper of the University of Natal argued that there are serious drawbacks to the new UIF schemes established in the homelands. They said

ANOTHER IN THE SBL SHORT COURSE SERIES



PROF WYNAND PIENAAR

BARGAINING AND NEGOTIATION

4—8 June, 1984. At Barclays Training Centre, Fourways

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MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

- Negotiation theory, skills training, formulating strategy
- Identifying negotiation issues, preparation and agenda, personality determinants
- The process and closure of negotiation and the concept of power

SPEAKERS

PROF WYNAND PIENAAR
MA (Potch) PhD (Kansas) DCP (Missouri)
Consultant for various large companies. Associate Director, DBL, School of Business Leadership.

PROF GRANT ROBINSON
PrEng B Sc Eng (Wits) MBL (UNISA) (cum laude) DBL candidate.
Extensive consulting experience in negotiation and bargaining, strategic planning and computer-based systems for inventory and statistical control. Director of the PIMS South Africa programme of the Strategic Planning Institute, Boston

LANGUAGE MEDIUM
English and Afrikaans

ENQUIRIES
Prof Gert Pelser
Associate Director Seminars
School of Business Leadership
University of South Africa
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Pretoria 0001
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FM 4/5/84

these schemes excluded the SA government's contribution of R7m, and the amount handed over to the homelands was relatively small as the workers from the homelands tended to be in the lower paid-brackets.

This meant the largest proportion of the unemployed are drawing benefits from a limited financial pool.

The Carnegie Conference was also told about the administrative inefficiencies of the funds. In some cases there were "enormous delays in the receipts of benefits, sometimes, in the case of unemployment benefits, lasting longer than six months There were also irregularities in payments where workers received differing amounts — which raised the question of possible corruption. Workers, particularly in rural areas, also face problems in collecting benefits because of the long distances between their homes and pay-out points"

Workers also did not have any access to information about the functioning of the funds because the proceedings of benefit committees and the UIF are held in private

The group also pointed out that an "enormous" number of people are excluded from unemployment insurance, including some 2m agricultural and 800 000 domestic workers, as well as large numbers of seasonal workers

Only 3,5m of the 9,5m economically active population contribute to the UIF. Many accept that much of the existing social security "safety net" is inefficiently administered and too narrowly based. Admitting that much, however, is different from accepting the necessity or feasibility of an all-embracing dole system in a country with a limited tax-base

face to face

ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

Soviets in decline



Zbigniew Brzezinski was National Security Adviser to President Jimmy Carter. He is now a professor of political science at Columbia University in New York. Brzezinski is in SA as a guest of the SA Foundation. In this interview with the *FM*, he declined to discuss matters relating to southern Africa.

***FM:* Would you agree that the Kremlin's global influence is on the wane?**

Brzezinski: I think that there is no doubt the ideological and political influence of the Soviet union is in decline even as its military power grows. As long as the United States offsets Soviet military power, it prevents the Soviet Union from using it for political intimidation or for more direct forms of expansion. The global influence of the Soviet Union is going to recede. The Soviet internal system is in a very poor condition. The leadership is stalemated and geriatric Worldwide the Soviet historical experience is increasingly perceived as a failure.

Do you see any problems for the Soviets in Eastern Europe over the next few years?

It's an intractable problem that the Soviet Union faces in Eastern Europe. You find the organic grafting on Eastern European societies of the Soviet model, but you also find the phenomenon of body rejection. The Soviet model is derived from peculiarities of Russian history which are simply not relevant to the political configuration of East Europe.

The only way the Soviet Union will be able to maintain its power in Eastern Europe is by coercion. I expect that coercion will continue, but that it will involve higher costs and more strains. If the Soviet Union is wise, it will permit, in effect, the gradual Finlandisation of Eastern Europe, for that would be to its own advantage It would create a more stable system, and one in which Eastern Europe could be the transmission belt for evolutionary changes in the Soviet system itself which would make that system both more humane and more efficient.

What about Afghanistan?

I think the Russians will persist They have paid a very high price (for the invasion) in the Third World and particularly in the Islamic world I think that the Soviets are not going to compromise and that they will continue to try to subdue the Afghans, because it is critical to the enhancement of their capability to exercise pressure towards the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf, and the arc of crisis in general. Analogies with Vietnam are misplaced, just as they are misplaced in the case of Central America.

What of the Americans in Central America?

I think that the policy could end up in disaster — but not because of any alleged analogy to Vietnam. If the policy were to create massive hostility throughout Latin America and at the same time be ineffectual on the ground in Central America, then there could be a disaster. My own view is that there will not be a disaster. I hope that the US has the foresight to deal with the problem politically and militarily; but it also has the capacity to deal with it by military means alone. If the US is wise, it will solve the situation through a combination of military and political means. If we are not wise, we will (still) have the wherewithal and the geopolitical advantages to solve the situation militarily.

Is there a structural crisis in the making of American foreign policy?

I think that eventually the predominance of the White House in foreign policy is necessary to create order out of the existing chaos. Since World War II we have had either dominant Secretaries of State with presidents who are relatively not interested in foreign policy, or dominant National Security Advisers with presidents who are interested in foreign policy. What is unique about the present situation is that neither the Secretary of State nor the National Security Adviser is dominant. Yet the president himself is not overwhelmingly engaged in the making of foreign policy. That situation produces a considerable degree of fragmentation in making policy.

My own view is that eventually the position of the National Security Adviser will be institutionalised and elevated to be the chief co-ordinator of the principal departments engaged in foreign policy namely the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the Central Intelligence Agency. Effective co-ordination can only be achieved from the vantage point of the White House

How effective was President Carter's emphasis on the diplomacy of human rights?

First of all, the very idea of human rights is deeply rooted in the American experience. The public engagement on behalf of human rights is inherent to America. Secondly, we live in an age in which the desire for human rights has become the principle motive force of political conduct and of political action all over the world. Thirdly, the Carter administration had a number of significant successes in the promotion of human rights. Fourth, such a policy was definitely uneven in its effectiveness. We had more influence over small countries (which were) dependent on us than on bigger countries hostile to us. Therefore there were bound to be inconsistencies.

CARNEGIE CONFERENCE ARGUS 9/5/84 ~~SAOG 267~~ 297 ~~EXCO~~

The answer to poverty: raise productivity

In their article yesterday, Professors Herbert Grubel and Brian Kantor of UCT's School of Economics, rejected state welfare spending as a solution to the poverty problem. In this, the second of their two-part series, they give the economist's view of what can — and should — be done.

THE massive poverty in South Africa, as documented by the Second Carnegie Conference, can be ended only by raising the productivity and wealth of the poor.

In yesterday's article we gave economic reasons and evidence that showed the impossibility of ending poverty by direct government spending programmes and corresponding taxation of the more productive members of society.

Economists have endless debates with sociologists, psychologists, political scientists and philosophers about the nature and cause of poverty. Fertile imaginations are able to invent an infinite variety of Utopias to deal with the problem.

Our economics lead us to reject Utopian visions, especially if they require that the nature of man be changed. Our views are based on the simple proposition that people are poor because they are not productive enough to earn the income needed for a higher living standard.

Skills and capital

Therefore, the problem facing South Africa is how to make people more productive. Experience around the world has shown that there is only one solution. People must accumulate skills and capital to be able to produce more.

We believe that no-one can do this for someone else. The acqusition of skills useful for the production of goods and services, like all learning, is strictly a personal matter. People must want and be able to do it.

But skills are not enough. To use them properly people need capital in the form of tools, buildings and machines to make them more productive.

Poverty is eliminated most effectively when people accumulate their own capital. Studies have shown that in the United States many thousands of new businesses are started every year by people who use their own resources to purchase the required equipment.

Giant corporations

Contrary to public opinion, these businesses are a more important source of employment and capital formation than are the well-known giant corporations. There are, in fact, very few of the latter, and in recent years they have employed ever fewer people.

What can a government do to get people to accumulate skills and capital?

The provision of publicly financed education is useful, but not essential. The most important requirement is the creation of a safe and helpful environment for individuals to retain and enjoy the fruits of their own labour and capital.

The Industrial Revolution in England started after laws had established clear property rights, secure from arbitrary expropriation by feudal rulers.

Favourable climate

Adam Smith's analysis of the benefits to society of self-interested behaviour helped create a favourable climate of opinion. His powerful analysis, as well as those of the other early political economists, established that people who earned high incomes in voluntary exchange with each other did not exploit them. They merely received a return for their training, investment and risk-taking.

The belief that fair exchange is not robbery is necessary if individuals are to be left free to promote their own economic interests and, coincidentally, the interests of others with whom they deal.

People will not work hard to acquire the skills and capital to earn higher incomes if they have to share it widely — especially with those who choose not to take the same path as they

duced by this siren song should seek evidence for the success of such policies. They should enquire why it is those countries that have adopted the collectivist approach that usually have to erect walls to keep their people inside.

All the ambition in the world is of no use if individuals are denied opportunities to enter into free exchange with others. It is one of the great tragedies of our age that governments in all countries, including South Africa, have erected such vast barriers to free exchange.

Poor blacks are the most affected by such restrictions in South Africa They cannot buy or sell property where and when they want. They may not live or work in the urban areas which offer the highest wages and opportunities for employment. There are also legislated minimum wages that prevent individuals from gaining employment.

Racial criteria

It is regarded as irrelevant that both potential employee and employer would regard themselves as better off, if wages were lower and employment available.

It is not possible in South Africa to become a plumber, electrician or carpenter without a permit. These, in turn, may not be obtained unless an apprenticeship is served. But the number of apprenticeships and the choice of apprentices is restricted by racial criteria. It is not left to individuals to freely enter contracts of this kind.

No-one can run a taxi, bus, truck or shipping business without a licence. Before the age of regulation, business of this sort had traditionally been an important source of income for the poor.

Ciskei law

In Santiago, Chile, private buses provide an extremely efficient and low-cost public transport system. In Washington, DC, taxi licences are easy to acquire. In New York and Johannesburg, licences are few in number and represent a very valuable resource to their holders. Buses in Santiago and taxis

ernment is about to use its powers to make policies different to those of the Republic. Next month, a new Ciskei law will come into effect which lists 1 200 existing laws which thereafter will not apply to businesses employing fewer than 20 people.

Some of South Africa's laws that restrain free exchange serve a socially useful purpose. Very often they enrich interest groups. Many safeguard people against their own follies. Some protect the public interest.

As economists, we do not know whether these laws should be repealed or changed.

However, we can say, without hestitation, that they are a great barrier to free exchange and growth in incomes. Regulations that restrict opportunities to exchange, diminish incentives for the poor to acquire skills and make investments. They explain a very significant part of the poverty found in South Africa today.

Good news

The free market economist's message on how to eliminate poverty is a mixture of good and bad news. The good news is that we know how to eliminate poverty fundamentally and permanently.

Poverty will be eliminated if the laws and regulations that are applied encourage free exchange and allow participants in the economy to enjoy a large part of the extra income and output their actions produce. Small government and competitive markets will be sufficient to the purpose.

The bad news is that it will take time for the cumulative effects of the many small forward steps individuals will take in their own economic interests to manifest themselves.

Economic progress may be steady, but it may be frustratingly slow, especially if the criteria of progress is understood in a relative rather than in some absolute sense — if it is racial income differences, rather than the growth in Black incomes, that are regarded as the measure of progress.

The Carnegie Conference has

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People will not work hard to acquire the skills and capital to earn higher incomes if they have to share it widely — especially with those who choose not to take the same path as they do.

There is an influential movement in South Africa which disputes the validity of the individualistic approach. This movement sees the solution to poverty in collective action and in benevolent, direct government spending.

The poor who are being seduced by this siren song should seek evidence for the success of such policies. They should enquire why it is those countries that have adopted the collectivist approach that usually have to erect walls to keep their people inside.

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Ciskei law

In Santiago, Chile, private buses provide an extremely efficient and low-cost public transport system. In Washington, DC, taxi licences are easy to acquire. In New York and Johannesburg, licences are few in number and represent a very valuable resource to their holders. Buses in Santiago and taxis in Washington employ thousands of people who otherwise would have swelled the ranks of the poor. And they provide convenient transportation for other poor people.

The magnitude of South African regulation of the vital small-business sector staggers the imagination. The Ciskei government is about to use its powers to make policies different to those of the Republic. Next month, a new Ciskei law will come into effect which lists 1 200 existing laws which thereafter will not apply to businesses employing fewer than 20 people.

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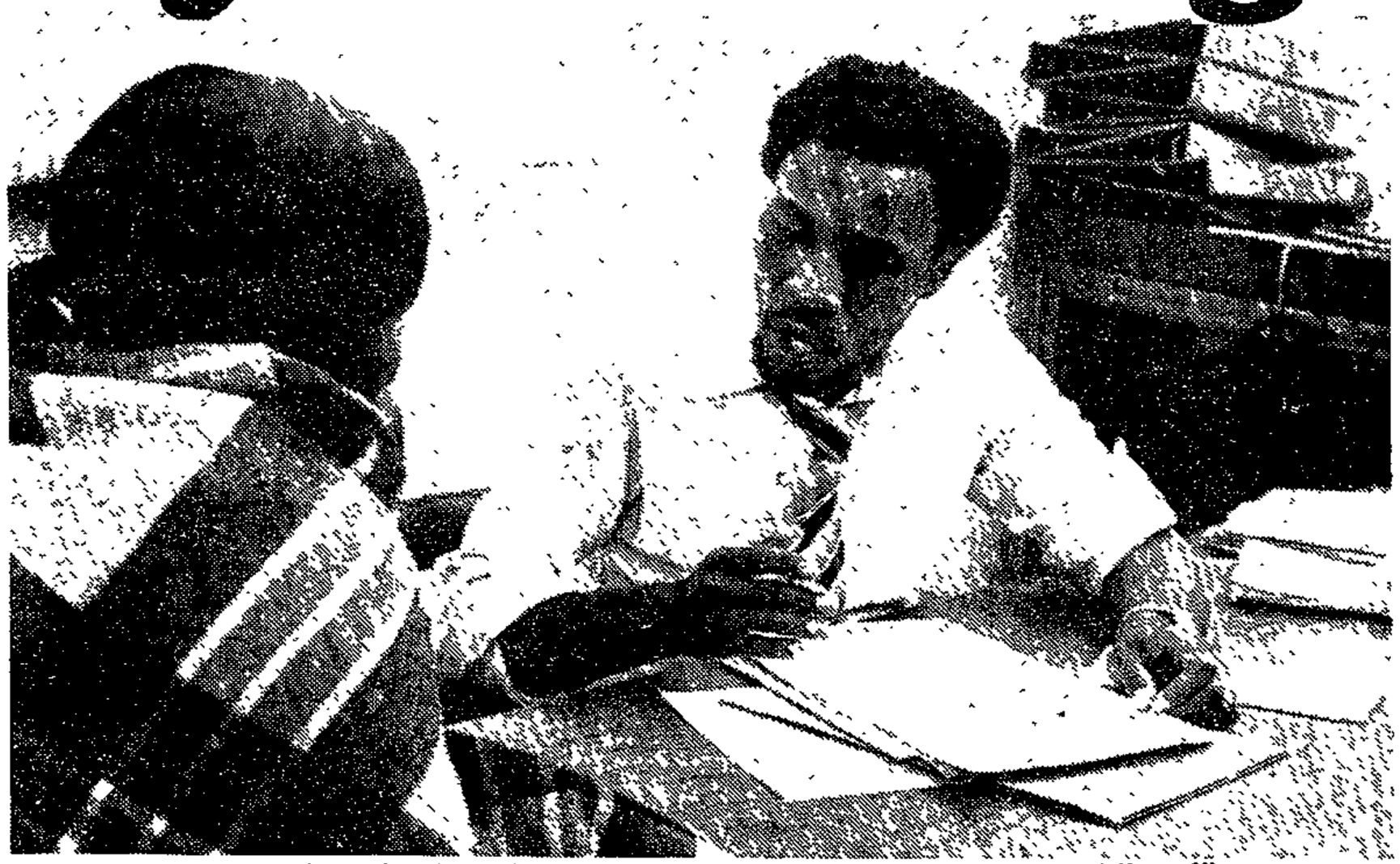
Economic progress may be steady, but it may be frustratingly slow, especially if the criteria of progress is understood in a relative rather than in some absolute sense — if it is racial income differences, rather than the growth in Black incomes, that are regarded as the measure of progress.

The Carnegie Conference has usefully pointed to a most serious problem. It needs attention. Let is hope that it gets the right kind — the creation of favourable conditions for the acquisition of skills and the accumulation of capital.

● *Professor Herbert Grubel is a visiting lecturer from Simon Fraser University, Vancouver.*

A day with Legal Aides

By SINNAH KUNENE



DESPERATE: A mother interviewed by Legal Aid staffer Eric Ngwenya at the offices.

When the Legal Aid Bureau was started 45 years ago, the main objective was to help establish legal representation for people on criminal charges.

But the need for expert advice on matters stemming from the infra-structure of the black community has since expanded the work of the less than ten member staffed office.

Problems range from accident cases through debts, divorces and maintenance, criminal appeals, race classification, deceased estates and petty wage claims.

Housing

At least 13 interviews excluding phone calls were conducted on Wednesday, which was surprisingly a quiet day, and 24 were counted on the following day says legal adviser, Ms Lily Goldblath, who has worked for the bureau for 15 years.

The SOWETAN Woman this week spent some time in her office to listen to some of the cases she had to go through and found that most of the problems were related to housing.

There was a Diepkloof woman who was threatened with eviction from a house she shares with five brothers and sisters. Her father had married another woman in Louis Trichardt and he died 11 years ago.

The Legal Aid undertook to write to the township manager, requesting him to relax the eviction order while they tried to trace the mother.

On the other hand, the children might end up without a home if the mother does not have urban qualifications.

Another pathetic story was of a mother of three who last saw her husband in 1975. He had been taken to an inyanga in Swaziland, but disappeared within a few days of his arrival.

The woman reported the matter to the local administration office, and had been given a temporary permit which was valid for 12 months. Recently, she was asked to either divorce her husband or vacate her Zola home.

"Divorce, I can't do that to my husband. I still love him. What will my in-laws think of me, more over after what they have done for me and my children — helping me with rent, school fees? No I just can't," she explained.

Divorce

Now that she has been served with a month's notice, she has no choice but declare the husband dead or divorce him. If she choses to declare him dead, she may have to bring in the Swazi inyanga as a witness, and this does not give her much choice.

On the other hand, the long divorce list would probably keep her off work for some time. This means she has to notify her employer about her situation. Again, it would mean losing a job.

A mother with a jailed school-going child entered the office in tears.

Her son is awaiting trial at the Diepkloof Prison for allegedly partaking in an armed robbery that claimed the lives of two security men. She believes that he is innocent, and must come out of jail and get back to school.

Two of his alleged companions have already been sentenced to death, and because of the seriousness of this case, there is little hope that he may not spend some time in jail, said Legal Aid consultant, Mr Eric Ngwenya.

The bureau has however appointed a legal representative for him. The case is in its third year now.

Also making a constant feature in the bureau are the homeland bogus licences which have robbed many people of thousands of rands.

"The bureau is still fighting some cases that occurred some months ago. It has since been discovered that a leading driving school has dealings with these homeland drivers boarding schools where people undergo training with the hope of getting a valid drivers licence," said Mr Ngwenya.

UDF

Women lash 'unfair' laws

LAWS that discriminate against women came under heavy attack yesterday at the 30th anniversary celebrations of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw).

The anniversary held at the Mamelodi YMCA was attended by a multiracial crowd of about 2 000.

Various speakers lashed out at laws that made women feel inferior and urged women to fight for their rightful place.

Also to come under fire were the Koornhof Bills, the forthcoming tricameral Parliament, the General Sales Tax, low salaries, the Nkomati Accord, detention without trial and inferior education.

Speakers praised the unity shown by students in Pretoria during their recent school boycotts. They said the fight had not been in vain as they had now been given the "go ahead" to form democratically elected student councils.

Mrs Dorothy Nyembe, a Fedsaw member who has served a longer prison sentence than any other woman political prisoner in South Africa, was given a standing ovation when she called on women to be more active in the struggle.

She said black people and others who were committed were at a crucial point of the struggle. She said oppression in the country was not only perpetrated by the Government, but by some of the black people too.

"The new reforms by the Government are a means to win coloured and Indian people to their side. The Government is realising it has problems and wants the two racial groups to join them against the black people.

"I call on people, even those in the homelands, to form organisations and committees that can affiliate to the UDF," she said.

By HORATIO MOTJUWADI

reinforced Ukhamba Black Aces.

This much was also proved by other rookies, Western Tigers who came close to humbling Moroka Swallows Limited at George Goch yesterday.

Swallows were lucky to get a draw, with Tigers pinning them against the wall for the better part of the game and forcing them to come from behind to make the final score 3-3.

Revival

However, defending league champions Durban City stepped up the fight for their third title in a row when they stormed back to steal a 1-1 draw in the dying minutes against the multi-talented rivals, Bush Bucks.

On Friday night, the young Mandla "Metro-litz" Sithole kept Orlando Pirates' hopes of revival alive when he steered them to a 1-0 victory over PG Rangers.

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1 May 1984

Initially 25% of the estimated winter quota was allocated for the same period as in 1983, but it has since been approved in principle to increase the quota to 32% for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 March 1985.

Hansard Q.Col. 1439
297 4/6/84

Cape Town: vagrancy/drunkenness

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

How many (a) males and (b) females of each race group were arrested in 1983 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in each specified police station area into which the Cape Town Gardens Parliamentary constituency falls?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

The Cape Town Gardens Parliamentary constituency falls into Cape Town central police station area, in respect of which the required particulars are as follows:

		White	Coloured	Indian	Black
(a)	(i)	7	305	0	38
	(ii)	855	4 620	0	365
(b)	(i)	2	105	0	12
	(ii)	77	1 544	0	46

Hansard Q.Col. 1439
4/6/84

Cradock: persons arrested

958. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 10 on 16 May 1984, any of the persons arrested in the Cradock area during the period 2 April to 13 May 1984 were students; if so, (a) how many (b) what was the age of each of the persons arrested and (c) where are they being held in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes.

(a) 49

(b) 1 is 10 years
5 are 14 years
16 are 15 years
8 are 16 years
7 are 17 years
6 are 18 years
5 are 19 years
1 is 21 years

(c) 47 at Cradock
1 at Somerset East
1 at Cookhouse

TUESDAY, 5 JUNE 1984

†Indicates translated version.
For written reply:

Hansard 5/6/84
Q.Col.1440

West Rand area: housing

681. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) How many family housing units were built in each specified township in the West Rand area in 1983 by (i) the West Rand Administration Board, (ii) private owners and (iii) any other specified organizations and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each township:

(2) whether there is a shortage of housing units in any townships in the West Rand area: if so, how many units are required in respect of each township;

(3) whether any family housing units are being built at present by (a) the said Administration Board, (b) private owners and (c) any other specified organizations; if not, why not; if so, (i) how many units are being built by each in each township and (ii) when are they due to be completed in each case?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a)	(i)	(b) (R)
Diepmeadow	6	75 000
Dobsonville	8	116 000
Kagiso	450	3 240 000
Soweto	544	7 000 000

(1) (a)	(ii)	(b) (R)
Bekkersdal	30	285 000
Diepmeadow	210	7 900 000
Dobsonville	50	750 000
Kagiso	20	360 000
Mohlakeng	20	170 000
Soweto	320	6 400 000

(1) (a) (iii) This information is not readily available and can only be obtained by performing a great quantity of work, which in this case appears to be unjustified.

(2) It is not possible to give an accurate figure in regard to the shortage of housing in respect of each township. The estimate total housing shortage in respect of Black towns in white area is 168 000. In order to make an accurate estimate in respect of each township it will be necessary compile new waiting lists. This will necessitate a costly and time consuming survey, which which in the circumstances is considered unjustified.

(3) (a) Yes.	(i)	(ii)
Alexandra	324	Dec. 1985
Chiawelo	420	Dec. 1984
Jabulani	434	Dec. 1985
Kagiso	500	Dec. 1984

(b) Yes.	(i)	(ii)
Alexandra	50	Dec. 1984
Diepkloof	400	Dec. 1984
Dobsonville	163	Dec. 1984
Kagiso	50	Dec. 1984
Motilakeng	100	Dec. 1985
Soweto	208	Dec. 1984

(c) Yes.	(i)	(ii)
Alexandra		
Aljanon Construction	5	June 1985
Schachat Homes	30	June 1985
S M Goldstein	10	June 1985
Diepmeadow		
ADCC	4	Dec. 1984
Carlo Construction	4	Dec. 1984
Gough Cooper	59	June 1985
D Dhlamini	12	Dec 1984
S M Goldstein	62	June 1985
Handy Homes	4	Dec 1984
Impact Homes	5	Dec 1984
D Khumalo	4	Dec 1984
L G Homes	12	Dec 1984
Liesegang Construction	4	Dec. 1984
S Madibane	5	Dec 1984
T Mashitoa	1	Dec. 1984
G Molefe	4	Dec 1984
P Nooiman	3	Dec. 1984
Profile Homes	5	Dec. 1984
Serbus Construction	3	Dec. 1984
Thuso Development Corporation	4	Dec 1984
U F J Consultants	9	Dec. 1984
Wimpy	15	Dec. 1984
World Wide Timber	2	Dec. 1984
Soweto		
Gough Cooper	20	Dec. 1984
South African Permanent Development Corporation	15	Dec. 1984
Soweto Modern Homes	5	Dec. 1984

'Sluipslapers' to find a home in Randburg?

By Shirley Woodgate

A motion suggesting the establishment of sleeping or doss houses to bring the increasing number of "sluipslapers" in Randburg in from the cold has been placed on the agenda for tonight's town council meeting.

This follows discussions last month between the town clerk, the police, businessmen and the West Rand Development Board where the problems caused by illegals, loiterers and "sluipslapers" (stealthy sleepers) were discussed.

The Progressive Federal Party leader and motion proposer, Mrs Del Kevan, said she was strongly opposed to squatting and Randburg should follow Cape Town's example of providing sleeping accommodation between 6 pm and 8 am.

She said the National Party's solution of "monitoring the problem in a co-ordinated way and meeting on a regular basis" was as negative as the Government's efforts to stem urbanisation.

"The problem of 'sluipslapers' will increase as the economic recession tightens. Many if not most of these people are in fact employed as gardeners, casual labourers and artisans' assistants.

"I am sure they would be prepared to pay for accommodation if it were available," she said.

New shelter for vagrants opened

Staff Reporter

THE newly-completed Haven Night Shelter in Napier Street, Cape Town, alongside the elevated highway from the City to Sea Point, was officially opened yesterday by the Rev Roger Hickley, chairman of the Haven Management Committee.

Mr Sam Gross, councillor for Green Point and vice-chairman of the management committee, said vagrants who had sheltered at the previous premises in Somerset Road nearby would soon come to the new building.

Opening the spacious, double-storey building, Mr Hickley said: "Thank God. This is a most wonderful, exciting and delightful moment."

He thanked the people of Cape Town and all those involved in raising R200 000 for the project.

The Mayor, Mr Sol Kreiner, said he was proud to be the Mayor of a city of caring and dedicated people.

The building will be able to accommodate 70 to 80 people a night at a cost of 30 cents each.

Mr Hickley said churches, synagogues, businesses and individual donors would pay the running expenses of the shelter, which would have a supervisor on the premises and social workers in attendance during the day.

Abolish '100 percent' medical aid schemes

A retired Johannesburg medical aid administrator comments on the suggestion of Mr Barry Elder, managing director of Medicare, that members of medical aid societies should form pressure groups to demand cost-cutting reforms.

Only some medical aid societies charge 8,5 percent administration fees, the figure mentioned by Mr Elder. Most charge less.

The rate charged is agreed between the committee representing the members and the professional administrators and if the demands are unreasonable, it is the committee which can seek new administrators. Admittedly, this is not easy since many societies were established by the administrators in the early days and a close association has been built up between them and the committees.

Every registered medical aid society must send its annual report and accounts to all member companies and in addition must submit by June 30 each year a detailed analysis and statistical report to the Registrar of Medical Schemes for the year ended December 31 of the previous year. For a fee of R1 any member of the public can see these reports at the Registrar's office — R1 per society.

To illustrate costs of administration, my company belongs to a small society with annual subscription in 1983 of R5 million. The fees paid to the administrators amounted to just under R230 000, or 5 percent of subscriptions, and other costs, including postage, printing, audit fees, and bank charges amounted to R45 000, bringing the total cost of administration to 5,4 percent.

I readily admit from my study over many years that this percentage is below the average, but there are many societies where the percentage is 7 percent or less; on the other hand there are others that charge about 10 percent and here the members might well take up the high charge through their committee which, after all, they elect — if they bother to nominate candidates and attend the annual meeting!

I turn now to Mr Elder's comment on "the lengthening list of non-basic extra services that are used as sweeteners and excuses for fee increases."

It is necessary to go back some 20 years to when the medical aid movement was relatively in its infancy and there were far fewer societies than today. Members were allowed a maximum annual allowance for all services, within which there were limits on medicine, dental services, spectacles and benefits were paid at 80 percent of tariff.

Then came the first of the 100 percent benefit societies and the troubles began. Not having to bear any part of the cost, members abused medical aid by over-usage and unnecessary consultations, by asking the doctor to come to the house instead of visiting the doctor's rooms.

As competition between the societies became more intense, societies raised limits and allowed benefits for additional services not previously covered. To cover these improvements, contributions had to be increased beyond the levels necessitated by increases in medical and dental tariffs and hospital fees.

For the period 1974/76 the Minister tried to curb rising costs by imposing an 80 percent limit on benefits for all except hospitalisation, operations and prescribed medicines, but bowing to pressure, he again allowed 100 percent schemes from January 1977. And in that year, in spite of increased contributions to cover the 100 percent benefits, all 100 percent benefit societies lost heavily through the "abuse" factor mentioned earlier.

To find a cure now to rising costs is not easy. Members of 100 percent societies will resist any attempt to impose what I consider an essential "disincentive" through certain services being reduced again to 80 percent benefits.

One major bone of contention in the Medical Scheme Act is "contracting in" and "contracting out". Before the introduction of the 1967 Medical Schemes Act, medical and dental practitioners could charge what fees they liked — based on a tariff suggested by the Medical and Dental Councils.

If the account was at the tariff accepted by the medical aid societies they paid the practitioner direct — if higher, they refunded the tariff to the member, who was responsible for paying the practitioner.

The Act laid down that if any practitioner wished to charge any single patient more than the tariff he had to "contract out" and such practitioners could no longer be paid by the societies direct.

The practitioners objected on ethical grounds since many of them charged lower fees to lower-income patients. A large number of medical practitioners and an even greater number of dentists contracted out and a decreasing number are charging the official tariff as they have no guaranteed payment. Although societies may now pay them if they do charge the tariff, many societies do not do so.

"Contracting in" and "contracting out" should be abolished and all societies should then be compelled to pay all practitioners who charge the tariff. This would be a first useful step, because relieved of bad debts, practitioners would charge more patients the tariff.

There is no solution to the "overusage and abuse" as long as 100 percent benefit societies continue to operate and there is no disincentive.

State refuses pay to social worker

By PRAVEEN NAIDOO

A CATHOLIC nun, working as a professional social worker, has pushed her welfare agency into debt because the state will not subsidise her salary because she belongs to the "wrong race group".

Sister Regina Mary Paul, a qualified Indian social worker, has been working with about 300 families in the coloured community of Maritzburg since the beginning of last year.

Despite representation at parliamentary level, the Department of Internal Affairs' social welfare section has refused to subsidise her salary.

The department's Deputy Director for Welfare, Mr Ben van der Westhuisen, confirmed that Sister Regina's salary was not subsidised because of the department's policy that posts for coloured social workers must be filled by coloureds or whites.

But the Maritzburg Child and Family Welfare Society cannot find a qualified coloured or white social worker to do the same work Sister Regina does.

Big deficit

And the race classification technicality is creating a deficit of R17 000 a year for the understaffed welfare society.

"I feel embarrassed and uncomfortable to be placed in such a situation," said Sister Regina this week.

"I think it very unfair that the society should be required to meet my salary in full when much of my work is done on behalf of the Department of Internal Affairs."

Sister Regina said she had been accepted completely throughout the 25 years she worked in the coloured community.

"There is a strong need for social work in areas where there is a lot of poverty, a shortage of housing, alcoholism and ill-treatment," she said.

"My work has cut across all communities. I have always worked where the needs are greatest.

"I feel a committment to people and a desire to help people in need," said the nun.

The director of the welfare society, Miss J R Terry, said it was "very unfair" that the Department of Internal Affairs was prepared to pay the salary of a white social worker, but not an Indian.

Sister Regina is a member of a religious congregation and she works in her habit.

Vagrancy: Who should care?

By MARIANNE THAMM
Crime Reporter

DURING the first six months of this year 32 644 vagrants were arrested by police for being drunk in public in four areas in the Peninsula

The "bergies" and vagrants are part of Cape Town's history and have been around since the 18th century. The public often regards them as a nuisance, but whose responsibility is it to care for these destitute people who are unable to cope with life?

Their increasing numbers have prompted charitable organizations and the police to call for greater public and state involvement.

In 1983, Mr Justice G G Munnik, Judge-President of the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, called for state aid in helping vagrants who drifted into the cities

Statistics

He said one could not allow people who had drifted into the cities to live outside in the cold simply because there was nowhere for them to go. He added that the crime rate was low among this group.

Police statistics show there were 10 183 arrests in Cape Town, 6 444 in Wynberg, 7 889 in Athlone and 8 128 in Bellville

The vagrants are held in police cells for four hours where they are fed before being released, but most are back in the cells a short while later.

Brigadier G J Odendaal, Divisional Commissioner for Police in the Western Cape, said police involvement consumed valuable man-hours, and called on the public and other institutions to become more involved.

The number of vagrants and drop-outs in a large city can be seen as a barometer of the economic climate, and their numbers have increased with the 1984 slump

There are several independant institutions which care for these "soft-hearted", destitute people, many of whom are chronic alcoholics.

The Nicro night shelter in Harrington Street caters for about 70 people and for 30c vagrants get a bed for the night, supper, breakfast, bathing and laundry facilities and social work services.

The shelter is to close soon because of redevelopment in the area and alternative premises have not been found

The Haven

The Haven in Napier Street, Green Point, houses about 80 people who for about 30c are provided with a bed for the night, a protein-enriched supper, bathing and laundry facilities and the opportunity to see a social worker

Much of the R200 000 used to build the new Haven was contributed by the public

"We are so full at night and often have to turn people away," Mr Peter Templeton, a social worker for the Haven, said

He said the problem of vagrancy was a social and not a legal one. Picking up vagrants and keeping them in police cells did not help them towards their possible rehabilitation, he said

Destitute

The Ark Mission in Shortmarket Street is not only a night shelter but a hostel for those people who wish to better themselves and their situation

The mission caters for elderly people who are destitute Initially the vagrants can use the mission free but once working they are expected to contribute about R50 a month. This includes three meals a day, a bed, bathing and laundry facilities and clothing.

The Service Dining Rooms in Canterbury Street, Cape Town, provide vagrants with a three-course meal for six cents

Father Roger Hickley, chairman of the Haven, said he would like to see greater state involvement in the caring for destitute people

Familiar

"If the Department of Community Development could make houses or premises available in certain suburbs, we would be prepared to run them," he said

Vagrants prefered to remain in an area with which they were familiar and seldom ventured into unknown territory — even to find help

The Southern Suburbs Vagrancy Project which aims to care for vagrants in the area has still not been able to find suitable premises

A doctor involved in the project, who may not be named for professional reasons, said a clear distinction should be made between the vagrant and the layabout

"The layabout is someone who has a family and a home but who prefers not to work These people often make a living from crime. The vagrant is usually a kind soul who is a victim of society and cannot cope with life," he said

'Butchered'

The doctor, who works at a Peninsula hospital, said many of the vagrants he treated were too afraid to move to the Cape Flats, where they were "butchered" and robbed by gangs

He called on the public to help the vagrant to believe in himself by giving him an opportunity

Causes of vagrancy in the Peninsula were due to several factors, including the high unemployment rate, breakdown of family life, forced removals and inadequate housing, the doctor said.

Pipeline

In Bellville recently, a meeting was called between the Mayor, Dr N D Liebenberg, councillors and police to discuss the growing number of vagrants in the area

The building of a second centre in the Tygerberg area which would house about 100 people was in the pipeline, it was said at the meeting.

Speakers said other departments besides the police should become more involved in finding a solution to the problem by providing better employment opportunities, family-planning and better housing and education.



A welcome meal at the Haven



When life becomes too hard, a short rest on the pavement can restore energy.

Charity has to 'equalise' staff pay

By Susan Pleming

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society is paying out more than R104 000 a year to black and coloured staff to keep their salaries in line with those of whites — because Government subsidies are still based on race.

The director, Mr Howard Ferreira, says that unless the Government gives equal subsidies for all race groups the society could run into deep financial trouble.

A black social worker with the society is subsidised by R420 a month less than his white counterpart. Coloured people receive about R30 a month less.

UNEQUAL GRANTS

"To equalise pay between the different race groups, the society is paying out R100 000 a year to subsidise black salaries, and R4 300 for coloured salaries," said Mr Ferreira. "This money could be used to help children in Johannesburg.

"The Government has shown no inclination to review subsidies."

Mr Ferreira said the society also had the burden of providing its own funds to compensate for discriminatory foster grants given by the Government.

"A black foster child is given R40 a month, a coloured child R77, and a white child R114 a month," he said. Of the 4 000 children fostered by the society, 2 800 are black.

"Black foster parents just cannot cope on these meagre subsidies, and the society has to cushion the blow by providing extra money.

"People assume falsely that food is cheaper in Soweto. In fact, it is far more expensive, and the food bill for our black children's home in Soweto is about 15 percent higher than in white homes."

Mr Ferreira said parents were expected to pay the cost of school uniforms, but grants did not increase when a child reached school-going age.

Mr Ferreira added that the present economic climate was not conducive to raising funds. "The recession, and the new tax law which does not allow company donations to be tax deductible, have been detrimental to our fund raising. Also, some companies have merged and are now giving one donation."

FUNDS CONFUSION

Another stumbling block for raising funds is that the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare is based in Johannesburg, so many companies in the city give to the national organisation and ignore the local society.

"Having the national council in Johannesburg leads to public confusion. Often we approach people for money and are told that they have already given funds — to the national body."

● See Page 5.

Plea to Govt for non-racial control of welfare services

297

By Susan Pleming

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society last night appealed to the Government to ensure "non-racial control" of welfare services.

At the 74th annual general meeting of the society in Johannesburg, the chairman, Mr Dennis Etheredge, said in his annual report he was concerned that welfare services would fall under "own affairs" and be handled separately by the three Chambers of Parliament.

Mr Etheredge added that it was unclear what kind of dispensation the black social work services would receive.

"We appeal to the authorities to ensure a uniform overall non-racial control of welfare services to ensure that these services are of the same standard for all race groups," he said.

The society overspent by R191 308 in the past financial year.

Mr Etheredge said the deficit had arisen because the State subsidies had not met the increase in social workers' salaries.

He also appealed to the Government to scrap tax on donations to welfare organisations.

The hidden truth about sexual rape in South African society

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—About 15 000 cases of rape are reported in South Africa annually, but this figure is estimated at only 10 percent of the real incidence of the crime, according to Dr F P Retief, Director-General of the Department of Health and Welfare.

During his opening address at a two-day symposium on Rape and the Abused Woman at the Tygerberg Hospital teaching complex, Dr Retief said battered women were even more hidden than rape survivors and, as with rape, this was a relatively common phenomenon that was 'very under-researched in South Africa'.

'Both these crimes are difficult to research because the victim herself tries to keep the fact hidden, and the perpetrator would obviously not come forward with information about the crime,' he said.

The stigma attached to being a victim of these crimes and the inevitable humiliation of reporting the incident was probably the main reason why victims remained silent.

'Police, court and related experiences have been reported in research as being traumatic as the rape itself.'

'With rape, the stigma was caused by two factors: the involvement of sexual intercourse, and the many myths surrounding the whole issue.

'Popular beliefs — that women often cry rape out of spite or shame, that nice girls don't get raped, that rapists are always strangers and that the woman often does something to encourage or provoke the attack — exist on all levels of society.'

Dr Retief said it was only in the last decade that the extent and nature of the crime had been thoroughly researched and that U S and European research had clearly shown the myths to be false.

'But the man in the street still believes them to be true Rape victims are no exception. They grow up in the same society as the rest of us and believing these myths adds to their trauma

'The rapist is drawn from the highest to the lowest socio-economic strata from all race groups. Likewise, in an estimated one-third of rape cases, the victim and the rapist are known to each other'

Dr Retief said two significant differences between rape and battery were that battery was usually perpetrated by a person emotionally involved with the victim, and that battery was an on-going situation where rape usually occurred only once.

However, there were also significant similarities, particularly the common psychological make-ups, actions and attitudes to women and themselves of rapists and batterers.

He said the handling of the rape victim and her close kin required a multi-disciplinary approach.

'There must be a caring, human element in our dealings with the patient so as not to subject her to a form of secondary victimisation The inevitable medico-legal examination must be conducted in a professional way and, as many of these victims might not have had an internal examinations previously, insensitive handling will only add to the trauma already done.

Survivors

'With battered women and rape survivors, it is important that the hospital staff attempts to restore the woman's feelings for safety,' he said.

Dr Retief said it may be possible to initiate a system whereby police officials investigating rapes could take statements from complainants in the protected and private hospital environment where the victims had the psychological support of the social worker and nursing staff.

In rape cases where reliable contraceptives were not being used by the victims, the chances of pregnancy were as high as 1,5 percent to 2 percent. It was also no rarity to see under-age children suffering from venereal diseases after sexual molestations or rapes.

SOCIAL SECURITY - GENERAL

1985

(1) How many applications for employment were received by his Department from qualified White teachers in each specified region in respect of each year from 1980 up to and including 1984;

(2) how many of these applications were successful in each of these regions in each such year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) and (2) Applications are submitted directly to the various educational institutions and the Department has no record of the number of applications.

Hansard Q.60.332
26/2/85

Foreign Black students

21. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Education and Culture:†

(a) How many foreign Black Students were enrolled at universities for Whites in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what was the country of origin of each such student and (c) at which university was each enrolled?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

Number of Students	Land of Origin	University
2	Transkei	Port Elizabeth
6	Ciskei	Port Elizabeth
32	Transkei	Natal
1	Ciskei	Natal
2	Bophuthatswana	Natal
6	Venda	Natal
2	S W A	Natal
1	Lesotho	Natal
2	Swaziland	Natal
1	Other African Countries	Natal
1	Countries in Europe	Natal
1 189	Transkei	South Africa
1 000	Bophuthatswana	South Africa
433	Venda	South Africa
344	Ciskei	South Africa
238	S.W.A.	South Africa
439	Zimbabwe	South Africa
56	Lesotho	South Africa
43	Botswana	South Africa
75	Swaziland	South Africa
11	Zambia	South Africa
65	Other African Countries	South Africa
13	Countries in Europe	South Africa
3	Countries in Asia	South Africa
2	Countries in North America	South Africa
1	Countries in South America	South Africa
2	Countries in Australisia and Oceania	South Africa
11	Transkei	Witwatersrand
1	Bophuthatswana	Witwatersrand
2	Venda	Witwatersrand
2	S.W.A.	Witwatersrand
5	Lesotho	Witwatersrand
4	Swaziland	Witwatersrand
1	Other African Countries	Witwatersrand

HoA

1	Malawi	Pretoria
12	Transkei	Rhodes
1	Lesotho	Rhodes
1	Botswana	Rhodes
16	Transkei	Cape Town
2	Bophuthatswana	Cape Town
2	Venda	Cape Town
1	S.W.A.	Cape Town
6	Lesotho	Cape Town
2	Botswana	Cape Town
1	Angola	Cape Town
1	Countries in Europe	Cape Town
1	Zimbabwe	Potchefstroom
1	Transkei	Stellenbosch
1	Bophuthatswana	Stellenbosch
2	Ciskei	Stellenbosch
2	S.W.A.	Stellenbosch
4	Transkei	O F.S.
2	Bophuthatswana	O.F.S.
4	Ciskei	O.F.S.
2	Other African Countries	O.F.S.

The information is in respect of 1983.

297 Hansard Q.61.333 26/2/85

Social workers

24. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) What are the present subsidies paid by his Department to private welfare organizations for the different post levels of White social workers;

(2) what percentage of the scale average for social welfare positions is paid by his Department to private welfare organizations;

(3) whether this percentage is to be increased; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

1. (a) Fieldworker: R11 616 per year
(b) Supervisor: R15 910 per year
(b) Control Post R17 321 per year
(d) Chief Control Post: R18 089 per year
(e) Super Control Post: R21 162 per year

Apart from this a subsidy of R9 085 per year is paid in respect of every post for the administrative expenditure related thereto.

2. 75 per cent.

3. No. The rendering of social work services in the RSA is the joint responsibility of the State and private welfare organizations and consequently it is expected from the last-mentioned to contribute at least 25 per cent of the costs related to the services for which they are responsible.

HoA

(1) How many applications for employment were received by his Department from qualified White teachers in each specified region in respect of each year from 1980 up to and including 1984;

(2) how many of these applications were successful in each of these regions in each such year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) and (2) Applications are submitted directly to the various educational institutions and the Department has no record of the number of applications.

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26/2/85

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13	Countries in Europe	South Africa
3	Countries in Asia	South Africa
2	Countries in North America	South Africa
1	Countries in South America	South Africa
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4	Swaziland	Witwatersrand
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2	Bophuthatswana	Cape Town
2	Venda	Cape Town
1	S.W.A.	Cape Town
6	Lesotho	Cape Town
2	Botswana	Cape Town
1	Angola	Cape Town
1	Countries in Europe	Potchefstroom
1	Zimbabwe	Stellenbosch
1	Transkei	Stellenbosch
1	Bophuthatswana	Stellenbosch
2	Ciskei	Stellenbosch
2	S.W.A	O F S.
4	Transkei	O F S
2	Bophuthatswana	O F S
4	Ciskei	O F S
2	Other African Countries	

The information is in respect of 1983.

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2. 75 per cent.

3. No. The rendering of social work services in the RSA is the joint responsibility of the State and private welfare organizations and consequently it is expected from the last-mentioned to contribute at least 25 per cent of the costs related to the services for which they are responsible.

(2) whether there is a shortage of social workers in Johannesburg, if so, what is the nature of the shortage;

(3) whether his Department is taking any steps to eliminate this shortage; if so, what steps are being taken to fill these vacancies?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) The information is not readily available.

(2) Unknown to this Department.

(3) Falls away.

Own Affairs

Old age pensions/disability pensions/children's allowances

50 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

(1) What amounts have been paid to Whites in respect of (a)(i) old age and (ii) disability pensions and (b) children's allowances by his Department since the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation,

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) (i) R167 643 000

(ii) 33 433 000.

(b) R30 724 000 This amount, however, includes parents' allowances payable to parents who are in receipt of children's allowances and allowances in respect of foster children as the expenditure is not accounted for separately.

(2) The period 1 September 1984 to 31 March 1985.

HoA

Children in need of care

51. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White Children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1984;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 2 983

(2) (a) 1 260

(b) 749

Adoption

52. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare.

How many White Children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

2 557

WEDNESDAY, 13 MARCH 1985

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†Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Employees

238 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by

the South African Transport Services are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

As at 15 January 1985

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	82 385	23 134	1 034	—
(b)	—	—	13 998	58 564
(c)	—	—	3 467	14 307
(d)	—	—	69	1 880

A further 582 Whites and 35 454 Blacks are employed as contract workers

Transmed

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

(1) What was the amount of the subsidy paid to the Medical Scheme of the South African Transport Services (Transmed) in the (a) 1983–84 and (b) 1984–85 financial years;

(2) (a) what amount was collected in each such year in respect of the levy on prescriptions and (b) what was the amount of the contribution made by the South African Transport Services in this regard;

(3) what was the number of (a) members and (b) dependants registered in respect of this medical scheme at the end of each of these financial years,

(4) whether any non-White employees are entitled to benefits in terms of the said scheme; if so, how many (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks are entitled to such benefits?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R152,1 million

(b) For the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R148,37 million

HoA

(2) (a) Since the change-over to Transmed, levies on prescriptions are no longer payable Members' liability for the cost of medicines at Transmed dispensaries was R3,98 million for the financial year 1983/84 and R5,76 million for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985. Similar details in respect of medicines obtained from private pharmacies and medical practitioners are not available.

(b) Financial year 1983/84—R34,5 million
1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R33,5 million.

(3) (a) 31 March 1984 . . . 154 070
31 January 1985 . 153 216

(b) 31 March 1984 . . . 235 018
31 January 1985 . . . . 238 938

(4) Yes, 131 Coloured, Indian and Black apprentices/artisans are entitled to Transmed benefits

(a), (b) and (c) Details in respect of the individual groups are not readily available.

In addition medical benefits are accorded to 17 774 Coloured, 1 949 Indian and 108 016 Black employees at a contribution of R1,50 per month Benefits include medical treatment, medicines and hospitalization

Expenditure to provide these benefits for the financial year 1983/84 and for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985 amounted to R13,35 and R13,40 million, respectively.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

272 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in wars prior to World War I receive military disability pensions, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month,

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of these wars; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1

(b) R490,92.

(2) Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) R124,67, R155,85, R187,02, R280,52, R311,70.

(3) (a) Disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976);

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or;

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Hansard Q.Col.603 13/3/85

Strikes

357. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1984, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 426.

(b) 153.

(c) Disciplinary measures
Trade Union matters
Working Conditions
Wage and other matters
Unknown reasons.

Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

358. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1984 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 283.

(bb) Nil.

(ii) (aa) Nil

(bb) Nil.

(iii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(b) (i)

Mining	3
Manufacturing	16
Construction	1
Trade and Accommodation	7
Transport and Communication	1

(ii)

Mining	22
Manufacturing	291
Electricity Supply	2
Construction	10
Trade and Accommodation	90
Transport and Communication	14
Local Government	12

Strikes/work stoppages

359. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many workers in each race group were involved in (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages in 1984 and (b) what was the total number of man-hours lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of such (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a)

	(i)	(ii)
Whites	16	Nil
Coloureds	4 697	607
Asians	1 713	12
Members of the Black Population Groups	167 948	6 949

(b)

	(i)	(ii)
Whites	896	Nil
Coloureds	52 030	3 941
Asians	60 020	42
Members of the Black Population Groups	2 869 050	51 719

Q.Col.605 Hansard 13/3/85

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

377. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in World War I receive military disability pensions, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 53

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R93,51 to R545,47.

(2) Yes.

(a) 227.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R62,34 to R311,70

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death as a result of the pensionable disability

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

378 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether any persons who served in the Korean War receive military disability pensions, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month,

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of these wars; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1

(b) R490,92

(2) Yes

(a) 5.

(b) R124,67, R155,85, R187,02, R280,52, R311,70

(3) (a) Disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976),

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or;

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Hansard Q. Col. 603 13/3/85

Strikes

357. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1984, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

(a) 426.

(b) 153

(c) Disciplinary measures
Trade Union matters
Working Conditions
Wage and other matters
Unknown reasons.

Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

358 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1984 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 283.

(bb) Nil.

(ii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil

(iii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(b) (i)

Mining	3
Manufacturing	16
Construction	1
Trade and Accommodation	7
Transport and Communication	1

(ii)

Mining	22
Manufacturing	291
Electricity Supply	2
Construction	10
Trade and Accommodation	90
Transport and Communication	14
Local Government	12

Strikes/work stoppages

359. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower.

(a) How many workers in each race group were involved in (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages in 1984 and (b) what was the total number of man-hours lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of such (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	16	Nil
Coloureds	4 697	607
Asians	1 713	12
Members of the Black Population Groups	167 948	6 949

(b)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	896	Nil
Coloureds	52 030	3 941
Asians	60 020	42
Members of the Black Population Groups	2 869 050	51 719

(297) Q. Col. 605 Hansard 13/3/85

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

377. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether any persons who served in World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month,

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

(1) Yes

(a) 53.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R93,51 to R545,47

(2) Yes

(a) 227.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R62,34 to R311,70

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death as a result of the pensionable disability

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

378 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in the Korean War receive military disability pensions, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month,

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) R124,67

(2) Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) R93,51, R311,70, R311,70, R311,70, R311,70.

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

379. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in the South African Defence Force after the Korean War are in receipt of military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) what amount is paid to each such person per month and (c) what total amount is paid out in such pensions per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of the post-Korean War period; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) 1 870 as at 28/2/1985.

(b) individual amounts not available —amounts vary from R62,34 to R935,09

(c) R402 065,37.

(2) Yes.

(a) 63.

(b) individual amounts not available —amounts vary from R62,34 to R622,34

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at, at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976).

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to the death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

HoA

Terrorism Act/Proclamations AG 26 and AG 9

386. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the State President:

Whether any persons are being held in South West Africa under (a) section 6 of the Terrorism Act, (b) Proclamation AG 26 and (c) Proclamation AG 9; if so, how many persons in each case as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The STATE PRESIDENT.

(a) No

(b) Yes, seven in terms of section 2

(c) Yes, fifty four in terms of section 5*(bis)*

The above-mentioned details reflect the position as on 20 February 1985.

Commissions/departmental committees

398 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Manpower:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commisssions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a), how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimatesd cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

HoA

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(1) (a) None.

(b) None.

(2) Falls away

(a) Falls away.

(b) Falls away

(3) Falls away

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away.

(4) Falls away.

Commissions/departmental committees

412 Mr K M ANDREW asked the State President:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of the State President's Office in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

(1) (a) None.

(b) Committee of Enquiry into a Research Service for Parliamentarians

(2) No (a) and (b) fall away

(3) Falls away.

(4) R50 000 for the 1984/85 financial year
R85 000 for the 1985/86 financial year

(2) whether there is a shortage of social workers in Johannesburg; if so, what is the nature of the shortage,

(3) whether his Department is taking any steps to eliminate this shortage; if so, what steps are being taken to fill these vacancies?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) The information is not readily available.

(2) Unknown to this Department

(3) Falls away.

Own Affairs:

Old age pensions/disability pensions/children's allowances

50. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare †

(1) What amounts have been paid to Whites in respect of (a)(i) old age and (ii) disability pensions and (b) children's allowances by his Department since the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) (i) R167 643 000.

(ii) 33 433 000

(b) R30 724 000 This amount, however, includes parents' allowances payable to parents who are in receipt of children's allowances and allowances in respect of foster children as the expenditure is not accounted for separately

(2) The period 1 September 1984 to 31 March 1985.

Children in need of care

51. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White Children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1984;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 2 983.

(2) (a) 1 260

(b) 749.

Adoption

52. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

How many White Children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE.

2 557

WEDNESDAY, 13 MARCH 1985

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs.

Employees

238 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by

the South African Transport Services are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

As at 15 January 1985

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	82 385	23 134	1 034	—
(b)	—	—	13 998	58 564
(c)	—	—	3 467	14 307
(d)	—	—	69	1 880

A further 582 Whites and 35 454 Blacks are employed as contract workers.

Transmed

240 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) What was the amount of the subsidy paid to the Medical Scheme of the South African Transport Services (Transmed) in the (a) 1983–84 and (b) 1984–85 financial years;

(2) (a) what amount was collected in each such year in respect of the levy on prescriptions and (b) what was the amount of the contribution made by the South African Transport Services in this regard;

(3) what was the number of (a) members and (b) dependants registered in respect of this medical scheme at the end of each of these financial years,

(4) whether any non-White employees are entitled to benefits in terms of the said scheme; if so, how many (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks are entitled to such benefits?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R152,1 million

(b) For the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R148,37 million.

(2) (a) Since the change-over to Transmed, levies on prescriptions are no longer payable. Members' liability for the cost of medicines at Transmed dispensaries was R3,98 million for the financial year 1983/84 and R5,76 million for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985. Similar details in respect of medicines obtained from private pharmacies and medical practitioners are not available.

(b) Financial year 1983/84—R34,5 million
1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R33,5 million.

(3) (a) 31 March 1984 ..... 154 070.
31 January 1985 ..... 153 216.

(b) 31 March 1984 ..... 235 018
31 January 1985 ..... 238 938.

(4) Yes, 131 Coloured, Indian and Black apprentices/artisans are entitled to Transmed benefits

(a), (b) and (c) Details in respect of the individual groups are not readily available

In addition medical benefits are accorded to 17 774 Coloured, 1 949 Indian and 108 016 Black employees at a contribution of R1,50 per month. Benefits include medical treatment, medicines and hospitalization.

Expenditure to provide these benefits for the financial year 1983/84 and for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985 amounted to R13,35 and R13,40 million, respectively.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

272. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in wars prior to World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

much did the subsidy increase on each of those occasions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

No. The subsidy scheme came into effect on 1 October 1982 Since then the subsidy had not been increased.

(297) Hansard Q.61.647
14/3/85

Welfare organizations: subsidies

395. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) What are the present subsidies paid by his Department to private welfare organizations for the different post levels of Black social workers;

(2) what percentage of the scale average for social welfare positions is paid by his Department to private welfare organizations,

(3) whether this percentage is to be increased, if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1) Social Workers

Salary subsidy.	R893,78 per month
Administrative subsidy:	R341,42 per month

Supervisors

Salary subsidy:	R1 325,86 per month
Administrative subsidy:	R458,88 per month

Manager's Posts

Salary subsidy:	R1 507,44 per month
Administrative subsidy:	R458,88 per month.

(2) 75%

(3) No Taking all into account the subsidies are considered to be fair and reasonable

Commissions/departmental committees

403 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were apppointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) None.

(b) Two.

(2) Yes.

(a) Two.

(b) (i) Committee of Inquiry into the Application of the industrial Protection Policy

(ii) Committee of Inquiry into the Future of the Sishen-Saldanha Project.

(3) No. The report of the Committee of enquiry into the Application of the Industrial Protection policy will be made public as soon as the English version has been printed.

As regards the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Sishen-Saldanha project please see the reply to oral Question 20(2) dated 26 February 1985.

(4) R12 400 in respect of (2)(b)(i)
R114 500 in respect of (2)(b)(ii)

Alexandra

423 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether he or the Government has received any representations from the Municipality of Alexandra in regard to the incorporation of any additional land into the municipal area of Alexandra; if so, (a) what was the gravamen of the representations, (b) what areas of land were involved and (c) what was his or the Government's response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes

(a) and (b) Representations were received for the extension of Alexandra by 102,1 hectares, being a portion of portion 16 of the farm Lombardy 1R. This land belongs to the City Council of Johannesburg and is leased for a nominal amount to the West Rand Development Board on condition that it be used for education and recreational purposes only The Alexandra Town Council wants this land to be incorporated in Alexandra for residential purposes

Representations were also received to extend Alexandra's boundaries by the inclusion of Wynberg, a portion of Kew and the area between the eastern boundary of Alexandra and the N3 national road.

(c) Both these representations are being investigated in consultation with all the parties concerned.

Tax

468. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) What amount in tax was collected from Blacks in terms of the Black Taxation Act in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) how many Blacks paid tax on income during this period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) R326 129 064

(b) 2 918 781

X X Hansard Q.61 650
Births
14/3/85

469 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many (a) White and (b) Black children were born in South Africa in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 81 119

(b) 710 000 (Estimated)

Births

470 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian children were born in South Africa in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 87 485.

(b) 22 350 (Asians—Indians not available separately).

X 14/3/85 X
Persons moved to Black states
Hansard Q. 61. 650

473 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many persons were moved from the East Rand in 1984 to (a) national

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of these wars; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is each such person paid per month,

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE·

(1) Yes.

(a) 1.

(b) R490,92.

(2) Yes

(a) 5.

(b) R124,67, R155,85, R187,02, R280,52, R311,70.

(3) (a) Disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976),

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or;

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Hansard Q 601 603
13/3/85

Strikes

357 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower.

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1984, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) 426

(b) 153

(c) Disciplinary measures
Trade Union matters
Working Conditions
Wage and other matters
Unknown reasons

Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

358. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1984 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 283.

(bb) Nil.

(ii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(iii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(b) (i) Mining 3
Manufacturing 16
Construction 1
Trade and Accommodation 7
Transport and Communication 1

(ii) Mining 22
Manufacturing 291
Electricity Supply 2
Construction 10
Trade and Accommodation 90
Transport and Communication 14
Local Government 12

Strikes/work stoppages

359 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower

(a) How many workers in each race group were involved in (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages in 1984 and (b) what was the total number of man-hours lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of such (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER.

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	16	Nil
Coloureds	4 697	607
Asians	1 713	12
Members of the Black Population Groups	167 948	6 949

(b)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	896	Nil
Coloureds	52 030	3 941
Asians	60 020	42
Members of the Black Population Groups	2 869 050	51 719

(297) Q. 601. 605
Hansard 13/3/85

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

377 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in World War I receive military disability pensions, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month,

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) Yes.

(a) 53

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R93,51 to R545,47

(2) Yes

(a) 227

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R62,34 to R311,70

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 per cent or, if less than 20 per cent, death as a result of the pensionable disability

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

378 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether any persons who served in the Korean War receive military disability pensions, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month,

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

Venda	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	7 017	2 484	9 501
Mining and quarrying	5 124	97	5 221
Manufacturing	6 253	855	7 108
Electricity	2 829	75	2 904
Construction	6 538	271	6 809
Wholesale and retail trade	6 341	828	7 169
Transport	5 215	202	5 417
Financing and insurance	1 456	106	1 562
Domestic services	2 551	4 188	6 739
Other	6 356	286	6 642
Total	49 680	9 392	59 072
Zambia			
Agriculture	188	4	192
Mining and quarrying	492	—	492
Manufacturing	67	—	67
Electricity	3	—	3
Construction	33	—	33
Wholesale and retail trade	126	5	131
Transport	55	2	57
Financing and insurance	17	—	17
Domestic services	178	3	181
Other	101	—	101
Total	1 260	14	1 274
Zimbabwe			
Agriculture	1 051	3	1 054
Mining and quarrying	257	3	260
Manufacturing	356	2	358
Electricity	44	5	49
Construction	229	—	229
Wholesale and retail trade	200	—	200
Transport	695	1	696
Financing and insurance	278	2	280
Domestic services	3 773	13	3 786
Other	578	2	580
Total	7 461	31	7 492
Other			
Agriculture	28	19	47
Mining and quarrying	69 465	—	69 465
Manufacturing	198	52	250
Electricity	86	29	115
Construction	137	3	140
Wholesale and retail trade	102	75	177
Transport	119	130	249
Financing and insurance	41	50	91
Domestic services	82	296	378
Other	81	79	160
Total	70 339	733	71 072

HoA

Old-age homes: subsidies

Q.601 637 14/3/85

121. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What, in each category, was the *per capita* subsidy paid to old-age homes for Blacks in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

R264,36 for the 1983-84 financial year. With reference to the reply to Question No 10 on 7 March 1984 it needs to be mentioned that an audit revealed that the figure for the 1982-83 financial year should be R259,68 and not R387,92 per annum as mentioned in the reply to the question The reason for the discrepancy is that claims in respect of the previous year that were received late were brought into account in respect of the 1982-83 financial year

Hansard Q.601.637

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

14/3/85

176 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (i) houses and (ii) single quarters presently available in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu without there being undesirable overcrowding and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

		(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
(a)	(i)	14 058	22 426	45 954
	(ii)	6 622	8 144	9 107

(b) 31 December 1984.

Hansard (297)

Pensions/grants

Q 601.637 14/3/85

202. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black persons in the (a) Republic and (b) national states were (i) in receipt of and (ii) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (aa) old-age pensions, (bb) blind persons' pensions, (cc) war veterans' pensions and (dd) disability grants as at 31 December 1984,

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1984 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants,

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons, and (b) free income allowed per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant, in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 248 839
(bb) 4 456
(cc) 1 355
(dd) 107 434

(ii) (aa) approximately 64%
(bb) approximately 64%
(cc) approximately 71%
(dd) approximately 67%

The statistics kept do not enable me to furnish an exact figure in this regard

(b) The powers to administer pensions within their areas vest in the governments of the national states. The figures are not available

(2) (a) Old-age pensions: R708
Blind persons' pensions: R708
War veterans' pensions R768

HoA

(b) Disability grants: R708

The reply to item (1)(b) above applies also to this item.

(3) (a) (i) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month. 1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month.

(ii) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month. 1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month.

(iii) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month. 1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985. R65 per month and an additional allowance of R5,00 per month.

(iv) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month. 1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985· R65 per month.

(b) (i) R252

(ii) R252

(iii) R252

(iv) R252.

Hansard Q.601.639

Eastern Cape: housing

14/3/85

206. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) What amount was voted by the Government for use by the Eastern Cape Development Board for (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing and (b) how much of this amount was voted, in respect of the 1984-85 financial year, in the form of (i) grants and (ii) loans;

(2) what was the interest rate in respect of each of these loans?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) R19 031 636

(ii) R8 696 437.

(b) (i) None.

(ii) R27 728 073.

(2) 11,25%.

Hansard Q.601.640

Soweto: housing

14/3/85

215. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many family housing units were built in Soweto by (a) the West Rand Development Board and (b) private owners in 1984;

(2) (a) how many such units are being built at present by (i) the West Rand Development Board and (ii) private owners and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) 239.

(b) 231.

(2) (a) (i) 2 532.

(ii) 1 376.

(b) 18 February 1985

99-year leases

219. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) How many persons in Soweto proper, Dobsonville and Deep Meadow applied for 99-year leases in 1984 and (b) how many such applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Soweto, Dobsonville and Deep-Meadow 16 460

(b) Soweto, Dobsonville and Deep-Meadow 16 409
as at 31 December 1984

A separate figure in respect of each of these townships is not readily available

14/3/85

Decentralization Board

Hansard Q.601641

264. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) How many applications were made to the Decentralization Board from 1 April 1984 to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the value of the applications in each category;

(3) (a) how many employment opportunities were created in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalized and (b) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of such applications;

(4) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

(1) 1 200 during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 in respect of the RSA and selfgoverning national states

(2) (a) (i) 942

(ii) 226, while 32 were held over pending the receipt of further information.

(b) (i) R911 million (This figure relates to the capital investment involved).

(ii) The information is not being compiled.

(3) (a) Not available yet. Please see the reply to written question number 74

(b) 58 984

(4) (a) 31

(b) R53,7 million

Note: In addition to the 942 applications approved, 80 applications for long term incentives to existing industries and 52 informal applications from small industrialists were approved.

Hansard

Cape Town area: accommodation for aged persons

Q.601642 14/3/85

274 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many accommodation units for aged Black persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) Nil (31 January 1985).

(2) Nil (1983 and 1984)

Hansard Q.601642

Townships within corridor between Ciskei/Transkei

14/3/85

281. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education·

What was the total amount received from each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Development Board within the corridor between the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic

(2) whether there is a shortage of social workers in Johannesburg; if so, what is the nature of the shortage;

(3) whether his Department is taking any steps to eliminate this shortage; if so, what steps are being taken to fill these vacancies?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) The information is not readily available

(2) Unknown to this Department.

(3) Falls away.

Own Affairs:

Old age pensions/disability pensions/children's allowances

50. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare †

(1) What amounts have been paid to Whites in respect of (a)(i) old age and (ii) disability pensions and (b) children's allowances by his Department since the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) (i) R167 643 000.

(ii) 33 433 000.

(b) R30 724 000. This amount, however, includes parents' allowances payable to parents who are in receipt of children's allowances and allowances in respect of foster children as the expenditure is not accounted for separately.

(2) The period 1 September 1984 to 31 March 1985.

Children in need of care

51. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White Children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1984;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 2 983

(2) (a) 1 260

(b) 749.

Adoption

52. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

How many White Children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

2 557.

WEDNESDAY, 13 MARCH 1985

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†Indicates translated version.

For written reply.

General Affairs:

Employees

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

How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by

the South African Transport Services are (i) permanent, (ii) temporary, (iii) casual and (iv) regular employees?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

As at 15 January 1985

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	82 385	23 134	1 034	—
(b)	—	—	13 998	58 564
(c)	—	—	3 467	14 307
(d)	—	—	69	1 880

A further 582 Whites and 35 454 Blacks are employed as contract workers.

Transmed

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

(1) What was the amount of the subsidy paid to the Medical Scheme of the South African Transport Services (Transmed) in the (a) 1983–84 and (b) 1984–85 financial years;

(2) (a) what amount was collected in each such year in respect of the levy on prescriptions and (b) what was the amount of the contribution made by the South African Transport Services in this regard;

(3) what was the number of (a) members and (b) dependants registered in respect of this medical scheme at the end of each of these financial years,

(4) whether any non-White employees are entitled to benefits in terms of the said scheme; if so, how many (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks are entitled to such benefits?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R152,1 million.

(b) For the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R148,37 million.

(2) (a) Since the change-over to Transmed, levies on prescriptions are no longer payable. Members' liability for the cost of medicines at Transmed dispensaries was R3,98 million for the financial year 1983/84 and R5,76 million for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985 Similar details in respect of medicines obtained from private pharmacies and medical practitioners are not available

(b) Financial year 1983/84—R34,5 million.
1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R33,5 million

(3) (a) 31 March 1984 154 070
31 January 1985 153 216

(b) 31 March 1984 ... 235 018
31 January 1985 . 238 938

(4) Yes, 131 Coloured, Indian and Black apprentices/artisans are entitled to Transmed benefits.

(a), (b) and (c) Details in respect of the individual groups are not readily available

In addition medical benefits are accorded to 17 774 Coloured, 1 949 Indian and 108 016 Black employees at a contribution of R1,50 per month. Benefits include medical treatment, medicines and hospitalization

Expenditure to provide these benefits for the financial year 1983/84 and for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985 amounted to R13,35 and R13,40 million, respectively.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

272. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in wars prior to World War I receive military disability pensions, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of these wars; if so, (a) how many and (b) what is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

(1) Yes.

(a) 1

(b) R490,92.

(2) Yes.

(a) 5.

(b) R124,67, R155,85, R187,02, R280,52, R311,70.

(3) (a) Disability caused or aggravated by military service, determined at at least 20 percent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976);

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or,

(ii) suffered from a pensionable disability of at least 20 percent or, if less than 20 percent, death as a result of the pensionable disability.

Hansard Q 601 603
13/3/85

Strikes

357 Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many strikes involving Black workers occurred in 1984, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) 426.

(b) 153.

(c) Disciplinary measures
Trade Union matters
Working Conditions
Wage and other matters
Unknown reasons

Disputes/work stoppages/strikes

358. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many (i) disputes, (ii) work stoppages and (iii) strikes were dealt with in 1984 in terms of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, by (aa) his Department and (bb) the Wage Board and (b) in what industries, trades or occupations did (i) work stoppages and (ii) strikes occur?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a) (i) (aa) 283.

(bb) Nil.

(ii) (aa) Nil.

(bb) Nil.

(iii) (aa) Nil

(bb) Nil.

(b) (i)

Mining	3
Manufacturing	16
Construction	1
Trade and Accommodation	7
Transport and Communication	1

(ii)

Mining	22
Manufacturing	291
Electricity Supply	2
Construction	10
Trade and Accommodation	90
Transport and Communication	14
Local Government	12

Strikes/work stoppages

359. Dr A L BORAINE asked the Minister of Manpower:

(a) How many workers in each race group were involved in (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages in 1984 and (b) what was the total number of man-hours lost in respect of workers in each race group as a result of such (i) strikes and (ii) work stoppages?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

(a)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	16	Nil
Coloureds	4 697	607
Asians	1 713	12
Members of the Black Population Groups	167 948	6 949

(b)	(i)	(ii)
Whites	896	Nil
Coloureds	52 030	3 941
Asians	60 020	42
Members of the Black Population Groups	2 869 050	51 719

Q. 601. 605
Hansard 13/3/85

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

377 MR P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) Whether any persons who served in World War I receive military disability pensions, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month,

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month,

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

(1) Yes.

(a) 53.

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R93,51 to R545,47

(2) Yes

(a) 227

(b) individual amounts not available—amounts vary from R62,34 to R311,70

(3) (a) disability caused or aggravated by military service determined at at least 20 per cent in terms of the provisions of the Military Pensions Act (Act 84 of 1976)

(b) death of spouse as a result of the performance of military service, or death subsequent to the performance of such service if immediately prior to his death he—

(i) was in receipt of a pension in terms of the Act, or

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(1) Whether any persons who served in the Korean War receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month;

(2) whether any persons are in receipt of widows' pensions in respect of this war, if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is each such person paid per month;

(3) what are the conditions subject to which persons qualify for such (a) disability and (b) widows' pensions?

(2) whether there is a shortage of social workers in Johannesburg; if so, what is the nature of the shortage;

(3) whether his Department is taking any steps to eliminate this shortage, if so, what steps are being taken to fill these vacancies?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) The information is not readily available

(2) Unknown to this Department.

(3) Falls away

Own Affairs:

Old age pensions/disability pensions/children's allowances

50. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

(1) What amounts have been paid to Whites in respect of (a)(i) old age and (ii) disability pensions and (b) children's allowances by his Department since the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) (i) R167 643 000

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(b) R30 724 000. This amount, however, includes parents' allowances payable to parents who are in receipt of children's allowances and allowances in respect of foster children as the expenditure is not accounted for separately.

(2) The period 1 September 1984 to 31 March 1985.

Children in need of care

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(1) How many White Children were found to be in need of care in terms of the Children's Act in 1984;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 2 983.

(2) (a) 1 260.

(b) 749.

Adoption

52. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

How many White Children were placed in adoption in terms of the Children's Act in 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

2 557.

WEDNESDAY, 13 MARCH 1985

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Employees

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How many (a) Whites, (b) Blacks, (c) Coloureds and (d) Indians employed by

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As at 15 January 1985

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(a)	82 385	23 134	1 034	—
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A further 582 Whites and 35 454 Blacks are employed as contract workers

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(3) what was the number of (a) members and (b) dependants registered in respect of this medical scheme at the end of each of these financial years;

(4) whether any non-White employees are entitled to benefits in terms of the said scheme, if so, how many (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks are entitled to such benefits?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) R152,1 million

(b) For the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R148,37 million

(2) (a) Since the change-over to Transmed, levies on prescriptions are no longer payable Members' liability for the cost of medicines at Transmed dispensaries was R3,98 million for the financial year 1983/84 and R5,76 million for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985 Similar details in respect of medicines obtained from private pharmacies and medical practitioners are not available

(b) Financial year 1983/84—R34,5 million.
1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R33,5 million

(3) (a) 31 March 1984 154 070
31 January 1985 153 216

(b) 31 March 1984 235 018
31 January 1985 238 938

(4) Yes, 131 Coloured, Indian and Black apprentices/artisans are entitled to Transmed benefits

(a), (b) and (c) Details in respect of the individual groups are not readily available

In addition medical benefits are accorded to 17 774 Coloured, 1 949 Indian and 108 016 Black employees at a contribution of R1,50 per month Benefits include medical treatment, medicines and hospitalization

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(2) (a) 1 260

(b) 749

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The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

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WEDNESDAY, 13 MARCH 1985

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(2) (a) what amount was collected in each such year in respect of the levy on prescriptions and (b) what was the amount of the contribution made by the South African Transport Services in this regard;

(3) what was the number of (a) members and (b) dependants registered in respect of this medical scheme at the end of each of these financial years;

(4) whether any non-White employees are entitled to benefits in terms of the said scheme, if so, how many (a) Coloureds, (b) Indians and (c) Blacks are entitled to such benefits?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

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(b) For the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985—R148,37 million.

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31 January 1985 153 216

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31 January 1985 238 938

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(a), (b) and (c) Details in respect of the individual groups are not readily available

In addition medical benefits are accorded to 17 774 Coloured, 1 949 Indian and 108 016 Black employees at a contribution of R1,50 per month. Benefits include medical treatment, medicines and hospitalization

Expenditure to provide these benefits for the financial year 1983/84 and for the period 1 April 1984 to 31 January 1985 amounted to R13,35 and R13,40 million, respectively.

Military disability pensions/widows' pensions

272. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) Whether any persons who served in wars prior to World War I receive military disability pensions; if so, (a) how many and (b) what amount is paid to each per month,

much did the subsidy increase on each of those occasions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

No. The subsidy scheme came into effect on 1 October 1982. Since then the subsidy had not been increased.

Hansard Q.61.647
(297) 14/3/85

Welfare organizations: subsidies

395. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) What are the present subsidies paid by his Department to private welfare organizations for the different post levels of Black social workers;

(2) what percentage of the scale average for social welfare positions is paid by his Department to private welfare organizations;

(3) whether this percentage is to be increased; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) Social Workers

Salary subsidy:	R893,78 per month
Administrative subsidy:	R341,42 per month

Supervisors

Salary subsidy:	R1 325,86 per month
Administrative subsidy:	R458,88 per month

Manager's Posts

Salary subsidy:	R1 507,44 per month
Administrative subsidy:	R458,88 per month.

(2) 75%.

(3) No Taking all into account the subsidies are considered to be fair and reasonable

Commissions/departmental committees

403. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were apppointed in respect of his Department in 1984;

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public; if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees;

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) (a) None.

(b) Two.

(2) Yes.

(a) Two.

(b) (i) Committee of Inquiry into the Application of the industrial Protection Policy.

(ii) Committee of Inquiry into the Future of the Sishen-Saldanha Project

(3) No. The report of the Committee of enquiry into the Application of the Industrial Protection policy will be made public as soon as the English version has been printed.

As regards the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Sishen-Saldanha project please see the reply to oral Question 20(2) dated 26 February 1985.

(4) R12 400 in respect of (2)(b)(i)
R114 500 in respect of (2)(b)(ii).

Alexandra

423. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether he or the Government has received any representations from the Municipality of Alexandra in regard to the incorporation of any additional land into the municipal area of Alexandra, if so, (a) what was the gravamen of the representations, (b) what areas of land were involved and (c) what was his or the Government's response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

(a) and (b) Representations were received for the extension of Alexandra by 102,1 hectares, being a portion of portion 16 of the farm Lombardy 1R This land belongs to the City Council of Johannesburg and is leased for a nominal amount to the West Rand Development Board on condition that it be used for education and recreational purposes only. The Alexandra Town Council wants this land to be incorporated in Alexandra for residential purposes.

Representations were also received to extend Alexandra's boundaries by the inclusion of Wynberg, a portion of Kew and the area between the eastern boundary of Alexandra and the N3 national road.

(c) Both these representations are being investigated in consultation with all the parties concerned

Tax

468. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(a) What amount in tax was collected from Blacks in terms of the Black Taxation Act in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) how many Blacks paid tax on income during this period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(a) R326 129 064

(b) 2 918 781

Hansard Q.61 650
Births 14/3/85

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

How many (a) White and (b) Black children were born in South Africa in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 81 119.

(b) 710 000 (Estimated)

Births

470. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian children were born in South Africa in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 87 485

(b) 22 350 (Asians—Indians not available separately).

14/3/85
Persons moved to Black states
Hansard Q. 61. 650

475. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) How many persons were moved from the East Rand in 1984 to (a) national

	Male	Female	Total
Venda			
Agriculture	7 017	2 484	9 501
Mining and quarrying	5 124	97	5 221
Manufacturing	6 253	855	7 108
Electricity	2 829	75	2 904
Construction	6 538	271	6 809
Wholesale and retail trade	6 341	828	7 169
Transport	5 215	202	5 417
Financing and insurance	1 456	106	1 562
Domestic services	2 551	4 188	6 739
Other	6 356	286	6 642
Total	49 680	9 392	59 072
Zambia			
Agriculture	188	4	192
Mining and quarrying	492	—	492
Manufacturing	67	—	67
Electricity	3	—	3
Construction	33	—	33
Wholesale and retail trade	126	5	131
Transport	55	2	57
Financing and insurance	17	—	17
Domestic services	178	3	181
Other	101	—	101
Total	1 260	14	1 274
Zimbabwe			
Agriculture	1 051	3	1 054
Mining and quarrying	257	3	260
Manufacturing	356	2	358
Electricity	44	5	49
Construction	229	—	229
Wholesale and retail trade	200	—	200
Transport	695	1	696
Financing and insurance	278	2	280
Domestic services	3 773	13	3 786
Other	578	2	580
Total	7 461	31	7 492
Other			
Agriculture	28	19	47
Mining and quarrying	69 465	—	69 465
Manufacturing	198	52	250
Electricity	86	29	115
Construction	137	3	140
Wholesale and retail trade	102	75	177
Transport	119	130	249
Financing and insurance	41	50	91
Domestic services	82	296	378
Other	81	79	160
Total	70 339	733	71 072

Old-age homes: subsidies

Q.601·637 14/3/85

121. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What, in each category, was the *per capita* subsidy paid to old-age homes for Blacks in 1984?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

R264,36 for the 1983-84 financial year. With reference to the reply to Question No 10 on 7 March 1984 it needs to be mentioned that an audit revealed that the figure for the 1982-83 financial year should be R259,68 and not R387,92 per annum as mentioned in the reply to the question The reason for the discrepancy is that claims in respect of the previous year that were received late were brought into account in respect of the 1982-83 financial year

Hansard Q.601·637 14/3/85

Langa/Nyanga/Guguletu: housing

176 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (i) houses and (ii) single quarters presently available in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu without there being undesirable overcrowding and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

		(aa)	(bb)	(cc)
(a)	(i)	14 058	22 426	45 954
	(ii)	6 622	8 144	9 107

(b) 31 December 1984

Hansard 297 Q.601·637 14/3/85

Pensions/grants

202. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many Black persons in the (a) Republic and (b) national states were (i) in receipt of and (ii) receiving the maximum amounts payable in respect of (aa) old-age pensions, (bb) blind persons' pensions, (cc) war veterans' pensions and (dd) disability grants as at 31 December 1984,

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1984 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants,

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons, and (b) free income allowed per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant, in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions, (iii) war veterans' pensions and (iv) disability grants in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) 248 839
(bb) 4 456
(cc) 1 355
(dd) 107 434

(ii) (aa) approximately 64%
(bb) approximately 64%
(cc) approximately 74%
(dd) approximately 67%

The statistics kept do not enable me to furnish an exact figure in this regard

(b) The powers to administer pensions within their areas vest in the governments of the national states The figures are not available.

(2) (a) Old-age pensions: R708
Blind persons' pensions R708
War veterans' pensions R768

(b) Disability grants: R708.

The reply to item (1)(b) above applies also to this item.

(3) (a) (i) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984· R57 per month
1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month.

(ii) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month.
1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985. R65 per month.

(iii) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month.
1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985 R65 per month and an additional allowance of R5,00 per month.

(iv) 1 April 1984 to 30 September 1984: R57 per month.
1 October 1984 to 31 March 1985: R65 per month

(b) (i) R252

(ii) R252

(iii) R252

(iv) R252.

Hansard Q.601.639
14/3/85

Eastern Cape: housing

206. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) (a) What amount was voted by the Government for use by the Eastern Cape Development Board for (i) housing and (ii) infrastructural development for such housing and (b) how much of this amount was voted, in respect of the 1984-85 financial year, in the form of (i) grants and (ii) loans;

(2) what was the interest rate in respect of each of these loans?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) (i) R19 031 636.

(ii) R8 696 437

(b) (i) None

(ii) R27 728 073.

(2) 11,25%.

Hansard Q.601.640
14/3/85

Soweto: housing

215. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

(1) How many family housing units were built in Soweto by (a) the West Rand Development Board and (b) private owners in 1984;

(2) (a) how many such units are being built at present by (i) the West Rand Development Board and (ii) private owners and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 239.

(b) 231.

(2) (a) (i) 2 532.

(ii) 1 376

(b) 18 February 1985

99-year leases

219 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

(a) How many persons in Soweto proper, Dobsonville and Deep Meadow applied for 99-year leases in 1984 and (b) how many such applications had been granted as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

(a) Soweto, Dobsonville and Deep-Meadow 16 460

(b) Soweto, Dobsonville and Deep-Meadow 16 409
as at 31 December 1984

A separate figure in respect of each of these townships is not readily available.

14/3/85
Hansard Q.601641

Decentralization Board

264. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) How many applications were made to the Decentralization Board from 1 April 1984 to the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) (a) how many applications (i) were approved and (ii) failed to meet the requirements and (b) what was the value of the applications in each category;

(3) (a) how many employment opportunities were created in consequence of the approved applications that had been finalized and (b) what estimated number of employment opportunities will be created in consequence of such applications,

(4) what was the total (a) number and (b) value of the applications involving foreign investors?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

(1) 1 200 during the period 1 April 1984 to 31 December 1984 in respect of the RSA and selfgoverning national states.

(2) (a) (i) 942.

(ii) 226, while 32 were held over pending the receipt of further information.

(b) (i) R911 million (This figure relates to the capital investment involved).

(ii) The information is not being compiled

(3) (a) Not available yet. Please see the reply to written question number 74

(b) 58 984

(4) (a) 31

(b) R53,7 million

Note· In addition to the 942 applications approved, 80 applications for long term incentives to existing industries and 52 informal applications from small industrialists were approved

Hansard
Q.601642
14/3/85

Cape Town area: accommodation for aged persons

274. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education·

(1) How many accommodation units for aged Black persons had been built in the Cape Town municipal area with financial assistance from the State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) how many of these units were built in each of the latest specified two years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION·

(1) Nil (31 January 1985)

(2) Nil (1983 and 1984)

Hansard Q.601642
14/3/85

Townships within corridor between Ciskei/Transkei

281. Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

What was the total amount received from each of the Black townships administered by the Eastern Cape Development Board within the corridor between the Republic of Ciskei and the Republic

Prison	Percentage Over-population
included in the major works services programme.)	
Utrecht	42,9
Verulam	41,3
Vryheid	7,8
Waterval A	56,3
Waterval B	42,3

Apart from the new prisons/alterations to existing prisons as mentioned above, attention is also given to the possibility of an additional prison farm in this region.

The Prisons Service annually provides a priority list of identified building projects to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs in view of incorporating them in the major works services programme according to which building work is programmed for a term of five years.

This programme is revised annually at the hand of the availability of funds, and the fact that a specific project appears on the major works services programme does not imply that it will be executed within five (5) years.

Annexure A

Analysis of the Prison population as on 31 December 1983 and 31 December 1984 respectively

	1983–12–31	1984–12–31	Percentage increase/decrease
Sentenced			
* Up to and including 6 months	11 726	10 850	7,4% decrease
* 6 Months up to 2 years	13 027	12 766	2% decrease
† 2 Years up to 5 years	34 757	38 164	9,8% increase
† 5 Years up to 10 years	15 001	16 487	9,9% increase
† Indeterminate sentences (corrective training, prevention of crime, habitual criminal)	4 611	4 530	1,7% decrease
† Longer than 10 years	5 182	5 757	11,0% increase
† Imprisonment for life	230	226	1,7% decrease
Unsentenced	18 307	18 099	1,1% decrease
Other (not specified above) For example State President's patients, corporal punishment only, psychopaths, periodical imprisonment, persons condemned to death, etc.	317	281	11,3% decrease
TOTAL	103 158	107 160	3,88% increase

* Statistics regarding analysis of offences of prisoners with sentences of less *than two years* is not available at a central point. However, this sentence category represents a wide range of offences, including assult, housebreaking and theft, influx control measures, fraud, forgery, possession of dagga and other drugs for own use, motorcar theft, stock-theft, drunken driving, public violence, malicious injury to property, illegal dealing in diamonds/possession, possession of dangerous weapon, culpable homicide, robbery, rape and other sexual offences, murder with extenuating circumstances, refusal to testify, possession of illegal literature, intimidation, member of banned organization, traffic offences, etc.

† See annexure B for an analysis of offences regarding prisoners with sentences of *two years and longer.*

HoA

Annexure B

Computerised analysis of offences concerning the 65 164 prisoners who were serving sentences of two years or longer on 31 December 1984. Information regarding sentence groups of less than two years imprisonment is not available at a central point. (Several prisoners are serving sentences for *more than one* of the offences mentioned below.)

Violent offences	40790
For example, murder, robbery, assault, rape, etc	
Economic offences	38560
Theft and other offences of which dishonesty is an element as well as illegal financial or economic transactions.	
Offences concerning drugs	5153
(For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs)	
Other offences not mentioned already	13091
(Drunken driving, possession of fire arms and explosives without a license, arson, offences against the security of the State, aviation act, etc.)	

X (297) Hansard Q. col. 669 18/3/85 X

Social workers

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

(1) (a) How many posts for social workers were there on the establishment of his Department as at the latest specified date for which figures are available, (b) how many such posts were vacant as at that date and (c) what effect did this vacancy level in these posts have on the work of his Department;

(2) whether steps are being taken to fill these posts; of so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) Approved posts as on 1 February 1985:

Directorate Prisons: 171
Directorate Justice: None

(b) On 1 February 1985 there were fifty three (53) vacancies.

(c) The vacancy position places additional case loads on the available social workers. This implies that where possible, they have to render services on a session basis at prisons where vacancies exist. The position is partly alleviated by employing auxiliary workers who perform certain services under supervision of registered social workers On 1 February 1985 there were a total of 156 auxiliary workers in the employ of the SA Prisons Service.

(2) Yes. The recruiting of social workers to fill existing vacancies and to replace personnel takes place on a continual basis. In this regard good results are achieved by maintaining contact with social work departments at universities, whilst studies in social work are encouraged by making State bursaries available to students. During the period 1 July 1983 to 30 June 1984, ten (10) such bursaries were awarded. Economy measures which had to be implemented during the past two financial years to curb Government spending, have also had an influence on appointments.

HoA

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included in the major works services programme.)	
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HoA

Annexure B

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Violent offences For example, murder, robbery, assault, rape, etc.	40 790
Economic offences Theft and other offences of which dishonesty is an element as well as illegal financial or economic transactions.	38 560
Offences concerning drugs (For example dealing in drugs and possession of drugs)	5 153
Other offences not mentioned already (Drunken driving, possession of fire arms and explosives without a license, arson, offences against the security of the State, aviation act, etc.)	13 091

X (297) Hansard Q-Col. 669 X 18/3/85

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HoA

'Elitist' social services in need of a shake-up

ANTHONY JOHNSON in Cape Town

ONLY A complete restructuring of South Africa's social welfare system could bring an urgently-needed reduction in the "considerable" wastage and duplication in the present welfare structure, a major study has found.

A completely revamped system that would eliminate a number of "glaring inconsistencies" in the present social service is proposed in the latest publication to come out of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into poverty and development.

The report forms part of the post-Carnegie conference series and is based on the more than 300 preliminary papers presented to the original conference at the University of Cape Town last April.

In the report, Mr Peter Templeton, director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau in Cape Town, argues that the present system is urban-biased, elitist and not geared to the needs of the wider South African community.

He submits that the present social services are "boxed into a corner" and ill-equipped for dealing with future welfare needs.

He singles out the "considerable wastage and duplication" prevalent within the present system.

Certain agencies dealt only with members of one race or religion. Many senior social work agencies were divided according to specific social problems, so that one agency dealt with the ex-offender, another with the crippled, and so on

"These divisions are both false and counterproductive to the delivery of efficient social service. They overlap and are heavily clustered in the urban areas"

As a result clients could often legitimately use the services of more than one welfare agency The ex-offender who is also an alcoholic can ask for help from NICRO and SANCA, and his dependents may also get support from Child Welfare.

"And the Government subsidises this duplication. Even in a climate of affluence this would be extremely reckless. It is a serious offence in a period of scarce social service resources."

Mr Templeton notes that social welfare services in South Africa are concentrated in urban, wealthier and long-established communities. The focus was on curative instead of preventative services, and these services tended to be located in showpiece model institutions.

"It is limited value to have a showpiece institution, whether it is a school for the blind, the cerebral palsied, or any other group of disabled, which caters for 200 or 300 children when they have a waiting list of 2 000 or 3 000."

He writes that there is a tendency for casework agencies to "drift slowly upmarket". Often the educated and motivated clients, or those who evoked an emotional response — "the deserving poor" — received the sympathy and support.

"What about those who are too inadequate, too damaged, too unmotivated, too stupid to benefit from counselling? Are they not more needy and, therefore, relatively more of social work intervention?

"This is only too apparent in Cape Town's two night shelters. Practically all the residents are veterans of welfare agency waiting rooms."

To counter these problems, Mr Templeton calls for a two-tier system with an umbrella welfare body in each region responsibile for administration and for co-ordination of smaller, specialist agencies.

Each region would have a central case register and referrals would take place from a generalist to a specialist office.

Information on the spread of social pathologies would be centralised and readily available. This would reduce the duplication and uneven spread of resources, and would ensure manpower was shifted to where it was needed.

The most needy would be seen and dealt with, thereby placing a safety net under the whole community.

"No agency under the present system can claim that it is reaching and servicing the needs of all those who fall within the definition of their pathology. In fact, the most needy may be quite incapable of responding to the existing welfare services.

"To expect them to develop their own welfare resources when most of the energies are exhausted on survival is quite unreasonable."

The study concludes that nothing short of a systematic evenly spread geographical welfare system would succeed in picking up the most needy.

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Cape Times, Tuesday, April 2, 1985

'Revamp social welfare system'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

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'Wastage'

He submits that the present social services are "boxed into a corner" and ill-equipped for dealing with future welfare needs.

He singles out the "considerable wastage and duplication" prevalent in the present system.

Certain agencies dealt only with members of one race or religion. Many senior social work agencies were divided according to specific social problems, so that one agency dealt with the ex-offender, another with the crippled, and so on.

"These divisions are both false and counter-productive to the delivery of efficient social service. They overlap and are heavily clustered in the urban areas."

As a result clients could often legitimately use the services of more than one welfare agency. The ex-offender who was also an alcoholic could request help from NICRO and SANCA, and his dependents might also get support from Child Welfare.

"And the government subsidizes this duplication. Even in a climate of affluence this would be extremely reckless. It is a serious offence in a period of scarce social service resources."

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"It is of limited value to have a show-piece institution, whether it is a school for the blind, the cerebral palsied, or any other group of disabled, which caters for 200 or 300 children when they have a waiting list of 2 000 or 3 000."

He writes that there is a tendency for casework agencies to "drift slowly upmarket". Often the educated and motivated clients or those who evoked an emotional response — "the deserving poor" — received the sympathy and support.

"What about those who are too inadequate, too damaged, too unmotivated, too stupid to benefit from counselling? Are they not more needy ...?"

"This is only too apparent in Cape Town's two night shelters. Practically all the residents are veterans of welfare agency waiting rooms."

To counter these problems, Mr Templeton calls for a two-tier system with an umbrella welfare body in each region responsible for administration and for co-ordination of smaller, specialist agencies.

Each region would have a central case register and referrals would take place from a general to a specialist office

Information on the spread of social pathologies would be centralized and readily available. This would reduce the duplication and uneven spread of resources and would ensure manpower was shifted to where it was needed.

'Safety net'

The most needy would be seen and dealt with, thereby placing a safety net under the whole community.

"No agency under the present system can claim that it is reaching and servicing the needs of all those who fall within the definition of their pathology. In fact, the most needy may be quite incapable of responding to the existing welfare services.

"To expect them to develop their own welfare resources when most of their energies are exhausted on survival is quite unreasonable."

The study concludes that nothing short of a systematic, evenly spread geographical welfare system would succeed in picking up the most needy.

Mercury 3/4/85 (297)

Social Welfare system in S A slammed

ONLY a complete restructuring of South Africa's social welfare system could bring an urgently-needed reduction in the 'considerable' wastage and duplication in the present welfare structure, a major study has found.

ANTHONY JOHNSON reports that a major study has found the structure in South Africa to be urban-biased and elitist, with much wastage and duplication

A completely revamped system that would eliminate a number of 'glaring inconsistencies' in the present social service is proposed in the latest publication to come out of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into poverty and development.

The report forms part of the post-Carnegie conference series, and is based on the more than 300 preliminary papers presented to the original conference at the University of Cape Town last April.

In the report Mr Peter Templeton, who is Director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau in Cape Town, argues that the present system is urban-biased, elitist and not geared to the needs of the wider South African community.

He submits that the present social services are 'boxed into a corner' and ill-equipped for dealing with future welfare needs.

He singles out the 'considerable wastage and duplication' prevalent within the present system.

Certain agencies dealt only with members of one race or religion. Many senior social work agencies were divided according to specific social problems, so that one agency dealt with the ex-offender, another with the crippled, and so on.

'These divisions are both false and counter-productive to the delivery of efficient social service. They overlap and are heavily clustered in the urban areas.'

As a result clients could often legitimately use the services of more than one welfare agency. The ex-offender who is also an alcoholic can request help from NICRO and SANCA, and his dependants may also get support from Child Welfare.

Subsidised

'And the Government subsidises this duplication. Even in a climate of affluence this would be extremely reckless. It is a serious offence in a period of scarce social service resources.'

Mr Templeton notes that social welfare services in South Africa are concentrated in urban, wealthier and long-established communities. The focus was on curative instead of preventive services, and these services tended to be located in showpiece model institutions.

'It is limited value to have a showpiece institution, whether it is a school for the blind, the cerebral palsied, or any other group of disabled, which caters for 200 or 300 children when they have a waiting list of 2 000 or 3 000.'

He writes that there is a tendency for casework agencies to 'drift slowly upmarket.' Often the educated and motivated clients or those who evoked an emotional response — 'the deserving poor' — received the sympathy and support.

'What about those who are too inadequate, too damaged, or too unmotivated, too stupid to benefit from counselling? Are they not more needy?

Most needy

To counter these problems, Mr Templeton calls for a two-tier system with an umbrella welfare body in each region responsibile for administration and for co-ordination of smaller, specialist agencies.

Each region would have a central case register, and referrals would take place from a generalist to a specialist office.

Information on the spread of social pathologies would be centralised and readily available. This would reduce the duplication and uneven spread of resources, and would ensure manpower was shifted to where it was needed.

Two tiers

The most needy would be seen and dealt with, thereby placing a safety net under the whole community.

'No agency under the present system can claim that it is reaching and servicing the needs of all those who fall within the definition of their pathology.'

The study concludes that nothing short of a systematic evenly spread geographical welfare system would succeed in picking up the most needy.

Durban														
White	2 336	2 825	2 979	2 652	2 786	3 050	3 211	3 198	3 373	3 162	3 390	3 230	3 491	4 051
Coloured	1 530	1 411	1 091	915	934	892	870	879	981	1 163	1 522	1 592	1 581	1 981
Asian	5 296	4 703	3 686	3 291	3 395	3 321	3 139	3 393	3 545	4 286	4 677	4 802	4 713	6 454
Black	9 741	18 906	11 879	11 681	11 674	9 398	9 353	10 554	11 130	11 532	11 447	7 797	9 133	19 878
TOTAL	18 903	27 845	19 635	18 539	18 789	16 661	16 573	18 024	19 029	20 143	21 036	17 421	18 918	32 364
Pretoria														
White	1 034	1 100	1 194	1 220	1 295	1 280	1 042	929	1 014	1 070	1 016	1 032	1 252	1 779
Coloured	98	127	136	122	151	124	116	100	129	139	107	72	308	164
Asian	28	36	31	26	24	22	31	17	26	40	30	24	74	30
Black	4 184	4 122	4 412	4 234	4 142	3 938	4 410	4 788	4 768	4 722	4 361	4 326	5 784	7 640
TOTAL	5 344	5 385	5 773	5 602	5 612	5 364	5 599	5 834	5 937	5 971	5 514	5 454	7 418	9 613
Port Elizabeth														
White	1 414	1 357	1 299	1 175	1 203	1 227	1 245	1 146	1 095	1 183	1 498	1 482	1 806	1 742
Coloured	2 704	3 148	3 140	2 609	2 949	2 620	2 461	2 612	2 990	3 233	3 844	3 763	4 325	4 581
Asian	31	35	46	46	46	39	32	26	34	43	44	47	41	48
Black	4 710	6 328	5 080	4 806	4 475	3 130	3 573	4 896	3 694	3 784	4 095	2 102	4 935	7 811
TOTAL	8 859	10 868	9 565	8 636	8 673	7 016	7 311	8 680	7 813	8 243	9 481	7 394	11 107	14 182
Bloemfontein														
White	979	1 015	993	1 009	929	837	747	834	786	878	899	949	1 135	1 337
Coloured	439	457	448	406	383	396	341	366	418	462	432	402	560	653
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	1 244	2 014	1 814	1 538	1 409	1 321	1 479	1 553	1 505	1 669	1 617	1 346	1 703	1 781
TOTAL	2 662	3 486	3 255	2 953	2 721	2 554	2 567	2 753	2 709	3 009	2 948	2 697	3 398	3 771
East-London														
White	655	588	542	496	429	475	506	511	485	574	506	389	412	491
Coloured	280	280	211	215	181	176	193	244	291	312	348	293	425	419
Asian	3	7	5	7	5	3	9	8	11	15	16	16	25	34
Black	1 782	1 922	1 317	1 062	965	1 235	1 787	1 664	2 061	1 892	1 910	1 256	1 932	3 622
TOTAL	2 720	2 797	2 075	1 780	1 580	1 889	2 495	2 427	2 848	2 793	2 780	1 954	2 794	4 566
Kimberley														
White	262	373	365	274	246	212	216	205	218	200	208	218	249	243
Coloured	1 611	1 602	1 359	1 205	1 177	1 199	1 251	1 292	1 132	1 145	1 142	1 189	1 645	1 615
Asian	7	8	11	9	11	12	11	12	9	9	6	9	11	10
Black	258	393	326	328	346	386	344	336	307	363	436	316	354	599
TOTAL	2 138	2 376	2 061	1 816	1 780	1 809	1 822	1 845	1 666	1 717	1 792	1 732	2 259	2 467
George														
White	168	176	214	241	223	222	193	191	185	157	172	166	190	258
Coloured	318	245	220	168	201	201	213	205	276	261	254	249	451	476
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	3	4	5	9	15	10	3	5	14	12	12	12	6	15
TOTAL	489	425	439	418	439	433	409	401	475	430	438	427	647	749
TOTAL	59 913	80 403	67 919	64 157	63 692	58 896	59 766	64 226	65 559	67 787	72 302	61 816	73 693	109 587

Own Affairs: Hansard 297) Q. 65 p. 1063 12/4/85

Social workers

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

(a) How many social workers are employed by his Department and (b) where are they employed in each case?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) 386

(b)

Psychiatric hospitals	8
Eastern Cape region	28
Natal region	36
Northern Transvaal	41
Southern Transvaal	34
Johannesburg	44
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Eastern Transvaal	25
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Call for revamp of SA's social services

Study finds urgent need for halting wastage

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT in Cape Town

ONLY a complete restructuring of South Africa's social welfare system could bring an urgently-needed reduction in the "considerable" wastage and duplication in the present welfare structure, a major study has found.

A completely revamped system that would eliminate a number of "glaring inconsistencies" in the present social service is proposed in the latest publication to come out of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into poverty and development.

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In the report, Mr Peter Templeton, director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau in Cape Town, argues that the present system is urban-biased, elitist and not geared to the needs of the wider South African community.

He submits that the present social services are "boxed into a corner" and ill-equipped for dealing with future welfare needs.

He singles out the "considerable wastage and duplication" prevalent within the present system.

Certain agencies dealt only with members of one race or religion Many senior social work agencies were divided according to specific social problems, so that one agency dealt with the ex-offender, another with the crippled, and so on.

"These divisions are both false and counter-productive to the delivery of efficient social service. They overlap and are heavily clustered in the urban areas"

As a result clients could often legitimately use the services of more than one welfare agency. The ex-offender who is also an alcoholic can ask for help from Nicro and Sanca, and his dependents may also get support from Child Welfare

"And the Government subsidises this duplication. Even in a climate of affluence this would be extremely reckless It is a serious offence in a period of scarce social service resources."

Mr Templeton notes that social welfare services in South Africa are concentrated in urban, wealthier and long-established communities.

The focus was on curative instead of preventative services, and these services tended to be located in showpiece model institutions.

"It is limited value to have a showpiece institution, whether it is a school for the blind, the cerebral palsied, or any other group of disabled, which caters for 200 or 300 children when they have a waiting list of 2 000 or 3 000."

He writes that there is a tendency for casework agencies to "drift slowly upmarket".

Often the educated and motivated clients, or those who evoked an emotional response — "the deserving poor" — received the sympathy and support.

"What about those who are too inadequate, too damaged, too unmotivated, too stupid to benefit from counselling? Are they not more needy and, therefore, relatively deserving of more social work intervention?

"This is only too apparent in Cape Town's two night shelters. Practically all the residents are veterans of welfare agency waiting rooms."

To counter these problems, Mr Templeton calls for a two-tier system with an umbrella welfare body in each region responsible for administration of smaller, specialist agencies.

Each region would have a central case register and referrals would take place from a generalist to a specialist office.

Information of the spread of social pathologies would be centralised and readily available. This would reduce the duplication and uneven spread of resources.

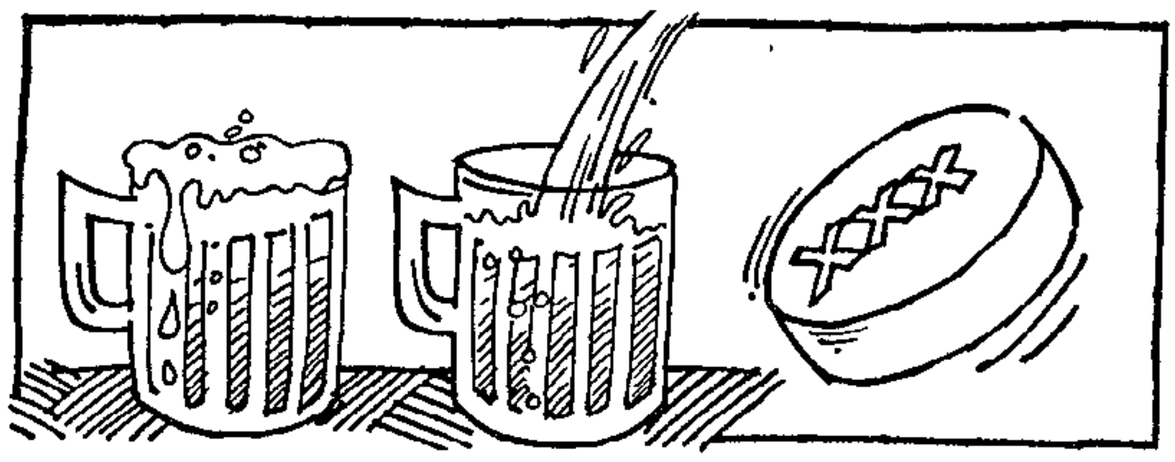
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"No agency under the present system can claim that it is reaching and servicing the needs of all those who fall within the definition of their pathology. In fact, the most needy may be quite incapable of responding to the existing welfare services

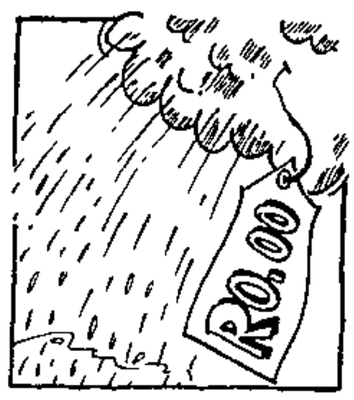
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The study concludes that nothing short of a systematic evenly spread geographical welfare system would succeed in picking up the most needy.

Funetics

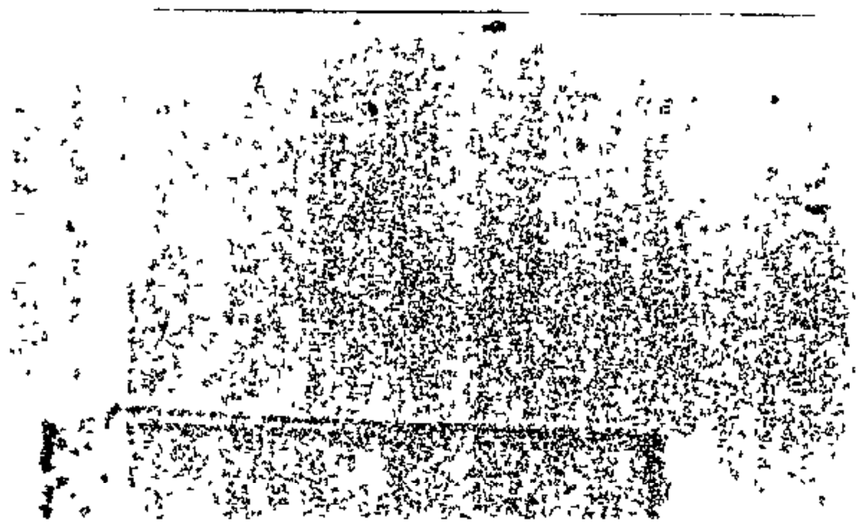


Answer tomorrow



Yesterday's solution:

Free rein



Food samples: tests

723 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(a) What was the total cost to his Department of carrying out tests on additional food samples in the 1984-85 financial year and (b)(i) what was the cost of (aa) additional food samples and (bb) the testing of these samples, (ii) in respect of how many tests are these costs made up and (iii) in how many cases were traces of (aa) aflatoxin and (bb) any other specified form of contamination discovered in these samples?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(a) Expenditure to date R100 315. Total additional cost will only be available at the end of June when books 1984-85 are balanced

(b) (i) (aa) This is part and parcel of normal services and expenses of the Inspectorate. It is impossible to quantify

(bb) R100 315

(ii) 2 075.

(iii) Traces are not recorded, only positive levels ie amounts in excess of legally permitted levels

(aa) 106 positive out of 532 control samples

(bb) Of 1 543 milk samples, 167 were positive for Dieldrin Occasionally Alpha BHC, HBC, Gamma BHC, DDE, Aldrin DDT and Camphechlor were found

Hansard Q.61.1135

Natal: staff employed by Administration Boards/Development Board

16/4/85

726. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

(1) What was the total number of staff employed in respect of the administration of Black townships in the (a) Port Natal and (b) Drakensberg Administration Board areas in the 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 financial years, respectively;

(2) what was the total number of staff employed in respect of the administration of Black townships in the Natalia Development Board area in the 1983-84 financial year or as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

(1)(a) and (b) *Port Natal Administration Board*

1978-79	473
1979-80	447
1980-81	458
1981-82	437
1982-83	482

Drakensberg Administration Board

1978-79	730
1979-80	740
1980-81	722
1981-82	735
1982-83	742

(2) *Natalia Development Board*

1983-84 . . . . . 1 172.

The above figures represent the total numbers of officials and employees of the respective Boards for the periods mentioned. An analysis of the numbers into different categories is not readily available.

Natalia Development Board

727 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education:

Whether the Natalia Development Board paid any subsidies to community councils of Black townships in the 1983–84 financial year; if so, (a) what are the

names of the townships concerned, (b) what was the total amount paid in respect of each such township and (c) for what specified purposes were these subsidies paid in respect of each such township?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

1983/84

(a) and (b)

Colenso	R 75 577
Dannhauser	R 49 350
Dundee	R 146 028
Glencoe	R 149 155
Greytown	R 277 720
Kokstad	R 177 093
Ladysmith	R 287 546
Matatiele	R 18 427
Mooi River	R 125 242
Paulpietersburg	R 43 992
Sobantu	R 635 275
Vryheid	R 224 466
Shakaville	R 299 340
Hambanati	R 701 581
Ningizimu	R4 416 549
Shayamoya	R 76 887
Klaarwater	R 544 742

(c) The purpose of the subsidies mentioned above is to cover the losses on current expenditure reflected in the books of account of the Black townships.

(297) Hansard Q.61.1137

16/4/85

Social workers

757 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) What total number of (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian social workers are registered with the Council for Social and Associated Workers;

(2) whether his Department employs any social workers; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many social workers are employed in posts subsidized by his Department, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 4 272.

(b) 804.

(c) 576.

(d) 263

(2) (a) 49

(b) None, subsidization of social work posts has been transferred to the Administrations of the House of Assembly, House of Representatives, House of Delegates and to the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Hansard

Cradock: members killed/injured

Q.61.1138 16/4/85

763 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many members of the South African Police have been (i) killed and (ii) injured in Cradock in attempts to contain rioting since November 1983 and (b) how many civilians have been (i) killed and (ii) injured in rioting in the Black townships of Cradock since that month,

(2) (a) how many buildings belonging to (i) the State and (ii) private individuals have been destroyed or damaged since November 1983 and (b) what is the estimated value of buildings so destroyed or damaged,

(3) (a) how many arrests of civilians have been made during this period, (b) on what charges were they arrested and (c) how many such civilians are currently still being held?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) (a) (i) One.

(ii) Seven.

Salvation Army seeks shelter for the homeless

Post Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH desperately needed a "goodwill centre" which would provide temporary accommodation for homeless individuals and families, according to the divisional commander of the Salvation Army, Major James Durant.

Major Durant said the centre was needed because unemployment had left many people homeless and they had nowhere to go.

The Salvation Army had been searching for suitable premises, which would cater for about 40 homeless people, for many years.

A centre formerly owned by the Salvation Army in Dawson Street was inadequate and had been closed down more than a year ago.

Since then Port Elizabeth had lacked a facility which catered for the deprived and homeless.

Major Durant said he was investigating the use of the Clarendon Creche, owned by Child Welfare, as a possible venue for a centre.

He had written to the Community Chest, requesting their assistance and was hoping the response would be favourable.

"The proposed centre will have a transit section for people requiring shelter for one or two nights, a section for those people needing longer-term accommodation, and a family section," he said.

The Salvation Army hoped to receive assistance from welfare organisations, Government departments and the Community Chest for this purpose.

The establishment of a goodwill centre was a matter of urgency as the Salvation Army received at least one call a day from individuals and families who were desperate for shelter, Major Durant said.

From as young as seven, boys and girls beg for money and then buy small pots of glue which they sniff all day. When it has lost its intoxicating effect, they sometimes eat the glue. KATE McKINNELL reports.

Sanca battles to rehabilitate Soweto's little glue-sniffers

(297 Star 9/5/85

The little girl with glue stains on her jersey has never smiled, say the social workers helping her give up her glue-sniffing habit.

She, like the other 21 children ranging from seven to 14 at the South African National Council for Alcohol and Drug Abuse (Sanca) Soweto Day Care Centre, comes from a home of abject poverty

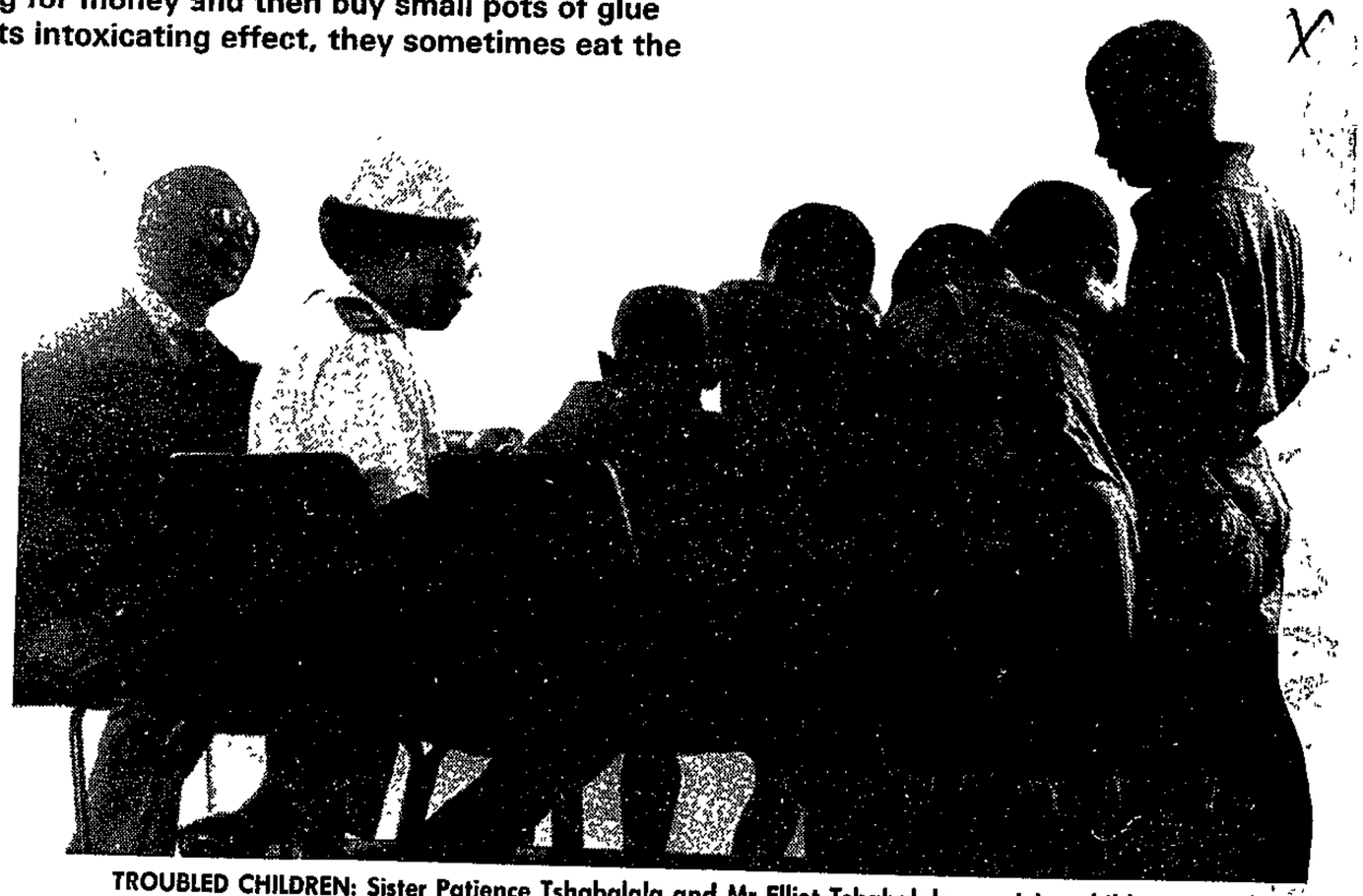
Before she came to the centre, which opened a few months ago, she had probably never sat down to a meal before. She roamed, uncared for, in the Soweto streets, numbing her misery with glue euphoria.

Last year social worker Mr Elliot Tshabalala was commissioned by Sanca to survey Soweto and find out where, and how much, glue-sniffing occurs.

"I was shocked by what I found. Glue-sniffing is widespread in the poorest areas of Soweto

"Most glue-sniffing children have dropped out of school, often one or both of their parents is an alcoholic and the families live in dirty, crowded hovels," says Mr Tshabalala.

He says the children are left to fend for themselves by parents who leave for work early in the morning and are away all day, or by parents who are unemployed, but too intoxicated to care.



TROUBLED CHILDREN: Sister Patience Tshabalala and Mr Elliot Tshabalala — giving children the care they have never had before. Picture DALE YUDELMAN

From as young as seven years old, boys and girls beg for money, and then buy small pots of glue which they sniff all day. When it has lost its intoxicating effect, they sometimes eat the glue.

Mr Tshabalala is now running a pilot project to evaluate, scientifically, the ways of helping the glue-sniffing children at the Sanca Soweto Day Care Centre for adult alcoholics and drug abusers.

Helping him is Sister Patience Tshabalala, superintendent of the day care centre.

"We keep the children occupied with games and informal lessons — the kind of things children of their age should be doing.

"But most important of all, we give them the care and concern which they lack so desperately.

"We don't try to force them to stop sniffing glue — but as they receive more care the urge seems to disappear," says Mr Tshabalala.

The children arrive at the clinic at eight each morning and follow a programme of writing, drawing, games and gardening before they go home at four.

Mr Tshabalala says meals are most important as many get no food at home. The children eat breakfast and lunch at the centre, as well as morning and afternoon tea.

Sister Tshabalala says the extreme deprivation of the children's background was only discovered once they started coming to the clinic.

Mealtimes were chaos as the children had never sat down to a table before and were used to fighting for every scrap.

"When we taught them to say grace, some would not close their eyes and would pinch food from the plate of the child next to them," says Sister Tshabalala.

But the children have continued coming to the day centre without force and have quickly learnt more socially acceptable behaviour. Nine have already given up sniffing glue and gone back to school.

Mr Tshabalala emphasises that parents have been involved all the time. They have been visited in their homes and the clinic has helped those who abuse alcohol or drugs.

"If the parents do not take more responsiblity for their families, their children will just return to their old patterns.

"After a few visits, many of the homes have improved and parents are making more effort to keep the houses clean and comfortable," says Mr Tshabalala.

PFP solutions to huge welfare bill

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Progressive Federal Party MP for Edenvale, Mr Brian Goodall, yesterday called for a special incentive tax to be given to people over the age of 65 who continued working

Outlining possible solutions to the huge pension and welfare bill facing South Africa in the future, Mr Goodall also suggested that the transfer and vesting of pensions be made compulsory and that employers with five or more employees should be obliged to provide a pension scheme.

Speaking during the committee stage of the debate on the Heath and Welfare vote, Mr Goodall said it was an incredible anomaly that in a country where skills were needed people were stopped from working "not on their ability but on their age".

The encourgement given to people to continue to be productively employed rather than a burden on the taxpayer was "a measly maximum of R13 a month".

"I believe we should consider restructuring our tax system to give a special incentive to those who are over the age of 65 and who continue to work.

"Instead of giving them an incentive because they are aged, give them an incentive because they try to provide for themselves," he said

Mr Goodall said an enormous wastage occurred when people withdrew pension funds other than for reasons of annuities, death or disability benefits

No less than R364-million had been "wasted" in this way during 1984.

The only solution to the problem was to make the transferability and vesting of pensions compulsory

Accepting that this had been tried before and had failed, he said be believed that this was because the scheme had been marketed badly.

UIF

"The most glaring mistake was the inability to consult with those who were going to be intimately affected by the new proposals," he said.

Imaginative marketing might mean that the trade unions could be won over and the idea might become acceptable to blacks

Mr Goodall said that there was a very sizeable segment of the present First World work force, possibly as high as 50 percent, who did not contribute to pension funds.

Making it obligatory for all employers with more than five employees to provide a pension scheme would put the pressure on the employer rather than the employee, obviating many of the problems experienced with previous proposals.

Mr Goodall also said there was a need to re-evaluate the role of the Unemployment Insurance Fund

One of the major problems was that the UIF operated too slowly As a result employees, particularly black employees, viewed pension contributions as "an emergency nest egg" to draw upon in the event of an emergency.

"If the UIF was improved, particularly the speed of pay-out of benefits for blacks, then a pension fund would more and more take on the appearance of a long-term savings medium," Mr Goodall said.

He stressed that there was also a need to re-examine the whole economic system so that Third World needs could be met.

In particular, he said, a "holistic approach" should be adopted to the South African economy.

"A political system which refuses to recognize South Africa as a single political entity can only lead to the eventual impoverishment of both black and white in South Africa," he warned.

The spectre of unemployment

Argus 15/5/85 (297)

IN the debate on the Manpower vote in the House of Assembly, DR ALEX BORAINE, PFP spokesman on manpower, warned of the dangers of growing unemployment and suggested steps to combat the problem. This is an edited version of his speech.



- **"We are beginning to talk of jobless in millions."**
- **"Behind the statistics are ordinary men and women."**
- **"The unemployed are mainly among the voteless."**
- **"A commission on the problems must be appointed."**
- **"We have to improve training .... and education."**
- **"The greatest hope lies in the informal sector."**
- **"As a matter of urgency the pass laws must go."**
- **"Of the utmost importance is a social security plan."**

THERE is considerable disagreement on how many people are unemployed in South Africa The situation is not only bad but is getting worse Black unemployment in particular is soaring.

Because of the recession and the low growth rate, the future looks even bleaker It is estimated that with a growth rate of 3,6 percent unemployment will reach 21,9 percent in 1987 With a growth rate of 5 percent it will be 11,5 percent.

Every day there are bankruptcies and retrenchments and the list of unemployed grows longer We are beginning to talk not only of hundreds of thousands but of millions.

At present approximately 408 920 job seekers come on to the market every year, of whom 77,3 percent are blacks. By the year 2000 the figure will increase to 535 000 of whom 83,3 percent will be black and by 2015 there will be 641 000 people looking for work of whom 87,2 percent will be black

Unemployment should be seen as Public Enemy No 1 It has numerous implications. It cannot be interpreted as mere statistics in a national growth plan Behind the statistics are ordinary men and women for whom it has terrifying implications When unemployment knocks on their door it brings with it companions who are persistent in their cruel demands.

For some it means the loss of dignity and self-worth, the loss of a home, the denial of opportunities for their children or not knowing where the next meal will come from, for thousands it means losing the right to remain in the urban areas and being forced back to homelands where there are no jobs, for many it means leaving school after years of study and preparation with no prospect of employment whatsoever

When considered, too, that by and large the unemployed are to be found within the disenfranchised sections of our population it takes on serious socio-political implications No doubt one of the most significant background causes of disturbances in townships is the lack of job opportunities

Hand in hand with spiralling unemployment is the increasing number of black matriculants coming on to the labour market. Can there be anything more frustrating for one who has been battling against all the odds to find there are no vacancies?

Unemployment fans the flames of anger and resentment In the townships of Uitenhage it has been estimated by businessmen and trade unionists that unemployment is running at more than 25 percent.

There is an increasing mass of people with nothing to do What better ingredients for demonstrations and mob action? What better fuel to add to our racial tensions when the overwhelming number of unemployed are black and the employers, who do the hiring and firing, are in the main white?

Large-scale and long-term unemployment is a serious problem in any country. But when there are deep-felt political grievances and a highly unequal distribution of income the problem is compounded. It is a price South Africa cannot afford.

One of the primary motivations in the fight against disinvestment is that any more unemployment can only cause greater dislocation and therefore add to the problem rather than resolve it.

There is no easy and swift solution. Cyclical unemployment is corrected in the normal course of events as the business cycle improves. But structural unemployment, which exists even though there are people who desperately seek work and who have some qualifications which enable them to work, is a problem which demands urgent and serious consideration.

Some initiatives to alleviate the problem are:

- The appointment of an employment opportunities commission to analyse the problems and bring together the best people in commerce, trade, industry, the trade unions, universities and the government to mount a dynamic programme to foster job creation.

- There must be a planned movement away from a capital-intensive economy to a labour-intensive economy, encouraged by better tax incentives to industrialists to move towards labour-intensive investment in urban as well as rural areas.

- Economic growth must be encouraged at every level. Part of the answer to increased growth is increased productivity. But to increase productivity we have to improve training which in turn rests upon the foundation of a sound basic education.

- The greatest hope for job creation lies in the active development of the informal sector, which shows the most scope for expansion and upgrading It is essential that the entrepreneurial spirit in this more dynamic part of the modern informal sector be nurtured rather than stifled Instead of breaking down modest shacks being used to operate one-man businesses, instead of bedevilling the informal sector with laws and regulations we ought to be encouraging it in rural and urban areas.

- There must be a change in agricultural patterns. This is possibly the only sector capable of absorbing relatively large numbers of workseekers within a fairly short period. The irony is that while agriculture has grown, the number of jobs in this sector has shrunk.

There will have to be a radical redistribution of economic resources. At the moment there is a comparatively small number of large farms with a great deal of capital equipment. What is required is a large number of economically viable farms which rely more on labour than on capital

- As a matter of urgency pass laws, which are a symbol of the inferior status of blacks, must go. Influx control contributes to unemployment and should be scrapped Labour mobility is central to the free enterprise system.

- Of the utmost importance is the introduction of a social security plan. This will be highly controversial. There will always be those who will abuse the system but we have to distinguish between socialism and social security. They are not the same.

The reason why Britain and the United States can cope with high unemployment is because there is a social security system which enables families to keep body and soul together.

In South Africa, where first and third worlds rub shoulders, where there is massive poverty, malnutrition and increasing joblessness, it is of the utmost importance that a social security system be introduced without delay.

If we stubbornly reject this, we could put at risk the very fabric of our society and none of us will be untouched.

Supply of free food parcels cut off

E Post 17.07.85

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

297

DISTRIBUTION of free food parcels by the Port Elizabeth Child and Family Welfare Society, a lifeline for hundreds of starving African families in the townships, is being cut off because of the boycott of "white" shops.

Mr N Bennett, chairman of the society, said that social workers taking food parcels into the townships had been turned back and he had been told by community leaders they could give no guarantees the parcels would reach their intended destinations.

He said that when the boycott was first mooted, society representatives met community leaders to ask how the boycott would affect the supply of food parcels, school uniforms and school books to the needy.

He was told no guarantees could be given for the safety of the social workers or their vehicles. There was also the likelihood the food might be confiscated and destroyed.

The society distributed 750 food parcels a month — mostly to the black townships.

Mrs Enid Smuts, director of the society, said she feared that people were going to die because needy children were being deprived of their rations which included a porridge and baby formulas.

"Our function is to help needy children. We would like to let the people in the townships know that their food parcels are being cut off by the organisers of the boycott and that the food parcels are available at the Child Welfare offices for collection," said Mr Bennett.

Mrs Smuts said primary schools had a 99% attendance and it was a pity that the supply of school uniforms and school books to primary school children was being cut off by the boycott.

"Mothers walk here from the townships with babes in their arms, another on the hip and a toddler tugging at the skirts and the hunger cries are heartrending. What is going to happen to these mothers who rely on the food parcels?" she said.

Each food parcel has the following basic items: 2,5kg maize meal, 2,5kg samp, 1kg sugar, 500g beans, 125g coffee, 450g mixed fruit jam, bar of soap, substitute mincemeat, powdered soup, baby porridge and baby formulas.

Unrest doubles riot claims

29/7/85
4988

By KIN BENTLEY

POLITICAL RIOT insurance claims in South Africa have increased "three to four-fold" since the unrest became endemic, the managing director of a company dealing solely in this type of insurance, said today.

Mr R Schneeberger, managing director of South African Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria), said from Johannesburg that between late August last year and now, insurance damage claims totalling about R35 million had been paid or were outstanding.

This represented a three to four-fold increase for the corresponding period in 1983 and 1984.

He said until August last year, the major claims the company dealt with were for buildings damaged by bomb blasts.

Since then claims had increased "out of all proportion", with about 2 500 claims occuring in the motor section and 750 in the damage to buildings section.

Despite the massive increase in claims, Mr Schneeberger said the company — which was formed in April, 1979 — was "very sound".

He added that there was a misconception regarding Sasria. It was not a Government company, but the Government was its "ultimate re-insurer".

● The managing director of Port Elizabeth Tramways, Mr Carl Coetzer, said since January 11, 32 buses and five service vans had been burnt out

Total cost plus the cost of damage to other buses was estimated at about R6 million.

Police stop Kwelera meeting

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A Kwelera Residents' Association meeting held at the weekend in Gwabu to discuss the threat of forced removals and related issues was stopped by police

The 200 men and women there were told by two plainclothes policemen and a senior uniformed police officer to disperse because the meeting was an illegal gathering according to South African law

Police said the residents had not obtained permission from the East London magistrate to hold an outdoor meeting They halted the meeting at about 4 30 pm and took the names and addresses of five Kwelera Residents Association members, two Border branch Black Sash members, and a Daily Dispatch reporter

Residents, however, said they had obtained permission for the meeting from the headman of the area and thought this was sufficient

About 7 500 Kwelera residents and residents of several other "black spots" in the Border corridor are threatened with removal to Chalumna in Ciskei

The confusion created by the fact that Ciskei administers the area while South Africa polices it was raised by a resident at the meeting

Residents also said some social pensioners were supported by South Africa while many others were paid by Ciskei

South Africa pays pensioners R120 every two months, while Ciskei pays only R80 In Ciskei some pensioners had to wait for at least a year before receiving support, while in South Africa they got their pensions within three months

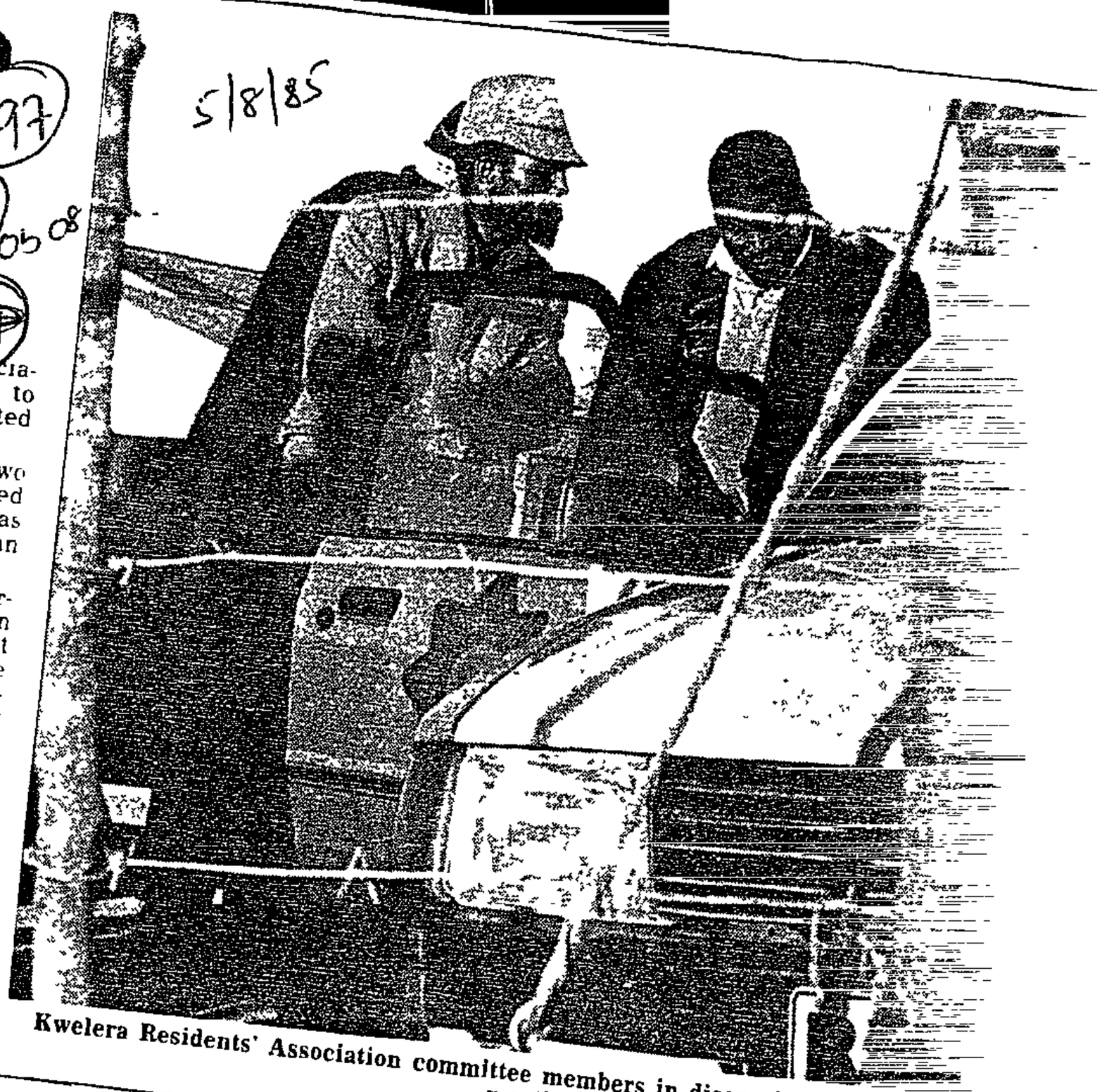
It was said residents did not like fighting forced removals but they would fight to stay in the place where the bones of their grandfathers were buried.

Committee members told the residents they planned to meet the chief of the area, Chief D Jongilanga, on August 18 to discuss their problems.

The residents, who unanimously backed the committee's stand against the forced removals, told of people being approached by headmen on instructions from Chief Jongilanga.

The police liaison officer here, Lieutenant Dot der Vyver, confirmed the meeting was stopped that names were taken by police.

Residents at Zozo, in the same district, held a similar meeting to discuss forced removals.



Kwelera Residents' Association committee members in discussion with a police meeting was stopped.

Industry sick pay benefits

597

E.Post 14.08.85

CONTRIBUTORS to the Midland Chamber of Industries sick pay fund are now guaranteed free medical aid for three months in the event of retrenchment.

This applies to all of the 30 000 members who have been paying into the fund for at least three years.

The additional benefit is another first for the Eastern Cape, according to people responsible for the fund

Other benefits are disability benefits, which provide for payments up to R10 000, and funeral expenses.

Pension money to be paid

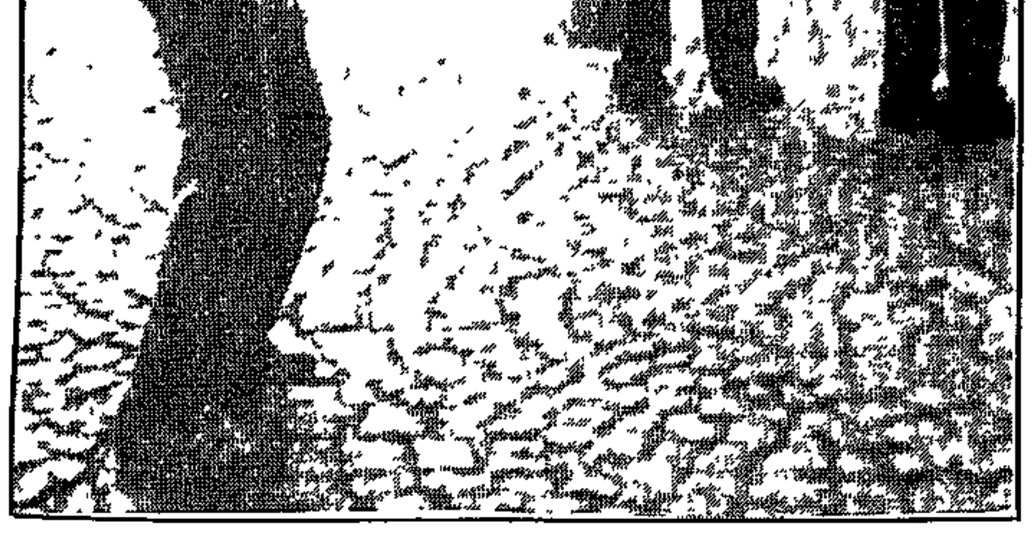
EAST LONDON — Mercedes Benz South Africa has agreed to pay out pension contributions to workers at its assembly plant in East London, if voluntarily requested.

The pensions issue led to a brief stoppage by a majority of workers at the plant last week.

Negotiations were held with the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union and demands for the repayment of employee pension contributions were discussed.

A spokesman for Mercedes Benz South Africa said: "The union told us that harsh economic circumstances, the high inflation rate and the pressure on members to pay accounts had prompted this demand." — Sapa

'...'bergies' look old before their time.'





Bergies:

An ethnographic study in Cape Town

By: Chris Oliver, Simone Wiggershof, Julia Krone and Renée Powell;
and compiled by: Julia Krone and Renée Powell

Brian, Siena, Wallace & Peter ...

30/09/85 (297) Social Science Students Corral

The 'bergies' could be said to occupy the lowest rungs of society's hierarchy - that characterized by the 'lumpen-proletariat'. Being neither significant producers or consumers they are often regarded as parasites; existing on the refuse of technological production and consumerism of the affluent, bourgeois society, and also on the fringes of the consciousness of its members - noticed but not observed; often ridiculed and rejected; abandoned as hopeless.

Physically the 'bergies' clearly reflect their lifestyle. The lower lip tends to be swollen, purplish and scarred from drinking meths. There are an odd assortment of lumps, scars, deformities and sores that tell of the life at the periphery - the 'bergies' look old before their time. Often they dress to appear as if they are working - in an apron, or overalls. Their appearance also plays the role of generating sympathy.

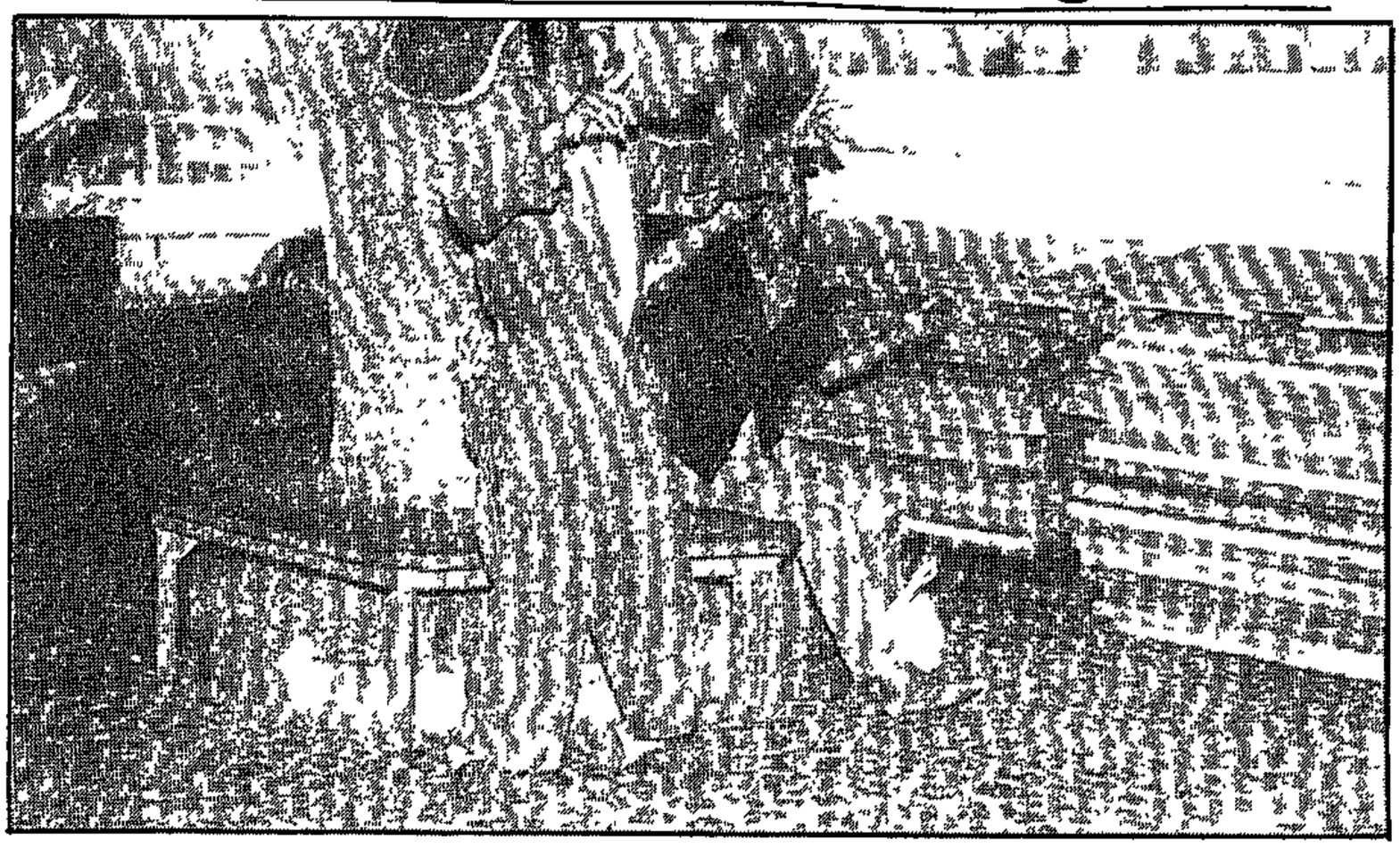
The 'bergie' does not necessarily sleep on the mountain - other 'options' are open to them, including the ' Night Shelter' (which our respondents do not frequent because men and women have to sleep separaely); alleys; subways; parks; open lots; and areas of construction and demolition. Three main places where they loiter is Greenmarket Square, the parade and the gardens. There they sit, talk, and seemingly stare into empty space. Or they plan their 'moves' where the next 'dop' or piece of bread is going to come from. They frequent bottle-stores, chem ists (where they obtain their meths), and certain cafés. They belong to a community defined by 'social habitat' rather than any geographical location; and they have evolved largely within the cultural heritage of the Cape.

The most valuable material resource is not food, but meths and wine. Brian was adamant that they drink meths because it keeps them warm at night. They make full use of the church - their chief support system (which has made repeated unsuccessful attempts at 'rehabilitating' them); in terms of food, clothing and the like.

The 'bergies' do not, on the whole, strive for anything beyond satisfaction of immediate material needs, and even these are hard to come by 'Bergies' are very mobile and much depends on the weather, the season and where they can be left free of police harassment. There is almost a sense of timelessness in the 'bergies' daily routine - each day drifting into the next, with each dawn bringing little to hope or strive for and few prospects for alternatives. Joys are small. Hotel bins are scrounged regularly, they have access to some odd jobs and the 'Soup Kitchen' provides cheap meals Though these people possess almost nothing and do not work, they are able to maintain their habits.

Social resources are sometimes important to the 'bergies', but at the same time are never characterised

'Ek is gebore om dood te gaan.'



by conditions of loyalty obligation or permanency. A real and strong sense of co-mmunity is generally not felt amongst the community members. The 'bergies' constitute somewhat of a quasi-community, with a pervasive sense of 'homelessness', estrangement and alienation abiding within individuals. Where rules exist they have not been formulated or laid down explicitly - which does not negate the strength of their existence Amongst the 'bergies' there is a strong emphasis on sharing, which is essential to their mode o of survival Thus eating and drinking are social affairs. The 'bergies' tend to move in flexible groups of three or four; within which sharing and support are especially highlighted. However this is severely limited by the fact that each is preoccupied with their own struggle to survive. As regards the wider community of 'bergies', they are only 'tjommies' when the wine or meths is flowing

'Bergies' aren't usually born into the situation within which they find themselves.'

'Bergies' aren't usually born into the situation within which they find themselves. Upon close scrutiny, certain tell-tale signs which are pointers, albeit unreliable, as regards factors which facilitated their life-style, become more apparent. The sequence of events in Wallace's life is a typical example:- tensions in the home; dissatisfaction with his class position; the increasing importance of alcohol in his life; and then epilepsy.

There is a triangular relationship between disability, drink and prisons. Many 'bergies' have some form of disability. All of them drink, and most have been to prison for short periods. There is also a large degree of learnt helplessness at play. Much of the blame can be laid at the door of the socio-political system; in particular the mal-administration of resources in our society and the barriers to social advancement imposed by apartheid.

Of interest is the bergies' self-concepts, which would give some insight into the extent to which societal perceptions of them are embedded in their own psyches. Some self-definitions:

Wallace. "Ons bly op die berg net soos bobbejane."

Brian: "Ek is 'n bergie omdat ek op die berg slaap. Dis al."

Pieter· "Ek is 'n mixture and totally lost."

Their attitude towards whites (in Cape Town a least) is reflected in the folowing statement by Siena 'Die wit mense hier (in the city) is nie reg in hulle koppe nie."

They are well aware of the stigmatization connected with being 'bergies'; however it cannot be taken for granted that this negative self concept is internalised Siena, for example, does not see herself as 'bad'; but she denotes this label to her behavior

In terms of socio-political consciousness, they are generally unaware of the political implications of their predicament, and are essentially unpoliticised. They are reluctant to voice criticisms against the government (despite accounts of police brutality), which is not regarded as intrinsically opressive, and is only condemned insofar as its policies directly affect their existance (eg. trespass laws, destruction of shelters, arrests and general harrassment by the police). Some opinions/comments are.

"The police are there to help us ... they protect us ... they look afteus."

"They throw us down the mountain..."

"We all belong to the government..."

"They must do their job .."

"They break the houses, they break the places .. now what can you do?"

'They defend against the reality of their lives by denying the inevitable consequences.'

They generally seem unable to conceive of a larger socio-economic context, and it is perhaps that this obstructs conceptualizations of alternatives, which is not only their privilege, but their right as human beings They do not question the values and norms of society In fact they identify quite strongly with these values; as is illustrated by the fact that they normally do not engage in crime and are quite harmless.

Attitudes towards authority or status figures are characterised by mingled respect and awe. The 'bergies' are impressed by status, wealth and figures representing political or other authority, and especially Biblical authority (Brian often spoke about God in an intense way and felt the need to assure us that his statements were "die waarheid".) The 'bergies' with whom we spoke manifested few signs of outrage or revolutionary spirit.

The 'bergies' are out of touch with conceptualizations of potentiality, self-actualization and future-directed behavior This is reflected in defeatist statements such as· "It doesn't worry me if I don't get money or food " (Siena) - which clearly reflects rebellion (perhaps against herself); and: "Ek is gebore om dood te gaan." (Wallace) They defend against the reality of their lives by denying the inevitable consequences. 'Bergies are somewhat retrospective, nostalgic and live on past memories - the 'good old times' It was not an uncommon occurrence to hear Brian (usually in the form of a monologue) proclaim dramatically· "Merram, ons kry swaar. Die lewe is nie die lekker lewe nie" (with tears appearing in his eyes). We did not doubt the truth of this statement.

Social workers to hold protest meeting

297

STAR 20/8/85

Johannesburg social workers, perturbed at the wide-ranging definitions of unprofessional conduct set by their professional council, will hold a protest meeting in the city tomorrow.

Discontent with the functioning of the Council for Social and Associated Workers has been brought to a head by the institution of a disciplinary hearing on University of the Witwatersrand social worker Miss Maxine Hart. Miss Hart was given a three-year suspended sentence last year after a conviction in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Social workers who have organised the meeting are particularly perturbed that the professional council has made "conviction for any offence by a court of law" possible grounds for disciplinary action.

WORDING TOO BROAD

The conduct definition is so broad that any social worker found guilty of pass law, traffic or political offences could be found guilty of unprofessional conduct, they claim.

The group is equally concerned about the provision that "disloyalty to one's employer" may be considered unprofessional. Weighed against the complete lack of protection given to social workers as employees, "it is strange that the employer is being afforded added protection and power", the group notes.

It is understood the disciplinary committee will not question the magistrate's finding in Miss Hart's case that she had not abused her position as a social worker to further her political ends.

Instead, it is believed, the more general allegation that Miss Hart's actions brought the profession into disrepute will be considered.

The Protest meeting begins at 4.30 pm at the Central Methodist Church, Pritchard Street.

Aug. 1985

Bitter struggle for maintenance

by
Kate McKinnell

297

The first time Merle Cohen's maintenance cheque bounced was 10 years ago. Since then, the struggle to extract money from her ex-husband and to maintain herself and her two children has never ceased.

But she says she's lucky compared to women who have had to put their children in foster care or who have gone hungry because their former husbands dodged paying maintenance.

"When my former husband and I divorced in 1975 we agreed that I would receive a maintenance payment of R50 for each child Eight months later I had my first bad experience," says Mrs Cohen, who has since remarried

The cheque from her ex-husband bounced, leaving her unable to pay the children's creche Jeopardising her new, fulltime work, she took time off until she found a maid to look after the children.

She also paid her first visit to the maintenance court, waiting all morning for an interview.

"The Maintenance Officer said I should give my ex-husband a chance and wait to see if he paid me at the end of the month

"He did not.

"I went back to the maintenance court and was granted a hearing three months from then. On the date, I sat outside the court all morning, and eventually was told that the case had been remanded a further three months," says Mrs Cohen.

When the court case was finally heard she had received no payment for eight months and was desperate. She had had to take a second job at night.

In court, her husband claimed he had been out of work, and on this evidence was found not guilty of failing to comply with the maintenance order.

The magistrate ordered him to pay Mrs Cohen the R800 arrears at a rate of R25 a month — for a while she received the payment of R125 a month.

But her battle was not over. Her ex-husband continued to default, causing her to visit the maintenance courts many more times, either to fight for missed payments or to get them increased in response to inflation.



MERLE COHEN: with children Shane and Carmen — they have all suffered the costs of irregular maintenance payment.

Still today, says Mrs Cohen, her ex-husband disputes or dodges maintenance payments

She explains that the maintenance court will issue subpoenas for men who do not pay the maintenance laid down by a court order. If the man does not appear, he is guilty of contempt of court

"But it may be a problem to find the man so that the subpoena can be served — it seems to me that this is often left for women to do," says Mrs Cohen.

Once a maintenance order is passed, the man may be required to pay the amount to the court, which in turn pays the woman.

But if the man fails to make a payment, the woman is simply told there are no funds available and turned away — even if she is destitute, or has school fees and medical bills to pay

Mrs Cohen's indignation has steadily grown through her own struggle and through witnessing the difficulties of other divorced women

"We are the ones who are responsible for feeding and clothing our children. And we want more for them than survival, we would like them to have every opportunity to succeed in life

"But some men shed all responsibility, even to the point where their children could suffer through sheer deprivation," says Mrs Cohen.

She agrees that women should contribute a share of the money needed to raise the children — she has worked since her divorce.

Her ex-husband has remarried, has new children and has bought a house, yet in court he has claimed that he does not have the financial resources to provide for Mrs Cohen's children.

"You wait months, penniless, for court hearings. Then, unless you have legal assistance, you have to sit and listen to the man saying that he has no work and no money without being able to prove he is lying," says Mrs Cohen.

Her children have also suffered through the constant bickering between their parents and one child is at present receiving psychotherapy.

She says there is no fund in South Africa to help women who are not receiving maintenance payment.

In the United States, men who do not pay maintenance are arrested immediately, while British women whose ex-husbands have defaulted on maintenance are given a welfare payment.

The Israeli government itself pays maintenance to divorced [illegible] and then extracts the money from the men

Mrs Cohen points out that the South African laws surrounding maintenance payment were made in 1963, long before the divorce rate spiralled to its present high.

She is hoping to contact other woman who have struggled to get maintenance payments.

Mrs Cohen's idea is to compile a document comprising the cases of different women and to present this to the Minister of Justice in an effort to have changes made

If you have had problems obtaining maintenance payments, please telephone Mrs Cohen at (011) 442-8773.

Social workers protest 'disloyalty' ruling

297 STAR 22/8/85

By Jo-Anne Collinge

Johannesburg social workers have served notice that they will oppose any move by their professional council to use its extraordinarily broad disciplinary rules selectively, in a manner suggesting victimisation of dissident or critical voices.

More than 100 social workers gathered yesterday to demonstrate their concern about the disciplinary rules promulgated in April by the Council for Social and Associated Workers, a statutory body with which all social workers must register.

Their protest centred on sections of the rules which declare conviction for an offence and disloyalty to either the employer or the profession to be unprofessional or improper conduct.

HEARING

A staff member of the Wits Centre for Social Development, Miss Maxine Hart, will shortly face a disciplinary hearing. Miss Hart was convicted earlier this year of an Internal Security Act offence and received a three-year suspended sentence.

Witwatersrand University social work lecturer Miss Leila Patel reminded the audience of the outcry when the laws establishing the professional council were passed in 1978.

They were seen in the profession and by parliamentary opposition as "control of individual social workers and community organisations", she recalled.

"Afterwards the question remained: If I am an opponent of apartheid ... am I going to be found guilty of unprofessional conduct?"

DEFINITION

The provision which defined conviction for an offence as improper conduct was so broad as to threaten social workers who fell foul of the pass laws or the Group Areas Act, Miss Patel pointed out.

She added that there were many other clauses in the rules which virtually all social workers would support — or even wish to extend. Among these was the stance against social workers discriminating against clients on the basis of race.

"But we must not lose sight of the overall context — that the social system itself discriminates against people on the basis of race."

Miss Fiona McLachlan, a lawyer and researcher of socio-legal issues, advised social workers: "Your first and foremost duty is to your client and this must prevail."

Schools' boycotts hit welfare work

DISPATCH 23.08.85

Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — The whole thrust at the Grahamstown Centre for Social Development was training, Mrs Thelma Henderson, director, said at a meeting of the Grahamstown branch of the South African Association of University Women.

"Nor do we believe in hand-outs. In every facet of the work we expect parents to make their contribution, however small," she said.

This applied equally in the work of the Grahamstown Area Distress Relief Association (Gadra) educational subcommittee, of which Mrs Henderson is convener and administers from the centre

This year about R63 000 was given out to more than 500 bursars on two conditions: that the parents produce their pro rata contributions first and that the applicants have passed their previous examinations.

Mrs Henderson took over Gadra Education when the bursary fund was generating R5 000. The maximum she has raised in a year is R120 000.

"But it has dropped since the schools' boycotts," she said

It was largely from her Gadra work that the work of the centre has flowed. Its provision of partial bursaries for school and tertiary education for blacks and coloureds is one of the aims.

It also aims to assist black and coloured organisations and individuals establish community-based facilities, provide in-service preschool education programmes, provide home



MRS HENDERSON

care facilities for children of working mothers, programmes for mothers in clinics and day hospitals and work with communities to create jobs.

The schools' boycott has brought Gadra's work at that level almost to a grinding halt, Mrs Henderson said.

"The high schools were open 11 weeks last year. This year they have opened for seven weeks only. We shan't be awarding bursaries to high school students next year unless they have written and passed this year's examinations. We shall carry on with our technical, teachers' training and universities students, if they have passed."

The centre administered the PG Murray Trust bursaries of R10 000 a year, but these might only be awarded to East Cape students wishing to study science, medicine, engineering and so on.

Mrs Henderson said: "The quality of teaching is too poor for us to be able to select candidates."

Other funds administered were the Godfrey Bobbins Trust for teacher training, the Ford Motor Company Bursary Fund for students in their second year of tertiary education, the Winifred Maxwell Trust for children from Fingo Village providing bursaries to private schools and universities and Gadra Education's own funds.

The centre also supported six coloured and black pre or nursery schools including a day care and community centre

It was busy with a Zenzele type nursery school in the new black self-help township, Xolani; had established eight home care groups in the black townships, and was establishing four more which would become operative next month.

Strike at chicken plant

99.08.85 DISPATCH (297) (52)

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — More then 1 000 workers at the Panmure Chickens factory near Mdantsane staged a wildcat strike yesterday, according to a spokesman for the workers.

The chairman of the workers' committee, Mr Samson Mtyukatya, said yesterday the stoppage was the second one this week and had occurred after a seven man committee, elected by the workers, failed in attempts to negotiate with management for better working conditions and wages

After a work stoppage on Monday the company's management had advised the workers to elect a committee to voice their grievances, he said

"We have a democratically elected committee and we went back to see management on Tuesday during working hours, but they still refused to negotiate with us."

The workers' main grievances were fair treatment on the shop floor, pay of R2,00 an hour for all workers, that the company registered its workers, proper times for clocking in and knocking off, and recognition of the workers' committee.

Mr Mtyukatya claimed white staff at the factory insulted the workers, and that the only day workers were given off during the year was Christmas day They did not receive leave pay, sick leave, notice pay or maternity pay.

He alleged women workers were paid between R15 and R20 a week and men between R25 and R29,50 a week, which was the same wage scale as when Ciskei became independent in 1981. He also claimed that if a worker had to consult the company doctor R7 was deducted from the worker's pay.

He said workers who had been employed at the factory for more than ten years were still unregistered and regarded as casual labourers.

"We are paid only for the days we are at work, and if a worker should miss a day his wage is docked We work a ten hour day, from 7 am to 5 pm, without any lunch or tea breaks"

He claimed night shift workers were not allowed to leave the plant yesterday morning because management had used security guards to force the workers to work the next shift

When a delegation from the workers' committee went to the factory yesterday morning they found a sign on the gate saying the factory was closed

He claimed the delegation was insulted by management and told they were not prepared to hold talks.

Mr Mtyukatya said prior to the stoppages management had agreed to look into and adjust the wages of weekly paid workers

The management of the factory would not comment on the allegations All inquiries were referred to the managing director, Mr Leon Schonknecht, who could not be contacted last night. A phone call to his home was met with the response that he might be available this morning

Hoboes in urgent need of shelter, say welfare workers

(297)

DISPATCH 31-08-85

By CATHY SCHNELL

THERE is a pressing need for a night shelter for vagrants and down-and-outs in Port Elizabeth.

The Salvation Army and the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) are keen to establish such a centre, but at present do not have the funds.

PE is one of the few large centres that does not have a night shelter run by a religious organisation.

Social welfare experts have noticed that vagrants follow a migratory pattern every year and at present there appears to be an influx of hoboes to PE

The chief social welfare officer of the Department of Health Services and Welfare in PE, Mr P Prinsloo, said vagrants tended to migrate from the cold inland cities like Johannesburg and Bloemfontein to the coast during winter They normally first headed for Cape Town and Durban and then worked their way along the coastline to PE and East London before returning inland during mid-summer

Major J Durant, divisional commander of the Salvation Army in PE, said he had noticed an increase of vagrants in the city There was a definite need for a night shelter The director of Nicro, Mrs V van Onselen, agreed.

Mr Prinsloo said although he felt sorry for these people, a night shelter would encourage more hoboes to come to the city.

"One must remember this is a self-chosen path they are following. Most of them tend to disappear when pressure is put on them to get a job or to be dried out," he said.

What kind of person becomes a hobo?

People from all walks of life, colour and creed, social workers agree.

Major Durant said: "I once knew a university professor and a lawyer who became hoboes. They initially started off being heavy social drinkers. Both men soon developed drinking problems which led to their losing their jobs and to the break-up of their families. They felt they had nothing more to lose and just took to the road."

A local doctor said most hoboes were either alcoholics or had a drinking problem.

The "Blue Train" — a hobo term for methylated spirits — is a favourite with vagrants, but is highly dangerous. It gradually destroys the brain cells and can also lead to paralysis in the body. The outward signs are often blistered lips.

The director of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca), Miss C van der Light, said she refused to refer to vagrants as hoboes, but preferred rather to think of them as people with drinking problems.

Father Dennison Smith, of St John's Anglican Church, Walmer, has had extensive dealings with hoboes.

"Sanca are quite frankly wasting their time trying to treat some of them," he said. "Some hoboes have such extensive brain damage through drinking methylated spirits that they will never be able to hold down a job.

"Most hoboes I have found don't want any rehabilitation at all — only food, liquor and money. The first place they come looking for this is at the church."

However, Major Durant reported some success with drying out hoboes and placing them in jobs

But we still need constantly to watch over these people to make sure they stay off the booze. That's where a night shelter would be ideal for supervision, he said.

Wife battled to maintain husband's children



The divorced wife, struggling for maintenance for her children from a reluctant, devious husband, is only one side of the coin. The other is the second wife, standing by while her marriage strains to breaking point under her husband's financial commitments to his first family. Legislation should be able to strike a balance between the two extremes. Women's Page editor MARIKA SBOROS (left) reports.

Marriage to a divorced man with two children has meant financial and emotional strain for Mrs Heather Crouth of Johannesburg.

She has had to work fulltime since her toddler sons were a few weeks old, to help her husband meet his maintenance commitments.

She has had to borrow money from her parents to buy a home, feed her children and, when her husband lost his job, to ensure the maintenance payments continued.

"I would dearly love to be able to work half days, or be at home all day for my children, but it just isn't possible," she says.

In 1975, her husband, Mr Anthony Crouth, a sales representative, was divorced from his first wife, Merle, who has since remarried and is now Mrs Merle Cohen, of Parktown.

The story of Mrs Cohen's struggle for maintenance for her two minor children was printed in *The Star* last week.

Mrs Cohen spoke of her frequent visits to the maintenance court to fight for missed payments or an increase due to inflation.

Mrs Cohen wishes to compile a document detailing case histories of women who have had similar problems, to be presented to the Minister of Justice to have the Maintenance Act reviewed.

Mrs Crouth says she and her husband agree with the need for changes. But the needs of the first wife and children must be balanced against the needs of the father to make another life for himself, she says.

"My husband has defaulted on maintenance payments, but only when there was no other choice," she says.

When he was retrenched in November last year, he continued paying maintenance for four months.

"Then there was just no more money coming in, and he fell into arrears."

Her husband is now re-employed, has resumed maintenance payments and has informed his first wife that he will make up the arrears as soon as possible.

"We are still suffering the effects of the retrenchment," Mrs Crouth says.

The ongoing maintenance battle between her husband and his ex-wife has meant a humiliating invasion of privacy for Mrs Crouth.

"When increases are requested, my finances as well as my husband's are scrutinised," Mrs Crouth says.

In one court action for an increase in maintenance, she had to explain that she was not working because she was about to give birth to her first child.

"The pregnancy was unplanned. It was suggested in court that I should have thought of my husband's financial commitments before becoming pregnant," she says.

The fact that she and her husband had bought a house, was used as proof that they could afford an increase.

But their modest southern suburbs home, says Mrs Crouth, would have been beyond their reach, were it not for her parents' generosity in lending them the money for a deposit.

Mrs Crouth says neither she nor her husband resent paying maintenance for his two children, whom they see every second weekend.

Her heart aches for her husband who is missing so much of his children's upbringing.

The friction between him and his ex-wife has placed an almost intolerable strain on Mrs Crouth's marriage.

"He misses the children, doesn't get to go to school functions, and would dearly love to be intimately involved in all the little events that make up their lives," she says.

"Having a second family does not make up for the loss of the first."

Another second wife, who wishes to remain anonymous, says she is seriously considering divorcing her husband and then living with him in common law so her income will not be added to his when maintenance is decided.

"Every four months my husband's ex-wife rushes off to the maintenance court for an increase without asking about our situation.

"I work part-time and all my money goes towards maintenance and our increased tax bill," the woman, who has one child, says.

She previously had a good relationship with her husband's two children, she says. Fighting over the maintenance however, has polarised the two families, and made the children side with their mother.

"I had nothing to do with the break-up of my husband's first marriage.

"If we divorced now we wouldn't tell anyone except the Receiver, the maintenance court and the company for which I work.

"Then I'd be eligible for a housing loan. I'd be able to spend R100 a month on my child, which I am presently unable to do.

"Perhaps then I'd also be in a position to afford a washing machine, tumble dryer, a deep freeze and a food processor, all of which the first wife has.

"A whole new life would be opened to my husband and me," she says bitterly.



HEATHER CROUTH: "We have borrowed money from my parents to ensure my husband's maintenance payments continue."

● Picture: JOHN HOGG.

Council for the Deaf to retrench social workers

297 11/9/85 STAR

By Susan Pleming

The National Council for the Deaf will retrench its entire social work staff in December, leaving about 2 400 deaf people countrywide without any social work service.

The director of the National Council for the Deaf, Mr Johan Herbst, said today that a "drastic" shortage of funds had forced the council to retrench its 24 social workers.

Since 1984 the council has used about R85 000 from its reserve fund to sponsor social workers.

"We have a reserve fund of about R280 000, but a large portion of this money comes from trust funds which specify what the money can be used for We have exhausted the section allocated to social work," he said

Mr Herbst said except for the Johannesburg office, all the council's offices would be closed. The Johannesburg office would retain its function of co-ordinating the various deaf organisations.

The National Council provides social work services for deaf people in seven centres — Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Klerksdorp, Pretoria and Worcester.

Mr Herbst said he was particularly concerned about what would happen to black people who were deaf.

"We have three social workers in Johannesburg who look after people in the East Rand, Vaal Triangle and Soweto. Where will deaf people from those areas now go to?" he asked.

Mr Herbst said he hoped the local associations for the deaf would help accommodate deaf people after December.

The chairman of the council and the superintendent of the Institute for the Deaf in Worcester, Dr Johan Hamilton, said the council would be "going back 50 years" when it retrenched its staff in December.

TRAINING

"Deaf people need very special social workers who can deal with their problems and it takes years of training to deal successfully with the deaf," he said.

He added there were about 600 deaf people in Worcester and that he did not know where many of these people would turn to when the council retrenched its staff in December.

The principal of St Vincent's School for the Deaf in Johannesburg, Sister Marieta, said her pupils had often sought help from the council's social workers when they left the school

"I have no idea where these people will go," she said.



The Deputy Minister of Defence, Law and Order, Mr ADRIAAN VLOK (centre), the Mayor of Ibhayi, MR TAMSANQA LINDA, and the Town Clerk of Ibhayi, Mr RENIER SCHOLTZ, gave a hand today in the delivery of the first of 50 tons of milk powder and 2 000 pockets of potatoes for the needy in the Eastern Cape.

Food for PE needy arrives

(297)

E POST 12/09/85

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

THE Deputy Minister of Defence, Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, today visited Port Elizabeth to launch the distribution of 50 tons of milk powder and 2 000 pockets of potatoes to needy people of all races in the Eastern Cape.

He was present at the offloading of the first consignment which comprised 11 610 kilograms of potatoes and 7 425 kilograms of milk powder for the Ibhayi Town Council to be distributed in various PE townships

Mr Vlok said he had come to New Brighton to launch the distribution to show that the South African Government cared for its people.

He said that during his recent visit to PE the State President, Mr P W Botha, had gained first-hand impressions of the malnutrition problem in the area.

It had been decided that surpluses from three control boards — the Egg Board, Potato Board and Dairy Board —would be purchased for distribution to the needy.

"We start today with the distribution of potatoes and milk powder and this can be the start of something bigger," he said.

Mr Vlok said those who proposed disinvestment were not the friends of the working man The consumer boycott also led to malnutrition and would also lead to increased unemployement and the vicious circle would start all over again.

Mr Linda said people who needed rations should report to the social workers at New Brighton or to the rent offices at Zwide and Kwazakele.

Dr Japie Krynauw, Director of National Health and Poulation Development in the Eastern Cape, said that he had been asked to form a committee to supply surplus food to the needy of all races.

The initial launch would be in the metropolitan areas of PE, Uitenhage, Grhamastown and Cradock.

September 13 1985

Many welfare offices close in recession crisis

297

STHR 13/9/85

By Susan Pleming

Welfare offices in several cities are being forced to close as the recession bites deeply into funds and chokes the flow of public donations.

In addition, Government subsidies are inadequate

Some societies are digging deeper into their reserve funds to pay mounting debts, while others have resorted to taking large overdrafts to survive.

Company mergers and the inability of donors to increase their contributions to keep pace with the high inflation rate has worsened the situation.

SEVEN AGENCIES

The National Council for the Deaf is to retrench its entire social staff in December, leaving about 2 400 deaf people with no social work service

Six of the council's seven agencies will be closed Only the Johannesburg agency will stay open to co-ordinate organisations for the deaf countrywide.

The National Council for Child and Family Welfare has been hard hit by the recession It has to find R800 000 to meet its budget this year.

One of the largest child welfare societies has also had to take out a massive overdraft to cover expenditure, while a smaller society in a rural area will have to close in March because of a lack of funds.

The manager for fund-raising and public relations at the Child Welfare Council, Mrs Joan Oberholzer, said it was ironic that welfare organisations were suffering from grave financial difficulties when these organisations were most needed

Welfare agencies, most of which were understaffed, could not afford to employ more staff to deal with increasing caseloads Since March, the Government had frozen posts in the welfare agencies, she said.

"We need more social workers desperately, but because of the recession and the Government's decision to freeze new posts, it is impossible for us to expand," she said.

The South African National Council for Mental Health has also suffered The director of the council, Mr Lage Vitus, said the Witwatersrand branch had been forced to retrench social workers.

He said that if the Mental Health offices in Bloemfontein, Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp did not receive help within three months, they would have to close.

Mr Vitus said he had written to various Government Ministers asking them for financial help, but had received no response.

The number of bequests received by welfare organisations has also dropped. The acting director of the National Council for Care of the Cripples in South Africa, Mr Christopher Nunan, said bequests had accounted for a fairly large portion of donations.

"In the past year we have received none."

The director of the Johannesburg Association for the Aged, Mr Laurie Starfield, said as South Africa was not a welfare state, organistions had to be careful how they used their funds.

"We are just keeping our heads above water, but the next six months will be critical."

The national director of the Family and Marriage Society of South Africa, Mrs Annette van Rensburg, said three offices had been closed.

WOMEN'S REPORTS

Crimes against wives

Sowetan 13/9/85 297

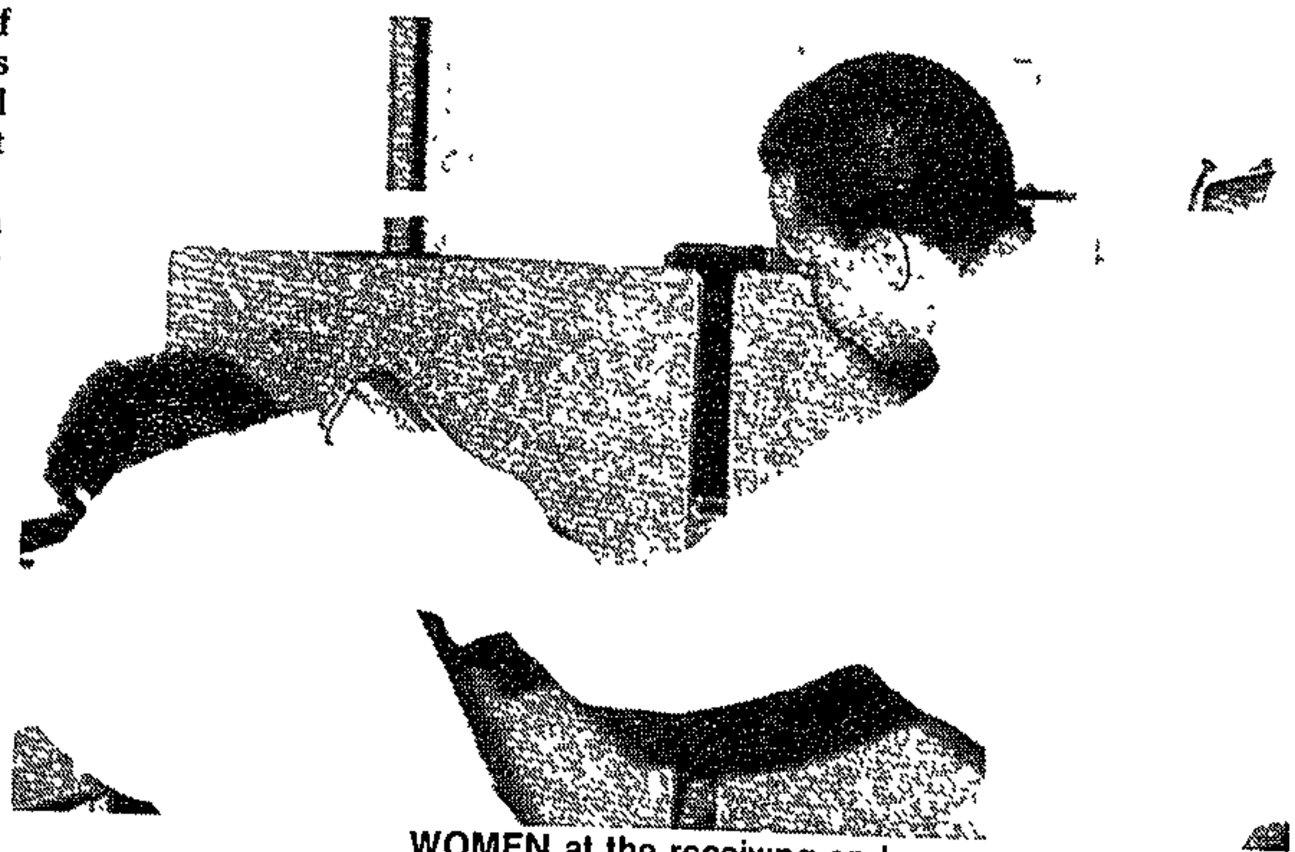
Wife bashing is on the increase among blacks, say leading social workers and marriage counsellors.

They say they now see more wife bashing, mutilation, desertion or non-maintainance, and ultimately, divorce.

"These are crimes against women and they kill the ego and abuse the mind and spirit of the woman," says Mrs Julia Sabongo, a social worker on the East Rand.

The causes are a male-dominated society that sees women as second class citizens

"In our society, which is very macho and chauvinist, women are lesser humans. There is no respect for a woman as a person. Women are just vassals and this has also led to a general disrespect for women by the youth," said Mrs Thembi Ramokgopa, a counsellor at the Family Marriage Guidance Society.



WOMEN at the receiving end.

Jealousy

The counsellors cite insecurity, jealousy or possessiveness, frustration and outright malice as the reasons behind the excessive use of violence by husbands, who impose their will regardless of their wives' feelings.

"Once a man pays lobola, you are no longer partners. You are his possession, like a suit, something he can use to his own advantage. He does not see his wife as an equal.

"Men forget that human nature is not something you buy in a shop. If a woman tries to improve herself, her husband feels threatened and reacts by beating her or mutilating her

"Another reason men beat their wives is because they want them to leave the home. If a man has a girlfriend, he begins to dislike his wife. Bashing is an indirect way of telling her to go away so he can bring his girlfriend into the house.

"Men are afraid that if there is a divorce they will lose the children, pay maintainance, which they hate to do, or that they will lose the house," said Mrs Sabongo.

Mrs Sabongo said desertion was particularly rife because most men were not prepared to shoulder their responsibilities.

"They are overwhelmed by their responsibilities and think they can solve them by getting a new girlfriend and starting over again

"They then leave their homes, wives and children and just disappear

This is a crime because by making children an adult acknowledges the obligation to look after them," she added

The Rev Mazwi of the Methodist Church in Meadowlands said desertion by husbands was increasing at an alarming rate. He said about 20 percent of the families in his congregation were affected and that he had only a 10 percent success rate in helping them resolve their difficulties

He said the problems can usually be solved but because there is no longer any respect between the couple, they are not willing to sit down and talk.

"This is all the result of moral looseness A man who has no interest or love for his family is easily lured outside, where he thinks it will be better

"Marital power is vested in the man and he thinks this gives him the right to impose his will on his wife. If his wife complains or questions his attitude, he thinks he is being challenged as the head of the family.

"He feels insecure and then tries to regain his authority either by emotional or physical bashing. Guilt also plays its part because the man who is wrong will shift the blame to his wife," Mr Mazwi said.

Mr Mazwi said one of the reasons for marriage was a partnership to ensure security. The battered wife does not have this and ends up feeling neglected by her partner and by society. She ends up frustrated and subdued. She loses her identity.

"Mutilation is another crime where the husband or lover badly scars his partner. The husband usually feels that if he cannot keep his wife or have her, then no one else will. This traps a woman in a marriage she does not want

Dangerous

This thinking is also related to emotional battering which is very dangerous and far worse than physical battering. You find that a wife is not even allowed outside the home. She is kept locked up in the yard the whole day," Mrs Ramokgopa said.

"You find that the wife's status in the family is as low as her children's. Wife battering goes on because a lot of wives collude in it. They do not come forward to ask for help. A lot of them are not aware they can stop it. They say they fell or tell other lies.

"Sometimes if the woman lays a charge against her husband he goes on beating her until she withdraws it. Othandweni Home has a wing for battered wives. We try to separate the couple to break the vicious cycle of violence.

"We provide counsel for both parties but men often refuse because they see nothing wrong in what they are doing," she added.

Uitenhage strikers are back

Post Reporter

WORKERS at Uitenhage's Bosal Africa plant, who staged a sit-in to demand that they be paid their pension fund contributions, returned to work yesterday.

Last Friday 120 workers started sitting on the grass outside the plant. They demanded withdrawal forms which would entitle them to draw their pension money on October 4.

According to the organiser of the National Allied Automobile Workers Union (NAAWU) in Uitenhage, Mr Wilson Monqo, their return to work was subject to continuing negotiations with management.

Workers, many of whom had been with firm for 15 and 20 years, indicated yesterday that they needed the money because many were finding it difficult to make ends meet because of unemployment, short-time and layoffs in Uitenhage.

E-Post 18/09/85

Many also indicated that they wanted to buy their own homes but had been unable to do so because there were no loans forthcoming from the company.

Although mangement at an earlier meeting had agreed to pay employees their full contributions this decision had later been rejected by the chairman of Bosal Afrika, Mr Karel Boss, who felt it was not in line with the company's worldwide pension policy.

In a notice to employees management had, however, indicated that they were prepared to give employees who had been with the company for two years or more loans equal to their pension contributions.

Black businessmen seek help in unrest

DISPATCH

PRETORIA — Black business leaders appealed to the government yesterday to set up a special fund to assist black businesses hit by the continuing unrest

A delegation led by the president of the National Association of African Chambers of Commerce, Mr Sam Motsuenyane, met the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, in Pretoria yesterday to discuss the proposal

At a brief press conference afterwards, the Nafcoc leader said the minister had indicated he could give no commitments at this stage, but that the talks had been "promising"

Mr Heunis had been informed of the situation in certain areas where black businesses had been hit by unrest, and his attention drawn to the fact that this was "continuing to escalate."

"We asked the government to create a fund to assist in the resuscitation of those businesses that have been destroyed," Mr Motsuenyane said.

Mr Heunis had requested that Nafcoc conduct an investigation to determine the extent of damage and also the issue of insurance.

Nafcoc had already appointed a commission of inquiry along these lines and the matter would be treated as a priority

Mr Heunis reiterated he had not been able to give any commitments at this stage, but that he had undertaken to talk to insurance companies on the matter of black businessmen who were unable to insure their businesses for financial reasons. 18/09/85

Asked about the extent of damage to black business so far, Mr Motsuenyane said preliminary indications were that Natal had been hardest hit, but that businesses in the PWV area and the Eastern Cape were also suffering

Mr Heunis also said he had explained to the delegation that the State President's Fund, established to help victims of terrorism in South Africa was a "possible source of relief" for black businesmen. — Sapa

3

25 000 needy people helped

297

EPost 19/09/85

Post Reporter

THE R139 309 Care and Share has received in donations since its inception early this year has helped nearly 25 000 needy people in Port Elizabeth, the fund's organising secretary, Mr Harold Davidson, said today

Of the allocations made to needy people in PE, R49 800 had gone to blacks, R24 150 to coloureds, R12 500 to whites and R5 429 to Indians

A further R38 750 went to nine agencies serving all races in the city

Mr Davidson said recipient agencies were 27 registered welfare societies, church groups through the YMCA and other bodies mainly helping in black areas, municipal social workers through registered welfare agencies and the School Feeding Fund

Care and Share's biggest allocation had been to the Afrikaanse Christelike Vroue Vereeniging, which had received R20 600 for their work in coloured areas and R12 500 for their work among whites.

Mr Davidson said R4 500 had been donated to the PE School Feeding Fund to help pupils of all races requiring food.

Township upgraded

297 E Post 19/09/85

Post Reporter

THE Government has approved R24,7 million for the upgrading of Mlungisi townshp on the outskirts of Queenstown.

Work will begin in March next year, the Town Clerk of Queenstown, Mr P Gerber, disclosed yesterday.

He said the scheme had been approved by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Gerber said R15,7 million would be spent upgrading the township and a further R9 million for the electrification of the streets.

Provisions had also been made for the building of a primary and a secondary school.

The primary school would cost about R1,7 million and should be completed early in 1987. The secondary school would cost between R5 million and R6 million and should be completed by the end of 1987 or the beginning of 1988.

Mr Gerber said the upgrading of the township, which has an estimated population of 35 000, would provide work for "hundreds of people".

The township had been surveyed, and the Government had agreed to a "total upgrading".

This would include having water on each property, water-borne sewerage, storm water drains and toilets constructed on each property.

The streets would also have lighting.

No move as yet had been made to electrify the houses.

Mr Gerber said Mlungisi community councillors had recently resigned en bloc. A new ad hoc residents' committee had been established.

This committee would liaise with the East Cape Development Board on further details of the upgrading.

Mr Gerber said Queenstown had been granted R182 708 from the Relief Aid Scheme.

He had asked for about R400 000, but in light of all the jobs the upgrading of the township would create, he was more than satisfied with what Queenstown had received.

Job losses increase drug abuse

By CATHY SCHNELL

THE high unemployment rate in the Eastern Cape probably made it one of the worst-hit areas for drug abuse in the country, Mrs Adele Searll, founder of a new drug centre in Cape Town, said last night.

Children from the age of six were sniffing glue and petrol, she said

Mrs Searll was speaking at the annual meeting of the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (Sanca) at the St John's Methodist Church Hall.

Mrs Searll said the country had no long-term in-patient centres for blacks and only two such centres for whites, Phoenix House in Johannesburg and Waman House in Durban. There was one short-term in-patient programme in Bloemfontein.

Mrs Searll spoke freely of how her son, Graham, had a drug abuse problem for nearly six years.

She said she had experienced public humiliation after her son was caught stealing and in possession of mandrax and dagga

"But out of my nightmare has come some good — the establishment of this new drug centre in Cape Town," she said

At the meeting, the chairman of the PE branch of Sanca, Mr G Walton, stepped down after 15 years for Mr J Moony.

Mr Walton said drug abuse in white schools in the Eastern Cape was more extensive than generally realised.

Drug abuse in black schools was even worse, due to the adverse socio-economic conditions.

Boycott: plea to minister

DISPATCH

19|09|85

Dispatch Reporter

QUEENSTOWN — An urgent application has been submitted to the Minister of Manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, to amend the relevant legislation to permit Queenstown employers to place staff on short time for the duration of the consumer boycott.

The Queenstown Businessmen's Liaison Committee (QBLC) said in a statement yesterday it regretted introducing drastic measures "to enable businessmen who have already sustained financial losses partially to fulfil their obligation to existing employees without having to resort to further drastic action" such as terminating the services of loyal employees

The statement indicated an envisaged 20 per cent time and pay cut in the first week the boycott continued, 40 per cent in the second week, 50 per cent in the third week, 65 per cent in the fourth week and 80 per cent in the fifth week.

The statement appealed to residents of Mlungisi and eZibeleni to do everything in their power to stop the boycott before "financial ruination besets the community with resultant mass unemployment, poverty and hunger.

"This is a very serious state of affairs and while the committee has done everything in its power to rectify the issues which have been advanced as reasons for the boycott, it can no longer remain a party to acts and actions which will result in the downfall of its members as well as the economic structures of Queenstown".

The chairman of the executive of the QBLC, Mr Johan du Plessis, said the Sakekamer had indicated support for the application. The president of the Queenstown Chamber of Commerce, Mr A. S. du Plessis, also said the chamber supported the measures applied for.

Mr Johan du Plessis said yesterday that all attempts to meet with the boycott committee had been fruitless.

He said to date the boycott committee had asked the QBLC not to meet with them, but a copy of a letter from the Mlungisi ad hoc residents' committee to the East Cape Development Board inviting "all interested parties" to a meeting had reached the QBLC late on Tuesday afternoon

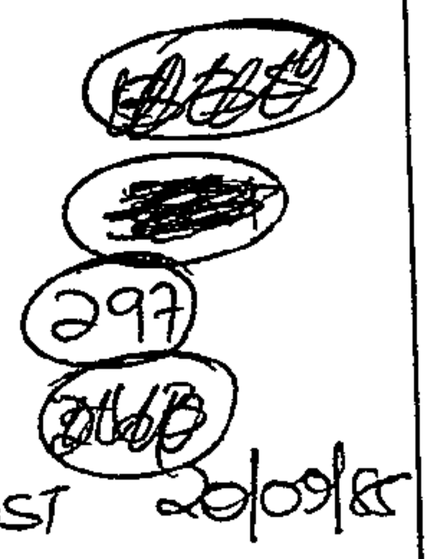
The town clerk of Queenstown, Mr P. M. Gerber, said he was aware the Mlungisi ad hoc residents' committee had requested a meeting with the ECDB and all interested parties at 11 am tomorrow.

He said the chief director of the ECDB, Mr Louis Koch, had informed him the meeting could not take place as he had not yet received the letter and had another important engagement in Oudtshoorn tomorrow, but that he would convene a meeting as soon as possible after he had received the letter.

Mr A. S. du Plessis said it was his opinion the boycott problem could not be solved locally as it stemmed from a political situation which could only be addressed by the government.

He said this was supported by the continuation of the boycott despite the fact that most of the original "boycott grievances" had already been solved or would be solved shortly.

Row brews over funds for jobless



Post Reporter

SOME municipalities in the Eastern Cape complained this week about the way the Government's unemployment relief fund has been administered

They said some municipalities were notified of the fund by phone as soon as the fund was established Others did not hear about it until later

And all the funds were exhausted before three municipalities had time to submit applications (Additional funds were later obtained, but the three received less than half of the amounts they sought)

Dr Brian la Trobe, Mayor of Grahamstown, whose application was one which arrived late, said he had been informed of the scheme on July 15

He said the chairman of Region D advisory committee, Mr Louis Koch, sent an application form to him two days later.

"I asked for R600 000 for Grahamstown I cannot understand how, with the high unemployment rate here, no funds could have been set aside from the original amount for Grahamstown," Dr La Trobe said

"We should have been given the application forms in good time and also been told how to fill them in properly"

Port Elizabeth's Deputy City Engineer, Mr Angus Fraser, said the initial submission by the PE Municipality had been a "rushed job".

This was because no official notification was given to the Town Clerk and he (Mr Fraser) had been given less than two weeks in which to submit it, he said

The Evening Post asked Mr Koch if he thought he had dealt with everyone fairly Mr Koch said he had notified some municipalities in person He had asked Regional Development Associations (RDA) to advise the others

Asked why letters to all the municipalities were not dispached at the same time, Mr Koch replied "I am not going to enter into any debate about whether the committee is answerable on the methods used I am satisfied we did our best"

Mr Koch said it had been impractical to notify all the municipal authorities personally He had decided to use the RDAs to notify others and to co-ordinate submissions

He had notified all the RDAs at the same time If he had waited for the RDAs to speak to the municipalities it would have taken another few weeks Consequently those municipalities he had spoken to personally had heard about the scheme first

Asked why he had not waited for all the applications to be submitted before allocating money, Mr Koch said "The 35-week scheme runs to the end of March To ensure all 35 weeks could be accommodated I set an early deadline to present these schemes to Pretoria — Monday, August 16 I wanted all the submissions in by that Friday

"I handled the submissions on a weekly basis This meant submissions could be approved and the relief jobs started at once — giving hungry, unemployed people money immediately"

Mr Koch said he had offered his services as coordinator for the relief scheme on a voluntary basis over and above his normal work and was not being paid for his services

● People in Grahamstown, Fort Beaufort and Queenstown have lost two weeks' pay from the scheme due to late applications

A further R500 000 was secured this week for the three municipalities left out, but some allocations will fall far short of the sums requested

Grahamstown, which asked for R600 000, will get R183 077

Queenstown, which wanted nearly R400 000, will get R182 702

Fort Beaufort will receive R134 220 of it original request for R219 600

Uitenhage opens its heart to help the needy

DISPATCH
297
21/08/85

By WENDY FRAENKEL

THE unemployment rate in Uitenhage has risen by 1 500 in a year but this figure could be just the "tip of the iceberg"

According to the divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower in Port Elizabeth, Mr J C Greyling, 4 570 people from all population groups are now out of work.

"But this figure is only made up of those who have registered with the department. With the unrest in the townships there could be many who have not come forward," he said.

With unemployment rampant, welfare organisations in the town have been inundated with requests for help from destitute families and in the past year special funds and feeding schemes have sprung up.

The Christelike Maatskaaplike Raad (CMR) — an organisation involved largely with helping whites in need — have even gone far as starting a crisis fund to aid those affected by retrenchments.

"Since we got the fund off the ground in January this year we have paid out nearly R24 000", said Mr Kobus Pelcher, chief social worker for the CMR in Uitenhage.

"This fund covers the cost of groceries handed out to families on a weekly basis. It includes the payment of rent and other household expenses.

"From our normal fund, which we have to help families who can't quite make ends meet, payouts have also risen sharply. In August last year we only paid out an amount of about R122, the biggest request being for R24.

"This August our total jumped to R345 and our maximum payout was R140," he said.

Apart from supplying groceries, the CMR also hands out bread, milk and vegetables on a weekly basis and with the help of the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, supply soup and bread twice a week.

"Certain pharmacists in town have also agreed to give some medicines for common ailments free of charge to families in our care and other medicines at a reduced rate," said Mr Pelcher.

"Many of the residents, clubs, schools and the municipality have opened their pockets to the needy."

Mr Pelcher has also helped people to find jobs and in the past few months he has secured work for at least 11 people.

"I've managed to find jobs in places like Willowmore, Aberdeen, Hankey and Kareedouw. More recently I found employment for four at De Rust near Oudtshoorn.

"There the local residents even helped fix up the houses these people would live in, before they arrived.

"It was as though these little platteland towns were keen to boost their dwindling populations," said Mr Pelcher

Unfortunately even these jobs are slowly beginning to "dry up".

Many schools in small Eastern Cape towns, eager to push up the number of their pupils, are offering tuition and board free of charge to children from destitute families.

"Residents in these small towns have even agreed to take in children and some communities have collected money to supply them with clothing and other items.

"Nevertheless, most of the children have refused to go. It's as though they believe in sticking with their families during a crisis," said Mr Pelcher.

The Uitenhage branch of Child Welfare have also helped people obtain extensions for their rent and bond repayments and in some instances supplied them with food parcels.

The organisation's social worker, Mrs W Stokes, said the coloured population was worse-hit than whites.

Mr Archie van Staden, headmaster of a school and a member of the organisation which operates in the coloured areas, said the primary project of the organisation was looking after the needy.

"Although there have always been people in need, the numbers have risen sharply this year. At my school alone we feed 120 children on a daily basis and I believe the same is happening at other schools."

Mr Van Staden said Child Welfare was also feeding 16 destitute families weekly and he understood the St Vincent de Paul Catholic Organisation were giving aid to at least 40 or more families.

"In the case of a disabled breadwinner they can always get a disability grant but what happens to the healthy who cannot find work?

Child Welfare has now embarked on a self-help scheme in the coloured areas where the jobless are encouraged to cultivate their gardens and those with sewing or handicraft skills, to produce items to sell.

Help for man in street

PRETORIA — A comprehensive package of economic relief for the man in the street — which will include food and other aid to those in distress — has been announced by the government.

A surcharge of 10 per cent on all imported goods not bound by the terms of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs would come into effect on Monday, at the same time as the relief measures, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said at a news conference yesterday.

The surcharge is expected to produce additional revenue of R400 million over the next six months and the cabinet has decided to supplement that with a maximum of R500 million from the Treasury.

The additional revenue will be used for further special employment creation projects, in addition to the R100 million provided in this year's budget, and for assistance to the small business sector, which will be channelled through the Small Business Development Corporation

The funds would also be used for "direct relief of hunger and distress — which is increasingly evident among all population groups as a result of the high level of unemployment," Mr Du Plessis said.

The relief funds will also be used to extend existing training and retraining programmes

Mr Du Plessis said details of this package were being drawn up and would be announced shortly.

Further relief measures announced by the minister include a drop in motor vehicle hire purchase deposits and ad-valorem customs and excise duty on vehicles.

The minimum permissible deposit for a passenger car will be reduced on Monday from 20 to 10 per cent, and from 30 to 20 per cent for commercial vehicles.

The ad-valorem customs duty and the ad-valorem excise duty of one per cent on passenger vehicles will be abandoned from October 1.

Mr Du Plessis said a cut of one per cent to 15 per cent in the Reserve Bank's discount rate earlier yesterday — which also comes into effect on Monday — constituted a further relaxation in monetary policy and was warranted in the light of the underlying circumstances in the financial markets.

At least two of the major commercial banks — Nedbank and Barclays — have already decided to reduce the prime overdraft rate by one per cent to 18,5 per cent and other banks are expected to follow suit.

Mr Du Plessis said that in view of the recent downward tendency in interest rates, he was also looking at a possible cut in the dividend rate on those classes of building society investments enjoying partial exemption from income tax.

"Such a step would reduce building societies' funding costs, which in turn would indicate a fall in mortgage rates."

Mr Du Plessis described the relief package as "moderately, but responsibly stimulating to the economy", and he did not expect it to increase the rate of inflation.

He emphasised the package was flexible and could be adjusted.

The 10 per cent surcharge on imports would affect about 55 per cent of all goods brought into the country, Mr Du Plessis said.

He added the moves could be seen as a swing towards a re-distribution of wealth in the country. — Sapa

Concern over food handouts

E:Post 26/09/85 (297) (24)

By JANE CONYNGHAM

SOME welfare organisations in Port Elizabeth are unhappy about the allocation of the Government surplus of bags of potatoes and milk powder in the city's black townships.

Organisations like Care and Share feel they could have played a major role in distributing the food — part of 4 000 pockets of potatoes and 50 tons of milk powder purchased by the Government for needy people in the Eastern Cape.

Instead the Ibhayi Town Council has been solely responsible for distributing the food in black areas.

Mr R J Scholtz, Town Clerk for the Ibhayi Town Council, said the distribution of milk and potatoes, which started about two weeks ago, had gone smoothly.

He said the council had so far distributed 774 pockets of potatoes and 240 packets of milk powder to unemployed people and pensioners in the townships. A total of 2 294 families, or 9 852 people, had received handouts

Another 88 bags of potatoes and 60 bags of milk powder had still to be distributed to people who reported for assistance daily.

An Ibhayi Town Council worker said that many people holding food parcels had been harassed on their way home by groups of youths who had thrown food parcels to the ground and trampled them

A spokesman for the Municipal Health Department said the department had received a number of reports about harassment of people carrying food parcels.

Mr Scholtz, however, denied that people with food parcels had been harassed.

Mr Harold Davidson, organising fund-raiser for Care and Share, expressed concern that the remaining milk powder and potatoes might rot before distribution was completed

He said the food could have been distributed more effectively if welfare organisations had been involved in the operation.

"Care and Share received only about 100 bags of milk powder and no potatoes — yet our fund caters for the needs of up to 25 000 needy people," he said.

"There is no reason for the Town Council to sit on the food. Welfare agencies in the city could do with the food right now. Some of the black social workers helped by us are desperate for extra food.

"If Care and Share were given a hand in distributing the handouts of milk and potatoes, we would get rid of the food in 48 hours"

Mrs Liz Ross, part-time helper for Care and Share, said: "I know the bags of milk powder we were responsible for went to the right people. We were very disappointed that we weren't allocated more food."

A spokesman for the Municipal Health Department said the reason that the distribution of food had gone to the Ibhayi Town Council "could very well have been political".

Dr John Stadler, regional secretary of the YMCA in PE, said the YMCA could have helped to distribute the milk powder and potatoes more effectively if it had been involved.

"I think if other organisations had been involved, the stockpile could have been reduced more quickly and effectively," he said.

"It was obviously an oversight that organisations like us were not given handouts. But the bags we received from Care and Share will be channelled directly to the right people. We have documented records of needy people in the townships and will make sure the food gets to them."

Govt gives food to E Cape

297

DISPATCH

26/09/85

Dispatch Bureau

PRETORIA — A Department of National Health survey has revealed that hunger is widespread among areas in the Eastern Cape, the Minister of Health. Dr Willie van Niekerk, said here yesterday.

He said a start was made on September 12 with the distribution of foodstuffs to the hungry of all population groups Potatoes and milk powder had been purchased through arrangements made by the Department of Agriculture with the agricultural boards

Yesterday, Dr Van Niekerk said, milk powder and potatoes were delivered to black councils in Port Elizabeth and to all health clnics in the Port Elizabeth area

Today, further deliveries would be made to Kwanobuhle in Uitenhage, Rosedale coloured area, Rini town council in Grahamstown, Lingelihle in Cradock, Michausadal coloured area and Kirkwood

Supplies were provided for the school feeding scheme, the Care and Share organisation of the Port Elizabeth city council, and the Community Aid Action in the Eastern Cape for distribution

Fifty tons of milk powder were available and 5 000 bags of potatoes, of 15 kg each, would be distributed initially.

Dr Van Niekerk praised the co-operation of all population groups and the authorities as well as the private sector in the "life saving service."

Further aid for jobless likely

By CATHY SCHNELL

THE Unemployment Relief Aid scheme would be extended after March if funds were available, because the recession would probably get worse and unemployment higher, the Director-General of Manpower, Dr P J van der Merwe, said today.

If extra money was available during this financial year, the existing scheme would be expanded and additional schemes introduced.

Dr Van der Merwe said the plight of the unemployed was of prime consideration, especially in the areas with the highest unemployment levels, like the Eastern Cape.

He said entrepeneurs should be encouraged as much as possible. All central business districts should be opened up.

EPOST 27/09/85

The various chambers of commerce should be supported in their move to help maintain employment levels by allowing businessmen experiencing financial difficulties to put staff on short time, rather than retrench them. Even if this meant reduced wages, it was preferable to no wages at all.

Means of alleviating the situation were:

- Trying to maintain existing jobs by putting people on short time if needs be.
- Looking at the creation of more short-term jobs.
- Training unemployed people by giving them short periods of intensive training.

Yesterday Dr Van der Merwe and the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T du Plessis, were in Port Elizabeth for a conference with industrial councils.

Mr Du Plessis said that "robbing and conniving" civil servants were in part responsible for hitches in the Unemployment Insurance Fund benefit payouts.

There was evidence of fraud within and outside the department. However, funds were audited strictly, both internally and externally.

He said the fraud was from both sides. There were cases of employers and former employees tampering with the UIF forms and also cases of staff at the department robbing and conniving.

Unemployment had risen, and consequently more people were making use of the unemployment fund. This meant more administrative strain on the department.

Mr Du Plessis said the department was handling 110 000 payouts a month involving about R30 million. Over the past eight months the department had paid out some R130 million.

The department also faced a shortage of staff and problems with recent computerisation. However, complaints about the fund amounted to less than 1% of claims handled.

Commission proposes significant changes to marital laws

Better deal for black women

By San Vivier

The legal position of black women in South Africa will be substantially improved if proposals by the Law Commission are accepted.

In a "working paper" on marriages and customary unions, the commission has sought to bring these institutions "in line with modern needs and realities".

The commission recommended that:

- Customary marriages be recognised as a marriage — this will mean that partners will enjoy the status of husband and wife and their children will be legitimate.
- Customary law consequences of marriage be changed to enable a wife to acquire and dispose of property in her own name.
- A widow of a customary marriage should have the same rights as a widow of a common-law marriage.
- "Guardianship" of a woman who has attained the age of majority be abolished.
- A woman should not need consent to marry, unless she is a minor.

In this regard the commission says: "It is felt that the time is ripe for the abolition of the customary law rule that a woman is always under the guardianship of a male person, and that such guardian's consent must be obtained before the woman can conclude a valid customary marriage even where the woman has reached the age of majority."

In regard to civil marriages, the commission said the advantages of the recent reform of marriage laws for other race groups had to be extended to blacks.

In the case of common-law marriages, it recommended that:

- Marital power be abolished.
- The accrual system be applicable unless excluded by antenuptial contract.
- Couples already married be given a chance to change their property system.
- Courts be given power to overrule an unfair property division on divorce in the case of marriages out of community of property.

Contrary to some other African countries it was decided not to ban black traditions such as polygamy and lobola.

"The prohibition of polygamy would change the nature of the customary marriage materially and such a step would be regarded by blacks as undue interference with an institution which is part of their cultural heritage.

"In line with the committee's approach of changing customary law only in so far as it appears absolutely necessary, it is suggested that the customary marriage should be recognised as a marriage despite its polygamous nature," the report said.

But the commission has suggested a customary marriage should be properly dissolved before a spouse of such a marriage may marry by common law

The customary agreement that lobola be delivered has been embodied in the proposed Bill. The relevant clause is phrased in such a way that "it will not prejudice anyone's right to claim lobola in respect of a customary marriage".

The commission has called for comment on the proposals. The working paper is available free of charge. Correspondence should be addressed to The Secretary, South African Law Commission, Private Bag X668, Pretoria. Telephone (012) 26-1121.



LEGAL HELP: the legal position of black South African women will be substantially improved if proposals by the Law Commission are accepted.

Many blacks prefer traditional marriage

Own Correspondent

In spite of urbanisation and a Western lifestyle, many blacks still prefer the traditional marriage system, various studies have found.

A Human Sciences Research Council survey shows that more than half of black marriages are customary unions — and thus not recognised by law.

In another study, 95 percent of blacks indicated that they had given lobola. And it is estimated that 31 percent of blacks still practise polygamy.

In answering a question on polygamy, 65 percent felt that it should be abolished — but the objection to polygamy was based on the present socio-eonomic climate, rather than morally founded.

The main reason given by those who favoured the abolition of polygamy was that a man was unable to maintain and educate a large family. The housing shortage also prevented a man from establishing a home for more than one wife.

Those who favoured the retention of polygamy felt that it was an old tradition among blacks. It was also argued that it reduced the number of unmarried women and fatherless children.

Some felt that, as long as the women were legally protected, a second wife was preferable to an extra-marital relationship.

They also felt that a customary marriage was necessary to maintain the respect of their community. The system also ensured the respect of the in-laws and acceptance by them.

The main reasons for entering into a common-law marriage were to ensure legal certainty and recognition of their marital status.

The HSRC survey found that young, urban and educated blacks still favoured traditional marriage.

"From the kinds of occupation, such as doctors, teachers, clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen and builders, it would appear that blacks are living very much in contact with the Western culture; yet they refuse to relinquish the traditional customary marriage system," it says.

"The fact that the majority of respondents preferred to conclude a customary marriage indicates that customary marriages ought to be legally recognised since the information obtained from the survey does not support the view that customary marriages have fallen into (disuse) in urban areas."

Recommendations accepted

Black women leaders from three provinces who met in Pretoria at the weekend unanimously accepted in principle the Law Commission's working paper recommendations on black marriages.

In a statement issued after their meeting at the Women's Bureau headquarters, they stressed the need for speedy reform and for urgency in disseminating and explaining the proposals to the black community.

"We would like to ensure that our own views on the proposals are put forward to the Law Commision and that the views of non-black invididuals and institutions should not be put forward as being representative of the black community unless this is in fact the position," they said. — Sapa

R10 000 spent on DV

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Over R10 000 of R100 000 provided by World Vision's overseas partners to aid the unemployed in South Africa has been spent on repairing damage in Duncan Village caused during the unrest DISPATCH

A total of R10 500 was spent during September on repairing World Vision project buildings damaged during the unrest and to pay the wages of the unemployed recruited to work on the building 02/10/85

A further R2 400 of the R100 000 was spent on creating job opportunities for several unemployed people at the Emmanuel Mission here

In Potsdam, R2 000 was spent by World Vision in employing people in the community to rebuild the house of a project worker, which was also destroyed in the unrest

DISPATCH 2097

Tents for 1 000 Cape fire victims

02/10/85

Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Food, tents, and blankets are being supplied to about 1 000 homeless Crossroads residents after a fire swept through the squatter camp yesterday morning destroying more than 200 shacks.

According to Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, regional representative of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, his department, with Mr Graham Lawrence of the Western Cape Development Board, had donated 1 000 tents to house the homeless.

The tents were handed over to Mr Jerry Tutu, leader of a squatter group, for distribution yesterday afternoon.

Western Province Council of Churches relief workers were still at the scene late yesterday to decide on an emergency relief package.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, the board's press liaison officer, said that in conjunction with the Red Cross, they would also provide food and blankets.

Residents interviewed believed the fire was accidentally started. However, police have opened an arson docket and are investigating.

Launch of new food relief plan

E-Post 23/10/85

297

By KIN BENTLEY

A NEW phase in hunger relief food distribution in the Eastern Cape is about to be launched

The Eastern Cape region of the Department of Health and Population Development has been given the go-ahead to provide 'certain foodstuffs' to the needy, prior to final details being decided on in the latest phase of the Government's hunger relief scheme

Regional director of the department Dr J D Krynauw, said today that he did not yet know what proportion the Eastern Cape would receive of the R20 million which would be spent as part of the R600 million project to combat the effects of unemployment.

The Minister of Health Dr Willie van Niekerk said his department would initially spend R10 million on basic foodstuffs such as mealie meal, milk powder, eggs, sugar meat and potatoes for distribution to the hungry

Dr Krynauw said having more time to prepare for the distribution this time, his department was "preparing on a wider basis" and would "certainly make use of welfare organisations'

He said the distribution would be controlled by the departments of Health and Welfare of the three Houses of Parliament as well as the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning which would liaise with the various welfare organisations

He said his department would play a co-ordinating role

He would later be able to clarify the role of charities and churches in the distribution of the food

The possible use of the SA Defence Force in helping with distribution would then also be made known Last time the SADF transported several tons of food to the Ibhayi Town Council offices for distribution in the various PE townships

There was some criticism from certain charity organisations about the effectiveness of distribution methods used last time.

Dr Krynauw said the first project which was launched in September had lasted a couple of weeks and had been done at very short notice Although he did not know the limits of the region's allocation this time he expected to have "no problem" with funds

● The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) in Port Elizabeth has released a statement "deploring' SADF involvement in the distribution of hunger-relief food

The chairman of the ECC in PE, Miss Janet Cherry, said in a statement she understood the food would again be distributed by the SADF

"Surely churches and welfare organisations are better equipped than the army to feed the hungry" she said

'Unrest violates our kids' rights'

SOWETAN 25/10/85

297

A GROUP of social workers is planning a conference to highlight the plight of children who are victims of oppression.

The conference will be held today and tomorrow in the Senate House of the University of the Witwatersrand.

The group is particularly concerned by the violation of children's rights since the declaration of the state of emergency. The exposure of children to the various forms of violence in the townships, their arrest and shooting by the law-keeping forces is seen as warping their spiritual, mental, moral, social and physical growth.

Based on the information at our disposal, their statement says, we are convinced that the present experiences of children under repression, contravene the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which sets out internationally accepted standards for the humane and dignified treatment of children."

They are also particularly concerned about the number of children under 14 years who have been detained since August, and those who have died at the hands of the police and the army.

Speakers

"Many children have been physically injured and treated by township doctors for the adverse effects of rubber bullets, tearsmoke and baton charges. Others have experienced severe psychological problems due to their exposure to and experience of various forms of violence."

Speakers at the conference will include prominent lawyers, doctors, social workers, priests and Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC) members. The conference starts at 7.30pm today. There will be panel discussions and workshops tomorrow. These will explore family and community life; education and health as they are affected by repression.

Boycott affects welfare work

DISPATCH 07/11/85 297

Dispatch Reporter

QUEENSTOWN — Not only shops and businesses have been adversely affected by the consumer boycott. The Queenstown Benevolent and Child Welfare Society was unable to do its work because of the boycott, the vice-chairman of the society, Mrs Babs van Rensburg, said here yesterday.

Mrs Van Rensburg said a feeding scheme formed to give food to the needy had come to a standstill.

She said because people were not allowed to buy in shops in town, they now paid up to R1 for a candle in the townships.

"This is so tragic, as all these people basically get goods for free at the society, but they are now so scared that they do not come and fetch the goods.

"So, this means that with the little money which they have, they cannot even buy a fifth of the goods for that amount in the townships.

"What is even more disconcerting, is that the economic climate in the country is not too rosy anyway, and, with Christmas on its way, many people misspend their bonuses, and this also results in children having to be placed in children's homes."

Mrs Van Rensburg said the social workers at the society, which covers the areas of Tarkastad, Sterkstroom and Cathcart as well, could not do their work in townships because they had had a few "bad experiences" in the townships because of the boycott situation.

She said the society managed to collect R1 007 during a street collection at the weekend.

"But, with this boycott, we are just scraping the surface," she said.

R10 000 for DV unrest victims

DISPATCH 09/11/85

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Two cheques of R5 000 each were handed over to the Red Cross here by the Crewe Trust and Mercedes Benz of South Africa yesterday in aid of the victims of the Duncan Village unrest.

The regional director of the Red Cross here, Mr A Johnson, said the organisation had launched an appeal to local industry and commerce to help victims of the recent unrest in the area, particularly in Duncan Village.

Crewe Trust was the first to respond with a cheque for R5 000 and soon afterwards Mercedes Benz matched the donation with a further R5 000

"The Red Cross is extremely grateful to both organisations for their assistance The demand on Red Cross funds is excessively high at present and we haven't been able to meet these demands for lack of funds," Mr Johnson said

He said the Red Cross had already, "in cash and kind", assisted the most urgent cases over the past few months to the extent of R15 000

He said the R10 000 donated by the two organisations would be used to supply needy families in Duncan Village with basic necessities such as clothing, bedding and food

Mr Johnson said approximately R400 per family of five was needed to supply these basic necessities. So far over 40 families had been assisted

One of the trustees of the Crewe Trust, Mr Robin Ross-Thompson, said the R5 000 donation had been given for humanitarian reasons

"Innocent people have been affected in the Duncan Village unrest and the trustees hope the donation will help reduce some of their suffering"

It was felt that the Red Cross, with its reputation for impartiality and neutrality, would be the best organisation to screen victims and render assistance in the best way they felt fit

CDA's chief executive, Mr G Kamuf, said as his company was a major employer of Duncan Village residents and was aware of their present plight, the donation was made on a humanitarian basis in the hope that it would stimulate other local industries and businesses to further assist the Red Cross cause

"We felt the need to assist our employees through a collective medium and feel that the money has been well invested," he added

Rural flood damage: relief fund set up

DISPATCH 12/11/87 297

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A relief fund has been established to assist people and communities in distress due to the recent heavy rains, the Mfesane Christian Service announced here yesterday

In large parts of Transkei and Ciskei it rained for a fortnight, and at places more than 300 mm was measured According to reports, more than 3 000 huts in Ciskei have already collapsed entirely due to the rains and thousands of others have been damaged severely

Army tents and schools have been made available to provide shelter for those who had to vacate their homes, Mfesane said in a statement

When announcing the creation of the relief fund, the managing director of Mfesane, the Reverend Almero Cloete, said that the emergency action by Mfesane was being coordinated with that of the Ciskei Government

"Mfesane has already started helping people on a small scale to provide them with plastic sheets for immediate protection," Mr Cloete said

"But now that the rains have stopped, a large rebuilding action will start and the relief fund will enable people to rebuild their homes with improved materials and techniques

"The planning Mfesane has been doing in connection with low-cost housing has now been tremendously accelerated and the creation of numerous small brickyards is envisaged where soil cement bricks with a much longer life span than the traditional materials will be made"

The present emergency emphasised the need for long-term measures to improve the quality of especially rural housing, Mr Cloete said

Mfesane's director of communication, Mr Steenkamp Vorster, said yesterday that World Vision had donated the first R5 000 towards the fund

Another R400 has been given by about 15 individuals from throughout Southern Africa, Mr Vorster said.



Members of destitute families line up behind Mrs Patience Sphika to get their loaf of bread from Sister Isabel Dhlomo.

297 Mercury 15/11/85

Families 'would not survive' without daily food handouts

Mercury Reporter

AT LEAST 60 families living in Kwa Mashu near Durban would not survive without daily handouts of powdered soup and bread — and their numbers are growing at an alarming rate.

All the families have one or more members who suffer from tuberculosis and live in appalling conditions As their numbers grow, so does the danger that the feeding scheme will soon be inadequate.

What started as an unofficial bid by the nurses at the Kwa Mashu Chest Clinic to help TB patients whose recovery was being slowed down by their poor eating habits, has now become a full blown effort to keep starvation at bay

Headed by staff nurse Mrs Isabel Dhlomo, the nurses discovered that the patients were fainting after having their daily injections because they had had nothing more to eat or drink than a cup of tea for the previous day or two.

The nurses' immediate reaction was to help. They made urgent appeals for second-hand clothing which Mrs Dhlomo sold on her Saturday mornings off.

The money collected, plus the little given by concerned organisations, was pooled and this made it possible to buy soup and reject bread — at 7c a loaf — which is given to all the patients for their morning tea

Appalled

On the days when there are very few or no reject loaves, the patients have to go without — ordinary loaves of bread are too expensive.

Appalled at the scope of the abject poverty and sheer suffering around her, Mrs Dhlomo and her colleagues decided to take 60 of the most desperate families under their wing and started to provide sparse weekly and monthly food parcels

Of the 60 families, 20 of the most desperate — in which the mother and father suffer from the disease — often consist of as many as eight members. They have to survive on a small packet of samp, beans, mealie meal, tea, sugar and powdered milk for a month. Although it's little enough, most of the families would simply starve without it.

Haven

'None of these families has any income Often the mother is getting a daily injection, or is partly paralysed and the father is in hospital The children just have to fend for themselves,' says Mrs Dhlomo

The clinic has become a haven for the children of these families, who call in on their way to and from school

It means they can learn with a full belly, even if it is just soup and bread

Out of the more than 500 cases being treated at the clinic, most rely on the handouts to supplement their food.

'We could not just ignore the problem. We knew we had to do something, and the feeding scheme was the only way we could help,' says Mrs Dhlomo

Food aid to be withheld

Dispatch Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — A Department of Law and Order official said from Pretoria yesterday that he had been told government food aid would be withheld from Mlungisi township residents in Queenstown because traders had complained that it could promote a three-month old consumer boycott

Queenstown's town clerk, Mr Peter Gerber, has told a Port Elizabeth newspaper that the decision to withhold the food was taken by a "broad-based" Mini Joint Management Committee at a meeting earlier this week

He said the decision was in line with the sentiments of the entire Queenstown ratepaying community.

Captain Andre Stander, secretary to the Deputy Minister of Law and Order and Defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, could not say whether Mr Vlok had approved of the management committee's decision. He said he understood that some food had been distributed in Queenstown.

He said shopkeepers had complained that they were battling to survive, and that the food from the government would result in the boycott continuing indefinitely.

They said it was "not worth supplying food" to the black community because once people had enough to eat the boycott would last longer.

The consumer boycott has closed 30 Queenstown businesses closing.

Mr Linda Sishuba, a member of the Consumer Boycott Committee, said the move to withhold food from township residents was news to him.

"The bitter part of this is that the people who will be affected are needy people who would not be shopping in town even if there was no boycott because they have no money," he said

Mr A. Shadiack, the mayor of Queenstown, said he could not comment on the decision of the management committee as he was not a member. Only its chairman Mr Gerber could speak to the Press.

Mr Gerber was not available for comment yesterday.

PFP on Queenstown 'food aid'

DISPATCH #1

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Border regional executive of the PFP yesterday condemned "in the strongest possible terms" a statement attributed to the town clerk of Queenstown, Mr Peter Gerber, calling on government to withhold emergency food aid from the city's black community.

In a statement signed by the Border regional chairman, Mr Sandy Stretton, the PFP also rejected Mr Gerber's "claim" that he spoke on behalf of the "entire Queenstown rate-paying community".

Mr Gerber's statement last week to a Port Elizabeth newspaper came in the wake of violence which erupted in Mlungisi township and left at least 14 people dead The consumer boycott, which has been effective in Queenstown for several months, is also still in force.

The PFP statement said: "Mr Gerber's statement which he makes in his official capacity will not only have the effect of further antagonising and polarising all communities in the city, but it will also be widely reported by the international media.

"This will provide further ammunition for those calling for sanctions against South Africa and fuel the fires of revolution. As such, it is irresponsible in the extreme, and...all concerned South Africans will wish to dissociate themselves from it.

"Furthermore, any action of this nature will only serve to strengthen the resolve to continue the boycott by aggravating the hardships which caused the boycott in the first place

"The PFP further condemns all those who have been guilty of violence not only in Queenstown, but throughout the country. It makes an appeal for restraint from all quarters, while calling on government to address itself to grievances which are jeopardising the peace and prosperity of South Africa."

Mr Gerber, contacted at his office, said he had no comment on the PFP statement.

Meanwhile, a crisis centre run by the Dependants' Conference in Queenstown to aid unrest victims who would not go to hospital for fear of arrest, was allegedly raided by police last Thursday.

A Daily Dispatch correspondent reports that a field worker, Mr Mncedisi Mbilini, said he had been picked up at the centre at about 8.30 am and detained for several hours He said policemen accused the conference of running an illegal hospital. He had receipts for items they had removed from the centre

Asked to comment on the allegations, the SA Police public relations division in Pretoria replied "The police have a duty to investigate any crime or suspected crime No law-abiding person going about his business, however, needs fear arrest by the SA Police, whether such a person is seeking medical attention or otherwise.

"Where a person in need of medical attention is taken into custody, the police will ensure that he receives all such necessary attention."

The division indicated that Mr Mbilini's allegations would be "forwarded to the Divisional Commissioner concerned for his information"

There was no reference in the division's statement to the alleged raid or Mr Mbilini's detention A spokesman for the division subsequently refused further comment.

Mr Mbilini said yesterday that the raid had not put an end to the activities of the centre and victims were still coming in for aid from qualified medical personnel who had volunteered their services.

[redacted]

Unsung heroine of 1985: A woman of vision

MARIKA SBOROS

JOHANNESBURG. — It isn't easy for a healthy, physically able person to understand what it's like to be disabled, or to spend 40 years helping those who are.

But Mrs Harriet Mjiako of Soweto, The Star's Unsung Heroine 1985, is totally unassuming about her enormous contribution towards helping people with physical disabilities come to terms with life and finding a path to the future.

She won't say so herself, but she is a woman of vision. Her concern for the problems of physically disabled people has been the driving force in her life, first with the Transvaal Cripple Care and more recently with Soweto's Self-Help Association for Paraplegics (SHAP).

There in the sprawling township of Soweto, the modern SHAP centre has become a haven for many people who would otherwise be discarded by an uncaring society.

COMPASSIONATE

Under Mrs Mjiako's expert and compassionate guidance, SHAP has developed workshops with contracts throughout the private sector, giving back to its incumbents a feeling of independence and self-respect.

A colleague of Mrs Mjiako has this to say about her. "She is a truly remarkable woman with a deep commitment to the problems in her own community. She has managed to span the enormous gap between working for a large, national organisation, and the actual reality and pain of the grassroots experience.

"More than that, she has understood the extreme agony of an able-bodied person who becomes disabled. She has worked through the enormous physical problems that accompany a disability, giving encouragement and helping people to help themeselves.

"She has been able to crystallise the aspirations and desperate need of Soweto's paraplegics.

"Mrs Mjiako is not one to wait and look upwards for change. She realises it has to come from grassroots."

SHAP, the colleague adds, would not have come into being were it not for Mrs Mjiako's unremitting drive, enthusiasm and encouragement.

Mrs Mjiako resigned from Cripple Care to focus as an individual on the needs of her community. She began full-time work with paraplegics as she felt they were not adequately catered for in organisations for the disabled.

"It seemed to me people with other disabilities had more employment opportunities because their disabilities weren't as great as those of paraplegics. I organised a group of paraplegics to find out what they are capable of doing and what their feelings were," she explains.

She felt there would be strength in numbers and intiated group discussions.

Finding employment for these people, many of whom existed on a small disability grant and had children to look after, was a headache, but Mrs Mjiako thrives on a challenge.

OPPORTUNITY

Fund-raising proved a problem until the declaration of the Year of the Disabled in 1979. It gave the opportunity for an awareness campaign.

"With the help of many people we were able to raise money and build the SHAP centre."

The problems facing black paraplegics in Soweto, unfortunately, are far from over. The SHAP centre can only accommodate 60 paraplegics, and there are more than 400 in Soweto.

As well as working to help the disabled, Mrs Mjiako is also a caring worker with the aged.



Harriet Mjiako: " . . . A truly remarkable woman with a deep commitment to the problems in her own community."

Blacks get R19 m 'gift' from Heunis

24/12/85 Mercury

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Government gave black South Africans a R19-million surprise 'Christmas present' yesterday, with R2 000 000 of it allocated to Crossroads.

Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, announced in a press release that the extra R19 million his department had made available would go to various institutions 'within the next few days'.

'The money will be used for the improvement of the quality of life of black people, the creation of job opportunities and the up-grading of black towns,' he said.

'Institutions which would get the money included some development boards, community councils and black local authorities, he added.

The funds formed part of a R600 million allocation by the Government for the creation of jobs.

Mr Heunis said this latest allocation brought the total of funds allocated since July this year to create jobs to R130 million.

Crossroads, which will get R2 000 000, appears to have been allocated a greater share of the R19 million than any other township, though Mr Heunis did not list all the recipients.

Soweto would get R1 000 000, Kagiso R1 200 000, Diepmeadow R1 400 000, and Tabiso and Thabong R1 700 000 each, he said.

The Natalia Development Board would receive R2 600 000, but this was on behalf of all the community councils in Natal, Mr Heunis said.

Focus on the northern areas of PE

In the year of the problems

297 297 2977 27/12/85 E Post

In the first of a three-part series RAYMOND HILL reports on the housing problems in the coloured community.

IT is still a matter of "naught for your comfort" for the people in Port Elizabeth's densely-populated northern areas in 1985 — the so-called year of reform

An in-depth look at the lives of the estimated 120 000 residents there has shown that they are still saddled with many of the same problems as before

Poor housing conditions, transport difficulties, beach apartheid, cinema apartheid, inferior public amenities such as parks and sportsfields and inequality in pensions and State grants still prevail — and the much-talked-about improvements are mostly non-existent

This year's education crisis in the northern areas also emphasised the lack of progress in this crucial area

Housing, however, remains problem No 1 in the community, resulting in overcrowding, disease such as tuberculosis and a serious lack of privacy

For example, four families, numbering 20 people, live in a dilapidated house in Jackson Street, Korsten — a place not fit for human habitation — because the PE municipal housing department cannot accommodate them

They're willing to pay the rent for a sub-economic council house. But houses are simply not available.

The following families occupy the house. Mr and Mrs Joe Draghoender and their four children, Miss Poppy Piet and her four children, Miss Angeline Mentoor and her four children, and Mrs Minnah Mentoor, who stays with her two daughters and one son

Miss Piet said "I have been on the waiting list for a house since 1978 I have a regular job I have worked there for nine years and can definitely afford the rent in a sub-economic council house I desperately want to get out of here But I have nowhere else to go to"

Mr Draghoender said "I don't know much about politics But I thought things would be better for us this year They can't even give me and my family a decent home although we can afford to pay the rent."

About 200 families in Gelvandale Extension No 7, also known as Beverley Hills, are faced with a toilet problem — several years after moving into their homes.

Two families have to share one toilet But money has been set aside by the authorities for providing toilets for those who do not have one Nobody, however, knows when the extra toilets will be built.

The council's home building programme in the northern areas has come to a standstill

Acting Deputy Director of Housing Mr A B Gibbon admits that not a single house has been built there this year

Even work on phase two of Booysen Park had to be stalled — another assurance that has not been met in a year of great expectations

The problem, Mr Gibbon says, is a shortage of money — if the State does not provide the funds no homes can be built

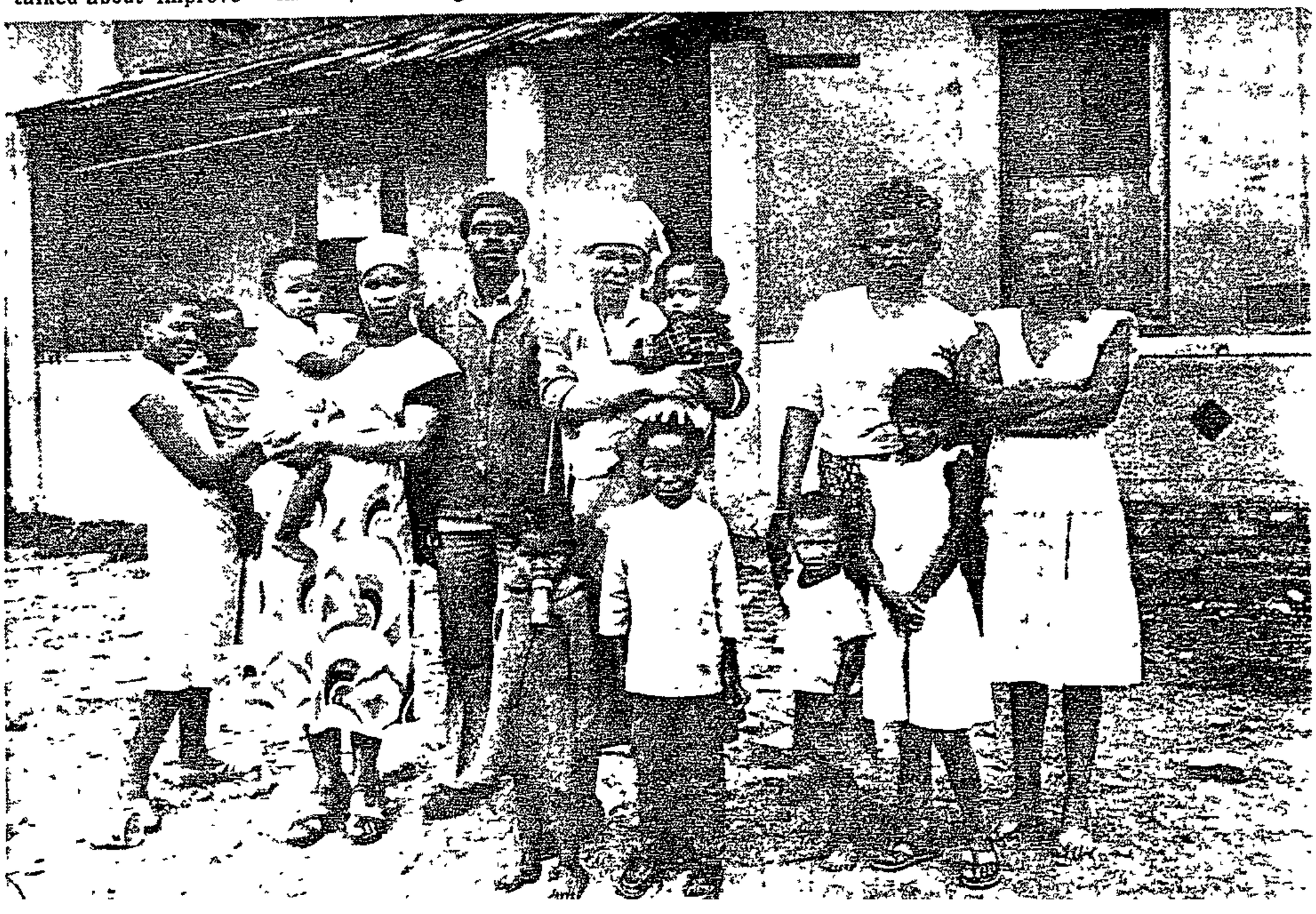
There are 7 000 families on the waiting list for houses and the northern areas has a population of more than 120 000 people

Mr Gibbon said "Future housing development depends on the allocation of State funds I have no idea when that will be available"

Squatters in Kleinskool are among those who are suffering because of the lack of funds for proper housing and there is severe overcrowding in Helenvale, where some of the city's poorest families live.

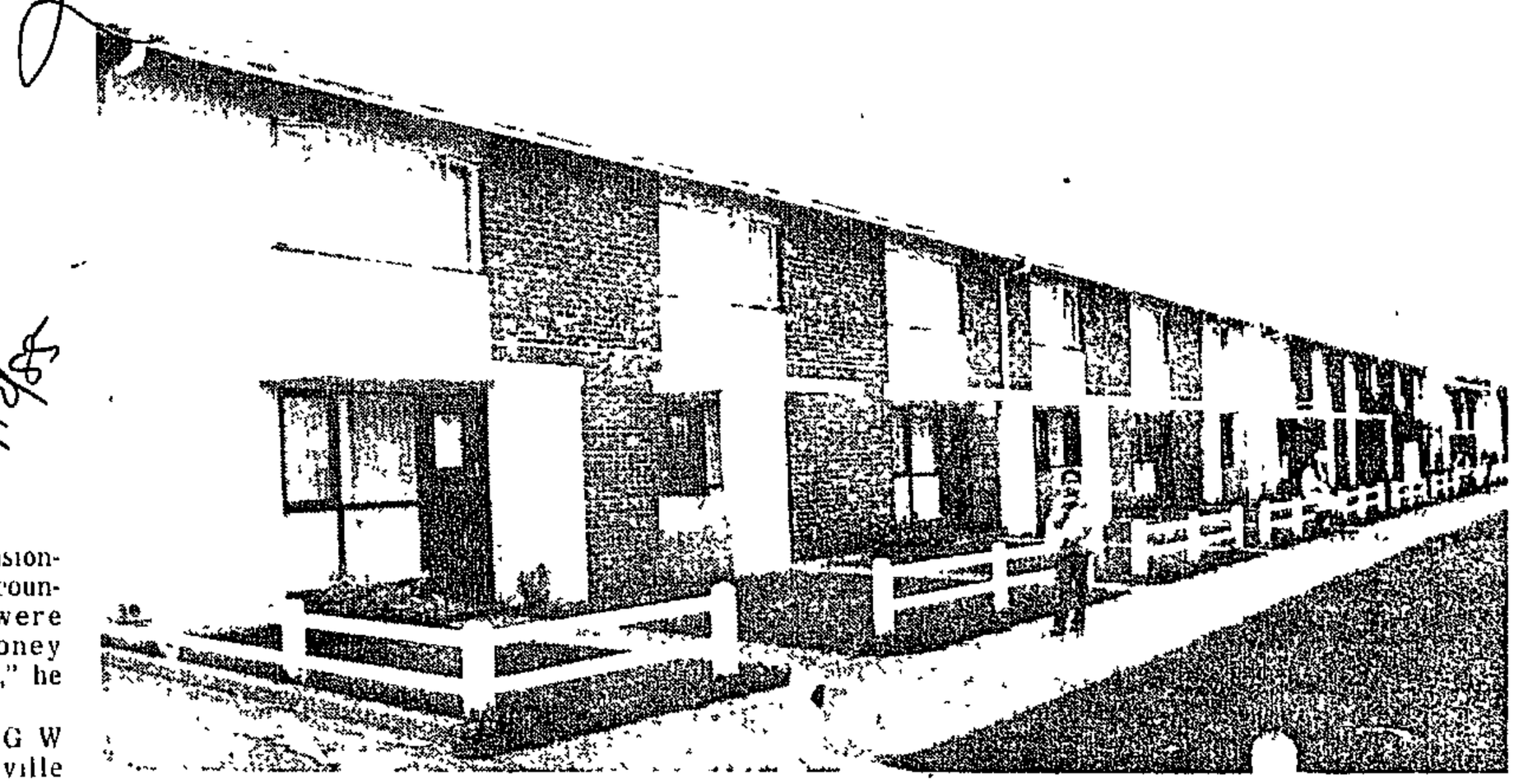
Last year families in Ablett Street, Korsten, offered to buy the flats they rented from the council

The families are still renting because the coun-



Post Focus

reform remain



A block of council-owned flats in Ablett Street, Korsten, which the tenants want to buy under sectional title. The council has not yet agreed to sell.



cil has not yet made a decision to sell.

Mrs Maureen Carels, of Brandon Street, Bloemendal, where overcrowding is a big problem, always tries to help people with their housing requests

People regularly plead with her to find them accommodation But she can only refer them to the housing department

Her husband, Mr Nicholas Carels, complained about the lack of a proper post office in Bloemendal

When the family moved into their house in Bloemendal there was no post office there Only a tiny mobile post office was in use It still makes calls — seven years later

The nearest post office is in West End and Mr Carels remarked on the inconvenience caused to residents, especially elderly folk, who have to walk to get there

Pension apartheid is another cause of considerable grievance in the so-called year of reform and a northern areas community leader, Mr Harry Lawrence Claasen, has appealed for the gap in the amounts paid to coloureds and whites to be narrowed

Mr Claasen said whether recipients could survive on their monthly pensions or not did not seem to concern the authorities

"The different amounts paid to coloured and white pensioners remains a sore point in 1985 Parity is needed," he said

Beside being a community leader, Mr Claasen is also a businessman in Korsten

He said most pensioners from the nearby Elizabeth Stuurman and Adcock Homes for the Aged were his customers

He was, therefore, familiar with their plight and offered them account facilities because of their inadequate pensions

"Many of our pensioners did much for the country when they were young Their money should be increased," he said.

According to Mr G W Holmes, Schauderville branch chairman of the Cape Corps Ex-Servicemen's League, coloured war veterans are very unhappy with the amount they get

White war veterans get R195 a month and coloureds R124,50

White old age pensioners get R180 a month, coloureds R117

Whites get a monthly State disability grant of R180, coloureds R117

Pensioners of all race groups received a R14-a-month increase this year, as announced by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in his Budget speech

They also received a R36 bonus in May

Social Security General 1986

R500 000 set aside for destitute Transkeians

DISPATCH 13/11/86

297

UMTATA — The Transkei Department of Social Welfare and Pensions has set aside R500 000 to feed the country's starving people

The Director of Social Welfare and Pensions Mr M Nyombolo, said the money was part of the allocation by the South African Government to Transkei for training people, the creation of jobs and helping the unemployed

Mr Nyombolo said the money would be channelled through his department to all magisterial districts and magistrates and social workers would administer it from there

Headmen and chiefs would be asked to forward all the names of the destitute and hungry people to their district magistrates and social workers

"All we need is that those people who are to be fed must be people who really need help and cannot do anything for themselves

"No money will be given to such cases, but after their cases have been investigated they will be given food," he said

Mr Nyombolo said that in order to get the scheme working properly, after the hungry cases had been helped, shop keepers in the various areas would be given lists and the names of those they had to supply food to

After the issue of food parcels the traders would then submit receipts to the social workers and the magistrates who would submit these to the head office in Umtata

Mr Nyombolo also announced that all social workers would be briefed today — DDR

an 1986



Moses 'Killer' Mashego served five years for killing a man with a shotgun, but looks fairly harmless among 'the children' of Hillbrow.

STAR 23/1/86

Family reunion is what the social workers hope for

297

Trying to reunite abandoned or runaway children with their parents is the central policy of the Social Work Services of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in dealing with the "Twilight Children".

The department's chief social worker, Mrs Esme van der Walt, said: "We try to reunite families by counselling the children and their parents. Reaching parents is a problem because the children often give us false addresses."

She said there were about 50 abandoned or runaway children in Hillbrow alone. No statistics for Joubert Park and Park Station were available.

Mrs van der Walt said the recession, township unrest and social problems such as alcoholism and single-parent homes were all contributing factors to the problem.

She said: "Also, some children simply do not want to live within the norms of society and one of the greatest attractions about Hillbrow is its freedom."

Others, especially the young ones, were dragged along by elder brothers into a dismal existence.

Mrs van der Walt said: "Parents, too, contribute to their numbers by being irresponsible and are generally relieved if they don't have an extra mouth to feed.

"All the children live by begging and handouts — they are the hoboes of tomorrow."

Bid to provide relief for destitute families

DISPATCH 31/1/86

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Various organisations and individuals have rallied together to help alleviate the plight of the evicted Kuni squatters near Kidd's Beach, the Reverend Colin Jooste, of the Border Council of Churches, said yesterday.

Mr Jooste said the organisations had formed a committee to co-ordinate their efforts to help the destitute people. This was being done to avoid duplication.

He said staff from the Border Council of Churches had visited the squatters and had found the area appalling.

There were no basic necessities in the area, such as food and education The squatters also needed accommodation, he said.

He said he was glad the government had made some commitment to help the squatters

"The whole situation is an absolute tragedy," Mr Jooste said

He said welfare organisations like Hungerelief, Sached and other churches had come together to try and co-ordinate their efforts.

The regional manager of the local Red Cross, Mr A. J Johnson, said his organisation would have to wait until the squatters had been settled before they could help

The Red Cross had already been approached by other organisations with regard to assistance it might offer. The Red Cross was prepared to help, and would work with other relief organisations.

Father Graham Cornelius, of the Catholic Church, said the church had already evacuated babies, small children and their mothers from the roadside They were being accommodated at the St Francis Xavier Church in Pefferville and others were being sheltered at St Peter Claver's in Duncan Village.

There were 21 babies, 67 children between one and eight years, 50 under sixteens and 47 adults

The church had provided them with food and medication.

Fr Cornelius paid tribute to the LLoyd Clinic, which he said provided daily medication to the people, and to Kupugani which provided food

The church had received blanket and nappy donations from concerned individuals, and would welcome more donations

He said some of the children suffered from various diseases on their arrival. One had a sore throat, two had eye problems, several had heat rashes, scabies, and ailments related to malnutrition



A family in front of their make-shift shack yesterday.

Community has had a hard time — church

DISPATCH 31/1/82

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Anglican Church here yesterday condemned Ciskei for evicting the Kuni squatters, saying the squatters were forced by the circumstances under which they lived to commit alleged crimes.

In a statement signed by Archdeacon Eric Pike on behalf of the church, the church said the people of Kuni had not had an easy time

They had to walk long distances to fetch water, schooling had taken place in either inadequate or non-existent buildings, and there had never been a clinic

The clergy acknowledged that there had been problems at Kuni, but said the whole community could not be held responsible for the committed crimes, the statement said.

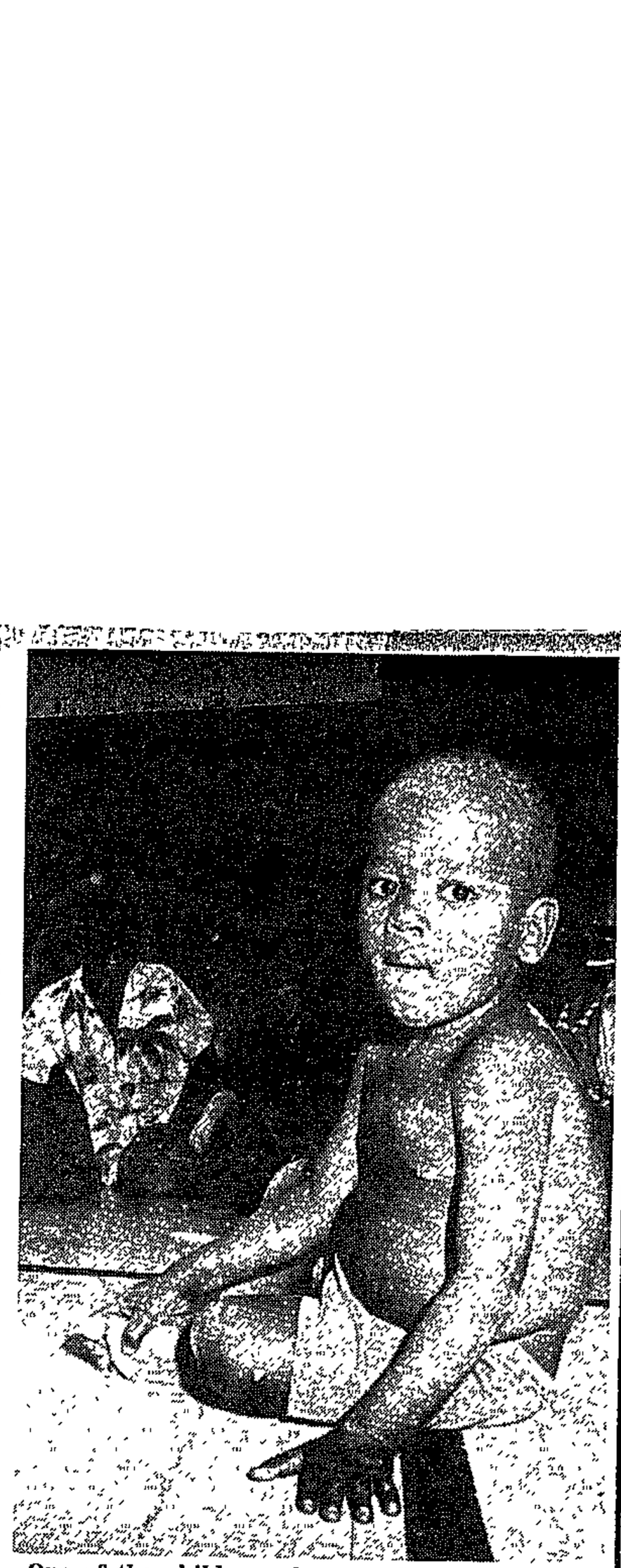
"To move people without prior warning, without proper planning and without a place to move them to, is completely unreasonable and inhuman," the clerics said.

The churchmen said the squatters had struggled during the drought but when their crops were beginning to do well and their livestock had plenty to eat, the Ciskei Government evicted them

"It is heartbreaking to see homes being demolished, furniture and personal possessions strewn everywhere and family life disrupted," the churchmen said

The church estimated there were about 18 000 people who lived at Kuni and said they had lived there for more than ten years

When the first group arrived, the clerics said, a research project initiated by the Red Cross showed that there were no fewer than 18 000 people



One of the children who were housed at the St Francis Xavier church hall in Pefferville yesterday. The child had a rash on its body.

The clerics said most of the squatters worked at factories in East London and could not all be labelled as criminals

Most of the squatters were churchgoers and some were members of the Anglican Church, the statement said.

Moorcroft warns of road danger

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The PFP MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft, yesterday urged the Ciskei Government to exercise restraint in its handling of the Kuni squatters near Kidd's Beach.

Mr Moorcroft also warned of the "potentially explosive" situation that had been created in his constituency by Ciskei "dumping" the squatters along the main road between Mount Coke and East London

"You have a lot of disgruntled people there and motorists are going to have to run an effective three kilometre gauntlet. It will only take one person to be killed in a collision with a motor vehicle and the security situation may become dangerous"

Mr Moorcroft said Ciskei should halt the expulsion of the squatters from the Khambashe tribal authority and enter into negotiations with the South African Government.

He also called on the South African Government to move with "all possible speed to try and first find temporary and then permanent accommodation for the expelled people

"I think this action by Ciskei has put it in a very bad light. This is a forced removal, and my party condemns any form of forced removal."



Some of the Kuni squatter children at St Francis Xavier hall yesterday. The journey from Kuni to Pefferville proved too long for them.

The story of the Kuni squatters near Kidd's Beach...

Bid to provide relief for destitute families

DISPATCH 31/1/86

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Mr Jooste said the organisations had formed a committee to co-ordinate their efforts to help the destitute people This was being done to avoid duplication

He said staff from the Border Council of Churches had visited the squatters and had found the area appalling

There were no basic necessities in the area such as food and education The squatters also needed accommodation he said

He said he was glad the government had made some commitment to help the squatters

"The whole situation is an absolute tragedy Mr Jooste said

He said welfare organisations like Hungerelief, Sached and other churches had come together to try and co-ordinate their efforts

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Pebco offers to assist in food scheme

By BARBARA ORPEN

A BREAKTHROUGH was made at a meeting this morning when a spokesman for a black organisation offered to assist with the distribution of food supplied by Operation Hunger in the Port Elizabeth townships.

But the spokesman for the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco) said organisations and people in the townships would have to be consulted and approval sought before anything could be done.

The meeting was held for informal and formal welfare organisations from all race groups to submit claims to Operation Hunger.

Concern was expressed at the fact that the greatest need was in the black townships but there had not been sufficient liason with welfare organisations and structures within the townships.

The Rev Mike Crockett, of the dissolved Care and Share Programme, articulated the problem as: "The structures in the townships are not evident to us

"If Operation Hunger is to give us food for the townships, organisations strong enough must be established to administer the food

"We seem to be scratching around the edge of thousands of people because we are not in contact with the infrastructure."

Applause broke out when the Pebco spokesman stepped forward and said "We appreciate the offers of assistance In the townships, we have an infrastructure in the form of area committees and street committees which can handle the whole process of administering the food"

More than 50 representatives from organisations including Pebco, Black Sash, Community Chest, Idamasa (Black Interdenominational Ministers' Society), Red Cross Benevolent Society and the Uitenhage Save the Starving Committee, attended the meeting at St John's Methodist Church in Havelock Street.

Operation Hunger last year budgeted almost R500 000 for the PE-Uitenhage area, but no charity successfully applied for aid and the money was used elsewhere

The meeting today was held to clear up misunderstandings and for Operation Hunger to hear what the needs of the people in the area were, and to inform organisations how Operation Hunger operated

Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger, said the organisation did not set up projects in its own name "We assist existing organisations so long as those organisations are in touch with the grass roots communities

"There must be no paternalism and no handouts. Whatever we do must be in partnership with the community and with existing organisations"

In spite of a few protests, she also stressed that any assistance would be given in kind and not in cash — "this is the standardised form of assistance we give throughout the country.

"We are able to feed a child at a cost of 6 cents a meal and are able to provide 80% of the full nutritional requirement for a child

"It is then the resposibility of the organisation or the community to organise the storage and distribution of the food"

When it was discovered that the SABC was at the meeting, a protest was registered by an Idamsa representative. The SABC was asked to leave.



Busin
E

Buthelezi may go with

New State welfare policy criticised as complex, cumbersome and costly

(297) Mercury 27/2/80

Mercury Reporter

DURBAN welfare organisations have come out strongly against the Government's proposed changes in the welfare policy saying that the restructuring would be cumbersome and costly and that it promoted and entrenched the principles of apartheid.

Yesterday members of the Durban Co-ordinating Committee of Welfare Organisations totally rejected the proposals and slammed the Government for not consulting at local level. The committee affirmed that welfare can only be effectively administered through one State department with a uniform policy.

The main points of concern as set down by the members are:

The acceleration of differentiation or separate development which will take place on local, regional and national levels Thus all welfare services will be separated along racial lines;

The proposal that the State is not primarily responsible for its citizens and the shifting of welfare services funding from the State to the local authority and community;

The shifting of welfare responsibilities, at present carried out by the State, on to local authorities;

The proposed new welfare structure is more complex, cumbersome and expensive than the existing one and vests increased control over welfare services with the State; and

The proposal that State funding will be concentrated on the developmental and preventive welfare programmes and less money wil be expended on therapeutic and treatment programmes than at present.

'Basically what is happening here is that the State is going to lay down policy and the private sector is going to finance and run the structuring,' said chairman Mrs Simone Bayerey.

'And with the extra money needed to fund the restructuring, taxes will probably go up and businesses and people will not have so much money to help welfare organisations,' added Mr Des Whittaker.

'Of particular concern is the fragmentisation of the welfare services. Some welfare agencies have pioneered providing services for all races. Years of work will come to nothing if the proposals are put into force,' said Mrs Jane Hudson

'Another point of concern is the implication that State funds would be used to manipulate any welfare organisation which refused to toe the line with regard to differentiation,' she added.

A meeting will be held on Saturday, March 8, at 2.30 p.m. in the Jubilee Room, City Hall, at which representatives of welfare organisations, local authorities, service clubs and commerce and industry will discuss the document

Council to rule on maternity benefits move

15/2/86 STAR

Municipal Reporter

A final ruling on a move to withhold certain maternity benefits from Johannesburg municipal employees whose husbands have not done their army service, will probably be made at this month's city council meeting.

At the insistence of Mrs Molly Kopel (PFP) the proposed move is to be referred to the Industrial Council.

One of her major backers was the South African Municipal Workers' Union, which represents 70 percent of the city council's employees.

"This is a sexist move. A woman should be judged in her workplace only by the work she does, not by who she is married to," Mrs Kopel said.

"It is also racist because blacks are social outcasts if they volunteer for the army and thousands of coloured, Indian and black men have been turned down by the army.

"The item is also contradictory as it discriminates against religious objectors whereas the Government accepts their point of view."

Mr Danie van Zyl (NP) said the additional benefit was a special bonus to women.

'Social workers must join in the struggle'

297

CITY P

23/2/86

SOCIAL workers, especially those attached to Government-funded welfare agencies, should join the struggle against apartheid because they have first-hand information of the suffering it has brought the masses.

This is the view of UDF activist Amanda Kwadi, herself a social worker.

She is presently working as a community worker for a religious organisation and assisting the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

Kwadi says social workers should work with organisations that are fighting "this evil system".

"They can confront the Government with facts and tell them that enough is enough.

"But most of them are afraid to do so as they would risk losing their fat cheques and all the attractive benefits that go with it," says tough-talking Kwadi.

Her fight against the "system" has already cost her her job.

Last year she was fired by the Cripple Care Association for her political activities.

"Before sacking me, the director told me that I've been warned many times for turning against the Government that pays my salary.

"But how could I – as a social worker – turn a blind eye to the exploitation of the very people who need my services?

"What do I do when mothers demonstrate against high rents, electricity bills and the shootings and detention of their children?

"Those same hardships affect me as a black mother," says Kwadi, a mother of a teenage boy.

"The social problems of the masses are deeply rooted in this country's chaotic socio-economic and political set-up.

"Both the oppressed and the oppressors are aware of this. Unless we sacrifice our personal gains and jump onto the freedom train, we will be demonstrating our selfishness.

"The Tiros, Mandelas, Bikos have sacrificed their education in the political struggle.

"They have died or been removed from their families," she says.

The 34-year-old Kwadi has spent many nights in police cells. She was held for seven months under Section Six of the Terrorism Act in Pretoria's Central Prison in 1979.

Two years later she was held at the Springs police station and then at John Vorster Square for three months where "I was grilled about the women's rent protest outside the Soweto Council chambers"

She was charged and acquitted in November 1983 under the Terrorism Act after she delivered a speech at the Women's Day commemoration in Krugersdorp.

Kwadi was last year also among a group of youths and community leaders arrested for picketing outside ex-mayor Edward Kunene's house in Molofo.

She was also held for six weeks under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in August last year.

Kwadi – a Federation of Transvaal Women executive member – says she has been questioned about her activities since she came to Johannesburg from Turfloop University in 1976.

The eldest of four children, she grew up in a rural home in Jericho, with little hope that she would obtain a high level of education.

"We were brought up by our grandmother and lived on her pension.

"My mother was working as a domestic worker in Johannesburg and my father as a garage labourer.

"We only saw them twice a year – at Christmas and Easter – when they would bring us food from Johannesburg.

Her schooldays were very traumatic, she says. "The school was about six kilometres from home and we had to walk that distance barefooted.

"Sometimes we could not cross the flooded rivers after heavy rains, so we had to stay home for a week or so until they were shallow," she recalls.

The school was run by villagers and every family donated a shilling towards the teachers' salaries.

"We were lucky to have the last group of teachers who were not trained under apartheid's Bantu education."

Kwadi says she received her Junior Certificate at Hebron Training College. Department of Education and Training chief liaison officer Job Schoeman taught her in 1969.

She obtained her Matric certificate at Moroka Mission School in Thaba Nchu, where she came into contact with the "bitter relatives" of victims of the 1960 Sharpeville shootings.

"It was here that I realised that I could not remove myself from the realities around me.

"The challenge is even greater if you are a mother.

"We can't as the oppressed and exploited women in this country allow our husbands and children to be mowed down by the Defence Force.

"Neither can we be happy about them rotting in jails. I think a confrontation between us and the wives and mothers of those in power is inevitable," she says.

By SINNAH KUNENE

Bitterness of our forgotten war veterans

STAR 297 27/2/86

The names of their dead are not inscribed alongside those of their white comrades who died. There are no monuments commemorating their role.

Some 83 000 blacks volunteered as support personnel to fight in the Mediterranean theatre of war. Many died and hundreds more marched into captivity after South Africa's most bitter defeat, Tobruk.

More than 160 died in POW camps, 57 were decorated for bravery, of whom one received a Distinguished Conduct Medal, and 17 got Military Medals.

But the harsh realities of post-war South Africa shattered any illusions they might have had of being received as conquering heroes. Comradeship experienced in numerous battles quickly faded.

Official war-veteran status came only in 1973, but no parity in veteran's allowances followed.

Today, 40 years on, they are bitter.

Although South Africa is presently experiencing what some would call civil war, not too far back black and white South Africans fought for a common cause. But the black veterans of World War 2 appear to be forgotten soldiers. Star Line reporter CRAIG KOTZE investigates.

Says Mr Frank Sexwale (68), chairman of the Soweto branch of the SA Legion: "We were used and discarded.

"We are bitter because during the fighting everybody was equal but when we got home it was not good enough — all I got was a bicycle and a khaki suit.

"Many refuse to attend Remembrance Day ceremonies because of the raw deal they received," he added

His sentiments were shared by another former Eighth Army (Desert Rats) driver and German booby-trap victim, Mr Zabulen Maloka (62).

Seen as sellouts

"When the bombs exploded death did not distinguish between black and white — they all died for South Africa," he said.

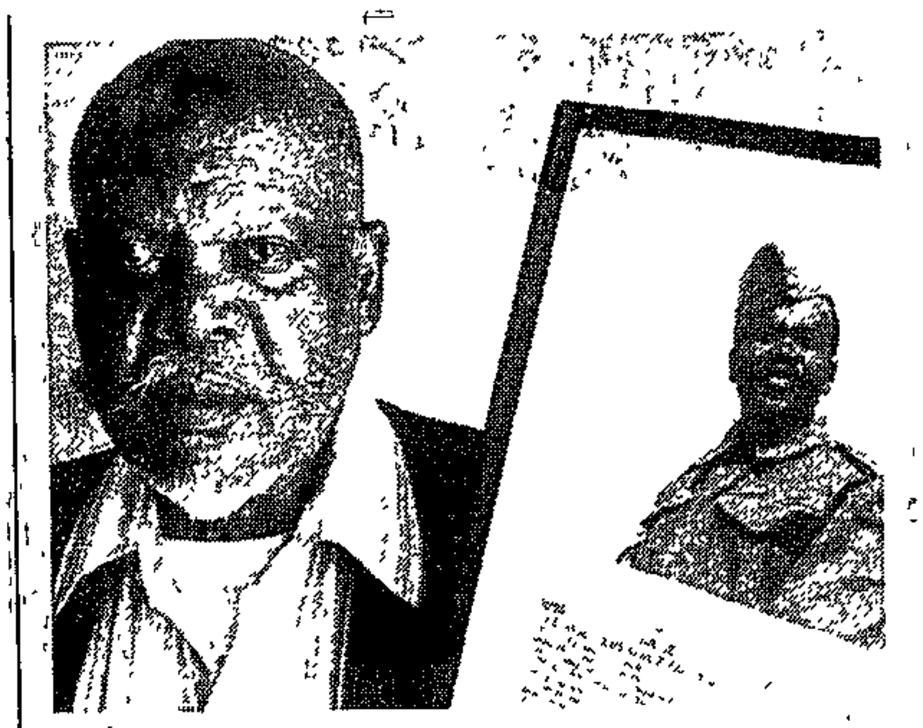
Ironically, black war-time sacrifices have not even brought recognition from their own communities, currently engaged in another "war" for political power.

"We are caught between two fires — the black community at large sees us as 'old-time sellouts' to the military forces now in the townships. The whites do not acknowledge us either," explained Mr Sexwale.

Johannesburg SA Legion chairman Commandant O Baker agreed. Black veterans had been neglected by the community at large, he said. However, he added, the Legion has been doing everything in its power to bring them into the ex-serviceman's fold, including an annual parliamentary delegation.

"There is a paucity of black names on cenotaphs largely because political circumstances resulted in them being forgotten, not because of the feelings of white servicemen.

"Their role definitely needs to be recognised. It comes as a surprise to everybody when they hear blacks fought but the public must realise black veterans should come into their own," he said.



Mr Ruben Moloi poses with his MM citation.

Veterans 'treated shabbily' in SA

Sergeant Ruben Moloi earned a Military Medal (MM) in North Africa for exploits behind enemy lines, but you won't see his face at Remembrance Day ceremonies.

He said since 1982 he and several other black war veterans had refused to attend the ceremonies because they resented "the shabby way" they were treated in post-war South Africa.

Now 86 and partially deaf, Mr Moloi described the wartime experiences which led to him being awarded the MM.

He was one of thousands of Allied troops captured when Tobruk fell in 1942. He was taken to Mersah Matruh in the wake of the German advance on Alamein.

While at Mersah Matruh he and another soldier escaped and headed south into the desert without a compass, maps or water.

"We infiltrated Italian camps to get water and had a few narrow escapes," he said.

After a month in the desert he was picked up by Allied troops and provided valuable information on enemy supply dumps, which were later bombed.

But would he and former comrades-in-arms do it again under present circumstances?

"No," said another veteran, Mr Frank Sexwale, chairman of the Soweto branch of the SA Legion.

"If we were treated like human beings we would serve South Africa under all conditions, but when you are badly treated your loyalty is a bit shaken."

Mr Moloi slowly nodded his head in assent.

Women reluctant to report rape cases

Almost 15 000 incidents of rape are reported to the police in South Africa each year and there are many cases that go unreported. It has been estimated that only one in 20 victims of rape reports the offence, which could mean that 300 000 women are raped annually in this country.

1/3/82 E-Post 297

By WENDY FRAENKEL

PORT ELIZABETH might be the "friendly city", but during the past three months a total of 174 women and young girls have been raped.

Nevertheless, claimed Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, SA Police Press liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, this did not include the hundreds of women who were either too afraid or simply did not report the incidents to the police.

"Compared to a year ago, fewer black women are reporting incidents of rape," he said.

"This I feel is significant. Evidently the UDF do not want people in the townships to lay charges with the police and insist that everyone report to them

"It is now impossible to get an accurate reflection of how many woman are sexually assaulted."

Rape Crisis Organisation — a rape crisis organisation whose aim is to support and comfort the rape victim and give legal and medical advice where necessary — also complained that few rape victims contacted them

"Only 40% of those raped contact us. We only have an average of one victim calling us every two months

"Either rape victims don't know how to contact us or they are too embarrassed to do so. We are easy enough to get hold of via Life Line (at ☎ 523456)."

She said embarrassment and shame could well be a reason for the victim's reticence

"In most instances rapists are known to their victims, thus their desire to keep quiet. This shatters the myth that rapists are not normally known to their victims."

She said although rape victims were mostly between the ages of 18 and 28, no woman was exempt.

Statistics show that a victim can be anything from eight to 80, sometimes even younger.

Teenagers are particularly vulnerable. During November alone several teenage girls were sexually assaulted.

Nevertheless, attempts by the Rape Crisis Organisation to lecture schoolgirls about rape had so far drawn blanks.

"We've contacted all headmasters in PE about discussing the subject with their pupils, but so far have had no feedback whatsoever."

The spokesman said although victims still showed reluctance to lay charges with the police, there appeared a greater willingness to do so.

"Most woman find the identification of the rapist a most traumatic and often repulsive experience.

"In South Africa the victim is required to place her hand on her assailant's shoulder!

"A further deterrent is the fact that the victim must conduct her own case in court without any assistance from a lawyer. Most women aren't prepared to go through this.

"Change this, and I'm positive more women will come forward."

The establishment of rape units in all provincial hospitals throughout the Cape Province for the handling and treatment of victims could well encourage more women to report assaults

Till now women have had to experience the humiliation of first reporting a rape to the police.

Only then are they referred to a district surgeon before being sent to hospital for treatment.

This has resulted in only 10% to 20% of rapes being reported.

Now a victim can now go direct to hospital for treatment. Here they can be be treated by specialists, if need be, or undergo an operation on the spot.

Unit staff will call in the police — preferably women — who will visit and take a statement. The district surgeon will also be informed and will later be supplied with any necessary smears.

Social welfare officers and resident psychiatrists will also be on hand.

Tygerberg Hospital in Cape Town has been running pilot facilities at its trauma unit for the past year.

● Advice from the police after an attack is.

Go to a safe place. Call the police. Preserve the evidence Get medical treatment — the police will arrange for an examination.

Don't shower or change your clothing or disturb the scene of the crime

to importing sunflower seed for national consumption; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether any sunflower seed will be imported for this purpose; if so, (a) when, (b) in what quantities, (c) from what countries and (d) at what price?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:

(1) None—March 1986.

(2) No. It is more profitable to import crude oil; phytosanitary requirements restrict the processing of imported seed to costal installations; and problems regarding the quality of imported seed have been experienced in the past.

(3) Falls away.

Own Affairs:

HANSARD 12/3/86
QCOR 515

Old-age homes

17. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) (a) How many old-age homes for White persons were there in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many aged persons can be accommodated in these homes;

(2) What total amount was spent by his Department in the 1985-86 financial year on old-age homes and facilities for aged persons;

(3) whether there is a shortage of (a) old-age homes and (b) facilities for the care of the aged; if so, (i) what is the nature of the shortage and (ii) what steps is his Department taking to overcome this shortage?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) 395 Subsidised homes.
4 Homes run by the private sector for the State.
4 Departmental homes.
91 Private homes not subsidised.

(b) 32 569.

(2) R64 263 000 for 1984-85. Final figures for 1985-86 are not yet available.

(3) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) The shortage is in respect of provision for frail aged and service centres.

(ii) By the subsidisation of additional aged persons in homes and service centres to be established.

HANSARD 12/3/86
QCOR 516

War veterans' pensions

18. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

How many White (a) male and (b) female persons over the age of 85 years were in receipt of war veterans' pensions as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) 771.

(b) 153 (As at 31 December 1985).

HANSARD 12/3/86
QCOR 516

Old-age pensions

20. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) How many White persons applied for old-age pensions in 1985;

(2) how many of these applications (a) were granted, (b) were refused and (c) are still under consideration;

(3) how many of the refusals were attributable to the applicant's assets exceeding the limits laid down by the means test;

(4) what total number of White persons were in receipt of old-age pensions as at the end of 1985?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) 11 550.

(2) (a) 7 275.

(b) 2 761.

(c) 1 514.

(3) 773.

(4) 142 806.

QCOR 517

Social workers

HANSARD 13/3/86 297

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

Whether his Department employs any social workers; if so, (a) how many and (b) how many social workers are employed in posts subsidised by his Department?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) 378.

(b) 899.

THURSDAY, 13 MARCH 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Advertisements

131. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

(1) What was the total amount spent by his Department in 1985 on placing advertisements for any purpose in newspapers in the Republic;

(2) what amount was paid to each specified newspaper in the above regard in that year?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) and (2) R1 785,72 to Business Day.

QCOR 518
HANSARD 12/3/86

Tuberculosis

247. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) How many cases of tuberculosis were reported in 1985 in each (a) province and (b) national state whose government had not taken over health services;

(2) how many cases of tuberculosis were hospitalised in each (a) province and (b) such national state in 1985;

(3) how many tuberculosis patients died in each (a) province and (b) such national state in 1985?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

	(1) Tuberculosis Cases	(2) Tuberculosis Cases Hospitalised	(3) Tuberculosis Deaths
Transvaal			
White	250	5 845	5
Coloured	583		6
Asian	75		1
Black	14 135		422
O.V.S.			
White	23	3 134	0
Coloured	182		8
Asian	1		0
Black	3 085		67

Child sex victims are not getting the help they need

Lack of co-operation between welfare workers, doctors and the legal system meant child victims of sexual abuse were not getting the help they needed, said social workers of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society (JCWS).

Ms Bongi Mosia and Ms Jackie Loffell spoke on sexual abuse in the South African context at a seminar held recently by JCWS.

They agreed there was a general unwillingness in black and white society to face and acknowledge the existence of sexual abuse.

Both spoke of social workers' hesitation to take cases to the police and courts because they feared "secondary abuse" of the children involved.

Ms Mosia said police tended to cross-examine children without regard for their feelings. They also required documented proof of the abuse, and then it was difficult to find doctors willing to examine the child and become involved in court cases.

Another problem was that medical staff did not inform social workers promptly of suspected sexual abuse.

"But black families at present have many other problems, and sexual abuse tends to take second place in the families' priorities. For example, people will hesitate to approach a clinic because it means being absent from work and risking unemployment.

"Migrant labour and influx control may also mean that the child we want to help is moved out of the area and we lose control," said Ms Mosia.

Every sexual abuse case should automatically be dealt with by a therapeutic team which acts in consultation with the police, lawyers and doctors, said Ms Loffell. Updated, sensitive methods of gathering evidence should be instituted, while enlightened sentencing should also be encouraged.

A prison sentence for a sexual abuse offender might be extremely damaging, only increasing the man's problems. A sentence requiring the offender to go into psychotherapy would often be more appropriate, and this was being seen increasingly overseas.

"Treatment can be successful, but to reach the standards of success being achieved overseas, we have to build up the co-operative structures," said Ms Loffell.

Meeting generates debate about Black Marriage Bill

By Kate McKinnell

Vigorous debate at a recent meeting to discuss the proposed Black Marriage Bill showed how important it is that black people make their views known.

The meeting, organised by the Women's Legal Status Committee, was chaired by Professor June Sinclair, dean of the faculty of law at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Speakers were Ms Dolly Mokgatle of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies and Professor Joan Church of the University of South Africa's law department, who is also an ad hoc member of the South African Law Commission and has been involved in drawing up the new Bill.

It was explained that black marriages were not included in the sweeping changes brought in by 1984's Matrimonial Property Act because of the problems that arose from the interrelationship of principles of civil law and African customary law.

The situation regarding black marriages today is:

- Traditional or customary marriages remain unregistered, are governed by customary law and give the husband marital power.
- Black people can choose to enter civil marriages, but these marriages are governed by different rules from those governing white, coloured and Asian marriages.
- Black civil marriages give husbands marital power and are out of community of property.
- If a black man had a customary wife and then marries another woman in a civil marriage, the rights of the customary wife are protected and the civil wife is placed in a disadvantaged position.

The SA Law Commission had tried to find a more equitable marriage dispensation for blacks and a subcommittee had drawn up its proposals in the Black Marriage Bill, the meeting was told.

The recommendations in the Bill were an attempt to reduce the tension between civil and customary marriages, said Professor Church.

If the Bill was made law, black people would have the choice to enter either type of marriage. Black civil marriages would be exactly the same as those of whites, coloureds and Asians.

Some of the new Bill's proposals are:

- Customary marriages should be given the same status as civil marriages but should still be governed by African customary law.
- The position of customary wives should remain protected — widows of customary and civil marriages should have the same rights.
- Men should still be able to enter more than one customary marriage simultaneously but a man with a customary marriage should not be allowed to enter a civil marriage before the customary marriage is dissolved.
- Also, a spouse of a civil marriage should not be allowed to enter a customary marriage without first dissolving the civil marriage.
- All black civil marriages should be in community of property, excluding the marital powers. Marriages with an antenuptial contract would automatically contain the accrual clause, unless this was specifically excluded.

Ms Mokgatle suggested that efforts should be made to educate people in rural and urban areas about the new Black Marriage Bill, enabling them to express their views on the issue and ensuring that the new system would be understood if it were introduced.

People attending the meeting were divided on the issues surrounding the Bill.

Some said there should be no difference between the laws applying to black, white, Asian and coloured marriages, while others felt it vital to retain features of the traditional marriage such as the lobola payment.

Professor Church expressed hope that more people would submit their views on the Black Marriage Bill before March 31.

They can telephone the commission at (012) 26-1121. Copies of the Bill can be obtained by sending for Working Paper Number 10 from the South African Law Commission, Private Bag X668, Pretoria 0001.



One of the little fellows at the Salvation Army pre-school creche in Soweto tucks into his porridge.

Salvation Army has its own centenary

STAR 297 24/3/86

By Estelle Trengove

The Salvation Army has been beating the big drum and shaking the tambourines in Johannesburg for as long as the city has existed — and both celebrate their centenary this year.

First established in England in 1865 by William Booth, the "Army without Guns" came to Johannesburg when it was no more than a mining camp.

A booklet which was published in 1933 described the advent of the Salvation Army in Johannesburg like this:

"In the days of which we are writing (around 1885) Johannesburg was no more than the original farm of Widow Oosthuizen, and scarcely anybody had an idea of the world of wealth waiting there to be discovered and distributed during the next 50 years.

"But as soon as the Reef began to disclose its material riches and men and women of almost all the races of the Earth flocked to gather them, there came a call for The Army which could not be denied.

"It is scarcely possible for us to repeat the words of the dispatch to headquarters describing the then moral state of the town, but it was sufficient to send our officers hot-foot thither.

"How God has blessed our labours there can be seen in the splendid institutions and halls which are scattered along the towns of the Rand, and in our no small contribution to the happier state of social and moral affairs there today."

The Johannesburg branch of the Salvation Army is planning a special weekend of thanksgiving to celebrate 100 years of labour here.

EMPTY STOMACH

When William Booth established the Army, his intention was to "win the world for God", but in his view, spiritual and material salvation were closely akin. He used to say: "You can never save a man with an empty stomach."

It is in line with this philosophy that the Salvation Army has built up a network of social services in Johannesburg.

"Well over 2 000 South Africans are in our care every night," said the leader of the Salvation Army in Southern Africa, Colonel Dinsdale Pender.

The network catered for all kinds of needs in society created by broken homes and alcoholism, but the current economic slump had increased the burden and unemployment was the problem of many who turned to the Army for help.

"People who cannot pay their rent are coming to us for accommodation and a wholesome meal. This is often linked with unemployment or an alcohol problem," Colonel Pender said.

In an average week, the Salvation Army hands out about 50 000 meals and provides 15 000 beds for South Africans who are "down on their luck".

"Folks come to us in great numbers because the Salvation Army has an added plus — they realise that here they can get care for the whole person, body, soul and mind," he said

The Salvation Army runs these social services in Johannesburg.

- A boys' home in Linden catering for 80 boys.
- Strathyre Girls Home in Kensington catering for 81 girls.
- The Simmonds Street men's home where 130 men can be accommodated.
- Skotnes House in Doornfontein for low income pensioners
- A home for higher income pensioners in Emmarentia.

YOUTH RESIDENCES

- Chevenham youth residence for men in Banket Street.
- Laura Niven youth residence for women in Rissik Street.
- A student residence for young men in Mofolo, Soweto
- A pre-school creche for 120 children in Jabavu, Soweto
- A girls' home in Soweto which accommodates and schools 100 girls.

The Salvation Army's newest project is a programme which will provide work therapy for men who receive a Government disability grant.

The Army's conference centre at Magaliesberg has been transformed into a farm where 50 disability pensioners will be able to live and work The farming activites will include vegetable crops, nurseries, a piggery and chickens.

The Salvation Army has appealed to the public to help them with funds for this project, as they still need farming implements, woodwork and metal tools for a workshop and furniture.

The Army also needs funds to build two new classrooms for the Bethany Girls' Home in Soweto, where girls referred by the courts for protection are sent.

March is the month of the Salvation Army's annual "Red Shield" appeal for funds. Donations can be sent to The Secretary for Public Relations, The Salvation Army, P O Box 1018, Johannesburg, 2000.

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1985 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants;

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons and (b) free income allowed per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions and (iii) disability grants in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) (i) 264 295.

(ii) 4 484.

(iii) 1 456.

(iv) 119 285.

(b) (i) 171 792.

(ii) 2 914.

(iii) 1 092.

(iv) 81 114.

(2) (a) Old age pension: R898,50 (R74,87 per month)
Pension for the blind: R887,68 (R73,97 per month)
War veterans pension: R944,23 (R78,97 per month)

(b) Disability grant: R898,42 (R74,86 per month)
Old age pensions: The monthly amount payable for the period March 1985 to September 1985: R65,00. With effect from 1 October 1985 the monthly amount was increased to R79,00. During May 1985 an additional bonus of R36,00 was paid.
Pensions for the blind: The same as old age pensions
War veterans pensions: The same as old age pensions and an additional allowance of R5,00 per month.
Disability grants: The same as old age pensions.

Figures do not include that of the national states. Not available.

(3) (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) R886: The difference between the figures mentioned in (2)(a) and in (3)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) is due to arrear pensions that were paid out.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii): From 1 March 1985 to September 1985 the free income limit was R252 per annum. With effect from 1 October 1985 the free income limit has been increased to R270 per annum.

Q CQR 744
Social Workers
HANSARD 25/3/86 297

529. Mr P G Soal asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) What total number of (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian social workers are registered with the Council for Social and Associated Workers;

(2) how many social workers does his Department employ;

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) White 4310

(b) Black 868

(c) Coloured 616

(d) Indian 296

HoA

(2) (i) The Welfare Section of the Department employs five social workers.

(ii) There are forty nine social work posts in the Department's Mental (Psychiatric) Health Branch, of which thirty nine are filled.

(3) As at 1986.02.28.

Q CQR 745
HANSARD 25/3/86 297
Bus services

546. Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:†

(1) Whether in die 1985-86 financial year the South African Transport Services was found guilty of operating certain bus services without a licence; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b)(i) on which routes and (ii) for what period was every such service operated.

(2) whether the South African Transport Services opposed an application by certain bus companies to introduce an inter-city bus network; if so, why;

(3) whether in the preceding period of 12 months the South African Transport Services opposed applications by bus companies to open certain bus services operated by them between Johannesburg and Durban to all races; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) why;

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

(a), (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away.

(2) Yes. The South African Transport Services is a State business concern and as such it must protect its revenue. As any other haulier it has the right to oppose applications.

(3) No. Transport Services has, on two occasions opposed applications to operate certain bus services for the same reasons mentioned in part (2) of the reply.

(4) No.

Medicines Control Council

552. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

With reference to his reply to Question No 219 on 4 March 1986, in what years was each of the 995 applications that were pending before the Medicines Control Council at the end of 1985, lodged with the said Council?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

1975	3
1976	3
1977	13
1978	45
1979	26
1980	19
1981	44
1982	83
1983	164
1984	338
1985	257
	995

Q CQR 746
Advertisements
HANSARD 25/3/86 297

581. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

R1 625 000

HoA

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) White 587
(b) Black ..... Nil
(c) Coloured 1
(d) Asian 3

University of Pretoria;

(2) on 17 March 1986.

Veterinarians

46. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(a) How many Black students were being trained as veterinarians at Onderstepoort in each of the latest specified three year for which figures are available and (b) how many such students (i) completed the course and (ii) obtained degrees in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(a) No Black student has been trained as veterinarian at Onderstepoort;

(b) (i) and (ii) fall away.

Mortgage loans

54. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

What total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

R7 243 000 for the officials of the Department of Education and Culture. Provision for the interest subsidies for the staffs of universities and technicons are included in their global subsidies. As autonomous institutions they administer this themselves and the details are not known to this department.

Mortgage loans

55. Maj R SIVE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

What total amount has been budgeted by his Department for interest subsidies on mortgage loans of officials in its employ in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

R7 600 000.

Pensions/allowances

58. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

(1) How many persons qualify at present for (a) each specified type of social pension, and (b) the (i) foster-care and (ii) child allowances, for which his Department is responsible;

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) (a) Old Age Pensions 142 766
War Veterans Pensions 12 780
Disability Pensions 32 337
Blind Persons Pensions 749

(b) Foster Care Grants 5 103
Maintenance Grants 15 562
Family Allowances 60

(2) 1 March 1986.

WEDNESDAY, 26 MARCH 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

HANSARD 26/3/86 Q CQR 765

***De facto*/*de jure* population**

36. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What was the (a) *de facto* and (b) *de jure* population of the townships falling under each specified Development Board as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

	(a)	(b)
	As at 31 January 1986	
Eastern Transvaal Development Board	*De facto*	*De jure*
Amsterdam	1 495	1 365
Amersfoort	3 068	2 818
Barberton	10 904	10 281
Breyten	10 498	9 398
Chrissiesmeer	394	354
Carolina	5 691	5 091
Davel	2 655	2 355
Lothair	2 226	2 046
Morgenzon	2 890	2 340
Piet Retief	13 163	10 663
Sabie	3 034	2 814
Wakkerstroom	1 744	1 594
Waterval Boven	6 718	5 718

	(a)	(b)
	As at 31 January 1986	
Northern Transvaal Development Board	*De facto*	*De jure*
Messina	4 745	4 745
Louis Trichardt	847	847
Soekmekaar	585	585
Duiwelskloof	406	406

	(a)	(b)
	As at 31 January 1986	
Northern Transvaal Development Board	*De facto*	*De jure*
Tzaneen (Hostel for singlemen)	852	852
Gravelotte (Hostel for singlemen)	32	32
Naboomspruit	3 774	3 774
Vaalwater (Hostel for singlemen)	130	130
Ellisras (Hostel for singlemen)	344	344
Nylstroom	3 839	3 839
Roedtan	321	321

According to the Development Board Northern Transvaal there is no statistical difference between the *de facto* and *de jure* population of the various townships falling under its jurisdiction.

	(a)	(b)
	As at 6 February 1986	
Natalia Development Board	*De facto*	*De jure*
Kokstad	4 953	4 803
Mooirivier	5 914	4 814
Cedarville	311	249
Chesterville	13 039	12 889
Greytown	5 724	4 724
Tongaat	6 936	6 906
Howick	1 037	967
Pinetown	4 296	4 112
Lamontville	35 280	31 500
Matatiele	928	743
Stanger	2 354	2 304
Umzinto	450	444
Pietermaritzburg	14 811	11 849
Vryheid	7 735	7 584
Paulpietersburg	2 700	1 102
Colenso	1 125	2 648
Dundee	8 440	8 275
Ladysmith	8 352	8 189
Glencoe	4 479	4 392
Weenen (Emergency camp)	1 221	1 198
Dannhauser (Emergency camp)	1 088	1 067
Winterton (Emergency camp)	782	745

STAR 27/3/96

Advice to keep malaria at bay

By Joe Openshaw, Medical Reporter

Last year 10 000 cases of malaria were reported in South Africa and people visting malaria areas over Easter are advised by Professor Margaretha Isaacson, professor of tropical diseases at the SA Institute for Medical Research, to take precautions.

Professor Issacson says pregnant women should visit malarial areas only if absolutely necessary, because if they contract the fever there is great risk to the unborn child.

Cases of malaria reported last year were more than twice as many as in the previous year — a worldwide trend.

Although the incidence of malaria here has reached an all-time high, Professor Isaacson does not believe South Africa is heading for an epidemic of the disease.

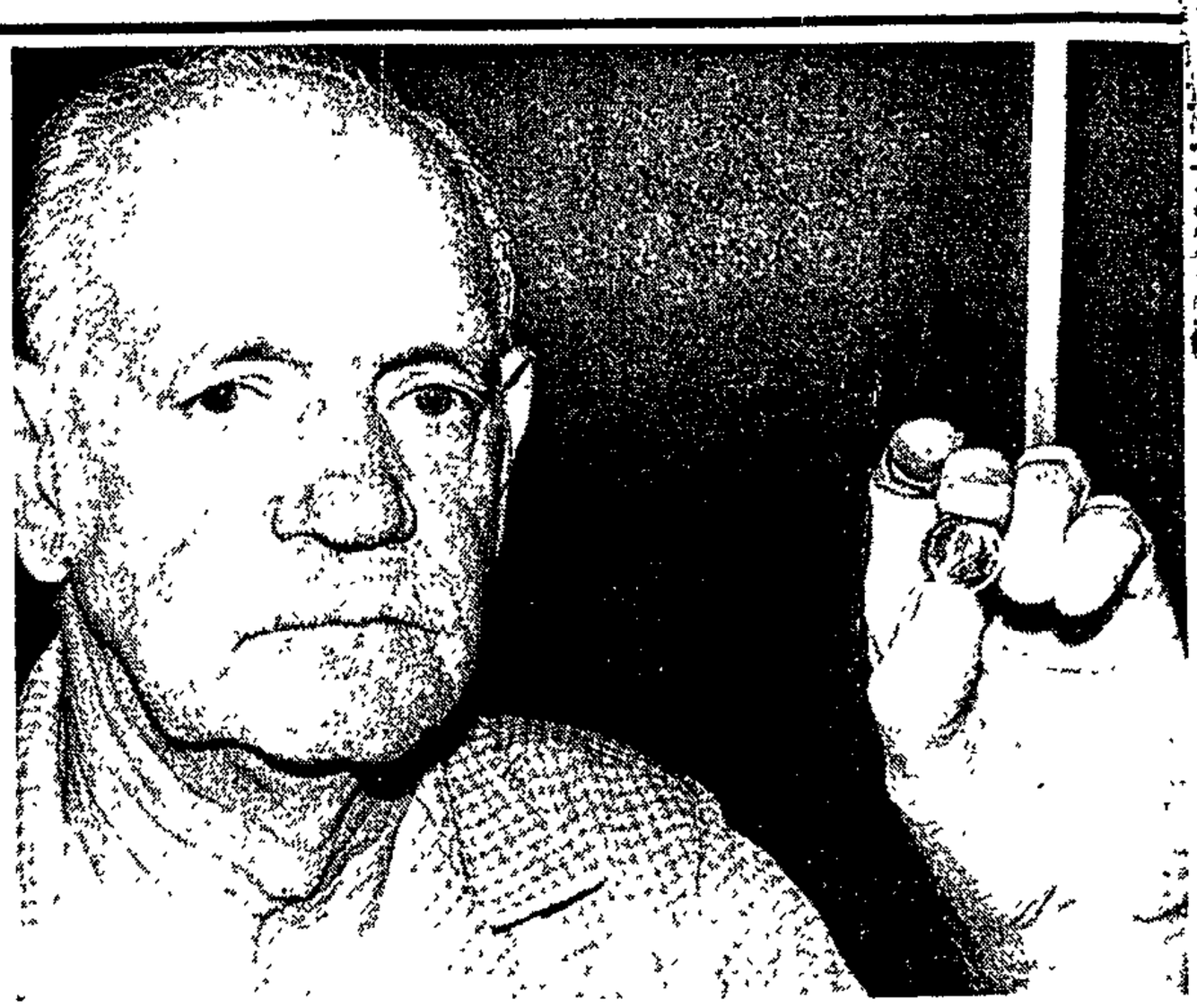
"The picture in some parts of the world looks grim, but we in South Africa are still very much in control, largely because we are on the fringe of the problem and the health authorities have stepped up control measures," she said.

"Malaria has been increasing worldwide for several years and this can be ascribed to population increase, movement between countries and favourable weather conditions," she said.

Although not altogether free of drought, many parts of South Africa and neighbouring territories have had good rains and the malaria problem has increased.

Professor Isaacson said: "I recommend that visitors to malarial areas — which include the Eastern Transvaal, the Lowveld, Northern Transvaal, Swaziland and Northern Transvaal — take anti-malaria tablets."

Advice on anti-malaria treatment should be obtained from pharmacists or family doctors.



Honest Tom hit gold in a 2 c meter

An unfortunate motorist's loss when he placed a quarter ounce Krugerrand into a parking meter, became municipal employee Mr Tom Dannhauser's gain — thanks to his honesty.

Mr Dannhauser, who works in the revenue office, noticed the shiny gold coin while sorting through 2 c pieces and handed it to the town clerk.

Advertisements were placed in the local newspaper, but nobody came up with the correct description of the Krugerrand, valued at R215.

At a subsequent council meeting it was decided to hand the gold coin to Mr Dannhauser, who now plans to have it made into a necklace for his wife.

"What a pity for the person who placed it in the 2 c slot — he got only 10 minutes' parking for R215," he said.

Social aid: think tank to explore all options

STAR 27/3/96 297

Pretoria Bureau

A think tank on a research programme into affordable social provision will be held at the Jan Smuts Holiday Inn on April 25.

It is hoped the think tank, organised by the Human Sciences Research Council, will generate a variety of research projects and provide the opportunity to for mulate more specific research questions.

Six people already involved in projects relating to affordable social security will deliver papers.

Among the subjects to be considered are: the identification and development of support systems and networks in the community, the upgrading and utilisation of all community resources, particularly volunteers and paraprofessionals, and the establishment of self-help groups and schemes for the early identification of social needs and to prevent crises.

Seeking new answers to old questions about social security

Pretoria Bureau

New answers to the old questions about social security are being sought by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The national research programme is expected to take several years to complete and consists of six sub-programmes.

Work on the first of these, "Investigation into Affordable Social Security", began last month.

A reason behind the research programme is the realisation that extensive government responsibility does not and cannot satisfy all needs. Individuals and the private sector can create resourceful ideas and strategies what will reduce government responsbility.

The six sub-programmes are:

- Affordable material provision, involving private and public insurance and social aid schemes.
- The settling of people, emphasising allocation and the use of space.
- Health services, including health education and promotion, the prevention of diseases, the development of neighbourhood services and networks for handling crises among high risk groups.
- Personal safety and the development of new crime prevention strategies.
- Social provision, involving welfare and alternatives for State welfare.
- Communication and promotion systems.

Social aid: think tank to explore all options

STAR
27/3/86
297

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Chaos at big handout of food to hungry in PE

By ANTON KOTZE

SOME women and children fainted as thousands gathered in Zwide yesterday for hand-outs of food from Operation Hunger.

About 5 000 people waited from early morning at the Ntlalo-Ntle Child and Family Welfare's office in Zwide for rations to arrive.

New Brighton charity worker Mrs Albertina Dlanjwa said there was "havoc" at the handing-out points and that the crowds were "completely uncontrollable".

At times people were fainting from the heat.

"The people are hungry. Some have been here since 6 o'clock this morning hoping to get food.

"We had to turn many people with empty stomachs away," she said.

Operation Hunger spokeswoman, Mrs Molly Nicholson, said that mainly milk powders, soup, beef and chicken stock had been handed out through various organisations.

Companies in Port Elizabeth donated surplus food to Operation Hunger, which in turn handed the rations over to eight organisations for distribution.

"But the problem is bigger than ever before. From the applications Operation Hunger has received we still need R11 million to meet this year's demand for food aid."

"Taking into consideration that it costs us 16c a day to feed one person, you can imagine the extent of the problem," she said.



Food was given to thousands in the townships outside Port Elizabeth yesterday. Receiving food from the Ntlalo-Ntle Child and Welfare Society were, from the left, Miss LINA KLAAS, Miss NOLUTHANDA TOLA, Mrs I TOLOM, Mrs N E MACALOGH (senior adviser of the society), Mrs G MONI and Miss WENDY RAMATA.

Own Affairs:

Q'ans 1423.
HANSARD 25/4/86

Social workers

(297)

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

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

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) 378.

(b)

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

Details as at 21 April 1986.

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

25/4/86
HANSARD Q'ans 1424

Unrest

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1984

(1) (a) (i) 149.

(ii) 651.

Killed

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

Injured

Gunshot wounds	523
Stonethrowing	92
Assault	21
Burning	3

1985

(1) (a) (i) 824.

(ii) 2 615.

Killed

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

Injured

Gunshot wounds	1 777
Stonethrowing	470
Assault	269
Burning	54

HoA

1984

Killed

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

(c) 191 Killed.
678 Injured.

(d) 191 Killed.
678 Injured.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 5 members.

(ii) Gunshot wounds 1
Assault 3
Stonethrowing 1

(b) (i) 88 members.

(ii) Gunshot wounds 6
Stonethrowing 81
Petrolbomb 1

1985

Killed

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

(c) 240 Killed.
896 Injured.

(d) 240 Killed.
896 Injured.

(2) Yes.

(a) (i) 26 members.

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

(b) (i) 381 members.

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

Q'ans 1425
HANSARD 25/4/86

Juveniles

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

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

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

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

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

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

HoA

Committee calls for more City shelters

297

Municipal Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAPE TIMES 15/8/86

(4) No.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, in instances such as this, who would have taken the initiative to raid the hostel in Lwandle?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am not fully informed on who took the initial decision, but I am totally satisfied that the Police and the other bodies did in fact act correctly in this instance.

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, in the light of the fact that it is common knowledge that most hostels throughout the Western Cape have large numbers of people who are not registered there, and therefore potentially guilty of trespass, is this pattern going to be repeated in townships throughout the Western Cape now that the pass laws have gone? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if that is an issue which worries the hon member, he must please have his question put on the Question Paper, whereafter I will supply him with a full answer.

Q COL 1707
Commuter services
HANSARD 13/5/86 297

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

(1) Whether any changes have been effected to the time-table for commuter train services for 1 May 1986; if so, (a) what changes, (b) in what centres, (c) why and (d) when was the decision taken in this regard;

(2) whether commuters were informed of these changes beforehand; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner;

(3) whether any special trains were operating on that date; if so, (a) in what centres and (b) for what purpose?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) No. (a), (b), (c), (d) and (2) Fall away.

(3) Yes.

(a) Natal Region.

(b) Special inter-city passenger trains were arranged for the conveyance of passengers from rural areas who wished to attend meetings at King's Park Stadium, Durban.

Travel concessions

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

Whether any members of staff in his Department are eligible for travel concessions in respect of (a) themselves and (b) members of their families; if so, (i) what categories of members of staff, (ii) what specified travel concessions in each case and (iii) what was the cost of such travel concessions to his Department in the 1985-86 financial year?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Yes, in terms of the regulations contained in Part II of the Public Service Staff Code D.XII.

(a) and (b). All officers appointed in a permanent capacity as well as temporary staff who are precluded from permanent appointment on grounds of age or health who have completed 12 months continuous service and members of their households, as defined in regulation A1.1 of the Public Service Regulations, but excluding all other temporary staff and married female officers are granted a 25 percent reduction in rail tariffs once per annum by South African Transport Services. For the sake of completeness I wish to point out that 68 officers of the Department of Transport made use of this concession during the 1985-86 financial year. I wish to emphasise that the concession is confined to rail travel only, at no cost to the Department of Transport.

Q COL 1709
HANSARD 13/5/86 297

Welfare policy

*21. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether his Department has submitted the Report on the Investigation into the Present Welfare Policy in the Republic of South Africa to any welfare organisations for consideration and comment; if not, why not; if so, (a) to what organisations, (b) on what date or dates and (c) what is the return date for comment;

(2) whether this report was drafted by his Department; if not, by which Government Department was it drafted;

(3) whether this report was drafted internally by the Department concerned; if not,

(4) whether outside bodies and individuals were invited to participate in drafting this report; if not, why not; if so, what bodies and individuals,

(5) whether separate organisations for the various race groups are proposed in this report; if so, what is his department's policy in this regard;

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) The Department of National Health and Population Development and in particular the Chief Directorate for Welfare Services was responsible for the distribution of the Report on the Investigation into the Present Welfare Policy for consideration and comment.

(a) The document was distributed to all major welfare bodies, universities, regional welfare boards, appropriate State departments and other interested bodies concerned with welfare matters. In total approximately 90 reports were distributed for perusal and comment.

(b) Documents (report as well as a structured questionnaire) were posted during the first half of November 1985.

(c) Although the original date for submission of comments was set for 17-1-86, this date was changed to 14-3-86 as stated in a circular dated 4-12-85. A further extension to the end of March 1986 was subsequently given.

(2) The report was drafted interdepartmentally under the auspices of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning during 1984.

(3) See (2) above.

(4) Outside bodies were not invited to participate in the drafting of this report. The reason for this was that as a *starting point* a working document had to be drawn up in order to direct views and comments from interested bodies in the welfare field. In a systematic manner (use of a questionnaire) interested bodies were given ample opportunity to comment on the report. After these have been processed, a revised report will again be fully discussed with all interested bodies in the welfare field. From this it should be quite clear that all interested parties will have had ample opportunities to fully participate in the structuring of a new welfare policy. Ultimately a revised report will be submitted to the Cabinet for their final decision and possible implementation.

(5) Separate welfare organisations for the various racial groups have throughout been government policy. This particular arrangement has also been mentioned in the report. As already mentioned by me on various occasions, this document is neither an

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

(1) The Bureau for Information was responsible for the compilation and distribution of the mentioned publication.

(a) "Partners in Terror."

(b) 12 pages plus cover.

(c) Bureau for Information.

(d) Cape and Transvaal Printers, Cape Town, on behalf of the Government Printer, Pretoria.

(e) (i) 70 000 English copies were printed

(ii) None.

(f) Copies of the publication were sent to:
Members of Parliament.
The Bureau for Information's regional offices
Department of Foreign Affairs.
Opinionformers in South Africa.

(g) The publication was compiled and distributed as part of the bureau's task to make important policy statements of the Government public.

(h) The total printing cost of the publication was R16 800. Cost of distribution is difficult to determine as railway cost incurred to transport copies to regional offices is not available as yet and since regional offices are still distributing copies.

(2) No tenders were invited for the printing of this publication. Printing was commissioned by the Government Printer in terms of Tender Board Exemption SDK77.

Gross domestic product

1029. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Finance:†

(1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii)(aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland; if not, why not; if so,

(2) (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) No. All these States are independent and collect their own statistics The responsibility for collecting and processing national accounts statistics does not rest with this department.

(2) Falls away.

Unmarried mothers: allowances

76. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:†

(a) What amounts were paid out in maintenance allowances for unmarried mothers, (b) how many mothers qualified for these allowances, (c) what total number of children were benefited by these allowances, and (d) what average amount was paid out per unmarried mother, in respect of the White population group in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

1982

(a) R1 586 940,00

(b) 804,00

(c) 1 157,00

(d) R1 973,80

1983

(a) R1 726 692,00

(b) 780,00

(c) 1 135,00

(d) R2 213,70

1984

(a) R2 144 712,00

(b) 873,00

(c) 1 209,00

(d) R2 456,71

1985

(a) R2 125 692,00

(b) 832,00

(c) 1 126,00

(d) R2 554,91

Statistics available for the last four years only.

FRIDAY, 16 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply.

General Affairs:

Daylight-saving time

892. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

(1) Whether he or any member of his Dement has received any representations regarding daylight-saving time in the Republic; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto;

(2) whether the Government has considered the usefulness of daylight-saving time in the Republic; if so, (a) when and (b) what decision was reached in this regard?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes

(a) Trade Union Council of South Africa and a Mr M Stranex.

(b) In March 1985 and March 1986, respectively

(c) (i) That the Government consider the introduction of daylight-saving.

(ii) That the introduction of daylight-saving from the view point of energy conservation could not be recommended.

(2) Yes.

(a) 1981.

(b) As in (1)(c)(ii) above.

Raw materials

894. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:†

(1) According to what price formulae are (a) gold, (b) silver, (c) tin, (d) zinc, (e) copper and (f) diamonds made available to local processors;

(2) whether the principle that local users and processors acquire their raw materials at prices not exceeding net export parity prices, converted to the source of origin in Southern Africa, on a current basis, is applied throughout; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

(1) and (2) The prices of the commodities are not fixed by the Department of Trade and Industry. In general, the position is, however, that in the case of gold, silver, tin, zinc and copper the prices which are paid by domestic users and processors are based on prices achieved on well-developed international markets. The average price achieved on the international market is converted to rand value and the purchaser pays accordingly. However, in the case of South African copper foreign clients pay a premium above international prices because of the high degree of fineness of the local product. This premium is not paid by domestic purchasers.

The prices of diamonds are fixed by the Diamond Trading Company and diamonds are offered to the registered purchasers at the fixed price. Domestic purchasers receive a discount of 7,5 per cent on diamond purchases while foreign purchasers have to pay the fixed price in full.

Owing to the decline in the value of the Rand in comparison with international currencies, the domestic

Unrest increases risks kids face, indaba told

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

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

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

He told the seminar about 10 000 children under the age of 16 in the West Cape dropped out of school each year. Of these many joined gangs, and about 300 became "strollers", youthful drifters living by their wits, sleeping in doorways and alleys and sniffing petrol and other dangerous substances to keep warm through cold, wet nights.

Common elements in their backgrounds were problematic relationships with male heads of families — including the absence of such a figure.

		(i) White maize	(ii) Yellow maize
		R/ton	
(b)	Producer's price	240,35	225,27
	Board's selling price	280,89	266,27
(c)	Producer's price	21,75	10,62
	Board's selling price	34,29	23,62

(2) Yes, as far as the producer price is concerned. No, as far as the Board's selling price is concerned.

(a) The available subsidy of R129 million is insufficient to provide fully for the handling and storage costs of the Board on maize for local consumption.

(b) R5 per ton per month on both white and yellow maize as from 1 June 1986.

(3) Monthly as from 1 June 1986.

(4) (a) Increases of R5 per ton per month

(b)	White R/ton	Yellow R/ton
1 June 1986	285,89	271,27
1 July 1986	290,89	276,27
1 August 1986	295,89	281,27
1 September 1986	300,89	286,27
1 October 1986	305,89	291,27
1 November 1986	310,89	296,27
1 December 1986	315,89	301,27
1 January 1987	320,89	306,27
1 February 1987	325,89	311,27
1 March 1987	330,89	316,27
1 April 1987	335,89	321,27

		White maize	Yellow maize
		R/ton	
(5)	(a)	335,89	321,27
	(b)	36,2%	32,4%

The average monthly selling price for 1986-87 is 25,1% higher in the case of white maize and 21,1% higher in the case of yellow maize. The effective increase could even be lower if more maize is bought early in the season

(6) No, a news release has already been issued on 22 April 1986.

HoA

Own Affairs:

Welfare organisations

86. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

Whether there has been any delay in the payment of increased administration subsidies to private welfare organisations employing social workers; if so, (a) what

was the cause of the delay, (b) what was the delay in paying the 1985-86 increased subsidies and (c)(i) what is the current delay in paying these subsidies and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

Yes.

(a) The delay was caused by the failure of welfare organisations to submit their estimates of expenditure timeously which is necessary for the calculation of increased subsidies, the submission of erroneous or insufficient information by organisations and continuous requests by organisations to amend their estimates

(b) Between 9 and 12 months depending on the dates on which complete information was furnished.

(c) (i) Currently there is no delay in payment of subsidies for 1986-87.

(ii) A current date.

Social workers

87. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

(1) Whether increases in the remuneration of social workers were announced recently; if so, (a) when and (b) what is the nature of these increases;

(2) whether these increases (a) have been paid to all social workers employed in his Department and (b) have been paid over to private welfare organisations for the payment of social workers in their employ; if not, why not in each case; if so, (i) with effect from what date were these increases paid and (ii) what total number of social workers received increases in each case?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(1) Yes.

(a) On 26 February 1986 in the case of social workers in the service of the Department and on 22 April 1986 in the case of social workers in the service of private welfare organisations.

(b) A ten per cent increase in salaries and reinstatement of service bonuses

(2) (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet. The increase for each individual case is still being calculated.

(i) 1 April 1986.

(ii) 378 Social workers in the service of the Department received increases and 899 in the service of welfare organisations will receive increases with retrospective effect.

FRIDAY, 23 MAY 1986

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Housing

598. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether his Department spent any money in the 1985-86 financial year on the construction of housing for Blacks in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Pietermaritzburg, (d) Pretoria, (e) Port Elizabeth, (f) Kimberley, (g) East London, (h) Bloemfontein and (i) Johannesburg; if not, why not; if so, what amount in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Yes—R221 086.

not, why not; if so, (i) what specified sites and (ii) why were they rejected in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1), (2) and (3) The resettlement and housing of Coloureds as well as services to be provided for these families, are functions which fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Administration: House of Representatives. The said Department will therefore possibly be in a position to supply replies to these questions.

(4) Yes.

(a) Coloured residents in Alexandra, the Sandton City Council, Mr J A Rabie, MP (House of Representatives), Minister D M G Curry and the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Administration: House of Representatives.

(b) During the period 1979 to 1985.

(c) (i) The proclamation of a Coloured group area north of Johannesburg for those Coloureds living in Alexandra Black township as well as for other Coloureds employed in the Sandton/Wynberg area.

(ii) Investigations were conducted to identify a suitable area and negotiations were entered into with the parties concerned.

(5) (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(i) Portions of Lombardy, Frankenwald Estate, Modderfontein 35-IR, Portion 5 of Bergvlei 37-IR, Zandsprut 191-IQ, Olifantsfontein 410-JR, Kaalfontein 13-IR and Waterval 5-IR.

(ii) Due to planning considerations.

(6) No. I have already issued a statement regarding the proclamation of the Coloured group area.

HANSARD 297

Maintenance allowances

1008. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(a) What amounts were paid out in maintenance allowances for unmarried mothers, (b) how many mothers qualified for these allowances, (c) what total number of children were benefited by these allowances, and (d) what average amount was paid out per unmarried mother in respect of the Black population group in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a), (b), (c) and (d).

Records in respect of the payment of social pensions and allowances to Blacks are not kept on such a basis that statistics as requested in respect of unmarried mothers and children can be provided. Payments of allowances to unmarried mothers were implemented with effect from 1982.

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Vagrants arrested in park

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Thirteen people were arrested in a raid on vagrants in James Pearce Park near the East London Golf Club on Thursday night.

The raid was a joint operation by the Municipal Police and the South African Police using dogs.

The chief of the city police, Mr G. Moore, said 10 people were charged with overnight sleeping and three were charged with possession of dagga.

Mr Moore said they were acting on complaints received by his department.

Four more arrests followed at the beachfront near a roadhouse. One person was charged with possession of dagga there and three with overnight sleeping.

Red tape and paperwork tie up service

Frustration the bitter fruit of welfare work

By Kate McKinnell

Bongi Mosia is a frustrated social worker — one of many whose battle seems to be more against South African law than individuals' problems.

She is one of 18 Johannesburg Child Welfare Society social workers serving the entire Soweto and Alexandra population, running into hundreds of thousands of people.

"I think we all long to render effective professional services but we are buried in mountains of red tape and the enormous problems which the communities face today," she said



BONGI MOSIA: "We aren't helping all the children who need it."

Just take, for example, her work with abandoned babies — 45 found locally last year. Depending on whether each abandoned child is to be placed in a children's home or foster care, different applications have to be made to different departments.

FEW WILLING

While the retention fee authorised by the Minister of Justice for children in homes is smoothly obtained, the grant from the Department of Constitutional Development and planning for foster children may take between three and six months to arrive.

Few people are willing to become foster parents because they have to shoulder the costs before they receive a grant

Another difficulty is that if the child is found in need of care he is committed to a children's home or foster parent pending adoption. However, when suitable adoptive parents are found, the adoption cannot be finalised until the committal order is received from Pretoria.

When the new system came into operation last year many children's court inquiries that had been finalised under the old order were sent back to be re-submitted under the new system — creating a mountain of work

"While we plough through all these official channels, the children may be waiting at a crucial time in their lives in an understaffed children's home where they are not receiving the warmth and stimulation they need," Miss Mosia said

More disturbing to her are the problems in families intertwined with the effect of apartheid laws, poverty and unemployment

She says people who come to the cities in search of work are often forced to leave their families at home and this may result in promiscuity and illegitimacy.

Women are expected to bring back gold, not unwanted babies, from the city and some resort to abandoning their babies And it is easy for these mothers to abandon their responsibility because they have no fixed address and are almost impossible to trace.

She says it is often difficult for social workers to help women through official channels as many are illegal migrants in Johannesburg.

And another problem created by the law is that domestic workers may not have their children living on their white employer's property. In desperate situations, these women may abandon their babies rather than lose their jobs.

"Another difficulty is when women need help with problems at their rural homes where they have been forced to leave their children to seek employment in urban areas — a child being sexually abused, for example.

CASELOAD

"There is very little we can do from here but social workers in that area can be alerted to help," says Miss Mosia.

With a heavy caseload and little chance of closing cases as each family's problem is usually ongoing, social workers are only able to handle a limited number of children.

Homes as long service gifts

EVE POST 29/5/86 (247)

Post Reporter

EIGHT long-service black men are to be given the houses they live in by their employer, Algoa Toyota.

The managing director of the company, Mr Colin Robertson, said today the eight men had been selected on merit for long service with the company.

The are all family men living in New Brighton. They would take full ownership of the houses they lived in.

The price for the houses totals R20 000.

"The money for this comes from a fund we established specifically for this purpose a few years after Algoa Toyota came to Port Elizabeth," Mr Robertson said.

The company employs about 50 black people.

6 shelters for children, vagrants planned in city

By JOHN YELD
Municipal Reporter

THE City Council plans to to establish night shelters for vagrants and homes for children.

The sites are among those identified in the council's report *Accommodation for the Very Poor* and will be managed by welfare organisations, including Nicro, The Haven, the Ebenezer Mission and Beth Uriel.

The sites are:

- Beneath the Eastern Boulevard flyover;
- Buitengracht Street, either between Hout and Castle streets or next to Mechau Street;
- Selous Street, Salt River;
- Beneath Belmont bridge, Rondebosch;
- Rosmead Avenue, Wynberg; and
- Old House, Roeland Street jail.

Most of these need to be approved by either the State or the Administrator.

There was a mixed reaction to the council's proposals.

The executive of the Ward 8 Ratepayers' Association (Woodstock, Salt River) said it had been "really impressed" by the council's "kind deeds".

Mixed feelings

The Ward 10 Association (University Estate, Observatory, Mowbray, Rosebank) said members had mixed feelings, although it supported the proposals.

De Waterkant Civic Association said the council was "shortsighted" and that shelters for vagrants would continue to encourage vagrancy and provide "camouflage" for criminals, the unemployed and drug traffickers.

The proposed shelter under Belmont bridge in Rondebosch drew strong protest from the city librarian, who said a full-time security officer would be necessary in the adjoining library, and from the Rondebosch police.

Station commander Lieutenant M Laubscher said a night shelter would create fear among the elderly and children walking past, anti-social behaviour would increase and a larger number of unemployed people and vagrants would provide ideal cover for "the potential and more dangerous criminal" to commit burglaries

The Rondebosch Ratepayers' Association said the issue was "emotive and controversial" with members holding widely divergent views.

However, most of those at the association's quarterly meeting "agreed to show compassion" and approved the shelter.

Council to buy land in Ottery

Municipal Reporter

THE council has agreed to buy part of a farm in Ottery from the Government for housing to extend Fairways.

But the requirement that the council would have to apply to have the land proclaimed in terms of the Group Areas Act had some councillors up in arms.

Mrs Joan Kantey wanted the offending clause scrapped, but the chairman of the housing committee, Mrs Eulalie Stott, argued that while it was "regrettable" there was no way around the problem.

"This highly desirable land cannot be made available to us unless we make this application," she said.

"It would be a great pity if we didn't get it — people are sick to death of being told they have to live in Mitchell's Plain."

GERMISTON MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION

Head Office:
P.O.Box 201, Germiston 1400

	(1)(a) (i)(aa)	(bb)	(ii)	(b)
East Rand Development Board				
Duduza	2	None	1 021	1 635
Ratanda	3	None	692	1 296
Devon	1	None	75	80
Botleng	1	None	488	544
Zithobeni	2	None	823	882
Refilwe	1	None	500	526
As at 31 March 1986.				
East Cape Development Board				
Humansdorp	1	None	46	50
East London	1	None	752	752
As at 30 April 1986.				
Western Transvaal Development Board				
Carletonville	1	None	768	768
Fochville	1	None	356	356
Lichtenburg	1	None	552	552
Orkney	1	None	380	624
Ottosdal	1	None	35	64
Stilfontein	1	None	677	1 200
Ventersdorp	1	None	70	145
Christiana	1	None	64	144
Delareyville	1		160	160
Delareyville		1	36	48
As at 30 April 1986.				
Northern Cape Development Board				
Boipelo	1	None	114	160
Huhudi	2	None	790	816
Boichoko	1	None	22	74
Thlakalatlou	1	None	76	96
As at 31 March 1986.				
Western Cape Development Board				
Ashton	1	None	40	40
Robertson	1	None	221	221
Ceres	1	None	500	500
Hermanus	1	None	426	426
Paarl	1	None	3 652	3 652
Stellenbosch	1	None	2 371	2 371
Strand	1	None	2 176	2 176
Kuilsriver	1	None	2 560	2 560
Worcester	1	None	700	700
Langa	1	None	7 756	7 756
Nyanga	1	None	3 904	3 904
Guguletu	1	None	9 221	9 221
Khayelitsha	1	None	250	250
As at 31 March 1986.				

Southern OFS Development Board

(1) (a) (i)(aa) and (bb) None.

(ii) and (1)(b) Fall away.

(2) No. In most cases the existing hostels are occupied almost to capacity on a single basis

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(3) Yes.

(a) To provide accommodation for persons on a single basis where a demand exists.

(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
120	1988-89	R180 000	Zeerust
16	1988-89	R 80 000	Sannieshof

A demand for accommodation of persons on a single basis exists at Pietersburg and Hoedspruit. Negotiations are, however, in an early stage and particulars are therefore not available as yet.

(4) No, except where circumstances should require it in future.

(a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

(5) Yes.

(a)	(b)	(c)
1986-87	Louis Trichardt	R100 000
1986-87	Naboomspruit	R205 048
1986-87	Nylstroom	R615 144

HANSARD 4/6/86

Qamaguki Township

1063. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) How many plots of land are there in Qamaguki Township near Port Elizabeth,

(2) whether any of these plots have been sold to (a) individuals, (b) institutions and (c) developers; if so, at what price in respect of each of these categories;

(3) whether any plots had not been sold as at the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, how many;

(4) whether such plots are available for purchase by individuals; if not, (a) why not and (b) for what purpose will they be used; if so, at what price?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) 1 904 sites.

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

The selling price of sites for all categories are as follows:

Leasehold cost

= R1,00 per square metre for residential sites.
= R2,00 per square metre for service industrial sites.
= R10,00 per square metre for business sites.
= R1,00 per square metre for church sites.

Survey cost = R65,00 per site.
Annual Levy = R1,00 per site
Administration fee = R6,00 per site.

(3) No, all 1 904 sites available have been sold in terms of the 99 years leasehold scheme.

(4) (a) and (b). Individuals and instances are free to sell sites registered in their names in terms of the 99-year leasehold scheme to competent individuals at prices to be negotiated by the parties concerned for purposes for which the sites are zoned.

Q Car 2142 4/6/86
HANSARD (297)

Social workers

1066. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether Black social workers paid or subsidised by his Department are on

Professor calls for new deal in social work

Post Reporter

THE time has arrived for the development of a South African-based social work model, applicable to the particular problems facing South Africa.

This is the view of Professor M C Potgieter, head of the Department of Social Work at the University of Port Elizabeth, who gave his inaugural lecture last night entitled "Social work in the South African context: education, training and practice".

Prof Potgieter said social work education and training in South africa had been moulded on the American model, which was geared towards small problems and therapy on a one-to-one individual basis.

"As a result, not enough attention is paid to the wider community problems in South Africa," he said.

He said the problems facing the social worker in South Africa were "almost overwhelming" when realised that South African society boasts many records".

These included violence in marriage relationships, which affected 40% of all relationships, more than 30 000 children annually, an average of 40 rape cases a day and a very high prison population.

Poverty, unemployment, the backlog in housing and the increasing proportion of elderly people also characterised South African society.

Prof Potgieter proposed one State department for welfare services in the country. He said the classification of welfare as an "own affair" resulted in "fragmentation" of activities which make overall planning and coordination virtually impossible".

He said the greatest challenge lay in the ability to maintain therapeutic services of a high standard, while new ways were found to deal with the bigger issues.

"A strategy by which resourceful preventative and educational programmes are launched is a necessity."

US social work students follow example set in PE

SOCIAL work students in the United States are reaping the benefits of a training programme devised by a professor at the University of Port Elizabeth.

Born of a need to broaden the base of students' practical experience, the programme was introduced at UPE last year.

"For some time, I was aware that social workers of the future were not sufficiently community-oriented," said Professor Michiel du Plessis, head of the Department of Social Work at UPE, and the man behind the scheme.

The idea of using groups of second-year students to work in specific areas of the community, under supervision of a lecturer and a qualified social worker, came to Prof Du Plessis "in bed one night".

He approached several welfare organisations in Port Elizabeth and received their full co-operation and support.

While attending the Jerusalem International Conference on Voluntarism in mid-1985, Prof Du Plessis discussed the programme with Prof Florence Schwartz, a senior lecturer in social work at Hunter College, New York.

"She was extremely interested in the project and asked for full details about the results achieved by the first group of students. I sent those to her and recently she wrote to say that a group of students at her college were undertaking a similar programme this year," he said.

Groups of six second-year students are allocated a specific area in which to work for a year, given a small budget — about R800 — and premises from which to operate, under the auspices of a recognised welfare body.

During the course of the year, they are expected to study the area, identify problems, draw up a list of priorities and devise a practical solution for at least one of the problems, using available funds or money they raise themselves.

So, for example, one group introduced a feeding scheme at a school in Gelvandale last year, while another set up a network of volunteers in Sidwell to inform and assist elderly residents of the suburb who are unaware of the various services available to them.

"Both these projects are continuing successfully this year," Prof Du Plessis said, "as one of the requirements for a programme is that it should be ongoing".

At the end of the year, each group submits a report on its activities, which is adjudicated by a group of social work experts from outside the faculty. Each student in the group is then given the same year mark for the project.

Prof Du Plessis, who has been at UPE since 1972, was appointed head of the department in 1983.

The University of the Witwatersrand has also expressed interest in introducing his programme.

Students to plan youth shelters

Municipal Reporter

SALT RIVER fire station is to be renovated and converted by students into an "intake shelter and training centre" for 20 street youths, the Cape Technikon announced yesterday.

Single-quarter low-cost premises will also be built as part of the same project on a State-owned vacant plot in Selous Street, Salt River. State approval is required.

Third-year architecture and building students had been involved in a six-week project, initiated by the Beth Uriel Association, on housing street youths, the news release said.

At its monthly meeting last week, the Cape Town City Council approved the Selous Street scheme in terms of the city engineer's report on "Accommodation for the Very Poor".

The council had also been due to approve the Salt River Fire Station scheme but until the morning of the meeting the housing committee had been under the impression that Nicro or The Homestead would take charge there.

Neither of these wanted the fire station, Mrs Eulalie Stott said, and the matter was referred back to her housing committee to be sorted out.

• The council has approved five other sites in terms of the "Accommodation for the Very Poor" report: Eastern Boulevard Flyover, one of two possible sites in Buitengracht Street, under Belmont Bridge in Rondebosch, Rosmead Avenue in Wynberg, and the Old House in Roeland Street Prison.

297

Strain on relief body's funds

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The economic situation with the attendant unemployment had placed greater demand on Hungerelief funds and together with the rise in prices of basic foodstuffs had contributed to increasing expenditures.

This emerged from the chairman's report at the annual meeting held at St Alban's Church yesterday evening

The chairman, Mr G. Stanford, said the families helped by Hungerelief had jumped 40 per cent in one year from 85 in April 1985 to 125 in March 1986

Together with other organisations and individuals, the organisation faced difficult conditions during the past year, he said

Unrest during the year, he said, caused some disruption to the distribution system but this was largely overcome by switching suppliers and collection points with the result that virtually all foodstuffs reached the recipients safely

"I am pleased to report that the increased expenditure was countered by greater fund raising efforts and a small surplus has been carried forward to reserve funds at the end of March."

Total expenditure rose more than 37 per cent due largely to an increase in the number of families supplied over the past year, although food price increases also added to the costs

Commenting on the financial statement, he said over 99 per cent of the organisation's total income went out as food parcels with less than one per cent used for stamps and stationery

"The financial statement gives the monetary facts but not the effort that goes into the sustained appeals for aid and while we are constantly amazed by the support we receive, we need more money to be able to expand our operation to meet current needs

"The expenses increased faster than income although we are coping at the moment but the demand for food parcels is increasing rapidly so we need the increased income over next year to carry out the work"

He said he foresaw a difficult year ahead and more emphasis would have to be place on fund-raising to meet an estimated expenditure of approximately R40 000

Mr Stanford said the changing conditions over the past year presented challenges to the organisation In addition to food parcels to families, the Hungerelief committee supplied bulk food to areas where facilities for preparing and supplying meals existed but where financial restrictions limited operations.

Their other endeavours included supplying soup powder, milk powder, tinned food and other goods to Nicro, Khayalethemba, Vukahamba, Theo Blumberg School, municipal clinics and to the bushdwellers through Mr H Krautz Baby food also has been supplied to Child Welfare for infant feeding

"Apart from our own resources we have to thank Operation Hunger for tinned food, apples and other items which were passed on to us for distribution in the urban area."

Mr Stanford stressed the value they received from this co-operation which had measurably extended their efforts

Although efforts were made to start a garden scheme at Mdantsane, the unrest forced the work to be suspended

However, he said they believed that self-help schemes would in the long run be necessary and effective, though they were difficult to apply in the urban situation at present.

The Hungerelief case committee report, convened by Drs Betty Navid and E McIldowie, said the food parcels continued to be a form of bridging aid for those seeking employment or awaiting some form of government grant

"These clients are essentially urban people of all race groups who are temporarily without income or with totally inadequate incomes All these cases have been carefully investigated by social workers before and throughout the period of our aid"

Hungerelief also granted one or two additional parcels each month for emergency use by other welfare organisations, according to the report

Application for community chest

20/6/86

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — All necessary documentation and applications have been made for the registration of a community chest, which would serve both East London and the Border area.

This emerged at a steering committee meeting here which included representatives from businesses, welfare organisations and service clubs.

The two principal functions of a community chest would be to raise funds for member organisations and allocate money through specified budgeting features.

The registration forms would first be reviewed by the East London Welfare Board in the beginning of July, which would then be sent with their recommendations to the regional board in Port Elizabeth, at a meeting on July 24 before going to the national board.

The chairman, Mr Leo Borman, said now was the time to whip up enthusiasm as an exercise to inform the public and businesses about the community chest.

The steering committee has applied for temporary registration, which would enable them to raise funds as if they were registered.

A letter received by the committee from a major confectionery manufacturer here, stated that they have withdrawn from the Western Cape community chest because they felt their contributions should be made in their region of the Eastern Cape.

The secretary, Mr Jock Allison, said it was essential that any intending member society should submit balance sheets to him and he could be reached through the East London Chamber of Commerce.

For those in the hinterland, who were afraid their funds would go only to East London, it was said that any donor could specify the area and also the charity to which their money would go.

Ad hoc committees were formed this week to begin talking to various people such as personnel managers, managing directors, and various organisations including building societies, and representatives from the motor industries, pharmaceuticals, and supermarkets to name a few.

Permanent committees to be formed later after the ratifying of their constitution included the budget, finance, give-as-you-earn and campaign committees.

Many children sexually abused in SA

W/E Post 21/6/86

By BARBARA ORPEN

ONE in every five girls and one in every 10 boys in South Africa is interfered with or sexually molested before the age of 15.

This was one of the horrifying statistics revealed by Miss Juliette Abel when she spoke at a meeting arranged by women of the Insurance Institute of the Eastern Cape.

Miss Abel, who is the owner of a security firm in Johannesburg and who specialises in safety for women and children, said child abuse was a major issue in South Africa, but was regarded as a "frightening and taboo" subject.

Stressing the need for awareness on the subject, she said: "Our country is at least 10 or 15 years behind other countries in community and educational programmes which address the issue.

"The majority of teachers and parents have no idea of the behavioural and physical symptoms of sexual abuse."

Miss Abel said most parents taught their children to stay away from "strangers", but 80% of the cases of child abuse involved people the children knew or who were within the family circle.

Speaking on sexual violence directed at adult women, she said 99% of women in South Africa had no idea how to use their bodies defensively and aggressively.

"We have been brainwashed into believing we are the weaker sex — gentle, passive and defenceless.

"The truth is that for centuries women have been taught to shy away from violence and have looked to their men to provide protection.

"That is not only how women see themselves, but how men see them, which makes them a very vulnerable target for crime.

"But things have changed now and it is up to women to take a stand and to be in control of their own protection. We simply can't adopt the attitude: 'It won't happen to me'."

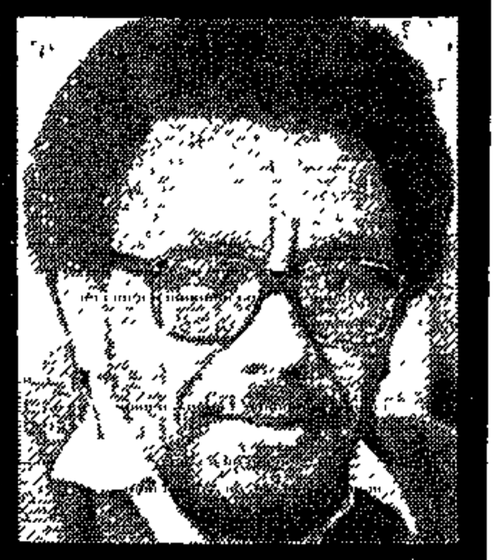
Miss Abel said the youngest and oldest cases of rape in the country involved a six month old baby and a 92-year-old woman.

"Rape is an act of violence and is not comitted out of a desire for sexual satisfaction. The need to rape is out of anger, a need for violence and a need for the man to prove himself.

"Nearly a third of the men who have been invloved in rape cases have been married."

She said a rape attack was probably one of the most traumatic experiences that could happen to a woman.

G'town man takes part in international programme in United States



MR MIDDLETON

GRAHAMSTOWN — Lasting international bonds were formed during a year in Chicago as participant in the 1985/86 Council of International Programmes, the municipal social worker in the Grahamstown coloured community, Mr Winston Middleton said

He was one of 185 participants — there were four from South Africa — and included in his group of eight were social workers from West Germany, France, Denmark, Brazil, Israel, Cyprus and the Phillipines

"The exchange of ideas with these colleagues was especially valuable. I look forward to retaining links with many of them," Mr Middleton said.

He was based in Chicago at the Abraham Lincoln Centre The first month was devoted to an orientation programme visiting different places in the city and attending lectures on the United States and the American way of life.

They were then directed to working for a day at a time at different agencies

The Abraham Lincoln Centre, founded 80 years ago, is a large agency, according to Mr Middleton, with 15 sites in south Chicago, which is predominantly black, he added.

An important programme deals with developmentally disabled children and adults, introducing them to skills with sheltered workshops and educational programmes.

Mr Middleton said "The whole thrust in America is towards deinstitutionalisation They are taught to prepare simple meals and to take care of themselves"

Other programmes are directed at post-school activities for younger people Mr Middleton worked on a school counselling programme for individuals and groups in a primary school.

There were also neighbourhood programmes involving parents and police and a form of therapy in the home aimed at keeping young petty offenders out of court.

All participants were required to have a working knowledge of English, Mr Middleton said

The exchange with colleagues had other spin-offs. "Having the Phillipino lady in our group gave us a far greater insight into the ousting of President Marcos, for instance."

He said the experience has enabled him to comprehend American society as a whole, with its strengths and weaknesses.

"The media in America is enormously powerful There are 15 TV channels for instance, 14 of these independent"

He said although race discrimination was illegal, the Ku-Klux-Klan was still strong. "Its attitudes must change," he said.

Mr Middleton said there were still strong racial attitudes. Blacks were still fighting for their rights although at management level there had been tremendous changes.

"There are about 200 black mayors in the United States now, and they are prominent and visible."

Commenting on his time away he said. "It was worth all the money I put into it. There were no academic credits, of course, but as a tourist I would never have seen and experienced what I saw."

He said he had come back enriched and refreshed with new ideas with which he would like to tackle community aspects "right across the board".

DD 21/6/86 297

Vagrants foul historic park

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Public toilets that have become the centre of illegal liquor and licentiousness are eroding part of the city's richest historical inheritance.

The city council is faced with a dilemma: whether to concede to the clamour to demolish the toilets on Prince Alfred Square on the West Bank or to renovate them with better control and security.

The chairman of the action committee, Mr Donald Card, confirmed that a recommendation had been received for the latter course

Interested parties, however, are clamouring for the demolition of the boarded-up toilets situated in the grounds of the city's first library built in 1860.

The West Bank Community Council, an organisation formed by residents to look after the interests of the area, had voiced strong protest about the continued existence of the toilets while the chairman of the East London Historical Society, Mrs Jill Vernon, said they would rather see them go.

Mrs Pearl Holm, a widow, said· "I've watched this place deteriorate in the 25 years I've been here and it is absolutely shocking to see what goes on in those toilets and around it"

As wife of the former Presbyterian Church minister, the Reverend W. Holm, who died a few years ago, Mrs Holm lived just across the road.

"We even had to remove the swings from the park because of these vagrants actually making love on them," said Mrs Holm who runs the West Bank library.

"People sleep in those toilets, they do their washing there. They just about do everything there. It is really shocking and you must see it to believe it."

Mrs Vernon said the site was a starting point for historical tours of the city and was not in a pleasant condition.

"We don't want it to be modified as that would detract from its rich inheritance as a square named after the son of Queen Victoria, Prince Alfred, who came on a hunting trip and went as far as Port Alfred in 1860"

Her society felt it would be better to resite the toilet and to upgrade the square

They had plans for name plaques and agreed with the residents that it could be turned into a pleasant park with its shady trees.

Mr Card said that earlier this year, the action committee had decided to lock the toilets for a two-month trial period and for the health department to monitor the effect of the closure.

The monitoring showed that the locks were destroyed and the toilets deliberately fouled beyond description The entrances were then successfully barricaded and monitored for two months

The monitoring showed that the problem of fouling the area spread beyond the confines of the toilet and had to be cleaned daily to prevent a public outcry.

Several complaints had been received about vagrants because they did not have access to the toilets.

It was felt that although the toilets were misused, it was more convenient for the cleaner to clear up a central area than for the department to be concerned about the likely spread of disease by allowing fouling to take place in the park, in doorways of nearby premises and on the pavements.

The crux of the problem was found to be the illegal sale of liquor from the toilets and it was felt this was a police matter and should be reported to them.

It was recommended that the toilets be redecorated, and that the cleaner be given a key to lock up in the late afternoon and open in the morning.



Bronwyn Sutherland, 10, left, and Marsha Rowe, 5, stand outside the park at Prince Alfred's Square on the West Bank. The park, once a playground for children is now a haven for vagrants.

CT.

Shops protest over vagrants

By CHRIS STEYN

TWENTY-TWO Rondebosch shopkeepers have called on the police to protect customers against vagrants who threaten shoppers "physically and verbally" when they are refused money.

In a letter to the Rondebosch station commander, the 22 shopkeepers ask police to give urgent attention to the "influx of vagrants" in the parking area behind the shopping complex in Main Road.

Pharmacist Mr S Bloom told the Cape Times that "every second" customer complained about being harassed by vagrants

"They sometimes just rip elderly ladies' handbags from their arms," said Mr Bloom of Rustenberg Pharmacy

Mr L Ramage of Audiolens said that "groups of youngsters were putting heavy pressures" on customers who refused to give them money.

"They other day a group of them walked into a shop and grabbed a customer's purse — and then dared her to do something about it," he said.

Mr Ramage also said that female customers had been threatened that their cars would be petrol-bombed if they did not "pay up".

The manageress of Foot Traffic, Mrs Elke Nuss, said although the presence of vagrants was a "big problem", one of the "regulars" had once saved her life

She said the vagrant alerted her neighbours when a gang of six men tried to rob her while she was alone in the shop

"He ran for help and when the other shopkeepers came to my aid, the robbers fled, taking only a handbag."

'Foul language'

However, Mrs Nuss said, the vagrants constantly hassled customers inside and outside shops

Other shopkeepers complained that the vagrants were "messy, used foul language and offended customers by lying drunk at the entrances to shops"

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that police had received the shopkeepers' letter.

"We will take the necessary steps to minimize incidents of this kind," he said.

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DD 16/7/86 297

Unrest hinders community welfare work

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The political unrest in various areas hampered the social workers in rendering their services as clients could not be visited and community groupwork came to a standstill.

This was said by the supervisor of the East London Child and Family Welfare Society, Mrs Betty Richter,at the society's annual meeting here yesterday.

She said despite hardships experienced by social workers, the child abuse unit at Frere hospital was functioning well and a full code of practice on how to manage the problem had been set up.

The Foster Care Association was going from strength to strength. The group screened and provided training programmes for foster parents.

She attibuted an alarming increase in child abuse to the present socio-economic situation.

"The high unemployment rate caused other social problems, especially alcoholism and married conflicts, to surface. This leads to child battering."

Delivering his report, the treasurer of the society, Mr Shaun Whitfield, said it was strange the society had managed to break even during the present recession.

More projects were being planned by the society

He said the society had to raise R55 000 to meet its needs.

"The society can not afford to rest or be complacent, it has to move ahead to meet the ever-changing needs of the East London community."

At the meeting the following were elected to the society's board of management: Mrs Emy Colquhoun, chairman, Mr Eric Tiltmann, vice-chairman and Mr Whitfield, honorary treasurer.

Mrs Colquhoun said in her chairman's message that when the society was formed 70 years ago the need was material and economic help

She said the society had developed to become a securely based, sophisticated and skilled voluntary agency, attuned to meet the differing needs of family life in today's world.

During the past 70 years, the commitment of dedicated teams of volunteers and staff had been outstanding. Added to that was the invaluable support of the community of East London said Mrs Colquhoun.

D/D 18/7/86 (247)

Border Lifeline to expand service

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Border branch of Lifeline is planning to extend its services as soon as it has sufficient counsellors, the director of the organisation, Mrs Dulcie Nel, said here yesterday.

At the organisation's annual meeting, she said at present calls received after 10 pm were referred to Port Elizabeth. Telephone calls received by June this year totalled 539, an average of 1,5 calls a day.

Mrs Nel said the callers were mainly English speaking, with females being in the majority. There had been a fair number of black callers but difficulty had been experienced in handling those calls because of the language problem

She said the calls received dealt mainly with relationships and mental-emotional stress-related problems.

She also revealed that the organisation had had six resignations but new counsellors were expected to fill the gap. There were 35 counsellors at present serving the organisation, she said.

Mrs Nel told the meeting that three training courses had been run during the year. A total of 63 had initially registered for the courses but the numbers dwindled to 17 during the August course and 15 people during the February course.

The course dealt with personal growth and counselling skills and this was possibly the cause of the drop in numbers, Mrs Nel said.

A new course was due to start before the end of the year and the Reverend John Winfield and the Reverend Paul Welsh were preparing a new format for that.

Mrs Nel said the counsellors had been divided into six groups, the aim being that members of those groups were supportive of each other and also encouraged better motivation as far as training was concerned.

"We are planning to run a combined fun run, dog show and mini bazaar to boost our much depleted funds during October.

"Growth has been slow during this year and has required some patience to deal with frustrations, but we look forward with hope to our growth in the coming year," Mrs Nel said.

The chairman of the organisation, Mrs Isabel Lindsay, said the year had been a hard one on the organisation and counsellors were called upon, on many ocassions, to raise funds.

Mrs Lindsay said she had addressed several high schools and a women's club here on the public awareness of the organisation's work.

"To the members of my committee, my very grateful thanks for the support and encouragement which you gave me and the dedication and hardwork in serving Lifeline.

"To each of you who spend hours often without receiving any calls, when it is dark, wet and lonely, do not think we do not know or notice, we are well aware because without you there would not be an East London Lifeline," Mrs Lindsay said.

Children drawn to the soup kitchens

From MAUREEN JOHNSON in Johannesburg



For the first time since the 1930s, white children are lining up at soup kitchens for free meals in working-class suburbs of big cities

Resentful and increasingly insecure, the ranks of South Africa's poor and unemployed whites are swelling as political uncertainty and threats of economic sanctions batter the economy

"We've always had some whites with financial problems But it is only now that it is becoming very bad," said the Rev Leon de Koker, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church

Mr De Koker started a soup kitchen 15 months ago in Johannesburg's Jan Hofmeyr suburb, a bleak district of public housing for whites

The children in the bread lines are the offspring of parents who are semi-skilled or without skills Such families are vulnerable not only to the fierce recession but also to the crumbling of apartheid laws and practices that for decades kept blacks out of jobs reserved for whites

"We have had children who were fainting at school because of lack of nourishment. There is awful poverty, real need," Mr De Koker said

The Department of Manpower said white unemployment is rising, but still only 2 per cent — a figure regarded by analysts as almost as inaccurate as the official estimate of 8,4 per cent black unemployment.

Sanlam said in its latest economic review that at least 18 per cent of urban blacks were jobless University of Stellenbosch researchers estimate white unemployment now running at 6 per cent, with 188 000 urban whites now looking for work, compared with 105 000 a year ago

Poverty among whites does not compare to the plight of millions of blacks in segregated urban ghettos and tribal homelands

But white poverty is real, growing and helping fuel support for the ultra-right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging The movement's supporters have broken up four meetings of the National Party, saying it is caving in to black demands

Mr De Koker's soup kitchen, which survives on food donated by store owners and cash gifts of R1 500 a month, started with about 100 primary and high school children coming every lunchtime

There are now 211 — mainly children from families drawing unemployment insurance fund grants of R164 a month for adults and R49 for each child After six months, even this stops unless recipients can prove weekly they are trying to find work

Mrs Johanna Swanepoel, a warm, matronly janitor's wife known in Jan Hofmeyr as "Tannie Swanny" organises the soup kitchen and is its tireless fund-raiser

During current strikes by blacks at dairies and retail outlets to protest at the detentions of union leaders under the state of emergency, Mrs Swanepoel packed unemployed whites into her car to do the blacks' jobs on occasional shifts

She complained managers paid the men R20 for a seven-hour shift instead of a promised R30 "They treated them worse than blacks"

Mrs Swanepoel, a supporter of the AWB, blamed the present troubles partly on a government "that has let the blacks get out of hand"

"The more you give them, the more they burn," Mrs Swanepoel said of 22 months of anti-apartheid unrest.

But among many whites battling to get by, politics appears to be a less consuming issue than for wealthy white liberals, with their dinner party debates, or seething youth in the black townships

In the Barnard family — nine people spanning three generations living in a sparsely furnished three-bedroom house — political questions draw little response

Mr Frederick Barnard, 33, last worked when he had a three-month stint this year painting street lamps and weeding Johannesburg city parks under a state-funded job programme

The government allocated R600 million for a nationwide job programme this year —open to all races The pay is R15 a day

The Barnards don't have a black servant But some other poor whites do — living in shared economic degradation, with the social divisions dictated by race still firmly intact.

Mrs Magdelena Lombard's 54-year-old husband, a former miner, and their son, a house painter with a matric, are out of work and have been rejected by the welfare department for benefits The family income is a R180 disability pension she receives because she suffers chronic emphysema

Out back in the tiny yard, living in a storage shed, is a black domestic servant and her two children

"I need the native girl I don't pay her anything, but I would if I could," Mrs Lombard said "She's prepared to work just for the room She gets porridge and other food from her church — if I haven't got anything, she shares it with me" — Sapa-AP

Helping needy

THE cold spell of the past few days prompted community worker Mrs Soraya Hassim to appeal for blankets for distribution to the needy.

The Oriental Plaza Merchants and Tenants Association responded by donating 1 100 blankets which were passed on to charity organisations on Friday.

Chairman of the association Mr Yusuf Bhamjee said it was gratifying to see such a quick response from traders and tenants of the Plaza after being given a short notice for contributions.

"In a matter of three hours R8 000 in cash was collected and 250 blankets given," he said.

He said the association planned to make an annual appeal for contributions and the target for next year was 3 000 blankets.

Mrs Hassim said the blankets would be distributed in Tembisa, Dennilton in KwaNdebele, Alexandra, Western Coloured Township and the Western Transvaal.

24/7/86 DN



At the annual meeting of the East London Cripple Care Society last night: from left, the deputy mayor, Mr Ivan Zulman, the chairman of the Cripple Care Society, Mr Bill Cozens, and the chairman of the meeting, Mr David Lazarus.

Report: unrest, recession hit Cripple Care

EAST LONDON — Improvements in two vital facets of working with disabled people — the need for more and improved appliances, and assisting in surmounting problems faced by therapists were the result of a survey conducted on a sample of 100 clients, the chairman of the Criple Care Society, Mr Bill Cozens, said in his report at the annual meeting here last night.

He said improvement of these vital facets would enable more disabled people to live normal lives, integrated with the community, and would subsequently reverse the need for institutional care.

Development and services to the black community had been "bedevilled" by the unrest situation.

Mr Cozens said this resulted in great suffering.

The past year was very difficult for the rendering of welfare services in townships, not only because of the unrest, but also as a result of the recession.

"As a result of the financial squeeze we have had to retrench a social worker and an administration worker," Mr Cozens said.

The workbench centre, which was in its second year of operation and which provided work for 50 disabled people, was proving a great success, and a hostel to house six workers had also been opened.

A bus was donated to the centre for the transport of the workers, he said.

Visits were undertaken to various schools in order to make the youth aware of the problems experienced by paraplegics.

Contact was made in Aliwal North and it was hoped a survey of the handicapped in that area could be conducted soon.

The self-help project for Xhosa people in Cathcart and Goshen also developed continuously, and in Queenstown a specialist surgeon and a technician visited the Frontier Hospital once a month to attend the orthotic clinic

Patients from a wide area of the Eastern Cape attended the clinic, and about 500 people were registered, with an average attendance of 100 each month, Mr Cozens said.

A workshop which was working one day a week with an average staff of 20 disabled people, had to be limited because of the boycott which prevented the selling of the articles.

In May last year the Criple Care Ekuphumleni Cottage Home was handed over to the Vukuhambe Special School in Ciskei, which provided boarding for 50 female students.

A multiracial basketball team, led by Mrs H. Derbyshire, had participated in tournaments against teams from as far afield as Port Elizabeth.

Mr Cozens thanked all the supporters of the society, the sponsors, and all responsible for the "hard work involved" over the year.

EVENING POST, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1986

Soup kitchens a top priority

Post Reporter

ESTABLISHING soup kitchens in the coloured and African townships was the top priority for the newly founded PE branch of Operation Hunger, the local organiser, Mrs Glynis Baer, said today.

The PE office was opened last week to cope with the increasing demand of malnourished people here.

Mrs Baer has been appointed local organiser. She runs the office from her home and is looking for a supplies warehouse.

She said the establishment of soup kitchens would enable the organisation to feed far more than the 32 500 people now being fed.

There were more than double that number on a waiting list.

At present the unrest in the African townships had prevented soup kitchens from being established there.

But Mrs Baer hoped to overcome this problem by liaising with black civic organisations. She said she would welcome approaches by them.

Mrs Baer can be contacted at ☎ 391566 during office hours.

● Currently many welfare groups are trying to alleviate poverty.

They include the PE School Feeding Scheme, World Vision, many churches and the Community Chest which helps many organisations, including the Walmer township soup kitchen, the Redhouse Benevolent Society and the ACVV.

Maqina forms new PE crisis centre for blacks

By KIN BENTLEY



Rev M MAQINA

"I DON'T want our people to become a nation of beggars."

That philosophy prompted the Rev Mzwandile Maqina to launch the Black Crisis Centre (BCC). It opened in Port Elizabeth three weeks ago and has already had about 700 interviews with needy black people.

The centre is an off-shoot of his Save the Child campaign and its long-term aim is to place people in jobs.

"But we are not always successful. This region is really feeling the pinch of the recession. There is so much unemployment ..."

He appealed to private enterprise and the Government to create jobs.

However, in the face of job scarcity, he said, the centre also offered knitting and sewing lessons to women, who then practised their talents at home. This provided a small, but vital source of income for many.

Mr Maqina sees the centre, which was packed with people when visited by Weekend Post this week, as complementing rather than replacing the work done by the Black Sash advice office and other organisations concerned with black welfare.

While appreciating such assistance, he said: "My principle is that we should be seen to do these things as black people; to help ourselves."

The centre, opposite the New Law Courts in Main Street, he said, assisted the hungry with food parcels donated by a number of organisations, such as Operation Hunger and Action for Peace and Prosperity. "But food parcels should be a short term thing.

"What is needed is to place people in jobs."

Initially, he said, the centre aimed at placing people in domestic, gardening and caretaker jobs, but it had lately become involved in commerce and industry placements.

He said unemployment was one of the major causes of the unrest. In PE, the situation had been exacerbated by the exit of Ford.

Explaining how the centre arose, he said it was a natural progression from the Save The Child campaign.

"I had a dream that something needed to be done to put an end to black-on-black violence." In May, he and about 70 other delegates launched the Save the Child campaign. Its aim was to fight "both evils bedevilling our communities: the apartheid system and the violent reaction emanating in the townships".

"The child is in the centre of the turmoil in the townships at present. He is the victim of bullets and is also being urged to burn property and murder and burn people.

"In trying to save the child, we were forced to speak to the families."

From this emerged the need to assist in combating the twin problems of unemployemnt and hunger.

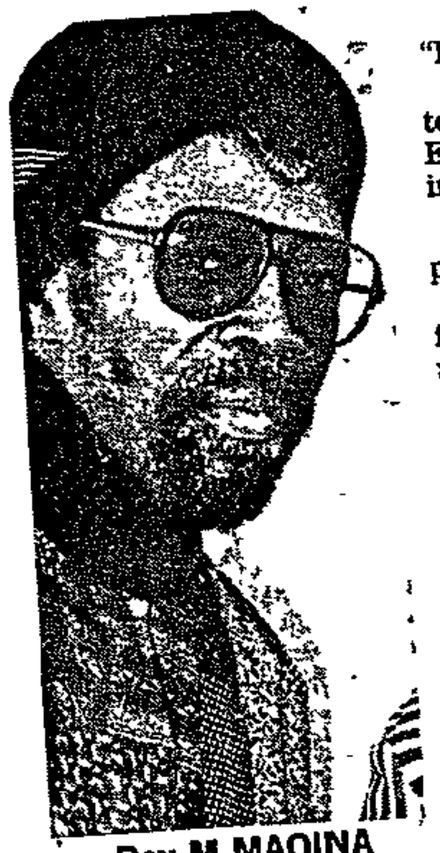
"If I could assist in placing people (in employment), I knew I could make a contribution to stopping the violence," he said.

He appealed to anyone in need of a domestic worker or any other worker, to leave details with his wife, Mrs Pat Maqina, at the Dwasa office, ☎ 546274.

Asked if he wasn't capitalising on the inability of other black organisations to operate freely under the state of emergency, he said it was not his intention to try to replace anyone. The centre was established "from the moral point that anyone who needs assistance should be assisted. No one organisation should monopolise".

Maqina forms new PE crisis centre for blacks

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"If I could assist in placing people (in employment), I knew I could make a contribution to stopping the violence," he said.

He appealed to anyone in need of a domestic worker or any other worker, to leave details with his wife, Mrs Pat Maqina, at the Dwasa office, ☎ 546274.

Asked if he wasn't capitalising on the inability of other black organisations to operate freely under the state of emergency, he said it was not his intention to try to replace anyone. The centre was established "from the moral point that anyone who needs assistance should be assisted. No one organisation should monopolise".

Women abuse: The forgotten tragedy

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

A MIDDLE-aged woman with five children, many scars and a broken cheekbone bears testimony to the rising number of battered women.

Mrs Kenleng Mokae (not her real name) and her five children, aged between 12 and two, is separated from her husband and presently lives in a sheltered home.

The home, which she shares with five other women and their children with similar problems, is the property of a feminist organisation called People Opposing Women Abuse (Powa), founded six years ago with the aim of providing help and information to raped and battered women.

Mrs Mokae has a history of assault and attempted murder cases, all experiences during her 13 years of married life.

Her husband's abusive behaviour started in the latter years of their marriage. He became a heavy drinker after losing a job he had held for 12 years.

"He would come home very late after a drinking spree, throw around everything in the house and beat me up for no reason," Mrs Mokae says.

"The scenes of fighting and furniture breaking would be repeated every time he came home drunk. The children would start screaming and run into our neighbour's homes to seek help or lock themselves in their bedrooms so that they could not hear us fighting.

"Once he had tried to kill me. He tied me to our bed with neck-ties and put firewood under it. Had it not been that he could not find matches, I would have burnt to death."

Powa has so far handled 1 388 cases similar to Mrs Mokae's this year alone.

The organisation is non-racial and offers help through counselling and provides shelter for destitute and abused women. They also advise women on their legal rights if they want to lay charges.

"Our emphasis is on helping the woman get control over her life, make her feel confident and motivated to live," a spokesperson for the organisation said. "Woman abuse is a social problem. We have always been placed in an underprivileged position, oppressed by men who use us as objects to displace their frustrations. Our job is to help women not to submit to a position of powerlessness. In a relationship, no woman deserves to be beaten and the pressure to make the marriage work should not be put solely on her shoulders.

"Men do not abuse their wives because they have psychological problems. They do that as a way of expressing power over them," the spokesperson continued.

She believes that there has to be social changes for this problem to be solved. The organisation will be running a course on listening and support work skills to facilitate more community work and social awareness.

The course will start on August 5 and run for 12 weeks. The trainees will pay R30 for tuition and admisson is open to interested people of all races.

For further information phone 393-1020.

Fund to close after R800 000 relief payouts

Mercury Reporter

THE Inanda/Phoenix Relief Fund will close at the end of the month after paying out more than R800 000 to about 900 Indian families and 100 black families affected by unrest in Inanda last year.

Mr Ashwin Mohanlall, vice-chairman of the fund and chairman of the allocation committee, said yesterday that each family received an average payment of R800 to help them purchase essential household goods, such as bedding, cooking utensils, blankets and clothing after most of them had lost their entire belongings in the unrest.

'The authority granted to the fund by the Director of Fund Raising expires on August 31, 1986, but we are going to close up a month earlier to round up our administrative responsibilities.

'July 31 will be cut off date for those who have not yet applied for housing from the Housing Section of the House of Delegates to enable them to qualify for assistance from the fund,' he said.

Contributions to the fund came from the House of Delegates, which donated R350 000, Indian schoolchildren, who raised almost R200 000, Teachers' Association of South Africa, R75 000, Durban City Council, R50 000, Game Discount World, R35 000, and S Wainstein and Co, R11 500

Other business houses and individuals had also contributed towards the fund

Mr Mohanlall said any balance in the fund would be channelled to welfare institutions operating within the Phoenix area.

Most of the victims lost their entire belongings during the height of the unrest and some had fled from their homes.

Mr Mohanlall said that in some cases a few people who fraudulently tried to obtain relief from the fund were caught and had to refund money paid to them.

Women abuse: The forgotten tragedy

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"Men do not abuse their wives because they have psychological problems. They do that as a way of expressing power over them," the spokesperson continued

She believes that there has to be changes for this problem to be solved The organisation will be a course on listening support work skills facilitate more work and social awareness

The course will on August 5 and run 12 weeks The will pay R30 for and admisson is open interested people of races

For further information phone 393 1020

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DD 31/07/86 (29)

Famsa's main concern is outreach — Welsh

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Education for Living programme of the East London Family and Marriage Society (Famsa) had reached over 1 360 teenagers and numerous primary school pupils here during the past year, the society's director, Mrs V. Welsh, said at Famsa's annual meeting last night.

"Once again a large portion of our work was focused on the prevention of broken relationships and marriages through our education programme to young people in schools and other youth groups, she said.

"Our 16 trained voluntary counsellors presented courses on self-awareness, communication and marriage that reached over 1 360 teenagers and we added three primary schools to the eight high schools in which we are working, she added.

Mrs Welsh said that the programme was now also established in King William's Town and that approaches had also been made to Famsa by schools in Stutterheim, Bisho and Buffalo Flats

"The positive reception we have experienced from the pupils has been most encouraging but their cry is, 'our parents need this education too', she said.

Famsa had subsequently made itself available to address parents and teachers' associations, the parents of pre-school children, women's groups, and training groups. Panel discussions to help adults relate more effectively to each other and to their children had also been organised

Mrs Welsh said that in this way Famsa had reached more than 1 500 members of the community

"As a result of added publicity and the present economic and political situation in our country, there has been a large increase in the number of couples and individuals of all population groups asking for marriage and family counselling

"Over 110 telephone counselling sessions and 142 face-to-face counselling interviews proved a heavy load for one person. In response to this we have selected six people who are studying through Unisa and attending training sessions in order to begin marriage counselling in 1987 as approved voluntary counsellors, Mrs Welsh said.

Mrs Welsh said that a social worker's post had been granted to Famsa by the Department of Welfare in the House of Representatives and a social worker was appointed as from June 1 last year.

"She soon discovered that community work was a priority to promote availability of Famsa's marriage counselling services so her efforts were concentrated on group work sessions with mothers at Pefferville Clinic, marriage enrichment courses and educational work in the schools.

"Unfortunately, the enthusiasm and hard work of our social worker was hampered by the financial difficulties experienced due to the delay in the arrival of the subsidy, and further compounded by the unease of the community, Mrs Welsh said.

In order to provide the best possible service to the community, Famsa would continue to provide in-service training for voluntary counsellors. In addition, Famsa would do all it could to secure a social worker's post from the Department of Welfare in the House of Assembly to handle the many requests for counselling which the society now had to refer to other societies, Mrs Welsh added.

● Famsa's chairman for the past year, Mr Corder Tilney, stepped down and the new chairman elected was Mrs Sandy Sparrius. Mr Gerald Woodward was elected honorary treasurer and the vice-chairman remains Mr E. G. Sapire. In addition, Mrs Sparrius, Mrs Eileen Stevens, Mr Peter Thomson, Mr Robert Bruce, Mr Patrick Young and Mr Woodward were elected to Famsa's committee. Mr Sapire, Mrs E. Comatsos and Mr and Mrs S. Yiangou continue to serve on the committee.

Nicro launches courses for young mothers

Scheme enables women to learn skills for support



Mrs B. Meaker, a voluntary assistant at Nicro's three-week training course, advises Miss Ivy Adonis on how best to lay out a pattern. In the background are Mrs Petra Gaitskill, Nicro's branch director, and Mrs Roselle Frasca, the regional director of Operation Hunger

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A series of three-week training courses for young coloured and black mothers has been launched by the local branch of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro)

The branch director, Mrs Petra Gaitskill, said each course enabled the women to gain some skill in sewing and knitting and helped prepare them to support themselves

Mrs Gaitskill, who has been with Nicro here since 1971, said that over the years she had been "appalled" by the number of young unmarried black and coloured mothers in the area — many as young as 16

"The fathers of their children often land up in prison and the women have very little — if any — education and therefore cannot find work.

"I completed a survey here about two years ago in which I found that 89 of the women I met under the age of 21 all had at least one child already a year old," Mrs Gaitskill said

Training in sewing would enable women to earn money through making clothes for people in their neighbourhoods.

Mrs Gaitskill had approached various people, local charity organisations and the Department of Manpower and Training with the idea.

With the help of eight charity organisations who donated either money or the machines and material needed, seven volunteer assistants, and with funding from the government, the first group of 15 women started their course on July 21

Mrs Gaitskill said the women each earned R2,40 a day, and were also given R1,50 for food each day and a further R3,35 a week for bus fare.

"It was all quite a shambles in the beginning, but it quickly sorted itself out and now we hope to be able to offer further three-week courses along the same lines, at least until March next year," she said

She hoped to integrate educational talks into the courses

Her main concern at present was what would become of the women after completing the course

"Ideally we would like to start a small home industry where these women could continue to earn an income and support themselves and their children"



From left: A voluntary assistant, Mrs B. Scott, helps Miss Florence Jines, while Mrs Petra Gaitskill assists Miss Hazel Nomagaga and Miss Winkie Siko.

Plans to co-ordinate PE feeding

By DENISE BOUTALL

SUPPLIES of food and money to Port Elizabeth's many feeding schemes could dry up unless their work is co-ordinated.

This is the warning that prompted two Port Elizabeth women, Mrs Louise Unsworth and Mrs Aliza Rachman, to agree to take charge of the mammoth task of trying to co-ordinate the feeding of thousands of hungry people in the city.

An organisation to undertake that work will be launched on Tuesday and all organisations and people involved or interested in feeding schemes have been invited to attend the meeting at the Friendship Club, Clyde Street, at 4pm on Tuesday, August 5.

The women were approached by the Voluntary Aid Bureau after several organisations found they were unable to solve the problems of hungry people who had approached them.

In an interview they stressed that they had no intention of taking over any of the work being done by about 30 organisations in the city who feed about 5 000 families and more than 36 000 school children every month.

"We know that there are many thousands of hungry people and that there are a large number of organisations that are running feeding schemes. However, some of the large suppliers of food believe that not all the food is getting to the right people. They want the work of feeding schemes co-ordinated and they want duplication and waste eliminated," said Mrs Rachman.

What the two co-ordinators plan to do with the aid of voluntary workers is compile a list of all the people in Port Elizabeth who need feeding and ensure that their needs are met.

The list will be kept on computer at Pilkington Shatterprufe who have offered the facility to the co-ordinators. It will be strictly confidential and only the co-ordinators will have access to it.

The women are hoping that the information obtained from the hungry people will include details of people's work experience so that they could be referred to training schemes or directed to suitable employment opportunities when these become available.

They also hope that community or church-based organisations might also start feeding schemes and that these could ultimately form the basis of self-help organisations.

They are still looking for premises to house the office and are hoping for donations of basic office equipment. All the work done by the office will be entirely voluntary and many volunteers of all races are needed.

The director of the Port Elizabeth Community Chest, Mr Harold Davidson, said the chest would continue to distribute funds to feeding schemes and people could specify that their donations to the chest be used for this purpose.

Mrs Unsworth can be contacted at 531713 and Mrs Rachman at 523382.

More and more families need Govt help to survive

Star 4/8/86

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By Janine Simon

There has been a sharp rise in the number of Johannesburg families receiving food coupons and financial aid from the House of Assembly's Department of Health and Welfare Services in recent months.

A total of 389 families was helped in April. In May the figure was 413 families and in June 541.

"The figures are increasing all the time," said Mr V H van Wyk, Assistant Director Social Work at the department. "The families are scattered throughout the Johannesburg and Randburg magisterial districts, but most are probably in the southern and western suburbs."

Applicants for the grant scheme, which began in September 1985, must meet certain requirements, aong them that they are registered unemployed persons and have lost their jobs as a result of the recession.

The grant of a monthly cheque is approved for six months and is reviewed each month.

Food coupons are given to tide families over while the application is processed, Mr van Wyk said.

Amounts depended on the ages of the family members and income — if any — from unemployment insurance funds or a spouse's salary.

Family members over 10 years old were granted R164 per month, while those under 10 received R49 per month. Allowances for the emergency food coupons were R25,40 for two weeks for an adult and R18 for a child under 10.

The department usually referred applicants to social work services to find work and sometimes managed to help them directly.

"But this is an informal procedure done through the personal contacts of the people who work here. We have no formal means of finding employment for people," Mr van Wyk said.

● The department's offices are on the 7th floor of Government Building, 77 Harrison Street, next door to Johannesburg Traffic Department.

Women talking for women

HERS woman' page

A course on women, launched by Natal University's Centre for Adult Education this week, may become the nucleus of a woman's movement in Durban. Its aim, over four weeks, is to highlight aspects of their lives and to discuss ways of working out a better deal for women. JANE CONYNGHAM reports.

PRESENTERS Joc Beall, Ros Posel and Michelle Friedman, of the University of Natal, hope to stimulate debate among women in the audience about the problems of (and possible solutions to) being female in a male's world

Certainly there was lively debate this week.

Women said they had come to the course because of the 'no win situation we found ourselves in as women'

'We comprise 51% of the population, work two-thirds of the hours, earn 10% of the money and own less than 1% of the property'

A common call was that 'the only way we're going to be seen equally, is to lift up our voices and be heard. We have our own feelings, beliefs and ideas — let's take stock of them

'We should value ourselves as women together If we accept our label as victims, we'll be treated as victims.'

Salaries

Chipped in another 'We can value ouselves till we're blue in the face, but it makes no difference to our salaries.'

'But,' said another, 'we women are mostly to blame for our predicament — we allow ourselves to be manipulated and abused. We let men get away with too much.'

Much protest, however, was reduced to a man-slamming exercise — 'men are monsters', 'they need us, we don't need them' — which was alienating for less militant women in the audience, not to mention the handful of males

Statements that the only way to eliminate repression 'is to eliminate men' recalled the militant first-phase feminism of early 70s America — 'which by now,' said one, 'we should surely be a long way past'.

● **JO BEALL**, lecturer in African studies at Natal University, Durban, told the audience that criticism had been levelled against the feminist movement in South Africa, where people were exploited on racial grounds

In a racist society could we justify the struggle for women's rights?

But citing the example of black women in South Africa, who suffer the triple inequality of being black, female, and members of the working class, she argued that all social inequalities fed off others

'One inequality cannot be studied in isolation from another,' she said.

Jo added that many anthropologists trying to establish why women



Michelle Friedman

have been subordinate to men in almost all known societies, have turned to Africa.

Here, in some societies, they had found men and women were more or less equal Especially in hunter-gatherer societies such as the Bushmen or Pygmies, although there was sexual division of labour, one set of tasks did not have a higher value than another

But, generally, in Africa women's power and status were less than those of men, as in other societies.

Jo said anthropologists had consequently theorised that women, because of their reproductive functions, were less mobile than men, and thus obliged to do tasks like cooking the food while men hunted and waged war

'But they don't explain why the work of men has a higher value than women's work,' she said

● **MICHELLE FRIEDMAN**, a Masters student, discussed literature on goddess mythology, reflecting the view that gods have not always been male'

She said theories about matriarchal societies demonstrated that women have not always played a subordinate role, and many ancient societies were ruled by the mother, or female figure

Elizabeth Gould Davis, in her book *The First Sex*, asserted that in myth throughout the world the first creator was the Great Goddess, and that the custom of female dress and manners among priests and medicine men resulted from their regarding deity as female



Ros Posel

She said Vicki Noble, author of *Motherpeace*, believed that the goddess figure represented a human commitment to fertility, nature and culture — especially prominent among the North American Indians, Greeks, Moroccans, Russians, Turks, the ancient Chinese and early inhabitants of southern Africa.

She said some scholars interpreted the change from goddess to god worship as a record of the switch from a matriarchal to patriarchal society.

'It seems what we have today is not eternally natural — and in glimpsing an alternative more than 10 000 years ago, we can gain hope in our fight for a different future,' she said

● **ROS POSEL**, a history lecturer at Natal University, criticised historical writings for being concerned with male issues — 'but it's hardly surprising when historians were generally men, and the world was, and is, a man's world.

'If women were mentioned, it was either because they had "made it" in a man's world, like Elizabeth I, or their efforts were reduced to a footnote — like the suffragette movement.'

Bible

Ros said sexist attitudes towards women were solemnly rooted in the Bible, quoting the writings of St Paul 'A woman ought not to speak because Adam was formed first and Eve afterwards, and it was not Adam who was led astray, but the woman who fell into sin.'

She said in the Victorian era, especially, woman's sexuality was defined in two contradictory ways — 'women were either Eves or Marys

'Eve was morally weak, the temptress Cast in her image, woman was lustful, promiscuous, exploitative

'Mary was the virgin morally superior — in her image woman was pure, asexual, chaste

'Pre and extra-marital relations were condoned for men whose sexual impulses demanded expression, but were a terrible sin for women Thus prostitutes were the object of disgust, not their clients.'

Ros said one of the most striking historical developments since 1960s was the emergence of women's history

'We must strive to allocate women their rightful role in accounts of the past,' she said

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'Give the night shelter a chance'

Staff Reporter

AN appeal to Rondebosch residents to give the night shelter plan a chance to solve the vagrancy problem has been made by Haven social worker Mrs Jane Perrott.

The proposal to establish a night shelter under the Belmont Road bridge has been met with resistance from residents who feel it would encourage more vagrants to move to the area.

At a recent Rondebosch ratepayers meeting 43 people voted against the shelter and only three voted in favour.

Mrs Perrott said the city council would publish the proposal soon and invite residents to comment on it. She said she hoped there would not be widespread opposition to the proposal. The night shelter deserved a chance.

"RICHER PICKINGS"

Mrs Perrott said there was a tendency to lump vagrants in one group, which was not the correct attitude.

She said Rondebosch vagrants fell into three categories — the-hole-in-the-wall children, youngsters from other areas and the destitutes who slept in doorways.

The vagrants moved into the area because they felt there were "richer pickings" from the tables of the rich and a greater chance of employment at restaurants and in gardens.

"We would like to lead the vagrants to a better way of life," she said.

"It is our experience that work colonies and farm work is impractical."

DIED IN DOORWAY

Mrs Perrott said a vagrant had died in a doorway in Rondebosch this week. This brings the death toll in Rondebosch to five.

"It is a pity that we could not offer them comfort in the last days of their lives," she said.

"All we want to give them is a bed to sleep in and a bowl of soup. The night shelter is not a home for the vagrants, but a conduit through which they pass on the way to a better lifestyle."

A steering committee has been set up for the planned Belmont Bridge shelter consisting of nominees from local churches and service organisations in Rondebosch.

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19/8/86

Post Women's World

Divorce leaves 'festering sores'

By JENNY CULLUM

EVERY week in Port Elizabeth about 25 divorces are finalised and the marriage is over for legal and practical purposes. The divorce has gone through "smoothly" and the couple are entitled to go their different ways

Getting the divorce is one thing, coping with the aftermath is another, as recognised by PE lawyers and doctors who deal with the "festering sores" of maintenance, access to children, resentments over the "other person" and emotional and other illnesses

The divorced pair can find that it is a traumatic experience emotionally. Lack of status, little help or support from friends or families, reduced finances, loss of home and depression are just some of the problems faced.

In 95% of divorce cases in PE, the woman is the plaintiff, according to Mr Aubrey Braude, chairman of Famsa.

"Divorce is seldom clean cut, especially when there are children. When the father comes to pick up the children, old wounds can be re-opened, there is needling or bitterness," said Mr Braude.

Men often re-adjusted after the divorce quicker than women, he said, adding that where one partner had married the "other woman" or "other man" who had been the cause of the break-up there was often additional resentment and friction over the children.

Couples, especially those with children, should look at the problems of divorce. Education about marriage was of primary importance and gave the marriage a better chance of survival.

In South Africa one in three marriages ends in divorce and about 25 000 divorces, involving 30 000 children, are finalised annually.

The economic situation is not helping the divorce rate, as cutting out of luxuries such as car or maids often had an aggravating effect on a marriage, said Mr Braude.

The Women's Bureau in Bloemfontein, in conjunction with the Society for Single Parents, has taken an in-depth look at the psycho-social implications of divorce. An article in Focus, the bureau magazine, reports on the investigation.

Lack of status for a divorced person and the disruption of role patterns can affect them seriously, it was concluded.

The degree of personal disorganisation and trauma associated with divorce varies considerably between individuals.

Divorcees might have feelings of guilt arising from feelings of moral, religious or personal failure and conflicts derived from the severing of emotional attachments.

This distress can be attributed to the fact that divorce is a point of strain in the social structure. It is permitted, but when the role patterns established in marriage are broken, there is no clear direction either for the families or those involved, particularly in the following areas:

- Relatives and friends are not ethically obliged to give material and emotional support;
- Although individuals may get concrete help from their kin in a number of ways, they cannot count on it as a right;
- The family has no socially recognised obligation to aid its child to remarry.

Because there are no norms, the divorcees are criticised whatever they do.

Marital breakdown, ending in divorce, is often a long drawn-out process involving a lot of uncertainty and insecurity, in which individuals fluctuate between options like reconciliation, remarriage and other solutions.

Everyone has difficulty coping, although some are either more dissatisfied or better able to make something of their lives

Remarriages (or possible reconciliation) might emerge as the most sought after solution, but many divorcees find themselves trapped in a situation where there is little chance of making new acquaintances, let alone meeting a second mate.

So personal disorganisation and trauma stem in part from the fact that society has no accepted way of coping with divorce.

Some may avoid serious distress, but they do so despite the social structure rather than because of it.

The people concerned are left in a state of temporary shock and depression, routine behaviours lose their meaning, the pattern of life is undermined and problems of coping with the unknown and unexpected assume overwhelming importance.

A heightened sense of personal inadequacy is common Friendships are dropped and family relationships threatened.

Post Women's World

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Family violence is rising sharply

EP. 21/8/86

FAMILY violence which leads to headlines such as "Victims of child abuse die", "Five die in family murder", "Man sentenced for wife abuse", always lead to a special sense of shock.

Ideally the family is seen as a source of love, strength, protection and security for all its members. But family violence has increased sharply and one might agree with those who say: "The home can be a dangerous place!"

The Human Sciences Research Council reports that South African society has been subject to sweeping changes over the past century. Many factors have increased pressure on the family, making it more susceptible to violence.

This vulnerability is shown by the sharp rise in the divorce rate, illegitimate births, child neglect and family violence, as well as by the search for alternatives to marriage and traditional family life, says the HSRC newsletter.

Family violence can be child abuse, wife abuse, husband abuse, parent abuse and family murder.

Since children are the most defenceless and therefore most vulnerable, child abuse generally gives rise to greater public outrage and condemnation than any other form of family violence.

The HSRC says that in the six months from October 1, 1984, to March 30, 1985, 125 new cases of child abuse had been reported to the Department of Health and Welfare and to welfare organisations in Johannesburg.

Because child abuse usually takes place in the home and is committed by the people responsible for the child's well-being, many cases of child abuse are not brought to the attention of the authorities, and are not always recognised by teachers, doctors and nurses who fail to take action.

Research in SA shows that there is an upward trend in frequency and seriousness in incidents of child abuse, and that the victim's irritating behaviour or mere presence is often given as the reason for the violence.

It has also been found that the negative experiences of and unrealistic demands made on the parents of abused children during their own youth are contributory factors.

There are no reliable statistics on the extent of wife abuse.

Research on wife abuse does however indicate that a significant percentage of the victims suffer permanent damage to their organs, for instance liver and kidney damage, and/or they have miscarriages; that both the abuser and the abused frequently come from homes where violence occurred, and that in many cases wife abuse begins shortly after marriage.

It also appears that many of the victims leave their husbands for longer or shorter periods of time, but are then forced for economic reasons to return to them again.

Similarly, there are no figures on the extent of husband abuse in SA.

Overseas research indicates that alcoholics in particular are physically abused by their wives when they are under the influence of liquor, or when they start to grow old and are debilitated by alcoholism.

Parent abuse is not only the slapping, kicking and punching of the elderly parent, but also the following:

- Being roughly pushed or jolted, which is often the cause of fractures and serious bruises among the elderly;
- Being tied to a bed or chain or locked up alone in order to be kept out of the way.
- Being administered an overdose of drugs, sleeping pills or other medicine to make them easier to manage

Church home for hobos to move to a select suburb

By SHAUN HARRIS

A CHURCH mission for down-and-outs was evicted this week — and then offered a new home in one of Durban's most exclusive suburbs.

For the multiracial, multi-denominational Crusaders for Christ, which cares for destitute people, drug addicts, alcoholics and anyone else who has fallen on hard times, it has been a week of ups and downs:

● First they were evicted from the house they have occupied in Redhill, Durban, for the past six months after neighbours complained about the "type of people" living at the mission.

● A few days later they were offered a bigger, better house in Durban North, one of Durban's wealthiest old areas.

But the Crusaders for Christ haven't disclosed their new address — in case their new neighbours start to complain before they move in.

Pastor Ivan Buys, who together with Pastor Margaret Jones runs the 40-strong mission, said:

"I suppose we are a strange-looking bunch. We accept anybody who has problems or nowhere to go."

At the mission are people of every shade of colour: hobos, old hippies, neatly-dressed former businessmen who have lost their jobs....

The mission operates in defiance of the Group Areas Act but Mr Buys said the Durban City Council is very sympathetic.

"We are looking forward to the move — and I'm sure our new neighburs will get to like us," he said.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR PO Box 11, CAPE TOWN 8000

Vagrants were once residents

Cape Times 25/8/82

From Dr R A BIRD (Bergvliet):

I REFER to the letter from Mrs Nonna Steer (Letters, August 14) "Keep slummy black spot shelter out of Rondebosch".

She notes that Rondebosch is Cape Town's biggest educational centre and that residents have paid high prices for the privilege of living in this d'cent suburb of their choice.

She has apparently forgotten that many thousands of Capetonians do not have such a fortunate choice and are constrained by law to live in areas designated by the Group Areas Act. Areas such as Athlone, Crawford and Manenberg to name but a few.

It is on the border of one such area that Mrs Steer advocates the erection of a shelter for the vagrants of Rondebosch. Curiously, the proximity of a bottle store (to maintain a dependence on alcohol?) and a garage (where they can fill up their limousines?) are seen by her as among the benefits of such a site.

Why, she asks "should these vagrants not live near their own" and be "cared for among their own people, where they fit in and of course belong!"

"Their own people" once formed communities within the lovely suburbs of Cape Town, eg. Mowbray, Claremont, Newlands. They surely have as much right to live in these suburbs as Mrs Steer.

The communities they formed may not have been the essence of architectural perfection but they were relatively stable social units near to the workplace and educational institutions The removal of large numbers of people to areas remote from their places of employment and the disruption of a set pattern of community life has probably in no small way contributed to the civil disruptions that have beset Cape Town for well over a year now.

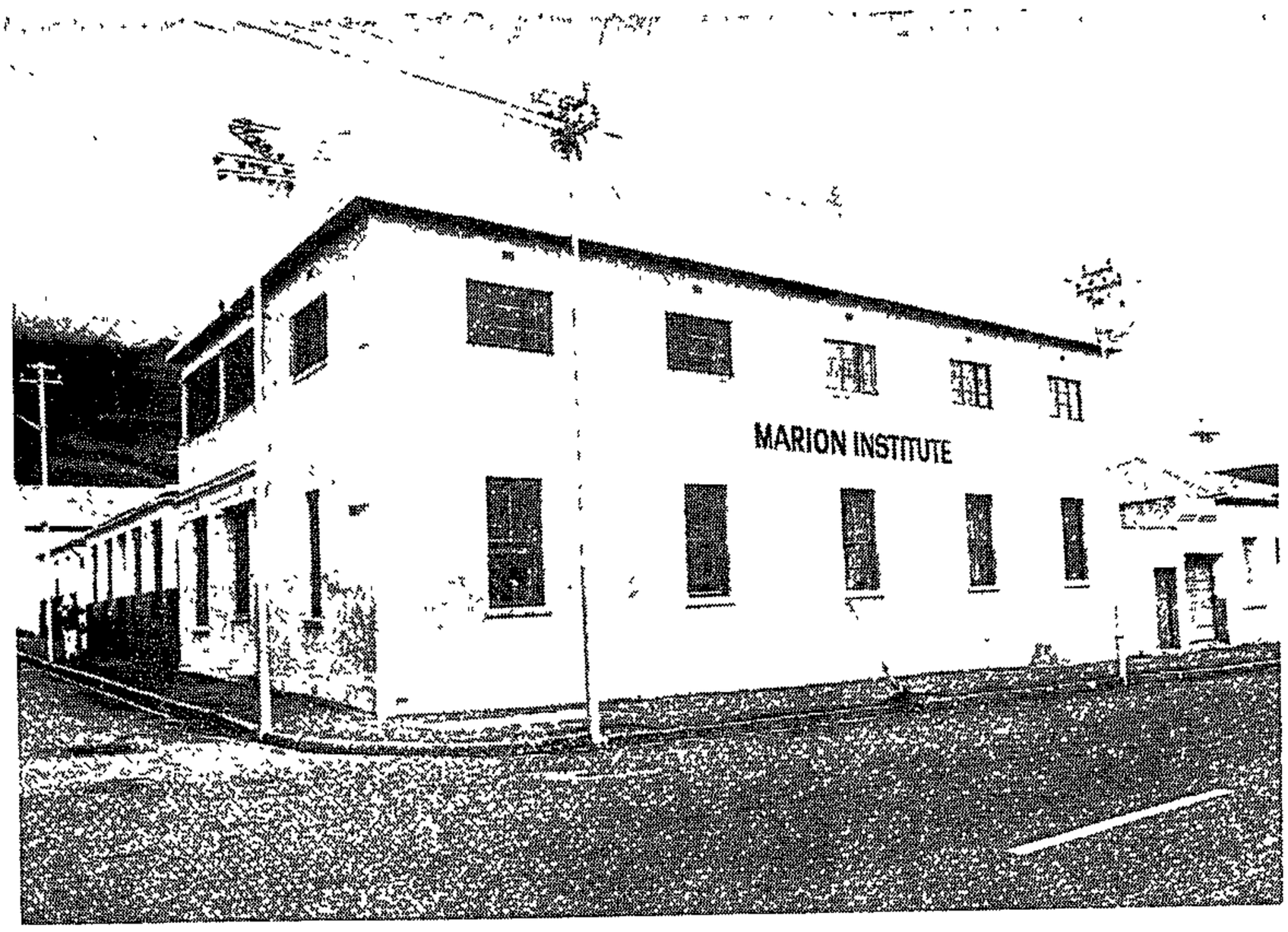
Perhaps Mrs Steer should reflect what the results of the removal en bloc of the white citizens of Rondebosch to an area far removed from their places of employment, education and recreation would be.

While it would probably not lead to vagrancy and unemployment given their general level of education and professional status, the disruptions would not be without some psychosocial consequences. How much more harmful then are the effects on a group of people living somewhat closer to the breadline.

While I am not suggesting that all the vagrants that disturb the citizens of Rondebosch and other suburbs are a direct result of the Group Areas Act, this iniquitous act must surely bear some of the blame. Charity indeed begins at home and therefore before Mrs Steer consigns the "slummy black spot shelter" to somewhere she regards as more fitting for vagrants, I suggest that she remember that the citizens of these areas once regarded parts of suburbs such as Rondebosch as their home.



Pupils from three classes of nursery school of the Marion Insitute, District Six are flanked by teaching personell (from left) Miss Dianne Metafin, Miss Zelda Adams, Mrs Bart, Mrs Violet Philander and Mrs Linda Trew.



The double storey building of the Marion Institute on the corners of Chapel and Queen Streets.

ilies in Chapel Street and the surrounding roads were left.

The depopulation of the community forced its nursery school to shut its doors for about seven years.

Rehoused

Residents from the closely knit commmunity were rehoused in various parts of the Cape Flats.

In District Six the centre and its rambling double storey building was a landmark for former residents.

They yearned for the pulsating rhythm of life in District Six and paid nostalgic visits to the area where the institute was one of the last reminders of the past

The revival of activities catering for people of all ages followed.

Government of Zimbabwe regarding (i) trade sanctions between the Republic and these countries and (ii) restrictions on the transport of goods to and from these countries through the Republic; if not, why not; if so, when in each case;

(2) whether he will furnish the House with information on the matters discussed on these occasions, if not, why not; if so, (a) what matters were discussed and (b) what was the outcome in each case?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) (a), (b), (i) and (ii) Regarding the effect of sanctions on neighbouring states that might be imposed by foreign countries, discussions were from time to time held with representatives of the Zimbabwian Government through our Trade Representative in Harare South Africa has no such representation in Lusaka.

The South African Government does not believe in trade sanctions and boycotts and does not impose such actions against other countries as we are against the interference in the internal affairs of other countries and we believe that ideological differences should not stand in the way of trade.

It has been decided, in line with international practice, to take certain steps to protect sectors of the South African private sector and to obtain a correct statistical picture of transport and trade patterns and also to ensure that transit traffic reaches its destination. These steps are handled by the relevant Departments and not by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

(2) Falls away.

Zambia/Zimbabwe/Malawi/Mozambique: goods transported to/from

*12. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether the South African Government has taken any steps to monitor goods transported through the Republic to or from (a) Zambia, (b) Zimbabwe, (c) Malawi, (d) Mozambique and (e) any other specified African country; if so, (i) what steps (ii) for what purpose and (iii) with what results;

(2) whether any further steps are being taken or contemplated in respect of goods so transported, if so, (a) what steps, (b) in respect of which countries and (c) for what purpose?

†The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs):

(1) (a) and (b), Yes, with regard to incomming traffic.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) No

(i) and (ii) I refer the honourable Leader of the Official Opposition to my reply on Question No 11

(2) Falls away

For written reply

General Affairs

Gross domestic product

1044. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

(1) Whether his Department (a) institutes investigations, (b) makes calculations and (c) monitors results on a regular basis with a view to determining the gross domestic product of (i) each independent Black state and (ii)(aa) Botswana, (bb) Lesotho and (cc) Swaziland; if not, why not; if so,

(2) (a) at what intervals and (b) what were the results of these investigations over the past five years?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No. The BLS-countries and the TBVC-states perform this task themselves. RSA institutions such as the Central Statistical Services, Reserve Bank, as well as the Development Bank of Southern Africa do, however, on request assist the TBVC-states in a technical and advisory capacity in this regard. Moreover a Sub-Committee on Financial statistics has been established in the SATBVC multilateral system where problems in this regard are discussed and efforts are made to find solutions jointly. This co-operation has also resulted in the training of future statisticians from the TBVC-states at the University of Pretoria to enable them to attend to the specific needs of each independent Black state

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away.

Allowances/pensions

1134. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 1008 on 23 May 1986, on what basis does his Department keep statistics on the payment of (a)(i) maintenance allowances for unmarried mothers and (ii) other social allowances and (b) social pensions;

(2) whether he will furnish the available statistics on maintenance allowances for unmarried Black mothers; if not, why not, if so, what are the relevant statistics?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a)(i)(ii)(b) All social pensions are paid by way of a computer program, which is programmed on such a basis, that data relating to specific types of pension, cannot be extracted. In compliance with the regulations promulgated by virtue of the Children's Act, Act 33 of 1960, cohabiting adults do not qualify for a maintenance allowance for their children. The current policy is that maintenance allowances are paid to mothers whose husbands—

(i) are serving prison sentences;

(ii) have eloped; or

(iii) are deceased

in respect of a maximum of four children, but in the case of an unmarried mother, only in respect of one child.

(2) During July 1986 children's allowances were paid to 8 218 mothers, including unmarried mothers, in respect of 17 884 children, at a rate of R11,00 per child per month for normal maintenance, and R48,00 per month per child in foster-care.

Reference books/influx control

1160. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many (i) males and (ii) females were arrested by officers of Development Boards for offences relating to reference books and influx control in each of the main urban centres of the Republic from 1 January 1986 up to and including the date on which arrests for such offences were suspended, (b) what was the total number of such arrests in the Republic during this period and (c) on what date were arrests for such offences suspended?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) Arrested by officers of Development Boards:

	(i) Male	(ii) Female
Bloemfontein	44	14
Durban	0	0
Johannesburg	0	0

R35 000 donated for night shelters

Chief Reporter

MORE THAN R35 000 has been donated by the Cape Town public — many of them Rondebosch ratepayers — in the past three weeks towards establishing more night shelters.

At the annual meeting of The Haven Night Shelter, Green Point, yesterday, Mr Peter Templeton, social worker and fund-raiser, said this response had been to a circular sent to a large number of people in Cape Town, including all Rondebosh ratepayers.

"We hope that this generous response, in a matter of only a few weeks, will help provide some balance, some perspective in what has unfortunately become a contentious issue in Rondebosch," he added. "It indicates that there are a great many people, including residents of Rondebosch, who see the need for additional night shelters."

There were 1 467 donors.

Mr Templeton also said a scheme to house old and infirm people in cottages in Woodstock was going ahead successfully and he hoped the scheme would be extended.

Mr S L Gross, acting chairman of The Haven at Green Point, said the night shelter, established in Napier Street two years ago, had done a pioneering job which had given impetus to similar schemes in other parts of the Peninsula.

"And we feel confident that provision of night shelter accommodation in the Rondebosch central area will do much to improve life in the area after dark, at the same time responding positively to the very serious needs of destitute people."

Mr Gross, who is a member of Cape Town City Council, said a total of 304 men and women had slept 5 527 nights at The Haven in the past year, of which a high proportion of these had been rehabilitated.

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'End row over vagrants — or no shelter in Rondebosch'

Staff Reporter

PEOPLE in Rondebosch must end the row over a planned night shelter for vagrants before the project can go ahead, say its organisers.

Mr Sam Gross, acting chairman of the Haven Night Shelter organisation, said his group would give practical help but first the dispute must be resolved "by the citizens of Rondebosch".

At the annual meeting of the organisation last night, Mr Gross said a "war of words, both written and spoken" had broken out in the ward over the planned small shelter under the Belmont Road bridge which would take the permanent vagrant population of Rondebosch off the streets at night.

MAINLY REGULARS

The Haven social worker, Mr Peter Templeton, said 1 467 people had already given R35 000 "specifically for this project".

He said the organisation would never force a night shelter on a community against its wishes

In his chairman's report Mr Gross said 304 people — 65 women and 239 men — had spent at total of 22 649 nights at the shelter at Napier Street in the city in the past financial year. These were mainly regulars, with "one- or two-nighters"

Accommodation in the shelter was limited, he said and added. "The escalating rise in unemployment, the lack of housing facilities for the very poor, the reduced availability of casual labour and allied factors are forcing more and more people on to the streets."

REHABILITATED

Mr Gross said the answer to vagrancy in Cape Town was the establishment and maintenance of more shelteres and "the provision of social welfare medicine towards rehabilitation".

Mr Templeton told the meeting that a cluster of cottages in Aberdeen Street, Woodstock, had been bought by the organisation as a residence for rehabilitated vagrants.

He said: "Much of the criticism against us is grounded in ignorance of what we are about.

"We do not only provide accommodation for vagrants but have a vigorous rehabilitation programme to assist these people to find a better lifestyle."

ARGUS 27/8/86 (297)

Govt has limited role in medical aid — Minister

Political Correspondent and Political Staff

THE Minister of National Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said today he was to meet Representative Association of Medical Schemes (Rams) officials as soon as possible to discuss rate increases.

He made it clear that while there was concern in Government circles about steep rates increases in some instances, the State had a limited role.

Some medical aid rates are to increase by more than 20 percent. In January most schemes raised their rates by 25 percent.

90 percent

According to Rams, members are in one case being asked to pay over 90 percent more.

Dr van Niekerk said the matter must be seen in perspective.

Medical-aid schemes and members who owned such a scheme could decide for themselves on rates.

Not all medical aid schemes would be affected by increases. Disincentive schemes — where members paid a percentage of their medical expenses — were in most cases financially liquid.

The trouble was occurring in schemes which made 100 percent pay-outs. A survey had shown that the use of general practitioners by members of these schemes was far higher than in disincentive schemes.

The State was aware of the need for reasonably priced medical services but its role in the problems of some medical aid schemes was limited.

The power the Government had to influence the fixing of rates was abolished in 1984.

What could be considered now was whether the existing Medical Schemes Act did enough to get schemes to work on a cost-effective basis.

Dr van Niekerk indicated that one aspect to be investigated would be whether the Registrar of Medical Aid Schemes had sufficient powers to scrutinise the books of schemes to avert fiascos like the recent collapse of Medico.

Cost-conscious

There was also concern about the administration costs of some funds. It had been found these monthly amounts varied from R4,52 to R11,28 for each member.

● Dr George Morrison, Minister of Health in the House of Assembly, said today that doctors must become more cost-conscious for the sake of their patients.

He was speaking at a Faculty Day at Pretoria University's medical school.

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the Consumer Union said patients should ask doctors, where possible, to prescribe generic medicines — a copy of a branded medicine sold under a different name.

(Report by T Wentzel and A Meyerowitz, both of 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

Crawford shelter backed

Staff Reporter

CRIMINALS operated under the guise of vagrants and "parking attendants" in Rondebosch and this was one of the reasons that a night shelter under the Belmont Road bridge was not a suitable idea, according to the Rondebosch police chief.

When approached for comment by the Cape Times yesterday, Captain M N Laubscher, the station commander at Rondebosch police station, said he had no objection to the establishment of a night shelter and supported the idea but did not think it should be located at the proposed site.

He had submitted a report to the City Council a few months ago in which he had opposed the location and stood by that report, Captain Laubscher said.

The space under Crawford bridge on Kromboom Road was much larger and it could be investigated as an alternative site.

Vagrants were more of a public nuisance and the police received and acted on many complaints of people being harassed by them.

"Criminals operate under the guise of being a vagrant or parking attendant. Many of these people who loiter in the area are youths who come here by train during the day and steal bicycles and commit other crimes. They operate in groups of three to four, and are criminals and not vagrants," Captain Laubscher said.

"We must find a solution; it's a social problem and vagrants must be removed from Rondebosch in a lawful manner. Vagrants hinder and obstruct people, and even shopkeepers have complained to police," he said.

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"We must find a solution; it's a social problem and vagrants must be removed from Rondebosch in a lawful manner. Vagrants hinder and obstruct people, and even shopkeepers have complained to police," he said.

this connection; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what was the town council's reaction?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) No.

(2) No, complainants are referred to the SA Police.

(3) No, because no cases have been brought to my or my Department's attention.

Occupational Diseases

*15 Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development †

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 9 on 27 May 1986, legislation based on recommendations contained in the White Paper on the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Compensation for Occupational Diseases will be introduced in Parliament during the current session; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it expected to be introduced;

(2) whether this legislation will be submitted to interested employer and employee organisations beforehand for consideration and comment, if not, why not; if so, to which such organisations?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No,

(a) Legislation not ready for introduction yet.

(b) It is intended for next session.

(2) Yes, as wide as possible. As a great number of institutions may have an interest in the proposed legislation, a comprehensive list is at presently being compiled.

Pietersburg: NP meeting

*16. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 9 on 10 June 1986, the police investigation into the events during a meeting of the National Party on 22 May 1986 in a hall in Pietersburg has been completed; if not, why not, if so, what were the findings;

(2) whether the Divisional Commissioner of the South African Police, Far Northern Transvaal Division, received any complaints in connection with these events, if so, what were the particulars of the complaints;

(3) whether the said Divisional Commissioner received any instructions in connection with the vacation of the hall; if so, (a) what was the nature of the instructions and (b) from whom did he receive them?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, the police docket was handed to the Attorney-General for his decision who declined to prosecute.

(2) All complaints which were received from persons concerned, were put in writing and were incorporated in the docket which was handed to the Attorney-General. Because this official declined to prosecute, I do not deem it in the interest of the public to divulge the particulars of the complaints at this stage

(3) (a) and (b) Because a departmental investigation concerning the matter is not yet completed and as this aspect forms part of such an investigation, it is not desirable to divulge the particulars at this stage.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he allow hon members of the opposition parties access to the report when the departmental investigation in connection with this issue has been completed?

†The MINISTER. No, Mr Chairman, I will not be prepared to do that; it is not practice, and I do not think that it is desirable to do something like that If I can be of assistance to the hon member by means of a private conversation in this regard, then we can discuss the matter. Further than that I can unfortunately not go.

†Dr W J SNYMAN: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it the general accepted policy in the Police Force to use teargas canisters in a hall which is partially closed? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not sure, but I think that somewhere on the Question Paper there is a question in this regard. I do not have it in front of me, but I will supply the hon member with an answer at the appropriate time

Pietersburg post office

*17 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Communications†

(1) Whether any extensions or alterations were recently made at the Pietersburg post office, if so, what was the nature thereof,

(2) whether tenders were invited for this work; if not, why not; if so, (a) who was the successful tenderer and (b) what was the amount of the tender;

(3) whether the tenderer has completed the work, if so, when, if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS:

(1) No;

(2) and (3) fall way.

Mobil Oil SA (Pty) Ltd.

*18. Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

(1) Whether he or his Department has (a) taken note of and (b) received complaints or representations about remarks about South Africa's internal affairs alleged to have been made recently by a certain foreign oil company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if so, what is the name of this company;

(2) whether he has reacted or intends reacting to these remarks, if so, (a) when and (b) in what manner; if not, why not,

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

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) (a) Yes

(b) No
Mobil Oil SA (Pty) Ltd.

(2) No

(a) and (b) In the first instance this matter does not resort under me.

(3) No

Dismissal of social worker

*19. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development.†

(1) Whether a certain social worker, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, was recently dismissed from the service of the South African National Council for Alcoholism; if so,

(2) whether he will furnish the reasons for her dismissal; if not, why not; if

so, what was the reason for her dismissal?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) Yes.

(2) No, because she was in the employ of a private welfare organisation, over which the government has no control.

Alexandra: investigation

*20. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the investigation into the incidents which occurred in Alexandra Township on 22, 23 and 24 March 1986 has been completed, if not, why not, if so, (a) who conducted the investigation and (b) what were the findings,

(2) Whether any steps have been or are being taken pursuant to these findings, if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, because of the comprehensiveness of the investigation, all the statements of witnesses could thusfar not be obtained.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(2) Falls away

Alexandra: rental in arrear

*21. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) (a) How many householders in Alexandra Township are in arrear with rental payments, (b) what is the total amount of rent which is in arrear at present and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to rectify this situation; if so, what steps?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) 1 300.

(b) R1 004 418,77 as at 30 June 1986

(2) Yes, accounts are being sent to all tennants monthly since 1 July 1986 and further steps will be considered when the reaction to this is known.

Bureau for Information: song

*22. Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

Whether the Bureau for Information has allocated a sum of money for the composing and recording of a song called "Together we will build a brighter future", if so, (a) why, (b) what total amount has been allocated for the purpose, (c) for what purpose were these funds originally appropriated, (d) who took the decision to spend these funds in this manner, (e) what are the names of the persons involved in the composing and recording of the song and (f) what total amount will these persons be paid for their participation?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION:

(22) Yes.

(a) The production of a song is a part of a communication campaign which has as its purpose the promotion of better intergroup relations in South Africa and of the common commitment of the great majority of South Africans to a future based on cooperation and the peaceful resolution of problems. The total campaign is also intended to improve communication on matters

of national and community importance.

(b) the amount budgeted for the song is R1 566 847. I have invited an independent expert, with extensive experience in the advertising industry, to make an assessment of all aspects of the expenditure involved in this project. The expert found that, given the scope and the scale of the production, the Bureau has received good value for its money and that the expenditure, everything taken into consideration, was reasonable.

(c) the funds for the campaign referred to in paragraph (a) above have been approved by the Treasury and have been allocated to the Bureau for this purpose.

(d) two approvals are involved:

(1) the broader communication plan was approved by a Cabinet Committee and after consultation with the Treasury, the funds were approved by the Minister of Finance,

(2) the production of a song was approved on an interdepartmental basis at official level and was then allocated to the Bureau for execution.

(e) I am aware of the fact that some of the names of the artists involved in the song have already been published in newspapers. I do not, however, regard it as fair to release all the names of those involved. Some of the artists involved have been subjected to threats because of their participation in this project. Although the artists will be appearing publicly in the TV advertisements, the Bureau would not want to be seen facilitating the task of intimidators.

(f) the total amount paid or to be paid to the 10 soloists and 41 members of the choir for the production of four 3-minute TV recordings in seven different South African languages and nine 1-minute radio-recordings in nine different South African languages is R794 160. When considering this amount due regard should be given to the fact that agreements have been concluded with all the artists involved to secure world-wide rights to the production, including television, radio, theatre, newspaper and periodicals and any form of open-air publicity. In addition, the artists have renounced all royalty rights from the production.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister, could he tell us please who the members of the Cabinet Committee were who took the decision to proceed with this project, and also whether he is aware of any artists or composers who are opposed to the scheme, and what his reaction is to their objections?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, firstly I should point out and emphasise that the Cabinet Committee approved a broader communications plan. As I have just explained in my reply, this plan was approved by a Cabinet Committee, and after consultation with the Treasury, the funds were approved by the hon the Minister of Finance. I should like to make it quite clear that the production of the particular song was not approved by a Cabinet Committee [Interjections.] Furthermore, the production of a song, as I have also stated, was approved on an interdepartmental basis at official level, and then allocated to the Bureau for execution.

As far as the names of the members of the Cabinet Committee are concerned, I regret to have to tell hon members that it is not for me to reply to a question of that nature. As

Continued from Page 1

Night shelter row

Cape Times 10/9/86
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the City Council's utilities and works committee this week.

Before walking out, Mr Morris said he would resign unless Mr Hinrichsen apologized to Mr Hurly and said: "I am in favour of the night shelter and I think it is in an ideal position."

Before the walkout, the chairman of the association, Mr Roy Horell, said "the proposal to site the shelter under the Belmont Bridge has been rejected by the ratepayers association There has been quite formidable opposition to the location of the shelter".

"I have nothing against the principle of night shelters but have from the outset rejected the location of the proposed shelter. It can and must be placed somewhere else.

"A number of people have been molested in the area recently. I myself have been harassed by vagrants four times," he said

The conditions attached to the approval of the night shelter are that

- The approval of the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, should be sought
- Plans be submitted
- Access to underground electrical cables should remain.

A spokesman from the City Administrator's office said that before the recommendations could be submitted for Mr Louw's approval, they would have to be adopted by Exco and the full City Council, after which they must be published to give the public a chance to respond.

Mr Hinrichsen, after much pressing from the chairman of the Ratepayers' Association, Mr Horell, finally agreed to apologise.

Stormy meeting over night shelter

Cape Times 10/9/86
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Staff Reporters

RONDEBOSCH councillor Mr Rupert Hurly last night stormed out of an executive meeting of the Rondebosch Ratepayers' Association during a discussion on the controversial Belmont Bridge night shelter for vagrants.

And he was followed by the vice-chairman of the association, Mr Peter Morris — who threatened to resign from the association, and another executive member, Mrs Pat Wellman, who walked out in support of Mr Hurly.

Mr Hurly stormed out after an executive member and past chairman of the association, Mr W C L Hinrichsen, called for Mr Hurly's resignation, saying "the City council knows we have opposed it" (the night shelter) and accused Mr Hurly and the council of not representing the ratepayers.

After the walkouts, the executive committee agreed to appoint a sub-committee to find an alternative site for the night shelter within the ward as it was pointed out that the association had no jurisdiction outside the ward.

The night shelter was conditionally approved by

Continued on Page 2

Councillors defend stand on shelter

Municipal Reporter

BOTH city councillors for Rondebosch are still strongly in favour of a night shelter for vagrants under Belmont Bridge.

Asked to comment on ratepayers' allegations that he was taking up an "unrepresentative" stance, Mr Arthur Wienburg said most people in his ward supported the shelter.

"I ask my critics to substantiate their claims," he said. "When I stood for election three years ago, one of my platforms was that I would tackle the vagrant problem effectively and properly.

"I said night shelters were part of the answer, and I was elected. People knew what I stood for," Mr Wienburg said.

Mr Rupert Hurly said there would still be vagrants in Rondebosch even if no shelter was built.

"The Belmont Road site really is the one farthest from any residential development," he said. "It's a pity it is near the library, but it has to be near the road or it would not work."

"I believe a shelter at the Belmont Road site is the best for Rondebosch," Mr Hurly said.

 ARGUS 12/9/86 297

Rondebosch vagrants: Shelter row hots up

By JOHN YELD
Municipal Reporter

RONDEBOSCH Ratepayers Association (RRA) has formed a special sub-committee to find an alternative site in the suburb for the controversial night shelter for vagrants which the city council wants to build under Belmont bridge.

The need for shelters and sites for them were first identified in a report by former city engineer Mr Jan Brand which was overwhelmingly endorsed by the city council last year

The Belmont bridge site was in turn approved by a large majority at a meeting of the RRA in February, but this decision was rescinded at its annual meeting in June

Now the official viewpoint of the association is that, while it is sympathetic to the vagrants' plight, it believes the Belmont Bridge site is inappropriate and an alternative should be found in Rondebosch.

Not all criminals

The controversy has split both the association, its executive and the residents.

A petition signed by 835 objectors has already been forwarded to the Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, although the matter has not yet been finalised by the city council.

Association chairman Mr Roy Horrell said he recognised that there were various categories of vagrants and not all were criminals.

The Haven Night Shelter, which will run the proposed shelter, has had a good response to appeal for funds and both Rondebosch ward councillors — Mr Rupert Hurly and Mr Arthur Wienburg — are in favour.

Mr Hurly said he believed the Belmont Road site was best. Although it was unfortunate that it was close to the library, the shelter had to be near the road or it would not work.

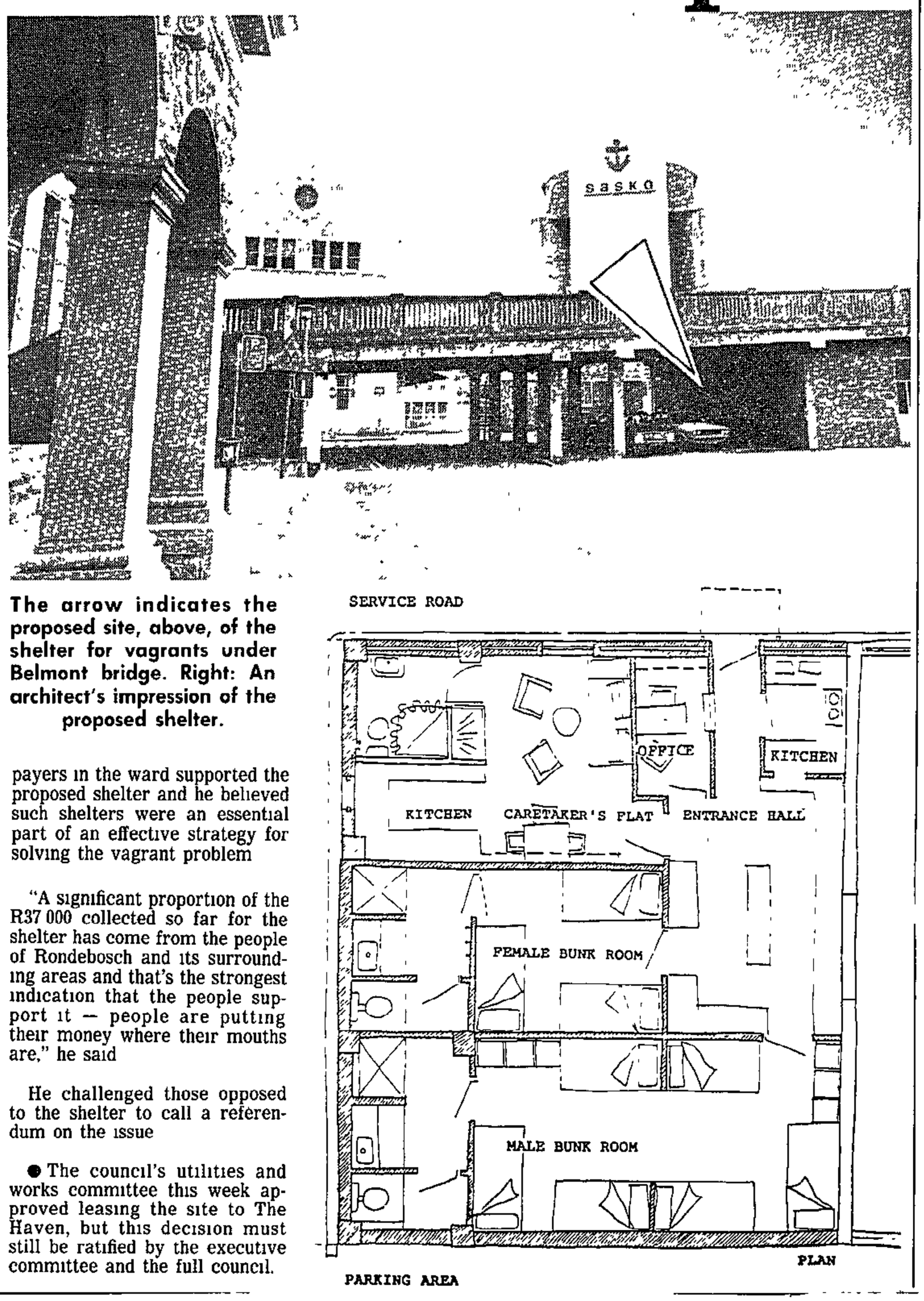
There would still be vagrants in Rondebosch even if no shelter was built, he said

Mr Wienburg said most ratepayers in the ward supported the proposed shelter and he believed such shelters were an essential part of an effective strategy for solving the vagrant problem

"A significant proportion of the R37 000 collected so far for the shelter has come from the people of Rondebosch and its surrounding areas and that's the strongest indication that the people support it — people are putting their money where their mouths are," he said

He challenged those opposed to the shelter to call a referendum on the issue

● The council's utilities and works committee this week approved leasing the site to The Haven, but this decision must still be ratified by the executive committee and the full council.



The arrow indicates the proposed site, above, of the shelter for vagrants under Belmont bridge. Right: An architect's impression of the proposed shelter.



Some of the members of the new board of directors of Mfesane Christian Service, which was elected at the organisations' annual meeting in East London yesterday, are from left, Mr E. N. Balewa (Mdantsane), Reverend A. M. Scheffer (Cape Town), Reverend G. Louw (Port Elizabeth), Mr L. Shume (Port Elizabeth), Dr P. Rossouw (Pretoria) and Reverend L. Matikinca (Butterworth).

New Mfesane projects go ahead

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Mfesane Christian Service had started three new projects despite the poor economy and township violence, the chairman, the Reverend G. E. G. Louw, said here yesterday

However, he said at the annual meeting of the organisation, the Khanyisa School for the visually handicapped, in Port Elizabeth, had been closed temporarily because of unrest.

The closure was a setback in the children's education but the school's management had proceeded with plans for the envisaged permanent building, Mr Louw said.

● More plans for the creation of employment opportunities should be made, a report delivered at the meeting said.

Emphasis was placed on the involvement of individuals and communities, who should be involved from the beginning so dependence on welfare societies did not develop, the report said.

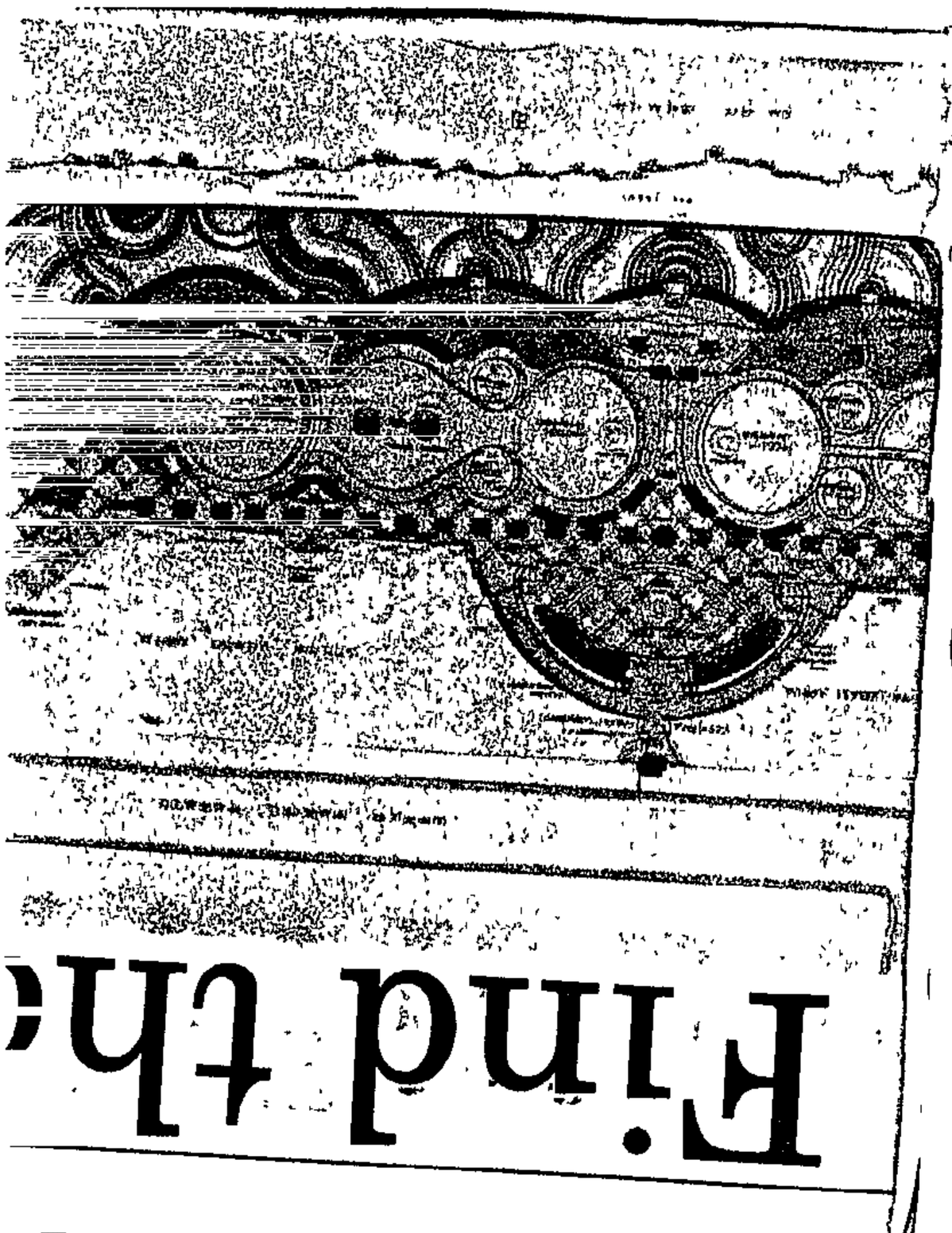
● Mfesane started a flood-relief fund at the end of last year to assist people whose mud houses were extensively damaged by heavy rains.

The report said another initiative was the presentation of a co-ordination conference for organisations involved in rural development in Ciskei.

These initiatives had the backing of World Vision, the Ciskei Government and the Development Bank of Southern Africa

Delegates were told Mfesane's policy was to co-operate with other organisations working on the same problems or in the same geographical regions.

● The newly elected board of directors of Mfesane Christian Service is Mr E N Balewa, the Reverend L Buso, the Reverend O A Cloete (managing director), Mr C F de Kock, the Reverend S Konzapi, the Reverend G E G Louw (chairman), the Reverend L K Matikinca, the Reverend B F Mbenenge, Mr J Z Mngeni, the Reverend Z N Moerman, Mr S Nongogo, the Reverend D H Odendaal, the Reverend J C Oosthuysen, Professor Theo Pauw, Dr P Rossouw, Mr G E Rudman, the Reverend A M Scheffer, the Reverend J D Thom, Mr L Shume (vice-chairman), Mr A J van der Merwe, Mr A C Veldhuizen (Holland) and the Reverend B Wooding



guilty of one count of armed robbery and the attempted theft of a motor vehicle and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

The founding trustees of the foundation are Dr Anthony Hall-Martin, Mr Clive Walker and Mr Peter Hitchins. — (Sapa)

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Wife did not talk parents of shoot

CAPE TOWN—A wife who had been assaulted continually by her husband wept in the witness box after testifying that she had not discussed his shooting with her parents.

Trudi Beyers, 25, on trial in the Supreme Court here for the murder of her husband, Mr Steward Beyers, at their Edgemead home on September 19 last year, pleaded not guilty.

She said a shot was fired while she and her husband struggled over his revolver which he had pointed at her.

During cross-examination yesterday, Mr C Viviers, for the State, asked Mrs Beyers if it was not strange that until yesterday she had not discussed the incident with her parents, who were the first to arrive on the scene.

She said it was not her way to 'speak about things'. Her life had been built around her husband and child. She had not told her parents of her husband's assaults

Mr Viviers asked Mrs Beyers to explain differences between the version of events given in a statement soon after the shooting and the version she gave in evidence

Mrs Beyers said it happened more than a year ago Certain parts she could remember only 'vaguely' and she could not recall details of the struggle.

Trigger

Mr Viviers: You never deliberately pulled the trigger of the firearm pointing at your husband and shot him?

Mrs Beyers: No

Mr Vivier: Who pulled the trigger
went off?

Mrs Beye
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She said o
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The case
(Sapa)

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NO ROOM AT THE INN

Mercury Reporter

CRUSADERS for Christ, a non-profit organisation that looks after tramps and vagrants, has less than four days to find a home.

At present the 37 tramps and vagrants who would otherwise be on the streets or in the parks of Durban are accommodated in a La Lucia home, but the church group was given notice by the Umhlanga Municipality at the beginning of September to vacate their premises by the end of the month.

The co-founder of the organisation, Pastor Margaret Jones, then wrote to the local authority asking for an extension

She asked the municipality to treat the case with sympathy and pointed out that neighbours had not complained of any nuisance.

The Town Clerk of Umhlanga, Mr D de Swardt, said yesterday that the notice to vacate the house still stood and the organisation would have to leave by Wednesday.

Praying

He told the group originally that its occupation of the house did not comply with the town planning regulations for the borough.

As the deadline approaches, Pastor Jones says she is praying that the Crusaders for Christ can be given the use of a smallholding near Durban.

'We used to send the people to a farm at Richmond for rehabilitation purposes,' she said.

'However, we found this was very far away. We would prefer a half-way house somewhere between Durban and Pietermaritzburg'.

It is the second time that the Crusaders have been forced to vacate premises in the Durban area. They were compelled to leave a property in Red Hill at the end of August.

WEP p2 297 27/9/86

GM boss puts 40-Hour Famine into overdrive



Mr BOB WHITE

Weekend Post Reporter

MOTOR company executive Mr Bob White switched into overdrive when he began collecting money for the 40-Hour Famine.

General Motors managing director Mr White raised more money as an individual than anyone else in the country.

He brought in R10 157 through his sponsors and has beaten by a wide margin the next biggest single contributor in the country, Mr Clive Weil, MD of Checkers.

Schools in the Humansdorp and Langkloof areas are also making a terrific contribution to World Vision.

Mr Hannes Stuurman, the organisation's area representative, said the target had been to raise R10 000 by schools in Humansdorp, Krakeel, Joubertina, Lauterwater, Kareedouw, Thorham, Clarkson and Patensie.

A small farm school with two teachers had raised R2 000 — excellent for an area dependent on agriculture.

To date R5 000 had come in and there were several more schools which still had to send their contributions.

A total of 600 pupils from Framesby High and 250 from Woolhope High will take part in the 40-Hour Famine next weekend

Sammy Fund confusion in charity effort

Weekend Post Reporter

THREE schools in Port Elizabeth have dissociated themselves from the World Vision 40-Hour Famine fund-raising campaign as a result of confusion about donations to the Samantha Bunce Fund from the proceeds.

Miss Mimi Scribante, marketing representative for World Vision in the Eastern Cape, said no funds from the 40-Hour Famine would be going to the Samantha Bunce Fund She explained how those taking part in the 40-Hour Famine could help the fund as well if they so wished.

Reports that a percentage of the proceeds from the 40-Hour Famine would go to Sammy Bunce were, however incorrect

Miss Scribante said those taking part could ask their sponsors if they wished to donate an extra 10c each to the Samantha Bunce Fund. If there were 10 sponsors, fund-raisers would send famine proceeds from sponsors plus an extra R1. Each 10c for Samantha would be matched by funds from the executive director's discretionary fund.

Miss Scribante said this applied only in PE, but there was a similar scheme in Cape Town for little Wendy Morris

But, she stressed, no funds from the World Vision 40-Hour Famine would go to Samantha Bunce.

Miss Scribante said seven northern areas schools had expressed strong interest, but three schools had pulled out and dissociated themselves from the campaign after a report that a percentage would go to the Sammy Bunce fund

The funds from the famine project would be used within the borders of the country for needy children and community projects to help people help themselves.

Miss Scribante said anyone who did not wish to contribute to Sammy Bunce could return the famine kit directly to head office in Johannesburg with the sponsor money

Those taking part who wanted to do something for Samantha Bunce could send their 10c for each sponsor and their kit to Box 23135, Diasland 6009 (Port Elizabeth)

'Day shelter' for vagrants urged

Cape Times 1/10/86

297

Municipal Reporter

LAND should be made available — possibly in Mowbray — for a rehabilitation centre for vagrants, the City Council resolved yesterday.

"We can't have this mushrooming of night shelters without a rehabilitation day centre," said Mr Chris Joubert, who proposed the motion.

It would serve as an extension of the night shelter project. He said some of the 80 vagrants who had attended a rehabilitation centre a few years ago were still working for the council.

He said rehabilitation centres had a significant success rate.

Mr Sam Gross said the rehabilitation rate was roughly 40 percent, a figure disputed by Mr Frank van der Velde.

The De Novo centre outside Kraaifontein which "dried out" vagrants and gave them skills to work with wood, steel and electricity had a very low success rate, Mr Van der Velde said.

Mr Joubert's motion was adopted by general agreement.

It asked the executive committee to report on the council promoting the establishment of a centre for vagrants to be operated by a suitable agency on council land.

297

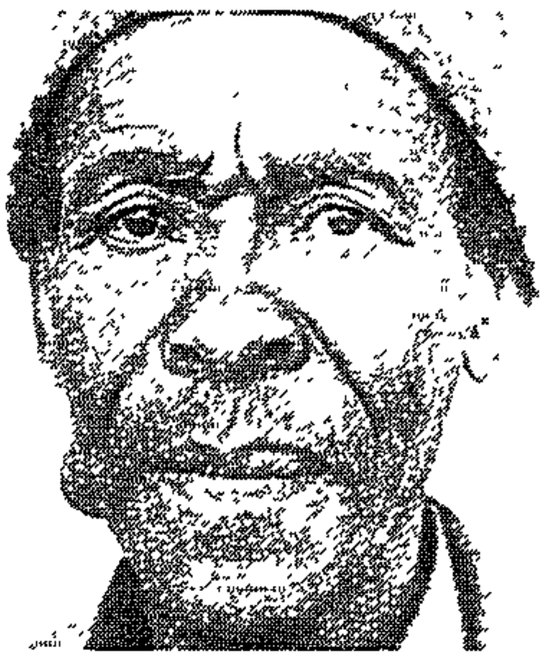
Cape Times 2/10/86.



Mr Charles Jansen: "I have already been in a night shelter. I am looking for work."



Mr Michael Roos: "I am a qualified motor mechanic, but there is no work. Even if I am given the job of sweeping the street, I will do it."



Mr David Eccleton: "I would go to a day shelter in Mowbray."

Pictures: ALAN TAYLOR

Vagrants favour Mowbray 'day shelter'

Municipal Reporter

RONDEBOSCH vagrants are unanimously in favour of a proposed day rehabilitation shelter in Mowbray.

This is a finding of a street survey in Rondebosch. No vagrants were found on the streets of Mowbray.

Ward One councillor Mr Chris Joubert raised the matter in the City Council meeting on Tuesday. He proposed a motion, which was passed, that the council should investigate making land available for a rehabilitation centre where vagrants could work the land and learn skills.

Mrs Eulalie Stott, chairman of the housing committee, said establishing such centres was the social welfare task of the government, but suggested the council could make land available "in the Mowbray area".

"The area I had in mind was land between Mowbray and Maitland which the City Council made available to the government as a site for the technikon, which it wanted to place in District Six," she said yesterday.

Mr Ian Iversen, one of the Mowbray ward representatives, said he was in favour of shelters provided they were carefully situated.

"Mowbray is too residential," he said. "I know of no suitable site there, and the suburb does not have a large vagrant problem. Some say shelters attract vagrants, and some say they don't, but I would rather not take the chance."

Mr Peter Parkin, the other ward representative, said the sensitivity shown in siting the Belmont Bridge night shelter was also required for the rehabilitation centre.

All the vagrants approached yesterday were in favour of the rehabilitation centre, as long as it could help them find work.

"I want to work, but there is no work," said Mr Michael Roos. "I would go, I promise you, even if they gave me a job sweeping the street."

Mr Charles Jansen, a painter who is married, said he had been to a night shelter before.

He had heard of the proposed Belmont Bridge shelter, which he welcomed, and said he would be pleased if a "day shelter" was built in Mowbray.

sunrise news

SMM 4/10/86 - 297

More welfare aid urged for blacks

By Claire Robertson

The South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare has called for the establishment of more welfare societies for blacks — who have access to only 19 compared to the 48 in the white community.

The coloured community also has access to 48 societies, while only 18 serve the Indian community — with no child and family welfare organisations for the latter group in the Cape and the Free State.

An analysis of the council's statistics has revealed an increase in families needing assistance as a result of unemployment and related matters, a report before the council's biennial meeting held in Johannesburg said yesterday.

"Demands on societies will be on the increase. It is sincerely hoped that more job opportunities are created for our people of all race groups in the year that follows," the report said.

Concerned about the fact that children have had to remain in foster care or children's homes for "long and undue periods", the report recommended that more emphasis be placed on preventive services in the areas of child abuse and neglect.

"Societies should seriously consider embarking on programmes to enhance parenting skills.

"Perhaps working closely with community health nurses, school psychologists and the hospitals may help with the early detection of children who are at risk."



Power pack!

The legend of "wonder horse" Wolf Power might live on in South Africa through two of his foals released from quarantine at Jan Smuts veterinary station yesterday. The Brenner brothers from Johannesburg paid R1,5 million for a package which included another foal and three pregnant mares, one of which will also bear Wolf Power's foal. The six-month-old foals are already going grey like dad, now on a US stud farm. It will be about two years before Wolf Power fans can try their luck on the foals. Here, Chookie Brenner (left) and brother Len (centre) view the colt (left) and filly with Brian Roux, director of the shipping agents which brought over the horses.

Giving the men a run for their money

By Sara Martin

The only blind woman runner in the Transvaal takes part in the Nashua Johannesburg Marathon next Friday — and Annette Dollman is hoping to teach her male counterparts a lesson or two.

In spite of eyesight problems from a very early age which later deteriorated into almost complete blindess, she has managed to lead a normal life. With the help of her devoted husband, Kenyon, she has brought up two children and gives regular music lessons.

Annette has a Bachelor of Music degree from the University of Stellenbosch.

She began running two years ago, but initially had problems finding a pilot to help her.

"Even though it requires no special skill, being a pilot involves commitment, and few people are prepared to give up the time," she says.

But since she met Barbara Pretorius, public relations officer for Rocky Runners, Annette has received all the moral support she could ask.

The Jardine Joggers, the blind group taking part in the marathon, is still a long way short of the R500 000 its members hope to raise for the Guide Dog Association. Readers can telephone Mr Stan Klaff at 832-1628 (w) or 440-8104 (h) for information on where to send donations.

Debt for swop op

The Round Table's appeal for help for Mr Jimmy Corcoran, the American businessman held responsible for R82 000 still owed for the Nicole Hohowsky liver transplant, has brought in only R200, says national chairman Mr Chris Fereira

Donations may be sent to the Round Table, c/o Mr Chris Fereira, Box 686, Witbank 1035.



MABEL CHUEU: "Dependence is destructive."

She found freedom by helping others

By Kate McKinnell

A dusty plane in the Eastern Transvaal — straggling wire fences dividing the stark homes of 10 000 people — is another place Mabel Chueu has left her mark.

A dedicated social worker, she is a central figure in this community of Makotopong, which still grieves its removal from a fertile valley to the dry expanse 25 km outside Pietersburg.

At her instigation, the community has mustered its own resources and planted a collective vegetable garden as well as encouraging individual patches in private backyards.

Women of the settlement are building a creche, while funds are being raised to sink a borehole to supplement the one that is at present expected to provide for all 10 000 members of the community.

The problems of the community are still enormous — unemployment, a drought which has left the small areas of farmland barren, malnutrition, and a lack of money to complete its creche and other projects. But Mrs Chueu's role here is complete, because the people have found the strength to help themselves

At 60, she has an energy and subtle forcefulness that gives the feeling she'll always get what she wants. Very pleasantly, she demands respect.

Her influence is evident in communities throughout the Northern Transvaal, and her contribution has recently been recognised by several awards.

'I believe everyone should have the chance to develop to their full potential, and by joining together women can uplift themselves and also help those who have fewer opportunities.'

But Mrs Chueu is more interested in talking about her work.

"I realised early on the extent of women's power when they work together to uplift their own communities," says Mrs. Chueu.

She grew up in a village near Pietersburg and after qualifying as a teacher worked around Johannesburg and then near Pretoria, where she first tasted the power of community organisation.

"We were teaching in an old farm house, but the community had been given the material to build a school and had never got around to doing it.

"I organised a women's club to take action, and it didn't take us long to build a 10-classroom school all on our own," says Mrs Chueu.

She realised she wanted to work more closely with people in a helping and organising role, and she left her husband to look after their four children while she completed a diploma in social work.

Her first jobs were in Pretoria and then Ga-Rankuwa, and she wasn't content just to do standard casework. Organising as always, she motivated women to start up their own community groups.

She later worked as a community developer in Lebowa for more than 10 years before joining the Chief Commissioner for northern areas to do the same work.

Through her energy, the Lebowa Women's Organisation (LWO) was formed and now has a network all over the area, even in the most isolated settlements.

"LWO operates at a grassroots level, and women work together on whatever issues concern them most — from sanitation and vegetable growing to creches and self-employment projects."

She drives all over the Northern Transvaal, visiting communities as part of her work and very often as a volunteer in areas that concern her.

Depressed and despairing

Communities that have been resettled by the authorities, she finds, are often depressed and despairing and need encouragement to regain confidence, energy and a sense of self-reliance.

She approaches the leaders and works with them to get the community back on its feet. Water supplies, clinics, schools, creches, food-growing, cooking and sanitation are the most pressing needs.

She has been criticised because she continues to work for the South African Government while constantly dealing with communities cast into turmoil by government-enforced resettlement.

Younger critics argue that many of the problems communities experience are a result of the unjust system, and that an important aspect of work to uplift communities is on a political level.

However, Mrs Chueu openly admits she is content to work within the Government rather than fight from the outside.

"I see my work in more immediate terms. The communities I work with need help urgently, and I can help them develop and survive from where I am.

"Of course I want equal rights and liberation for my people — but I believe I am liberated because I have been educated and have succeeded in my work. I think others will find freedom in the same way," says Mrs Chueu.

Welfare bodies to discuss structure

By Janine Simon

The seven newly-elected council members of the Southern African Institute of Fund Raisers will meet in November to draft the institute's final constitution.

More than 60 specialists, representing 43 organisations involved in fund-raising and welfare activities, were at its launch in Johannesburg earlier this month.

EFFECTIVE

Council members include Mr Joe Araujo of Boys' Towns South Africa, Captain Trevor Tuck of the Salvation Army, Mr John Reece of the Avril Elizabeth Homes and Mrs Beverley Campbell of the SA Association of Youth Clubs.

The institute aims to promote effective fund-raising skills and ethical practice among its members and to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and information.

Another major aim is to promote legislation to benefit fund-raisers such as GST exemption, tax-deductible donations and postage discounts.

Contact the institute at (011)725-2268 for further information.

Jo'burg tramp problem getting worse — Neppe

Johannesburg's tramps are apparently unaware of the fact that Joubert Park has been reopened to the public. Up to now they have steered clear of the park, Mr David Neppe, PFP city councillor for Joubert Park said last night.

The three wardens appointed to patrol Joubert Park have also had no problems up to now.

But Mr Neppe told a PFP report back meeting in a Hillbrow hotel, the problem of vagrants in the general area had become worse.

Those vagrants who wanted to be rehabilitated had to have places to turn to, but facilities were inadequate.

The government had a responsibility in this regard, Mr Neppe said.

Vagrants should be removed from the streets and placed in work colonies, he said.

w/e ARGUS 8/11/86 (2595) 297

WEEKEND FOCUS

The twilight kids

Few ways out for Cape Town street urchins

By VIVIEN HORLER
Weekend Argus Reporter

A MAN appeared in court this week accused of committing sodomy with six young boys in an abandoned railway carriage Four were street children, and he had offered them a place to sleep, they said

The appearance of Niklaas Jeftha, 51, known as Grysie, has emphasised the plight of the hundreds of Cape Town street children — or "strollers" as they call themselves — many of whom make a precarious living from prostitution

The case against Niklaas Jeftha has yet to be concluded, but its outcome is unlikely to affect the lives of his six accusers Two have returned home and another three have sought a haven at a children's shelter

The last, nine-year-old Andrew, is still on the streets

He is barefoot, grubby, small for his age and dressed in tattered clothes His hair has been shaved back from a jagged stitched gash which runs the length of his head.

"Chased me out"

The wound was caused by a fall, he said Directing a car into a parking place at the Rondebosch shopping centre, he stepped backwards over the concrete edge of the Liesbeeck Canal.

Andrew lived with his mother, father and five brothers and sisters, ranging in age from nine months to 13 years, in a depressed area of Elsie's River He left home about six months ago because, he said "My father hits people He chased me out.

"So I came to Cape Town I sleep on the street with the strollers and ask people for money or food. I tell them I'm hungry"

His monther confirmed his story She said she needed a letter from someone, telling her husband to let the child live at home.

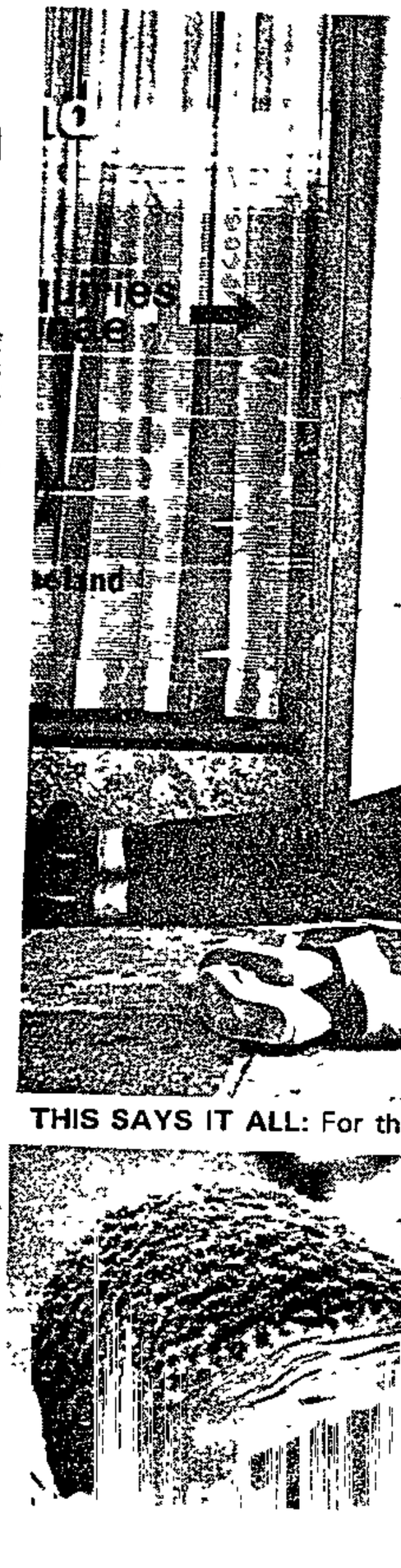
"Otherwise must I hear one day he's dead in Cape Town?"

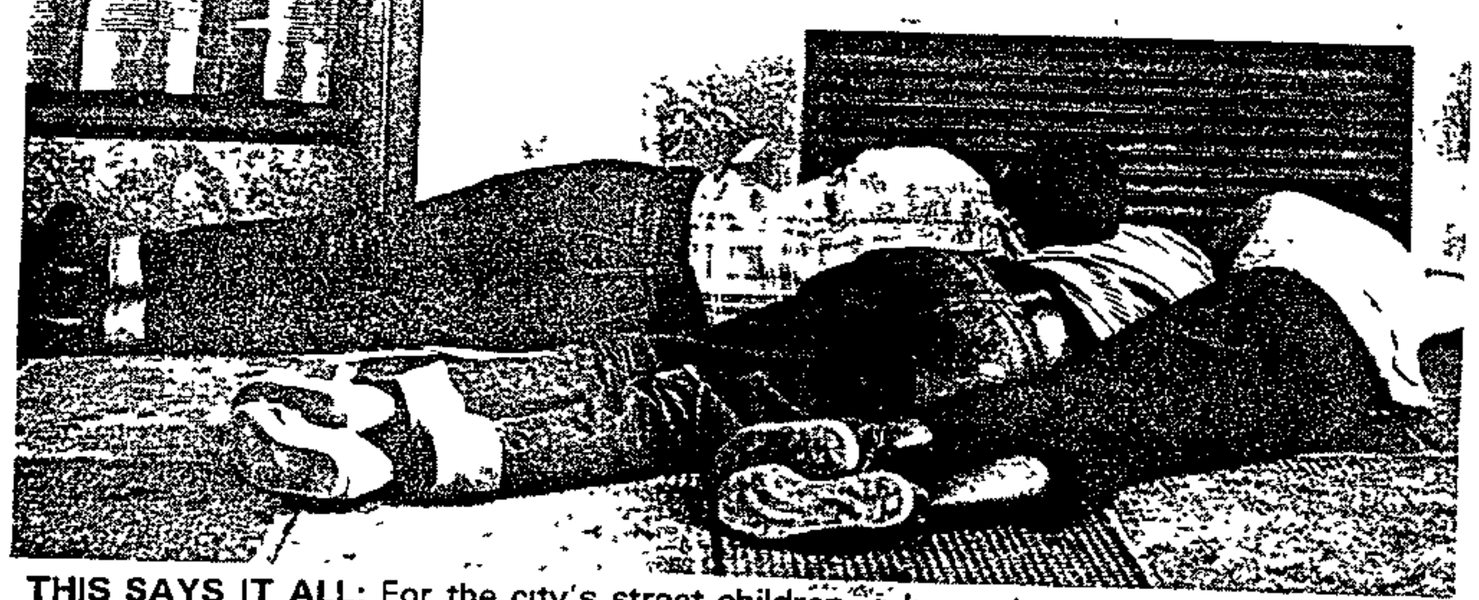
Looked near tears

Andrew nodded But he looked near tears when asked if life was better on the streets.

"Look at him," his mother said. "He sniffs benzine See how his mouth is swollen"

He muttered sullenly "I don't"





THIS SAYS IT ALL: For the city's street children, a house is as remote as the moon.



UTILITEITSBOUMAATSKAPPY
UTILITY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

arrest for offences such as begging, spitting, shoplifting and theft

The strollers move in loose groups of between four and six, usually sharing what money they have and offering support if one is ill or hurt. But they are not bound to these groups, and often switch from one to another.

Door-to-door begging

After dark the strollers based in the city centre often move into nearby suburbs such as the City Bowl area or Green and Sea Point to beg from door to door

Other methods of obtaining money include parking cars and pushing supermarket trolleys

But their most lucrative way of earning cash is through prostitution

A social worker told Weekend Argus she knew of a seven-year-old, now at a shelter, who claimed to have worked as a prostitute In the UCT study all but four of the 28 male strollers said they had earned some of their money through prostitution with "bunnies" (men) or "sugarmommies" (women).

The children are also vulnerable to offers of "protection" from men interested only in sex The children are desperate for affection, says social worker Jane Keen, and and some of this need is met through sexual contact

Only source of sex

Miss Keen, social worker at The Homestead, says she fears that as the killer disease Aids spreads, diseased people may turn more and more to the strollers as the only source of sex available Strollers are also vulnerable to contracting VD

Most of the strollers interviewed in the UCT study said they did not want to stay strollers for ever The researchers discovered Cape Town's numerous vagrants are not grown-up strollers

The strollers indicated they wanted to get married and raise families, live in proper houses and hold down jobs such as bricklayers, traffic police, lorry drivers and even policemen and magistrates. They did not want their children to become strollers.

But Miss Keen believes unless the strollers abandon their way of life they are likely to end up, by their late teens, in Pollsmoor Prison for theft, assault or even rape.

There are escape routes, but they are pitifully few.

The Child Welfare Society runs The Homestead, a shelter for children off the street, but it has room for only 16.

If they settle, give up sniffing glue and start going to school, they can move to another hostel, Patrick's House, where they can stay until they are 16 But Patrick's House has room for only 30 children

...ga ns ...aas ...ia has yet to be concluded, but its outcome is unlikely to affect the lives of his six accusers Two have returned home and another three have sought a haven at a children's shelter.

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"Chased me out"

The wound was caused by a fall, he said. Directing a car into a parking place at the Rondebosch shopping centre, he stepped backwards over the concrete edge of the Liesbeeck Canal.

Andrew lived with his mother, father and five brothers and sisters, ranging in age from nine months to 13 years, in a depressed area of Elsie's River He left home about six months ago because, he said "My father hits people He chased me out.

"So I came to Cape Town I sleep on the street with the strollers and ask people for money or food I tell them I'm hungry".

His monther confirmed his story. She said she needed a letter from someone, telling her husband to let the child live at home

"Otherwise must I hear one day he's dead in Cape Town?"

Looked near tears

Andrew nodded But he looked near tears when asked if life was better on the streets

"Look at him," his mother said "He sniffs benzine See how his mouth is swollen".

He muttered sullenly "I don't"

But he probably does Strollers don't use conventional intoxicants such as alcohol or dagga — they prefer to sniff glue, paint thinners, benzine or even petrol. They use what they call "pineys", fruit juice cartons containing a rag soaked in the stimulant of their choice.

"Die Kaap is lekker. A stroller is someone who don't sleep by his house — he sleeps in the street. He don't eat by his house — he eats by the bins A stroller is someone who thinks he is free. He do what his mind says. It's a nice name for us".

This was an account of the strolling life given by a stroller to researchers from UCT's Department of Criminology who last year interviewed 31 children — all under 16 — as part of an extensive research project

Shopping centres

Researchers Wilfried Scharf, Marlene Powell and Edgar Thomas found there were about 300 strollers at the time, although this figure may have doubled since, owing to the schools crisis of 1985, the State of Emergency and the destruction of homes at KTC and near Crossroads earlier this year About 30 were girls

Most live and operate in central Cape Town but a number are centred on the Athlone-Gatesville shopping areas Others operate at shopping centres in the Southern Suburbs, from Mowbray to Wynberg.

The researchers found strollers were rarely members of gangs. Unlike gang members, they generally lose contact with their families, are concerned only with their immediate day-to-day life, move in loose, supportive bands, do not have the macho tendencies of gang members, and avoid confrontations with authority



THIS SAYS IT ALL: For the city's street children, a house is as remote as the moon.



THREE'S COMPANY: These three urchins are cold, hungry and dirty — but, they insist, they're free.

Unfettered freedom

Most strollers come from families that have had some major upheaval — such as death of a parent, a divorce or the loss of a home. The parents often fight and drink too much The housing is usually inadequate.

The strollers usually have had trouble at school, and Std 3 was the average attainment of the children in the UCT study Thirteen-year-old Winston told Weekend Argus "I used to be able to read and write, but I don't think I can any more."

According to the researchers, strollers most often handle conflict by escaping. They distance themselves from the norms and values of society and replace these with what they see as unfettered freedom.

Freedom from control is possibly the most important aspect of their way of life.

One child said. "On the streets it's easier 'cos I'm my own boss No one can tell me what to do. I do what I like"

But to remain "free" they have learn to manipulate the truth so as to elicit sympathy, food and money Manipulation of adults becomes an essential survival skill

They also have to avoid the police as they are vulnerable to being picked up for loitering and to

The children are also vulnerable to offers of "protection" from men interested only in sex The 'children are desperate for affection, says social worker Jane Keen, and and some of this need is met through sexual contact

Only source of sex

Miss Keen, social worker at The Homestead, says she fears that as the killer disease Aids spreads, diseased people may turn more and more to the strollers as the only source of sex available Strollers are also vulnerable to contracting VD.

Most of the strollers interviewed in the UCT study said they did not want to stay strollers for ever The researchers discovered Cape Town's numerous vagrants are not grown-up strollers.

The strollers indicated they wanted to get married and raise families, live in proper houses and hold down jobs such as bricklayers, traffic police, lorry drivers, and even policemen and magistrates They did not want their children to become strollers

But Miss Keen believes unless the strollers abandon their way of life they are likely to end up, by their late teens, in Pollsmoor Prison for theft, assault or even rape

There are escape routes, but they are pitifully few

The Child Welfare Society runs The Homestead, a shelter for children off the street, but it has room for only 16

If they settle, give up sniffing glue and start going to school, they can move to another hostel, Patrick's House, where they can stay until they are 16 But Patrick's House has room for only 30 children.

Pick and choose

Child Welfare hopes to open another long-term home in Lansdowne early next year There is also Kyamundi in Langa, a hostel for about 33 African children.

There is not one State-aided childrens' home for Africans in the entire Cape Province and those for coloured children are so crowded the authorities can pick and choose who go to them

"Street children are a Third World problem, but the South African political situation has made it worse here," says Miss Keen Group Areas removals destroyed many extended family networks, while the housing shortage, violence, unemployment, over-crowding and alcoholism here is chronic.

"Of course you also get runaway children in places like the United States, but those children tend to be 13 at the youngest Here they're five".

And the UCT researchers say "It is a glaring demonstration of the material and educational inequalities in South Africa that no white strollers are to be found in Cape Town"

From next year Miss Keen's job at Child Welfare will be to advise private bodies how to go about setting up small hostels for children in need.

● Material from the UCT researchers is to form a chapter in a book called *Growing Up in a Divided Society: The Experience of Childhood in South Africa* by Sandra Burham and Pamela Reynolds, to be published by Ravan Press on November 24.

Government help 'needed desperately' in Pinetown

10/11/86 (297) N/M

Mercury Reporter

'THERE is a desperate need for Government welfare assistance in the Pinetown area, says the director of Pinetown Highway Child Welfare, Mrs Priscilla McKay.

Mrs McKay said her organisation was barely managing to cope with the situation, which was so bad that jobless people often started queueing outside the child welfare offices from 3 a m.

She said she had given a report on conditions in the area to Pinetown's Mayor, Mr Brian Matthee, to be handed to the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, during his visit on Thursday this week.

'During September we were feeding 341 families a week — 1 676 children and 851 adults — and even then we could only offer them help for about two months.

'It is costing us R700 a week, whereas last year it was costing R700 a month We can't afford to do this anymore,' she said.

Mrs McKay said that with businesses in the area closing or moving to other areas with more incentives, and people laying off their domestic servants at an alarming rate, the situation was becoming worse and worse.

The scrapping of influx control had also increased the squatter population in the area.

'The situation with regard to domestic servants is particularly bad. In 1984 there were about 6 000 domestic servants registered in the Westville municipal area. There are now about 3 000 registered'

Mrs McKay said many blacks and particularly out-of-work domestics could not longer even afford to send their children to school

Woman

12/11/86 BUDDAY

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NEWS FOCUS

New place of safety for blacks likened to a jail

LINDA ENSOR

A VAST welfare complex for 1 000 old, disabled and "maladjusted" blacks is being constructed outside Pretoria.

The project, named Rietgat, is being undertaken by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning's welfare division.

Taking a 15-year escalation into account, the project is estimated to cost R60m if all phases are completed.

It has come under strong criticism, with opponents saying the concept goes against current trends in health care. They fear, too, inadequate professional treatment will be provided.

The Federal Council of the Association for the Rehabilitation of Disabled People (FCARDP) has asked the department for the project to be frozen pending further investigation.

The first phase, a place of safety to cater for children up to the age of 18, has been completed and will open in January. Six social workers and 92 other staff members will be employed. Five teachers have been assigned to the attached schools.

The Department of National Health and Population Development is to be asked to provide psychiatric and psychological services.

A rehabilitation centre for 200 drug addicts and alcoholics, a centre for 200 physically disabled, an old-age home for 200 people, and a centre for the in-service training of welfare personnel have been planned. A home for the mentally handicapped is also a possibility.

FCARDP chairman Lage Vitus says this type of development "is not in line with modern practice where we try to integrate the handicapped into the community".

Psychiatrists also stress the importance of keeping channels of communication open between people confined in such institutions and their community.

Rietgat is situated in sparse, open veld about 5km from Soshanguve. There is no public transport and no contact with the outside world.

A senior social worker with the National Council for Child and Family Welfare, Maud Mashigo, says she and the other social workers were "negatively impressed" by the way the windows are constructed. "They looked like prison cells," she says.

Professor Gustav Fouche, head of the department of educational psychology at the University of Natal (Maritzburg), says prison-type buildings are not conducive to rehabilition.

But Constitutional Development and Planning Deputy Minister Piet Badenhorst says the security precautions were taken to "protect" the children and prevent escapes from the detention section.

Fears have been raised that inadequately trained personnel will control the place of safety.

Both Fouche and Professor Jan Robbertze, head of Medunsa's psychiatry department, are adamant there should be fully qualified, highly specialised, multi-disciplinary teams to care for the children.

The aim of such institutions is to rehabilitate and re-integrate children into society. "You can't just lock them away and hope they will change," Fouche emphasises.

Vitus fears that because of the lack of institutions to cater for convicted black juveniles, they could remain at Rietgat for years.

Roselle Frasca bound for Cape

EAST LONDON — The regional director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Roselle Frasca, will leave East London next month to establish a new branch of the organisation in Cape Town.

Mrs Frasca was responsible for the establishment of the local office and has been at the helm for the last four years.

Her successor is Mrs Linda Murray, who will take over her duties as from 1 December.

Mrs Murray, no stranger to East London, worked for the Daily Dispatch as editorial secretary in 1977. She held similar positions on the Financial Mail and Rand Daily Mail during the following two years.

She then spent five years in New York, where she worked as an information assistant for an international organisation specialising in agriculture.

Mrs Murray said she expected her new position to involve a considerable amount of field work as it would be necessary to visit areas where feeding schemes were in operation.

She expressed the hope that the organisation would be able to assist more rural Africans to become self sufficient through learning to cultivate their own gardens

Mrs Murray said she would build upon the foundations laid by Mrs Frasca and that her prime aim would be to combat starvation

"Although hunger is escalating, we will continue to do our best to alleviate it in the Ciskei, Transkei and Border areas," she said



MRS FRASCA

ARGUS 297

Red Cross relieved at Govt's decision

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Vital community work in the strife-torn townships now can continue after the Government's decision to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to stay in the country, says South African Red Cross Society chairman Mrs Inka Mars.

The ICRC was ordered out of the country in a "tit-for-tat" move after the South African Government delegation was suspended from the international conference of the Red Cross in Geneva last month.

A "delighted" Mrs Mars said today that vital community projects on which they were working in conjunction with the ICRC would now be speeded up.

VITAL EXPERTISE

"These projects, in which needy communities are organised in the townships, are the largest undertakings by the Red Cross, and the expertise and co-operation of the ICRC is vital. Much of this work is based on the funds we are receiving from US-aid donations."

Mrs Mars said no stone had been left unturned in their efforts to have the ICRC reinstated. Negotiations had been held at top level, and the ICRC president, Mr Alexander Hay, had written to President P W Botha dissociating the ICRC from the stand taken by other delegates at the international conference.

● The ICRC said today it welcomed the South African decision with "great satisfaction".

A statement by the Geneva-based body today said South African authorities "have confirmed that ICRC delegates may remain in the country and resume work". — The Argus Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter.

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Vagrants: Referendum soon

(297) Cape Times 29/11/86

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

A REFERENDUM starts next week to test the reaction of Rondebosch residents and ratepayers to a proposal to construct a night shelter for vagrants under the Belmont Road Bridge.

Mr S L Gross, chairman of The Haven Night Shelter management committee at Green Point, said yesterday that referendum voting cards would be put in the post on Monday.

"This is a straightforward 'yes' or 'no' matter, and we are asking the people of Rondebosch to treat it as urgent and important, and to return the referendum cards to us by December 31

"Rondebosch, like several other areas of Cape Town, has a big social problem on its hands — that of the poor and destitute who seek refuge there — and it is getting more serious by the day.

"While we are prepared to give Rondebosch the benefit of our experience in Green Point, we would certainly not wish to act against the wishes of the majority of residents of the area — and this is the reason for testing public opinion by way of a referendum.

● In February, a packed Rondebosch Ratepayers' Association meeting supported the establishment of a night shelter under Belmont Road Bridge, but at another meeting in June, ratepayers voted 46-3 against the proposal.

Controversy has raged over the issue ever since, and in August petitioners opposed to the scheme collected about 700 signatures.

Both city councillors for the area, Mr Arthur Wienburg and Mr Rupert Hurly, favour the Belmont Bridge proposal.

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Fairytale come true!

How Rondebosch's 'Hole-in-the-Wall' gang found themselves a home sweet home



By IRVING STEYN,
Weekend Argus
News Editor

I DON'T believe it! I find it simply mind-boggling that a picture in Weekend Argus of filthy little glue-sniffing urchins just over a year ago, could turn into a fairy tale come true.

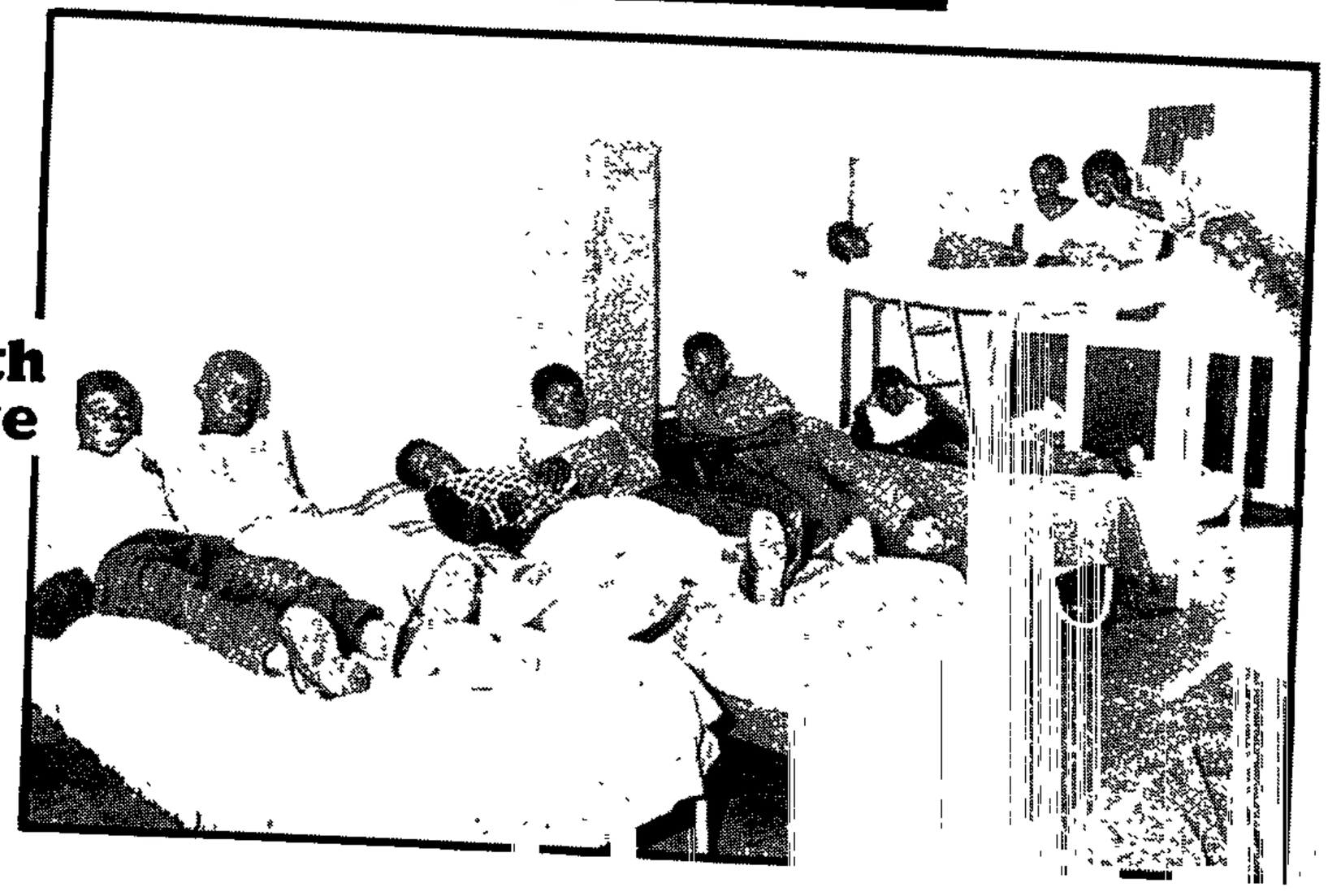
Who would have thought it possible that a hole in the wall could turn into a a home — the only one of its kind in the Peninsula which takes care of unwanted black children who roam Cape Town's streets begging for food and affection?

FROM THIS ....



With love

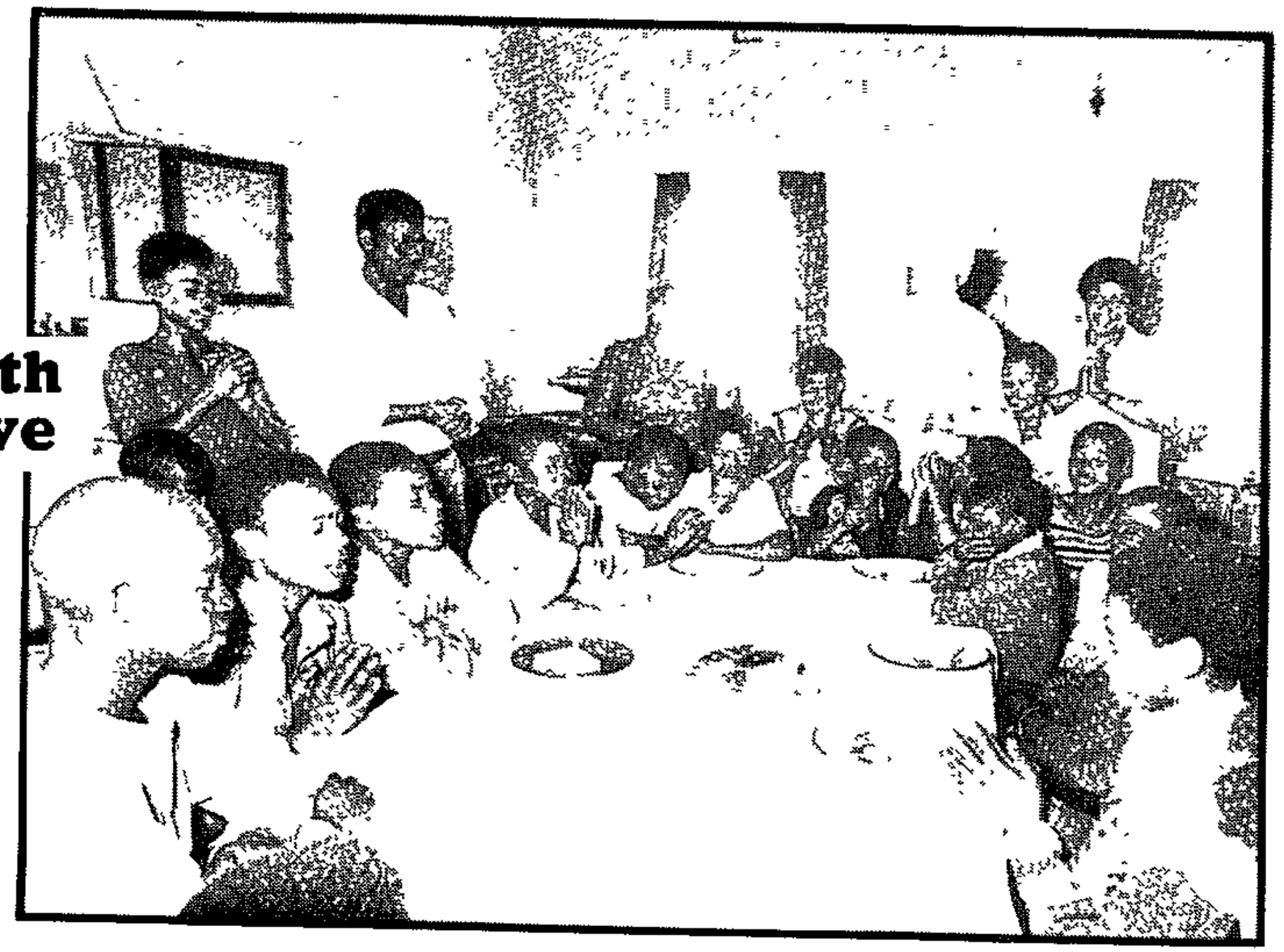
...TO THIS!



FROM THIS ....



...TO THIS!



With love

Who would have believed the huge task of building, furnishing and financing a place for 20 boys without a cent is going to quadruple in size? And so soon?

Certainly not me or Mrs Rose McKenna, of Rondebosch, who first discovered the little gang of urchins who lived in a hole in the wall of the Liesbeeck River canal behind The Fountains shopping centre in Rondebosch.

It was learnt this week that three wings of the old single-quarter barracks in Langa are likely to be added to the one already developed and which 20 boys, some of them from the original Hole-in-the-Wall Gang, now call Khayamnandi — Sweet Home.

If approved — the offer is subject to a feasability study — it is going to cost R250 000 just to make the three additional blocks habitable. But, judging by appearances, the old buildings are sound and are perfectly situated to compliment Khayamnandi. Eventually more than 100 boys could be taken care of.

KHAYAMNANDI owes its existence to Mrs McKenna, her never-say-die little band of crusaders and persistent stories in Weekend Argus highlighting the plight of Cape Town's many homeless children, with particular emphasis on the Hole-in-the-Wall Gang.

One thing led to another and, with the generous help of Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud of the Administration Board, the gang was given, free of charge, a windowless, doorless, floorless, roofless, waterless wing of the Langa barracks

It was accepted with alacrity and pictures of the pitiful little building were published in Weekend Argus. The result was stunning

One of the largest building construction firms in the Cape, Besterecta, took over. In no time at all, with the wholehearted support of a host of sub-contractors, Khayamnandi was born.

Argus readers were in full support. Bunk beds, linen, curtains, a dining room suite, stove, fridges and many other necessities were delivered

But funding was the biggest worry. Properly feeding and clothing 20 boys is an expensive business and things were looking pretty desperate

BUT once again fate intervened Along came the Western Province Baptist Association and took over, with a year's financial support based on R160 to R175 a month a boy, from Baptists in the United States

The management of the home, which caters for boys between seven and 16, is in the hands of board of trustees who leave the day-to-day running of the home to a house committee, which consists of a dedicated group of volunteers

A house father, the Rev Oswell Tshuka, a Baptist minister from the Baptist Bible Institute at Debe Nek, has taken charge of the boys and a month ago Miss Moira Jones took over as full-time social worker. There are also three other full-time workers.

THE boys follow a strict routine They rise at seven, make their beds, wash and have breakfast at 7 45 The morning is spent attending classes, general activity and washing their clothes. They have lunch at 12.45 and attend varied activities in the afternoons.

For instance, Professor Tim Noakes's students teach the boys soccer and physical fitness on Wednesdays. On Tuesdays the Red Cross lectures the boys on drugs and on Fridays, students from the University of Cape Town lead them in various activities.

Weekends are very full when members of the Baptist Church take them to various places such as the beach or up the mountain and on picnics. The boys are also encouraged to visit their parents.

But at the end of June next year the financial assistance from America runs out and the Western Province Baptist Association has launched a Khayamnandi Child Support Scheme to rally members of the public to support a child for a definite period.

The church has also applied to embassies to establish a library and wants to build a soccer field on the premises There is also an urgent need for improved staff quarters.

I saw the transformation in the remaining members of the Hole-in-the-Wall Gang this week and find it hard to believe that just a year ago they had no future at all.

As to the three new wings that could possibly transform more hopeless, loveless young lives, Mr Tshuka put it in a nutshell. "We'll give it a go."

** W|EPost 29/11/86

(297)

Bumper party for Missionvale children — a great team job

By PHOEBE LANGE

"WHAT a team — they're fantastic!" was how the principal of Missionvale Primary School described the combination of the Port Elizabeth Child Welfare Society and the Union of Jewish Women (UJW).

The project which earned such high praise from Mr Victor Cunningham was the first-ever Christmas party for his hundreds of pupils, ranging from Sub A to Standard 5.

For the UJW volunters, headed by Gail Kerbel, Thursday's party meant filling 750 boxes with goodies, down to individually wrapped packets of sweets, each tied with a ribbon. SA Bottling provided 800 soft drinks.

For the two Child Welfare social workers — Eugene Kommel and Ray de Silva — who started the ball rolling, the party was part of an involvement in the Missionvale community, with its sad lack of facilities for the young.

"We're deeply concerned about their needs," said Mrs Kommel. "Based on 1979 figures, there were 663 preschoolers in the squatter area. Today's figure is probably closer to 1 000."

A report by the two women reveals that the community of 3 047 squatters has no facilities for this age group This, is turn, means that the youngsters are deprived of the chance for stimulation of their intellectual, social, emotional and physical development and growth.

Mrs De Silva says Child Welfare sees the playschool as a community project.

"We want to start with 40 children and have selected four residents who could possibly go to the Early Learning Centre for training. If we can get premises, we would like to get going early in the new year."

The UJW, which runs extensive adult education courses and a toy library for disabled children, says it would like to be part of the project.

"As soon as Child Welfare gets premises we will provide the furniture.

" We have already arranged for it to be made by the pupils at the Westview Special School. They have made furniture for us before and their work is excellent," said Mrs Kerbel

Mr Cunningham said he hoped the accommodation problem could be resolved soon. Describing the need for early preparation for school as "acute", he said this was a need which had been felt for years

Rondebosch to vote by mail on night shelter

Cape Times 7/12/86 pg 7

By PETER DENNEHY

OVER 5 000 voting cards and information leaflets were sent yesterday to everyone in Rondebosch listed on the municipal voting roll, according to the chairman of the Haven night shelter management committee, Mr Sam Gross.

The referendum, on whether the Haven should be allowed to set up a night shelter for vagrants under Belmont Bridge, would be done entirely by post, Mr Gross said.

He asked the recipients to vote and return their cards as soon as possible, although the deadline is the end of the month.

"We have tried to be as neutral as possible," Mr Gross said.

The question is phrased plainly and says simply: 'I support/ do not support your plan to have a night shelter under the Belmont Bridge — Rondebosch'.

Two information leaflets are enclosed with each voting card. One is a letter from Mr Gross, which says, among other things, that the Belmont Bridge site is the only one available in Rondebosch

On the flip side of the letter is an explanation of the Haven's proposal for a nightly shelter for 15 to 18 people It would provide social services, but would not encourage vagrants to stay permanently, the pamphlet says.

The second leaflet contains a page of arguments by Mrs Nonna Steer against the shelter on one side of it. On the other is a page of quotations in favour of the shelter by clergymen, headmasters and other well-known Rondebosch people.

Mrs Steer argues that "the wonderful De Novo centre at Kraaifontein" already provided for "vagabonds and loiterers", whom she said should not be considered to be "our responsibility".

The Rev Winston Dickerson, of the Parish of St Thomas, said: "Our Lord was born in poverty in the midst of wealth Someone did have compassion for his mother and father and gave them a place to sleep for the night If we in Rondebosch have no room, not even a night shelter for those less fortunate than ourselves, what would we do to Christ should he come again?"

9/12/86
STAFF

HSRC is studying SA social security

2a7

By Janine Simon

National research into affordable social security — particularly regarding the provision of child and family care services, health facilities and housing — is being conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

A recent HSRC publication says the research is aimed at solving problems of social service rendering in "as scientific and humane way as possible".

In a capitalist system, people were expected to make provision for their own needs with minimum state intervention, the publication said.

But in uncertain and unstable times it was not always possible to strike a balance between independence and state assistance.

INTERESTS

The government had to intervene when the interests of society were at stake.

"Many feel South Africa has reached the stage where those who contribute the most financially are beginning to resist the growing demands made on them. Others point out the need to eliminate existing inequalities in social provisions."

Research is an important aid in the search for compromise and viable solutions to problems, according to the publication — compiled by the HSRC's Institute of Sociological and Demographic Research. It was also necessary to find ways to reduce the negative consequences of cutbacks in Government spending.

Cape Times 11/12/86 (29)

Sanction for new poll on vagrant shelter

By ANDREW DONALDSON

THE Executive Committee of the Rondebosch Ratepayers' Association on Tuesday night gave its blessing to a fresh poll among residents on the proposed night shelter for vagrants under the Belmont Road Bridge.

The current postal referendum was "emotionally loaded" and undemocratic with votes being sent to an interested party — namely, the Haven, who intended operating the night shelter, the committee heard in fierce debating.

A former Exco member, Mr Ronald Fisk, said the municipal voters' roll — used to address the 5 000 voting cards and information leaflets — did not include a number of senior citizens in old age homes in the suburb.

Councillor Rupert Hurly said the roll was the best method and asked that the topic be moved to the end of the meeting's agenda.

"Oh no, we have a lot to say about this," Mrs Nonna Steer said. "The ballots will be open and not secret and why are the votes being sent to the Haven and not to an independent party?"

There had been "less vagrants on the street than usual", she said. "I think the SAP have been helping us here as they should do; pick up vagrants."

Another Exco member, Mrs Monica Wellman, said in reply that the Haven had invited residents to be present when votes were counted.

"In any case, I think we're being a little petty and emotional here, pre-supposing that people are liars. It doesn't taste nice," she said.

Dr Gerald Rosenthal, who said he was "opening the wound radically" dismissed the info pamphlets sent to voters as "unfair and highly emotive".

"I believe this committee should conduct its own poll and canvass its own opinion and not with preloaded stuff like this," he said.

He described some of the pamphlet's pro-shelter comments as the "biggest load of baloney", capable of "weakening the people's resolve".

An engineer, Dr Rosenthal suggested a fresh "detailed" house-to-house poll among the homes in the area likely to be affected by the shelter — not with a "wiggle-woggle line to include" old age homes. He would even pay for it, he said.

When he pointed out that he would conduct the poll and there would be "no physical requirements" from anyone, his motion was adopted and the principle of a fresh poll was supported by the committee after voting five to two.

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HSRC look into social security

The Argus Foreign Service

JOHANNESBURG — Research into affordable social security — particularly with regard to the provision of child and family care services, health facilities and housing — is being conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council.

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"Many feel South Africa has reached the stage where those who contribute the most financially are beginning to resist the growing demands made on them Others point out the need to eliminate existing inequalities in social provisions."

Research was an important aid in the search for compromise and viable solutions to problems. It was was also needed to find ways to reduce the negative consequences of cutbacks in government spending

Such a move did not mean agencies could simply discontinue their services.

"The vacuum this would create in the rendering of social services would cause severe hardship for many people," the publication said.

SOCIAL SECURITY— GENERAL

1987

JANUARY — DECEMBER.

The year women stood up to be counted

6/1/87

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THE past year was definitely the year that saw South African women stand up to be counted

Various seminars and conferences were held throughout the country as women sought to come to grips with the situation in South Africa. Women realised they have a stake in the future of the country.

The Committee of Concerned Women made a peace ribbon to demonstrate their desire for justice, peace and an end to discrimination

In April the "Women under Apartheid" conference was held in Johannesburg The speakers included Mrs Joyce Seroke, Mrs Sibongile Nene, Mrs Norah Chase, Mrs Irene Thebehali and Miss Gugu Baqwa

It emerged from papers read at the conference that women in South Africa suffer two kinds of discrimination — from the State and from a society which regards them as second class citizens.

Mrs Thebehali said sex differentiation in school education made women undervalue themselves. Women were then forced to shoulder responsibilities they were ill-equipped to handle. This is especially true of women in the homelands who are the largest group of illiterates and yet they are expected to raise and maintain their children single-handedly.

The plight of the rural, the landless and farmworkers was looked at by the conference after a brilliant presentation by Mrs Joyce Seroke Papers read at the conference were compiled into a booklet

By NTHABI MOREOSELE

In July, Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, president of the Black Consumer Association and a veteran campaigner for women's rights, was awarded the coveted CNA prize for her book, *Call Me Woman*.

She said the book, published in 1985, was about "black reality — and everything in the black community is about politics"

Mrs Khuzwayo is the first black to be awarded the prize

August saw the inauguration of the National Assembly of Women in Johannesburg About 15 000 women of all races attended the three-day conference

Tributes and awards were made to Mrs Martha Mahlangu, Mrs Emma Mashinini, Mrs Mabel Choeu and Dr Ellen Blackie for outstanding work to the community

Education

The assembly resolved that there should be one system of education, development of rural women through self-help schemes, an organised network system of all women's organisations, and that literacy is a right and every adult person should receive an education.

In the same month 84 women from all over South Africa were honoured at a banquet organised by Read and Ort. Among them were Mrs Ellen Khuzwayo, Emma Mashinini, Sebolelo Mohajane, Marina Maponya, Fatima Meer, Miss Helen Joseph and Abigail Kubheka

The guest speaker, Senator Nancy Kassebaum of the United States, praised the women for "remaining human in the face of darker forces"

The Home and Family Life Desk of the SACC held a seminar at the end of November to discuss today's disruption of family life Delegates from all over southern Africa came to hear speakers like Mrs Thembi Ramokgopa and Professor Es'kie Mphahlele describe how the family as a unit is threatened with dissolution

Professor Mphahlele said family life has been in transition since the beginning of colonisation.

Migrant labour, resettlements, detentions, alienation due to oppression, overcrowding and lack of housing contributed to the disruption.

He said our culture has changed to place emphasis on individualism Certain functions, for example education, were taken away from the family He urged that the youth should be brought back into the family unit

The Black Sash celebrated its thirtieth anniversary and the Women for Peace its tenth.

Helen Pastoors and Marian Sparg were sentenced to long prison terms for ANC activities.

A group of 150 women from Crossroads marched to Parliament in Cape Town to protest against removal to the KTC Squatter Camp.

Athlete Eunice Ntuli won the JSE Marathon, the first black woman to do so

Finally, the first woman to open a herbalist shop in a CBD, Miss Iris Zondo, was asked to vacate her shop Her white neighbours complained that she burned skin and bones which caused an unpleasant smell.

Miss Zondo denied she burned skin and bones and said the only smell came from Indian incense which she used for luck The agents said she was not supposed to have been leased the premises They also claimed her eviction had nothing to do with race.



Miss IRIS Zondo . . .accused of burning skin and bones in CBD area.



Mrs MARINA Maponya . . . honoured at Women of the '80s banquet.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

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Mrs JOYCE Seroke . . . delivered paper on farmworkers at women's conference.



Mrs ELLEN Khuzwayo (left) and Mrs Susan Gordon exchange books.



SINGER Abigail Kubheka . . . honoured at Women of the '80s conference.

ARGUS 22/1/87

297



Vagrants: Site must be found

Staff Reporter

THE Haven Night Shelter management committee will not do anything else towards establishing a shelter for vagrants in Rondebosch until an acceptable site is found.

Municipal voters in the suburb decided against the proposed site under Belmont Bridge by a small majority this week after reservations were expressed about the site.

The Haven chairman, Mr Sam Gross, said after a committee meeting last night that they had an arbitrating role and did not want to force the issue on people.

"It is not our function to fight the decision, but we urge the people of Rondebosch to rethink the problem," he said.

A statement issued after the meeting said the onus for the creation of a shelter in Rondebosch was now on the shoulders of public representatives and the ratepayers' association.

"The funds generously donated for this purpose will be held in trust until a suitable site is found in the southern suburbs," the statement said.

SA car tyres among most expensive

Tygerberg Bureau

SOUTH Africa's car tyres are among the most expensive in the world.

A survey by the Consumer Council found that a set of new tyres for the average family car could cost "an easy R450".

The survey was carried out by Mr Paul Roos, a council liaison officer, and the findings were published in the December edition of SA Consumer.

Manufacturers blamed the "relatively small and limited market", inflation, the poor exchange rate and the economic climate.

SHOP AROUND

Mr Roos also found that many of the "old guard" among the tyre-dealers approached commented that tyres manufactured 20 years ago could have lasted for as long as 160 000km. Today, however, a tyre for an average

(297) Argus 20/1/87

Rondebosch votes 'No' to night shelter

Staff Reporter

MUNICIPAL voters in Rondebosch have given the thumbs-down to a night shelter for vagrants under Belmont Bridge.

The results of a postal poll conducted by The Haven Night Shelter organisation released last night showed 927 residents in favour and 1 127 against. There were 70 spoilt papers.

Voters were asked to return cards reading: "I support/do not support your plan to have a night shelter under Belmont Bridge, Rondebosch."

The poll of 35 percent out of a potential 6 000 voters was "pretty good for a civic matter," said The Haven chairman, city councillor Mr Sam Gross.

"I am surprised and disappointed at the outcome and, for the time being, the problem of vagrancy remains unsolved. The ratepayers' association is not off the hook."

"NOT UNEXPECTED"

He said The Haven committee would meet tomorrow to discuss their next step.

"The City Council will presumably note the result, but won't make any decisions until we have had our meeting," Mr Gross said.

The chairman of the Ratepayers' Association, Mr Roy Horrell, who was present at the vote-counting in the Town Hall, said the result was "not unexpected.

"I knew there was a tremendous outcry against it — a number of elderly people and mothers of schoolchildren, in particular, disapproved," he said.

Desperate welfare need on the Rand

26/1/87 Star (297)

By Janine Simon

There is a desperate and growing need for welfare services in the greater Witwatersrand area, according to the director of the Aletheia Christian Centre in Hillbrow, Mrs K Phillips.

Mrs Phillips said the centre, a non-denominational ministry catering to various community needs, had the facilities to help alleviate the problem but desparately needed finacial help to keep running.

She said running costs had reached R6 000 a month as 76 percent of the 80 residents were destitute and in need of care.

The remainder of the residents comprised old age and disability pensioners who paid a small amount but were subsidised by Aletheia, and a small group of employed people who chose to live in the Christian surroundings of the centre.

Aletheia, a registered welfare organisation, was forced to turn people away — sometimes at the rate of eight a day.

"There was a time when most of the people whom we assisted were drug-addicts or alcoholics.

"These people still come to us almost daily, but more and more we find the people who come here for help have been retrenched or are desitute because of ill-health or the many social problems caused by the present recession," Mrs Phillips said in a recent appeal to the public for aid.

Urgent needs for the 14-year-old centre in Louis Botha Avenue Berea, were refrigeration equipment to store food, linen and supplies for building renovations, particularly for the bathrooms and showers.

The centre's address is PO Box 17175 Hillbrow 2038.

Angola 'a good place for US to do business'

Star 26/1/87

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — War-torn Angola is a good place to do business, according to a senior Reagan Administration official.

"Most of Angola's trade is with the West and there are alternative Western enterprises eager and able to take our place," the official, Mr J Edward Fox, an Assistant Secretary of State, said in a letter to United States congressman Mr Lee Hamilton.

"American companies are active in Angola because of the almost unanimous judgment by the private sector — American, West European and Japanese — that it is a good place to do business.'

Congressman Hamilton had asked the State Department whether it was US policy to support the presence of US oil firms in Angola and whether the US supported efforts by Unita to attack their oil facilities.

Mr Fox replied that the American companies had been alerted to the risks of operating in Angola but "their presence in Angola affords them a unique role in helping to educate the Luanda Government to the possibilities of effective co-operation with the West", he wrote.

No l… locus… outbr…

By Kym H… Pretoria

Officials at … ment of Ag… not predict a outbreak this …

Mr J L V… of soil conse… there had b… a few small … farmers were to deal with … diately.

Reports of Botswana h… been verified.

The first … season was … September Karoo, but … eradicated … the hopper st…

The extent pected outbr… central Karoo pend upon the rain and the eggs laid dur… son's plague.

It appeared … fewer eggs … inally believed.

However, … plague could … again if … over these ar…

Nun selling Operation Hunger food claim

By Susan Pleming

Operation Hunger will stop its feeding scheme in the Northern Transvaal areas of Mothapo and Molepo because of claims that a Roman Catholic nun is charging villagers R2,40 a month for food supplies.

The executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman, said she "was shocked and horrified" to hear of claims that the nun was charging for food and said an investigation would be launched.

Mrs Perlman added that in 1983 she had discovered that villagers were being charged for food. Operation Hunger had immediately stopped feeding in that area. Feeding was resumed one year later.

The Sowetan this week said Sister Walburga Sehone, a nun based at the Subiaco Mission at Ha-Mothapo, had admitted charging for food. School principals were also accused of charging 10c to each child receiving soup at school.

Sister Walburga told The Star the money had been collected by the community each month to cover her travelling costs, the service of a cook and for the onloading and offloading of food.

Mrs Perlman says ...

"It is the policy of Operation Hunger not to charge for food and I am horrified and shocked at the claims that Sister Walburger is charging for food. We will investigate this issue immediately.

"In 1983, we heard that Sister Walburger was charging R1 for food. This was taken up with the bishop in the area and supplies were immediately stopped. About a year later it was resumed when we were sure that money was no longer charged.

"Whenever I have visited the area I have asked whether people are being charged and have been told they are not. If Sister Walburger claims she is using the money for transportation costs and to pay people to onload and offload food, then I am dismayed.

"If there is a problem with distribution then we usually step in and help. We would subsidise petrol if the need was legitimate."

Sister Sehone says ...

"Money has been collected from the villagers to cover my travelling costs, the use of a cook and for people to onload and offload the food. For example I spend at least R600 on travelling in this area.

"I did not collect the money myself. The community collected it and delivered it every month.

"We need this money. These people are not cripples and need to look after themselves ..

"I'm very sad that Mrs Perlman is thinking of stopping food supplies. I beg her not to. I'd like it very much if the feeding was taken over by another denomination. I'm sick of the problems ...

"Mrs Perlman says that I should not be paying people to onload and offload food. I have had such problems getting the community to do this for free that I had no choice but to pay people."

Feeding jobless: more aid needed

By Chris Lebert

An untold number of jobless people are walking the streets of South Africa's cities in search of jobs or a place to stay.

Every day welfare centres receive hundreds of people looking for a meal, a bath, and a place to sleep. They are hard pressed to meet the demand.

The projects manager at the Hillbrow Ecumenical Centre, Mr Alan Joseph (42), said more than 40 000 people have passed through its doors since the start of the recession.

"But we can't carry on caring for these destitutes, because we are short of cash," he said.

It costs R14 000 a month to give 60 people meals and shelter, he added.

Now organisations such as the centre, run by the Methodist, Anglican, Presbyterian and Catholic churches, have launched self-help schemes.

This concept runs along the lines of a co-operative, in which members are taught skills such as agriculture or metalwork, which are put to use in the centres in order to make members self-sufficient.

"All we need are premises, such as an abandoned school, where this project can be put into operation," said Mr Joseph.

"We are looking for big business to put their money where their mouths are ... to help get the unemployed off the streets."

Mayor opens city's place of sunshine

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A temporary foster home for children and a home for unmarried mothers was officially opened by the Mayor of East London, Mrs Elsabe Kemp, yesterday evening.

The house in Southernwood — Sunshine Place — was bought by the East London Child and Family Welfare Society and it provides a temporary home for up to six children and four unmarried mothers.

A spokesman for the society said if they wanted to accommodate more than six children at a time, it would have been necessary to register it as a children's home.

She added that this facility would be used only to accommodate children and unmarried mothers for up to three months, until suitable permanent arrangements could be made.

The nearest temporary home for children in the past was in Port Elizabeth, which made the situation very difficult for social workers here to maintain personal contact with the children.

Mrs Kemp said because of the sad fact that "every home is not a happy home", the work of East London Child and Family Welfare Society was appreciated by the community.

With the live-in houseparents, Mr and Mrs Werth, together with two dogs, this place of safety was truly a sunshine place for children and unmarried mothers who were in desperate need of a home.

LOOK IN THE MIRROR TOMORROW
EAST LONDON MIRROR
The Community Newspaper For
EAST LONDON, BEACON BAY AND GONUBIE

The Star Friday

Black social workers win pay parity

By Janine Simon

After years of lobbying, salary parity for black social workers had been approved with effect from December 1986, the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare announced yesterday.

This was a long-awaited breakthrough and had the potential to draw many qualified black social workers, who had left because of the low pay, back to the profession, the council said in a statement.

There were only 969 registered black social workers in South Africa, which was a critical situation compared to the size of the population.

"The prospect of improved manpower comes at a time of unprecedented family disintegration and a rapidly increasing demand for welfare intervention," the statement said.

The Government had soon to make crucial decisions regarding family courts, for which the shortage of black social workers had been seen as a major stumbling block.

The council said it had received written confirmation that parity had been granted from the Commission for Administration earlier this week.

This was the first indication of the move since September 1986, when the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, announced that parity would be introduced.

The move was welcomed by all social workers and particularly the national council, as it directly affected the subsidies paid to private welfare organisations for approved social work posts, the statement said.

The chairman of the council, Professor Daan Eloff, said the optimum development of social work services in South Africa had been hampered by "key issues" of salary disparity and no tax concession for donations to private welfare organisations.

"Disparity forced many qualified black social workers to look for other employment. The situation is critical when compared to the total black population."

Social workers played a most important role in the difficult social phase through which South Africa was passing and lack of social work manpower had handicapped development significantly, he said.

The national president of the South African Black Social Workers' Association, Mr Felix Dlamini, welcomed the introduction of parity as "long overdue".

"Black social workers started two levels lower than other workers and could only reach the level of chief social worker.

"The posts and salaries of principal social worker, assistant director and director were not available to them.

"Subsidies to private welfare organisations were limited to R413 for black workers and rose to R980 for other races," Mr Dlamini said.

"The size of the black population and the area it covers means the cost of service delivery is much higher."

Nun admits to charging R2,40 for relief food

By Sue Pleming

An investigation by Operation Hunger in the Mothapo/Molepo area near Pietersburg has shown that pupils were charged 20c a month each for food and, in some schools, were not given rations if they could not pay.

The investigation was sparked by reports last month which alleged a Catholic nun charged families R2,40 a month for Operation Hunger food and that school principals were charging 20c a child a month.

In a meeting between the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman, her staff and school principals at Subiaco Mission yesterday, the principals said some children had not received food because they did not pay the 20c.

FEEDING SUSPENDED

The feeding of about 19 000 children and 650 families has been suspended until at least March 5 when Operation Hunger and community leaders meet again.

Mrs Perlman has told principals: "If you can assure us your community wants the feeding and that nothing will be charged, the scheme could be resumed within 24 hours."

The principals told Mrs Perlman the money charged had been used for transportation, for a cook and for cooking utensils.

Several said they had given the Catholic nun half the money they collected. Sister Walburga Sehone, of the Subiaco Mission, denied this, but admitted charging R2,40 a family a month. About R250 a month was collected.

Combined community centre study

(297) W/E Post 21/2/87

Weekend Post Reporter

WOULD a combined community centre be the answer to housing Port Elizabeth's more than 200 registered charitable organisations?

That's the question being asked in a study conducted by the University of Port Elizabeth.

"There are so many organisations now all wanting a piece of the pie, with fewer and fewer people able to give, that the sense of a community centre is immediately apparent in the cost-saving effectiveness it would have for all the organisations housed there," said PE Community Chest director Mr Harold Davidson.

He said the study should be completed in a few weeks.

A large centre would be required, as the six organisations which have already shown interest would need close on 100 offices.

Separate offices were essential to ensure privacy for social workers.

"There would be large savings in accommodation costs, cleaners, stationery — which could be ordered and printed in bulk — and general upkeep.



Mr HAROLD DAVIDSON, director of the Port Elizabeth Community Chest.

"By sharing accommodation and possibly computers there is hope that much of the duplication of services in this depressed area can be eliminated," Mr Davidson said.

He said it was matter of concern that there was a vast overlapping of services by the 200-plus organisations vying for funds from the hard-pressed public of Port Elizabeth

Besides this, 300 or more sports clubs also appealed to firms and members for funds.

Schools and churches, too, appealed for funds, and special funds were often launched for specific purposes.

"During the past two years there have been additions to the number of organisations seeking funds from the public here.

"Those that have been added include the Hospice Association, Operation Hunger, Gemeenskap Hulpaksie, Care Haven, a new alcoholic home, Early Learning and the East Cape Kidney Association," Mr Davidson said.

He said the Community Chest contributed to 50 organisations who cared for 25 000 people.

"According to my records the number of people who constantly give, including those through their firms, totals about 17 000.

"This is a minute percentage of the total population of nearly half a million and that minority is being asked to give more and more," Mr Davidson said.

He said some people who gave liberally to the chest until a few years ago were now themselves receiving help from organisations being funded by the chest.

"Those who do give have been more than generous but we must rationalise the situation of overlapping charities," Mr Davidson said.

During the 1985-86 year the chest collected R375 000 and this year the target was R400 000.

With only a few weeks left to reach the 1986-87 target, a house-to-house collection is being arranged from March 23 to 28, and helpers are desperately needed.

"The volunteers must bear in mind that they are helping to keep away 50 potential individual collectors, now under our wing, from the public's door," he said.

Some of the duplicated services Mr Davidson quoted included 16 for the handicapped, 20 recognised feeding organisations, 10 organisations which have various homes for children and the aged, and 14 centres, not including churches, which dealt with family and personal problems

Job for widow

CP Correspondent

THE UNIVERSITY of the Western Cape has appointed Naymeka Goniwe, widow of slain Eastern Cape community leader Matthew Goniwe, as social worker in Craddock.

The university's Institute of Social Development appointed her after many rural areas had asked for assistance through both research and the direct involvement of students and staff with practical skills, UWC's newsletter reported.

It said her immediate task would be to gather information on how the available social services were handling the needs of the people.

lished, or if the development of the foreshore has proceeded to a stage where the existence of the Board is no longer necessary, the Board may be abolished. The Board was entrusted mainly with the lay-out, development and management of the Foreshore, Cape Town and had in 1979 completed the work necessary for the future development of that area Abolishment of the Board took place with approval of Parliament because the Act has been amended in 1978 to effect the transfer of Board's powers, duties, assets and rights possible.

(b) When the Board was abolished its powers vested in the State The foreshore has been included in the area of jurisdiction of the City Council of Cape Town and the municipal ordinances are therefore applicable to the foreshore

Laaiplek: complaints about members

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

(1) Whether the South African Police have received any complaints with regard to the conduct of members of the Police at Laaiplek at the time of an incident that took place in December 1986; if so, *(a)* what was the purport of these complaints and *(b)* (i) where and (ii) when were they lodged;

(2) whether he or the South African Police have taken any action with regard to these complaints; if not, why not; if so, *(a)* what action and *(b)* when?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes, in January 1987 and not in December 1986

(a) That the South African Police failed to attend to a complaint which arose from an incident on 3 January 1987, when a member of the public allegedly shot the late Jonathan Slabbert.

(b) (i) The complaint was submitted to the head office of the South African Police.

(ii) On 13 January 1987

(2) Yes *(a)* and *(b)* A departmental investigation into the allegation was ordered immediately.

Special constables

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

Whether special township constables who wish to resign are required to pay a sum of money before being released from their commitments; if so, *(a)* what sum and *(b)* why?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Before I reply to the question, I want to draw the attention of the honourable member to the fact that the South African Police do not employ township constables.

Should the honourable member refer to special constables, my reply to the question is as follows:

No. *(a)* and *(b)* Fall away

Resignation: money required

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

Whether members of the South African Police who wish to resign are required to pay a sum of money before being released from their commitments, if so, *(a)* what sum in respect of each rank and *(b)* why?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Yes

(a) R250,00 during the first year of duty.
R150,00 during the second year of duty.
R100,00 during the third year of duty.
R50,00 during any subsequent year of duty.

Should a member of the South African Police who served for a continuous period of three years, beforehand give a minimum of three months written notice, payment of the money falls away.

Payment of money is applicable only to members below the rank of a commissioned officer

(b) Because training of members of the South African Police involve major financial expenditure, and payment of such sums of money by junior members partly compensates therefore.

Port Elizabeth: family housing units

508. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(a) How many new family housing units for Blacks were built in Port Elizabeth in 1986 and *(b)* what (i) is the estimated number of persons waiting for, and (ii) was the total cost of building such units?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(a) 1 160

(b) (i) 24 984.

(ii) R58 025 000.

Bus operators

509. Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

What was the extent of the subsidy granted to bus operators in respect of commuter traffic in each of the four main metropolitan areas in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vaal Triangle metropolitan area	R89 565 282,66
Durban/Pietermaritzburg metropolitan area	R60 911 432,73
Cape Town metropolitan area	R22 443 495,22
Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage metropolitan area	R 9 226 483,65

Cape Town: vagrancy/drunkenness

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

How many *(a)* males and *(b)* females of each race group were arrested in 1986 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in the Cape Town police station area?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

	(a)	*(b)*
(i)	358 Coloureds	157 Coloureds
	41 Blacks	4 Blacks
	17 Whites	2 Whites
(ii)	2 504 Coloureds	1 449 Coloureds
	113 Blacks	48 Blacks
	305 Whites	16 Whites

Stellenbosch police district: offences

512. Mr P A MYBURGH 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)* robbery, *(g)* theft of vehicles and cycles, *(h)* damage to property, *(i)* housebreaking with intent to steal and theft and *(j)* possession of drugs were reported at each specified police station in the Stellenbosch police district in 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

Nun didn't feel need to tell charity about fees



Sister Walburga Sehone of the Subiaco Mission, who charged families in her district R2,40 a month for Operation Hunger supplies. "I never thought all of this would become such a big thing," she said.

By Susan Pleming

The Catholic nun who charged villagers in the Mothapo/Molepo area near Pietersburg for food given through Operation Hunger did not tell the relief organisation about it because she thought it unnecessary.

Speaking from Subiaco Mission last week Sister Walburga Sehone said she knew that food given by Operation Hunger could not be charged for. Sister Walburga charged families R2,40 a month.

"I did not think it was necessary to tell Operation Hunger that people were making a donation. I never thought all of this would become such a big thing," she said

At a meeting between Operation Hunger's Mrs Ina Perlman and school principals in the district last week it emerged that pupils paid 20c a month for food and it was claimed that those who could not afford this were often not given food

The principals also said half the money they collected went to Sister Walburga for transport costs She denied this

"I never took money from the schools," she told The Star "I received money only from some of the families."

Sister Walburga said she collected about R250 a month from the villagers. Only a few of the 650 families getting food had paid, she said, and the money was used to pay for the unloading of food, to pay cooks and to cover transport costs.

She denied families went without if they could not pay "The poor who were in need got food but I'm not the good God and I could not reach everyone."

Mrs Perlman said in no circumstances should money be charged for Operation Hunger supplies. She also stressed that people should not pay for cooks or food distribution

"There appear to have been a number of misunderstandings about feeding in that area Certain conditions have to be met by people who accept food from Operation Hunger and these conditions cannot be changed

"The community has to accept the responsibility for the running of the schemes There has to be total community involvement," she said.

Feeding suspended

Under the Fund Raising Act relief organisations were not allowed to charge for any supplies given to communities.

The feeding of about 19 000 children and 650 families has been suspended until at least March 5 when Operation Hunger and community leaders again discuss the issue

Until that date Mrs Perlman has told principals to consult villagers to ensure they understand the principles of Operation Hunger and realise the need for maximum community involvement.

"If you can assure us your community wants the feeding and that nothing will be charged, the scheme could be resumed within 24 hours," Mrs Perlman told the principals.

She added "Operation Hunger is an organisation which hopes to stamp out malnutrition

"The feeding is crisis intervention but the most important step is to assist the community with projects so that they will then be able to buy food themselves

"That is why we are so adamant that there is community involvement," she stressed.

After meeting the school principals Mrs Perlman addressed a group of women waiting for food in the grounds of Subiaco Mission

"I am sorry there have been problems in this area," she said.

"We will have to make new arrangements for the feeding.

"We had to stop the scheme and I am sorry, but we will start again as soon as we can," she said



"I am sorry there have been problems in this area. We will start feeding as soon as we can," Mrs Ina Perlman and her staff told people at the Subiaco Mission last week

● Pictures by Karen Sandison."



People from the Mothapo/Molepo area listened intently to Mrs Ina Perlman.

(b) (i) *Fresh milk*

Area	1/7/86 c/litre	Floor price 16/2/87 c/litre	
Bloemfontein	4,0	48,54	Prices paid by distributors to the Dairy Board for producers' milk with 3,5% butterfat
Cape	4,0	51,58	
Natal	4,0	49,37	
Transvaal	4,0	49,38	

(ii) *Industrial milk*

	From 1/7/86		Floor price from 16/2/87	
	Butterfat c/kg	Protein c/kg	Butterfat c/kg	Protein c/kg
Class A plus bulk facilities	540	540	450	674
Class A	407	407	450	387
Class B	394	394	450	358
Class C	378	378	450	324

Wynberg: vagrancy/drunkenness:

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

How many *(a)* males and *(b)* females of each race group were arrested in 1986 for (i) vagrancy and (ii) drunkenness in each specified police station in the Wynberg police district?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

	(a)		*(b)*	
	(i)	(ii)	(i)	(ii)
Mowbray				
Coloureds	17	486	746	71
Blacks	—	117	—	2
Whites	—	23	—	—
Rondebosch				
Coloureds	51	429	34	160
Blacks	—	23	2	25
Whites	—	38	—	2
Claremont				
Coloureds	45	724	10	317
Blacks	6	108	1	16
Whites	—	129	—	4
Wynberg				
Coloureds	32	762	64	513
Blacks	1	102	3	27
Whites	4	61	—	5
Dieprivier				
Coloureds	—	151	—	800
Blacks	—	253	—	38
Whites	—	58	—	1
Kirstenhof				
Coloureds	—	359	—	24
Blacks	—	63	—	10
Whites	—	14	—	—
Steenberg				
Coloureds	31	1 358	—	133
Blacks	—	85	—	25
Whites	—	1	—	—
Muizenberg				
Coloureds	2	586	4	303
Blacks	—	68	—	4
Whites	—	127	—	10
Fish Hoek				
Coloureds	2	720	—	95
Blacks	—	156	—	12
Whites	—	34	—	2
Simonstown				
Coloureds	3	338	1	190
Blacks	2	116	—	53
Whites	—	40	—	2
Asians	—	43	—	—
Hout Bay				
Coloureds	—	630	—	102
Blacks	20	137	—	33
Whites	—	10	—	—

HOA

Loans to farmers

518. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Finance

(a) What was the total amount of loans granted to farmers by the Land and Agricultural Bank as at 31 December 1986 and *(b)* to how many farmers had these loans been granted?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(a) On 31 December 1986 farmers were indebted to the Land Bank for the total amount of R2 534 589 378 under long-, intermediate- and short-term loans.

(b) The foregoing total debt is in respect of 41 885 loans granted by the Land Bank to farmers Joint loans, which were granted to two or more farmers, make up a large percentage of these loans

Detainees: diet

519 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a standing order which laid down a reduced or altered diet for persons detained in terms of emergency regulations was implemented in prisons falling under his control, if so, *(a)* when, *(b)* why, *(c)* what were the terms of the standing order, *(d)* by whom was it drafted and *(e)* how did this reduced or altered diet differ from the diet for other prisoners;

(2) whether this standing order was approved by the Prisons Service; if so, *(a)* by whom, *(b)* why and *(c)* when;

(3) whether this standing order has since been withdrawn, if not, *(a)* why not and *(b)* when will action be taken in this regard, if so, when,

(4) whether any steps have been taken against the official who drafted this order; if so, *(a)* what steps and *(b)* when; if not, why not?

HOA

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

I wish to point out to the honourable member that no "prisons" resorts under my control. Should he, however, have police cells in mind the answer is as follows:

(1) No *(a)* to *(e)* Fall away

(2) to (4) Fall away.

Grahamstown: telephones

520 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Communications:

(1) How many *(a)* applications for telephones were received and *(b)* telephones were installed for (i) private and (ii) business purposes in Grahamstown in 1986,

(2) whether there is a backlog for this area at present; if so, *(a)* what was the backlog as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and *(b)* when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) *(a)* 1 892;

(b) (i) 1 442; and

(ii) 346

(2) Yes,

(a) 272, as at 31 December 1986; and

(b) A minor cable work to provide two applicants with telephone service is at present being planned but at this stage it is not possible to indicate when the work will be undertaken. 122 waiting applicants will be provided with service after completion of cable works simultaneously with the commissioning of

New fund starts trend

A NEW provident fund agreement negotiated between Metal Box SA and three trade unions, due to be signed this week, could herald a major shift by organised labour and management towards compensating for government's perceived inadequate social security system.

The Metal Box SA Alternative Benefits Programme, as a package, will be unique. It contains several novel features relating to benefits, investment policy and fund management.

A few other companies, including C G Smith and Rennies, have negotiated provident funds in recent years. But this one covers new ground.

Unions involved are the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union and the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union. All are Congress of South African Trade Unions affiliates.

The fund will be optional to all 7 000 wage-earners. Management employees will be obliged to continue membership of the existing pension fund.

Suitable benefits

Metal Box group personnel manager Neil Cumming expects a large number of employees will join the new fund. A spokesman for the three unions says it will provide more suitable benefits than a management-imposed pension fund.

The full pension fund acturial reserve of each employee who joins will be transferred, giving the provident fund a strong financial base at the start.

The trustees will comprise equal numbers of management and employee representatives. The fund's actuary will arbitrate in the event of a dispute.

These are some of the provisions:

☐ A lump sum retirement benefit equal to accumulated member and company contributions plus interest as determined by the trustees. Each retiring member may choose to use the lump sum to purchase a pension.

☐ If a member resigns or is dismissed he will receive a refund of his own contributions plus 10% of the company's for each year of service up to 10.

ALAN FINE

☐ Retrenched members will receive full member and company contributions.

☐ If a member dies while in employment, or suffers permanent and total disablement through injury or illness, his dependents will receive the full retirement benefit plus three times his annual earnings. There will be an additional two years pay if death results from an accident.

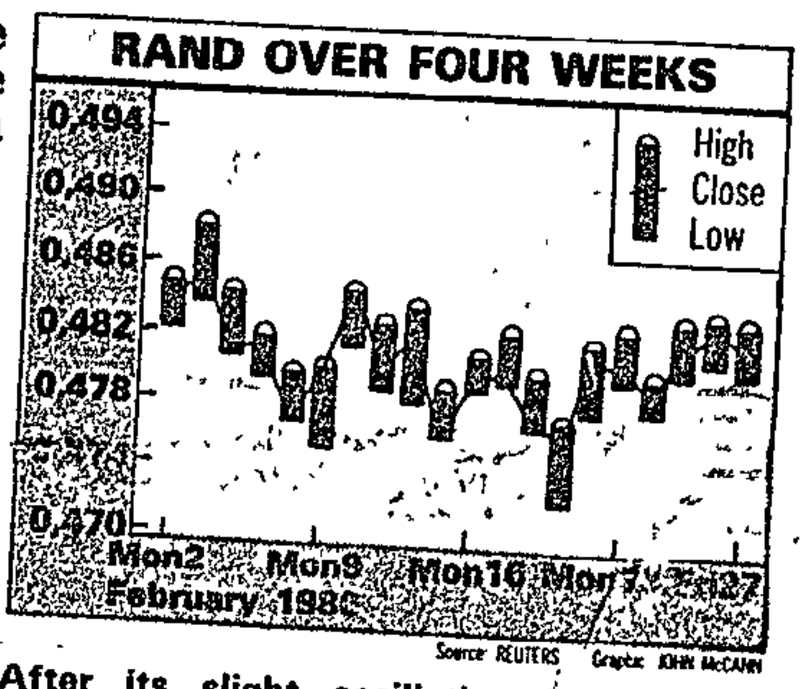
There is also a provision for temporary disability benefits, including illness, paying 90% of the wage for up to 52 weeks, and partial disability benefits.

☐ Funeral benefits range from R250 to R1 000.

☐ Any member of the fund may borrow from the fund to purchase or improve his own home.

This is seen as one of the fund's most important features.

There are clear indications the unions intend negotiating similar funds throughout their industries.



After its slight oscillation in previous weeks, the rand moved in a very tight band for most of last week, dropping marginally on Tuesday when the dollar showed a modest burst of strength.

Sociologists examine effects of injustice

Social justice, innovative services for single-parent families and full-time social workers at schools were some of the issues raised at yesterday's "Juvenile Delinquency in Social Perspective" symposium organised by Rand Afrikaans University's Bureau for Continuing Education.

"However young they are, youths become conscious of social injustice or are made aware of it through influencing forces including intimidation," said Professor Frieda Francisco-La Grange of RAU's Department of Social Work.

QUESTIONING

She said: "The concept and process of alienation and the meaninglessness of existence among youth are very evident. There are so many things being questioned."

Professor Francisco-La Grange said an estimated 60 percent of township families are single-parent families, through migrant labour, death or divorce.

"We need figures on the number of single-parent families caused by divorce," she said.

It was worrying that parents are seen to play the role of friend rather than guide and that this type of parenthood could be easily counteracted by the peer group.

"We expect too much of teachers. They are overworked and untrained in this sphere. Permanent school social workers would be able to pick up juvenile problems much better."

A key speaker at the seminar, Dr Anton Senekal, senior lecturer in the RAU Department of Sociology, said youth were exposed to the influences of a wide variety of parties.

"They are exposed to incongruities between what is and what they think should be and this generates two main questions: 'What is wrong in my life or environment?' and 'What must I do to make it right?'.

The only effective way to identify the problem and choose the solution was to select a "directional source" which could serve as an absolute, evaluative, framework and result in an informed and responsible directioning, he said.

"I have made the directional choice out of a living relationship with God," he said.

Metal Box fund under discussion

ALAN FINE

SA employers will be approached by trade unions for talks on the creation of provident fund schemes modelled on the Metal Box SA Alternative Benefits Programme.

And initial indications are that they will respond favourably.

The Metal Box fund, which will be established later this year, is seen as the most advanced to date.

It was negotiated by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union, the Chemical Workers' Industrial Union and the Paper Wood and Allied Workers' Union.

The trustees will comprise equal numbers of management and employee representatives, and a portion of the fund's assets could be channelled into "socially useful" investments such as black housing.

The fund will provide extremely generous and wide-ranging benefits. They include retirement, death, retrenchment and disability benefits.

Members will also be entitled to a loan to purchase or improve his/her own home. Members will get 90% pay for up to a year for any temporary disability, including illness. There are also funeral benefits.

Initial responses from, among others, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) and Nampak have been positive.

Seifsa director Sam van Coller says the organisation has appointed a high-level sub-committee to investigate the question of employee benefits, "with a view to preparing ourselves for talks with the unions".

The existing metal industry industrial council, which covers 340 000 workers, administers pension funds with R2,6bn in assets.

Van Coller, writing in his personal capacity in the book *SA — The Road Ahead*, has called for joint management-labour efforts to create alternative social security schemes.

A spokesman for Nampak, the majority shareholder in Metal Box, says he has "no problem" with the fund.

More 'private' welfare fears

WELFARE organisations have expressed fears that government proposals to privatise and racially differentiate social welfare services could become law without ever passing through parliament.

A Durban-based steering committee formed last year to oppose the welfare recommendations warned that the proposals could be made into regulations of the existing act, in which case they would not have to go before parliament.

"It is now more important than ever that the welfare movement closely monitors the proceedings and stands ready to respond incisively," it said in a report issued last week.

"We have to draw from the experiences of the health and education fields where unacceptable policies were made law before anybody could do anything about it."

The thrust of the proposals has been to shift the onus of providing and financing welfare services onto communities and the private sector.

The new policy, initiated in Chris Heunis's Department of Constitutional Development, was to have been implemented last April, but faced such widespread opposition the matter was handed over to the director general in the Department of National Health and Population Development for revision.

The new document was rejected by the steering committee in its report because the major objection to the initial proposals had not been addressed.

The steering committee, which consists of social workers, doctors and lecturers, was elected at a meeting called by the Durban Co-ordination Committee of Welfare Organisations. The meeting was attended by over 400 people from more than 80 welfare, business and community organisations who mandated the committee to develop an alternative to the proposed policy.

The report, the outcome of the first workshop which examined the policy and its implications, condemned the revised proposals for failing to result from broad-based consultation and for continuing to entrench apartheid.

The report added that it was unable to present a definitive outline of what to expect from the new policy because of "the extreme reticence of the authorities to release and share information."

"It is quite clear that there is no room for complacency as the major questions have been left unanswered," it said.

This and other issues will be discussed at the second Durban co-ordinating committee of welfare organisations workshop to be held in Room 1, Dennis Shepstone Building, University of Natal, Durban, tomorrow.

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

WM 13-19/3/87

Cape Times 19/3/84

Advice office says LP blocked lease

Political Staff

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AN advice office in Manenberg said yesterday it had been refused permission to lease a shop in the town centre because the Labour Party-controlled Athlone management committee had objected.

The Manenberg Advice Office said the Labour Party was not democratically elected but it could "deny the people the right to the service of an advice office".

It said the advice office served the community by providing free advice to people on matters including pensions, grants, unemployment, rent evictions and so on.

The Manenberg Advice Office was told in a letter by Mrs S A Mulder, Cape Town City Council's director of housing, that the Athlone and District management committee had objected to an advice office being established at the premises "and it is therefore unlikely that the lease of the premises to your organization will be authorized by the Administrator".

The advice office said it demanded the resignation of the management committee "who seem determined to inflict more hardship on people who are already finding it difficult to survive".

Both sexes still see politics as an exclusively male domain

Star 23/3/87

By Marika Sboros

A strong prejudice held by men and women that politics and public affairs are an exclusively male domain, is a factor traditionally inhibiting women's participation in these processes worldwide.

This emerged from a survey conducted among participants to develop an agenda for the first Eleanor Roosevelt Caucus of International Women Political Leaders held in San Francisco earlier this month.

Mrs Helen Suzman, (PFP MP, Houghton) was the only South African invited to attend the historic gathering of 70 women of power and influence from all over the world.

One participant stated the feelings expressed by many of her colleagues:

"Women themselves have to be the architects of their advancement. Until they are found in all decision-making areas, progress will be retarded.

"Women are challenging tradition. Legislation is easy, changing attitudes is difficult

"Women who have made it in the political arena must help other women in their struggle to be heard."

The survey found the greatest obstacle to the pursuit of political careers has been the stereotyping of politics as a male arena, that precluded women from participating in the process.

Equally difficult to surmount were the obstacles of time and challenge of balancing a career, politics and a family.

"In the process of meeting these challenges, the participants have developed organisational ability, people skills, issue, education and leadership training.

"They also maintain they have developed stamina, commitment to their cause, adaptability, tenacity and persistence," the survey found.

PARTY SUPPORT

The majority of the participants had been in office several times, and said the most important resources in their campaigns were volunteers and party support, the latter being considered the most significant factor in career advancement.

Many participants expressed concern about a general malaise or disinterest in political issues and an unfavourable impression of women in politics.

PRESS COVERAGE

While most of the respondents reported that the amount of Press coverage they received as candidates was equal to male candidates, and that they were treated as seriously on public policy issues, they felt a distinction existed, with more attention being focused on personal characteristics and family status.

Female heads of state including British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Philippines President Corazon Aquino sent messages of support.

The conference was hosted by the mayor of San Francisco, Ms Dianne Feinstein, and chaired in the caucus by former Democratic vice-presidential candidate, Ms Geraldine Ferraro.

Mrs Suzman said the conference organisers hope to make it a regular event.

Encourage woman's role in government, says Helen Suzman

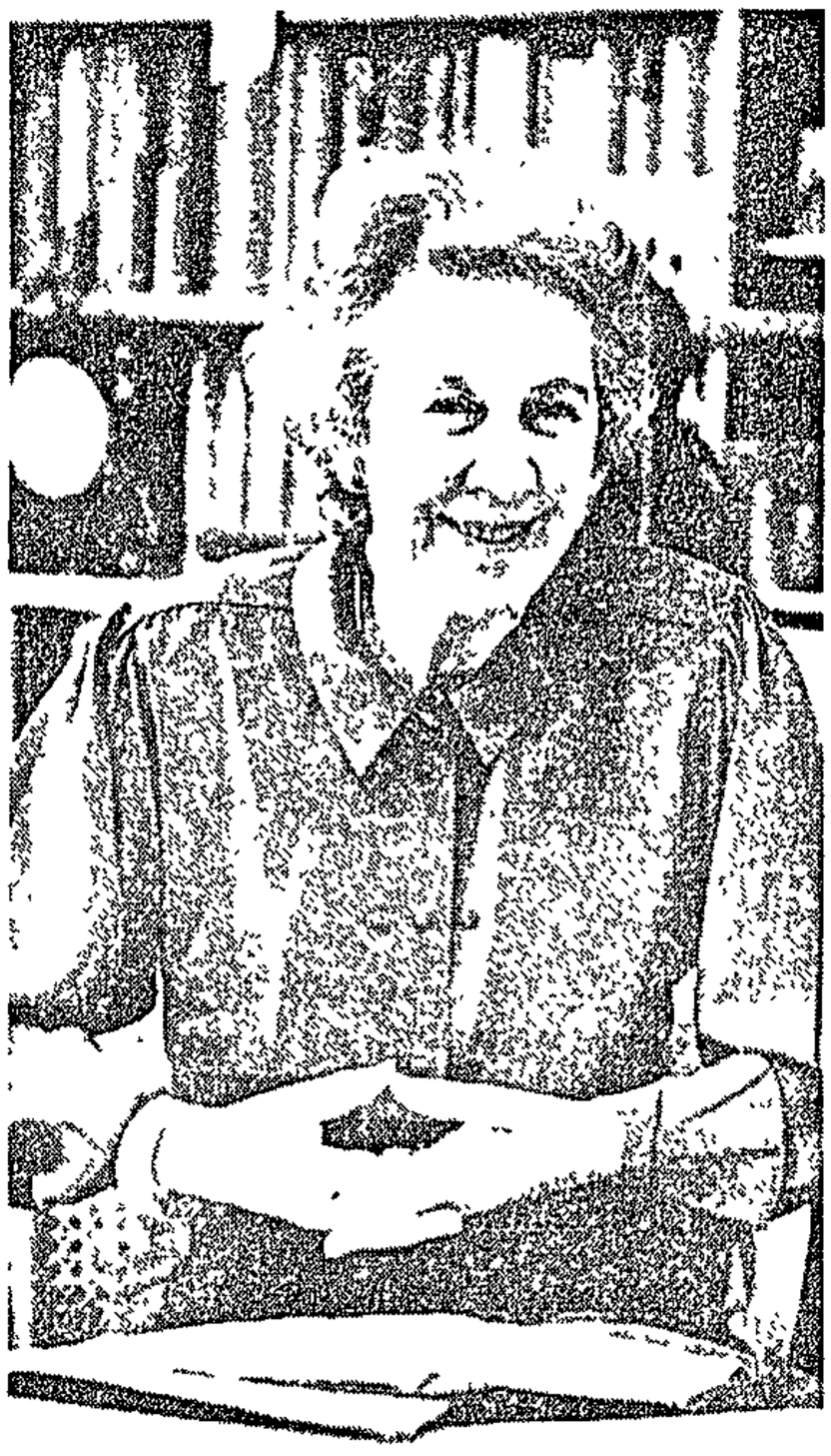
Star 23/3/87

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By Marika Sboros
Women Today Editor

Greater participation by women in government and politics is essential and must be encouraged, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP MP, Houghton) said after her return last week from a conference in the United States which aimed to do just that.

Mrs Suzman was one of 70 outstanding women from 43 countries who were invited to attend the first Eleanor Roosevelt International Caucus of Women Politial Leaders, held in San Francisco earlier this month and sponsored by the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs.



HELEN SUZMAN "Women must use their influence to improve their positions."

HISTORIC

The conference was an historic event as it gathered togethed women of influence and power from around the globe, to examine their role as political leaders in the world's democracies and to gain insight into how they have successfully progressed in public life.

"It was encouraging to see how many women are Ministers in their governments, although the overall percentage worldwide is small," Mrs Suzman said.

Despite South African women having had the vote since 1930, their participation in politics and government has been abysmally small.

"We have never had a woman Minister of government," Mrs Suzman said.

Everwhere women were more than 50 percent of the electorate, but in terms of the power structure worldwide, they make up only 5 percent, she said

The conference took no resolutions, but explored methods of leadership development and encouraging women to participate in decision-making processes at all levels of society, including how to get the media interested in promoting this

Mrs Suzman chaired a committee which discussed the media as an important influential vehicle for encouraging women to participate in politics, and the problems of State-controlled television.

"Women generally do not use the media," Mrs Suzman said, "but there has to be a free Press to perform this function adequately," she said

Although Mrs Suzman has not taken up women's issues as the prime motivation for her political career, she said she considered them part of the broader fight against discrimination, including the one against which she is best known as a relentless opponent — racial discrimination.

"There are so many competent women who don't get the opportunities they deserve because of discrimination," Mrs Suzman said.

She was pleased to see the open-hearted support given by women to each other at the conference.

"Women must use their influence to improve their positions," she said.

She was also interested to meet and make contact with women from so many different countries.

"I really can now say that I have contacts all over the world," she said.

GRATIFIED

Mrs Suzman was gratified by the warmth of the reception she had received at the conference.

"I wondered how I would be received, coming from South Africa, but there was nothing but genuine warmth," she said.

She was also amazed at how well-known she appeared to be, although this would not surprise the many women in South Africa for whom she has served as a remarkable role model.

Mrs Suzman said that the PFP had put up 10, strong women candidates, all chosen on merit, for the coming general election, which was an indication of a welcome move towards more female participation

(Report by M Sboros, 47 Sauer St, Johannesburg)

Views differ on reasons firms invest in growth

Own Correspondent

LARGE companies are generally seen as investing in community development to boost their image or increase sales.

This is the finding of a poll carried out recently by Markinor among 1 000 white adults in metropolitan areas throughout SA and 100 higher-income black males on the Reef.

Whites and blacks give the following reasons why companies invest money in the community:

☐ They wish to protect their future in SA (63% of whites, 83% of blacks);

☐ It does their image a lot of good with potential investors (62% of whites, 83% of blacks);

☐ It will lead to greater sales for their products (62% of whites, 74% of blacks);

There is a significant difference in response between the groups in regard to companies "feeling guilty about their high profits and therefore giving some of it back to the community". Nearly two-thirds of whites reject this statement, against only one-fifth of blacks.

Markinor MD Nick Green says this indicates companies need to be careful as to how they communicate their involvement in community affairs to different sectors of the public.

Whites and blacks also differ in their perceptions of which organisations play a major role in motivating changes in legislation relating to blacks.

The two most important bodies as seen by the black segment are black pressure groups (88%) and the church (70%).

Whites rate black pressure groups (54%) and big SA companies (54%) as most important.

SouthVIEW

VETERANS of the women's struggle — Dorothy Zihlangu, Helen Joseph, Francis Baard and Albertina Sisulu — and delegates from across the country met in secret in Cape Town at the weekend to launch a new national organisation for women — the UDF Women's Congress.

The body is an alliance of UDF-affiliated regional organisations such as the United Women's Congress (UWCO), the Federation of Transvaal Women (FEDTRAW) and the Natal Organisation of Women (NOW).

The Women's Congress is the latest in a series of major bodies to surface under state of emergency repression, following the launch of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the South African Youth Congress (Sayco).

The formation of the Women's Congress advances the march to the launch of a national federation of women's organisations later in the year



Albertina Sisulu, left, and Francis Baard at the launch of the new women's congress this week
Picture By RASHID LOMBARD

'Brave step' in these times

ALBERTINA SISULU, a founder member of the old Federation of South African Women, was elected at the weekend to the national council of the United Democratic Front Women's Congress After the congress's secret launch she spoke to ANTON FISHER about the new organisation.

"PEOPLE say things have changed. The only thing that has changed is that the government has become more repressive.

"Innocent children are being killed and nine-year-olds are being detained for long periods. This organisation will fight in defence of our children.

"Our living conditions are terrible, tens of thousands are homeless, our children are taught Bantu Education and workers — especially the domestic workers — are paid starvation wages.

"Our demands for political rights, housing and a living wage — that we made so many years ago — have not been met. These demands are based on the Freedom Charter, a document which reflects the people's aspirations.

"We will fight against these injustices, but especially the injustices against women.

"We will fight against the oppression of women by men, in other words, we want to liberate ourselves

"That is why we formed this organisation. We need to have a strong liberation movement for women which will work hand in hand with the UDF and have a strong national organisation as a base

"For this reason we will adopt the Women's Charter. This has the main demands that South Africa's women has put forward since the 1950s. But we will also adopt the Freedom Charter.

"The Women's Congress will enable us to affiliate to the planned federation of women where we have a very important role to play.

"The women have taken a brave step in forming the congress in this time of repression under the state of emergency. Some of us doubted that we would be able to do it.

"It is now the task of the congress to highlight the suffering of the women and to organise them under the banner of the congress."

"WE women have stood and will stand shoulder to shoulder with our menfolk in a common struggle against poverty, race and class discrimination ... We shall teach the men that they cannot hope to liberate themselves from the evils of discrimination and prejudice as long as they fail to extend to women complete and unqualified equality in law and practice."

From the Women's Charter of the Federation of South African Women, 1954.



Women on the march

WOMEN in South Africa have a brave history of struggle against oppression and exploitation.

One of the foremost organisations of women was the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW) which was formed in 1954

The 1950s was a period of strong and united resistance to the government's apartheid policies People came forward in their thousands to resist the many unjust laws and participate in campaigns such as the Defiance Campaign.

It was in this climate that FEDSAW was launched. It was composed of organised groups of women which affiliated to the federation These groups included the ANC Women's League, the Congress of Democrats (a body of progressive whites), the SA Coloured People's Organisation and the Food and Canning Workers Union

At the inaugural conference a Women's Charter was adopted in which the women called for "solidarity in the struggle against apartheid, racism, sexism and capitalist exploitation".

One of the major issues the federation tackled was the extension of passes to African women

They had seen the devastating effects of the pass on the lives of African men and their families and the women were determined to defeat the government's plan to make them carry passes

The climax of the anti-pass campaign was the gathering of 20 000 women at the Union Buildings in Pretoria on August 9, 1956. Among those who led the women on that historic march were Lilian Ngoyi, Helen Joseph, Amina Cachalia, Sophie Williams and Francis Baard

They had travelled from all over the country and brought with them thousands of petitions to present to the then Prime Minister, Mr J G Strijdom.

His office that day was, not surprisingly, empty The women stood in silence for half an hour and after the petitions were placed in the Prime Minister's office, sang the now famous song

"Now you have touched the women/ You have struck a rock/ You have dislodged a boulder/ You will be crushed "

August 9 is now celebrated as National Women's Day.

Another issue taken up by the federation was the issue of beerhalls The government made it illegal to brew beer and sell it from people's houses This forced people to buy beer from the municipal beerhalls when many women depended on the brewing of beer as a source of income.

In Cato Manor in 1959 the campaign against beerhalls was very [illegible] The women armed with [illegible] sticks marched on the beerhalls and chased the men out

The police then charged the women with batons But the women's militancy ensured that the municipality closed the beerhalls

Here in Cape Town, the women in Langa prevented the City Council from building a beerhall for many years

FEDSAW thus played an important role in the 1950s in mobilising thousands of woman against apartheid But the federation was badly affected by state repression.

Six FEDSAW executive members were among the 156 persons who were charged with high treason in 1956 Many of the women in the federation were detained during the state of emergency in 1960.

The banning of the ANC in 1960 dealt FEDSAW a serious blow It [illegible] the ANC Women's League, leading to the stagnation of FEDSAW

Recently there has been a growth of women's organisations throughout the country Women are once again showing their courage and determination to resist racism, sexism and exploitation

In 1980 Cape Town's first non-racial women's organisation since FEDSAW - the United Women's Organisation was launched. And a year ago the UWO merged with the Women's Federation to form the United Women's Congress.

Also in the early 80s there was the launch of the Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation (PEWO), then the Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw) and the Natal Organisation of Women (NOW)

These organisations laid the basis for democratic grassroots structures by tackling issues like rent increases, the housing problem and child care.

Once again the women are on the march to another national movement

envisaged in respect of this residential area; if so, (i) when, (ii) whereto and (iii) in what way,

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

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1) No.

(a) Due to the cost (estimated at nearly R40 million) to replace the existing facilities it cannot be afforded to do away with existing good housing and other facilities for blacks in an area where there is a considerable backlog in black housing Bophelong is conveniently situated in respect of work opportunities for blacks.

(b) Upgrading of the existing improvements and infrastructure.

(2) No

Riots: buildings damaged

*19 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid,†

(a) How many buildings falling under the control of the Department of Development Aid have been damaged as a result of riots in the current calendar year, (b) what is the estimated cost of the damage and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(a) 3

(b) R30 700

(c) 23 May 1987

Onverwacht

*20 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning,

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 22 on 17 February 1987, any further consultations and discussions have been held regarding the date for the incorporation of Onverwacht into Qwaqwa; if so (a) with whom, (b) on what dates and (c) what was the outcome in each case;

(2) whether a referendum is to be held amongst the resident of Onverwacht on incorporation into Qwaqwa, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) how will it be conducted;

(3) whether the Government of Qwaqwa has made any representations to the South African Government regarding independence, if so (a) when and (b) what was the (i) nature of these representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No, no further consultations or discussions were held

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away.

(2) No decision regarding a referendum has been taken.

(a) and (b) Fall way

(3) No (a) and (b) Fall away

Group Areas Act

*21 Mr J J S Prinsloo asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether a body or person falling under his Department issued a residence permit in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act to a coloured person who is living with his coloured wife in a White group area at an address furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of this reply, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) on whose recommendation was the permit issued, if not,

(2) whether any steps have been taken or are contemplated against the above-mentioned persons, if so what steps, if not, why not?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(2) Yes, the person concerned was indicted on a criminal charge and convicted in a court of law

Benoni: illegal squatting

*22. Mr D G H NOLTE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:†

(1) Whether any illegal squatting is taking place on a certain piece of land in the Benoni District situated next to the Benoni/Babsfontein/Pretoria through road and further particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if so, (a) how many persons are squatting on this piece of land and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

(2) whether any charges are being collected from the squatters, if not, why not; if so, (a) by whom, (b) for what purposes and (c) at what rate,

(3) whether his Department has investigated the consequences and possible consequences of this squatting; if not, why not, if so, (a) what consequences have been investigated and (b) what were the findings in each case;

(4) whether his Department has taken or is going to take any steps in respect of this squatting, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when?

†The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1) Yes

(a) Approximately 1 500 people in approximately 250 structures.

(b) 15 May 1987.

(2) Yes.

(a) Mr Giel Nieuwoudt.

(b) Unknown.

(c) Acording to information obtained from some of the squatters, Mr Nieuwoudt is collecting R30 per structure per month.

(3) No, because the administration of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, has been assigned to the Provincial Administrators.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(4) No, But the Transvaal Provincial Administration intends to pursue the matter as soon as the criminal charges, brought by the South African Police against Mr Nieuwoudt and in respect of which he is to appear in the magistrate's court on 9 June 1987, have been disposed of

(a) Possible action in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, and/or the Group Areas Act, 1966.

(b) As soon as the criminal case has been determined

Cape Town: vagrants

*23. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether any facilities are available for the rehabilitation of vagrants of each race group from the central Cape Town area if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is being taken in this regard; if so, (i) what facilities, (ii) (aa) where, (bb) when and (cc) by whom was each such facility provided and (iii) by whom are they financed,

(2) whether any additional facilities for the rehabilitation of such vagrants were provided during the past five years; if so, (a) what facilities, (b) (i) where, (ii) when and (iii) by whom were they provided, (c) by whom are they financed and (d) what total number of vagrants can be accommodated in these facilities?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) *Asians:* None

(a) Vagrancy is not a noteworthy problem with regards to Asians in the Central Cape Town area.

(b) None. (i) (ii) (aa) (bb) (cc) (iii) Not applicable.

Whites: Yes.

(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(i) *Cross Roads Rehabilitation Centre.
*"Die Ark-Sending".
*Magaliesoord Rehabilitation Centre.
*Swartfontein Rehabilitation Centre.

(ii) (aa) *Muldersvlei.
*Cape Town
*Cullinan
*White River.

(bb) Unknown.

(cc) *Salvation Army.
*Congregational Institution
*Department of Health Services andWelfare· Administration House of Assembly
*Department of Health Services and Welfare Administration House of Assembly

(iii) *Salvation Army receives a subsidy from the Department of Health Services and Welfare: Administration House of Assembly
*Private
*Government.
*Government

Blacks: Yes.

(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(i) Four private havens

(ii) (aa) Cape Town.

(bb) Unknown.

(cc) *Catholic Welfare Bureau.
*Nicro registered welfare organisation.
*Assemblies of God.
*Private Child Welfare Organisation.

(iii) Private initiative.

Coloureds: Yes.

(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(i) *De Novo Rehabilitation Centre.
*"Toevlug Rehabilitasiesentrum".

(ii) (aa) *Kraaifontein.
*Worcester.

(bb) Unknown.

(cc) *The Department of Health Services and Welfare: Administration House of Representatives.
*The "NG Sendingkerk".

(iii) *Government.
*The "NG Sendingkerk" receives a subsidy from the Department of Health Services and Welfare Administration House of Representatives.

All Population Groups: Yes

(a) and (b) Not applicable.

(i) *"De Haven" Nightshelter
*NICRO Nightshelter.

(ii) (aa) Cape Town.

(bb) Unknown.

(cc) *Roman Catholic Church
*NICRO

(iii) Private initiative.

All the mentioned facilities have existed for a longer period than 10 years.

(2) *Whites, Asians and Coloureds:* None.

Blacks.

(a) Two protective workshops.

(b) (i) Langa and Guguletu.

(ii) Past five years.

(iii) Cape Mental Health and Kwa-No-Themba Management Committee.

(c) Subsidised by Department of Development Planning—now Cape Provincial Administration.

(d) Ninety (90).

Table Mountain: flora/fires

*24. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any investigations are currently being undertaken in respect of the (a) preservation of flora and (b) prevention and fighting of fires on Table Mountain; if so, (i) what investigations, (ii) by whom are they being undertaken and (iii) when is it anticipated that a report on these matters will be submitted,

(2) whether this report will be made public; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1) (a) (i) Yes. An investigation is in progress to determine the type of botanical survey needed for the optimum management of the Cape Peninsula Nature Area.

(ii) This investigation is being undertaken by the Cape Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

(iii) The results of this investigation will be sent to the Cape Peninsula Nature Area Management Committee who will advise the Administrator of the Cape Province accordingly

(b) (i) Yes. An investigation concerning the recent fire on Table Mountain has been held

(ii) The Cape Town City Council.

(iii) A report with recommendations has been forwarded to the Cape Peninsula Nature Area Management Committee and the Cape Peninsula Fire Control Committee, for submission to the Administrator of the Cape Province

(2) It is the Administrator's prerogative to make reports public.

Group Areas Act

*25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether, since 1 January 1986, his Department has received any applications for exemptions from the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential premises in the Cape Town Gardens constituency, if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Yes.

(a) (i) One

(ii) Ten as at 31 May 1987.

(b) (i) An Indian was granted three months to acquire a property in his own group area

(ii) As no merit existed in accordance with which permits could be issued to the applicants

Bureau for Information

*26 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information:

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information has granted any (a) financial and (b) other assistance to a certain organisation, the name of which has been furnished to the Bureau for the purpose of the Deputy Minister's reply; if so, (i) what (aa) financial and (bb) other assistance, (ii) when, (iii) for

(iii) Tracing and treatment of contacts.

(iv) Health Education.

(v) Participation in the interdepartmental committee providing advice to authorities responsible for providing services.

Campaign mainly centered on Natal.

Cholera

26 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from cholera were reported in respect of each race group in each province for each month from January 1986 to the latest specified month for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

During 1986-87 all cases of cholera occurred in Natal among Blacks.

1986	Cases	Deaths
Jan	43	0
Feb	38	0
March	0	0
April	0	0
May	0	0
June	0	0
July	0	0
Aug	0	0
Sept	0	0
Oct	0	0
Nov	0	30
Dec	0	0
1987		
Jan	0	0
Feb	0	0
March	0	0
Total	84	0

Social workers

27. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) What total number of (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian social workers are registered with the Council for Social and Associated Workers,

(2) how many social workers does his Department employ;

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) White 4 391
Black 1 025
Coloured 694
Indian 332
Total 6 442

(2) (i) There are seven posts for social workers in the Welfare Section of which six posts are filled.

(ii) There are forty nine posts for social workers in the Department's Mental (Psychiatric) Health Branch

(3) As at 1987.05.30.

Medical technologists

63 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether his Department is responsible for the training of medical technologists, if not, who is responsible for their training; if so, (a) (i) how many students were studying medical technology in 1986 and (ii) where were they studying in each case and (b) how many completed their academic training in 1986,

(2) whether any medical technology students have been placed at Government institutions to complete their practical training in 1986; if so, how many;

(3) how many posts for qualified medical technologists (a) existed and (b) were vacant at institutions under his Department's control as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) No. The various Technikons and the Medical University of Southern Africa are responsible for such training;

(2) Yes, 67 medical technology students

(3) (a) 654

(b) 13 as at 30 4 1987.

Atmospheric lead levels

95. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) What are the latest average recorded atmospheric lead levels measured at urban locations during (a) summer and (b) winter at (i) Cape Town City Hall, (ii) Port Elizabeth City Hall, (iii) Durban City Hall, (iv) Johannesburg City Hall, (v) the Munitoria, Pretoria, and (vi) Arcadia, Pretoria;

(2) in which years were these measurements taken?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) The following averages for lead are all expressed in micrograms per cubic metre.

	(a) Summer	(b) Winter
(i) Cape Town City Hall	1,22	1,92
(ii) Port Elizabeth City Hall	0,79	1,14
(iii) Durban City Hall	0,45	0,98
(iv) Johannesburg City Hall	0,63	0,86
(v) Munitoria, Pretoria	0,68	1,31
(vi) Arcadia, Pretoria	0,77	1,63

(2) Summer period: October 1986 to March 1987. Winter period: April 1986 to September 1986.

The acceptable level for lead in air is taken as 2,5 micrograms per cubic metre (monthly average).

Pensions

97. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) (a) What amount of money was there in the (i) Government Service Pension Fund, (ii) Associated Institutions Pension Fund, (iii) Temporary Employees' Pension Fund, (iv) Authorities' Service Pension Fund and (v) Authorities' Service Superannuation Fund, and (b) what percentage of each pension contribution was contributed by the (i) individual and (ii) State, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) what total amount did the State contribute to each of these funds in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) As at 31 March 1986

(i) R9 576 981 458

(ii) R2 047 251 782

(iii) R1 266 064 185.

(iv) R673 003 827

(v) R30 357 697.

(b)

(i) Government Service Pension Fund: 26,68%
Associated Institutions Pension Fund: 32,89%
Temporary Employees' Pension Fund: 33,33%.
Authorities' Service Pension Fund: 32,89%.



Captain Stan Andersen dispenses nourishment at the Salvation Army soup kitchen in Johannesburg yesterday. ● Pictures by Ruvan Boshoff

Walking and queueing get him three meals a day

By Martin Challenor

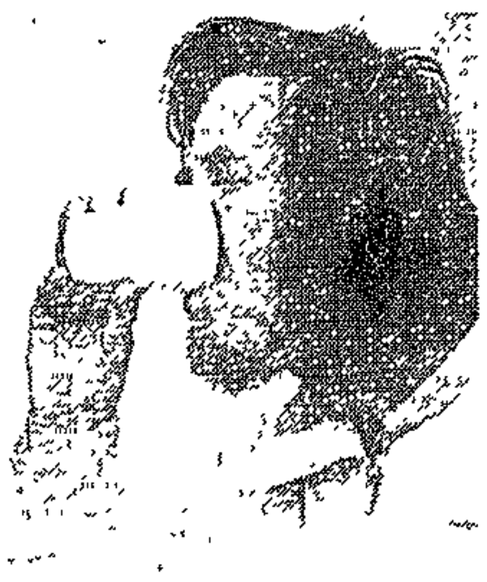
With a little bit of walking and queueing, Mr Jan Cupedo can secure three meals a day.

"My programme is this," the 46-year-old boilermaker said. "At 12 o'clock I go to the Jewish synagogue and they feed me. Then at two o'clock I walk to the church in Kapteijn Street for food, and then at three o'clock I come here."

After the last meal of the day Mr Cupedo walks the streets waiting for the only thing he has to look forward to: the noon meal.

"I don't sleep. I just keep walking. I go to the station. I sit on the bench. The police come and say 'Have you got a train ticket? No? Then move on'."

Mr Cupedo was one of about 150 people who lined up outside the Salvation Army hostel in Banket Street, Doornfontein, yesterday afternoon for a bowl of soup and two slices of bread.



Mr Jan Cupedo . . . a cup of soup and slices of bread.

For many that was their only meal of the day. They were mostly black people and mostly middle-aged, but there was a fair sprinkling of white faces. Some days whole families queue up for food.

The Salvation Army has laid on an extra soup kitchen in Selby to feed Johannesburg's needy hit by the recent cold snap.

"As it gets colder we will have more and more people coming here," Captain Stan Andersen said. "That's why we are here."

The Salvation Army make the soup themselves and a supermarket chain often passes on bread to hand out to needy people. The organisation is hoping to acquire blankets and food to give out to the people struck by the cold.

The Salvation Army runs the soup kitchen every weekday and at weekends Lions International do the feeding.

Mr Cupedo has been without a job for the past 11 months and has been living on the streets since then. He cannot get a job because, as he says, there is not any construction on the go at the moment. "Maybe something will happen at Mossel Bay."

"You'll be surprised, sir," he said, "how many people live like me."

come from high risk areas, are tested before they come to work in South Africa.

Reservation of Separate Amenities Act

*23 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

Whether the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953, is to be repealed, if not, why not; if so, when?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953, is part of the related legislation which is at present together with the Group Areas Act, under consideration by the President's Council.

Rehabilitation of vagrants

*24 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development.

(1) Whether any facilities are available for the rehabilitation of vagrants of each race group from the northern suburbs of Johannesburg, if not, (a) why not and (b) what action is being taken in this regard; if so, (i) what facilities, (ii) (aa) where, (bb) when and (cc) by whom was each such facility provided and (iii) by whom are they financed;

(2) whether any additional facilities for the rehabilitation of such vagrants were provided during the past five years; if so, (a) what facilities, (b) (i) where, (ii) when and (iii) by whom were they provided, (c) by whom are they financed and (d) what total number of vagrants can be accommodated in these facilities;

(3) whether the provision of any further facilities is being considered, if so, (a) what facilities and (b) where?

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) *Asians and Coloureds*

None

(a) Vagrancy is not a noteworthy problem with regards to Asians and Coloureds in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg

(b) A countrywide feasibility study to determine the rehabilitation needs of the Coloured population group is being undertaken.

(i), (ii), (aa), (bb), (cc), (iii) Fall away.

Blacks

Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i)	(ii) (aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(iii)
1. Tswelopelo	Soweto	Unknown	State and Private inisiative	Private—State subsidised
2. KwaTema	Springs	,,	,,	,,
3. Ithuseng	Thembisa	,,	,,	,,
4. Siloe	Pietersburg	,,	,,	,,
5. Ivycross	Kimberley	,,	,,	,,
6. Lerato Winniefred Wiley	Bloemfontein	,,	,,	,,
7. Ithuseng	Welkom	,,	,,	,,
8. Katlahong	Germiston	1.9.86	,,	,,
9. Vosloorus.	Boksburg	1.4.86	,,	,,
10. Mamelodie	Pretoria	1.7.86	,,	,,
11. Etlomoleng	Alexandra	1.10.86	,,	,,

Whites

Yes.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

(i)	(ii) (aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(iii)
1 Alathia Christian Mission.....	Berea	Unknown	Private	Private
2. Bethany	Four Ways	,,	Apostolic Faith Mission	Apostolic Faith Mission
3. Central Community Fellowship.	Hillbrow	,,	Religious groups	Private
4. Cordonia	Betrams	,,	National Council for Mental Health	Private—receives state subsidy
5. Frieda Hartley Centre .	Bellevue	,,	Roman Catholic Church	Roman Catholic Church
6. Genisis	Betrams	,,	Private	Private
7. Goodwill Centre .. .	Krugersdorp Troyville	,,	Private	Private
8. Jessie Mission.....	Berea Highlands	,,	Private	Private
9 Johanna Raath Centre.	Glenesk	,,	Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie	Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie
10. Margaret House.....	Johannesburg	,,	Roman Catholic Church	Roman Catholic Church
11. The Lord's Place	Berea	,,	Private	Private
12. Salvation Army Shelter	Johannesburg Joubertpark Doornfontein	,,	Salvation Army	Salvation Army-state subsidy
13. Samarathan Inn	Johannesburg	,,	Private	Private
14. The Shepherd's Flock .	Belgravia Kensington Walkerville	,,	Full Gospel Church	Full Gospel Church
15. Superior Care Centre.	Malvern	,,	Private	Private
16. The Haven	Roodepoort	,,	The Assembly of God	The Assembly of God

(2) *Whites, Asians and Coloureds*

None.

(a), (b), (i), (ii), (iii), (c), (d) Fall away.

Blacks

Yes.

(a)	(b) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(c)	(d)
Katlahong	Germiston	1.9 86	Private inisiative	Private-State subsidised	Unknown
Vosloorus.....	Boksburg	1.4.86	,,	,,	,,

(a)	(b) (i)	(ii)	(iii)	(c)	(d)
Mamelodi..	Pretoria	1 7.86	,,	,,	,,
Etlomoleng	Alexandra	1.10 86	,,	,,	,,

(3) *Whites, Asians and Coloureds*

No

Blacks

Yes

(a) and (b) Fall away

(a)	(b)
(i) Avril Elizabeth protective workshop for mentally handicap	Soweto
(ii) Rietgat	Pretoria

Independant states: dual citizenship

*25. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

(1) Whether any consideration is being given to granting dual citizenship to all persons living in the four independent Black states, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether a decision has been taken on this matter, if not, why not, if so, (a) what is the decision, (b) when was it taken and (c) what action has been taken to implement this decision,

(3) whether any citizens of these states have been granted dual South African citizenship; if so, how many as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) and (2) If so requested by the governments of the TBVC countries, the Government will give the matter its consideration. No decision has been taken and the matter is still under consideration.

(3) In terms of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, 1986 (No 73 of 1986), South African citizenship is being restored to citizens of the TBVC countries residing permanently in South Africa. No statistics in this regard are being kept.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon Minister, will he inform the House whether consideration is being given to granting double citizenship to, for example, Portuguese?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, if the governments concerned address a request to us to that effect, this Government will give consideration to it At present there is no such request

Equipment to civilians

*26 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether the South African Police have investigated allegations that an officer in the counter-insurgency unit of the Police was involved in supplying departmental equipment to civilians for private use; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) who conducted the investigation, (c) what is the nature of the allegations and (d) what is the rank of the officer involved;

(2) whether the investigation has been completed; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be completed; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action is being taken as a result,

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

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) Yes

(a) 3 June 1987.

(b) A senior officer appointed by the Commissioner of the South African Police

(c) and (d) Because the investigation is not yet completed and may possibly be the subject of a judicial process, I am not prepared to reveal any information which may anticipate the legal process or prejudice anyone.

(2) No, because the investigation is of an extensive nature, it is not possible at this stage to indicate when the investigation will be completed

(a) to (c) Fall away.

(3) No

Stellenbosch: death in custody

*27 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, died while in Police custody in Stellenbosch on or about 9 May 1987; if so, (a) (i) on what date, (ii) in terms of what statutory provision and (iii) for what alleged offence was he arrested, (b) where was he held and (c) what (i) was the cause of and (ii) were the circumstances surrounding his death;

(2) whether this person was moved to other police cells or to a prison following his arrest; if so, (a) where and (b) why was he moved;

(3) whether this person requested access to a lawyer, if so, on what date,

(4) whether this request was granted; if not, why not, if so, on what date;

(5) whether this person (a) requested and (b) received and (i) medical treatment and/or (ii) medication while in Police custody; if so, (aa) what treatment and/or medication, (bb) what was the reason for this treatment and/or medication in each case, (cc) what were the results and (dd) on what dates did he receive treatment and/or medication?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, but in the Stellenbosch prison.

(a) to (c) The hon member can obtain this information from the hon the Minister of Justice

(2) Yes, on 2 April 1987.

(a) Allandale prison, Paarl.

(b) By virtue of a warrant for detention, issued by the magistrate's court of Stellenbosch

(3) No, not while in police custody

(4) Falls away

(5) (a) and (b) No, not while in police custody.

(aa) to (dd) Fall away

Note The attention of the hon member is drawn to the fact that the deceased was initially arrested for the contravention of sections 4 and 36 of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 and that afterwards the charge was changed to one of housebreaking with the intent to steal and theft

KTC squatter camp: police action

*28 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether any plain-clothes members of the South African Police were involved in a police action or patrol in the KTC squatter camp near Cape Town at about noon on 5 May 1987, if so, (a) how many policemen were involved in this action or patrol, (b) what is the rank of each of the policemen dressed in plain-clothes on this occasion and (c) what was the (i) purpose and (ii) nature of the action taken by the Police on this date;

(2) whether all such plain-clothes members were full-time members of the South African Police; if not, (a) by whom were they employed, (b) (i) in what capacity and (ii) for what purpose were they accompanying the Police on this occasion and (c) under whose direct command did they fall,

(3) whether any of these plain-clothes members were approached by a mem-

Gugu's third birthday



THERE were lots of nice eats when Gugu Magwaza of Jabulani celebrated her third birthday at the weekend.

Welfare report under attack

SOCIAL workers and other professionals involved in welfare services strongly criticised the Government's proposed Modified Welfare Policy at a workshop held at Funda Centre.

The seminar, entitled "Welfare in Crisis" was organised by welfare and social workers associations to analyse the implications of the new Government's policy on welfare. This is contained in a 140-page document titled "Report on Proposed Modified Welfare Policy for South Africa".

Speakers at the seminar expressed concern that the state intended to privatise certain social work services that were previously its responsibility.

The services listed are management of institutions such as homes and establishments for the aged, alcohol and drug rehabilitation centres and children's institutions.

The privatisation of welfare services would mean that the State would transfer or devolve welfare services to private welfare organisations and local authorities.

This could give rise to a new phenomenon in welfare such as the provision of welfare services as a profitable business venture.

In this way, the individual will be "increasingly expected to bear the cost of welfare services", one speaker said

According to another speaker, the State's argument contained in the report is that the Government is spending too much on pensions, grants and residential care, which is a sign of "creeping socialism".

This argument, the speaker said, is supported by re-emphasis that South Africa is not a Welfare state and therefore it is only "logical" that welfare services must be increasingly privatised.

Another issue raised during the seminar was the proposal that welfare becomes an "Own Affair" to be administered separately for each population group.

The proposals in the New Welfare Policy were rejected as contrary to the ethics of the welfare movement, which a speaker said are to serve the people without regard to race and colour.

Annual meeting

THE STEEL Engineering and Allied Workers Union will hold its annual general meeting of the Central B Branch at the Hotel Johannesburger on July 12.

A spokesman for the union said all members should bring their membership cards or the last receipt of payment for their membership.

Members will take part in elections for the regional executive. The meeting starts at 9am. Members are asked to be on time.

Surviving on a sniff of glue and handouts

By SINNAH KUNENE

THEY ARE called street kids, glue sniffers, delinquents and runaways ...

But they are a fact of life and something has to be done about their plight.

Recently a young volunteer who had just parked her car in a street in Hillbrow extended a hand

It was a cold morning when Serna Kramer, an English teacher at Boys Town, a whites-only boys' special school in Magaliesburg, spotted a barefooted youngster who had ushered her into a parking bay

"I looked for a few coins inside my bag and, as I was about to thank him, more hands stretched out from behind other cars My God, I nearly wept," recalls Serna.

She went home and cooked them a pot of soup and bought them bread, but still had not solved their problem

"They were living in squalid conditions, addicted to glue and drugs and were so disillusioned with life All they wanted was food and their drugs," she says.

"A centre for the twilight children at the Bishop's Cathedral in Doornfontein offered a temporary relief for them.

"They received food rations, had a bath and played games. Then at dawn it was back to street life and glue sniffing," says Serna.

At the moment the kids are based in Esselen Street in Hillbrow Another camp is situated in the Magaliesberg in the western Transvaal

On Sunday *City Press* will be publishing more information on Project Street Children – Social and Education Support (Proscess) – the project looking after these kids.



For these two boys life's only pleasures are glue-sniffing and food.



'Twilight kids' ...already disillusioned with life.

(294) 6/7/87 Sapa.

Social workers want to see welfare plan before Parliament

By Janine Simon

The Society for Social Workers urgently wants to see the final draft of a new welfare policy before it reaches Parliament.

The policy, when the first draft was circulated to welfare organisations more than 18 months ago, was condemned as costly, cumbersome and entrenching apartheid.

It was redrafted and forwarded to Dr Willie van Niekerk, Minister of National Health and Population Development, and then to a Parliamentary committee, without further consultation with private welfare agencies.

"Strong statements"

Mrs Simone Bavery, the society's national president, said a telegram requesting a copy of the final draft had been sent to the minister.

"We were very disturbed by the original draft," she said. "We were told regional conferences would be organised to discuss our reaction but this did not come about and there as been no response to comments we made on the orginal draft.

"We do not accept that, for an issue of this magnitude, there was no time to consult us. The Government makes strong statements that we are in partnership but does not put them into practice."

The first draft suggested differentiated and privatised services with national welfare councils split into four for each population group. Funding structures were to be changed and services devolved to municipal level.

Mrs Bavery said "differentiation" was another name for apartheid and would entrench separate welfare policies and facilities.

Welfare matters, she said, were controlled by nine State departments: the Department of National Health and Population Development, the three houses of Parliament (for whites, Indians and coloureds), Department of Development Planning and the four Provincial administrations, which were taking over part control of black welfare from Development Planning.

She added that the proposals on privatisation were unclear and the society questioned whether they could be applied in a Third World country.

If you're black, it's zilch!

CP Correspondent

A WIDOWED mother of five is one of thousands of single black parents who is being denied a maintenance grant for her children from the government.

Jane Jikija, a Zwide resident who earns R248 a month, was told by an employee at the Department of Home Affairs in Port Elizabeth that a black single parent was not eligible for maintenance if she earned more than R100 a month, no matter how many children she had

Jikija, 50, said that since her husband's death two years ago, she has struggled to feed and clothe her children, two of whom attended school.

Thandekile Ntonzi, of the Department of Home Affairs, said that the circumstances for white and coloured people were different.

He said a white single parent could expect to received over R80 per child per month and a coloured person over R50. If the circumstances were such that the white children were accustomed to a certain standard of living, it could be much higher

In desperation, Jikija has been to Operation Hunger, who informed her that they could not help her financially, but she should apply for food parcels which are to be available from August 1

● Zelda van Zyl of the Department of Health Services and Welfare said that a single white woman received R59 monthly per child, and R189 for herself and R15 "because she is alone".

She said the fact that a child might be accustomed to a certain standard of living while her father was still alive, was not taken into account

● An employee at the House of Delegates' Department of Welfare, said an Indian woman received R184,50 for one child, R254 for three children and R284 for five children. The allowance for the mother is included in the grant

● S Daniels, at the Department of Health Services and Welfare for the House of Representatives, said a coloured woman received R35 monthly per child and R142 for herself

● A black mother would receive R24 for a child per month, only if the children were under 16 years of age, and she would not get anything if she earned more than R190 a month.

Maintenance orders

256. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

(1) How many complaints of non-compliance with maintenance orders by Black persons were laid with the maintenance officer at the Observatory office of his Department in 1986,

(2) (a) how many applications for the variation of maintenance orders were made to the maintenance officer at the above-mentioned office by Black applicants in the first half of 1986 and (b) how many of these applications were (i) referred to the Wynberg magistrate's court and (ii) granted?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(1) 780.

(2) (a) 157.

(b) (i) 157

(ii) 150.

Matriculation examinations

273. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education:

(a) How many (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian (aa) private and (bb) other candidates wrote the matriculation examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board in 1986 and (b) how many such candidates (i) passed and (ii) failed their examinations?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(a) (aa) and (bb)

	Number that wrote	
	School Leaving	*Matriculation*
(i) Blacks .	81	245
(ii) Whites . . .	113	1 091
(iii) Coloureds	23	88
(iv) Indians .	7	46

I have to explain that the JMB does not distinguish between private and other candidates in its statistics. The Board sets, apart from the matriculation examination, also a school leaving examination.

(b)

	(i) *Number passed*		(ii) *Number failed*
	School Leaving	*Matriculation*	
Blacks	138	81	107
Whites .	228	920	56
Coloureds .	36	57	18
Indians	11	33	9

I have to explain that a candidate who enrolled for the matriculation examination, but did not pass, could attain a school leaving certificate.

Own Affairs.

Grants to schools

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

(1) Whether his Department administers the grants to State-aided schools falling under his control; if so, (a) how many private schools in each province receive these grants at the (i) 15 per cent and (ii) 45 per cent level, (b) what total number of pupils from (i) Substandard A to Standard 7 and (ii) Standard 8 to Standard 10 was taken into account in respect of each province for the purposes of eligibility for these grants at the (aa) 15 per cent and (bb) 45 per cent level and (c) what was the total amount paid out in grants at the (i) 15 per cent and (ii) 45 per cent level in the latest specified financial year for which information is available;

(2) to what financial year does the standard formula for grants, as referred to in clause 5 (2) of the appropriate regulations and as used by his Department for grants made in respect of the 1986-87 financial year, relate;

(3) what total sum has been budgeted for grants to private schools in each province in respect of the 1987-88 financial year;

(4) whether it is the intention of his Department to update the standard formula used for the calculation of private-school grants for the 1987-88 financial year; if so, (a) to which financial year will the formula relate in that case and (b) what will be the formula figure for (i) Substandard A to Standard 7 and (ii) Standard 8 to Standard 10,

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

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE.

(1) Yes, there is, however, a distinction between State-aided schools and private schools.

(a)

	(i) 15%	(ii) 45%	(iii) more than 45%*
Cape	23	15	0
Natal . .	0	31	7
OFS	0	0	4
Transvaal . .	62	24	0

(b)

	(i) grade—7		(ii) 8—10	
	(aa)	(bb)	(aa)	(bb)
Cape .	4 431	3 276	1 846	1 276
Natal** .	0	6 679	0	3 181
OFS** . .	0	968	0	262
Transvaal	16 504	6 582	6 365	2 104

* In accordance with an undertaking made by the Minister of National Education

** Including numbers related to schools subsidised at a rate of higher than 45%

(c) (i) R6 817 063

(ii) R17 252 735.

(2) the formula is fixed and applies to all financial years until the formula itself is adapted. Variables in the formula are obtained from the date relating to the financial year in respect of which payment is to be made. The formula is determined by the Minister of National Education.

(3) R29,9 million has been budgeted for the private schools sector but this amount has not been finally allocated to the provincial education departments

(4) No, except for the normal adjustments to provide for inflation, see (2) above.

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

(5) No

The information contained in (1) relates to the 1986-87 financial year.

State schools: privatisation

36. Mr. J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Education and Culture·

(1) Whether he or his Department has been approached by any (a) (i) international and (ii) national organisation or company, (b) individual and/or (c) parent body regarding the privatisation of State schools; if so, (aa) by whom, (bb) what were the details of each approach and (cc) what was the response in each case;

(2) whether he will consider further representations in this regard in the future?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) (i) and (ii) No.

(b) No

(c) No

(aa) Falls away

(bb) Falls away

(cc) Falls away.

(2) Yes.

Curriculating centre

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

(1) Whether a curriculating centre has been or is to be established in his Department; if so, (a) when was or is this centre to be established, (b) where is it or will it be situated, (c) (i) what specified posts have been es-

what dates and (iv) where was each meeting held?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) and (b) No specific gathering of the End Conscription Campaign was prohibited in terms of section 46 of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982) in 1985 and 1986.

(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) Fall away

Maintenance orders

254. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether a task team was appointed by the Multilateral Technical Committee on Judicial Matters to investigate the issue of the enforcement of maintenance orders, if so, when,

(2) whether this task team has reported its findings; if not, when is it anticipated that it will report its findings; if so, (a) when, (b) what were the findings and (c) what action is to be taken as a result?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes The issue of reciprocal enforcement of maintenance orders between the SATBVC States was referred to a Task Team by the Multilateral Technical Committee on Judicial Matters on 16 April 1986.

(2) No. The Task Team is expected to report to the Multilateral Technical Committee on Judicial Matters on 20 August 1987.

Maintenance orders

255. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) (a) How many applications; for the variation of maintenance orders were referred to the Wynberg magistrate's court by the maintenance officer in Observatory in 1986 and (b) how many of these applications were granted;

(2) what, in respect of Black maintenance cases, was the average maintenance order per child per month ratified by the said magistrate's court in 1986;

(3) whether any cases concerning maintenance enquiries of Black persons normally heard in the Wynberg magistrate's court are to be transferred to the Athlone sub-magistracy in 1987; if so, (a) why, (b) when and (c) what types of cases are to be transferred?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) (a) and (b) The information is unfortunately not readily available in the Department.

(2) The information is not readily available in the Department In an effort to be of assistance to the hon member, a random test consisting of fifty cases was carried out and it appears that the average amount of maintenance is R43,00 per month per child.

(3) Yes.

(a) Athlone is more conveniently situated to witnesses and parties in maintenance matters involving Black persons.

(b) Since 30 January 1987.

(c) All cases except those that can more conveniently be disposed of at Wynberg Magistrate's Office.

Cruelty to animals

258. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Justice:

How many convictions relating to cruelty to animals were obtained in the Republic of each of the latest specified three years for which information is available, in respect of contraventions of the provisions of the Animals Protection Act, No 71 of 1962, in regard to the transport of livestock?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The information is unfortunately not readily available in the Department

Abattoirs

259. Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture.

(1) How many abattoirs fell under the control of the Abattoir Corporation as at the latest specified date for which information is available;

(2) whether it is the intention to construct additional abattoirs, if so, (a) where, (b) when, and (c) at what cost, in each case?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

(1) 10 on 30 June 1987.

(2) No.

FRIDAY, 31 JULY 1987

†Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Children attending schools of other population groups

132. Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of National Education:†

Whether his Department keeps statistics on the number of children attending schools of other population groups; if not, why not, if so, (a) (i) how many (aa) White, (bb) Coloured, (cc) Indian and (dd) Black children are attending such schools, (ii) how many of these schools are (aa) State-controlled, (bb) State-subsidised, (cc) private and (dd) other specified kinds of schools and (iii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) with what total amount did the State subsidise schools attended by children from more than one population group, in the latest specified 12-month period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes, but only in as far as these statistics are included in the information system used by the Department for determining general education policy

(a) (i) This information is at present not available in the requested form. The available statistics indicate that less than 0,5% of all pupils in the RSA attend schools of other population groups

(ii) This information is not included in the information system referred to above.

(iii) The information in (a) (i) pertains to 31 March 1986.

(b) This information is not included in the information system referred to above.

Management centres

200. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) (a) How many (i) sub-committees

CITY PRESS, August 2, 1987

Legal 'baby' has a happy fifth birthday

CP Correspondent

DURBAN has just celebrated the fifth birthday of one of its best known and most useful "children".

The rapidly growing "baby" is the city's Legal Resources Centre, which gives legal advice and help to people who would not otherwise be able to afford assistance.

The LRC usually takes on problems which act as "test cases," so that many people can benefit from the judgment if the case is successful.

Their clients are often people who live in remote areas and who would not usually have access to lawyers.

Acting director of the LRC, Richard Lyster, said they have acted for farm workers who, with domestic workers, were "the most oppressed part of the labour force in South Africa".

The centre has acted for workers who have been assaulted, or in one case, for a woman worker who was raped by a farmer.

In 1982, when the woman's child was already 13, LRC discovered about the case and sued the farmer for maintenance of the child – born as a result of the rape – and the family is still paid a monthly cheque by the farmer.

Commenting on the effect of cases like this, and those against farmers who abused their workers in other ways, Lyster said they usually had "a very big impact" on local farmers.

"The traditional methods of dealing with labour, sometimes little better than slavery, is challenged, and we have found that a single case can have an effect on farmers' attitudes throughout an entire district."

Another area in which LRC has been very active, is in cases against corrupt township officials.

Speaking of this kind of case, Lyster said they had involved officials "whether they are township manager, policemen, influx control officials or pension officials who have incorrectly interpreted laws – sometimes to benefit themselves".

"This part of the centre's work is probably of the greatest importance, because the lives of black people are governed by petty officials in almost every aspect of their lives.

"Challenges to these officials and their policies has had very far-reaching effects for thousands of people."

But it's not just through cases that go to court that the LRC has been making a contribution

It has helped set up a series of advice offices in Natal townships, training workers to run them

"This helps communities to deal with their own problems, so that they don't become dependent on us"

Two LRC staff are specially employed to run seminars which train workers for these advice offices – right down to teaching them administrative skills.

Many of LRC's cases are to get Supreme Court protection for township people threatened by vigilantes and a number of these interdicts have been against members of Inkatha.

One of its most news-making cases involved a 13-year-old girl who was raped and became pregnant.

When it went to the magistrates' court, the magistrate ruled she had not been raped and she was therefore refused permission to a legal abortion.

LRC immediately took the matter to the Supreme Court with an urgent application and the judges gave the go-ahead for the child to have an abortion.

Many of itsr cases involve workers who have been unfairly dismissed, underpaid or otherwise unfairly treated.

LRC has also done important work on the question of influx control and pass laws and it has acted for many detainees or relatives of detainees.

Women urged to join the struggle

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, have both called for the full involvement of South African women in the struggle for the dismantling of apartheid.

Addressing a conference of ministers responsible for women's affairs in Commonwealth member states in Harare yesterday, Mr Mugabe said Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe could not have achieved independence without the involvement of women in "the national liberation struggle".

He called on South African women to follow the example set by the women of these countries.

Black South African women faced "double oppression", Mr Mugabe said. This resulted from apartheid as well as traditional customs.

Sir Shridath told the conference there was no greater violence against women than "the violence of apartheid".

He said apartheid was rooted in and sustained by violence.

He called on women internationally and in South Africa not to excuse themselves from the struggle to bring about apartheid's downfall. — *Sowetan Africa News Service.*



Mr ROBERT Mugabe.

'Conditions improve, legislation remains'

SMR 10/2/87

297

By Carina le Grange

The second quarter of this year saw a number of government moves to upgrade black socio-economic conditions, although this was done through racially segregated systems.

This meant that apartheid continued to be entrenched in the social-services sphere, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR).

This is the conclusion of the SAIRR's second social and economic update of the year, which was released yesterday.

Among the improvements listed are the 40 percent increase in African education spending and a 26 percent increase in the development aid budget, which funds homeland development.

It added that the Government regarded the upgrading of black socio-economic conditions as a priority and that reports on national security management confirmed such moves were a "kingpin in the Government's security strategy: without welfare, security is doubtful".

In spite of improvements, the report said official African unemployment was 1,08 million — with other estimates putting it at between three million and five million.

It referred to laws and regulations that restricted the growth of black business and it quoted Job Creation managing director Mr Ian Hetherington, who has said the restrictions are "so onerous and complex" that it would take an attorney 20 hours to establish which laws would apply to legalise the business of a backyard African welder.

Legal costs would be more than the total capital invested by the welder.

In spite of the legislative restrictions, black business activity had increased markedly over the past 10 years.

Mr Hetherington said while there were few black manufacturers in 1975, there were at least 50 000 in 1985, and he estimated there were probably more than 100 000 black-owned small businesses throughout the country by last year.

The report said: "There are indications that an overhaul of racial restriction on black business may be imminent. The key question then will become whether black businessmen, historically deprived of the capital and skill they require to compete, will be able to do so without assistance or whether special measures will be required to assist them in overcoming backlogs created by legislated discrimination."

Memories of a foot-soldier in the women's army that occupied Pretoria



Hilda Tshaka: still itching for action
Picture. Mono Badela

Hilda Tshaka, aged 77, carried a banner with the words "Away with passes" in the march on Pretoria this week, 31 years ago. She talks to MONO BADELA

HILDA TSHAKA was not one of the generals on the Federation of South African Women's march to the Union Buildings 31 years ago.

She was one of the foot-soldiers of the women's army that marched through Pretoria on August 9, 1956 behind Lilian Ngoyi, Helen Joseph, Frances Baard and Ameena Cachalia to tell JG Strijdom "Strijdom, you have struck the women — you have struck a rock."

When you talk about August 9, names like Ngoyi, Joseph, Baard, Sisulu, Matomela spring to mind. But there were thousands more women with them outside the Union Buildings on that historic day, many of whom have suffered the same hardships as those women whose names are known and remembered.

One such woman is Hilda Tshaka, from KwaZakhele outside Port Elizabeth.

Harassed, jailed, banned and banished — it was during her banishment that she lost her husband and a son — the 77-year-old woman dreams of the march through Pretoria and the banner she carried, bearing the words "Away with passes".

Although she is less active than she was in the old days, this tireless fighter of apartheid is still itching for action.

On the eve of National Women's Day, she said this week "It is time the women of South Africa march to Pretoria again."

On Sunday, special services and rallies will be held throughout the country to commemorate the day 31 years ago when some 20 000 women marched to the steps of the Union Buildings — citadel of apartheid — and challenged the prime minister as part of a nationwide campaign against the proposed extension of passes to African women.

The women came from all over the country — from Bethlehem and Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth and Paarl, from Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg. They were women of all racial groups.

Tshaka was born in Grahamstown in 1910 and moved 15 years later to Port Elizabeth, where she worked for the old African Food and Canning Workers Union. In 1951 she joined the African National Congress and the following year was one of the hundreds of people in Port Elizabeth to take part in the ANC's defiance Campaign. As a member of the ANC Women's League, she was among the women who helped to organise protests against rent hikes. She was there when Fedsaw was formed in 1954.

> **We asked our men to stay at home and look after the children because we were going to march on Pretoria. They said we were mad ...**

She said when Bantu education came in, "women came together and we rejected it. I was part of the committee. We said we would take our children out of the schools and into the open veld; the shade under the trees would became the classrooms." In the event, "I had to open my house in KwaZakhele to make a classroom."

She said the children attending these makeshift schools were harassed. "They would be arrested and we would follow and demand our children."

When the government decided to extend the pass to women, "we asked our men to stay at home and look after the children because we were going to march to Pretoria to protest against it. They called us mad because we did not have money to travel to Pretoria. But we baked cakes and sold them to pay the fare. We were even prepared to sell our furniture."

She said the night before the march, the women gathered in houses and halls in the Pretoria townships. "Many brought their babies.

"On the morning of August 9, the women met at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. They were so many, it took two and half hours for them to file through the gardens in the Union Building Amphitheatre. Then they sang "Strijdom, Uthinta abafazi, uthint'imbokotho!" (Strijdom, you've struck the women, you've struck a rock."

Leaders were chosen to present the petitions to Strijdom. They gained entry to the building but the prime minister refused to see them, so they left their petitions in his office.

Later the leaders reported to the mass of the women waiting outside. The women rose to their feet. The women stood in silence for 30 minutes. All you could hear was the crying of babies.

Then they sang "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" and "Morena Boloka". Slowly the women left the gardens.

Tshaka said women had seen what the passes had done to their men. They did not want the same thing to happen to them.

In their petition to Strijdom, they said that if passes were extended to women, homes would be broken up when women were arrested under pass laws, children would be left uncared for and mothers torn from their babies if they couldn't produce a pass, women would be humiliated and degraded by policemen searching for passes, and they would lose their right to move freely from one place to another.

The anti-pass campaign did not stop the extension of passes to women. But according to Tshaka, it made women aware of the new law and how it would affect them. It also gave women an idea of their strength.

When the ANC was banned in 1960, "we also went underground," Tshaka said. "We were not seen but our action was seen."

She was arrested in 1964 and charged with furthering the aims of the ANC. Her husband James Tshaka and two of her sons, Patrick and Siphetho, were also arrested. "Only my 15-year-old son and my 10-month-old baby were left behind." She was imprisoned for three years; when she was released she was put under house arest for two years — until her husband and two sons were released from Robben Island, when the entire family was banished to Burnshill, a remote area near Keiskamahoek.

Her husband was ill, but their departure could not be delayed. They were merely given train tickets and when they arrived there there was not a house to live in, they had to build their own.

They were given a weekly food ration — which arrived irregularly — of two loaves of bread, two tins of jam, a pound of tea, condensed milk and 20 cents worth of sugar. They had to report at the police station once a week in Keiskamahoek. "We had to go through a dark forest. My husband died in Burnshill."

The family was transfered to another resettlement colony in Dimbaza in 1972, "where we found conditions even worse than in Burnshill."

Dimbaza was really the last grave for the Tshakas — as for many others. Not only did she see her son Siphetho die in Dimbaza in 1974 but several of her colleagues also died there. These included Emily Vara and her husband Richard Vara, Tabita Tuzana Tshaba, Vuyelwa Bissett, Grace Maqungo, Emily Qabela. Many of these women had served up to eight years in prison for being members of the ANC. They had all participated in the Pretoria march.

> **The women rose to their feet and stood in silence for 30 minutes. All you could hear was the crying of the babies**

Women today are once again being called on to challenge "the monster that is apartheid" as did the women on the 1956 march, Federation of Transvaal Women administrator Ohara Diseko told *Weekly Mail* this week.

"Today as women we are daily suffering the pain of seeing our children detained, killed, maimed. Our men and brothers are being detained and brutalised. Again it is the women who feel the pain more when families are being evicted from their homes.

"The rock still stands today. 'The hand that rocks the cradle will rock the boat.'"

In the Transvaal, thousands of women will commemorate the day with a cultural programme at the University of the Witwatersrand starting at 10 am.

The theme of this year's celebrations is "Forward to national women's unity", "We are calling on all women," Diseko said, "to organise themselves in their local areas to help establish strong women's organisations."

She said Fedtraw was also calling on all women who are not already part of the United Democratic Front Women's Congress, and all women in other progressive organisations, to join a committee working towards reviving the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw).

Diseko said women today were organising under very difficult conditions.

"There is the State of Emergency and repression from the state. It is therefore difficult to speak in terms of numbers. But we are happy with the growth of the organisation. We see ourselves having taken big strides."

She said in order for the women to meet they had to arrange secret venues. "We have to work very guardedly if we want to make a move." But she hoped Fedsaw would be launched later this year.

The revival of the organisation would follow the launch of the UDF Women's Congress, inaugurated on April 26 by women from all sections of the country meeting in Cape Town.

The woman who refused to carry a pass

By EDYTH BULBRING, Port Elizabeth

A VETERAN women's rights activist died in New Brighton last Saturday night without ever having carried a pass, a reference book or an identity document.

Pauline Nombayiso Mbunye, 74, a founder and executive member of the Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation, died of natural causes at a friend's home.

Her refusal to carry an identity document disqualified her from housing, a formal job and, eventually, a pension.

A founder of the Federation of South African Women in the Eastern Cape and a member of the ANC Women's League, she worked in the anti-pass and and anti-Bantu education campaigns. In 1956, she was one of the women who marched on the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

In a statement to the Black Sash two years ago, made in an attempt to obtain financial assistance, she said: "I am part of the struggle. I do not want to apply for aid from the state, especially now that I feel that the end is near for the state." A vegetable hawker, she said she had never asked for assistance from the state because it would have necessitated application for a reference book, which she felt would compromise the beliefs she had fought for throughout her life.

She has no children and her husband died years ago.

Friends say she stopped wearing shoes when Nelson Mandela was imprisoned. She told them this made her more determined than ever never to carry a pass. Thus, she told friends, she would never have a job — and could not afford to become accustomed to wearing shoes — ECNA

Policy worries welfare groups

By Janine Simon

Private welfare agencies are increasingly concerned that the proposed new national welfare policy, which suggests privatisation and differentiation of services, will be pushed through Parliament without further consultation.

The proposals are now before a Cabinet sub-committee on social affairs.

Private welfare agencies were asked to comment on the original draft, drawn up by Department Constitutional Development and Planning, late in 1985, but have had no reply to their criticisms that the proposals would be costly, cumbersome and would further entrench racial divisions.

According to welfare sources, regional workshops and discussions were to have been held to thrash out the policy but have also not materialised.

A recent statement by groups including the South African Black Social Workers Association, Concerned Social Workers and the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association, condemned the proposed policy as "primarily an ideological document in line with apartheid policy".

Through privatisation the state sought to place financial responsibility on private agencies, the private sector and the local community but still control service delivery.

The statement said the proposals would increase pressure to raise money through fees,creating expensive and inaccessible services.

Asked to comment Dr Wallace Anderson, chief director Welfare Services: Department of National Health and Population Development, said it was unlikely that the proposed policy would be pushed through Parliament.

The policy was likely to be complete, but not finalised, by the end of the year, he said.

Dr Anderson said the matter was now sub judice but that he had tried to incorporate suggestions made by private agencies.

South SCOPE SOUTH, AUGUST 13 TO 19 /87

WOMEN'S DAY

Women 'won't knock again'

THE next time the women go to the Union Buildings, they will not knock on the door — they will open it, Advocate Dullah Omar, UDF Western Cape region chairperson, told over 700 cheering people at the weekend

Omar was one of the many speakers addressing the United Womens' Congress (Uwco) National Womens' Day celebrations at the Samaj Centre in Rylands

Omar delivered a message of unity from the UDF

"Lay down your differences Because as a united force we can fight — and we can win,' he said

The audience of mainly women were dressed in the Uwco colours of green and black

Omar told how even in 1910 women united to successfully resist passes 'In Bloemfontein, Winburg and Jagersfontein women put up a tremendous fight against the pass laws Some of the male leadership tried to stop the women They said 'you are being too militant '

The battles against removals from Cato Manor in Natal in 1960 were fought under the leadership of the women and the ANC, Omar said

"Women have taken the struggle much more seriously than men," he said

"We will never rest until we have got the freedom of our children, justice and security " said Mama Holo of Uwco, formely of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) in the 1950s

"There is no time to sit, there is only time for action if we want to be free," she said

Through their organisations, women today were following in the footsteps of women such as Lillian Ngoyi, Annie Silinga and Dorothy Nyebe, the publicity secretary of the UDF and Uwco member, Hilda Ndude, said

THIRTY-ONE years ago ON Sunday 20 000 women from all over South Africa marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against the extension of passes to women. The song they sang after their leaders delivered petitions to Strijdom's office — "Wathint' Abafazi', Wathint' Imbokotho" (You stnke the women, you stnke a rock) is as appropriate today as it was in 1956. Women are singing those words with more urgency than ever. SAHM VENTER reports.



The mother of Ashley Kriel, Mrs Ivy Kriel, at the Women's Day rally at the Samaj Centre on Sunday. Picture. BIEN KARLIE



Cheryl Carolus, former UDF executive member, at Sunday's women's day rally in Cape Town. Picture. RASHID LOMBARD

Federation

The famous August 9 march in 1956 is today seen as a symbol of the march to freedom The newly formed UDF Womens Congress is spearheading a national campaign for the relaunching of the federation

Transvaal, Border and Natal have already launched regional structures and the launching of the Cape federation will take place soon.

The issues women throughout the country have been organising around include an end to the State of Emergency, the rent boycott, an end to high prices, higher wages and worker rights, an end to gutter education, no to ID books and influx reforms and an end to sexual harassment, rape and wife-battering

Ashley Kriel's mother, Mrs Ivy Kriel, was given a standing ovation when she took to the stage and said "Long live the spirit of Ashley Kriel".

"There is no time for tears anymore," she said.

'The young lions will be there'



Mrs Mandela

From MONO BADELA

JOHANNESBURG — Federation of South African Women's stalwart and United Democratic Front patron, Frances Baard, warned Pretoria that the next action to be taken by women in the fight for liberation would be a march to the Houses of Parliament in Cape Town

She was speaking at a Women's Day rally at the University of the Witwatersrand on Sunday

The president of the militant South African Youth Congress (Sayco), Peter Mokaba seconded Mrs Baard and said "This time our mothers and sisters wil not fail because we shall be there, the Young Lions will be there to make sure that we succeed"

The rally and the cultural festival attended by nearly 2 000 people was organised by the Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw) as part of several rallies held throughout the country to commemorate the National Women's Day.

Earlier Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, told women that the time for rhetoric had passed

Mandela said the war for people's liberation should not be fought in black townships, in Soweto and Uitenhage, it should be taken to white areas

"In Pretoria, that's where the war should be waged "

The emotive rally at the University of the Witwatersrand on Sunday, was punctuated by the singing of freedom songs, chanting of political slogans and poetry recitation

Earlier convicted ANC cadre Robert McBride's mother appealed to those present to "help us popularise the campaign to save the 34 men and women now on death row Your strong support is most desperately needed"

McBride is on death row after being convicted of planting a bomb at a bar in Durban, killing one person and wounding others

The United Democratic Front Women's Congress leader, Albertina Sisulu, said there would never be a reform in South Africa until those oppressed bring it about themselves " . . .

Ruth Mompati recalls the march

From MOIRA LEVY

LONDON — "I felt now that I can go to the women of South Africa and tell them that we have the support of our sisters the world over "

It was these words by the ANC's national executive committee member, Ruth Mompati, that brought the crowd of 6 000 to their feet at the ANC's Women's Day rally in London at the weekend

They cheered and stamped their approval as Mompati praised the Transvaal mineworkers "who chose today, the 31st anniversary of the women's march to Pretoria, to begin their strike".

Mompati spoke under a giant ANC banner, flanked by Adelaide Tambo, wife of the ANC president, Angela Davis, American black civil rights, campaigner, and Dianne Abbott, the first black woman MP elected to the British Parliament

"Black women did not choose to become part of the political struggle We were battered and beaten murdered and maimed before we knew we were involved in the struggle for our country," Mompati said

Looking down on the the crowd packed into the giant marquee in Finsbury Park, North London , she said the scene reminded her of the 20 000 women who marched on Pretoria 31 years ago

"We pledged that we would not rest until we had won for our children fundamental human rights "

Later at a press conference Mompati described the August 9 march as the culmination of years of struggle and organisation"

"It meant we had to work nights and weekends to get to the women in the rural areas and the towns throughout the country Transport was poor Sometimes we had to leave our children with other people," she said.

"Helen Joseph, who was restricted at the time, travelled around the country hidden under canopies in the back of lorries to get the message to the women."

Mompati had the task of meeting delegates at the railway station She marched with the last arrivals to the Union Building

"We marched up the amphitheatre to the offices I remember I felt so proud of the will of the women We showed the men who did not think we could make it I felt strong, that as the women we had succeeded "

Mompati stressed that women were fighting alongside the men for national liberation "There can be no national freedom if women are not free," she said at the rally

Angela Davis paid tribute to women in South Africa 'like Winnie Mandela and Albertina Sisulu"

"Black women in the ANC carry the torch for the emancipation of women all over the world," she told the crowd to applause and cheers.

Davis called for total economic sanctions and disinvestment, and demanded the release of Mandela and repneve of Theresa Ramshola, only women among the 32 prisoners on the death row for political offences.

US dollars

She reported that United States investment in South Africa was down by half since the boycott movement began

"But United States dollars are still dripping with the blood of apartheid, as are British pounds and German marks."

For more than three hours members of the British Anti-Apartheid movement, MPs and local government and Swapo, expressed solidarity with the women of South Africa.

9 AUG NATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY



'In Christ there is neither male nor female; neither Jew nor Gentile...
Gal 3:27.

The freedom of our people, lies bound up with the freedom of women —
The freedom of women, lies bound up with freedom of our people.

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Smith 6-12-87

'Contradictions' in the church on role of women

THE strength and courage shown by 20 000 women when they marched on the the Union Buildings on August 9 1956 to protest the extension of passes to women remains an outstanding achievement.

But the role of women in the church needs to be questioned and challenged so that the meaning of "total liberation for all God's people" can be discovered, says the Youth Department of the Cape Town Diocese of the Church of the Province of South Africa.

"Total liberation cannot be achieved without the liberation of women," it says.

"The church has limited women to home functions; serving children, the old and the sick; fund-raisers and tea makers.

"Never can it be said that Jesus Christ conformed to such dehumanizing ideas of the role of women. Christ's message is a call for liberation for all people regardless of race, sex or creed.

"The vision of equality, wholeness and freedom is expressed in Galatians 3·27: 'In Christ there is neither male nor female; neither Jew nor Gentile'."

This message was echoed by the Board for Social Responsibility which said: "The challenge for Christians is to work for the Kingdom where there is no domination of one group over another, and no sexual, colour or class discrimination ... a Kingdom of true equality and justice."

The Women's Division of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) said while the Hebrew Scriptures in the Old Testament clearly espoused male priority and superiority in the religious community as well as in the national community, there was no sexist statement or act from Jesus.

"Perhaps we can say that throughout the Bible, Jesus is the only man who is non-sexist and practises equality between men and women," the Women's Division said.

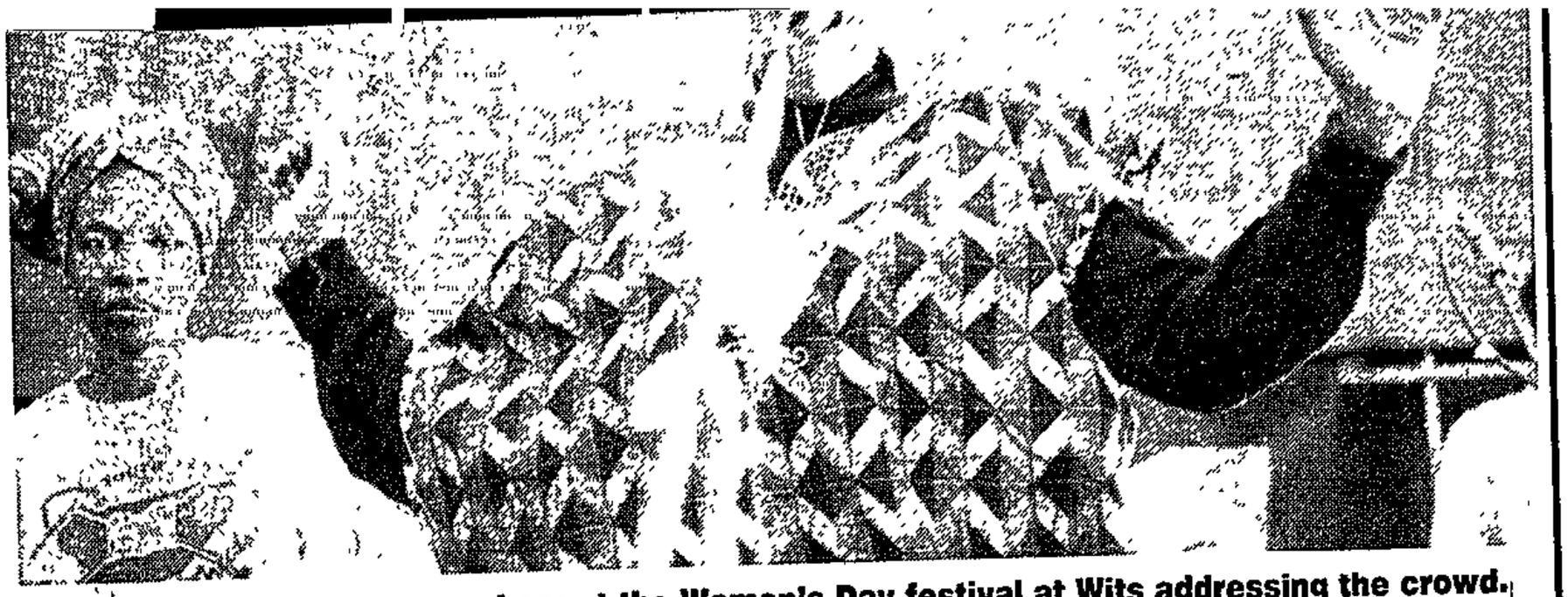
Women accompanied Jesus as disciples in Galilee, Judea and Jerusalem, witnessed his execution on the cross and were the first authentic witnesses to the resurrection.

"Thus according to Gospel traditions women were the primary apostolic witness for the Early Church, and they were the witnesses of Jesus's ministry, his death, his burial and his resurrection."

There are contradictions in attitudes towards women in the Bible, for example in the letters of Paul which contain personal greetings to both men and women as his co-workers.

On the one hand he says: "There are no more distinctions between Jew and Greek, slave and free, male and female," (Gal 3:28). On the other hand he makes a very oppressive remark like: "Husband is the head of the wife ... and wives should submit to their husbands in everything." (Eph 5:23).

Such a contradictory tendency is still experienced in the church. "As Jesus called Mary by name and sent her to tell the disciples that he would soon ascend to his father (John 20: 16-17), so women must understand that today Jesus calls them by name and sends them forth with a mission."



One of the many woman speakers at the Women's Day festival at Wits addressing the crowd.

Women must unite and be more active in struggle

KERRY CULLINAN reports

THE Women's Day festival at Wits University, organised by the Federation of Transvaal Women, did not just celebrate the 1956 women's protest march, but also encouraged women to unite and play a more active role in the struggle.

And a strong feeling of unity was forged between the gathered women – ranging from those in traditional Ndebele dress to women in faded jeans.

Winnie Mandela, one of the speakers, emphasised this unity when she described how another of the speakers, Albertina Sisulu, had helped her in prison in 1958 when she was pregnant with her first-born.

Mandela also appealed to Fedtraw to establish a trust fund in the name of Lilian Ngoyi to help families suffering because of apartheid.

But perhaps the most touching moment of the day was when the mother of Robert McBride, an ANC member currently on death row, addressed the crowd.

After a rousing welcome, Doris McBride said that she had just returned from visiting Robert in Pretoria Central Prison and made a strong appeal to the crowd to "support the campaign to save Robert and the other 31 political prisoners on death row".

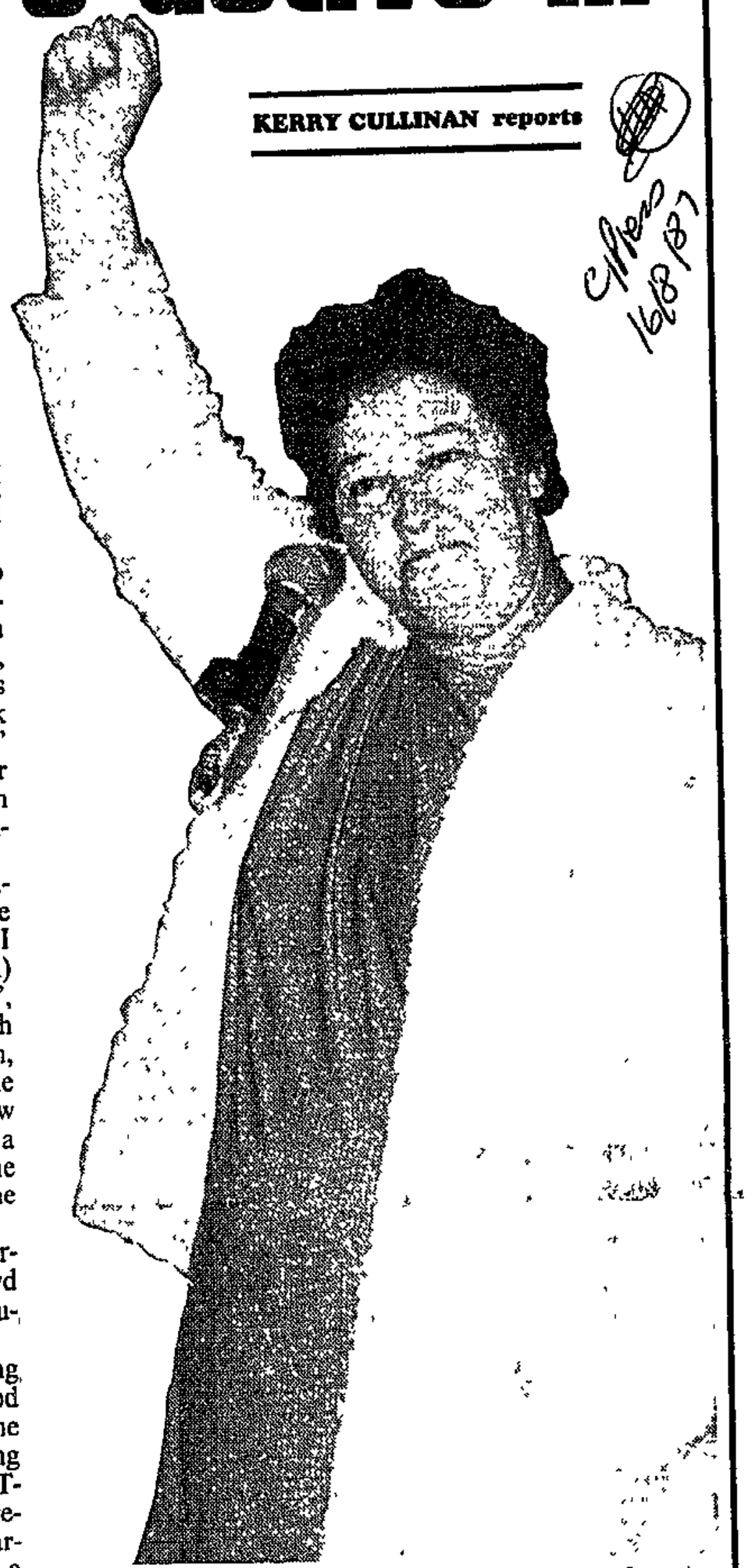
Another speaker, Derek Hanekom, himself an ex-political prisoner, then paid tribute to all political prisoners, including his wife, Patricia, currently serving a three-year prison sentence for contravening the Internal Security and Publications Acts.

Many speakers also spoke of the hardships facing mothers with children involved in the struggle, and mothers in T-shirts reading "Hands that rock the cradle rock the boat" expressed support for their children who were either in prison or had left the country.

The refrain from a women's group song, "No more can women say 'No, (I can't join an organisation) I'm going to a stokvel' ", was greeted with much laughter and appreciation, as women dressed in the black and green Fedtraw uniforms represented a constant appeal to the gathered women to join the organisation.

Besides listening to various speakers, the crowd was also treated to live music, singing and poetry.

Various stalls, selling books, clothes and food were also set up outside the hall and women wearing "Free the Children" T-shirts were on hand to relieve weary mothers of caring for their children for a few hours



Doris McBride received a warm welcome.

New unit will help children

A new facility for language and hearing-impaired children began to be built in Parktown today.

The facility, an extension to existing units run by the Witwatersrand University's Speech Therapy Department, was sponsored by the Kensington Round Table. It will have a home environment in which the children will receive therapy.

UNABLE TO COPE

It is hoped pre-school children treated there will be able to be integrated into normal schools.

Language and hearing-impaired children are unable to cope with normal schooling. Even everyday terms such as bed, cat, dog, house are unfamiliar to them.

Donations of building services, materials or furnishings would be welcomed. Enquiries should be directed to Barbara Evans at (011) 787-9700.

Phone-in for abused women

PEOPLE Opposing Women Abuse and other rape crisis centres in Cape Town and Natal will hold a National Phone-In from August 21 to 23 to give all women a chance to speak out loud and clear about the violence in their lives.

Powa feels that it is vital that women break the wall of silence around rape and battery. The issue of violence against women remains largely unchallenged in our increasingly violent and rapidly changing society.

While all calls be strictly confidential, for the first time national statistics will be collected and presented to the public so that each person may judge the extent to which violence affects women's lives.

Rape

Powa is a non-racial voluntary organisation which offers support and information to raped and battered women. Powa also aims to educate the public to change their attitude to violent crimes against women. If you have experienced rape, battery, incest or sexual harassment, we ask you to phone in to share your experiences. Support workers will be on duty the entire weekend (48 hours) to offer support and information. All calls will be confidential.

Telephone between 6pm Friday 21 and 6pm Sunday August 23. Johannesburg: (011) 337-9254; Natal (031) 81-2203; Cape (021) 650-2102.

Major challenge in social security

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23/8/84 S/Times

THE foundation of every working person's economic life is material social security, which means the existence of an adequate financial catch-net if he or she is unable to earn a living, says Old Mutual pensions manager, Gerhard van Niekerk.

Mr van Niekerk says that a good financial social security system involves citizens, the State and the private sector — which includes bosses and workers.

It offers adequate unemployment insurance, medical aid, disability cover and retirement provision. In the South African situation it would also include, among other benefits, housing and educational aid.

"It is an accepted fact that the present social security system is inadequate — both the State and private-sector arms of the system It works well for the minority around which it developed, but needs restructuring to accommodate the needs of people outside of the system"

Mr van Niekerk believes SA faces a major challenge. Apart from the non-working poor, who must for practical reasons remain the responsibility of the State, about two-thirds of the working population have little or no financial security benefits.

Projections into the 21st century indicate that the situation, unless reversed, will grow worse. Ultimately it will place an impossible burden on the State, and hence the taxpayer.

"The challenge facing the employee benefit industry specifically, is to design options and packages which will make it possible for those outside of the system to become part of it.

"But new benefit products alone are not enough. A changed legal and structural framework is necessary to make such products accessible. But it must be clear that the overall problem is bigger than any one involved party can hope to solve unilaterally."

Mr van Niekerk remains convinced that unless the State, the employee benefit industry, employers and employees through their representatives accept mutual responsibility for the problem, followed by consensus action, SA's material social security future will remain bleak.

"A first practical move seems to be the creation of framework and climate by the Government to enable the private sector to deliver the goods. After all, the state demarcates the parameters within which we all operate."

The essence of the free-enterprise system, he says, is the taking of calculated risks in the belief that a profitable return at the end of the line will justify them.

"In this context the Government's venture or risk capital is its faith in the ability of the private sector to deliver the goods."

'Women should be more self-aware'



Cathy Makhene, guest speaker.

By SINNAH KUNENE

IT is time that women are seen to be an intergral cog in the machinery of development – a cog without which the whole machinery can grind to an untimely halt, the 40th regional meeting of the National Council of African Women was told this week.

In a moving speech, Transvaal president Annah Moagi told the over 400 NCAW members and delegates from other women's organisations that "the woman can utilise her unparalleled and divine virtues of tolerance and sympathy to improve the lot of humanity in the social, physical and economic conditions of our nation's varying population groups"

She believed that as a starting point, women needed to embark on self-awareness programs to identify their potential and qualities.

Guest speaker Catherine Makhene called on women to liberate themselves from the triple oppression they suffer as women, wives and third-class citizens.

"Unless we begin to involve ourselves in voluntary work, speak out loud about the poor conditions our community has to live in, the quality of our children's education and our aged, who sweat hard to make this beautiful country what it is today, we still have a long way to go," said Makhene.

She challenged women to "think of the women who have lost their lives trying to fight for their liberation, not only politically, but educationally and otherwise".

"Our children need to know about women like Tantsi Maqeke, the founder of NCAW, whose grave is lying somewhere in the old Pimville.

"Time is long overdue for the history of the black man to be put in print so that our children should know more about their heroes and heroines," charged Makhene.

The organisation, which boasts over 30 affiliates throughout the country, will hold its national conference in October.

Apart from responding to the needs of destitute families, the organisation has among its projects busary schemes for university students and has built a pre-school centre in the Northern Transvaal

NCAW's other achievement was the recognition of its national conference recommendations to the commision which investigated the validity of the Marriage and Property Act of 1984.

150 women report some sexual abuse in Rape Crisis phone-in

DURBAN — About 150 women throughout South Africa reported their "experiences" to Rape Crisis counsellors by telephone at the weekend.

The two days' "call-up" launched a month-long investigation nationwide by Rape Crisis.

In terms of a statement made in Durban today, the weekend's "gathering of information" in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Grahamstown, reveaed that 35% of the women were rape survivors, 30% had been beaten by their partners, 25% had been victims of childhood sex abuse, and 10% had been socially harassed.

The Rape Crisis report on the weekend research said "statistics showed that about half of all women suffer at least one of these forms of abuse".

The response had been steady but slow, and confirmed the belief that "woman abuse is still a hidden crime".

More than 50% of the women who had phoned in had never spoken about their experiences before. Two-thirds of them were sexually assaulted as children, and this was the first time they had told anyone of their experiences.

"Some women who telephoned were unable to talk at all," the report added.

Rape Crisis centres offer on-going advice and support for women, and the organisation "would like women to phone during the month to help build up a better picture of the abuse they suffer."

Nearly 40 women "sat-in" on Rape Crisis telephones in Durban at the weekend, and they were contacted by about 25 complainants. — Sapa

Women are advancing

CP Correspondent

THE urban black woman enjoys more freedom and greater equality in her relationships with men, a higher standard of living and a better quality of life than she did a generation ago.

This is the finding of a recent Markinor Gallup poll carried out among 800 black women amd 500 black men living in metropolitan areas throughout South Africa.

The survey investigated issues such as education, the traditional role of black women, women in the work enviroment and the burdens placed on the black working mother.

Education and work have had the greatest impact in changing the role of black woman in society.

While only 22 percent of women aged 50 and older had received any formal education, this pattern had changed dramatically among the 16-24 age group, where 80 percent has reached at least Std 6and one-third has completed Std 9 or higher.

Roughly a third of black women in metropolitan areas work. About half of these women are either domestic servants or semi-skilled or unskilled labourers. Most of the remainder are employed in a clerical capacity, or as teachers or nurses. Women who run their own businesses number six percent.

Half of all working women questioned stated they were happy in what they did. Another 28 percent said they were fairly happy. Most of the dissatisfied group were unhappy because of low wages.

The major motivation for wanting to work was financial. Every second woman worked only because she needed the money.

Many black women felt guilty about going to work. Three-quarters felt their first responsibility was to their children, while a smaller, but still substantial, proportion believed their first responsibility was to their husbands.

Seventy eight percent of men were adamant that women with children should stay at home, while 74 percent of men believed that a woman's first responsibility was to her husband.

Seventy four percent of men living in Soweto felt they were superior to women and this percentage increased in the more conservative areas of Pretoria and the Eastern Cape.

However, 90 percent of men and women agreed that husband and wife should decide together on important matters.

In regard to birth control, two-thirds of the women – but less than half of the men – approved of it. Among the women, 72 percent of the younger age group was in favour of birth control, as opposed to 47 percent of women over the age of 50.

In this survey, the ideal number of children was sited as being 3,1 per family – a significant decrease from the 4,7 recorded in 1973.

The trend towards smaller families was directly related to the desire for a highter quality of life.



At night, the vagrants gather on the railway platform behind the Market Theatre, in Newtown, to sleep. ● Pictures by Karen Sandison.

Shelter 'badly needed for homeless street people'

297
3/9/87 STAR

By Janine Simon

An urgent need for a central shelter for homeless black people, living on street corners and vacant lots, has been identified by Progressive Federal Party city councillor Mr Tony Leon.

Mr Leon has pinpointed at least 10 sites across the city — from the railway platforms behind the Market Theatre to the pavement on the corner of Anderson and Polly streets — where homeless, often unemployed, people spend the night gathered round a communal fire.

Mr Leon estimates there are more than 20 such sites, including the Library Gardens in Rosettenville and shop fronts in Denver.

"There are complaints that these so-called vagrants cause higher crime rates in these areas. A spillover problem is that their presence causes a deterioration of race relations, Mr Leon said.

"But these people have no alternative. There is nowhere for them to go."

White people could look for accommodation with the Salvation Army or Christian missions such as the Shepherd's Flock, but there were no facilities for blacks.

Mr Leon, who took The Star to several sites, said there appeared to be two types of so-called vagrants — the "won't works" and those who had been looking for work, some for as long as eight years.

Johannesburg's City Council was shirking its duty if it did not immediately address this problem.

"There is a fear that addressing the problem will open the flood gates. But it will escalate with increasing urbanisation, whether addressed or not," he said.



Johannesburg has no central shelter for homeless people such as these.

Child Welfare Society to push for parity in subsidy

297
25/9/87 8pm

By Janine Simon

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society assists on average 5 622 children and their families each month and faces increasing needs for social services — but subsidisation of additional social work posts remains frozen and social workers have to cope with case loads of up to 120 each a month.

This emerged from a statement by JCWS chairman Mr N E C Barlow in the society's annual general report.

Mr Barlow said continuing economic and socio-political turmoil had created increased needs for social services in all communities.

Social workers offered a range of interventive and preventive services, but their heavy case loads presented a most unsatisfactory situation, which the society was striving to improve.

To maintain its present services the society had to raise R1,2 million from the private sector to balance its R3,7 million expenditure — of which 21 percent was for administration and 79 percent for direct services.

The society would save more than R80 000 by the recent announcement that the professional component of subsidies for social workers would be equal regardless of race, Mr Barlow said. In the past, the society had made up the difference between subsidies to ensure parity of salaries.

But it would still push for parity on the administrative part of the subsidy so that there would be no subsidy discrimination, he said.

The society also continued to work for parity in foster-care grants, which were currently R133 for whites, R103 for coloureds and R59 for blacks.

Mr Barlow expressed the society's dissatisfaction with certain aspects of the Child Care Act, which was implemented on February 1, such as that it still allowed for private adoptions and made no provision for children to have legal representation in the Children's Court.

Argus 6/10/87 (108) 297

SELF-HELP

Mfesane project spreads its wings

By HENRI DU PLESSIS
Staff Reporter

MFESANE, an ecumenical Christian project among black people in the Eastern Cape, has spread a fledgling wing to the Western Cape this year and Khayelitsha has become the launching pad of their actions.

The main purpose of Mfesane is to spread The Word, not only by word, but especially by deed. Or as a founder, the Rev Almero Cloete says: "There is no use in preaching to people if they are so hungry they cannot feel or experience the love of God!"

"We want to help people to help themselves," said the Rev Johann Els, manager of Mfesane in the Western Cape.

"So far we have mostly been investigating if there was space for us here and we have launched a number of pilot projects to test this."

Projects included are an educare centre, a sewing club and a senior citizens' club.

Envisaged are a school for the deaf, a proper old-age home and an industrial training centre where certain crafts would be taught.

The Zenzele sewing club has white and black members.

"As part of our attempt to initiate contact, we have invited white women who have certain sewing skills to become members and teach the black women. We also have a number of very capable black instructors," Mr Els said.

Sewing classes

Mrs Isabeau van Nierop of Oranjezicht gives classes every Wednesday morning.

"I started off with the idea of teaching the members patchwork, but I found some first needed to learn other basic skills," she said.

According to Mrs van Nierop, her classes only started in May and already every member has already made at least one jacket.

"They can sell what they make themselves or, if the work is up to standard, we'd like to arrange for it to be sold commercially," Mrs van Nierop said.

The Bavumeleni Educare Centre, founded at the request of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa, is being run in partnership with the Grassroots Education Trust who provide basic equipment and in-service-training to staff and management.

Principal Mrs Doris Lugalo is rightly proud of the fact that her charge is not merely a childcare centre.

"We have a full educational programme for our 80 pupils," she said.

The school is operated on a sponsorship basis. People can contribute R15 a month to sponsor a certain child.

Senior citizens

Mfesane Cape Project Development Worker Mr Theo Zweni keeps an eagle eye on the Nonceba Senior Citizens' Club members.

"Our senior citizens had nothing to do here and this club has given them an opportunity to feel useful again," he said.

"They pay fifty cents a day when they come here and we give them food and keep them busy."

Mfesane projects are run by local people. A management committee has been created for the educare centre, chaired by evangelist Mr Z Vani.

"We only enter an area when we are requested to do so by the people and we do not make decisions on their behalf," Mr Els said.

"Project budgets are also openly presented to the management committee and members of the clubs and they have to come forward with solutions to money problems."



Pictures: DANA le ROUX, The Argus

SNACKTIME: Morning snacktime for tiny tots at the Bavumeleni Educare Centre in Khayelitsha. Their parents usually leave home when their children are still asleep and arrive when they have gone to bed at night.



BUSY HANDS: Men of the Nonceba Senior Citizens' Club doing macrame, above from left, Mr J Feni, Mr M Ramatodi, seated, Mr Theo Zweni and Mr S Xibi. Top: Zenzele Sewing Club members show their work.

terms of the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act, 1951, has been assigned to the Provincial Administrators and their Administrations The following information was therefore furnished by the Provincial Administrations:

(a) ±786 200 squatters as on 30 June 1987;

(b) ±40 000 families as on 30 September 1987 (It includes families in the back yards of Black towns),

(c) ±37 249 families as on 30 September 1987 (It includes families in the back yards of Black towns),

(d) ±3 003 families as on 30 September 1987.

(2) Yes.

(a) PWV area . . . . . unknown
Western Cape . . . . . nil
Eastern Cape . . . . . nil
Durban/Pinetown area . 3 003

(b) Illegal squatting is an offence and it can not be accepted that each and every squatter family qualifies for housing in a relevant area Sites will be provided for those who qualify on a priority basis and if circumstances so dictate, assistance in the form of material loans will be provided.

Upgrading of roads

564. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

What total amount was budgeted for the upgrading of roads in Black areas falling under his Department for the 1986-87 and 1987-88 financial years, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

Projects which include the construction of roads/streets normally form part of township development and are submitted by local authorities for approval by Regional Committees of the National Housing Commission. The information as requested by the hon member is therefore not readily available and an extensive survey will be required to ensure a meaningful reply

Objections to establishment of townships

565. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether any local authorities have raised objections to the establishment of Black townships since 15 September 1986, if so, (a) which local authorities, (b) in respect of which Black townships, (c) when in each case and (d) on what grounds did each of these local authorities raise these objections;

(2) whether plans for any of these townships were cancelled in consequence of these objections; if so, for which townships?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) Yes. As township development vests in the provincial administrations, the following information has been obtained from the various provincial administrations·

(a) Town Councils of Midrand and Ventersdorp;

(b) Ivory Park (previously Park Ridge) at Tembisa (Kempton Park) and Tshing (Ventersdorp);

(c) 3 July 1987 and 7 September 1987 respectively;

(d) The structure Plan for Tembisa, drawn up by the Town Council of Tembisa, is, as far as external roads and access points are concerned, not acceptable to the Town Council of Midrand;

The Town Council of Ventersdorp objected because of the security situation which may arise as a result of the locality of a

road adjacent to the new extension.

(2) No

Women permitted to buy houses

566. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:

(1) Whether (a) single and (b) married Black women are permitted to buy houses in urban Black areas, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether any conditions are imposed on Black women wishing to buy houses in such areas, if so, (a) what conditions and (b) why?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

(1) (a) and (b) Yes

(2) (a) No conditions are imposed in instances where black women are competent persons who are unmarried or who are married out of community of property In instances where black women are competent persons who are married in community of property or in instances where customary unions prevail, the conditions are laid down by regulation 16 of the Regulations promulgated by Government Notice R2451 of 1 November 1985.

(b) To ensure maximum uniformity between the various population groups irrespective of cultural differences.

Privatization of SATS

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

(1) Whether any consideration has been given to the privatization of the South African Transport Services; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) what was the decision reached in this regard and (c) what factors were taken into consideration in reaching this decision;

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

(1) Dr Wim de Villiers addressed the question of privatisation in his investigation into the South African Transport Services and his report is currently being considered by the Minister

(2) No

Subsidies to bus operators

568 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

Whether the National Transport Commission grants subsidies to bus operators; if so, what criteria are applied in (a) granting and (b) determining the extent of these subsidies?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS:

No, not as such The function of the National Transport Commission in the relevant regard is to consider applications submitted by the Department of Transport and on the strength thereof to make recommendations to the Minister

(a) and (b) Fall away

For the sake of completeness I wish to point out that the following criteria are taken into account by the Department of Transport when the subsidisation of commuters is considered —

whether the need exists for workers to be transported from their place of residence to their place of employment;

the unemployment situation prevailing in the area where employment opportunities exist,

whether the place where workers are to be transported from is a resettlement area, township or squatter camp;

whether rail facilities exist for commuting purposes and, if not what the

Reputation of Shawco enhanced despite conflict in Crossroads

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter

THE Crossroads conflict two years ago brought misery to thousands of squatters — but it also enhanced the reputation of the Students' Health and Welfare Centre Organisation (Shawco).

At the time, Shawco was viewed with suspicion by some community organisations.

"Some of the progressive organisations saw us as a reactionary group," said Miss Bev Wrighton, Shawco's education and welfare director

Then the fighting erupted between the "witdoeke" and the "comrades" in Crossroads and Shawco gave humanitarian aid and medical assistance to those who suffered in the conflict.



Miss Bev Wrighton

Today the organisation is reaping the fruits of its labours.

"We have enhanced our credibility and the progressive organisations have opened the doors to us to see if Shawco has a role to play in the townships," said Miss Wrighton

Priority has been given to building a R200 000 multi-community centre in Khayelithsa next year.

Plans for a similar building in Greater Nyanga still have to be passed.

Shawco is a non-profit organisation which raises funds mostly from the University of Cape Town (UCT) annual rag The event yielded a record R679 000 last year — but Shawco needs more funds urgently

Today's Shawco is a far cry from the organsisation started by UCT students 43 years ago.

Miss Wrighton said "The organisation has changed enormously. We have realised we are accountable to the communities we work with They are not ours and know far better what their needs are.

"In the past Shawco would see a need in a community and supply it. Now we are approached by community organisations about what they feel is the need"

She said white students had acquired skills and resources through their privileged positions in society.

Responsibility

"We have the responsibility to pass these on to the people who have been deprived of the chance to acquire them."

Working in deprived communities had educated many young students who had not experienced the harsh realities of apartheid at close range.

Her involvement with Shawco means that she hardly had a spare minute

"Our time is not our own People come to us with requests and emergencies we can't plan for

"We can't work out a schedule for our academic work and hope that we have sympathetic lecturers But education is not all about academic excellence"

Working at Crossroads at the height of the faction fighting had been demanding Workers went without sleep for days on end.

Warned to leave

"Sometimes teargas cannisters were lobbed into our mobile clinic. We were horrified when we saw shacks burnt down"

More than once Shawco workers were warned to leave Crossroads for their own safety. They were also stopped at roadblocks.

"We saw ourselves as part of the broader community and refused to leave The whole experience drew us closer together and fortified our commitment."

Residents get a helping hand

CP Correspondent

A PEOPLE's advice centre was launched in Durban's Lamontville township at the weekend to help solve the problems of rent, pensions and unemployment.

Lamontville is a working-class community with a population of about 30 000 people.

According to the Lamontville Advice Centre the rate of unemployment is as high as 70 percent, meaning that about 20 000 people are without work.

Last weekend, the chairman of the advice centre's administrative committee, Dan Shabalala, told about 500 people who packed the St James Roman Catholic Church that many people were often ignorant of their rights.

"The loss of jobs renders many people incapable of paying their rent in time.

"The council then creates problems for them by resorting to selling their houses," said Shabalala.

The advice centre aims to deal with the immediate needs of the community while at the same time educating and conscientising people.

It aims to help the community by:

- Negotiating with the authorities to consider the financial position of people whose rent payments are in arrears.
- Raising awareness about the Unemployment Insurance Fund as many people have faced difficulties claiming from the UIF after losing their jobs.
- Aiding pensioners in receiving their due payments and benefits.
- Saving the unemployed from spending money on costly bus and train rides

The organisers of the advice centre maintain that the establishment of the UIF was the outcome of a long struggle between capital and labour and that it was made to treat the symptoms of unemployment rather than tackling its root causes.

In contrast, the setting up of the advice centre followed extensive consultations with various community organisations to establish the needs and problems of the community.

It is presently housed at the St James Roman Catholic Church and run by an eight-member committee, including two full-time advisors.

There are eight other advice centres in and around Durban, all of which are affiliated to the Natal Advice Centres' Association.

Political comment and newsbills by ZB Molefe; headlines and sub-editing by Jon Swift, all of 204 Eloff Street Ext, Johannesburg.

MISS
BLACK
like me
"THE ULTIMATE IN HAIR CARE"
1987
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297

The cardboard people

By RAYMOND HILL

"IT'S better than stealing or begging" — even at a mere 8c a kilogram."

This is the view of Henry Jacobs, one of hundreds of people who scrounge a living by collecting cardboard and selling it to recycling firms.

In Port Elizabeth they earn more than a quarter of a million rands a year from their "industry" and deliver as much as 14 tons a day.

Members of the "cardboard brigade" come from all walks of life

Some are artisans who were retrenched during the recession Others have relied on it for a living for many years.

And the number of people turning to this activity is increasing, according to spokesmen for two of the largest cardboard recycling firms in the city.

In most cases, the money earned from cardboard sales is the collector's only income.

The collectors patrolling the streets with their carts and trolleys have become a regular feature of Port Elizabeth's life.

Their hunt for the precious material takes them to alleys, factories, stores and refuse bins.

Their destination is the dealers' yards, where they offload their collections in the afternoon.

Mr Jacobs, 43, said he seldom made more than R5 a day from his efforts and had no other income whatsoever

He and his common-law wife, Miss Christine Groener, are part of a group of cardboard collectors operating in Western Road, Central.

They have been doing this for more than five years

It takes him most of the day to collect enough to buy food and a drink to "cool off" after several hours on the beat.

They find the cardboard in refuse bins at

"I would starve without the money I get from my cardboard sales," he said

Mr Booi Zietsman, 49, worked in the construction industry when he was partly blinded in an assault three years ago.

He has been without a job ever since and turned to cardboard collecting.

He, too, operates in the Western Road area, where he often has to leave empty-handed because of tough competition.

"I go to bed hungry whenever I cannot find any cardboard to sell," he said.

But on a good day he can earn as much as R10

Mr Alf van der Merwe, general manager of a Korsten firm specialising in recycling, said he had at least 600 regular collectors on his books

Last month R27 000 was paid out to them and their numbers had increased by about 20% since January last year.

"We see new faces at the factory almost daily," he said

All types of people had turned to cardboard for a living because of unemployment

He knew of many former artisans, desperate for an income, who regularly collected carloads of cardboard and brought it to the factory.

Up to 14 tons of cardboard were collected daily at 8c a kilogram.

Last month 297 tons of cardboard, waste paper and plastic were gathered and sold to his firm.

Most of the collectors push or pull heavy cart-loads to the factory, but the factory's trucks also collect cardboard at certain points in the suburbs

Mr Van der Merwe said waste collecting, especially cardboard, was big business in the city and more people were needed for it

His views were borne out by a spokesman for another waste collecting firm in



Veteran cardboard collector Mr HENRY JACOBS, above right, "on the beat". Below, Miss CHRISTINE GROENER takes a break from her rounds. Above, these men and women have time for a little fun on a "mour



BUKEKA GULU, 11, of Kwazakele, takes a breather with her load of scrap cardboard beside her before weighing in and getting paid for it at a Korsten waste recycling firm.

The bills get bigger, the funds get smaller and the creche pupils just adore their kuku

Pioneering fighter wants more for her 'kids'



FRANCES BAARD: "My heart just pains for those children."

By Paula Fray

She walks more slowly than before and with more difficulty, but the spirit is the same and the determination is still there.

Mrs Frances Baard, author of "My Spirit is not Banned" and known as a "mother in the struggle", now runs a creche in her given home — Winterveld.

'KUKU'

Since her banishment to Mabopane in Bophutatswana 16 years ago, Mrs Baard has assisted the community and has become "kuku" (grandmother) to many.

About three years ago, while showing visitors around the Winterveld squatter area, she noticed small children at a local school with their even smaller brothers and sisters trailing after them.

"My heart just pained for those children and how they could study with a small child with them. It was then that I got the idea for a creche."

Today the dream is a reality.

Prefabricated buildings in the middle of the dusty Winterveld create what she fondly refers to as her "international creche".

The structures stand out with their brightly painted swings and tyre outcrops. The sound of children singing permeates the surrounding areas as the childre· yo-

of pre-school boys and girls in blue and pink aprons with their earnest expressions of concentration could be anywhere, but this scenario in Winterveld could end unless the school gets the much-needed financial assistance they pray for daily.

"Towards the end of the month I get very worried as the accounts get more and the money gets less I sometimes pray that someone will say they will help and pay for something, then I will just say 'Halleluja!' ", Mrs Baard says, sitting in her office neatly decorated with the children's art.

The creche consists of one pre-school classroom, a room for three and four-year-olds and another for two and three-year-olds. The school itself is made up of two prefab structures given by the American and French embassies.

The furniture and equipment has been given by various other embassies hence the "international creche".

There are 114 children at the Zenzeleni Community Centre but the Winterveld and Mabopane communities have already began registering additional children for 1987, and it has become apparent that the need is much greater.

NO MONEY

"I would envisage a creche with 250 children, and at least two other teachers and another two



WINTERVELD SLEEPS: Lunch is over and the creche becomes quiet and only the sound of sleeping children remains. ● Pictures: JOHN HOGG

R20 to R25 monthly fee for each child has been stretched to its limit.

An increase in the fee has been suggested but this alone will not help and the community cannot afford the additional expense

The three-year-old creche still needs additional money for the

children are picked up and taken home every weekday.

Mrs Baard has placed a lot of emphasis on the training of her teachers.

Mrs Peggy Mamabolo teaches her 36 pre-schoolers in English and Tswana with emphasis on the alphabet, numeracy, basic hygiene, art and

They are obviously the apples of their teacher's eye. Mrs Mamabolo says "They are so naughty, but when I'm not with them, I miss them so."

The school is presently situated on an expensive plot. "My wish is that before I die, we should find a new plot I hope the royalties from my book and donations will help

We must develop a truly South African culture

2/11/87

297

People in all walks of life in South Africa are guilty of propagating the colonial tradition in an insidious way, says Professor Len Holdstock of the School of Psychology at Witwatersrand University.

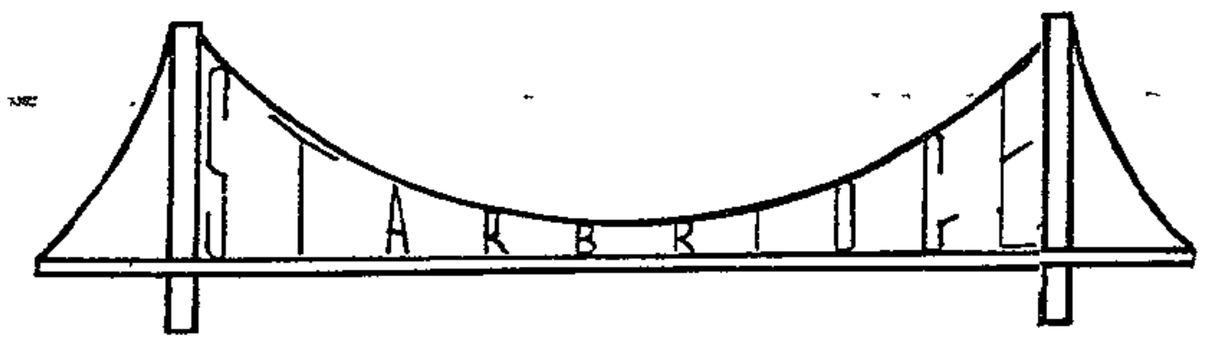
An intriguing offshoot of our political situation is becoming increasingly more apparent in "liberal" and social scientific circles. Individuals who are seemingly opposed to government policy continue, nevertheless, to serve the ideological principles which gave rise to the policy of apartheid. They do so unwittingly. It is necessary that we become aware of this insidious form of discrimination if there is to be hope for any real change in South Africa

Some of the most liberal people fail to realise how their point of departure remains embedded in a philosophy, a world view, that is solidly rooted in Western ideology.

The emphasis of our colonial thrust has shifted from the absorption of land and implementation of economic, religious, educational and political systems, to the infiltration of values which are much more subtle. In this way we have become even more dangerous than before

The missionaries of old have merely been replaced by ones whose bible is to be found in the grandeur of Western culture in general, and specifically in its technological and scientific achievements. The world has been taught there is no culture of worth other than the West's, no universal values which are not hers.

Arguments against government policy are encountered frequently



enough Yet, the alternatives leave little, if any, scope for solutions from within an African base. They remain embedded in the same cultural maze that gave rise to the policy of apartheid. The monocultural Western orientation is apparent everywhere. Space limitations restrict me to a few examples.

Consider the similarities between the policy of apartheid and scientific research Science relies on the objective analysis and control of experi-

States as being "constructed of small islands of knowledge organised in ways that make no connections with the many other existing islands of knowledge." Has the controlling Western mind, so in need of fragmenting and analysing things into smaller and smaller units, made integration totally impossible?

The elimination of all forms of physical apartheid is not sufficient. We need to do more. It is necessary that we start thinking about equality at attitudinal, cultural and spiritual level Only then can there be a post-apartheid society.

Hopefully we will achieve a measure of physical equality in politics, education and living conditions within the foreseeable future. It is imperative that this equality be accompanied by an appreciation of the holistic nature of black culture in South Africa.

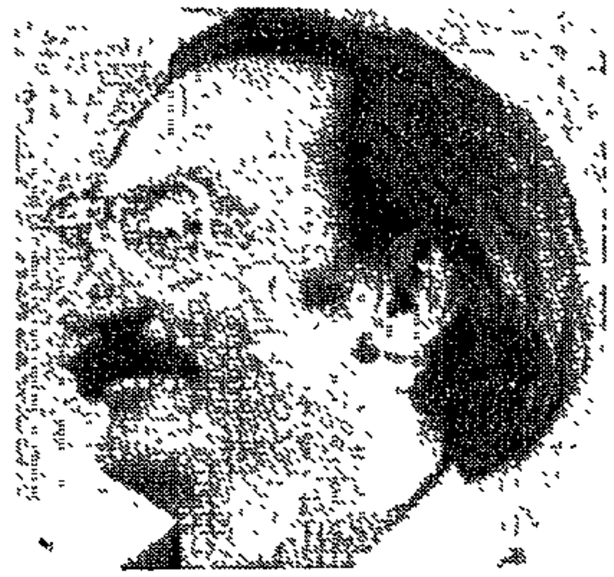
Paradoxically, it is the Government which is paying lip-service to acknowledging the cultural uniqueness of the black population. Unfortunately, it conceives of culture as a static phenomenon, as something frozen out of time, something that has to be maintained rigidly, at all costs. It cannot think of culture as an ongoing process,

family will be Western. They quite willingly de-emphasise the importance of culture and ethnicity, for their culture and ethnicity already have a place in the sun. Elevating any alternative cultural perspective to similar prominence is put down as tribalism, as propagating apartheid ideology. Thus ensuring the dominance of the status quo. What a double bind!

People in all walks of life — politics, business, education and the social sciences — are guilty of propagating the colonial tradition in this insidious way. Education is a good example, especially since it is at the focus of the conflict in the country. The call of the liberal community is for integration of our schools. Rightly so, please don't misunderstand me. No other can be more healing to the schizophrenic madness tormenting our nation than bringing our children together.

Hidden curriculum

However, physical integration is not enough if we are serious in acknowledging our Afri-centricity. Opening the doors of educational institutions merely invites black pupils and students into the parlours of Western ideology Unless we are prepared to introduce innovations into our curriculum and educational methodology that are based on principles derived from the lives of black South Africans, we are merely preparing our students to fit into the dominant structure of Western ideology and technology. Preparing people for the market-[illegible] not all there is to



Holdstock . . . "physical integration is not enough".

dents coming from an impoverished school system to cope with the "high" standards of our white universities. At the bottom of the letterhead of the University of the Witwatersrand one reads that the university "rejects racism and racial segregation. It is committed to non-discrimination, particularly in the constitution of its student body, in the selection and promotion of its staff, and in its administration".

However, double standards are glaringly apparent. There is no suggestion of incorporating anything more than the physical bodies of black students into the hallowed corridors of Western learning. We are far too entrenched in our system of education to introduce any meaningful change. The only alternative really, is to initiate a new university that would, from the outset, incorporate African values, ways of being and doing things.

Like Martin Luther King Jnr, I too have a dream, and this is it!

It is time we realised that apartheid has many faces and that rigid adherence to a Western approach at the cost of other approaches, in whatever aspect of our endeavours, is apartheid Perhaps if we can reflect some of the ener[illegible]y directed at the Government on to ourselves, change might have a chance of coming about.

I have been intrigued by the manner in which the new colonial liberalism ha manifested itself in the social sciences. Concepts such as culture have become totally unacceptable. Psychologists and anthropologists refer to it as a euphemism Recently I listened to a discussion of culture by a colleague in anthropology. It took me some time to realise what was the cause of my concern with his approach

It was the fact that his conceptualisation of culture focused only on variables that were concrete and tangible — how much people earned, where they lived, what jobs they held, whom they regarded as political leaders, etc By operationalising the concept of culture he effectively wiped it out Feelings and beliefs were disregarded

No attempt made

No small wonder then that a Zulu student remarked that she still felt Zulu despite the "scientifically" invalid basis of her cultural identification. No attempt was made to try to understand the student from within her framework, what it was that made her feel Zulu. The Zulu students, as so many other black students, are continually expected to adopt our perspectives, even if it is experimentally totally foreign to them. Is this denial of black students' experiences in our "liberal" universities any different from what the Governement is doing?

"If the white man shuts his eyes to the good that is in my culture, he is the poorer for it and I am one up on him" Zeke Mphahlele wrote many years ago in "The African Image". Will we ever be prepared to open our eyes and develop a truly South African culture?

Riders' 'thank you' gift to driver

4269



MR KHOISANYANA . . . got a pat on the back from his passengers.

CHRISTMAS came earlier for a humble but alert and ever-cautious Soweto bus driver who has been working on the Alexandra-Leaglan route for the past 12 months.

SOWETAN REPORTER

While many bus drivers on the Reef continue to earn themselves a bad reputation among their passengers because of their aggression and negative attitude, Mr Christopher Khoisanyana's down-to-earth approach paid dividends when he got a pat on the back from his regular Alexandra passengers this week

The passengers collected R47 and gave it to Mr Khoisanyana, of Naledi, Soweto, as a sign of appreciation for his caring attitude, punctuality and safe driving.

Happy

Mr Khoisanyana (37), says his passengers have never been late for work since he took over the Alex-Leaglan route in November last year. As a result, passengers of Putco bus number 4269 are like a big, happy family

"Although the money I got from them is nothing to scream about, it's a wonderful gesture. I thank my passengers for having confidence and trust in me. I will do my best to promote my relationship with them," he said.

The soft-spoken Mr Khoisanyana, who has been working for Putco since 1981, said this was not the first time passengers had collected money for him.

He said passengers using the Naledi-Kramerville route once collected R35 among themselves towards the burial of his relative

Temporary shelter for kids

TWILIGHT Children, a branch of the Child Welfare Society, plans to build a temporary shelter in Lenasia for homeless children, writes NAT DISEKO.

Director of Twilight Children, Mr John L de Villiers, said there were hundreds of such children in the Lenasia area alone.

He said half of these are from Soweto and others from different parts of the country.

He said some are runaways from their homes and that some found themselves with nowhere to go after their families had broken up.

Mr de Villiers said: "Some of them sleep in trees, some under staircases in blocks of flats or anywhere else where they can find some kind of shelter."

Twilight Children also plans to establish a residential place for street children outside the borders of the city of Johannesburg.

The centre for street children, which is located in Hillbrow, is occupied by 100 boys and is now full to capacity.

Mr de Villiers said Twilight Children wished to work in conjunction with a community group in Soweto in order to tackle the problem of street children in Lenasia.

Groups or individuals keen to lend a hand could contact TC's chairman, Mr Peter Fitzgerald, at 646-1875. (After hours or weekends).

297 Sowetan 5/4/87.

Day-care facilities in Jo'burg 'inadequate'

By Inga Molzen

The need for day-care services had been made that much more apparent with the increasing influx of blacks into the Johannesburg city centre at a rate which almost matches informal population estimates for Lenasia.

This is the view of a Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (Jiswa) community worker, Miss Sabera Bobat, who said facilities were "grossly inadequate".

Speaking at the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare seminar on Tuesday, Miss Bobat stressed the need for facilities to be provided on a non-racial and non-sectarian basis.

In Lenasia, where informal estimates put the population at 100 000, day-care facilities existed for only 522 children.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Day-care facilities are also in demand in the city centre itself where informal estimates put the black resident population at 60 000, she said.

In Extention Three of Lenasia, for example, 65 children were on the waiting-list for play groups.

Training programmes were urgently needed because many child-minders, working on an informal basis, were unaware that the law limited the number of children at each facility to six, she added.

The absence of full day-care facilities for the majority of pre-schoolers presented a major problem for working parents, Miss Bobat said.

Two years ago, a study conducted at the University of South Africa (Unisa) showed, she said, that the number of Indian women who are economically active in Johannesburg area had increased from 16,7 percent in 1970 to 28 percent of the population in 1985.

Research estimates which revealed that children under the age of seven years constituted 14 percent of South Africa's population, indicated the importance of the provision of day-care facilities.

Although a population census conducted 17 years ago estimated that there were 11 380 Indians living in the Johannesburg area, informal estimates put this figure far higher.

In 1984 a portion of Mayfair was proclaimed for Indian occupation.

A recent court ruling made the Attorney-General reluctant to prosecute Group Areas Act contraventions, said Miss Bobat.

Following the Govender case, she said, where alternative accommodation could not be found, a person could not be evicted.

"This gave people a lot of confidence about moving into white residential areas."

With the movement of whites out of Mayfair and with a drop in enrolment figures, Miss Bobat said it was no longer feasible for the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society to continue providing nursery school facilities exclusively for white children.

After applying to the Johannesburg City Council, Jiswa was granted a lease three years ago for the nursery school which at most can accommodate 78 children.

Of these, 38 children are ready for school and 40 are of nursery school age.

There are more than 40 on the waiting-list.

The Jiswa nursery school is open until 5 pm for those children whose parents work.

There was also a non-racial, registered nursery school serving 75 children in Fordsburg, she added.

But, said Miss Bobat: "With only four other unregistered nursery schools serving the Mayfair, Fordsburg, Newtown and Ferreirastown areas, the need for services is clear and ever-increasing."

Miss Yasmin Desai of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society told seminar delegates that the society had five day-care centres under its control in Kliptown (three staff members for 80 children), Alexandra (13 staff to 130 children with a waiting-list of 400 children), Westbury (seven staff to 35 pre-schoolers), Regent's Park (13 staff and 76 children) and in Doornfontein.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

In her address, Miss A Bekker of the Vaal Triangle Day Mothers' Association said since it was established four years ago with three day mothers, the association had become an "independently-functioning association".

With 34 members now caring for 100 children in the Vanderbijlpark area, the association had provided facilities for 407 children.

● On the Witwatersrand, events organised for Child Welfare Week range from a a photographic exhibition at the Carlton Centre in Johannesburg to a giant flea market in Krugersdorp's central business area.



Twilight children . . . under threat from the Group Areas Act.

Manco adamant: Twilight can't keep children in 'Brow

By Sally Sealey

Johannesburg's Management Committee has advised Twilight Children, the shelter for Hillbrow's street children, that they are operating illegally and that the Group Areas Act "is of application in this area."

In a letter sent on October 5, the management committee said they were informed on September 21 that Twilight Children was operating illegally and was contravening the Group Areas Act.

UNLAWFUL

The letter sent out by the City Secretariat said. "I am directed by the management committee to advise you that your occupation of portion three plot 4354 Johannesburg by black children is unlawful and more suitable premises for this purpose, where such occupation is legally permissible, should be found."

Former director of Twilight Children, Mr John de Villiers, said. "We are in a very serious position because we have just lost our legal advisor Mr John Wentzel, a tireless member of the board who died last week."

The acting city secretary asked to be informed of what steps the shelter intended taking to comply with the management committee's advice.

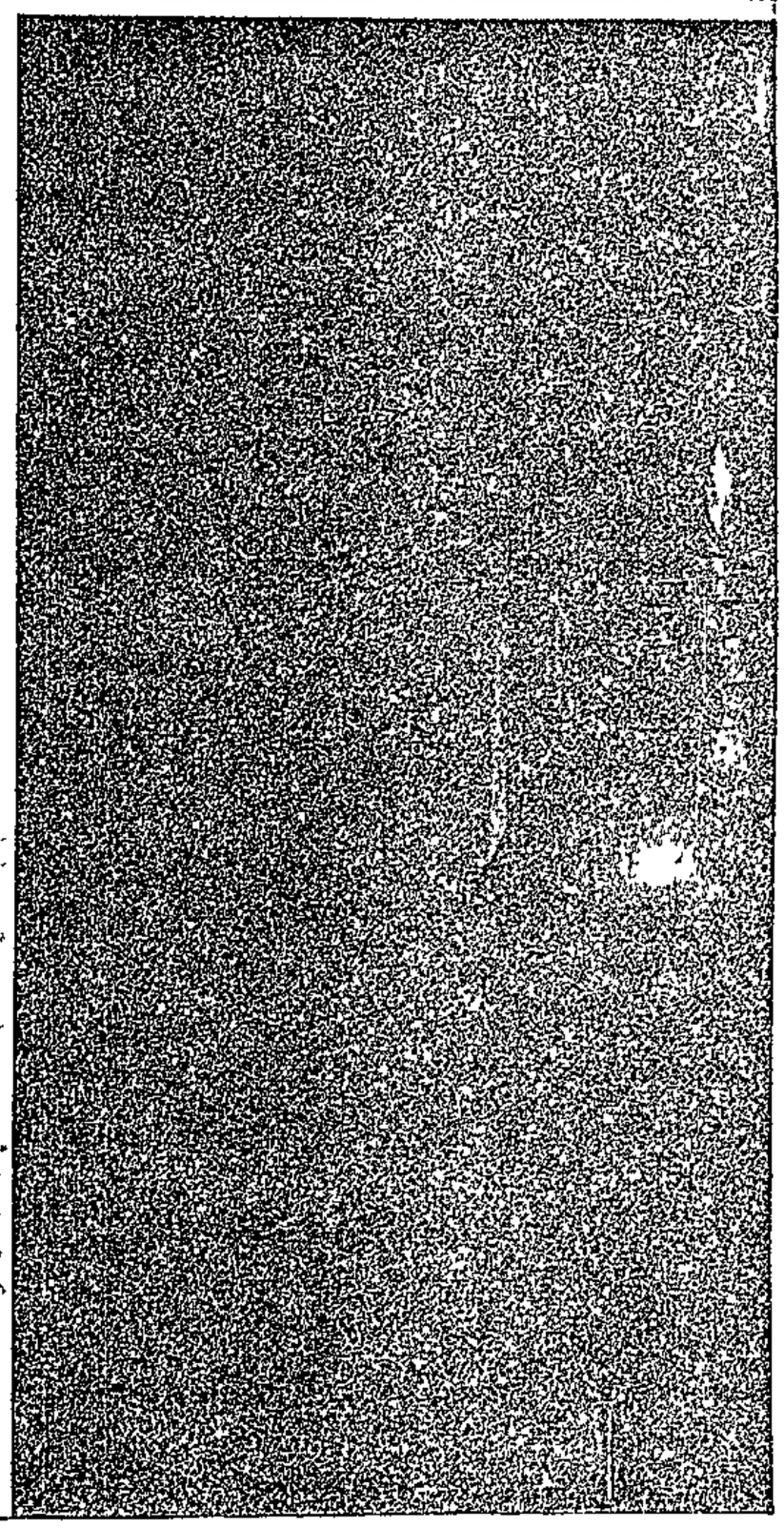
Twilight Children's director Mr Peter FitzGerald said he had responded, explaining the neccessity of having a shelter for these children.

He said "We are aware of the overcrowding and the possible health risks but we have no alternative unless we let the boy's sleep in the gutters. We have never really been popular but we do have some friends on the city council and we hope they will come through on this matter."

Twilight Children caters for about 70 children, 50 of whom stay at the shelter more or less permanently.

Mr FitzGerald said the ultimate aim is to have a shelter in Soweto where the children can grow up in their own community.

"Sometimes parents find their children here It is our main aim to get these children back with their families if possible, and we have just employed a social worker although how she is going to get around is a problem. She has no transport," he said





Desperate eight-year-old Ishael Febeli Dladla hoping to be reunited with his parents.

J97 SMM. 18/11/87

Street child has no memory of any other kind of life

Sally Sealey

Begging for 20c to buy half a loaf of bread outside the Southdale shopping centre in Johannesburg's southern suburbs was how eight-year-old Ishmael Febile Dladla was found.

NO RECOLLECTION

He had been sleeping on an old blanket outside one of the large stores in the Southdale shopping complex.

Ishmael has no recollection of what life was like before he came to Southdale. He said he grew up in a white area but does not know where.

He speaks Zulu and Sotho and looks as though he has been well looked after.

One of the supervisors at Twilight, the shelter for street children in Hillbrow said: "Ishmael is not street-wise like the other children. He is well behaved and has a lot of respect for adults.

Anyone who knows Ishmael or his parents can Contact Twilight at (011) 725-2823.

Johannesburg children scavenge for a crust

(297) STAR 23/11/87

By Sally Sealey

Children scavenging in dustbins for the odd crust of bread, whole families going without food for days on end — these and other heart-rending stories are told by one of the more fortunate residents at a Government housing scheme in Bertrams.

Most of the people staying in the flats are single women with two or three children.

The more fortunate residents who have jobs and husbands to support them do their best to help those who cannot feed themselves

Mr S Bodenstein, head of public relations for the Department of Welfare, says. "In situations like this we send in a representative from the regional office to investigate the problem."

The representative would contact residents within the next two to three days

One woman says: "The children cry like hell for food, I can't take it any more. We are really suffering here. I do what I can to help. At least my husband is working. Even so, we can only afford to eat once a day."

Several residents who have flats facing on to the dustbins confirm that children often scrounge for scraps of food.

The flats look old and dingy. Residents say they are infested with rats and mice

"We can't leave any food lying around, it is immediately eaten by the rats."

Many parents sell their clothes and furniture to buy food for their children.

One former flat-dweller says in some cases the welfare cheques received by the residents are used to buy drink and dagga.

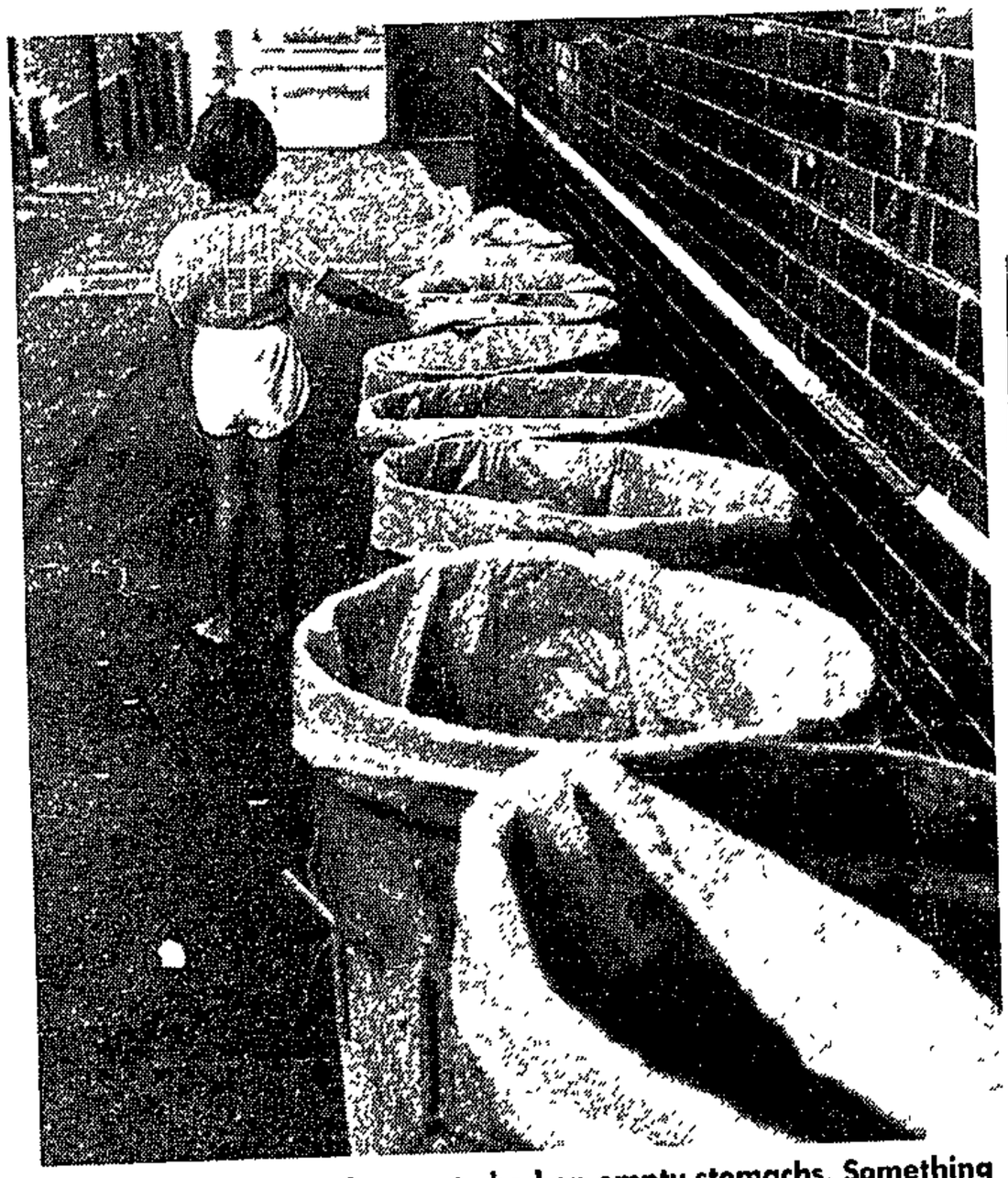
"Two days after receiving their pensions or welfare cheques they are back at the pawn shop."

Many of the flat tenants say they are not ungrateful to the Department of Welfare: "We know they are doing what they can, but there just isn't enough to go round."

With Christmas coming, concerned residents feel the need to help the less fortunate but they have no means.

"If someone could just donate some food we would be very grateful. I know there are those that drink away their welfare cheques, but my concern and appeal is for those who are trying to make a honest living," says one.

● If you can offer any help, call Mrs Kruger at (011) 614-9841.



Children in Bertrams often go to bed on empty stomachs. Something to eat can be hard to come by if the bins are empty. Young children often go begging to the neighbours for a slice of bread or a few cents.

● Picture By Ruvan Boshoff.

(297) Star 24/12/87

In Bertrams they'll feel the spirit of Christmas

Hampers for the needy

By Sally Sealey

At least 200 hampers will be handed out today to needy families in Bertrams, Johannesburg, in the traditional Christmas spirit of helping those families who have fallen on hard times.

The hampers were put together at the Jimmy O'Connor Hall in Malvern by old-age pensioners

This is not the first time parcels have been handed out.

Three women, reading about the plight of some people in the Bertrams area, collected money and groceries and have already distributed parcels to about 80 desperate families.

Mrs Ruth Shimoni, Mrs Jeanette Richardson and a Mrs Kruger responded to the original report in The Star about some children scavenging in dustbins for food.

'TOO MUCH RED TAPE'

The women then went collecting money and made up food parcels.

Mrs Shimoni said a few food parcels here and there were to alleviate the problem for only a while. She has been in contact with welfare organisations, but so far nothing permanent has been arranged.

"There is so much red tape," she said. "If only they could come and visit the families and see their desperate need"

One family of four ekes out an existence on a pension of R160 a month. Of this, R100 goes towards rent, water and gas.

The father has asthma and says he is "on the way to being six feet under".

And he says that his 14-year-old daughter has cancer.

The mother said. "My daughter is in out of hospital, and although we pay only R2 a visit, we still find it hard because when we've paid the rent there's only R60 left"

The father was to go to hospital yesterday, but didn't. "I'll spend Christmas with my children"



Mrs Ruth Shimoni, who helped organise food parcels after hearing of the plight of some families in Bertrams. Here she shares goodies with Petro (14, back right), Heidi (8, centre), Chris (7, front left), and Alice Wydeman (10).





Mrs Kruger brings a smile and a food parcel to Mrs Bettie Potgieter. Mrs Kruger was one of the first people to highlight the plight of the needy in Bertrams.

● Pictures By Ruvan Boshoff.

(Fedhasa) Fred Therman this week welcomed the concession as a "breakthrough".

mann says

The changeover will be gradual and those one- and two-star hotels which will not affect hotel standards, Thermann believes

B/day 17/12/87

Donations to refocus on educational institutions

Barlows invests R8m in 'social programme'



© Warren Clewlow

LINDA ENSOR

THE Barlow Rand group has earmarked about R8m for social investment projects in 1988, says the group's journal Barlows '87.

About 60% of the budget will be spent on education and training, 30% on special projects related to job-creation and housing and 10% will be given to various charities.

"As a general rule the group contributes around 1,25% of its profits after tax to social investment programmes," the journal says.

Education projects

"Individual companies in the group contribute 0,5% of the profits before tax to Barlow Rand — roughly half of this goes into tax deductible educational projects administered by the Barlow Rand Education Trust — and the other half is donated via the (the Barlow Rand) Foundation to other causes."

On the future of the group's social investment programme, Barlow's CE Warren Clewlow is quoted by the journal as saying: "More priority must be given to education, especially to those disciplines such as engineering, chemistry and accounting that will be required not only by our own group but also by SA industry as a whole.

"The focus of our donations will shift increasingly to institutions involved in these fields," Clewlow says.

Barlow Rand executive director in charge of group social investment Bill Shorten, justifies the programme by saying: "In order to ensure our long-term profitability we have to ensure that conditions remain favourable to business. Our social investment programme seeks to contribute in this regard — and it is here that the Barlow Rand Foundation has played its part over the years."

Director of the Barlow Rand Foundation Charles Lipp adds that because of the divide between the First World and the Third World in SA "business has to become involved in improving the quality of life of all its citizens to a greater extent than is the case in the developed countries of the West; it has to consider the welfare not only of its employees but also of the communities beyond the workplace."

Tax relief

Because the State cannot satisfactorily address all social problems it was turning more and more to the private sector to redress the situation.

"We try to play our part by devoting the bulk of our budget to educational institutions and training schemes, especially for blacks, and the State assists by providing tax relief on such donations," Lipp says.

Unmasking seedy side of Cape Town

"The Strollers" by Lesley Beake. Published by Maskew Miller Longman

THIS book explores the way of life of Cape Town's "strollers", the street children who rely on begging and foraging for food in waste-bins for their survival.

The story is seen through the eyes of its central character, a young boy called Johnny who leaves his shanty home on the Flats to join a group of strollers led by his friend, Abel.

Although written for children, "The Strollers" spares few details of the harsh and sometimes violent lives led by the children and their fellow street-dwellers, the "bergies", led by the moody and alcoholic Katjie.

Their deprivation and insecurity is balanced by the mutual support and companionship the children give each other. Their's is a moving portrayal of the relationship between Johnny and Mesana, the young girl who becomes the sister he never had.

In contrast to the children's bleak existence and their tense and suspenseful street adventures and encounters, the story has moments of delicious humour.

This is especially in the affectionate descriptions of Abraham, the ludicrously over-dressed member of the dreaded "Spider Man" gang, who turns out to be Johnny's brother, a real softy at heart, despite his tough exterior.

Beake's grasp of the texture and rhythm of the strollers' speech and lives, her depiction of the "underside" of Cape Town life, is as assured and accurate as it is entertaining. Above all, she is a caring and talented story-teller who succeeds in bringing to life an appealing group of characters about whom very few writers or historians concern themselves.

This is certainly a book which children (and adults) should find very appealing.— ***Evan Aupiais.***

'Strollers' the result of three month study

Lesley Beake speaks of the reasons behind her intuitive book on Cape Town's strollers

FASCINATED by the lifestyle of the "strollers", Lesley Beake decided to tell their story after doing three months of research on the children.

The winner of Maskew Miller Longman's annual writing competition this year, Beake also appeared on a panel of "New Writers" at a recent book week.

Born in Scotland, she has lived in South Africa for 16 years. "The Strollers" is her fourth novel and the second to be published. The material was based on factual research, and was taken from two sources The first was work done by Beake's own research agency, which she combined with her own perceptive observations.

The second was "Strollers — the Street Children of Cape Town", published by Ravan Press in a book called "Growing up in a Divided Society: The Context of Childhood in South Africa".

Based on intensive observations and interviews with the children, the article set out to define the stroller's socio-economic position.

The characters are based on real strollers, but as she started writing the plot seemed to take on a life of its own. As in real life, her characters are fiercely independent, and show a strong communal spirit.

Strollers have all rejected the traditional authority of family and school for the "freedom" of the streets. This freedom, however, is constantly under threat from the police, the gangs, the "bergies" and well-meaning social workers.

The sniffing of glue and petrol, lack of shelter, violence and malnutrition all combine to ensure the strollers pay a heavy price for this freedom. Illness and death are a constant hazard.

Although aimed at teenagers, the author hoped "The Strollers" will be read by adults.

When discussing her book at schools and reading extracts to pupils, Beake was encouraged by their response.

Since completing the book, Beake has become personally involved with the "Learn to Live" program, aimed at educating and re-absorbing into society those strollers who are ready for it.

— ***Evan Aupiais***

SOCIAL SECURITY — GENERAL

1988

c/ Press 10/1/88

Street kids form their own 'union'

297

CP Correspondent

DURBAN street kids have formed their own "trade union" – and their first "industrial action" is a boycott of their municipal shelter in protest over alleged abuses.

Only one small boy slept at the shelter, named Khayalethu, on Monday night. About 29 returned to the streets and another 26 bedded down on a church floor.

A negotiating team of seven boys aged 14-17 postponed a hastily-arranged meal of pilchards, bread and orange juice to hold their first Press conference.

They were sharply critical of the shelter's caretaker, Meshack Buthelezi, whose previous job was assembling false teeth in a laboratory.

"He and his wife demand the money we earn begging and doing small errands to pay for their telephone calls and bus fares," alleged one child

"I saw meat and ice cream delivered but when Christmas came we didn't have any. Also on New Year's eve, we had nothing," said Jabulani Dlamini, a self-styled "king of the glue boys".

"I am not satisfied any more. It's only when the volunteer staff are there that we enjoy good meals," said the gangly 17-year-old, a Richmond boy who began begging when there was no money for school.

"Buthelezi wrapped cakes inside three foam mattresses meant for us and loaded them into a light green minibus with an NPN registration," charged Vusumusi Zuma, 14.

The caretaker "no longer goes to Checkers or Spar to buy food," alleged Vusi, who took R50 from his stepmother in Kwamashu last October before taking to the streets.

Victor Khuzwayo, 16, claimed he was punched when he started asking questions after three boys fell ill after getting red, white and black pills in their food and drink.

"Mrs Buthelezi said we shouldn't mention the tablets because maybe it's the fault of the factory that gives us the food," said the teenager, whose family pushed him onto the streets two years ago.

"Last Saturday the watchdog was licking our faces and the security man just laughed and called us tsotsis. If the head of the committee visits, Buthelezi locks all his own children except the youngest in the toilets so nobody will see how often they are at the shelter," said Victor.

"I don't believe it," responded Buthelezi, 43. "I gave them the food myself, biscuits and everything. They're just big liars

"They voluntarily give me and my wife money for the telephone because they like us Nobody is forced," claimed Buthelezi, whose salary is paid by the municipality.

He denied he was feeding his own children at the shelter, but later said that the drink with tablets could not have made the children ill because his kids had had the same food and suffered no harm.

Although he at first denied using a minibus, he later admitted he had driven a neighbour's to the shelter "but only to pick up my four children to take them to the beach."

The kids say that working their way back into the community would be a lot easier if the local government and welfare structures would listen to their complaints.

"We are happy to have a home at last but we are not happy to have Buthelezi. We will boycott the shelter until he goes," they said. – Concord News Agency.

A PLACE OF BROTHERLY LOVE

297
Smuts Trm
11/2/88.

Handicapped kids are given chance in life

THREE years ago the Department of Education and Training built a special school for the handicapped in Soshanguve. It opened its doors with an intake of 130 pupils.

Today Filadelfia Secondary School has a roll of 300 pupils and its capacity is expected to rise to 400 in 1980 when all the buildings and expansions are completed.

The principal, Mr A W Dill, said that it is the only school of its kind in Africa.

The school caters for disabled children from Std 6 to 10. Although it was officially opened on October 24, 1986, it started in 1985 and at the time went up to Std 8. The school had its first matric class last year.

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

Mr A W Dill described the boarding school as a place where brotherly love exists and a place where doors are opened to black South African handicapped children.

"The physically, visually and aurally handicapped pupils from all over South Africa, self-governing states and independent countries in the Republic receive their tuition at Filadelfia.

"Our school has been equipped at great cost with the most modern equipment and apparatus. Well qualified teachers have been appointed to enable handicapped pupils to develop to their fullest potential and be trained for specific vocations.

"We hope that once our matriculants complete their studies, we will be able to place them in suitable jobs," he said.

Among the impressive learning facilities at the school is a library, called a media centre.

The library has printed as well as software and hardware audio-visual media. These include transparencies, filmstrips, recordings, videotapes, overhead projectors, tape recorders, radios, magnifying glasses (for partially sighted), language masters, reading apparatus, a video camera and television sets.

For recreation, the school has a committee that caters for the needs of the pupils. It consists of teachers elected by the school.

According to Mr Dill, the aims of the social committee are to:

- Create a climate through which handicapped individuals can venture into society

Nurses

- Enrich the handicapped pupils so that they can get acquainted with unfamiliar situations and environmental adaptations and
- Keep the pupils sufficiently in touch with the everyday world and prepare them for a life of communication and integration in society.

Like in all special schools, the school has nurses.

The nurses help the handicapped children to be able to care for themselves as well as train them to live with their limitations and use their potential.

The school also has a Student Christian Movement which is an interdenominational organisation catering for the spiritual needs of pupils.

SAVE YOUTH

(297) Star 11/11/88

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

Thousands of South African women are left holding the baby every year when fathers neglect their financial responsibilities after divorce, or disappear.

Legislation protecting victims of the "femini sation of poverty" (as one United States expert terms the syndrome) is inadequate, says Dr Ina Snyman, author of the report and co-ordinator of the National Programme on Affordable Social Security.

The extent of the problem is difficult to gauge in South Africa, but it is estimated that there are more than 150 000 single-parent, divorced women or abandoned families who receive inadequate or no child support from fathers.

It is thought that more than 30 000 welfare cases fall into the category, and Dr Snyman's rough estimate sets the monthly welfare payments in such cases at R3,5 million.

Although in some cases the father is unable to support his former family, usually the men simply disappear, providing no financial support or only infrequent maintenance, or hide behind the law which puts the onus on the courts of proving

(297) Star 11/11/88.

Vanishing fathers — and the families who suffer

that he is capable of providing maintenance.

According to one magistrate interviewed for the report, about 98 percent of maintenance dodgers claim "lack of means" — a clear defence in terms of the Act.

"How can the State prove that a person actually earns a salary, how he spent it, and that he did so with the intent of ducking the maintenance order?" asked the magistrate.

Several respondents suggested changing the law to force the maintenance dodger to prove his innocence.

In the US, consideration is being given to simply taking the money from the father.

A Bill pending consideration requires the ascertainment of paternity at birth, and follows up by deducting payments from fathers' pay cheques, according to an article in the journal *Science*.

"Results are eagerly awaited from a Wisconsin experiment that entails automatic withholding of specified percentages of the father's wage, based on the number of children. The State makes up the difference in cases where the deduction is deemed insufficient," the article added.

Another problem bedevilling the policing of maintenance payments is the extreme difficulty in tracking down offenders.

Johannesburg is alone in having a "parent locator" employed by the courts. In other centres women must rely on the police.

Police effectiveness in this sphere came in for both criticism and praise in the report, which includes the suggestion that financial institutions and State departments which have the addresses of dodgers, provide them to the police.

Friends, neighbours and relatives of maintenance dodger — "who would never normally consider harbouring a law-breaker", says Dr Snyman — conspire to keep his whereabouts secret. She suggests a public education campaign to enlighten people on the nature and extent of the offence of failure to pay maintenance.

Several people questioned complained bitterly at the treatment they received at maintenance offices and courts.

One mother said: "The clerks are neither equal to the task nor interested. They hear the same story over and over, and surely become deadened to it, but for me it's my children's life."

The reports calls for the establishment of a national education fund to offset the disruption of the child's school career, which so often accompanies divorce — or even in remarriage where the stepparent declares himself no longer willing to support the child.

Dr Snyman also suggests the provision of interim financial aid to families awaiting the resolution of maintenace disputes, to help prevent their steady impoverishment.

297 Sowetan 25/1/88

THE SCAVENGERS

IN stinking, disgusting and dangerous surroundings, destitute garbage-pickers — many of them children — spend up to 10 hours a day scavenging on dumps for scraps from which they may earn R10 a week.

Shunned by society, some even regarded with suspicion, ridicule and contempt, subjected to appalling conditions and disease, improverished and hounded by the authorities, pickers are at the dumps for one reason only — survival.

A former University of Natal student, Rachelle de Kock, spent two years studying the informal sector and two months tramping around Durban dumps to compile a master's thesis on scavengers.

She visited the Westville, Pinetown and Springfield dumps, interviewed 96 garbage-pickers, and studied their suffering conditions, motives, incomes, items collected, ages, education, opportunities and experiences

Survival

"It is clear that garbage-picking is a survival activity engaged in by people who have no other alternative," she wrote recently in *Indicator SA*, a University of Natal publication

"Most are unemployed, poor and have large families to support as sole breadwinners. Their desperation is indicated by the fact that they eat food found on the garbage dumps, which stands between starvation and survival."

Scavenging was a world-wide phenomenon, she said, especially in developing countries like South Africa where urbanisation exceeded job creation, unemployment was rife and social benefits inadequate.

Many people were driven to seek new survival strategies in the informal sector and an avenue open to them was garbage-picking. Although it was common, little was known about garbage-picking or if it was a viable means of survival

De Kock found that nearly 45 percent of pickers made R10 or less a week; 42 percent, between R11 and R25, 13 percent, R26 to R40; and only two percent more than R40

Living off the dump scraps

"The level of income was largely determined by the item collected, the buyer, and the effort the picker put in."

Nearly 60 percent of the pickers interviewed said they scavenged the dumps to meet their families' basic needs Other reasons were unemployment and the need to pay for their children's education.

Most hoped their dump days were a stopgap until they could find a steady job, 86 percent had been scavenging for three years or less

They said garbage-picking was unstimulating, insecure and did not use their education or skills, the income and status were low, and they did not have a union

Despite this, a surprising 40 percent said they preferred picking. Their reasons were their independence and the value of items found — but that, said De Kock, could be the biased view of pickers who had little chance of getting a job

Smell

Asked what they disliked most about their work, most "indicated that the smell of the dumps was offensive, and many cited dirt, broken glass, rotten food, poisons, health hazards and the weather conditions as additional problems "

Both sexes were represented and, contrary to the expectation that women would predominate, they accounted for only 56 percent De Kock said the recession and increased unemployment had driven more men to find other means of supporting their families.

Most pickers were young. 58 percent were under 30 years, two percent were under 10 years, 26 percent between 11 and 20 years, and 30 percent between 21 and 30 years Only 14 percent were 50 years or older

Education levels were low. half of those interviewed had only six years schooling. Young pickers were better educated.

Two percent of pickers had matric, 31 percent had completed standards six to eight, 31 percent, standards three to five, and 37 percent, less than standard three.

Clothes and fabrics were the most popular items scavenged, followed by plastic, organic materials, and food, wood, bottles, metal and paper or cardboard. Copper, black plastic sheeting, and planks were also retrieved

"The pickers collect anything of value, either because it can be of use in their homes or because it can be sold

"They concentrate on those items which can be sold in townships and shack settlements, to recyclers, scrapyards, garages, and hawkers or brokers

"The pickers play an important role in the waste recyling process, not only by making personal use of items, but also by selling the waste directly to recycling companies of brokers/hawkers, depending on who offers the best price."

Most pickers wore clothes retrieved from the dumps Shoes and gloves were prized because they offered protection.

About 70 percent of them said they worked between seven and 10 hours a day, 42 percent picked daily

Two garbage-pickers spent 24 hours on the dump, indicating that



they lived and slept in the surrounding bush. About 27 percent worked the sumps for one to six hours a day

People are not officially allowed to scavenge — De Kock was refused permission to visit the dumps during working hours — so pickers are always under threat.

Police

Many interviewed said they were harassed continually by the police, municipal authorities and a waste company. "The average fine imposed was R20." They thought they should be allowed to scrounge freely so they could feed their families.

The authorities interviewed considered the presence of pickers undesirable, giving as their reasons the dangers of the crushing, bulldozing and tippling machinery at work, the health hazards, and the lowering of the dumps' "image."

"In an attempt to stop picking, the strong measures that have been considered include the erection of electrified fencing and the use of coils of barbed wire around the dumps," De Kock wrote.

The average size of pickers' families was six, with the figure varying between two and 16 Nearly two thirds had between one and five children

In addition, 69 percent were sole breadwinners

The findings, De Kock wrote, "clearly indicate the stark degree of poverty and desperation that pushes people into garbage-picking and are evidence of the survival role played by the sector itself " More than half the pickers had not had a steady, paying job

Transport cost 25 percent of them between R3 and R14 a week The remainder walked

The pickers were predominantly (72 percent) "well-established urban poor" — people who had lived in the city for five years or longer — and there were few recent rural entrants.

De Kock predicted that continuing recession and high unemployment would drive even more people to live off dumps.

A sensible approach for those who had no choice but to stay on the dumps would be to improve their conditions and income. One way was through advancement in the waste industry, but opportunities were limited

A possibility was for some pickers to become garbage hawkers or brokers.

De Kock found that recycling had become popular in the past 10 years.

An office for Winnie to help 'streams of people'

By MONO BADELA

WINNIE MANDELA is back in business as a social worker.

She has opened an office in Soweto to deal with "the endless stream of people who need help".

Mandela, who acquired the name Mama Wethu (Mother of the Nation) for her anti-apartheid activities after her husband, Nelson Mandela, was jailed in 1962, said she was often approached by Soweto residents looking for advice.

"My three-room house was too small to cope with all these enquiries — particularly from young people looking for bursaries, young couples seeking councelling and other advice," she told the *Weekly Mail* this week.

Situated in Soweto's Industrial Park, the Mandela Family's Office has on its letterhead a photograph of Nelson Mandela.

The office has a shrine for Robben Island prisoners. The walls are covered with photographs, including released African National Congress leader Govan Mbeki.

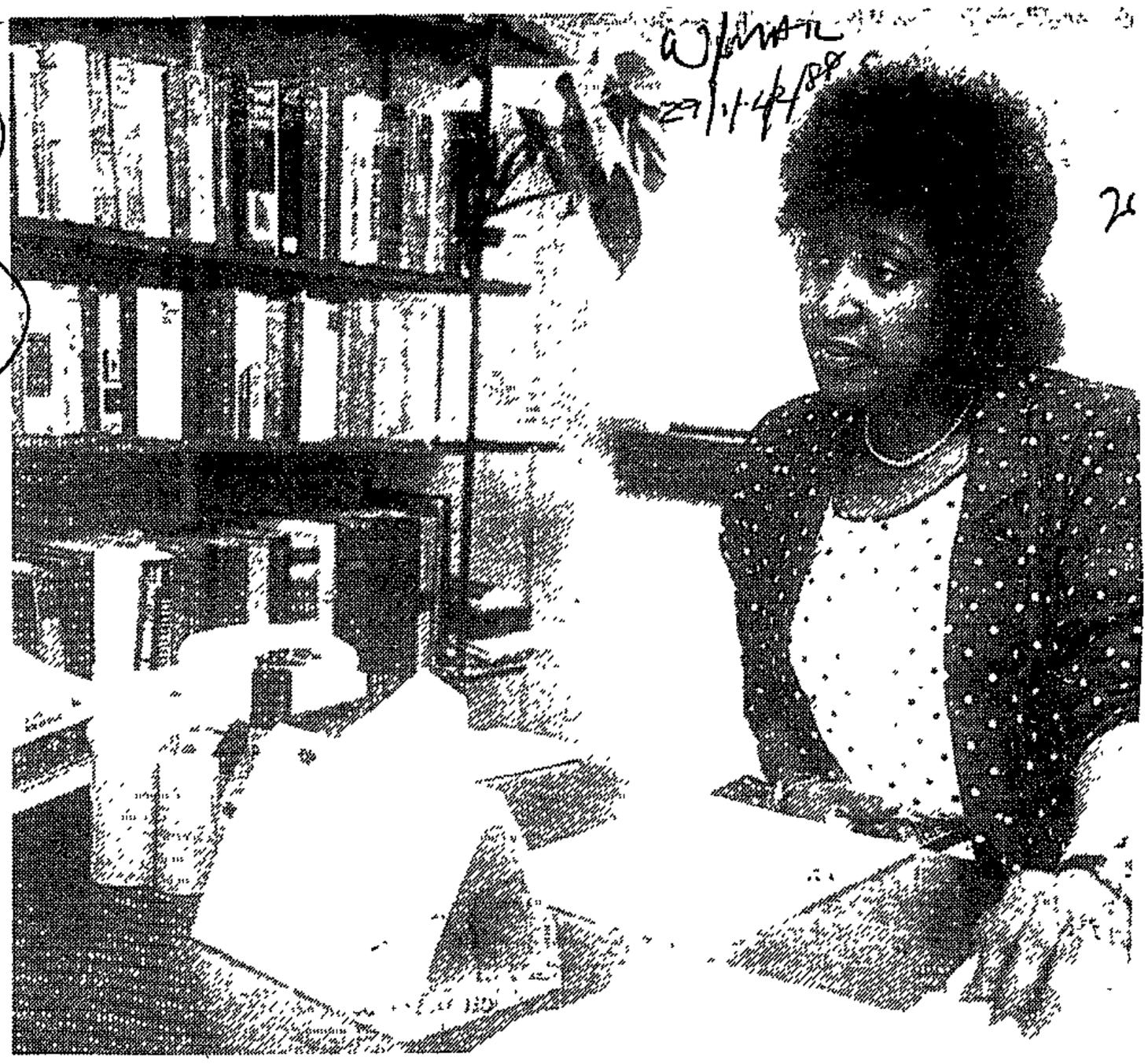
"It is definitely not an ANC office. It is an advice office, a welfare office specialising more in community work than dealing with political issues," Winnie Mandela explained.

"We deal with problems that cannot be dealt with in any other office or by any government department."

Many of the problems emanate from homes of political activists where there are no breadwinners. "They are mostly connected with educational problems. There is nowhere they can go for such assistance. Parents want to send their children to open schools but the fees at these schools are too high even for working parents."

A qualified social worker, Mandela started practicing in 1955 and continued until she got married in 1958.

"The position of a social worker in our country is a very difficult one. When I married to my husband I became unemployed. Agencies that wanted to employ me risked their grants being withdrawn by the government. I am unable to work professionally because of that."



Social worker Winnie Mandela in her new office: "It's an advice office specialising in community work."
Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix

According to Mandela "the public compelled me to open this office. Now the people can at least reach me. They do not have to roam around looking for assistance. The public can find me here from 9am to 6pm."

She said the two rooms were becoming too small for the steady flow of people, who start arriving before the office opens.

However, Mandela says she has no capital to run the Soweto office.

● Mandela ran a tiny clinic in Brandfort, which supplied food and medicine to residents. The clinic was wrecked in August 1985, allegedly by police. Mandela was banished to the tiny Free State town in 1977.

She is trying to re-establish the clinic with assistance from German agencies.

Social worker walks with danger

Ster. 8/2/88 (297)

Late last year the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society (JCWS), South Africa's largest private welfare agency, stopped taking new cases in one department. It was a drastic step to meet a crisis fuelled by the stress of heavy case loads, seemingly insoluble community problems, unrealistic public expectations, low pay and traumatic work experiences. JANINE SIMON reports.

Johannesburg Child Welfare Society worker Gail (25) has been employed by the agency for just eight months. A new graduate in the post of short-term worker, she is the first to follow up the demanding public calls from the Johannesburg/Sandton/Randburg area.

Many of her visits are made after hours and are "terrifying". Gail has suffered verbal and physical abuse — including having a hammer thrown at her.

Besides investigations, she carries a crisis case-load of 40 — including child abuse cases — and must prepare all reports for the Children's Court, a time-consuming task if the court is to be properly informed.

For the 22 social workers in JCWS's department catering for Soweto and Alexandra, the daily grind is crisis after crisis

Pumelela, a social worker with three years' experience, is handling 134 cases. Many of these stem from unemployment, poverty and lack of housing — factors all but impossible for her to solve single-handedly. In emergencies, lack of resources means she could work into the night to find sanctuary for a child.

Since 1985, the physical dangers of her job have increased. Community hostility is now at the point where social workers are wrongfully seen as agents of the State: the JCWS offices in Soweto have been raided and two of its cars taken at knifepoint.

Danger often prevents Pumelela entering an area. When she does, she must pick through a maze of squatter shacks and overcrowded homes to find the child or family in question.

Comments Soweto/Alexandra social services manager, Mrs Miriam Mazibuko "We live in a deprived community and we know their problems can't be solved without financial resources, which we don't have It is so unfulfilling to know a child who was once in our hands is now a hooligan — we know we are feeding the streets of Johannesburg, but what can we do?"

A recent JCWS management survey revealed staff at all levels felt under stress and inadequate as circumstances prevented them from delivering quality services — a serious situation when a social worker's decision has the power to change a situation

Essentially it is a problem of staff shortage due to lack of finance. But other factors aggravate social workers' unease about the quality and effectiveness of their decisions:

- Statutory controls. These stipulate minimum case-loads and time on each when resources could often be better spent on other, or new, cases Controls determine controversial limits on grants and subsidies — which can mean education or life on the streets for the children concerned.
- Case-loads. JWCS social workers for the Klipspruit/Eldorado Park area carry loads of 200. A manageable load allowing quality service would be 25 full-time and 25 less demanding cases.
- Public expectations. Society expects immediate, complete services but does not understand more staff and money are needed to provide them.
- Inappropriate methodology Statutory demands force social workers to practise First World methodology on Third World problems, when community work and unique social work practices would better address the issues.
- Increased demand for social services. Family life was the first to suffer with the economic and social stresses of the past two years Stress-related child abuse appeared to be increasing and the public has become increasingly aware of services available. The mix of social factors means cases, and clients, have become more difficult.

Low pay is a major problem A first-year degreed social worker earns R1 200. Three years' experience will get her R1 380

Large doses of colleague support appear at times to be the only factor keeping agency workers going. Last year's crisis was eased by frank discussions with a supportive director and management. Circumstances have not changed but their attitude made it easier to cope, social workers said.

Said JCWS director Dr Adele Thomas "The decision to close intake was a tough one but possible as other resources were available. But the situation is still chaotic. We have made suggestions to the three local welfare departments, but so far have heard nothing.

"Most of our work is statutory which the State should be doing, or paying us to do. But subsidies cover only R1,5 million of our R5 million 1988/9 budget — we have to find the balance through fund-raising.

"I don't apologise for taking public funds. We exist because of problems in society and the community expects us to act, so it must support us."

tiated, he said.

B/day 17/2/88 JFF

MORE than 1 300 youths under the age of 18 were detained in terms of the emergency last year — and more than half of the 234 youths aged 17 years or younger were detained in the Maritzburg area.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday that 1 338 people under the age of 18 had been detained under the emergency in 1987.

Replying to a question by Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), he said none of those youths were under 15 years, but five were 15, 89 were 16 and 140 were 17.

□□□

THE police action against topless bathers at Clifton Beach, Cape Town, is to be raised in Parliament.

PFP leader Colin Eglin (Sea Point) has tabled a number of questions to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok about the matter.

The questions are scheduled to be answered on March 1.

□□□

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — An estimated 8 937ha of land was lost for agricultural purposes as a result of urban development in the 1986/87 financial year, Agriculture Minister Greyling Wentzel said in reply to a question from Rupert Lorimer (PFP Bryanston).

REPORTS, Sapa

B/day 17/2/88

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CMC: council marking time

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Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Instead of doing something constructive like creating recreational facilities in Buffalo Flats to counter gang warfare, the city council was "marking time" on the issue.

The acting chairman of the Coloured Management Committee (CMC), Mr D. W. Alexander, said yesterday that it was "no use only blaming the youth" in the area for the gang rivalry.

"I second what Mr Roberts of the Buffalo Flats Tenants Association said in the Daily Dispatch yesterday.

"To blame every social problem on the gangs is wrong," Mr Alexander said.

He added that the parents should feel responsible about stopping the warfare.

"Surely parents are able to control kids of 13 and 14 years," he asked.

Mr Alexander said the children needed to be kept off the streets.

"We have an ex-Springbok weightlifter, Mr Willie Francis, in our community and he wants to build a place where the youngsters can go and train."

He said his committee was trying to organise a hall where the rival gangs could meet together with their parents and "have a bash at trying to sort the problems out".

Law changes to benefit married black women

MARRIED black women will be radically affected by amendments tabled last week to the laws governing their marital status.

The Marriage and Matrimonial Property Law Amendment Bill will make black women "more equal" legal partners in marriage, through the abolition of the marital power which husbands could exercise.

The provision, described as "considerably overdue", will bring black marriages into line with marriages in other population groups and the 1984 Matrimonial Property Act.

Tabled in Parliament for a second reading last week, the Bill should soon be written into law.

In the past, black women suffered the "worst possible deal" in SA law, as they were married out of community of property but were under the marital power of their husbands — unless they specified otherwise when married.

Matriarchal

If the marriage ended, they received no property and had no control over their estates.

A Johannesburg attorney said: "The provision is in line with the increasingly significant role black women are fulfilling in the economy. Urban black communities are becoming more matriarchal in character and, in many cases, black women contribute at least equally, if not more than their husbands, to the family coffers.

"A possible reason for the retention of the marital power to date has been the importance attached to the 'paterfamilias' ("father" of the family) in black society.

"But the economy has created a situation where marital power is outdated."

Cape Town University research fellow Sandra Berman said the possible recognition of a customary marriage prior to a civil marriage would be "an important step".

This was a recommendation of the SA Law Commission and, if made law, a "first" marriage entered into — be it civil or customary — would constitute the recognised marriage.

"This would provide enormous protection to a customary 'first' wife."

In the past, on the death of a husband,

HELEN WISHART

two or more wives could appear to claim their dues. The wife under customary law would experience great difficulty proving the prior existence of her marriage, in defence against the claim of a subsequent civil law wife.

The attorney said there were "so many potentialy conflicting issues", where a customary and civil law marriage co-existed.

"The situation, where a civil marriage invalidated an earlier customary marriage, applied since 1927. If married by customary law, parties to a civil marriage were merely required to hand a declaration to the marriage officer to this effect."

Berman said: "Although one wife — the 'second' — will still be defenceless, the equity which the new provision could offer depends on the co-operation of the community itself."

The Bill will not apply retroactively, so a generation of marriages would have to pass before the Bill could be of general application.

In addition to the abolition of marital power, the accrual system (an entitlement to halve the increase in value of property acquired during the marriage) will also be applicable to blacks married out of community of property with an antenuptial contract.

"This effectively amounts to a recognition of the black woman in society", said the attorney.

Contributors

"In the past, black women had nominal propriety rights because of the marital power.

"They are contributors to the household, whether married in or out of community and the accrual would recognise this contribution Even if not employed in full-time positions, a large percentage of black women create jobs through piecework for example."

If a marriage turned sour, the husband used to be able to divest the joint estate of all the assets without his wife's consent, as she had no say over her share of the property.

The abolition of marital power would now also help in a case of possible divestment in assets to make the situation truly "in community".

297 B/day 22/2/88

Reclassification of a homeless child into the white race group is almost impossible

Heartbreak faces many childless couples

Dalene Matthee's blockbuster novel, "Fiela se Kind", now a well-received film, strikes deep into apartheid's heart with its portrayal of Fiela Komoetie, a mother separated from the child she fostered because their skins were different colours. The book is set in the late 19th century. A century later, legislation ensures that separation would still be enforced. Janine Simon reports.

Legal controls on adoptions and foster care — in the form of Section 40(b) of the Child Care Act, buttressed by the Population Registration Act — prevent thousands of South African children from finding a home by enforcing the rule that children may be fostered or adopted only if registered in the same race as prospective parents.

Ramifications of Section 40(b) — the core legislation stating custody of a child shall not be transferred to an adult if their racial classification differs — are enormous.

Comments the local group, Concerned Social Workers: "Even a good Child Care Act in a society which brutalises its children is an anomaly But Section 40(b) feeds a systematic network of social, political and economic realities denying children a secure home life and forcing social workers to practise at odds with the principles they were taught."

Child care agencies were also quick to criticise one obvious spin-off of the clause when the Child Care Act act came into effect early last year: The repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act meant cross-colour line couples could marry, but Section. 40(b) meant they could not adopt children

Adoption agencies such as the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society (JCWS) have to turn away all childless mixed-race couples.

In the past year, Miss Lynn Peddison, social worker for the Catholic Adoption League, has had to close two complex cases where Section 40(b) denied mixed race families legal custody of children already happily in their care

On another level, Section 40(b) bars childless white couples, who face a long, sometimes fruitless, wait to be matched with a white child, from adopting a child of any other race

But while legislation makes adoption difficult for childless couples in these catagories, it also engenders what many regard as a particularly cruel corollary

Thousands of children, generally black, coloured and Indian, must grow up in overcrowded, mostly inadequate, institutions, because suitable couples who could offer them a home are classified in another race

And if a couple voluntarily takes a child classified in another race into their care, they must live knowing the authorities or the natural parents can legally reclaim the child at any time.

But while Section 40(b) explicitly controls who may adopt a child, it has little power over the children put up for adoption.

The result is that race re-classification has been used to sidestep legislation, at least regarding classifications other than white, so that children may find a home.

The JCWS is one of the few adoption agencies offering sanctuary, in the form of the Princess Alice Adoption Home, to unmarried mothers It thus deals with their children as well.

In 1987, it processed 17 re-classifications pending adoptions of children of mixed parentage

In most cases, the regional office of the Department of Home Affairs granted the request for re-classification within a month

But in three cases, where the infants concerned had one white parent, the social worker had to take the baby and its prospective adoptive parents for an "interview" with a clerk in the Department's Harrison Street offices. In all three cases the request was for the child to be classified in a race other than white

While general questions regarding background were asked, it was quite clear that the physical appearance of the people concerned was being scrutinised, said the social worker, who may not be named.

It was a humiliating experience for the adoptive couple who had already been fully screened and matched with the child by the social worker, and it angered them that the Section 40(b) barrier demanded this physical examination.

After the interviews, the cases took on average six months to be processed — precious development time often spent in a place of safety rather than bonding with their adoptive mother.

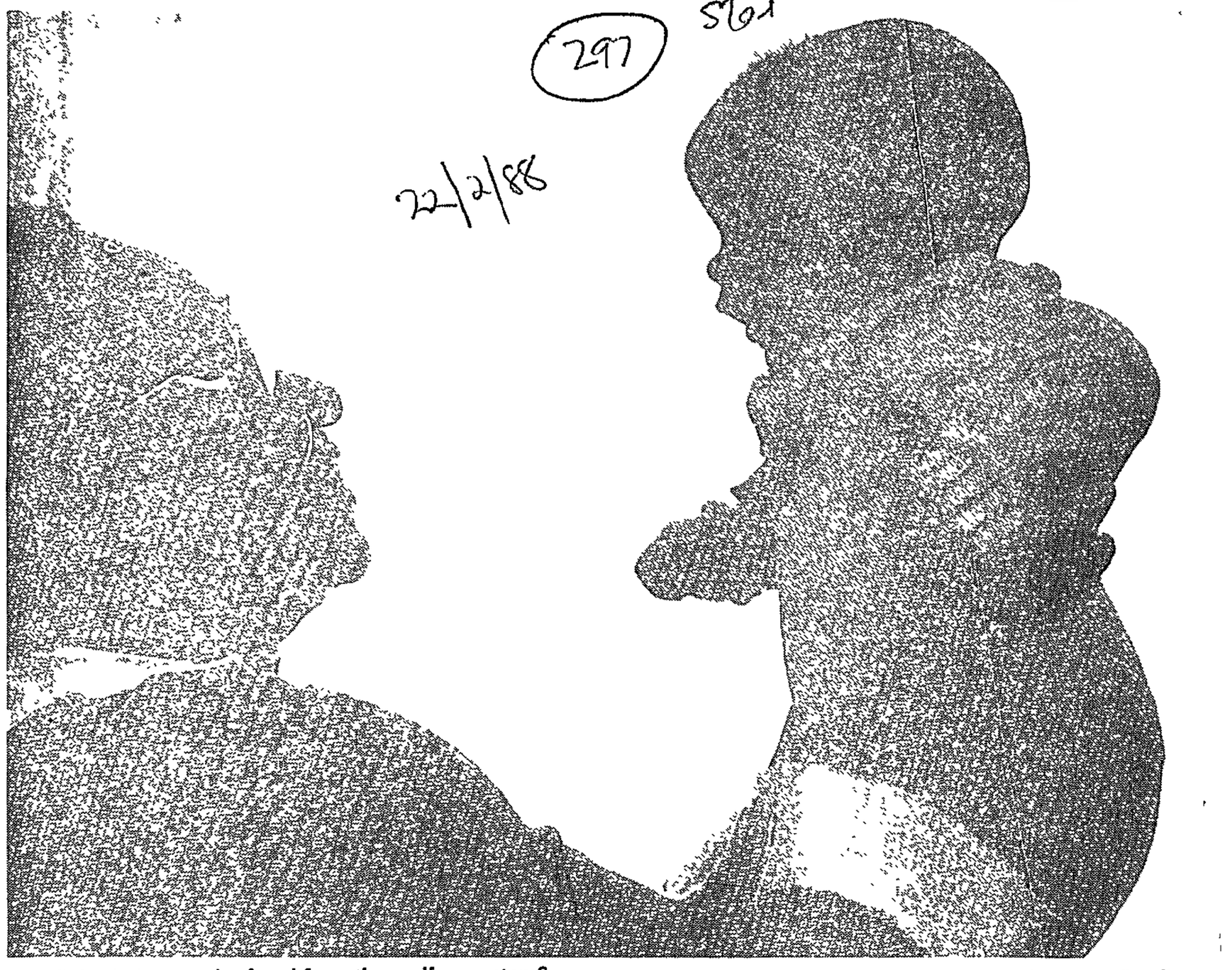
According to JCWS social workers, Home Affairs officials are often "sympathetic and classified the child according to recommendations.

But it is very clear that whites are a protected group. Re-classifications out of the white group took six months to process, re-classifications into the white group are all but impossible.

As a result, says Miss Kenelloe Mohafa, manager of foster care and adoptions at JCWS, when a child with white blood is involved the agency often prefers to find a suitable couple from its waiting list rather than subject all involved to the re-classification process.

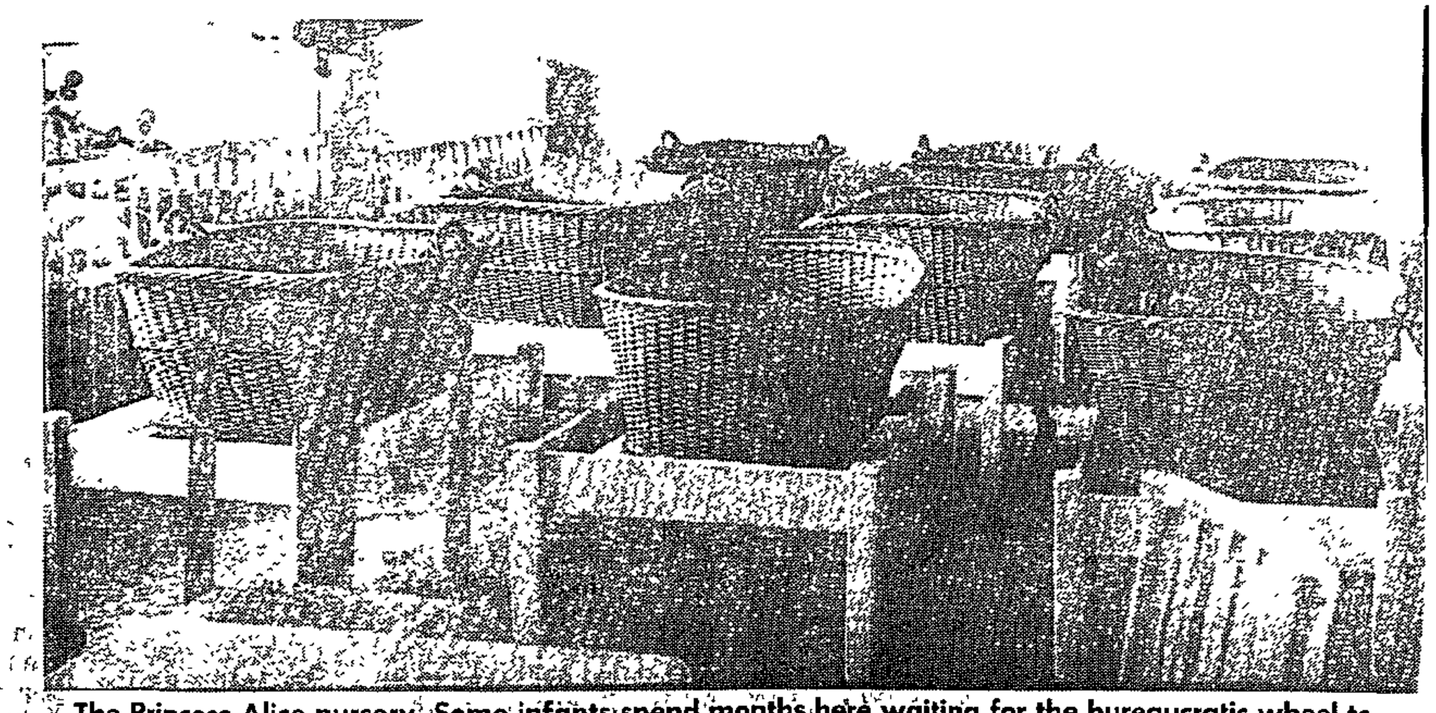
A spokesman for the National Council for Child and Family Welfare says: "The child without a constant mother figure for the first most formative weeks in its life loses out on the process of learning trust. That deficit may never be made up.

"Delays in adoption processes mean the child is in limbo, a concept totally at odds with our philosophy of planning for a child to leave the welfare system as soon as it enters it."



Will this baby ever be freed from the welfare system?

● Pictures by Karen Sandison.



The Princess Alice nursery. Some infants spend months here waiting for the bureaucratic wheel to so that they may legally be adopted. Section 40(b) literally rules their future lives and no-one can

Woman mayor has appetite for work

Star 1/3/88

297

By Phangisile Mtshali

Mrs Muntu Mothlaping must be one of the busiest woman in kwaThema, Springs.

She is a widow and a mother, a businesswoman, the only woman on the town council and the first woman mayor in kwaThema.

She was elected in January this year for a 10-month-term.

"Before I am voted out of office I intend to build an old-age home, update recreational facilities, attend to the housing problem and to upgrade the general look of the city," she says.

Mrs Mothlaping took an interest in politics in 1974 when her husband, the late Mr Gilbert Mothlaping, was elected a councillor and later became mayor. Now she is following in his footsteps.

"It was when I was mayoress that I became actively involved in politics," she says.

DISCRIMINATING

"There were horrible laws discriminating against women and I noticed a lack of communication between the council and the community. I resolved to correct this."

Mrs Mothlaping is not only running the city (population 110 000), she also runs two businesses and is actively involved with the Santa care group, an organisation caring for families of tuberculosis sufferer.

How does she cope?

"I work closely with other councillors and the public, and I have connections with business managers.

"My two children are grown up and I am able to attend to my business and mayoral duties without being a full-time housewife," she explains.

Mrs Mothlaping has been a councillor for two years and is not hindered by the chauvinistic views of men.

"It is time men accepted that ideas should be shared with women on equal terms," she says.

"Contrary to the saying, women no longer stand behind successful men — they stand right next to them."



Muntu Mothlaping: "Women stand next to, not behind, successful men."

For Better or For Worse® by Lynn Johnston



'Black women are treated the worst'

Star 23/8/85 551 297

A prominent fighter for women's rights, Dr Ellen Kuzwayo, yesterday told the Pretoria Supreme Court that she had always been involved in the struggle for liberation of her people, both as a woman and as a member of her community.

Dr Kuzwayo, who was awarded an honourary doctorate by the University of the Witwatersrand for public service, is author of "Call Me Woman".

She was giving evidence in the trial of 19 high-ranking members of the United Democratic Front and other community organisations.

The 19 accused have pleaded not guilty to the main charge of high treason, and to alternative charges ranging from terrorism and subversion to murder.

Dr Kuzwayo said the black people had been deprived for generations of the opportunities that the other communities enjoyed such as education and employment opportunities, housing and their heritage which resulted in the people feeling disadvantaged.

She said the women in the community determined the extent to which the community and the nation could go forward and that it could not grow without the women.

"I have always felt that as black women we were treated as if we were at the bottom of the pile."

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

Sowetan 7/3/88

SA women lag behind others

(297)

South African women have lagged lamentably behind women in other countries in recognising the necessity of playing an influential role in politics, said the Women's Bureau director, Margaret Lessing, at a recent convention on Women Leadership and Development.

Through participation in politics women can make their maximum contribution — not only for the benefit of women, but to society as a whole.

"Why do we not have more women up there where the political power is? Where the decisions are taken that affect our nation and all our people. Why do so few women come forward? What holds them back?", were questions raised by Mrs Lessing.

"The Women's Bureau does not want women in politics just because they are women, but we want them there on merit. If they are voted in, it is because they are better than the men they oppose," was her comment.

According to Paula Janeke, chairman of the Johannesburg Branch of the Women's Bureau, women have a special attribute because apart from being economically active in a career or profession, they are also housewives and mothers.

"Since the beginning of this century advocates for women's rights the world over believed that the vote was the key to the power and influence they sought.

"Unfortunately, the passing of time has shown that the average woman neither understands the value of that vote nor knows how to use it. They vote the same as their husbands."

At present there are four women in the President's Council, five female members of Parliament in the House of Assembly, three in the House of Representatives and one in the House of Delegates. There are more women serving on local councils and more female mayors than ever before.

Dr Rina Venter, Ministerial Representative, is the closest any women has got to the Cabinet. She is responsible for determining priorities for the development of welfare services and ensuring that the welfare needs of the people are being met in the most effectively way.

"Commitment is the most important requirement for women who want to stand for nomination. If women are community orientated and prepared to work very hard, they must come forward. Should they feel unvertain about joining one of the political parties — they should stand as independent candidates. The Women's Bureau has established a Municial Information Service to assist women of all races," Mrs Janeke concluded.

(Courtesy of South African Women's Bureau).

Therapy can be good for growth says Wits prof



DIANA SHMUKLER: "More men going into therapy."

By Marika Sboros

The majority of patients who have psychotherapy are women and this is an international phenomenon, says Professor Diana Shmukler of the University of the Witwatersrand School of Psychology.

Professor Shmukler will be giving the first of two lectures on the role of psychiatry and psychology in society at the university's Centre for Continuing Education tomorrow evening.

She says there are many reasons why women predominate as pyschotherapy patients, an important one being the socialisation process.

"Women have always been encouraged to express or display their emotions more openly than men."

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

The women's movement has had positive and negative effects on women's emotional and psychological development, Professor Shmukler says.

On the one hand, there has been the positive element of stressing their rights which has led to enhanced self-esteem. On the other hand, the movement has put a lot more pressure on women.

"It was easier when roles were well-defined. With independence comes responsibility. Some people can't handle responsibility," Professor Shmukler says.

The women's movement has also brought problems for men as they struggle to cope with women's changing roles and status. A healthy result has been that more men are going into therapy, she says.

"Therapy is too good to be just for sick people," Professor Shmukler says, adding that it should not be accessible only to those who can afford it.

"Many people can benefit from enhanced growth, actualising potential and giving expression of the self in creative ways."

MISCONCEPTIONS

In her lectures she will look at misconceptions about psychology and psychiatry. Many people, she says, think of psychology only in terms of a clinical discipline.

"But there are many areas in training skills in which an understanding of psychology can be powerful and relevant, for instance, in education, the workplace today and community settings."

For psychology to be relevant in the present South African context, students need to be trained to have an understanding of where it can be applied beyond the middle-class, neurotic, affluent setting of individual psychotherapy, Professor Shmukler says.

Parents, teachers and others who are influential when personalities are being formed, should be educated to prevent mental problems.

● For more information on Professor Shmukler's lectures tomorrow and on March 15, telephone (011) 716-5509.

Outcome of fight might affect thousands

Row brewing over civic facilities for ratepayers

297

By Janine Simon

A bitter fight is developing between an estimated 25 000 Johannesburg ratepayers and the city council over provision of recreational facilities. The result, representative bodies claim, could be vital for thousands of other city residents.

On the residents' side is the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association (Jiswa), which plans to gather community groups into a concerted campaign should council not meet its request to provide Indian ratepayers in the Fordsburg/Burgersdorp and Mayfair areas with civic amenities such as sports facilities and recreational halls.

The city council holds that the areas are fully developed. Both the Lenasia Management Committee and other Indian bodies had been informed of and accepted this, the council said.

Although set against a history of forced removals and community uprooting, the argument — couched in lengthy memoranda and letters — has developed slowly.

Council took almost a year to respond to Jiswa's March 1987 memorandum requesting provision of recreational facilities. Jiswa's reply has already been drafted but the council's answer could take at least another month.

Jiswa director Mr Cassim Saloojee said the fight for facilities was vital to other black city ratepayers — for example in Hillbrow — who were as equally entitled to amenities as their white counterparts.

Council's stance disregarded sound planning needs, and was merely race-based repression, which Johannesburg's Indian community had been fighting for decades, he said.

Jiswa says:

Jiswa says:

Jiswa's March 1987 memorandum requested that the council open facilities to all citizens and give priority to providing these where they did not exist.

This rested on the premise that the estimated 25 000 Indians in the city centre were legal and permanent residents.

Fordsburg, Newtown, Burgersdorp and a portion of Mayfair were proclaimed for Indian occupation in 1983 and the many Indian residents in Ferreirastown had also been recognised as legal, the memorandum said.

Since then there had been rapid development in these areas and the council officials had indicated at least twice the need for proper development and provision of recreational facilities.

But detailed analyses of available facilities clearly showed Fordsburg and Ferreirastown had none, while, aside from parks, those that existed in Mayfair and other "mixed" suburbs of Vrededorp/Pageview and Hillbrow were open to whites only.

Jiswa received a reply to this memorandum in February this year and rejected it as "factually nonsense and politically objectionable".

Council's statement that the Fordsburg/Burgersdorp areas were previously white was "factually erroneous" as black people, predominantly Indians, had lived there for 80 years. The area had only been "fully developed" as a business area and recreational facilities had never been provided, Mr Saloojee said.

Although research had shown that black (Indian, African and coloured) ratepayers were in the majority in those areas, their legitimate demands were not heeded despite their financial contributions to the council.

And in an attempt to impose its policies the council had seemingly consulted with people, organisations and committees which had no legitimacy from the communities, the reply said.

The Lenasia Management Committee particularly had been rejected by the majority of the people and could not act for residents in Johannesburg.

Council says:

City council says:

Council's reply to the March 1987 Jiswa memorandum was brief.

The Parks and Recreation Department confirmed the city council did not provide facilities in the Burgersdorp, Fordsburg/Mayfair area.

It said the Fordsburg/Burgersdorp areas were fully developed when they were declared an Indian group area and those facilities, previously available to the local white community, were now open to the Indian community.

When central city areas were declared Indian, "it was brought to the attention of the Lenasia Management Committee and other interested Indian organisations and persons that, because the areas were fully developed, it would not be possible for sporting facilties to be developed", the reply said. "This fact was accepted."

Furthermore, the letter said, all parks libraries, museums and art galleries in the city were open to all races.

City secretary Mr Howard Veale declined to comment further, saying this could only be done after consideration by a committee, which could take a month.

Women stage protest at Chamber of Mines

JOHANNESBURG — One hundred members of the Federation of Transvaal Women today protested peacefully at the Chamber of Mines in central Johannesburg yesterday. They demanded that the chamber take a tougher line against the government.

An unsigned memorandum which the women sought to deliver to the chamber demanded that the chamber stage a protest to show its condemnation of the Labour Relations Bill, the recent restrictions and bannings of extra-parliamentary organisations and continued detentions; and to send a delegation to pressurise Mr P. W. Botha and his government into lifting the bannings of organisations, lifting the state of emergency, unbanning the leadership of the people, releasing political prisoners and detainees and unbanning the African National Congress.

Nine television and camera news people were held briefly following the protest, a senior police spokesman said.

In a statement the Chamber of Mines said: "The chamber understands the frustration the federation's members feel with respect to the restrictions imposed by the state, but the federation has badly misdirected itself in choosing the chamber as their target of protest in their quest for publicity.

"The chamber had made it clear previously that it was perfectly willing to discuss its attitude to the Labour Relations Amendment Bill with any of the twelve unions it recognises.

However, the chamber was "not prepared to be pressurised into a confrontational role in politics". — Sapa-DDC

D/D 11/3/88

Vagrants disturb hostel

297

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — McJannet House residents with rooms facing Oxford Street have complained they have difficulty in getting to sleep at night because of the antics of "vagrants" in front of the Ann Bryant art gallery.

McJannet House, is a residence for women students at the East London Technical College.

Students said groups of people "throw broken bottles at each other" and "strip each others' clothes off" which disturbed many of the residents.

The superintendent, Mrs Ilse Laubscher, said the fighting "creates a very bad image" for the hostel.

Miss Liezle Naude, a front room occupant, said incidents of "screaming" and "stripping" occurred at least twice a week — generally after 10 pm.

Miss Charlotte Roberts and Miss Annamarie Swift said the "offenders" were tramps who spent their nights at bus stops opposite the residence "making a big noise".

Mrs Laubscher said the behaviour had been reported to the police who had "followed it up, but they can't be expected to be there all night".

The police liaison officer in the Border, Major Trevor Hayes, said police were aware of the complaints and were investigating the matter.

Major Hayes said that anyone who saw incidents in the area should report it to the police on 10111.

Institutions for training of nurses: applications received/accepted

412. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development.

(1) How many (a) applications to train as nurses were (i) received and (ii) accepted from, and (b) vacancies existed at institutions for the training of nurses for, (aa) Whites, (bb) Coloureds, (cc) Indians and (dd) Blacks in 1986;

(2) how many nurses of each of these race groups completed their training in that year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Position as at 31 December 1986:

(1) (a) Applications to train as nurses:

		(i) Received	(ii) Accepted
(aa)	Whites	4 971	2 091
(bb)	Coloureds	1 680	102
(cc)	Indians	1 544	101
(dd)	Blacks	23 060	997

(b) Vacancies at institutions for the training of nurses:

(aa) Whites	1 435
(bb) Coloureds	244
(cc) Indians	32
(dd) Blacks	752

(2) Number of nurses who completed their training during 1986:

(aa) Whites	1 808
(bb) Coloureds	635
(cc) Indians	189
(dd) Blacks	2 842

Aids: cases diagnosed/carriers identified

413. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(a) How many cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (Aids) were diagnosed in 1987 and (b) how many carriers of the Aids virus had been identified in respect of each race group in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) 37 South African cases

(b) Not available

Cholera: cases/deaths

416. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from cholera were reported in respect of each race group in each province for each month from January 1987 to the latest specified month for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Notified cases of cholera per month in the RSA, 1987 (as on 23 February 1988)

(a)

MONTH	NUMBER OF CASES
January	5
February	4
March	11
April	5
May	1
June	3
July	3
August	3
September	0
October	1
November	1
December	0

(b) All cases were Blacks in Natal (including KwaZulu). No deaths were notified.

Malaria/typhoid/cholera: increase in incidence

417. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether there was any increase in the incidence of (a) malaria, (b) typhoid and (c) cholera in the Republic during the latest specified period for which figures are available; if so, (i) to what extent, (ii) in which areas and (iii) how many cases of each disease were diagnosed in each area;

(2) whether any persons died of these diseases during this period; if so, how many in each area in respect of each disease;

(3) whether any steps are being taken to combat the spread of these diseases; if so, what steps in each specified area?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) Yes

(b) No

(c) No

(a) (i) Number of malaria cases notified in the RSA (as at 23 February 1988)

1986	—	6 842
1987	—	8 012

(ii) Natal and KwaZulu (mainly Umbombo and Ingwavuma)

(iii) As at 23 February 1988:

Natal	—	1 990
KwaZulu	—	3 126

(2) Yes

Notified deaths from malaria and typhoid in each region in the RSA 1987 (as at 23 February 1988)

Region	Number of deaths: Malaria	Typhoid
Eastern Cape	0	3
Western Cape	0	2
Northern Cape	0	0
Natal	2	0
OFS	0	1
S Transvaal	1	2
N Transvaal	1	2
Gazankulu	1	2
KaNgwane	0	4
KwaNdebele	0	0
KwaZulu	1	4
Lebowa	1	1
QwaQwa	0	0

No deaths from cholera were notified in 1987.

(3) Yes

(a) Malaria

(i) Surveillance

(ii) Active and passive case-finding

(iii) Health education

(iv) Encouragement of prophylactic treatment

(v) Vector control

Campaign mainly concentrated on Northern and Eastern Transvaal and North-Eastern Natal-KwaZulu.

In Natal-KwaZulu the malarial teams have been strengthened, active case-finding intensified, screening of illegal immigrants is done and treatment regimens of proven cases have been changed from the traditional Darachlor to Fansidar treatment.

(b) Typhoid

(i) Surveillance

(ii) Case-finding

(iii) Health education

(iv) Treatment and surveillance of contacts

(v) Advice with regard to environmental factors

(c) Cholera

(i) Surveillance

(ii) Case-finding

(iii) Health education

(iv) Treatment and surveillance of contacts

(v) Advice with regard to environmental factors

Council for Social and Associated Workers: social workers registered

459. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) What total number of (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian social workers is registered with the Council for Social and Associated Workers,

(2) how many social workers does his Department employ;

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

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(1) (a) 4 395 White

(b) 1 022 Black

(c) 729 Coloured

(d) 331 Indian

(2) 51

(3) As at 22.02.1988

Internal Security Act: detainees

471. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:

Kids who live by their wits

Sowetan 15/3/88 297

CHRISTOPHER Nkosi dreams of being a bus driver. Eighteen months ago, when his home was a cardboard box on a piece of urban wasteland, he dreamed only of surviving.

He was nine when he fled a miserable home in the black township of Soweto for the streets of Hillbrow, Johannesburg's inner-city clubland, where the crime rate is the highest in South Africa.

He begged, stole and fought to survive for more than six months.

All that changed when Christopher, now 11, became what he calls "a twilight children".

Clothes

Home now is a 40-year-old prefabricated wooden shed on the fringes of Hillbrow, with regular meals, a foam mat on the floor and rudimentary schooling. He even has a change of clothes.

"When I get big I am going to drive a bus. A double-decker. I am a strong boy and I am clever, too," he said.

Twilight Children, a four-year-old volunteer group of blacks and whites trying to salvage Hillbrow's street children, has recruited 62 homeless urchins to its rustic shelter.

"These kids didn't trust anybody when we started. It took a long time just to get them to talk to us," says Mr Greg Jacobsen, a hotel manager and volunteer worker for Twilight Children.

Future

"Now the emphasis has changed. We have 62 kids living in the shelter on a permanent basis with more than coming and going. We give them an education, a sense of belonging and, we hope, a future", he said.

Johannes Seepe, one of four full-time black child care workers, talks with pride about the progress some children have made. Others he cannot reach.

"There are children out there that we just cannot get to. They are too wild, too far gone to make even the small adjustment required by our rules," he said.

Those rules, prominently displayed in the bare hall of the shelter, forbid bullying, stealing, glue-sniffing and gambling.

Nicholas Mabhengu, a precocious 12-year-old with huge brown eyes in a searchlight smile, wants to work for the Twilight Children when he grows up.

Battle

The children tell similar stories of escaping abuse, drunkenness and prostitution. In Hillbrow, life became an hourly battle for survival, but it was better.

"These children are life's victims just as there are abused and neglected children everywhere in the world," said Mr David Tredreu, a social worker who counsels the children.

"The difference here is that while there are channels and facilities for white children that will see them safely taken care of in 24 hours, there is nothing for the black children." — Sapa-Reuter.

l North, Balfour, Barkly West, Modi River
chmond and Standerton;
of Piet Retief;

bwance - Bicycle allowance

Places of safety built for blacks

B/day 15/3/88 (297)

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — An urgent programme to eliminate backlogs in facilities for black youths who were either awaiting trial or in need of care was announced yesterday by Deputy Minister of Education Sam de Beer.

He said two new schools of industry at Simondium near Paarl, and Kinross in the Transvaal, as well as a reform school at Rawsonville near Worcester, were to be established on July 1 this year.

A further nine places of safety for black youths in different parts of the country are to become available this year.

De Beer said the establishment of these centres, which would accomodate about 2 300 children, was the first phase of the government's programme to eliminate backlogs with the aim of providing equal treatment for all children in need of care.

The establishment of the new centres follows an investigation by an interdepartmental task group under De Beer's chairmanship.

"We are dealing with youths who are referred to schools of industry or reform schools by the courts.

"We are not dealing with young people who are being held in terms of the emergency regulations or those being held for security offences," De Beer said.

These institutions were not intended to replace accomodation in prisons for those youths who, on grounds of the seriousness of their crimes, were in the opinion of the courts best held in jails.

"We are aware that in any society there are unfortunate children who, as a result of, for instance, economic, social and environmental conditions beyond their control, have become derailed.

"Clearly, such children deserve special care and attention."

Why women need life insurance

Sowetan 18/3/88

(297)

THE reasons why today's woman needs life insurance have been canvassed widely over the past decade. These reasons have mainly been related to the contribution a woman makes to her family household — in terms of the income she earns and the work she does on the homefront.

"It is clear that more convincing reasons for women to take out life insurance policies have recently developed," said Tricia Heriz-Smith, marketing manager of an insurance company that recently launched a scheme for women.

Sensitive

"An increasing number of women now head households as divorcees, widows or as breadwinners. Women are also more sensitive to the need of profitable long-term investments usually found in insurance-investment packages.

"There are specific life insurance products, such as retirement annuities, dread diseases cover and permanent health insurance, which are designed as much for women as for men — and meet the particular needs of business and professional persons."

Heriz-Smith points out that feminists may argue that, since life insurance policies are designed for "persons" and not exclusively for men, there is no special reason to differentiate women from men by designing special policies for them.

Needs

"In terms of equality for the sexes, this is fair enough," she concedes, "but women's needs are not identical to those of men For example, few men would expect to develop breast cancer. Women live longer than men on average — and, of course, women bear children

"All these factors have to be taken into account when designing insurance-investment packages for women. Life insurance companies generally recognise women's longevity by charging lower premium rates than they do for men

"But other factors have to be specially identified and, I believe, specially packaged. This is why my company has recently introduced a special variation of its new policy for women.

"The policy contains all the new features available to men, including the special feature under which premiums cease after 10 years provided that we achieve a net investment return of 15 percent a year

Maternity

"The women's version, however, has a maternity bridging clause, which allows the policy holder not to pay premiums for any six-month period during a pregnancy. And this bridging option can be extended depending on the cash value of the policy.

"The policy also takes into account job mobility and allows bridging for six months if a woman is temporarily out of work You can see how useful this option is if, for example, a woman has to leave her job to be with her husband when he is transferred."



FREDERIK Roberts, 36:"The sooner the Lord takes me away, the better."

'The sooner the Lord takes me, the better'

AT the top of New Church Street St Christopher Booysen, his eyes bulging red orbs in a face which carries a thousand scar-reminders of fights and falls, sat licking a bowl of cream. He sipped methylated spirits in between and chatted in a nonsensical way as his meths-inflamed mind tried to rally his thoughts coherently.

"Ja, the Blue Train (meths) keeps the sickness away. If I drink wine I'll end up in hospital. The doctor told me that, but meths is good. It's warm," he chuckles.

His "wife," Maureen Daniels, pats her stomach, wobbling slightly and says:"I can't drink meths anymore 'cos I'm pregnant and it'll kill my baby. But wine is okay, the doctor said."

There are about ten of them sitting around in the warm sunshine. An old overturned, springy couch and pieces of cloth and cardboard denote their "headquarters."

One-armed Frederik Roberts, 36, makes sure his wife — hidden under a dirty cloth, her leg in plaster — is still alive by hitting her on the rump. She moves and the concern fades from his face.

He is ill ("TB," he says) shivering and admits he desperately needs a drink.

"The sooner the Lord takes me away the better," he says.

Mabel Harris is shocked when I tell her a farm may be established for them where they can learn skills and stop their drinking.

"Hell no! A Farm!!! No! I don't want that. I live here in the city. There'll be no wine on the farm. I'd rather die than go to some place like that."

Mabel admits she has been arrested for drunkenesss several times. "Ag. . .I go to prison, then I come out again. It's okay."

They all have the same sentiments — prison seems to be a short-term refuge, away from the constant hunger and hard places to sleep.

Siena Roussouw cackles away to herself, leaning on a car parked in the road. She's terribly drunk and its 11am on a Thursday.

"I'm drunk. I'm riding the Blue Train and I'm the mother of a child. I sleep in the bush and I drink meths to keep me warm. So what about it?" she challenges.

"Take your farm and all go to hell."

She's loud and abrasive and I tell her that if she carries on the police will arrive and take her away.

"Let them come. Its happened a thousand times before. They can't hurt me. So what if I'm arrested. I go to court and then maybe prison. So what!" she shouts.

We walk away because she is becoming slightly violent and the rest of the group seems to have caught her mood. Several of them, including Frederik and Maureen, said they had appeared in court that morning but were released after a warning.

Prison, cells, police are no deterrent for these people, it seems.

On Kloof Street a few vagrants gather on a corner and attempt to solicit a few cents as we pass.

"For bread, master," a woman says.

We stop and chat about the farm.

Its a different mood. They would eagerly accept such a place.

"If we carry on here we'll all be dead in a few years," a younger white man says but refuses to give his name or have a photograph taken.

"Lord no! I would hate my family to see me like this," he says.

Every winter a few of them are found dead, huddled on pavements in the city — and that seems to be what every vagrant hopes for.

"The Lord must take me away. . .the sooner the better."

Their own form of rehabilitation is death and many seem to welcome the thought of permanent relief from their misery.



"A WORK farm? Yes, I would go tomorrow."

STREETS OF SHAME

19/3/1988

SPECIAL REPORT,
by MARK STANSFIELD
Weekend Argus Reporter
Pictures: DION TROMP,
Weekend Argus

THEY lie shipwrecked in city doorways and alleys, lost in an alcoholic stupor. A snail-trail of vomit or urine often glistens obscenely on the pavement, a sort of easy-to-follow detective trail which invariably leads to a prone body, hopefully still breathing, but blissfully unaware of its surroundings. Many are completely comatose.

These human wrecks, beached by alcohol and found on our pavements, have added a new claim to fame for Cape Town. We are now also famous for our drunks

In Parliament recently, Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok disclosed that more than 6 000 arrests for drunkenness were made in central Cape Town during 1987 — an average of more than 16 a day.

In 1984 police arrested 8 233 drunks in Cape Town. Police said this effort required 1 372 full working days — over three years work compressed into one year.

But Mr Vlok's figures do not reflect that about 95 percent of those arrests were vagrants. Some were arrested several times a month

THE time has come to stop talking and do something about our vagrancy and public drunkeness problem. The way it is being handled at present is no solution, according to Seapoint city councillor Mr Chris Joubert — who has had 10 years of first-hand experience of street drunkenness as a police reservist.

To illustrate his point, Mr Joubert said policemen had now been instructed to disregard the traditional four-hour "drying-out" period which was customary when a drunk was arrested.

"We used to put them in a cell for a minimum of four hours and then release them, but we have been told that they all must appear in court from now on and be charged," he said.

"The situation in Sea Point and surrounding areas has become intolerable.

"These people are habitual drunks — not criminals as such.

"One weekend we made 80 arrests for drunkenness. As an exercise we took them all to court and made sure they were referred to Pollsmoor Prison for three weeks for investigation by social workers.

"The social workers really did their homework. They found that most of the vagrants came from outlying farm areas. They were sent to a rehabilitation centre.



WAITING for the Blue Train to take them away. This couple were drinking methylated spirits — "It keeps the sickness away," he explained.

"One particular individual I know well in the Sea Point area came back after a month looking clean. He had new clothes and shoes and was willing to work. A couple of days later he sold the clothes and shoes and was back in the gutter

"For 10 years now we have been talking about rehabilitation and the vagrancy and drunkproblem. Now it's time for action and a proper solution.

"What we're doing now is a waste of time and money," he said.

LATER this month a motion on vagrancy will be tabled in the city council chambers, Mr Joubert disclosed.

"It is no secret that up to 1 000 arrests for drunkenness have been made in Sea Point alone some months

"The only solution is to get the Government involved and establish a work colony. Councillor Niel Ross and I have placed the problem on the agenda for the next city council meeting.

"We are going to request that the executive council establish a committee to work out a proper proposal which can be delivered to the relevant Government minister," he said

Sea Point and Green Point ratepayers, who have long been complaining about the problems in their residential area, are also gearing up to declare "war"

On Tuesday "vagrancy and crime in the Atlantic seaboard area" will be discussed at the annual general meeting of the Green Point and Sea Point Ratepayer's Association.

THERE'S a new claim to fame for Cape Town now. We are famous for our drunks.

MISS Annette Reinecke, chairman, said those who attend will be given the opportunity to take part in a discussion with a panel comprisisng the Rev Bruce Duncan, founder of a home for abandoned and orphaned children, Professor van Zyl-Smit, head of Criminology, UCT, Mr Mike Kovinski, president of Fedhasa and Major Leonard Knipe, CID chief for Sea Point

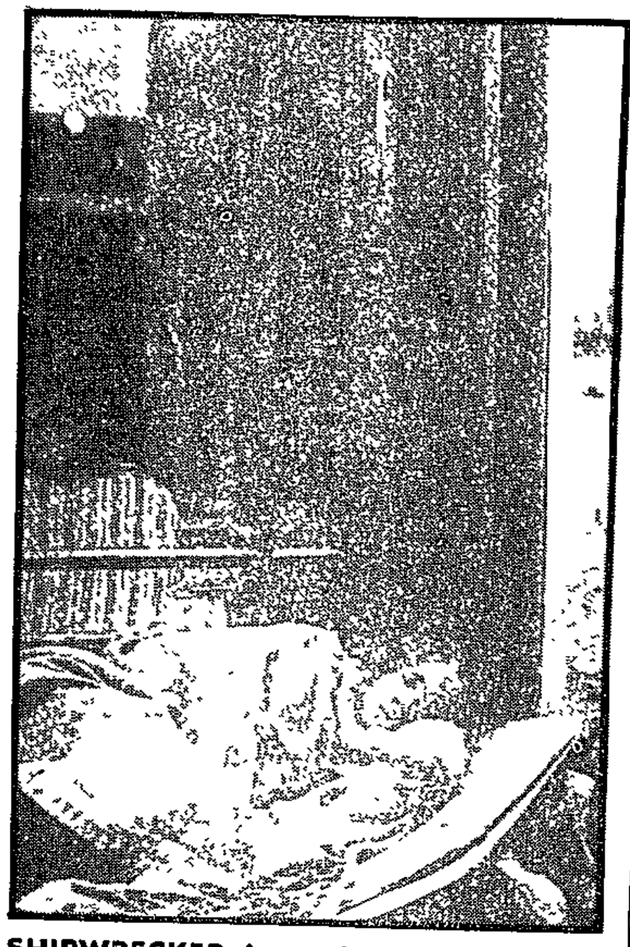
Miss Reinecke said ratepayers had for years complained about drunkenness and vagrancy.

"Its no use just picking them up off the streets and sending them to court because a few days later they are back.

"I am sympathetic and realise that bergies are not criminals, but something must be done about them and it should be a more permanent solution than the ones we use at present.

"Our night shelters have simply become homes for a clique of vagrants. It keeps them off the streets at night but during the day they are back again causing a nuisance," she said.

Her sentiments were echoed by a police spokesman, who said it was hoped that the city council would seriously consider a work colony



SHIPWRECKED in a doorway. One of the estimated 500 vagrants in central Cape Town sleeps in a shop doorway, blissfully unaware of the passing public.

or rehabilitation farm as the best solution to the problem

"The sooner the better," the spokesman said.

WARD 3 city councillor Mr Sam Gross said he would propose a motion in council chambers on March 31 on vagrancy Councillor Gross is actively engaged in vagrant night shelter projects

"I will propose that council take note that vagrancy has become a problem within the community on a larger scale and that council consider taking steps and investigate ways and means of reducing the problem," he said.

Although criticised for his stand on creating shelters for vagrants, Mr Gross said more shelters were needed to house the growing number of vagrants on Cape Town's streets

"We need to identify areas where shelters could be established and investigate the possibility of establishing day-care centres for them so that we can keep them actively engaged in some useful way," he said.

Powa angered by rape case finding

Ster. 19/3/88

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A women's group has reacted with shock and outrage to the recent statement by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, that eight women were raped every day on the Witwatersrand.

The group, People Opposing Women Abuse (Powa), has also questioned the sentences passed on rapists.

Referring to the sensational case of the Hillbrow "Towel Rapist", Andries Benjamin Kruger, who recently was sentenced to an effective 25 years' imprisonment, a spokesman for Powa said that the organisation was outraged that a judge had been lenient on a man who had terrorised an entire community of women, raping at least six, because he was "passionate and loving".

"Every rape is life-threatening, regardless of the physical injuries sustained," said the spokesman.

"The most tragic aspect of rape is that a sentence, no matter how severe, does not repair the emotional, psychological and social scarring which results for the victim.

SARA MARTIN

"These feelings are made worse by secondary victimisation — that is, the unsympathetic attitude of the media, police, medical profession, and the courts."

In passing sentence in the Hillbrow case, the presiding judge said he had decided not to impose the death sentence because none of the rapes was, in his opinion, an extreme case.

Mrs Irma Labuschagne, senior lecturer in criminology at Unisa and director of the Pretoria branch of Rape Crisis, felt the sentence was fair.

Awaiting execution on death row is Leon Faasen, the Bloemfontein "monster", who abducted a 34-year-old mother of a four-year old child under false pretences on January 6 this year, then raped and assaulted her near Bloemfontein.

As a result of her injuries she is confined to a wheelchair for life.

Not only is Powa concerned about the recent wave of rape cases. So is the South African Police. "More than 15 000 rape cases are reported each year," says Lt Pierre Louw, liaison officer for the Witwatersrand

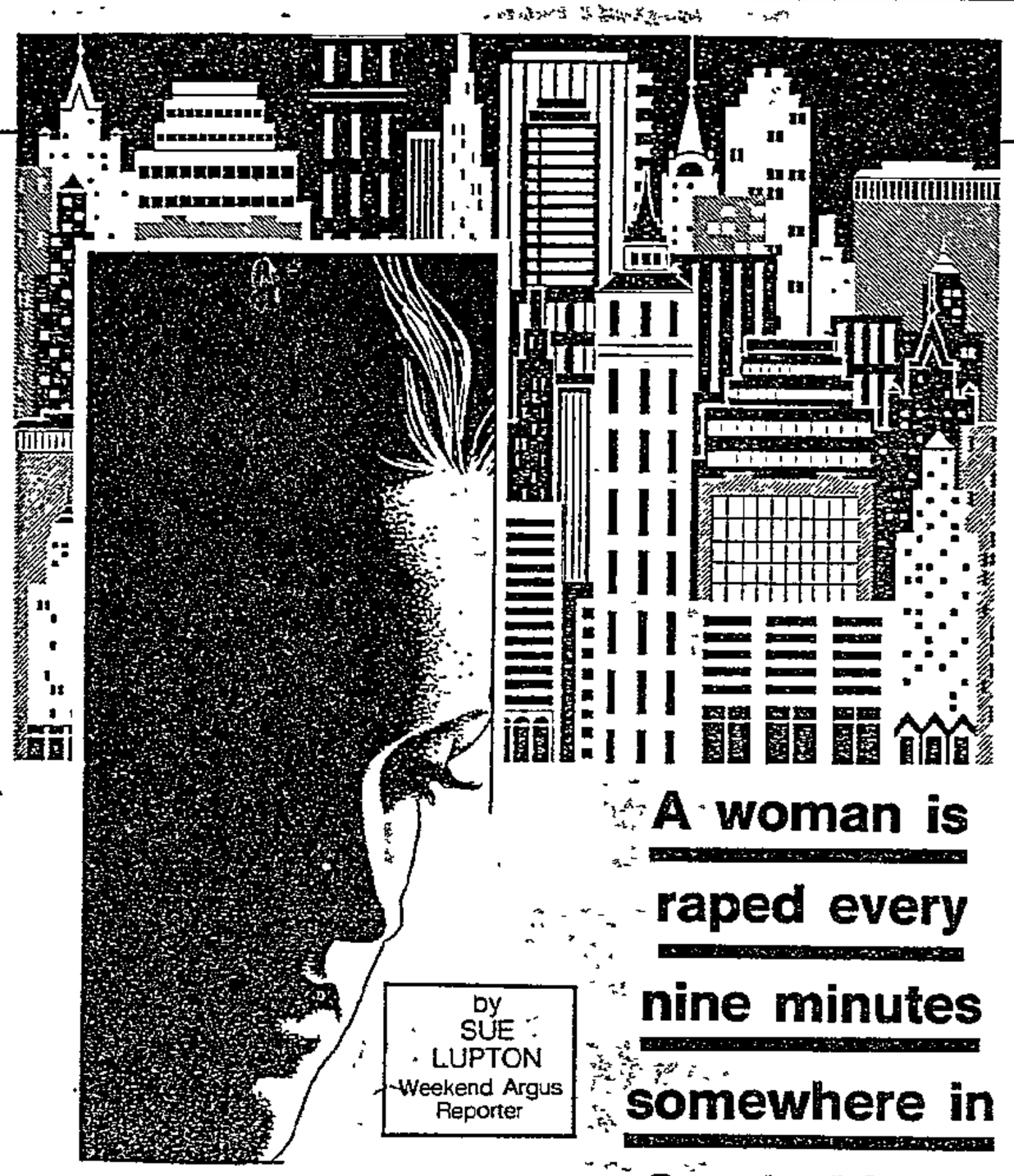
There is no age limit for the victims.

- A father-of-three was convicted in the Cape Town Supreme Court last week of murdering and raping a three-year-old boy and raping an eight-year-old girl.
- A 10-year-old retarded child in Cape Town was attacked and raped on her way home from school.
- A 14-year-old Vereeniging girl who experienced the trauma of repeated rape and the murder of her brother is still undergoing psychiatric treatment.
- An 81-year-old Cape Town woman was attacked and raped in her Seapoint flat.

A Hammanskraal man who brutally assaulted, raped and robbed a 57-year-old woman was sentenced in the Pretoria Regional Court to 13 years' imprisonment. An accomplice got nine years.

A 35-year-old Durban man who raped his two step-daughters was jailed for six years. An 18-year-old Pretoria man was sentenced to five years for raping his half-sister. The victim was a frail 11-year-old girl.

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BREAKING THE SILENCE . . .

w/e ARGUS 26/3/88 297

WEEKEND ARGUS SPECIAL REPORT

. . . around sexual violence

A woman is raped every nine minutes somewhere in South Africa

by SUE LUPTON
Weekend Argus Reporter

A woman is raped every nine minutes somewhere in South Africa. This frightening fact is revealed by statistics gathered by hospitals, helping agencies, researchers and police.

Sexual violence — rape, wife battering or childhood sexual abuse — is experienced by most women at some stage of their lives. Yet it is veiled in silence and ignorance.

One of Rape Crisis's aims is to break this silence and educate the public in an attempt to lift this veil.

"It is only when women who have suffered start speaking out that other victims will realise that they are not alone," a Rape Crisis representative said.

"And while raped and battered women remain silent, sexual violence will continue to be regarded as an individual problem rather than a social one."

FOR the first time this year, the annual Rape Crisis training course — which started this month — was opened to members of the public who deal with abused women in their work. Previously, only Rape Crisis members could attend the course, but now health and social workers, community workers and lawyers can also undergo the training

The course equips people for lay counselling of victims of rape, battering or childhood sexual abuse.

Rape Crisis's method of counselling is to help women take control of their lives again, after losing control during an attack.

A rape victim is denied the right to say no Similarly, a battered wife is manipulated by violence over a long period of time.

IT is startling that only one in four women who are sexually assaulted go to the police

On average, 15 000 rapes are reported to police in South Africa each year

But it is estimated that about 60 000 rapes are committed annually in South Africa — that's about one every nine minutes!

Because of the hidden nature of sexual violence, it is likely that the actual statistics are far higher.

Last year the Cape Town branch of Rape Crisis provided counselling for 338 victims of sexual abuse.

Because it only offers a lay counselling service, Rape Crisis refers all children and adolescents for professional help Some adults are also advised to see clinical psychologists.

More than 30 women and 90 children have found refuge at the Rape Crisis shelter for battered women since it opened two years ago.

Statistics for wife battering are less easily available, because the problem is extremely difficult to monitor

But it is known to occur among every section in society — prosperous professional couples as well as deprived families

What is clear from the little that is known about sexual violence is that it is a devastating problem that will continue to destroy the quality of countless lives until significant changes take place in society.

CITY

Council to tackle vagrancy problem

By ANTHONY DOMAN, Municipal Reporter

VAGRANCY is to be tackled by a special committee of interested persons and social welfare officers set up by the city council.

This proposal, put forward at yesterday's monthly council meeting by Mr Sam Gross, chairman of the Haven Night Shelter organisation, which provides shelter for vagrants, was accepted with the amendment that the committee work in conjunction with State authorities.

Mr Gross said vagrancy had been a problem for generations.

"We know nobody likes a vagrant. Nobody wants a shelter too close to their homes," he said.

However, vagrants were not criminals. Laws would not get rid of them either. "You cannot legislate against poverty and squatting. You do not squat out of a desire to do so," he said.

Passed out on sidewalk

The proposed committee was a step forward, said Mr Neil Ross, whose similar proposal had been withdrawn in favour of Mr Gross.

He cited the case of a resident of his ward who was thinking of moving out after 20 or 30 years because he could no longer take the vagrants' behaviour. He had to chain and bar his home against them, had to remove broken bottles from inside and outside his property and had people passing out on the sidewalk in front of his home.

"This is not an unusual story," Mr Ross said.

Parks in Green Point recently had to have their taps removed because they were being used by the vagrants, who left washing "festooned" on lines in the parks. They kept the children away, he said.

While night shelters were a "nice idea", they would not solve the problem.

"We should pity vagrants, but this does not give them the right to inflict themselves on us," he said.

If they had to be kept at shelters and given drink to keep them there, then "so be it".

Vagrancy was particularly rife in the suburbs around the reaches of Table Mountain, said Mr Louis Kreiner. Defending the council's work on vagrancy, he read out a memorandum detailing 10 years of concerted and constant effort.

Fellow ward councillor Mr Llewellyn van Wyk said the causes of vagrancy needed to be looked at.

"Until we come to the root cause ... we are wasting our time," Mr van Wyk said.

Work farms

Mr Chris Joubert said that muggers were dressing up as vagrants to trick intended victims. Work farms were the only solution to vagrancy, he said.

Mr Joe Rabinowitz reminded councillors that several years ago he had warned of a population explosion which would result in Cape Town "crawling with vagrants".

"And it has come to pass."

Even Observatory was having vagrant problems, said Mr Ian Iverson.

"The time has passed when one can give them sympathy, a shrug of the shoulders and pass them by. This council should now become pro-active and do something."

'Work farms in Karoo' proposed for City vagrants

By PETER DENNEHY

WORK farms for vagrants were proposed by several city councillors yesterday as a possible solution to the growing problem of homeless people living in streets, alleys, parks and suburbs in Cape Town.

Mr Chris Joubert, councillor for Sea Point, suggested that work farms may be "the only solution".

Mr Joe Rabinowitz, who also represents for Sea Point, suggested that these camps should be "run on military principles, somewhere in the Karoo, away from the towns".

One of these principles would be that "if you don't work, you don't eat", Mr Rabinowitz said.

Mr Arthur Wienburg said the City Council did not have the authority to start work colonies so far away and get people to go there.

Mr Jan van Eck opposed the idea of a forced work colony. "The problem is not going to leave the areas where it is," he said. "We must tackle it there. To insinuate that these problems can be wished away is misleading. Unless we have solutions where they are, we are bluffing ourselves."

Council agreed unanimously to Mr Sam Gross's motion that the vagrancy problem should be tackled anew by a committee of councillors, municipal and state officials, as well as social welfare workers.

Mr Gross, who helps run The Haven Night Shelter, in Napier Street, said most of Cape Town's vagrants were former farm workers from the Northern Cape displaced by the drought or made redundant by mechanization.

"Cape Town should be a city of refuge, a city of care," he urged. "Nowhere else is this being done, our city should set an example."

He said his rehabilitation programme of putting vagrants back in touch with settled family and friends had a 40% success rate.

Mr Neil Ross quoted police estimates that there were 1 200 habitual drunks on Cape Town's streets and 4 000 in Wynberg, 95% of whom were vagrants.

"We need places of safety where vagrants can stay full time," he said The state was doing "almost nothing" to rehabilitate vagrants in the city.

Mrs Joan Kantey opposed "putting the onus on central government".

Said Mr Rycroft: "Whatever nimble justifications were given for differentiation, practically it accommodated discrimination for welfare service users and providers in each population group."

Besides unequal expenditure — in 1984/5 government spending on whites exceeded that for blacks in each welfare category by 1 000 percent — retaining separate departments implied continued inefficiency, duplication of services and lack of co-ordination, he added.

Strict apartheid from local and area welfare committees to regional welfare boards and welfare advisory councils was intended. The need for a co-ordinating umbrella organisation on ministerial level was only recognised at the national level.

The report's second key principle, privatisation, generated one of the most widely-criticised recommendations, that clients be charged for services, Mr Rycroft said.

One of its implications was that the private sector would, in addition to existing social welfare commitments in unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation and pension, take on increased in-house services, including the ill-defined "employee assistance programmes".

But, stressed Mr Rycroft, even if these programmes shifted some financial responsibility from the State it would in no way alter the needs of the unemployed, especially those in rural areas, who remained largely dependent on old age pensions.

And for rural families who could not afford to pay R2 to take a critically ill child to hospital, it would be unlikely a fee for a social worker could be found, even if one was available.

DID 6/4/88

Bush people issue may be raised

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EAST LONDON — An Eskom employee, Mr Matthew O'Neil, said yesterday that he was prepared to raise the issue of "bush people" storming and damaging vehicles tipping rubbish at municipal dumps, to the MP, Mr Peet de Pontes.

He said crowds of 30 people "storm your vehicle" to get rubbish and many vehicles were scratched in the process.

He said when approached these people, many of whom live in the bushes surrounding the dumps off Settlers Way and Stirling, "get cross and want to attack".

Mr O'Neil added that the police said nothing could be done about it and he was trying to get hold of Mr De Pontes, and failing that, the Ratepayers' Association, on the issue.

Other people dumping refuse at the dumps said they had no such problems and some had found them "quite helpful" in helping offload their rubbish.

Spokesmen for the bush dwellers said they did not work, but collected refuse for their homes or to sell. — DDR

place of Mr Alexander completed inquiry "There is no necessity The co- tinues toda

Store raises cash for charity after fund challenge

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A total of R1 020 was handed over by a local store to the East London Community Chest yesterday in response to the 1988 Community Chest Challenge fund-raising drive.

The challenge, which was launched at the New Year's Eve beachfront fireworks display last year, began with a donation of R1 000 by the owner of Bryant's, Mr Tony Bryant, who challenged Garlicks to equal or better the donation.

The staff of Garlicks raised R1 010 and called on Woolworths to take up the challenge. They collected R1 020 by selling R1 tickets to the public in their Rand for a Grand competition.

Woolworths' staff manager, Mrs J. van Staaden, and the assistant staff manager, Mrs H. Phayre, handed over the money in memory of the manager of Woolworths, Mr Keith Levey, who died on March 28 this year.

The R1 000 prize was won by Mrs B. Roux of Cambridge and ten consolation prizes of R10 were won by other ticket-holders.

The staff of Woolworths have decided to challenge OK Bazaars, Pick 'n Pay, Checkers, Edgars and Standard Bank to donate an equal or better amount to the Community Chest, which collects and gives money to needy welfare organisations.

Mr Bryant said the public needed a non-profit organisation to which they could donate money, knowing that it was financially well cared for.

Many professional people involved in welfare organisations were too busy collecting money to use their time as constructively as they would like to, and the Community Chest was staffed by professionals who handled the allocation of donated money

The chairman of the Community Chest, Mr Leo Borman, said money was allocated to registered welfare organisations, regardless of their cause, on a monthly basis for their current needs.

There were seven welfare organisations for whom the Community Chest at present provided funds, but all registered organisations were welcome to join them.

Mr Borman said the target of R200 000 was easily attainable if registered welfare organisations joined the Community Chest, as the donation of money to needy causes affected everybody and appealed to the conscience of the community

Hundreds thrown into jail after raid — MP

DID 15/4/88

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Hundreds of Stellenbosch hostel dwellers were dragged from their beds during an early morning raid by heavily armed soldiers last month and "thrown into jail".

This was stated by the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, during the Budget debate in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He said the group had been denied food or water for 15 hours while in jail.

When Nationalist MPs questioned the veracity of his account, Mr Van Eck challenged them to accompany him to Kaya Mandi township to meet the inhabitants and see the "shocking conditions" at the hostels.

Mr Van Eck said the statement by the SAP that the raid — during which more than 300 women and 142 men were arrested — was an "anti-crime drive" had to be rejected "with contempt".

A large contingent of police, police reservists and "Dad's Army" members of the SADF with dogs "barged into" the hostels in the early morning on March 26, and started a bed-to-bed search demanding from occupants their bed rental cards.

Those without cards or who could not produce them at that moment were "unceremoniously arrested and thrown into jail", he said.

Although some women were dressed in "flimsy nightwear", they were not allowed to put on warmer clothing.



MR VAN ECK

Once in prison, requests that they be allowed to buy food with the money they had on them, were refused.

Mr Van Eck said "two very serious consequences" flowed from the incident.

"Firstly, if the government uses members of the SADF, and especially members of the so-called Dad's Army, for this kind of operation, then it loses whatever moral right it may have had to force anyone to do military service.

"Anyone who refuses to serve in a defence force that is used to terrorise defenceless men, women and babies should be commended, not punished.

"Secondly, by acting against the people of Kaya Mandi in the way the security forces did, the defence force was legitimising the use of violence by the victims of this kind of action.

"When I visited Kaya Mandi last Saturday the hatred and anger caused by this raid was still visible on the faces of many.

"One can only guess how many young men have been pushed to the point where they decided that the present system is so unjust that they are justified in taking up arms against it."

Speaking after Mr Van Eck, Mr Frik van Deventer, (NP Durbanville), said no effort had been made to obtain the other side of the story.

"No, instead he (Mr Van Eck) misuses the privilege of this House to bring discredit to the security forces of South Africa. This is the grossest form of provocation."

Details of welfare policy emerging

20/4/88 297 SML

By Janine Simon

Details of the long-awaited new social welfare policy have started to emerge with Monday's announcement by Minister of Health Dr Willie van Niekerk of a new welfare administration to strengthen the relationship between the Government and private welfare sector.

The Government would shortly release a policy document containing important directives on social welfare policy and structures, he told a press conference in Cape Town.

Private welfare agencies, which slammed the initial proposals for the new policy, have been reluctant to comment on this announcement, saying they preferred to wait for the entire policy to be released.

Dr Wallace Anderson, chief director welfare services for the Department of National Health and Population Development, today gave an assurance that the policy took no decisions on sensitive matters.

Instead it had created structures to allow these to be discussed by private sector and Government representatives, he said.

RELEASE UNCLEAR

It is not clear when the complete document will be released. According to Dr van Niekerk, it is still in the publishing process.

He said the document would clearly describe the responsibility of the State, the principles, aims and objectives of welfare delivery and the status of voluntary welfare organisations.

It would emphasise that the Government assumed responsibility for the prevention of social or physical suffering among its citizens and would give special recognition to the role and functions of voluntary welfare organisations.

A national welfare policy council would be set up as part of a mechanism in which the two sectors could deal pro-actively with social welfare policy.

The private sector would be able to take part in welfare through local committees, the existing regional boards, new advisory boards and a modified South African Welfare Council, which would communicate with the policy council.

Community service to be extended to EL?

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Community service as an alternative sentencing option to imprisonment may soon be a reality in East London

An official of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehibiltation of Offenders (Nicro), Mrs Isabel Hancock, promoted the idea at a meeting at the Nicro headquarters here yesterday

Mrs Hancock, the community services orders supervisor in Cape Town, said the alternative sentencing idea had been pioneered in Cape Town in 1980 and been approved and supported by judges, magistrates and prosecutors throughout the country.

"The courts have started seeing the benefits of the system," she said.

The system has been successful in Cape Town, with 258 out of 571 people considered for community services completing their sentences satisfactorily.

"We've decided that it is time to expand," she said, explaining that she had chaired workshops in Durban, Bloemfontein and on the Reef.



MRS HANCOCK

The objective of the community services system is to carry out the sentence of the court and provide an alternative to custody while demonstrating to the public the offender's ability to do useful work and to develop new skills.

A pre-sentencing committee comprising of court officials and social workers decide whether the offender is suited to community service

She said people who had committed crimes would be made to serve the community in various placement enviroments, for example children's homes, hospitals, old-age homes, churches and museums

According to Mrs Hancock some of the benefits are that:

- The offender remains part of society;
- The family continues to function as a unit;
- The cost to the taxpayer is minimised and
- Overcrowding in prisons is minimised.

Crimes accepted for community services orders include murder, assault, kidnapping, fraud, theft, drug offences, drunken driving and motoring offences.

The bulk of the community service force constitutes those booked for drunken driving, followed by theft, drug, murder and fraud offenders.

To be suitable for community service the offender must be over 15 and motivated to assist the community. They must also have a settled home address and permanent employment

Those who suffer ill health, any form of mental disturbance, addiction to drugs or alcohol or displays irresponsibilty are considered unsuitable to undertake community services.



THE Vaal branch of the South African Black Social Workers Association recently gave pupils at the Uitvlug Farm School fruits. The school is situated outside Vereeniging and lacks facilities. Sabswa has several projects aimed at assisting the needy in the Vaal complex and a visit to the school was one of the projects. In the picture pupils surround members of Sabswa.

Kingswood College, Grahamstown.

Welfare move by Cabinet criticised

S.T. 26/4/88 297

By Janine Simon

A co-ordinating committee of private welfare agencies has expressed concern that Cabinet has passed a new social welfare policy without further consultation with private agencies.

Minister of Health Dr Willie van Niekerk announced recently that a new policy had been passed and that the complete document would be released shortly.

The committee, which represents the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association, the South African Association of Black Social Workers, Concerned Social Workers and the Society for Social Workers in South Africa, said it was dismayed at the "shabby" treatment the Government had given to the private sector.

"The initial proposals of racial differentiation and privatisation of services were nationally overwhelmingly rejected.

"We forwarded our recom-mendations on the matter to the State and were given an assurance that Cabinet would not pass the policy without further consultation — but this has not materialised."

Dr van Niekerk said the policy document would clearly describe State responsibility.

PRINCIPLES

The principles, aims and objectives of welfare delivery and the status of voluntary welfare organisations would also be defined.

The private sector would be able to take part in welfare through local committees, the existing regional boards, new advisory boards and a modified South African Welfare Council.

Talk on coping with disaster

A public seminar to help people

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Safe usage of gas to be taught

Star
26/4/88
297

By Sven Forssman

A new consumer-orientated safety association — the first of its type in South Africa — to educate the public in the safe use of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) has been launched.

Mr Peter Gray, chairman of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Safety Association of South Africa, says in the March edition of *Fire Protection* reports indicate that human error is responsible for an extremely high proportion of LPG-related accidents.

"One of our key objectives is to prevent accidents of this nature."

Mr Jan Cronje, director of the Consumer Council, has welcomed the association.

Mr Gray said LPG, a versatile and economic fuel, was becoming increasingly popular in the domestic, commercial and industrial markets.

"The industry is worth about R500 million. This includes LPG suppliers, appliance manufacturers and distributors."

Community awareness needed

Neighbourhood watches given Jo'burg approval

Star 26/4/86

297

Municipal Reporter

The neighbourhood watch concept has been given the stamp of approval by Johannesburg's director of Traffic and Security, Mr John Pearce.

In a report recommending guidelines for neighbourhood security schemes, he said the primary objective was to involve the communities of specific areas with the local police to monitor criminal activity by simply being aware of happenings around them.

It was also important to become more responsible to the community and to become more aware of residents' potential as crime preventers.

Total backing

"The total backing of the public as well as the police is imperative," he said.

He advised people setting up neighbourhood watch schemes to confine membership to between 10 and 15 residents because larger groups lacked common interest and "realistic mutual protection capability", as well as having identity and leadership problems.

Local residents' associations could also be used to establish watches, he said.

Mr Pearce suggested that security groups should be organised into streets, street blocks or sections of streets and blocks of flats under area commanders.

Safe houses

A system of patrolling the area at regular intervals should be worked out and safe houses established where responsible people who were home most of the day could be contacted when problems arose.

He also suggested that particulars of neighbours and properties, movement of people and identification marks on property should be established as well as setting up telephone chains and procedures regarding protection of vacant houses.



Woman of the Week

Mrs JULIA SABONGO

Poverty led Julia to serve others

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

MRS Julia Sabongo is returning the goodwill of people who helped her rise from a life of poverty to a life as a professional woman.

The harsh experience of growing up in a needy family and a charitable gesture of an organisation that gave her a bursary when her education was nearly doomed have motivated Mrs Sabongo to devote herself to welfare services.

This 55-year-old community development officer at the Davey Social Centre in Wattville sunk herself deeply into community work 22 years ago — 10 years after she had left teaching, and obtained a degree in social work from the University of the North

"I could not live with my conscience while I was still teaching," Mrs Sabongo said

"I knew that my services were needed in the community I could not stand seeing needy children at the school I felt that it was my responsibility to do something to upgrade the standard of underprivileged people in the community "

"I had experienced some of the things that those children at my school were going through I knew what desperation meant.

"I grew up in a very poor family. I was deprived both emotionally and materially. My mother, a widowed domestic worker, was away from home most of the time. She stayed at her employers' home where she was working to support my grandparents, myself and eight other cousins. There was never enough money to live on I almost nearly did not go to college to do teaching because my family did not have any cash.

Educate

"I was saved by an organisation that offered me a bursary."

Her first job in 1966 was with the then Town Council of Benoni, where she worked for 14 years as a general social worker. She did case-work, group work and community work all at the same time while on the other hand establishing committees for the various community services.

She was transferred to Wattville in 1980. Her responsibilities did not deter her from introducing community development projects.

She soon started a luncheon club for the aged called the Wattville Society for the Aged. Club members meet every Thursday to do handcrafts and to take part in recreational activities and physical exercises. They are also taught healthy eating habits.

The high rate of alcoholism in the black community also led to the introduction of a Sanca committee in Wattville three years ago.

'We must instil sense of worth in all'

The alcoholics are referred to the Davey Centre by friends and relatives. They are counselled and taken for weekly medical treatment at the Daveyton Clinic.

The Centre also boasts a Santa Care Group which was established in 1986 to create awareness on tuberculosis. It offers educaitonal programmes, through seminars and films, at schools.

Mother of five Mrs Sabongo said she would not rest until she has killed the dependency attitude in the black society

Saved

"We need to educate people to do things for themselves We must find a way of counteracting unemployment which is the main cause of poverty, disease and drunkenness. We have to instill in our communities a sense of self worth. They should not depend on other people to do things for them."

She believes that self-help projects, handcrafts and gardening, can help alleviate poverty.

Her other dream is to see the people of Wattville having a day-care centre for the aged and a recreational centre for the youth.

Target: 8 000 items

D(O 26/4/88

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Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Jersey Week this year aims to collect 8 000 articles of clothing and blankets.

The week, which is run by a committee comprising representatives from a number of charity organisations, including the Union of Jewish Women, Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs and various church organisations, is between May 16 and May 27.

The committee's chairman, Mrs Pat Smith, said that 6 729 articles of clothing and blankets had been collected last year while 29 000 articles were received over the last six years.

"The object of Jersey Week is to collect new or good second hand clothing and blankets which are distributed to 32 charities," said Mrs Smith.

"During May there will be boxes in all public libraries in East London, Beacon Bay and Gonubie into which people can put their contribution," she said.

Mrs Smith said that wool bought with donation money was given to a group of 60 women who knitted throughout the year.

"All articles and blankets received are mended and washed before distribution."

"If anyone has clothing or blankets to donate to Jersey Week and cannot get the articles to the boxes we will gladly collect. The telephone numbers are 352218 or 403218 or 52354 for collections," Mrs Smith said.

Apolitical women hope to solve SA's problems

Sowetan 27/4/87

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By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

WOMEN for South Africa, which claims to be apolitical, has a clearcut blueprint of action to solve the problems of the country.

While other women's associations are still trying to find common ground to resolve the political problems besetting the country, WFSA already has an aim to counter disinformation about the country. It also intends to launch effective anti-communist actions.

It has high hopes for the future of South Africa and discourages South Africans from emigrating.

WFSA has issued a newsletter which carries a message of thanks and support for the South African Defence Force.

"We have noted with gratitude all you have done to maintain peace and stability in South Africa. We pray that you will take your place with honour, dignity and loyalty while defending our country," reads the message.

In its attempt to build contact with the black community the WFSA distributed thousands of soccer balls to children in Mamelodi, Vaal townships, Port Elizabeth, Soweto and Crossroads, "as a gesture of goodwill".

Operating under the motto: "If it is not good for our children, it is not good enough for us," WFSA seeks to unite women and urge them to work towards a better future.

"WFSA is a multiracial, multicultural movement based on Christian values," said Mrs Gabs Malan, chairman of the Johannesburg branch

Mrs Malan claims the WFSA has reached over half a million women all over the country since its inception two years ago.

"We are a linking movement for already existing women's clubs. WFSA reaches its audiences through workshops, seminars and woman to woman talks.

One of WFSA's main objectives is "to disseminate factual information regarding the onslaught on our country to combat the disinformation campaign internally and externally."

"We are not a political organisation although it is difficult to stay completely apolitical," Mrs Malan pointed out.

"Personally I view Christianity as the only answer to our problems.

"We cannot let fellow South Africans make wrong decisions like opting for scientific socialism. There is nothing like that."



MRS Gabs Malan of the WFSA sees Christianity as the solution to South Africa's political problems..

Crossfire

The country is caught in a crossfire of convictions, the newsletter says.

"On the one side there are those who fan the flames of revolution creating more violence and counter violence. Only through revolution, they believe, will freedom and power be shared by everyone in this country. In the process they are replacing law with kangaroo courts and justice with the savage 'necklace'."

The letter goes on to say that the other side is composed of people of all ethnic groups who are filled with revulsion at the brutality which has become a common occurrence.

'Street children' get shelter

By PETER DENNEHY

A NEW shelter for "street children" is expected to open within the next few months in the city to cope with the rapidly increasing number of destitute "strollers".

Ms Jane Keen, a social worker with the Child Welfare Society, estimated yesterday that there were probably 600 street children in Cape Town, twice as many as there were three years ago when UCT's Institute of Criminology did a survey. One street child in 10 was a girl, she said.

The new children's shelter would be in the downstairs section of St Andrews' Presbyterian Manse, on the corner of Somerset and Chiappini streets.

All the funds for the project, called the Bethel Home, were being raised by the Assembly of God congregation in Sea Point.

Ms Keen said yesterday that most street children were substance-abusers, and she appealed to the public not to buy them glue or any substances they could get high on.

Inhaling some substances could lead to sudden death, while others were damaging in the long term.

She was a member of a team which visited hardware stores and cafes in many of Cape Town's suburbs — including Mowbray, Rondebosch, Claremont, Kenilworth, Athlone and Elsie's River — in an effort to gain the co-operation of shopkeepers.

"A lot of them are aware of the problem, and have decided not to sell cetain substances to children," she said.

Ms Keen advised people not to give the children money but rather food or clothing.

Education project is started

Street children go back to school

Star 28/4/88

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By Janine Simon

More than 50 street children now attend daily classes held by Street Wise, a year-old educational project for Johannesburg street children, and the organisation has held by Street Wise, a year-old educational project for continue their education.

This emerged from the organisation's first annual general meeting.

According to the chairman's report, Street Wise, which started in a front garden in Parkview, struggled for some months to attract funding, find suitable premises and co-operate with other groups.

But by February 1988 it had settled into classrooms and workshop space in Saratoga Avenue, Berea, with a staff of six and two volunteers, and a daily attendance of more than 50.

The number of classes had been doubled to reduce size, and art, sewing and drama were included in activities.

And in April a co-ordinating interest group was set up for representatives of all three Johannesburg street children organisations — Street Wise, Twilight Children and Project Street Children, Educational and Social Support (Proscess).

Comparison hard

The report said it was difficult to be accurate when comparing street children's academic standards with those of "normal" children.

They gave inaccurate information about themselves often because they did not know or were ashamed of or threatened by the truth.

But of the more than 200 boys who had been through Street Wise, about 25 percent were illiterate and a further 16 percent nearly illiterate.

About 20 percent of regular attenders could be considered fit to return to normal schooling — a remarkable figure considering their backgrounds of trauma, malnutrition and head injuries.

Helping uprooted youth face the world

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Stg 2814108

By Sally Sealey

The plight of Johannesburg's street children was recently discussed within a stone's throw of London's Big Ben at a meeting chaired by Mrs Glenys Kinnock, wife of the leader of the British Labour Party, Mr Neil Kinnock.

Ms Jill Swart, a spokesman for Street Wise, said the meeting was held in early February and was organised by the United Nations Save the Children Fund.

"The UN is in the process of drafting a charter concerning the rights of the child", said Ms Swart.

South Africa was represented at the meeting by the co-founder of Street Wise, Mr Chris Williams, who is now the organisation's United Kingdom representative.

Street Wise is an education and job skills organisation for street children in Johannesburg.

Mr Williams questioned the statement that South African street children were "comrades" in hiding from the police and children taking part in the "liberation struggle".

CONFUSED

He said: "As elsewhere in the world, most were simply unhappy and confused children without homes or whose home circumstances militated against their return."

Guest speaker at the conference, Cambridge University anthropologist Ms Judith Ennew, said: "Automatically linking children with criminality or revolutionary groups could be dangerous".

She said organisations claiming to represent children's rights frequently took "protectionist decisions" on behalf of the children and did not address the question "Survival for what?".

She stressed the importance of helping the children to face the world on an even footing with their more fortunate peers.

● Father Bill MacCurtain, chairman of Street Wise, said the organisation had already sent seven boys to boarding school in Roodepoort to help meet this aim.

He said Street Wise realised that education was one of the most important demands of street children.

The general impression of street children was often that they were illiterate. However, Street Wise surveys had found 50 percent of children on the streets were literate, he said.

Parents are abandoning dreams of better life for their children, says counsellor

'Some former detainees only nine years old'

Star 29/4/88

297

By Jo-Anne Collinge

If an emotionally disturbed 10-year-old was taken to a psychologist the healer would try to find out whether the child's family background or environment caused his problems.

In the same way, when hundreds of children are locked in a country's prison cells "it is an indication that our society is desperately sick — it doesn't say anything about the children".

CHILDREN'S COMMISSION

This analogy was put this week at the day-long Children's Commission held in Johannesburg under the auspices of the Free the Children Alliance.

It came from a Soweto minister, the Reverend Paul Verryn, who has more than a decade's experience in counselling former detainees.

"When a country turns on its children it steps over a line from which it disinherits its future," Mr Verryn said. "It destroys the resources of our future and it is designed specifically to do that."

Dr David Webster, an anthropologist at Wits University, spelled out the dimensions of child detention.

In the year June 1986 to June 1987 about 10 000 young people aged 18 years or younger were detained, he said. This group constituted some 40 percent of all detainees.

In the next nine months the proportion of young detainees dropped. They now made up about 24 percent of all detainees — about 300 in all.

Dr Webster rejected the idea that emergency detainees — be they children or adults — were criminals, pointing out that official figures claimed that 1 024 emergency detainees had been charged.

This represented only 7,76 percent of those detained for the corresponding period, Dr Webster said.

Mr Verryn said that he had counselled former detainees as young as nine years old.

"Sometimes — very seldom — children miraculously emerge from this experience reasonably intact," he said.

More usually they emerged showing one or more of the following disturbances:

- Hyper-vigilance and insomnia, often stemming from a fear of redetention, because typically detentions take place in the early hours of the morning.

LOSS OF MEMORY

- Lack of concentration. At school "they cannot put together the words coming from the mouth of the teacher and what is going on in their minds". Memory loss is often also experienced.
- Flashbacks, in which cues such as a knock on the door "re-create the entire experience of the police cell or that initial moment of detention".
- Disruption of social life. Many detainees do not welcome company; they feel isolated among people. They describe themselves as quick tempered and their parents complain they are cheeky.

Often they are nervous of physical contact because they are likely to have been "subjected to profoundly negative intimate physical contact" in detention.

- Anxiety and depression, which may last two or three years. "They describe themselves as futureless people," said Mr Verryn. They see themselves as pupils without schools to attend; sons and daughters who are strangers to their families; human beings who are invaded by intense suspicion.

Ms Margaret O'Neil, lecturer in social work at the University of South Africa and a detainee counsellor, said there was often a puzzling absence of observable anger in her clients.

It was as if they feared to acknowledge their anger because, if it spilled out, the consequences would be too dire to deal with.

But the anger was there, Ms O'Neil said, and combined with it was the dreadful loss that was being experienced daily by parents in black communities — loss through death and detention of children; loss through exile; loss of their own status in relation to their children.

And the perception that "the better life" that they dreamed of their children having will not be realised".

South African society did not offer channels to cope with loss and to burn up anger constructively, Ms O'Neill said.

She pointed to studies in Northern Ireland where children had grown up in a similar authoritarian atmosphere, with their political aspirations suppressed.

MILITARISTIC AUTOMATONS

These studies showed that, in the absence of rehabilitative work, there was every likelihood of the young growing up as "militaristic automatons incapable of participating in their own destinies".

It was a theme touched on earlier by attorney Mr Peter Harris who showed how a set of repressive laws and regulations had wiped out almost every normal means of political expression.

Freedom of speech had been severely curtailed under the emergency, making it an offence to plot or plan such peaceful tactics of resistance as consumer boycotts; to reflect on conditions of detention; to say how the security forces were being deployed in residential areas.

For 12 years it had been impossible to assemble freely — ever since the ban on all outdoor gatherings had been imposed.

Schools and universities had in many societies served as places for the free expression of opinion.

But in South Africa "recent legislation has left virtually no stone unturned in regulating not only what pupils are taught but also their subsidiary activities at school"

It was illegal, Mr Harris said, to raise any opposition to the form and manner of education.

These regulations were indicative of the kind of lengths to which the authorities would go to control the youth, he said.

The latest blow against political expression had been the banning in February of 17 organisations — including a number of youth congresses

Mr Harris concluded that the State of Emergency might have achieved a superficial stability, but it had compounde political problems.

The Nationalist Government was rearin "generation upon generation of young people who have experienced nothing but repression and who realise that they have nothing to lose"

[redacted]

Freed Aubrey faces closed doors at school

Star 29/4/88 (247)

Aubrey Nxumalo was in Std 8 at Davey High School when he was first detained in 1985, he spent no fewer than 30 of the next 33 months in detention cells.

Nearly three years after his initial detention, Aubrey (23) emerged into society last week — to find his old school closed to him.

"I was told the reasons by the circuit inspector.

"First, that I was causing school boycotts. Second, that I was over 21 and didn't fall within the age limit.

"And last, that I have not been making academic progress."

On the question of boycotts, Aubrey acknowledges he was vice-chairman of the Daveyton branch of the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) when he was detained in 1985 and had taken part in class boycotts

But, he said, Cosas was banned soon after he was detained and class boycotts have abated

He no longer serves any organisation and would not be able to influence fellow pupils.

He adds that he has never been convicted of any offence. Public violence charges brought against him in 1986 were dropped.

Aubrey says it is patently ridiculous to punish him for growing older during three years in which he was prevented by a decision of the Minister of Law and Order from attending school.

He says: "I believe I have made some academic progress — under the circumstances. Immediately after coming out of my first period of detention (when the first state of emergency was terminated in March 1986) I went back and wrote mid-year exams without having studied in jail."

Aubrey had not got the results of those exams when the next state of emergency began and he found himself behind bars again

He was detained inside the Benoni court where he was appearing on public violence charges.

His lawyer and co-accused were detained with him.

That was in June 1986 Only in December last year was he given permission to study in detention and enrolled with a correspondence college.

Aubrey's first week of "liberty" was taken up with efforts to get back to school.

The principal and school committee were prepared to accept him, he said, but he had been told by the circuit inspector, a Mr Nkosi, that higher authorities had directed that he be prohibited from entering school premises.

Aubrey Nxumalo, facing Std 8 for the fifth year in succession, is determined to complete his schooling

The oldest of three children, he shrugs off the fact that the youngest, Irene, is already in matric.

But he has a feeling of being victimised. He believes it is useless to appeal against the education authorities' decision. He wonders why the police wanted to discuss his future with them after his release.

"I don't think the police can be concerned about my future education after disrupting my life . . . my future."



Aubrey Nxumalo . . . detained in Std 8.



Thami Thuys . . . months in solitary confinement.

● The Department of Education and Training said yesterday of its policy on admitting ex-detainees to schools:

"Where applications are made before the stipulated closing dates they will be considered as all other applications are

"All applications, including late applications, are considered on merit. The latter are considered by an official of assistant director rank or above

"Among the educational factors which would be taken into account are:

● "Previous scholastic record. Pupils with good scholastic records will obviously be given preference over those with poor records or who have failed more than once.

● "Age: over-age pupils may be referred to adult education centres.

● "Period since last school attendance.

"A determining factor is whether the pupils concerned will be able to cover the different syllabuses in the time available."

The twilight world of a former detainee

Star 29/1/1988 (297)

Thami Thuys *can* talk. But he doesn't do so very often.

He has a home and a family. But he doesn't stay there much.

He has great athletic skill. But you won't find him on a track or field.

Thami, from Alexandra, was terribly changed during the long and lonely months he spent in detention under the emergency provisions.

It is nearly a year since Thami, now 21, left his detention cell — a year in which he has restlessly roamed the streets of Alex, which borders Sandton.

Home for a few minutes, then off and up the dusty road. Back again. A short period of quiet, then the restlessness takes hold. And off he goes again. Nightfall and the dangers of attack in the dark streets do not deter him from his endless walks.

His mother, Mrs Mildred Thuys, worries about his safety. "He doesn't sleep. He walks right through the night. That's why I'm scared — they could get him and kill him."

She worries, too, about how the family will keep their heads above water financially. She had banked on Thami finishing school promptly and becoming the primary breadwinner.

He had shown immense responsibility as a teenager, she recalled, quitting high school for a year to work for a construction firm to support his grandmother until she died. Then he had returned to school — and suddenly he had been detained early on the morning of August 12 1986.

Thami was held until June the next year and spent more than six months alone in his single cell at John Vorster Square. Later he was transferred to Krugersdorp Prison.

As an emergency detainee he was entitled to receive visits from relatives But Mrs Thuys was so distressed by the visits, by the fact that Thami seemed not to know her on one occasion, that she stopped visiting him.

Now Thami does not communicate verbally with his mother. He speaks to his friends who occasionally visit. He sometimes responds to strangers, but he is equally likely to greet them with a vague stare.

His mother says he wants to be at school. Once a bright student, who had made Std 9 by the age of 19 despite taking a year off school, he now cannot cope with lessons, Mrs Thuys says. His writing is perfect, but his thinking is confused.

Counsellors would say that Thami's case is not unique. They know that many former detainees come back to society only to experience a dreadful sense of isolation; only to find they cannot draw understanding and help from their families; only to find that the doubts and insecurities planted during detention have taken root and grown in them.

Mrs Thuys is outraged at what has happened to her son. She feels that the Government owes him and the family damages. But, as lawyers point out, it is virtually impossible to claim compensation for emotional impairment because of its complex causes and its immeasurable nature.

Teenagers in distress must ask for help

297 Star 2/5/85

By Adele Baleta

The alleged suicides of two Free State high school pupils last month has highlighted the need for adolescent crisis-counselling services in the area.

Pieter Steyn (14) who represented Virginia's Hentie Cellier High School in rugby and cricket and received provincial colours in wrestling, apparently hanged himself in a cupboard on his birthday last Sunday.

Two weeks before Pieter's death, fellow pupil Bennie Basson (17), a school prefect, died as a result of a gunshot wound after returning home from a rugby match in the eastern Cape.

After their deaths, headmaster Jan Victor called on the telephone counselling service Lifeline to address other students, saying he wanted those who did not wish to discuss problems with parents and teachers to be aware that such help was available.

Lifeline is the only counselling service available in the Free State, and a speaker had to travel from Welkom on Friday to talk to the students.

Branch director Mrs Joan Crichton said: "We get a few calls from adolescents but not nearly enough. Teenagers seem afraid that if they talk about their problems we will report back to their parents and teachers."

She said factors such as restrictions placed on children by their parents, over-emphasis on achievement by parents, the break-up of love relationships, severe acne and other physical problems, pregnancy and lack of achievement could lead to crisis situations.

● Childline, a telephone service for children that focuses on child abuse, is currently in operation in Natal and Cape Town and is to be launched in the PWV area in July.

which the fuselage or a Jaarsveld said. Veld said.

NCW warned of 'collusion'

Star 3/5/86 (297)

By Paula Fray

The National Council of Women should continue to champion the cause of victims of unfair and unjust laws and attitudes or it could be accused of being part of a "collusion of silence", says the national president of the NCW, Mrs Elinda Bramwell.

She was giving her opening address at the start of the NCW national conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

She said last year the NCW had protested to the Government about human rights infringements.

These representations included calling for the repeal of the Group Areas Act and the Internal Security Act, the abolition of detention without trial, and the scrapping of the concept of Own Affairs, particularly in departments such as Health, Welfare and Education.

The extension of the rights of access to detainees, particularly children, and the return of press freedom were also called for, she said.

Describing the council as a non-party political organisation dedicated to the establishment of human rights, Mrs Bramwell said it wanted to be an effective force for change.

To do so, it had to become aware of the situation and demand action.

"Every time we withhold a protest about a situation which is denying somebody their rights as human beings, or keep quiet, we have joined in this collusion (of silence) and are as guilty as those who are performing the actual deed," she said.

She called on members of the NCW not to confine themselves to the actions of officials or employees of the State but to actions within their communities.

About 100 delegates from South Africa and representatives from Lesotho and Zimbabwe and several women and church organisations attended.

Australian govt recognises the power of women



Mrs Sharon Lain.

By Sally Sealey

The Australian government has recognised the power and impact of women as a political force and as a source of votes.

So says Mrs Sharon Lain of the Business and Professional Women's organisation (BPW) on her return from a visit to both Australia and Singapore.

She says the Hawke administration has highlighted and fostered a blueprint which is designed to cater for women in urban and rural areas across all race groups and social circumstances into the next century.

"This is the first of its kind in the world to be implemented following the United Nations four-point strategy," she said.

She said a campaign has been launched to reach all women through books, pamphlets and posters.

"The Australian government is very aware of the power invested in women. There is a lot of communication between women and government, and together they have identified a number of concerns particulary related to the isolation of women."

Concentrated on

These concerns range from economic recession, low income and loss of jobs, access to community stations, health, access to cancer services, child care and domestic violence.

The National Women's Committee has concentrated on making women aware of their own history particularly in relation to their participation in the political process, she said.

"There are a lot of women standing for provincial office as independents. Australian women are amazing — they run a home and often more than one business."

She said the universities have a seat for women's affairs. "Of course there are the diehard feminists but there is very good cohesion. They never seem to lose sight of the fact that they are women working together for the betterment of women".

Mrs Lain said that last week there was a major breakthrough for women when the government passed legislation which allowed maintenance to be deducted at source of salary.

"What struck me most was the clear blueprint for future action and the structure of Australian women's organisations. The experience of women in Singapore is a little more timorous due to age-old culture taboos governing them, hence the women have adopted a far softer approach, they have to overcome centuries of Eastern philosophy governing their place in society."

Vibrant country

Mrs Lain said that Singapore was a vibrant country experiencing an upsurge in the economy. She said her contact with BPW women there was an eye-opener. There has been a breakaway from traditional roles and several women have become professionals in their own right.

The government has also tried to encourage younger women to participate in the economic structure of the country.

"The government has given a number of tax perks to graduates to encourage professional women. They have also introduced abortion on demand," she said.

"In both countries but particularly in Australia I encountered a degree of sophistication that I did not expect to find. A vitality and exuberance which I found amazing. People are less aggressive. Despite the rat race they have not lost their human qualities."

● BPW CONGRESS: Women the Vital Force is the theme for the 29th Congress of the Federation of South African Business and Professional Women to be held in Cape Town from May 12 to May 15. Mrs Adele Searll will open the congress and Professor John Barratt, director of International Relations, will be the key speaker.

...means it should crash shattered the illusion that...

Women flex their money muscle in insurance sector

Star 71588

297

Michael Belling
manager (marketing communications) Sage Life

Singling out women as the topic for this column may be perilous in these liberated times, but the growing role they play in all facets of the economy is (hopefully) sufficient reason.

Until fairly recently, insurance companies tended to neglect women as a specific market — in other words, they may well have treated women as second-class citizens in terms of the services and plans offered.

Today such an attitude would, rightly, cause an outcry. Yet only one generation ago relatively few women drove cars, were involved in business or had life assurance.

Now the trend is towards equal opportunity. Women play an increasing role in the economy.

Growing career paths are open to women.

With all this economic progress, the financial contribution of women to the home has become a major factor in monetary terms. In addition, she still remains a wife and mother.

Insurance companies have recognised the growing momentum towards self-realisation and self-expression on the part of women and can play an important part in maintaining their independence and security.

The needs of women today include equipping themselves for a career. One of the unfortunate reasons for this is the extremely high divorce rate in South Africa. There should be provision against loss of earning power through retirement or due to disablement caused by illness or accident.

A housewife who does not also work outside the home is a major element in the family economy — her loss would entail major expenditure in providing for home help and care for young children.

In essence, the woman today has similar life assurance needs to the man and can derive the same benefits for herself, her family and her business. Income-tax and financial planning considerations apply equally to both sexes. Life assurance can fill a need in the case of housewives who are not wage earners.

Several companies have recognised the importance of the female market by producing specially named plans for women. Others offer the same product without the "feminist" label.



'We cannot afford to perpetrate an ideology we are trying to challenge'

Advice centres fear 'helping apartheid'

Star 6/5/88

297

Many advice centres — like those of the Black Sash — have sprung up on the Reef over the last decade catering for a wide variety of specialised needs. The activities of many of these centres, where, each month, thousands of people seek advice, support and understanding where none seemed possible, are now co-ordinated by the Advice Centres' Association (ACA). INGA MOLZEN spoke to its chairman, Mr Pule Pule, about the role of advice centres in South Africa.

Workers at the advice centres which have sprung up in recent years in the major towns and townships of the Witwatersrand have one over-riding fear.

They don't want to make the wheels of apartheid run more smoothly, according to case-workers employed by the Advice Centres' Association (ACA), an umbrella body which co-ordinates the activities of about 39 advice centres.

But they certainly help thousands of people caught in the apartheid web — cutting through the red tape and other bureaucratic hassles that make life difficult for so many.

Said ACA's chairman, Mr Pule Pule (35). "We cannot afford to perpetrate the same ideology we are trying to challenge.

"Although the Advice Centres' Association seeks to make life less complicated for black people, its workers have no intention of improving the efficiency of the omnipresent apartheid bureaucracies," he said.

Speaking from the association's Johannesburg advice office in Ferreira House, Ferreira Street, Mr Pule said: "Our aim is to get rid of unjust laws altogether."

Since the ACA was launched three years ago, Mr Pule said it had managed to work across the ideological differences that have "plagued our communities, particularly in the 80s".

Members came from different political persuasions — the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organisation and from centres initiated by community needs, he said.

There had been a shift of emphasis from purely legal issues to legal and community-oriented programmes.

He said it was important that the relationship between the helper as superior and the helped as inferior was reversed.

"The more you challenge the injustices perpetrated against communities, the more you instil in the community a sense of power," said Mr Pule.

Said the director of Soweto's Funda Centre, the Rev Lebamang Sebidi: "An apolitical stance which strictly limits advice centre activity only to legal advice and other so-called neutral information relating to non-political issues would be ideal."

Mr Sebidi, who addressed the ACA's second annual general meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend, said apartheid politicised every facet of our lives.

"The implication of this is that to remain non-partisan in the South African context is not the same as being non-political in one's activities and involvement. Advice centres must be non-partisan but they must be political," he said.

"How can advice centres not be politically orientated? The information they give to circumvent the myriad pin-pricks from, say, trying to apply for a house, pension, unemployment insurance fund, or to find a job and accommodation in white areas, is 'political'," he said.

Mr Sebidi explained: "Advice centres often walk the treacherous tight-rope between the possibility of legitimising the status quo and its legal props and creating a context from which to challenge the structural violence and the oppression arising from racially-skewed laws.

"Just as we decry what takes place in our schools as inferior and degrading, we should not allow our advice centres to dispense '*Bantu advice*'," said Mr Sebidi.

NP to become... | Chairman ...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs

Greater Mitchell's Plain area: housing units built with state funds

1. Mr P C HARRIS asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture

(1) With reference to the Greater Mitchell's Plain area, how many housing units have been built with State funds in (a) Westridge, (b) Rocklands, (c) Portlands, (d) Woodlands, (e) Lentegeur, (f) Beacon Valley, (g) Eastridge, (h) Tafelsig, (i) New Woodlands and (j) Strandfontein,

(2) how many of these housing units in each of the above-mentioned areas (a) have been sold and (b) are being rented by the present occupiers,

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

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE:

(1) (a) 4 042 units
(b) 4 951 units
(c) 4 562 units
(d) 1 693 units.
(e) 5 661 units.
(f) 3 634 units
(g) 3 294 units
(h) 5 014 units.
(i) 1 642 units.
(j) 961 units

(2) (a) Sold.
(a) 4 041 units
(b) 4 950 units
(c) 4 562 units
(d) 623 units.
(e) 5 659 units.
(f) 1 081 units
(g) 1 085 units
(h) 2 381 units.
(i) 1 642 units
(j) 961 units.
(b) Rented.
(a) 1 unit.
(b) 1 unit
(c) nil units
(d) 1 070 units
(e) 2 units
(f) 2 553 units
(g) 2 209 units
(h) 2 633 units
(i) nil units.
(j) nil units.

(3) From June 1975 till January 1988

Community Facilities Fund: administration by Cape Town City Council

3. Mr P C HARRIS asked the Minister of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture.

(1) Whether his Department (a) has in any way been involved in, or (b) has been informed of the existence of, a certain fund which is administered by the Cape Town City Council and whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (i) to what extent is his Department so involved, (ii) what is the (aa) name and (bb) purpose of this fund and (iii) how is the money for this fund collected,

(2) whether he will furnish further information on this fund, if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether the proceeds of this fund, or part of the proceeds thereof, are utilized for the provision of community facilities in

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE:

(1) (a) No
(b) Yes
(i) Falls away.
(ii) (aa) Community Facilities Fund
(bb) The purpose of the fund is

the establishment of an alternative source of finance for the provision of community facilities.

(iii) Money for this fund is obtained from the profits realised from the sale of vacant land which had been purchased with Housing Funds and from charges levied in the rent and purchase prices.

(2) Yes.

(3) (a) 1980.
(b) (i) R3 646 419,36
(ii) R1 449 685,13.

The amounts quoted above are for the period 1 January 1980 to 30 June 1987 The amount collected and spent in each year is not available

(c) (i) Capital estimates for the 1988/1989 financial year have not yet been approved by the Cape Town City Council and can accordingly not be furnished

(ii) Falls away.

(d) R2 816 520.10 as at 30 June 1987

READ expands its horizons

Star 11/5/88

297

Education Reporter

At a community centre in Soweto, adult students, including former prisoners and detainees, are being helped with matric and Std 8 revision.

In Walmer township, one of the most deprived residential areas around Port Elizabeth, librarians are reading stories to children.

At Bloemfontein's Pelonomi Hospital, recuperating patients have access to books from ward libraries.

These community projects were recently established by the READ Educational Trust and show how the organisation, with financial and other support from its sponsors, has expanded its activities since its inception, when it concentrated on augmenting or establishing libraries in black primary and high schools.

They represent only a small section of READ's activities, which include training school principals, teachers and library staff, developing practical teaching aids and producing materials to make reading accessible to newly literate people.

National director Mrs Cynthia Hugo says the organisation will consolidate its activities this year and develop teaching and reading material to increase its impact without substantially increasing staff.

Mrs Hugo says despite READ's community outreach programme, school-based work is still the organisation's main concern.

● Companies wishing to support the activities of READ should telephone (011) 339-5941/0.

Maintenance: State is flexing its muscles

Star 12/5/08 (297)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Government is considering ways of action against people who fail to pay court-ordered maintenance, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

Replying in the debate on his Vote, he said drastic attention was being given to an improved ID system which would enable the authorities to trace defaulters. Men were driving shiny cars and betting on horses while their children were being neglected.

He also said that the serving of summonses was a Government service which could be privatised.

Earlier in the debate, Mrs Sheila Camerer (NP, Rosettenville) said the present legal system available to divorced women for claiming maintenance from their former husbands for the needs of their children was not effective enough. Many men shirked their obligations on maintenance, and the system available to women to institute legal proceedings in such cases was difficult to apply.

She said that though the maintenance law was reasonable, the machinery to enforce it was bogged down because it could not cope with the number of cases. The Johannesburg Maintence Court presently has 8 446 cases on its roll. — Sapa.

Township youth not brutalised — prof

By Sally Sealey

There is little evidence to suggest that South Africa's township youth have developed into a generation of irreparably damaged and brutalised people, says Professor Gill Straker, head of Wits University's division of applied psychology.

Professor Straker was lecturing on "Township youth: victims or villains" at the university's Autumn School.

In an interview, she said that four images of township youth had emerged in the liberal press in South Africa, namely the youth as victim or villain, or as liberator or traitor.

They had also been variously referred to as "emotionally damaged", "children of resentment", the "Khmer Rouge generation" and "psychopathic teenagers".

These labels, said Professor Straker, were "very problematic" and did not take into account any diversity. "They use a single concept to encapsulate characteristics of a whole generation."

DAMAGING

She said she had explored the validity of these labels with reference to the general body of psychological knowledge and with reference to numerous interviews with community leaders currently working with black youths, and had found them very damaging.

She said the South African situation encouraged repression and encouraged re-labelling of legitimate opposition as pathological.

"Violence cannot just be the sole terrain of one population group — one has only to look at the number of suicides and family murders in the white community."

Professor Straker said there was a whole body of evidence to counter the villain/victim scenario.

Research undertaken by Wits student Miss Serenne Lab had clearly indicated that adolescents living in Soweto resented the soldiers and police, as symbols of oppression, and not whites as a group.

Most of the youths quoted in her study voiced similar opinions, such as:

"I don't hate whites, but I hate their acts."

"Everyone in South Africa is prejudiced, even I myself am."

Professor Straker said community workers in the field found that adolescents in the townships were just like any other adolescents' vulnerable, and in search of a guiding ideal — looking for something to strive for and showing a definite level of concern for society and other individuals.

APARTHEID

"In my personal experience with youth from the Leandra/Wilgespruit crisis, I found the adolescents were extremely traumatised but were not incapable of concern. There was a remarkable level of co-operation and a capacity to help other members of the group to cope with trauma."

She said a strong family life was important and could offset enormous hardships. "Our present system does not support family life in black communities. I find this strange given that Christian National Education in white schools places strong emphasis on the family.

"A strong family life can insulate the individual against societal violence," she said

Apartheid was an "abusive policy" but its psychological effects could not be seen to be exactly parallel to those of child abuse in the family on a day-to-day basis.

This, said Professor Straker, would be too simplistic. Although there was a greater tendency for abusers to have been abused as children, it had been proved that abused children did not necessarily become abusers themselves.

The same applied to children brought up under the violence of apartheid — it did not mean they themselves would be inherently violent, although they could become violent given the right circumstances.

Professor Straker said anybody, given the right environment, was capable of violence.

"If one looks at World War 2, many of the British soldiers were from happy, comfortable backgrounds exposed to relatively little violence, yet in particular circumstances they were capable of killing. But they were not labelled a 'brutalised generation'."

1 505 people drowned in SA last year

Drowning — the second highest cause of unnatural deaths among children in South Africa — resulted in the death of 47 children a month last year and 125 adults

According to the South African Life Saving Association, 1 505 people drowned last year, of which only 153 died in the sea, while 1 352 drowned in rivers and pools.

This is attributed to the population growth, lack of adequate adult supervison, more private swimming pools; poor safety fencing and the increased popularity of water sports.

The Child Safety Centre has compiled a pamphlet with general hints on the prevention of drowning. It can be obtained from the Child Safety Centre, Red Cross Children's Hospital, Rondebosch 7700.

Nicro has come a long way

Soweto 17/5/88

297

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

THE National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders branch in Soweto has come a long way.

Nicro is an organisation whose objectives are to promote and secure the welfare, rehabilitation and after-care of offenders and their dependents.

From very humble beginnings — tin shack offices that could only cram in three social workers and offer limited services — this organisation is now housed in a modern building which allows for a wide variety of services and still has enough space to let out.

Nicro-Soweto's "rags to riches" story dates back 22 years ago when social workers from the only branch of Nicro in Johannesburg formed a subcommittee with the sole objective of educating the black community about crime and creating public awareness of the services of the organisation.

"We had problems raising funds because of the very limited references we had," Mr Shimane Kumalo, branch director of Nicro-Soweto, said.

"We needed money to establish ourselves in the community and to help those people who came to ask for assistance. We could not raise enough money and we were pulling very hard."

Nevertheless, things progressed well as the years went by and in 1979 when Nicro-Soweto was a fully-fledged and reputable organisation the subcommittee decided the time was ripe for them to become autonomous. They moved house from the Johannesburg branch and rented offices at the Soweto offices of the South African National Council of Alcohol and Drug Abusers (Sanca) in 1980. Early in 1981 they moved into their own premises — a modern hut, partitioned to accommodate the three social workers who were working on the project.

"Although the place was a bit shabby, with the yard fenced with corrugated iron, we were very happy to have a place of our own. We had at last found a way of advertising our services. We were more visible and really accessible to the community.

"The place was not very conducive to work in, though. There was very little and sometimes no confidentiality between a client and the social worker during an interview. This was because there was another social worker or other people in the room.

"We also could not hold group interviews as we did not have enough space. The winters were very cold and this presented problems for the social workers," Mr Kumalo explains.

All this did not deter the determination of the social workers. They were kept going by their dream. The dream of building their own Mecca of welfare services.

"Our dream started in 1975 when we applied for a site," explains Mr Isaac Meletse, the special projects manager.

"But with all the red tape and the unrest that broke out the following year we made it in 1979. While still waiting, we raised funds and approached sponsors. In 1984 construction was started and in 1986 we moved in."

Today Nicro-Soweto employs three social workers, a part-time cleaner, a bookkeeper and a caretaker. They run a youth club, offer draughtsman courses and have a library. Some of their offices are rented to organisations like the Black Sash, the Interdenominational Woman's Prayer League and Sabswa.

"We have had considerable growth. Our clientele has expanded and we are now able to diversify our work. We are now dealing with both the problems and the needs of the offenders.

"We offer counselling services and material help to them and their families and we do not really wait for an offender to come out of jail to help him. If it is a man, his wife is entitled to come to us as soon as he goes to jail. We then assess the problem and see which areas need attention.

"We arrange for grants for the children and hand out food parcels now and again, especially if the person in jail was the breadwinner.

"Our counselling service starts while the offender is still in jail. We offer pre-release counselling for both the offender and his family. This is meant to prepare the offender for life outside prison, acquanting him with his family again and arranging visits if possible.

"Problems of a person who has been in jail do not end with his release. He still has to adjust to the changes in society and adapt to his family who might regard him as a stranger, especially if he was serving a very long term and left when the children were still young.



DIRECTOR of Nicro-Soweto Mr Shimane Kumalo.

"The offenders are given transport money to seek employment or fix their identity documents, and in some cases given money to buy food while they still seek their next of kin when they come out of jail."

Nicro-Soweto has taken their services a step further. They are now moving towards crime preventive measures while still concentrating on the curative aspect. They give talks on invitation by township organisations to help primary prevention of crime.

They started a youth club in 1986 which they hope to use for a project called *Street Law* which will teach the man in the street about the law, who makes it and why it is made

"We have realised that children who are members of the club identify with those in the street. We therefore hope to use them as a core group to reach out to the others"



MISS Olga Lekhuleni (left) and Miss Mildred Tshabalala swotting in peace and quiet at Nicro-Soweto's library.

Director: western lifestyle taking place of tribal experiences

DIO 19/5/88 (297)

Daily Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — Black South African women were finding themselves in a transforming society, the Director of the Centre for Social Development, Mrs Thelma Henderson, said in Johannesburg.

Delivering the Peggy Kirkwood Memorial lecture for the South African Association of University Women at the University of the Witwatersrand, she said tribal experiences and ties were receeding.

A western lifestyle was taking its place, some aspects of legislation were being removed and people were beginning to look beyond the present to a society in which all discriminatory practices would be abolished.

"The period between 'what was' and 'what will be' is one of conflicting options and interests, violence, disruption and uncertainty where the speed of change exacerbates old problems and creates new ones," she said.

It was in this setting that community development was taking place and one in which women were playing a seminal role.

The Decade of Women (1975 to 1985) revealed that to deprive women of social, political and economic activity was to deprive a nation of a major human resource.

People could only become the most important resource if they could contribute meaningfully to their own welfare and that of others.

The government had no comprehensive policy for the development of women in transforming societies. Initially the following services should be extended by government or private agencies:

- Pre-natal services plus education for parenthood, infant nutrition and child-rearing.
- Pre-school education for deprived children and to enable mothers to work.
- Compulsory education and to revise the curricula to make them relevant to the needs of a transforming society.
- After school care facilities for children with no supervision at home.
- Adequate bursaries for post-school training in all institutions including trade schools.
- Stimulating television and radio programmes dealing with social upliftment issues.
- Creating jobs in the non-formal sector.
- A comprehensive housing programme emphasising low cost and self-help housing.

"The importance of a professional training cannot be stressed too strongly," Mrs Henderson said.

"For the tens of thousands of unemployed women, self-employment in the non-formal sector is the only alternative," she said.

A study should be made of successful co-operatives in other countries, Mrs Henderson said.

A national training centre could offer a wide range of courses for women including nurses, teachers and social workers, she suggested.

Such courses could include the community and its needs, income-generating projects, rural development co-operatives, early childhood programmes with emphasis on the family and the community, adult and youth education.

"Because of our country's racial policies the majority of our people have suffered serious retraints to develping productive and satisfying lives," Mrs Henderson said.

As long as the present policies continued it would be impossible for the majority of citizens to achieve full social upliftment.

"Unless the full potential of our women is wholly utilised, the rest of society will suffer. Apartheid must be dismantled so that all our people can experience the same opportunities which will enable them to contribute to a shared and happy future for all," she said.

Christmas stamps

900 workers allegedly dismis

DIO 19/5/88 (152) (355) (335)

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — Some 900 workers have allegedly been dismissed from a Fort Jackson clothing factory after stopping work to back demands for increased wages.

The management of Steed Enterprises has refused to comment on the claims.

The workers are not members of any trade union Unions are prohibited under Ciskei law.

The work that weekly less than R25 paid to un- bourers at the

It is belie. counter-offer agement was the workforce mass dismiss

Char to t thi exhib

(105) 19/5/88

EAST LON Ciskei C dustries wil ing its third and trade Cape T month.

The ind keting Ciskei P opment R ville Wi exhibition, already cribed by ists hoping pate, successful sions in B Johannesbu

"Trade this nature instrumental ating much ful busi chamber serve as a shop window try in C whole." — D

Men a vital ingredient at women's conferences

Star 24/5/1988

(297)

The Women's Bureau of South Africa held its seventh anniversary national conference in Durban at the weekend. Options editor MARIKA SBOROS reviews the gathering.

Conferences focusing solely on women may still be necessary but a vital missing ingredient may have to be included if future meetings are not to ghettoise women's problems.

That missing ingredient is men.

The Women's Bureau of South Africa's weekend conference on "Women for all seasons: Forging links for the future" held in Durban covered all the important issues critical to women's progress, which have been debated by similar conferences for years, in some instances for more than 20 years.

The conference did have the right idea, encapsulated by the theme: forging links for the future, and looked at future plans to map out a path of progress

HIGH QUALITY

The quality of speakers and content of talks were high, helped in the main by the added and essential perspectives of the many black women present.

These women were able to give the other side to the coin of first world feminist needs — the divergent needs and demands of the majority of this country's women still fighting for basic human rights.

Topics were discussed that crop up at such gatherings with monotonous regularity and by now total predictability — child-care facilities and the need for employers to have on-site creches; the feminisation of poverty; women's health; the pivotal role of rural women. Naturally, unequal access to education, housing and job opportunities were discussed, as were the problems of dual-career marriages.



DEVI RAJAB: "There is still a place for women's conferences, but men should be included."

But as a colleague said with a note of exasperation at the beginning of the conference, these were not just women's issues, they did not affect only women.

Dr Devi Rajab, chairperson of the Women's Bureau's working group on "Women and Research", agreed that women were in danger of stagnating if they continued to isolate their problems from men.

"Ultimately, our progress depends on emancipating men, be they our sons, husbands or fathers," said Dr Rajab, who has a master's degree in social psychology from an American university.

A danger of not having men at such conferences, Dr Rajab added, was that the women who participated often returned home full of enthusiasm, vibrating with ideas, which could lead to further dissonance with a resentful, threatened spouse.

"The time is not yet past for women's conferences," Dr Rajab said. "But we must address ourselves to men and the powers that be."

Whether they perceived it or not, the organisers of the Durban conference knew that something was lacking, so they tried to inject some life into the familiar (and by now thoroughly boring) refrain that women face obstacles to their advancement, that women should be more assertive/use their power/network, etc., etc.

The conference had the missing ingredient, though this time not in sufficient quantity for the required impact.

That missing ingredient was not the technological advances that enabled the conference to have an exciting transatlantic electronic dialogue on the problems and rewards of dual career marriages, with a speaker at the other end of the telephone in the United States.

And it certainly wasn't the standing ovation given to the rather extraordinary outpourings of the conference's closing speaker, Dr Ophelia Jatta, who was briefed to give an "inspirational talk to take women into the future".

Described as "a visiting United States international lawyer and foreign affairs expert", who has spent 18 months in South Africa working for JCI, Dr Jatta is an obvious adherent of the I Think, Therefore I Am school.

She told the women present that all they had to do to achieve was to think and do.

Obstacles to their progress existed only in their minds, she said.

The conference did include men, not literally until the end, but figuratively as speakers every now and then referred to the need for men to be present And finally they were there at the closing banquet which featured a tribute to some of the many men in this country who had broken the shackles of centuries of tradition

HELPING HAND

They had given women a helping hand on the way up.

Professor Ronel Erwee outlined the criteria according to which the men were chosen:

- They were employers who implemented the changes in the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, the Wage Act Amendment Bill, the Labour Relations Act and the Manpower Training Bill.
- They were male colleagues in companies in professional societies. A company may have progressive personnel policies but such policies would not be implemented by managers or male colleagues with negative attitudes towards professional women.
- The men were also community leaders and sponsors of women's organisations.
- They were also husbands and friends.



LOOKING AHEAD: Forging links for the future — that was the theme of the sixth national conference of the Women's Bureau of South Africa held in Durban at the weekend. Seen here are (from left to right) Mrs Mary Radebe, president of the Imbali Emhle organisation; Mrs Mildred Benjamin, a delegate from Port Shepstone; Mrs Margaret Lessing, director of the Women's Bureau; Mrs Cathy Makhene of World Vision.

SA's black women can have it all, says Ophelia

Girl, you're finished, said Ma

By Marika Sboros

When visiting black American lawyer Dr Ophelia Jatta was married and pregnant at 14, her mother said: "Girl, you're finished."

But finished the charismatic speaker was anything but, as she told the Women's Bureau conference on "Women for all seasons" in Durban at the weekend.

She overcame every obstacle in her way, became a successful lawyer, came to South Africa and got a highly paid job (and a Mercedes Benz) when everyone here and back home said she would never do it.

She was now poised, she said, to return to her country of birth and "take on" 31 organisations there that were "working day and night to destroy South Africa".



OPHELIA JATTA: She's "not buying" apartheid.

PRECIOUS CARGO

One wonders if the South African Government has any idea of the precious cargo that is about to board an aircraft bound for the United States soon.

For Dr Jatta, who has been living and working for JCI here for 18 months, is a one-woman, unpaid singer of this country's praises to anyone who will listen. The Bureau for Information might want to consider sponsoring her trip, if there's any money left in its entertainment budget after it spent over four million rand on THAT song.

But back to the intriguing Dr Jatta, who was asked to give the closing speech with a brief to present an "inspirational talk to take women into the future".

With a zeal that can only be described as evangelical, and a way of talking punctuated by just the right sort of Southern Baptist preacher fervour, she said she was not going to take any more excuses from women, or anyone else, for that matter.

When she met South Africans who told her about apartheid, she just did not "buy it".

She had not, after all, seen any ghettoes here as bad as the ones she'd seen in the United states, she said. Poor American blacks lived in cardboard boxes; here at least blacks had shacks, she said. She had also seen more black millionaires in Soweto than in Washington DC.

Nor did she buy apartheid as a source of oppression for black women in this country. Their problems were due to nothing more than a fear of success, Dr Jatta said.

She asked which of the women present was prepared to be the first female Cabinet Minister, or the first president of this country, because she believed "that woman is in this room now".

After all, the reason why ideas occurred to people was because God had given them the ability to make them come true, she said.

Returning to the problem facing South Africa, it was very simple, she told the conference. It all boiled down to: "Are you willing to take on the role of developing the whole continent of Africa?"

DIFFERENT WAY

Dr Jatta said she was off to the United States to set up a "new African movement" which would be a different way of looking at the South African issue.

She had met blacks who were hopeful and who said to the world: "If you are interested in blacks here, why don't you invest in this country?"

Sanctions and disinvestment were due to the negative press received by countries overseas, she said. Dr Jatta was encouraged about the future of South Africa, and few of the members of the audience, who appeared spellbound (or flabbergasted?) by her enthusiastic outpourings, could have doubted that she really meant what she said.

"You are not born into apartheid; you have the skills to handle it," she told the audience.

Women should stop fearing success, and "get out there and do it" — it being taking on leadership roles, and changing the face of the African continent.

And for all that "inspiration" Dr Jatta received a standing ovation from the conference.

WOMAN

Community groups must co-operate

Sowetan 26/5/88

297

Stories by PANGISILE MTSHALI

COMMUNITY workers must co-operate with each other if they want to be successful in uplifting their community's living standards.

This was said by Mrs Sybil Matlou, a Vosloorus social worker.

She was addressing a workshop on "Women serving society" at the Women's Bureau of South Africa conference held in Durban recently.

"Organisations should develop an interdependent attitude and should seek the full co-operation and acceptance from the community they are serving," she said.

They should work towards the development and upgrading of their communities and should use available facilities to fulfill their goals.

"Funding is a serious setback for volunteer workers but it is not the most important thing," said one of the participants.

"Time, positive thinking and selfless motivation is the key to success for every voluntary worker."

To be successful they should have realistic and attainable goals. They should not act as "hand-out charities" but they must pass their knowledge and skills to the people they are serving and they should involve them in their projects.

Intensive research at grassroots level is needed to avoid redundancy and to address more pressing issues first. Organisations should be relevant, procedural and admit their mistakes.

"The quality of life can be improved through human relationship, understanding and training the community in different self-help skills," said Mrs Matlou.



Mrs SYBIL Matlou sharing ideas with Mrs Carinda Slabbert.

VERTICAL REFERENCE LINE 10"

Abuse cases go unnoticed

Sowetan 26/5/88

297



MRS DORIS NTULI

MOST cases of wife bashing, sexual abuse and harassment go unnoticed because of the lack of efficient crisis centres and insensitive office bearers.

This emerged from a workshop on crises facing women which was held in Durban over the weekend.

Women were not only affected by personal harassment but were also deeply concerned by child abuse and sexual abuse of children, said Mrs Doris Ntuli, a social worker for the Durban branch of National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

"Women are usually embarrassed by these incidents and sometimes they protect their families. They therefore refrain from reporting their problems and asking for help. The insensitivity of the personnel intervention centres makes the matter even worse."

Life-line

"There are not enough agencies readily available to people having a crisis," she said. Police stations are usually far away and in South Africa there are few life-line services. They are available only to those who have telephones.

Mrs Ntuli pleaded with people working in these centres to empathise with victims and not to degrade them further with humiliating remarks.

Lack of efficient crisis intervention centres has a relative bearing on divorce increases, alcoholism, suicide and drug abuse.

"Prevention measures like intensive counselling of both sexes on parenting skills and marriage guidance, must be offered," she said.

Women, she said, must be educated about their legal rights. They should lobby for a law that will protect them against being bashed and harrassed by their husbands. Illiterate women and those from low income groups usually suffer silently and longer but modern career women resort to courts for help.

"When a mother is having a crisis, the whole family suffers," warned Mrs Ntuli. "The interpersonal relationship at home is destroyed and this may spill into the job and social life of family members."



THE Rev. Laurel Kubay (left), who is the Minister of Health in Gazankulu, shares a joke with Professor Marina Xaba-Mokoena, Minister of Health, Transkei, at the Women's Bureau conference. They were honoured as pathfinders.

See pages 28 and 29

Women honour pioneers

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

OVER 200 women from all over South Africa attended the seventh annual conference of the Women's Bureau of South Africa in Durban at the weekend.

Problems and issues affecting women on a day-to-day basis were discussed. The theme of the conference was: "Women for all seasons — forging links for the future".

Opening the conference, the Reverend Laural Kubay of Gazankulu said: "We have not gathered here to compare ourselves with the men around us or to scan the Government. We are here to focus on our potential and to meet our challenges as women."

An electronic link with the United States was the highlight of the conference. It was the first time it was used in a women's gathering.

Tribute was paid to women who have been pioneers in different fields and to women who hold the hope for the future.

Younger women were urged to inherit only the good things from the older generation by a guest speaker, Professor Marina Xaba-Mokoena, the Minister of Health in the Transkei.

"The skeletons of disgrace, prejudice and hatred must be shunned," she said. "Younger women must be practical and use their resources to produce more butter and less guns. The future is in their hands."

Among the 19 "Women of the Future" who were honoured were Dr Tersia King (MP) and one of the four women in the House of Assembly; Mrs Dawn Mokhobo, a group manager of the Agricultural Development Corporation of Bophuthatswana; Mrs Sybil Matlou, a senior social development officer with BMW South Africa and Mrs Mary Radebe, a community worker and a Vosloorus businesswoman.

Mrs Margaret Lessing, Chairman of the Women's Bureau paid tribute to 23 women pathfinders. Among them were Mrs Sybil Hotz, four times mayor of Durban; Mrs Alinah Lekgetha, Deputy Minister of Health in Bophuthatswana; Dr Sally Woodrow, "grandmother of family planning" and president of Business and Professional Women Federation and the Reverend Laural Kubay, Minister of Health in Gazankulu.

• See Pages 28 and 29.

yesterday. Cape Times 27/5/88

Dop system 'grave'

THE problem of the dop system in the Western Cape was becoming grave and stricter control was needed, the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Mr Chris April, said yesterday. A survey by his department showed that the dop system was prominent in places such as Durbanville and Phillipi. Mr April also said vagrancy and prostitution were increasing in Cape Town. Surveys had shown that there were an estimated 500 to 600 vagrants and there were only two night shelters for boys and three for adults.

WEEKLY MAIL, May 5 to May 12, 1988

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ORDINARY PEOPLE

Home for Lucas Phadu is under the highway



Samuel Nyaole from the Cape sits where he lives, surrounded by everything he owns

Picture: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Afrapix

Lucas Phadu lives among arches under the highway. He sleeps by day — it's too cold at night — and he has to be alert to evade the attentions of officialdom ...

By **MZIMKULU MALUNGA**

AS summer draws to an end motorists on Johannesburg's M2 enjoy their drive to work under the clear blue Transvaal sky. As they roar over Anderson Street they are unlikely to know that beneath the motorway, in the cold shadows of its arches, scores of people are trying to live.

If it is very early, the people of the open lot on the corner of Anderson and Nugget Streets will be lying on the ground like corpses. Later, if you go and look, you'll find some doing their washing; others sitting around the lot telling jokes and keeping a look-out. They are all work-seekers, and homeless.

If there are some still sleeping, it is because they could not do so the night before. These had succumbed either to the cold, or the attentions of the police. There are few blankets, and their clothing is light — it is all they have.

At night these people do not relax in the lot they use as a home. They roam the city streets, sometimes trying to make money by pointing out parking places for restaurant and cinema patrons. Mostly, though, they keep on the move: many of their number have been picked up by police before, and dropped off at far-off places like Halfway House or Krasemere farms south of Johannesburg.

In the morning these wanderers gather at the lot to warm their bodies in the sun.

The lot people look different from the other job-seekers who throng the downtown streets during the day. The daylighters live in the townships and are, it seems, better off. They look with some suspicion at the lot people, identifying them by their worn, sickly faces. There is not much life in them.

The lot people, too, are not keen on strangers in their place. But even someone who — like me — walks in to ask questions and write in a book, might have work to offer. So they crowd around.

An old man is sitting on a tin next to a heavily-smoking furnace with a glass of tea in his hand The suffocating smoke doesn't seem to bother Samuel Nyaole from King William's Town as it bothers me.

He first came to the Transvaal from the Eastern Cape in 1933. For 25 years he worked on a manganese mine near Kimberley, and then for three years on Impala Platinum Mines. He can't remember his date of birth, but figures out that he was 25 when he started on the mines.

He came to Johannesburg early this year from Rustenburg to collect his goods from Johannesburg Station· he had left them there on a previous visit. He got stranded in the big city, and has never been able to gather enough money to return to Rustenburg. He paid for the tea he is now drinking by "selling bottles".

The police are not sympathetic to the lot people, he adds. They have beaten him, he claims, and shows a burn mark on his left hand. "If they come and find you sleeping here at night you are in trouble."

Nyaole's plan is to get a new identity document so he can apply for a pension. His previous ID was stolen.

Just nearby, a group of men are lying on the grass listening carefully to what this stranger is saying to the old man. Most of them move away as I approach, but one is very weary and under no circumstances is he prepared to vacate the spot he is sitting on.

He is Lucas Phadu from Meadowlands Zone Two. He is the father of four children. They all stayed at his house in Meadowlands, but it was sold when he could no longer pay the rent. In 1972 he was knocked down by a car in Johannesburg and spent a very long time in Baragwanath and Leratong hospitals.

When he came out his house was sold, his wife married to another man and his children staying with her. Phadu went back to the factory he had worked in — manufacturers of carpets and shoes — but was not strong enough to do his old job and was not taken back.

He says of the police: "They are tired of us. They beat us and dump us anywhere they like, but they still find us here once more.

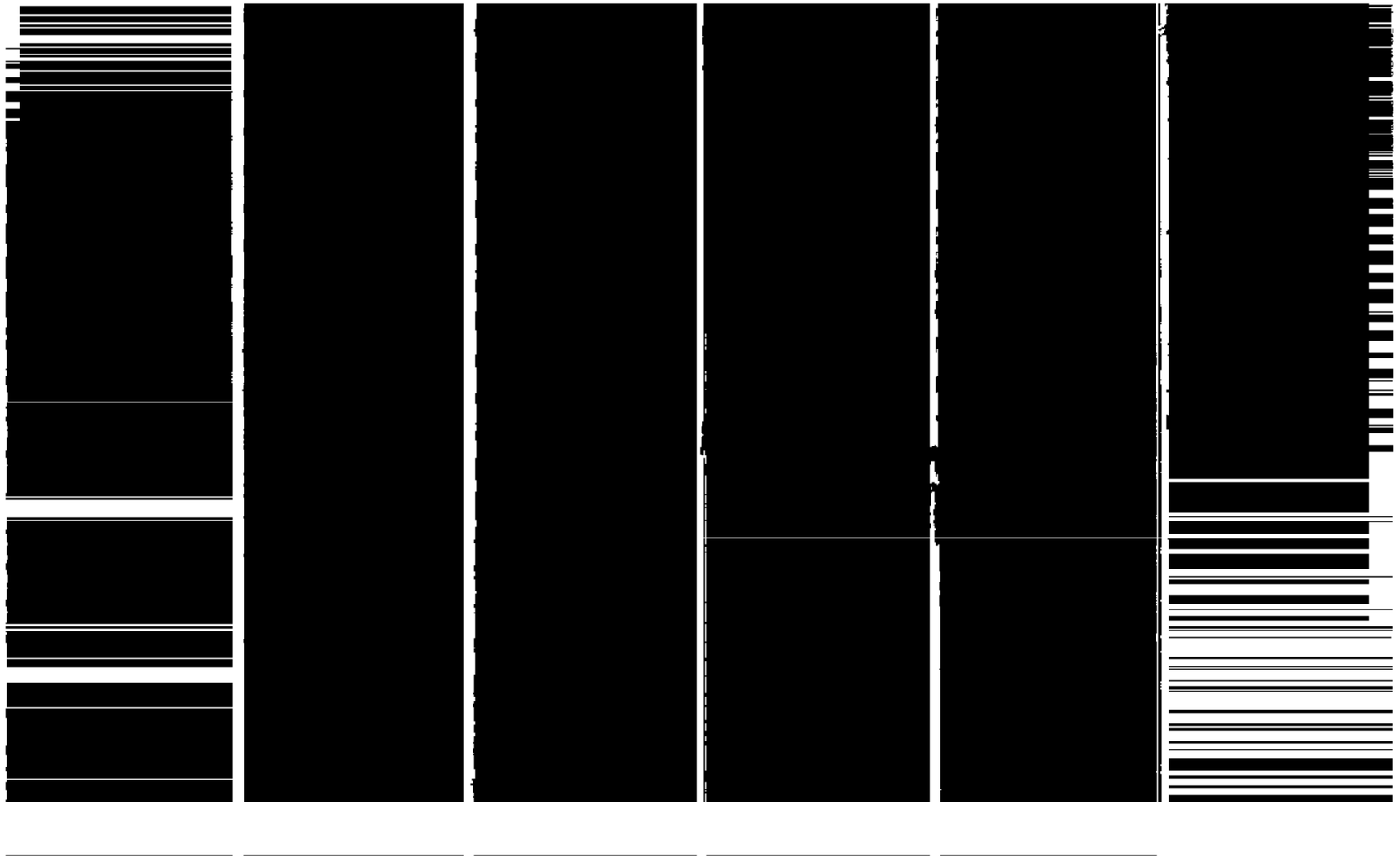
"They know it's not worth it to take us to court, because people like myself won't pay even if the fine is two cents. We have no money, not even a place to sleep. My blanket is plastic, I sleep in plastic."

He says the lot people even know the policemen — and know which will show mercy.

Most of the food the lot people eat comes from the Salvation Army, says Phadu. "That is the way we eat. If one does not get enough food here then you will have to go to Hillbrow for two slices of bread, or Parktown for a cup of soup."

The faces in the lot change while I am there, as people go looking for work when they can find the energy, and others come back It seems almost timeless; as if the lot people will always be there.

●Asked to comment on the allegations of police action against the lot people, a representative of the South African Police public relations division in Pretoria said: "It is definitely not the policy of the SAP to assault people or to act in any unlawful manner. Should any person be of the opinion however that there is lawful cause for complaint, such person can lodge a complaint with the police and we give the assurance that the matter will be thoroughly investigated."



SA is fascinating

Sowetan 9/5/88

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By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

Dr Sylvia Moeno left South Africa to further her studies and to settle in America in 1970 but the desperate socio-political situation made her to pack her bags and return home 15 years later.

She is a sociologist and her return was motivated by the aim to do research on social stratification in South Africa and to find out what can be done about the socio-political problems of her country.

On her return in 1985 she had first-hand experience of those problems. She could not find accommodation easily as she is an American citizen. She also had no transport to travel daily from where she stayed in Tsakane to work in Pretoria. She is a senior lecturer at Unisa and she now resides in Pretoria

"South Africa is a fascinating country for a social researcher," said Dr Moeno. "The main aim of my research is to help influence policy making for the post-apartheid country"

To fulfill her dream she has established a Black Women's Studies and Research Forum made up of 10 members. The forum has started researching black family life, social and political changes in South Africa, immigrants' adaptation and women and work among other projects.

"I am personally interested in what is happening here," she said.

"I feel that I have missed a whole chunk of history between 1976 and 1985 As a sociologist and a South African I should have been here to monitor social and political problems of that time."

Dr Moeno has worked as a consultant on socio-political matters both here and abroad. She sees duplication of public services as one of the major problems in South Africa.

"There is a bus for blacks and the other for whites going to the same place at the same time and through the same route," she said.

"There is a housing shortage for blacks while there are a lot of empty buildings in the suburbs. Blacks are not allowed to stay there even if they can afford to."

Dr Moeno contributes in an unusual yet important way in community work

"I research and identify problem areas," she said "I then notify relevant organisations and propose solutions."

She has done research for Siyakhanyisa Women's Club, a self-help organisation under the Mamelodi Community Project. She is on the Board of Directors of Seriti sa Sechaba Publishing Company.



Dr SYLVIA Moeno . . see duplication of public services as among major problems in South Africa.

Be proud Domestics celebrate

Sowetan 1/6/88
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HOUSEHOLD chores came to a standstill in many northern suburbs homes on Thursday as domestic workers celebrated their annual cultural day in Delta Park, Randburg.

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

The day, organised by the Johannesburg Centres of Concern, was marked with colourful Xhosa, Shangaan and Zulu traditional attires as songs and traditional dancing was the main entertainment.

It was a day to allow domestic workers to relax and unwind.

The Centres of Concern are a follow-up to the Domestic Workers and Employers Project (DWEP) and they teach and upgrade domestic workers different domestic and self-help skills. They also provide literacy classes.

"Domestic workers are a forgotten lot If they do not organise themselves they will remain forgotten," said Mrs Fikile Ngcobo, a co-ordinator of the centres

"Like their employers' wives they also need time off to socialise, join organisations and societies and to make friends

"They must have a sense of identity and of belonging."

Mrs Ngcobo said most domestic workers come from rural areas far away from their work places They usually have no skills, no friends and are semi-literate

"With the literacy and domestic skills classes we try to equip workers to be able to negotiate for better working conditions and salaries," Mrs Ngcobo said.

Workers are taught self-help skills like sewing and knitting so that they can make their own clothing and supplement their income. They are also encouraged to pass the knowledge on to others

The cultural day is not the only social event for domestic workers. There is a Domestic Workers' Day which is marked by a prayer meeting and there is an annual music competition



THERE was a lot of colour and sparkle during the cultural day organised by the Centres of Concern, Johannesburg. Seen here are (from left) Caroline Sotloe and Elsie Bekwa both from Maryvale; Johanna Khoza from St Columbus; Nompumelelo Dondolo, Mondeor; Doris Langa, Parkhurst, Silvia Monareng, St Columbus, and Lucy Mkhabela of St Columbus.

Nicro looks at dual parenting

Sowetan 2/6/88

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THE dual parenting role that is thrust on women once their husbands get convicted is one of the massive problems that they have to deal with besides the social stigma.

This problem of temporary single parenthood, never before addressed by welfare services, is now top of the agenda of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Soweto.

Nicro-Soweto has come up with an effective parenting project that is aimed at providing support through counselling services and skills training to the women who had previously been coming in droves to the centre but could not get proper assistance.



Mrs LULAMA Mniki, programme controller.

Families

"We are struck into action by the number of cases of women who could not adjust to the change of roles in their homes after their husbands got convicted," Mrs Lulama Mniki, the programme controller said.

"Men are usually the breadwinners and source of guidance in their families and as soon as they are temporarily removed from them through imprisonment, the wives find it very difficult to cope with the demands. They find themselves in a situation where they have to start looking for jobs to support the family and administer firm control over the children. This is a very drastic adjustment to make. They come here helpless and desperate."

"This programme will specifically address itself to the needs of these women. Our aim is to offer them emotional and material support," Mrs Mniki said.

Although it is much easier to alleviate the financial problems of the women by organising grants for the children, dealing with their emotional needs is the most difficult part.

Said Mr Shimane Kumalo, the branch director: "Most of these women isolate themselves from the community. They think it is a shame to have a husband in jail They cannot go to their neighbours for help or advice. Even if they have a problem they would rather keep it to themselves."

"The counselling services and the self-help projects, which we also hope will help them financially, will offer them an outlet for the piled up distress. They might find it easy to pour out their problems to other women in their group who are also in the same situation.

"The seriousness of these women's situation will also require that we pull in external resources. We hope to arrange talks with specialists on family life and single parenting to address them," Mr Kumalo said.

heel," she says.

Emerging women have big hurdles to overcome

Star 7/6/88

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By Sally Sealey

When people think of a community their minds turn to women and children; when they consider change and development, they think mostly about men.

So says Mrs Thelma Henderson, director of the Centre for Social Development, at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, who delivered the Peggy Kirkwood Memorial Lecture for the South African Association of University Women at the University of the Witwatersrand last week.



Mrs Thelma Henderson: " when people think of a community their minds turn to women."

Mrs Henderson, who has been involved in community projects for 10 years, said the centre in Grahamstown concentrated on the provision of pre-school facilities for about 900 children, education programmes for mothers on child-care and health, the training of para-professional child-care workers and the administration of bursaries.

In her lecture on "Community Development in a Transforming Society — women as agents of change", Mrs Henderson looked at several United Nations documents which highlighted aspects of women and development.

She said the United Nations had termed the period between 1975 and 1985 as the "Decade for Women".

"In that decade, to deprive women of meaningful social, political and economic activity was seen as depriving nations of a major human resource.

"Despite this, a 1980 report on rural women concluded that resources and development aids were still being allocated to the advantage of men, leaving the majority of women without the benefit of education, training or improved technology," she said.

If it was accepted that no nation could rise above the level of its women, then the time had surely come to regard all South Africa's females not as a separate species but as half of a precious national human resource, she said.

She said women who had been discriminated against all their lives had enormous hurdles to overcome. The migratory labour system had deprived them of their husbands and had contributed to the break-up of family life.

"Our Government has no comprehensive policy for the development of women in transforming societies," she said.

She mentioned three possible areas where the Government could become more involved: Education, training and unemployment.

"Education is much more than preparing people to find a job We used to teach school leavers how to find a job, now we must teach them to find job opportunities themselves," she said.

She said unemployment was here to stay and that the 1980 census revealed that 75 percent of African women had no jobs in the formal sense.

"Women in Grahamstown have launched several different enterprises. Some run informal markets outside schools, others buy fruit and vegetables from the market and hawk them in town," she said.

Mrs Henderson said the provision of adequate shelter and home-ownership were cornerstones of social development. She said the challenge which faced the planners of today was not only to ensure that hundreds of thousands of houses were built, but to give people the maximum degree of choice and mobility.

Mrs Henderson said the most important resource in community development was well trained people. The biggest restriction was the lack of funds.

"Women in our society are increasingly making their voices heard. They are experiencing personal changes in their own lives and are working to transform their own communities," she said.

For Better or For Worse® by Lynn Johnston

Plight of the street children

DURBAN's street children face going back on the streets again and will have to live in bushes, stormwater pipes and shop entrances unless alternative accommodation is found.

On Monday night, the 70 children who had been accommodated at Durban's new shelter for street children, Khaya Lethu, slept at the Central Methodist Hall after their home in Ordnance Road was destroyed by fire on Monday.

City Health Department social worker Mrs Lynn Wild said that the fire started in a top-floor bedroom.

SAPA

"The police are investigating the matter. We do not know how the fire started or what caused it.

"But the building is no longer suitable for the children to continue living there.

"We have to find alternative accommodation or we will have to revert to just running a feeding scheme, until such time as we find other premises," said Mrs Wild.

She said that a subcommittee which administered the shelter would meet later to decide on the future of the children.

The shelter was launched after Durban's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Muriel Richter and her staff tackled the problem of street children in the city.

At first, a feeding scheme was started. On the first day, nine children turned up at the Warwick Avenue chest clinic from where it was run during August last year.

Eventually, the old African Children Welfare Society building was made available and the first batch of 20 boys moved into the shelter late last year.

Since then it has grown and at the time of the fire 70 children were being taken care of at the shelter.

The chairman of the management board of the shelter, Mrs Maureen Stacey said yesterday that they were on the lookout for premises to house the children and asked that anyone who might even have an empty warehouse should contact the City Health Department.

She said there was an urgent need for a shelter, food and clothing for the children.

So far, a textile factory has donated 100 blankets and an airline company has given return air tickets to London for a special competition to raise funds.

WFSA — patriotic group or a propaganda wolf?

297 Star 16/6/88

Who are Women for South Africa? A group of well-meaning patriots intent on spreading goodwill through the positive marketing of South Africa — utilising the mass media as well as modest koeksister parties — or a propaganda wolf in sheep's clothing, as established opposition women's organisations have implied. Despite its high-profile launch in August last year, the organisation remains an enigma to most people. Paula Fray and Clare Harper spoke to the women volunteers behind the organisation.

Since its launch, Women for South Africa has embarked on a high-profile information campaign on SABC television, through the distribution of thousands of pamphlets and leaflets and advertisements in daily newspapers.

Its precise source of financial support and the apparent common message of WFSA and the Bureau for Information (Bufin) has attracted much attention to this women's "multi-cultural movement".

This week, the SABC's advertising manager, Mr Jack Hobbs, disclosed that WFSA had not paid for between 10 and 12 advertisements run last year as they were passed by the selection committee as Public Service Announcements (PSA).

To fulfill the criteria for PSAs, advertisements had to be non-political, in the national interest, non-racial and "preferably with a welfare function"

SABC did not re-run the advertisements this year, because "we discovered they were not a welfare organisation", he said.

Bufin head, Mr David Stewart, said the bureau had "no formal links" with WFSA, but had attended its public meetings from time to time as an observer.

This week, a University of Pretoria student, Mr Tony du Plessis, told The Star he was paid cash by a WFSA member, Mrs Val Flemming, to place advertisements in The Star and *Pretoria News* at a cost of R6 280 (excluding GST).

Mrs Flemming, who said she had attended only a few meetings of the organisation, said she had never heard of Mr du Plessis nor paid him money.

"It seems something very funny is going on," she said

None of the several co-workers of WFSA contacted by The Star knew who had placed the advertisement.

SURPRISE

The Johannesburg branch secretary, Mrs Arlene de Wit, said the advertisement had come as a surprise to WFSA. "We don't know who put it into the paper. We don't know a Mr du Plessis or a Mrs Flemming."

She said she was not disturbed about unknown people placing advertisements on behalf of WFSA.

The advertisement, entitled "A Hundred G-o-o-d Reasons Why South Africa is a Great Country", has been distributed as a pamphlet at several opposition organisation functions recently, including the Free the Children Commission at Wits and the Five Freedoms Forum "A Hundred Ways to End Apartheid" meeting at the Market.

The pamphlets were distributed by the Wits Moderate Student Alliance.

Johannesburg branch chairman Mrs Cabriele Malan said WFSA had no formal links with the MSA, but the students were "willing" to distribute their pamphlets.

Based in Rustenburg, WFSA "works through existing organisations and has co-workers and not members at each town", said the president, Mrs Jenny Malan.

WFSA was launched at a "Revolutionary onslaught against South Africa" symposium to "build bridges between all race groups and unite all peace-loving South Africans".

Stressing that WFSA was apolitical, Mrs Malan said it aimed to prepare the way for politicians to find political solutions

Guest speakers at WFSA functions have included SADF Captain J Zietsman, black American lawyer Ms Ophelia Jatta and former security policeman Mr Craig Williamson.

WFSA did not participate on any communication committees of Joint Management Centres, but has held its own workshops where smaller groups of 80 to 100 people discuss needs in communities.

"At the workshops someone talks about the onslaught on our country. We all know that certain groups are trying to make this country ungovernable."

Co-workers in Cape Town promised R150 000 towards a community hall after Alexandra youths expressed a need at a workshop. Another co-worker donated 1 000 soccer balls to Mamelodi schoolchildren.

However, WFSA was not a charity, Mrs Malan emphasised.

The spacious WFSA offices in Rustenburg, where workers helped distribute 5 000 pamphlets printed on customised stationery, were donated by Mrs Malan's husband, Mr P A "Bun" Malan, chairman of the Regional Services Council and former MPC for Rustenberg.

Mrs Jenny Malan said contributions from big business and co-workers helped pay the bills.

"All peace-loving people want to contribute towards building a brighter future."

● See Page 16.

Building bridges for peace

Star 16/6/88 (297)

By Paula Fray

Mrs Jenny Malan, head of the Woman for South Africa movement, is a "builder not a fighter" who enjoys serving others.

She has been with the organisation since its inception when the president of the Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie invited a number of women representatives to a symposium on the "revolutionary onslaught against South Africa".

Mrs Malan was on the 10-woman committee selected with the vague brief of "seeing what women can do".

"We women are not fighters, but we can build," says Mrs Malan

It was decided they would build bridges between all race groups and unite all peace-loving South Africans, she says

With her at the helm, the organisation, which has no members only "co-workers", has held rallies, workshops and distributed thousands of pamphlets.

A quick count of co-worker distribution revealed about 40 black, 17 coloured and scores of white co-workers. The lack of Indian co-workers is due to "perhaps a cultural problem", Mrs Malan says.

Affilliated organisations include Dames Aktueel, Jong Dames Dinamiek, Kontak, Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie and various church and youth groups

It is not linked with major black organisations, but does work with individual women such as Ms Maggie Oewies from Muizenberg and Mrs Pat Maquina, wife of the Rev E Maquina, from Port Elizabeth, Mrs Malan says.

She has been in the "organisational sphere" for 20 years now, and is extremely busy. She considers it a challenge to unite women for the country's sake and for the future of her own children.

WFSA are not feminists, nor are they fighting for women's rights.

"A lot of men co-operate with us," she says. "We are not fighting for women's rights; we are fighting for a peaceful future."

Since WFSA's launch, Mrs Malan says it received numerous enquiries about communism and the "revolutionary onslaught". Their literature is then compiled by various people such as Mrs Gabriele Malan, "an expert on communism, Leninism and Marxism".

Mrs Gabriele Malan says she has had no formal training in Marxism, but had "a 25-year interest in the subject" as her husband had smuggled Bibles into the Soviet Union

Included in the WFSA media campaign were pamphlets on the municipal elections aimed at black areas and "an objective curriculum vitae on Nelson Mandela".

Mrs Malan, as president, travels extensively within South Africa and overseas.

As the mother of four children, two of whom are at university, she plans her time.

She has a good support system at home where her mother and mother-in-law, who share her aims and vision, live with her. At work, there are four office assistants who help with the mailing list and administration.

She believes there is a big struggle ahead of South Africa but is optimistic.

What mothers can do for South Africa, she says, is to "bring up their children with love and not hatred and in white communities to teach their children to respect people of colour and people of colour to respect and not hate all whites and Europeans".

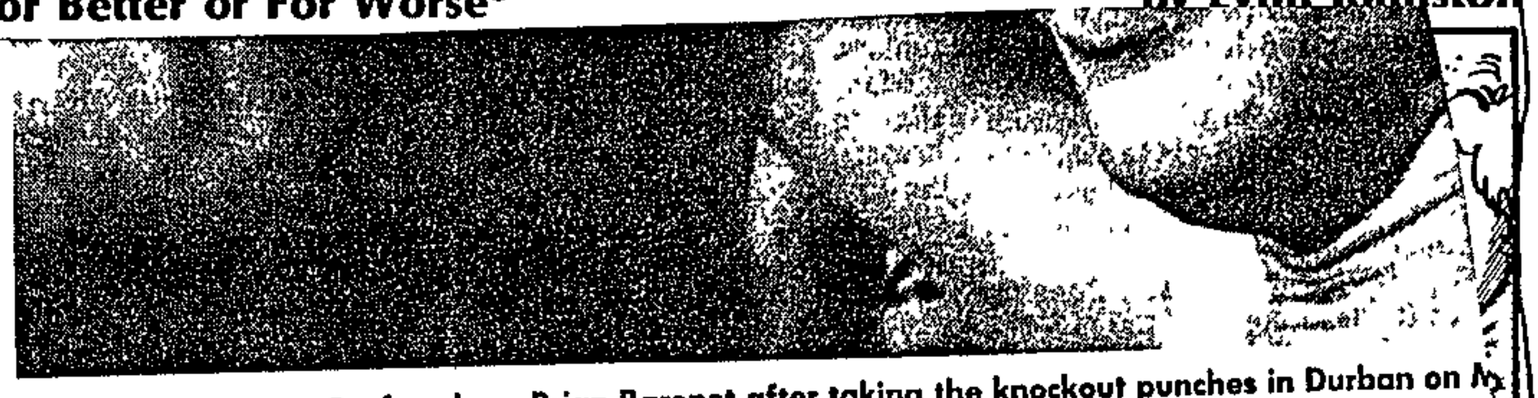
She has a clear vision of what she is striving for and what she wants.

"I close my eyes and I see a picture of a multiracial group of happy smiling people in South Africa."



Jenny Malan says "we are not fighting for women's rights; we are fighting for a peaceful future".

For Better or For Worse® by Lynn Johnston



Confused . . . Brian Baronet after taking the knockout punches in Durban on M

Routine scans a waste of money, says

By Toni Younghusband

"To expect fighters to have a brain scan

former an

Experts will be ready to help

Police to launch crime 'trauma' unit to assist victims

By Gien Elsas,
West Rand Bureau

West Rand and Vereeniging victims of crimes, especially crimes of a sexual nature, will soon be able to rely on the support of a team of experts to help them overcome fears and problems relating to the specific crime.

A West Rand police spokesman said the South African Police, realising that victims of crimes go through a great deal of trauma, have initiated a care facility for victims which will soon be completely functional.

The back-up team for a victim would include psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers who will probably be based at provincial hospitals. The police and district surgeons will also play an important role in the rehabilitation of the victim.

The spokesman said that a rape victim, for example, would be sympathetically helped by a policewoman who would go with her to the right departments and help her to overcome her ordeal. The victim would also be told about court procedure and would be told what type of questions she might be asked.

If there are any cases of child abuse where the person who reports the abuse wishes to remain anonymous, a call to the police is sufficient for an investigation to be launched.

Crime victims who need help and people who wish to report cases of child abuse can contact: West Rand — Captain Neville Thoms at (011) 660-7662 during office hours and 753-2077 after hours or Detective Sergeant Petro Heynecke at (011) 660-7662 during office hours and 665-3829 after hours.

Vereeniging — Captain Jacobs or Detective Constable Pretorius can be contacted at (016) 31-2121 during office hours. Captain Jacobs' home telephone number is 28-2781.

National workshop to assist street children

By Sue Valentine

The often unco-ordinated efforts by numerous organisations to meet the needs of street children throughout South Africa has prompted a national workshop to be held in Cape Town from July 7-9.

The workshop has been organised by the National Association of Childcare Workers (NACCW).

A spokesman from the NACCW said there were about six established organisations catering to street chilren countrywide. However each day more and more informal groups were trying to assist street-children in their areas, but lacked the resources or expertise to meet the complex needs of these chidren.

Guest speakers at the conference will be Professor Linda Richter of the Institute of Behavioural Sciences in the United States and Professor Mike Baizerman of the University of Minnesota.

Sponsorship for the Cape Town conference — at which about 80 delegates are expected — is urgently needed.

Further information about the conference can be obtained from Mr Brian Gannon of the NACCW at (021) 790-3401.

Women in spotlight at arts festival

Sowetan 21/6/88

297

WOMEN are going to be in the spotlight at this year's Standard Bank National Arts Festival in Grahamstown from July 1 to July 9.

One of the four lecture series in the Winter School at the festival is devoted to *A New Generation of South African Women Discovering Themselves.* The talks, with one exception, will be presented by four well-known South African women.

The speakers will be Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash; Dr

SOWETAN REPORTER

Dorothy Driver, a lecturer in English at the University of Cape Town; Professor Fatima Meer, author and sociologist; and Professor Frances Ames, former head of the Department of Neorology at Groote Schuur Hospital.

Mrs Duncan has been a member of Black Sash since 1963

Currently the co-ordinator of all Black Sash offices around the country, Mrs Duncan has become a national figure through her work to alleviate the suffering of those most affected by apartheid

Biko

Professor Ames, who acquired an international reputation for challenging the South African Medical and Dental Council over the Biko affair, will give an account of what it is like to be a woman doctor in South Africa.

Dr Driver, who is engaged in ongoing research on women and colonialism, has published widely and holds a doctorate from Rhodes University.

Professor Meer is the author of several books and heads the research unit of the Institute of Black Research, a body



SHEENA Duncan . . . focus on women.

engaged in research programmes in black communities She has been banned three times and was detained without trial for six months in 1976.

Family killings: spotlight on the Afrikaners again

Star 23/6/88 (297)

By Esmaré van der Merwe

The family murder at Secunda this week in which unemployed Mr Johannes de Wet shot his 22-year-old former wife, his three-year-old son, and two other men — and then committed suicide — focuses attention once again on the number of these incidents in South Africa.

At a conference on family murders recently, Professor Fanie du Toit, head of the University of Pretoria's department of psychology, said more than 70 percent of the incidents were by Afrikaner parents.

Although almost no research had been done, he said, it seemed to be a South African phenomenon.

ATTITUDE TO LIFE

Professor du Toit related the high occurrence of family murders in Afrikaans families to the Afrikaner's attitude towards life.

He said the Afrikaner had been typified as "quick to feel humiliated, inhibited, suspicious" — and therefore "egocentric in the sense of a sickly self-pity in his soul ... the profile of a potential family murderer".

Some researchers had said the Afrikaner parent claimed to have a right of possession on his family. It resulted in an excessive sense of responsibility.

"With the colonisation of South Africa, our predecessors did not massacre the indigenous population. Instead, they exerted hegemonic control, which resulted in a frightening sense of responsibility in all spheres of life.

"We take the right to decide where people of colour should live, what work they may do, with whom they may socialise — and we regard our actions as in their best interest."

He said Afrikaners blamed themselves when their well-meant efforts were rejected.

He said the philosopher Plato had suggested such forcible social and economic ordination in his "republic".

However, throughout history, governments have never accepted such a frightening responsibility.

IGNORANCE OF WISDOM

"The Afrikaner's ignorance of this wisdom is quickly catching up with him. This hegemony and unmanageable responsibility have resulted in futility.

"The circumstances which lead to family murders became a reflection of the hopelessness we have created on national and cultural level.

"It seems as if this gruesome manifestation points out the equally horrifying responsibility we have accepted for other population groups — just as noble as the father who accepts all responsibility for his family, and in the end, just as dangerous."

New SA woman is the focus at festival



Professor Fatima Meer ... has been banned three times.

The new generation of South African women will be in the spotlight at this year's Grahamstown Festival.

One of the four series of lectures on women at the festival is devoted to "A New Generation of South African Women Discovering Themselves".

Speakers include Mrs Sheena Duncan, Dr Dorothy Driver, Professor Fatima Meer and Professor Frances Ames.

Mrs Duncan has been a member of the Black Sash since 1963 and is the co-ordinator of all Black Sash offices around the country.

She has become a national figure through her work to alleviate the suffering of those affected by apartheid.

Dr Driver is an English lecturer at the University of Cape Town and is engaged in ongoing research on women and colonialism.

Professor Meer of the sociology department at Natal University, is the author of several books and heads the research unit of the Institute of Black Research. She has been banned three times and was detained without trial in 1976.

Professor Ames has acquired an international reputation for challenging the South African Medical and Dental Council over the death of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko.

She is the former head of the Department of Neurology at Groote Schuur Hospital and will give an account of what it is like to be a woman doctor in South Africa.

The festival will be held from July 1 to July 9.

Salvation Army needs shelter for 40

The Salvation Amry in Johannesburg needs overnight accommodation for about 40 unemployed and homeless people.

Major Doug Niel said the Salvation Army fed up to 100 people who gathered in a park at the corner of Anderson and Nugget streets in the hope of work.

These people, who were genuinely unemployed and not hobos, came from far-off places like Soweto and many were unable to return home at night.

They had become an "extra labour of love" for the Salvation Army.

"Our concern is that the guys who can't go home have no shelter at night. One spoke about sleeping under the arches of a flyover. They are just finding a corner, a few boxes and lighting a fire to keep warm," Major Niel said.

Suitable place

He said the Salvation Army needed a suitable place, an old warehouse or garage, to accommodate about 40 people at night. The Salvation Army would provide foam mattresses, blankets and possibly gas rings for cooking simple meals.

"Running water would be nice so the chaps could wash up in the morning. We're not looking for a hotel, we're looking for a place we could rig up into a suitable place for them to stay at night.

"There would be no charge to the men. We would probably get one or two of the more responsible ones to cook and look for somebody to give up one or two nights to overseer, possibly on a rotating basis," Major Niel said.

The men would be given soup, bread and fruit at night. For breakfast they get porridge.

Basic values pushed aside

THERE was no way the present welfare system could be reformed, a two-day seminar of the Centre for Enrichment in African Political Affairs was told in Soweto at the weekend.

Miss Fikile Mazibuko, a South African Council of Churches worker, said apartheid contradicted all the basic value systems. The looming privatisation of health services did not auger well for the man in the street, she said.

"Basic needs such as education and housing are a responsibility of the State. We pay taxes so that our money should be invested in these services. What happens to our money if it is not used for out rights?" Miss Mazibuko continued.

Dilemmas

Mrs Amelia Jones, a Cape Town social worker, delivered a paper outlining the dilemmas faced by social workers. She said social workers had to deal with a different welfare system for each race group.

"In the Western Cape resources for the protection of children are extremely limited. During a period of two months 17 black children are referred as abandoned compared to one white child in six months," Mrs Jones said.

Nowhere is there total equality

Women receive due recognition by the Swedes

Star 28/6/88

297

WASHINGTON — Sweden leads the world in the status of women, followed by Finland and the United States, while women in Bangladesh suffer the greatest discrimination, a private population group reports

The independent Population Crisis Committee ranked nearly 100 countries according to the status of women and how their treatment compares with men. The results were released in a study entitled "Poor, Powerless and Pregnant."

On the edge

"The world's poorest women live on the edge of subsistence. They are politically and legally powerless They are caught in a life cycle that begins with early marriage and pregnancy and too often ends with death in childbirth," said Dr Sharon Camp, vice-president of the group.

No country managed to be listed as "excellent," but Sweden led the "very good" section, followed by Finland and the United States.

Also listed as very good were East Germany, Norway, Canada and Denmark.

Bangladesh finished a distant last, with Mali, Afghanistan, North Yemen and Pakistan rounding out the bottom five on the list.

The country ratings, developed in a year-long study, were based on measures of women's status in the areas of health, marriage and children, education, employment and social equality.

Nowhere did women enjoy equal status with men, the report said.

"But in the least developed countries of Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America, crushing poverty overlaid with long-standing patterns of discrimination create living conditions for women almost too harsh to imagine," the report said.

Worldwide, the study went on, women grew half the world's food but most owned no land. They were one-third of the paid workforce, but were concentrated in the lowest-paid jobs. Those that had jobs outside the home put in a double day with household and child-care chores.

Here is a rundown of the five areas of women's status and the findings of the study:

● Health: This category included infant and child mortality among females, mortality of women in their childbearing years and female life expectancy.

Finland was the top-ranked country in the health category with a rating of 20 Austria and France were close at 19,5 points.

The United States scored 19 points, tied with Australia, Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

Ranked last in women's health was Afghanistan with only 3,5 points.

● Marriage and children: Australia and New Zealand were the only countries to score a full 20 points

This ranking was based on the percent of women who married while still adolescents, the total fertility rate for the country, prevalence of contraceptive use and ratio of widows and divorced women heading households.

Scoring 19,5 were Sweden and Taiwan, while 19 points were listed for Belgium, Finland, The Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom.

The United States scored 18,5, as did Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, East Germany, West Germany and Switzerland.

Ranked last was Saudi Arabia at 4,0 points, while Bangladesh had 4,5.

● Education The United States ranked first in this category at 18,5 points, followed by Jamaica with 18. Sweden managed only 15,5.

Last was Benin at 25 points, while North Yemen had 3. Nepal and Libya rated 4.

The education category covered school and college enrolment of women, percentage of women teachers and any difference in literacy rates between men and women

● Employment: The employment category was based on the percentage of women working for pay, the share who are self-employed and the number of women in technical and professional occupations

Sweden was tops in women's employment, scoring 14,5 points, followed by East Germany at 13,5 and Mozambique and the Soviet Union at 12,5 each

Tied for last place with ratings of 2 were Afghanistan, Algeria, Iraq, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and North Yemen.

Divorce rights

● Social equality: The category generally measured women's political and legal equality with men the degree to which they could expect equal treatment in the workplace, property rights and rights in divorce and protection from discrimination.

Finland and Sweden were tops with 18,5 points each.

Tied for second with 16,5 points were the United States, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Germany, West Germany, Greece, Hungary, Jamaica, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Finishing last with ratings of were Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. — Sapa-AP.

Motsiri shows total dedication

Sowetan 30/6/88 (297)



Woman of the week

Mrs ESTHER MOTSIRI



MRS ESTHER Motsiri inspecting the vegetable gardens in Sharpeville

Mrs Esther Motsiri's work for the Vaal community, which began when the bicycle was the most common mode of transport, was rewarded when she became the recipient of the Vocational Services Award from the Rotarians.

Mrs Motsiri is a senior social worker with the Lekoa Town Council. Her career began when she was employed by the Vereeniging Child Welfare Society to do group work at the Cornelia Colliery.

Children

"They asked me to teach the women how to cook," Mrs Motsiri said. "The women used to let the rations rot because they did not look like the food sold at a nearby fast-food outlet."

At the same time she was responsible for the welfare of the children living in the townships of Evaton, Top, Brick and Tile, Meyerton, Sharpeville, Walkerville and Sasolburg

"The highlight of my career was when our campaign for the Year of the Child in 1979 was judged the best We started "Operation Snowball" where we collected used clothing for needy children We organised sewing circles to make children's clothes," she said.

"Since then we have focused on particular groups in the community and raised funds which are handed over to them at the end of the year"

Mrs Motsiri formed the Iketsetseng Women's Club in 1980 for elderly and unmarried mothers when she found out that most of them were unemployed

"We invited blin pensioners to a party t celebrate the Year of th Aged. We chose the blin because they do not hav many entertainmen outlets Some of them d not go to parties an weddings.

"We also had a part for orphans and distr buted dolls, clothes an blankets. The clu

women made the dolls in their spare time."

In 1985 the club sold sheep's heads and old clothing. They collected over R2 000 and took a party of male pensioners to the seaside.

"The old gentlemen enjoyed themselves thoroughly. It was their first sight of the sea and they were very excited They did not pine for home," Mrs Motsiri said.

The club sold food to Vista University students to raise funds for the Polokong Children's Home.

Problems

Mrs Motsiri is currently involved in starting food gardens for the unemployed. She is also trying to find a solution to the problems of the street children of Vanderbijlpark.

"The street children pose a problem because we have no place to house them. Many of them are from outside Sharpeville. We investigated some cases and sent the children back home to their parents and enrolled them in school. Most of them promptly went back to the city streets.



MRS ESTHER Motsiri

"We have formed a team with other social workers in the area. We are trying to find a solution that will be acceptable to the children as well."

"I intend starting a project to prepare professional women for retirement. You find a retired nurse staying home when she could be doing community work or anything else that makes her feel like a valuable member of the community," Mrs Motsiri said.

Mrs Motsiri, who was born in Kroonstad, is a single parent to four boys and two girls.

"The children do not mind the time I spend away from home. They are very supportive although, strangely, none has chosen social work as a profession."

'SA families are highly stressed'

Sowetan 1/7/88 (247) (Le/8/)

ABOUT 60 families go for counselling at the Johannesburg Child Guidance Clinic every week.

"This figure is very high and it reflects a bad situation," the clinic's social worker, Mrs Julienne Sakstein, said in an interview at their Berea clinic.

"South African families are reacting to the stress from the political, economic and the general traumatic environment we live in."

The clinic, which was started in 1944, offers counselling and guidance to families that have children with emotional problems. It works closely with the South African National Council for Mental Health.

"Although we are concerned about children, we direct our counselling mostly to the parent," explained Mrs Sackstein. "It is a three generation investigation and guidance. We need to know the parents, to know what sort of children they were and to understand their parents."

"We then do the testing and give remedial help to the child. We believe children are affected by everything that happens at home, that is why we need to know the whole family structure."

The privately owned clinic offers guidance in 10 sessions. Its professional staff consists of psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers. It offers its services to all races.

"We believe that all races and cultures generally experience the same problems and they need the kind of help we are offering," said Mrs Sackstein.

"The problem we have with most people is that they expect immediate solutions. Ten sessions seems like a long time."

The clinic also offers telephone counselling between 8.30am and 4.30pm, Monday to Friday. Their telephone number is (011) 484-1734/5/6.

They are at 32 Honey Street, Berea.

WOMAN

Violence stems from childhood

Sowetan 5/7/88

297

HARARE — Wife beating — some have accepted it as part of their married life and to others it is a sign of caring.

Wife beating was traditionally accepted as a man's way of either disciplining his erring wife or proving his manhood.

The acting principal of the school of social work in Harare, Mr Edwin Kaseke, told reporters today that some wife-beating problems stemmed from a childhood marred with violence.

"A child learns what he lives. Some children grow up in families where the father is always beating the mother and they come to accept that as the normal way for a man to punish his wife or to assert himself," he said.

Mr Keseke said the environment in which children grew up was a very important part of their future.

"The parents are the model from which children learn how to behave."

When women complained to their parents about how their husbands treated them, they were advised to stay married, because they had children.

Weekly

Mr Kaseke said some women, even if beaten on a weekly basis, would not consider divorcing their husbands.

He said this was because some women were afraid of being ostracised by their families, losing their prestige in the "married girls" circle or starting a new life alone.

"Some women will continue to suffer in silence because they are afraid of the reactions of the outside world if they break up with their partners. There are also those women who are so emotionally dependant on their husbands — they feel bonded and are afraid to make a clean break.

"While people might take it for granted that a woman who accepts beatings has no-one to blame but herself, it should also be remembered that this woman does not live in a vacuum. She lives in a society — a society which might ridicule her or look at her with a jaundiced eye because she is divorced.

"Her married friends are going to avoid her because they are afraid she might hunt down their husbands," he said

Mr Kaseke said some women also found it economically viable to stay in a bad marriage

Alimony

If the woman is not working, it would be difficult to get a job even with qualifications, and it was difficult to survive on alimony.

He also pointed out that despite urbanisation and a break in traditions, most black women would seek family counselling before going to an outsider for help

He said until such time as women could manage their own lives even at the risk of being ostracised, considering divorce would be difficult for African women.

Mr Kaseke said some men beat their wives out of frustration. In some cases, it was because a man had failed to measure up to his partner's or his own expectations either at work of in the home.

He said because of this a man might resort to violence as a refuge. Lack of faith in each other also induced wife beating.

"It is difficult for a married man to retain respect and love for his wife when he is trying to impress a new woman.

"Our society has become so permissive that the closeness of a family unit is obscure

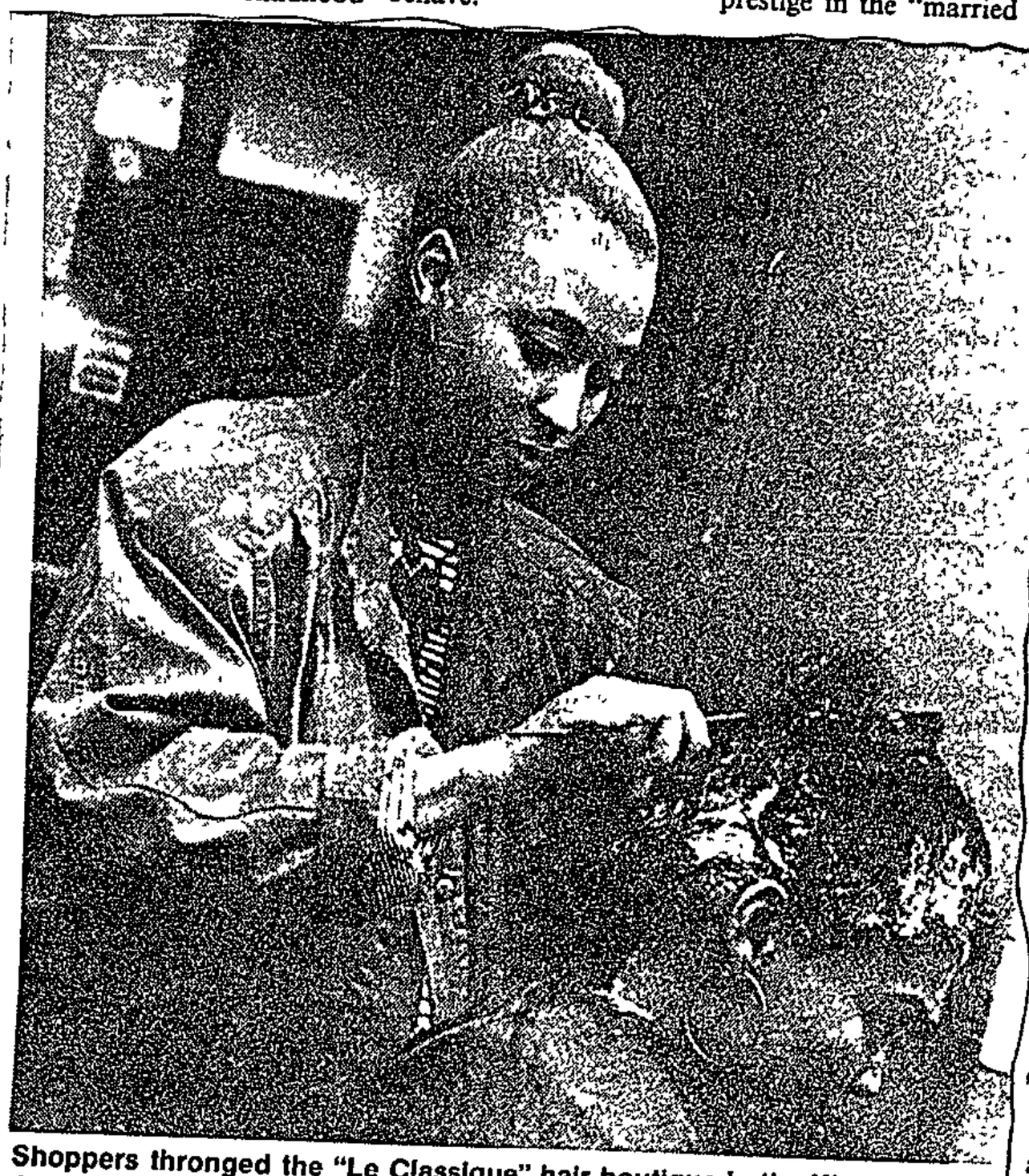
"There is no way one can equally distribute love between more than one partner. You are now giving half measures and to cover up for your lack of interest in the wife you resort to beating her up," he said.

Mr Kaseke pointed out that some partners were not flexible enough What most couples did not realise was that marriage was give and take — it was full of compromises and every partner had to bend a little at one time or another.

He also said there was a need for couples to seek marriage guidance before taking the vows.

"Every marriage has its own problems but some couples fare better because of the way they deal with problems"

It was necessary to enforce traditional norms wherever they would help save a marriage, Mr Kaseke said — Sapa.



Shoppers thronged the "Le Classique" hair boutique in the Kine Centre, Johannesburg, when the salon offered free hairdos to all men and women who entered the salon.

Birth on 'inside', death on 'outside' for detainees

By JO-ANNE COLLINGE

Babies are born behind bars, and loved ones die while political detainees are held in South African jails.

It is often said that political detainees are "put on ice". But life does not stop because of detention, as a small group of Pietersburg women detainees knows only too well.

Babies conceived before arrest grow, and are sometimes born to jailed mothers.

Friends and family members die, finish school and graduate from university.

Detainees strive within their confined lives for their long-held aspirations. Some continue their education. Many fight from within the jails for improved conditions — the officially acknowledged hunger strikes one indication of this.

In Pietersburg Prison Miss Daisy Matlou (18) is nearing the end of her pregnancy. She was detained in Johannesburg in March.

LOST HER FATHER

No details of her treatment as an expectant detainee may be given, because the emergency regulations forbid this. But official information given to lawyers can be recorded. This indicates that she went to hospital at least twice during her pregnancy.

If the idea of birth has been the constant companion of Miss Matlou, fellow detainee Mrs Joyce Mabudafhasi has had to live with the spectre of death.

Mrs Mabudafhasi, an executive member of the National Education Crisis Committee, lost her father during her detention and her mother, living in Venda, recently had a severe stroke.

Mrs Mabudafhasi, a widow, almost lost her life six months before she was detained towards the end of 1986 Her house in Mankweng was blown up in the dead of night and she was admitted to hospital with serious head wounds.

The attack forced her out of Pietersburg, where she worked as a university librarian, and into hiding. She was arrested in Port Elizabeth where she was negotiating a return to classes by boycotting pupils in the area

Mrs Mabudafhasi has four children. Her only daughter has received her BA and Honours degrees since her mother was detained. Relatives are caring for her youngest son, still im primary school.

Detained with Mrs Mabudafhasi is "the other Joyce" from Mankweng.

Held in Johannesburg early into the 1986 state of emergency, Mrs Joyce Mashamba of the Federation of Tansvaal Women left three children virtually parentless. Her husband, academic Dr George Mashamba, was serving the last few months of sentence for African National Congress activities.

In April 1987 he was released — but Mrs Mashamba's continual detention under three consecutive states of emergency means they have still not been physically re-united.

Also in Pietersburg Prison is Mrs Priscilla Mokaba, mother of the president of the South African Youth Congress, Mr Peter Mokaba.

Mr Mokaba was detained in Johannesburg in March and held in solitary confinement under section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

It was shortly after Mrs Mokaba accidentally met her detained son in the entrance to the Pietersburg security police offices in April that she was detained under the emergency.

The detention prevented Mrs Mokaba giving testimony in a court application aimed at restraining the police from torturing her son.

The application, brought instead by Mr Mokaba's sister based on hearsay evidence passed on to her by her mother, was turned down.

The group of women detainees at Pietersburg is rounded off by Mrs Marie Stella Mabitje, also of Mankweng.

Mrs Mabitje, a slight mother of three, is a member of the Detainees' Support Committee who has been in detention for over a year.

She worked in an administrative capacity at Turfloop University until the time of her detention.

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y, July 12, 1988

WOMAN

Mokgele wins bursary

Sowetan 12/7/88 (ET) 297

THE Executive Women's Club of Southern Africa is awarding a R5 000 study bursary to enable a young black woman, a top computer sciences student, to study for an MBA.

The club, which has been sponsored by First National Bank since its formation in 1980, draws together the country's top executive women as a vital forum for mutual support, exchange of ideas and attention to current issues.

The bursary is part of its effort to promote the greater role played today by women in South African commerce and industry.

Chairman of the club, attorney Jennifer Kinghorn who is a partner in the legal firm, Webber Wentzel, comments that "by drawing awareness to the successes of women in executive positions, the business community encourages the creation of opportunities for other talented women to realise their potential. This also provides the precedent that encourages other skilled women executives to accept these opportunities, with tremendous benefit to business and to the country as a whole.

"The growth of the club since its inception in 1980 reflects this trend, and indeed, has promoted it. Women in business often work almost exclusively with men as peers and don't always have the opportunity to meet other women of similar positions and career paths.

"The club offers them mutual contact and support and provides an enjoyable social amenity as well."

The recipient of the 1988 Executive Women's Club Bursary Award is Miss Joy Mokgele (29), an honours graduate in applied computer sciences who lectured in data processing at the University of Bophuthatswana.

Miss Mokgele is the first black woman MBA student at the University of Cape Town's Graduate School of Business.

Previously, she was awarded an IBM scholarship for undergraduate computer science studies and a human sciences research council grant for post graduate studies.

The Executive Women's Club Bursary Fund was launched in 1985 with the aim of contributing towards education, particularly for black women with exceptional talents. The bursary fund was considerably boosted by an inflow of funds recently from the Margaret Essberger Tribute Fund — donations received as a tribute following the tragic death of Margaret Essberger in 1987, one of the club's founders.

Welfare bodies battle without multinationals

By Winnie Graham

Hard-hit welfare organisations in South Africa, doing vital work among the poor and handicapped in this country, had lost an estimated R100 million since the withdrawal of multinational companiess, Mr David Jackson, a community management consultant, said.

He was commenting on the critical financial problems being experienced by most welfare societies.

He said it was time the Government provided firms which contributed to the day-to-day needs of the under-privileged community with the same tax incentives as those received by companies sponsoring international cultural, educational or sporting events.

These firms received a 90 percent after-tax subsidy from the Government. Sky 22/7/88

Mr Jackson said that while the multinationals were in South Africa many of the Signatories Association companies gave between 12 and 15 percent of their after-tax profit to community projects.

Those taken over by South African interests were now donating only about 0,5 percent after tax (~~269~~) (297)

The physically disabled, the deaf, blind, mentally handicapped and, perhaps, the animal welfare societies remained the "Orphan Annies" of society.

"Some kind of tax incentive must be found to help these organisations," Mr Jackson said.

He suggested these organisations get together not only to lobby the Government, but also to coordinate their fund-raising activities.

Gifts for Alex folks

Controversial American businessman, Mr Robert Brown, wearing spectacles, who represents the Mandela family's interests in the USA, donated clothes, blankets and other goodies to the Alexandra community at the weekend.



Two SA women in protest to Maggie

LONDON — Two South African women plan to join a delegation to 10 Downing Street tomorrow to deliver a letter calling on the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to distance herself further from the South African Government

More than 200 wives of Anglican bishops from around the world have signed the letter

Archbishop Desmond Tutu's wife, Leah, and Mrs Joan Evans of Port Elizabeth will be among the eight women to hand over the letter.

The bishops' wives are holding meetings in Canterbury which coincide with the Lambeth Conference, the 10-yearly meeting of all Anglican diocesan bishops.

The women call on Mrs Thatcher to "sit down and talk with those who represent the majority of South Africans".

The letter will be taken to 10 Downing Street after a special Lambeth Conference service in St Paul's Cathedral

Mrs Anne Booth-Clibborn of Manchester will lead the delegation It will also include Mrs Jane Hatendi of Harare and women from New Zealand, the United States and Nigeria.

The letter says "We, wives of bishops of the Lambeth Conference, have heard with horror the effect of the cruel policies and practices of the South African regime upon the lives of black families in that country, the land of their birth.

"Countless women and children are the victims of appalling repression and violence, the root cause of which is the unjust political system.

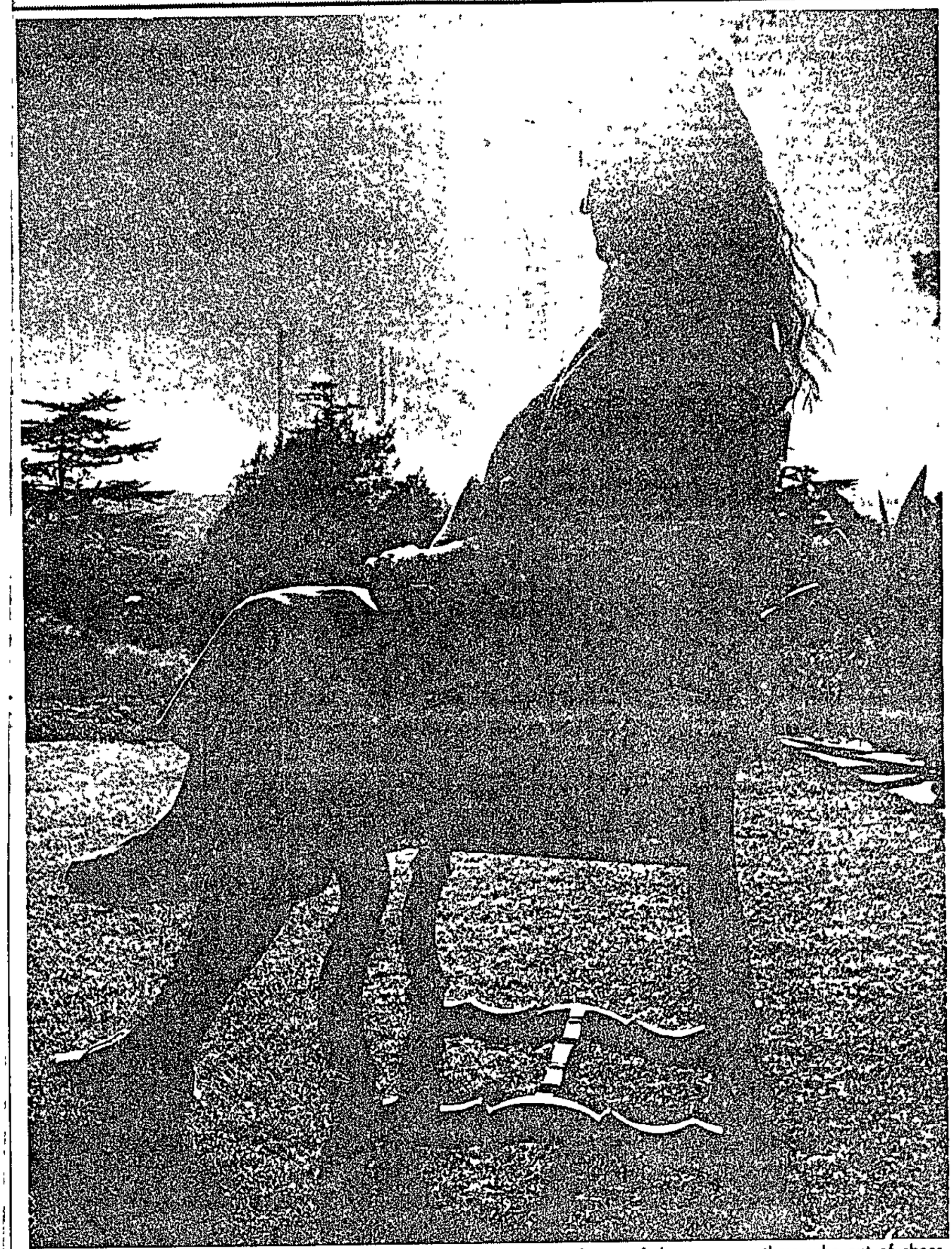
"As wives and mothers, we appeal from our hearts to your mother's heart to do what you can in your special position of influence

"We implore you to distance yourself further from those responsible for these crimes against humanity, crimes committed by a state presumptuous enough to claim Christian and Western values.

"We implore you, further, to sit down and talk with those who represent the majority of South Africans.

"Only in this way can a just peace be promoted, and a stop be put to this endless pain of children and the grief of many mothers" — Sapa.

Babies abandoned out of sheer desperation



HOPING FOR A NEW SUNRISE: Statistics tell nothing of the human drama of the young mothers who out of sheer desperation abandon their babies. Here "Belinda" looks forward to a new life once her baby is born. ● Picture by Steven Davimes.

SARA MARTIN

TEENAGE pregnancies among whites are on the increase, according to Government statistics

The figures showed that while teenage pregnancies among blacks declined from 13,8 percent of births in 1986 to 12,4 percent last year, white teenage births increased by 0,1 percent, from 7,2 to 7,3 percent, of births for the same period

But such statistics tell nothing of the human drama of the young mothers who out of sheer desperation abandon their babies

According to the Child Protection Unit of the SAP, nine babies have been found abandoned in appalling conditions in the Witwatersrand magisterial area since the unit was established

The babies range in age from two weeks to two months

Most of the desperate mothers do not realise there are certain institutions that would help them in their predicament One of them is the Princess Alice Adoption Home in Westcliff

If only they would realise we are here to help them and look after their babies," says the matron of the home, who may not be named for ethical reasons

'A baby brought to me recently had been found in a gutter in such advanced stages of dehydration that even I, hardened by so many cases, wept when I saw him

Says the matron 'The braver girls who seek our help are school going girls They have no money and nowhere to go

"On the other hand many of them come here from good homes so that they can be with girls in the same predicament"

The Princess Alice takes in expectant mothers a few months before their delivery date

If they want to give their baby up for adoption, the baby returns to the home and within a few days finds new, suitably screened parents

Str 30/7/88

Pregnant girls prepare for the ultimate sacrifice

297

The Saturday Star spoke to two young girls who had to make the decision to give up their babies and who are determined to remain firm in their decision. Their names have been changed to protect their anonymity.

Angela has been with the home since mid-May Her baby is due in a month's time Even though her condition is clearly visible there is an apparent determination to distance herself emotionally from the unborn child

Unlike other pregnant mothers who may caress their stomachs, feeling for the baby's kick, her hands remain firmly at her side, well away from the bulge.

"Throughout the pregnancy I never thought of keeping it," she says

"I have accepted it like a death in the family."

For a few brief seconds the mysteries of life and death will mingle for her and then there will be nothing more than the pain of loss

But she is prepared for it. Social workers have been speaking to her daily to help her

"I know there are people out there who will give my baby more loving care and financial help than I can. What future does a child have with a single parent who can hardly support herself?

"The father has written us both off I have written him off I have heard since that he already has another illigitimate child for whom he pays maintenance As it is, as an artisan apprentice, he can hardly make ends meet

"I don't think I could face seeing the baby once it is born But I would like to take a peep, just to make sure his limbs are all there . . "

Belinda is confident that what she is doing is right.

"My mother and father were divorced after having five children My mother has since remarried My father has been divorced twice and is about to be divorced for the third time I have been through all that — the trauma of divorced parents, step-parents and step-brothers and step-sisters you don't get on with, maintenance that is never paid, the struggle to make a living I just don't want a child of mine to start off life like that

"The father of the child wants to marry me But he is too immature to be a husband, never mind a father I am planning to go to Welkom and start a new life after the baby is born"

● Princess Alice Adoption Home, a service of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, places about 60 babies in adoption each year and about 50 expectant mothers are accommodated

For further information telephone (011) 646-5641

Govt approves new welfare councils

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Government had approved guidelines for a national social welfare policy and structures and for the establishment of welfare advisory councils for the different population groups, Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Applikant:

Raad van Handel en Nywerheid, Privaatsak X753, Pretoria, 0001.

(*Opmerking* Die hersiening van die doeaneregte kan moontlik 'n verlaging van die reg tot gevolg hê.)

[*Opmerking*· Hierdie aansoek vervang die aansoeke met betrekking tot landbou-insette (uitgesonderd landbou-chemikaliee) wat in Lys 23/86 by Algemene Kennisgewing 481 in *Staatskoerant* 10320 van 4 Julie 1986 en in Lys 24/86 by Algemene Kennisgewing 495 in *Staatskoerant* 10340 van 11 Julie 1986 gepubliseer is.]

Algemeen:

Hersiening van tariefsubpos 6806.90.10 deur vervanging van die bestaande beskrywing deur die volgende:

Applicant:

Board of Trade and Industry, Private Bag X753, Pretoria, 0001

(*Note:* The revision of the customs duties could lead to a possible reduction in the duty.)

[*Note:* This application replaces the applications with respect to agricultural inputs (exluding agricultural chemicals) which were published in List 23/86 under General Notice 481 in *Government Gazette* 10320 of 4 July 1986 and in List 24/86 under General Notice 495 of *Government Gazette* 10340 of 11 July 1986.]

General:

Revision of tariff subheading 6806 90.10 by substitution of the following for the existing description:

"6806 90 10	Plat produkte van slakwol, klipwol of dergelike mineraalwol, met 'n dikte van hoogstens 26 mm	20% of 450c/m² min 80%"

[RHN-verw. T5/1/15 (F36/88)]

"6806 90 10	Flat products of slag wool, rock wool or similar mineral wools, of a thickness not exceeding 26 mm	20% or 450c/m² less 80%"

[BTI Ref. T5/1/15 (F36/88)]

Applikant:

Die Kommissaris van Doeane en Aksyns, Privaatsak X47, Pretoria, 0001.

Lys 21/88 is by Algemene Kennisgewing 550 van 5 Augustus 1988 gepubliseer.

(12 Augustus 1988)

Applicant:

The Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Private Bag X47, Pretoria, 0001.

List 21/88 was published under General Notice 550 of 5 August 1988.

(12 August 1988)

KENNISGEWING 568 VAN 1988
DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGSONTWIKKELING

KONSEPWETSONTWERP OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERKERS

Die volgende Konsepwetsontwerp word hierby vir algemene inligting en kommentaar gepubliseer. Geen besluit oor enige beginsel of bepaling van die Wetsontwerp is al geneem nie

Enige kommentaar daarop en vertoë daaromtrent moet nie later nie as 16 September 1988 skriftelik by die Direkteur-generaal: Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, Privaatsak X63, Pretoria, 0001, ingedien word.

Algemene verduidelikende nota:

[ ] Woorde in vet druk tussen vierkantige hake dui voorgestelde skrappings uit bestaande verordenings aan.

——— Woorde met 'n volstreep daaronder, dui voorgestelde invoegings in bestaande verordenings aan.

WETSONTWERP

Tot wysiging van die Wet op Maatskaplike en Geassosieerde Werkers, 1978 ten einde sekere benamings aan te pas; weg te doen met alle bepalings betreffende "geassosieerde beroepe" en "geassosieerde werkers"; omdie indiensneming van ongeregistreerde persone vir die verrigting van maatskaplike werk te belet; omverder voorsiening te maak vir die voorskryf van kwalifikasies en beheer oor opleiding van maatskaplike werkers; omvir die registrasie van addisionele kwalifikasies, spesialiteite in maatskaplike werk en maatskaplikewerk-assistente voorsiening te maak; omaan die raad die bevoegdheid te verleen omdie oplegging van 'n straf uit te stel of die uitvoering daarvan op te skort; omdie ondersoek deur die raad na gevalle van beweerde onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag verder te reel; omdie raad se bevoegdheid omreels en die Minister se bevoegdheid omregulasies te maak, uit te brei; en omvir bykomstige aangeleenthede voorsiening te maak.

Ingedien deur die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling

951—2

NOTICE 568 OF 1988
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

DRAFT SOCIAL WORKERS BILL

The following Draft Bill is hereby published for general information and comment. No decision has been made on any principle or provision of the Bill

Any comments and representations thereanent should be submitted in writing to the Director-General: National Health and Population Development, Private Bag X63, Pretoria, 0001, not later than 16 September 1988.

General explanatory note:

[ ] Words in bold type in square brackets indicate proposed omissions from existing enactments.

——— Words underlined with solid line indicate proposed insertions in existing enactments.

BILL

To amend the Social and Associated Workers Act, 1978, so as to adapt certain designations; to do away with all provisions regarding "associated professions" and "associated workers; to prohibit the employment of unregistered persons for the performance of social work; to further provide for the prescribing of qualifications and control over training of social workers; to provide for the registration of additional qualifications, specialities in social work and social work assistants; to empower the council to postpone the imposition of a penalty or to suspend the execution thereof; to further regulate the inquiry by the council into cases of alleged unprofessional or improper conduct; to extend the council's power to make rules and the Minister's power to make regulations; and to provide for incidental matters.

Introduced by the Minister of National Health and Population Development

11453—2

Health cash will stay tight

B Day 18/8/88 GERALD REILLY 29

PRETORIA — A warning was given yesterday that funds for health services would not increase dramatically.

National health director general C F Slabber told a University of Pretoria function that estimates showed SA was spending more than R5bn a year on health services — between 5% and 6% of GNP — which was comparable with similarly developed countries.

He added that privatisation of health would gain momentum after the Wim de Villiers report was available

A total new approach to health services would have to be established. This would be less complicated and more cost-effective but have to meet needs of the whole population.

Slabber said government's national health facilities plan provided the framework for a comprehensive health service. It was a practical approach to ensure affordable health care.

"We have the blueprint of health care until the year 2000. We are now planning its implementation."

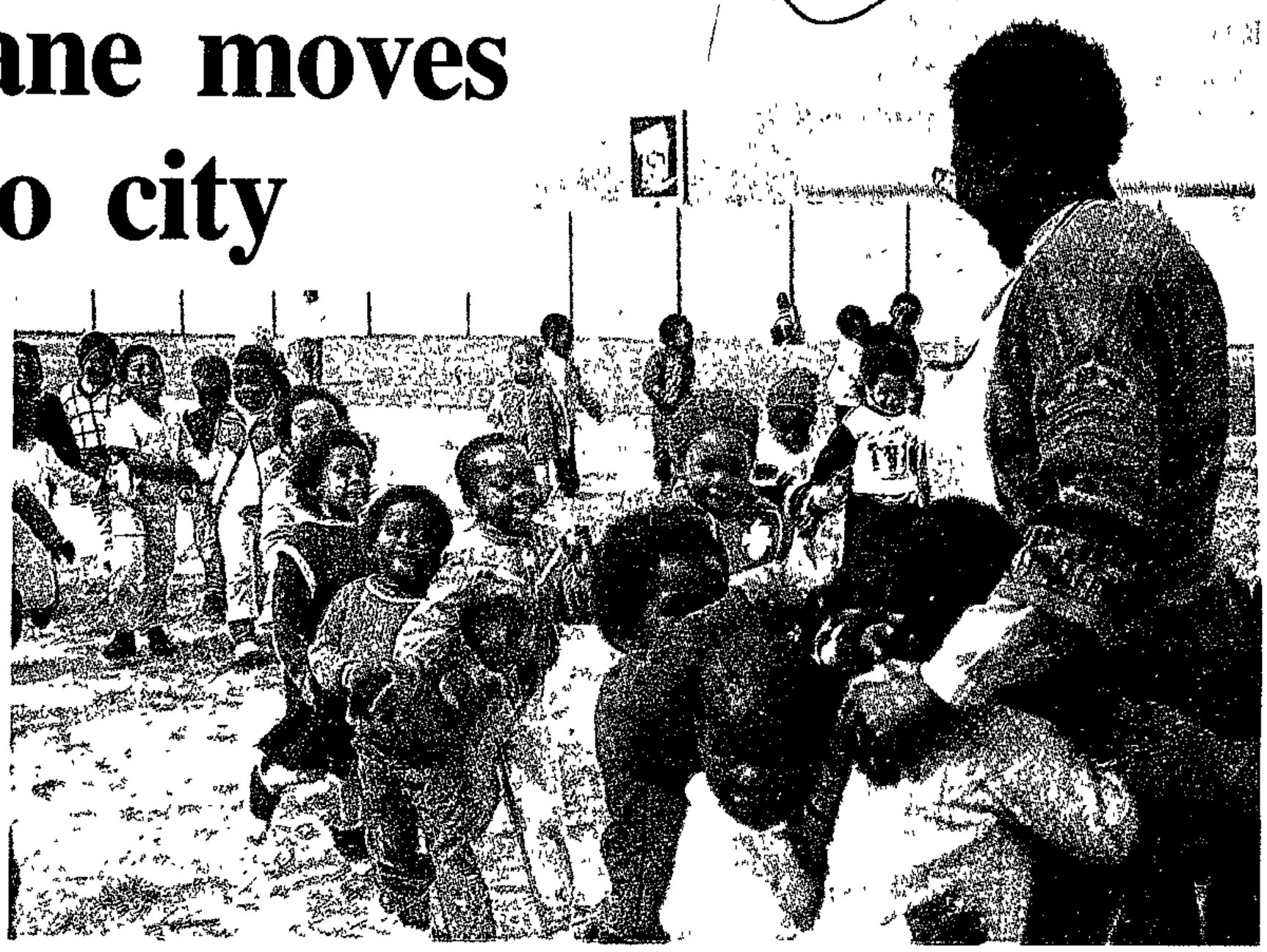
He added that the country had so many needs that the state could not fully satisfy all of them. This applied not only to health care but to housing, education, defence and others

Mfesane moves HQ to city

By CHRIS BATEMAN

A HIGHLY successful Christian organization for black handicapped and underprivileged people has moved its headquarters to Cape Town from King William's Town, and begun two projects in Khayelitsha.

Mfesane (which translated means umbilical cord — implying compassion), has a nationwide marketing network for its products, and has factories and centres throughout Transkei and Ciskei with products including clothing, pottery, curtains, carpets and metalwork.



EXUBERANCE . . . Pre-primary children at the Mfesane Educare Centre in Khayelitsha flock to teacher Miss Eunice Dyasi during a play session yesterday. Pictures: CHRIS BATEMAN

Rationalization

Managing director the Rev Almero Cloete said yesterday that the move had come after 13 years as part of a rationalization and "refocusing" programme which would take full advantage of available local professional services.

"We were applying our limited resources over too wide a spectrum. I personally believe that the battle for the future of South Africa will be fought in the cities and that we should establish ourselves where the heat is and apply resources there."

In Khayelitsha a Mfesane creche providing for 80 children daily with a fully-trained pre-primary school teacher and another in training has been running since March last year. Teacher Miss Eunice Dyasi said the children were chosen on a first-come first-served basis and parents paid R22 a month.



TAKING CARE . . . A cushion for her grandchildren gets the finishing touches from Mrs Harriet Mbimba, of Khayelitsha, at Mfesane's Zenzele activity centre.

While the fees caused initial strong resistance, "once they saw the quality of the work and facilities, we were inundated with applications".

In Site B just over a kilometre away, a prefabricated building houses the Zenzele Centre (zenzele meaning "we do it for ourselves") where several dozen pensioners have been arriving daily for companionship, low-cost meals and supervised lessons in various handicrafts since February.

Other upcoming Mfesane projects are the building of the Noluthando School for the Hearing-Impaired on a seven-hectare site in Khayelitsha (to open in September next year) — the first significant facility for black hearing-impaired children in the country, and a children's home near D F Malan Airport to accommodate 60 children. R1 million is needed for this home and a major fund-raising drive has been launched by Mr Timo Bezuidenhout, the former top black local affairs official who quit his government post to join Mfesane several years ago.

Credibility

Mr Cloete said that while Mfesane had its roots in the NGK church it was multi-denominational. Financial records of the organization were published and widely circulated every year.

Coming from within the Afrikaner establishment, Mfesane had a "certain credibility" which it wanted to use to "help Afrikaners grow in becoming constructively involved in the real problems of South Africa".

"Mfesane is based on the principles of the Bible — that's the only non-negotiable," he said.

Destitute women get haven

Cape Times 7/9/88 (297)

By CHRIS STEYN

THE first haven for destitute young women has opened in Cape Town.

Eight girls forced to leave their homes because of abuse, violence and overcrowding have been accommodated at "Ons Plek" in the city centre.

"Ons Plek" was founded by the Child Welfare Society, which also opened "The Homestead" for homeless boys in 1982. It is still the only shelter of its kind in Cape Town, and houses 15 young boys at present.

Social worker Ms Jane Keen said yesterday that the Child Welfare Society had begun negotiations with the Department of Manpower to arrange for some of the girls to go on

Others will be entered in the Homestead's "Learn to Live" educational programme, which incorporates a remedial teaching programme to prepare them to return to school.

Ms Keen said the existence of the centre depended entirely on public funding.

Clothing, furniture, job offers for the girls, and volunteer workers were urgently needed.

Anybody who wishes to make a donation can write to Child Welfare Society, Box 18008, Wynberg 7824. Donations must be marked for "Ons Plek".

Readers who require further details can telephone Ms Keen at 71-7130.

A LIFELINE OPENS

297

THE Small Business Development Co-operation has opened its 12th hive of mini industries in Wadeville, Germiston, to give a lifeline to unemployed skilled people after the reduction of factories in the area.

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

The Wadeville project, built at a cost of R3,5 million, was opened four months ago. It is the 12th complex countrywide. The first one was built in Port Elizabeth in 1985

"The hive industries are a stepping stone into owning and running your own business," said the manager of Wadeville Hive Industry, Mr Peter Webb.

"It is for people who have technical skills and for those who have backyard businesses. At our industries they acquire practical training of opening and running a profitable business "

The industries are divided into cubicles of 35 square metres which are rented out at R140 a month. There is a common machinery workshop where tenants used a "coin slot" method to operate the available machines.

The tenants have access to telephones, typing and bookkeeping services done by SBDC staffers. The SBDC provide loans up to R5 000 to promising applicants.

They also provide counselling, business and legal, and management lectures and workshops to their tenants.

"The SBDC is limiting the risk of opening a new business by the idea of hive industries," said Mr Webb.

"We are also encouraging people to be self-employed. We give loans, we provide the infrastructure and guidance on both legal and business matters."

The Wadeville hive industries can accommodate 200 tenants and is expected to provide job opportunities. The premises are open 24 hours, seven days a week and the tenants can choose their working hours.

For more details telephone Mr Peter Webb at (011) 824-1300 or Mr Naan Meyer at (011) 643-7351.



Mrs Jane Evans . . . started a pre-school education project for the children of farm labourers which has spread to well over 100 farms in remote parts of South Africa.

The Star's Woman of the Year 1988

By Marika Sboros, StarStyle Editor

Mrs Jane Evans of Viljoenskroon, who started a pre-school education project for the children of farm labourers which has spread to well over 100 farms in remote parts of South Africa, is The Star's Woman of the Year 1988.



Mrs Evans received the award at the Woman of the Year seminar in Johannesburg today.

Her remarkable vision which she translated into practical training for illiterate mothers and vital education for their children was the overwhelming choice of The Star's readers

It was their votes that decided who most deserved the title Woman of the Year 1988 from among 14 distinguished candidates

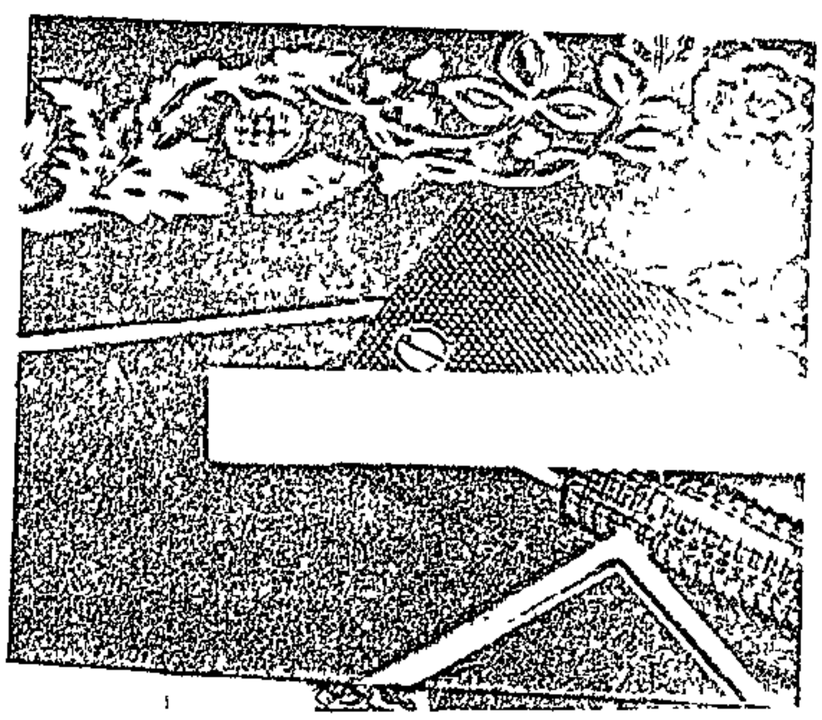
Mrs Sylvia Cook of Wentworth, Durban, is the Unsung Heroine 1988. She has worked alongside her parish priest for 10 years caring for the old and infirm, counselling alcohol and drug abusers, helping pensioners and gang leaders in her community

STUDENT

Rising Star 1988 is Ms Sui-wah Wai, a final year B Sc metallurgy student at the University of the Witwatersrand, whose research has shed light on the use of an important material used in the mining and engineering industry, tungsten carbide crystals

Unsung Heroine and Rising Star award winners were chosen by a panel of senior editorial members of The Star

See Page 9.



UNSUNG HEROINE

A church worker takes the honours

297 star 4/10/88

By Sally Sealey

The Star's Unsung Heroine 1988 is Mrs Sylvia Cook, of Wentworth, Durban, who has worked alongside her parish priest for 10 years, caring for the old and infirm, counselling alcohol and drug abusers, helping pensioners and gang leaders.

Long after the average office worker has left for home, she is busy receiving telephone calls and visiting people in need.

She is a deaconess in her church and wherever she goes she tries to offer words of encouragement.

Mrs Debbie Joyce, Mrs Cook's daughter says: "Everyone knows my mother in Wentworth. Social workers and people for the city health call on her first for advice before going into the community."

There is no street corner in Wentworth where Mrs Cook's name is not mentioned with pride. Even the gangsters say she is a "great lady".

Despite having no formal social work training, Mrs Cook counsels people whenever she can.

Mrs Cook, who is affectionately known as "Aunty Jubes", says she started working in the community when she was looking for something to do with her spare time.

She started out providing services for pensioners, making them realise that there was life after retirement.



Mrs Sylvia Cook of Wentworth, Durban ... Unsung Heroine who sees humour in every situation.

Mrs Cook encourages pensioners to fend for themselves and she tries to fill up their days with "sunshine".

At present she is working to encourage the members of the Ladies' Guild to "adopt a Granny or a Grandpa" to establish contact between the community and the aged.

Mrs Cook's daughter says: "Our mother has always looked after others, but she has never forgotten her family.

"There was always a hot meal waiting for us when we came home."

The rest of the Cook family chip in and help when they have the time

"My dad sometimes drives my mum around and if I have spare time I also help out."

Mrs Cook's work never stops; there is a constant stream of people at her door and her telephone is always ringing.

Wherever she goes she always has her Bible tucked under her arm so that she can give spiritual guidance.

"God is the centre of my mother's life. She was over the moon when she was made a deaconess in our church."

Mrs Cook has on many occassion helped the unemployed to find jobs and is involved in many self-help projects.

She says she feels the self-help projects have been a blessing as people do not like accepting charity.

Mrs Cook's bubbly personality has given her the knack of finding humour in every situation.

This trait enables her to help people see the lighter side of their trials and tribulations.

Runaways: Parents must be patient

MARK GLEESON

PARENTS of runaway children should be patient and not give up hope. This is the advice of Mr Ado Krige, who leads an anti-drug programme and was a runaway child himself.

Large numbers of children have recently gone missing in South Africa, in what Mr Krige says is a recurrence of a phenomenon of the late '60s and early '70s.

"It is mainly the drug sub-culture that draws them in," says Mr Krige, managing director of Anti-Drug Outreach in Pretoria.

"In the '60s we had hippies; today we have punks. The message then was peace and love; today it is violence and anarchy. But the dropout syndrome is the same."

Mr Krige said the majority of runaways would return home.

He added that parents were often to blame when their children ran away.

"Parents nowadays are blasé about their relationships with their children. They don't know what their kids are up to."

Mr Krige's advice to parents was first to report any disappearance to the police.

The next step was to send a message to the child through friends that the domestic situation would change.

service is to be discontinued because of a lack of funds and a shortage of counsellors to apply themselves more to fund-raising.

The organisation would, however, continue to provide public education in difficult," she said.

The organisation received an average of seven

was to direct women through the correct channels to have legal abortions when they became preg

Black housewives focus on battering

297
Aren

9/10/88

Wife-bashers cause of major concern

By LULAMA LUTI

THE subject of wife-bashing will be discussed at the 25th anniversary celebration of the Black Housewives League, starting in Johannesburg today.

Key speeches will be delivered by lawyer Margaret Aubach, speaking from the legal point of view, and Soweto social worker Pumla Radebe, presenting the social viewpoint.

According to the League's secretary general, Stella Mohlamme, the organisation decided to address the issue of battered women because of growing concern among women about the large number of wife-bashers.

"Women are worried, because there are so many of them battered and they don't know why or what to do," said Stella.

Previously called the African Housewives League, the BHL's history dates back to 1953, when it was started by the late Esther Nyembezi as a social get-together for women to share their domestic and social problems and as an entertainment venture.

It currently represents 107 branches countrywide and is led by Sally Motlana.

Well-known for being outspoken on many issues involving the community, the League has been engaged in self-help projects, including the establishment of day care centres, and the building of lower primary schools at Nebo District near Groblersdal and Mashashane near Potgietersrus.

Other projects include the curbing of illiteracy – through multipurpose centres for youth and adult education in the rural areas – candle making, and sewing.

With the help of the South African Council of Churches and South African Breweries, a transit camp for old and destitute men and women was also established.

With the motto "Lift as you rise", the League promises to link with other women's organisations, and invites them to help make plans on major issues – like education and drug abuse.

The League also focuses on matters affecting communities, and supports families of those detained or killed.



Sally Motlana ... heads Housewives League.

AZT may protect kids from Aids

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"The second possibility is it might be trasmitted at the time of childbirth through some blood-borne transmission.

"The third possibility is that the child becomes infected through close association with the mother after birth, such as through breast-feeding, although that remains totally speculative, totally unproven."

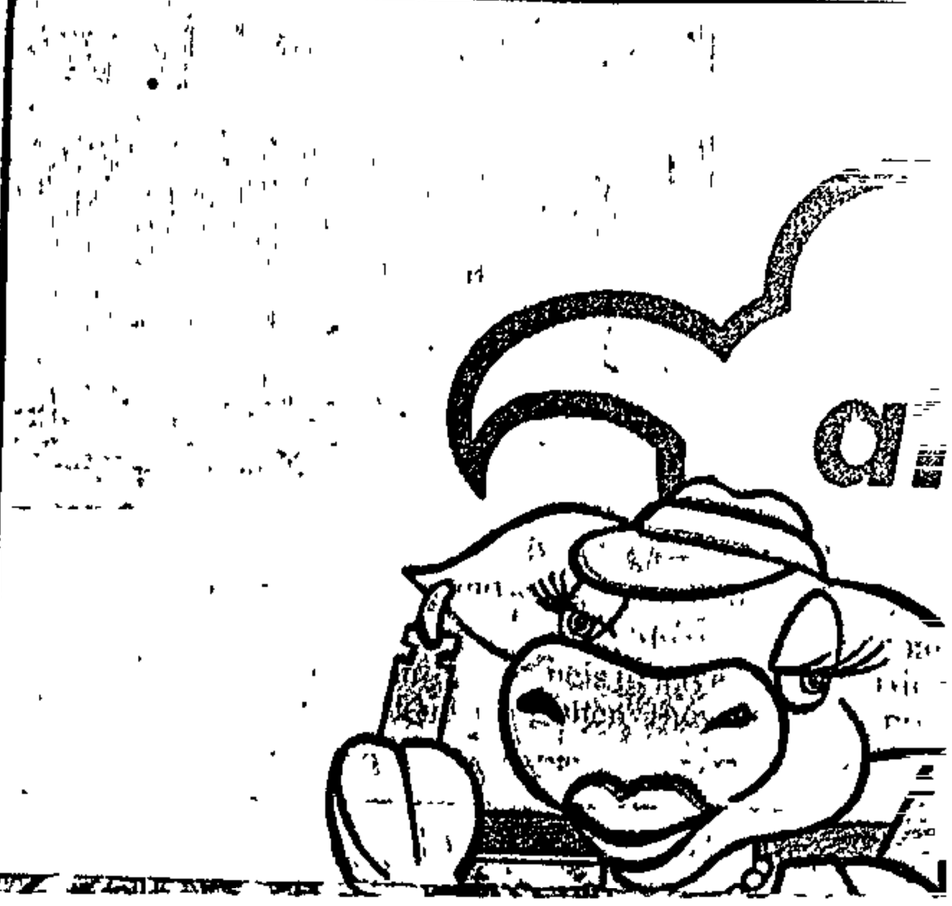
Studies using mice have shown that AZT – the only drug approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for Aids patients – prevents the transmission of viral infection from an infected mother to the offspring, he said, adding that he believed there were no defects in those studies. However, he noted that those tests did not involve the Human Immunodeficiency Virus, or HIV, that causes Aids, but a closely related retrovirus.

The side-effects of AZT encountered by some people taking the drug include a decrease in production of red and white blood cells, and such problems are a major concern for the researchers, he said.

Aids, or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, is a contagious disease that attacks the body's immune system, rendering it incapable of resisting other diseases and infections. The virus is most often spread through close contact with blood, blood products or semen from infected persons.

No one is known to have recovered from Aids, whose chief victims have been homosexual men and intravenous drug users.

– Sapa



Lowveld is planning a really high season

By Mckeed Kotlolo,
Pretoria Bureau

A group of concerned black and white businessmen and community leaders in the lowveld have organised a series of events, including sports and music shows, until the end of the year in an attempt to fight drug and alcohol abuse by young people.

A company was formed about a month ago to raise funds and to fight drug abuse by keeping youths busy.

They are organising a series of music festivals and sport activities, including professional football featuring some of the leading National Soccer League clubs.

A spokesman for the organisation, Mr Charles Parsons, said the lowveld was dead entertainment-wise, "with people spending boring weekends because of lack of facilities".

He said the few available recreational facilities were in poor condition, and that contributed to the "high drug and alcohol abuse among teenagers because they have nothing to keep them busy".

He added that the newly-formed group was planning to provide facilities to keep youths away from drugs and alcohol — and also "keep up the good relationship between the people of Nelspruit and kaNgwane".

Nelspruit has only one cinema — multiracial — and one promising professional football club, Dangerous Darkies, which is in the NSL Second League.

The group plans to put up a recreation centre outside Nelspruit.

On November 27 at Likazi Stadium, kwaNyamazana, there will be a 10-hour extravaganza with top musicians and a soccer match between Dangerous Darkies and Umtata Liverpool

DURBAN'S STREET CHILDREN

The poll's the thing

A Rare and Fine Wine charity auction last month raised R55 000 for a growing social problem in Durban — children of the street. But the fate of the city's young black waifs, who live off their wits and charity from a few concerned people, depends largely on who wins this month's municipal elections.

Meanwhile, the children (many of them not yet teenagers) are a political football for candidates with an eye on City Hall and for councillors trying to defend their seats. Officially, there are about 70 of these children, but the figure could be much higher.

The street children's privately sponsored home, in a formerly disused building near Durban's CDB, burned down four months ago. They have become the centre of a public debate in the letters pages of the local newspapers, since the search started for a new shelter.



Street children ... political footballs

The conservative attitude is that they are glue-sniffing vagrants and potential criminals who should be sent back to wherever they came from, or at least be looked after by the KwaZulu government and not white taxpayers.

The liberal response is that they are the city's problem precisely because they do not have anywhere else to go, and that it is up to the people of Durban to help them. The city council has awarded a one-off aid grant of R30 000 to the private Khaya Lethu committee, which has been involved with the children for the past 18 months.

As different venues around "white" Durban were suggested, the politicians stepped in. CP and NP candidates have promised their constituencies that the Group Areas Act, seen as becoming redundant in a rapidly greying central Durban, would be strictly reapplied after the elections.

This, and the cautious response from liberal councillors scared of losing their seats, angers Moireen Stacey, chairlady of the Khaya Lethu committee and a voluntary child welfare worker for 30 years. "I don't believe we will be able to find a shelter for them and get them settled until after the elections," she says. "It makes me sad. There would not be any fuss, only sympathy, if these were white children."

The children are being housed in what used to be their classroom at the burnt-out building where, she adds, "there are no windows, no ventilation and with summer coming the health situation is getting serious."

Stacey is also disturbed at the number of children leaving the temporary shelter. "They are leaving at a rate of knots because they are no longer happy here — they think they will be better off back on the streets." She has found a possible site for a new home, a disused corporation building, but "it will depend on who gets in. A rightwing council will want to bus the children back to KwaZulu, not realising that they will be back on the streets of Durban the next day."

Stacey is pleased with the money — R15 000 over target — raised at last month's wine auction — and says that with individual donations and tremendous support from companies she can keep the children going for about a year — provided she gets a new shelter. ■

Star 20/10/88

Some women not so equal



In theory, it is now an unfair labour practice to discriminate against women in the workplace. In practice employers can still do so with a fair amount of impunity. MARIKA SBOROS, a senior journalist on The Star, reviews the issue

Women are now equal in the workplace, the Government has recently decreed But on closer inspection it appears that some are more equal than others

On September 1 1988 it became an unfair labour practice to discriminate against women in the workplace according to the definition of what constitutes an unfair labour practice as promulgated in the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

The only problem is that at least 1 500 000, and probably many more, South African women are excluded from the Act, and from the protection afforded by it.

Last week, the Minister of Manpower and Development, Mr Piet du Plessis, referred to the clause which makes it an unfair labour practice to discriminate against women on the grounds of sex

ADVANCEMENT

He said "Discriminatory legislation in South Africa in the labour field has already been removed completely

"Since September 1, it is an unfair labour practice to discriminate against a woman in the workplace. Not many countries in the world have as yet a similar clause in their labour legislation"

He went on to say that pay discrimination had persisted largely because "it has so often been taken for granted that women's salaries should be lower than those of men".

This "tendency", the Minister said, persisted in only a few occupations "and in most cases women now receive equal pay for equal work".

DISAGREE

Labour experts disagree with most of the claims the Minister makes

And while they welcome the provision in the Labour Relations Amendment Act which outlaws discrimination against women on the basis of sex, they point out that employers are still not prevented, in practice, from discriminating against vast numbers of women

It is all very well outlawing discrimination against women in the workplace, they say, but what about the categories of women who are excluded from the Labour Relations Act?

According to information supplied by *SA Barometer*, a fortnightly journal of current affairs statistics, the following persons are excluded from the Act. persons employed in farming operations, domestic service, persons employed by the State, including transport, medical, and educational institutions run by the State and local authorities

Figures from the 1985 census indicate that 328 000 black, white, Indian and coloured women are employed in agriculture, the majority being black women, and 1 246 000 black, white, Indian and coloured women are employed in community, social and personal services, once again the vast majority being black women employed in domestic service

These figures are conservative, based as they are on a census reflecting formal rather than informal employment.

Then, the experts commented on the claim that South Africa is one of few countries that has a clause prohibiting discrimination on the grounds of sex in its labour legislation.

This, they say, is simply not true, and is rather like refusing to acknowledge someone's existence because they have a name different from yours

Ms Faith McDonald, a researcher at the Labour Economic Research Centre says that laws governing the employment contract are treated differently in different countries, and expressed in different terms

It is "absolute nonsense", she says, to argue that protection against discrimination on the basis of sex does not exist in labour law in other countries because it is enshrined in legislation with a different name from that which the South African Government decides to call it.

MANY COUNTRIES

Anti-discriminatory laws have existed in many other countries for years now, particularly in the United States, the United Kingdom and the Scandinavian countries, she says

In the United States sexual discrimination has been illegal since 1964, thanks to Title 9 of the Civil Rights Act

In the United Kingdom two Acts promulgated more than 10 years ago have outlawed discrimination against women in the work place.

The Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 makes it an offence to discriminate against a woman on the grounds of sex, and in that same year, the Equal Opportunities Act came into force, setting up a commission designed to ensure that women were given equal opportunities.

She also "contests" Mr du Plessis's statement that "the tendency" to pay women less than men for equal work exists only in a few occupations

"On many levels there is still evidence of discrimination on both a racial and a sexual basis," Ms McDonald says

Mr Michael Miles of the Institute of Industrial Relations, says South Africa is a little behind the times in actually legalising equality of status on grounds of sex

"But it is encouraging to know that our chauvinistic society is finally recognising the worth of at least some women in business, commerce and industry."

He notes that in 1951 the International Labour Organisation put out convention Number 100 on equal remuneration, which was ratified by 108 different counties, excluding SA.

In 1958 countries affiliated to the ILO ratified a convention on discrimination in employment and occupation, which universally protected the rights of women against exploitation

Now that South Africa has seen the light more than 30 years later, he does not, however, anticipate a rush of employers trying to upgrade women's salaries

"South African women are going to have to work towards eliminating discrimination in the workplace on an overall basis, rather than assuming legislation will make it disappear overnight.

"In the private sector, women have access to redressing the inequalities in the system, but to do so they have to go through the legal process laid down in the Act.

NOT PROTECTED

"Those not protected by the Act have no legal redress in terms of statutory legislation, all that they can rely on is the Common Law which may not help them in many instances"

An attorney at the Legal Resources Centre, a public interest law firm, commenting only on the provision outlawing discrimination against women on the basis of sex, says the action is long overdue, and "brings South African law into line" with other countries, which have already done away with such legislation

"What also has to be seen in perspective is that certain Industrial Council agreements and wage determinations still in some instances include discriminatory provisions," the lawyer said



A baby is examined at the Muldersdrif clinic The clinic, though on Johannesburg's doorstep, treats people who live in abject poverty. The students have several new schemes in the pipeline for the area.

Wits students give clinic a shot in the arm

By Winnie Graham

Labourers and domestic workers on farms in Muldersdrif, Transvaal, many of whom are in desperate need of health care, are being looked after at a clinic run by the students and staff of Wits University's Medical School

The Muldersdrif clinic is also a centre where educational programmes, aimed at making the population more self-reliant, are being offered. Members of the community are being involved both in decision-making and the running of the clinic.

Yet, despite the good work being done at the clinic, the Wits students and staff have had more than their share of difficulties in providing the urgently needed services

FORCED TO CLOSE

They started the clinic in 1973 when the need for a health service in the Muldersdrif area was first perceived In 1979 the clinic ran into land tenure problems and was forced to close Five years later, the students were back again — this time with a multifaceted programme for the community

They had acquired a 10-year lease on a property and, it seemed, they were set to get on with the job Then the owner of the property died and they were once again looking for a venue to conduct the clinic

"We consulted with the community and they agreed we needed our own property," said one medical student. "We have now bought land so, at last, we can get on with our work without interruption"

Some of the labourers in the Muldersdrif area have good jobs and are well cared for by their employers, while others are in desperate straits Unemployment and homelessness is as much a problem there as elsewhere

"We recently found a homeless old woman who lived in the veld because she had nowhere to go," one student said "She was unaware that she qualified for a pension, which, fortunately, we were able to arrange for her"

Though Muldersdrif is so close to Johannesburg, students find people living in "unbelievable" poverty Kwashiorkor and marasmus are rife Students also treat gastro-enteritis, TB, pneumonia, scabies and otitis media

Some small children, whose mothers are often unable to bring them to the clinic because of work commitments, make their own way there.

Community health workers, who started off as volunteers, have been employed part-time to help run the clinics and disseminate information and health skills.

To encourage community participation, meetings are held every Saturday. Opinions are canvassed and people are urged to discuss problems

A play group has been started and gives many children their first taste of pre-school education Also in the pipeline are literary and self-help schemes and development of vegetable gardens.

The clinic, however, does not provide only one-sided benefits By helping there, the students, nurses and doctors are being exposed to challenges in primary health care that they would not otherwise have encountered

NEW BUILDINGS

"We might be helping farm labourers and domestic workers, but we are learning from the experience," a student said

But, while new buildings are now going up at Muldersdrif clinic, the students do not know where their funds will come from next year. That's the next problem they will have to face

● *Starbridge was launched to help close the race gap If you have ideas on how communication can be improved, write to Starbridge, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000*

● See Page 3M

Jo'burg Lions help the needy

By Shehnaaz Bulbulia

The Lions Club of Johannesburg South has little to do with the King of the Jungle, but it has a lion-hearted record of assisting the needy.

The Lions and their Lion Ladies have, for more than 25 years, helped many needy individuals, families and institutions

The club's area includes four sub-economic areas, three old-age homes, the Hillcrest Geriatic Centre, the Colin Anderson Home for the Blind, two cerebral palsy homes and a number of children's homes.

For many years, members have collected thousands of tins of canned food, vegetables and fruit to feed the needy.

The club gives breakfast to hungry pupils from two schools in the area and on Sundays blind bowlers are taken to rinks in Rosebank.

The Lions recently started transporting human eye corneas to hospitals and clinics where eye operations were to be performed.

The Lions' Ladies assist blind women with sewing, shopping and letter writing, and they organise children's Christmas parties and fund-raising projects.

Club members have been active in promoting drug awareness among the youth.

The list of giving, however, does not stop here. Pensioners and other indigent people can buy quality clothes at bargain prices from the Lions and Rotary clubs

The president of the Lions Club, Mr Edgar Salmon, says. "Our members can look back with pride on the many services they have rendered to the community, bringing some measure of happiness to the less fortunate."

CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO

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Sowetan 28/10/88.

THE number of black children who are abandoned in South Africa has increased in recent years and their plight seems to go unnoticed by their communities.

By MATSHUBE MFOLOE

A number of little ones reported abandoned have been either left by their mothers in the custody of elderly women in the townships, who bluff the mother and leave or disappear.

The *Sowetan* is inundated daily with calls from parents, social workers and child welfare societies from the Reef who come across abandoned children found loitering in townships.

A week hardly goes by before one witnesses a social worker from a Child Welfare Society, coming to the *Sowetan* newsroom escourting not less than five bare-footed abandoned children. These children are brought in to be photographed and their pictures are published to enlist assistance in locating their parents or relatives.

This is a free service which is part of the committment by the *Sowetan* to serve the black community.

Several months ago a social worker from Benoni brought in beautiful twins.

The background story was shocking. The twins, about two months old then, were abandoned by their mother at a hospital hours after birth.

The twins' giggles and grins showed happiness.

They are still being cared for by the Child Welfare Society.

At least some of the published photographs have had a positive response. A memorable incident was witnessed in the *Sowetan* newsroom a few months ago when a three-year-old child was re-united with his parents. Tears of joy rolled down the cheeks of the mother who had for weeks spent sleepless nights in a search for her only child.

But what happens to those hundreds waiting to be re-united with their parents? Surely the respective child welfare societies cannot keep these children indefinitely. What factors are overwhelmingly responsible for this escalating "child abandoning epidemic"?

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Welfare Society, Dr Adele Thomas, attributed cases of child abandoning to the "migrant labour system". She said cases have been reported whereby a woman gives birth to a child fathered by a migrant labourer from remote areas.



THESE bouncy twins were brought by a social worker from Benoni after their mother abandoned them hours after birth at a hospital. The mother could still not be traced at the time of going to the press.

More women head households

Collapse of black family unit feared

Star 21/11/88

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PAT DEVEREAUX

EXPERTS fear the collapse of the black family unit in South Africa as a phenomenal number of women are pressured into heading households in rural and urban areas.

Sociologists believe that as many as a third of Soweto's households could already be headed by women.

This view followed a recent finding that, of the more than 8 million single-parent family units in the United States, more than 7 million were headed by women.

Relatives

Lecturer in anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand Ms Barbara Klugman has studied the family structures of women office-cleaners living in Soweto.

"Many of the women I spoke to were living with other female relatives and more than half the households were run by women

"The high incidence of female-headed families may have been because the women interviewed in the study were older and were widows or divorcees Most had daughters and grandchildren living in the same house," said Ms Klugman

Researcher Mr Charles Simkins has released startling statistics of illegitimacy. In 1980, according to his figures, in the white population group five percent of infants were born out of wedlock, compared to 43 percent among blacks.

Since then, the rate of illegitimacy among blacks has exploded, reaching almost 70 percent in 1985/86 in the Port Elizabeth area.

Mr Simkins calculated that countrywide 30 percent of households were headed by women. A similar study by the Human Rights Trust done in Silvertown estimated 37 percent of households were headed by females.

Linking the collapse of the family unit to the spread of poverty, Dr Trudy Thomas is reported in the Human Rights Trust journal to have done a survey of 5 000 families.

She found that, of children with kwashiokor — a disease caused by malnutrition — more than half were illegitimate; 86 percent had fathers who were migrant labourers and 60 percent were from families deserted by the fathers.

At a recent conference on population development, Dr R Snyman, of Pretoria University, observed: "Young black mothers no longer fear the stigma of marrying late or not marrying."

Citing reasons for the increase in households led by females, Dr Lucy Mvubelo, of the Black Garment Workers' Association, said. "Industrialisation and the ways of the western world have caught up even in Third World rural areas.

"In many cases even when there is a spouse who is a breadwinner, the woman is still left to fend for the family for various reasons."

She said· "The migrant labour system may cause the husband to abscond from the home or the woman may be widowed or divorced.

Careers

"We must accept that women have moved from being dependants to career women and heads of households," she added.

Also at the conference Ms Joan Hulley, of the Federation of Women's Institutes, said: "Sadly many men tend to abdicate their financial responsibility once they find work in the towns and often establish a second family."

According to Ms Elize Moody of the Development Bank of South Africa: "The migratory labour system has led men to assume a role which often makes them neither socially nor economically essential to the family unit."

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Meeting of world's top fundraisers

Some of the world's top professional fundraisers, including some from South Africa, are about to co-ordinate their expertise to form global fundraising strategies.

This step will be taken on November 7 in London when a world "task force" of leading fundraisers will meet to discuss common strategies and international training standards.

The key figure in this international effort is Australian Mr Michael Downes, one of the world's top fundraisers and a partner in southern Africa's largest fundraising consultancy.

Mr Downes is currently in SA to visit clients, conduct training workshops and promote his book on fundraising.

In an interview with The Star, Mr Downes said: "Organisations must and do recognise that to be effective, you have to be professional in your approach. And you don't have to be apologetic about that — professional fundraising is all about teaching people how to give, helping them to be satisfied about giving and it's about promoting philanthropy in a world that sorely needs it."



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New course is a first for SA

Women now able to 'master' own studies

(297) Star 15/11/88

By Sally Sealey

The University of Natal is to offer a master's course in women's studies, the first of its kind in South Africa.

Says course convenor Dr Ros Posel: "Very little has been done in this field as far as we know; this is the first university to offer a master's course in women's studies."

Dr Posel says by definition feminism is the assertion of women's rights while retaining their identity as women.

"Just consider for a moment how much of what is accepted historical fact chronicles the achievements of men. Very little recognition has been given to what women have achieved, excluding Joan of Arc and Florence Nightingale."

Dr Posel says that even in areas of academic research women's rights have been neglected.

"A telling example of this is in the field of psychology — researchers have postulated theories based on the assumption that men and women have shared the same experiences."

In an attempt to rectify this imbalance, the University of Natal, Durban, is offering women's studies for the first time.

Introduction

At the undergraduate level there is a one-semester "Introduction to women's studies" course.

One section of the course is compulsory: "Women in European history". Students then have to select three other topics from a broad selection to obtain the necessary credits.

Dr Posel says that the most important news is that a master's degree in the same field is to be offered.

The course will be open to all students who have an arts or social science honours degree. Dr Posel says another unique aspect is that the course is inter-disciplinary, involving lectures in history, law, German, social work, English, anthropology, music, psychology, education, African studies, and economics.

One of the aims of the course is to build a base of knowledge which will eventually be used to further women's studies.

"In effect this will result in researchers having to rethink their results We want to challenge the basis of society from a feminist point of view," says Dr Posel.

The recently established University of South Africa centre for women's studies does not offer an undergraduate course or a master's degree in women's studies but is dedicated to researching topics essential to the study of women's rights.

A University of the Witwatersrand spokesman says there are no plans at present to start a master's course in women's studies although individual departments offer a number of courses on women's issues.

A spokesman for the Rand Afrikaans University says that it does not offer structured women's courses but it does have courses which relate to women in the social science field.



SAY 'NO' TO SMOKING

Do not take on too much says award winner

TACKLING too many community projects at the same time is a disadvantage to the community and to the worker, says Mrs K Fikile Mlotshwa.

By NTHABI MOREOSELE

Mrs Fikile Mlotshwa is the first recipient of the *Sowetan* Woman of the Year Award. She says the award has been a blessing and a hindrance in her work for the Christian Women Enrichment Programme.

"What I have learned throughout the year is that spreading yourself too thinly is a disadvantage to yourself and to the community," she said.

"You do not do a thorough job. It is best to start in one area and concentrate on that. The need is so great in our communities that the first reaction is to address yourself to all the issues and this does not work.

"When working with the needy or the destitute, you have to be there all the time to bolster their courage and self-worth. You have to oversee most of the work

"Development is slow with people who have never had any kind of recognition. Most of them are women who have never held a responsible job and do not have a voice in their homes. You have to teach them responsibility, pride in their work and nurse them to self-independence".

Mrs Mlotshwa says the award has helped to focus on the needy and destitute and the work that needs to be done to improve the community.

"The award has opened many doors and given access to different kinds of people. It has encouraged me to continue with my work. It has been a hindrance in a way because I have had to spend a lot of time addressing people, attending seminars and helping others set up projects."

Mrs Mlotshwa says community work is made more difficult by the attitude of donors. She says donors concentrated on numbers — how many people will benefit, how big the project is and how soon the objective can be realised.

"We are dealing with human beings who need time to develop. We have to deal with the whole person, the whole problem and not the surface need.

"It is hard work and some of the people drop out. The donors do not understand this, neither does the community. People will not give freely, they want to know what they will get in return. If more people were involved in community work the workload would be easier.

"Centres of concern flourish because people give two hours of their time a week. If the same thing were to be adopted by blacks, our work would be off to a good start," she said.



Mrs FIKILE Mlotshwa.

During the year Mrs Mlotshwa started projects on food gardens, sewing, knitting and other handicrafts and greeting cards with school children.

Her main work is done with a group of women in Phiri who are now so self-sufficient that they donate jerseys to needy school children

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SALLY SEALEY interviews the *Sowetan* Woman of the Year

Song inspires Imelda to overcome the odds

A rendition of the American Civil rights song "We Shall Overcome" greeted this year's winner of the Sowetan Woman of the Year Award, Winterveldt nursing sister Mrs Imelda Boikanyo, at a gala function in Johannesburg earlier this week

Mrs Boikanyo, is the founder of the Concerned Woman's Forum, an organisation where battered women come together to seek solutions to the violence in their homes

Self-help

She formed a self-help organisation to improve these women's skills.

She said it was wonderful to hear the song being sung, as her community sings it every third Sunday when they meet

"The song gives me the strength and courage and, like the great Martin Luther King, the song gives us hope and inspiration for the future"

Dressed in a flame orange traditional outfit made by the woman's group, Mrs Boikanyo, was presented with a certificate and a cheque for R2 000 for her community work and one for R500 for her family, by Mr Sam Mabe, assistant editor of the *Sowetan*.

Mrs Nombuyiselo Majova of Dobsonville received a special merit award The 21 other nominees from all fields of community work each received a certificate and a copy of the *Sowetan's* "Nation Building" manifesto

The editor of the *Sowetan*, Aggrey Klaaste, said it was important to realise that women were an integral part of the *Sowetan's* Nation Building project.

Nation Building, according to the project's manifesto, meant "picking up the pieces and rebuilding all structures that have collapsed in our communities, It means striving for the best in all that we do for ourselves and our people"

"Let us, therefore, set ourselves goals and design objectives and a programme of action that will set the wheels of Nation Building in motion. Nation Building is our hope for the future," Mr Klaaste said

Earlier this year Mrs Boikanyo formed Itireleng ka Diatla, an offshoot of the forum, to help battered women aquire the necessary skills to make them self-sufficient

Through her tireless efforts she managed to build a structure which houses 10 "very precious sewing machines" The club, which has 22 active members has just introduced literacy classes.

Running the club and the Women's Forum still leaves time for Mrs Boikanyo to fullfill her nursing obligations in Winterveldt, and to be the correspondence secretary of the Odi Child Welfare Society and the secretary of the Winterveldt School for the mentally retarded.

One of Mrs Boikanyo's most recent projects is to encourage volunteer workers to visit the sick in hospital.

Concern

Her main concern is the scores of patients who spend months in hospital without receiving a single visitor

"It's heartbreaking to see wistful patients following other patients' relatives with their eyes

"Most of them have not had a visitor for months and are perhaps still to spend a long time in hospital They are hungry for news of the world and their families and for reassurance that they are still part of the community," she said.



Mrs Imelda Boikanyo . . . the *Sowetan's* Woman of the Year.

WOMEN PRAISED

Sowetan 18/4/88

WOMEN must do the bull work in Nation Building as they can reach and influence growing children easily, the Editor of the *Sowetan*, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, said this week.

Mr Klaaste, who conceived the idea of Nation Building, was addressing over 150 guests at the *Sowetan* Woman of the Year ceremony held in Johannesburg.

"Women in community development are usually taken for granted and not praised for their efforts," he said.

Aware

"We must make our children and communities aware of them and to see them as leaders and role models. In the eyes of children you have to be politically active to be a leader. It is the duty of us, parents, to change that perception."

Mr Klaaste blamed adults for the loss of innocence of children and their brutalisation. Adults, he said, had an ambivalent attitude as children took power into their little hands at the height of political instability in South Africa.

"Families and particularly mothers suffered as their children died. We were all obsessed by political struggles that we failed to notice that the authority structures of our society had collapsed and lost their legitimacy," said Mr Klaaste.

He said the 23 nominees of the *Sowetan* Woman of the Year Award, were part of a whole lot of people with excellent potential to be leaders who were not yet recognised. They were doing their best to upgrade their communities and, therefore, the nation.

Fund to be set up to help tragic families

Sowetan 21/11/87

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SOWETAN REPORTER

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THE Professional Society of Black Occupational Health Nurses (Tvl) have requested the *Sowetan* to set a fund to help families of victims of Tuesday's massacre in Pretoria.

A spokesman for the society, Mrs Stella Mohlamme, said at the weekend that members of PSBCHN had contributed an amount of R378.

"We had a meeting at which we contributed R378 from our pockets to help the families of the six victims of he Pretoria shooting.

We believe this is a gesture to be shown by each and everyone of us in this country.

"We also decided that the *Sowetan*, as the main paper for our people would have to set up a fund so that everybody can contribute to it," said Mrs Mohlamme.

A white man who did not identify himself also phoned the *Sowetan's* offices on Friday and said he had "a couple hundred rand" which he wanted to donate for the families.

velopment, Dr C F Scheepers, was unavailable at the time of going to press.

We'd back lotteries, say welfare groups

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Although churches have come out overwhelmingly against lotteries some welfare organisations are in favour of them as a form of raising much-needed funds.

President Botha last week rejected the idea of a State lottery but said private lotteries would be investigated if the churches approved.

Most churches have rejected the idea.

The director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, Dr Adele Thomas, said many people were presently "skating quite close to running lotteries" in an effort to raise funds.

"People need some sort of incentive — in terms of prizes — and if the money can be used to help organisations that are struggling, then the idea of a lottery is a good thing," she said.

The director of the Society for Poverty Stricken Pensioners, Mr L Kirkpatrick said the society had received "tremendous response" from supporters of a State lottery.

Mrs Myra Landau, recruiting agent for Nurses for America, believes lotteries will be an ideal way of raising funds.

The money from lotteries could be put into a hospital trust which could then be used to subsidise hospitals. She said the rejection of a State lottery was a "great shame — there is such a need for the money".

Massacre fund

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23/11/85 Sowetan

A FUND to help families of victims of last Tuesday's Pretoria massacre has been set up.

It's the brainchild of the Professional Society of Black Occupational Health Nurses in conjunction with The *Sowetan*.

The editor of the *Sowetan*, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, yesterday said people who wish to contribute to the fund should send their contributions to: The Pretoria Six Fund, PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000.

Neppe plans to help city's hoboes

Johannesburg's hoboes and "outies" come in from the cold during mayor Mr David Neppe's term of office when part of the R250 000 he aims to raise will be donated to their rehabilitation.

Announcing his "Johannesburg — A People's Place" theme in the mayor's parlour last night, he outlined ambitious plans to cram a full year's term of office into his brief four months ending on March 6, most of his efforts directed towards collecting at least R250 000 for city charities.

A hospice for the terminally ill, Child Helpline which tackles child abuse care, SANCA (Johannesburg) for the rehabilitation of drug and alcohol addicts and the Jesse Mission which is a home for rehabilitating hoboes, outies and alcoholics lead the list with the remainder going to the Mayor's Discretionary Fund for welfare and other organisations not in the limelight.

"Johannesburg and its people must take the lead in creating a better community, an ideal caring community, to serve as a model for South Africa," he said.

Part of Mr Neppe's fund-raising drive will take the form of a "Share-Care Week" from February 19 to 26, culminating in a prestigious banquet, all aimed at involving major corporations, institutions, clubs and cultural bodies in sponsoring functions to help the underprivileged.

'Dynamic force' for change in SA

Women to talk about their role in the economy

Star 26/11/88 (29P) (13)

By Paula Fray

Economic literacy and development will be the focus of the Women's Informal Training Institute (WITI) consultation symposium at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre in Roodepoort at the weekend.

The theme of the symposium will be "Women — transformer and dynamic force for change".

The training and participation of women in the economic life of South Africa would be put under the spotlight during the three-day conference, starting today, said WITI co-ordinator Mrs Lindiwe Myeza.

"Several leading women's groups, including the formidable Black Housewives' League, the National Council of African Women, the Phahamang Women's Club and the professional women's Toastmistress Club, will be present among the lesser known women's groups," said Mrs Myeza.



Co-ordinator Mrs Lindiwe Myeza ... attended a United Nations women's conference in Copenhagen.

She said the theme would help to educate women and work towards a better understanding of women's role in the economy, a domain that had thus far been dominated by men.

"WITI wants women to become more aware and be articulate activists in the economy.

"As women we are in the frontlines of every crisis and it is on our shoulders that the final dignity and stability of family life rests.

"It is therefore natural that we should engage ourselves on various fronts to combat whatever threats that may arise," Mrs Myeza said.

Top women's rights speakers and leaders, including Mrs Sally Motlana, national president of the Black Housewives' League, and Mrs Eunice Sibiya, a resources manager for a national beverage company, have been invited to deliver papers that spotlight women's participation in the economy .

The topics include women and tax, shareholding, and financial empowerment.

Mrs Myeza attended the 1980 United Nations Half Decade for Women conference in Copenhagen.

Imqualife subsidises basic foodstuffs

THE primary function of the Imqualife organisation is to subsidise basic high protein foodstuffs to hospitals, clinics, school feeding schemes, crêches, welfare, etc, and lower income groups.

We operate on the lowest possible margin and continually reduce our prices as turnover escalates.

On occasions, in spite of increases in the price of milk, we actually reduce our price of milk powder — the most basic item of nutrition.

Tens of thousands of people look to us for survival. We operate a special milk subsidy bank, to which the following organisations subscribe: Liberty Life Group Community Fund, Goldfields of SA, JCI, Anglovaal, Gencor, Monis Michaels Trust, TEBA, Standard Bank, First National Bank, Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund.

We travel the length and breath of South Africa, to promote the vision of the organisation.

We do not however, believe in handouts, and help individuals and communities mainly in the rural areas to establish homecraft and community projects.

We find markets for them and all profits go back to them. Our objective is to bring the skills of the rural areas to the purchasing power of the urban areas, thereby creating self-supporting communities.

The escalation of these industries has been beyond our wildest dreams.

One of our proudest operations, together with the Ciskei Development Corporation, where we started a knitting project with five women at Sada, a resettlement area in the Ciskei.

We hawked jerseys from office to office in Johannesburg. Gradually the demand grew, more women were employed, until eventually we were selling R25 000 worth of jerseys a year.

Together with the Ciskei Development Corporation, who were financing the operation, we decided it was not our function to run a business, and handed it over to Taiwanese entrepreneurs on the understanding that they continue to pay incentive bonuses to the workers.

Today they employ 700 workers at Sada in Wittelsea and 700 in Butterworth in the Transkei.

On a visit to the United Kingdom, Mr Len Apfel was asked to speak to a community at Alderley Edge in Cheshire, on South African Homelands.

As a result, a Trust Fund was set up for the installation of water projects. He was appointed trustee for this fund. Using the expertise of World Vision and the co-operation of the Bophuthatswana Government, a miracle installation was installed at waterless Jericho in Bophuthatswana.

After drilling two holes, the third one produced a miracle of 68 000 litres an hour. Engine rooms were constructed, Escom power installed, 75 kilometres of piping laid, overhead tanks erected and stand pipes with taps outside every second house installed.

Water has now been made available to the entire village of 25 000 people.

Realising the trust placed on us as Trustees, we are most selective in the dispersal of the funds, where each and every request is thoroughly investigated.

All Imqualife's amenities and facilities are placed at the disposal of, and used by, Save The Children Fund at no cost to them.

We operate a shop at 1 West Street, Westgate/Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, which at all times, is jam-packed with customers with whom we have built up an image of confidence and friendship.

Leaders who will lead SA with dignity will be women

By LULAMA LUTI

SOUTH Africa needs leaders who will lead its people to self-respect, and these leaders will probably be women, manager, National Beverage Services social responsibility programmes manager, Eunice Sibiya, told a seminar at the weekend.

Speaking at the seminar that marked the 40th anniversary of the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre in Roodepoort, Sibiya said South Africa required a concerted effort by dedicated leaders who would lead the people.

She said women had always been known to take the bull by the horns and bring about positive results.

"Women are practical and sensitive, and never turn away when the going gets tough," she said.

Speaking on the theme "Working together is a Success", Sibiya said working together was successful whether within a family, an organisation or a professional group.

"We should not emphasise our differences, but should look for common ground and learn to accept our dissimilarities," she said.

Over a hundred delegates from different community organisations as far away as Namibia attended the three-day seminar organised by the Women's Informal Training Institute.

"An undeniable fact is that our lives revolve around our mental attitudes. It is not so much what happens to us or around us that matters, but our attitudes towards it," Sibiya said.

"Our achievements depend on our beliefs, our beliefs depend on what our minds have conceived," she added.

Defining community development, Sibiya said it was the alleviation of ignorance, poverty and disease and urged community workers to focus on alleviating the three.

"Every professional and businesswoman in the community should have a social responsibility to the community around her.

"This ensures a healthy society that enjoys physical, mental, social and economic well-being."

She said that culture was among the resources people could use.

"Culture is our fountain of wealth and wisdom. We need to preserve our culture and refine it to be relevant to current trends. Culture is never old fashioned nor primitive – it is dynamic.

"In preserving our culture we have a legacy for our children and grandchildren to appreciate what kind of people they are and from whom they descend."

She challenged women to reach out for knowlegde.

"We have to stop looking at what we don't have – let us look into what we have and make the best of it and what we'll achieve will be beyond our expectations," she said.

Help for those hit by drugs

Sowetan 6/12/88 297

GRACE Inn Community Services, a voluntary organisation which helps feed, clothe and house destitute and homeless people in Johannesburg, is backing the Sowetan's Nation Building initiative to which it wants to subscribe.

The group, founded by the Rev Carver Pop of the Church of the Nazarene, runs a farmhouse where it houses alcohol and drug addicts and the people known as the "pavement community" because they have no homes.

The group also helps feed and clothe the squatting community around Ennerdale South and regularly takes bread to schoolchildren at the Sweetwaters squatter camp south of Johannesburg.

Depending entirely on church donations and handouts from the business community, Mr Pop said one of the group's aim was to erect a brick building to house schoolchildren at Sweetwaters. Presently the children use a makeshift structure made of grass and scraps of material.

Said Mr Pop: "We were inspired by the *Sowetan's* Nation Building initiative and felt we should appeal to the community to help us feed, clothe and house the destitute."

The chairman of Grace Inn Services is Mrs Cecile Hoods while her husband, Deon is co-ordinator.

The organisation is based at 45 Mayor Avenue, Newclare. The farmhouse, for which a permanent housekeeper is sought, is at Plot 563 Ennerdale South.

The telephone number is (011) 27-2648.

Blacks' marital status boosted

By TIM COHEN

A long overdue amendment to South Africa's marriage laws will now help to protect the financial rights of a black woman in the couple's joint estate. It puts blacks on a par with whites.

The marital status of blacks in civil law has been placed on the same footing as that of whites after changes to the marriage laws — a move which has been described as a "vast step forward".

The Marriage and Matrimonial Property Law Amendment Act, which came into operation last weekend, makes the consequences of civil marriage the same for all people in South Africa.

It means any marriage entered into by blacks, without an ante-nuptial contract, is automatically in community of property.

The Act, which has been described as "considerably overdue", takes the place of some of the provisions of the Black Administration Act, which have applied since 1927.

However, the new provisions do not affect black marriages entered into before last Friday, so a whole generation will have to pass before the consequences of the 1927 Act die out.

This has been criticised, because it means that different consequences flow from marriages, depending on the date of the marriage.

Critics say the legislature took the meekest step possible.

Women married under the 1927 Act are in an extremely poor position. If married in community of property, they are subject the the husband's marital power, which means they have no control over even their own estates.

If married out of community of property, they still fall under the marital power, unless the couple specifically entered into an ante-nuptial contract excluding that power.

When white marriage laws were changed in 1984, the Government was criticised for ignoring the plight of black women, especially as a growing body of urban black women have become their family's breadwinners.

In a marriage entered into in terms of the 1927 Act, the husband was (and still is) able to divest the joint estate of all its assets without his wife's consent.

ACCRUAL SYSTEM

The new provisions have been welcomed by Mrs Roberta Johnston, the co-convener of the Woman's Legal Status Committee.

She says they upgrade the status of women and establish legal rights for them equal to those of men.

In terms of the new Act, community of property may be excluded by entering into an ante-nuptial contract, and if this is done, the accrual system will automatically apply, unless specifically excluded.

The accrual system means that the profit made by a couple during the marriage will be divided at the end — whether on death or divorce.

Black couples can now contractually change their marriage system from out of community of property to the accural system — but it must be done within the next two years.

On divorce, a black spouse married out of community of property before last Friday has the right to claim a redistribution of property belonging to the other party, in terms of judicial discretion.

Mrs Johnston criticises the new Act for its complexity. She says the consequences of something as fundamental to society as marriage should be as easy to understand as possible.

The new legislation also radically alters the status of customary unions. It sees a customary union as an impediment to a civil marriage.

In a customary union, a man or a woman may now marry by civil law only if the man is not involved in a customary union with another woman.

No marriage officer may solemnise the marriage of a black man unless he has first obtained from him a declaration that he is not a partner in a customary union with any woman other than the one he intends marrying.

Previously, a civil marriage entered into extinguished any prior customary union, although the customary union partner shared the man's property with the civil law wife when the marriage ended.

Although the Act does not state that a civil marriage with another person while a customary union exists will be invalid, this seems implicit.

Social workers in bid to boost leadership

By STAN MHLONGO

THE South African Black Social Workers' Association this week started an intensive youth leadership training programme.

The organisation's coordinator, Busi Tedile, said the programme would be conducted at the Nicro Centre, corner Roodepoort and Potchefstroom roads until December 11. There is no charge.

Tedile said the programme was aimed at:

- Identifying training needs.
- Developing self-understanding and building good relationships.
- Encouraging students to form youth clubs in their areas and teach others the skills they have learnt.

Home for the less lucky

CP Reporter

A CENTRE designed to benefit the unemployed and the underprivileged will be officially opened in Soweto tomorrow.

The brain-child of a consortium of black home-builders, the Mafube Paint and Interior Decorating Centre will be run in conjunction with the Plascon Paint Company.

Realising the great need for quality decorating material for the average homeowner, the consortium devised means of beautifying houses at minimum cost.

Besides a large selection of products that will be available at low cost, customers will be able to buy paint cheaply by bringing their own containers as there will be flowbins installed.

This means that everybody will be able to afford superior paint.

Arguably the most important facet of the centre is the Design VIP club. The club is open to the unemployed in the home decorating industry.

Experts will hold training sessions to refine the skills of carpenters and carpet layers. After the training, the trainess will be adopted by the various companies.

To find employment for these people, the three full-time representatives employed by the centre will visit the different areas of Soweto, canvassing work for their members.

In the event that a member displays extraordinary talent in his chosen field, Mafube will try to obtain a small business loan for him. The VIP Club hopes, in time, to be able to guarantee employment for all its members.

Mafube will also run regular interior design courses at minimum cost. The centre also intends employing full-time, specially trained interior design consultants who will visit homes to give professional advice

The centre is in the process of developing a range of inexpensive wooden furniture.

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Plan to prepare public for blasts

SOUTH Africans need a major ongoing educational campaign to enable the public to know how to react in the face of increased bombing attacks on civilian targets.

By NKOPANE MAKOBANE

Mr Chris Murray, the managing director of Pilkington Shatterprufe Safety Glass, said the campaign was necessary because shoppers cannot take it for granted that they are protected by safety glass.

Announcing a campaign to make people more aware of the need to be alert, Mr Murray said it had been estimated that 80 percent of the injuries in urban bomb explosions are caused by flying shards of glass.

He said the installation of safety glazing can significantly reduce this figure. Again, the glass industry has actively campaigned for the compulsory installation of safety glass and the National Building Regulations make it compulsory for all new shopfront glasses in excess of one square metre to be safety glass.

"The problem however, is that the regulations do not apply to any replacements. Safety glass costs more and the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology feels the building regulations should not contribute towards inflation. Insurance companies are reluctant to bear the additional cost of replacing breakages with safety glass.

React

"The police and security guards in shopping centres and the like can only do so much — the rest is up to the public. People need to be made aware of what to look out for, how to react in the face of a bomb warning and what to do should they be unfortunate enough to be in the vicinity of a bomb explosion," he said.

Their own 'plek'

ZENE Lowell, 18 months old, is a second generation streetchild.

Conceived on the streets, they were the only existence she knew in the first year of her life.

Now, Zene and her 18-year-old mother Zelda have found a home.

And four years after Zelda left home to search for her mother, she has found someone she can call "mummy".

Their home is a shelter for girls in Albertus Street, Cape Town, which first opened its doors four months ago in a building given by the Methodist church.

Called "Ons Plek", it is the brainchild of community worker Jane Keene, and is the first shelter in Cape Town to house streetgirls.

Previously, homes like Patrick's House were faced with the problem of girls arriving on their doorstep with nowhere to go.

Zelda was one of those girls. At the age of 14, she left home to find her mother. Within a few weeks, she had become one of central Cape Town's estimated 500 streetchildren, or strollers as they call themselves.

For the next four years, Zelda lived with a group of children in a "stroller hotel".



Zene Lovell 18 months and Maurita Flink

The hotel's location varied. For a while the children lived under a bridge, then in a parking lot. Later, they found a derelict building.

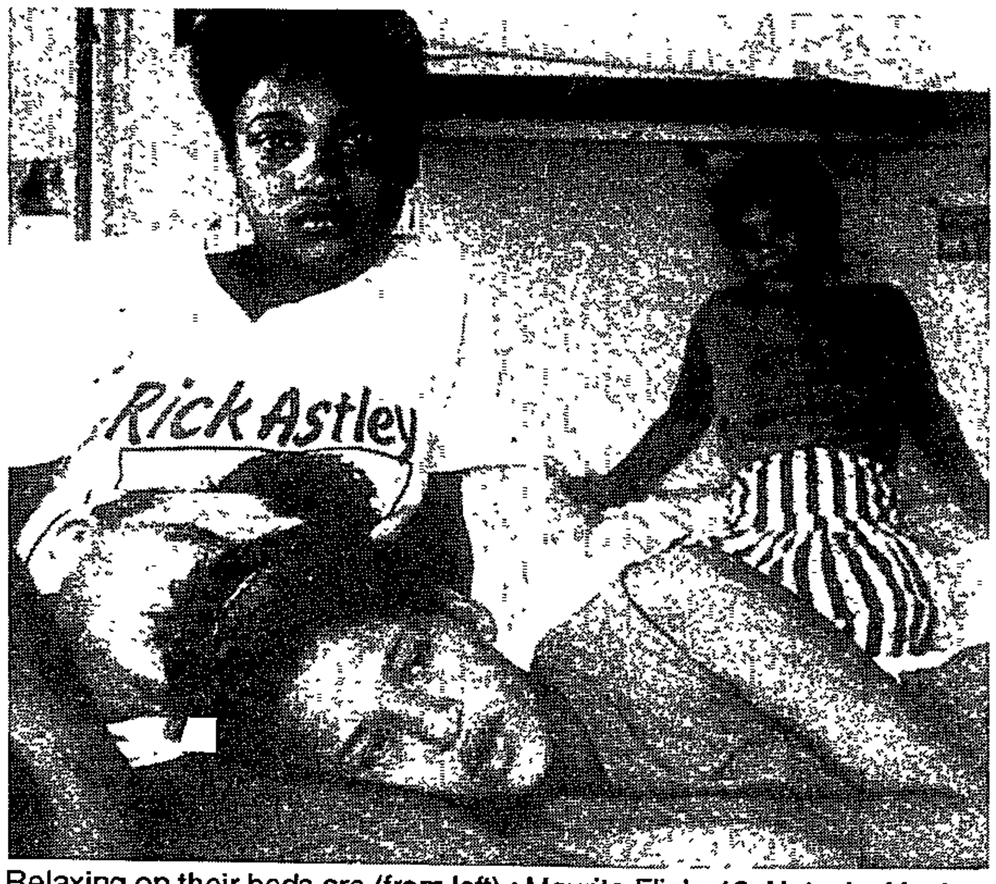
The girls in the group kept house for the others - washing clothes and cooking food.

The young boys earned the income by begging and using their wits while the older members protected the "family".

The children came from different parts of the Cape Peninsula. Some, like Zelda, had gravitated to the city from rural areas

All had one thing in common - they were so unhappy at home that even the hard life of a streetchild was a preferable existence.

Susan Williamse, a 12-year-old still living on the streets, explained: "Sometimes being a stroller is lekker. Like when you have money for chips and bread and wine, and there is a place to stay out of the wind and the rain.



Relaxing on their beds are (from left) : Maurita Flink, 16, Natasha Youle, 16, and Zelda Lovell, 18

"Then you can sit around and talk about life and things. And next morning there is still money over to have a bath and wash your clothes.

"Then there are bad times when there is nowhere to stay, when the gangsters fight and there is police trouble. And there's hardly any money.

"That's when you go to a cafe and watch the people playing the machines Maybe someone gives you some cents so you can get something to sniff or a "botteltjie blou". Then, after a while, life seems okay again.

"But good or bad, the only people who will talk to you are street people. The others who have jobs and houses and things don't want to be near you. They don't think you are also a person, just not as lucky as them."

Acceptance is the keynote of "Ons Plek" which provides the girls with a safe refuge where they are not pressured into conforming but are accepted with warmth by the housemother, Rosalyn Martin, a former teacher the girls call "mummy".

The number of girls living there at any given moment varies but there is a hard core of about 10 occupants whose ages range from eight to 18.

Most of the girls come from a background of domestic violence. Some are recent runaways, others have been living on the streets for lengthy periods.

Ons Plek is a home, not an institution. The girls make the rules and deal with infringements of these rules at weekly house meetings.

Domestic chores are done on a roster basis. How they spend the rest of their day is their choice.

Visitors are welcome in the afternoon and friends from Patrick's House and the streets as well as volunteer workers congregate in the small courtyard and lounge.

The girls are allowed out but have to return by 9pm on week nights and 11 on weekends. If not they may not come back until 6pm the next evening and this is deterrent enough.

"This is a good place to be," said 14-year-old Annelise Youle who has been living at Ons Plek with her 16-year-old sister Natasha for the past few months. "It feels like home".

But the scars still remain. Only one of the girls at the house is presently attending school.

For the others it is almost impossible to re-enter the world of primary school with children who have not experienced the streets.

Alchohol abuse and sniffing remain a problem although committee chairperson, Cheryl Snyman, says it appears to be decreasing among those who have been living there for a while.

Pregnancy is a very real threat. And the future remains an unknown.

"What work can we do?" said Annelise. "We don't have much education so there's not much chance. But still I hope maybe I can become a machinist and have a husband and children and a home where no one hurts anyone, a home where people laugh like they do here at Ons Plek"

Helping people to solve problems

Cpress 18/12/88

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Advice centres help identify community problems

DOING time in prison can make or break a person

It made 32-year-old Transvaal co-ordinator of Advice Centres Sbongile Mkhabela – it strengthened her urge to help her community.

"Over the years I have come to realise that advice centres are not just places people come to and relate their problems so we can solve them. They are more than that.

"Advice centres offer us the chance to let people help solve their own problems. We want them in the end to be able to say, 'I solved my problem'.

"Advice centres also help identify problems in the community," she said.

At the time of the 1976 student uprising Sbongile was the secretary of the South African Students' Movement, the secondary schools' wing of the now banned South African Students' Organisation.

In 1979 she was convicted of sedition and spent four years in prison.

After her release she was served with a banning order which restricted her to Zola and Johannesburg.

She joined the Witwatersrand Council of Churches and later the Black Sash as a trainee in para-legal advice.

1981 saw the establishment of the Zola Advice Centres. To date there are about 30 advice centres in the Transvaal.

"The community had to know their legal rights. Although they are limited, they still need to be explored," said Sbongile.

By LULAMA LUTI

She said advice workers should be the pulse of the community.

"Through individual problems, other problems in the community can easily be identified.

"Advice centres transcend political beliefs. As advice centres, we maintain non-sectarianism. Our success lies in our ability to identify problems and solve them independently without outside control.

"We encourage thinking among people, instilling in them the virtue of sharing, and advice centres offer us the chance to work with every kind of person," said Sbongile.

"Women have a role to play in the struggle for liberation. They should stop simply paying lip-service to it.

"Women are practical in their approach – they know what they want. That is why I would urge women to rally around issues that concern them – issues which need their attention."



Sbongile Mkhabela . . . prison strengthened her urge to help community



An Amnesty protest in France

Everybody agrees that children should be loved and looked after, but translating that goodwill into a charter to protect children's rights is proving surprisingly difficult. After 10 painstaking years, an international working group has almost completed a draft convention. But failure now could jeopardise the whole effort. DANIEL NELSON reports:

Children's charter hits snags

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COUNTRIES like to boast about "the way we love our children". Politicians talk about "investment in our most precious national resource — our children."

But when it comes to giving reality to the rhetoric, countries and politicians are proving less forthcoming.

"All countries have certain things in common when we look at how they treat their children," Britain's Shadow Overseas Development Minister Joan Lestor told a recent conference in London.

"From the Arctic to Australia, from China to Brazil, children are beaten, tortured, starved, abused, militarised, degraded, dominated, exploited and neglected.

"Some are subjected to illegal international adoption and others are left to roam the world as refugees "

Faced with such a catalogue of inhumanity, you would think there would be no difficulty in agreeing a UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. You would be wrong.

A working group has been trying to formulate a draft since Poland proposed the convention almost a decade ago, as a contribution to the International Year of the Child.

The group was not trying too hard, because it met only once a year, often in a very aimless manner. This prompted the Soviet delegate to point out that if they continued at the same pace it would take 22 years to finalise its work.

A draft is now almost ready, and if completed by mid-December could make its way through the UN system for approval by the General Assembly at the end of next year.

Sluggish pace

But failure now, warns ambassador Stanislaw Trepczynski of Poland, vice-chairman of the executive board of the UN Children's Fund (Unicef), "could cause a loss of momentum that will postpone the convention for many years, and I fear lose it forever".

The reasons for the sluggish pace are many.

Defining a child, for example: Is it someone under 18, or should 15 be the cut-off age?

The draft opts for the former, but adds the rider "unless under the law of his State, he has attained his age of majority earlier." (The :he" throughout the English text will almost certainly be neutralised in the final draft.)

There is controversy over the article giving a child a right to choose a religion

Some countries, especially Islamic ones, find this unacceptable: "Someone born Muslim must stay Muslim".

Another controversy concerns the proposed ban on recruitment into the armed forces of anyone under 15.

Sweden want the age raised to 18. Several developing country governments say this would rule out politically-committed teenagers who want to fight to maintain their nation's independance or to liberate it, as in the case of Mozambique or Palestine.

Britain is cautious, too, because it wants to ensure this provision does not conflict with cadet corps run by many schools. (The British Government, in fact, says it has difficulty with more than 20 articles in the draft Convention)

Child labour has proved tricky, with countries arguing that children helping out in peasant families cannot be equated with children working in factories.

Enemy of good

Trepczynski notes, too, that "although the concept of family seems innocent, it has been pointed out that in developing countries the family is not nucleur (mother, father, children) and that such a definition is too restrictive. So it's a problem of how we perceive the family".

This has great bearing, for example, on an issue like adoption in countries which do not formally recognise the procedure.

He is urging countries not to run the risk of destroying the convention by insisting on improvements which they individually favour: "This is a case when better is the enemy of the good".

Some of the difficulties being experienced now that the draft is nearing completion stem from the realisation by industrialised country governments that their own policies and practises do not live up to the proposed provision, which they are therefore trying to soften.

Others arise from a feeling by some developing countries that the convention does not fully reflect their interest.

In both cases, governments have had years in which to make representations, so their sudden concern is aggravating to supporters of the convention.

Even if differences over the remaining issues are thrashed out — in the words of Nils Thedin, former chairman of the Swedish Unicef committee, to make children "a neutral, conflict-free zone in human relations" — the convention itself is no guarantee of an improvement in the position of children around the world.

There is no way of enforcing it, just as one-third of all the governements in the world are torturing their citizens despite the existence of an anti-torture charter.

Supporters claim, however, that the "childrens charter" has already raised consciousness among groups in different countries who previously had no concept of children's rights.

Keeping alive

Unicef, which has taken a lead in keeping the convention alive, believes the document will facilitate its overall work.

Pressure groups could use it as a lever with which to prise improvements out of governments in the treatment of children. (The role of non-government organisations in formulating the convention has been crucial. It is a further indictment of the disinterest of many of the 43 countries represented on the working group that a number of the best proposals have come from NGO's).

Baroness Jane Ewart-Biggs, president of Unicef-UK, describes it as "a yardstick" and says that although "some countries will have difficulty implementing it, it puts an onus on the richer countries to help".

And Trepczynski is in no doubt: "The convention is set to be the most humanitarian universal legal act that ever existed."

Help school-leavers, is appeal to city

Star 19/2/88 (297)

Johannesburg Child Welfare Society is appealing to the public for donations of clothing and other basic items for underprivileged young men about to venture into the world after completing school.

"At this time of the year many young men find themselves at very important crossroads in their careers.. they now have to go out into the competitive job market to secure employment.

"We are referring to many young men who grew up in children's homes and foster care, where they, despite the odds, managed to complete their school careers.

"We want to see if we cannot, with the help of the businessmen of our city, assist them by providing them with at least some of the trappings of success.

"It is our intention to equip each of these men with the necessary clothes and other basic items needed to start a new job.

"We therefore appeal to the men of our city to delve into their cupboards and shelves and see if they can spare us some of their used clothes and accessories.

"We are in particular need of office clothes, that is suits, good shoes, briefcases and good shirts and ties."

Anyone able to assist is asked to contact Mr Willie Jacobsz at (011) 331-0171 or Ms Maileen Baben at 331-0171.

Goods can be delivered to the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, Public Relations Department, 15th Floor, Main Central Building, 152 Main Street, at the corner of Main and Eloff streets

Lifeline ads take to the air

THE advertising industry's social conscience is highlighted by a new Bridge International campaign for Lifeline.

Bridge has prepared radio spots for the organisation in time for the lonely Christmas period and the summer suicide peaks.

The commercials focus on Lifeline's rape and bereavement counselling and its support for the families of drug abusers.

Bridge then initiated a further commercial for the national body.

Tully McCully of Spaced-Out Sound handled the job for only a minial charge and the SABC committed R5 000 worth of free air-time.