

SOCIAL SECURITY - GENERAL

1989

JANUARY — JUNE

Ex-cons get together

A GROUP of ex-prisoners have formed an association aimed at

rehabilitating them by creating and finding job opportunities for them in the Transvaal.

The National Union of Ex-Prisoners for Crime Prevention and Re-

adjustment also aims to develop ex-prisoners, instil confidence, hope, dignity, a spirit of help and to solve problems facing them.

This is the second organisation formed to help ex-prisoners after another was launched in Natal last month, according to executive members of the newly-formed Transvaal

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

region.

The Transvaal chairman, Mr Kenneth Twala, who served 12 years for robbery, yesterday told the Sowetan ex-prisoners were faced with problems of:

State

- Receiving very little support and help from welfare and state agencies;
 - Being rejected by a large part of the society; and
 - Having no jobs and being isolated and alone.
- He said: "The area groups are roots of our organisation. They must

be strong, united, must share the vision of teaching others, and start working out solutions to the problems of ex-prisoners.

"Each ex-prisoner in the group must participate, be disciplined and eventually organise other prisoners. Our slogan here is 'Each one organise one'."

He said the association will create jobs for those prisoners who have skills in bricklaying, plumbing, welding, cooking, carpentry, painting and many others. They learnt these skills while in jail, he added.

The association will also run courses in bookkeeping, administration, secretarial jobs



FROM left to right are Nuepfocar members Mr Prince Morare, Mr Stephen Moreri and Transvaal chairman Mr Kenneth Twala.

and others during February.

Another ex-prisoner, Mr Prince Morare, who served 10 years for robbery, said criminals are people and should be treated as such. "They are people who

need to be pardoned for their deeds. They need guidance," he said, adding, "we need honest people who are dedicated to society."

He believed that it was the ex-prisoner himself who must take up the

challenge and reshape his life, he said. Criminals can be converted.

Mr Stephen Moreri, another ex-prisoner, said they intend to embark on literacy courses and skills training. He appealed to welfare organisations to help them.

StarStyle

MICHAEL SHEA writes that women still hold some aces in the office politics game

Be a good influence

Star 26/1/89

297

There are many fallacies among women as to how they are viewed by men in office politics.

Women imagine the stereotype male thinks that if women are reasonably bright, reasonably attractive, can type, take dictation and bring coffee without being reminded, they have a valuable rôle to play.

Otherwise, particularly in senior positions, they become a nuisance and rapidly translate office politics into sexual politics.

What is the truth? Does the male see the successful woman as just another colleague, a disruptive threat, or a bit of high relief?

There is an upside and a downside for women.

To take but three aspects of the downside, women in offices, as in national politics, have a hard time gaining preferment or promotion over men; they have to be particularly adept at how they behave and dress.

They have to take into account the prejudice of those around them and develop extra skills to operate effectively.

Intelligent males would agree that women need to be more talented or have some extra ingredient to get the same promotion where there are good male candidates in the running.

That extra ingredient is nothing to do with looks. Good

Women manipulate better than men... they know that if you can influence the top you can be as influential as the top!

looks, especially extreme good looks, is a real stopper. The assumption in the inevitable male-dominated selection board is that no way can she be beautiful and intelligent.

And even if the members of the selection board agree she is the ideal candidate: "We do, have to consider very carefully, chaps, what others will think if she is chosen." So the old excuses are pulled from the sexist personnel files: "The time is not perhaps right for a woman." "People just don't like working for a woman" and so on.

If she gets the job, the problems start. Males can be assertive or languid, obstinate or laid-back. Women who behave in the same ways bring pejorative adjectives upon themselves.

Without clutching at the all too obvious example of Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet, a woman in committee, in the boardroom, or wherever, is a problem which the male of the species would prefer to do without.

She is more difficult for men

to interrupt, contradict or overrule. Their solution: don't let the problem arise.

As to the third aspect, appearance is often said to be of marginal importance if the person has all the right qualities.

Not true at all as far as women are concerned. The male businessman can put on the same suit and the same style of shirt, tie and shoes every day. His dress, unless it stands out one way or the other, will neither help nor hinder his success.

Not so with the professional woman. She is categorised immediately, and in much more extreme terms, not only by her male colleagues but by other females in the office. In my experience, sexist remarks about the would-be successful woman come mainly from her own sex.

Her dress style classifies her, or brands her, as too feminine or too masculine. If one too many blouse buttons is undone, then so is she. But if she is severe (smart suit, neat hair, semi-masculine briefcase), she

is trying to be a masculine clone.

There is an upside for women in business. In any organisation there may be a laid-down chain of command but there is also a short-cut, bypass route, particularly in large bureaucratic organisations, where a combination of the chairman plus Dick plus Harry fix things.

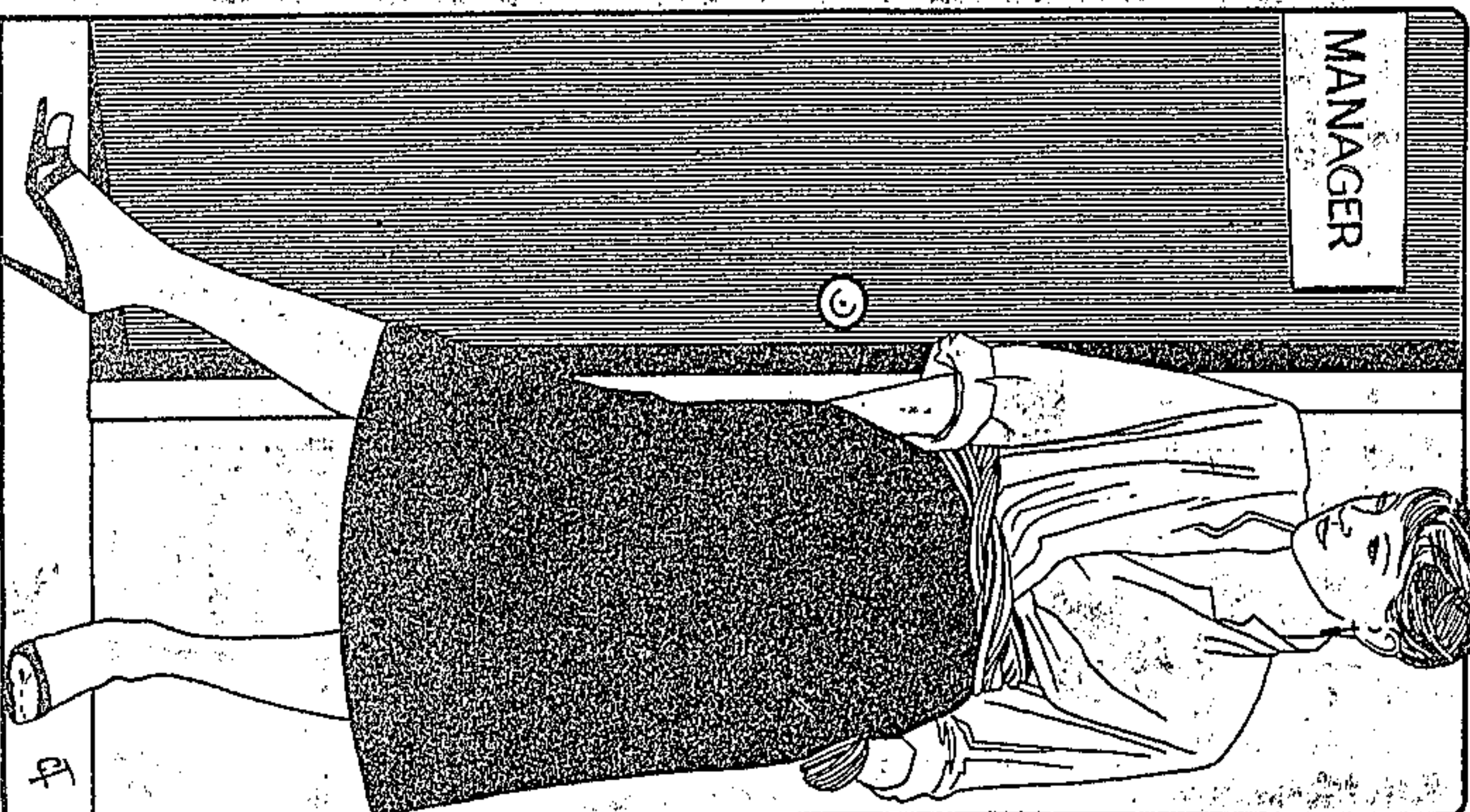
Here the astute professional businesswoman comes into her own.

Here she can play the game and win, not through sexual manipulation but through the sheer fact that women manipulate, influence, persuade better than men on unofficial routes.

This is more than kitchen cabinetism. They are better at discovering who is really in charge.

They are better able to judge and use the strengths and weaknesses of their male colleagues. They know that if you can influence the top, you can be as influential as the top.

It's called the Influence Game, and women are (to coin a phrase) its master players. © Michael Shea is the author of "Influence: How to work the system. A handbook for the modern Machiavelli" (Century Hutchinson). — The Observer.



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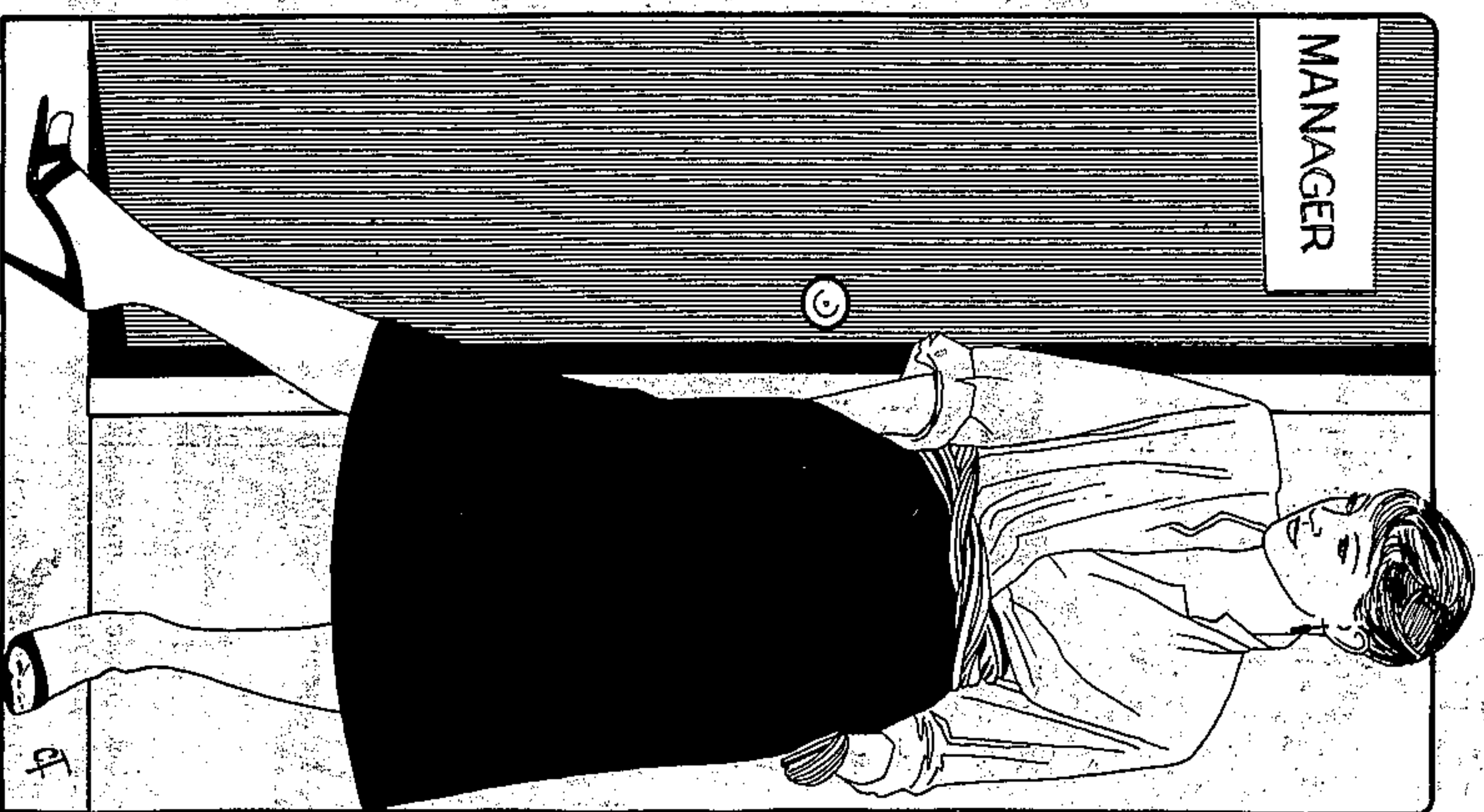
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WOMAN

WOMEN must unite and fight for peace and goodwill across the colour lines to build a bright future for our country, speakers urged at the launch

Women must unite

of the Year of Goodwill organised by Women for South Africa.

The conference which was held at Nasrec

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

Johannesburg, was attended by more than 1000 people from all over the country.

"We are here because we are peace-loving builders of our country's future," said the president of the WFSA, Mrs Jenny Malan.

"All South Africans must choose between

goodwill, respect and mutual trust to fan the flames of hatred that prevail in our society. We as mothers must participate in bringing about positive change."

"As mothers in South African society we must build bridges and our children must be with us as we seek to reach out to one another across the colour lines," urged Mrs Faith Gaza (left), a teacher from Durban who was a guest speaker.

"Women must go back and restructure their lives with honesty, love and openness. We have a moral duty to explain to our children about the

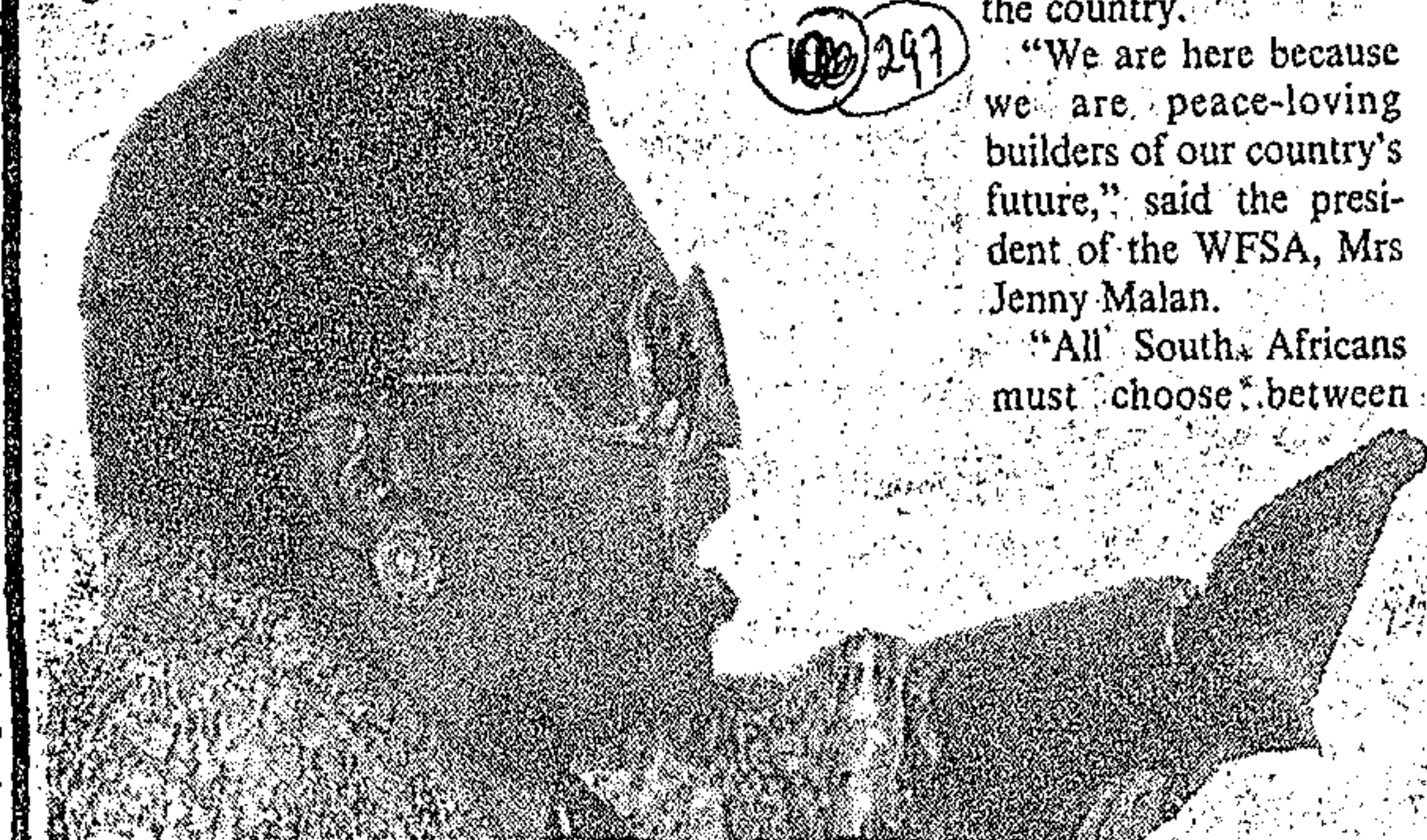
change in our attitudes.

We should not dwell on past mistakes and wounds, we must not mask our differences but we must build bridges."

Mr Gaza urged women to change their attitude and perception without changing their nationality or identity.

"We may not have money to bring about the much-needed change, but we do have brains, goals and the spirit to fight for it."

Women for South Africa is an organisation that aims to link women's nationality. It is said to be apolitical and based on Christian values. It also boasts over half a million members.



St John Cape Flats projects win acclaim

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

Notes 1/2/89 297

MANY people who know St John Ambulance only as water-bottle totting volunteers on sports fields may be surprised to learn that the organisation has two internationally acclaimed community projects on the Cape Flats.

The Nyanga and Elsies River community-based projects have been so successful that they are being used as models in 10 countries with St John branches.

The driving force behind the work is health services manager Mrs Pat Gelderbloom who has the onerous task of co-ordinating all St John health work in the Peninsula.

She speaks forcibly about her hard-pressed staff and the volunteer workers who put in many grueling hours without pay.

One of her bitterest complaints is that, although the organisation bears much of the load when it comes to essential services for the elderly, it receives no State support.

In fact, if St John cannot match its R500 000 budget for the Nyanga project next year, it may have to retrench staff.

Neglected

"The Nyanga community is really neglected in all sorts of areas," says community health co-ordinator Ms Grace Qotoyi.

What started as a transit camp has mushroomed into an overcrowded area of squatter shacks and old township houses. The 1986 Crossroads crisis has only aggravated the situation.

Crime, malnutrition, unemployment and drug abuse all take their toll on the people struggling to survive, which is why the organisation decided to include primary health education, community development and home nursing in their programme.

Not only do people bring their bleeding wounds to St John's in situ offices but also their marital, financial and emotional problems.

At the child-care club for malnourished children, 60 young children and their mothers gather in a nearby building every day.

Here they prepare meals, are taught the importance of stimulating play and are advised on primary health care.

From here, they may also be encouraged to join one of the job opportunities programmes where slipper-making and sewing are taught in four-week courses.

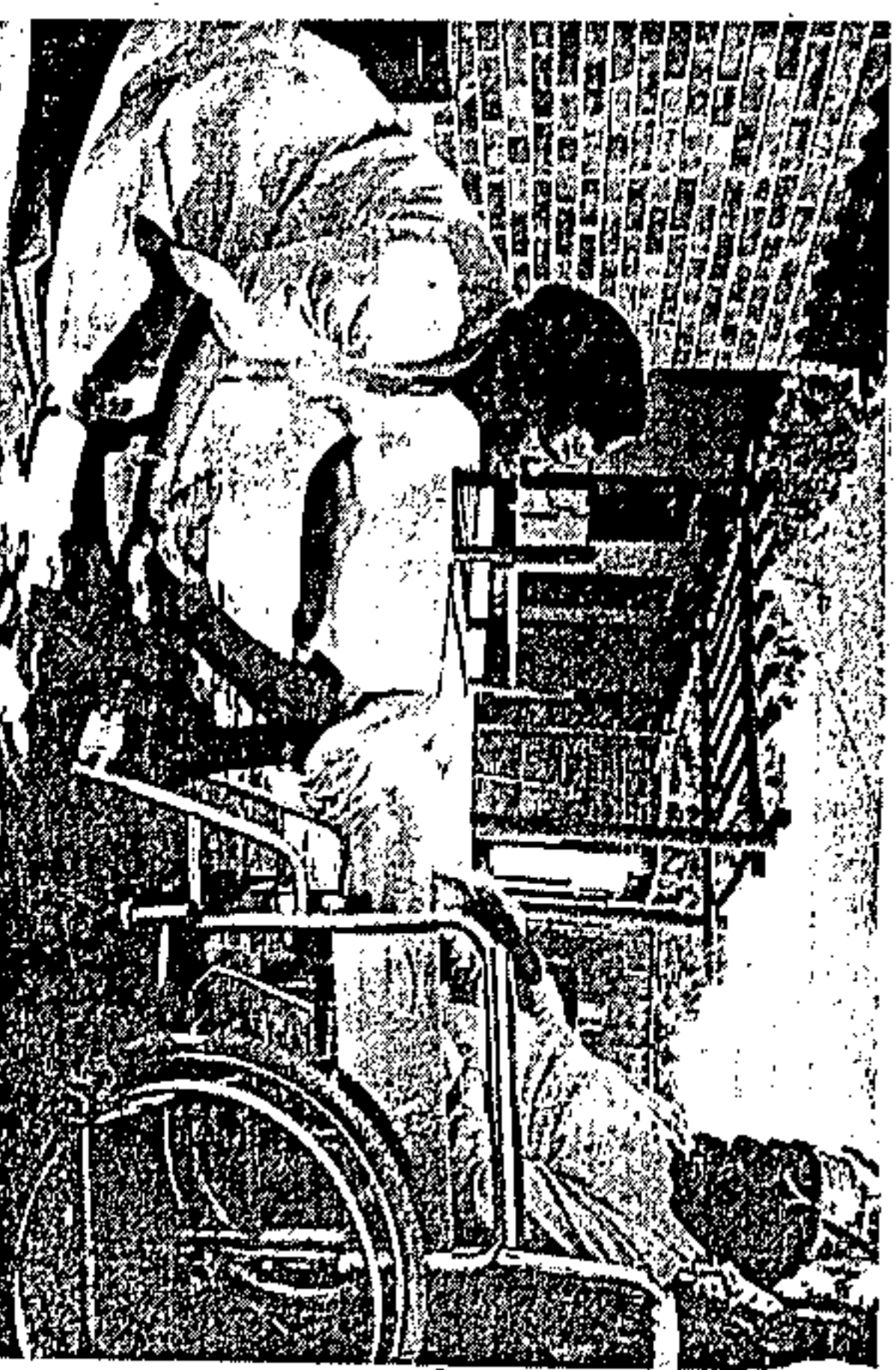
Financial help is organised for women who wish to invest in a sewing machine while graduates are encouraged to form co-operatives to market their products.



LEFT: Volunteer Mrs Grace Mabala pays a visit to the Nyanga old-age home where St John lends a helping hand. In the foreground is resident Mr Anderson Mahlangeni.

RIGHT: Volunteer Mrs Lizzy Nokwana cleans a footsore on stroke sufferer Mr James Mene. All the medical work done at the Nyanga old age home is carried out by St John volunteers.

Pictures:
LEON MULLER,
The Argus



Ms Qotoyi was instrumental in setting up a co-ordinating committee to bring together all the service organisations in the area — an idea which has greatly facilitated work — and the Zanempilo committee ("we bring health to the people") meet once a month.

Red Cross and St John join forces to help the aged collect their pensions in a central area where they can also buy a cheap and nourishing cup of soup. Pensioners with transport problems will be collected from home, something which takes much of the anxiety out of the day.

"Some people get up at 4am because they are so nervous," says Ms Qotoyi.

The elderly are also helped to keep their hospital appointments, to take their medication regularly and are offered transport and home nursing where necessary.

At the old age home (there are only two in all the townships of the Peninsula) St John volunteers dress wounds, wash people in bed and take any of the 18 residents to hospital when necessary. Without them there would be no nursing aid at all.

Silver medal

Mr Ken Nxu, the only South African to receive a silver lifesaving medal of the Order of St John approved by the Queen, is in charge of first-aid training.

During the Crossroads violence, he spent 24 hours a day on duty, sleeping in the clinic and driving into the worst areas of fighting to remove patients.

His gentle and humorous manner is the St John approach — caring but tough.



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Mr Ken Nxu, first-aid instructor, personifies the St John qualities of toughness coupled with a kind heart.

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A group of women learn to sew on the job opportunity programme offered by St John Ambulance. They are also helped to buy their own sewing machines.

LEFT: V-Grace M visit to old-age St John ing ban ground Anders

RIGHT: Lizzy Ny a foots suffere Mene. A work Nyanga is carri John

Pictures: LEON M The Arg

Bill to reverse social work trend

PARLIAMENT — To knowingly employ unregistered people as social workers will become an offence in terms of the Social Work Amendment Bill introduced yesterday. Star 3/2/89 (297)

This is the result of an increasing trend among employers to employ unqualified persons to perform social work about which concern has been expressed, an explanatory memorandum on the Bill said.

The Bill also provides for the name of the Council for Social and Associated Workers to be changed to the South African Council for Social Work which says that it is not just and equitable that only employees are punished while their employers go scot-free.

One of the main objects of the Bill is to do away with the concepts "associated worker" and "associated profession" for the reason that "there are no associated professions in the social field".

Another provision of the Bill proposes that the Minister, on the recommendation of the council, be entitled to withdraw an approval of a qualification if a training institution fails to maintain certain standards. This would enable the council to exercise control over training standards. — Sapa.

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12/2/89
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Home to be built for the Soweto disabled

By SIBUSISO MABASO

SOWETO will get a massive new R1,5-million complex catering for the disabled, abandoned and destitute, it was announced this week.

Plans for the building, which will consist of two sections built in two phases, have been completed and the estimated R1,5-million capital cost is to be raised.

Friday Mavuso, vice-chairman of the newly formed committee, Cheshire Homes for the Disabled, said the building would include a dining room, kitchen, study facilities and a fully equipped gymnasium and would house about forty of Soweto's abandoned disabled.

"The shortage of adequate housing is one of the most serious problem for disabled people, hence we have decided to raise funds and set up a home for our brothers and sisters," Mavuso said.

He said though he was against such institutions, as the leader of South Africa's disabled he strongly felt the need for a home to be built.

"I know of disabled people who are virtually 'shut ins' because of lack of means. There is also a shortage of people interested enough to help the disabled integrate with the world around them.

"It is heartbreaking to see our disabled people left destitute in hospitals simply because they have nowhere to go and they cannot remember who their relatives and friends are.

"We are forced by the prevailing circumstances to find ourselves a home that will cater for their primary needs.

"I am appealing to all to come forward and assist us spiritually, materially and financially to further our laudable goals," Mavuso said.

He said the last council made a dream for a home for the disabled come true.

"We appreciate what the council did for us by donating the land and showing that they share our pains and sufferings. This clearly shows that our people are learning about our disability," he said.

The home would be situated at the old council offices in White City, near Roodeport Road.

The newly formed committee consists of Soweto Self-Help Association for Paraplegics and Soweto Round Table for the Destitute members.

The members of the committee are: B Motwedi, chairman; F Mavuso, vice-chairman; B Mofoko, secretary, and five additional members, T Shokoe, J Nkeli, J Kgweidi, M du Toit and T Tshabalala.

Committee finds rape of wife not criminal offence

Despite years of intense campaigning by women's rights organisations, husbands can still not be charged with the rape of their wives. In South Africa sexual freedom within marriage is guaranteed.

Last year, the South African Law Commission recommended that marital rape be reconsidered as a criminal offence.

"We heard evidence on the matter and investigated it thoroughly. If you are raped, you are raped. Rape is rape one way or the other," a commission spokesman reasoned.

However, a joint parliamentary committee set up to review the recommendation has rejected it for these reasons:

Divorce rate

- The effect it would have on the special relationship within a marriage.
- A charge of rape against a husband would end any hope of reconciliation between the marriage partners.
- It would contribute to the already high divorce rate.

"It is undesirable to intrude in the realm of the marriage relationship and family-related matters by means of the criminal law," the committee said. "It is indeed in conflict with the marriage vows and the essence of marriage."

But psychology lecturer Mr Lloyd Vogelmann disagreed.

"If a husband rapes his wife there is not much left of their marriage anyway. He is not taking her wishes or feelings into consideration at all.

"Rape in itself is a symptom of a marriage that has broken down."

Mr Vogelmann said one would hope that a wife would indeed take action against her husband if he raped her.

"And separation from him thereafter would be a healthy thing for her. To remain at home would

be very unhealthy," he said.

Mr Vogelmann, who is also director for the project for the study of violence at the University of the Witwatersrand, said of the committee's reasoning: "I cannot understand it, it is unbelievable."

He rejected the committee's recommendation that marital rape be considered an "aggravating circumstance" to assault.

"Rape is an act that can be extremely traumatic, causes an enormous amount of pain to the victim and will affect her for many years.

"One would hope that it would not just be seen as an aggravating circumstance," he said.

Rape Crisis, the voluntary organisation which assists women and children who have been sexually abused, blamed South Africa's "conservative, patriarchal society" for refusing to make rape within marriage a crime.

"In this society men protect their rights and their property," said Ms Ezette Karro of Rape Crisis. "The outcome is not surprising, but then Rome was not built in a day and we can expect a slow process in change."

In some States in America, some European countries and in Israel marital rape is a crime.

Death sentence

Ms Esme Kiley of the Women's Bureau of South Africa said that until a few years ago a wife had no right to reject her husband from fulfilling his marriage rights.

"Nowadays, it is accepted that there can be circumstances that could prevent a woman emotionally from fulfilling her duty.

"Should she be forced, it can only constitute rape," Ms Kiley said.

The commission proposed that in any conviction of a man for assault where the charge would have been rape had the offence not been committed within a marriage, this should be regarded by the court as an aggravating circumstance for the imposition of punishment.

should refuse a person admission simply because he was not indigent. They could have sent him an account. King Edward VIII Hospital, Northdale, Wentworth and Durban Hospital, which are large hospitals, will admit persons who need assistance and if they discover the person can afford it, they charge that person. [Time expired.]

Mr E ABRAMJEE: Mr Speaker, can the hon the Minister tell us whether the House of Delegates has this hospital under its own wing and whether we have provided any funds to run this hospital with, and if so, what is the amount? Can the hon the Minister tell us whether this hospital will still function under the provincial authorities in the Transvaal? Can the hon the Minister also tell us whether he has plans to budget for the operating costs of this hospital for the next fiscal year in spite of statistics showing a very low occupancy rate?

Mr M S SHAH: Mr Speaker, I would like to ask the hon the Minister what progress has been made to recruit staff to make the Lenasia Hospital fully operational. With regard to the statement made by the hon member for Springfield, I want to say that at that particular time when Mr Suleiman was present, the hospital was commissioned that day—it was 11 January 1989—and he was personally asked to wait by a number of MPs who were present. He was told he would be attended to later. After a while this gentleman disappeared and he was nowhere to be found when some of my hon colleagues went to assist him. What has been reported in the Press is not a true and clear picture of what—as has already transpired—were the actual facts. I would like the hon the Minister to give us an undertaking that, although at present the hospital will not be privatised, it will not be privatised in future.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE: Mr Speaker, in reply to the questions, I am pleased that the hon member for Lenasia Central has clarified what is an absolute fact. I want to make a statement as far as that particular Mr Suleiman is concerned. That was a case purely to try and get some political mileage. I do not think that at any stage, had Mr Suleiman waited, he would not have received the necessary attention.

As far as the other question is concerned, I want to give my hon colleague the figures regarding the occupancy rate at this stage for out-patients and

casualties. In January the out-patients totalled 113 Asians, 48 Blacks and 42 Coloureds and there was only one Coloured in-patient. One baby was delivered in January. The figures to date for February reveal that the out-patients/casualties totalled 147 Asians, 72 Blacks and 35 Coloureds, while the in-patients comprised seven Asians, six Blacks and one Coloured. Five babies were born in February.

While the figures do not really warrant additional staff, we are somewhat concerned about the staffing of this hospital. However, I am aware that the question of getting staff on a sessional basis is being investigated by the Transvaal Provincial Administration. Hopefully that will improve these figures, because the facilities are there.

I believe hon members should also be aware of the fact that the hospital is run by the Transvaal Provincial Administration purely on an agency basis. My colleague, the hon member for Laudium, will be aware that the TPA has suspended an amount of R1,1 million. We intend to provide that amount of R1,1 million, but this will in fact be paid to the TPA so that they can administer the hospital on that basis. As far as budgeting for the future is concerned, we will certainly make provision for funds. I think that answers most of the questions. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply

Own Affairs:

Stanger: tenders for development of lots

*1. Mr T PALAN asked the Minister of Housing:

- (1) Whether tenders were invited for the development of lots 14, 15 and 16 in Stanger; if not, why not; if so, (a) (i) how many tenders were received and (ii) from whom and (b) what were the tender amounts;
- (2) whether the contract was awarded to the lowest tenderer; if not, why not;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? DSE

The ACTING MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) No, not by the House of Delegates. The properties concerned are registered in the name of the local authority of Stanger and any development will consequently be undertaken by it.

Should the local authority, however, require an advance to finance the project it will have to submit an application to the Administration for consideration by the Housing Development Board. The Board has in fact already granted in principle approval for such a loan, but the final application containing the required information has yet to be considered by the Board.

- (a) (i) Falls away.
- (ii) Falls away.
- (b) falls away.
- (2) Falls away.
- (3) No.

Welfare services: privatisation

*2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) Whether it is the intention of the Government to privatise welfare services; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether his Department has received any representations from any individuals and/or organisations regarding such privatisation; if so, what was his response in each case? DSE

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (1) No.
- (2) No.

Helping abused women is difficult

Southern 11/3/89

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THERE is no shelter in Durban for the growing number of black, Indian or coloured women who are battered by their husbands or lovers.

"Social workers are thus forced to send a victim back to an abusing situation because of a lack of facilities. It is very frustrating," Miss Haseena Omar, co-ordinator of the Durban Support Group for Abused Women, said.

"It's time that the Government and social service agencies realised the urgency of establishing a shelter for all race groups."

At the group's first meeting last week, delegates were told that between 25 and 50 percent of women were battered.

"In spite of this, there are only three shelters in South Africa — In Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town," she said. "This is definitely not enough when one considers the desperate need for shelters."

She said that in Durban there was the

Durban Women's Hospice, which catered only for white women.

"So in spite of increasing recognition of violence against women, welfare and charitable organisations have failed to provide help for battered women," she said. "It is only when one deals with these women that one becomes aware of the frustrations involved."

She said the aim of the support group was to establish a refuge or shelter for abused women and their children.

"We also encourage women to determine their own futures and to help them achieve this — whether this involves their returning home or starting a new life away from their husbands."

The group aimed at caring for the emotional and educational needs of the children involved and to establish a service which offered advice to battered women.

"We also need to encourage women to seek assistance support from friends and relatives, rather than hide their misery," Miss Omar said.

'Detainees' office is ransacked

Sowetan 2/3/89

SEVERAL documents, including those containing information about hunger strikers, were found torn, while others were confiscated from the offices of the Detainees Welfare Society in Vereeniging at the weekend.

The DWS secretary, Mr Thomas Maleka, yesterday said about R320 in cash, tracksuits and an electric kettle were also removed from their offices that were apparently burgled on Friday night.

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WOMAN

Today marks International Women's Day

A century and three decades have passed since that day in 1857 when female garment workers in New York staged a protest for fair wages and working hours, astounding their employers and sending shockwaves through the whole world. Ripples of which inspired women nationwide to fight for their release from male bondage.

This historic day was declared — a day later — International Women's Day.

The fervor and undying determination by women to fight against all the injustices they experience in life echoes loudly on this day. Rallies, protest marches and demonstrations mark the celebrations by women worldwide.

From this brave gesture by the American garment workers, once thought docile and harmless by their masters, a new breed of women has come up.

The new generation is rising, albeit slowly, with certainty of

direction, and taking up their rightful places in the high echelons of power once proclaimed strictly a male domain.

Women have successfully broken ground in politics, the sciences, law, religion, business and many other professions.

Among them we count women martyrs like Ellen Ngoyi, Mary Moodley and Victoria Mxenge, to name a few, and living legends Albertina Sisulu, Winnie

By SIZA KOOMA

Mandela and Urbania Mothopeng, all symbols of repression who are an inspiration to other women. *Sowetan 8/3/89*

Today, women's organisations including the Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw), Black Sash, Nusas (Women's Group), Women for Peace, YWCA, YCS, SACC,

BSS (Women's Group) Women from Cosatu unions and Powa will break their two-day fast against the State of Emergency to observe the day. *(297)*

A conference to mark International Women's Day will also be held at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre at the weekend.

Today's woman is addressing far-ranging issues that transcend national boundaries.

Last year a delegation of 200 women from African and Caribbean countries resolved at an International Women's Day conference in London to:

- Take a stand against repressive neo-colonial and imperial regimes.
- Forge links with Southern African women's groups in concrete action against the South African government.
- Support liberation organisations in South Africa and Namibia.



IKAGENG Women's Club, Diepkloof branch, paid a visit to the Soweto Old Age Home in White City. The senior citizens were treated to lunch and given bed linen, towels, water bottles, and coat hangers as gifts. There was a small concert after lunch. Mrs H Kgwallle (right), Mrs Winnie Seroke and Mrs Aletta Mongake hand out the gifts.

Abuse of women alarms

UNITED NATIONS — Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar called yesterday for redoubled efforts for women's rights and said violence against them was a major concern.

Many states, both developed and developing, have reported sharp increases in rape, wife-beating and criminal sexual abuse of women and girls.

In a message marking International Women's Day, Dr de Cuellar said: "Violence against women is still a major concern in many countries."

He said: "Equal treatment for women workers in wages and working conditions often remains nothing more than a hope."

In his message, issued during his absence on a three-week Asian tour, the Secretary-General said: "Let us today redouble our efforts to ensure that over half of the world's population, its women, will have the opportunity to play their multiple roles in society on a more equal basis."

He said that women were among the most important resources on whom developing countries should count in their planning. — Reuter.

New Bill gives courts 'clear message' on sexual assaults

slow 14/3/89

297

Parliamentary Staff

South Africa's married women were being given greater protection against sexual assault from their husbands through the new Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Act Amendment Bill, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, told Parliament yesterday.

He said the new law did not abolish the existing immunity of the husband for rape of his wife, but the courts were being given a clear message that wives could not be assaulted sexually by their husbands with impunity.

The Bill provides that if a man is convicted of assaulting his lawful wife in a way which, if they had not been married, would have resulted in a rape conviction, the court will regard this as an aggravating circumstance in passing sentence.

Both the Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party opposed the Bill.

Mr Frank le Roux (CP, Brakpan) said the Conservative Party had not been convinced the law would be effective.

Concerns that an outright



Mrs Helen Suzman ... "a small tottering step forward".

charge of rape within marriage — the original, but later altered proposal in the Bill — would lead to an increase in the divorce rate, among other things, had not been allayed, he said.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) said: "This Bill introduces no real change in the existing law — husbands can continue to rape their wives, more or less with impunity."

She wished to place on record "my repugnance of the distinctly chauvinistic undertone of the



Mr Kobie Coetsee ... "greater protection for wife".

(select committee) report which implies its agreement with an archaic view of the wife's duty towards her husband".

"She is his chattel. She must make herself available, whether he is drunk or disorderly or whenever he feels the need for sexual intercourse."

It was, however, the PFP's contention that based on the "expert evidence" of the Law Commission's Project 45, which investigated women and sexual offences, "that a much more de-

termined change in the law was necessary.

"We do not believe that marriage rights entitle a man to sexual intercourse at any time he pleases."

Mr DPA Schutte (NP, Maritzburg North) said the Bill sought tougher punishment where assault was linked with sex in marriage. There was an increase in this type of crime and the Bill was acceptable and just.

Replying to the debate, Mr Coetsee said there had been uncertainty in the courts about husbands sexually abusing their wives during assaults.

"If we do not do anything else today, we are at least bringing legal clarity that rape is a factor that must be taken into account in these cases."

While the Law Commission's recommendation that the husband's immunity be abolished was not accepted by the joint committee, the Bill nonetheless established the view that a wife's body could not be "subjugated" by a husband.

This did not satisfy the "purists", but it was a "step in the right direction".

MISS Malebo
Rammopo's
 commitment to uplifting her community has seen her through some rough times.

Miss Rammopo who was brought up in Nigeria came back to South Africa in 1981 and was employed as a tutor at Sached Trust.

She was elected as branch secretary of Azapo in Pretoria and campaigned against the tricameral parliament.

"We opened an advice office to help people with their problems", Miss Rammopo said.

"Legal aid is not available to everyone and legal fees can be prohibitive for the man in the street.

"We gave advice on housing problems, influx control, the unemployment insurance fund and other labour related matters. We found that people were often sacked without notice and were not given any notice pay," she said.

The centre operated from a tiny vestry in the Atteridgeville Methodist Church. The centre

Malebo can't stop fighting

undertook to trace all the victims of a railway crash at Cor Delphos station. They helped them with claim forms and legal advice. The victims received over R1 million in compensation.

The centre has moved to town and now serves the whole of the Central Transvaal. Its offshoot,

Navusa, recruits workers from the homelands.

"We organise workshops and seminars on workers' rights and are thinking of opening an office in Garankuwa", Miss Rammopo said.

Miss Rammopo is a member of the National Consultative Committee of Advice Centres

Association. She works on the Women's Desk.

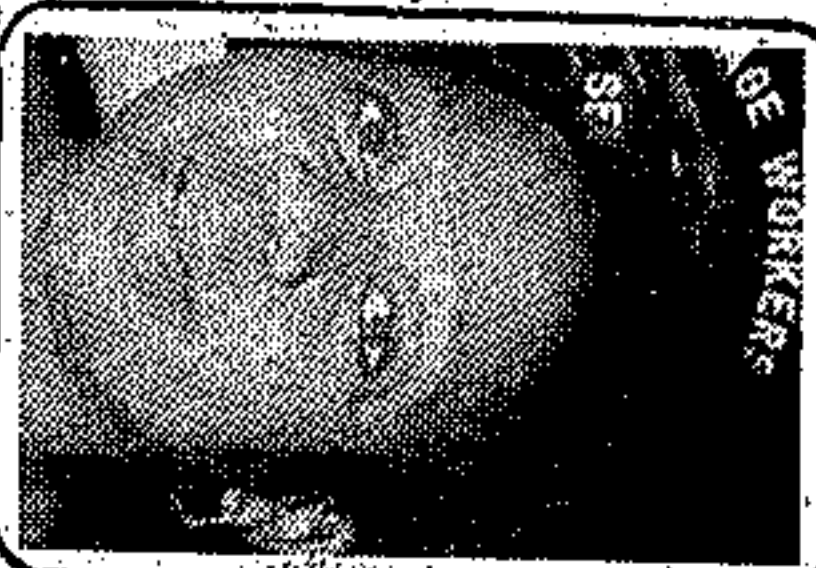
"We hold frequent seminars and workshops for women. The general idea is to identify potential leaders and equip them with skills."

Miss Rammopo is the head of the Women's Secretariat of Azapo and the regional secretary of

the Central Transvaal. She has been appointed to the board of directors of Seriti sa Sechaba, a women's publishing house. She is also a member of Imbeleko Women's organisation.

She has a full-time job as the co-ordinator of the women's unit of the Food Beverage Workers' Union.

Miss Rammopo is a single parent and has two sons. She says she forgets how many times she has been in detention both in South Africa and in Bophuthatswana.



MISS MALEBO
 RAMMOPPO

Woman of the Week

SA Law body 'frees women in SA'

By DEBORAH SMITH,
Pretoria Bureau

The 16-year-old South African Law Commission has modernised family law in this country, making it fairer for women and children, according to a spokesman for the commission.

"For some reason we just seem to have concentrated on 'people law'. We have revised family law and liberated women in South Africa," he said.

Attention was recently focussed on the commission who have just released a Group and Human Rights working paper.

The SA Law Commission, an independent statutory body, was established by an Act of Parliament and its members. Additional members were appointed by the State President.

There was also a team of full-time researchers who did the commission's research in the majority of investigations, though sometimes outsiders were appointed to help.

It was primary an advisory body whose activities included all aspects of the law, while the renewal and improvement of the law was also an objective.

It has completed a total of 75 investigations, many of which have resulted in new legislation, and was currently working on 22 investigations, he said.

This included an investigation into the consequences of surrogate motherhood.

The commission undertook to review the Law of Divorce which resulted in the legislation of a new Divorce Act which, among others, did away with the fault principle.

ACCRUAL SYSTEM

One of their major investigations was into the Matrimonial Property Act. This resulted in the institution of the accrual system, bringing South Africa in line with developments in the rest of the world.

He said they also modernised and reformed the Interstate Succession Act which had resulted in a modern piece of legislation.

He said when the commission received a request to look into a matter, the field of investigation was sometimes changed. When they were asked to investigate the reporting of rape this was broadened into an investigation of sexual offences.

Requests for the commission to investigate a matter originate from Government bodies, courts of law, academic institutions, professional organisations and individuals.

The commission itself also identified aspects of the law which it thought should be overhauled.

Once an aspect of the law had been investigated the commission published a Working Paper which was released for comment.

The comment was studied and if necessary another Working Paper was compiled.

Finally a Draft Report was submitted to the Minister of Justice.

The spokesman said Government response to their investigations had been excellent. The present Minister Mr Kobie Coetzee's implementation record was exceptional, he said.

He said the commission had written to academics country-wide as they intended establishing a committee for all the branches of law. The idea behind the committees was for them to look into their field on a continued basis.

They could identify a need for reform and assist in the investigation and solutions for the problem area. This would broaden the scope of the commission and involve academics in the commission's work.

WOMAN

'Rape is sometimes not taken seriously'

Sowetan
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THE humiliation of rape. This schoolgirl's uniform was torn while she was gang-raped.

A HORRIFYING scene flashes onto the screen.

A helpless woman lies half-naked and screaming on a table in a bar while three men take turns raping her.

In the background several other men stand watching, cheering, and daring each other to join in the monstrous act.

When the case goes to court the three men are not charged with rape. They all escape with nine-month jail sentences for a lesser crime called "reckless endangerment."

The ones who encouraged them in the brutal act are later charged with "criminal solicitation."

This storyline is from *The Accused*, a film currently on circuit. It depicts the realities of everyday life and experiences that raped women go through. It also shows how rape cases are handled by some courts.

"In the sentencing of the rapists not for rape but for 'reckless endangerment,' the film shows that a rape in these circumstances is not taken seriously," a statement from People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA) said.

"The prosecutor made a deal with the rapists' lawyers because she felt the rape survivor would not make a good witness and would be judged according to her lifestyle."

POWA said that the film had successfully shown society's biased attitudes towards rape and rape survivors.

By SIZA KOOMA

"The prosecutor pleaded bargained for a lesser charge until she became aware of the trauma experienced by the rape survivor.

"Our experiences with the South African legal system show that the attitude of legal practitioners is not nearly as sympathetic as those portrayed in the film. Often a rape in circumstances outlined in the film, does not make it to trial as the woman would be seen as having provoked and therefore consented to it."

They said that 18 145 rapes were reported in 1987. However, between July 1986 and June 1987, only 9 639 rapes were prosecuted and only 52 percent of the cases led to conviction.

Myths

POWA did not believe that the handling of rape cases would have been any better if there were more women in the legal system.

"Judgments and attitudes towards women in rape cases would not necessarily be more sympathetic. Many false beliefs or myths about rape exist in society.

"These false beliefs are perpetuated by women as well as men.

"The situation would only be different if the women involved with the cases would not believe the myths and if they held positions not only as public prosecutors, but also as judges, magistrates and law-makers."

A rape incident in Soweto recently, where six girls from a girls high school were gang-raped by gangsters, showed that rape was still a common crime despite the outcry over the atrocity.

According to Lieuten-

ant Colonel Fanyana Zwane, PRO of the South African Police in Soweto, 2059 rape cases were reported in the township in 1988 against 1476 of 1987.

"These figures do not mean that the incidence of rape is increasing," Col Zwane said.

"The population rate

goes up everyday and as the number of people living in an area goes up, the incidence of every crime goes up too."

He said that the common belief among women that rape victims were often treated as the accused and that many rape cases were thrown

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P.T.O.

• From Page 17

out of the window by courts was not true.

"Rape victims should know what to expect in court during cross examination. They should give vivid explanations of what the accused did to them. They must be prepared for this and all the questions that could be put to them.

"After all it is their evidence that will be important in helping the court make a decision," he said. 297 ~~298~~

He said that rape victims who did not report their cases chose to do so not because of the alleged hostile attitude of the police and the courts. *S. M. M. 23/3/89*

Dispute

"Some of them feel embarrassed or they do not want to go through the rape again in explanations to the court."

Col Zwane said that although he respected the right for women to be anywhere they liked at any time women, "should learn to look after themselves."

"They should not roam the streets unnecessarily. In most cases women are raped in the streets."

POWA said that 70 percent of rapes occur between people who know each other. It said that women were also raped by their husbands. Although this was not recognised in South Africa law as rape, it was usually as traumatic as any other rape.

"We see the cause of rape as being rooted in unequal power relationships between people in society. We believe that no man has the right to force himself on a woman, no matter what the circumstances are."

WO

Extra-marital affairs

Sowetan
30/3/89 297
THE Family Life Centre invites volunteers to form a support group for victims of extra-marital affairs.

The group will be run by Miss Thithi Poee who is an honours student attached to the centre.

"We need people whose marriages have been threatened by this problem and also a control group which has not experienced it," Miss Poee said.

"Lots of people come to us for help and we deal with them on a one-on-one basis. We have

found that three out of 10 marital disputes are over extra-marital affairs.

"The rest include incidents of incest, maintenance and other family problems.

"People can come singly or as couples. Anyone is welcome, but particularly victims, to enable them to share ideas and support with others in the same situation," Miss Poee said.

The Family Life Centre is on the 8th floor, Old Arcade, corner Market and Rissik streets, tel: 833-2057.



South African 21/3/89
STORE'S
WARM
GESTURE

THE South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare's Operation Warmth received 1 300 blankets from Ellerines Stores. Here Mr David Lazarus from Ellerines handed them over to Mr Jameson Mlotshwa and Mrs Louise Nel, of the welfare organisation.

Operation Warmth appeals to the public to donate items of warmth which should be sent to any of Ellerines' 129 branches who will in turn distribute them to the needy.

Soweto

By SONTI MASEKO

POLICE annual statistics of crime, reported that 2059 rapes were committed in Soweto alone last year.

The figures indicate a rise of 583 in the crime, compared with the 1476 reported rapes in 1987.

According to monitoring organisations, the figures are much higher when one considers that many rapes are not reported by the survivors for many reasons.

Some victims fear they will not be believed and instead, will be blamed for the rape.

It may happen as well that a rape survivor wants to report the rape and institute criminal proceedings against the attacker, but does not know the correct procedure to do so, be ignorant about her rights relating to what she may or may not do and what she is entitled to when preparing her case against the attacker.

Prepare well

Lack of adequate preparation of the part of the survivor, who wishes to institute criminal proceedings against the rapist, may lead to an acquittal of the attacker in court.

This may also reinforce, in the mind of the survivor, the myths held by society that she is to blame for the rape.

Knowing what to do and what your rights are, in the event of a rape will put the survivor in control and ensure that the attacker, if proven guilty, is punished.

The *Sowetan* is indebted to the People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA), for the information outlining what a rape survivor can do when reporting a rape.

First, it is important that the woman, after the rape, contacts a friend or relative or any other person she trusts, for emotional support and that the person accompanies her to the police station to make a statement.

Keep evidence

It is also important that the woman decides if she wants to lay a charge or not. Once the charge has been laid, she cannot withdraw it and she will be warned to go to court to give evidence.

If the woman is injured, she should first go to hospital. The police will come to the hospital if called to take her statement.

Items of the attacker's clothing, threads, hairs, nail scrappings and blood, if any, should be kept as evidence.

It is also advisable to take a change of clothing as the police may want to take the clothes which were worn during the rape as evidence.

Evidence of the rape at the place where it happened should not be disturbed until after the police have taken the evidence they need.

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rapes rise

● From Page 14

It is worth noting that the rape survivor can go to any police station to report the rape, not necessarily to one in the area where the rape occurred.

Further, the police should take her statement; they may not refuse to do so.

It is not essential that the woman goes to the police station, the police can be called in the same way as they would be called to the scene of a burglary.

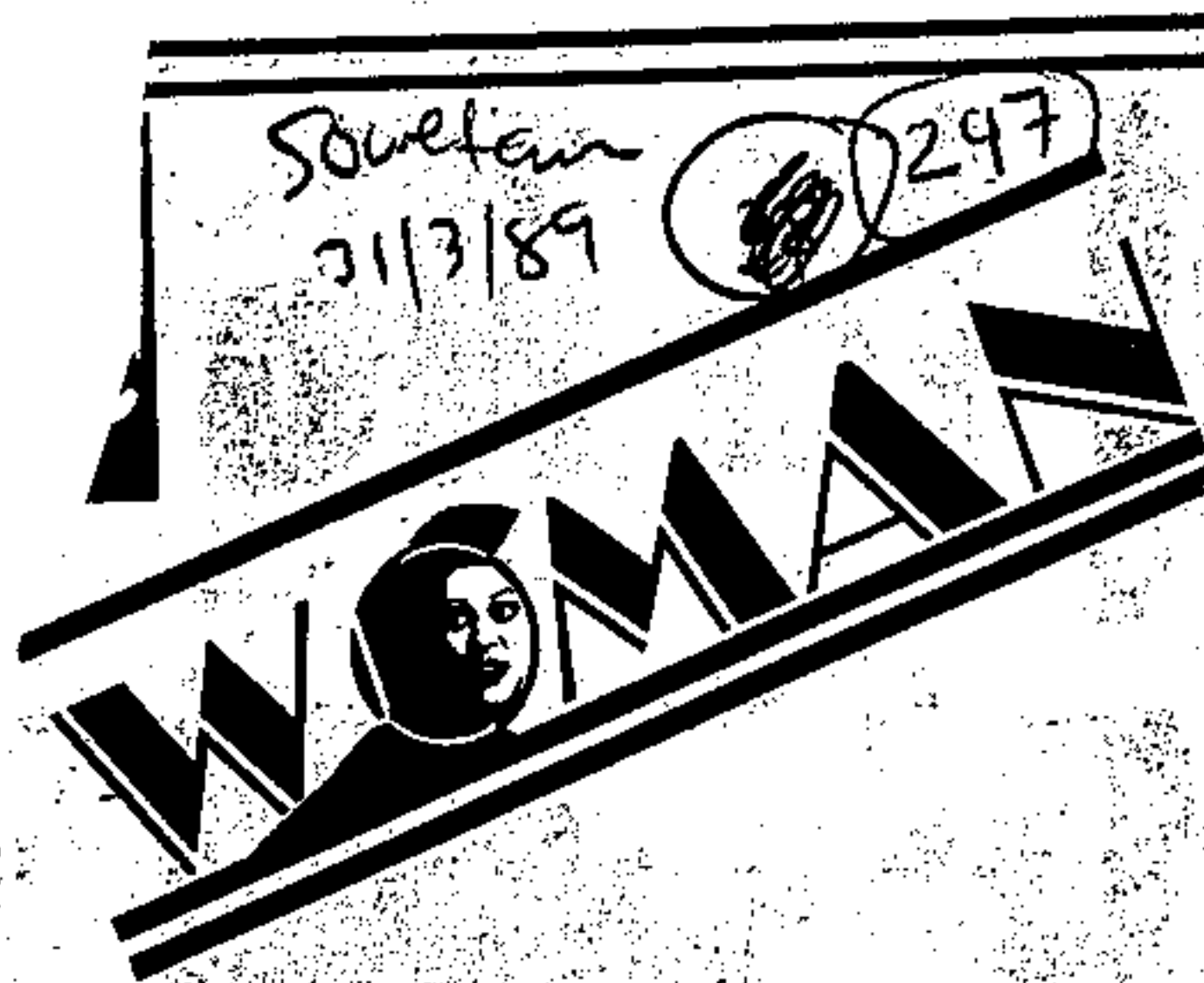
At the police station, the woman may ask to speak to a woman officer if there is one, and she can also request to make her statement in a private room rather than in the charge office.

Examination

The woman may even ask to speak to the most senior officer, or the officer commanding the police station. After giving the statement, the woman will be told to see the district surgeon.

She must be accompanied by a police officer to see the district surgeon or she may not be attended to. The district surgeon's role will be to examine the woman for evidence of the rape.

It is advisable for the woman not to wash before this medical examination, but discretion may be used in this regard.



At times it is far more important for the survivor to wash rather than for her to wait for the medical investigation before doing so.

The policeman and the woman seeing the district surgeon must have with them an SAP 308 form, a form in which a woman gives her consent to be examined.

Without this form, the district surgeon may not examine her.

If the survivor is under 18, the consent must be given by a parent or legal guardian. The district surgeon will then fill out the report on his medical findings on a form known as the J88.

When a rape is reported, the police will open a docket which will also be given a file number. It is important for the woman to take down the file number so that she can keep in touch with the progress on police investigations and to ensure that the case is being attended to.

A new chance in life for 'street girls'

The first shelter in South Africa for girls of the street has been opened in Cape Town and is giving them a new chance in life.

"Maybe here I'm going to come right," says Lorna (19), who left home at 14, leaving behind a drunken father, bickering mother, overcrowding and poverty.

She took to life on the streets and found herself pregnant at 16, without a roof over her head and nowhere to go. Now there is a home for homeless girls and someone they call

"Mammie" to welcome them.

PROBLEMS

For Lorna (not her real name) and about 15 other girls, some as young as 10, have at last found a place to call home and, in spite of many problems, the Cape Town shelter for street girls has become an example to the rest of the country.

Mrs Jane Keen, who co-ordinates the project for Child Welfare, said there was initially a lot of prejudice

Mrs Jane Keen of Cape Town realised 10 years ago that there was a need in the city for a shelter for "girls of the street". Last December, she saw that need fulfilled when Child Welfare opened "Ons Plek" on the edge of old District Six. Carolyn McGibbon reports on a recent interview with Mrs Keen.

against working with girls. The number of girls on the street was small compared to the number of boys and they were neglected at the expense of the overwhelming needs of the boys.

But after the success of two homes for boys in Cape Town, Mrs Keen was determined to give it a try.

"I had a hunch that if a shelter worked for boys it would work with girls, despite the argument that if they were prostitutes it wasn't going to suit their trade."

She had realised the need for a home for girls 10 years ago, and, after the Methodist Church offered a double-storey Victorian house on the edge of District Six, "Ons Plek" (Our

Place) was opened last December.

For the girls, it's the closest thing to what they dreamed a home would be. Teenagers hurtle up and down the stairs, giggling and laughing as if they didn't have a care in the world.

EXPERIMENTAL

They have known what it is like to be down in the dregs, and now they are picking themselves up.

Said Mrs Keen: "This project is still experimental. We are not sure what kind of changes the girls should make in their lives."

Nevertheless, she believed the girls were changing their lifestyles and hoped they would try to find jobs.

She had noticed that the girls had become more responsible since moving in. They set their own rules and ran the home fairly democratically, with the housemother, Ms Rosalyn Martin, whom they call "Mammie", enforcing the rules.

"We have regular meetings with the girls when they talk about their problems."

Mrs Keen said the girls had been told to be back at the shelter by 9 pm and no boyfriends were allowed in the dormitory.

"They are half child, half adult. They are very worldly and sophisticated in some ways and childish in others. They still need limits."

Wrote Mrs Keen in the shelter's newsletter: "Ons Plek offers no magical solutions. You would be forgiven for wondering if damage done is not too great until a closed face opens in a smile, until a harsh, infinitely old voice dissolves in childish giggles. Then there is a special warmth of home lost and found."

WOMAN

Motlana and Mkhabela



MRS Sophie Nyathi flashes a winner's smile after being presented her certificate by Miss Nomisa Moyana and Mrs Linda Zabala.

UNITY and sharing was the message given to 23 dressmakers when they graduated in an advanced sewing course at the Wilge-sput Fellowship Centre recently.

Mrs Sally Motlana of the Black Housewives' League and who was guest speaker at the ceremony, and Mr Ishmael Mkhabela of the centre both stressed teamwork and integration of skills as the route to progressive business.

The women, from Transkei, Lesotho, Pietermaritzburg, the Cape and the Reef, were told to go back to their communities and plough back the knowledge they had gained by establishing small sewing businesses and starting



MRS Sally Motlana was guest speaker at the graduation ceremony.

stress unity

co-operatives for learner dressmakers.

"You must all think of initiating something that will benefit your communities," Mrs Motlana said.

"You shouldn't leave here to lock yourselves up in your individual sewing rooms and not share your skills with others.

"The knowledge you were given here must not be for individual gain. It is only through unity and sharing your skills with other people that you will overcome the many problems that people in your field experience in their work.

"In your attempts to establish your own businesses you will be told that you do not qualify for loans because you do not have security. You will meet a lot more other problems and you will not be able to overcome them all if you

a mong women

1600

SIN LESUKE

908-4754

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MRS Rolda Mmatumelo and Mr Martin Isaac with the gift he was presented by his students.

do not work as a team," she said.


Mr Mkhabela also urged the women not to break the bond that they established while on the month's course.

"You have to motivate each other and continue sharing your knowledge to be successful against all odds."

The graduates, who wore traditional garb sewn while on the course, presented their tutor, Mr Martin Isaac, with a gift as gratitude for his help.

Mr Isaac, a well-known machinist, was responsible for the sewing part of the course. He taught the women how to sew skirts, blouses and dresses.

DUDUZILE



DUDUZILE — comforter — our columnist, is always ready to help you with the problems that you may be too shy to discuss with the people around you. If you need a shoulder to cry on, then get in touch with her. She will help. Write to her: Dear Dudu, PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000.

Boyfriend

DEAR DUDU — My boyfriend dumped me for another girl in the same street.

I have a new boyfriend whom I like but do not love.

The problem is that every night I dream

dumped me

about my first boyfriend. I do not love him anymore but I dream about him all the time. In the dreams, we go for walks and generally enjoy ourselves.

His new girlfriend does not feature anywhere. I wake up angry every morning because I do not love him. I would like you to explain why I dream about this man.

E A M
Bloemfontein

Dear E A M — The dream is simple. You may have convinced yourself that you do not care for the man but your subconscious tells the truth.

Deep in your heart you still love the man. That is why you dream of the two of you doing things that you know he does with this new girl.

Give yourself time to get over him. A new boyfriend does not help if you use him as a shield. Get to know and appreciate your new boyfriend. That way you will gradually forget the one who does not want you.

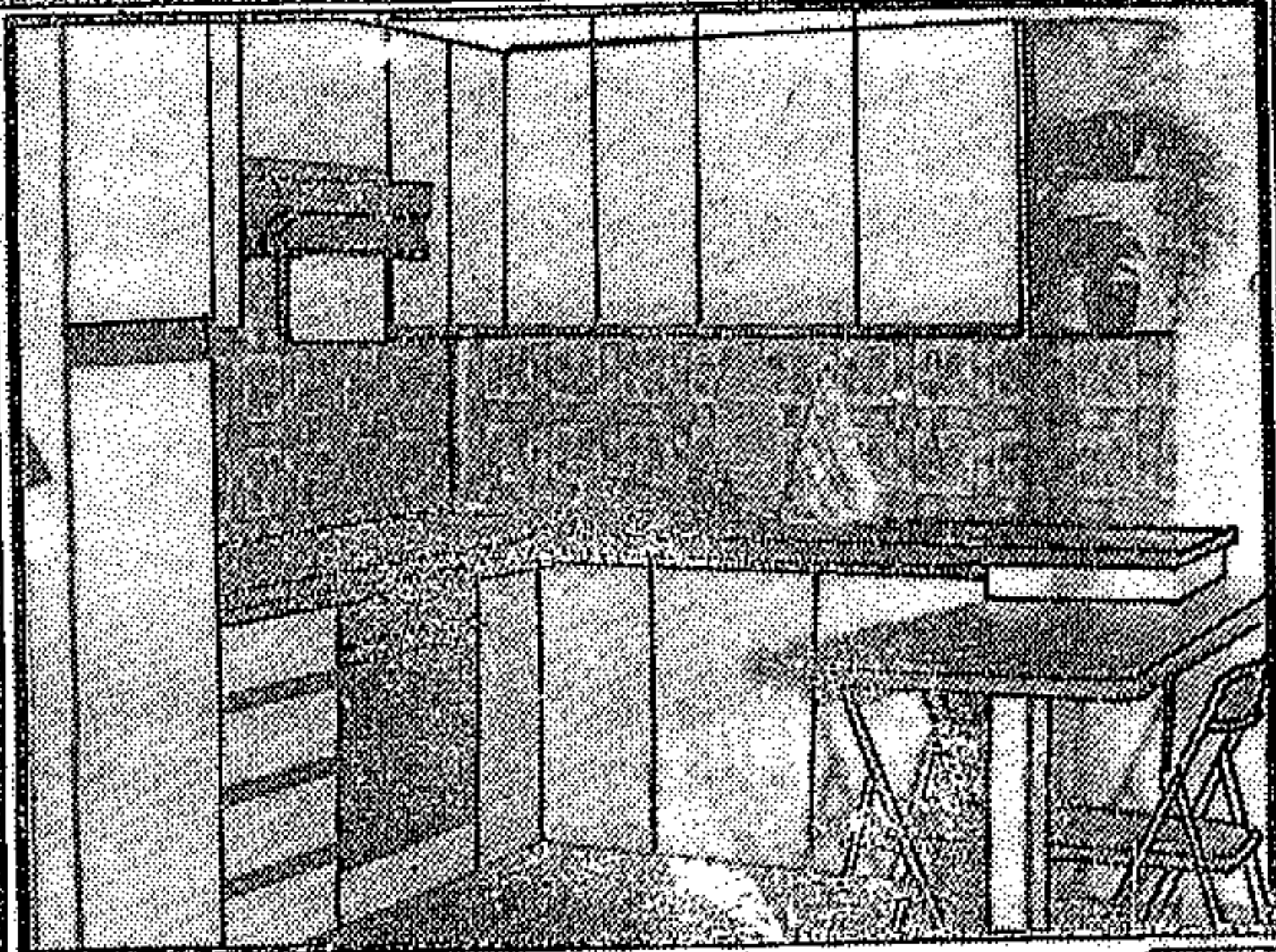
FREE R200

IN CASH

IF THIS AD IS PRODUCED

WITH EVERY KITCHEN THIS WEEK ONLY

NO DEPOSIT 48 MONTHS TO PAY



FROM R50 P.M.

PHONE KITCHEN MASTER 837-5828

SPECIAL REPORT

Nadia

NADIA, an Athlone teacher, was luckier. She had an abortion ten years ago in the United Kingdom. Her mother borrowed the money to pay for the flight.

"We stayed with my aunt who had emigrated to England. I had a brief examination by a doctor and had to fill in a form stating that I wished to go ahead with the abortion. Then I was given an anaesthetic and when I woke up it was all over.

"Most of the women in the ward were foreign. They ranged in age from a fourteen year old to a woman in her fifties.

"The irony is that by the time I returned to South Africa I was haemorrhaging and had to go to a local gynaecologist.

"No, I have no regrets. My parents made the decision but I feel that I have achieved a lot with my life since then. What would have been the point in bringing yet another unwanted child into the world?"

Buiswa

BUISWA, a pretty second-year University of Cape Town law student, will never have children.

She had a hysterectomy four years ago after arriving at Groote Schuur bleeding profusely from a botched backstreet abortion.

"I had the abortion because I was desperate. I was in standard nine at the time and the father was a boy at the same school," she said.

"He told me not to worry about contraception, he would take responsibility for that. Neither of us wanted the baby.

"We were afraid to tell our parents. My mother is a domestic worker who worked long hours to keep me at school. I could not face her with the news that I was pregnant."

Initially, Buiswa tried to ignore the fact that she was pregnant. She thought that if she did, the baby would "go away".

"But after two months, I had to face reality. I tried all the old

wives' tales — jumping off tables, taking pills — but nothing helped.

"It is common knowledge in the townships where to go to get rid of unwanted babies. My boyfriend loaned me R100.

"I was frightened because there were many stories about people who had been taken to hospital after going to this woman. But I had no doubt that I wanted the abortion.

"I went to the abortionist's house after school one Friday. She used a sharp metal object. Then she gave me some pills and told me to go home and stay in bed for a few days.

"At first I tried to hide the fact that I was bleeding but then I collapsed in a pool of blood.

"I try not to think about that time now. It is as though it never happened. I know my mother thinks I did wrong and that never being able to have children is my punishment, but I don't agree.

Thandi

THANDI, a mother of three children, also ended up at Groote Schuur after an illegal abortion several years ago.

At the time she had two children and was unemployed. Her boyfriend denied he was the father of the unborn child.

"I went to the abortionist because I had no choice. My two children did not have enough to eat. How could I support another child?"

"The abortionist inserted a catheter and sent me home to wait for the foetus to dislodge.

"I was three months pregnant but it did not feel like I was getting rid of a baby.

Thandi was taken to False Bay Hospital after she began to haemorrhage. From there she went to Groote Schuur.

"Everyone knew that it was not a natural miscarriage. They made me feel ashamed and to this day I still feel shame when I think about what happened."

Many seek quick answers

MEDICAL experts and counsellors believe that thousands of women throughout South Africa risk their lives at backstreet abortionists.

Women who have an unwanted pregnancy have three options: To go ahead with the pregnancy and keep the baby, to give the baby up for adoption or to get rid of the foetus.

For many, keeping the baby is not feasible. These are not just the young and unmarried. They include middle-aged women have so many children that the thought of another mouth to feed in a house already overcrowded is a nightmare.

Often, contraceptive methods were used but failed, or the man refused to allow contraception.

Poverty, unemployment and the breakdown of traditional family structures means that unwanted children face a bleak future and those who resort to abortion often do not want to sentence their unborn babies to a life where the dice is loaded against them before they are even born.

While there is considerable demand for white babies this is not the case with black children.

Adoption

This means that for most of these women, adoption is not an option.

The dilemma of unwanted pregnancy leads them to search for ways of getting rid of the foetus.

It is extremely difficult to get a legal abortion in South Africa.

The regulations governing legal abortions are stringent and, according to Arag, less than 500 were performed throughout the country last year.

A woman can get an abortion if she was raped and reported the rape, if a doctor states that she contracted German measles while pregnant, or if she is mentally impaired and was raped.

A woman can also get a legal abortion if two doctors, not from the same practice, agree that she will suffer permanent mental damage if she goes through with the pregnancy or her life.

A third doctor has to perform the abortion in such a case, which is subject to the approval of the director at a provincial hospital. The case then has to be forwarded to the Attorney General.

According to Abortion Reform Action Group (Arag) spokesperson Dolly Maister, the law leaves women with little option but to resort to an illegal abortion.

If they are lucky, they go to medical practitioners.

Otherwise, they go to a neighbourhood abortionist who often has little more than the rudiments of medical knowledge.

Many of these women end up at local hospitals with incomplete miscarriages.

No one knows exactly how many illegal abortions occur in South Africa.

Because it is illegal, women are loathe to admit that a miscarriage is not natural.

Several years ago, Maister calculated that the illegal abortion rate in South Africa was around 200 000 a year.

In 1978, Arag obtained figures from Baragwanath Hospital in Johannesburg, where 2 881 women ranging between the ages of 16 and 48 were treated for illegal abortions. Nine of these women died.

Arag campaigns for all women to be allowed the option of early, legal and safe abortion.

"Women are going to have abortions whether or not they are legal," said a medical practitioner.

Abortion shock!

It can be done for anything from 10 mandrax tablets to R1 000

THE price of an illegal abortion in Cape Town ranges from 10 mandrax tablets in Woodstock to more than R1 000 in Lansdowne.

A Lansdowne doctor, it is said, performs at least one abortion every week for R1 000.

A city gynaecologist performs the abortions under the guise of a dilation and curettage operation, according to a woman who opted to go over overseas for her abortion. Several others are also said to be willing to perform abortions.

In the townships there are also several women with nursing experience who will perform the operation in their homes for between R100 and R500. I discovered after visiting a shebeen and pretending to be in need of an abortion.

Jean, a former midwife, is one such abortionist.

She charges R100 for the operation, which she performs at her Athlone home.

Like several of the other abortionists with medical experience, profit is not her motive.

"The women who come to me are desperate. There are a lot of people who are making big profits out of illegal abortions. They charge exorbitant fees because they are trading on the women's despair," she said.

"Better that I do it than let them go to people who have no medical knowledge where they run the risk of serious damage or death."

Jean has a personal interest in ensuring that the abortions she performs are safe. Her cousin bled to death fifteen years ago after a friend attempted to perform an abortion using knitting needles.

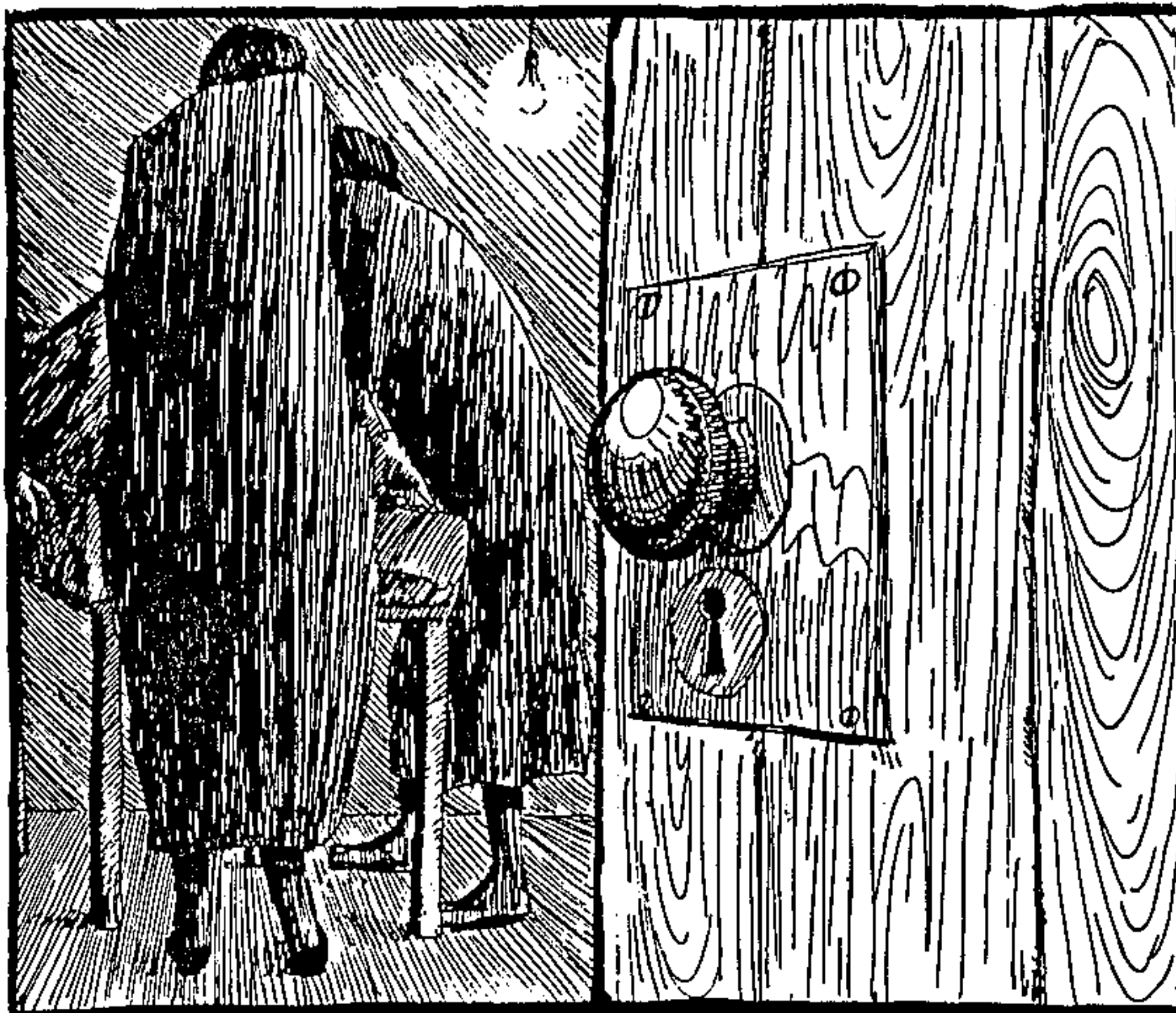
Jean said that none of her clients have ever had any complications.

Not so lucky are some of the women who have turned to Lindiwe, a blind abortionist in Guguletu who learnt her business from an aunt.

This is the bargain basement of the abortion industry where R50 buys a miscarriage.

Lindiwe said she used a catheter

The illegal abortion rate in South Africa is estimated at about 200 000 a year. Some women are fortunate enough to consult abortionists with medical experience, but thousands of others have to resort to backstreet abortions. CHIARA CARTER investigated the abortion industry and discovered the dilemma of unwanted pregnancy is fraught with potential suffering. The names of victims and abortionists have been changed.



to induce miscarriage and relied on Dettol to keep the operation sterile.

"Every week I have women here," she told me. "They include schoolgirls, married women, women in their forties.

"They are all determined to get rid of the unwanted baby. I make enough from the business to support my children but it is not just the money. If I don't do it, someone else will."

Lindiwe admits that several of the women who have come to her have ended up in hospital. But she says that after they leave her house she has no responsibility for what happens to them.

"I give them headache tablets and multi to stop the cramps. They know they must not mention my name. If they end up in hospital it is no longer my problem."

The most disreputable abortionist

I approached was a Woodstock woman, who said she had no medical training but could get rid of a baby in return for Mandrax or Obex.

She showed me a small front room with a bloodstained bed where she said she performed the abortions.

But she refused to discuss anything until I produced either money or drugs.

Free contraception needed — call

Gynaecology at the University of Cape Town.

Of the 1 500 miscarriage cases treated at Groote Schuur every year, it was likely that a number of these cases were women who had been to back street abortionists, according to De Groot.

Complications which were treated at Groote Schuur included bleeding and infections caused by unhygienic conditions.

Most of these complications would not occur if the abortion was legal and took place in a hospital.

De Groot said that a major

problem was that the strict laws which surround legal abortions in South Africa made no provision for cases where contraception failed.

He called for increased sex education at schools and for contraception to be freely available.

THE number of illegal abortions which take place in South Africa in any one year is anyone's guess.

Not even hospitals are able to provide figures as few women are prepared to admit their miscarriages were due to illegal abortions.

One doctor who often comes into contact with such cases is Professor H A De Groot of the Department of Obstetrics and

Council blow to street kids home in 'white' area

By BELINDA BERESFORD W MRL

THE Johannesburg City Council has dealt a body blow to a major project for streetchildren in the city.

The council's town planning tribunal this week rejected an application by Streetwise — a voluntary organisation which helps street kids — to use two houses in "white" Berea as a school for 80 children. As a result, R200 000 in funding offered to the project by charitable organisations will not now be made available.

The tribunal insists that its decision was based on planning considerations only. The application was, however, opposed by the Conservative Party, as well as local residents.

Each of the Berea houses in question formed part of a small "island site" surrounded by large blocks of flats in a cul-de-sac. The houses contained several rooms which had been earmarked as classrooms. Streetwise currently uses space at the back of the Catholic Cathedral in Saratoga Avenue for this purpose.

Commented Streetwise's founding director, Jill Swart: "Life is almost impossible with the space we have now."

The application was for up to 80 children, and 12 teachers, not all of whom would be present at the school at the same time. However, at the tribunal hearing, P Pencharz, the lawyer for Streetwise, made it clear that the project would accept restrictions in terms of numbers of children and staff allowed on the site.

A tribunal member, PFP councillor Paul Asherson, said: "If we had started imposing restrictions, the scheme would not have been able to carry on."

Two charitable organisations, the Round Table and the Gold Fields Foundation, had agreed to buy the houses for Streetwise on the condition that council approval was given. As the plan was not endorsed, the funding will now go to other organisations.

Said Swart: "It is very frustrating; we have lost R200 000 which we had in our hands."

The town planning tribunal is a quasi-judicial body set up under the Local Authority Ordinance, and decides on rezoning applications in the city. It has no authority on group areas issues, and the PFP's Asherson insisted that these had no bearing on the decision. However, he conceded that "the Conservative Party were delighted with what they thought was a victory".

Fears were also expressed that large numbers of children would hang around the streets before and after school, and that this would lead to an increase in "muggings, shootings and stealing".

The Conservative Party's Fred Rundle, who led the fight against the application, said that because the children were living illegally in a "white" area, no provision should be made for their schooling, and that any attempt to do so would contravene the Group Areas Act.

Pencharz, who represented Streetwise at the tribunal, stressed that the project was trying to help the community by removing a social problem, as well as attempting to turn the children into useful members of society.

Another opponent of the scheme, P Pothas, asked why the project could not be undertaken in the children's "own areas" or in an institution away from the city. "I take my hat off to you (Streetwise)," she said, "but don't do it here."

In reply, Streetwise director Swart said that past attempts to provide facilities for streetchildren away from their familiar environment had failed. International studies had shown that the children could best be helped in the areas where they lived.

Streetwise provides education and job training for the hundreds of children of all races who flock to South Africa's cities every year. Many have been deserted or have run away from abuse at home.

Black women launch promotions company

TEN black women from different professional backgrounds have launched a promotions company aimed at helping women adapt to the many changes in present-day society, writes SIZA KOOMA.

Professional Advancement Services hopes to reach out to women through seminars, conferences and workshops that will address topical issues affecting women.



It will also focus on the necessary skills that equipping women with will help them cope with

the changes around them.

"There is a great need for skills and job training to help women face up to the challenges in society," Mrs Maria Nega said.

"We believe that as blacks and having experienced some of the problems that people who need help go through, we are better equipped to assist them."

The company will look at training people in personal development, customer relations for business people and supervision of small businesses.

Interpersonal skills, secretarial, catering and marketing courses will also be offered.

Professional Advancement Services will hold its first seminar on the *Survival of Women in a Changing Society* on Saturday April 15 at the Vosloorus Civic Centre.

Speakers include social workers Mrs Esline Shuenyane and Mrs Thembi Ramokgopa. They will speak on parenting in a changing society and family abuse respectively.

The seminar runs from 9am to 4pm. Registration is R20 a person and it includes tea and lunch.

Many join call for legal abortion in South Africa

MORE than 300 000 women marched through Washington DC last weekend in support of legal abortion — and feminist organisations and medical groups here strongly believe the practice should be legally established in South Africa.

Unlike South Africa, abortion is legal on demand in the US, but the march, which drew more supporters than the 1960 demonstrations against the Vietnam war, came in the wake of the Bush Administration's anti-abortion position and the threat that the high court may use a pending court case to overturn the 1973 decision that made abortion legal.

Psychological harm

The *Los Angeles Times* reported that actress Whoopi Goldberg, addressing her remarks in a rally speech to US Supreme Court judges, warned: "If you overturn this decision, a cry of murder will rise up in this nation and tumble in the capital."

Of an estimated six million women who fall pregnant a year, about 1 500 000 obtain legal abortions.

In South Africa, the Abortion and Sterilisation Act makes it very difficult for women to obtain a legal abortion, which is only possible if the woman can prove she is a victim of rape, incest or if irreparable physical or psychological harm would result to her, or the child, if it was born.

Very few women obtain legal abortions because of the strict legislation, and because they are often not aware that it is possible to get one on any grounds.

A spokesman for the National Health and Population Development said between September 1987 and August 1988, 1 112 legal abortions were performed. Far more whites (930) than Africans (57) were granted legal abortions.

Although South Africa is not characterised by mass demonstrations in support of legal abortion and the "woman's right to choose", many feminist organisations and individuals believe the legislation should be reviewed to make it easier for women to choose.

Medical groups regard legalising abortion as a necessity because of the high number of dangerous backstreet abortions performed in the country.

The Abortion Reaction Action Group (Arag) estimates there are at least 200 000 a year and every year about 1 000 South Africans fly to England to obtain a safe abortion in a hospital. Most of them are white because of the high cost of an air ticket, hotel accommodation and medical fees involved.

Mr Chris Diamond of pro-abortion Arag said South Africa's legislation fared poorly compared to other developed countries.

One of the reasons for this, he said, was that "the Government here is peculiarly masculine, conservative and Calvinist, and is thus very different from many Western countries".

JANET HEARD

He adds that a large proportion of beds in the obstetrics wards of black hospitals were taken up by women suffering from the after-effects of backstreet abortions. Abortion is a safe, simple procedure if carried out by properly trained personnel and particularly within the first two months of pregnancy.

The uterine aspiration and the dilation and curettage (D&C) are common methods of abortion conducted within the first three months of pregnancy.

It is believed a number of illegal abortions are carried out at private hospitals under the pretext of performing a D&C.

A gynaecologist at Baragwanath Hospital, Sweto, Professor C van Gelderen, said the hospital performed about one or two legal abortions a week and psychiatrists recommended an abortion only if the health risks were particularly severe.

He said between 10 and 20 women a day visited the hospital after aborting, half of them spontaneously (miscarriage) and the other half from illegal abortions. More than 10 women a year died at Baragwanath as a result of backstreet abortions.

"The women are often aware of the dangers of backstreet abortions, but they choose it as the lesser of two evils. Young women abort because they are largely caught unawares.

"But older and married women abort because they cannot afford to have a child."

Professor Gelderen said after having seen the effects of illegal abortions, it should be made legal on request within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, and for failed contraception, and for women under 18.

"Whether people like the idea or not, it is happening. There must be some control, but if there is a reasonable explanation against bearing a child — and here I would include economic considerations — then the woman should have the right to choose."

Dr Helen Schneider of the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) said the abortion legislation needed to be reassessed because of the high incidence of illegal abortions and the sometimes disastrous health consequences emerging from these.

Social clause

She said Namda supported a social clause in the Act which allowed women to have abortions for social reasons. "In a society where social support and welfare hardly exists for a large majority of people, and where social disruption and stress are high, the birth of an unwanted child condemns both the child and mother to a disastrous quality of life."

"The choice should ultimately rest with the women concerned. They have a right to control over their bodies as well as to participate democratically in the formulation of laws which affect them so closely."

Amunah

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WEDNESDAY, 19 APRIL 1989

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

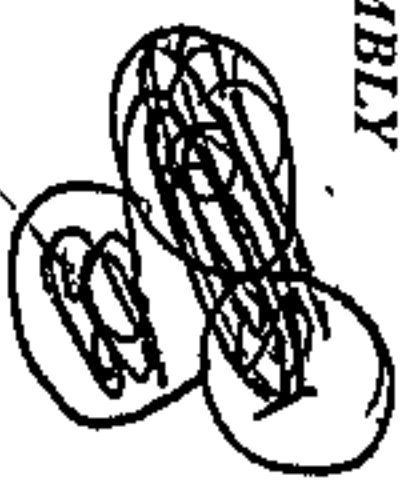
Hostel accommodation

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

- (1) Whether any hostel accommodation is provided at any schools falling under the control of his Department; if not, why not; if so, how many (a) hostels and (b) places for pupils at such hostels are there at (i) high and (ii) primary schools in respect of each departmental region;

- (2) whether any hostel accommodation is planned at any schools falling under the control of his Department; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B407E



- (1) Yes
(i) Secondary Schools

	(a)	(b)
Cape Region	1	800
Natal Region	2	1 366
Northern Transvaal Region	3	1 892
Orange Free State Region	0	0
Orange Vaal Region	0	0
Johannesburg Region	0	0
Highveld Region	0	0

- (ii) Primary Schools

	(a)	(b)
Cape Region	1	50
Natal Region	0	0
Northern Transvaal Region	0	0
Orange Free State Region	0	0
Orange Vaal Region	0	0
Johannesburg Region	0	0
Highveld Region	0	0

Information as on 1 March 1988.

NOTE:

For the sake of completeness a list of non-departmental hostels is furnished as well:

	Control Number Accommodation	Church Community	Private	TOTAL
NATAL	11	1	1	13
	2 061	69	38	2 168
N TVL	—	—	2	2
	—	—	78	78
JOHANNESBURG	1	—	—	1
	150	—	—	150

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (2) Yes
Hostel accommodation is being planned for the Nancefield township at Messina in the Northern Transvaal Region.

Transportation of pupils: amount spent

198. Mr D S PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

What total amount was spent by his Department in each province in 1986, 1987 and 1988, respectively, on the transportation of pupils from their parental homes to school and back?

B476E

The particulars requested of the amount spent per Province, unfortunately, is not readily available as the Department of Transport administers the claims of the various bus services which mostly operate countrywide, on behalf of the Department of Education and Training.

1986—None
1987—None
1988—R2 412 500.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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WEDNESDAY, 19 APRIL 1989

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NOTE:

In reply to a similar question (Question 1444) during 1988 an amount of R1 930 000 was mentioned. The difference between this amount and the above-mentioned amount can be ascribed to the fact that late in 1988 the Department undertook to subsidise the pupils' contributions for the period 13 January 1988 to 31 March 1988 as well.

Nurses: applications

208. 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 1987;
- (2) How many nurses of each of these race groups completed their training in that year?

B492E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Information as provided by the provincial administrations.

(1) (a) (i) Received	(aa) Whites	(bb) Coloureds	(cc) Indians	(dd) Blacks	Total
	2 745	9 147	722	25 414	38 028

In addition to the total, 215 applications are not identifiable per population group,

- (ii) Accepted

(aa) Whites	(bb) Coloureds	(cc) Indians	(dd) Blacks	Total
1 449	329	97	844	2 719

In addition to the total, 75 accepted applications are not identifiable per population group,

(b) (aa) Whites	(bb) Coloureds	(cc) Indians
1 973	169	—

(dd) Blacks	Total
713	2 855

In addition to the total, 468 vacancies are not identifiable per population group.

(2) (aa) Whites	(bb) Coloureds	(cc) Indians	(dd) Blacks	Total
789	38	71	751	1 649

In addition to the total, 263 nurses completed their training but cannot be identified per population group.

217. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid:

- (1) (a) How many qualified remedial teachers were employed at schools falling under the control of his Department, and (b) what was the (i) pupil: remedial teacher ratio (ii) school: remedial teacher ratio at such schools, in 1975 and 1988, respectively;
- (2) whether the (a) number and (b) ratio of remedial teachers varies from province to province; if so, (i) what are the differences and (ii) why;
- (3) whether there are any schools falling under the control of his Department which cater specifically for children requiring remedial teaching; if not, why not; if so, (a) which schools and (b) where are they situated;
- (4) whether the training and employment of remedial teachers for schools falling under the control of his Department is regarded as a top priority by his Department; if so, what steps are being taken in this respect; if not, (a) why not and (b) what is regarded as having higher priority?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID:

- (1) (a) 123 in 1988. In 1975 there were no such teachers in the service of the Department. Sixty-nine of the aforementioned 123 teachers fill ordinary

B501E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

teaching posts at schools, while 54 render service as remedial advisers in the various regions. Each remedial adviser is responsible for a number of schools.

1 500 panels were established for the identification and diagnosis of and rendering of assistance to pupils with learning and other problems. Remedial work forms an essential part of this assistance. Teachers on these panels receive in-service training.

Owing to the system prevailing at this stage, it is not possible to supply a meaningful ratio of pupils: remedial teacher and of school: teacher.

(b) (i) and (ii) lapse.

(2) (a) and (b) Yes.

(i) The Department's statistics are not available according to province and the information on the number of remedial advisers are furnished per region:

Northern Transvaal	10
Highveld	9
Johannesburg	5
Orange Vaal	9
Orange Free State	7
Natal	7
Cape Province	7

The number of remedial teachers in ordinary teaching posts is as follows:

Northern Transvaal	13
Highveld	12
Johannesburg	5
Orange Vaal	11
Orange Free State	8
Natal	9
Cape Province	11

(ii) The regions differ from one another in respect of the geographical area covered, number of schools in each region and number of pupils per region.

(3) No. The Department follows the practice of offering remedial education within the ordinary classroom situation in ordinary schools. The rendering of assistance according to the system of panels for identification, diagnosis and assistance is grad-

ually being extended to all public schools by means of in-service training programmes for selected teachers.

(a) and (b) lapse.

(4) No. Although it is a high priority.

(a) The employment of remedial teachers is very important but is to the benefit of a relatively small percentage of the total school population.

(b) An effective system whereby education is provided to mainstream pupils which represent approximately 95% of the total enrolment in schools.

Legal Aid Board: financial obligations

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

(a) What were the unpaid (i) financial and (ii) contingent financial obligations of the Legal Aid Board as at 31 January 1989 and (b) what cash funds did the Board have at its disposal as at that date?

B545E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(a) (i) and (ii). A rough estimate done by the staff of the Legal Aid Board indicates that the Board may receive accounts for about R15,3 million in respect of live cases (some of them up to thirteen years old) over probably the next thirteen years. This is a contingent liability which becomes claimable in the future as and when these cases reach finality. Should these cases therefore not reach finality the contingent liability will be reduced accordingly.

(b) On 31 January 1989 the Board had R7 589 365 at its disposal for the financial year ending 31 March 1989. This includes the balance of funds appropriated, interest received and legal costs recovered. The administration costs of the Board amount to approximately 14% of its annual budget. The remainder is available for legal aid to needy persons. The Board therefore has sufficient funds to fulfil its financial obligations for the previous financial year which ended on 31 March 1989.

The Board's financial obligations in re-

spect of live cases referred to in (a), must not be assessed in direct relation to its cash funds referred to in (b), since the cash funds only had to cover the Board's cash flow until 31 March 1989. The Board is funded annually in such a way so as to be able to fulfil its accumulated financial obligations in a specific year. This is apparent from the budget of R15 million which has been appropriated to the Board for the current financial year, in contrast with the budget of R12 million for the previous financial year. The Government has also approved that the following amounts at the least would be appropriated over the next three years: 1990/91 financial year R17 million; 1991/92 financial year R19 million and 1992/93 financial year R22 million.

I may add that due to the nature of the Legal Aid Board's activities it occurs that cases, especially civil cases, are only disposed of years after legal representatives are instructed and that legal costs become payable only then. It is also not possible to predict in which financial year a case will be disposed of and the legal costs become payable. It is therefore difficult to budget accurately. The effect of the suspension of services and the restriction of legal costs is likewise unpredictable. However in the past, whenever an unforeseen shortfall loomed in a particular financial year, the Government has always provided the necessary additional funds.

Legal Aid Board: services suspended

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

Whether any legal aid services were suspended by the Legal Aid Board in 1988; if so, (a) (i) which services and (ii) for what period and (b) why were these services suspended?

B546E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

(a) (i) and (ii) For the period 1 January 1988 to 31 December 1988 legal aid was not granted in criminal and civil appeals and legal aid instructions were not given to advocates in lower courts in criminal as well as civil cases and to senior advocates

in the Supreme Court in criminal as well as civil cases. For the period 1 January 1988 to 31 March 1988 legal aid was not granted in civil matters where the *quantum* of the claim was R1 200 or less for the period 1 April 1988 to 31 December 1988 in civil matters where the *quantum* of the claim was R2 000 or less. For the period 1 January 1988 to 30 November 1988 legal aid was not granted in industrial court matters. For the period of 1 January 1988 to 31 March 1988 legal costs in respect of divorce and related cases were restricted on the legal aid tariff to a maximum of R500; the legal costs in respect of the defence in criminal cases were restricted on the legal aid tariff to a maximum of R240 and R360 in district and regional courts, respectively; the legal costs in respect of applications or petitions after imposition of the death penalty were restricted on the legal aid tariff to a maximum of R360 per application or petition. For the period 1 April 1988 to 31 December 1988 legal costs in respect of divorce and related cases were restricted on the legal aid tariff to a maximum of R750 if one attorney was involved and R1 000 if two attorneys were involved. Provided that if permission was granted for the institution or defence of interlocutory actions, legal costs therefor could have been allowed in addition to the legal costs for the main action: Provided further that the legal costs for the interlocutory action were restricted on the legal aid tariff to a maximum of R500 if one attorney was involved and R750 if two attorneys were involved; the legal costs in respect of applications or petitions after imposition of the death penalty were restricted on the legal aid tariff to a maximum of R500 per application or petition. For the period 1 to 31 December 1988 legal costs in respect of industrial court matters were restricted as follows: For a consultation if section 43 proceedings were not instituted—the moneys as prescribed for a consultation in scale C of the tariff in the Magistrates' Courts Rules, minus 20%; if section 43 proceedings were instituted—the moneys as prescribed in scale C of the tariff in the Magistrates' Courts Rules, minus 20%, to a maximum of R500; if the legal aid

'Each year 200 000 women have abortions'

By Deborah Smith,
Pretoria Bureau

Statistics indicate 200 000 women in South Africa undergo abortions every year and will go on doing so, despite legislation which makes legal abortions difficult to obtain, said Mr Chris Diamond of the Abortion Reaction Action Group.

This follows the Minister of National Health and Population Development's Dr Willie van Niekerk's statement in Parliament on Wednesday that the

Government would not allow abortion on demand.

Earlier in the debate Mrs Helen Suzman (DP Houghton) had appealed for a new commission of inquiry into the working and efficacy of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975.

Mr Diamond said though many disputed the figure of 200 000, "if it was so drastically wrong you would expect to see some evidence".

He said the situation with back street abortions was "terrible", especially among blacks.

A serious problem resulting from back street abortions was the number of women who had to be admitted to hospital, at great cost, after failed abortions.

A spokesman for Baragwanath Hospital said between 10 and 20 women visited the hospital daily after aborting spontaneously — half of them because of miscarriage and half because of abortions.

In addition about 1 000 South African women undergo legal abortions in Britain where the operation costs about R700.

Mrs Suzman said the population development programme should be backed by a more liberal abortion law.

In reply, Dr van Niekerk said it was extremely effective to kill foetuses. "Why not kill off babies?" he asked.

He said the Child Care Act was under review but proposals would not be able to be submitted to Parliament during the present sitting.

Dr van Niekerk said he was extremely concerned about child abuse and every effort was being made to combat it.

Mr Diamond said the only way to discover the full extent of the problem of back street abortions was to launch an official investigation backed up by east-iron guarantee of non-prosecution.



Loren Morton (17) has donated R3,50 to The Star Seaside Fund in the hope that she will win this car in the raf-

The Star
SEASIDE FUND

Swetani 24/4/89

Mamelodi to train rape 297 counsellors

LIFELINE and Rape Crisis in Pretoria will run a training course at the Mamelodi Vista for members of the community interested in training as counsellors for rape victims.

Mrs F N Legoabe, one of the co-ordinators of the training course, said that people willing to do counselling work should be dedicated, caring and understanding. She said any adult woman would be welcome but with men, only those who have experience in counselling will be needed. People who need further information about the course may contact Mrs Legoabe or the other co-ordinators, Mrs K S Mokoboto, Mrs J P Serote, and Mrs R Dibakoane at (012) 805-4026 or 805-4038.

The course will focus on the problems of a rape survivor: the vulnerability of the victim during police investigations, the medical examination and treatment, the attitudes of the family and the community and the pain experienced by the victim and her family.

Black women rise against racism and sexism in S.A.

By SIZA KOOMA

B LACK South African women have risen against all odds in a country where sexism and racism go hand in hand.

This was said by Mrs Mojankunyana Gumbi, of the Legal Education Centre of the Black Lawyers Association.

She was addressing a conference of the Centre for Enrichment in African Political Affairs (Ceapa) on the "Relevance of the Feminist Movement in South Africa" at Dube YWCA in Soweto.

Mrs Gumbi said black women were discriminated against both as women and as blacks.

"The first preference in job allocation goes to white males, next we have white females, then black men and at the end of the queue you have black women waiting patiently," she said.

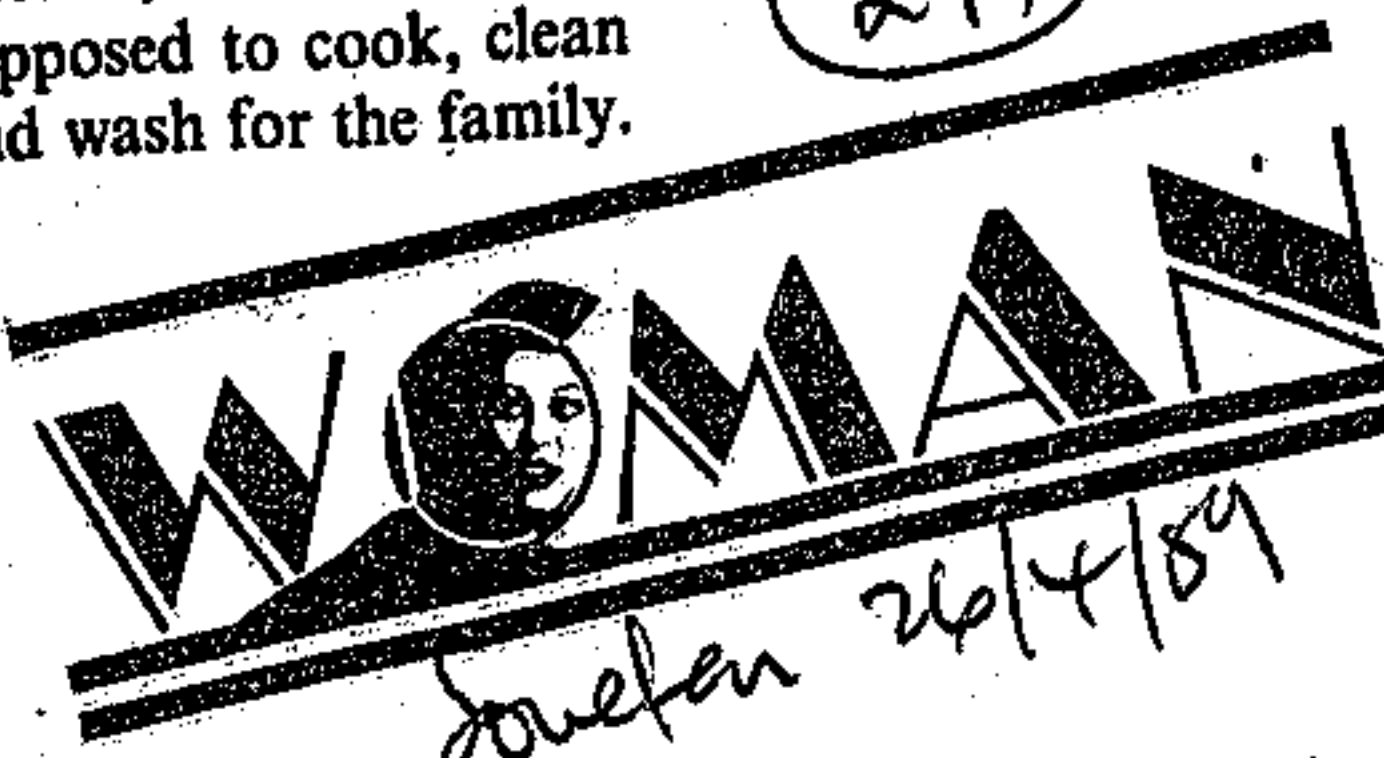
"Black women are regarded as minors in law. They have to be assisted by their fathers or husbands. They are

not allowed to apply for bonds and have them registered in their own names.

"Black women share a past different from that of white women. They are considered by custom to be inferior to men. Their role is in the kitchen, where they are supposed to cook, clean and wash for the family.

confined to men. But a majority of other women had succeeded in fighting their way to recognition.

"These women are not all women's libbers. But looking at how they became achievers shows that they used the feminist approach. It is



"They cannot compete with men for jobs. In Malawi black women have to resign their jobs when they get married."

Mrs Gumbi said that because of the discriminatory behaviour, some women put psychological restraints on themselves.

Some believed that it was unfeminine to be involved in activities that were traditionally

only through sheer aggression, perseverance and scheming that women make it.

"One only has to look at how women in KwaNdebele stood up for their right to vote to see how far South African black women have come."

She said that women in South Africa could be compared to women in the early feminist era.

The women's contention was that women were able to carry the load placed on them: cleaning, cooking, being nursemaids and wives who also had to work.

The later feminist, she said, asked for men and women to be treated equally.

"The preamble to the Federation of South African Women's charter states clearly that women will strive for the removal of all laws, regulations, conventions and customs that discriminate against them. The charter advocates the equality of women.

"If a woman can maintain the same job as a man, he can also do the work that was traditionally known to be a woman's. Attitudes are changing gradually.

"But I do not believe that South African men and women are ready for the total emancipation of women. In most liberal households, where husbands attend the birth of their children, men still refuse to do certain 'womanly' work."

[illegible]



GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

297

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

STAATSKOERANT

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CAPE TOWN, 12 MAY 1989

No. 11860

KAAPSTAD, 12 MEI 1989

STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

KANTOOR VAN DIE STAATSPRESIDENT

No. 907.

12 May 1989

No. 907.

12 Mei 1989

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 48 of 1989: Social Work Amendment Act, 1989.

No. 48 van 1989: Wysigingswet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1989.

Our sisters do not take feminism seriously

FEMINISM is largely a form of mental exercise in South Africa.

The members of the Hen Club believe in the feminist ideals but they have only a vague idea of the theory. They embrace the ideal with their minds but their hearts are solidly traditional.

Women agree that men should help with household chores, to use a simple example. They feel they are burdened with too much work while the menfolk loll about like rulers of old.

My friend Terry will not let her husband do anything about the house. The poor man cannot even get himself a glass of water. Terry selects his clothes in the morning, runs his bath and brings him his first cup of coffee.

Terry says a man who does women's work has some nut loose or was emasculated by his mother. She says she does not want her husband to lose his manhood and dignity.

Terry has hundreds of examples of men who have lost that secret ingredient that makes a man a man because they changed nappies or swept the house.

Ma-Dispecs



Chatter

On the other hand, Terry is a rabid feminist. She never misses lectures or seminars on the subject. She rounds up the members of the Hen Club to help swell the crowds at meetings and discussions.

She is the first to condemn a woman who lets her husband wriggle out of helping her with typical male excuses.

Terry is the first to spot a male chauvinist. She comes down hard on them. She also fails to see that she has made her husband into a perfect example of a male chauvinist.

Terry's excuse is that she does not want her husband poking into her budget. If her husband were to prepare supper on a regular basis, he would be able to calculate how much money was spent on groceries for the month.

I imagine the discrepancy would be great.

A rooster who has been liberated, tells me that he received pitying glances from women when he went to do the family's laundry. The pity was tinged with contempt.

Another rooster who is definitely of the old school told me of his disgust at chatting to the woman of the house while the man was busy preparing dinner. He

gave the man a dirty look for spoiling his woman.

I think men should help in the home although the man of the house will not be seen dead in an apron. His best effort is to clear the table after supper.

He only cleans or looks after the children when he is planning an assault on my purse. I do not see why I should pay him when he does not pay me for his clean socks.

Bashimane Machele says he's 16, but looks 12. His real home is Chiawelo, Soweto, but he has lived on his wits on the streets of Hillbrow for two years. He says his mother and her new husband used to mistreat him, only welcoming him if he had money, so he left home. He operates on his own, avoiding the gangs of street children who hang out at all-night joints and sleep in Hillbrow's shop entrances. He sleeps on the pavement or in parking garages and for a living directs cars into parking spots. He is one of 9 000 homeless children in South Africa.

cause I had heard there was a lot of money here.

"That was about two years ago. I will never go back home. I don't care whether they know where I am or not."

He said he had become accustomed to life on the streets.

"It's hard to make a living, but I have to try because it makes a difference in my stomach.

"When I get sick I go to a chemist and buy some tablets. But I don't get sick easily.

"In winter I sleep on the pavements or in parking garages, depending on the weather. My worst nights are rainy winter nights.

"At times when I help a person park a car he gives a R5 note torn in half. He promises the other half when he returns.

"This means I will look after his car until he returns."

Bashimane said that on a good day he makes between R12 and R16, which he uses to buy food and cold drink. He spends part of his money on slot machines. The rest is kept for difficult times.

Although most street children can be seen with their chins buried in their jackets sucking a hidden plastic container of glue, Bashimane denied that he "smoked" glue.

After our interview, he



stretched and rolled up his blanket. Luckily there was a free parking space nearby. He jumped into the middle of the street and signalled a car to park.

He moved up Kotze Street, collecting anything from 20 cents to R2 a time.

Towards midday he headed for the city.

Does Bashimane ever use the shelters provided by Proccess and Twilight Children? The answer is NO. He said he is a loner, not wanting to mix with others. Although most street kids tend to live in groups, for safety and companionship, Bashimane prefers going it alone.

"I do not want bosses. I am alright on my own. I

think I am doing much better," he said.

Up till 1986, there was not a single State-administered home for black children. Today there are half a dozen catering for 1 500 children, but these do not cater for street children.

However, several private homes and shelters have sprung up over the past three years, operating under welfare agencies.

These shelters provide not just a roof over the children's heads, but a major priority is to restore their self-esteem and equip them with the practical skills for daily life.

Proccess - Project Street Children - Educational and Social Support - which currently houses

28 kids at its Hillbrow shelter has a carefully-designed programme of steps.

First to encourage trust and teach the children they can plan for the future.

Children are encouraged to join group activities and take on responsibilities. They get pocket money to help wean them off begging and teach them how to manage money.

Street Wise - provides a bridge between formal lessons and job-training.

Teachers and helpers at the centre are always amazed at the progress shown by youngsters. The kids learn to be confident - confident that tomorrow will be better than today.

It's a greedy world of homeless kids



Victims of abuse, the street is their home

IT'S midnight and in Soweto and other parts of Johannesburg people are asleep — but in Hillbrow the streets are still buzzing with traffic and crowds are milling on the pavements.

Many different people cruise the streets of Hillbrow. For them time is irrelevant — there is no difference between day and night.

A small boy — who looks between 10 and 12 years old — stands on a street corner, directing a car into a parking space in Pretoria Street.

Story: SAMKELO KUMALO Pics: MIKE MZILENI

Balanced on a parking meter is his blanket. On top that is a half-eaten loaf of bread.

After the car is parked, the boy asks the driver in broken English for money. The middle-aged white man produces a stack of fifty and twenty rand notes and, after searching, selects a two rand note and hands it to a hungry hand.

The boy will now hunt the street for another empty parking space to park another car. He will

do this until he has enough money and feels like going to sleep, often in a shop entrance covered only with cardboard.

You will find these children hanging around automatic bank tellers at all times of night. They probably think the money comes out through magic and all you need is a card.

SCRUFFY

Late one Saturday I headed towards my automatic teller in Hillbrow. The street was empty. I

inserted my card and punched in my number. As soon as I had my hard-earned money in my hand

three scruffy boys approached. A brave one asked if I would give him my card so that he could also draw money.

I realised that this was a new kid in the twilight world and gave him fifty cents, which seemed to satisfy him.

There are an estimated 9 000 homeless children on South Africa's streets. At night they sleep in gut-

ters, drainpipes, and doorways; in graveyards, parks, scrapyards, deserted buildings and old cars.

Many suffer from TB, bronchitis or venereal disease, and show the withering effects of drug abuse — dagga, glue, thinners and any other substance they can get hold of to escape their misery.

These kids are known as "strollers", "street kids", "malunde", "malapipe", "twilight children" and "skadukinders" and are a growing problem in South Africa's cities.

Many children are the victims of migration to

Bashimane Machele claims to be 16 years old, but he is probably 12. He comes from Chiawelo in Soweto. He knows all the corners of Hillbrow and operates alone parking cars, while his peers operate in groups.

City Press found him at mid-morning, covered with a blanket, fast asleep on the pavement at the corner of Banket and Kotze Streets.

The din of the traffic and people rushing past him did not disturb his sleep.

His story is tragic. Bashimane said he had

the cities, where their parents meet unemployment and poverty, which leads to neglect of their children.

SHELTERS

According to a spokesman for one of the shelters in Johannesburg, Twilight Children, an organisation rehabilitating street children - more than 200 children are homeless in the city, though the figure fluctuates.

Most left home after being maltreated and came mainly from single parent homes, often characterised by alcohol abuse.

Others say there was not enough money at home for food, so they had to leave.

been ill-treated by his mother, who cared for him only when he had money. His father died when he was young.

"I will not go back home as there is no one who cares for me. I first left home in 1985 after leaving school in Standard One.

"I stayed with my mother and step-father, who tried to treat me better, but he was no good either.

He said he left home to live in Lenasia, but returned home after six months.

MALTREATMENT

"I was treated well while my money lasted, but it was soon back to the bad treatment. I then left home for Hillbrow be-

(b) and (c) Unknown. The wheat was imported by a private concern.

Applications for and renewal of passports

328. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) How many applications for passports and renewal of passports were received in 1988 and (b) how many such applications in respect of (i) Coloureds, (ii) Indians, (iii) Blacks and (iv) Whites were refused in that year?

B671E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (a) 231 882
(b) (i) 16
(ii) 39
(iii) 135
(iv) 24

The honourable member's attention is drawn to the fact that the number of applications involved in the refusals were:

Coloureds 10
Indian 24
Blacks 112
Whites 23

The reason for the difference in the number of applications refused and the actual number of applicants involved, is ascribed to the fact that several applicants re-applied for passports after their applications were refused.

Museums and monuments

343. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Education:†

Whether it has been determined which (a) museums and (b) monuments in South Africa fall under (i) general and (ii) own affairs; if not, why not; if so, what are the full particulars in this regard?

B750E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (a) With the commencement of the new constitutional dispensation in 1984 the

In addition to the above-mentioned museums, certain museums are the responsibility of the Ministers of Education and Culture of the three Houses, the Minister of Education and Development Aid and the Administrators of the provinces.

- (b) As a result of my undertaking on 10 February 1986 during the second reading of the War Graves and National Monuments Amendment Bill, 1986 (Act 11 of 1986), the Department of National Education conducted an investigation into conservation, including monuments, and this matter is now being finalised. The matter referred to in the question has also been dealt with in this investigation.

- (i) Falls away.
(ii) Falls away.

Illegal strikes

372. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Justice:

How many workers in each race group were (a) charged with and (b) convicted of illegal strikes and related conduct in 1988?

B774E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following information (which is only available for the period 1/7/87 till 30/6/88) was obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

(a) Whites 0
Coloureds 4
Asians 0
Blacks 921
(b) Whites 0
Coloureds 3
Asians 0
Blacks 819

Official identity documents: persons charged/acquitted

387. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian persons were (i) charged with, (ii) convicted of, and (iii) acquitted on a charge of, not being in possession of an official identity document in 1988; if so, (aa) how many and (bb) in terms of what statutory provision in each case?

B789E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Statistics of this nature are not kept by the Department. The Honourable Member is referred to my written reply to question No. 35 of 1986.

Sentences for refusal to render community service

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

- (1) Whether any persons were sentenced by magistrates in 1988 as a result of their refusing to render community service in terms of section 72(2)(a) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957; if so, (a) how many persons, (b) to what period of detention was each sentenced and (c) where are these detentions served;
(2) whether any of these persons were given suspended sentences; if not, why not; if so, how many?

B835E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) No, not as far as could be established.
(2) Falls away.

Corporal punishment for males

443. Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many males (a) under the age of 18 years, (b) aged 18 to 21 years and (c) aged 21 years and over in each race group were sentenced to corporal punishment in 1988;

Howard

1083

FRIDAY, 12 MAY 1989

1084

(2) how many strokes were inflicted in respect of each category of persons?

B865E

Race

Corporal punishment coupled with imprisonment

Corporal punishment not coupled with other sentences

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following information for the period 1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988 was obtained from the Central Statistical Services.

	(a) not suspended	(b) partly suspended	
Whites:	10	212	964
Coloureds:	58	1 940	11 461
Indians:	1	37	267
Blacks:	158	3 113	22 712

1085

FRIDAY, 12 MAY 1989

1086

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Own Affairs:

Unexpended funds returned to State Revenue Account

34. Mr C J KIPPEN asked the Minister of the Budget:

(1) Whether any unexpended funds were returned to the State Revenue Account by the Administration: House of Representatives; if so, what amount in respect of each own affairs department in the (a) 1984-85, (b) 1985-86, (c) 1986-87, (d) 1987-88 and (e) 1988-89 financial years;

(2) whether, in these financial years, any funds were transferred to or from the Department of Education and Culture

from or to any other department in the Administration: House of Representatives after the confirmation of the own affairs ministerial votes concerned; if so, (a) what are the relevant details in respect of each such year and (b) who authorized the transactions in each case?

C82E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET:

(1) No.

(2) No funds were transferred from the Department of Education and Culture to any other Department in the Administration: House of Representatives in the financial years 1984-85 to 1988-89. On two occasions however, funds were transferred from the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture to the Department of Education and Culture. Particulars are as follows:

(a) 1987-88 R30 000 000
1988-89 R58 033 000

(b) The House of Representatives

Present way is burden on taxpayers

Explore new forms of sentencing – judge

By Sue Olswang

The South African courts should explore alternative forms of sentencing, Mr Justice J Trengove, national president of Nicro said this week.

This was so because the present system of imprisonment, which did not always effectively rehabilitate offenders, was an "oppressive burden" on taxpayers.

He was addressing an "alternative sentencing" workshop of Nicro (South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders) in Johannesburg.

"There are approximately 105 000 offenders in South African prisons on any one day, with each prisoner costing taxpayers in excess of R10 a day," Mr Justice Trengove said.

"Many of these offenders are serving short sentences, usually about six months, but experience has shown that a six-month sentence usually has little effect. It is seldom an adequate deterrent, and it severely reduces the chance of rehabilitation."

Mr Justice Trengove said the South African courts are keen to explore alternative forms of sentencing which could prove to be more adequate and more cost-effective.

"Imprisonment by itself is not a satisfactory form of punishment in the long run because it doesn't always help to effectively rehabilitate the offender."

According to the judge, there were 191 000 convictions in the South African magistrate's and regional courts from October 1986 to December 1988. He said only 30 000 of these offenders were granted totally or partially suspended sentences.

Community service

Of these only 2 500 came with "positive conditions" — such as community service orders or compensation to their victims.

"Only 54 of the 2 500 offenders were granted community service orders, and I believe there is still a lot of scope for our courts to investigate alternative forms of sentencing," Mr Justice Trengove said.

A community service order (CSO), says Nicro, is a form of sentence imposed on certain offenders by the courts as a condition of a postponed or suspended sentence. Provision is made for this in terms of Section 297 (1) of the Criminal Procedures Act No. 51 of 1977.

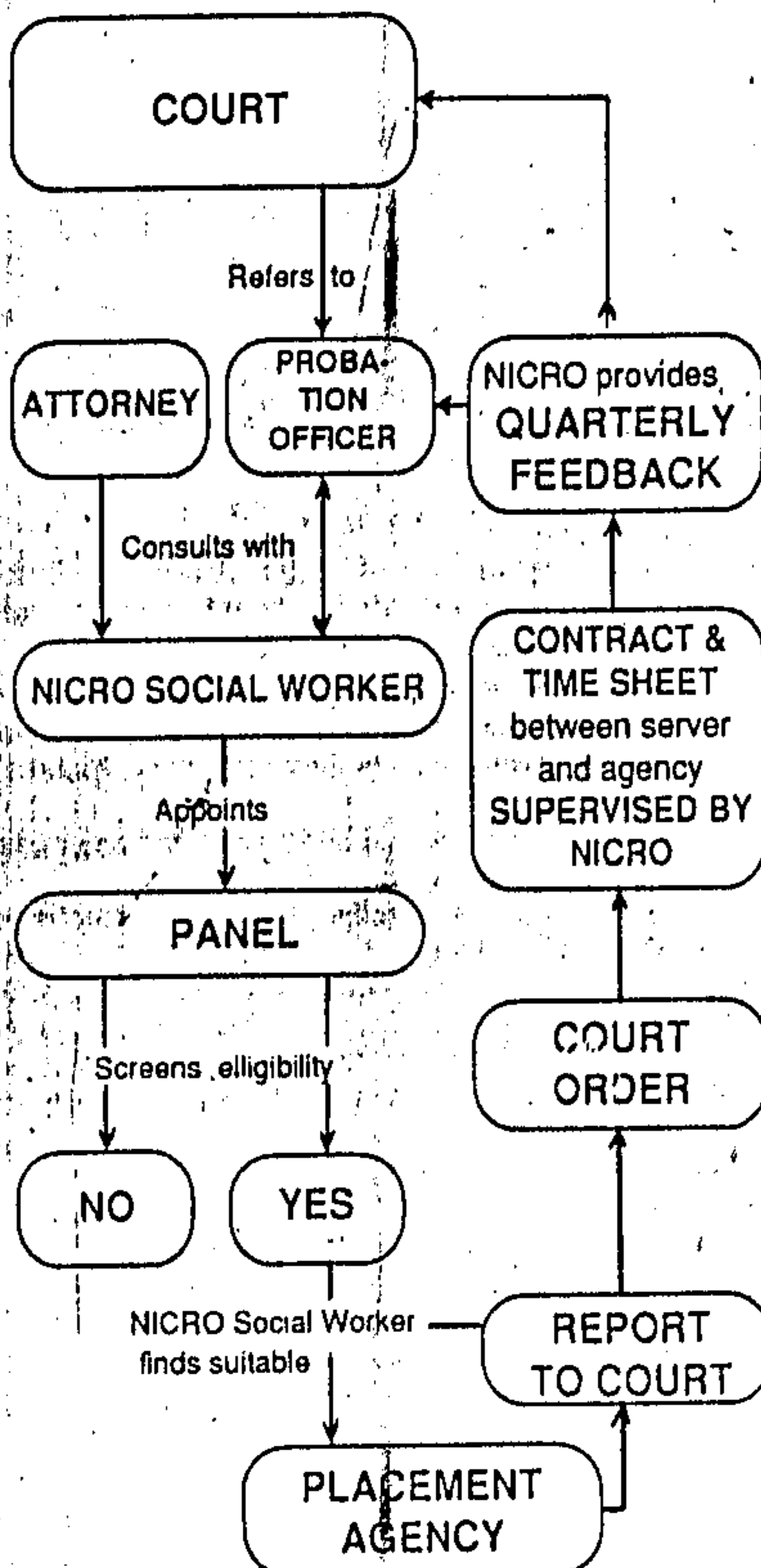
Nicro are the catalysts in effectively implementing and monitoring the CSO system in South Africa.

Their concern is with the over-crowding of prisons and the humanitarian principle that, in special circumstances, certain offenders can be more effectively rehabilitated without the trauma of prison.

One of the benefits of CSO is that the offender remains in society and does not have to face the problem of reintegration. The offender is also able to maintain his employment, thus minimising the cost to taxpayers, and overcrowding in prisons is reduced.

In addition, the offender can make reparation to society for the harm done by rendering unpaid service to organisations in need of voluntary help.

Some of the objectives of CSO are to provide a positive form of punishment which will be beneficial to both the community and the offender, and to provide an alternative to imprisonment while maintain-



ing the confidence and credibility of the courts and the public.

Community services is an alternative sentencing option to imprisonment for all race groups, but it is not suitable for every offender.

Offenders who are suitable, according to Nicro, are people who are over 15 and who are willing to undertake community service and be motivated to assist the community and thereby provide reparation.

The offender must also indicate some evidence of stability, such as a settled home address and/or permanent employment. In addition, the offender might show evidence of social under-achievement.

Offenders who are not suitable for community services are those who suffer from serious psychological disabilities or someone who has been charged with a sexual or excessively violent crime.

Also not suitable are those offenders who display severe addiction to drugs and/or alcohol. Offenders who display an inability to assume responsibility, or who have no time to undertake community services are also not suitable.

Wives under pressure as divorces soar

By Carol Midgley.

The pressure on South African wives to be "superwomen" is one of the major factors in the country's increasing divorce rate, claim members of a woman's help line in Johannesburg.

Figures just released show that about 50 percent of marriages of white and coloured people ended in the divorce courts in 1987.

The figure for whites was one in every 2,2 marriages floundering. The figure for coloured people was an astonishing one in every 1,8.

Figures for blacks were not provided.

Indian couples proved a little less hasty in rushing through the divorce courts with only one marriage in 6,2 ending on the rocks.

All the figures, released by the Central Statistical Services, show a slight increase over the previous year.

Ms Angela Anderson, who formed the Divorced Women's Action Group in Johannesburg last year after going through a particularly painful and difficult divorce, explained: "There is far too much pressure on married women in South Africa at the moment. The days of a wife staying at home to look after the children is over because most families need two pay packets to survive and unfortunately, the husband has not responded by providing more help.

"The woman today is expected to be a super mother, a super wife and a super career woman. Women eventually decide they would be better off alone but it really doesn't work like that.

"There are no organised bodies to help people in this situation and many people can't afford to pay marriage guidance council fees and they flounder around not knowing where to go for help or what to do.

"In the case of coloureds, I have noticed an extremely high rate of alcohol and wife battering-related cases but I must concur with the national figures for Asians — we



don't get many. I think this probably has a lot to do with the extended family which exists among Asians — they always have the support around them which whites and coloureds don't."

She believes the most alarming factor in the rising divorce rate is the manner in which children are used and consequently suffer.

She explains: "Often men withhold maintenance so women withhold access rights in a bid to force maintenance out of their ex-husbands. Both parties are wrong in this instance.

"Children should never be used as clubs in divorce but unfortunately this happens all too often. And in cases where there are no children involved it is so easy to get a divorce — six weeks and R900 on average — that people get married too hastily because they know it's easy to get out of it if they change their minds."

Official figures show that more than 31 000 children were involved in divorce cases in 1987 — a slight increase over the previous year.

Other news to emerge from the figures is that the average length of marriages that end in divorce has increased so the seven-year-itch has turned into the 8,1-year-itch.

Anyone who would like advice on divorce can contact Ms Anderson on (011) 615-1303.

Shawco one agency in fight to aid less-affluent

THE price of petrol, labour, raw materials and credit are rising at an alarming rate and each has a ripple effect on the others.

A shopper who compares a basic foodstuff bought today with the same product bought last month will usually find an increase of a few cents.

This might not seem like much at the time but imagine the effect of a steady increase of this kind over, say, 10 years. The price of the average trolley-load of basic groceries has increased so dramatically that even the higher-income shoppers complain.

The importance of proper nutrition for babies and children cannot be overstated. Many parents lack the appropriate knowledge on how to vary a child's diet but others are simply finding high-nutrition foods unaffordable.

Medical students

It is, of course, the child who ultimately suffers. Lack of protein inhibits growth and lack of resistance to disease is only one of the many results of a lack of vitamins.

The UCT Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organisation (Shawco) is running a number of programmes to try to alleviate this serious problem.

Shawco started in 1943 with UCT medical students operating a clinic to ease slum conditions in Windermere. In 1954, the University Council formally approved the formation of the organisation. In the same year Shawco became a founder member of the Peninsula School Feeding Association.

In 1971, Shawco received statutory authority an official recognition as a

social work agency and by 1978 the mobile clinics were running. Since then, thousands of people throughout the Peninsula and Cape Flats have benefited from the medical and social services of the tireless group.

Shawco's activities are meant to improve the quality of life of the people it serves. With this, and rising food prices, in mind the organisation has a mobile shop that operates in the lower income areas of Mitchell's Plain.

The shop stands in Alpine Road, Beacon Valley from 10am to 2pm on Tuesdays. It then, spends about an hour in Guguletu. On Thursdays, it operates in Eastridge from 10am until 12.30pm then moves to Tafelsig until 3pm.

The shop is non-profit making, bringing nutritional and milk products to the less affluent at prices far lower than anywhere on the retail market.

Important aspect

A well known powdered milk formula will cost R5.29 from the Shawco shop while the same product is priced at R5.99 on supermarket shelves. A box of high-nutrition porridge costs R1.92 from Shawco but R2.69 from your local chain store.

An important aspect of the mobile shop's activities is that advice is available from the assistants, regarding proper nutrition of infants and children.

Shawco relies totally on public financial support. Should you wish to make a donation or require further information on services call Shawco at (021) 562-2420.

ANDREW BERGMAN



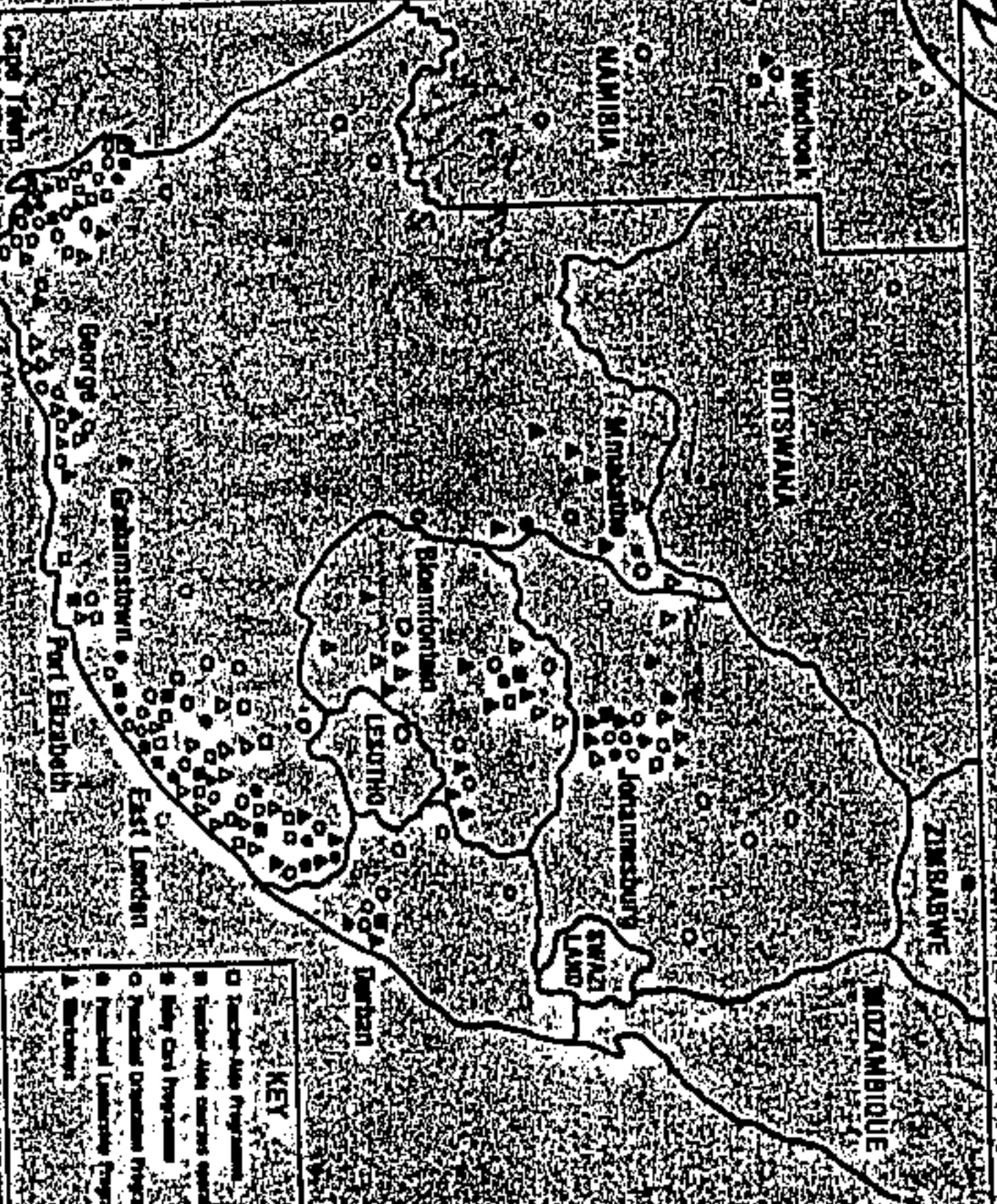
The Shawco mobile nutritional shop brings low cost nutritional food supplies to needy areas.

Resource Units aims to help with education

DURING the last few years, black and coloured school leavers have had a bigger share of the national budget, creating facilities which will eventually benefit the children.

Unfortunately, the improved budget has not affected the pre-school level. This is where the responsibility for the provision of pre-school training in the hands of the family, community and private sector.

The success of these systems can be measured by the number of requests for ELRV (Early Learning Resource Units) training course.



A map showing centres where ELRV is active in Southern Africa.

own, courses, seminars and workshops are run throughout South Africa. Trainers on courses can be obtained from the ELRV.

In 1971, Shawco received statutory authority an official recognition as a

ANDREW BERGMAN

PLAIN CLUB

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DAY
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JOSHUA ESTATES

MITCHELLS PLAIN

PORTLANDS

R57 000

STRANDFONTEIN VILLAGE

R55 000

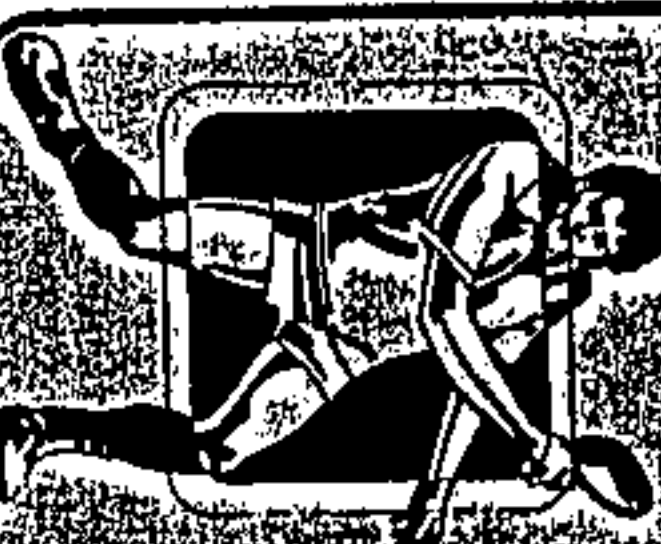
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pre-school training in the hands of the family. The success of these systems can be measured by the number of requests for ELRU material from organisations in both formal and informal pre-school training, causing them to start school without proper preparation. The main levels on which ELRU concentrates are teacher training, which ELRU concentrates on providing adequately trained adults in- volved with child care and pre-school education. Financially, the ELRU relies on sponsorship from overseas sources, as well as donations from commerce and industry in South Africa. The ELRU creates and develops comprehensive training programmes for teachers and different courses are run for parents and the community. All, however, have a unique quality. They are not regimented, for-

ture in disadvantaged areas. The child-minder training course imparts vital skills and ideas, allowing minders to help children benefit from this informal arrangement. Though based in Cape Town, courses, seminars and workshops are run throughout southern Africa. Trainees pay for their tuition but none of the courses costs more than R100. There is also a bursary system so that no one is turned away simply because they cannot afford a course. Further information on courses can be obtained from the ELRU by calling (021) 683-3020. The unit will also welcome any offer for sponsorship, no matter how small.

Khumalo to go for an arbitration

Sowetan 22/5/89

THE dismissal of Mr. Bongani Khumalo as assistant regional director of the South African Red Cross Society southern Transvaal region, has been referred for arbitration.

This follows a special regional council meeting held last week to discuss Mr. Khumalo's fate which ended in a deadlock.

Tension

Sources within the society told the *Sowetan* that there was high tension between black and white members of the organisation during the meeting. The black members threatened to walk out of the meeting.

Mr. Khumalo was dismissed on May 2 in what has been termed a racist dismissal. He is

By ALI MPHAKI

president of the Henri Dunant Coalition (HDC), a union of volunteers, members and employees of the Red Cross Society. His termination of services sparked off a strike by some of the workers in the southern Transvaal which is still continuing.

Mr. Khumalo said he was going to contact his lawyers and the HDC to decide his next step of action.

"I had expected the meeting to absolve me or dismiss me," he said.

Welfare
22/5/89
B Day

Welfare workers reject NP policy

(247)

DIANNA GAMES

SEVERAL hundred delegates to an alternative welfare conference at the weekend resolved to reject NP policy. A similar meeting begins today, organised by government.

They also rejected government's conference because they said it was arranged in lieu of a meeting requested by the welfare sector at which it had been hoped policy could be renegotiated.

The resolution from the weekend conference in Johannesburg, which drew about 400 delegates, will be read at today's conference.

The welfare community was united in rejecting three main tenets of government's proposed policy because it:

- ☐ Entrenched race differences in social services;

- ☐ Called for privatisation whereby the state would diminish its financial support for welfare services; and

- ☐ Called for decentralisation whereby responsibility for the execution of welfare policy would be handed to regional or local authorities.

Information from government's conference will be fed to a government-appointed committee, comprising government officials and private sector people appointed by government, which will reformulate policy.

UK agrees to EC monetary move

S'AGARE Britain, showing no signs of softening opposition to a single European currency, has backed preliminary steps towards monetary union in an apparent bid to break out of diplomatic isolation.

EC finance ministers agreed at this Costa Brava resort on Saturday to recommend stepping up economic co-operation as a possible prelude to monetary union.

EC leaders meet in Madrid next month to discuss the plan, set out in a report drafted by EC central bankers under the chairmanship of Commission president Jacques Delors.

Britain was seen to be trying to avoid being left out in the cold in the debate by accepting the first of three stages towards union envisaged in the Delors report.

Ministers also agreed to recommend EC leaders set in motion a detailed study of how stages 2 and 3 of the Delors report would work in practice, so that a decision could be taken whether to hold an inter-governmental conference.

But UK Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson said he remained opposed to the ultimate objective — monetary union involving a single European currency. — Sapa-Reuter.

GILT VASE AND COVER, LONDON, 1837, CANTEN III
OF ENGLISH SILVER, SHE
DETAILS R

TO

FIVE hundred social workers and community workers in South Africa resolved to mobilise opposition to the Government's welfare programme during a conference at Wits University at the weekend.

The decision was taken on the eve of the South African National Welfare Council conference in Pretoria yesterday.

A statement issued by the convening bodies said the council had adopted a welfare policy that entrenched racial segregation. This led to a bureaucratic and fragmented service, and an inefficient and costly process.

The council's proposed privatisation of social services was rejected because it would increase impoverishment among the poor.

The policy also provided for state control while it considerably reduced the state's financial

Govt's welfare policy rejected

responsibility in social services.

The policy was first proposed by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning in 1985.

The welfare community was not consulted and comment submitted by the other organisations was ignored," the statement said.

"We are now called to a conference by the council after it has adopted the policy and to win support among the welfare community which has been extremely resistant to the policy," the statement said.

Nourishing fare at the no-star restaurant

By Julianne du Toit

Father Christmas is alive and well and living in Belgravia, Johannesburg.

Everyone knows him simply as Father Croowmans of Boom Street ("It's my street") and he dispenses food and clothing to the poor who often cannot pronounce his name.

Father Croowmans is one of the few private individuals who donate time and effort to feeding the poor. This feisty Dutch father also clothes those who come to his door, but won't tolerate anyone he thinks is a "crook".

In his garden is a sign saying "No-star restaurant. Only for hungry people". Another sign says "No discrimination. Right of admission reserved".

He raises money through donations and by holding bazaars. The local bakery gives him its leftovers, mostly rolls and buns, and he gets up at 5 am every day to prepare a pot of mince and vegetables to go with a pile of fresh bread.

SCARCE

Father Croowmans feeds, on average, 60 people a day. There are "a lot of whites", he says, and sometimes many children. He can't easily feed more than 60, although he has fed up to 137. He likes to do the work himself and, besides, money is scarce.

● The Holy Cross Church in Belgravia feeds 120 to 150 hungry people every day with peanut butter sandwiches and

cups of hot coffee.

On Tuesdays and Fridays they all get a cake of soap. The faces are mostly black. As for funds, "we trust in Providence. God has been good to us," says a spokesman.

● The City Shelter opposite the Old Fort in Johannesburg works on the principle that man cannot live on bread alone.

The 180-odd destitutes who go there are given a meal, a blanket and a bed for the night, as well as spiritual nourishment.

The shelter would like, ultimately, to make the hoboes functional members of society. Its objective is to change lives.

cause of problems with NP policy and

representatives to take action against Mr

people. An official approached us on commitment to

Social worker plea

247
Duke 25/5/67

THE State President is to be asked to appoint a commission of inquiry into the provision of welfare services in South Africa.

A spokesman for the South African Welfare Council said the request involved an "in-depth investigation into the status, structure, system and financing of social welfare services."

The request followed recommendations from representatives who attended a social welfare conference at Unisa in Pretoria earlier this week, organised by the council and the Department of National Health and Population Development.

The two-day conference was held to provide representatives from social welfare organisations an opportunity to discuss adaptations to the new welfare policy implemented last year by the director-general of the department, Dr C F Slabber.

NATIONAL

Red Cross racism claims

Argus 25/5/89

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The Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —

An extraordinary general meeting of the South African Red Cross Society has been called for June 7 following a requisition by 31 members of the Southern Transvaal region.

This follows heated meetings between Red Cross workers and members of the executive in the region over alleged racist practices within the organisation and the firing of regional assistant director Mr Bongani Khumalo at the end of last month.

A strike by black workers at Red Cross House in Johannesburg is now in its third week with workers demanding improved wages, maternity benefits and the reinstatement of Mr Khumalo.

The issues on the agenda at the extraordinary meeting include discussion on the composition of the Southern Transvaal regional council and regional executive committee and their role in carrying out the mandate of the International Red Cross and the Red Crescent, as well as the "desperate financial state of the region."

Those who have called the meeting want to discuss the way in which the Red Cross is perceived by the public and whether this and other factors have compounded the difficulty of fundraising.

Also listed on the agenda is the "poor state of labour and human relations throughout the structures of the Southern Transvaal region among volunteers and employees."

Striking workers' pay slashed

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

THE dispute between Southern Transvaal region of the South African Red Cross and workers yesterday took a new turn when those on strike had their salaries slashed by 85%.

The 38 employees have been on strike for the past three weeks in sympathy with the dismissal of Mr Bongani Khumalo, assistant regional director.

Mr Albert Botha, the Red Cross dissemi-

nation officer, who earns over R1000, was yesterday paid R133 after deductions.

"This is a blow to me. I have to move into a new house with a bond payment of R900 at the end of the month. I am disappointed at my employers who had promised not to victimise us. But I am not relenting."

"We view this as intimidation and an attempt to break the morale of the people challenging the leadership of the southern region," he added.

Letter

Mr Nigel Carman, the region's chairman, said the striking workers were aware they were not going to be paid for the days they stayed away.

"In a letter to them we stated that if they

returned to work they will not be victimised but obviously no staff will be paid for any time not worked," he said.

A meeting will be held today.

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NEWS

Star 24/5/89

CALLS for a complete overhaul of the State welfare system were made this week by prominent welfare personalities.

After a national social welfare policy conference in Johannesburg, attended by more than 400 delegates last weekend, Dr Adele Thomas, director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, said a decision had been made to form a broad unity of all organisations and institutions concerned with social welfare on the basis of an anti-apartheid stance. "Social workers could

Welfare organisations unite against apartheid

not stand aside and condone the destructive effects of apartheid on people," Dr Thomas said.

Representatives from the South African Black Social Workers' Association, Committee Against the Welfare Policy, Social Workers' Forum, Concerned Social Workers, Society for Social Workers and Johannesburg Indian Welfare Society had rejected the State's welfare policy, she said.

Professor Brian Mckendrick, head of the University of the Witwatersrand school of social work, said Department of National Health and Population Development policy entrenched the present wasteful, inefficient, discriminatory practice of maintaining separate welfare structures for different racial groups.

"The Government accepts only limited and se-

PAT DEVEREAUX

lective responsibility for citizens' welfare," he said.

"The Government's policy is based on a blinkered view of South African social reality, namely that of the existing advantaged minority of the population."

Professor Mckendrick also called for an appropriate style of partnership between the State

and private welfare sectors in which the Government would take full responsibility for its own tasks, while respecting the vital role which the private welfare sector could play in promoting the quality of life in the country.

A member of the newly formed action group's coordinating committee on welfare policy, Ms Lelia Patel, gave a report on the conference and said

the action group rejected the state's attempt to manipulate welfare in accordance with its responsibilities, while respecting the vital role which the private welfare sector could play in promoting the quality of life in the country.

"We are committed to a non-racial democratic and unitary welfare system within a unitary state."

"We believe that such a welfare system must promote justice, peace and equality."

"It must ensure the equitable distribution of resources based on need."

"We call on all democratically minded people to unite in an anti-apartheid alliance toward creating a democratic welfare system in a post-apartheid South Africa — free of all forms of discrimination and economic injustice," said Ms Patel.

The welfare action group said: "An acceptable national welfare policy must be developed through a 'grassroots' democratic process at all levels in the country.

"The group intends to campaign to draw up a welfare charter which will form the basis of forging national unity."

It also pledged support for social workers who faced disciplinary action for political reasons and called on the Council for Social Workers to prevent its structures being used for political victimisation of social workers.



State welfare system needs complete overhaul ²⁹⁷ experts

The Argus Correspondent ^{Argus 29/5/88}

JOHANNESBURG. — Calls for a complete overhaul of the State welfare system were made by prominent welfare personalities who slammed the government's cumbersome and racist control of welfare.

Following a national social welfare policy conference in Johannesburg attended by more than 400 delegates, Dr Adele Thomas, director of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society said a decision had been made to form a broad unity of all organisations and institutions concerned with social welfare on the basis of an anti-apartheid stance.

Social workers could not stand aside and condone the destructive effects of apartheid on people.

Dr Thomas said representatives from the South African Black Social Workers Association, Committee Against the Welfare Policy, Social Workers Forum, Concerned Social Workers, Society for Social Workers, and Johannesburg Indian Welfare Society had rejected the State's welfare policy.

Professor Brian Mckendrick, head of the Wits School of Social Work, criticized the Department of National Health and Population Development policy as entrenching the present

wasteful, inefficient, discriminatory practice of maintaining separate welfare structures for different racial groups.

"The government accepts only limited and selective responsibility for citizens' welfare."

"BLINKERED VIEW"

"The government's policy is based on a blinkered view of South African social reality, namely that of the existing advantaged minority of the population."

He called for an appropriate style of partnership between the State and private welfare sectors in which the government takes full responsibility for its own tasks, while respecting and fostering the vital role which the private welfare sector can play in promoting the quality of life in the country.

A member of the newly formed Welfare Action Group's co-ordinating committee on welfare policy, Ms Lelia Patel, said the action group rejected the State's attempt to manipulate welfare in accordance with its reform initiatives, the State security system, the joint management centres and regional services councils.

"We are committed to a non-racial democratic and unitary welfare system within a unitary state."

'Racism' and strike in Red Cross for debate

By Sue Valentine

SK 29/5/84
An extraordinary general meeting of the South African Red Cross Society has been called for June 7 following a requisition by 31 members of the southern Transvaal region.

This follows heated meetings between Red Cross workers and members of the executive in the region over allegedly racist practices within the organisation and the dismissal of regional assistant director Mr Bongani Khumalo at the end of last month.

A strike by black workers at Red Cross House in Johannesburg is now in its third week, with workers demanding improved wages, maternity benefits and the re-instatement of Mr Khumalo.

The issues on the agenda at the extraordinary meeting include discussion on the "desperate financial state of the region".

Also listed on the agenda is the "poor state of labour and human relations throughout the structures of the Southern Transvaal Region among volunteers and employees, especially from the point of view of unfair distribution of resources".

The meeting will be held at the Drysdale-Lewis Centre, Erslswold Road, Saxonwold, at 5.30 pm.

People entitled to attend and vote are members of the society in good standing who are resident in the area of jurisdiction of the region.

Women should fight for peace

Sowetan 11/6/89

By JOSHUA
RABOROKO

BLACK and white women have a major role to play in bringing about peaceful change in the country, delegates at a mass meeting held in Vereeniging were told.

Speakers urged women to worry about socio-economic and political issues facing the people of South Africa today.

A Nobel Peace Prize nominee for 1989, Ms Frances Kendall, said South Africa's problem could be defined very simply as one of conflict between black aspirants and white fears.

"Black South Africans have very few personal or political rights, and they have been prevented by many unjust laws from developing economically.

"White people have controlled political power ever since they arrived in Southern Africa in the 17th century. Most whites today realise that this

situation cannot continue.

"They are afraid that if they surrender political control, a hostile black government might use the political machinery of this highly centralised system to suppress white freedom and seize white property."

She said the time had come for all South Africans, black and white, to rediscover the principles of true democracy and limited government which are upheld by their forebearers, because these were the only principles on which a fair and enduring solution to the problems could be based.

The president of the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance, Mr John Gogotya, said the road ahead for apartheid to be dismissed needed a lot of sacrifices and incurred risks.

He said: "The path will be full of hazards, but we must get into it. We must

move ahead to replace oppression with justice; division with unity and hatred with love. Let us work for peace."

The meeting was called by Fida which believes that the way ahead will be a reaching out for reconciliation, for cessation of hostilities, a peaceful post-apartheid South Africa and the building of bridges

between race-groups.

Mr Gogotya said women should play a major role for peace in South Africa.

The president of the Carletonville Chamber of Commerce, Mrs Annetjie Classen, called on women to get involved in politics. They must help men in their fight against apartheid.

She said behind every

man's success was a woman who served as a source of motivation.

"Our men need this support from us if peaceful change is to come in South Africa," she added.

Claasen said women must also build the nation by bringing up children who would be future leaders of the country.

Red Cross 6 flies in to see problems

A SIX-MAN delegation of the International Red Cross is to arrive in South Africa today for a four-day visit to look at problems in the local movement.

Their visit comes in the wake of recent developments within the Southern Transvaal region of the Red Cross which resulted in the dismissal of Mr Bongani Khumalo, assistant regional director.

As a result of the dismissal 37 workers of the region have been on a strike for more than four weeks.

The workers' demands include: The unconditional reinstatement of Khumalo; recognition of their union, the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu); the reimbursement of 80 percent of their salaries deducted while on strike and an assurance that no worker would be victimised when they return to work.

A source in the Henri Dunant Coalition (HDC) — a union of volunteers, members and employees of the

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

SARCH — said that while in the country, the delegation from the United Kingdom, West Germany, Sweden and Sierra Leone, will acquaint themselves with questions related to the mandate of the International Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement and the adherence by the national society of the ideals of that movement.

The source said the delegation will meet with the leadership of the SARG at national level and in the Southern Transvaal region.

Putting women's rights on the agenda

FRENE GINWALA is a South African emigre whose political agenda does not end at achieving a post-apartheid society. She has begun a campaign for black women to free themselves from the "triple yoke of oppression".

"They are oppressed by apartheid as blacks, discriminated against as women and exploited as workers," says Ginwala, who left South Africa 30 years ago and joined the African National Congress (ANC) in London.

"The emancipation of women must be part of the political process now and not something that is tackled when South Africa is free," she stressed.

Ginwala is pleased that within South Africa the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has taken up the issue of maternity leave in negotiations with various managements.

Women's rights have long been ignored by organisations fighting against apartheid. MARLAN PADAYACHEE spoke to Frene Ginwala of the ANC's Women's Section about the controversial issue which normally gets swept under the carpet:

Last year the United Democratic Front (UDF) formed a Women's Alliance to put women's issues on the agenda of the mass democratic movement.

"Now, they are talking business. Women have to participate so we can set the agenda for political change."

She says she was pleased with the ANC's attitude at the United Nations-sponsored End of the Decade for Women conference, which she attended as a delegate in Nairobi, Kenya in 1985.

"There is a pledge that the struggle will not be complete nor will the struggle end until the women of South Africa are emancipated."

"The challenge is to make it work. There is agreement in our ranks that post-apartheid South Africa will be a society equal between the sexes," she says.

"We'll have to fight," says

Ginwala, whose own cultural background as an Indian discriminates against women.

As one of the strong voices in the ANC's Women's Section, sari-clad Ginwala has fought her own battles within the male-dominated ANC hierarchy to bring women into the leadership of the organisation.

The presence of Ruth Mompati, Barbara Masekela and Gertrude Shope in the national executive committee bears testimony to the changing attitude of men in the ANC.

"Historically, women have been very active in grassroots politics but they have never been involved in the leadership because they did not have skills such as language and communication. Now, they are becoming confident."

"In political movements the opportunities have to be created for women. You don't expect a woman to at-

tend a meeting without providing creche. It is automatic whenever the ANC meets."

"Men have to change their attitude. Failure to see the emancipation of women is a sign of political backwardness," she said.

Turning to the continuing debate about women in the ANC, she said: "The ANC talks of organising in the rural areas. They have to tackle women's issues head-on before they succeed in getting women involved in resistance politics."

"Unless one addresses women's issues and take up their problems, they won't come into the struggle and this reduces our force by almost half."

Women suffer hardships through the migrant labour system which lures husbands to the urban mines; through education unrest and detention of family members as reprisals for political actions such as refusal to pay rent for council homes.

The South African National Native Congress (SANNC), forerunner of the ANC, excluded women from membership in its constitution for almost 30 years after it was founded in 1912.

This contrasted with the participation of women in deliberations, decision-making and campaigns of the organisation.

"The exclusion of women was not surprising nor exceptional at that time, because the societies from which the white settlers originated and the indigenous societies they encountered in the country were male dominated and patriarchal," says Ginwala.

"In 1912, government and politics were generally considered to be the exclusive province of men, and all women, black and white, were denied the franchise."

"It was to be expected that women would be excluded from membership of the major political organisation because the formation of SANNC was intended to unite into an alliance the traditional rulers, the educated petty bourgeoisie and the aspirant middle class," she said.

The legacy of a patriarchal system continues to affect women in South Africa: "The patriarchal system is a common linkage regardless of race."

"White women, particularly Afrikaners, have an exceptionally patriarchal system. They are kept in the background of the political and social circles."

Olive Schreiner

After 1912, white women began fighting for the vote. They finally won but did not ask for the vote to be given to their black counterparts.

"That is why people like author Olive Schreiner resigned from the suffragette movement because whites were not fighting for other women."

White women have not related their own oppression to that of blacks, she said.

This led to black women participating in several overtly political organisations. Under the leadership of Charlotte Maxeke, they opposed the government's pass laws which were introduced to restrict their movement.

"The known history of women's resistance goes back to 1898 when women submitted a petition to President Steyn, objecting to carrying passes," she said.

The government backed off but imposed the pass law in 1950. By this time black women were full members of the ANC and the Women's League. The anti-pass campaign united women of all races under the Federation of South African Women.

On August 9 1956, about 20 000 women marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria, and protested against passes.

Black Sash

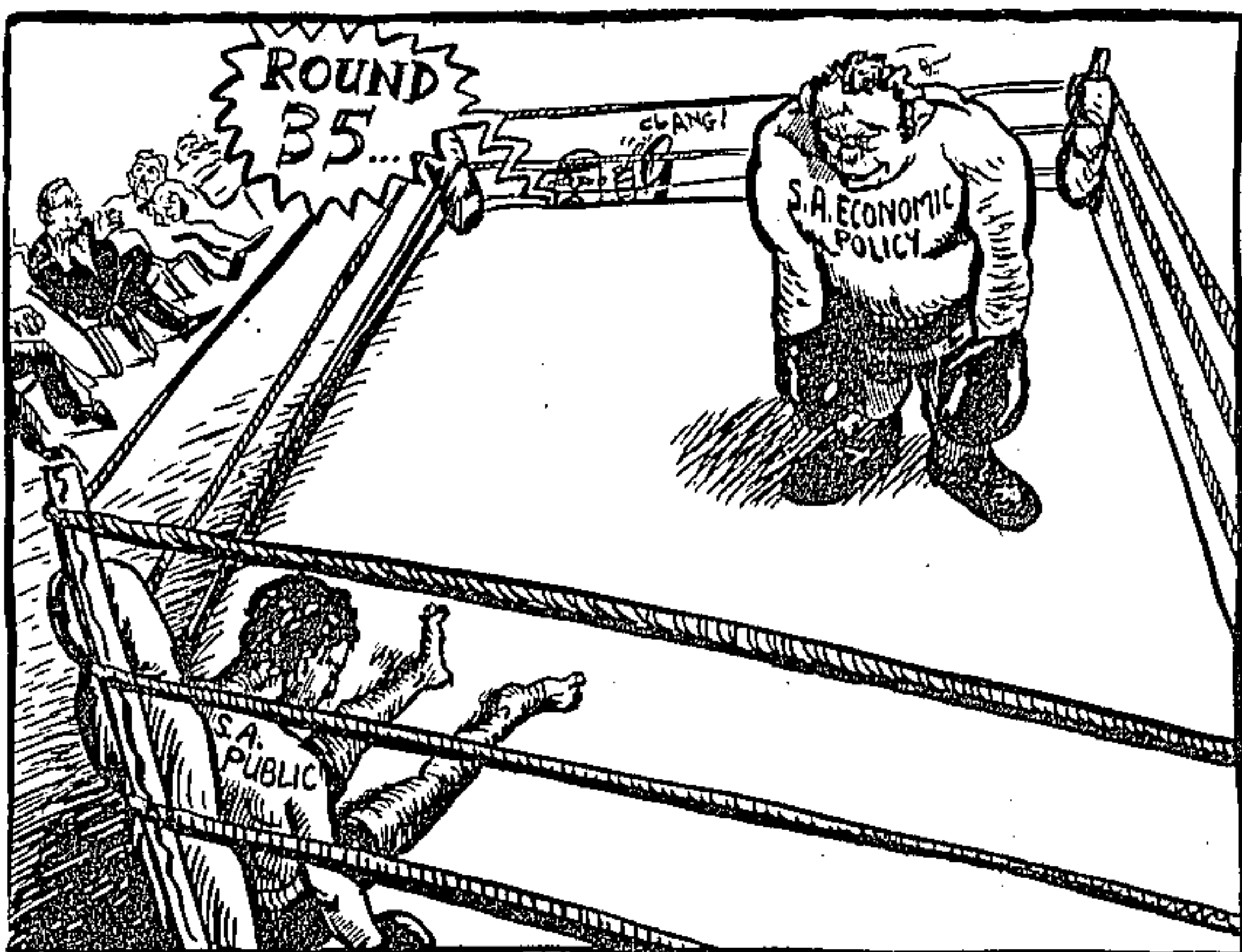
They chanted: "Now you have touched the women, you have struck rock, you have dislodged a boulder and you will be crushed." The government was unmoved.

Although the patriarchal system did not take the role of women seriously in politics, some of them like Mary Benson, who wrote a definitive book on the history of the ANC; campaigning journalist Ruth First, the central figure in the film *A World Apart*; Helen Suzman, the only woman MP; and veteran anti-apartheid campaigner Helen Joseph, still made their mark in this field.

The white women's human rights group, Black Sash, turned 50 this year.

"Women are not as vocal as men but they show solidarity when they turn up in large numbers at political trials," Ginwala points out.

And the anti-apartheid campaign has produced its own female martyrs such as Albertina Sisulu and Winnie Mandela, wives of jailed ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu; and Dulcie September, a former ANC representative who was assassinated in Paris last year.



Economy in crisis

What is behind the constant price increases, rising inflation and other economic woes? The political uncertainty in South Africa is one factor, comments IRAJ ABEDIAN. The other is the government's fiscal mismanagement.

mainly for two reasons.

Firstly, the foreign exchange value of the rand has been falling. This leads to higher than otherwise prices for all our imports. Being a developing economy, we have to import a great deal of our semi-finished and capital goods.

Of course, it would not matter if the value of the rand declined only once, however substantially. That would not be inflationary. It is the continuous decline in the price of currency which engenders inflation rates stimuli into the economy.

Secondly, our domestic prices, thanks to the various Control Boards, are largely administered prices that go up even faster. For ex-

ample, whereas food prices on average rose by 11.8 percent from February 1988 to February 1989, the prices of meat, sugar and dairy products were increased by 14.7 percent, 29.3 percent and 12.7 percent respectively.

The Agriculture Boards are, of course, a breed of their own. They increase their prices regardless of whether they have a good or a bad year!

If they have a bad year, the consumer is asked to subsidise them to maintain their standard of living, and when they have a good harvest, we have to pay more so they can transport their excess produce, for example maize, to the overseas market. (And most probably sell it at a loss.)

Not only consumers but also investors are affected by the mismanagement of the economy.

If it is not the retrospective taxes by the fiscal authorities, it is the repeated changes in the interest rates by the Reserve Bank that throws them off balance. It adds to their uncertainties.

The result is the rising number of insolvencies. In 1988 alone, the total number of insolvent firms was 2 491, over 200 firms per month!

Clearly, it is high time for the authorities to stop subjecting the economy to a continuous barrage of ad hoc measures.

(Iraj Abedian is a lecturer at the School of Economics, UCT)

SOUTH AFRICA is currently going through a tough economic period.

As is the case in most economic issues, the causes of this are numerous. Some are historical, others more contemporary.

The most important of them all is non-economic: It is the fundamental question of political uncertainty which shrouds the circumstances.

Besides that, for far too long there has been illusion among the South African authorities, both economic and political, that when it comes to the economy, they can bury their head in the sand for good.

The economic policy and its implications were therefore never really given serious attention.

Instead, they kept managing the economy on a short term, mostly ad hoc basis. Their repeated policy errors were more often than not covered up by the all-powerful gold revenues.

This time round, however, the trend in the gold price is not in their favour. And now the international sanctions against the country and the commitment to the foreign debt repayments have brought the matter to a head.

Home to roost

The economic measures have been thrown into a state of crisis. The international value of the rand keeps falling; its domestic value also continues to decline thanks to rising price levels; and taxes are increased in different guises.

In a sense, the "mismanagement chickens" have come home to roost.

Hard decisions have to be made. The tragedy of it is that the authorities show no signs of coming to grips with the problem.

Official pretences aside, the economic policy remains by and large ad hoc; there is little indication of any sustainable solution. In fact, the monetary authorities have changed their strategy nine times since January 1988!

The Minister of Finance has revamped his policy twice over the past three months. He has even introduced retrospective taxes on companies!

Such policies have far-reaching implications for the economy. They simply destabilise the situation and undermine the ability of economic agents to make productive decisions. If unchecked, their consequence is a creeping impoverishment of all.

Higher prices

And the people are feeling it in more ways than one. For consumers, the most immediate issue is the rampant inflation. Prices keep going up

1-7/6/89 South

Sturges 4/6/81 (297)

Self-help project put food on the tables of Perskor strikers

WHEN striking Perskor workers lost hope of negotiations with their employers ending quickly, they sought ways of earning a living while they waited.

They started self-help projects. The African Women's Organisation gave the women three sewing machines and an overlocker, which they now use to sew African print dresses.

The men formed a handcrafts group and made artificial flowers.

The dresses are sold for between R75 and R80 and the flowers are R35 for a set of three.

Both projects were started in August last year, two months after 212 workers went on strike. The dispute has not been settled and only 28 workers have been reinstated.

Mr Sipho Khoza, who received training in handcrafts, came back to teach the others. He said the project alleviated the financial problems he had.

No salary

"I did not receive a salary for two months," Khoza said.

"I was beginning to feel the strain. My father and I were the only ones working at home."

"He could not afford to carry us all and there were no signs we would be reinstated. I had accounts to pay and my debts were escalating."

"I consulted social workers who told me about the programme. A colleague and I went on a two-day course and then started our own project."

They contributed R10 each to buy soap, safety pins and raffia to start off. They made more than R200 in profits. They used the money to buy more material and the profits went into the project's coffers. The group draws from the bank when they need money.

"We have not only found a solution to our financial problems. We

By SIZA KOOMA

have found a trade that we can use on a full-time basis. We could make more money from this than we get from our employers.

"If I could get enough money I would leave my job and concentrate on the project," Khoza said.

Right: The Transvaal Association for Blind Black Adults had cause to celebrate when the National Beverage Services gave them a cheque for R20 000. Mrs Eunice Sibiya (in jersey) presented the money to Mr Seadom Tloelleng, Mrs Ruth Machobane and Mrs Elda Oliphant.

SUGAR
2,5 kg
R2,99

ALL GOLD TOMATO SAUCE
500 ml
R1,99

WILLARDS CHIPS
48s
R16,99

COLGATE
100 ml
R1,49

VASELINE	100 g	R1,69	SUNLIG
BLACK CAT PEANUT BUTTER	270 g	R1,99	DOOM
TEASPOON TIPS TEABAGS	126's	R2,99	NUGGET
MR MIN	250 g	R2,29	JEWEL
BARBEQUE & STEAK & CHOPS		R1,99	BLEACH
TOPPERS	120 g	R1,69	ORCHAR

JOHANNESBURG. — A social worker charged with unprofessional conduct following her involvement in a 1987 ANC trial was found not guilty at a disciplinary hearing of the Council for Social and Associated Workers.

Miss Greta Appelgren was sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment in 1987 for the role she played in the bomb blast in Durban in 1986.

Her co-accused, ANC member Robert McBride, is on Death Row for the death of three young women killed by the bomb blast.

Council clears social worker

Appelgren was found guilty of two counts of attempted murder, aiding a prisoner to escape and terrorism.

The council was of the opinion that the offence for which Appelgren was convicted could amount

to unprofessional and improper conduct.

Her attorney, Mr Steve Motingoe of the Legal Resources Centre, argued that Appelgren's action had not interfered with her professional duties.

He said she had not acted in her capacity as a social worker and it could not be argued that her conduct had disgraced the profession.

The council found that Appelgren's professional conduct was, in fact, exemplary and that she had served the profession efficiently. — Sapa



Red Cross workers, who have been on strike for four weeks, welcome the international delegation and spell out their grievances during a picket outside Red Cross House in Johannesburg last night. ● Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

International Red Cross delegation arrives in SA for talks

By Sue Valentine

The five-member delegation of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent landed in Johannesburg yesterday — and within hours met representatives of the Southern Transvaal Regional Council of the South African Red Cross (SARC).

The leader of the visiting delegation, Mr Tom Buruku, who is head of the Africa department of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, said they would also be talking to staff in the region and organisation volunteers.

This, he said, included members of the Henri Dunant Coalition (HDC), which is led by Mr

Bongani Khumalo, who was fired from his position as assistant regional director in the Southern Transvaal last ago.

"We have not come here to solve problems. They will be solved by people in the SARC. This is a fact-finding mission. We've come to express our concern and anxiety at what has been happening," said Mr Buruku.

He added that the delegation had not been invited to South Africa by any particular group within the SARC.

"When a member of the family of the Red Cross has problems, we are in constant touch."

Mr Buruku said the group had

not come to discuss the expulsion of the SARC from the international movement, adding that it was premature to ask such questions.

Other members of the delegation, which is likely to remain in South Africa until Sunday, are: Mr Thomas Klemp of the West Germany Red Cross, Mr David Wyatt of the British Red Cross, Mr Govan Bückstrand of the Swedish Red Cross, and Mr Michel Martin of the International Community of the Red Cross.

A delegate from Sierra Leone, who was due to join the delegation, did not arrive.

Meanwhile, 37 workers at Red Cross House in Johannesburg

who have been on strike for four weeks demanding the reinstatement of Mr Khumalo and recognition of their union — the National Education, Health and Allied Workers Union (Nehawu) — said they were distressed at the use of what appeared to be scab labour.

A member of the HDC who picketed Red Cross House during the talks last night, said employees of Supervision Services had been seen cleaning the building on Tuesday. A new typist had also been working at the desk of one of the strikers.

"It remains to be seen if these measures are temporary or permanent," he said.

Sowetan 2/6/89



Mr. Tom Buruku from Uganda.

Red Cross mission arrives ²⁹⁷

FIVE of the six-man delegation of the International Red Cross arrived in South Africa yesterday for a four-day fact-finding mission.

Their visit comes in the wake of the dismissal of Mr Bongani Khumalo, assistant regional director.

Mr Tom Buruku, head of the Africa Department of the Red Cross, who is heading the delegation, said they have come with an open mind to look at whatever problems beset the movement.

He said he did not see their visit as the one that can solve the current problems. He believed problems can only be solved by people concerned.

"Ours is a fact-finding mission. We have come to assess and discuss, especially with the national executive committee of the society.

Mr Buruku also said apart from meeting Red Cross executive, they will hold discussions with the Southern Transvaal branch, staff members, volunteers and other officials.

He added that although they had come here purely on Red Cross mission, they would also meet people outside the Red Cross if that has been planned by the society.

June 6/6/89
New approach to
social problems 297

SOCIAL workers employed by the Daveyton City Council have organised a one-day seminar on a multi-disciplinary approach to community problems at the Lionel Kent Centre tomorrow from 8am to 4pm.

Miss Gertrude Molelekeng, one of the social workers, said topics to be discussed would include child abuse, the high rate of co-habitation, truancy and drug dependence among the youths.

She said among people

invited to the seminar are social workers, professional people such as teachers and nurses, volunteers who deal with community problems, parents and students. Registration fee will be R10 for adults and students are exempted.

"We view this seminar as being of importance because we are looking at how people in different fields and professions can come to gether to can come together to help alleviate these problems," she said.

Red Cross branch adjourns meeting

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By Sue Valentine

After a delay of nearly an hour while valid membership was checked, the extraordinary general meeting of the Southern Transvaal branch of the South African Red Cross held in Saxonwold, Johannesburg, last night, was adjourned.

Regional chairman Mr Nigel Carman apologised to the meeting of about 500 people, saying the executive committee had not expected such large numbers and given the circumstances, the purpose of the meeting would not be served as delegates would not be able to participate adequately in the proceedings.

Former assistant regional director for the Southern Transvaal and leader of the Henri Dunant Coalition (HDC), Mr Bongani Khumalo, proposed that the date and venue for the next meeting be decided upon by the regional council, which is due to meet on Monday.

The extraordinary general meeting follows disputes within the region over the dismissal of Mr Khumalo and allegations of racism within the SARC. Workers at Red Cross House in Johannesburg have been on strike for five weeks and are determined to achieve their short term demands.

These include the unconditional reinstatement of Mr Khumalo, full payment of strikers' salaries and recognition of the HDC as a body for resolving internal disputes within the SARC.

On Sunday a five-man delegation from the International League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies left South Africa after a four-day fact-finding mission.

HDC spokesman Md Belede Mazwai said the British member of the delegation had been shocked to see how little had been done towards the development of a site for a proposed Red Cross centre in Evaton. A British donation of £500 000 (about R2 million) was sent to the SARC a year ago — part of which was earmarked for the development of such projects.

Regional council members said the money had been given for use on a number of projects nationwide and this included five projects in the Transvaal.

They added the Evaton site had not been developed because it was unserviced. The electricity supply to the region was overburdened and they had received no commitment from the municipality on the provision of sewerage.

WELFARE POLICY

Unity and weakness

Government officials, who four years ago thought privatising non-statutory welfare programmes would provide a solution to their funding, might well be kicking themselves today. They are under attack by a group of independent welfare agencies which now control such facilities and services as old age homes and foster care.

The Action Group on Social Services — a coalition of five independent agencies — fired opening volleys against Pretoria's 1985 welfare policy at a press conference recently. Action group organisers complain the policy lacks vision in its call for family efforts to replace slashed government programmes. They have vowed to design an alternative welfare system this year.

Social workers have made similar complaints before. But protests came to a climax when the Ministry of Health & Population Development invited SA's 20 national welfare councils to comment on the policy two weeks ago. The national councils co-ordinate the work of independent welfare groups but do not represent them; the action group requested an invitation to the May 22-23 meeting but received no reply.

A day before the government-sponsored meeting, the action group convened 400 social workers from five independent agencies to develop an "alternative welfare system." Statutory welfare (pensions and other direct-pay programmes) continue to be administered by "own affairs" departments. But many independent groups in charge of non-statutory programmes are multiracial and avowedly anti-apartheid.

So far, such private groups have effectively integrated their own agencies — putting

white and black administrators in the same offices in spite of apartheid regulations.

Government's Chief Director of Welfare, Dr Wallace Anderson, doesn't believe independent agencies are revolting against State policy. Anderson says delegates to the conference also demanded a unitary welfare system and "looked urgently for a way to get parity for black and white welfare recipients.

"We have asked the State President to set up a committee which can look into these kinds of changes," he says, adding that he expects an answer from the President before the general election. Still, say the independents, the fundamental flaws of an apartheid welfare system have been left untouched. For example, the chairman of Wits University's School of Social Work, Brian McKendrick, points to the alarming disparity between government spending on white pensioners and their black counterparts. When the last official figures on welfare spending were released in 1985, 144 000 white pensioners received R274m, compared to the 248 839 blacks who received a total of R154m.

"White pensioners don't get enough money from the government to live on so you can see how much more difficult it is for black pensioners in this system, especially when life is so much more expensive in the townships," McKendrick says.

Anderson admits that if parity payments

were to start this year, they would cost the government R5bn — "a difficult operation under present circumstances." Other government officials are doubtful that even a unitary welfare system can be set up until SA's constitution is itself changed.

Politics aside, independent social workers will have difficulty attacking a government which still funds up to half their programmes. McKendrick and Johannesburg Child Welfare director Adele Thomas admit their one hope is to embarrass the

National Party during this winter's election campaign. But both know too well that if a government "welfare committee" is set up, it will effectively shelve the explosive issue (the CP has also demanded that white pensions be increased), until after September 6. ■

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Social fabric in the black community is falling apart

THE high rate of cohabitation and alcohol abuse among blacks were the highlights of a seminar on social welfare in Daveyton.

By SIZA KOOMA

The seminar was organised by Daveyton social workers with the aim of finding practical solutions that could prevent problems affecting the youth.

Township mayor Mr Shadrack Sinaba was among the councillors, social workers, nurses and schoolchildren present.

Speaking on alcohol

dependence Mrs Maliko-
to Motumi of Sanca said
black urban men were
world leaders in the
abuse of alcohol and
social pressure was the
only way the situation
could be altered.
"The problem cannot
be solved when people
are still being pressurised
to drink, when they still

WOMAN

drink to get drunk, when families can no longer mourn without alcohol and when everybody believes that to have had an enjoyable weekend you must have been drunk," Motumi said.

She said the present social environment had to be evaluated and altered if alcohol abuse was to be curbed.

"It is the responsibility of every professional and every community group to change the perceptions of society on alcohol.

"People no longer need to be lectured about the theory of alcoholism. We need to be practical about the problem and not just talk about it."

Pit

She said youths were the ones who were likely to abuse the bottle. They should not be led into a pit their parents fell into.

"We do not need laws and regulations to control problems in the community. People should also stop making excuses instead of addressing the problem.

Society is the only group that could control the number of shebeens and liquor licences. These licences outnumber other trading licences and are always the first ones to be issued in developing areas."

Mrs M Kotsi, a trainer at Famsa, said marriage had become a fast disappearing institution as more and more couples preferred staying together without being married.

Values

She said this was because of the changing value systems and norms caused by urbanisation and the break up of extended families.

"Social pressures have made large family units — which used to be economic assets — a liability," Kotsi said.

"A large family with a lot of girls always used to

MALIKOLO MOTUMI

bring financial gain. Today people are having fewer children who are encouraged to leave home when they grow up.

"There is no longer guidance to leave home

guidance in socialising and training children," she said.

Kotsi said the disappearance of arranged marriages left a large scope of partners to choose from but the high rate of divorce was a threat to people who wanted to commit themselves.

Houses

"It is very common nowadays to hear people saying marriage is not necessary. The trend is moving towards single parenthood as more children are being born out of wedlock and it is being acceptable for single women to buy their own houses.

"Materialism is forcing people to chase comfort instead of the love and stability that goes with marriage."

Kotsi said the values of marriage should be promoted by different community institutions working together. These included the church, schools, health and welfare departments and industry which gets affected when families disintegrate.



Aid for the destitute



More than 40 Alexandra residents (above) whose shacks were gutted by fire last week were presented with blankets, clothes and groceries. Money was raised by the Alexandra Action Committee after they were approached by shack dwellers for assistance. Funds came from the Black Sash, Witwatersrand Network For The Homeless, Operation Hunger and the South African Council of Churches.

12/6/89

Sowetan 15/6/89

Red Cross to the rescue

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN 297

THE South African Red Cross Society is to help the evicted people of Weenen.

Regional director for the Natal region Ms Beverly Smith yesterday said that blankets were on the way to the people and by today 18 tents would reach them.

The people have lived on the side of the road since last month when they were evicted from their homes by farmers.

"We have been active in the region since last December when we were distributing tents to the emergency camp in Weenen. In May this year we took food and blankets and with the new developments we went out there last week to make an assessment.

"With the help of the Natal Provincial Administration's trucks we are now able to send tents," she said.

Elsewhere in Natal the Red Cross has been involved in relief work for victims of political unrest. This has been the organisation's major activity in the region in the past year.



CITY

Dignity among vagrants — Nicro director

By REHANA ROSSOUW
Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN'S vagrants have their own strange dignity and there was much to be respected after watching and speaking to them, said the Cape Town director of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Mrs Isabelle Hancock was addressing a meeting of the Cape Town branch of the National Council of Women on "vagrancy in Cape Town".

There are two night shelters in Cape Town, one operated by The Haven in Napier Street and the Nicro shelter in Harrington Street.

Mrs Hancock said the Nicro shelter was established 13 years ago, prompted by a series of vagrant murders, but would be closed soon when the National Monuments Council bought the building, which was the only face-brick Regency building of its kind in South Africa.

The organisation had been allocated a site near Woodstock to build a new shelter, but funds had to be found for the project.

On streets

"We are hoping to establish a place where 80 people could be housed, during the day as well, with 20 beds for people needing emergency care," Mrs Hancock said. "At the present night shelter people are allowed to stay only between 6 pm and 6 am and have to be on the streets all day."

She said vagrancy was a social problem and not a prison offence. But because vagrants were homeless and destitute, they often found themselves at odds with the law and were unable to conform to the norms of society.

She said vagrants usually wanted to be drunk most of the time. Society regarded this as a problem, but it was not a problem for them. Intoxication was a desired state.

"If you were wet, cold and hungry you would also want to forget for a while." During a recent survey it was found that nearly half drank more than two bottles of wine a day.

Red Cross six set to resign

Savefam 23/6/59

297

SIX Black members of the council of the Southern Transvaal region of the South African Red Cross Society have resolved to resign from the council pending a greenlight from the national executive of the Henri Dunant

Coalition (HDC) of which all are members.

A Press conference is scheduled for today but at the time of going to Press the venue had not been disclosed.

New moves in welfare system battle

Star 23/6/87

297

The firmest, most visible stand yet taken by groups in private welfare has infuriated Government officials.

They see the groups' actions as counter-productive to Government attempts to reform a system now implemented by 20 different departments — excluding the SA Police, SA Defence Force and Post Office, which administer their own welfare benefits.

Two conferences held in late May signalled the end of the wait-and-see tactics democratically based welfare groups have been forced to adopt during the three years the Government took to hold open consultations on its welfare policy.

The policy was quietly passed by the Cabinet and released in April 1988 — despite repeated Government assurances this would not happen until it had discussed the strong criticisms levelled at the principles posed by the draft policy.

Watered down

These principles were: racial differentiation, privatisation, further fragmentation of services and limited State responsibility for welfare.

The private sector was promised that the new document — which critics lambasted as simply a watered-down version of the draft — did not define future policy but merely set up structures to allow the consultations from which it could develop.

The Pretoria conference, entitled "The role of social welfare in the future of South Africa", was organised by the Department of National Health and Population Development and described by its Minister, Dr Willie van Niekerk, as proof of the Govern-

BY JANINE SIMON

The protracted battle for improved welfare services was thrust into a new era last month with opposition welfare groups calling on taxpayers to oppose the current "wasteful, unjust and inadequate" system and support their pioneering efforts to devise an alternative.

ment's sincerity in wishing to discuss its new welfare policy.

The other conference, convened on the eve of the Government conference at the University of the Witwatersrand by various democratically based welfare groups, described itself as being not in competition with but diametrically opposed to the Pretoria conference.

Although each was described as a resounding success, the paths they plotted in the hope of changing South Africa's ineffective welfare system could not be more diverse.

Dr Wallace Anderson, chief director, social services, at the Department of National Health and the man at the helm of implementing the State's new welfare system, said the Pretoria conference "went wonderfully" and that there was consensus throughout, mainly on the proposal of one State welfare department.

At the Wits meeting, more than 400 delegates united for the first time under the common banner of working towards a new democratically based single welfare system.

Delegates from social work and community service organisations, welfare service consumers, academics, social work students

and trade unions joined the convenors in rejecting the State welfare policy and resolving to start grassroots consultations to formulate a non-racial democratic alternative.

At the same time, the recently formed Action Group on Social Services (Agos) — a group of directors, academics and senior practitioners and volunteers working towards a just and appropriate welfare system — voiced objections to the State welfare policy.

Dr William Rowlands, chairman of Disabled People South Africa and a founder member of Agos, said South African welfare leaders were distanced from the grassroots situation and tended to express their opinion without having a constituency. Agos was an attempt to give voice to representative opinion, he said.

Hand picked

Another Agos founder member, Johannesburg Child Welfare Society director Dr Adele Thomas, said the Pretoria conference was "an attempt to sell the policy to a hand-picked audience of State officials and national welfare councils — who are not always representative of the philosophical views of their affiliated societies".

At a media briefing following the Wits conference, Dr Thomas stressed that democratically based groups were aimed to sensitise the public to the fact their money supported a wasteful system which entrenched apartheid.

"Welfare is moving to a point of protecting the haves and casting the have-nots out to sea and we need a groundswell of public support for it to change," she said.

The HAG homes in on hassles of the flatland

Star
24/6/89

JANET HEARD

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CONCERNED at the extent of worsening urban decay, a group dedicated to alleviating social problems in Hillbrow is gearing itself for concerted action.

A range of organisations, often with conflicting interests, have come together under one umbrella body, the Hillbrow Action Group (HAG).

At the monthly meeting held this week, representatives of the police, traffic department, environment association, residents, traders, hawkers, church and street children sat around a table to discuss campaigns to uplift the living standards of the suburb.

Monitoring

The group focused on a range of issues, including drug trafficking, prostitution, conflict between traders and hawkers, litter, traffic problems, environmental decay, police monitoring, and segregated facilities.

HAG founder, Miss Hillbrow, Melanie Walker, said the primary aim of the umbrella body was to try to get people to talk to one another about the problems facing Hillbrow.

"We are trying to find ways of doing something constructive, by talking to each other and communicating," she said.

Although the HAG is non-political, matters which keep arising are evictions and segregated facilities.

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4 Cape Times, Wednesday, June 28, 1989

FOR the estimated 600 street children who sleep in Cape Town's back alleys, life consists of begging from motorists at traffic lights, stealing food from cafés and sniffing glue or paint thinners. Cape Times reporter **PATRICK COLLINGS** and photographer **GLENN SHERRATT** recently visited a dingy mountain retreat — "home" to one group of "strollers" — and tracked others down in the city's seedy twilight zones.

~~SECRET~~
SOCIAL SECURITY - ~~GENERAL~~

1989

AUGUST - DECEMBER

Red Cross turmoil

AFTER three-and-half hours of heated debate and pleas for a restructuring of the organisation, the extraordinary meeting of the Southern Transvaal branch of the South African Red Cross ended when the majority of the house walked out on Monday night. (297)

Responding to a suggestion by the former assistant regional director,

Mr Bongani Khumalo, that it was a sad night but it was futile to continue, the crowd of more than 500 left the Linder Auditorium at the Johannesburg College of Education singing "Senzeni Na" (what have we done).

The agenda of the meeting, called by 31 requisitionists, included the composition and role of

the region in carrying out the mandate of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement. informed us about the strike." *Sowetan*
21/8/89.

Public relations officers for both Nissan and BMW, Mr Sarel Liebenberg and Mr Seth Phalatsi, respectively denied any work stoppages at their plants.

RED CROSS HIRES PR FIRM

SOUTHERN Transvaal region Red Cross chairman, Jean Roberts, yesterday said a "fair amount of damage" had been done to the society through "having to react" to allegations of racism by former employee, Bongani Khumalo, and a public relations company had been enlisted to prepare a response to reports made in the media over the last three months.

Mrs Roberts said the

SA Red Cross was in danger of being "turned out" of the world body because of persistent allegations from black staff of racism.

Khumalo, a former assistant director of the southern Transvaal region of the Red Cross, was dismissed about three months ago. Thirty seven Red Cross workers, who staged a strike in protest against his dismissal have also been dismissed.

On Monday night 500



Mr Bongani Khumalo

black members of the southern Transvaal region walked out of an extraordinary meeting of the Red Cross in Johannes-

burg.

Mr Khumalo later told Sapa the members had walked out because their challenge to the body's executive committee over charges of racism were dismissed.

He said black members of the Red Cross would begin working independently of the white-controlled executive in black areas, using "whatever Red Cross equipment we can lay our hands on."

Sowetan 3/8/84
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EASTERN E... by Morris McWh...



Mr Bongani Khumalo speaking at a previous meeting of 500 black members of the society. *Sowetan 8/8/89*

THE South African Red Cross Society's extraordinary meeting held at the Rand Afrikaans University yesterday could be described as ridiculously naive or absurdly malicious, the president of the Henri Dunant Coalition (HDC) said.

Mr Bongani Khumalo said the national council of the Red Cross did not comply with certain provisions of the Articles of Association of the society, in terms of which the meeting had been requested.

He said contact would be made soon with the national council and the matter may go to court.

Khumalo led a walk-out of about 500 black members of the Southern Transvaal region last

Khumalo on the attack

By ALI MPHAKI

week during an extraordinary meeting. The walkout was sparked off by what the members termed an apparent lack of commitment to the principles of the worldwide organisation by the Southern Transvaal region of the organisation.

Response

Meanwhile, the meeting at RAU was opened by the national president of the South African Red Cross, Mr Gurth Walton.

He said the meeting was called in response to a requisition received from 58 members of the society.

He said that because of provisions in the society's articles of association, it had not been possible to convene a formal extraordinary general meeting to consider matters raised in the requisition.

He said the meeting was an opportunity for all present to express their views on points set out in the agenda with the notice convening the meeting.

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DESTITUTE

Paralysed mother and son brave the cold

BY PHANGISILE MTSHALI

WHILE other folks snuggled warmly next to their heaters, Miss Nellie Mkhize and her son, Siphwe (18 months), braved the past few days' chilly weather under a thin blanket without a roof over their heads.

Nellie, who is paralysed from the waist down, has been living at the Fordsburg Park where a public toilet wall is the only structure that forms part of her shelter at what has become her home during the past two years.

Vagrant

Tragedy struck her in 1982 when she was stabbed by a friend on her left shoulder.

"It was such a small wound," she said. "I was shocked to learn that I would never be able to walk again," she said.

Things were not bad when she left the hospital

Although social workers visit us regularly, they have been unable to register me for a pension because I do not have a fixed residential address."

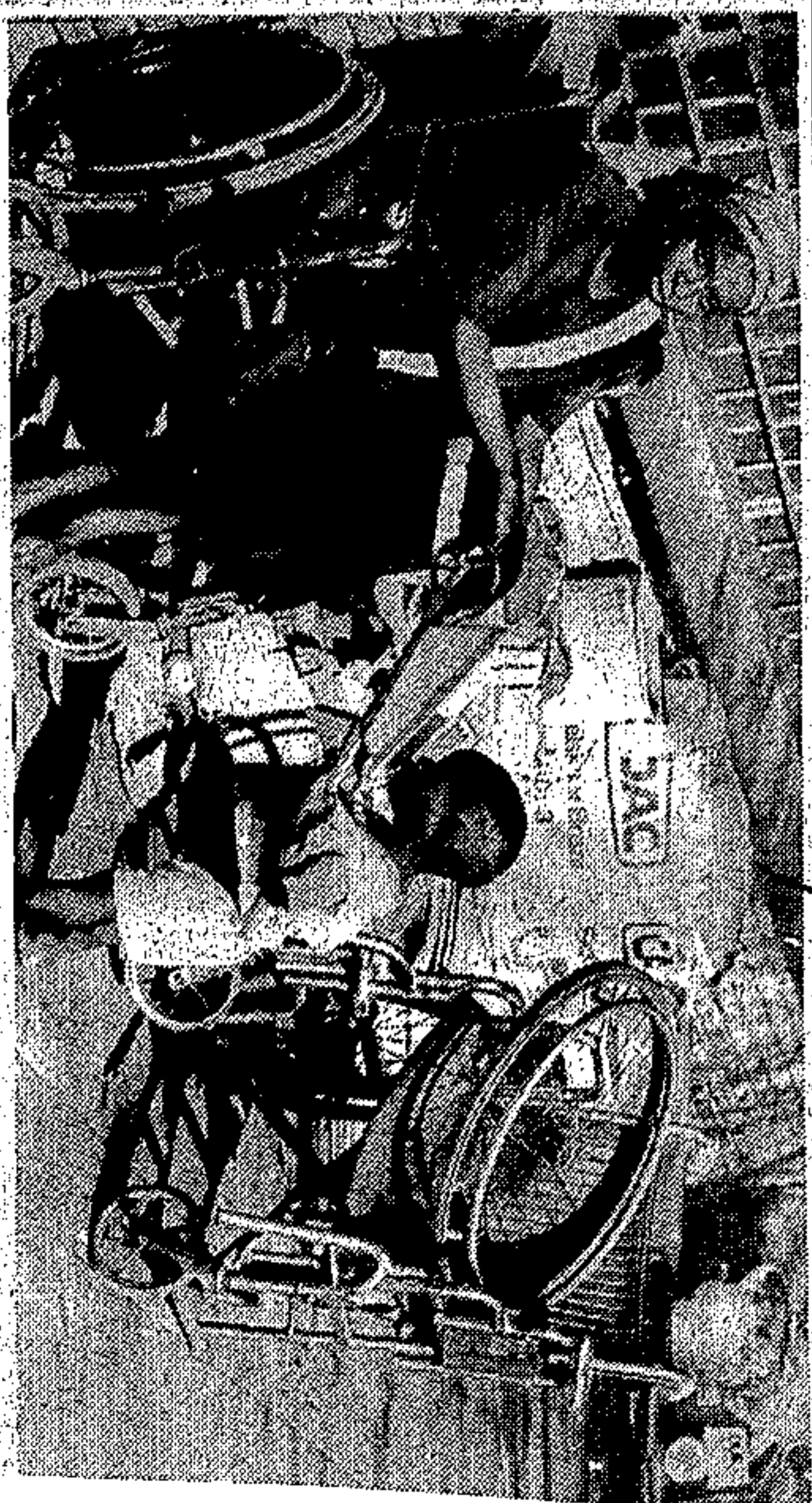
Nellie said when she left hospital after giving birth to Siphwe, social workers tried to take him away.

Birth

"I will not let them take him away from me. His birth was very difficult. I cannot part with him after so much suffering."

Nellie does not regard herself as an outcast.

"My family visits me and passersby have been kind to us. We have received clothing and food donations," she



Miss Nellie Mkhize and her son, Siphwe, sit in the sun at their "home".

Disadvantaged in SA 'seeking own solutions'

Star 9/8/89

By Winnie Graham

The Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund, which distributes about R50 million annually on various social responsibility projects, has found that the disadvantaged communities in South Africa are increasingly working to find solutions to their own problems — particularly in the education and social welfare fields.

Mr Michael O'Dowd, chairman of the fund, said that community initiative was influencing the way in which Anglo American and De Beers tackled corporate giving. He was speaking at the release of a new brochure, "Backing Initiative", written by Mr O'Dowd and dealing with the work of the fund.

The fund, he said, recognised that in areas such as education and social welfare there was far more expertise outside the group than within it.

"It is only right that those who have this expertise should be able to come to us and seek the thing we have, namely money," he said.

PRIORITY AREAS

The priority areas were education (funded by the Educational Trust as far as the tax laws allowed, and outside of that by the Chairman's Fund), health and social development.

He writes in the brochure: "Social development is a very important area of endeavour and covers all kinds of activities aimed at ameliorating the problems caused by rapid urbanisation and the transition from a rural and traditional to an urban and industrial way of life."

Many of these problems, which were inherent in a developing industrial country, had been exacerbated by the apartheid policies followed by the South African Government in the past.

The fund was committed to supporting policies and developments aimed at de-racialising the organisation of South African society.

A considerable number of grants were made to support small-scale initiatives to improve the quality of life in disadvantaged communities.

Mr O'Dowd said: "The fund has money but it has limited manpower and expertise, so it can achieve little alone, but much in partnership with others."

City nomads suffer in winter

ONE-MONTH-OLD Phumla Nozikhakhane has never known a real home. She is among 30 people who have been living like nomads in the heart of Johannesburg since she was born.

Phumla and her mother, Dudu, were evicted from Allandene Residential in Berea together with 70 other families following a court order at the beginning of June.

The families, now reduced to 20, have been shunted from one emergency shelter to the next all over the city in a bid to keep the cold away.

The "Berea nomads" have formed themselves into a unique community where everything is shared including food and household chores.

Their journey started with a tent camp outside the dilapidated building that has been their home for over two years.

Pregnant

When the Johannesburg Traffic Department pulled the tents down, the families were housed at the Christ Church in Hillbrow, for two days. From there they were given shelter by the St George's Presbyterian Church in Joubert Park until last weekend.

They have now moved to the Methodist Church in Albert Street, where they can stay for a week.

"What will happen to us when the week is over?" asked Miss Nomvula Magxala who is pregnant.

"We have spent this whole winter out in the cold. Some of us have come down with flu and others serious illnesses and had to be hospitalised."

The homeless community have five babies among them aged from a month to a year.

"This is no life at all," said Mr Saxon Dlamini, who is employed and could afford to pay rent.

Housing

"It is sad and difficult to watch these young babies shiver in the cold. We do not enjoy living like vagabonds but there are no houses for us."

A Johannesburg councillor and member of the management committee, Mr Cecil Long, said he sympathised with the stranded families but there was nothing that the council could do to help them. He was speaking in his personal capacity.

"They brought it on themselves. They did not fulfil their financial obligations. They also allowed themselves to be misled by an irresponsible organisation, Actstop. It should find them a place to stay."

A spokesman for Actstop said it was the responsibility of the government and the local authorities to provide proper housing for the people.

Hlongwa builds a better life in Nkwali

ONE of Natal's unsung heroes is a modest 50-year-old black man who has almost single-handedly mounted a fund-raising campaign for 19 years in an effort to better the life of his people at Nkwali, near Illovo on the Natal South Coast.

This is what started it all:

A man is stabbed and lies writhing in pain, bleeding profusely, but he is not taken to hospital because there is none locally. The nearest is King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban, more than 50km away.

Besides, there is no transport. The next day he is bundled in a wheelbarrow and wheeled for about five kilometres to Illovo where there are telephones.

An ambulance is called and he is taken to hospital but he dies shortly after arrival. Doctors say that his life could have been saved had he been rushed to hospital immediately.

Campaign

That happened almost 19 years ago at the black reserve of Nkwali and the waste of a life was too much for the Reverend Robert Magagane Hlongwa who thought something must be done.

Hlongwa of the Free Pentecostal Mission Church launched a one-man fund-raising campaign to build a "badly needed" clinic in the area. The campaign saw Hlongwa moving, cap in hand, from one factory to another in Durban asking for money.

As chairman of the Thuthukani Nkwali Child and Family Welfare Hlongwa had the backing of his com-

mittee for the campaign but somehow the exercise rested on his shoulders.

He did not see anything wrong in it: "It was tough doing that then and initially I managed to raise very little. But that did not deter me, instead I decided to intensify my campaign."

What made the cam-

believe a letter can fully explain what the money is needed for.

"Besides, some people want to know exactly where their money is going to and the letter cannot give answers to all their questions."

That belief led Hlongwa in 1986 into the house of mining magnate Mr Harry Oppenheimer

FOCUS

paign even more difficult for Hlongwa was that he did not believe in writing letters and ask for money but thought it was better to call personally at a factory or a prospective donor.

"I do write a letter but I don't post it. Instead I deliver it myself. I don't

in La Lucia, Natal, where he was treated "warmly".

"I told Mr Oppenheimer the purpose of my mission and he was very pleased that I had called at his house. Although he did not give me money then, he promised me that he would refer the matter to his committee and that he was almost sure that I would get help," he said.

Friendship was struck between the two men from that day as they

Robert Hlongwa stands in front of a clinic he raised funds for. (297)

began to write to each other regularly. So pleased was Hlongwa after that meeting that he decided to take leave from the campaign for some days.

He was even more pleased when he received a letter from Anglo American saying that they had decided to pay towards the building of the clinic.

A well-equipped clinic, the only one in the area, with a sister in charge was built. The clinic, which sees about 100 patients a week, was officially opened on May 6 1987.

Writing to Hlongwa after completion of the clinic, Oppenheimer said: "I thought that I should let you know how much I admire your efforts which I know will have demanded many sacrifices from you and your family."

"Your reward, of course, is the knowledge that you have done something really important for the people in your region."

The clinic, however,

was not the only item in Hlongwa's fund-raising agenda. Next was a creche which was also needed "as a result of a growing number of women who work and who leave their children unattended to."

After the clinic was finished, Hlongwa did not rest and admire the product of his untiring efforts but continued to make his trips to Durban daily to raise more funds.

The result was that a creche was completed in August last year and started functioning in October.

"Although things are not perfect at the creche, it is pleasing to know that it has started functioning," he said.

The creche has three classrooms and can accommodate 100 children but it has actually only 18.

The reason is that there is not enough money to run the creche and there is no car to ferry the children to and from the creche for those parents who live far from it.

Hlongwa's next project is a comprehensive high school. A site has already been allocated and the school will have an enrolment of 1000 pupils by 1995.

A project appraisal has been done and the KwaZulu government has promised to supply the necessary staff and operating funds "provided the community requests government school classification."

Anglo American, through the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund, has agreed to make available a grant of R24500 "for the preparation of a concept and development plan" for the school.

After finishing the school, Hlongwa intends raising funds for an old age home and then for a community hall and, finally a church "where people will be able to praise the Lord and thank him for all the good things that have happened to them."



The Media Council

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

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

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

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

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

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Woman of the Week

MALETHOLA SEBIDI

By SIZA KOOMA

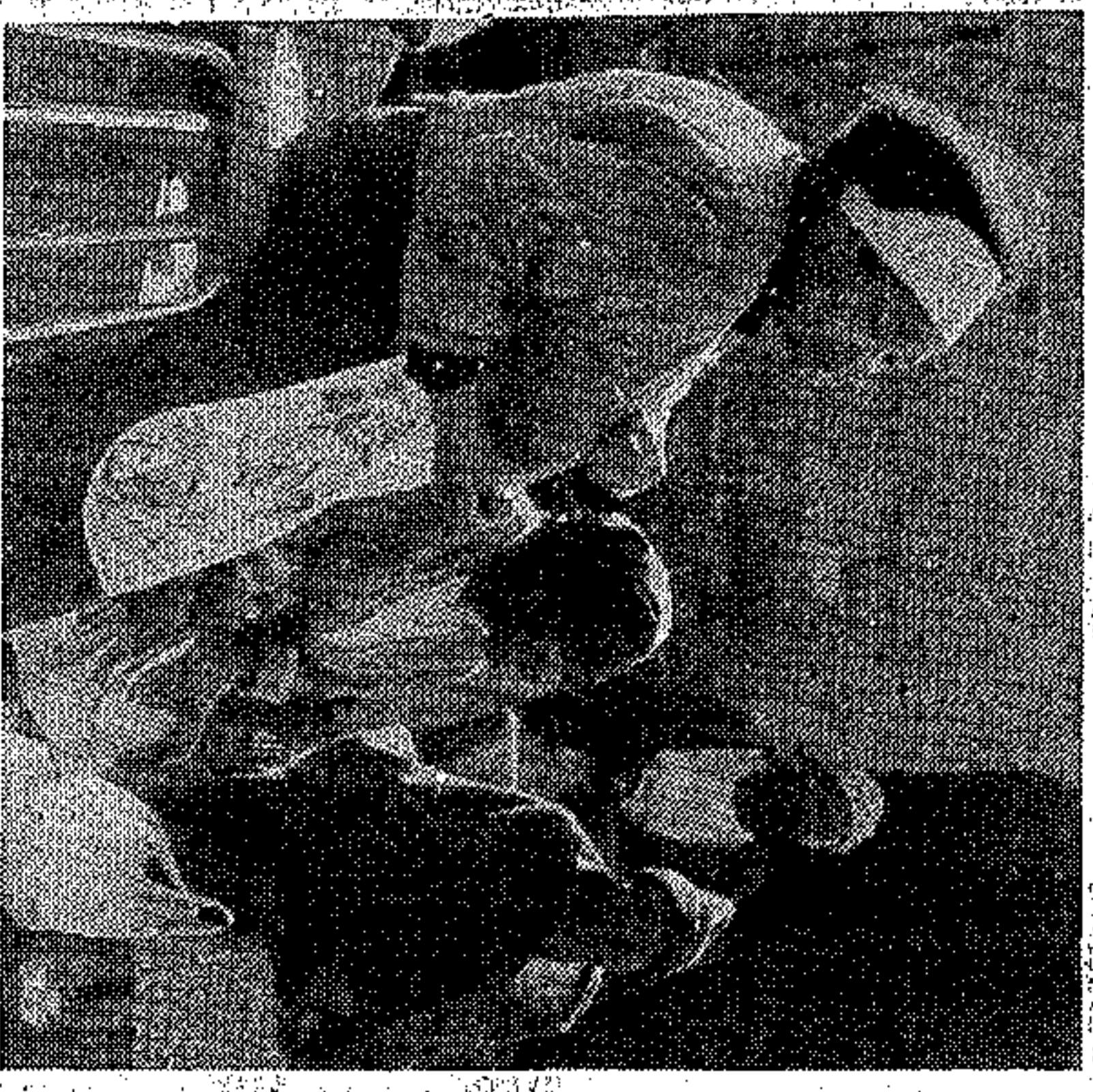
THE Ubuntu Soup Kitchen, started by an unemployed Soweto mother, has come as a relief to a number of poverty-stricken families in Pimville.

The kitchen, which has been running for a month, has altered the lives of 53 destitute people and hundreds of pensioners in the Klipspruit-Nancefield area.

Through it they have been able to get two nourishing meals a week and hot cups of soup and bread while they wait in the queue at the pension payout point.

All this is through the efforts of Mrs Malethola Sebidi whose vision while lying on her sick bed with severe asthma made her resolve to help the destitute.

Sebidi said she was inspired to start the kitchen by a dream that came to her during a long illness which doctors were unable to cure.



Malethola Sebidi helps the aged in Pimville, Soweto.

Sebidi's debt to God

Vision

"A vision of white people scavenging for food in dustbins flashed before me in my sleep.

When I woke up I prayed to God that if He would heal me I would go out and feed His people," Sebidi said.

"Everybody had given up hope of me being well again. I would utter one word and cough non-stop. But after the dream I gradually started to feel better.

"When I was well and back on my feet, I set out to fulfill the promise I had made to God."

Sebidi said she joined a stokvel to which each member contributed R50

a month. When it was her turn to receive the contributions at the end of May she got R450 which she used to launch the feeding project.

"I bought packets of powdered soup, vegetables, meat-bones and fat to make the soup and loaves of bread.

"I decided to work within my own community because I thought that if there were poor whites, blacks would obviously be far worse off. Providing this service to destitute people gives me a lot of fulfillment and sense of worth.

Cash

"I know the number of people benefitting from this project will soon be growing and I may not be able to satisfy everybody. I did not request any help from charitable institutions because I feel I must pay out of my own pocket to settle my debt with God."

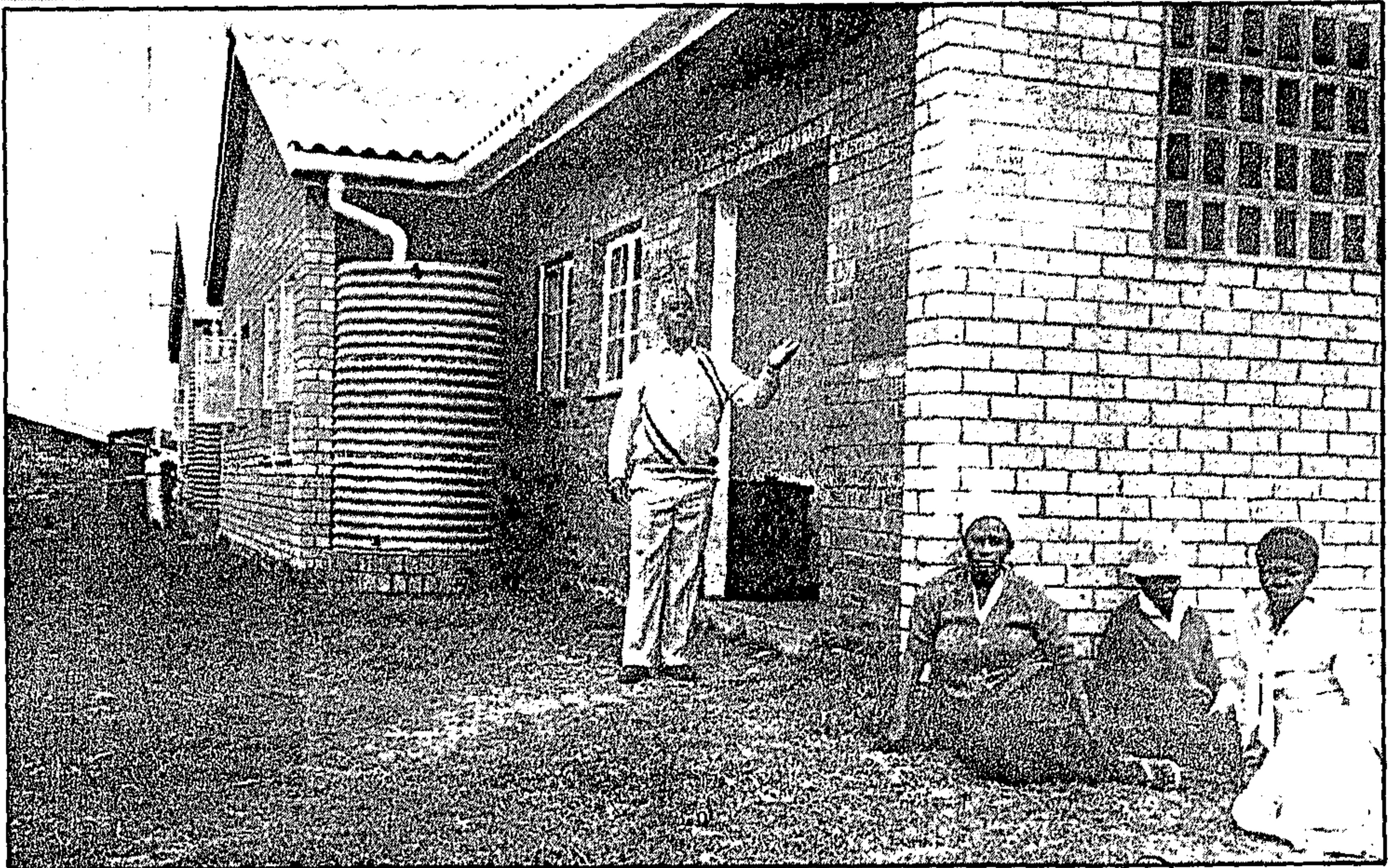
Sebidi wakes up at four o'clock every Tuesday and Thursday mornings to prepare the food which her husband helps to transport to an outlet in

Nancefield. The breads are alternated with meat-bones.

KINE ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE 331-3841/2

Daily: 10.00, 12.15, 2.30, 5.30, 7.45, 10.00 pm. (A) THREE FUGITIVES THEY ROB BANKS, SHE STEALS HEARTS! OLIVER & CO

Daily: 10.00, 12.15, 2.30, 5.30, 7.45, 10.00 pm. (A) THREE FUGITIVES THEY ROB BANKS, SHE STEALS HEARTS! OLIVER & CO



LOCAL HERO: Rev. Robert Magagane Hlongwa at the clinic his efforts made possible.

Clinic, creche result from one-man mission of hope

A MAN is stabbed and lies writhing in pain, bleeding profusely, but he is not taken to hospital because the nearest one is King Edward VIII hospital in Durban 50 km away and there is no transport.

The next day he is bundled into a wheelbarrow and wheeled for about 5 km to Illovo, Natal South Coast, where there are telephones.

An ambulance is called and he is taken to hospital but he dies shortly after arrival. Doctors say that his life could have been saved had he been taken to hospital immediately.

That happened almost 19 years ago at a black reserve of Nkwali, near Illovo, and the waste of a life was too much for the Rev Robert Magagane Hlongwa who thought something must be done.

Mr Hlongwa of the Free Pentecostal Mission Church launched a one-man fund-raising campaign to build a "badly needed" clinic in the area. The campaign saw Mr Hlongwa moving, cap in hand, from one factory to another in Durban asking for money.

As chairman of the Thuthukani Nkwali Child and Family Welfare Mr Hlongwa had the backing of his committee but the exercise rested on his shoulders:

"It was tough doing that then and initially I managed to raise very little.

One of Natal's unsung heroes is a modest 50-year-old black man who has almost single-handedly mounted a fund-raising campaign for 19 years in an effort to better the life of his people at Nkwali, near Illovo on the Natal south coast. This is what started it all.

What made the campaign even more difficult for Mr Hlongwa is that he did not believe in writing letters to ask for money but thought it was better to call personally at a factory or a prospective donor.

That belief led Mr Hlongwa in 1986 into the house of mining magnate Mr Harry Oppenheimer in La Lucia, Natal, where he was treated "warmly".

"I told Mr Oppenheimer the purpose of my mission. He did not give me money then but promised me he would refer the matter to his committee," Mr Hlongwa said.

A friendship was struck between the two men who began to write to each other regularly.

Not long afterwards, Mr Hlongwa received a letter from Anglo American saying they had decided to contribute towards the building of the clinic.

It was opened on May 6 1987. Well-equipped and with a sister in charge, the clinic sees about 100 patients a week.

After the clinic was finished, Mr Hlongwa did not sit back to admire the results of his efforts but continued to make his trips to Durban daily to raise more funds.

The result was that a creche was completed last August. It has three classrooms and accommodates 100 children but it has actually only 18. The reason is that there is not enough money to run the creche and no transport to ferry the children to and from the creche.

And Mr Hlongwa is still not finished. His next project is a comprehensive high school.

A site has already been allocated and the school will have an enrolment of 1 000 pupils by 1995. A project appraisal has been done and the kwaZulu government has promised to supply the necessary staff and operating funds "provided the community requests Government school classification".

Anglo American, through the Anglo American and De Beers Chairman's Fund, has agreed to make available a grant of R24 500 "for the preparation of a concept and development plan" for the school.

STREET SOWETO 297

Sowetan 17/7/89

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**Streets
of
death**

From Page 1

and the figure is expected to double by the end of winter.

After a body is found and no missing persons inquiry is received after a week a set of fingerprints is sent to Pretoria. After a series of investigations by the police the bodies are recommended for paupers' funerals.

"If there is no police record a head-and-shoulders picture is taken of the person and a pauper's burial is recommended," Helm at the morgue says.

"The figure grows every year and increases particularly over the winter season. Most of the fallen are hobos or homeless people, most of whom die of exposure," says Helm.

The breakdown of the figures for the first five months of this year is January: 204; February: 241; March: 262; April: 255; and May: 277.

The city morgue keeps a "picture album" of all the deceased, plus an affidavit from a legal office bearer, which serves as a death certificate.

By ISMAIL
LAGARDIEN

AN average of 116 unidentified blacks die on the streets of Johannesburg every month, according to Warrant Officer Helm of the government mortuary in Hillbrow.

Most of the casualties, who along with white victims last year totalled 3 391, are given paupers' burials because their families cannot be traced.

Helm said the Johannesburg figure did not include people found on the streets of Soweto or other townships near the city. During the first five months of 1989 a total of 1 239 bodies was "processed" by the Johannesburg mortuary

To Page 2



"Damelin makes it easy!"

Mr. J.P. Brummer, Principal, Damelin Correspondence College.



The Damelin Study Direct locale, under the Chairmanship of Damelin Principal, Mr. J. P. Brummer sees to it that every student receives personal attention before and after enrolling as a student. The other members of the Direct locale are Mr. Philip Paise and Mr. Mthabedi Isoka, the Chief Career Adviser, and Mr. M.C. Anthrow, the Director of studies. Here we see them hard at work.

"To get a good job and earn more money you must have a good education. And our results over the past 30 years prove that there is no finer way than a Damelin Correspondence Course. My many years in the educational field have enabled me to develop courses that will bring out the very best in you. You see, Damelin is a private institution with no restrictive rules or regulations to stand in the way of dynamic teaching methods. I can therefore personally guarantee the best teachers and the very best notes. But of course correspondence doesn't just mean notes. It means that your teachers are in constant touch with you to watch your progress. In fact I am so sure of our methods, that if you do fail, we will give you up to four years free education until you pass. Fill in the coupon below and we will send you our free brochure."

Damelin is the official correspondence college of the African Teachers' Association and also of numerous official and business organisations.

COURSES OFFERED:

8/25/71 89

(297)

Sandton to make 3 'community' awards

By Winnie Graham

Sandton Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with the Mayor of Sandton, will make Community Investment Awards in recognition of "contributions to the development of human skills and resources in business and community life".

Nominations are being called for.

Mr Warren Dale, chairman of the organising committee, said this week three awards would be made this year.

The first would be for company commitment to developing human resources. The judges would evaluate the company's time and resources spent on training, educational and advancement programmes.

"The nominated companies are free to offer reasons why their projects are meritorious."

The second award would be for innovative schemes to develop human potential. It would go to the organisation which had shown the most imagination, flair and dedication in creating opportunities for all employees.

The third award would be for projects that materially improved the cultural, educational, financial or environmental standards of the community, especially the under-privileged.

The deadline for nominations is Monday August 28. The names of six finalist organisations will be selected and the winners announced at a banquet at the Sandton Sun hotel on September 13.

Mr Dale said both the Sandton Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the mayor of Sandton were recognising the effort companies and organisations were making in uplifting the community.

Encourage

"We hope to have two or three times as many nominations this year as last. We believe the Community Investment Awards will serve to encourage business to get involved," he said.

If the same type of innovative awards were instituted country-wide, much could be done to help different communities.

Nominations from all Sandton-based firms and organisations will be accepted.

The first Sandton Community Investment Awards were made last year.

For further information, telephone Sue Dickerson of Sandton Chamber of Commerce and Industry at (011) 893 7680 or write to P.O. Box 1614, Rivonia 2128.

HUDDLED in doorways and alleys or curled up on icy cold pavements turned into floors of concrete wind tunnels, the vagrant tribes of the urban jungle lie limp and helpless.

It's hard to avert one's gaze, difficult not to notice them in winter...

One middle-class white lady in a black turtle-neck sweater and fake mink, drops a coin on an outstretched hand.

"It's easy to walk past them as long as you don't have to see their eyes," she said afterwards.

Poignant reality, however, is that if you are white and homeless, there are many options. Black vagrants in Johannesburg don't have the Salvation Army, Jesse Mission or the Joel Street Shelter in Berea - to name but three - to turn to.

Before the advent in March this year of Usindiso - the only shelter for black hobos in Johannesburg - the homeless urban dwellers had nowhere to turn to but the streets or the bottom of a bottle.

For them, autumn brings uncertainty; many don't know if they will make it through the winter. To some, migration to the warmer Natal coast and the Eastern Lowveld are an option. To stay in Johannesburg could mean death and a pauper's burial.

The government mortuary's total for unidentified people found dead in metropolitan Johannesburg in 1988 is an astounding 3 391. By May this year the figure stood at 1239 - almost all of them were given pauper's funerals.

"The winter chill will send this figure surging,"



Cold comfort for this man in the streets of Jo'burg.

LIFE ON ICY PAVEMENTS

Sowetan 25/7/89

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Vagrant tribes of the urban jungle lie limp, helpless

FOCUS

"processed" by the morgue is 116.

A Parliamentary source found the figures shocking and called it shameful: "Adequate provision is made for the white homeless and destitute and nothing for blacks, even though taxes are taken from all races.

"Black people have nowhere to go. This is typical of the Nationalists. They have no idea for the future. They dropped influx control - quite rightly - but have failed to prepare for the influx to

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

incubation period of a three years during which its founders - the Christian Service Foundation - rendered shirtsleeve aid to the homeless of the city.

"We helped wherever we could," Phyffer says. "Until we actually found these premises (in Hillbrow), we rendered assistance wherever we found the hobos."

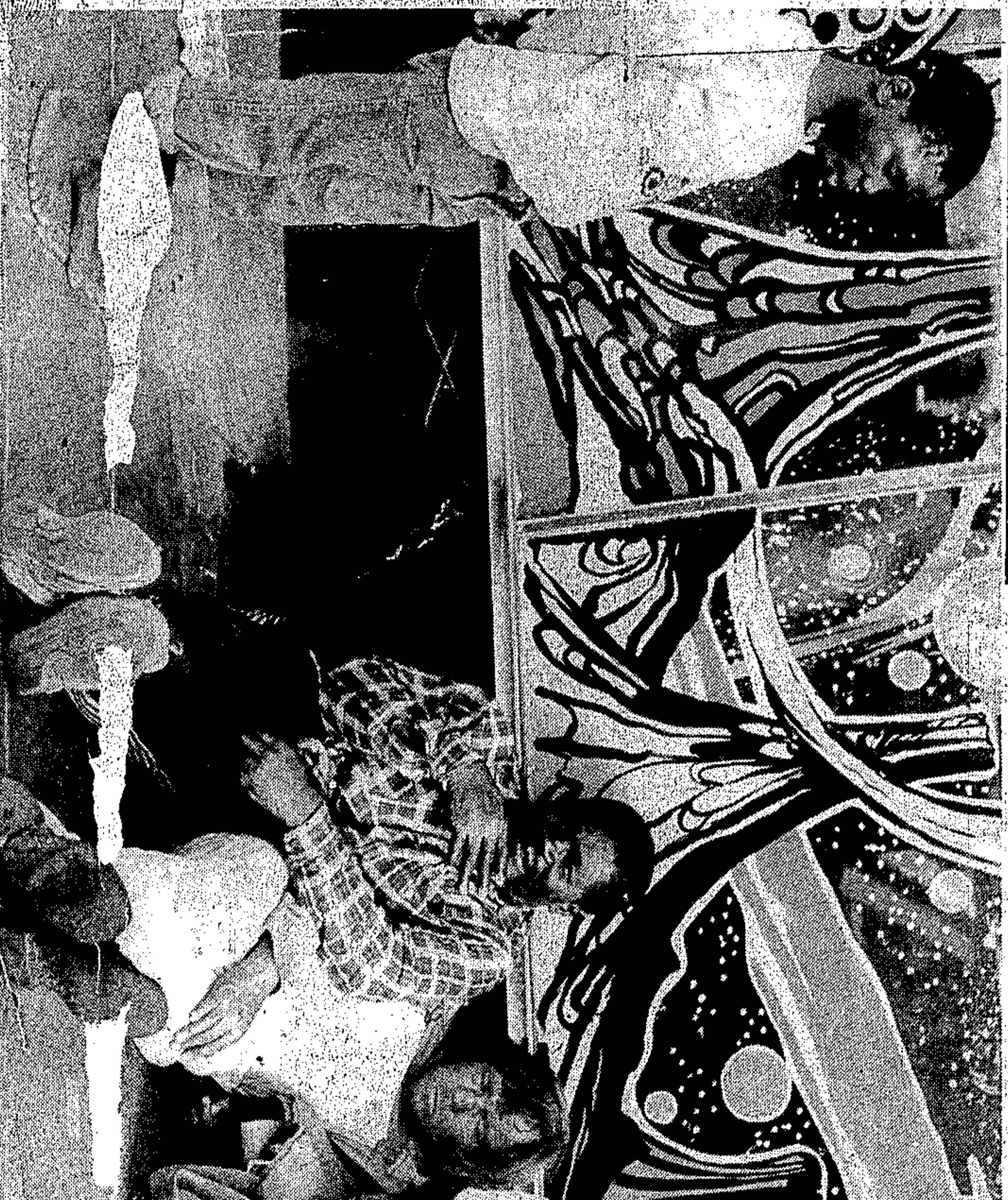
The shelter works closely with the Hillbrow

jamen, says: "We have to find a place for them, but often we are forced to discharge them without knowing where they'll end up."

The social workers do their best but cannot house the hobos. "However much we'd like to, it's impossible. We won't be able to do our job in tending to the ill," Benjamin says.

The problem of the urban homeless finds its origins in many areas. It is however primarily a symptom of the larger issue of the Group Areas Act vis-a-vis rapid urbanisation resulting from the repeal of influx control.

Ann Bernstein, an executive director at the Urban Foundation believes:



Young and old, black and white . . . The winter chill knows no boundaries. A motly group of vagrants is scattered beneath a mural of a lunar surface. With little chance of state assistance and less hope of a better life someday, they nigh it as well be on the moon.

Picture by MBOZENI ZULU

the urban areas that would follow," he said.

"In fact the Government has never shown any foresight," the source said. The effects of the "poor planning" are evident.

At Usindiso, everything is done to ameliorate the shattered characters that come through its entrance hall.

"They're cleaned, counselled and placed in our self-help programme", Mrs Nan Phyller says.

Phyller sees the problem escalating: "There is no telling when and where it will end," she said.

The shelter was started earlier this year after an

Hospital. Because of its proximity, the hospital melts into the foreground of the urban homeless crises.

Dr Norman Smith, on behalf of the hospital, explains that "it's a complex problem". The hobos turn to the hospital in the case of an illness or injury. "Placing them after treatment is a problem because they are no longer a hospital problem, as it were," Smith said.

After medical treatment the vagrants are referred to the hospital's social workers who counsel them and try and place them. Here too, there are problems.

The hospital's chief social worker, Mrs Ben-

"The reality of burgeoning black urbanisation has become more visible and the inability of present policy, structures and attitudes to deal with this situation is increasingly apparent."

In a paper entitled Focus on the Cities Towards a New National Agenda, Bernstein explains that the process is complicated by four constraints:

1. A History of racially discriminatory legislation;
2. A backlog of deliberate decline of urban conditions;
3. The relative large numbers; and
4. That the people urbanising now do not have the franchise.

"In reality, the disenfranchised blacks are urbanising, and the apartheid apparatus has not prepared the urban areas for this development," says Bernstein.

It will be summer soon, and those supplicatory stares and helpless bodies will remain a painful reminder that human systems have failed them or that legal systems have not prepared for them.

New book describes sex discrimination in 70 countries

Women abuse rife — Rhoodie

By David Braun,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Discrimination against women in 70 countries is worse than discrimination against black South Africans, says the former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

Dr Rhoodie, central figure of the Information scandal in South Africa in the late 1970s, has been living and working in Atlanta, Georgia, for several years.

His latest project is a book on the findings of his worldwide survey on discrimination against women, which will be published next month. The survey took him five years to complete. The book contains 20 case studies of individual countries, including South Africa.

In the foreword to the book, Professor Albert Blaustein describes the survey as a pioneering effort in the comparative study of minority and

human rights, and says that there is no other such detailed study available.

Professor Blaustein, professor of law at Rutgers University, is co-editor of the 15-volume "Constitutions of the World" and president of Human Rights Advocates International in New York.

Among the findings in Dr Rhoodie's book are that:

- Women represent half the world's population and perform nearly 66 percent of all working hours, but receive only one-tenth of the income generated and own less than 1 percent of the property.
- Only 5 percent of 160 members of the International Labour Organisation have ratified the ILO conventions of 1981 and 1982 protecting women over termination of employment.
- In the US, 77 percent of poverty is borne by single, divorced or widowed women. In New York City, bookkeepers (usually men) who did not finish high school are paid more than schoolteachers (usually women) with four years of college education.
- In the Soviet Union, communist ideology is constitutionally wedded to the principle of sexual equality. Yet women comprise 88 percent of the ditchdiggers at any typical hydro-electric project while constituting less than 1 percent of the Soviet Academy of Science.
- In Indonesia, a boy aged 15 is considered the legal head of the family in his father's absence, even though his mother may be a lawyer or the boy's teacher at high school.
- In Nigeria, it is legal for the Hausa to marry off their daughters at 11 to men the girls may never have seen.
- In Iran, the legal age of execution for females has now been set at 10 years as against 16 for males.
- In some Arab Muslim states, the man automatically receives custody of all children older than two (in cases of divorce), automatically receives twice

as much as the woman in inheritance, and may legally kill his wife as punishment for adultery (but not the other way around).

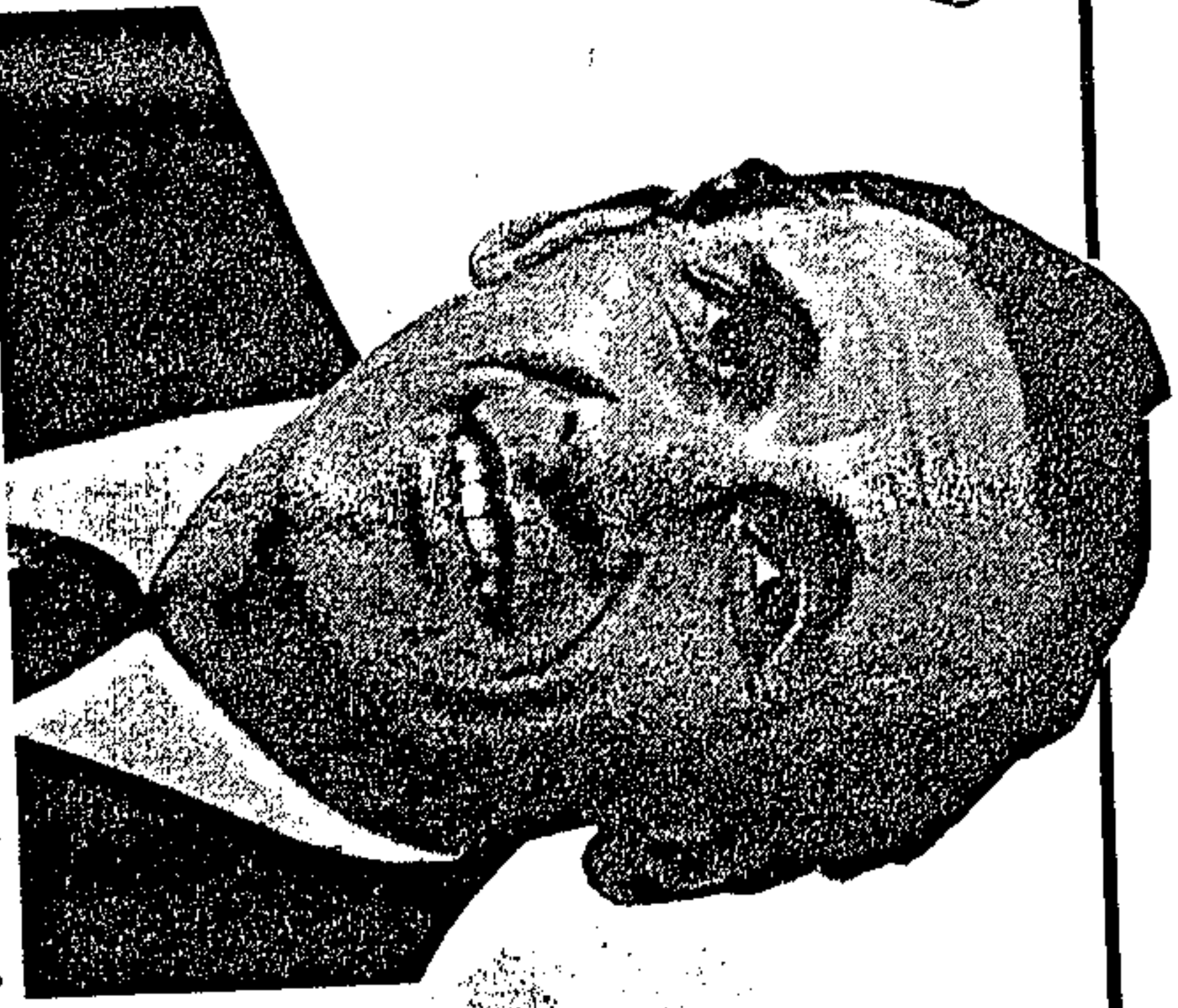
● More than 80 percent of the world's refugees are women and their dependent children.

● In India, bride-burning is on the increase and female infanticide is so high among the Bhati people that there are only 550 girls for every 1 000 boys.

Dr Rhoodie's survey lists many other findings in dozens of countries. He is hopeful that his book will spur further research, particularly to expose, in so many countries, the yawning gap between equality on paper and equality in practice.

A special report concentrating solely on this subject should be available in every country at least every three years, he says.

"By constantly hammering away at the problem of policy and practice, women's advocates can accelerate progress towards equality," he says.



▲ The former Secretary for Information in South Africa, Dr Eschel Rhoodie, has written a book about discrimination against women.



Mr Martin Sweet . . . drug dealing a big problem in the area.

Rockey

Street's

Star 26/7/89
gangsters

clear off

By Helen Grange

Major efforts to "clean up" Bellevue's Rockey Street are paying off. There has been far less gangsterism and violence over the past few months.

This is according to police and the DP councillor for the area, Mr Martin Sweet, whose campaign to upgrade the street is well in progress.

The campaign, and recent moves by Rockey Street night clubs to introduce membership schemes to "weed out" troublemakers are a response to the high rate of crime and violence in the street — which reached a peak about 12 to 15 months ago.

The major headache now, according to Mr Sweet and local police, is drug-dealing by both whites and blacks.

"We are continually conducting raids and patrols on Rockey Street to stop crime, but drug pushing remains a problem," said Lieutenant-Colonel Frans Malherbe, police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand.

Colonel Malherbe said police were satisfied however that the level of violence and gangsterism was "well under control".

Mr Sweet is keen for police foot patrols.

Family Life Centre offers marriage preparation programme

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New bid to cut rate of divorce

With two out of three marriages ending in divorce in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area alone, it may be stating the obvious to say that couples need help to make their path to the altar lead to a long and happy life together.

A novel programme will be run next month by the Family Life Centre to try to reduce the skyrocketing divorce rate by counselling couples long before they tie the knot.

The programme, "Getting ready for marriage", may not guarantee a successful marriage, but it is a step in that direction, says Ms Judy Alter of Family Life Centre.

Most divorces take place within the first three years of marriage," she says, and the most common problem is a breakdown in communication between the partners.

When people are in love, they don't find it easy to consider difficulties to come, but it is necessary to be prepared to prevent heartaches later.

Unmarried couples, she says, are "high" on love and many feel that they have perfect relationships that could never sour. But statistics for the PWV indicate that two out of three marriages end in divorce, and countrywide it is one in three.

The centre's programme teaches communication skills to unmarried couples. A series of one-hour group and individual sessions will be held weekly in August.

The key focus of these discussion groups is awareness, she explains.

Partners can understand and resolve conflict if they are aware of each other's demands. Then they can communicate problems and expectations

Report by
Shelagh Buitendaal

effectively without bickering." The starting point is honesty, even if it involves touching on sore points. Before marriage, most couples avoid discussing basic issues, such as sex, house chores and, on the administrative side, legal and



financial matters.

"I guess couples don't bother because they don't see themselves as true individuals," she says.

The programme involves an examination of family backgrounds.

"People are brought up differently and this has nothing to do with race, culture or income, but rather family habits.

"Some families are demonstrative and others are not. If your partner is not

cuddling up, the reason may not be because he/she has found someone else," Ms Alter says.

Often the smallest things can irritate people, like leaving the toothpaste tube unscrewed.

Couples will be given a rule book to be used as a guide to register their likes and dislikes, she says.

Night out

"For instance, the couples may decide that supper time should be spent at their table and not in front of the TV or that Friday night is girls'/boys' night out.

"Many of these aspects are taken for granted, but if a marriage is to be successful, than couples should have a basis to negotiate. This can only be done by awareness, not assumption."

Marriage needs to be worked at and couples need to know what they are working for, says Ms Alter.

"It's simple. If you care, you will prepare." Telephone Ms Alter on (011) 788-4784 for further information.

Rape 'is mostly misunderstood'

By Carina le Grange

Rape is the most misunderstood human phenomenon and it abounds with myths and stereotypes, a criminologist said yesterday.

Dr Irma Labuschagne of the University of South Africa, a rape-crisis worker, was speaking in Johannesburg at a workshop on "The sexual abuser" organised by the SA National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Crime Offenders.

Make mistakes

Speaking on the criminological perspective of the abuser, she said: "We tend not to understand how to treat the victim or perpetrator of rape, and make mistakes from the outset."

Dr Labuschagne stressed that the different sexual abusers — the incestuous father, the rapist and the paedophile — were "very different people".

'Joint approach to incest needed'

Incest cases should be dealt with in family courts by multidisciplinary teams, a social worker said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mrs Follie Spies of Pretoria was speaking on a treatment programme for the sexual abuser, at a Nicro-organised workshop on "The sexual abuser".

She spoke of an incest case study she had dealt with in which officials of different professions had clashed, to the detriment of the family concerned.

"What we need is a multidisciplinary

unit to cope with incest, otherwise the different professions clash."

Legal teams, courts, police, teachers, social workers, clinical psychologists and psychiatrists should get together to find a common approach on how to deal with incest, to serve the best interests of the family and the victim.

In most cases, the parent and child concerned should not be removed from the family. Group therapy with all family members over a period of not less than a year offered families the best chance to deal with the problem.

She outlined three different types of rapist: the anger rapist, the power rapist and the sadistic rapist, and said rape was not sexually motivated.

"Our youngest victim was three months old, the oldest 92. We tend to exaggerate the sexual part of such an attack. The rapist's anger, hatred and animosity may do worse damage."

Dr Labuschagne said rapists were not psychotic, were not classified as sexually deviant or mentally ill and ranged in intelligence from sub-normal to very bright. But the man who raped a child was psychologically ill.

Generally speaking, there is only one universal aspect in the background of the anger rapist — an aggressive mother. He grows up as a 'hating' person, with a long history of deviant behaviour.

There were no positive results in the treatment of rapists and prison sentences created more anger, she said.

WASHINGTON - Discrimination against women in about 70 countries, was worse than current racial discrimination against blacks in South Africa, according to the former secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

Rhoodie, who was at the centre of the Information scandal in South Africa in the late 1970s, has been living and working in Atlanta, Georgia, for several years.

His latest project is a book on the findings of his worldwide survey on discrimination against women, which will be published next month.

The survey took him five years to complete. The book contains 20 case studies of individual countries, including South Africa.

Among the findings in Rhoodie's book are:

Discrimination against women

Rhoodie's study finds that women are mistreated in at least 70 countries

*Women represent half of the world's population and perform nearly 66 percent of all working hours but receive only one-tenth of the income generated and own less than one percent of the property.

*Only five percent of 160 members of the International Labour Organisation have ratified the ILO

conventions of 1981 and 1982 protecting women with family responsibilities against unfair termination of employment.

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school are paid more than schoolteachers (usually women) with four years of college education.

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*In Indonesia, a boy aged 15 is considered the legal head of the family, in his father's absence, even though his mother may be a lawyer or the boy's teacher at high school.

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Custody

*In some Arab-Muslim states, the man automatically receives custody of all children older than two (in cases of divorce), automatically receives twice as much as the woman in inheritance and may legally kill his wife as punishment for adultery (but not the other way round).

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Burnings

*In India, bride burning is on the increase, while female infanticide is so high among the Bhati people that there are only 550 girls for every 1 000 boys.

Rhoodie's survey lists many other findings in dozens of countries.

He is hopeful that his book will spur further re-

In the limelight with a credible study on women

search, particularly to expose, in so many states, the yawning gap between equality on paper and equality in practice.

A special report concentrating solely on this subject should be available in every country at

least every three years, he says.

"By constantly hammering away at the problem of policy and practice, women's advocates can accelerate progress towards equality," he says.



TRAINING IN CARE SKILLS

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By SONTI MASEKO

THE People Opposing Women Abuse (Powa), an organisation giving support to raped and battered women, will start a training course from September 20 for people wishing to obtain counselling skills for support work.

Powa gives medical and legal advice and emotional support to women who are being abused, who have been raped or are willing to separate from their violent relationships.

Powa also runs workshops, gives talks on violence against women and offers training courses for interested groups. There is a growing need for women who can speak an African language.

Apart from giving support, the organisation also runs a shelter for battered women who wish to leave their partners. The shelter is open to women and



Powa logo

their children and is run as a self-help community in which women can offer support to each other and find jobs and accommodation.

Women who want to do the training course may contact the organisation by September 11 to make arrangements for an interview.

The organisation can be contacted at 642-4345 in Johannesburg.

Optimism at talks on Red Cross dispute

Discussions yesterday between the national executive committee of the South African Red Cross and a delegation from the Henry Dunant Coalition were progressing well, former Red Cross assistant regional director Mr Bongani Khumalo said last night.

The two groups met yesterday morning at a Johannesburg hotel to discuss a three-month dispute in the Southern Transvaal region. Talks continued into the evening.

"There is a good basis for continued discussions with the leadership of the Red Cross," said Mr Khumalo, whose dismissal from the Southern Transvaal region three months ago sparked a protest and the subsequent dismissal of 30 workers.

REINSTATEMENT

The coalition, a union of Red Cross volunteers, members and employees which has accused the Southern Transvaal region of racism, has called for the reinstatement of the workers.

After earlier talks, legal proceedings to retrieve equipment being used by the dismissed workers were halted.

● Community groups met in Soweto yesterday to discuss the formation of a Red Cross workers' support committee. — Sapa.



Ms Glenda Fick (left), co-ordinator of the University of the Witwatersrand's Law Clinic, and Ms Corene O'Donovan, a social work student, discuss a legal problem with Mr Jan Ndhlovu at a workshop in Alexandra.

Taking street law to the townships

By Winnie Graham

"A small child is lost and the parents offer a reward of R200 to anyone finding her. Chinman finds the child, and claims the reward..."

"Sam offers Charles R120 to steal four hubcaps for his car. Charles steals the hubcaps, brings them to Sam and asks for the money..."

Are these legal contracts? People at a workshop on "street law", held at the Women for Peace Centre in Alexandra township last weekend, were asked to debate these fictional problems after they had heard Ms Glenda Fick, co-ordinator of the University of the Witwatersrand's law clinic, on basic law.

EXPANDED

The workshop was organised by Miss Corene O'Donovan, a fourth-year social work student at Wits who, as part of her community work project in Alex, had been told by community leaders they wanted to know more about law.

"The street law programme was started in 1986 by David Maquoid Mason in Natal because he believed law was basically inaccessible to the average person," Miss O'Donovan said. "The programme has since spread to the universities in Pretoria, Cape Town and Rhodes."

Miss Fick gave the briefing on aspects such as "contracts", warranties and guarantees, credit buying and

benefit and burial societies. She said verbal contracts were as binding as written contracts, except in property deals or leases longer than 10 years.

"The problem comes when you have to prove the contract, so it is easier if there are witnesses you can call".

She made these points:

- Never sign a contract with blank spaces.
- Never sign a contract to get rid of an irritating salesman.
- Never sign a contract without getting a copy of it.
- Never sign a contract unless all the promises are included in writing and the total amount of money to be paid is clearly stated.
- Never sign a contract unless you have read and understood everything. If necessary, take it to a lawyer, legal aid clinic or citizen's advice office and have it explained.

Miss Fick told the people at the workshop to become "wise consumers" by reading guarantees before signing them.

Miss Carla Schaapveld of the Campus Law Clinic said 160 law students were expected to attend to clients next year.

Starbridge was launched to close the gap between the races. If you have ideas of how communications can be improved, write to Starbridge, P O Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

33 centres in Transvaal help make justice available to the poor



Legal Resources Centre workers Mr Signet Mashego (left) and Mr Richard Mojapelo discuss a client's grievances. Their work is conducted in humble settings as in this garage unable to rent an office in the area because of resistance from the authorities.

In a ramshackle garage in a remote eastern Transvaal village a group of about 25 people, mostly old folk, sit patiently on chairs facing a crudely crafted crucifix swaying on the end of a rope. Outside, a scrawny dog sniffs in in the dirt. The people have made an effort to look presentable, although one old woman draped in layers of material has no shoes on her mud-crusted feet. Most of them know little about the law, but they know they have been wronged in some way. That is why they are there — in a garage belonging to a "sympathetic" homeland politician living in Acornhoek, down in the bushveld from Boshokrand in the self-governing territory of Lebowa.

Team of lawyers

They are there to see a team of lawyers from the Legal Resources Centre (LRC), a foreign funded legal-aid organisation based in Johannesburg. The lawyers have travelled several hours to hear grievances. This was the scenario the team encountered last week on one of their working trips into rural Transvaal, where the practice of law is somewhat of an anomaly for rural folk unused to seeing justice done so formally. The grievances in Acornhoek are simple, stemming from poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, labour exploitation and the apparent negligence of the Lebowa government in caring for the elderly — the result of what many claim to be top-level corruption. An elderly woman, her face wrin-

Legal advice a boon to rural dwellers

The Legal Resources Centre set itself the task of making justice available to the poor when it opened its first office in Johannesburg in 1979, with only two lawyers and a part-time director. Ten years later, the centre has expanded and of now services 33 advice centres in the Transvaal alone — but the work to be done is endless in a country governed by a system firmly swayed in favour of the ruling class. **HELEN GRANGE** accompanied a team from the LRC to look at the work they do.

kled, tells advocate Ms Penny Andrews how her inheritance was "taken" by a man. She had inherited the estate of her late husband, but when she collected R1 000 from the bank she was forced to hand over R700 to an insurance company worker who drove her from the bank. He left her stranded on the roadside to walk home. Scores of elderly clients complain they are unable to get their pension money from the Lebowa pension office. This is a common problem in the area, says Black Sash worker, Mrs Honey Paules, who helps collate clients' files for the LRC lawyers. "Many of the elderly don't know when they were born. When it came to discarding the old reference books and applying for the new ID documents, clerks at the magistrate's offices in Le-

bowa would write any birth date, often making applicants far younger than they are. This means many of them cannot claim a State pension, because according to their ID number, they are not the eligible age. "Problems with pensions are compounded by the Lebowa government's depleted funds," Mrs Paules adds. Ms Andrews explains that in many cases illiteracy is responsible for people being cheated out of Workman's Compensation, pension and leave pay. "An employer gets a worker to sign a document or cheque knowing his employee cannot read. This presents a major headache for us, because legally, we have no grounds to take action." Because of the number of people needing assistance and the tedious homeland bureaucracy in a place such

as Boshokrand, cases can often take months — even years — to be resolved. Boshokrand is one of 33 centres in the Transvaal serviced by the LRC's legal team, which works through church-sponsored advice centres employing fieldworkers representing organisations concerned with rural advancement. "The work is not at all glamorous. It is very often frustrating, because we are not dealing with a balanced system. Many of our problems arise as a result of the social and political conditions brought about by apartheid. These conditions make it easy for those who have rights to exploit them — knowing that the chances of a comeback are slim," says Ms Andrews. "Our main problem is the crippling effect of ignorance. People are unaware of their rights and our first task is to inform them of these." Ms Andrews is one of 10 lawyers working at the LRC who have chosen the path of civil rights law. This path is not easy — even if it is challenging. For Mr Signet Mashego, a 'para-legal' (lawyer in training) based at Boshokrand, spreading the word that

legal assistance is available in his area is a dangerous task. "I encountered a lot of animosity from Lebowa government officials and on one occasion I was detained for two weeks. In e two years I have been here, I have still been unable to acquire proper offices because of resistance to my work. Yet the need is great here," he says. Against this hostile backdrop, encountered by South African civil rights lawyers countrywide, even small gains are greatly appreciated. In the 10 years since the LRC's inception, great inroads have been made in legal aid to blacks. **Network** The LRC's success has spawned a network of allied organisations, among them the Pretoria-based Lawyers for Human Rights, which pressurises private law firms to take public-interest cases; the Black Lawyers' Association and its off-shoot, the Legal Education Centre in Johannesburg and the Institute for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. Anti-apartheid activists are convinced the increase in legal challenges has changed public perceptions and laid a basis for the government-appointed law commission's working paper on a South African Bill of Rights. The final report will be presented to Parliament early next year and, while there is no guarantee the Government will embrace the paper, it is hoped the debate will give new legitimacy to civil rights workers.

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Taking hurdles in their stride

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WHEN PRAISE is sung for women achievers little is said of the hurdles they had to clear on their race to win.

Professionals and businesswomen are often portrayed as having powers that other women lack. But often all it takes for success is resilience and refusal to be put into categories.

These women all talk of the beating they had to take to get their jobs and then the exploitation by colleagues and people they deal with in business.

Mrs Mojanku Gumbi, attorney and project officer of the Black Lawyers Association, never dreamed of working in Johannesburg. Her heart was set on Pietersburg, where she had hoped to practice.

Loan

"I had already got offices when the bank told me that they could not give me an overdraft. They had given a male colleague a loan three months before I approached them. When I asked them about it they said they had since stopped giving overdrafts to people who were starting out and had no track record. But I knew that it had everything to do with me being a woman," she said.

It was not the first time that she had met with discrimination in her job. Gumbi was used to clients telling her they would prefer to be represented by one of her male colleagues.

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

"It happened so many times that I learnt not to take offence. I always respected their choice.

"Sexual discrimination is usually subtle. Women see it because they are sensitive to it. I know that some of my colleagues had an attitude but I always told myself that in court we all meet on an equal footing," Gumbi said.

Passport

BUSINESSWOMAN Pam Mgulwa knows all about discrimination in financial institutions. Before she went into hair-dressing Mgulwa worked in a bank where her job was to service loans.

"Women not only have to be married, their marriage has to be in community of property. Marriage is the passport to acquiring a loan. A husband has to be at the forefront or you have to be exceptionally liquid," Mgulwa said.

"The odds are frightfully against women. They are looked upon as unbalanced and are said to be high risks. If they are married their husbands are legally liable should anything go wrong with their business. This is all because of a law that says women are inferior.

Determination

"No matter how much determination and ability a woman has they are never seen as possessing the toughness and capability that men have. You are never an individual. The shadow of your husband lurks in everything you do," she said.

Mgulwa said her business and the premises were registered in her husband's name. She does not let that affect her because she knows that her husband is only there to back her up and not to control her business.

Her success and staying power is owed to her "extremely forceful" nature, she said.

"When I talk you can-

not afford to disregard me. This has earned me a lot of male enemies because I insist on being treated as their equal. It is time all women stopped being complacent and learnt to be assertive. They should not be disappointed if they fail."

DR PINKY MARTIN (not her real name) has been in private practice for four years. She did not have problems finding a place to work from but she was told her husband had to provide surety for her loan.

"I thought that rather absurd. I had bought furniture and a car before and no one had asked me to get my husband's consent," Martin said.

The bank won and everything was done on their terms. But one mistake Martin vowed not to make was hire young staff. Experience in the hospital had taught her that working with people in her age group causes a lot of conflict.

"Nurses my age used to find it very difficult to take instructions from me.

There was always that subtle defiance. I could easily handle that. But I do not want to be always calling assistants to order and explaining to them that we were working together for the good of the patient," she said.

Martin's clients are mostly people from the low-income group and migrant workers who are only interested in being well and are not worried about the gender sex of their doctor, she said.

Disputed

Mr Nass Meyer, Public Relations Officer of the SBDC, disputed the fact that there is discrimination on the base of sex when loans are being granted.

Meyer said that 25 percent of their clients were women. He said applicants were evaluated on the viability of their businesses, their entrepreneurial skills, relevant experience and their financial position. He said marital status was not a prerequisite for granting loans.

WOMAN



Pam Mgulwa - knows its hard to be a woman.

Economic squeeze hits SA's welfare organisations

South Africa's welfare organisations are barely surviving the economic squeeze and are having to curtail their services drastically because of lack of funds.

"We are living from month to month," Mrs Joan Oberholzer, national director of Child Welfare, told The Star.

"We can't expand although we desperately need to due to an escalation in family problems caused by the present situation in the country."

Donations from the public and corporate sector have decreased with the worsening of the economy and the only solution, welfare organisations believe, is for the Government to provide the private sector with incentives to donate to charity.

The sponsorship of the recent international rugby tour to South Africa will net First National Bank a tax rebate of up to 65 percent — about R15 million. If the same amount of money spent on the promotion of the tour was donated to a charity, no rebate from the Government would be forthcoming — a bizarre situation, Mrs Oberholzer says.

"Our children are our future. We need to expand our preventative services now. Tax rebates for those who give to welfare organisations are needed for our charities' ultimate survival."

She is also fighting the disparity between the different race groups regarding foster care grants and grants for children in homes.

"Whatever the child's race classification, a loaf of bread and a litre of milk cost the same."

The Johannesburg Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was recently dealt a severe blow when the Government turned down an application for GST exemption on drugs used in the charity's animal hospitals.

The general manager of the Johannesburg SPCA, Mr Archer Wilson, said a GST exemption would have saved the organisation R50 000 on its R550 000 a year hospital bill for free care given to animals.

"We are surviving on donations from the public. And as the times become harder, more people cannot afford to keep their animals and our services are needed more and more. We strongly recommend a tax rebate to companies who donate to bona-fide charities."

GHASTLY

"It is just ghastly," said Mrs Ina Perlman, the executive director of Operation Hunger, referring to the state of the economy and the effect on her organisation.

"We are in a unique country where the Government expects the private sector to handle welfare, which in any other Western country is a Government priority."

"It is appalling what is tax deductible. We have 200 000 hungry, malnourished people on waiting lists whom we cannot afford to take on. That is where the economy is hitting us."

The president of the Southern African Institute of Fundraising and the marketing director of World Vision, Mr David Cuthbert, said there were 4 000 organisations and individuals in South Africa with fund-raising numbers.

"The economic squeeze on the communities served by welfare organisations and on the communities welfare organisations are appealing to means that very few charities are meeting their income targets."

"We are all sliding backwards and although some of us may be raising more rands, the costs of the services we provide are up, so we are not really gaining ground."

"We are going through very difficult times and one can get pretty sore when one thinks about the amount of money spent on sport in this country."

"Still, it is no use standing on the sidelines crying our eyes out. We need to be businesslike and professional about our fund-raising. There is no easy money around."

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Some of the 37 Southern Transvaal Red Cross employees who were dismissed two months ago were seen to be happily back at work at Shanty Clinic in Orlando West, Soweto, yesterday.
● Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

Fired Red Cross workers back on the job

By Sue Valentine

Two months after being fired by the Southern Transvaal region of the Red Cross, 37 Red Cross workers were back on the job yesterday.

One of the terms under which they have been reinstated is that they will report to the SA Red Cross National Society's general secretary, Mr Roy Sneesby, before the end of the month.

Prior to resuming their positions at Red Cross centres across the Witwatersrand, a delegation from the workers met Mr Sneesby yesterday to discuss logistics and back-up services they will need for their work.

These are to come from the national society

rather than the Southern Transvaal region.

Payment for the period of strike and dismissal is believed to be under discussion.

Former assistant regional director Mr Bongani Khumalo, who claimed he was fired on racist grounds more than four months ago, has not been reinstated.

He left last night for talks with the International League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Geneva.

It is believed his position will be reviewed upon his return.

● The annual meeting of the Southern Transvaal region of the Red Cross is set for September 27.

Committee aims to help child beggars

A GENERATION of beggars is developing in the outskirts of Pretoria, where children of school-going age hang around shopping centres scattered over Bophuthatswana's Odi region.

By PHANGISILE
MTSHALI

Children from Garankuwa, Mabopane and Winterveld beg from shoppers and others make money pushing trolleys and washing cars.

Social workers in the area have revived a Child Welfare Committee to look into all forms of child abuse. It is planning to build a rehabilitation

centre which will have formal education for the children who are vagrants and who have lost contact with their families.

dropouts, just to make quick money," the committee's secretary and Sowetan Woman of the Year 1988, Mrs Enelda Boikanyo, said.

"We have already had a number of children who moved their trade to big towns, outside the homeland, who are caught by the police and sent back to us."

Children begging at the shopping centres tell a story of poverty and lack of strict parental care and guidance.

"My mother knows that I come to the centre. I

need the money to go back to school. She cannot afford it and I think if I work really hard I will be able to pay my school fees."

Kgotso, last in a family of six boys, dropped out of school three years ago while doing Standard 1.

The trolley-pushing business also attracts girls like Mapule (10) who was urged by her granny to join in. She still attends school and is in Standard 1.

"My parents do not stay with us and granny says they do not send any money for food. She pays my school fees. She suggested I went to the centre in the afternoons so we can pay rent and buy some mealie meal," Mapule said.

A consumer advisor for a supermarket in the centre said they had had to reduce their trolleys to discourage the children. "It is a pathetic sight because sometimes they

Social workers are urging the community to help curb the problem.

So far the community, especially teachers, seems to be unaware of this problem. They should inform us if they know of a child with financial or emotional problems," Boikanyo said.

From NOEL BRUYNS

JOHANNESBURG. — The role of social welfare and mental health workers in South Africa is not politically neutral — they should join the national defiance campaign to fight the apartheid social services system.

This was the theme at the fourth national conference of the Organisation for Appropriate Social Services in South Africa (OASSSA), held at Wits university under the title "Social Services in a Changing South Africa".

"There is a very crucial role you can play as social workers and psychologists in the civil war that faces our country, that has made our townships a war zone — for you to participate in the broader campaigns of our people and expose the way in which apartheid increases the number of victims of our apartheid society," Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo said in an opening address.

Health facilities

One of the characteristics of apartheid was that thousands of children died each year because they had no access to medical and health facilities, he said.

Stress syndrome

A clinical psychologist working in the Detainees' Counselling Service said that contrary to expectations many ex-detainees did not respond to post-traumatic stress syndrome.

Symptoms such as anxiety, psychic numbing and involuntary re-experiencing of the trauma of detention persisted despite therapy, she said.

Release from detention did not mean the trauma was over.

"The ex-detainee is back in his pre-detention environment where he is confronted by the constant threat of re-arrest and re-detention, apart from the daily impact of the repressive apartheid laws."

"It seems we are dealing with a set of circumstance which cannot be defined as post-traumatic stress, but more accurately could be understood to be ongoing or continued stress."

Surveillance

The emotional impact of restriction was "more insidious" than that of detention. A restrictee was not free of stress, anxiety and constant surveillance.

Relaxation and even spontaneity became a luxury.

"As therapists seeing people in these circumstances we have to call their situation one not of continuous stress but more destructively as one of cumulative stress."

"We are no longer treating individuals to whom certain damage has been done. We are working with people in the process of trauma and are witnessing the destruction of their psyches," she said.

Join defiance, Naidoo urges social workers

However, the right to health and welfare was among the key clauses of the Freedom Charter.

Social workers should look at their role in the context of the struggle of the Mass Democratic Movement

(MDM).

"Unless we have a democratic government, we will not be able to di-

rect funds equitably for the social and health needs of our people."

Speaking on mental health, Dr Joel Kovel, Professor of Social studies at Bard College, Amundale, New York said there was little value in "pleating" the victims of racism by psychotherapy if the racist situation was not eradicated.

Mental health care was prejudiced because of political motives.

The most obvious hindrance to mental health was racism — placing the blacks at a disadvantage through the unfair provision of subsidies and facilities for the mentally disabled in different communities.

New policy

Ms Anita Wagner, of Concerned Social Workers (CSW), called the National Welfare Policy Conference held in May this year a "truly historic occasion".

For the first time the welfare sector had mobilised itself into a united anti-apartheid force working toward a welfare policy for a future South Africa.

The conference had grown from an ongoing struggle against the State new policy first proposed in 1985.

"Furthermore, we reject the State's attempts to manipulate welfare in accordance with its reform initiatives, the state security system, the Joint Management Centres and Regional Services Councils she said.

A co-ordinating committee of social workers is considering an October defiance campaign to fight racism and to protest various levels.

Clinical psychologist Lloyd Vogelmann described the mental state of what he called "the living dead" prisoners living on De Row.

Groups are talking



WHEN it comes to relief aid the time for tea parties and making resolutions that are not backed with actions is over.

This is the tough message from women who believe it is time organisations reviewed their policies and committed themselves to "women empowerment".

Mrs Fikile Mlotshwa, 1987 *Sowetan* Woman of the Year, said women's organisations needed an injection of new life to enable them to address issues that affected the community.

Mlotshwa said although she acknowledged that most of the organisations had been able to tackle some community problems, she believed it was time strategies were updated.

"Women's organisations have in the past come up with brilliant ideas that gave only temporary aid to desperate communities. Serving

By **SIZAKELE KOOMA**

soup at pension payout points and giving hand-outs to the poor only offers short-lived relief. Some organisations have existed for a long time yet have never thought of a change of plan.

"These 'mature' organisations never outgrow the grassroots level status. We would expect that since they have been dealing with community problems for a long time they would be addressing national issues, acting as consultants to the younger organisations and advising them of pitfalls they will meet," said Mlotshwa.

to start by assuring the "ordinary" woman, who saw women's organisations as meant only for the affluent, that she was welcome.

"Some women view these organisations as social clubs for busi-



Emelda Boikanyo.

nesswomen and professionals. Members should therefore open up to the community and prove that their aims are community development. They should be seen to be with the people, not above them.

"Young women should also be made welcome. Most of them join hoping to draw from the older women's wisdom but they are often disappointed.

Mlotshwa, who said she did not belong to any women's organisation because she has "never had time for tea parties where women sit and talk about things they seldom do anything about," runs a self-help project for unemployed women. She said she believed in action-orientated projects.

National secretary of the National Council of African Women (NCAW), Mrs Alice Nkhi, does not agree that women's organisations have become irrelevant.

She said that her organisation, founded 52 years ago and that now has 39 branches throughout the country, is successful in its operation.

"We have addressed issues at grassroots, middle and top levels," Nkhi said.

She said the NCAW had set up grassroots projects that have included nurseries, clinic services

and literacy programmes in both rural and urban areas.

"We have suffered setbacks that have been caused by lack of finance, not having a national office to work from and the general politics that thwart people's ambitions," she said.

Another problem, she added, had been of people who had joined the organisation and left it to set up their own projects after they had been taught skills. She said they had come to accept it as another way of spreading responsibility.

"We have tried to mobilise women into working together and teaching them that they could exist on their own," she said.

Although her organisation had never addressed political issues like the detainees problem they had been actively involved in consumer affairs. She was first treasurer of the Black Consumer Council.

Emelda Boikanyo was not satisfied with the way women's organisations were treating national issues.

"There are a lot of things happening today that are affecting stability in the community. I would like to see women's organisations do something about children

in detention, the price of food and many other things that make it difficult for families to lead normal lives," Boikanyo said.

She said she also wanted to see commitment from all women in the organisations.

"Some women join community-based organisations only because they are bored and not because they have something to offer underprivileged people. It is important that people be drawn to these organisations by the need to serve others.

Boikanyo agreed that most organisations offered only momentary relief.

One disillusioned member, who said she had resigned from her organisation, said: "Most organisations have life presidents who 'rule' the members in a very autocratic way. There are no new ideas being introduced to the organisations, which is why members become inactive.

"The only solution to the problem is to defy the presidents. A lot of people are frustrated by the lack of democracy in these organisations but they are not doing anything about it," she said.

Mrs Winnie Scrobe, chairman of the Diepkloof branch of Ikageng, said she thought life presidency was in order. She had no problem with it since her president, Mrs Marjorie Mohlala, did not interfere in her work.

Scrobe's branch, one of 75 countrywide, is very active. They run a clinic in Meadowlands which offers first aid and health education, they maintain seven children and have adopted the Thabo Club for the aged in Diepkloof.

"I would be very happy if women's organisations, including burial societies, looked seriously into the needs of the community," Scrobe said.

tough

'Varke' attack leaders

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SIX people who include a woman and executive members of the Brits Action Committee were seriously injured when they were attacked by a vigilante group known as the "Vark Squad" in Okasie near Brits on Sunday.

Mrs Nriah Shongwe, wife to Mr Mike Shongwe, public relations officer of the BAC, was

shot three times at her house about 10pm on Sunday in a move believed to be a vendetta against political activists and residents opposing forced removal.

Her condition was yesterday described as satisfactory.

Shongwe said he and four other members of the BAC were injured when they were hacked with pangas and broken bottles by members of the "Vark

Squad."

He alleged that most of whom were known to be former members of the BAC who were recently voted out of office.

"I am in great pain and have about 50 stitches throughout my body", said Shongwe. The others who were seriously injured in separate attacks since Monday are Mr Jonathan Mabilu, chairman of the BAC who was hit in the eye with a broken bottle. Mr Ronny Mndawe, Mr Maniki Masilela and Mr Simon Buthelezi.

A spokesman for the police yesterday said they were investigating charges of assault against certain people in Okasie. No arrests have been made.

Shongwe said certain members of the "Vark Squad" threatened to kill them when they found them at the Brits police station after laying charges.

"Although we do not know what sparked off this reign of terror, we suspect that these are actions by vigilantes against political activists and those who resist apartheid and forced removals to Okasie," said a resident who did not want his name published for fear of reprisals.

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Red Cross not biased

THE Red Cross made no distinction as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions, said regional chairman, Mrs Joan Roberts, at a media briefing held in Johannesburg yesterday.

The media briefing was "reluctantly" held to make public the Southern Transvaal Region Red Cross' side of the recent controversy which included the dismissal of assistant regional director Mr Bongani Khumalo and the subsequent strike and dismissal of 37 black workers.

According to Roberts, the dismissal followed the identification of "problem areas" by management consultants and the recommendation of "organisational changes to meet identified goals".

Roberts said these events had led to coverage in the media which had shown the Southern Transvaal region in a negative light.

She said allegations - including racism, unfair allocation of resources - which favour white employees and the white



Bongani Khumalo

community, insensitivity towards the needs and aspirations of black workers and the attitude of the Regional Council - made by Khumalo and the Henri Dunant Coalition were "simply not true."

Regional

chairman

tells

Jo'burg

media

briefing

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Private sector goes to help of poor

A MASSIVE drive by the private sector to raise millions in funds for the under-privileged has been bolstered by top companies and key businessmen.

Launched on Friday, the Ithuba Project's first event is a celebrity relay and telethon to be screened on TV for 11 hours on October 10.

Clem Sunter, Anglo American director and one of Ithuba's trustees, says corporate sponsorship will get the project off the ground with a huge injection of working capital.

Supervised by trustees from SA's key boardrooms, the project will channel funds to beneficiaries who promote education and training, small business development, sporting and cultural activities and job creation for South Africans of all races.

Sunter says the Ithuba Project focuses on people's development and training.

Beneficiaries of the launch event in-

TANIA LEVY

clude, among others, the SA Cricket Development Trust, the Soccer Association of SA, the KwaZulu Training Trust, the Wilderness School and Get Ahead Foundation

The SABC has given free air time to Ithuba for its commercials and the event.

Leading advertising agency Ogilvy and Mather Rightford Searle-Tripp and Makin has undertaken to design Ithuba's communications Programmes without charge.

"We see our involvement in Ithuba as an opportunity to make a positive and significant contribution on both a corporate and personal level to the successful birth of a new SA," says Ogilvy and Mather deputy MD Mike Welsford.

Other sponsors include legal firm Webber Wentzel, accountants Coopers and Lybrand, Volkswagen SA and First National Bank.

Debt guarantees 2001 B/D am

Ithuba Project takes to SA's 'High Road'

Star 28/9/89 By Abel Mushi

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The Ithuba Project, an initiative sponsored by the private sector to raise funds for development and aid to South Africa's disadvantaged communities, was formally launched in Johannesburg on Friday.

The project, which will be supervised by trustees from some of South Africa's top companies, will channel funds towards education and training, job creation, small business development and provision of sporting and cultural facilities.

Anglo American director and trustee of Ithuba Trust, Mr Clem Sunter, said: "The Ithuba Project is the essence of our High Road scenario in that it focuses on the development and training of people."

Ithuba Project organisers said Ithuba would hold its first fund-raising event on October 10 with a 140 km sponsored Celebrity Relay and a Telethon phone-in pledge campaign, to be televised live.

Funds will be distributed to about 20 beneficiaries, including the Get Ahead Foundation, Wilderness Leadership School and the SA Tuberculosis Association and will be used for development of new sports facilities in townships such as Soweto, Tembisa and Alexandra.

ABOUT 25 percent of cases handled by West Rand social workers concern children of schoolgoing age convicted of criminal offences.

Juvenile delinquency is becoming a serious problem and in the past six months the social workers have handled 304 cases of children found guilty of criminal acts ranging from housebreak-

Juvenile delinquency on the rise

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI



ing to murder and rape.

"The socio-economic status of Soweto is mainly to blame for the growing numbers of juvenile delinquents," said the

Transvaal Provincial Administration (West Rand) chief social worker, Mrs Naomi Kouroulogeni.

"Most of the children who are brought to us

from the courts are mostly high school dropouts from poor backgrounds and with previous convictions. We then give them counselling, recommend whether they should be given slashes, placed in reformatory schools or be given suspended sentences under the guidance of their parents."

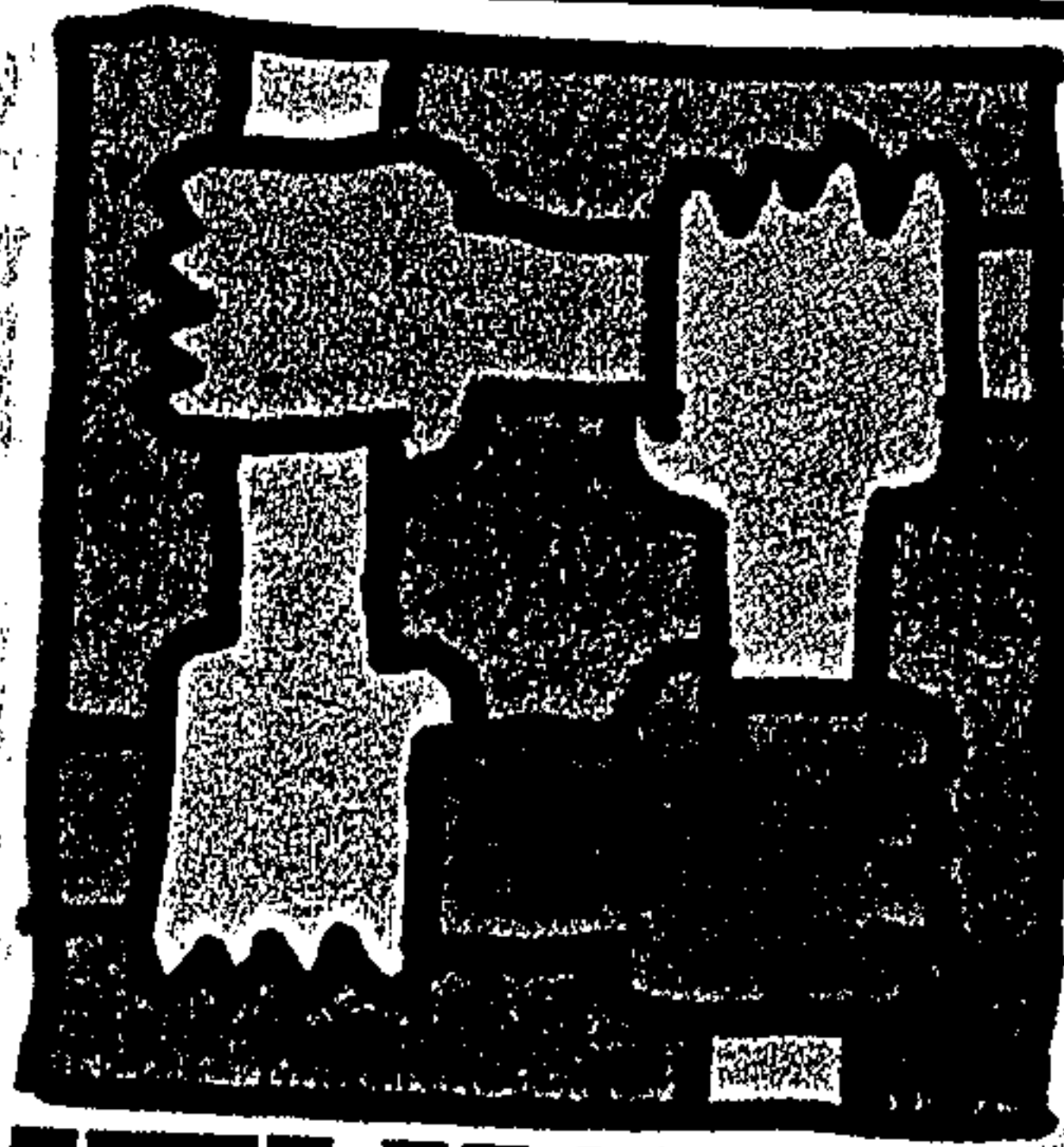
Unemployment, overcrowding, peer-group pressure, poverty, alcoholism and lack of parental guidance have contributed to the growing school drop-out rates and juvenile delinquency.

"It is not easy for parents to detect that their children drop out of school as they are mostly at work. Even if they discover there is little they can do because blacks do not have compulsory education," said Mrs Tsakie Langa, a probation officer.

"Some children drop out of school to help their parents by earning a living, but they cannot find jobs as they are young and unskilled. It is when they are idle that they turn to crime."

"Posting of social workers to school would curb the problem to a great extent. Children should always know that there is someone to talk to if they are having problems and they cannot talk to their parents."

LAGIES, March 24, 1989



ITHUBA

OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY ONE OF US.

Help for all ... the logo of the Ithuba Project.

Ithuba to assist grassroots soccer

26/9/89

By Abel Mushi

297

The Soccer Association of South Africa (Sasa) has been identified by Ithuba organisers as the sports body with the greatest needs.

Funds raised from two legs of the Ithuba Celebrity Relay on October 10 will go to grassroots soccer.

"This is a magnificent gesture by Ithuba and is final recognition that the development of grassroots soccer is of prime importance," said Mr Solomon Morewa, Sasa's general secretary.

"We have over 600 000 registered players and we need funds to build adequate facilities."

A soccer spectacular has been arranged for Orlando Stadium on Ithuba Day, October 10.

Starting from 10 am, it will include the Transvaal finals of the Smirnoff League, a celebrity fathers-and-sons soccer match and the crucial Castle League match between Orlando Pirates and Witbank Black Aces.

There will also be an aerobic display, a Miss Ithuba beauty contest, and a jazz festival featuring Basil "Mannenberg" Coetzee, Sabenza from Cape Town and the African Jazz Pioneers.

● The Ithuba Project, an initiative sponsored by the private sector to raise funds for development and aid to South Africa's disadvantaged communities, was launched last week.

The project, which will be supervised by trustees from some of South Africa's top companies, will channel funds towards education and training, job creation, small business development and the provision of sporting and cultural facilities.

Take teenage births seriously

297

Sowetan 27/9/89

By PHANGISILE MTSALI

TEENAGE pregnancy is one of the main reasons for female pupils dropping out of high school, said an education officer of the Johannesburg city health department.

While most boys drop out and turn to crime in a bid to beat the "socio-economic difficulties of their society", girls have become victims as they seek out "sugar daddies to provide them with money and other material needs".

"A quarter of births are given by girls between the age of 12 and 19," he said. "This does not include those who resort to backyard and legal abortions and those who suffer miscarriages."

"The double standards of society also contribute to these rising statistics as

most girls are afraid to go to family planning clinics.

"Teenage pregnancy is a tragedy and society should treat victims kindly," he said.

Overcrowding

The education officer blamed the attitude of clinics' nursing staff who make sarcastic remarks when young girls visit the clinic.

"Eventually girls succumb to peer group pressure and experiment with sex without any protection and counselling. They are scared to visit clinics and cannot ask their parents to accompany them," he said.

"Sex education should be introduced in schools to replace the traditional guidance periods. Parents should be encouraged to

talk freely to children of both genders about sex."

Nursing staff

He pointed out that the fragmentation of families which resulted when migrant labourers were brought to the urban areas decreased parental discipline in the rural areas and increased the exploitation

of young girls in urban areas.

"Overcrowding in homes, where parents are forced to sleep in the same room with their children, has increased children's curiosity about sex," he said.

The shortage of recreational facilities in the townships left sex as one of the only pastime experiments for children, he said.

Star 28/9/89

Red Cross delegates walk out in dispute over voting

By Sue Valentine

The 71st annual meeting of the Southern Transvaal Region of the SA Red Cross was last night attended by just over 100 members after black members walked out in protest over the voting procedure.

The motion to vote by ballot instead of a show of hands was taken shortly after the meeting began at 6pm and poor acoustics in the hall at the Braamfontein Centre made it very difficult for participants to hear what was being said.

A plea by a black council member that the ballot papers provided could lead to abuse of voting rights and that a show of hands should rather be the means of voting was turned down on the grounds that the meeting had already approved the use of ballots.

The refusal prompted a walk out by most of the meeting, leaving a minority to continue with the items on the agenda.

PROPOSAL

The first proposal, that the 37 workers fired by the Southern Transvaal region be reinstated without loss of income or benefits, was not voted on because no proposer had remained in the hall.

The second item stated that the region rejected attempts to politicise it in its nature and activities. It specifically rejected the theory that, in pursuit of alleviating human suffering it should not enter into confrontation with authorities "by its deliberate acts".

It went on to reaffirm that the region should adhere to its neutrality from which the credibility and strength of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has developed over the past 126 years.

DISSOLUTION

The motion was accepted with 262 votes in favour and seven against.

Following the walk-out, former assistant regional director, Mr. Bongani Khumalo, said he and others would immediately work towards the dissolution of the SA Red Cross and be in contact with the international organisation in Geneva.

Two observers from the international delegation based in SA attended the entire meeting, but would not comment on affairs afterwards.

Wits address on social work

Education Reporter 297 at Building, East Campus, on Tuesday October 3. *stan 28/9/87*

The future of social work in South Africa is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by the head of the Social Work department at the University of the Witwatersrand next month.

Professor Brian McKendrick's inaugural lecture will be held at 5.30 pm in the Dorothy Suskind auditorium, John Mof-

In the same venue, at the same time on Thursday October 5, head of the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery at Wits Medical School, Professor Fanie Cronje, will give his inaugural lecture, "New frontiers and new barriers for cardiothoracic surgery".

Rag raises

R400 000 (297)

Wits Rag has raised more than R400 000, which has been donated to 14 different beneficiaries over the past financial year.

So far, R289 500 has been distributed, with the largest donation of R100 000 going to the Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic.

Muldersdrif Clinic received R40 000 and R30 000 went to the Baragwanath Hospital Burns Unit, R35 000 to the Twilight Children, R14 000 to the African Self Help Association and R14 000 to the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society. W 28/9/87

Other beneficiaries included the Campus Law Clinic, Entokozweni, National Association of Child Care Workers, Society for the Communicatively Disordered Child, SA Voluntary Services, Thabisong, Wits Occupational Therapy Project and Witwatersrand Mental Health Association.

BEC
A HOM

28/9/89

SOWETAN Thursday 5

2 out of 3 men say of women living in flatland ... We can't handle it!

297

Sowetan
28/9/89By SIZAKELE
KOOMA

THE efficient housewife and cook is dying with our mothers' generation and men have to come to terms with it, says Happy Ntshingila, an executive with a leading advertising company.

Ntshingila believes that today's women cannot be forced to do as their mothers did, and this applies equally to where they decide to live.

"I am against a single woman staying in a flat, especially if she is my girlfriend - because of my possessive nature. But I have to live with it be-

The dissenting voice: "No sensible man marries a woman because of where she lives. We marry because of the qualities we value in our spouses."

cause it is happening," Ntshingila said.

He said men had problems accepting the trend of young women moving into flats because of their conservative upbringing.

"I cannot help reacting in a chauvinistic way

In yesterday's Sowetan young women living in Johannesburg's flatland spoke out about the pros and cons of their situation. Today, a selection of men give their views on women who live on their own.

because I was brought up in a chauvinist society. All my life I was made to believe that a woman cannot get along in life without a man and I assimilated that culture.

"It is difficult for me to come to terms with a woman who is independent and self-sufficient, has a career and aspirations, and can match a man in many things."

Ntshingila said that although he could not stop women from staying on their own, he thought it encouraged loose morals.

"Some men could be going out with these women simply because of the convenience, and the flats could become a haven for married men," Ntshingila said.

Sandile Memela, a writer, condemned flatland women and said he could not compromise on how he thought women ought to behave.

Prostitution

"It may be true that the increasing number of women staying in flats promotes the spirit of freedom, self-reliance and independence for women,

but I refuse to believe that their new-found liberty will bring any good to society," Memela said.

"When we examine the flats situation honestly, we see a revolving door to women doing what they want, when they want, and with



Mr Happy Ntshingila

whom they please. It promotes prostitution that is paid in kind and a laissez-faire attitude to responsible relationships."

A marketing consultant, who did not want to be named, said that women had as much right

"It is difficult for me to come to terms with a woman who is independent and self-sufficient, has a career and aspirations, and can match a man in many things."

to live in flats as anyone else.

"If a woman feels living on her own will give her freedom and enable her to do things she would not otherwise be able to, I do not see why she should be stopped," the consultant said.

Independence, he said, was acceptable only if it was not merely rebellion against parents, and if people lived responsibly.

Marriage

"Independence allows a person to take charge of his or her life and decide their fate. We live in a society that ascribes inferior status to women and, although people may be stunned by the choice these women have made, it is about time society accepted people's individuality."

He did not think that young women jeopardised their chances of marriage by leaving home.

"No sensible man marries a woman because of where she lives. We marry because of the qualities we value in our spouses," he said.

Some need shelter for a night or two, others for longer. The rest head towards nameless death



Usindiso City Shelter, the 'place of saving' ... As the gates open the queue of homeless people grows

Rebuilding the lives of the DDDs – dirty, drunk and diseased

SEVERAL metres away from the Usindiso City Shelter the mid-morning smell of disinfectant tells you who lives in the huge, slab-like building on the edge of Hillbrow.

By mid-afternoon you can see the guests queuing up outside — the down-and-out, the tramps, the destitute; blacks, whites, coloureds and Indians; men and women.

Some need shelter

Usindiso City Shelter, the 'place of
Rebuilding
of the DDD
drunk and

SEVERAL metres away from the Usindiso City Shelter the mid-morning smell of disinfectant tells you who lives in the huge, slab-like building on the edge of Hillbrow.

By mid-afternoon you can see the guests queuing up outside — the down-and-out, the tramps, the destitute; blacks, whites, coloureds and Indians; men and women.

These are the "outies" or, as shelter organisers describe them, the DDDs — dirty, drunk and diseased. This is not an undermining label, shelter organisers stress, but a classification which divides the "temics" — those

Every afternoon the men and women queue outside the gates of the grey stone building. They are Johannesburg's 'outies' seeking food and shelter. And their numbers are

growing

By PHILIPPA GARSON



Often people
pick themselves up,
find a job, then lose
it and in 10 days
they're back on the
streets and usually
back with us ...
And if they give up
meths and confine
themselves to
beer, well, that's a
start for us

**'State should
provide work
and housing'**

By PHILIPPA GARS,
PRIVATE companies and humanitarian
an and Christian groups, increasingly
carrying the burden of providing wel-
fare services, have accused the state
of neglecting its responsibilities.

Melvyn Freeman, a researcher and member of the Organisation for Alternative Social Services in South Africa (Oasssa), says many welfare problems are in fact caused by state structures.

"Given the high degree of unemployment in South Africa and the general level of poverty, it is not surprising that alcoholism and homelessness are so prevalent," says Freeman. "People gravitate to the cities in large numbers. When faced with no

who only need a place to stay for a couple of nights — from the “down-and-outs”, the scared alcoholics who carry their lives in plastic bags and who appear in growing numbers on the streets of Johannesburg.

It is these street people the shelter aims to rehabilitate, and rescue from the downward spiral which ends in a “nameless death” (as the state mortuary calls it) on the city’s pavements.

The shelter is run by the Christian Service Foundation (CSF) and is “home” to about 260 people, 40 of them women.

Nan Phyffer, founder member of the CSF and the co-ordinator of many of its “self-help” projects, spoke openly to the *Weekly Mail* despite her initial reluctance to publicise details of the shelter to the press.

The project is non-racial, and “the people eat together, sleep together and help each other,” Phyffer says.

“Race is not an issue, though status is: How much of a drunkard one is is far more important than one’s skin colour.”

Most shelter inmates are black, but about a tenth are Indian, coloured or white.

She estimates that the shelter alleviates only 10 percent of the vagrancy problem in the city centre.

“As many vagrants as we take in can be found sleeping under bridges nearby. And we have to turn away 10 to 15 people every night,” she says.

An estimated 3 300 “nameless” deaths occur on Johannesburg streets every year, according to state mortality statistics.

The shelter building, formerly a compound for workers at the Hillbrow Hospital next door, has been empty for 30 years. The CSF moved in after starting a project on the mine dumps in Cleveland three years ago.

Permission was granted by the Johannesburg City Council and the Usindiso (City) means “saving

City Shelter was this year.

Building, which has been restored and re-fitted, offers 1000 a month to a room for socialising with friends”.

slabs — a legacy from the days of crude labour compounds — on which the women and “overflow” men sleep.

Other units include: showering facilities, counselling rooms, a kitchen, with huge steam pots for cooking the evening mieliepap, a laundry area where hundreds of blankets are washed and disinfected each day, a clothes room and a supermarket-type “check-in” area where “guests” dump their carrier bags.

About 60 volunteers help to run the place: inmates are not only clothed and fed but given medical attention and counselling.

A placard on the wall outlines the project’s aim: “To act as a magnet to the homeless vagrant people, giving them new hope and the opportunity to improve the quality of their lives.”

A file is compiled on each person admitted to the shelter and those classified as DDDs stay for two to six months.

“Many of the people come without knowledge of their backgrounds, with no identification, no family to contact. We encourage them to relocate their family structures, to get their ID books so they become eligible for pension and legal aid.”

Each person admitted is thoroughly scrubbed, deloused and given clothes. Most require medical attention and a “deal” with the neighbouring Hillbrow Hospital guarantees on-the-spot treatment.

The shelter is run according to a routine. People check in from about 4pm and have time to bath or shower before gathering at 5.30 in the huge dining area for maize with vegetable stew or soya protein.

After a communal prayer session, people go to bed at 7.30. It’s lights out by 9.30. Fights featured regularly at first, says Phyffer, with anything up to five brawls in one evening, but as the inmates have grown used to each other, so conflict has decreased.

After breakfast of tea and bread, residents must leave the premises by 8am, to spend the day “begging, looking for ‘piece jobs’, drinking and socialising with friends”.



While most guests are black, race is not an issue

Pictures: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, Atrapix

a week consists of a “building-up process”, says Phyffer, where a person is encouraged “to take on life again”.

“Only when that happens can a positive outlook and sense of dignity be restored,” she says.

The shelter helps people find employment and many of its staff are themselves former vagrants who simply stayed on.

Phyffer says the rehabilitation process is long and difficult: “Often people pick themselves up, find a job, then lose it again and in 10 days they’re back on the streets and usually back with us again.

“Those who are younger — in their late teens and early 20s — are generally less battered than the rest. They have more tenacity to bounce back on to their feet.”

The shelter houses mostly middle-aged people, who have grown used to a life of drinking on the streets.

“Most of the hobos and street people we encounter tend to be very selfish and defensive. They are used to lying and stealing to get by. We try to give them responsibilities in the running of the shelter, which leads to a more caring attitude.

“And if they give up meths and con-

fine themselves to beer, well ... that’s a start for us.”

But home-brewed beer consisting of yeast, brown bread, sugar and of ten lethal chemical substances (like methylated spirits) can be just as potent: “Countless times I’ve seen it turn a placid woman into a raging animal,” says Phyffer.

Inmates often attempt to smuggle alcohol into the shelter, but drinking and smoking dagga are strictly forbidden.

An air of discipline and order hangs around the place which, with its cold stone walls and sparse furniture, is by no means luxurious. Phyffer stresses that though the CSF tries to make the shelter comfortable, it is meant to function as a stepping stone rather than a cushy “hotel”.

Out of the shelter project another has emerged — the Chronic Care Unit (CCU) — which aims to help people who cannot look after themselves and who will probably stay at the shelter until they die.

Many case stories have the same ring to them: victims of hit-and-run accidents who have been abandoned by families or employers; those who are terminally ill and have no means to secure state benefits.

job opportunities they turn to the streets and live off whatever means possible — some turn to crime, others find various ways to survive.

“And the problem is merely exacerbated by the fact that no — or very few — services for these people are provided by the state.”

Freeman describes the situation as a Catch-22: the problem needs to be relieved, but relief will not put pressure the state to take effective action.

“One wants the state to provide more services, but on the other hand one wants to put a stop to what is happening by changing the social structures, by providing more housing and employment.”

The only way this will ever come about is if the state takes full responsibility for welfare, he says.

“Only then will it dawn on them that that money could be spent in preventative ways — for example, on housing.”

Concerned Social Workers member Leila Patel says racial differentiation in providing welfare services is the cornerstone of the problem: not only does the state expect the “own affairs” communities to provide for themselves, but “welfare resources are allocated in an unequal way, which disproportionately benefits whites”.

Furthermore, there is gross wastage as a result of apartheid welfare: duplication, fragmentation and unnecessary bureaucracies, she says.

Statistics for government expenditure on child welfare highlight this unequal distribution: the budget for white children is more than eight times that for black.

Not only are there many more black children than white, but white children make up only 18 percent of the white population while black children make up 69 percent of the black population.

Monthly figures for 1987 state pension allocations were R218 for whites, R167 for Indians and coloureds and R117 for blacks.

And unequal allocations for drug and rehabilitation centres also bear out this trend.

Star 4/10/89

297

Celebrities to trot for Ithuba

Oh, you take the high road and I'll ... also take the high road, and we'll all get to Ithuba Day at the same time.

That is October 10, next week, to be exact.

For on that day, members of the private sector, sporting personalities, artists and many other celebrities will take to the streets to launch a massive project.

It's Ithuba, and it will be launched with a televised celebrity relay between Mamelodi and Johannesburg and a phone-in pledge campaign.

Says trustee Mr Clem Sunter, an Anglo American director: "Ithuba is the essence of South Africa's High Road scenario in that it focuses on the development and training of people. Ithuba represents the spirit of a new South Africa."

The Zulu word, ithuba, means opportunity, and the Ithuba's mission is to raise funds for organisation who provide "widespread opportunities to the disadvantaged to help them help themselves".

Another trustee and well-known community worker, Mrs Lindiwe Myeza, says: "Ithuba Day should be one of the most constructive and positive events South Africa has seen for a long long time."

Priorities Ithuba has set include education and training to assist in job creation and development within the informal sector, training of the unskilled and unemployed, provision of medical, sporting, arts and music facilities to children in disadvantaged communities.

Among the celebrities who will be participating are sportsmen Vince van der Bijl and the fleet of feet Bruce For-dyce and Hoseah Tjale; DJ Alex Jay; beauty queen Melanie Walker and boxer Sugarboy Malinga.

For more information on Ithuba, telephone (011) 403-3740.

MARIKA SBOROS



In training to put on a good show for Ithuba next week are Hoosain Ayob of the Cricket Development Council, Cyril Green of Star for a Star, Sam Ngwato of the SA Squash Development Council and Ronny van 't Hof of the SA Tennis Development Trust.

SOUTH FEATURES

The street people on 'millionaire's mile'

27 (297) South
5/10-11/10/89

SEA POINT comes to life after sunset. All through the night, Main Road teems with pleasure-seekers, prowling a neon strip full of restaurants, pubs and discotheques.

Several blocks away mansions line the coast. Imported sports cars cruise by the sea. People dine off choice cuts and the best Cape wines.

Yet for dozens of people there, hidden in dark alleys, dinner is found in a dustbin.

Even wealthy Sea Point has its share of the country's seven million homeless.

Vagrants and waifs — many dirty, diseased or drunk — beg from the pavement. Only a few have casual jobs. If not hustling small change, most spend their days sleeping or hiding.

For these social outcasts, aged one month to 89 years, "home" is the street and a few pieces of cardboard and plastic. Most are orphans and others come from broken homes.

"I no longer hope for a

Dinner in a dustbin

Beneath Sea Point's glitzy night life and beachfront opulence is a dark underside. Home to many in this suburb on Cape Town's Atlantic seaboard is a cardboard box in a dark alley among the mansions in the avenues. DOCTORSON TSHABALALA reports:

area.

Sitting on the pavement, not far from the doorway of Tom's Cabin restaurant, Peter "The Truth" Ments tells me he's suffering, despite his half-brother living "like a king" in one of the city's most prestigious areas.

"My brother owns a few businesses, a posh house and is married to a white woman. It's like he owns Cape Town," he says, his sweet-wine bottle tucked in his inside pocket.

ago," he said.

As we talk, a two-year-old boy, riding on a makeshift skating board approaches in our direction.

This is Walter Maarnan, one of the millions of South African children who have never known the warmth of having a home.

Though he looks a bit underfed, he's active. But that is coupled with a very aggressive attitude which emerges immediately he sees a stranger.

"Toe maar. Hy's baie

slim," remarks his father, Wally, 40, while he holds and kisses his wife Ann.

Some time ago social workers came and took away two of their children, Jimmy, 14, and Leon, 10.

Now Ann is scared they might return to take away Walter. But she has news for them.

"Nobody will ever have my Walter. Social workers or not, this is my pride," she warned.

Ms Maria Nyezi, who works in a local steak

house, said each time she walked past the homeless people she thought fate did not treat all people the same.

"The world is not fair to others. These people could have been anyone of us or our own relatives. If the government is not in the position to help them, the community must take the responsibility," she said.

Democratic Party MP for Sea Point Mr Colin Eglin said although he was aware that there were many homeless people throughout the Peninsula, he had not come across any in Sea Point.

"That's bad," he said.

"But if you can help with the size of the problem by identifying the people, I'm willing to do my best to help".



A parking lot is home for Wally Maarnan, his wife Anne and son Walter

home," says 40-year-old Ann Maarman, who has lived in Sea Point for nearly a year with her husband and two-year-old son. "I've been sleeping in the open for years."

For most Sea Point residents, people like Maarman are invisible.

But a few business people have a heart for them. They can still put something in an outstretched hand.

"One is touched by this kind of thing," said restaurateur Magda Herselman.

Broken homes

"The other day I asked this youngster what he would like to become when he grows up, and he said he wanted to become an expert 'Zibi diver', someone who gets the 'food' from the dustbin before others.

"Another six-year-old youngster told me he wished to become a 'bunny', a term they normally use to describe a male prostitute. When I asked him why, he said because they make a lot of money," said Herselman.

Many of Sea Point's homeless were rejected and disowned by relatives, often because of an incapacity to earn money. Many are alcoholics.

Others had worked in the service industry in the



Begging is all there is in life for this old man

Several years ago his brother successfully applied to be classified white.

"His complexion is very light. So it was easy for him to fool them. He was able to 'pull the job'," says Mentz.

"He changed our mother's maiden surname and adopted another name. It was a wise move," he said.

Small children who include one-month-old Patience Nkabinde, form part of the homeless community.

"Had it not been for the goodwill of a friend who accommodated me in her servant's room in the backyard of her employer in High Level Road during the last stage of my pregnancy, Patience could have been born on the street", said her 37-year-old mother, Elsie.

Asked why she did not work, she said she was a heart patient. "I'm unable to stand for long periods," she said.

Silver-haired

She has not seen the father of her child for nearly 10 months.

"When he found out about my ailment he left me for another woman," said Elsie who left her home town of Ladysmith, Natal, and came to Cape Town with a white family in 1978.

Silver-haired John Peterse is 63. He grew up in his parents' home in Woodstock.

Peterse went on to the street after the death of his parents. "None of my relatives still lives today."

He does casual jobs in Sea Point and Green Point to buy food and cigarettes.

Johannes April remembers that he was born in Douglas on June 15, 1927.

He's known life in the open for more than a decade now.

"I've never had a home of my own because I was never married.

"I don't know what happened to my relatives. They may have died long.

Big Ithuba fun charity day tomorrow

By Winnie Graham

The Ithuba Trust, a new initiative created to raise and distribute substantial sums for the development of South Africa's disadvantaged people, is to launch a huge fund-raising drive tomorrow, Kruger Day.

The organisers, hopeful of collecting several million rands in pledges when the event is televised throughout the day, have arranged a telethon — comprising 400 telephone lines — to coincide with the screening.

Mr Chris Day, a director of the Ithuba Trust, said the money would be distributed among top sporting, entertainment and small business organisations.

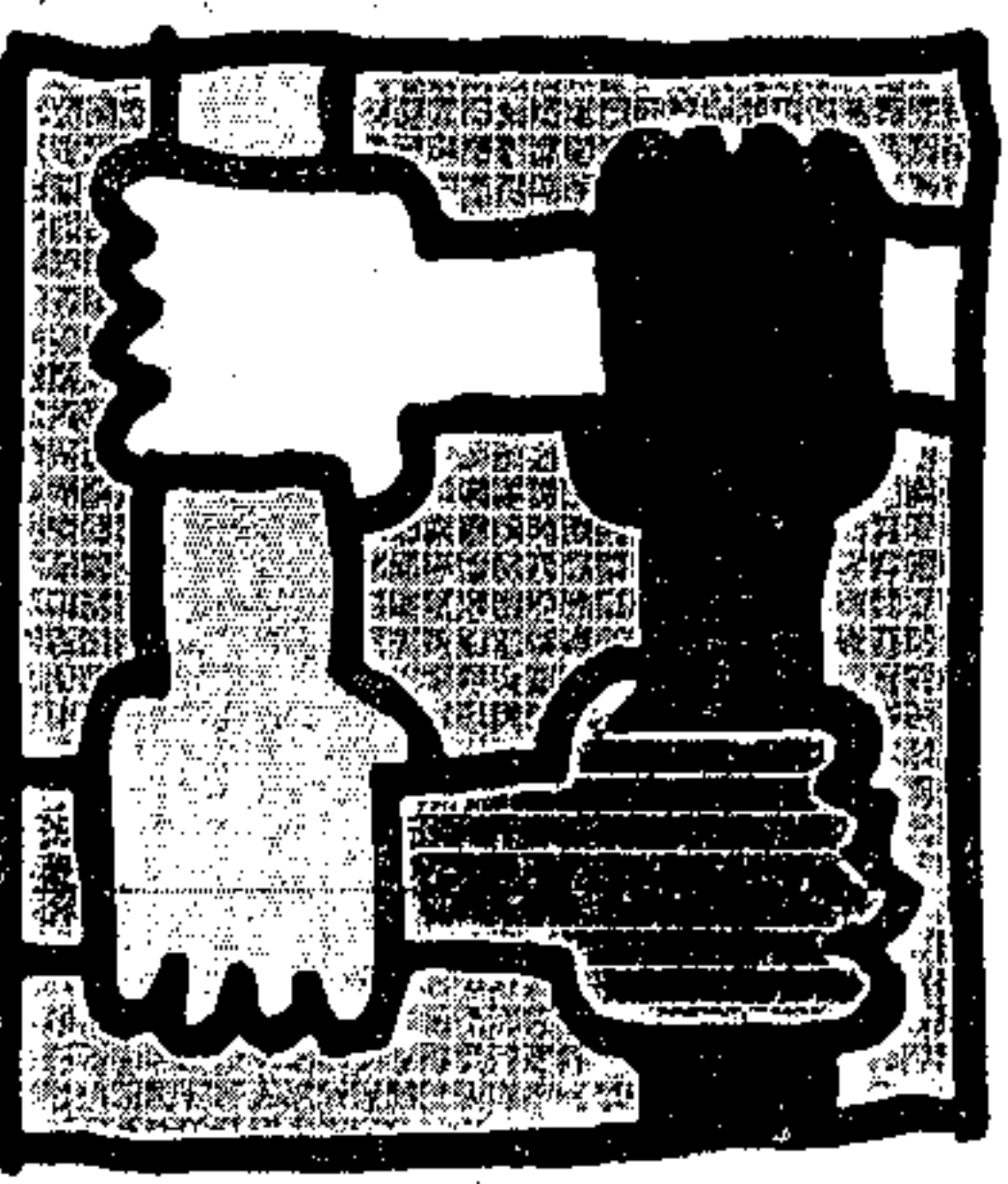
"Every penny pledged by the public will be used to create facilities for disadvantaged communities. This is the biggest bridging exercise ever between business, sports bodies, welfare organisations and the people of SA."

All sorts of fun and games are planned to capture the imagination of the public: wheel-changing contests (local record is 28 seconds), bed making contests, bubble gum contests, Kung Fu fighting demonstrations, skateboarding and shoe-shining contests.

The main thrust of tomorrow's events will be a celebrity run, featuring personalities such as Vince van der Bijl, Bruce Fordyce, Gary Bailey, Godfrey Maloi, Melanie Walker, Alex Jay, Cyril Green, Hoseah Tjale and Sugarboy Malinga. It starts at the H M Pitje Stadium in Mamelodi tomorrow at 6 am, ending at NASREC.

Because amateur soccer has been identified as the main beneficiary (there are more than 600 000 amateur soccer players in South Africa with virtually no facilities), the organisers have arranged that the Ithuba (meaning "opportunity") torch be carried to Soccer City to the sound of African Jazz Pioneers.

Two of South Africa's top tennis stars, Kevin Curren and Christo van Rensburg, will play a special challenge



ITHUBA

OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERYONE OF US.

match at the Zoo Lake. Admission is free.

At the Carlton Centre members of the Wits Mountaineering Club, dressed as Batman, Superman and Spiderman, will climb the building. Inside, top squash players will be playing exhibition matches in an all-glass court. Free coaching will be given to children.

At the Wanderers, youngsters will form a special guard of honour for the players of the cricket match between Western Province and Transvaal.

The Ithuba Trust, brainchild of a young South African, Gareth Pyne-Jones, has the support of leading South African businessmen, including Mr Clem Sunter of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Louis Kernick of Webber Wentzel, Mr Trevor Quirk of the SABIC, Mr William Yeoward of Simpson Mckie, Mr Steve Jourdan of Ogilvy and Mather, Mr Anton Roodt of Federele and Mr Willie Ramoshaba of WR Consultants.

Among the beneficiaries are the SA Cricket Development Trust, the Soccer Association of SA, the Squash Rackets Association, the Get Ahead Foundation, the SA Amateur Gymnastics Union, the SA Tennis Development Trust and the SA Hockey Union.



Reggae artist Carlos Die Die (right) and Ashante will take part in Ithuba's fund-raising drive to raise millions for South Africa's disadvantaged communities.



Help for those who help themselves . . . Thousands of disabled people from all over South Africa ran a leg of the Ithuba relay fun-run yesterday. This was part of events organised throughout the country to raise funds and offer the disadvantaged of all races an opportunity to develop themselves. ● Picture by Stephen Davimes.

By Kaizer Nyatumba

The launch of Ithuba with a day-long fund raising telethon on TV4 yesterday raised nearly R1,5 million, according to the organisers.

Ithuba aims to help organisations with proven track records to "help people realise their full potential".

The launch was marked by a series of events in the PWV, including the biggest fund raising run in South Africa's history.

Participants in the Ithuba Run, which started at the H M Pitje Stadium in Mamelodi outside Pretoria at 7.45 am and ended at the National Exhibition Centre (Nasrec) in Johannesburg at 6.30 pm, included South African sportsmen, media celebrities and personalities of all races.

Participants in Ithuba Kick-off raise R1,5 m

Soccer Association of South Africa (Sasa) general secretary Mr Solomon (Sasa) Morewa lit the Ithuba Torch of Opportunity in Mamelodi at 8 am and athletes Bruce Fordyce, Frith van der Merwe and 1989 Comrades Marathon winner Sam Tshabalala performed the final torch-lighting ceremony at the end of the run at Nasrec.

The Ithuba Torch of Opportunity was then left at Nasrec "where it will burn with an eternal flame as a symbol of

hope for all South Africans", according to the organisers.

Soccer players were the first to carry the torch from the Mamelodi stadium and were relieved by members of the South African Amateur Boxing Union.

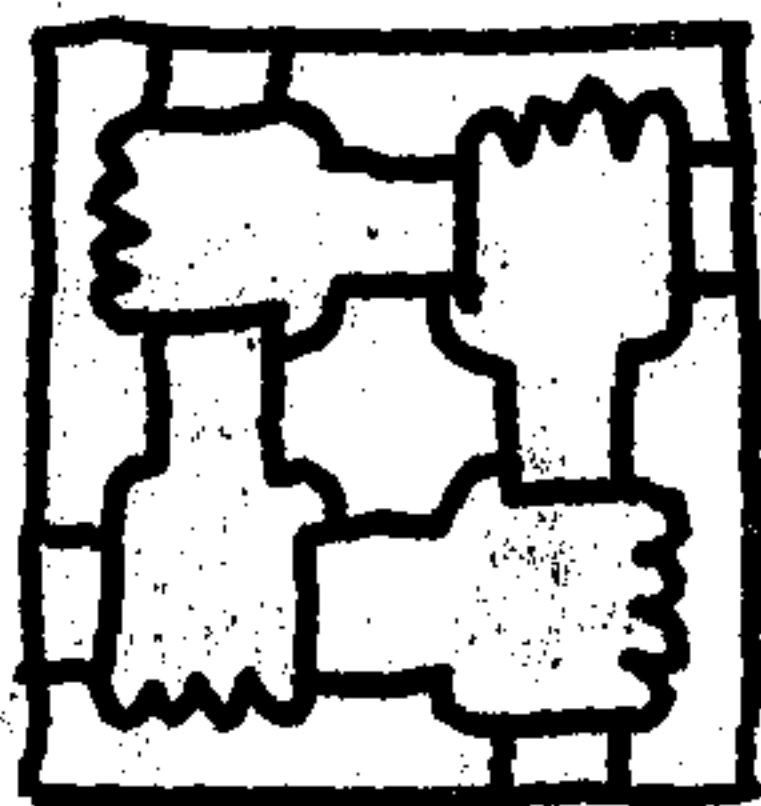
Next to carry the torch were local and international gymnasts, past and present rugby Springboks, members of the South African Amateur Athletics Union, small businessmen of the Get-Ahead Foundation, hockey players of all ages and stan-

dards of the South African Hockey Union, entertainers such as Cyril Green and Eddie Eckstein, and "the great" Comrades Marathon runner Wally Hayward.

Other organisations and institutions which participated were the South African Tennis Development Trust, the South African Cricket Union, the Squash Racquets Association, the Transvaal Road Running Association and Sasa.

The money raised yesterday went into the Ithuba Trust and will be allocated by trustees to organisations including the Sasa Educational Trust, the South African Amateur Boxing Union, the Get-Ahead Foundation, the South African Amateur Gymnastics Union, the Triple Trust, the SA Rugby Trust, Twilight Children and the Market Theatre.

SVAR (297) 11/10/89 (228)



Ithuba emerges out of overdrafts and struggles

DANIEL SIMON

THE man behind SA's biggest fund-raising effort, Ithuba, says he pounded the streets and lived on an overdraft before a loan of R140 000 from First National Bank in January got the mammoth project going.

On Kruger Day, Gareth Pynn-James, 32, finally realised his dream when Ithuba's first event took off.

Originate

The Ithuba Run raised almost R3m in public donations and company sponsorships, enabling Ithuba Trust to bank almost R1,5m in public and company donations and giving Ithuba Promotions R1,3m from company sponsors to keep the project financially sound for the next year.

How did Ithuba start, and where did the idea originate?

Pynn-James, a St Stithians College old boy, said the idea to help the underprivileged occurred 14 months ago and was a follow up to the 1987 launch of

his successful UK "Search 88" cancer charity fund.

He said this fund raised £530 000 for cancer projects before bad publicity from a newspaper report forced him to resign as a director.

"I don't know what it was. A journalist decided to pin something on me. In an article he accused me of smuggling BMWs," said Pynn-James.

He explained that he sold a South African-registered BMW to a man who then secured large deposits by selling it "about 30 times".

Pynn-James was cleared of the allegations only after a senior British policeman came to SA to investigate.

"This experience left a bitter taste in my mouth. I should hate journalists," he said.

Pynn-James was in England for five years and returned to SA last November to get married.

"While in England, I kept abreast with what was going on in SA. It seemed to me that social organisations spent 40% of their time raising money to

make the other 60% worthwhile."

On his return to SA, he decided to try and get the Ithuba project off the ground.

"In the beginning I worked from home and lived off an overdraft. I then went to FNB in December and asked for help with some capital. Volkswagen also donated a car."

Further tangible support came from Cinemark MD Ray Botha, who gave Pynn-James a rent-free office, with equipment.

Obstacle

Pynn-James said the Ithuba Run took more than three months to set up. A major obstacle was advertising.

"Vision Corporation agreed to shoot a high-quality commercial featuring well-known sports personalities free of charge, and in July the SABC granted the project free television and radio time."

Pynn-James said Ithuba

was created specifically as a "national and international initiative" to collect and distribute substantial sums for the development of the disadvantaged peoples of SA.

"Ithuba is not a charity but an initiative. It is better to teach someone to fish than to give him fish."

The structure was made up of the Ithuba Trust, which received and distributed all public and corporate donations, and Ithuba Promotions — a promotional and fund-raising company which initiated and co-ordinated all fund-raising and publicity.

Both were non-profit bodies fully accountable to their boards.

Pynn-James said Ithuba Promotions, which employed five full-time staffers including himself, raised its working capital through sponsorships to cover administrative costs and salaries.

The promotions side, which currently operated on a R22 000 monthly budget, was headed by seven honorary directors and ad-

ministered free by financial advisers and auditors.

Ithuba is an appropriate title for the project. It means "chance" or "opportunity" in Zulu and Xhosa.



● PYNN-JAMES

Tragic wives who suffer in silence

299 Press 19/11/89

BY S'BU MNGADI

WIFE battering is a major problem in South Africa, but few of the victims ever report their ordeals.

Says Gugu Ngwenya, senior social worker at Durban's King Edward Hospital: "Spouse-abuse cuts across all social, economic, cultural and religious lines."

"Silence is the traditional response of the African community to violence committed against its most vulnerable members — women and children.

"This silence does not stem from accepting violence as a cultural norm but rather from fear, shame and a sense of loyalty," said a National Medical and Dental Asso-

ciation (Namda) spokesman.

Listening to a victim of wife-abuse describe her experiences is shocking.

A 31-year-old Kwa-Mashu woman, who suffered a mental disorder after her policeman husband hit her with a brick, talked to *City Press*.

"After two years of our marriage, physical and verbal abuse became a

regular pattern. He would grab me or push me if he thought I was not listening.

"I felt inexplicable fear, my arms pinned to a bed by the knees of the man I loved, his fist landing hard on my face. I have looked in the mirror and not recognised myself."

The legal system makes it virtually impos-

sible for victims to find protection within the law. Wife beaters are prosecuted only in the bloodiest of cases.

In Durban an organisation called the "Battered Wives Support Group" has been formed.

The support group has set up a shelter for battered women and will run a hotline.

International Red Cross monitoring office for SA

THE Henry Dunant Coalition, which represents disgruntled workers at the SA Red Cross Society (SARCS), yesterday welcomed news that the international body would set up an office in SA to monitor progress towards non-racialism in the organisation. 15/12/41 30/11/51

"We welcome the opening of the league's office in SA and the formation of the Red Crescent Transitional Assistance Group,"

said the head of the coalition, Bongani Khumalo. (297)

The protesting workers were fired and reinstated in September, when the coalition started dialogue with the SARCS.

However, in October the national executive of the SARCS dissolved the group that conducted negotiations with the coalition and again fired the 30 or so workers. — Sapa. (258)

Spec 11/2/89

Help make this a memorable Christmas for those less fortunate than you

Only one meal a week for some



Facing a bleak Christmas more than 300 men, women and children look forward to the Christmas hamper which The Star will deliver this month.

By Jacqueline Myburgh

You should see them when we serve breakfast. In the beginning I used to cry when I saw it — they just fall upon the food.

These are the words of Mrs Rita Rogers, describing the weekly meal she provides for more than 300 unemployed Meadowlands residents at the Westrand Christian Centre in Florida.

When they arrive at the Sha-tom Coffee Bar, the men, women and children are given breakfast. Hymns are sung and a preacher addresses the crowd before they are given a food parcel to take home.

The only meal

"As far as I know, this could be the only meal they have all week," Mrs Rogers said.

Mr Daniel Molobela (48) was one of the first to join the Westrand Christian Centre. He used to work as a time keeper and a costing clerk until he was retrenched. These days, Mr Molobela has a wife and two school-going chil-



CHRISTMAS HAMPER FUND

dren to support. He has tried vainly, to get permanent employment, and has to make do with "piece jobs" over the weekends.

Mrs Dorothy Huma (51) is divorced with five children — three of them still at school.

She used to be a domestic worker until the beginning of last year when she became ill and had to resign. Since then she has been unable to get work.

"I cope with the money of Jesus," says Mrs Huma, who also

● Pictures by Herbert Mubuzi.

receives some support from his sister. Mr Molobela and Mrs Huma are but two of the 300 people at the centre who desperately seek food and employment.

Their plans for Christmas? Mrs Huma is not sure what she will do. Last year she went to Rhema in Randburg, but does not know whether she will have money for her taxi fare this year.

Food hamper

If you would like to help Mrs Huma, Mr Molobela and others this Christmas, why not help The Star to send them each a food hamper.

With the help of your donations, each one of these more than 10 000 underprivileged people will receive a parcel containing fruit cake, tinned meat, soft drink, biscuits and other rare treats. It will certainly brighten up the festive season for those less fortunate than ourselves.

Please send your donations to The Star Christmas Hamper Fund, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.



Mr Daniel Molobela survives on the income he receives from week-end "piece work".



Mrs Dorothy Huma, divorced and has three school-going children to support.

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Mr Daniel Molobela ... survives on the income he receives from week-end "piece work".



Mrs Dorothy Huma ... without work, divorced and has three school-going children to support.

297
2/01
7/12/89

Suicide numbers likely to rise (297)

By Grace Rapholo

South Africa's suicide rate, among the highest in the world, is expected to reach alarming proportions over the rest of the festive season.

A Johannesburg psychiatrist and neurologist said suicide attempts increased between October and January because seasonal changes led to an adverse bio-chemical imbalance in some people.

A psychiatrist for the Community Psychiatrist Services, Dr Ruth Zwi, said lonely people felt even more isolated during the festive season when everyone else was in high spirits, going out and exchanging gifts.

UNEMPLOYMENT

When people found themselves in serious trouble they could not handle on their own, they ought to contact relevant organisations or at least speak to somebody about their problems.

Factors like isolation, unemployment and personality problems increased the chances of committing suicide. Lonely people could get to know more people by joining social clubs, Dr Zwi said.

People should not put too many expectations on themselves in the new year because failure to meet these expectations created a feeling of inadequacy in the individual which often led to suicide, she said.

According to Mr Sam Vitus, the ex-director of the National Council for Mental Health, the festive period was

characterised by an "up-down" syndrome.

The director of Mental Health at the Department of Health Services and Welfare, Dr Aubrey Levine, recently appealed to parents to be more accepting of their children's school results so as not to drive them to suicide. He said there was too much pressure on young people to achieve.

These young people needed to be encouraged to be mature enough to know how to do well, said Dr Levine. He was reacting to the recent spate of suicides involving matric pupils.

● A thesis on suicide by Dr J F Prinsloo, of the University of the Orange Free State, entitled "The SA Manual of Abnormal Behaviour", recently found that suicide after a family murder occurred more frequently in South Africa than in any country in the world.

SENSE OF DESPAIR

Research findings released in 1987 by the Organisation of Appropriate Social Services in South Africa (Oassa) indicated that suicide was the 10th highest cause of death in this country.

The social, economic and political situation allied to a sense of despair about the future seems to be one of the major factors contributing to the increase in suicides among South Africans.

People in stress are advised to contact Suicides Anonymous at (011) 836-5777 and 337-3737, or Life Line at (011) 728-1357.

31/12/89

THE NEWS from Bucharest will be received in Moscow with a mixture of relief and apprehension.

The relief stems from sound reasons: First of all, the demise of Mr Ceausescu will be taken as an unmitigatedly good thing. Besides, his very existence showed what monstrosities communism could produce and nowadays, with Moscow striving to show a human face, the Ceausescus and Kim Il-Sungs are a great embarrassment.

It is quite clear that Soviet Communists are looking towards some kind of general leftwing popular front. They call it a return to Leninist principles and assert that the Soviet Union itself would not have become Stalinist if Lenin himself had lived longer than 1924.

But there is apprehension as well. For the new freedom in Rumania directly threatens the Soviet Union in a way that freedom in other parts of Eastern Europe does not. It may add yet more venom to the nationality quarrels which, we can now see, are likely to dominate the Soviet Union in 1990.

Swamp

The Rumanians are a strongly nationalistic people and, as far as Russia is concerned, they have something to be nationalistic about.

On Rumania's north-eastern border, across the river Pruth, lies the Soviet Republic of Moldavia. Its population of 5-million contains about 3-million Rumanians and many of the others are Russians or Ukrainians who were deliberately moved in after 1945 to swamp these Rumanians (much the same being done in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on the principle of divide-and-rule).

There are other much smaller minorities to complicate matters — there used to be Germans and may still be Greeks.

In the past this region was greatly disputed. Historians will remember its chief part, Bessarabia, which was repeatedly divided or annexed by Turks, Russians and Rumanians in the 18th and 19th centuries. In 1944 it fell back into Soviet control — and Soviet control has not been gently exercised.

Concerted efforts made to russify the place and particularly its capital, Kishinyov.

The Moldavian variant of Rumanian was made out to be a separate language rather than a dialect. Although there were Rumanian-speaking Moldavians who occupied high posts in the Moldavian Communist Party,

Winds of change chill an already nervous Moscow

for 31/12/89



SMILES THAT TURNED SOUR: Back in October '88 the then new Soviet President Gorbachev was pictured as he greeted his Rumanian counterpart Nicolae Ceausescu. The Rumanian was to prove an embarrassment to Gorbachev

Norman Stone

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Oxford University professor of modern history writes in the Daily Telegraph that the new freedom in Rumania may soon spill over on to Soviet soil...

they were heavily russified and much hated.

Moldavia's party boss has just been removed after years of harsh rule because the Moldavian Rumanians, in the past year, have been on the boil.

They rebelled last November during the celebrations of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, there has been violence, the atmosphere in Kishinyov was such that the celebrations had to be curtailed because Moldavian rioters sat on the tanks.

Of all of the nationalities on their western border, it is the Rumanians whom Russians despise most. This feeling has deep origins.

The people were Orthodox in religion, but some of them angered Russian Orthodox sentiment because they followed the eastern rite while accepting the supremacy of the Pope.

The language, a mixture of Latin and Slav, removed Rumania from the usual pan-Slav orbit. Rumanian intellectuals, brandishing their Western status in the face of what they saw as the land of the balalaika, the whip and the bottle, greatly irritated Russians who regarded the Rumanians as Levantines — wily, treacherous and cowardly.

Harsh

Between the wars, when Rumania ran Bessarabia, and during the Second World War, when it ran Odessa as well, it behaved harshly. Since 1945, the boot has been on the Russian foot.

With the new freedom in Bucharest, we can now expect to see nationalist trouble in Soviet Moldavia supported, possibly overtly, from Bucharest.

Even Mr Ceausescu, though he had to be careful about this, never

allowed the issue to be forgotten. If you went into museums in provincial Rumania, you would see Bessarabia marked on various maps as a kind of Rumania irredenta. And just before his fall, he made a speech in which he hinted he would make trouble about this.

A free Rumanian government might not be able to control nationalist agitation and if there are nationalist riots on both sides of the Pruth, what would happen?

How would we all react to the sight of drunken mobs taking it out on each other (and maybe also on the Jews, traditionally a target in Kishinyov which in 1903 saw the first 20th century pogrom)?

A Russian acquaintance told me the other day that, in looking at all of this, Moscow would have to make distinctions. There should be no problem in Eastern Europe or countries that are likely to be stable and to make a proper transition to capitalism.

Here, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary are obvious examples. Prosperous, they might well contribute to the Russian recovery and in any case would not inflame Soviet nationality problems.

Poland is different. Its economic recovery is much more prob-

lematical and its political future unclear.

Rumania, on the other hand, would probably be unstable given its past, the presence of a large Hungarian minority, and the great differences between the various parts of the country.

It would also be highly nationalistic, making claims against Soviet territory. Such claims can no longer be meaningfully made by other countries, particularly Poland, because of the huge population shifts made at the end of the Second World War (the Soviet Poles were mostly expelled).

Moldavians, encouraged from Rumania, could well set the decisive example to other nationalities. At the moment, the troubles in the south — the Caucasus — seem to have abated.

The Baltic republics, Lithuania in particular, have been making serious efforts to ease themselves away from Moscow. But it is difficult to see how much further they can go without starting the vast demonstrations that overthrew communism in Berlin, Prague (or Bucharest).

Battles

The Russians for their part have been accommodating — making provisions for economic autonomy, for new elections in the spring and re-establishment of once persecuted national cultures.

Moscow counts on Western Europe's encouragement of a peaceful change that will leave the Baltic states formally within the Soviet Union, but guaranteed against any re-run of the horrors of the past.

But the history of this part of the world shows that, for chancelleries to shake their heads over this, or that nationalist excess is one thing. For nationalists to forget their historic grievances is quite another and the nationalists of Lithuania or Moldavia or Georgia have grievances aplenty. They will be well in evidence in 1990.

There is, I fear, a big crisis ahead. The intelligent and well-meaning reformist communists of Mr Gorbachev's entourage will be paying for the sins of their fathers. What, after all, can Mr Gorbachev do?

If he clamps down, he loses credibility in the West; if he does not, he loses authority at home.

If Moldavia flares up, and if battles then follow between Moldavians, Russians and Ukrainians, it could be the signal for a great crisis which will dominate the year ahead.

The legacy of the Ceausescus will poison not just the air of Rumania but that of the Soviet Union as well.

Welfare crisis over funds and huge demand

Staff Reporter

Private welfare organisations in South Africa have reached a crisis because of insufficient funds and the rapidly increasing number of children and families requiring help.

According to the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, a point has been reached where a choice must be made between giving good quality service to fewer people or poor quality service to all.

"Rendering poor service is meaningless and, in some cases, can do more harm than good," said Ms Linda O'Flaherty, the society's public relations officer.

The Government believed that private welfare organisations should undertake as much of the country's social service work as possible.

"We believe the Government should take much greater responsibility and should deal in particular with all statutory work which involves enforcement of laws such as the Child Care Act, which aims to protect children from neglect, ill-treatment and desertion," said Ms O'Flaherty.

"We are happy to help with such work but cannot do so unless the Government provides enough money for this purpose and enough additional help is received from private donors," she said.

As a result of the crisis, the society would be curtailing certain services and advise clients on where they should in future apply for assistance.

Full details of this decision would be given at a press conference later this month.

SOCIAL SECURITY — GENERAL

1990

New welfare policy 'entrenches apartheid'

SW 4/11/90

Staff Reporter

297

Johannesburg welfare workers have criticised the new welfare policy, which, they say, entrenches apartheid.

"The fragmentation of social services contributes to, rather than relieves, stress and suffering," said Mrs Louise Grenfell, speaking on behalf of the Co-ordinating Committee on the Welfare Policy.

Workers from the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, the Family Life Centre and the Mental Health Society have jointly called on the Government to scrap all apartheid structures, saying the creation of free settlement areas did not alleviate the problem.

The committee used the following case history from their files to illustrate the issue:

Merle is afraid to go out of her own front door. She is coloured and has been forced to find a home in Berea because of a lack of houses in the coloured areas, but lives in fear that she will be evicted.

Sometimes she is so lonely she dresses in an apron and a "doek", and pretending to be a domestic worker, she goes out for a few hours.

When Merle and her white immigrant husband moved to Berea, her neighbours shunned her. She dare not go near her son's white government nursery school as his teachers might realise he is coloured.

There are no nursery schools for coloured children nearby.

Merle's son was born with a cleft palate. The local hospital would not treat him initially because he was coloured. They had to travel long distances to attend a clinic in a coloured area.

When the marriage started to deteriorate as a result of these pressures, the couple sought help.

The House of Assembly Welfare Department refused to help them because Merle was coloured, and the House of Representatives could not help because her husband was white.

Eventually, the couple was forced to seek help at a private welfare organisation.

34.65	0.77	Gen Wtk > 18	BUILDING WORC:B	Western Cape	Inct of 11/87	44
66.44	1.51	Gen Wtk < 18	BUILDING WORC:B	Western Cape	Inct of 11/87	44
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Appeal for Ithuba pledges

3/Day 4/1/90

THEO RAWANA

297

PLEDGES for R600 000 have not been honoured in the Ithuba fund-raising drive launched last October, Ithuba Promotions MD Gareth Pyne-James said yesterday.

Pyne-James said the project, launched to raise funds for the under-privileged, would be sending reminders to people who had not honoured pledges by January 15.

"We have collected R1m so far and have to start allocation of funds to the different charity organisations on January 24. So we appeal to people who pledged money to send it in," said Pyne-James.

NATION BUILDING



The power is in your hands

297

Youths take Nation Building to Eldos

THE Editor of *Sowetan*, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, will be among the main speakers at a four-day community programme next week.

The event is organised by Eldorado Park and Klipspruit West students attending the University of the Western Cape.

Called the UWC Students' Education and Community Programme, the event will be held at the Don Mateman Civic Centre in Eldorado Park from Monday to Thursday.

The programmes will run from 10.30am to 4pm.

First event

Mr Sandy White, one of the organisers, said this would be their first event in support of the *Sowetan's* Nation Building Campaign.

They hoped to make it an annual affair. Neighbouring townships would also be encouraged to run such programmes.

He said they decided to launch such a programme because South Africa's problems are historically inherent in the apartheid policy.

These problems have caused

BY NKOPANE MAKOBANE

structural decay as well as stagnation in the country on issues of human development.

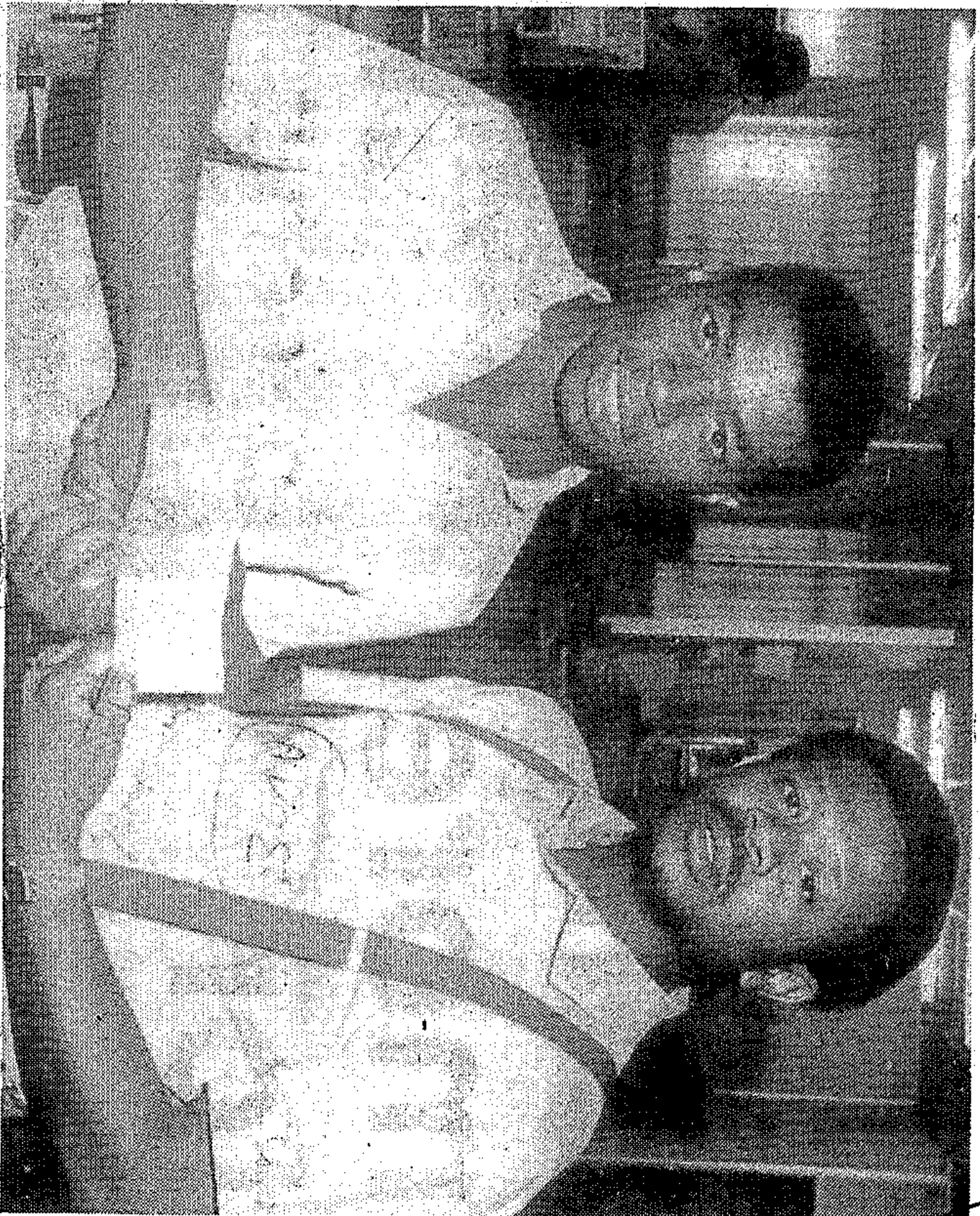
"In Eldorado Park, for example, the social material conditions have deteriorated and resulted in street fighting, juvenile conflict, alcohol and drug abuse which have increased the polarisation in the community.

"We, as students, realise that we have a social responsibility and moral obligation towards the development and progress of our communities.

"We want to focus particularly on the young people - those who are studying as well as the youth in general," he said.

Apart from Klaaste, who will speak on Nation Building, other speakers will include poet Don Materra who will speak on gangsterism and youth delinquency.

A representative of the Eldorado Park Youth Congress will speak on education and apartheid, a social worker on alcohol and drug abuse and an unconfirmed speaker on the future of South Africa.



Sandy White, a student at the University of the Western Cape, receives a cheque for R500 donated by *Sowetan* to a holiday education and community programme in Eldorado Park. *Sowetan* staffer Nkopane Makobane hands over the money.

Trials of a coloured in white area

29/11/70 Staff Reporter (297)

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Stev 16/11/90

Ex-tramps aim to build new nation from SA's 'rejected people'

Union for homeless formed

By Winnie Graham

Babies are being born and reared as "child hobos" on the streets of Johannesburg...

Some people in the city have been homeless and unemployed for 20 years... between 10 and 20 people join their ranks every day...

Homelessness is the greatest builder of bridges between black and white...

These are the facts Andrew Masilela and Costa Ndlovu uncovered when, homeless and unemployed, they tramped the streets in search of a job and a place to sleep. Their experiences have prompted them to form the National Association for the Homeless and Unemployed, an organisation controlled by a 15-strong committee which aims at creating structures to rebuild "a new nation from rejected people".

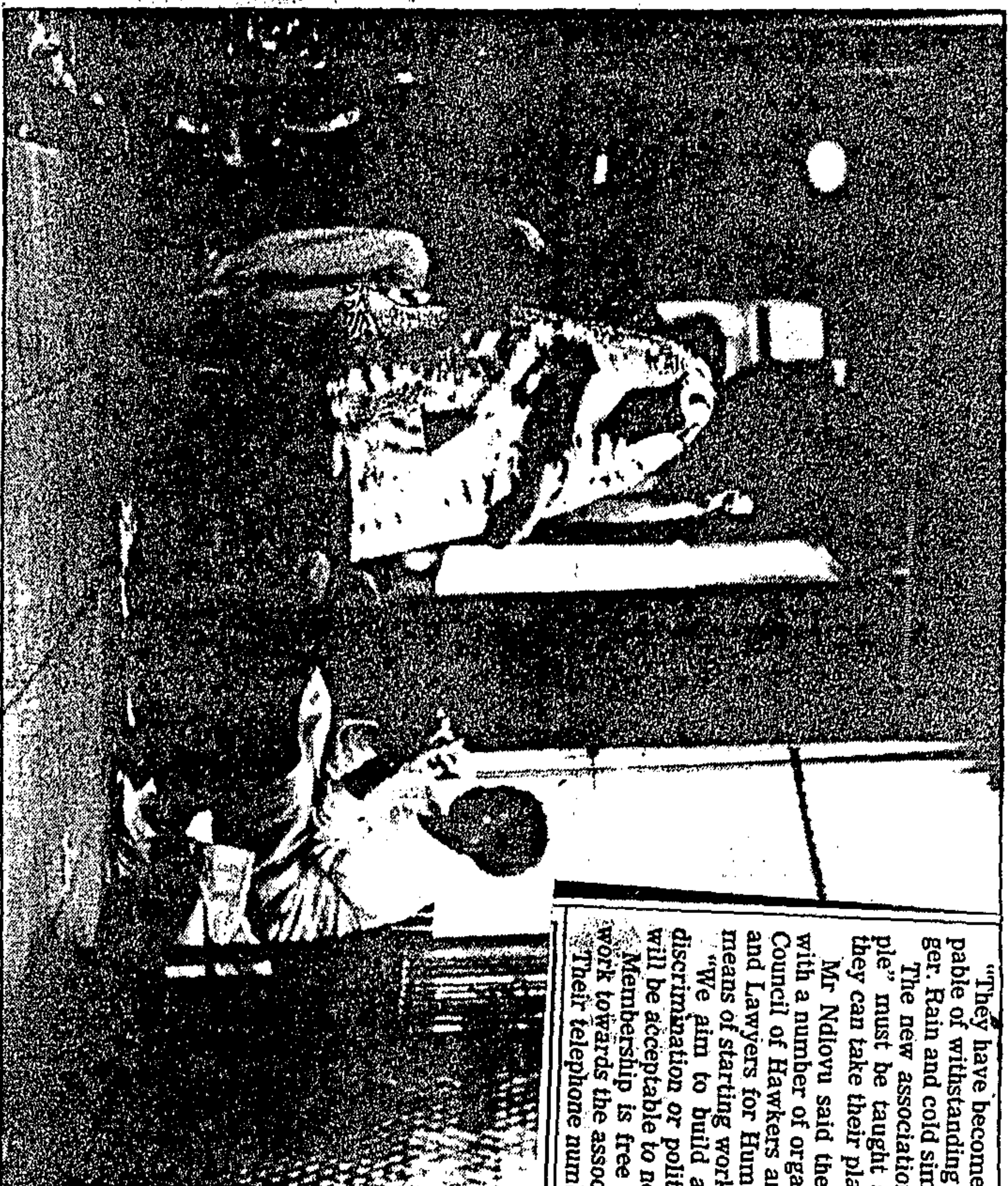
The two men believe every man, woman and child is entitled to a chance in life.

"We know our association could bridge the gap between the races as few other organisations," Mr Masilela said. "We have found that people who are homeless and jobless willingly share the bread or the blanket they have — regardless of colour or creed."

Before launching their association in November last year, the two men spent months doing research, speaking to literally thousands of homeless and unemployed people. They learned that many had lost their jobs through retrenchment following disinvestment. Many were evicted when they could no longer pay rent or instalments on their bonds.

They found hobo mothers who, with no place to go, gave birth to their children in alleyways and gutters — then reared their children as hobos because there was no escape. "Skokiaan" and food from rubbish bins formed their diet.

Mr Masilela said many people had spent virtually a lifetime on the streets living a hand-to-mouth existence. So-called "hobos" and "vagrants" lived under motorways, at railway stations, in the lanes of suburbs such as Turffontein and Rosettenville, in shop doorways and city alleyways. They kept moving and accumulated nothing.



"They have become an incredibly strong people capable of withstanding almost any pain, illness or hunger. Rain and cold simply does not affect them."

The new association believes these "rejected people" must be taught self-reliance and skills so that they can take their place in society.

Mr Ndlovu said the association had been in touch with a number of organisations, including the African Council of Hawkers and Informal Businesses (Achib) and Lawyers for Human Rights, to discuss ways and means of starting workshops and training projects.

"We aim to build a nation irrespective of racial discrimination or political background, a nation that will be acceptable to normal society," he said.

Membership is free and open to anyone willing to work towards the association's objectives.

Their telephone number is (011) 29-3918.

Bedtime... in the streets of Johannesburg. Mr Siphwe Nshangase, a member of the National Association for the Homeless and Unemployed, talks to a homeless person in End Street.

Picture by Sean Woods.

Some women threaten to quit NGK

Heyns defends his statement on rape

Star 1/19/90 297

By Carina le Grange

A storm has blown up around Professor Johan Heyns as women telephoned The Star in anger after he was quoted as saying that, in his opinion, women provoked rape in 80 percent of all rape cases.

Professor Heyns has categorically denied he was expressing his personal opinion.

Professor Heyns, the moderator of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, was quoted in the Afrikaans weekly *Vrye Weekblad*.

According to the report he said: "It is my opinion that in 80 percent of all rape cases the woman provoked the rape."

This week he said he categorically denied that this was his opinion.

"I said it is alleged that in 80 percent of rapes this is the case.

"I would never make such a statement without an empirical investigation from which to draw conclusions.

"I said that, according to my

information, from what I have read, according to the observations of other people, this is the case," said Professor Heyns.

"I understand that the figure apparently is very high, but I don't know how high," he said.

The Star has received angry telephone calls from women over the statement as reported. There have also been threats from women in the NGK to terminate their membership of the church.

Victimisation

The director of Rape Crisis in Pretoria, Mrs Irma Labuschagne, who is a criminology lecturer at the University of South Africa, said it was evidence of the syndrome "blaming the victim".

"It is part of the further victimisation of the victims," said Mrs Labuschagne.

"It is the rape of the soul. It is a myth that women provoke rape."

Mrs Labuschagne also serves on the commission investigating

ways in which rape victims can be assisted, which was appointed by the Department of Health Services and Welfare.

She said in the course of her work she dealt with victims as young as three months and as old as 91.

She said there was a disturbing increase in the rape of aged women.

Mrs Labuschagne said no reliable statistics on rape existed although the annual reported rape figure for South Africa was 19 000.

"It is the crime with the biggest dark, unknown figure. But at the Pretoria Rape Crisis Centre we have found that only one in 20 women report the rape to the police."

She said the myth that rape was the fault of the woman gave rise to one of the biggest problems in rape — that of guilt feelings on the part of the victim.

"If women are led to believe that it is their fault, they don't report it," Mrs Labuschagne said.

CITY PRESS, January 21, 1990

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The no-holds-barred fight

The fearless people's legal advisor hates losing

By LULAMA LUTI

AT FIRST glance, 27-year-old Josephine Mokwebo appears to be a cool and normal person, her poise and features give the impression of a typical working lady... until she speaks; then one begins to feel the power within her.

The popular saying that dynamite comes in small packages is a very good description of what she is.

She runs the Kempton Park Advice Centre (KPAC), a community body which has been battling all the laws affecting thousands of Tembisa residents since 1986.

Mokwebo is KPAC's legal advisor and she provides moral support to clients when they go to court and has become the symbol of hope to the dismissed, pensioned and unemployed.

The thought of treading on the many toes in the male-dominated world of legal affairs has never scared her. Neither has the legal jargon that is often used.

But the soft-spoken Tembisa woman was determined she would learn and would provide a much-needed service.

Mokwebo is convinced that she is capable of doing her job and will bypass any obstacles in her way and graduate from an advisor to become a lawyer.

She advises other women, "don't look down upon

yourselves. You are capable of sharing the same platforms with your male counterparts."

"There are no miracles, only self-determination counts and it's all in the mind," she reckons, "the minute you start doubting your abilities, you are already defeated."

Flanked by a pile of paperwork on her desk, Mokwebo explains that when she enrolled for the Legal Resources Centre (LRC)'s legal advice course in 1986 she had just passed matric and knew very little about legal matters.

But today she speaks with lots of authority on the subject.

"It's all thanks to the training and the support of the LRC. I was trained in the basic legal operations and upon completion I joined our 'sister centre', the Tembisa Advice Centre," she said.

Because of the pressure of work, the need for another centre became obvious and KPAC was established.

In 1989, KPAC handled a total of 3,153 cases, 99 percent of which were successful and since coming re-turning from the December holidays, there are already 117 cases needing attention.

"Most of our time is consumed by labour disputes involving unfair dismissals, retrenchments, and unem-

ployment. In these cases clients are helped, application forms for whatever claims and cases we consult their employers," said Mokwebo.

She said it was time workers woke up about the basic employment rights.

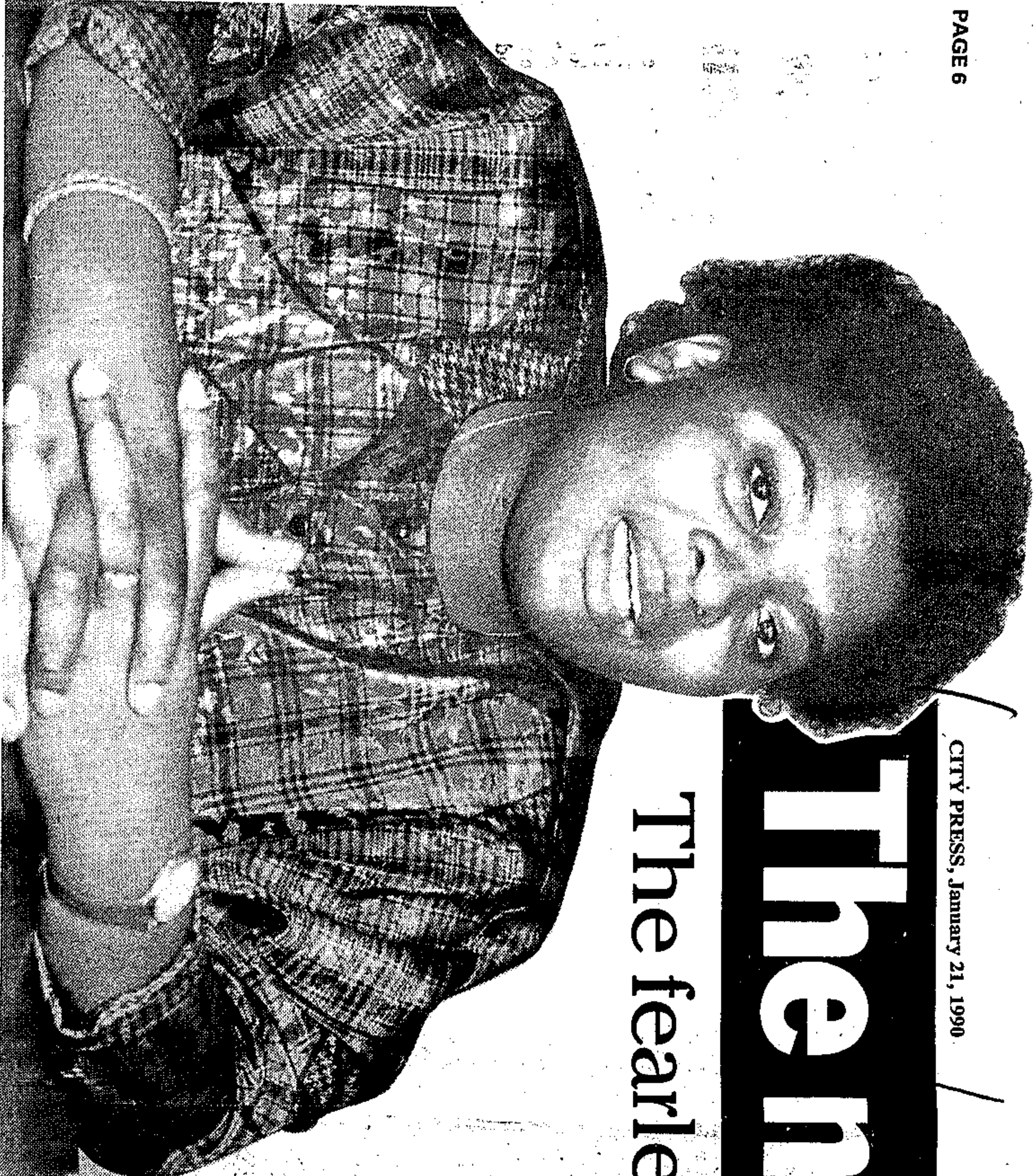
"There is a dire need for people to be educated these small but important details such as when arrested or dismissed. Having a lawyer enough."

Although single and with no immediate relatives, Mokwebo does not work normal hours — involves long spells of listening to people's heart stories and often piecing together information bid to find a solution. But sympathy has not with it.

"In this man-eats-man world, a case is judged availability of hard facts. We make it a point to tackling any case, both parties are convinced in it. If it is not, the client is advised immediate saves our time," she said.

She beamed and explained that she was peace until a case was completed and successful.

"Matters that cannot be settled through court are referred to the Small Claims Court. In all times we were victorious."



Josephine Mokwebo, Kempton Park Advice Centre's dedicated legal advisor.

Lectures on
legal services
to the poor
in 'new' SA

By Ramsay Milne
The Star Bureau

Star 25/11/90

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NEW YORK — A University of Maryland professor, a champion of legal services for the poor in America, is collaborating with the University of the Witwatersrand to sketch the framework of a legal system which he says will not only look after the interests of South Africa's post-apartheid poor but also be seen as a "protector" and not a prosecutor of all citizens.

Professor Clinton Bamberger says that within the next few weeks some 160 Wits students will begin taking his clinical legal education course.

In an interview in the *Baltimore Sun*, Professor Bamberger said: "This is a generation of students who are going to design a post apartheid legal system.

"It would be unfortunate if they had no prior experience in the legal needs of the poor."

His initiative began last year when he used a sabbatical to set up the Johannesburg clinical legal education programme at the invitation of Wits University.

He described as one of his dreams the introduction of black students to a legal system that would protect them from apartheid's injustices.

The university has confirmed that Professor Bamberger will spend four to five months at the Wits Law Clinic early this year and teach final year law students.

He will also assist at the Law Clinic.

"We will be making use of his considerable expertise," a university spokesman said.

NO

'Clean-break' divorce must be an option

Court Reporter

The clean-break principle in divorces is increasingly becoming part of the South African legal system and should be considered during every divorce.

This is the view of Mr Casper le Roux in an article in the January edition of *De Rebus*, the Association of Law Societies' journal. *Star 25/1/90*

Mr le Roux says the clean-break principle applies only to divorces in which it must be determined whether periodic payments should be made to the ex-husband or wife.

The clean-break principle acknowledges that it is advantageous to spouses, as well as the broader community, that after a divorce former spouses have as little contact with each other as possible.

"The former spouses should be encouraged to get the bitterness of a family break-up out of their system and start a new life which is not overshadowed by the broken relationship," says Mr le Roux.

Traditionally, a former spouse, usually the husband, was left with a obligatory maintenance after the divorce.

Where minor children are involved, the court should carefully consider the interests of those children and determine whether a clean break will have a significant influence on them.

Learn CPR and save a life - doctor

By Toni Younghusband, Medical Reporter

Hundreds of South African lives could be saved each year if more people knew how to apply cardiopulmonary resuscitation, believes Dr Walter Kloeck, head of the SA Resuscitation Council.

In Seattle in the United States, the number of accidental deaths dropped dramatically when it was decided to train a large portion of the population in CPR.

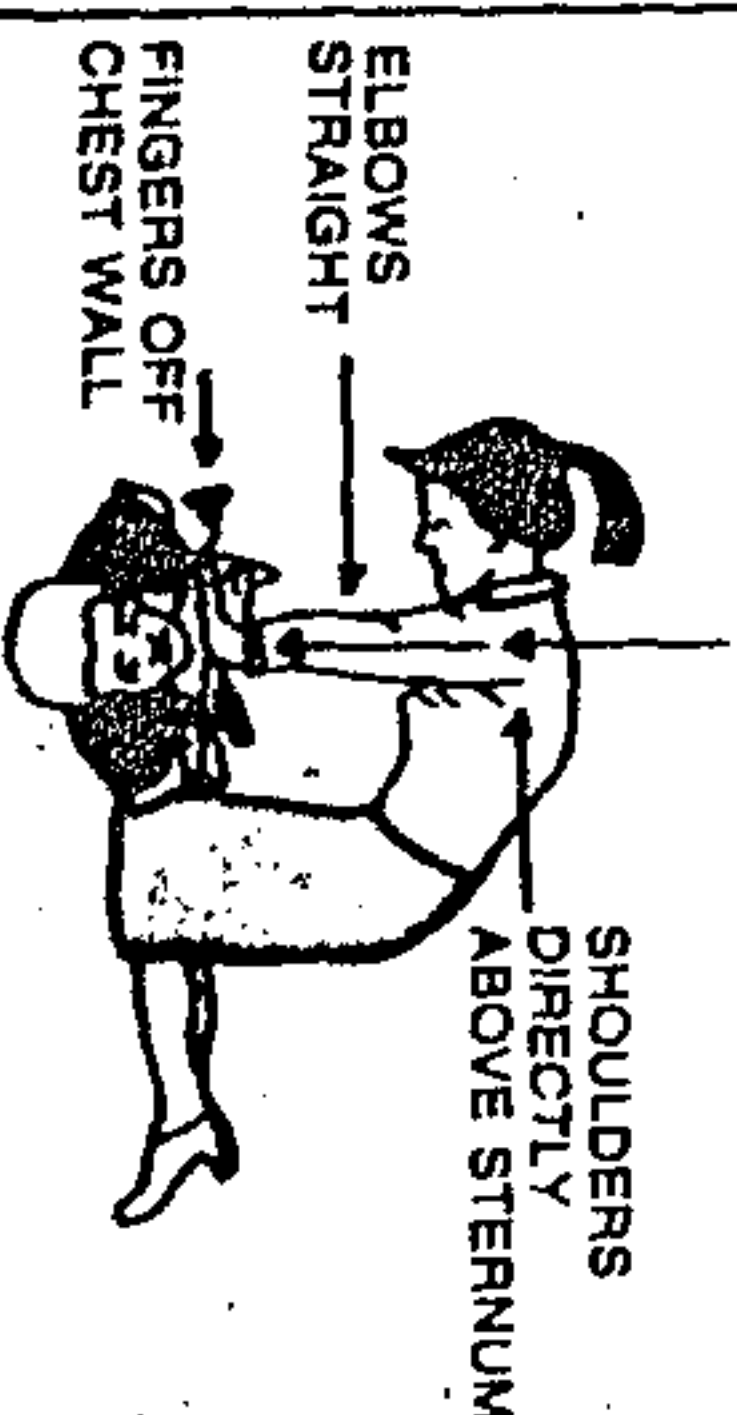
"We can do the same in South Africa and I believe we could save many lives if we just knew how," said Dr Kloeck.

He pointed out that in recent months there had been two reports of people drowning because bystanders did not know how to apply CPR.

In Munich, Germany, 20 people watched as three small boys struggled for their lives after falling through ice covering a lake. They all died. Shortly be-

COMPRESS BREASTBONE TO A DEPTH OF 4-5 CM. AT A RATE OF 80 COMPRESSIONS PER MINUTE.

PRESS VERTICALLY DOWNWARDS



ONE RESCUER
Give two full breaths after every 15 compressions.

TWO RESCUERS
Give one full breath after every 5 compressions

An illustration from the heart resuscitation leaflet.

fore Christmas a man drowned in a lake in Kensington, Johannesburg, while a crowd of on-lookers stood by helplessly.

The SA Resuscitation Council, founded in 1987, is launching a public awareness campaign this year during which it hopes to get as many laymen as possible trained in simple principles.

"CPR is a simple technique which could save many lives every day. We urge the public to learn these basic principles."

The leaflets will be available from St John Ambulance, the Heart Foundation, SA Lifesaving, the SA Noodnulpiga and the SA Red Cross Society.

Council loans 3 motorcycles to Canaries

Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg City Council has loaned three motorcycles to the Canary Islands to be used during the Pope's visit from today until Saturday and the Democratic Party has claimed

that a senior traffic department official has accompanied the bikes.

DP council leader Mr Ian Davidson claimed the manage-

ment committee's decision to agree to a request by the Foreign Affairs Department was clear proof that the council was subsidising Mr Pik Botha's department.

But Mrs Marietta Marx, deputy chairman of the management committee, dismissed the criticism, saying the loan would not cost the city a cent and would improve relations

between South Africa and the Canaries.

She said the report to the committee had not mentioned that any staff would accompany the motorcycles but she would investigate Mr Davidson's claim.

Mr Davidson said if the committee was unaware of the fact that a certain Mr John Nicol had gone to the Canaries,

it was proof that there was no control over the situation.

It was clear the council had lost sight of the need to operate on a business basis.

"The latest move follows other instances where Johannesburg's traffic officials had escorted Ministers and guests of the department on trips around the country," he said.

'Bad blood' needle causes Aids fear

MBABANE — Leaders of a Swazi church who draw "bad blood" from people they consider sick are causing alarm because they use the same needle to treat many people. There are fears that this could spread Aids.

The practice is reported to be common in the Zion Christian Church.

A woman member of the church told a local newspaper that a hypodermic needle was used by church leaders who treated as many as 20 people with the instrument. A government official condemned the practice and said there would be an inquiry. — The Star's Africa News Service.

NEWS

Natal begins to tackle its shanty town sprawl

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VIC HANNA



distinct authorities responsible for the shanty areas: kwaZulu, the Natal Provincial Administration and the Department of Development Aid.

The three are not co-ordinated and control is scattered and varied. Stand on a high building in Maritzburg, for example, and you can see, with the naked eye, three townships, each one of them answerable to a different authority. Drive around Durban and within a few kilometres of each other you will find kwa-Mashu (kwaZulu), Inanda (Department of Development Aid) and Chesterville (Natal Provincial Authority).

One senior provincial official says that the problem will remain "hopeless" until a joint approach is hammered out.

But there is hope. Newly appointed Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs, Mr. Herms Kriel, visited Natal within six weeks of his taking on the portfolio and he has called for a series of reports on the area. Local authorities are buoyed by the new approach. They're hoping that there will be the drawing together of control, with financial assistance made available and the possibility of serious working towards a solution.

The authorities will have to deal with shanty cities which because of their geographical locations have their own peculiar set of problems. Mr. Robin Raubenheimer, director of land usage control for the Provincial Authority, notes that, unlike the generally flat topography of the Transvaal and the Cape Flats, the

hilly area surrounding Durban, in particular, is convoluted and convoluted — the type of terrain that spells high costs for building and provision of services.

Mr. Raubenheimer, unlike many, acknowledges that the shanty cities are an accepted part of the province's development.

Upgrading vital

He sees as vitally important and urgent, the upgrading of the shanty towns (running water, bucket or chemical toilet systems) and a subsidised large-scale housing programme which will give shanty dwellers something to aspire to.

The Durban Council has firmly identified the problem and is now seeking ways to assist well beyond the city limits in what has now become known as the Durban Functional Region — a slice of Natal which embraces the city and the shanty towns surrounding it. Budgets funded by Durban ratepayers have been created as the city fathers appreciate that the problem is as much Durban's as anybody else's.

Such interest and involvement is well-founded because, left to their own devices and the previous apathy of others, the shanty towns could soon engulf Durban (and Maritzburg), leading to total anarchy. And that would really give the lavender and lace brigade something to worry about.

ing the rivers in the area turn the Umgeni and the Umhlanga into veritable sewers. (Remember the recent TV clips of Duzi marathon canoers being dunked and coming up spluttering?)

The Umgeni Water Authority, which supplies potable water to Durban and Maritzburg, has warned of the rapidly escalating cost of treating the highly contaminated raw water. Its studies show myriad counts of E-coli in the rivers after the rains.

And, like the plagues of rats and cockroaches which infest the shacks, crime and gang warfare are part of everyday shanty city life — an obscure ingredient in the violence which has so far this year claimed more than 100 lives and which is generally simply attributed to the on-going Inkatha/UDF clashes.

These clashes have provided an ideal smokescreen for mushrooming crime. A personal vendetta? Communist murder and rape and who would know it was not politically motivated and merely included in the South African Police's daily unrest report? A dead body, a burnt-out house? Who is to say these horrifying aftermaths of violence are not purely the result of political differences? Who's to say, also, that certain violence is not territorially based? A kind of "I need to live here and I will kill for that right". For these reasons, people's courts which dish out a quick, brutal kind of law enforcement have mushroomed almost as fast as the crime wave.

Inevitable tide

There is a kind of degenerate Third World inevitability about this encroachment of humanity. Previously open areas, often owned by private individuals are suddenly festooned with hastily erected shacks to provide instant new "suburbs" unfettered by water-borne sewerage and running water.

And, horror, because of the mounting pressures of space, squatters have been found sleeping on vacant building sites right under the noses of Durban's most stately colonial-type matrons on Durban's snobbish Berr.

Further out, open tracts of land, only four years ago grassed, treed and grazing grounds for herds of cattle, are now tightly packed with people living cheek-by-jowl in a town-planning nightmare.

Toilets for the shack towns exist in the open veld, under a bush, next to a tree, so that come the rainy season, as now, the wash-off from the land surround-

Surviving Spouses Bill provides for (297) widows, widowers

Star
30/11/90

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — A surviving spouse who was unable to support himself or herself would be able to claim maintenance against the estate of his/her deceased marriage partner in terms of a Bill published in Parliament yesterday.

Four Bills covering the survival of spouses, amendments to the laws covering attorneys, the Small Claims Courts and the reciprocal service of civil process were published.

The Maintenance of Surviving Spouses Bill stems from the recommendation of the South African Law Commission's research of the law of succession.

Under present legislation a spouse could be left destitute until the estate was wound up.

Surviving spouses would now be able to claim maintenance from the estate. The amount would depend on their age, earning capacity and financial needs. It would be equal to that of a dependent child against the estate of their deceased parent.

The Master of the Supreme Court may refuse to allow a maintenance claim until the court had decided on the validity of the claim.

The Small Claims Courts Amendment Bill seeks to extend the existing areas of jurisdiction of the courts.

A memorandum on the Bill said there was an urgent need for the establishment of small claims courts in various areas. Due to a shortage of funds it was impossible to establish courts for all areas so it was consequently envisaged to extend existing areas of jurisdiction.

The Attorneys Amendment Bill seeks to provide that an advocate "will not be allowed to register his articles until such time as his name has been removed from the roll of advocates".

Advocates will therefore be entitled to enter into articles, but will be obliged to have their names removed from the roll of advocates in the period between the entering into and the registration of articles.

The object of the Reciprocal Service of Civil Process Bill is to facilitate the reciprocal service of civil process between South Africa and countries designated by the Minister of Justice.

...to take a turn for the worse, his doctor said.
The official news agency ADN said Honecker's lawyer and the surgeon who recently operated on the 77-year-old deposed head of state for kidney cancer had signed a declaration that he was not fit to be imprisoned or questioned.

Angolan forces capture airstrip

ANGOLAN government forces have captured the strategic Mavinga airstrip in south-east Angola after fierce fighting with Unita rebels, a high-ranking military source claimed on Friday.
He said both sides incurred heavy casualties in the fight for Mavinga — a key strategic point for military control of south-east Angola, and vital for an attack on the rebels' stronghold at Jamba, over 200km further south.
Reports by Sapa, AP, Reuters.

Soweto residents in big anti-rape parade

^{1/24/90} SCORES of women, men and school children marched through Soweto yesterday in a massive anti-rape campaign.

The march, which was characterised by hymn singing, started from Diepkloof grounds and ended at the Orlando West kopie with a prayer meeting.

Some of the placards waved by the crowd read: "Stop Rape" and "Mothers, Talk to Your Jackrollers".

Also taking part were representatives of organisations such as People Opposing Women Abuse, the Federation of Transvaal Women and the SA Council of Churches.

Police commissioner for Soweto Brig Johan Swartz said that since January 121 rape cases were reported as compared to last year's January figure, which was 192.

He said that in the 121 cases, 64 arrests had already been made, a 50 percent success rate.



Policeman gave names

face of sexism

face of sexism

feelings of powerlessness stemming from family life; the socialised belief in rape myths; reducing women to objects; the belief that violence is the simplest means to solve problems; the need to compensate for sexual and masculine inadequacy; and a strong association of sex with violence.

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Vogelman argues that the subordination of women in society justifies rape - woman are considered the property of men, becoming objects without feelings or ability to feel pain.

Fourteen

In the study, 27 percent of the rapists had raped more than once.

One subject, who had served a single prison sentence for rape, admitted raping fourteen times.

Others admitted to raping five, six or seven times and some were more vague, saying they had raped "a few times" or "lots of times."

Another human being.

“Their inhumane attitudes and actions after the rape are logical extensions of their attitudes and behaviours towards their victims during the offence and towards women in everyday life.

A distinguishing factor was that rapists perceived sexually violent behaviour as seduction.

For many, physical coercion and aggression have been significant components of their family's mode of communication. "That our society is

feelings of powerlessness stemming from family life; the socialised belief in rape myths; reducing women to objects; the behaviour and the sometimes amicable treatment of rape is evident ... by the easy manner in which the rapist legitimises his behaviour and the simplest means to solve problems; the need to compensate for sexual authorities

and masculine inadequacy; and a strong association of sex with violence.

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Sexism

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Almost 45 percent had participated in gang rape.

The failure of rehabilitation was borne out by

one fact that 43 percent of the multiple rapists had served time in prison for rape, but continued to rape after their release.

A distinguishing factor was that rapists perceived sexually violent be-

For many, physical coercion and aggression had been significant components of their family's mode of communication. "That our society is

cast as the victim and the victim as the criminal ... the victim may often be demeaned by the police, the law and in some instances, her family.

“On most occasions, the rapist is not open to these accusations since our society insists that men have uncontrollable sexual urges requiring im-

Rape

From page 11

the experience.

Yet, each claim rape, excluding his was "damaging" woman, to her self-pride and her status.

They showed remorse after beating

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One subject, who had served a single prison sentence for rape, admitted raping fourteen times.

Others admitted to raping five, six or seven times and some were more vague, saying they had raped "a few times" or "lots of times."

Face of sex

Southam 5/2/90

"The myth that men can avoid rape by hiding dark alleys could be laid to rest," he

Most of the rapists did acknowledge the reality of their crime. "I did not believe their behaviour was a violation of another human being."

"Their inhumane attitudes and actions after the offence are logical extensions of their attitudes and behaviours towards their victims during the offence and towards women in everyday life."

Almost 45 percent had anticipated in gang rape. The failure of rehabilitation was borne out by the fact that 43 percent of the multiple rapists had served time in prison for rape, but continued to rape after their release.

axis

"A lack of women in a lack of them

"As long as to validate masculinity will probably permanent society.

"The the masculine makes the up in squabbles just potential r demic, the theatre-goer politician ness execu

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Women march against rape

OVER three hundred women incensed by ongoing rapes in the townships, marched through the streets of Soweto in an unprecedented move to declare war against the jackrollers.

The march, probably the first ever in any of the black townships in the country, united church women, mothers, young girls and boys in a fight against rapists who have terrorised women operating as gangs known as the

jackrollers and the Makabakas.

The march which started in Diepkloof, covered about 6 kilometres to a koppie in Orlando West, where the group held a prayer meeting. There the women said the march heralded the beginning of the end for the jackrollers.

Messages of support were read from the SACC, the Eastern Cape Council of Churches, Women ministries and the Congress of South African Writers (COSAW).


No place for hawkers in free market Bop

247

9/2-15/2/90
By JOHNNY MASILELA

"BLACK economic empowerment" is a phrase doing the rounds these days

— but it is unheard of in Bophuthat-

swana,  This much is evident at the bustling Mabopane Railway Station, which

stands like a skyscraper on the border

of Bophuthatswana and South Africa, at Soshanguve township. 

On the South African side of the station premises, dozens of black

people are economically empowering themselves by hawking every kind of

article to the thousands of commuters who throng the station daily.

But on the Bophuthatswanan side

of the border, not a single hawker is in sight. 

The only explanation offered by Mmabatho licencing board officials is

that hawkers can acquire a licence only if Mabopane becomes a "muni-

cipality", whereas at present it is under the direct control of the Depart-

ment of Local Government and Housing.

"You dare sell on the other side, you end up in a police cell," says

Mogomotsi Selepe, a Bop resident who crosses the "border" daily to sell

boiled eggs on the South African side.

Women abused daily

297

KGOMOTSO Tiro (30) cannot forget her escape from the clutches of the jackrollers after an afternoon of dancing at a music festival at Soccer City.

She and two friends left the stadium that day to catch a taxi to the township, not suspecting that lurking in the crowd thronging towards the gates was a group of rapists-to-be.

The possibility only struck her once outside the grounds when somebody grabbed her from behind and hassled her to a stream of waiting cars.

In the back of the car she was shoved in, four teenage girls began crying and begging to be let out.

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

It did not mean anything that she was older than them. They had caught a prey and that was all they cared about.

Unlike the teenagers held hostage by the gun-toting jackrollers who ranged in age between 14 and 20, Kgomotso managed to escape. The other luckless captives were probably taken to hideouts in the township where victims are allegedly kept for a week or a month and raped everyday.

Ordeal

Tshepang (14) is one of the unfortunate females, both young and old, who have gone through the traumatic ex-

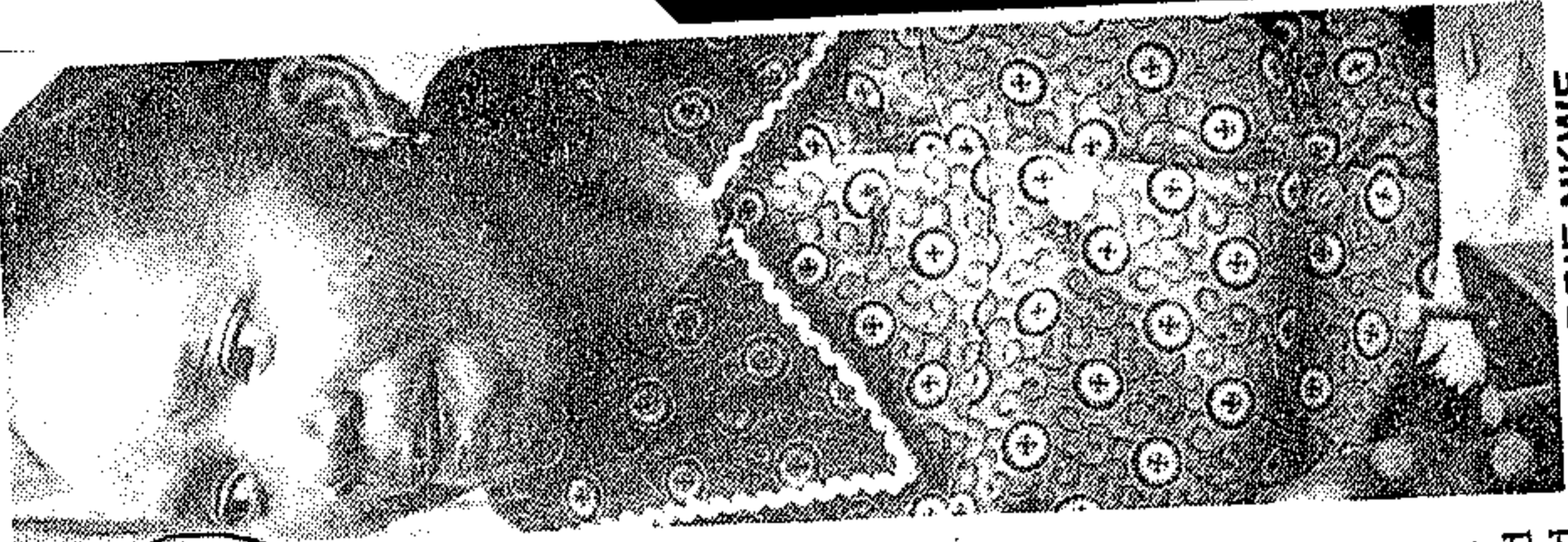
located hip bone. She could not eat or relieve herself for a long time. She could not walk and had to be carried like a baby to the local clinic for treatment.

Today she is back at school. She can now eat and no longer suffers from constipation. But Tshepang's hip bone has not mended and abdominal pains still bother her. It will take some time for the physical scars to heal but the psychological effects might remain forever.

The culprits have not been apprehended. The callous abuse of women's bodies continues on a wide scale in Soweto where 16 women are raped every week and 2 059 cases were reported last year.



Mothers and daughters march against rape.



MAGGIE NKWE

perience. She was jackrolled on her way to church.

Her mother, Mmathari, found her helpless in a street corner where the rapists had left her after they had taken turns brutalising her the whole night in a classroom in a nearby school.

"They had torn her clothes to tatters. She was filthy and bleeding. She couldn't walk. I had to carry her home," Mmathari said.

A virgin

"I could not bring myself to ask her about it. I could not handle it. I called in our neighbours after phoning the police because I felt helpless. I kept looking at her and could not believe that it was my child who had been raped. I thought it only happened to women who went to shebeens," she said.

Tshepang, who had not started menstruating and had never slept with a man, was left with a dis-

Brutal

Jackrollers might regard their actions as a game. But their brutal behaviour has caused distress. Parents and children live with the ever present fear of being their next victims.

Their frustration and anger triggered the recent six kilometre march organised by the South African Council of Churches, Federation of African Women, People Opposed to Women Abuse and Church mothers' unions.

About 300 women marched from Diepkloof to the Orlando West kopie in protest against the spate of rapes and abductions in the township.

Mrs Maggie Nkwe, one of the organisers of the march, said the march was the first step in fighting the brutal acts of the gangsters. She said a crisis centre and revival of street committees in the township was among their plans.

"We hope to get every woman involved in the campaign. Most of us feel strongly about what is happening but we are afraid to act. Since we cannot accept it as a way of life, we have decided to do something about it," Nkwe said.

She said mothers had been praying since jackrolling began but had discovered that prayer alone was not enough.

Prayers

"We had been going around schools praying with pupils and teachers and doing the same in our churches. But now we have decided to complement our prayers with action."

She said they hoped their committee, which includes Mary Mabaso, president of the Interdenominational Prayer Women's League and community worker Lindi Myeza, would bring mothers together and help build a support group for parents and rape victims.

Positive approach works

26/2/90

(597)

(297)

Sorelson

26/2/90

Sowetan Woman resumes the *Woman Of The Week* series. For the past three years we have featured women who have selflessly contributed their services to the community. The series will appear every fortnight.

Readers are urged to write in and nominate community workers in their area. Give us the names and contact addresses. Write to Sowetan Woman, Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000.

A POSITIVE approach to problem solving is the answer to an organised community, says Mmabatho Mashilwane, a Katlehong, Natalspuit, community worker.

Mashilwane, a self-employed hairdresser and mother of four, believes that a hard-hearted approach to problems like gangsterism, alcohol abuse by youth and other social problems will not help improve the standard of living of blacks.

"I have always felt that the people of any troubled community, through structures like street committees, are better equipped to solve their problems than professional people who should only play a secondary role," Mashilwane said.

Fuels

Intervention by outsiders like police, she said, sometimes fuels the conflict or misunderstanding between community members and can perpetuate the problem.

She said round table discussions with disputing parties and structures set by the community could discourage hatred and help build peace among people.

Mashilwane is chairman of the Katlehong Zone 2 Order and Stability Force and a member of the recently revived street committee structures in her neighbourhood.

Her house in Nhlapho Section is a busy hive for troubled neighbours who all regard her as their social worker.

By SIZAKELE KOOMA



Woman of the Week

M M A B A T H O
MASHILWANE

upon ourselves to trace the perpetrators and direct the police to where they were.

"Eight gang members were apprehended as a result and although things have not normalised we have established some order," she said.

War

Mashilwane has waged a new war on alcoholism. She wants shebeen owners to stop selling liquor to youth.

"Alcohol, and not money, is the root of all evil. Our children kill

parents we should intervene when we see our youth go astray.

"Children need to be controlled and it is every parent's duty to reprimand a child when she sees him or her make a mistake. The attitude that people have adopted of minding their own business is wrong. We need to go back to the old values and norms that we were brought up with," she said.

Her compassionate nature and eagerness to help anyone in distress explains why Mashil-

urged them to do something about the problem.

"Innocent people were dying in this war that had obviously started in shebeens. We could not sit still and watch the community being wiped out.

"We were not satisfied with the way the police were handling the matter. We took it

each other and stay away from school because of liquor. We have to wipe it out. The first place to start is with shebeen owners. They must be told never to sell alcohol to children.

"These children are the future of the country. If we allow them to abuse alcohol and destroy themselves we will have no future. As

wane, an ANC supporter, has housed PAC stalwart, Masha Maite, in her home. She was touched when a group of youths came to her and explained the destitute condition the sickly old man was living under in a village near Pietersburg.

She could not refuse when asked to provide him with accommodation.

Shebeen

They include shebeen owners who have complaints about their clients, mothers who have unsuccessfully tried to place their children in schools and schoolchildren who need financial assistance.

She earned the social worker title years ago, when she opened her garage for group sessions with local youth who felt uncomfortable discussing their problems with their parents. Mashilwane and the group, mostly teenaged boys and girls, met twice a week. The sessions were disrupted in 1987 when she was detained.

The urge to intervene in community disputes was rekindled last year when her township was hit with a spate of gangster attacks. She called parents to a meeting and

while he received medical treatment in the city. Maite (89) is still with her. The old man, she said, was not a problem since the only thing he needed at his age was love and care, which was not much to ask for.



Lindi Mathe of Alexandra earns her living as a hairdresser, but wants to break into the competitive world of modelling. Pic: LEN KUMALO.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Answered 28/2/90
Buffalo River: cyanide effluent

43. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Water Affairs:

- (1) Whether cyanide effluent was discharged into the Buffalo River near King William's Town in 1988 and 1989; if so, on how many occasions in each year;
- (2) whether the culprits were prosecuted; if so, with what result; if not, why not;
- (3) whether any precautions have since been taken in the area concerned to prevent similar effluent spills from any source; if so, what precautions?

B57E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

- (1) No.
- (2) and (3) Fall away.

For the information of the honourable member, I wish to mention that a tiding manufacturer in King William's Town discharged cyanide bearing effluent into a storm-water drain on 21 December 1988 and 22 May 1989. Due to the prompt action by the officials of the Department of Water Affairs the effluent was prevented from reaching the Buffalo River. The company was prosecuted in terms of section 23 of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956) found guilty and sentenced to the maximum fine of R10 000 on both charges. This was the first instance of maximum fines being handed down by a court for such offences. The company concerned has re-evaluated its effluent treatment and control measures, whilst regular inspections by officials of the Department is taking place.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Conservation of agricultural Resources Act: prosecutions

45. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agriculture: *Answered 28/2/90*

How many prosecutions were instituted in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No 43 of 1983, during the latest specified period of 12 months for which statistics are available?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

B59E

Six during the period 1 April 1988 to 31 March 1989.

Shelters for battered women

56. Mrs CH CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether her Department is responsible for any shelters for battered women in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Johannesburg, (d) Bloemfontein and (e) Port Elizabeth; if not, why not; if so, how many such shelters are there in each of these cities?

Answered 28/2/90 B142E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a) to (e) No.

The Department of National Health and Population Development is responsible for the planning, co-ordination and monitoring of national policy regarding health matters, population development and social welfare. Rendering of actual services to the public is not within the line function responsibilities of this Department.

Ramsar Convention: international recognition for St Lucia Bay wetlands

58. Mr J CHIOLE asked the Minister of Environment Affairs: *Answered 28/2/90*

- (1) Whether the St Lucia Bay wetlands area has enjoyed international recognition in terms of the Ramsar Convention since round about 1986; if so, what are the relevant details;

Continue

(2) whether he has taken or intends taking any steps to have a total prohibition imposed on mining activities in the area known as Eastern Shores, east of Lake St Lucia; if so, (a) what steps, (b) in terms of which statutory provisions and (c) what are the economic-judicial implications of these steps; if not, why not;

(3) whether he has received a petition in connection with this wetlands area; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to the petition;

(4) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B154E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

During October 1986 the St Lucia System was included in the list of Wetlands of International Importance in terms of the Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention).

(2) No.

I have no statutory authority to institute a total prohibition.

(a), (b) and (c) are not applicable.

(3) No.

I have not received petitions in connection with this wetland area, but I have received petitions regarding the proposed mining activities in the Coastal Dune area at St Lucia. With regard to the proposed mining activities the answer is:

(a) The Star's CARE Campaign which includes the reaction of the public and the following organisations:

- Endangered Wildlife Trust
- Kangwane Parks Corporation
- Zululand Society for the Protection and Care of the Environment (SPACE)
- Trador Cash & Carry
- Pick 'n Pay

(b) (i) A request to totally ban the proposed mining activities at St Lucia and demand the assurance that the Government regards Lake St Lucia as inviolate.

(ii) My reaction was that it is gratifying to see that so many South Africans have a strong and positive attitude towards environment.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Sowetan 1/3/90

Welfare board wants contact with the people

297

By PHANGISILE
MTSHALI

THE South West Rand Regional Welfare Board was launched in Johannesburg at the weekend to consolidated welfare services in the area and to serve as a link between the people and the policy-makers.

In his inauguration speech, Mr John Mavuso, Member of Executive Committee for Housing and Community Development, said primary social welfare services were inadequate.



JOHN MAVUSO

New aims

He called for a shift of focus from the sophisticated models of clinical social services to projects that would enable the community to develop and to productively organise themselves to use their resources for their own social welfare.

Mavuso warned that, in planning for the devel-

opment of a effective, efficient and adequate social welfare service in the future, the board should take into consideration that a large section of the population lives below the minimum existence level.

"The emphasis should, firstly, be on the development of communities to create a better quality of life for its

members by reducing dependency and increasing a sense of self-worth and dignity.

"The fast pace of urbanisation is accompanied by squatting where large numbers of families move from rural areas to areas where there are no services available. Urbanisation goes together with the increase in family disintegration which influence the mental health of the whole population, as the family is the unit within which a responsible individual is nurtured."

He warned that population explosion results in a shortage of resources such as manpower and money to provide the necessary efficient services.

Relief

"If the most basic needs such as clean water, food, shelter and security are not met, family and community life is adversely affected. Neglect of children, aged and disabled persons, juvenile delinquency, crime and other pathological behavior, become prevalent," Mavuso said.

The new board, among other duties, will investigate social problems in its region and consider, plan and propose solutions, obtain the co-operation of welfare organisations to ensure efficient and co-ordinated actions and reduce duplication and regulate the registration of welfare organisations.

Basics

It will seek to promote and stabilise family and marital life; look into the welfare of the aged, physically and mentally handicapped persons; social relief to the needy, services to ex-criminals and prisoners; fight alcoholism and drug dependency and investigate the provision of housing to poor persons or persons in need, for example, children's homes.

For further information phone (011) 3314911.

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH 1990

(a)	(b)
Address	Property description
Flats 1-12 and 14-19, Harewood Court, 26 Abel Road, Berea, Johannesburg.	Remainder of Erf 169 and Erf 171, Johannesburg at Berea.
Flats 1-6, 11, 12, 14-17, 21-26, 31-36, 41-46, 51-56 and 61-66, Girtton Court, corner of Lily Avenue and O'Reilly Road, Berea, Johannesburg.	Erf 33, 34 and 35, Johannesburg at Berea.
Flats 1-12 and 14-22, Polana court, Abel Road, Berea, Johannesburg.	Erf 1466, Johannesburg at Berea.
48 Joel Street, Berea, Johannesburg.	Erf 369, Johannesburg at Berea.
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Flats 1-12, 12A, 14, 15, 21-25, 31-35, 41-45, 51-55, 61-65, 71-75 and 81-85, Arthur Mansions, 44 Caroline Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erf 3963, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.
Flats 1-4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 21-24, 31-34, 41-44, 51-54, 61-64 and 71-74, Kenwood Court, 86 Edith Cavell Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erf 5183, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.
Flats 1-5, 10-12, 14-15, 20-24, 30-34, 40-44, 50-54, 60-64, 70-74, 80-84, 101-105, 201-205, 301-305, 401-405 and 501-505, Breemar Court, 123 Claim Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erven 3856, 3857, 3858 and 3860, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.
Flats 1-12 and 14-19, Olivia Court, corner of Olvia Road and Fife Avenue, Berea, Johannesburg.	Erven 227 and 228, Johannesburg at Berea.
Flats 1-4, 11-12, 14-15, 21-24, 31-34, 41-44, 51-54, 61-64 and 71-74, Curzon Court, corner of Kaptein and Klein Streets, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erven 3064 and 3065, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.
Flats 1-7, 11, 12, 12A, 14-17, 21-27, 31-37, 41-47, 51-57, 61-67, 71-77, Geraldine Court, corner of Wolmarans and Quartz Streets, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erven 2141 and 2142, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.
Flats 1-4, 21-24, 31-34, 41-44, 51-54, 61-64, 71-74 and 81-85, Montgomery Mansions, corner of Lily Avenue and Soper Road, Berea, Johannesburg.	Erven 131 and 132, Johannesburg at Berea.
Flats 1-12 and 14-41, Pall Mall Court, 22 Abel Road, Berea, Johannesburg.	Erven 173, 175 and 176, Johannesburg at Berea.
Flats 1-7, 11, 12, 14-18, 21-27, 31-37, 41-47, 51-57 and 61-67, Guildford Court, corner of Abel Road and Tudhope Avenue, Berea, Johannesburg.	Erven 151, 153 and 154, Johannesburg at Berea.

Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH 1990

(a)	(b)
Address	Property description
Flats 1-12 and 14-31, Kings Norton, corner of Soper and fife Avenue, Berea, Johannesburg.	Erven 91 and 92, Johannesburg at Berea.
Flats 1-12 and 14-56, Loma Court, corner of Twist and Wolmarans Streets, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erven 2132 and 2133, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.
83 and 83A Banket Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erven 3254 and 3155, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.
Flats 1-12 and 14-28, Clive Mansions, 27 East Avenue, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erf 4026, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.
Flats 1-12, 12A and 14-42, Manley Court, 4 Goldreich Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erf 3898, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.
60 Mitchell Street, Berea, Johannesburg.	Erven 1090 and 1091, Johannesburg at Berea.
Flats 31-33, 41-43, 51-53 and 61-63, Millson House, 106A Twist Street, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erf 3621, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.
Flats 1-11 and 14-28, Marina Court, corner of Tudhope Avenue and Soper Road, Berea, Johannesburg.	Erven 113, 114 and 117, Johannesburg at Berea.
28 Mitchell Street, Berea, Johannesburg	Erf 1009, Johannesburg at Berea.
Flats 1-12 and 14, Dunvsta Mansions, 70 Banket Street, Johannesburg.	Erven 3123, 3124 and 3125, Johannesburg.
Flats 1-12 and 14-16, Grasmere Court, corner of Twist and Caroline Streets, Hillbrow, Johannesburg.	Erven 3914 and 3915, Johannesburg at Hillbrow.

National Senior Certificate examinations: results

4. Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) How many pupils at schools falling under the control of his Department (a) (i) passed, (ii) failed and (iii) obtained matriculation exemption and (b) wrote the National Senior Certificate examinations at the end of 1989;
- (2) how many of these pupils obtained (a) A, (b) B, (c) C, (d) D, (e) E, (f) F and (g) other aggregate symbols in the 1989 matriculation examinations;
- (3) how many of these pupils passed in (a) Mathematics and (b) Physical Science in the above-mentioned year?

Hansard 3/3/90

B113E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) (i) 790



(ii) 1 166
(iii) 346,
(b) 1 950;

- (2) (a) 9
(b) 68
(c) 257
(d) 528
(e) 624
(f) 94
(g) 91;
(3) (a) 491
(b) 245.

Shelters for battered women

14. Mrs CH CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of Health Services, Welfare and Housing:

Whether his Department is responsible for any shelters for battered women in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Johannesburg, (d) Bloemfontein
297
Hansard 3/3/90
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Handed 7/21/98 B150E

297

Existing facilities are:

Cape Town: One shelter which can accommodate six women.

Durban: One shelter for women and children and three other shelters for destitute persons.

Johannesburg: Three shelters, two of which also protect the identity of its residents.

**Eerste Rivier Primary School, Eerste Rivier
F J van Niekerk Primary School, Sishen
Primêre Skool Perdeberg, Perdeberg**

(b) yes, after the Minister of Education and Culture, had approved leasing, the Minister of Budget and Local Government was requested to handle the leasing of the schools.



Klasvoogds Primary School, Robertson district
Klippan-Holpan Primary School, Holpan
Kraatzbosch Primary School, Knysna district
Noro Primary School, Riversdale district
Transvaal Road Primary School, Kimberley
Papendorp Primary School, Lutzville district
Redlands Primary School, Knysna district
Ruigevlei Primary School, Knysna district
Salt Lake Primary School, Douglas district
Wolraad Woltemade Primary School, Cape Town
Wattenstroom West Primary School, Robertson district
Epson Road School, Durban
Durban Technical High School, Durban
Franklin Primary School, Franklin
Umtato Road School, Durban

Bloemfontein: No shelters, but arrangements have been made locally for the temporary accommodation of battered women whenever the need arises.

297

Port Elizabeth: No shelters exist but FAMSA, SANCA and the Salvation Army make provision for sheltering a limited number of women.

Schools: transfer/leasing

23. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture: *crd 1000 1000 1000*

(1) Whether he has (a) transferred and/or (b) leased schools falling under the control of his Department to other education departments; if so, (i) which schools, and (ii) to which education department, in each case;

(2) whether he is considering (a) transferring and/or (b) leasing more schools to other education departments; if so, (i) which schools, and (ii) to which education department, in each case? B209E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) Yes, after the Minister of Education and Culture, had approved transfer, the Minister of Budget and Local Government was requested to handle the disposal of the school.

Hansard
2/13/90

(ii)

Department of Education and Culture,
Administration:
House of Representatives, 1960-1961

**Department of Education and
Culture,
Administration:
House of Representatives**

Dundee Indian High, Dundee
Mt. Edgecombe Indian High, Mt. Edgecombe
Mayville Indian High, Durban
Pinetown Indian High, Pinetown
Park Rynie Indian High, Park Rynie
Stanger Indian High, Stanger

**Department of Education and Culture,
Administration:
House of Delegates**

(11)

**Department of Education and Culture,
Administration:
House of Representatives**

As and when school buildings become unutilised consideration is given to the possible alienation of school buildings to other departments.

(b) yes, as and when school buildings.

become unutilised consideration is given to the leasing of school buildings to other departments, (i) and (ii) fall away.

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Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH 1990

Hansard

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Hansard

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH 1990

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Hansard 7/3/90

B113E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (1) (a) (i) 790

(ii) 1 166
(iii) 346,

- (b) 1 950;

- (2) (a) 9
(b) 68
(c) 257
(d) 528
(e) 624
(f) 94
(g) 91;
- (3) (a) 491
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Shelters for battered women

14. Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of Health Services, Welfare and Housing:

Whether his Department is responsible for any shelters for battered women in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Johannesburg, (d) Bloemfontein

Hansard 7/3/90

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH 1990

tein and (e) Port Elizabeth; if not, why not; if so, how many such shelters are there in each of these cities? *Answered 7/3/78B150E*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES, WELFARE AND HOUSING: 297

The Department of Health Services and Welfare is not responsible for any shelters for battered women. The running of such facilities is the responsibility of church or welfare organisations. Battering is to a large extent a hidden problem, one of the reasons being that many women tend to protect the perpetrator in their efforts to protect their families. Only a small number of women actually leave their homes to seek protection elsewhere. Welfare organisations report that there is a limited demand for sheltering battered women and most of them therefore make their facilities available to all destitute women and some include the children as well.

Existing facilities are:

Cape Town: One shelter which can accommodate six women.

Durban: One shelter for women and children and three other shelters for destitute persons.

Johannesburg: Three shelters, two of which also protect the identity of its residents.

(i)

Eerste Rivier Primary School, Eerste Rivier
F J van Niekerk Primary School, Sishen
Primêre Skool Perdeberg, Perdeberg

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(i)

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Klipdam-Holpan Primary School, Holpan
Kranzbosch Primary School, Knysna district
Novo Primary School, Riversdale district
Transvaal Road Primary School, Kimberley
Papendorp Primary School, Lutzville district
Redlands Primary School, Knysna district
Ruigevlei Primary School, Knysna district
Salt Lake Primary School, Douglas district
Wolraad Woltemade Primary School, Cape Town
Wakerstroom West Primary School, Robertson district
Epsom Road School, Durban
Durban Technical High School, Durban
Franklin Primary School, Franklin
Umbilo Road School, Durban

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH 1990

Bloufontein: No shelters, but arrangements have been made locally for the temporary accommodation of battered women whenever the need arises. *297*

Port Elizabeth: No shelters exist but FAMSA, SANCA and the Salvation Army make provision for sheltering a limited number of women.

Schools: transfer/leasing

23. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

(1) Whether he has (a) transferred and/or (b) leased schools falling under the control of his Department to other education departments; if so, (i) which schools, and (ii) to which education department, in each case;

(2) whether he is considering (a) transferring and/or (b) leasing more schools to other education departments; if so, (i) which schools, and (ii) to which education department, in each case? B209E

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) (a) Yes, after the Minister of Education and Culture, had approved transfer, the Minister of Budget and Local Government was requested to handle the disposal of the school.

(ii)

Answered 7/3/790
Department of Education and Culture,
Administration:
House of Representatives.

(ii)

Department of Education and Culture,
Administration:
House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, 7 MARCH 1990

(i)

Dundee Indian High, Dundee
Mt. Edgecombe Indian High, Mt. Edgecombe
Mayville Indian High, Durban
Pinetown Indian High, Pinetown
Park Rynie Indian High, Park Rynie
Stanger Indian High, Stanger

(ii)

Department of Education and Culture,
Administration:
House of Delegates

(2)(a) yes,

(i)*

Sir Lowry's Pass Primary School

(ii)

Department of Education and Culture,
Administration:
House of Representatives

* As and when school buildings become unutilised consideration is given to the possible alienation of school buildings to other departments,

(b) yes, as and when school buildings

become unutilised consideration is given to the leasing of school buildings to other departments,
(i) and (ii) fall away.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Special fund marked for social services

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

15/3/90
The Government will spend nearly 40 percent of the R72,9 billion 1990/91 Budget on social services and create a special fund to overcome the backlog in the socio-economic development of black people.

Details of the special fund to be financed from the loan surplus of 1989/90 are to be announced by President de Klerk later this week.

This was disclosed by Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis when he presented a record R71,54 billion main Budget to Parliament yesterday.

Though he gave no figures, it seems that loan surplus of more than R6 billion is available to finance the fund. This will be above the 40 percent of the Budget allocated to social spending — such as housing, health, education and welfare.

This represents about 10 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). However, the 40 percent refers to the Budget before the allocation for conditions of service is added.

The Budget Review said that one of the policy goals was "to contribute to the relief of hardship and to equip as many people as possible to grasp, on an equal basis, the opportunities the economy offers".

Over the past few years, steps had been taken to relieve the tax burden on the less privileged.

Little more could be done this year to decrease their tax. This Budget, therefore, aimed to help the less privileged through expenditure.

Social services are to get R27,853 billion — up 11 percent from last year. This compares to a 2 percent increase for protection services — to R15,3 billion.

DEFENCE DOWN

Within this category, the defence budget actually drops from R10,3 billion to R10,29 billion, while the police budget gets a 5,7 percent increase from R2,9 billion to R3,1 billion.

In the category of social services, housing goes up 51 percent to R1,455 billion, health spending rises 7 percent from R6,5 billion to R7,06 billion, education rises 9,7 percent from R12,1 billion to R13,3 billion, and welfare promotion increases 16 percent from R3,8 billion to R4,4 billion.

The pattern of State spending in the Budget reflected a shift in the Government's development role from the economic to the socio-economic sphere — but with a rightful place being given to law and order, according to Mr du Plessis's review.

Poverty, unemployment, housing shortages, inadequate training, illiteracy and health needs blocked the road to progress and prosperity, he said.

The figure of 40 percent on social services was much higher than might be expected of South Africa at this stage of its development — if one compared it internationally.

For the backlogs to be overcome within Budget constraints, the focus would have to be on correct spending priorities within individual social functions such as education, health, housing and welfare.

More State funds were also being poured into socio-economic development through institutions outside the public sector. These included the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Small Business Development Corporation, development corporations in the self-governing territories and the South African Housing Trust.

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briefing

Nurses, police, pensioners benefit from R6-bn tax windfall

Focus shifts to social upliftment

By PETER FABRICIUS,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Social and civil pensions are to rise by 10 percent, and police and nurses are to get pay increases, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis announced in his Budget speech yesterday.

He presented a tightly controlled record R72,9 billion Budget which increased Government spending by only 11 percent but shifted the focus to social upliftment.

Using a R6 billion windfall from excess tax revenue last year, Mr du Plessis handed out several goodies. He announced:

- An increase of about 10 percent in pensions for social pensioners, civil pensioners, military pensioners and occupation disease pensions.
- That backlogs in the pay of nurses and police and other law enforcement personnel would be overcome.
- A salary rise for the lowest-paid civil servants was being investigated.
- The Minister also announced the following once-off payments:
 - R100 million for police equipment.
 - R150 million to help overcome the backlog in black education.
 - R100 million to the development

corporations in the self-governing territories.

- R50 million to universities and technikon.

Mr du Plessis also said the Ministers' Councils in Parliament had at last agreed on a formula for allocating funds among them.

This year's Budget was broadly based on this formula and the State legislators were being consulted on the need for legislation in this regard.

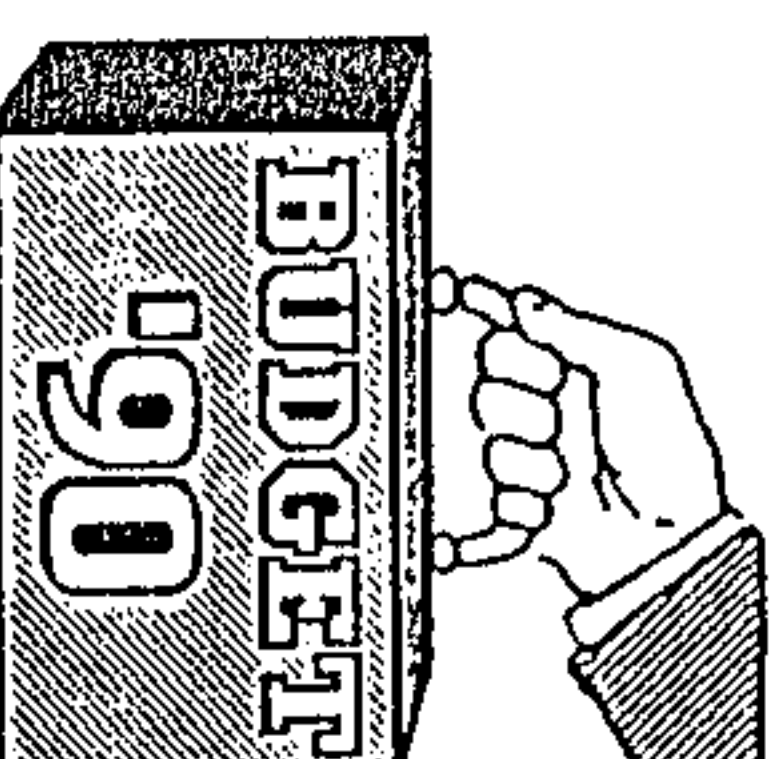
The Minister said estimated expenditure for the year was R71,932 billion, including training allowances which would replace existing tax allowances as well as the return to the Budget of Soekor expenditure.

As he did last year, Mr du Plessis set aside R1 billion as a contingency fund for unforeseen expenditure.

Mr du Plessis said about 40 percent of the Budget would go on social services and a special fund would be created from this year's R6 billion loan surplus to overcome socio-economic backlogs.

Health, education and housing all get substantial increases, as do the police. Mr du Plessis hinted, in the early part of his speech, at some tax cuts and savings incentives.

Tax reduction — especially of per-



sonal tax — was of crucial importance in boosting saving-enterprise and investment, he said.

However, he also hinted at further cuts in tax rebates and perks to broaden the tax base.

The Budget would tackle inflation, the shortage of skilled manpower and the shortage of domestic savings.

Mr du Plessis' Budget Review indicated that the policy goals of the Budget were to raise the living standards of all South Africans by reducing inflation, and to overcome poverty and backlogs in housing, education, training and literacy.

The Budget shows an increase of 11 percent on last year's R65,18 billion Budget — well below the official 15 percent inflation rate.

The defence budget drops from R10,3 billion to R10,29 billion, while police get a 5,7 percent increase from R2,9 billion to R3,1 billion. Although the Budget shows a decrease for defence in the general breakdown of functional allocations, the detailed budget shows a 1 percent increase from R9,9 billion to R10,07 billion.

Officials could give no immediate explanation for the discrepancy.

Social services will receive R27,853 billion, up 11 percent from R25,074 billion last year.

The category improvement in conditions of service rises markedly from R138,8 million to R2,32 billion, to pay for the 10 percent public-sector pay increase announced earlier.

The Budget Review defined the broad policy goal as "to control Government spending so that the tax burden does not subvert income- and job-creation and to avoid using loans to finance consumption spending".

Discipline in Government spending was also necessary to combat inflation and raise foreign reserves.

However, although more jobs would be created in the long run, a cut in Government spending could cause jobs to be lost in the short and

medium term. This might need a supportive labour strategy and a retraining strategy for the unemployed.

Local government had been restricted to a 13 percent increase in spending in 1990/91.

Mr du Plessis said investigations on company vehicles, the abuse of close corporations for tax purpose, exempted donations and the desirability of some form of minimum tax had been completed. The possibility of capital gains tax was also being investigated.

The draft Bill to introduce value added tax had been finalised and would be published shortly. TIR would be allowed for comment on the tax would not be implemented within six months after it had been approved by Parliament — in other words, not before October 1 1991.

A system of self-assessment for income tax was also being investigated. The Government remained committed to systematic reform of the tax structure involving: the broadening of the tax base by eliminating expenditures as much as possible equal, just treatment of all taxpayers and laying greater stress on indirect taxation and less on direct taxation.

Allowances set to rise R25 from April 1

Political Correspondent

1964 10/3/90

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ALLOWANCES payable in terms of the Mental Health Act, with social pensions, are going up by R25 a month from April 1.

A sum of R58.3-million has been made available.

Spelling out details of the payments, the Minister for Health Services, Welfare and Housing in the House of Assembly, Mr Sam de Beer, said this meant that:

- Social pensioners and parents who received allowances would get R276 rather than R251 a month from April 1.
- Foster-parent grants would be increased by R18 from R176 to R194 a month.
- Children allowances would be increased by R8 from R76 to R84 a month.
- Single-care allowances payable in terms of the Mental Health Act would be increased by R25 from R251 to R276 a month.

Women on the

ONE woman in six in South Africa is battered by her partner — physically, emotionally, financially or sexually.

Every week, an average of four battered women in Cape Town flee from their partners in fear of their lives.

These horrifying statistics highlight an enormous, closeted problem... one which crosses colour, class and religious barriers.

Violence against women is a social problem and reducing it is one of the major challenges facing a new South Africa, according to the Co-ordinated Action for Battered Women — a group of 20 women's and welfare organisations who joined forces last year to fight the problem.

The problem is "unimaginably huge", according to Rape Crisis counsellor Pat Anderson.

ABOUT 423 cases of violence against women are reported every month in the four police districts of Wynberg, Cape Town, Athlone and Bellville, according to statistics compiled by Nicro (National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders).

That's more than 5 000 a year — and it's just the tip of the iceberg.

"Most women do not report battering," says Nicro social worker Naomi Hill.

"We live in a society which upholds and protects the family unit, regarding it as a place of safety in which members can escape from the stresses of the world.

"This view hides the extent of the violence and protects the abuser. It has discouraged the legal profession from intervening — with the result that battered women are often isolated from sources of assistance."

Pat Anderson agrees: "We have come to the conclusion that the family is one of the least safe places for women and children.

"As far as Rape Crisis is concerned, the battering will never stop unless a man is prepared to admit that he has a problem and seeks positive solutions.

"Instead of trying to keep the family together, the problem must be seen as two sides in conflict. To solve the problem one side, preferably the perpetrator, has to be removed."

THE courts also try to keep the family together. A man, often presumed to be the breadwinner of the family, is often not prosecuted for assaulting his wife, and if he does appear in court his previous criminal record is not always checked before sentence is passed.

According to the University of Cape

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ONE OF THE MAJOR CHALLENGES FACING A NEW SA

Town's Institute of Criminology, 54 per cent of people in the magistrate's courts pleading guilty to a killing, plead guilty to killing their wives.

Women-battering has a traumatic effect on children, who are often caught in the crossfire of the violence, says Pat Anderson.

"We had a case where a woman, whose husband used to sodomise her in front of the children, finally left him after she caught the children trying to do it to each other," she says.

Battered women, who are usually under enormous stress, take it out on their children and a woman is often manipulated and threatened by her children if they have grown up in a violent home and learnt that their mother is a "weak" woman who can be abused.

Men who abuse their wives or girlfriends are usually ordinary people who hold down good jobs and are often respected members of the community.

They resort to battering because "men have got an urge to control due to the way they have been socialised. Often violence is used as a way of resolving conflict," says Naomi Hill.

MEN batter their wives because they have the power — physically and socially — and they can get away with it, adds Pat Anderson.

Police are often the only source of defence a battered woman has but they do not interfere in domestic arguments until a crime has been committed.

Lack of police intervention is appalling and is fairly typical according to Nicro's experience, says Ms Hill.

"We feel police should play a more active role in protecting more vulnerable members of society, such as battered women."

Police see battering as a domestic affair, which trivialises the problem.

"Battering should be seen as a crime, as any assault case should be and often if a woman calls the police, they don't arrive or if they do, it's too late or three hours after the call."

Nicro wants to see police trainees given specialised training on battering and family violence, separate interviewing rooms, and woman police officers interviewing victims.

BUT, says police spokesman Major Reg Crewe, the biggest problem facing police is that the majority of battering charges laid by women are later withdrawn by the victim.

"The police are not unsympathetic to the problem. We attend to all complaints but we can only investigate the case and send the docket to court," he said. "Often there are no witnesses and it is the man's word against the woman's."

"Invariably they go back to their husbands or boyfriends," Major Crewe said.

According to Pat Anderson women withdraw charges against their partners "usually out of fear for the immediate physical response" and battering often gets worse after a man is released from the police or courts.

Other factors like responsibility for their children, having no place to go and no other home complicate the issue.

"Women are appallingly unaware of their legal rights and they are usually intimidated by their partners who feed them lies in terms of the law," says Ms Anderson.

BATTERED women are often compelled to remain in a violent relationship because they have no viable alternative, according to Naomi Hill.

Economic dependence on their partner, coupled with the high unemployment rate and poor educational standards leave many women with little choice but to stay.

"When a relationship breaks up, it is traumatic and emotional dependency mitigates against women leaving while the social stigma attached to divorce and the emotional effects on the children encourage women to tolerate the violence, often to their disadvantage."

There are only two long-term shelters for battered women in South Africa: one in Cape Town, run by Rape Crisis, and the other in Johannesburg, run by People Opposed to Women Abuse (Powa).

They offer battered women a safe environment, short and long-term counselling and advice on jobs, housing and the law.

"This is appalling compared to overseas, where most towns and cities have shelters funded by the state," says Ms Hill.

SINCE Rape Crisis's Place of Safety opened in 1986 and more than 250

receiving end



WEEKEND
ARGUS
SPECIAL
REPORT

Domestic violence is becoming an "unimaginably huge" problem in Cape Town, with an average of four women a week fleeing for their lives in the city alone. The problem is one that must be tackled by those planning the establishment of a new South Africa, say experts. Weekend Argus Reporter, SHARON SOROUR investigates.

women and 500 children have been helped.

"Because of limited space women are able to stay for a maximum of three months in which time they have to find a job and housing," says Pat Anderson.

The Salvation Army is about to open an emergency shelter and a house in Mitchell's Plain has been made available. Women will be put up for a maximum of 10 days.

"The shelter will offer respite from violence giving women a chance to assess their options," says Mr Neville Hitchcock of the Salvation Army.

● Anyone needing help or able to contribute to the shelters can contact Rape Crisis at 479762.

Women to form one national body

ARGUS
20/3/90

The Argus Correspondent in Durban

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ALL women's organisations in South Africa which are affiliated to the United Democratic Front will form a national women's organisation within the next three months, following a decision taken at a Cosatu/UDF National Women's workshop held in Durban.

WOMEN

And one of the first moves of the new national organisation will be towards forming a broad alliance of all South African women's organisations who believe in "certain unifying principles".

These recommendations were decided upon by about 100 representatives from women's organisations throughout South Africa.

Other recommendations of importance were the immediate launch of a national campaign against the recent price increases of bread and milk, linked to the Cosatu living wage campaign, and the establishment of peace committees in all areas where they are not already in existence.

ANC exile Ray Alexander was guest of honour at the workshop and said she was delighted to be back in Durban for the first time in 25 years.

She emphasised the importance of woman's role in working for peace and for striving towards unity among themselves.

"The Inkatha women must be

mobilised. We must mobilise around issues that affect us all, are dear to us ... the need for more homes, schools, clinics and creches. The Inkatha women will see we are genuinely working for a democratic future".

Ms Alexander said that women must keep constant pressure on men and political organisations to ensure they were not sidelined. There were still not enough women in positions of leadership, "although this is improving in the trade unions every day".

"Women's place is in the struggle, alongside the men. It is not enough just to do away with apartheid, our struggle is for political power."

She said the ANC's role had always been to fight for political power. What women needed to do was ensure their political rights as well.

"Women want to be in the decision-making councils. This is our struggle."

One of the major issues discussed at the workshop was the lack of women in leadership positions in trade unions and the political sphere, and ways suggested to address this problem included skills training and education.

"We are convinced that there will be women at the negotiating table, to ensure that people understand the women's struggle is part of the liberation struggle," Ms Alexander said.

Gangsters in peace pact

COMMENT A birthday wish

THE tributes received on our third anniversary this week is as much a recognition of the resilience and tenacity of SOUTH as that of our sister publications in the alternative press.

We have all resisted and survived successive states of emergency, raids on our offices, bannings, detentions and prosecutions because our mission is a universally noble one — to tell the truth and expose lies.

On this occasion, it is opportune to remember that dozens of laws remain on the statute book and inhibit coverage of vital sectors of our society. Press freedom cannot flourish as long as these regulations remain.

We have tried, and will continue, to make our humble contribution to the creation of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. We will continue to promote peace and reconciliation among all our people.

From our side, we pay tribute to our loyal and growing number of readers, consistent advertisers and sympathetic supporters. Your support and encouragement have reinforced our commitment to a free and critical press — now and in the



REUNITED: Archbishop Trevor Huddleston with ANC president Oliver Tambo in Sweden

Smile says it all as Mandela, South 2213-2813190 Tambo meet after 30 years

three decades of having been

By REHANA ROSSOUW
AN unusual peace accord has been reached between a crime-embattled Cape Flats community and a group of gangs.

Fed-up with the constant gang activity in Hanover Park, the local community has rallied and launched an anti-gang campaign.

Matters came to a head several weeks ago when 16-year-old Candy Isaacs died after being caught in the crossfire of during a gang fight.

The community also lacked confidence in the efforts of the police's special anti-gang unit.

Arising from the launch of the campaign by the People's Action Group (PAG), a treaty is to be signed soon between gangs in Hanover Park.

Negative

PAG, consisting of the Hanover Park Civic, the Hanover Park Youth, Hanover Park Catholic Youth and church, St Dominic's Church, Alpha Community Project and Blomvlei Primary School, has already organised a mass meeting and a march in their anti-gang campaign.

"We understand that gangsterism is the result of negative psychological effects of apartheid policies and poor living conditions," a PAG spokesperson said.

After a mass meeting on Sunday, about 500 residents and gangsters marched to the Philippi police station to hand over a list of demands.

Fight for papgeld

IT took two years for Ellen Msizi* to get a court order forcing her ex-boyfriend to pay maintenance for their child.

Now she is praying that he complies and pays up.

When Msizi told her boyfriend, a wealthy Guguletu businessman, that she was pregnant, he said he wanted to have nothing to do with her.

Even after the child was born, he denied he was the father.

"He said I must take the baby to his parents so that they could say whether or not it was his daughter. I refused. While I was pregnant he had refused to help me. Why should I submit myself to more humiliation," Msizi says.

Instead, she applied for a maintenance order.

The child's father responded by saying he disputed paternity and wanted a blood test.

Blood test

"When we went for the blood test, it was the first time he saw the child. He just patted her on the head and walked away," Msizi recalls.

Matters were further delayed because he did not pay for the results of the test and, even after the findings, continued to deny the child was his.

When the case went to court, he was represented by a lawyer — unlike Msizi who, as a domestic worker, could not afford legal representation.

Msizi says she has lost count of how many times she had to go to the Athlone magistrate's court before an order was granted.

"It took nearly two years for the case to be resolved. Every time it was scheduled to be heard, I had to take the day off work — which upset my employer," she says.

"Halfway through, he approached me to agree to an out-of-court settlement. He said he could afford to pay only R45 because he still has to support another daughter who is at high school.

Normal teenager

"Eventually the court found in my favour and ordered him to pay R100 a month. I did not get any back payment for the money which the baby has cost up to now — a lot of which I had to borrow.

"Even now, he says he plans to contest the court's findings."

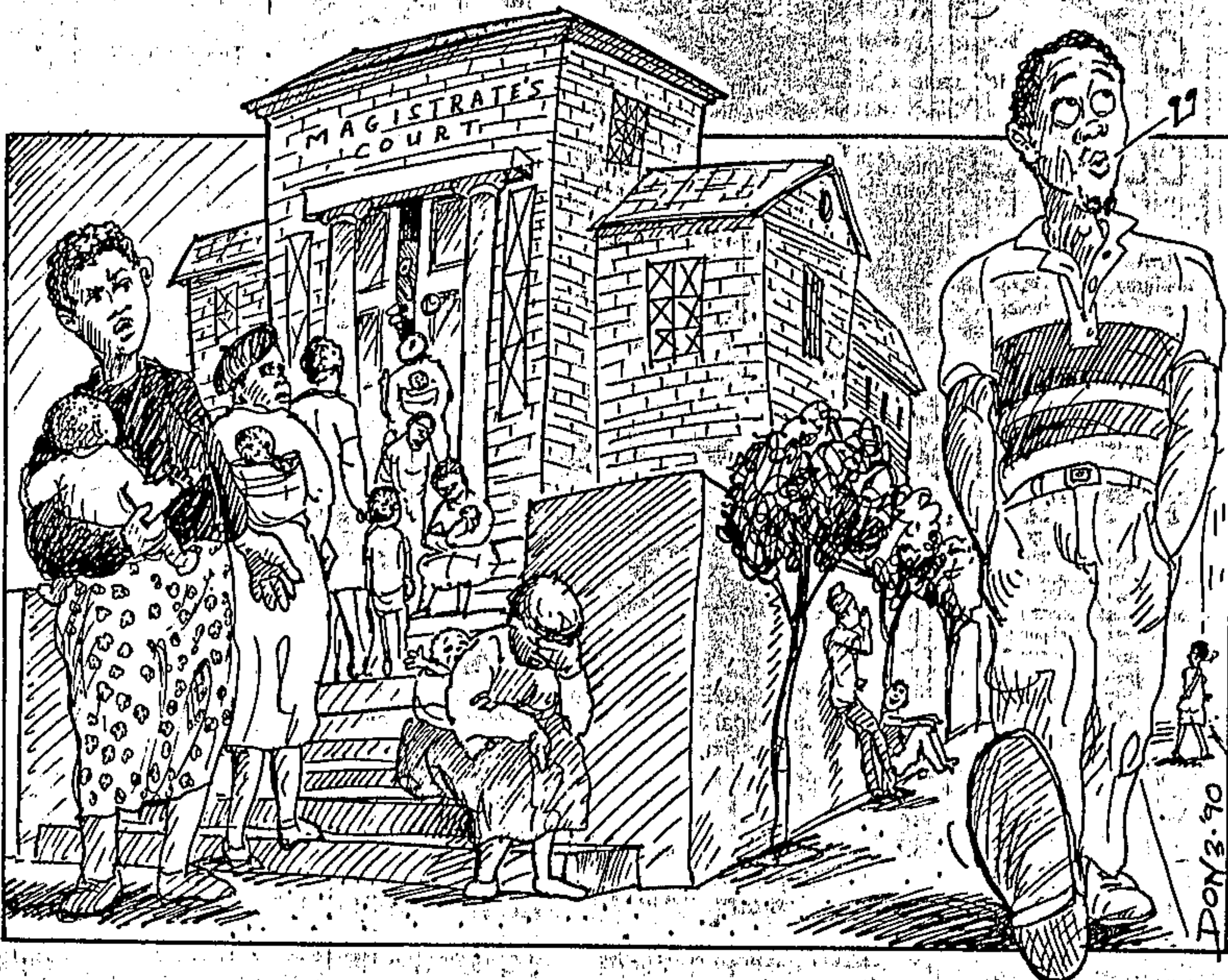
It is not Msizi's first experience of fighting for maintenance.

She is supposed to get R25 a month for her 18-year-old son, Peter, but his father, a truck driver, has not paid since 1974.

Msizi has had to support Peter, who attends a private school, on her own.

"He's a normal teenager. He wants clothes, and money for bus fare and outings. He has to suffer because his father is not concerned about his welfare."

Msizi's case is not unique.



A visit to the magistrate's courts reveals a stream of women trekking through the legal system in the hope of forcing the fathers of their children to assist with support.

It is not only women with illegitimate children who struggle to get the fathers to pay up.

In cases where a couple is divorced or separated, there is often a battle for money. Many men who come to the cities for work end up forgetting about their families back home in the rural areas.

The issue is one that cuts across class and colour divides.

An indication of the extent of the problem is that, at the Rape Crisis Place of Safety, it is estimated that only four percent of fathers support their children.

Why don't men support their children?

Women's rights activists say it is

Many single and divorced mothers find they are left holding the baby — not only literally. Getting maintenance money each month is a major undertaking for them. SOUTH reporter, CHIARA CARTER, investigates:

part of a wider problem tied to society's attitude towards women and children.

Children are seen as the woman's responsibility; most men do not share the burden of day-to-day child care.

From this perspective, refusing to pay for one's child is a symptom of this attitude.

Susan, a single mother, says she decided not to go to court for maintenance for her four-year-old daughter because it was obvious the father was unwilling to support the

child financially, emotionally or intellectually.

"As he was not going to share the responsibility of all aspects of child care, I decided to go it alone.

"Instead of finishing my degree, I did a teaching diploma and supported my daughter myself.

"Now I am working for a community project which does not pay well, while he is earning a good salary.

"He keeps saying he will give money, but it hardly ever materialises.

"He has meanwhile fathered another child."

"After paying for essentials, there is not much left for anything extra," she says.

"While he leads a carefree existence, I have to struggle."

Mrs Nthadi Kazi, a divorced mother of three says the problem is "male attitudes".

Attitudes

She believes it is more difficult for a man to refuse to help with money if he is living in the house with the children.

"But out of sight, out of mind is the best way to describe the attitude of most men towards children who live away from them," she says.

(* Names of women interviewed have been changed.)

A legal labyrinth

ADVOCATE Pat Anderson, who has had considerable experience in the field, says the law on maintenance is acceptable in principle — but has shortcomings in practice.

"Quite simply, the legal system is overloaded," Anderson said.

"There are literally hundreds of cases and not enough staff to deal with the deluge."

Anderson says the amount men are ordered to pay has become more realistic since more women have become presiding officers in the courts.

Once an order is granted, the problem of enforcement still remains.

he is in contempt of court and it is a criminal matter for which he can be jailed.

In practice, transgressors are almost never jailed, because a jail sentence would merely worsen the economic plight.

Instead, they are usually ordered to pay the arrears. Often this means the whole cycle begins again.

What is the alternative? Anderson says the first step must be that maintenance cases be made a priority. More staff would speed up the protracted process and make it easier to follow up on men who flout maintenance orders.

She says alternative methods of implementing maintenance payments should also be explored.

the absentee parent's salary, this would reduce non-payments considerably.

In Sweden, the state pays the parent who is looking after the children and reclaims it from the other parent through taxes.

Anderson feels it is very important that women use the system, inadequate as it is.

"The authorities will do something about improving the situation only when they realise the mechanisms are hopelessly overloaded.

"The way things are now, a woman and her children could starve while the case is tied up in the legal machinery," she says.

VACANCY

FIELDWORKER WANTED

The Cape Credit Union League (CCUL), a non-profit progressive, community-based organisation serving credit unions (financial co-ops) in South Africa, is looking for a suitable person to fill the position as Fieldworker.

DUTIES:

- Assist new groups to start Credit Unions.
- Monitor activities of Credit Unions.
- Provide advice and assistance to Credit Unions.
- Participate in the Credit Union education programmes.
- Promoting and extending Credit Unionism.
- Flexible working hours but prepared to go an extra mile.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- A fluency in Xhosa and English/Afrikaans.
- An ability to organise and to communicate well with people.
- A progressive approach to socio-economic politics in South Africa and a commitment to democratic principles.
- Possess a valid drivers licence.

REMUNERATION

- Starting salary is R1 250.00 per month

REQUIREMENTS:

- Written application, including a CV and two contactable referees
- ADDRESS TO: The General Secretary, Cape Credit Union League, 37A Somersol Road, Cape Town 8001. Ph: 263157/8

CLOSING DATE:

18 April 1990

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Those National Organisations subscribing to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which would like to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Human Rights Commission, to be held on 21 April 1990 in Johannesburg, are invited to contact the Human Rights Commission at PO Box 32723 Braamfontein before 5 April 1990 for an invitation.

HARARE 6- Woman-battering is a common and yet little reported crime and response in all societies is influenced by social values, Zimbabwe's news agency Ziana writes in a general feature on the subject.

In many cases the family is considered a private institution, whose disputes should be solved by its members without interference from outsiders.

Thus the maintenance of the family unit takes

Battering of women

precedence over the security of the woman, who is forced into a subordinate position. The belief that men have the right to discipline their partners and may do so in any way they choose is so widespread throughout the world that even women have been convinced that a "whipping" now and again is to be ex-

pected.

However, violence in homes leaves its mark on society. The social costs are enormous. It creates instability in the family, undermines women's rights - which society seems unable to protect - and gives children a negative view of women. The economic costs are also high.

One wonders, for how long women are going to continue receiving these blows and suffering the humiliation of either seeking shelter elsewhere or sticking it out with their husbands - and lying to friends each time they have a black eye.

There is a need for something to be done and plans by the Musasa pro-

ject could provide some answers to the problem in Zimbabwe.

Both short-term and long-term actions are required to protect the victim and prevent further violence.

A spokesperson for the organisation said the project aimed at assisting the victims with information on their legal rights and what they could do.

She said the law was clear on violence and yet not many women knew they had the right to report a husband or boyfriend, who abused them, to the police.

"It does not mean that when a woman reports her husband or boyfriend to the police, he will immediately be arrested. Police stations have community relations officers who deal with reports on domestic disputes and, when a woman reports that her husband or boyfriend has beaten her or has threatened to beat her, the officer usually counsels the man.

Reports

"Only after repeated reports by the woman can the police be forced to arrest the man," she said.

Many women did not report their husbands to the police or even to members of their family because they were often trapped by feelings of isolation, powerlessness, shame and fear of retaliation.

The project was unpopular among men, because most of them thought it was directed against them.

The setting up of a resource centre by the Musasa project may help partially deal with the problem of wife-battering in Zimbabwe by providing women with information, support and acceptance which could contribute to the woman's ability to make decisions.

There are obvious difficulties in calling in the police or other outsiders to speak to your husband, or in laying criminal charges against him for assault, when you know you have to go home to him at the end of the day.

Therefore, a place of refuge for victims is crucial, even though it will obviously be unpopular with husbands (and maybe other family members).

A refuge would not only provide a safe place but help make the problem visible. - Sapa

Award for Motlana

By CHARIS PERKINS

WITS University is to honour Soweto civic leader Dr Nthato Motlana.

He will receive the 1989 Alumni Honour award on May 5 for "his service to the people of Soweto and his sense of vocation to the underprivileged".

Pretoria-born Dr Motlana has been chairman of Soweto's Committee Of 10 and is involved in the Black Parents' Association plus the Black Community Programme.

He is a founder member of the Promat board of directors, which aims to improve black matric results.

Dr Motlana has been banned and detained. He joins Helen Suzman, Arthur Chaskalson, Renzo Bozzoli and Dr Reuben Sher as recipients of the award.

22/4/90

HOW to strengthen the family and, at the same time, weaken patriarchy — nowhere in the world has this been fully achieved. Yet this is the daunting task facing us in South Africa.

Apartheid has penetrated so violently and intrusively into the intimate lives of the majority of the people that only the complete elimination of apartheid laws and practices can permit anything approaching a normal family life to emerge.

At the same time, the eradication of apartheid requires not simply the rewriting of laws but the repairing of millions of damaged families.

'Affirmative action is needed'

We can and have to theorise about the issues, but we may never forget that each one of us in his or her daily behaviour is involved.

Nowhere are there more contradictions — courageous freedom fighters who are tyrants at home; people who respond actively to the needs of the masses and yet deny that those with whom they share their most intimate activities have needs; freedom fighters by day and fascists by night and conversely people who are capable of great tenderness in the family who are torturers by day.

Democracy is the key to change this.

'Every home should be guaranteed safe water'

It is precisely because family life is so intimate and all-involving that the people themselves must be directly involved in the processes of its transformation.

Happiness can never be imposed or decreed; it has to be fought for and won by those who aspire to it.

In determining the place of the family in a new South African constitution, the people must be involved at every stage.

Our starting point must be the actual lives that people lead and the general context of democratic transformation taking place in our country.

Overcoming apartheid means, among other things, retrieving the family from the depths of its trauma.

At the same time apartheid has been particularly devastating to the rights of women. Dismantling apartheid therefore requires special attention to undoing the many laws and practices that seek to keep women subordinated.

To restore the family in such a way as to constitutionalise male tyranny — whether benevolent or brutal — would be deeply undemocratic.

Repairing millions of damaged families

The conditions for the pursuit of happiness in its most personal form lie in the family. In a draft discussion paper which examines the constitutional position of the family in a democratic South Africa, ALBIE SACHS examines how family life can be strengthened and male dominance weakened. This is an edited version of the paper:

The damage done to the family in South Africa occurred not simply as a marginal or indirect consequence of industrialisation but as a result of deliberate policy and calculation.

This can be traced to the Dutch slave-owning settlement at the Cape where there was explicit negation of the family rights of slaves.

Colonial authorities attacked the household and disrupted its self-sufficiency by uprooting the people and detaching them from the land.

African families were split. Menfolk were compelled to work for whites while the women produced new generations of labour in the reserves.

The splitting of families became deliberate policy, enforced by law.

The restoration of African family life therefore has little to do with family law and much to do with the general structure of apartheid law.

'There is no such thing as a typical South African family'

Employment practices must be revised, wages paid on a different basis, compounds replaced by family homes and rural areas rehabilitated so that they again become self-sufficient.

Greater access to the land becomes vital.

It is crucial that the people be involved in this process.

Affirmative action is needed.

Today we have homelessness on an enormous scale. The lack of housing prevents any possibilities of a decent and stable family life, and is a massive reminder of social inequality.



Albie Sachs

PICTURE BY RASHID LOMBARD

Every home should be guaranteed safe water and, at a later stage, clean piped water and electricity and gas.

The true hewers of wood and drawers of water are the millions of women who lose hours every day on survival tasks that should be shouldered by society as a whole.

African people have been denied their traditional family-based support systems and, at the same time, excluded from the mainstream of state-based social benefits.

Social security, tax and income maintenance laws were based on the claim that the African family subsisted in the reserves.

In a post-apartheid South Africa, many questions connected to apartheid can be faced on their own merits.

One which has special importance for the quality of family life is that of fertility.

Today, any government-sponsored family-planning programme is seen by many as a device to keep the black population as low as possible.

The fact is there are many unwanted pregnancies that could have been avoided by access to birth-control.

'Many unwanted pregnancies could have been avoided'

Similarly, hospitals are filled with patients haemorrhaging after clandestine abortions.

These are sensitive questions. What is required is honest dialogue on the topic. The issues have to be brought out into the open and discussed calmly and with objectivity.

It is vital that the law and social practice tolerate a variety of opinions, where no-one will be forced or prevented from doing what he or she chooses.

Other areas crying out for attention are infertility, sex education, health care for mother and child, and creches, kindergartens and schooling.

The struggle for a new family law is part and parcel of the struggle for a new family and for a new nation.

There is no such thing as a typical South African family — let alone an ideal one. The varied origins of the people who make up our country are reflected in the multiplicity of marriage rites.

'The provision of legal aid is important'

At present, the law does not give equal recognition to the different kinds of marriage.

The problem is how the law and the constitution would regard this variety.

The registered marriages are non-racial but not all that democratic; the traditional are popular but not non-

racial, and millions are living in units that the law does not recognise as families.

The only way to resolve these problems is to discuss them with those they affect. The issues are not merely symbolic or cultural. They affect pensions, rights of succession, custody and property.

They touch on status and income of traditional leaders. In some cases, they deal with the concept a community has of itself.

In principle, it should not be difficult to have a single system of basic rights and duties attaching to all marriages — whether civil, church or traditional.

This system would be recognised and applied by the courts, while permitting the establishment of conciliation machinery outside or alongside the court system which could give more weight to traditional or religious norms.

The new constitution could, however, reject any attempt to create a single marriage law for South Africa and opt for one of the many variants of legal pluralism.

'Courageous freedom fighters... are tyrants at home'

The most radical such solution would be for family law to be determined by the personal law of each couple.

A less radical version would be to have a single state system of justice responsible for the administration of family law — but to permit judges to apply principles and rules of the marriage system most relevant.

It is possible to have certain general principles which the courts would apply.

There has been a general move in most parts of the world to prohibit child marriages, encourage monogamy, insist that marriage be entered into voluntarily, defend the principle of shared parental responsibilities and rights in relation to children, accept equal rights and duties between spouses, and acknowledge (if a marriage breaks down) that the family home should be as little disturbed as possible and that property acquired during the marriage should be shared equitably, irrespective of who paid for it.

If a unitary administration of family law is adopted, judicial structures will have to be transformed to make them more representative of the people.

Specific attention will have to be given to the creation of a system of family courts with a South African flavour.

'The splitting of families became deliberate policy, enforced by law'

Within a framework for common constitutional and legislative norms, they could have a considerable degree of flexibility in the way they functioned.

The provision of legal aid is important especially to women whose financial position is often weaker.

Ultimately, the effectiveness of the law will depend on many extra-legal factors: the degree of general public consciousness, the vigilance of women's organisations, the scrutiny of the press, and the way the judiciary succeeds in implanting itself in the community while maintaining its independence.

(Albie Sachs is the ANC's Bill of Rights expert and a former Cape Town advocate.)



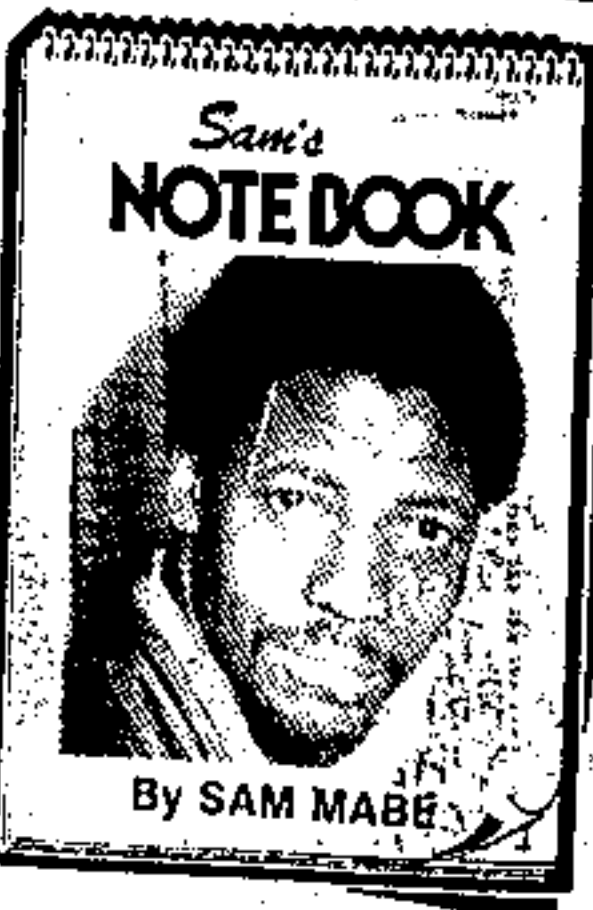
The lack of housing prevents a decent family life.

THE idea suggested by Comrade Nelson Mandela a few weeks ago to set up 'grievance centres' to which people can report incidents of various kinds of crime is appealing.

The time for setting up such structures is, in fact, long overdue.

Shortsighted people might want to argue that there is no reason why a political movement should be taking over the responsibility of the police. But this is not how I see it. There is a lot more to it than just that.

The idea excites me because I believe in



power being vested in the people and in letting people take control of their own lives.

This is particularly important at this point in time when we should be concentrating some of our efforts on the reconstruction of the country. The only way you can empower people effectively for taking charge of their own destiny is by challenging them with the responsibility of running their own lives.

Prototype

This is how we start dressing ourselves up in liberation clothes. One of the clauses of the Nation Building Manifesto says that Nation Building is 'the search for, the acquisition and control of structures of power required for the survival of a Nation'.

Wherever possible, we need to set up structures that will run parallel to those of Government.

In the mid-'80s a number of street committees were set up in most parts of the country and they became very effective in taking control of some areas where Government officials were unable to operate, except under heavy police or army guard.

In some instances, they forced the collapse of local authorities, making some parts of the country ungovernable. Among political activists however, this was viewed as a victory which did not really give the people

● To next page

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anything else to boast about.

The trouble with these committees was that they operated loosely and because they were not subjected to the discipline of any higher and well-organised structures, they became uncontrollable and vulnerable to manipulation by parties with ulterior motives.

We had all kinds of people standing up to do some of the most extraordinary things and claiming to be doing them in the name of street committees. The delinquent and thug element found an opportunity to terrorise people. Small children started running our lives.

Courts

In some instances, they went to the extent of setting up kangaroo courts where they saw themselves qualified to settle domestic disputes.

A woman who had differences with her husband could lay a "charge" at these "courts" and the youngsters running them would hold a "trial" at the end of which they would mete out corporal punishment in the event of the "culprit" being found guilty.

This was a disgraceful thing to do and it brought our struggle into disrepute. At the end of the day, these ended up as Committees of Terror. Instead of seeking protection from them, people wanted to be protected against them. And surprisingly, very little if anything was done by our political organisations to bring this to an end.

Hopefully the situation will change since we are now facing different challenges. We need to set up structures through which we can address problems like those that faced the people of Kattlehong recently.

We as parents must reassert ourselves and get our children to be at school when we are at work. Disputes involving taxi or civic associations or anything that happens outside the classroom, we must learn to engage and to accept criticism.

This whole business of people being made to feel it is anti-revolutionary to

criticise anything done by people who are supposed to be in the liberation struggle has to come to an end as it is damaging what we are fighting for.

'Grievance centres' yes, but let's also learn the lessons of the past

R100-m social fund from insurance giant

W/E ARGUS 7/4/90
Weekend Argus

Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A major insurance group last night announced what it described as its "most important investment" yet — the founding of a R100 million fund for social development.

Liberty Life Group chairman Mr Donald Gordon announced the formation of the Liberty Life Foundation which will, over five years, spend more than R100 million on rural and urban upliftment for disadvantaged South Africans.

"We regard this R100 million as the best investment we could make in our investment portfolio to secure the future," said Mr Gordon.

The foundation will provide education facilities and housing, help ease poverty and prepare talented black entrepreneurs and other community leaders for economic leadership.

"The foundation further aims

to help the creation of an environment which will ensure a peaceful and stable transition to a democratic, just and equitable society in South Africa, espousing the highest ideals and standards of the Western world."

Mr Gordon said he hoped other companies would follow Liberty Life's example in "encouraging the courageous initiatives of our political leadership — both black and white — with the full understanding of the horrific consequences to be faced if they fail us".

He said they believed the gesture was appropriate now as the political initiatives underway could be a major turning point in South Africa's history.

Quakes rattle bay

SAN FRANCISCO. — Three mild earthquakes rattled the San Francisco Bay area yesterday but no damage was caused, officials said. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Women hold conf

THE Imbeleko Women's Organisation will hold its first national congress in Soweto next month.

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Soweto next month.
Imbeleko projects co-ordinator
Nomonde Jafta said the congress would
be held from May 12 to 13 at the
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Central
Western Jabavu. *Sowetan 18/4/90*
500 delegates from Im-

More than 500 delegates from Imbeleko's 100 branches are expected to attend the congress, the theme of which is: A nation can never be free unless its

own women are free - fight sexism.

Unisa psychologist Ms. Thandeka Mgoduso will deliver the main address. Topics to be tackled include: Prob-

Issues to be tackled include: Problems affecting women; violence in the townships, recent reforms by president FW de Klerk and privatisation.

Jafta said Imbeleko would also consider opening branches countrywide to cope with "the growing membership that has also surpassed our expectations."

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Genesis sanctuary for battered men and women

Sowetan 19/4/90

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NO human being enjoys being hungry, filthy and smelly, not even a so-called hobo.

This is the impression one gets during a visit to Genesis Care Centre in Bertrams where one meets homeless and jobless men and women, queuing in front of basins with bars of soap and combs - ready to have a very welcome bath.

Behind them T-shirts and trousers of all fabrics hang on the lines, their

and women

By PHANGISILE
MTSHALI

clean bright colours masking their worn out state.

From outside, the three-storey brown building appears to be a towering structure and its mundane appearance matches the desperation felt by dozens of home-

less, jobless and abused people, who flock to this building to escape from the life on skid row.

Iris (57) came to Bethany After Care Centre, a Genesis wing for battered and alcoholic women, in January. She is a rehabilitated alcoholic. "My drinking problem



Lawrence Mithembu, supervisor of the Genesis Day Care Centre.

started 37 years ago," she said.

"I was 20 years old and had just gotten married when my husband told me he had an affair with a coloured woman. Being white and young I thought of all the awful things we heard about blacks, yet I could not leave him.

"I thought if it was a coloured woman he could not be in love with her. So I turned to the bottle. We divorced and he remarried and took four of our children with him.

Spiritual

People like Iris do not only find food, a bath and clean clothing at Genesis, they also get spiritual guidance and moral support to restore their dignity and self-respect.

"We do not only cater for the material needs of our visitors," Lawrence Mithembu, a worker at Genesis and a former alcoholic, said.

"Their physical condition is merely the symptom of emotional and mental suffering and abuse they experienced. The majority are from deprived backgrounds of poverty, violence and alcoholism."

Genesis, a successor of the Hillbrow Ecumenical Centre, is a non-profit centre which was started by joint efforts of Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches with the Family of God Community.

Genesis was established 11 years ago when the ecumenical centre closed. Originally it was meant as a shelter for rehabilitated substance-dependent males.

The day care centre was opened later to cater for the jobless and the homeless as unemployment grew. The day centre receives an average of 50 visitors a day.

Last month it catered for 999 people.

Pledge to wipe out gangs

South

19-25/08/90

25/8

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MITCHELLS Plain students, teachers and parents marched to the police station on Tuesday to demand that police step up their efforts to curb gangsterism in the area.

Mrs Philda van Louw, whose 19-year-old son, Craig, was brutally murdered by gangsters outside her Rocklands home on March 31 led the 1 000 marchers, carrying a "Rocklands against gangsterism" banner.

The community has rallied to campaign against Craig's death.

His school, Rocklands High, held placard demonstrations and collected more than 11 500 signatures. Residents pledged to wipe out gangsterism in the area.

Van Louw said her son was killed by a group of about 50 gangsters who came to her house looking for friends of Craig's brother.

Stabbed

"I told them they were not here, but they kicked against the door and threatened us," Van Louw said.

Craig came home when he heard the noise and was attacked by the gang, who chased him through the area. He was caught and stabbed several times.

Craig was found after the gang had left, lying in a pool of blood in the bushes behind his house.

"The police arrived only two hours later, when Craig had been taken to the hospital already," Van Louw said.

"They came back a week later to take photographs and left after a few minutes when a car theft was reported over their radio.

"They were supposed to investigate the murder of an innocent boy, but they seemed more interested in the car that was missing.

Unarmed

"It seems to me the police are scared of the gangsters because they are armed; they can only take action against unarmed marchers, not gangsters."

Van Louw was part of a four-person delegation to the station commander of the Mitchells Plain police station when the marchers reached town centre.

She explained to him her misgivings of the way in which they had investigated the death of her son.

The principal of Rocklands High School, Mr JJ Markgraaf, and Mr Claude Mullins, a representative of the Mitchells Plain region of the United Democratic Front were also part of the delegation.

Sweet relief for Natal's refugees

(297) BILLY PADDOCK

THE sugar industry was to donate R250 000 to provide relief to the thousands of refugees who had fled the violence-hit Natal townships, SA Sugar Association chairman Glyn Taylor said yesterday.

He expressed his concern at the violence and the needless loss of lives and property.

The sugar industry had also been affected by the unrest and it was in the interests of all to put an end to the fighting, he said. *Monday 20/4/90*

There had also been disturbances at industrial level, with incidents in the cane supply areas of each of the Natal sugar mills.

Many of the refugees were being housed in temporary accommodation in and around Durban, Pinetown and Maritzburg where relief co-ordinators were finding it difficult to make ends meet, he said.

The Natal region of the SA Red Cross Society is to administer the grant with the SA Sugar Association.

Natal region Red Cross chairman Inka Mars said the society had set up soup kitchens and had sent bedding to the refugees.

The fund would enable the Red Cross to deal more effectively with the ever-increasing number of people rendered homeless by the violence.

Taylor said R5 000 of the R250 000 had already been used in the form of a sugar donation and was being distributed among victims of the Edendale violence.

Part of the fund will be used to assist black small cane growers who had been driven off their land.

Insurance company

TUESDAY, 24 APRIL 1990

and have them all abolished. There is a constitutional process that must run its course. Anything that is to be abolished can only be abolished by a two-thirds majority, and if the CP is in the minority, they must look for the fault in themselves. [Interjections.]

What is more, five days ago in this Parliament the hon the State President said that when it came to the process of constitutional development he would go back to the voters. He would do so by way of a referendum or an election to obtain a final decision and a mandate, and it would certainly be possible for symbols and holidays to form part of that mandate. [Interjections.] ~~24/4/90~~

It is a people's decision that is the issue here. It is a people's indication to its Cabinet or its State President about the relevant action that should be taken. It is a decision that is and will remain a part of the constitutional process—constitutional negotiations which have not even started yet, and yet the CP wants to confuse the people with emotionalism about something that is not as yet even the subject of negotiation. [Interjections.]

*Mr S C JACOBS: Because you are confused as it is!

*The MINISTER: I want to ask this question. The President's Committee that carried out an investigation, a committee on which the hon member for Heilbron served, said itself that it was impossible to achieve agreement about holidays for all population groups. Surely that is logical.

*Mr J H HOON: In one volksstaat! [Interjections.] In one multiracial state!

*The MINISTER: But in so many words they said, about holidays, that everyone should get together and reach agreement on this issue.

*Mr S C JACOBS: You have never once put forward your views. Not once!

*An HON MEMBER: Go and comb your hair! [Interjections.]

[Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

White vigilante groups

2. Mr J H MOMBORG asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~24/4/90~~

(1) Whether any White vigilante groups operate in towns or cities in South Africa; if so,

(2) whether any of these groups have been sanctioned by the South African Police? ~~24/4/90~~

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, I would like to reply as follows.

By means of democratically elected legislative and other structures, every civilised and ordered community creates instruments to which it allocates the functions and powers of such a constitutional state. That is the only correct and orderly way in which such functions and powers can be implemented. It is therefore logical that such instruments are then the only legally approved and authorised bodies which can act on behalf of the State. Furthermore, only actions which are implemented by this lawful instrument can have any legal protection and force of law.

What is generally true, is valid *mutatis mutandis* for the implementation of functions concerning law and order. The only legally authorised responsible body for this is the SA Police, established by Act 7 of 1958, and the functions with which they are entrusted in terms of section 5 of said Act. All unlawful attempts to take over the function of maintaining law and order from the State's legal instrument, the SA Police, are therefore unacceptable and cannot be allowed to occur. Of course this does not clash with the right of the private individual to defend himself, and even to make a so-called citizen's arrest under certain circumstances. With this type of action, carried out within the parameters of the law, the police can find no fault.

Recently, however, a tendency has emerged in our country to form organisations which are barely disguised police forces. In some cases they are called so-called White security guards as well as many other names; others talk about the Comrades or the Marshalls, etc. This is quite acceptable if the abovementioned Marshalls or security guards co-operate with the police at large gatherings to help maintain order. How-

TUESDAY, 24 APRIL 1990

ever, they are going too far when they chase the police away and carry out the functions of the police themselves. Then we are treading on dangerous ground where we will encounter problems and confrontation. In the same way we are heading for problems and confrontation when people organise themselves into armed groups which patrol streets and question, chase and even assault people left, right and centre without any acceptable reason at all.

This activity is quite unacceptable, and ultimately creates more problems than it solves for all involved. Despite the fact that it increases racial tension, it holds the great threat of criminal prosecution and enormous civil claims against the people involved.

Because the police are struggling to overcome a serious shortage of manpower and also desperately require the active support and co-operation of the public, two structures have been created over the years to assist them in the carrying out of their task, namely the neighbourhood watch system and the police reservists.

The neighbourhood watch simply acts as the eyes and ears of the police, while members of the public can actually join the reservists in order to become part of the legal policing instrument of the State. Both organisations have provided an invaluable service to South Africa and its inhabitants over the years. It is essential and in the interests of the maintaining of law and order that they should be allowed to continue in this regard. At the moment there are 12 796 reservists who provide a free service of 1,38 million hours per year. We need many more of them, *inter alia*, to help combat crime in our country. [Time expired.]

*Mr J H MOMBORG: Mr Chairman, we are living in times of extreme tension and confusion in South Africa, and we must accept that today many people have questions about the future, but we cannot allow people to deliberately take the law into their own hands and take it upon themselves to fulfil the specific role of the police. In the *Parrot*, the CP's newspaper, of 6 April . . . [Interjections.] . . . they write . . .

*An HON MEMBER: It is not a newspaper.

*Mr J H MOMBORG: Under the title "Blanke Aksies" the following is stated:

Welkom het die afgelope week die voorhoede geword van Blanke weerstand teen die chaotiese toestand wat al hoe meer in Suid-Afrika ontwikkel. Blanke Veiligheid wat gestig is, het meer as 3 000 lede en patroleer die strate van Welkom dag en nag.

According to reports they question Blacks who are walking around in the centre of town, and if they do not have business in the town, they are taken back to the Black areas.

We cannot allow citizens—according to this report they were clearly doing nothing wrong; and removed simply because they have a different skin colour. On the same page there is a photograph of the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition, with the caption "Indien die Regering ons nie beskerm nie, sal ons genoodsaak wees om onself te beskerm." [Interjections.]

I want to make the following very clear today: The DP rejects this exhibition of power on both sides of the political spectrum. The CP must tell us today where they stand with regard to this psychosis of violence in South Africa. If there are people who think they can fulfil the role of protector, they must do so in conjunction with the SA Police, and not in opposition to them. We cannot allow a situation to develop here similar to that which exists in America, where people take the law into their own hands, where people men, no matter how understaffed and underpaid they may be, are the only people who can fulfil this role. I am asking the CP once again to tell us where they stand with regard to this situation of violence.

Mr M J MENTZ: Mr Chairman, let me make it clear where we stand. Everyone in this House is aware of the fact that the SA Police is understaffed, overtaxed and underpaid. I support the idea that every attempt on the side of the public to assist in the maintaining of law and order should be welcomed. [Interjections.]

We say that every person has a vested right to act in self-defence in order to protect his life or his property. I also have the right to protect the family members and property of my neighbour. There can therefore be nothing wrong with the fact that my neighbour and I are preparing ourselves in order to give expression to this right

and duty. Implicit in this right and obligation, is the fact that this will take place in an organised manner.

As far as we are concerned, we will give our full support to such actions, subject to the fact that they should be carried out in co-operation with the police and should not clash with the execution of the task of the police.

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, I just want to complete what I was dealing with when I said that we urgently required more reservists. I would like to emphasise this again. We need them in all the communities in our country. There is an urgent need for these people.

*Mr J H HOON: Yes, but . . .

*The MINISTER: The hon member would do well to keep quiet for a while. He need not become so excited. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order!

*The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I would really like to say that I find it disconcerting that those of us in this House, who should be setting an example to people outside by discussing these matters calmly and rationally, should be making as much of a fuss as the CP made here this afternoon. [Interjections.]

We envisage making renewed efforts on the part of the police in the near future to recruit more people as police reservists from all our communities. Hon members could assist in this regard. Hon members could encourage people to join the reservists; after all they are the leaders of the community. It is the well-considered opinion of myself and the police that everyone who wishes to make a contribution towards greater safety and the fighting of crime, should join the reservists. There we will be able to participate in this service to our community in an orderly manner.

I want to congratulate the hon member for Simon's Town on the balanced standpoint which he adopted here. [Interjections.] While hon members are fighting about who should join what, the police wish to intervene and say that we will protect all the parties involved.

*Mr J H HOON: You are not the police!

negotiation, and both are being threatened by the right wing. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

*Mr J H MOMBORG: Mr Chairman, in the months ahead we are going to need level-headed, rather than hot-headed people in South Africa. No purpose will be served by chasing people into camps, where, on the one hand, we would have the White people with their guns, and on the other, the Black people with their guns, and in the middle we would have the police. [Interjections.]

We must create the climate in which there will be mutual respect on both sides, and the actions of White vigilante groups and those of Black vigilante groups are undoubtedly not going to assist in creating this climate. [Interjections.] In conclusion I want to ask the police to show the same diligence and competence in their actions against right-wing radicals as they showed in their actions against left-wing radicals. [Interjections.]

*The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, in conclusion I would once again like to agree with the hon member for Simon's Town that we should remain level-headed and that we need people who are not going to take sides and shoot one another. That will really mean the end of this country.

I thought the hon member for Claremont had become more sensible, but today he once again had only one thing in mind. One cannot deal with these matters unilaterally. I want to tell the hon member that we should not only warn against right-wing violence. We should also warn against left-wing violence, as the hon member for Simon's Town did. [Interjections.] Right-wing violence is not the only thing which poses a deadly threat to the process of negotiation; left-wing violence is just as dangerous for the process of negotiation. [Interjections.]

This is the message which must be heralded from here, namely that we reject all violence. Let us put aside the guns and the hand-grenades and start talking to one another. That is the appeal which the police want to make. That is the appeal which the police are directing at the right-wing hotheads, and I am doing this in the House here this afternoon. [Interjections.] It is also the appeal which the police are directing at the left-wing hotheads.

It seems to me that I trod on that hon member's toes, because he is shouting at the back there.

[Interjections.] I did not know that that hon member was also a hothead. [Interjections.]

This is the appeal which we are directing at the people in the country. Let us be cool, calm and collected when we deal with these matters and refrain from stirring up emotions which will ultimately destroy us all. I must tell hon members in all honesty that if we encourage right-wing violence, there will be few Black people left who are still living in peace. However, the same applies to left-wing violence, because then there will be no White people left on the right-wing either.

Let us be sensible and defuse the situation. Then we will be able to reach the negotiating table and calmly and peacefully work out a future for all the people who live here. [Interjections.] [Time expired.]

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: While two hon members of my party were speaking they were referred to by hon members of the CP as "Jan Lubowski". I want to ask whether it is proper, parliamentary or in any degree sensitive to refer to an hon member of this House, firstly not as an hon member; secondly by a name that does not apply to him; and thirdly by the name of a person who was murdered and in respect of which there are certain proceedings pending before courts in a neighbouring territory? I ask your ruling because it was not only one hon member of the CP, including my colleague who is sitting immediately behind me, but a whole bunch of them who appear to have engaged in these tasteless tactics.

*Mr J H VANDER MERWE: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: Is the hon member, who is now objecting so vehemently to the behaviour of my party, entitled to refer to hon members on this side as "a bunch"?

Mr H H SCHWARZ: A bunch may mean a lot of things. It may mean a bunch of coconuts or bananas or a group of people or . . . [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! Which hon members of the House referred to the speakers as "Jan Lubowski"? [Interjections.]

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Chairman, may I address you on the first point of order, because it seems to me that you wish to give a ruling to the

effect that that is not permissible. I want to ask you to take into account the fact that the name of the late Mr Lubowski has a certain connotation in the same way that in certain cases the name "quisling" had a certain connotation. Reference has been made to "quisling" and it was accepted. This remark was made in the same spirit, and for that reason I want to ask you to rule that it is not unparliamentary to use that expression.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Chairman, on a further point of order: This makes it worse now because if it is permissible to refer to an hon member in this manner, it is indeed a tragedy! First of all the issue of whether Mr Lubowski was or was not a traitor or quisling, is again tasteless, bearing in mind the trial that is pending. What is significant . . .

Mr J H VANDER MERWE: You are talking a bunch of nonsense!

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order!

Mr H H SCHWARZ: It is better to be talking a bunch of nonsense than to be one of a bunch of coconuts! [Interjections.] I want to submit that if in fact now—and this makes it so much worse in view of the argument of the hon Chief Whip of the CP—it is parliamentary to refer to an hon member of this House as . . . [Interjections.]

*Mr S P BARNARD: Are we still wearing skins, Harry? Are we still wearing skins?

*Mr H H SCHWARZ: I think there is something wrong with your skin!

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order!

Mr S P BARNARD: You were the one who . . . [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! The hon member for Hercules must now contain himself! [Interjections.]

†Order! Will the hon member for Yeoville please resume his seat?

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Chairman, may I continue, Sir? I want to . . .

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! I want to address the hon the member for Hercules.

*The hon member for Hercules! A point of order has been raised and the hon member for Yeoville must be given the opportunity to state his case.

†The hon the member for Yeoville may continue.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Chairman, what is now being inferred, is that these two hon members are, in the words of the Chief Whip of the CP, quislings! Quislings are people who are alleged to be traitors to their own people. Now whether or not that applies to Mr Lubowski is another story, and I do not think it does! The reality, however, is that to apply that label to an hon member of this House, is unparliamentary! [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! At this stage I want to ascertain which hon members made the allegation. They were the hon members for Hercules, Wonderboom and Heilbron. [Interjections.] Does the hon member for Losberg wish to address me on this point of order again?

*Mr S C JACOBS: Mr Chairman, on another point of order?

*The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! No, the hon member can request an opportunity for that later.

*Mr J H VANDER MERWE: Mr Chairman, on this point of order: Lubowski was not found guilty of anything. A number of allegations have been made with regard to him. I would therefore like to suggest, with all due respect, that at this stage you cannot draw any conclusion with regard to the meaning of the name "Lubowski". We do not know whether he was a spy or a murderer. We do not know what he was. It is merely a name to which you cannot attach any connotation. [Interjections.]

*The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! I have been addressed by various hon members on this point. Based on the fact that hon members may only be addressed as hon members, I could ask the hon members to withdraw the remark, but I would like to scrutinise all the arguments and will then give my ruling in this regard at the earliest opportunity.

Order! The hon member for Loskop wanted to raise a further point of order. [Interjections.] I beg your pardon! The hon member for Losberg. [Interjections.]

*Mr S C JACOBS: Mr Chairman, on a point of order: While the hon the Chief Whip of the Official Opposition was addressing you on a

point of order, two hon members on the other side of the House told the hon the Chief Whip to sit down. I want to allege that that is not in order as it does not show respect for the hon the Chief Whip. *Heansed 24/4/90*

*The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Order! That is not a point of order. *Heansed 24/4/90* Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Questions standing over from Tuesday, 17 April 1990:

Johannesburg City Council: information to SAP

*10. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order: *Heansed 24/4/90*

Whether the South African Police received from any official or individual at the Johannesburg City Council any information on the activities of individuals or organisations; if so, (a) what is the name of the official or individual who supplied the information, (b) what are the names of the (i) individuals and (ii) organisations on whose activities information was supplied and (c) what information was supplied in each case? *Heansed 24/4/90* B693E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

In view of the appointment and assignment of the Hiemstra Commission of Inquiry, I do not consider it advisable at this stage to furnish information which may anticipate or possibly prejudice the inquiry or the findings of the Commission.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Chairman, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister may I ask why he did not give us that answer last week and also whether he has received information of a similar nature from other town and city councils throughout South Africa?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have not received any information. I was investigating and compiling information in this regard and this is

the reply which I think is the best under the circumstances. *Heansed 24/4/90*

Commission for Administration: personnel

*20. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination:

- (1) Whether the Commission for Administration has a specific policy for the recruitment of qualified personnel of any South African race group to the senior ranks of the public service; if not, why not; if so, what is this policy; *Heansed 24/4/90*
- (2) whether public service bursaries/loans are made available in general proportion to the racial composition of the South African population; if not, why not; if so, what was the distribution of such bursaries/loans amongst the four race groups as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? *Heansed 24/4/90* B737E

†The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION:

- (1) Yes. The policy for the filling of vacant posts is embodied in Section 10 of the Public Service Act, 1984. It stipulates, inter alia, that in filling a post — no person who qualifies for a post shall be favoured or prejudiced, and — only the qualifications, level of training, relative merit, efficiency and suitability of the persons who qualify for the appointment, transfer or promotion concerned shall be taken into account.
- All vacant posts in the Management Echelon, i.e. posts in the rank of director and higher, are therefore advertised at least in the Public Service in order to ensure that the posts are filled by the most suitable persons. The filling of other posts is the responsibility of the Minister/Administrator who must effect this in terms of the provisions of the Act.

- (2) No.

Public service bursaries are awarded on academic merits where symbols already obtained


No easy road to divorce

Own Correspondent

A DURBAN professor is pushing for a law which would prohibit couples from getting an easy divorce without their first discussing their disputes with a mediator who may be able to save their marriage.

Prof David Scott-Macnab of the Department of Public Law at the University of Durban Westville, has been researching the system of mediation for five years.

He believes mediation - a system of arbitration between disputing parties - could not only save families pain and anguish, but also the high cost of litigation.

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Scott-Macnab has been invited to conduct further research on the issue by the Vermont Law School in the United States. He will be a visiting research scholar from May 15 to August 15.

In the majority of American states, there is a statutory provision for disputing parties to undergo compulsory mediation, prior to litigation. Scott-Macnab would like to see such a law passed in South Africa.

Sowetan 26/4/90

"When an American couple contemplates divorce, partners in a law firm would first refer the parties to a mediator within the company to see if the dispute cannot be resolved through discussions. Divorce will be allowed only as a last resort," Scott-Macnab said.

When he returns, he will submit a report on his research to the Human Sciences Research Council and the South African Law Commission.

'Dr Generous' has the golden touch for needy

By RYAN CRESSWELL

PHILANTHROPIST Cecil Renaud makes millions of rands on the Stock Exchange — and then gives the money away.

Durban's "Dr Generous" has given away more than R4-million in the last few years. He can't remember how much he has given since he became involved in charity work about 20 years ago.

Privacy

And the retired businessman, who likes his privacy and has agreed to very few interviews, doesn't think the figure would be of interest to anybody, anyway.

The ailing 86-year-old grandfather — whose hearing was impaired in a bomb blast near Tobruk and who was mentioned in dispatches at El Alamein — says he will continue to donate money to universities, technikons, schools, old-age homes and needy individuals of all ages and races as long as he lives.

Some Durban welfare officials feel that Dr Renaud is the greatest philanthropist South Africa has ever known because the money he gives



DR CECIL RENAUD

Lot of hard-luck stories

away does not come out of company funds but out of his own pocket.

Dr Renaud said: "So many people I know have retired and say they have nothing to do. I tell them to get involved in charity. Of course that would mean putting their hands in their pockets, and fewer people like doing that these days."

"I am patron of the Durban Child Welfare Society so that gives me tremendous scope.

These children have to be looked after and educated, and then jobs have to be found for them."

"I am putting five youngsters through universities and technikons at the moment."

Dr Renaud was honoured for his generosity earlier this year when an honorary doctorate in Social Sciences was bestowed on him by the University of Natal. He was also given civic honours by the mayor of Durban in 1981.

"Actually," he recalled, "on the same day the university made me a doctor of sociology one of the students I helped was awarded her BA."

Chancers

Although he has received hundreds of calls for help over the years, he still refuses to go ex-directory. He answers every call for help.

"I have heard a lot of hard-luck stories. Some of the people I felt sorry for, but there were also a lot of chancers."

Dr Renaud is certainly no financial pushover. He revived African Coasters in the 1930s and turned it into Unicorn Shipping. Later he served as chairman on the Natal board of Nedbank and the Umhlatuzi Valley Sugar Company.

The man with the big heart was brought up in the lap of luxury but he knows what it is like to fall on hard times.

Insolvent

His father was a well-known barrister, who lived in a Musgrave Road mansion with a stable for his horses.

"But my father had two strokes and suffered brain damage so things went wrong. He died when I was 30 and I found out that the man whom everybody thought was rich, had become hopelessly insolvent."

"I repaid every penny of that money. Those were very hard times for me."

Dr Renaud has been a great traveller. He has visited more than 100 countries but feels that the three-month trip across Africa in 1952, from Mombasa to Luanda, was the most memorable.

Dr Renaud was divorced in 1957 and has two children and five grandchildren.

◇ music ◇ arts ◇ legal advice ◇ living ◇ screen

By Lee Anne de la Hunt

IN our society, all women, whatever their age, location or circumstances, have to contend with the possibility of rape.

The legal definition of rape is intentional, unlawful intercourse of a man with a woman without her consent. However, this definition gives rise to ambiguities.

For example, only a woman can be raped, and only if the penis penetrates the vagina. If a woman is violently assaulted and a bottle used to penetrate her, the most her attacker can be charged with is indecent assault or assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

In South African law, a man cannot be convicted of raping his wife, as intercourse with her is considered to be lawful.

Many people are dissatisfied with the law as it stands and are pressing for reform.

The argument is that rape is very easy to allege and very hard to disprove. There are therefore special rules of evidence that apply in a rape case.

What do you do if you are a rape victim?

Statistics

Statistics show that women are more likely not to report a rape because of the humiliation of describing all the details to the police and the court.

But if you decide to report the rape to the police, the first rule is that there should be evidence other than your word as the victim.

Keep all the clothes you were wearing, especially if they were damaged. Do not wash straight away, even if that is what you

Women, rape & the law

Soul 3/5 - 9/5/90

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most want to do. It is important that you are first examined by a district surgeon.

Normally hearsay evidence — the evidence of a person who did not witness a crime — is not accepted by a court. However, the court rules of evidence do allow the evidence of the first person to whom you went and told about the rape if this was done at the earliest opportunity.

The evidence of the first person the rape victim told about the rape may show the court that the victim did not consent to the intercourse.

Just because you did not resist your attacker does not mean you consented to intercourse. You, the victim, could have been scared or forced or intimidated in different ways.

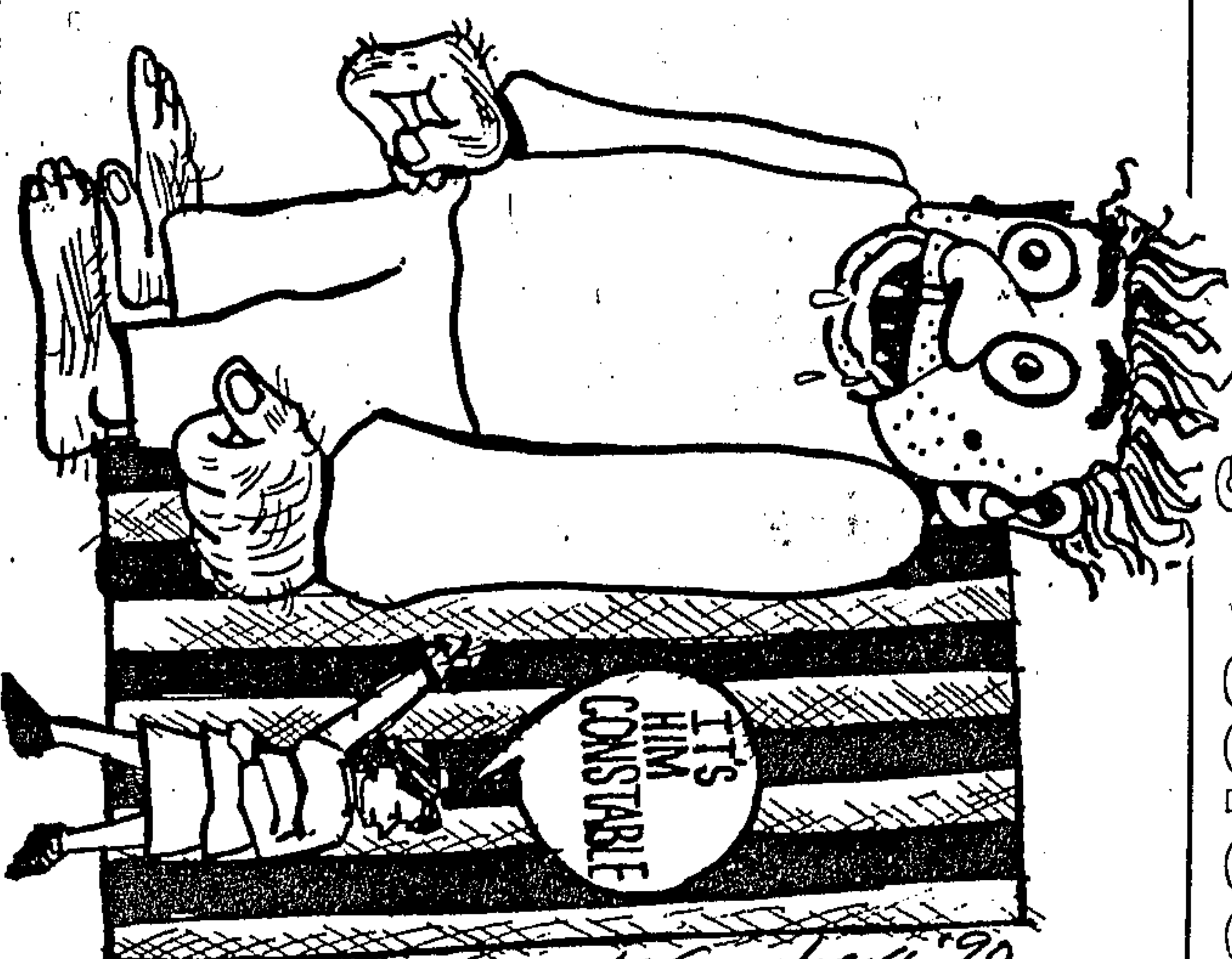
It is also important to know that if you do report the rape and go to court, you will be the most important witness for the state. As you are a state witness, you are not represented by an attorney, but the accused often is.

Attorney

The accused's attorney is not allowed to ask you questions about your previous sexual experience or character, unless he first gets permission to do so from the court.

To get permission, he has to persuade the court that these questions or any evidence of your character or previous experience are relevant — for instance, that he can show you are a prostitute.

It is the state prosecutor's duty to protect you from those questions.



Finally, if as a result of the rape you fall pregnant, you are entitled to a legal abortion. Before the abortion can be performed, you will have to have a certificate signed by two doctors, one being the district surgeon, and a further certificate signed by a magistrate.

Consent

Of course, an abortion may be performed only with your consent and, if you are married, with your husband's.

The feminist who fights with words

South 315 - 915790

By Heather Robertson

DIANA Russell's recently-published book, "Lives of Courage", has been described by Oliver Tambo as "a very convincing canvas of the rich and brave lives of the women of South Africa" which "should go a long way in assisting the struggle in South Africa — especially the international aspect of it".

Russell, who has published a number of feminist books and articles including "The Politics of Rape: The Victim's Perspective" and "Rape in Marriage", spoke to SOUTH during her recent visit to South Africa.

Russell left South Africa in 1956 when she completed her BA degree at UCT. She has since studied in Britain and America. She acquired her professorship in sociology at Mills College in California, where she initiated the first course in Women's Studies in 1969.

Horrors

(247)

Russell embarked on "Lives of Courage" because she wanted Americans "to be made aware of the horrors of apartheid and motivate them to support sanctions".

"I was looking for women who were particularly willing to take risks in the struggle because I believe no revolution can be made without taking risks."

She wanted the book to be based on interviews "because personal stories are far more poignant".

The first chapter of her book focuses on the gruelling experiences of women in detention. To some this might seem to sensationalise women's suffering, but Russell explains that many Americans are not aware of the horrors of detention.

"I wanted them to know about the courage of people who go into detention and come out fighting. Not many Americans are prepared to risk so much for their principles."

Active involvement in anti-apartheid organisations was the major criterion used in selecting women to interview.



Diana Russell: "assisting the struggle in South Africa"

"I decided to interview both black and white women involved in the liberation struggle, focusing on their lives and the risks they are taking to create a new South Africa."

"I tried to keep a balance in terms of race, ethnicity and political organisations but this did not always succeed. For instance I wanted to interview PAC women but I was never told who they were."

Space constraints also prevented her from including an interview with Jean Pease of the Cape Action League.

Although she is actively involved in radi-

the interviewees shared this view, but to many the struggle against apartheid was the major issue."

What are her views on feminism in South Africa?

"Many people have told me that feminism is perceived as a white, bourgeois American philosophy, not relevant to black women and that the left in South Africa has a lot of hostility to feminism."

"What came across in these interviews for the first time was that traditional ideas about sexism are not acceptable," Russell says.

"A refugee from Inkatha said she became aware that sexism was similar to racism and men were helping the regime because they stopped women from attending political meetings."

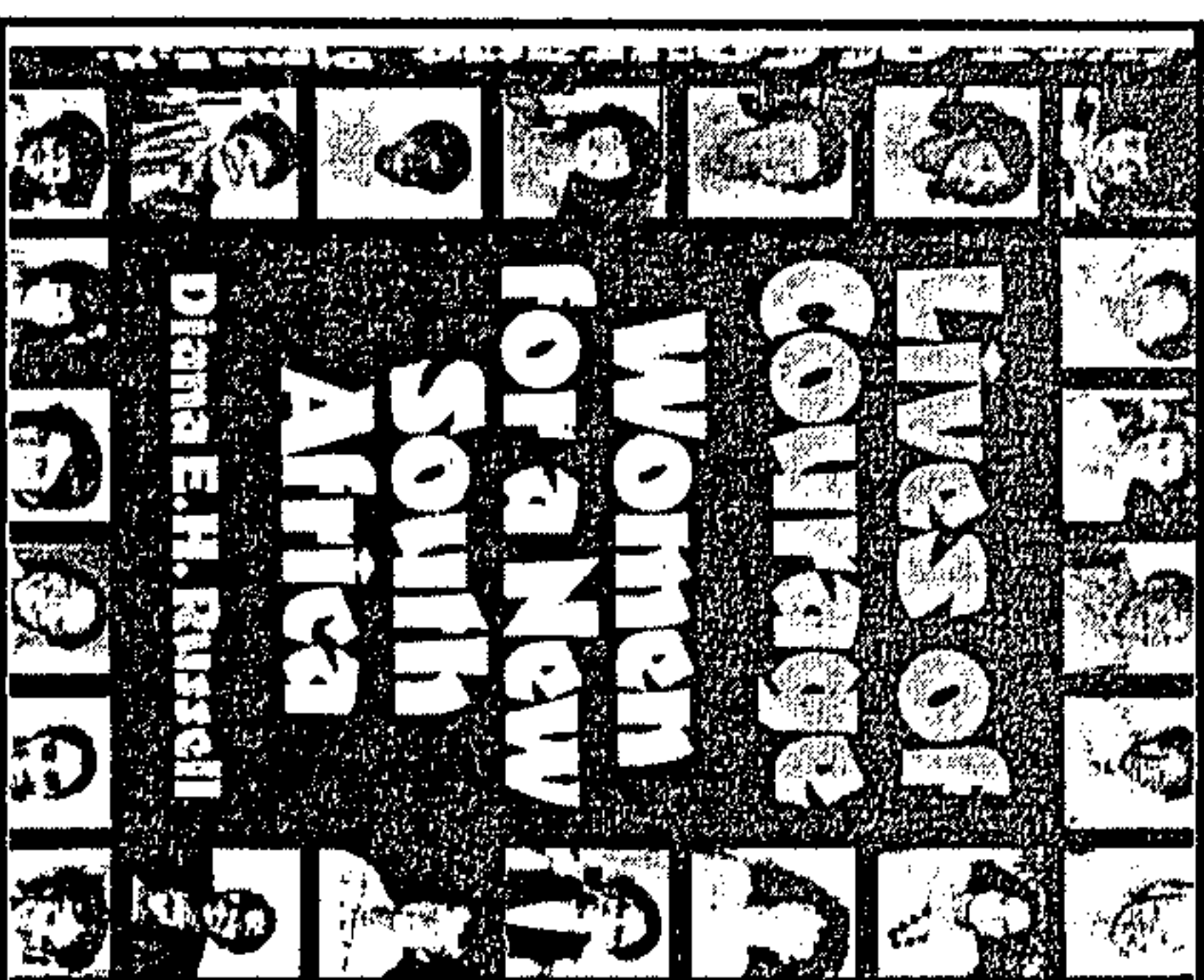
"I see South African women as incredible international role models. If women in other countries were prepared to take more risks, they would achieve more."

Despite the media's critical response to Winnie Mandela — particularly concerning the notorious Mandela soccer team — Russell still speaks in admiration of her.

Traditional

"I like her strong presence, which is the opposite of traditional women who are always trying to please, but she was also warm towards me."

Russell spoke to women activists from all over the country — including Shabieda Issel, Florence de Villiers of the South African Domestic Workers' Union (Sadwu), Ruth Mompoti of the ANC National Executive, Ela Ramgobin of the Natal Indian Congress and Gertrude Fester of the United Women's Congress.



After completing more than 60 interviews with these activists, Russell says she was so inspired she wanted to change her American citizenship.

Citizenship

"I investigated whether I could reclaim my South African citizenship, but I could not."

She is, however, interested in coming back to South Africa next January to do a study on women and violence with UWC academic, Rhoda Kadalie.

She firmly believes the best way to get a message across is to let the women who suffer the most speak for themselves.

Russell describes herself as a radical feminist — as opposed to the liberal feminism of women who want to be integrated into capitalist society and not necessarily change the entire system.

Although she would not describe "Lives of Courage" as a feminist book, she says "if people want to know about what women feel about sexism in this country, they will get more from this book than others."

Amounts due on 31 December 1989

Magistrate District	Name	Rents	Services	Other	Total
Warrenton	Ikhutseng	21 729	270 192	205 302	497 223
Windsorton	Kutlwano	1 598	12 939	27 585	42 122
Worcester	Zweletemba	142 852	67 567	0	210 419
		<u>11 336 781</u>	<u>59 439 204</u>	<u>13 294 200</u>	<u>84 070 185</u>

Urban land for Blacks

217. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (a) How much land was set aside in each province in 1989 for urban occupation by Blacks and (b) where in each province is this land situated?

B542E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

I refer the honourable member to the reply which was furnished to question 149, as put by Mr J J Walsh.

Battered women: shelters

222. Mrs C H CHARLEWOOD asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

Whether the provincial administrations are responsible for any shelters for battered women in (a) Cape Town, (b) Durban, (c) Johannesburg, (d) Bloemfontein and (e) Port Elizabeth; if so, how many in each case; if not, why not?

B550E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

- (a) No
(b) No
(c) No
(d) No
(e) No

The rendering of such services are undertaken by private welfare organisations and churches.

- (a) A final decision has not yet been taken but according to preliminary calculations a site with water and water-borne sewerage will cost approximately R3 500.

- (b) The conditions are negotiated between the seller, the SA Housing Trust and the buyers.

Nthorwane, Greylingstad: resettlement

239. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the new area in which the persons currently residing in Nthorwane, Greylingstad, are to be resettled, the local town committee is to build any new houses there; if so,

- (2) whether these houses will be available for (a) renting and/or (b) purchasing;

- (3) whether any assistance is available to residents in the form of loans to build houses; if not, why not; if so, (a) what assistance and (b) on what terms;

- (4) whether a means test will apply to loans; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (5) whether existing houses are available for (a) renting and (b) purchasing; if not, why not in each case; if so, (i) for how much, and (ii) from whom, in each case?

B609E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

- (1) The Village Council will not build any houses. The SA Housing Trust has erected 13 houses which are presently being rented with a view to the sale thereof.

- (2) Lapses.

- (3) (a) The National Housing Commission has already approved in principle the granting of material loans to a maximum of R10 000 for the erection of homes in the new township.

- (b) The standing conditions of the NHC will apply, i.e. loans are to be repaid over a period of 30 years.

- (4) The subsidy scheme of the NHC will be applied. Payments are calculated according to a sliding scale and based on a person's income.

- (5) The 13 houses erected by the SA Housing Trust, are being rented at R50 per month with a view to the sale thereof at approximately R20 000 per house. They still belong to the Trust.

All other sites are without improvements.

Black social pensions

250. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (a) What percentage of Black social pensions is paid (i) monthly, and (ii) directly into savings accounts, in each province and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B640E

The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

Transvaal:

- (a) (i) 78,07%.

- (ii) 8,6%.

- (b) April 1990.

Cape Province:

- (a) (i) 100%.

- (ii) 8,5%.

- (b) As at 31 March 1990.

Orange Free State:

- (a) (i) 50,35%.

- (ii) 6,01%.

- (b) 28 February 1990.

Natal:

- (a) (i) 38%.

- (ii) 3,7%.

- (b) 28 February 1990.

Blacks: old-age pensions

291. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many Black persons in the Republic applied for old-age pensions in 1989 and (b) how many of these applications (i) had been (aa) granted and (bb)

Hospice to the rescue

"WE aim to make the death of a person as meaningful as his life has been," says the Hospice Association of the Witwatersrand. Initiated 11 years ago, HAW is now among 18 hospice organisations coun-

trywide, all belonging to the Hospice Association of Southern Africa. The association's objective is taking care of terminally ill patients.

"The hospice philosophy is based on the quality of life. Its services are directed by medical professionals and are offered on the basis of need only, not ability to pay and without regard to race or religion," said Hospice's Wits chief executive officer, Mr Stan Henen.

The association is also to host a workshop in Soweto on Saturday May 12 which will cater for those needing the service in the complex. Henen said hospice had acquired a site in Soweto

HEALTH NEWS



BY MOKGADI PELA

and would start building soon. He said the growing number of terminally ill patients in Soweto necessitated the construction of such a facility. The workshop would be held at the Orlando East Methodist

Church, near Orlando Stadium, from 11am to 5pm.

Henen said invitations had been extended to officials of the Azanian Peoples Organisation and the African National Congress. After the official opening the programme will include talks by the mother of a terminally ill child, a social worker, a nursing sister on her role in the specialised care of these patients and a minister of religion.

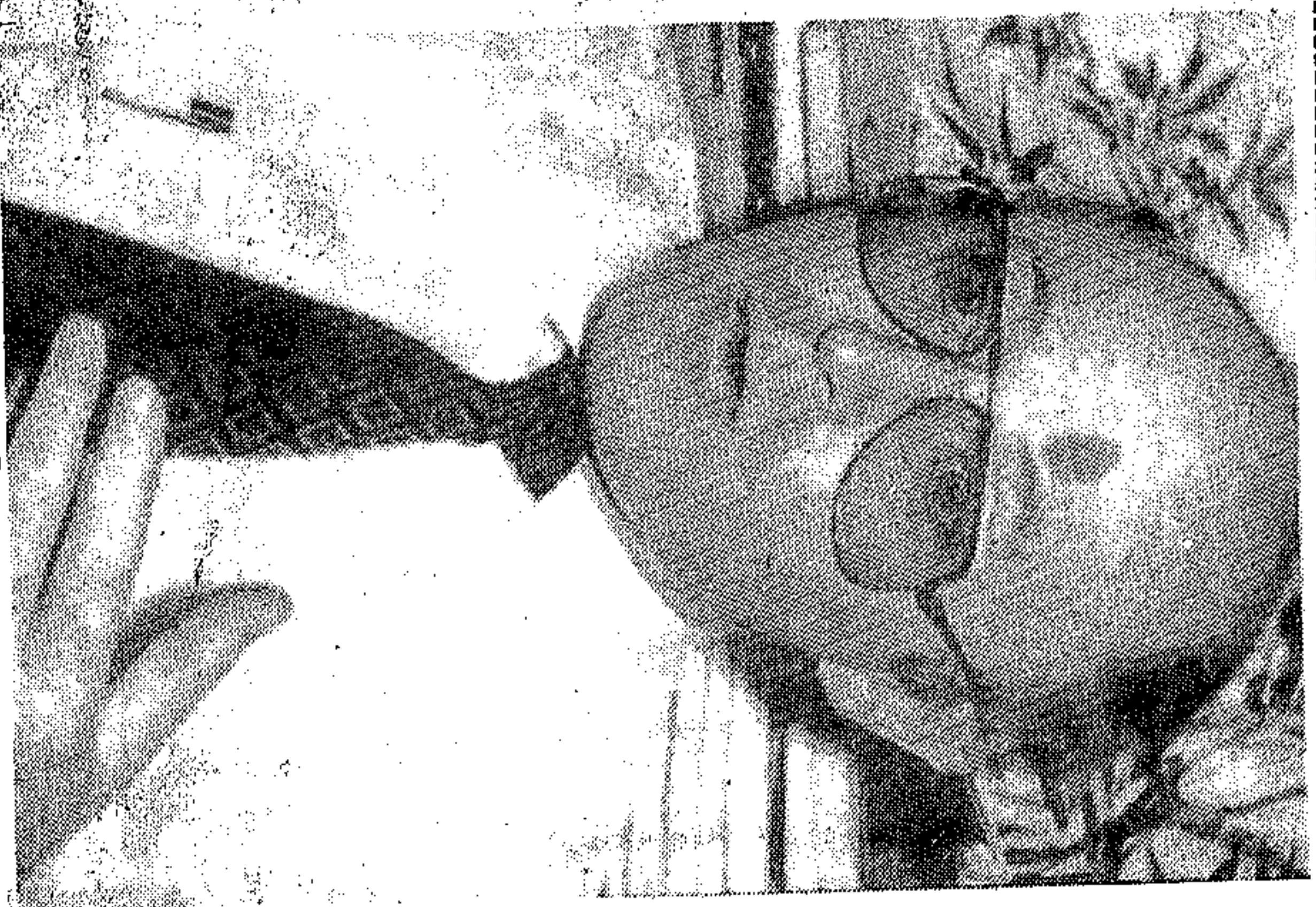
Nursing

He said hospice provided nursing care, symptom management, nutritional planning and psycho-social and spiritual counselling. The Hospice-At-

Home nursing sister is on call 24 hours a day on call 24 hours a day at (011) 974-8787. Hospice also provided an inpatient unit with about 150 families at any one time.

Henen said one in four deaths in the country were due to terminal illnesses. He said Soweto alone experienced between 3 000 and 4 000 deaths each year due to such diseases. The diseases include cancer and Aids.

Most patients currently receiving such care cannot afford the medical fees and are being cared for free of charge. Hospice is subsidised by the private sector. If it was not so, patients would have been required to fork out R150 a day.



Stan Henen ... explaining the role of Hospice.

Boy refugee first to die in hell camp

MORALE and standards of hygiene are at an all-time low in Maritzburg's refugee camps, where thousands of victims of the Natal conflict are battling to survive.

Dr Iain Walters, the city's medical officer of health, said: "We have had one fatality so far, a 12-year-old boy who died of asthma. But there is already a terrible problem with gastro-enteritis."

Some refugees, he said, had been smuggling donated food out of the camps and selling it on the blackmarket until the Midlands Crisis Relief Committee had put a stop to it.

"It was a case of every man for himself," he continued.

"There was no community spirit. These people are in a shock situation. They have lost their homes, their belongings, even their loved ones.

"They are terribly depressed and have no pride in themselves or the camps."

Dr Walters said severe so-

By DAVE LOURENS

cial problems were also being experienced: "In Mason's Mill alone there are about 300 youths aged 14-20. We have tried to organise schooling for them, but without success."

About half of the 14 000 refugees who originally fled to the camps to escape the UDF/Inkatha violence are still in the camps. They have no relatives to take them in and cannot return to the gutted shells of what were once their homes.

Donation

As the icy Natal Midlands winter begins to bite, Maritzburg mayor Mr Mark Cornell announced a heart-warming R50 000 donation from Johannesburg City Council.

Although donations are still flooding in, monthly food bills for the refugee camps exceed R200 000 — and that's a budget of just one rand a person a day.

247

Abuse is escalating

By SIZAKE KOOMA
UP to 25 percent of South African women may be suffering abuse by their husbands.

A Lifeline report in 1987 found there had been a 30 percent increase in cases of marital violence since the previous year.

A volunteer worker with the Soweto Society for Marriage and Family Life, Mrs Mabel Bhengu, said many women were being abused by their husbands but were not aware of it. Those who were, did not know what to steps to take to see that it ended.

Bhengu said that since she started working for Soweto Famsa two years ago she had counselled

many women who suffered physical, emotional and social abuse at the hands of their husbands.

"Some of them come to the centre with terrible bruises and cuts while others tell chilling stories of torture, torment, ridicule and isolation from relatives and friends," Bhengu said.

Classes

She said women often succumbed to the treatment as husbands would tell them they had the right to do as they pleased with them.

Wife battering, she said, occurred with the same

prevalence among people of all classes.

"It is also there among the enlightened group where a husband sometimes views his wife's assertiveness as disobedience. If you are not submissive and you always fight for your rights you are likely to be abused by a husband who feels that his power is being threatened.

"We see many educated women. But that could be because they are enlightened enough to report the abuse while the underprivileged may think of it as normal or not know where to go for help," she said.

Three out of ten cases handled at Soweto Famsa are of wife abuse.

Offer

Bhengu said the centre could only offer counselling as a way of educating the victims on what they could do to handle the problem, but did not have a shelter to keep them from further battering. Women whose lives were seen to be in danger were advised to stay with relatives.

She said most husbands never came when asked to and that often retarded progress in counselling.

"Some husbands do come but most, often the aggressive ones, never turn up. It makes solving the

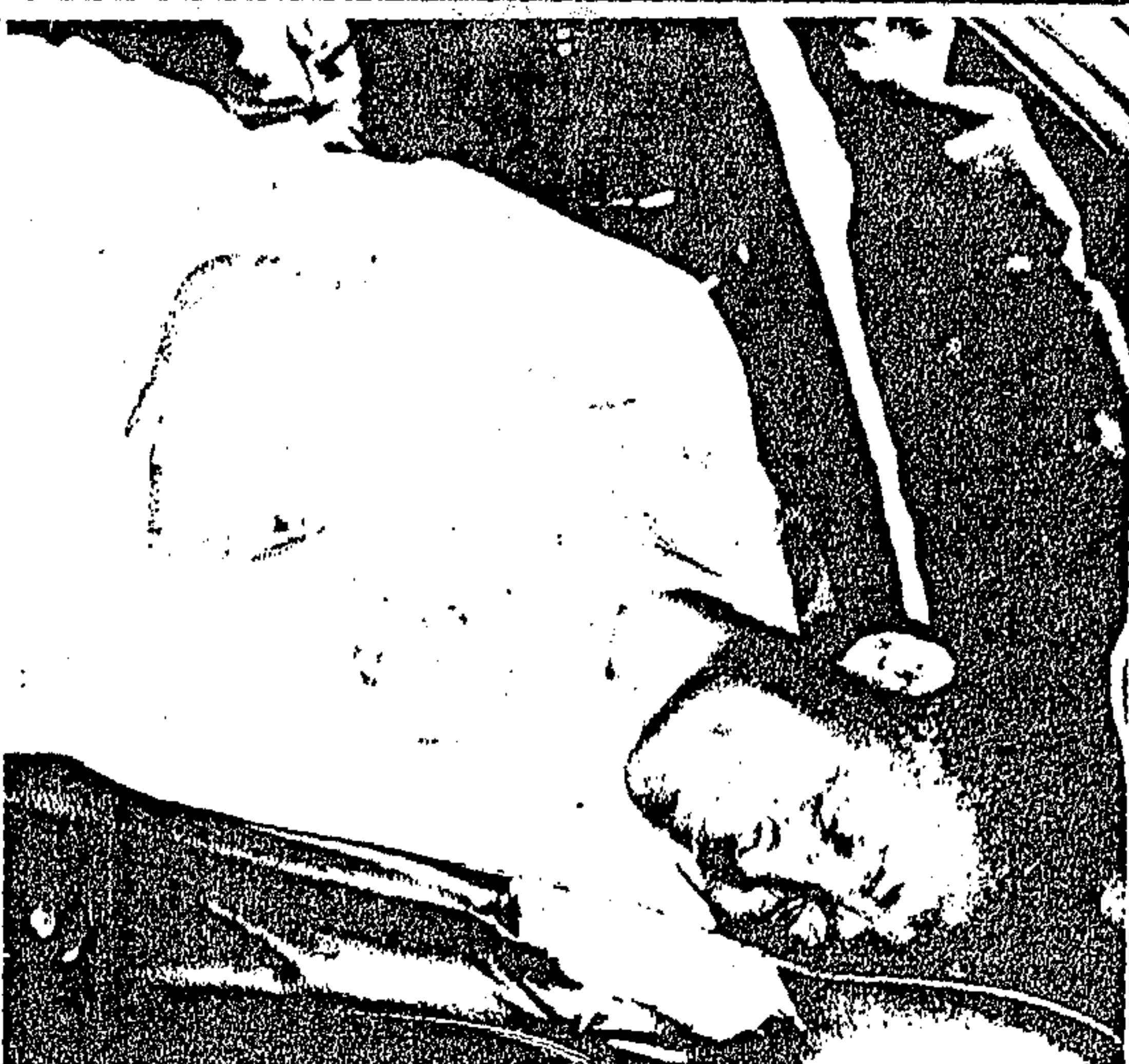
problem almost impossible. In cases where husbands refuse counselling we often advise the wife to go to family elders," she said.

Soweto Famsa will hold a seminar at the Soweto College of Education on Saturday May 19, to discuss the realities of wife abuse.

Topics

The seminar will address topics like raising awareness on the problem, providing understanding of the dynamics of wife abuse and finding resources that would help solve it. It starts at 9am and will end at 1pm.

For further information, phone the centre at (011) 933-1301.



Many women succumb to emotional, physical and social abuse from their husbands, believing it is their lot in life.

DRAFT constitutional proposals geared to protect lesbian and gay rights are to be submitted to the African National Congress.

In a move spearheaded by the Cape Town-based Organisation of Lesbian and Gay Activists (Olga), country-wide canvassing will take place before the proposals are put forward.

Formed in 1987 by lesbian and gay activists involved in the mass democratic movement, Olga's aims go beyond working towards the goal of a united, non-racial, non-sexist, and democratic South Africa. A major aim is to situate the lesbian and gay struggle firmly within the context of the total liberation movement.

At an Olga meeting in Mowbray this week, ANC constitutional expert Albie Sachs described the ANC's response to queries regarding its position on gay and lesbian issues as one of: "We want to hear what people feel. *W/ Mcal 18/5 - 24/5/90*"

"The question of homosexuality has never been treated in any open and honest way in South Africa. The first thing to be done is to get the question out into the open and for people who stand to be affected to say for themselves what they'd like to see (in a new constitution)."

"The constitution isn't the product of a few enlightened — or not so enlightened — lawyers," Sachs added.

"People must make their own inputs."

The issue had a "special pertinence in this phase (of overcoming apartheid)" The essence of apartheid was that it tried to tell people who they were, how to behave, what their rights were. "The essence of democracy is that people should feel free to be who they are," Sachs said.

Whatever emerged in the final constitution depended "on all sorts of factors — but democracy demands there be full consultation with everyone who stands to be affected."

"There is too much fear in South Africa in general," Sachs went on. "We want people to be and feel free. This is just one more area where there appears to be oppression — it's part of our programme against discrimination and marginalisation."

Homophobia is not unknown within the ranks of the Mass Democratic Movement itself — and in fact was one of the motives for starting Olga

'Olga' meets Albie to talk of a post-apartheid gay future

Prejudice against gays is not unknown in the anti-apartheid movement, which is why gay activists met with Albie Sachs last week to hear an ANC view about their future.

GAYE DAVIS reports

In the first place, a representative said.

A 31-year-old lawyer with a 10-year history of activism, he added: "It's a reality that people are afraid of being open about their sexual orientation with comrades within organisations."

"It can affect your commitment in the sense that one gets close to people politically but not on the personal level — and thus not as a whole person."

"On the positive side, it makes a huge difference when you do come out; you think it's a barrier you can never cross but when you do, you find you can be much more relaxed

and at the same time, it opens other people's eyes."

Fear was the biggest obstacle to "coming out" — "the fear of being regarded as suddenly something different and strange", of exposing oneself to people for whom homosexuality was "completely beyond the pale", he said.

"The reality of homophobic attacks and discrimination means people remain in the closet but it also presents difficulties in terms of property rights and the law of succession. "Who we choose to make love with is just a small part," he said.

Another major inhibiting factor was the fear of careers foundering on entrenched attitudes in the workplace.

"While I don't think I'd be dismissed, I feel I'd risk any chances of promotion if I came out at work," said a 33-year-old librarian. "It sounds paranoid, but it's the reality."

As a member of Olga, she no longer felt self-conscious "about who I am". It was also a "refreshing" change to mix with men without a heterosexual agenda, she said.

Like other gay and lesbian groups, Olga is fighting the dominant impression that gay people are all moneyed whites. "The issue cuts across all class and race lines," said a representative.

In fact, gay and lesbian activists in townships face an extra layer of oppression, largely because of prevailing cultural and traditional norms.

Tseko Simon Nkoli, writing in the latest issue of *Olga News*, discussed attitudes towards gays and lesbians in black communities, where homosexuality "is often not discussed. If any-

thing is mentioned, it is only condemnation or denial."

Nkoli, who chairs the Gay and Lesbian Association of the Witwatersrand (Glow) wrote: "Some say that we are perverts, others that gay men are afraid of women. We are mad, sick or 'influenced by the whites' to be gay. Others say that we are 'middle class' people and therefore to be detested."

"I deny all these statements against us ... all we want is to be accepted as normal people."

Since its affiliation, at the end of March, to the United Democratic Front, Olga has had requests from various organisations for workshops on gay and lesbian issues. "People want to know more," a representative said. "For our part, we realise the need to change the attitudes of people on the ground. It isn't enough just to have the leadership enlightened."

The organisation has been working for some time on draft constitutional proposals in response to the ANC's calls for feedback on the guidelines it published in 1988.

Consultation with other lesbian and gay groups will not be limited to those falling within the fold of the MDM, however.

Based on the premise that lesbians and gays are not only a minority group, but one with a history of oppression, Olga would like to see gay and lesbian rights given explicit expression rather than be covered by broad statements about non-discrimination and equal individual rights.

A longer-term project is a Charter of Lesbian and Gay Rights, similar to a 'Womens' or Workers' charter, to be appended to the constitution.

Among other things, the charter will call for the revision of all current legislation discriminating against lesbians and gays.

The draft proposals will be submitted to the ANC together with a detailed document motivating the need for their inclusion.

A TEST CASE WILL DECIDE IF BEING GAY IS AN INSURANCE RISK

IS a person who is gay obliged to declare this when applying for life insurance? That looks set to become the subject of a test case which could affect the future access of gays to life insurance and the honouring of policies already taken out by gay people.

The estate of the late Alan Graham Walpole, who died of heart failure in 1988, intends taking AA-Life to court after the insurers repudiated liability for the deceased's life insurance on the grounds that Walpole had not told them he was gay.

AA-Life managing director Dr Brian Benfield said the claim had been repudiated because Walpole had not disclosed "some of his habits and medical history" when he applied for life insurance in July 1983, of which his homosexuality was one aspect.

But the insurers letter to the estate informing them of repudiation made no mention of other factors:

"According to medical records in our possession, Mr Walpole was an acknowledged homosexual. Had these facts been disclosed to us at the time of signing the application, it would have materially affected our underwriting decision and accordingly we

JOHN PERLMAN reports on a test case with major implications for gay rights

repudiated liability for this claim."

With the onset of Aids, insurers have taken steps to reduce their risks, but have denied taking measures which specifically debar gay people. In October 1988, companies belonging to the Life Officers Association decided that applicants for cover above R200 000 would be required to take a test for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which causes Aids. Those who refused would not be covered for death as a result of Aids.

An industry representative said companies could ask for an HIV test for applicants seeking cover below R200 000.

"They might if they got an application from an unmarried male fashion designer," he said. He said the industry began serious discussion about Aids in 1987 and questions about homosexuality would have been unusual in 1983, the year Walpole took out his policy.

Benfield, however, said AA-Life had introduced a form of Aids testing as far back as 1983. "Our attention to this was heightened by the concerns of our reassurers in Europe and by the fact that we were the first company to sell insurance by direct marketing. (297)

Testing was "initially in the form of questions which would get closer to the sexual habits of the applicant. While heterosexuals do get Aids, statistics around the world show that homosexuals are still most at risk."

Benfield said homosexuality had been "of concern to the industry" before Aids. "Homosexuals are perceived as being at greater risk because they tend to be exposed to greater emotional problems. It is believed that non-heterosexuals die more rapidly. Since way before Aids we have been reluctant to accept homosexual applicants. Since Aids we have been even more reluctant."

Benfield said that at the time of Walpole's application, AA-Life would have, "asked general questions about his habits. The structure of the questions would have revealed his latent homosexuality".

TWO women have consolidated their experiences in health education and come up with a book that will benefit mothers.

Val Thomas and Jenny Prangley's book on early baby care, titled *Learn about Pregnancy, Labour and Early Baby Care*, is based on their work with pregnant women and children.

Val Thomas has for 20 years been teaching pregnant women how to care for themselves during pregnancy.

She has travelled widely gathering information and learning other countries' approaches to pre-natal and post-natal care.

She said she hoped the

Authors explore pregnancy, labour

By PHINDILE XABA

book would provide pregnant women and other people, who were still planning families, knowledge on how to care for themselves and their babies.

"There are so many things that children can learn from their parents,

but childbirth is not one of them," Thomas said.

"There is therefore a great need among women for knowledge about it."

"I started off by teaching a group of women from my area who were first time parents," Thomas said.

"The First World lifestyle has taken the way of

natural living, where young women had to learn from their mothers, aunts and grand-mothers how to give birth.

"It is high time that we get our men educated and I am afraid that they will have to change to suit the times."

She said modern women were career-orientated.

They were independent, earned a living and brought income into the home. The only time they needed support was during pregnancy and they had to be given it.

Thomas is a member of the Association of Childbirth and Parenting (ACP) whose main concern is to teach the community ante and post-natal education.



"In cities like Cape Town, Johannesburg and others abroad, classes are run in clinics and high schools."

"Having a baby is a commitment for life, that is why this education should be given in schools to prepare the young girls for what they

will be faced with in future.

"Our association took the responsibility to teach them the hardships of being a young and unemployed parent, we bring this kind of education to replace the cultural education."

"They have to know the high cost of being a parent. They must know that it takes a lot of energy, time, love, money, knowledge and responsibility," she added.

She said the book, written for Johnson and Johnson, put emphasis on the work done by professional medical workers and also stressed the love, care and friendship that pregnant women should get from their husbands.

New alcohol, drug centre opened

A NEW alcohol and drug dependents centre was recently opened 40km north-west of Johannesburg.

Owned by the Lifecare group, Riverfield Lodge is staffed by a highly trained multi-disciplinary team consisting of medical doctors, nursing sisters, social workers, psychologists and occupational therapist.

Admission to the centre is preceded by an intensive assessment involving the patient and his family.

In 1985 the Human Sciences Research Council and the South African National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence estimated that more than 750 000 people were potentially, alcohol dependents needing urgent intervention.

Added to this, in 1987, South African courts dealt with more than 40 000 drug-related cases.

Presently there is one bed for every 100 white patients needing institutional treatment as opposed to a single

HEALTH NEWS



By MOKGADI PELA

bed for 5 000 black patients.

Surveys of general practitioners indicate that at least 10 percent of patients suffer from alcohol or drug-related problems.

For instance, more than 80 percent of cirrhosis of the liver and pancreatic cases can be directly linked to alcohol dependency.

According to surveys reported in the British Medical Journal in 1987, many alcohol dependents remain undetected because doctors fail to take accurate histories of alcohol consumption.

The estimated cost to South Africa of alcohol and drug dependency-

manhours lost, medical and hospital fees-is well over R550 million per year.

Added to this are the psychological damage to immediate families, the number of suicides and alcohol-related accidents, the number of mentally retarded children born to alcoholic mothers, the link between alcohol and cancer of the breast, liver, lung, colon and rectum.

A company faced with a drug-related problem can do one of the two things:

- * Tolerate the employee and shift him to where no damage can be done;

- * Look for ways of treating the disease or as a last resort fire the person.

Many companies have found that an Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) is an invaluable aid in identifying the twin dependencies and setting some form of treatment in motion.

In South Africa a large number of the top 100 companies have EAP's.

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Ithuba target 'to be even bigger this year'

By Helen Grange

A total of R445 005,33 pledged to Ithuba project last year was never honoured — but director Gareth Pyne-James is still "astounded" at the amount that was received.

In Ithuba's telethon broadcast last October, the South African public pledged R1,5 million for the organisation's beneficiaries. However, a sum of R1 054 994,67 was actually received, representing 76,8 percent of the total amount pledged.

"We are still very pleased with the turnout, but our next charity drive will not be based on money pledged," said Mr Pyne-James.

Every cent of the fund, he said, had been distributed

among the beneficiaries. The running of Ithuba was sponsored wholly by corporate interests.

Announcing this year's Ithuba project, Mr Pyne-James said it would be an even bigger fund-raising campaign than last year's.

Ithuba Day on October 10 would be the culmination of a six-week charity drive country-wide and would be broadcast for nine hours from six major centres, he said.

Fun run

A total of 985 donation boxes will be distributed among towns and cities nationwide and will be the focal points of "fund raising fun" organised by the community for six weeks before

'Ithuba Day'.

On October 10, every town in South Africa will participate in a fun run. Later in the day, the Ithuba boxes containing donations will be transported by community members to six major cities.

"We expect people to come up with unique ways of transporting their boxes, for example, by steam train," said Mr Pyne-James.

The boxes will be placed in six 10 m steel structures, each representing a letter in the word 'Ithuba' — until all the boxes are received and each of the six cities have completed their 'letter'.

"There will be visually appealing and interesting events broadcast throughout the day," said Mr Pyne-James.

Pilgrimage to No. 15

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FOR most single mothers, the monthly trip to collect maintenance from the Home Affairs regional office, is like a pilgrimage which, when missed, can mean the whole family may starve for the next

month.

Twice a month, No. 15 Market Street in Johannesburg crawls with thousands of women, old and young and some with babies on their backs, who wait patiently in the winding queue outside the building.

The difference between the maintenance office reserved for other races and 15 Market Street is striking and so is the service.

Queue

While at least 3 000 black women queue for their money in one day, their white, Indian and coloured counterparts waltz in and out of the shiny offices a few streets away on any working day for their maintenance money.

Mrs Nana Mbhele (not her real name), a divorced, working young mother of two, tells how

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

her colour costs her a day's salary every month:

"I am a sales representative and work outside Johannesburg most of the time.

"On maintenance pay day, I ask for an unpaid day off to go and queue outside the offices from as early as 7am.

"The doors close at 1pm, but the paymaster continues working until all women in the queue have been attended to.

"If you are not in the queue when they close, you will not be attended on that day. This means you cannot go to the toilet or to the shop".

Mbhele's request that she collect her money from the magistrate's office, as advised on her pay card, was turned down.

"The receptionist told me that as a black, I could

only get my money from the Market Street office.

"Only women of other races and black women who have children fathered by men of those races, get their money from the magistrate's office."

The chief civil affairs clerk, Mr Robert Fanucci, said their office had more than 6 000 black women who collect monthly maintenance money from them.

They are divided into two groups and come on different days, a week apart.

They close at 1pm, but no one is turned away if they are already in the queue.

"Sometimes, it is hard to accommodate all women, but now that we have added another paymaster to the three we had and with the help of computers we manage."

No solution

The relief that is felt by the Home Affairs staff is not shared by the hungry, desperate mothers in the queue as it has not solved some of their problems.

For example, when they get there, they are not sure whether or not the money has been deposited.

Some of the fathers delay paying maintenance on the specified date which means the mother will have to keep going back to check if the money has been paid in.

Despite these women's grievances, magistrate T R Steenkamp of the Johannesburg Court said that his department usually makes sure that all maintenance disputes are settled.

"These women need the money and we do our best to make life less difficult for them.

"Women of other races get their money anytime on working days and the fathers can deposit it at anytime.

"If black women are inconvenienced by the long wait, the only option open for them is to give the power of attorney to one of their relatives to collect the money for them," Steenkamp said.

Study: welfare unity a necessity

297 B/Day 12/6/90
EDYTH BULBRING

MORE than 40% of SA's black social workers who took part in a recent HSRC study believed one welfare department for all races was the single most important change needed to improve social work and welfare services in the black community. And more than 20% saw the most important change being their participation in decision-making at government level.

The study, conducted by Rhoda Muller among 316 registered black social workers, was aimed at exploring their role, the extent to which they were involved in decision making, changes deemed necessary and the kinds of problems experienced.

"Those changes considered most necessary by the respondents were all of a rather political nature, which illustrates how politicised welfare issues and services have become in SA," Muller said.

She warned conclusions should be drawn with caution because of the low response. According to the Council of Social Workers' records there were 6 761 registered workers in April 1989 — 4 465 white, 831 coloured, 388 Indian and 1 083 black.

Other changes prioritised were parity on grants and pensions, more focus on community work, changes in social work curriculum and war on black poverty.

A significant proportion of the respondents supported the view that the profession was being misused to pacify black people into accepting their disadvantaged position in society, and that the profession was not actively campaigning for better services for black people, Muller finds.

Muller comments that caseloads among black social workers appeared to be very high.

The majority of social workers in the study were in the government service, or in government sponsored positions. Only 22% rendered services in the rural areas.

One serious question that remained unanswered was whether the profession should change its focus to address Third World problems or stick to familiar ground and attend to the social problems it was geared to cope with, Muller concluded.

Ex-bodybuilder heads Rhema Bible Church

By PEARL MAJOLA

FOUNDER of the famous Rhema Ministries and former bodybuilder Pastor Ray McCauley, is actor Arnold Schwarzenegger's bosom buddy.

Despite snatching the South African junior bodybuilding title and taking third place in Mr Universe 1974, McCauley found that he was still unhappy and his life was empty.

This prompted him to study ministry at the Rhema Bible Training Centre at Tulsa in the United States. After completing his studies in 1979, McCauley returned to South Africa to start the Rhema Bible Church, which now has a multiracial congregation of about 15 000.

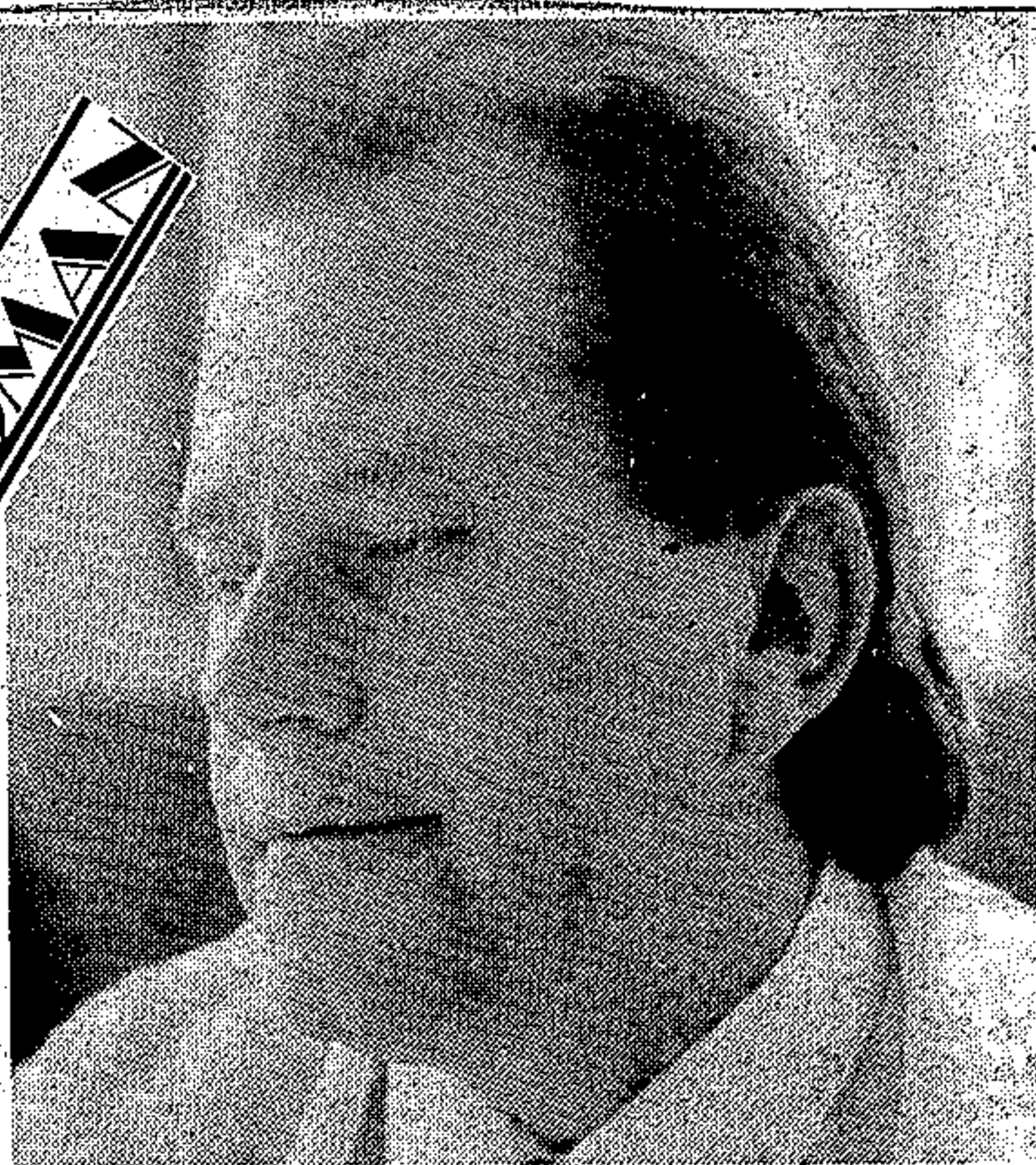
"Firstly in life you do what you are called to do, and that is what I am doing now. Secondly I believe that it is time the church met the practical needs of the people," McCauley pointed out.

Poor children

"At Rhema we had been ignorant of apartheid and social injustices in this country. When we realised our ignorance, we established a relationship with the community through a project called Hands of Compassion. Here we have feeding schemes for poor children and elderly people and we recently started crisis clinics through which we hope to provide counselling services for the community."

The first services were held at McCauley's parents' home, but as the congregation grew, they were forced to move from one venue to another. In 1985 a 10 million dollar church and administrative complex, which seats 5500 people, was built in Randburg.

The new complex is a little heaven. You moonwalk



The Rev Ray McCauley ... bodybuilder turned world-renowned preacher.

your way on the fluffy sheepskin carpets to the plush offices after relaxing on the settee in the reception lounge.

It has a complete set of administrative offices, a Bible Training Centre with 400 students, a children's church facility which serves over 1 500 children, a Christian school with 120 students, a sound studio, a book wholesale department, and a video room where videos and audio cassettes of the sermons are produced.

These videos are available to the public at the Rhema Ministries library and are distributed interna-

Reconciliation

tionally through their London office, which was established in 1988.

"One of our goals is to get more involved in a voice to the nation that will bring reconciliation to our country and to be in the forefront of the new South Africa. We aim to do this through the church. 17 million people go to church in this country so we believe this message to love one another can be spread through them," McCauley concluded.

Civil aviation examination

485. Adv C H PIENNAAR asked the Minister of Transport:†

- (1) (a) Who is responsible for (i) preparing examination papers for and (ii) conducting the civil aviation examination and (b) how frequently is this examination conducted per year;
- (2) (a) how many persons entered for this examination during the latest specified two calendar years for which figures are available and (b) what was the percentage pass rate of candidates for the examination for each of these years?

B1116E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

- (1) (a) (i) and (ii): The Chief Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Department of Transport.
- (b) Different civil aviation examinations are presented with the following regu-

larity by the chief directorate concerned:

- * Flight instructor's rating — twice annually.
- * Instrument rating — twice annually.
- * Flight engineer — twice annually.
- * Commercial pilot — twice annually.
- * Senior commercial pilot — twice annually.
- * Aircraft maintenance engineer — thrice annually.
- * Special (for example Air Law for pilots who contravened certain regulations) — once a month.
- * Air traffic controller — when the need therefore exists.

(2) (a) and (b): The number of candidates that entered the different examinations during the latest two calendar or financial years (depending on the format in which the information is recorded) and the percentage pass rates for these examinations, are as follows:

* Flight instructor		Number of candidates		Percentage pass	
Calendar year					
1988		259		28%	
1989		294		36%	
* Instrument flight rating		Number of candidates		Percentage pass	
Financial year					
1988/89		96		29%	
1989/90		183		29%	
* Flight engineer		Number of candidates		Percentage pass	
Calendar year					
1988		39		20%	
1989		62		23%	
* Commercial pilot (A and B papers)		Number of candidates		Percentage pass	
Financial year					
1988/89		747		34%	
1989/90		954		20,5%	
* Senior commercial pilot (only for the financial year 1989/90 available)		Number of candidates		Percentage pass	
Financial year					
1989/90		80		93,75%	
(Apr 1989)		77		45,45%	
		105		48,57%	
		94		80,85%	

(Aug 1989)

Navigation: Restricted	88	34,09%
Instruments	87	48,27%
TOTAL	531	58,19%
Meteorology	106	83,01%
Flight planning	99	66,66%
Radio	133	69,17%
Navigation: General	108	38,88%
Navigation: Restricted	111	73,67%
Instrument	117	39,31%
TOTAL	674	61,72%
AVERAGE		

* Aircraft maintenance engineer

Number of candidates
(three papers each)

Percentage pass

1988	312	34%
1989	218	30%

* Special

Number of candidates

Percentage pass

1988	72	70%
1989	118	63%

* Air traffic controller

Number of candidates

Percentage pass

Financial year	Course	Number of candidates	Percentage pass
1988/89	Control	12	75%
1988/89	Primary	10	40%
1988/89	Aerodrome	8	100%
	TOTAL	30	70%
1989/90	Primary	23	65%
1989/90	Control	14	71%
1989/90	Aerodrome	16	81%
	TOTAL	53	72%
	AVERAGE		

Social workers registered

496. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

What total number of (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian social workers was (i) registered with the Council for Social and Associated Workers, and (ii) employed by her Department, in 1989? 297 B1150E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

(a), (b), (c) and (d) 1916190

(i) The SA Council for Social Work does not differentiate between population groups when registering social workers.

On 30 November 1989, 6 711 social

Motor vehicles stolen

499. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) (a) How many motor vehicles were reported stolen in the 1989 calendar year and (b) what is the value of the motor vehicles stolen in that year;
- (2) how many such vehicles were recovered in (a) an undamaged, (b) a damaged and (c) a cannibalised condition? B1153E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) 58 298
- (b) R1 340 854 000 (estimated value).

- (2) (a) 25 764
(b) 4 320
(c) 1 535

NOTE: A large number of the stolen vehicles are taken to countries such as Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Zaïre, Tanzania, Malawi, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho. Although some of these vehicles are identified in the countries concerned, it is difficult to retrieve them as the co-operation of the authorities of these countries cannot be obtained.

Police Force: resignations/shortage

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

- (1) (a) How many policemen of each rank resigned from the Police Force (i) in 1989 and (ii) from 1 January 1990 up to the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many new recruits were there during each of these periods;
- (2) what was the shortage of policemen of each rank in each province as at (a) the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) 31 December 1989?

B1155E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) (a) (i) 3 048 in 1989.
(ii) 2 589 until 31 May 1990.
(b) (i) 3 716 in 1989.
(ii) 4 154 until 31 May 1990.
- (2) (a) On 31 May 1990, 4 925 posts were vacant country-wide.
(b) On 31 December 1989, 5 304 posts were vacant country-wide.

PE area: technicians

505. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) (a) How many technicians for (i) Whites, (ii) Blacks, (iii) Coloureds and (iv) Indians are there in the Port Elizabeth area and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) what was the (a) capacity of and (b) enrolment at each such technikon as at the latest specified date in 1990 for which information is available;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- (3) whether there are any plans to build additional technikons in this area; if not, why not; if so, (a) when, (b) where and (c) who will be allowed to attend such technikons?

B1172E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) The Port Elizabeth Technikon is the only technikon which serves the Port Elizabeth area. Students of all population groups are registered at this technikon which falls under the Department of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Assembly
- (b) 1990
- (2) (a) 3 000
(b) 3 975.
- (3) The Department of National Education does not initiate the planning and building of technikons. The State Departments responsible for education should be approached in this regard.

Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits: OFS

519. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Manpower:

- (1) What total amount was paid out in Unemployment Insurance Fund benefits in the Orange Free State in the 1988-89 and 1989-90 financial years, respectively;
- (2) in respect of each of these financial years, (a) how many (i) Blacks, (ii) Whites, (iii) Coloureds and (iv) Indians received such benefits and (b) what was the total amount involved in each case?

B1218E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER:

- (1) 1988 — R21 518 683
1989 — R30 336 445
- (2) (a) and (b) Figures for the different population groups are not readily available.

NOTE: The figures are for the period 1 January to 31 December of each year concerned.

Clinics for termination of pregnancies

531. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether there are any clinics for the termination of pregnancies in South Africa; if so, (a) (i) what are their names and (ii) where is each located and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B1266E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

No, there are no specific clinics for the termination of pregnancies but abortions are carried out at provincial hospitals and some private hospitals

- (a) (i) and (ii)
provincial hospitals,
Sandton Clinic,
Louis Leipoldt Hospital, Bellville, and
Poli Clinic, Port Elizabeth
- (b) 11 June 1990.

Diarrhoea/dysentery: child deaths

541. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether the Central Statistical Service keeps statistics of the number of (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black children who died of (i) diarrhoea and (ii) dysentery; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant

statistics for 1989 or the latest specified year for which they are available?

B1276E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Statistics on children who died of diarrhoea and dysentery are not kept separately. In the compilation of statistics on deaths, the Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (which is based on the International Classification of Diseases) is used to distinguish the different causes of death. Diarrhoea and dysentery are not identified separately but fall under Ill-defined Intestinal Infections in the group Intestinal Infectious Diseases. Child deaths in this category during 1988 (the latest year for which such statistics are available) were:

- Children**
- (a) 15
(b) 805
(c)** 11
(d) 3 892

* Children under one year of age. This age group is normally used to calculate the infant mortality rate.

** Asians are shown. Data on Indians are not separately available.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

But women are very busy drafting their responses

WOMEN'S organisations, public institutions and groups formed specifically to formulate responses, are taking the call for reformulation of abortion laws seriously.

Petitions for and against the legalisation of abortion are being circulated, while some organisations have already sent their proposals to the Department of National Health and Population Development and others are preparing them.

Dr Lieba Cohen, spokeswoman for the Women's Legal Status Committee, said her organisation had for some time been sending letters to the Government appealing for a review of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act.

"We have been writing to the Law Commission and the Minister of Health asking them to 'liberalise' the Act," Cohen said.

"We have already responded to the call and hope that something will at last come out of it.

"We believe that failed contraception and sterilisation should justify an abortion. Women over 40 who have completed their families and girls under 16 should also be allowed to have one. The health risk and child abnormality is very high among older women."

The Women's Bureau of South Africa has received the call with the same enthusiasm, but is approaching it differently. It has asked people to send their proposals to their offices. The opinions will be

collated and sent to the Department of Health.

"We decided to do it that way because we have many women's groups affiliated to us. We cannot take a stand on abortion as our opinions on the issue could vary greatly," Gabriela van der Westhuizen said from the organisation's head office in Pretoria.

The Planned Parenting Association of Southern Africa is preparing its representation. Assistant director Stephanie Moore said the association would ask the Department to elect a commission to review the Act.

Commission

"We want the department to investigate why the Act is not working. Women should be included in the commission that will be elected. The whole issue should not be looked at from a religious point of view. The focus should be on health and the rights of people," Moore said.

She said the results of the commission could help formulate steps for gradual changes to the Act as "abortion on demand was too big a step to be taken" and could not be implemented at one go.

"The association advocates a relaxation of the law. We believe that cases like failed contraception and the pregnancy of older women and girls under 18 should be considered for abortion. The abortion

should be given not later than 12 weeks after conception," she said.

Other organisations and institutions like the National Assembly for Women in South Africa and the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society had not heard about the Government's call.

Jackie Lufell of Child Welfare said the association would decide whether to respond.

"When the law is reviewed the plight of women who find themselves in desperate circumstances should be looked at. If the law remains as it is there should be proper facilities to cater for children, young women should be taught sex education and the general poverty among people will have to be addressed," Lufell said.

Johannesburg Child Welfare has 35 abandoned and homeless children at any given time at all three of its homes in the Transvaal.

The Roman Catholic Church has already responded against the legalisation of abortion while Dr Claude Newbury, head of Pro-Life in South Africa, has said that the organisation would ask for a total ban.

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Response poor - Government

The Government says it has not yet received sufficient evidence to justify changing the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975.

the public to submit motivations for changes to the Abortion and Sterilisations Act.

A spokesman for the Department said that they had already received responses, some against the Department of National Health and Population Development appealed to

public, some professional groups and individuals, and they were expecting more because no deadline had been given.

This means that people and organisations can still send representations to the Department and address them to the Director

General: Department of National Health and Population Development, Private Bag X63, Pretoria 0001.

Public has not been outspoken about abortions

provides for abortions to be carried out only if:

* The continued pregnancy endangers the life of the women concerned

or constitutes a serious threat to her physical or mental health.

* A serious risk exists that the child to be born will suffer physical or mental defects.

* The foetus is alleged

to have been conceived after an incident of rape or incest.

* The foetus is alleged to have been conceived after intercourse with a female idiot or imbecile.

Statistics of illegal abortions are not available, but the Abortion Reform Action Group (Arag) estimates there to be about 200 000 a year.

Baragwanath Hospital alone is said to have dealt with 36 000 cases where gynaecological complications were caused by illegal abortions.

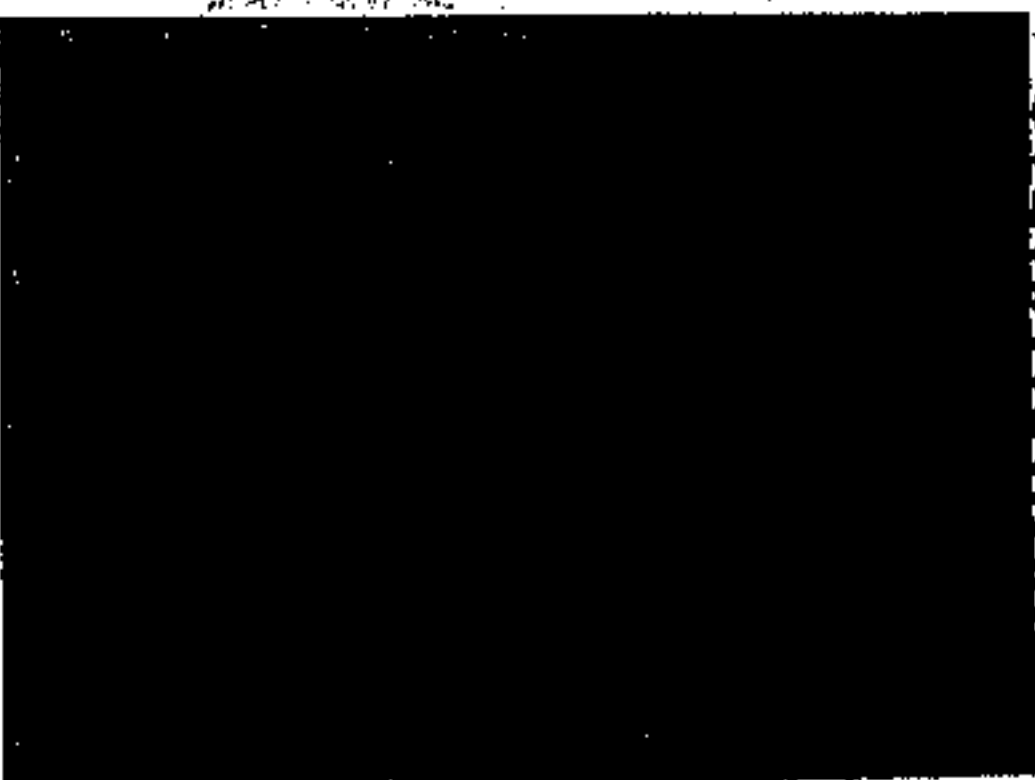
The Department of Health recorded 963 legal abortions from mid-1988 to mid-1989, 600 of which cited risk to the mental health of the woman as the reason.



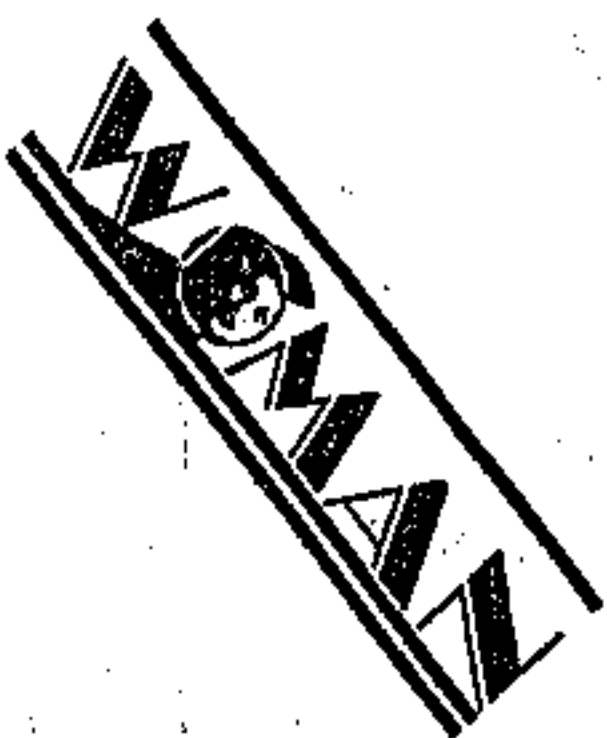
CHARLOTTE
LEHOB



SYLVIA KATANE



MIGHTY NYATHI



ALETTA PULE



LENIN JWARA



ROBERT
HLATSWAYO



MARGARET
NKAKALA



Abortions are happening
Abortions have been carried out at provincial hospitals as well as at Sandton Clinic, Louis Leipoldt Hospital in Bellville and the Polli Clinic in Port Elizabeth, Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter, said on Tuesday.

Abortion - a right or a sin?

Sowetan 21/6/90

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ABORTION, one of the most controversial topics in the world, sparked wide-ranging reactions from the public in a snap survey *Sowetan* conducted in the township.

The question asked, whether or not the right to bear a child should be left to the individual, met with mixed responses from men and women, young and old. While some felt that abortions should be legalised and that the casualties from illegal abortions were too high, others said that children were a gift from God and should be accepted, no matter what.

'Many people have died from backstreet abortions. I don't think it is right for a young girl to be burdened with a child she is not capable of looking after and has no means of bringing up.'

BY SIZAKELE KOOMA

17-year-old Margaret Nkakala did not think abortion was right either. The best way to avoid pregnancy, she said, was to abstain from sex.

"I don't sleep with my boyfriends because I know what could happen. Some of my friends have fallen pregnant even though they used contraceptives. I tell all the boys I go out with at the beginning of the relationship that sex is out. When they ask me to sleep with them at a later stage I leave them. There is no way I could fall pregnant now. I will only sleep with the man I will marry," she said.

Aletta Pule (14), did not forward an opinion. She was sure though that if she fell pregnant her friends would laugh at her and her parents would chase her out of their house.

"I don't know what I would do. I would probably kill myself before I could think about it," she said.

Charlotte Lehobo, a 17-year-old Standard 7 pupil from Pimville, Soweto, believes that abortion is not right: "A lot of girls my age have them and some of them die. I think the whole thing is wrong and it involves risks I would not take. I would not drink any of the concoctions they mix - laxatives, different types of salts and detergents. I would rather give the child up for adoption than kill it."

Said 19-year-old Sylvia Katane: "I know that if abortion were legalised, people would be able to get professional doctors to do them rather than have them done by unqualified people who might harm their reproductive organs or kill them. But I don't agree that people should have them at all."

"I am sure it is very painful for anyone, especially a young girl who is still at school, to have a child they have not planned, but I have friends who learnt to accept what happened and are very attached to their children now."

Some people expressed uncertainty about what should be done.

"I am confused. I don't know how I would work it out. I feel there would be a lot of irresponsibility, especially among the youth, if abortion were to be legalised but there are other situations that would force one to have an abortion," Mbali Ndonge, a 29-year-old college student said.

The Soweto College of Education, which she attends, does not allow pregnancy among unmarried female students.

"Some of my schoolmates have had to drop out of school or go through a marriage of convenience, just to stay in school. I would vouch for abortion to be legalised for these reasons. I also do not think it is fair for any woman to be forced to have a child if she cannot afford it."

Princess Ndamase, also a student at the college, said she backed the legalisation of abortion.

"I think abortion should be given on demand. A lot of schoolchildren drop out of school when they are pregnant and very few of them go back. The rate of backstreet abortions is appalling. Legalising it would help solve the problem of abandoned and unloved children who often grow up to be thugs," she said.

Fatima Mkhonto, a mother of three girls, also felt that legalisation would solve many problems: "Many people have died after going for backstreet abortions. I don't think it is right for a young girl to be burdened with a child she is not capable of and has no means of bringing up. Every mother wishes to see her child married before she can have children."

'I would not drink any of the concoctions they mix - laxatives, different types of salts and detergents. I would rather give the child up for adoption than kill it.'

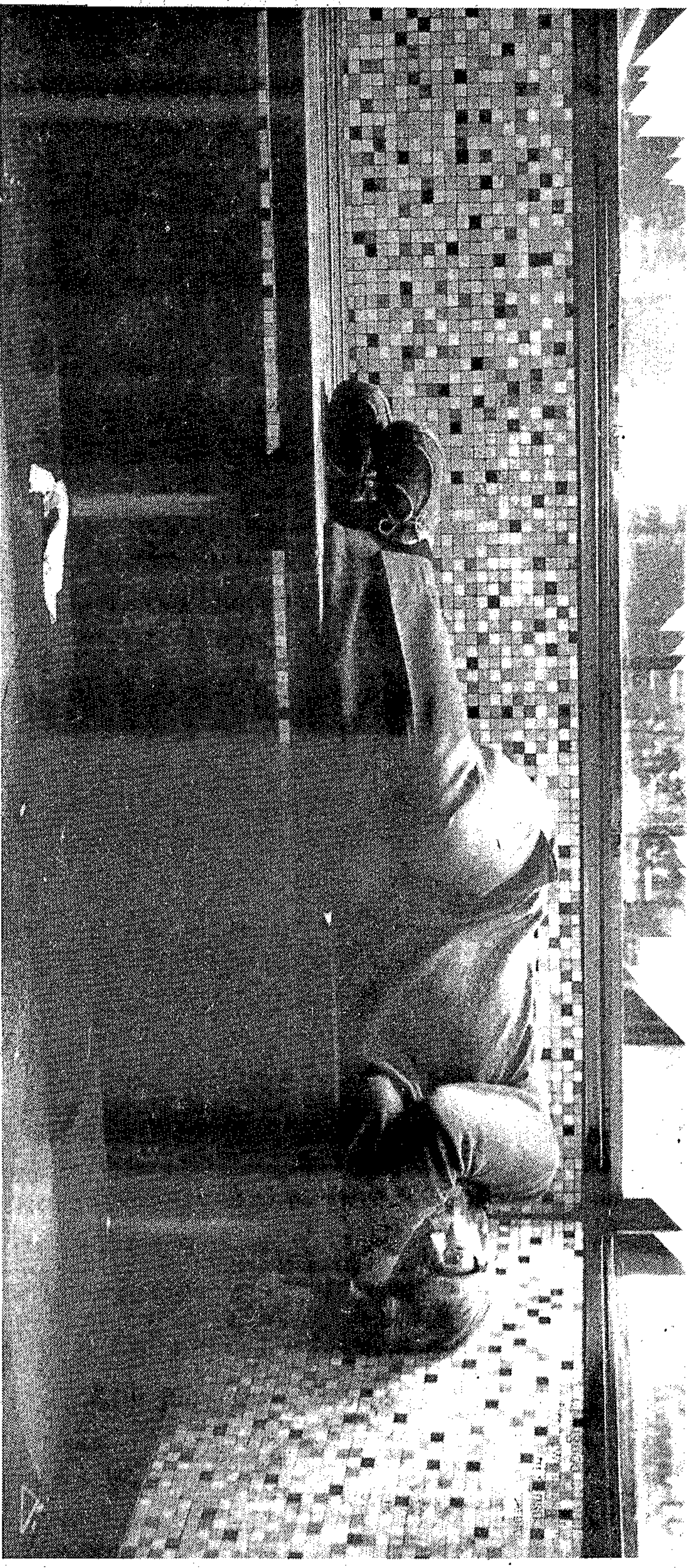
The Government was also urged to come up with alternatives if abortion laws were not changed.

"The Government is not trying hard enough to find a contraceptive that would be totally reliable and suit most women. I think if they could there would be no need for people to have abortions," said Mighty Nyathi, a Standard 9 pupil.

Lenini Jwara, a married post office employee, felt the State should give welfare institutions enough money to cater for homeless children. The political, economic and social situation would also have to be addressed.

Robert Hlatwayo said that children were a miracle - a gift from God and had to be accepted.

"It is sad to kill your own child. What would you do if you found out that the one you aborted was the only one God gave you?"



Cold comfort ... Home is now a bench on the Johannesburg railway terminus for the 60-year-old outie, George Robinson

Picture: SEE LAN NAIDOO

The outies: When you're down, they keep you down

LEON MABER visits an extraordinary community living on the first-class side of Jo'burg's station

THEIRS is an alcoholic sub-culture that revolves within the confines of Johannesburg Station. They insist they are not hobos; rather, they prefer to be called *outies*.

About 20 in all, most of them white, they hang around the city's railway station in the dead of night. They have no place to go. The shelter in Hillbrow is not for them. A police cell might be warmer but it is a restriction of their freedom.

Among them are an attorney, a former lieutenant in the Rhodesian army, and two German immigrants, Rosary Weichselbaumer and Manfred Baureidl. Weichselbaumer claims to be 58 but looks much older. Baureidl insists, through broken teeth, that he once sparred with Max Schmelling, the famous German boxer. They often converse in rapid German,

excluding those around from their discussion. He is from Nuremberg; she comes from Munich.

They live for their next drink. Cigarettes are always in short supply. Food is never important. They get by — begging for money using a variety of pretexts, exchanging precious clothing for a cheap bottle of wine and, when things get really bad, rolling (robbing) each other.

They might be alcoholics but they maintain a fierce independence. Weichselbaumer is their "mother". She is fluent in half-a-dozen languages and is a former nursing sister with four children. She misses them. "The welfare people interfered with me and took away my babies," she says with tears in her eyes. The children, ranging in age from 16 to two, are living with relatives in Turfontein, Rosettenville.

● TO PAGE 3

P.T.O.

'When you're down, they'll keep you down'

22/6-28/6/90

From PAGE 1

WICMal

and Mulbarion.

She and Abdul have been together since he came out of jail "after 16 years".

Theirs is the only romance among the *outies*.

Weichselbaumer confesses that she does not often have someone she can pour her heart out to. She and her consort quarrel often.

"I love Dulla. Even though he hits me sometimes and says he doesn't want me. I was in an alcoholic home. I met him just after I came out, and at the time, I thought: Oh, my God. A Muslim! But when we got to know each other better ...

"My family didn't want Abdul and that was why they kicked me out. But you see, we're drinkers. Last night, I went to visit my daughter in Turffontein. I had to sleep in the park."

She feels she cannot leave Abdul. "When he came out of jail, we went down to the station platforms. It was a cold night and he took off his clothes and covered me with them. No one's ever done something like that for me. He'll sell his last to get me a drink because he knows I get the shakes bad in the morning."

Even though he hit her "every day, I have respect for him. I don't want him to go back to jail".

She is worried. Dulla has gone off with Les. Les is pushing Dulla into crime again. Les was in for 15 years — one fewer than Dulla. She herself has been in jail at least seven times. The first charge was fraud — "We were given this cheque for R100 by some guy" — but she was bailed out of trouble by the South African Greek community. "My first husband was Greek, you know, and I lived in Greece for a while."

Since then, she has been inside mostly for drinking in public.

"People are very horrible, my friend," she says. "If you're not a survivor ... That's why I love Dulla. When they let him ring tills in the shops, he buys food for everyone here." Ring tills? "I can't tell you what that means. I don't want to get Dulla into trouble."

George Robinson is 60. Shivering from a combination of cold and the "shakes" — alcoholic fits — he lies curled on a bench in foetus position. His accent is English and he comes across as being extremely well-mannered and cultured. His words are forced — he speaks through teeth clenched against the shivering of his body.

It is a Saturday night, June 16, to be precise. Yet he does not know what day it is. "It must be the weekend," he murmurs. "I'm sure it must be. Shops closed early today. Shops always close early on a weekend ..."

He wanders in and out of a trance. "I wish I just had a little bottle of wine to keep me warm. But they would prosecute me," he grunts, lifting his head slightly as two policemen pass close by.

"You can't go anywhere, do anything. Some policemen are friendly. Others aren't. Some throw a blanket over you but today, they want us out of here before midnight." Five minutes away.

"This is the warmest place there is. Some of them are good but some of them are rotten bastards. Where do I go from here?"

The Hillbrow shelter, perhaps?

"They misuse you. All the other *outies* told me not to go there because they make you work."

His last job, he says, was as a crane driver on the Durban docks during the railways strike. "I've been homeless now for 10 years, I think. I was in a place in Oribi Gorge in Natal recently. They just made me work for them — for no pay, save a spoonful of sugar and some porridge. We had to do a hell of a lot of manual labour."

He says: "I would like to have a home; I would like the police to be more friendly. But when you're down, they keep you down."

The two policemen were back, ordering the hobos to leave the station within 30 minutes. Thirty minutes to 1am of a cold frosty Sunday morning.

A man teetered unsteadily, whining: "Rosary, haven't you got a light for me?" She offered him her still-glowing stub, saying gruffly: "You're not going to roll me tonight, hey. Because Dulla's not around to protect me tonight."

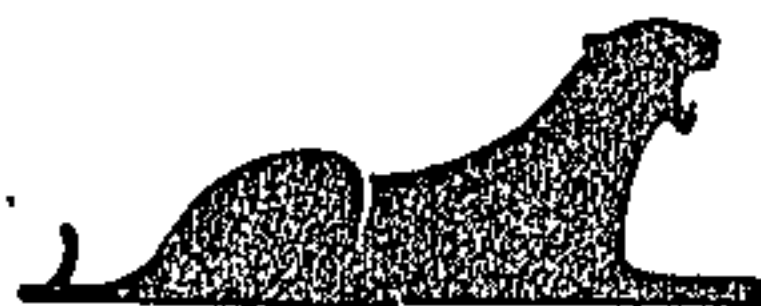
Then to me: "I wish I had somewhere to go to. I'm disgusted with this world. Why must people hate each other like this? I long for a home where there's love and peace and happiness. Damn, a home where I can sit and have a drink in peace."

Robinson's parting words turned cartwheels in the mind. "Be thou of what colour, thy art worth thyself." He could not recall the quote's origins, but claimed it as his lifelong motto.

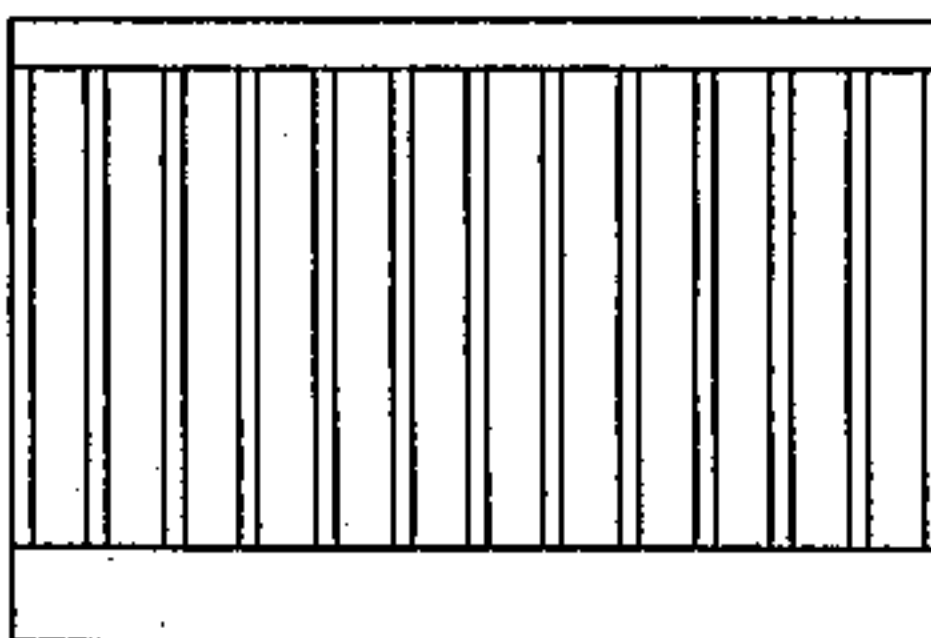
To it he had added: "Every time you fall, you have to get up but sometimes you can't. And you don't."



From Germany to Jo'burg station ...Rosary Weichselbaumer and Manfred Baureldi wait for their next drink. Picture: SEELAN NAIDOO



Stare at the panther for about one minute...



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STERILISATION

the once only action

Sowetan
25/6/90
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STERILISATION was the focus of a family planning seminar held in Funda Centre, Soweto.

The seminar, organised by Family Planning division of the TPA in Johannesburg, was the first of many that the TPA has planned in an effort to increase awareness of the availability of family planning services.

Addressing the small crowd of teachers and health workers who attended the seminar, Miss M. Sithole from the TPA in Pretoria said: "Sterilisation's main advantage as a contraceptive method is that it is a once only action."

"A man or a woman who has chosen this method does not need to carry on using another contraceptive."

She pointed out that vasectomy (male sterilisation) was one of the only two methods of contraception that men could use in South Africa.

She said men were reluctant to take respon-

By PEARL MAJOLA

stibility for family planning.

"There is the machismo of male oriented societies and men in primitive communities may not understand the difference between vasectomy and castration."

"Men are more interested in proving their virility than in taking responsibility for family planning or they fear that a vasectomy will

hurt their sex lives.

"But vasectomy is one of the safest, simplest and most effective methods of contraception for men."

"Sterilisation as a method is easy, free, permanent and frees the couple from the fear of unwanted pregnancies."

"It is a method that honestly enhances the quality of life of every individual whose family is complete," she concluded.

Mrs J Isaacs, speaking on the different

types of contraceptives and their role in family planning, said that the main aim of the Family Planning programme was to contribute towards the improvement of the quality of life for all South Africans.

Isaacs also said that family planning was important for many reasons, especially that it prevented unwanted pregnancies which in turn caused back street abortions, premature sterility and even death.



Some of the people who attended a seminar on Family Planning and Sterilisation at Funda Centre. Picture by MOFFAT ZUNGU.



Miss M Sithole



Ruwaida Halim chaired proceedings at the ACA meeting in Johannesburg. The Rev Mr Mosupl was one of the panelists.

THE women and health seminar organised by the Advice Centres Association (ACA) ended on a high note with black women vowing to fight, among other issues, for the re-introduction of free papsmear screening at all provincial hospitals.

The seminar, which was held at a Johannesburg hotel, was attended by about 100 people, most of them professionals in various fields.

They said it was the black woman's responsibility to fight for their rights as they believed that health was a right and not a privilege.

In that regard, the ACA would intensify the fight for preventative rather than curative health.

The participants said as mothers they would fight all the injustices with the ferocity of a lioness in defence of her cubs.

Cancer

"Only through such resolve will the World Health Organisation's dream of health for all by the year 2 000 be realised," Ms Malebo Rammopo of the Community Health Awareness Project (Chap) said.

Mrs Nombeko Mazibuko of the Planned Parenthood Association of Southern Africa said if cancer of the womb was not picked up early, it could develop into a deadly disease.

For instance, in 1985 Baragwanath Hospital treated more than 4 500 cases of cervical cancer.

Shortly thereafter, free papsmear tests at all

Health a right says the ACA

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Sowetan 27/6/90

HEALTH NEWS



By MOKGADI PELA

provincial hospitals was scrapped.

Mazibuko said papsmear tests were lifesaving and should be undergone by every sexually active woman at least once a year.

She said if cervical cancer was picked up early, it could be curbed.

She said one in four cancer deaths in black women resulted from cervical cancer.

Ms Mani Molefe of the Zikhuliseni Community Programmes said black women's plight of cervical cancer was worsened by their poor socio-economic conditions.

On the question of abortion, the ACA

resolved that it should be legalised to prevent unnecessary complications resulting from backstreet methods.

Speaking on the same subject, Dr M Dyer of the ARAG, said the decision to terminate pregnancy should lie between the patient and the doctor.

She said terminating pregnancy at 12 weeks would allow abortions to be performed safely, quickly and even without anaesthetics.

"The South African Abortion Act is now 15 years old and has been disastrous for many reasons."

Dyer said the Act did nothing to preserve women's health as they have been forced to resort to backstreet abortions.

She said failed abortions usually ended up in hospitals with severe sepsis and complications.

Abortions

In 1978 there were 2 881 admissions to Baragwanath Hospital for abortion related complications.

There were nine deaths in women aged between 18 and 37 years.

Hysterectomies had to be performed on 26 women aged 16-43.

In 1984 at King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, there were 48 abortion-related deaths. Abortion was also the most frequent cause of gynaecological admissions to the wards at the hospital.

Another report at King Edward in 1985 showed that there were 2 450 post abortion admissions.

In 1988 a report from Kalafong Hospital, Pretoria, indicated that over a three-year period 4 058 women were admitted with incomplete abortions, 811 septic and 33 followed by hysterectomies.

"These grim figures

confirm that females trapped by accidental and unwanted pregnancy will find illegal ways to dispose of the foetus," Dyer said.

The legal abortion figures of the Department of Health between 1982 and 1988 show that 3 261 legal abortions involved white women, 257 blacks, 489 coloured and 131 Asians.

Legalisation of abortion would make it available to the rich and the poor alike, Dyer said.

Sex talks

After a talk on the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (Aids), it was felt that sex education should be incorporated into the curricula at all formal and informal institutions.

Regarding advertisements, the ACA said it would petition the Advertising Authorities Association to urge cigarette, tobacco and liquor manufacturers to carry legible warnings about the dangers of those commodities.

The ACA said skin lighteners should be banned immediately.

These tended to erode a woman's outer skin layer, causing it to bleach thereby making her to be prone to skin cancer.

Slogan

A speaker said in the early 70s, the Black Consciousness Movement popularised the slogan "black is beautiful" to discourage the use of skin lighteners.

The slogan also reminded blacks that by making their skins as light as possible and emulating whites, they were insulting the intelligence of whoever created them black.

The seminar resolved to campaign ceaselessly for the banning of smoking in public amenities.

Speak up!

The chairperson of the proceedings, Ruwaida Halim, called on women to speak their lungs out and not to suffer peacefully.

Speaking on teenage pregnancies, Mazibuko said sexual activity among teenagers stood at 90 percent.

She called on black mothers to teach their children about sexuality and sex.

She said the consequences of teenage pregnancy were that the family unit could be broken down because of the parents' refusal to accept the pregnancy.

The teenager could also face social ostracism.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH Thirty years of a struggle for academic excellence and academic freedom

1. FOUNDATIONS

It is no secret that the University of the North, like other non-white universities which were founded in 1959, was conceived of and founded by the National Party Government for the implementation of its racial education policies. Its founding was, therefore, not only controversial but was also vehemently opposed. At establishment, its governing structures and staff conditions of service and services were racially segregated. Student admission policies were not only racially segregated but was also ethnically based. The preponderance of Afrikaans-speaking personnel and their dominance of the university was to become the main focus of antagonist actions and criticism by black staff and students in later years. These apartheid foundations notwithstanding, the development of the university has been inexorably towards mainstream university traditions, values and goals. The pace of change has been tardy and painful, for obvious reasons.

2. CHALLENGES

2.1 The fundamental challenge has been to maintain and improve academic programmes and standards. Unisa supervised the function for the first 10 years. Since the university's attainment of autonomy in 1970, the control and moderation of academic standards fall to the senate and academics at either universities through external examination/moderation.

2.2 Given the student underprepared school backgrounds and disadvantaged home/community backgrounds, an important challenge was student academic and general support programmes. Few students start and complete a course of study in the prescribed minimum period. Lower admission requirements and longer study periods were allowed in the belief that students would overcome their school backlogs. Independent academic student support programmes were not introduced. It is planned to start with these. Three years ago a start was made with higher school admission requirements, fixed periods for various study courses and internal admission requirements such as a D-symbol for English second language higher grade. All this is done with the greatest sensitivity to the disadvantaged backgrounds of black students. Upward adjustments of admission, requirement is unavoidable because the university educates and trains for the common South African market. Competitive standards must be maintained.

2.3 The challenge of political involvement and struggle: In keeping with its founding ethos, the university maintained political neutrality with a leaning towards government policies. This was to earn it a great distrust and antagonism from some staff, students, community organisations and international forums. It was perceived to be unsympathetic and opposed to the black political struggle in which some staff and students were participating in ever-increasing numbers. In spite of its official stand the university became increasingly embroiled in the political debate and action, especially through student activists and organisation. During the latter eighties, the university began a process of adaptation to the political challenges. Important black political dates such as the Sharpeville Day (March 21), the Labour Day (May 1), Soweto Uprising Day (June 16), Biko Day (September 12) and banning of BC organisations (October 19) were recognised as university holidays. Political rallies and commemorations could be held on campus upon application to the university. Political activism of staff and students became of non-university concern. These and other measures did not reduce conflict and confrontation on campus significantly. Student activists would not let the academic programmes run as scheduled, police entered campus continually to conduct searches in dormitories, to disperse commemoration and to detain political activists. The university had no effective control over students and police actions on campus but each side accused it of complicity with the other. A point has been reached now where the political debate on campus is free and should not be disruptive of the academic business of the university, thanks to the present Mandela-Da Klerk climate.

2.4 The challenge of provision of physical facilities and financial assistance to students. The university, like other black education institutions, is faced by large numbers and backlogs. It needs more lecturing and laboratory space, student dormitories and equipment. It is now financed on the same basis as the so-called white universities, namely on head-count enrolments, examination passes and research outputs. Its negative image has made private donations a trickle. It enrolls students with poor financial backgrounds mainly and income from students fees is very restricted. There is, therefore, a great need for private donations and students bursaries. About 10 500 students are registered at its three campuses. Its annual crop of graduates has grown from 3 in 1962 to 1 500 this year. It reaches for basic and professional degrees in Arts, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Economics and Administration, Education, Law, Theology, Agriculture and Health Sciences. 5 500 student dormitories are in use. It acquired own land in 1989 and can now expand physically. A number of community focusing programmes are being planned to address the role of the university at grass roots in a dynamically changing and developing society.

3. The university of the North is poised and committed to render service not only in the academic areas but also at lower school and community levels. It seeks close articulation with the progressive forces working for a new South Africa. It boasts a pool of academic resources and expertise, which must be deployed and harnessed to the benefit of all South Africans without regard to race, language or creed. All vestiges of its apartheid foundations must go. Nevertheless, given the historical disadvantages and deficiencies of blacks, it cannot, in the short to medium term, abandon affirmative action programme to restore equity and justice. All efforts to isolate it further on the pretext of its apartheid history are unwarranted and can only impede its transformation into a twenty-first century university.

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Social help . . .

A PRETORIA social worker, Mrs Dineo Letoaba, has started a research project to evaluate how applicable, relevant and effective available social work services are to urban blacks.

According to Letoaba, these services

By PEARL MAJOLA



Dineo Letoaba.

were adapted from Britain and the United States and were tested on middle class whites who have a different culture from blacks.

So it has not been verified whether or not they apply to blacks.

She said that there was a need for professional services, but there was an even greater need to make sure that those services were what the people needed.

She would assure this by interviewing families who had used social work services and by holding seminars in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

"In our culture counselling is provided but it offers solutions to problems rather than

looking at the circumstances leading to the problems and then giving advice, which is what today's counselling offers.

"I believe that a counselling service should promote independence for those to whom it is offered and it should not only be offered when a problem arises, but families should be equipped with skills to deal with problems before they go for counselling.

"My main aim is,

therefore, to come up with something that will empower and strengthen families to deal with their problems independent of social workers," Letoaba explained.

Letoaba said she had come to realise that in the '90s families were facing additional problems - like commitment to pursuing careers - so that they had little time for each other.

These problems contributed to the high divorce rate, delin-

How effective are Services offered?



quency, weakening parental control, etc.

Furthermore there are not enough social workers to do all the work, so people should be educated and encouraged by social workers to find solutions on their own.

Communities concerned could then form support groups where parents and youths could come together to identify their problems and find solutions.

Letoaba, formerly a family and marriage counsellor in Grahamstown, said the findings of her research, which is sponsored by the Council for Black Research,

The words of a woman helps the lives of all

297

Soweto 17/90

FOR 29 years Clarice Faku has dedicated her life to people - helping them find a sense of self-worth, and teaching them techniques of survival.

"The most we can do in societies that have no financial resources is to build the self in the people.

"We try to make them realise that a lack of funds to create formal welfare services does not mean they have come to the end of the road. They can still do something for themselves," Faku said.

The widowed social worker's experience with small, deprived societies, where limited resources often do not cover the communities' welfare needs, has taught her that the lesson of motivation is the key to getting people to do things for themselves.

Faku has worked in Natal and the Cape, and is presently employed by the South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare as a professional consultant.

Formal units

Her area of responsibility is the Northern Natal region, which includes Newcastle, Vryheid, Ladysmith and Bergville.

Her responsibilities include structuring "embryo" welfare societies in the areas into formal units, linking them with sponsors and training voluntary workers.

When she started, the areas had not been served by the council for about nine years, said Faku.

There was a shortage of people in all nine existing informal welfare structures, and she found that the committees that administered them were not active enough.

"I had to get them to focus on the objectives of a child-and-family welfare movement. I had to make everybody see the importance of their involvement, and the effort seems to have paid off," she said with a smile.

"Their spirits are high and people are taking more responsibility in their work."

The communities now had day-care services, gardening projects, relief programmes for the

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

destitute and bursary schemes for pupils who need financial help.

But she admits that some of the projects do suffer for lack of funding.

"Poor, emerging societies need finance to grow, and the prospects of them getting funds are dim.

"They compete with communities of other races.

"The towns are small and it is not possible for the companies to fund all the different welfare societies.

"We have to get them to think in terms of amalgamation, to end the waste of manpower and the sponsorship problem," she said.

Faku, who has one 17-year-old son, is trying especially to initiate projects directed at the high rate of teenage pregnancies and disturbed interpersonal relationships.

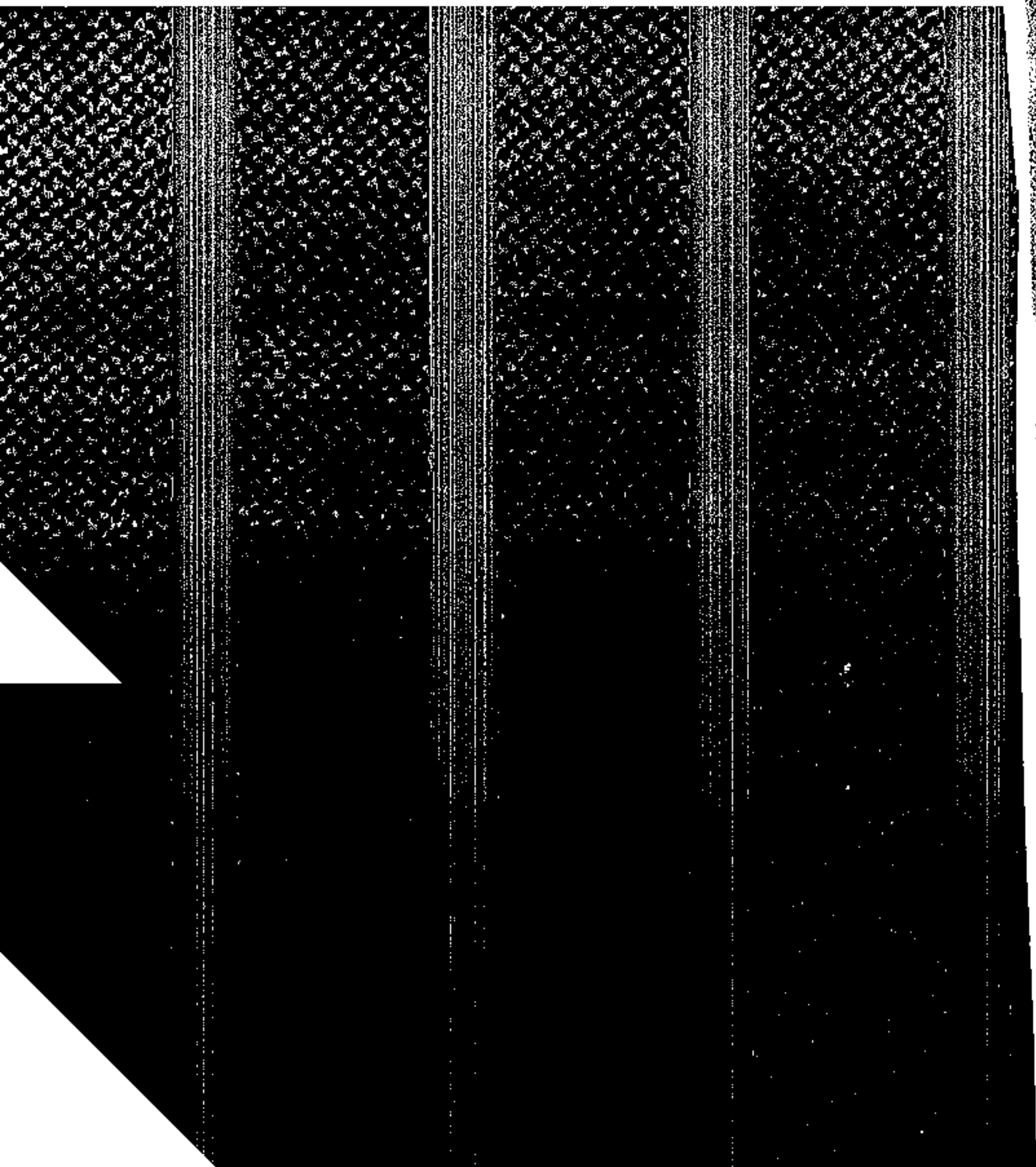
29 years dedicated to teaching people the art of survival

Child-and-family welfare associations, she said, were the core to building family units in crisis areas.

Faku believes that society's behaviour can be analysed against family backgrounds "as a lot of what people do emanates from their families", she said.

"My role is to strengthen and educate these communities. I hope that at the end of my task they will have all the education and skills, and will be able to work independently.

"I in turn will move to other neglected rural areas," she said, a happy woman simply waiting to perform another task for her people.



Woman of the Week

CLARICE FAKU

Thusano development project inspires hope

Own Correspondent

The keys to a rural development project's success should be the decision by the community or township to run the project themselves, and the payment of a small wage to the workers employed.

This is the opinion of Colin Campion, managing director of the Thusano Foundation in Bophuthatswana.

According to Mr Campion, the success of Thusano, which means "helping each other", is due to its inversion of the traditional methods used by most developmental agencies.

Speaking at a Rotary International conference this month to explain Thusano's enormous success and what implications it may have for the future of rural development projects, he said the Thusano Foundation, which started in 1984, employs 9 661 people in 389 villages working on a total of 468 projects.

Mr Campion said the typical rural development organisation does the following:

- They investigate a community to identify its most pressing needs.
- They buy the materials, bring them to the building site and give technical advice.

The only contribution they ex-

pect from the community is labour, and that is the problem.

Often the "need" the outsiders see is not a community priority at all. The community often cannot see the point of the project and does not want to work on it.

To expect rural people to "uplift themselves" by working for nothing is unrealistic. The workers are often village women who have many daily subsistence chores to do. They must be motivated with a wage, he said.

Personal choice

Rural aid the Thusano way means:

- Village leaders are asked to nominate a project of their own choosing. The chief and his people may debate for weeks before settling on a project, but once they have decided, then that is what is built, despite what the Thusano administration may think.

- Thusano pays the workers a daily wage. A labourer earns R3,50 a day, an artisan R4,50 a day, and a foreman/woman R5 a day. The money comes from the Bophuthatswana and South African governments. Thusano also tries to raise money overseas.

- The village leader decides who will work on a project although Thusano does ask that, where possible, destitute people are given

employment. Eighty percent of Thusano's workers are women.

- The village buys the materials, or at least pays a significant proportion of the costs. When Thusano buys materials it insists on being paid back, often in small amounts over long periods.

- Whenever possible, local artisans are used.

Thusano claims there is an abundance of under-utilised skilled people in the rural districts, and training programmes have helped to upgrade these skills where necessary.

Using local skills and avoiding building contractors keeps costs down.

The point, said Mr Campion, is that it works.

He said the most important thing is the pay packet, small as it is. It means the women are able to feed and clothe their children, as well as to pay school fees. The money they generate also circulates in the village, creating further jobs.

Finally, the community does not just get a clinic or school, it has had jobs and money as well.

Mr Campion said the basic principle of this approach can easily be applied to urban development as well as the principles of community identity while at the same time self-motivation for the individual remains intact.

New measures target maintenance dodgers

CAPE TOWN — Tough new measures against maintenance defaulters have been proposed in the recently tabled Maintenance Amendment Bill.

The draft legislation recommends that maintenance courts be empowered to make orders on lying-in expenses, arrear maintenance and medical expenses.

It also recommends that fines be increased in line with inflation, that a court convicting a person who has failed to pay maintenance be empowered to order the payment of interest on arrear maintenance and that it attach assets where arrear maintenance is not recovered.

The Bill proposes amendments to ensure that beneficiaries are not financially disadvantaged by the delays or suspensions of maintenance which are often caused by existing legal procedures.

One such amendment allows for the transfer of maintenance orders if a beneficiary moves to another magisterial district. Under existing legislation, the contents of a maintenance file cannot be transferred and this causes delays and administrative problems.

Another such amendment prevents

LESLEY LAMBERT

orders from being suspended during the period that appeals are disposed of by the Supreme Court.

To help trace maintenance defaulters, the Bill proposes that the courts be allowed to order photographs of people against whom maintenance claims are made.

A maintenance order can be made in the absence of the person against whom it is made, provided that the court has the defendant's written consent. The Bill proposes that, under these circumstances, it should also not be necessary for the complainant to give oral evidence. It proposes that written statements should be admitted as evidence.

To prevent witnesses from travelling long distances merely to testify that a person against whom a maintenance order has been made no longer works or lives at a particular address, it is proposed that an affidavit should serve as prima facie proof of the evidence.

The Bill also recommends that blood tests be used more often to determine paternity.

Official defuses bomb at NUM office

THE NUM condemned the escalation of violence aimed at union property after a bomb was defused yesterday by a union official outside the organisation's Carletonville office.

The incident brings to four the number of attacks on NUM property in recent weeks, starting with the June 10 blast at the union's Welkom office which caused R250 000 damage.

NUM media officer Jerry Majatladi said yesterday NUM offices had been vandalised in Witbank and Rustenburg in the last two weeks.

The union appealed to those who had differences with the NUM not to resort to violence.

MATTHEW CURTIN

Majatladi said the NUM endorsed Tuesday's comments by Chamber of Mines president Johann Liebenberg that the chamber, the NUM and the white mineworkers' federation the Council of Mining Unions (CMU) had taken positive steps to reduce racial tension on the mines.

Police said yesterday they had arrested a further eight men in connection with the murder of a Virginia mine official fleeing from a crowd of up to 1 000 people.

This brings to 20 the number of men held.

16/7/90

Kagiso ⁽²⁹⁷⁾ Trust to spell it out

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Kagiso Trust, charged with being politically biased in the spending of European Community aid funds, is to make public the details of the development projects it is funding.

The trust is under attack from the Zulu-language newspaper *Ilanga*, and in the past has been criticised by Inkatha, Azapo and PAC for favouring projects aligned to the ANC and UDF.

In its attacks, *Ilanga* said the trust had given money to the ANC's South African Youth Congress (Sayco), which is involved in recruiting for Umkhonto we Siswe, the military wing.

The Kagiso Trust confirmed that this had happened once, but said policy now dictated that there would be no funding of any political party in the future.

Ilanga continued its attack last week, and claimed that Kagiso Trust documents revealed it was "heavily involved in politics" and using programmes to support the ANC.

Scholar grants

The paper charged that Kagiso was "engaging in a form of social engineering that is similar in intent to Dr Verwoerd's bantu education system — to mould people to suit a political ideology" with the way it handled some R30 million in scholarship grants.

Kagiso's executive director Achmat Dangor and Natal chairman Dr Michael Sutcliffe said *Ilanga*'s criticisms "were blander than some we get from the trustees".

Among the trustees are prominent churchmen, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Archbishop Dennis Hurley, Dr Beyers Naude, the Rev Frank Chikane and Dr Allan Boesak.

Ilanga quoted a Kagiso educational document which said programmes should benefit poor groups, and people with high political and educational potential who were accountable to their organisations.

They should receive funds in preference to individuals whose interests were in pursuing their own careers or studies, and who had no concern about contributing to social change.

THE practice of murder-ing beloved ones before committing suicide is rapidly spreading in the black community as the family values change and economic pressures increase.

This is the view of violence and welfare councillors interviewed by the *Sowetan* in the light of a recent spate of murder and suicide cases by young urban couples.

Four murder and suicide incidents have occurred in the last month, leaving eight dead and a nine-month-old baby girl orphaned.

Two of the cases involved policemen. One wiped out his family of four.

Firearms were used in three of the recent murder and suicide incidents, while in the fourth incident the woman was stabbed to death and the man was found hanging.

Skills

The Co-ordinator of Youth Division and senior social worker for the National Council for Mental Health, Mrs Jane Gama, has called for the education of the community on social and communication skills.

"Most family violence results from bottled in

Suicide is becoming a scourge among blacks

Sowetan 19/7/90

frustrations," she said.

"The change in black family values has put a lot of pressure on men to be good providers. If they seem to fail and cannot share their frustration with people close to them, then violence seems to be the easy way out.

"Young people must know their abilities, weaknesses and limitations. Through social skills we may combat

murders and suicides committed in a fit of jealousy," Gama said.

"Mental health centres, welfare facilities and schools can be used to deliver these skills."

The director for the study of violence at the University of Witwatersrand, Mr Lloyd Vogelman, said the family murder practice was spreading from white

communities to the black urban dwellers.

"Family murder has been prevalent among white South Africans," Vogelman said.

"Ninety percent of the 33 family murders which cost 73 lives in 1988 occurred among Afrikaners. That figure went down to 70 percent as the other white ethnic groups copy the habit. At that time the

number of blacks, who had suicide rate of 2,8 per 100 000 people compared to 30 per 100 000 white people, seemed to be rising.

Firearms

"There will definitely be a rise in the murder and suicide and family murders as more people are getting access to firearms, and the social, political and economic

state in the country," Vogelman said.

Lifeline, a 24-hour telephone service to counsel the distressed, said it received an average of 1 110 calls a month.

"Half of our callers have emotional and relationship problems," Lifeline clinical assistant Miss Marcia Valkin said.

A recent overseas study revealed that about

two-thirds of depressed people contemplate suicide while 10 to 15 percent of them actually do it.

"It is very difficult to foresee that a person is on the verge of committing suicide. But most people do give hints to those close to them about their intentions and the extent of their depression.

"Community members must be sharp enough to recognise these signs and call for help. A person approached for help must be a good listener and not try to tell the depressed why he should not commit suicide because he already knows that," Valkin said.

Women take stand against violence

Sowetan 1/8/90

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By SIZAKELE KOOMA

THE issue of the rampant violence in the country was a priority at the conference of the National Assembly of Women in South Africa held in Johannesburg.

About 300 women who attended the three-day weekend conference resolved to write letters to the country's leaders, urging them to meet and discuss ways of stopping the ideological fights that have killed thousands in Natal and about 30 people in the Transvaal.

Appeal

The women also called for an impartial commission of inquiry into the violence and appealed to the media to write objectively and take a stand to promote peace.

Other resolutions taken at the conference were that:

- * Constructive action be taken to resolve the education crisis, starting with discussions with teacher and student organisations;

- * Networking of women's organisations take place at local and national level; and that

- * The conference be held annually.

Action-orientated strategies to be adopted by women's organisations in the country were also drawn up.

These include a one-day mass meeting of women within four weeks to take joint action on violence and the creation of a campaign to lobby for women's rights.

A uniform education system directed at skills and the job market was also to be given priority.

Parenting skills were also to be updated to ensure assertiveness and the ability to make decisions. The establishment of constructive discipline to avoid parental abuse was also in the plan.

Parent support groups and education programmes to help women cope with issues like child abuse, sexual abuse, wife battering and rape would also be formed.

Centres

The shortage of refuge centres for battered women, especially in black areas, was also part of the strategy plan.

The women highlighted the need to close gaps between races, classes and urban and rural women. Women's organisations in urban areas were urged to reach out to those in rural areas, assist them but allow them to grow in a direction they wished.

The need to focus on

common issues and not on differences was stressed. Groups were encouraged to identify their shortcomings, examine, evaluate and take action on them.

The language problem at meetings that are often addressed in English was to be investigated and provision made to accommodate women who did not speak the language.

The establishment of a directory of services to be made available to all organisations was also mooted.

League seeks to organise women

THE ANC Women's League is considering appointing a national commission to consider the emancipation of women. ~~152~~ (297)

This was disclosed in Durban yesterday at a "relaunch" meeting of the league.

The purpose of the commission would be "to sensitise, monitor, stimulate and report" on the position of women in South Africa.

The league's priorities were also to "maintain the clarity of our goals, prepare and strengthen our national liberation movement, the ANC, so that it is equipped for the tasks ahead - whether they be on the battlefield or at the negotiating table". *Sowetan 16/8/90*

The league promised to be "the organised voice" of women in the liberation struggle.

"After a period of 30 years, women who left the country to continue our liberation struggle in new ways are being reunited with those who remained and resisted under the daily burden of repression." - Sapa.

Soweto societies band together

Soweto
AN association of cooperative societies, incorporating black burial societies, women's and Moholisano clubs was launched in Soweto this week.

The aim of the group is to achieve a socio-economic advancement.

The societies and the clubs met to alleviate poverty, through the application of cooperative principles and to improve the lives of the ordinary men and women in the

16/8/90
By JOSHUA RABOROKO

townships.

Speaking at the ceremony, the chairman of the board of directors, Professor John Makhene, said black communities needed to advance beyond survival, beyond a subsistence economy.

"We need to develop strategies which can help us to become main participants in the

mainstream economy in South Africa. This is even more urgent in the face of impending moves towards a non-racial democratic society in which full black participation in every sphere of life is an imperative," he said.

"When one looks at the position of the black people in the South African economy, two things strike the mind immediately: Firstly, there is massive poverty. A number of factors are

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1990
responsible for this, but immediate ones are ill-literacy and lack of skills; a large part of the heritage of apartheid education.

"Secondly, blacks who are educated and skilled, at whatever level, are on the periphery of the economy. They are not participating in the mainstream of the economy of South Africa."

He said that the result of all this was that the black people who comprised 85 percent of the population were job seekers and depended on whites (comprising 15 percent) for employment. Surely, he added, something was wrong.

The problem becomes even more acute as one recognises that by the year 2000, the black people will make up close to 90 percent of the South African population.

He said the idea behind forming the clubs and societies was to make blacks aware of their ability to provide a distinct service for the people.

Ithuba launches new charity drive

By Adam Gordon

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Star 16/8/90

Ithuba, the national charity drive which organised a massive phone-in fundraising fun-run last year will be back with another campaign on October 10.

This year's event has the backing of the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob).

At the campaign launch at Gold Reef City yesterday Sacob director Raymond Parsons said Sacob had decided to

throw its weight behind the Ithuba drive because they felt it had enormous symbolic importance as well as obvious practical good.

Mr Parsons said Ithuba was symbolic, particularly as business and industry have been challenged to provide alternatives to nationalisation or punitive taxation as a means of sharing wealth.

At the beginning of September, 950 large

coloured boxes will be "sold" for R1 000 to companies and towns.

Organisations which buy boxes will spend the following six weeks collecting money and on October 10 will bring their box back to the closest major centre, and fit it into a specially built three-storey high letter of the alphabet.

When all the letters are full the message will spell "Ithuba" — Zulu for "opportunity".

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297 Star 16/8/90

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Winnie to head ANC's social welfare dept

WINNIE Mandela, wife of African National Congress deputy president Nelson Mandela, has been appointed head of the organisation's social welfare department, the ANC has confirmed.

Spokesman Gill Marcus said her appointment was apparently approved by the ANC's national executive committee at its meeting last week.

Approached at home yesterday, Mrs Mandela declined to comment, referring questions to the ANC office in Johannesburg.

The ANC office could

SOWETAN
Correspondent



WINNIE MANDELA

neither confirm nor deny the appointment.

Marcus said she was not certain of the nature of Mrs Mandela's

responsibilities in her new job.

But she believed that Mrs Mandela, who was last year denounced and isolated by the Mass Democratic Movement in the wake of controversy surrounding the murder of child activist Stompie Seipei, would be responsible for, among other things, returning ANC exiles.

In this regard Mrs Mandela would work closely with other bodies which would deal with returning exiles, such as the South African Council of Churches' National

22/8/90

Co-ordinating Committee on Repatriation, she said.

Marcus did not know when Mrs Mandela would assume her duties in the ANC office, but she believed it would be "very soon".

Controversy

Asked how the news of Mrs Mandela's appointment had been received by rank-and-file ANC members, Marcus said it was still early to say. She was not aware of any reaction to it.

Mrs Mandela, who stirred a lot of controversy with her recent

remarks in Durban that the suspension of the armed struggle by the ANC was a mere strategy which did not mean the cessation of violence, is believed to have been nominated by ANC general secretary Alfred Nzo for the job.

She was yesterday reported to have warned in Orlando West, Soweto, at the weekend that the continuing carnage in the townships and the Government's failure to abolish the hostel system could force the ANC to seriously reconsider the suspension of the armed struggle.

Professor studies abused parents

SD wifen 30/8/90 297

PARENTS victimised by their children are the subject of a study by Pretoria University criminology Professor Ronelle Pretorius.

In conjunction with the Parents of Rebellious Children organisation, Pretorius wants to gather as much information as possible in the hope that she will be able to find ways of helping such parents.

"Much has been done in the field of battered children, but very little has been done in this field," she said.

Porch was founded by a Cape Town man earlier this year.

After its founding and several articles in newspapers it received hundreds of phone calls.

Porch now functions

with weekly meetings at which people seek group aid.

One of the articles attracted Pretorius' attention and the survey resulted.

Congress

She is to present a paper at an international "victimology" congress in Europe next year where further information may be garnered to help Porch.

One field Pretorius has studied is that involving the parents of teenage suicides.

The parents left behind were victims of guilt, she said.

This survey, she stressed, was completely confidential and she was seeking to collect information and not to allocate blame.

"This is often a problem," she said.

"People are reluctant

to come forward and take part because they feel they will be blamed for what is happening.

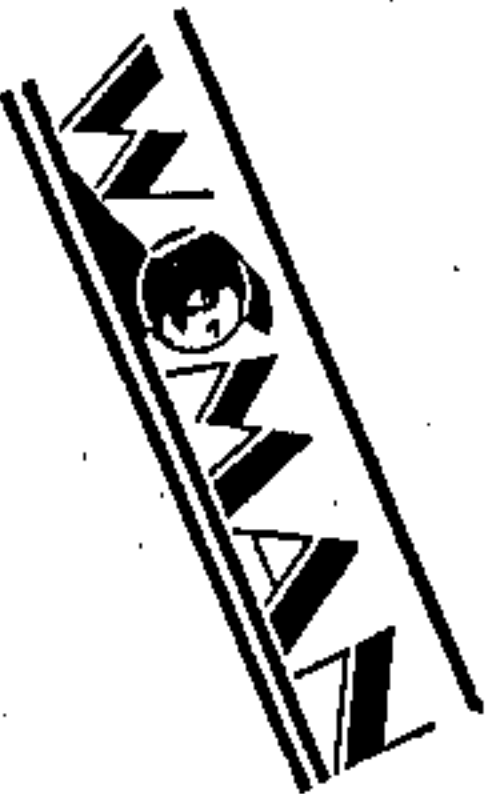
"I have no interest in allocating blame. I want only to see if we can find some way of helping them."

The survey would help analyse the dynamics of abused parents and from this could come solutions.

Privacy

A spokesman for Porch, known as Jay (the organisation is based on anonymity "similar to AA") has appealed to parents to contact either the organisation at (021) 215-609 or Pretorius at (012) 420-2030 during office hours for a questionnaire which will be supplied with a stamped return envelope.

Privacy would be protected, she said. - Sapa.



Ignorance 'is the barrier'

27 THE close to five million illiterate women are the biggest stumbling block hampering the development and improvement of living standards in South Africa, the Minister of

National Health and Population Development, Dr. Rina Venter, said this week.

She was addressing a symposium on "The Role of Women in Population Development".

Venter said very few women ever went to school or stayed long enough to get an educational background that would enable them to handle the demands of their everyday lives and their children's future.

"This has a tremendous effect on their ability to educate their children and learn about vital issues such as health care and nutrition.

"It also has a strong effect on their ability to make decisions concerning financial matters, child spacing and careers for the children," Venter said.

She said - although changes had taken place since World War 2 regarding the role of women, the majority of the 800 million people living in poverty worldwide were women and children.

See also 30/6/90
Poverty

The poverty in households in the developing world were higher than elsewhere and was aggravated by a high birth rate which related to illiteracy.

Illiteracy also led to high infant mortality rates, famine and misery.

Venter said South Africa was struggling to maintain a balance between population growth and subsistence resources.

She said population growth, development and the quality of life of people went together and appealed to women to support the population development programme and to become involved in projects.

FOR THE PEOPLE

LOW PRICES

FOR THE PEOPLE!

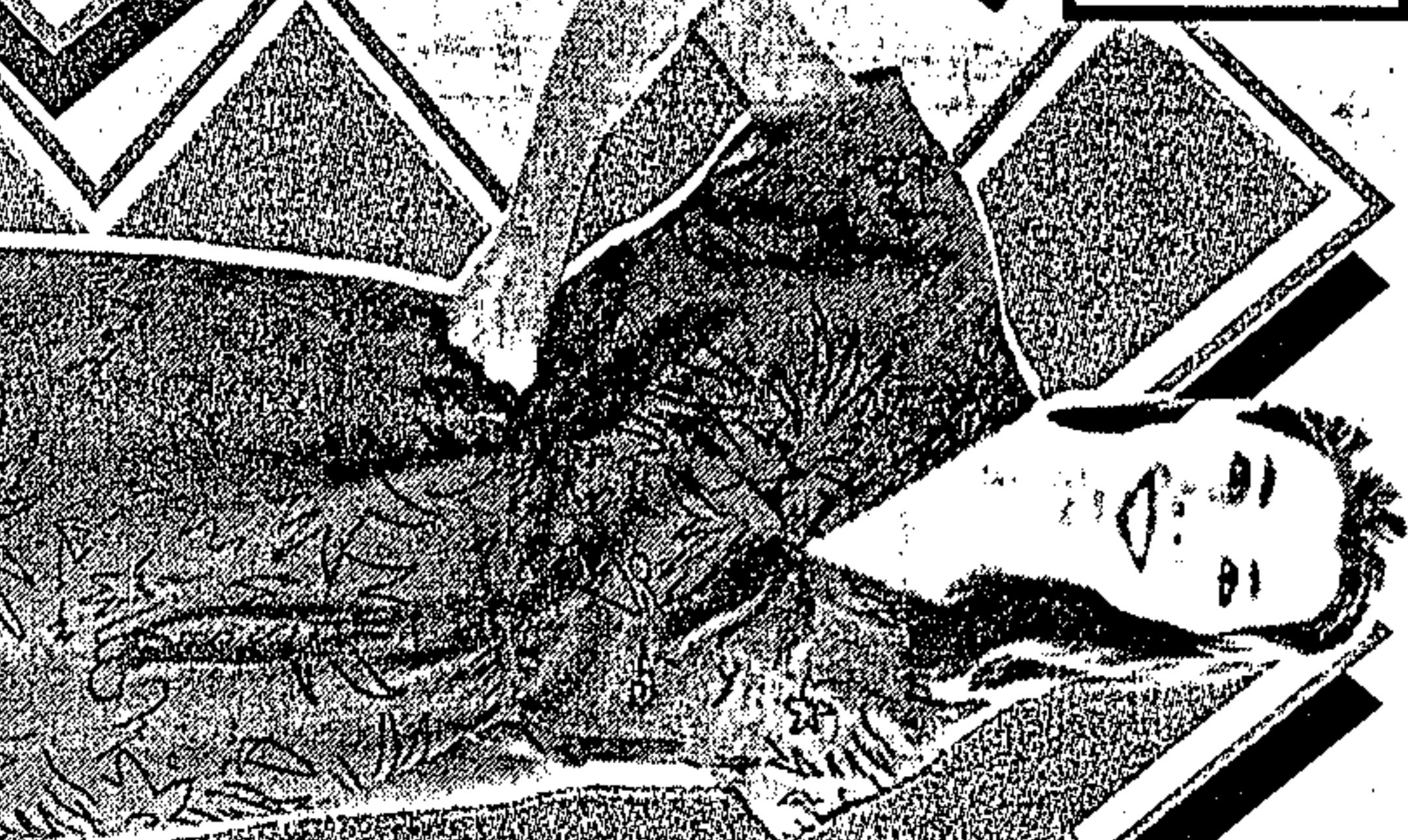
Lady-bye now

for SUMMER!

PRICE FROM THE PAST

LADIES' SHORT-SLEEVED DRESSES
ASSORTED STYLES
AND COLOURS
SIZE 81-107 cm

**EVERYTHING
CARRIES A
MONEY-BACK
GUARANTEE**



PEOPLE 25 YEARS OF LOW PRICES FOR

Catholic Family Services seek help

297
Soweto 20/1/90

THE Catholic Family Services, under the Catholic Women's League, is looking for volunteers to assist with their services within the Johannesburg area.

This organisation works with families in the greater Johannesburg area, including Soweto, providing foster care, adoption, welfare assistance, and general work with families.

There are also projects for school children and a child-minding scheme.

The organisation's social worker, Nol Loubser, said: "We need voluntary clerical assistance at our offices in Kensington. We also have children needing transport."

Interested people should contact Nol Loubser at 618-1533 for further details.

Violence drains 7/9/90 Red Cross funds

297 By Shirley Woodgate

Ongoing violence in Vaal Triangle townships has depleted the resources of the already cash-strapped South African Red Cross Society (Southern Transvaal), which is appealing urgently for public support.

The latest emergency had forced Red Cross to reassess its entire operation, said director Pam Barnes, who has outlined plans to upgrade branches.

One of these plans involves the launching of Special Skills Units consisting of 65 highly trained medical assistants (volunteers and paid staff) who stabilise and transport patients to hospital.

Running costs for the 16 branches in July exceeded R300 000. Income is almost entirely from membership, legacies and donations.

Cash crisis closes 2 welfare homes

THE current squeeze on the resources of welfare organisations largely dependant on the public for support has led to the closure of two of the nine childrens' cottages run by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society. *Sowetan 10/9/90*

Announcing the move, director Adele Thomas said the financial crisis had forced the curtailment of certain services, including the two homes. (297)

This move meant the the Society was forced to depend more heavily on the community to help in caring for children in foster homes after they had been removed from their own surroundings.

Appealing for volunteer foster parents to offer caring family lives free of violence and conflict to the rejected children, Thomas said the JCWS provided training and social workers provided a back-up service.

"The sacrifice could lead to these children becoming responsible adults, a credit to the community," she said.

Contact Moira Oliver of Toni Swart at 3310171 for details of a JCWS foster care information evening on Wednesday, 19 September. - *Sowetan Correspondent*

Move to involve firms in Cape social welfare

CAPE TOWN — Local businessmen have launched a new association to encourage and facilitate greater involvement by companies in social welfare and development projects in the Western Cape.

The Social Involvement Association originated from the Warner-Lambert Social Responsibility Award and has the full support of the Cape Chamber of Commerce, the Cape Town Chamber of Industries, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer, the Urban Foundation and the Western Province African Chamber of Commerce.

The association has already signed up 100 corporate members.

Chairman of the association's interim committee and local businessman, Arthur Swartz, said the Warner-Lambert award had revealed that a number of large and small companies had active social responsibility programmes.

But, for many, expansion of existing programmes or the establishment of new ones was often inhibited by a lack of information on the specific needs to which the

LESLEY LAMBERT

private sector could respond.

It became clear an association was needed to encourage, co-ordinate and guide development projects, Swartz said.

"There is no doubt that the private sector will have to bear the brunt of general social upliftment," Swartz said at a function to launch the association.

"While investing money in projects that did not earn a return for shareholders was regarded as the antithesis of capitalism a couple of years ago, now businessmen are no longer asking if they should make a contribution to social upliftment — they are asking if what they are doing is enough."

Membership of the association's committee was confined to the white private sector, but he acknowledged the need to consult with members of the communities targetted for help, to ensure the projects were the most worthy and effective.

International Red Cross visit to SA is welcomed

THE decision by the International Red Cross Transitional Assistance Group to come to South Africa to consult with a wide spectrum of organisations was yesterday welcomed by the Henri Dunant Coalition.

The delegation, led by Mr. Lloyd During of Sierra Leona, arrived on Saturday. *Sowetan 17/9/90*

The visit is in response to a request by the Henri Dunant Coalition to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to persuade the South African Red Cross Society to denounce allegation of racial discrimination.

It also follows the dismissal last year of the director of the southern region of the SARCS, Mr Bongani Khumalo, as

By SY MAKARINGE

well as the sacking of 37 workers who had gone on strike in support of Khumalo.


The group will also hold consultations with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. *(297)*

A spokesman for the HDC said they would insist on interim structures and intermediate emergency programmes to be taken "as a response to the problems and needs resulting from the current wave of bloodletting."

Another point that would be raised, the spokesman for the HDC said, would be the returning of exiles.

Need for human revolution to stem racism

Red Cross saviours arrive just in time

Sowetan 18/9/90
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THE secretary general of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Mr Par Stenback, could not have sent the first mission of Redtag (Red Cross/Red Crescent Transitional Assistant Group) at a more appropriate time.

This high-powered group of eminent humanitarians associated with National Red Cross Societies of Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Santa Lucia, the United Kingdom and Sweden arrived in South Africa last weekend.

The Henri Dunant Coalition, a union of members, volunteers and employees of the South African Red Cross Society, a special interest innovative group, committed to a fully racism-free national Red Cross organisation in this country, foretold the violence presently consuming the Witwatersrand, the Vaal area, Natal and other parts of the country with no promise of abating.

Renounce

While still calling upon the present leadership of the SARCS to renounce racism and waste no time to re-dedicate themselves to the mandate and ideals of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, it makes a desperate call to all its compatriots to join together in a spirit of altruism, service and disinterestedness.

The call is for a new revolution, a human revolution. The HDC takes the arrival in the country of the first mission of Redtag to proclaim a new beginning in the humanitarian dimension of our life.

A fully racism-free SARCS,

FOCUS

SOWETAN REPORTER

once achieved, would be a pivotal point of all South Africa's people as volunteers as well as donors, whether in organisations or as individuals in their expression of their humanity through peacemaking, rescuing the injured, burying the dead with dignity, sheltering the scattered, tracing the displaced, comforting the bereaved and giving hope to captives.

It is time now to wage peace, and the humanitarian revolution is just the way to do it.

There are worthy human rights and humanitarian associations and philanthropic societies in the nation affiliated to the African National Congress, Mass Democratic Movement, United Democratic Front, Pan Africanist Congress, Azanian People's Organisation, Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, the State etc.

The present white-dominated leadership of the SARCS ought to realise that unless the Society is open to all, and its attitude and work are guided by the seven fundamental principles of the IRCRCM (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality), with all volunteers, black and white, deployed without discrimination and equipment and resources allocated impartially,

all that they do, however

"good-looking", in the violence-torn areas and other situations of suffering will amount to contemptible cashing in on the plight of the people for publicity.

That can only discredit all the good work that the Red Cross has done to save lives and alleviate human suffering since the carnage started.

It will limit the effect of its own humanitarian contribution. We need all the hands and hearts that we can get.

That is why the HDC asks the people to respect the emblem of the Red Cross worn by units on the ground and give free, safe passage and assistance to all those rightfully wearing it, on humanitarian grounds - while the Redtag's "programme of transition" and other initiatives are underway to improve the SARCS.

Sprinkling

Co-opting and hand-picking a sprinkling of blacks for whites is no solution since it is now time that the SARCS must be taken over by the people on a non-racial basis and be reconstructed.

Let it be recalled once again that the SARCS, through its Namibian region, badly let down the people of that country by being unprepared and ill-constituted when pre-liberation or pre-independence heightened political activities culminated in horrific forms of inter-group or inter-party violence.

The call is for a Red Cross Society to be ready to play a major role in programmes for the repatriation of returning South African exiles.

The role of this body has al-

ways been to ensure assistance, even for all combatants, according to international humanitarian law and with the help of the International Committee of Red Cross.

Victims of armed conflict and their dependents should enjoy the help of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross, if the SARCS had not been mired in the way that it is, would have taken the lead in the exploration of the question of the prisoner-of-war status for the South African Defence Force.

The IRCRCM is the greatest humanitarian movement on earth, and therefore the SARCS of today and tomorrow should be held in high esteem.

Working with and through all or any group(s) and individual(s) must be the hub of all philanthropic activity and soul of humanitarianism here.

While we are mindful of the fact that many people took membership of the SARCS in 1989 but were never even issued with membership cards and invited to meetings, we say, join it as it is your Red Cross.

In pursuance of the call for a humanitarian revolution the HDC, in consultation with organisations, political parties and movements across the political spectrum, philanthropies, business concerns and religious groups, will convene a type of "humanitarian summit" with a view to mobilising all instruments of peace and human well-being.

Let us wage peace in a struggle beyond political ideological contentions, for our children's sake, for women's sake, for men's sake and indeed for humanity's sake.

Together in a humanitarian revolution.

Sacob calls for 10-yr socio-economic plan

CH-1028 21/9/90 297

JOHANNESBURG — The SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) has proposed that a 10-year socio-economic programme be drawn up to decide how various challenges in this field can be met by resources and priorities.

In a wide-ranging document released here yesterday, Sacob said it was imperative to inject realism into the debate as to what can and cannot be achieved within a given time-frame.

"Otherwise there is grave danger of a serious backlash — no matter who governs the country — if excessive expectations are inevitably disappointed."

Addressing a media conference, Sacob CE Raymond Parsons said two of the main aspects of the report were that Sacob had calculated the cost of giving immediate parity in health, education and social services to be R52bn.

"The sheer magnitude of this challenge cautions against unrealistic expectations and calls for creative responses".

He said the second point was that the 10-year socio-economic report set out how these needs can be met.

"Not only will this facilitate planning by the public and private sector but also have a healthy impact on excessive ex-

pectations."

The report shows that at present education, health, social pensions and housing account for R20,5bn, 31,5% of the Budget and 8% of gross domestic product.

If parity were to be made possible the total would jump to R51,8bn, account for 21% of GDP and 79,5% of the Budget.

The report also states: "There is a general realisation among the business community that poverty stands in the way of democracy in SA. Therefore concerted efforts will be needed to remove the most glaring areas as soon as possible".

Among the other points raised by the report are the need for the development of an overall industrial strategy aimed at beneficiating minerals and to becoming an exporter of manufactured goods.

This will only be possible if parameters such as the tax system, inflation, interest rates and the value of the rand are geared to create international competitiveness.

Another factor is the creation of a climate that will channel resources to the most efficient areas.

"The obvious benefits to be gained from investment in efficient education and health ser-

vices to the poor are an indication that these areas are still socially profitable in SA. Allocation of resources in these areas is therefore indicated."

It is also suggested that the education system be restructured to eliminate the mismatching of the output of the system and the needs of the economy.

The survey concludes: "The eventual removal of all apartheid, together with a programme of black empowerment would lead to the integration of the economy and the disappearance, eventually, of the divide between the third and first world sectors.

"The opening up of the education system to all population groups — combined with comprehensive action programmes both in the government and private sectors towards the alleviation of poverty and the lack of black economic ownership, would provide the necessary economic growth to reach such a goal,

"At all times the macro-economic framework must be geared towards creating a climate for private entrepreneurs, both internal and abroad, to utilise and harness the economic potential of the country." — Sapa

5 babies are born at church refuge

Sowetan 21/9/90

BY SIZAKELE KOOMA

THE births of five babies at Eden Park Roman Catholic Church, where most Phola Park families have sought refuge, were described as "a blessing" by a nun there.

But the mothers said the births had occurred at a difficult time.

Sister Fidelma said the births were symbolic of "something beautiful and humane happening during a time of misery."

About 30 percent of the women, who fled their homes when fierce fighting broke out between hostel dwellers and shack dwellers, are pregnant. Mothers and their newborn babies share the crowded hall with many other families. Their belongings were saved from fires and theft. The hall is teeming with women and toddlers, an

environment that allows for little rest for mothers and the babies and is a high health hazard for the babies.

Mothers whose shacks were not razed, like Yatezwa Nokashwa, go home during the day and come back to sleep at the hall in the evenings.

Calm

Nokashwa said her husband felt it would be better for her and the child to spend the day at a calm and relatively conducive environment.

Others stay with their infants in the hall as their shacks were destroyed.

Nontando Sinekwa is not happy that she has to live with her one-week-old baby in the packed

hall but she has nowhere else to go.

"I have not had problems with the child and I am not considering leaving the shelter. I guess I would be forced to find a suitable place if my child fell ill and the doctors said it was as a result of living here," Sinekwa said.

The only option for the women, who came to the city to be with their husbands, is to go back home.

No cash

Nine-months-pregnant Regina Sogiba would give anything to see herself back in Lady Frere, Transkei, but she does not have money for the fare.

Her husband lost his job and there is presently no income in the family.

The church provides clothing, milk and medication to the newborns and all families are given daily food rations.

Transkei Consul General Mr Victor Mdishwa said they had received a list of 208 people who wanted to go back home.

Help

"All the pregnant women who feel they are uncomfortable and everybody who wants to go back home will be assisted."

"We will also ensure that people who lost their jobs as a result of the carnage get them back. Employers should not use the violence as a reason to retrench workers," he said.



Sister Fidelma with Regina Sogiba and her two-year-old son.

Oasis against crime

A CULTURAL oasis in crime-ridden Manenberg has been built by community organisations as a means to combat poor social conditions.

According to Mrs Faldielah de Vries, chairperson of the Manenberg People's Centre (MPC) steering committee, the centre is seen as a means of addressing social problems such as the high rate of alcoholism, incest, child and wife abuse, gansterism, general apathy and helplessness in the community.

Manenberg, a sub-economic housing estate situated 20km from Cape Town, was built in the late 1960's to accommodate the thousands of people forced to move from the Loader Street area in the city. Sea Point and Claremont as a result of the Group Areas Act.

Overcrowded

According to the 1985 census, Manenberg has a population of 40 575 in an area of 16 square kilometres.

The stark tenement buildings, due to the housing shortage, are overcrowded and often accommodate six or seven adults and children in two or one bedroom flats.

An informal survey conducted by the Manenberg Advice Office found unemployment to be exceptionally high, estimated at between 30 and 40 percent.

Poverty is endemic in the

Juvenile delinquency and crime, highlighted again this week by the murder of a Catholic priest, have been the scourge of Cape Town's Manenberg township.

This community, however, has devised a plan to root out the problem by redirecting and harnessing the energies of its restless youth. Central to its scheme is the Manenberg People's Centre, reports HEATHER ROBERTSON:

area with 52 percent of the residents in arrears with their rent.

The centre was born out of the collaborative work between the Manenberg Minister's Fraternal, The ANC branch, Manenberg Youth Congress, The United Presbyterian Church, Manenberg Advice Office, Manenberg Civic Association and The Call of Islam.

A community survey conducted by these organisations revealed a need for a centre for cultural-social activities such as dancing, music and acting and as an advice facility to help people deal with problems like high rents, unemployment, drinking and family violence.

The different components of the three-storey centre are envisaged as a 400-seater hall, an unemployed workers' centre and a counselling and office complex.

Louise Abrahams, who is presently unemployed is part of the MPC team researching co-operatives.

"We intend having pottery, consumer and sewing co-operatives which members will run independently."

Abrahams is a former shopsteward for the South African Clothing and Textile Workers.

The groundwork for the

cultural component of the centre has been started by fulltime cultural workers Kevin Govias and Christine Jansen, co-ordinator Reg Hinley and administrator Jamielah Magerman.

Sulaiman (not his real name), an ex-member of the Hard Livings Gang, quit his wayward past to play classical piano in the music group.

The soft-spoken unemployed youth explained that like many of his friends, he joined the gang because there was no recreation in the area.

"I was in the gang because of my friends. I realised that it was stupid. The problem is that there's no social life in Manenberg. Over the weekend there's soccer and church, but that's all."

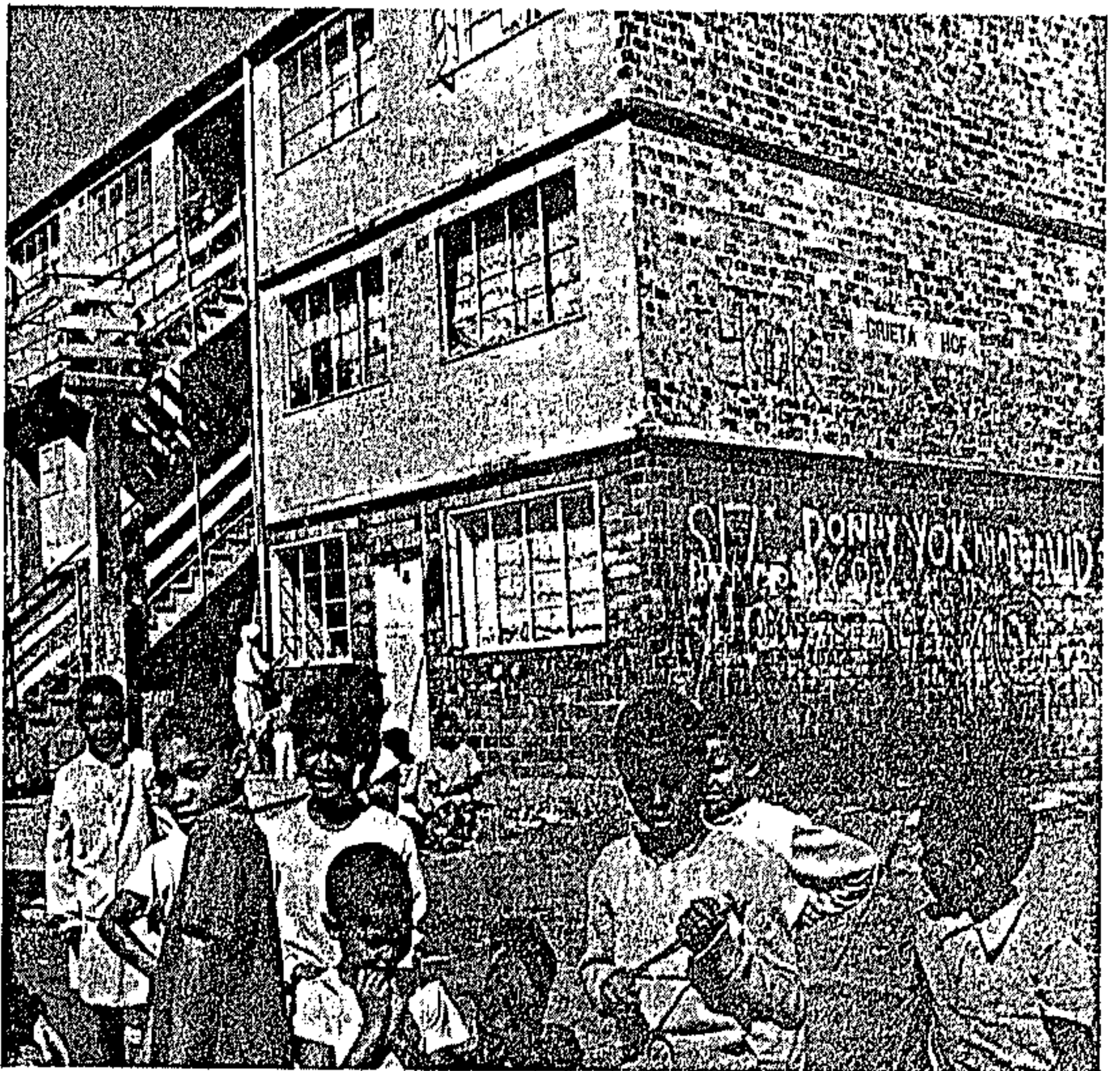
Three of his former fellow gang members have left the gang to join the music group.

"I always dreamed of playing the piano. Now I'm learning how to play Beethoven. I enjoy the romantic music," he says.

Sulaiman believes the MPC will benefit the children of the area.

"Young children play out battles between gangs.

"It's all they know. When the centre is built, its activities will offer the children an alternative to gangs."



REFUGE: Township children who have found a cultural refuge at the Manenberg People's Centre

Tulip Toilet Rolls 48x500 sheets 22.99.	Dairy Belle Butter 500g Tax Free 3.49	Bright & Breezy Washing Powder 1kg 1.99	Teeco Teabags 100's 299
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			Country Flowers Soap 125g 39c
			Comfitex Sanitary pads

Plea over bodies

By KENOSI MODISANE

THE South African Council of Churches has appealed to churches and other organisations to help bury the bodies of the more than 300 unrest victims lying unclaimed at Government mortuaries.

The "Adopt-a-Body" plan is the brainchild of Father Mlungisi Ntsele, director of Hunger and Relief on the SACC. He

● To Page 2

Plea over burials

● From Page 1

has embarked on a campaign to ensure that the unidentified bodies are given a decent burial.

He said: "There is a need for a broad community-based action to save the bodies from such indecent methods of disposal as paupers' burials."

"Congregations should make contributions towards burying the bodies and priests should also conduct services to give the funeral some dignity, regardless of whether the dead person is unknown to the congregation."

Father Emmanuel Laronte of Soweto's St Phillip's Catholic Church yesterday supported the move to commit churches

to bury the bodies.

He said: "The churches and other community structures should join hands to resolve this problem."

Mr Sam Chabalala of Wits University, said: "I suggest we should launch a trust fund that will help the victims of the recent carnage."

There were 46 unclaimed bodies at the Diepkloof Government mortuary.

About 212 bodies were given paupers' burials last month and 300 unclaimed others are at the Germiston Government mortuary.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Eugene Opperman said it was difficult to identify some of the bodies because they were badly mutilated.

"Some had been set alight and others hacked beyond recognition."

Opperman appealed to families whose members went missing during the past weeks' wave of violence to come forward.

"They will help the police if they came forward to identify their relatives."

SACC burial for unclaimed victims of Reef violence

By KENOSI MODISANE

THE South African Council of Churches is to bury unclaimed bodies of people killed in recent reef violence in a mass burial, an SACC spokes-

man said yesterday.

The date for the burials will be announced after the church group had consulted families of people who have been missing since last month's violence.

SACC official Mr. Tom Manthata said: "We are also appealing to churches, organisations, chambers of commerce and individuals to help in arranging the burials."

Police said yesterday the bodies would be released to the custody of the SACC as soon as "proper and final arrangements for the funeral are made".

Father Mlungisi Ntsele, who initiated the move to arrange the burials of the unidentified bodies, said yesterday that two American newspapers, the *Dallas News* and the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South

Africa and Poonce's Undertakers had offered to help with the burials.

"I spoke to two local representatives of the newspapers, Ms Barbara Whitaker of the *Dallas News* and Mr Rig Lyman of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* yesterday. They are willing to help," said Ntsele.

Contralesa's Natal publicity secretary, Mr Siphile Thusi, said yesterday: "We have to attend to the traditional burial rites of the victims, even if they are unknown to us."

He said Contralesa would provide any assistance required of them.

Other parties who have volunteered to help are two women's church associations in Soweto.

Ntsele said an announcement would be made soon after the SACC had consulted the parties involved.

Evaton murders: 2 held

TWO suspects have been arrested in connection with the alleged "neck-lacing" of three teenagers in Evaton at the weekend.

A police spokesman confirmed that the two men, aged 19 and 31 years, were taken into custody in Evaton by detectives on Tuesday.

They are expected to appear in court soon on murder charges.

The spokesman said more arrests in connection with the case were possible. - *Sowetan Correspondent*.

Play ball plea to gangsters

Su/t 4/10-10/10/90

(297)

By REHANA ROSSOUW

THE National Sport and Olympic Committee has agreed to draw former Elsies River gangsters into their sports codes as part of a campaign against crime.

Churches in the area are making their venues available for recreational activities.

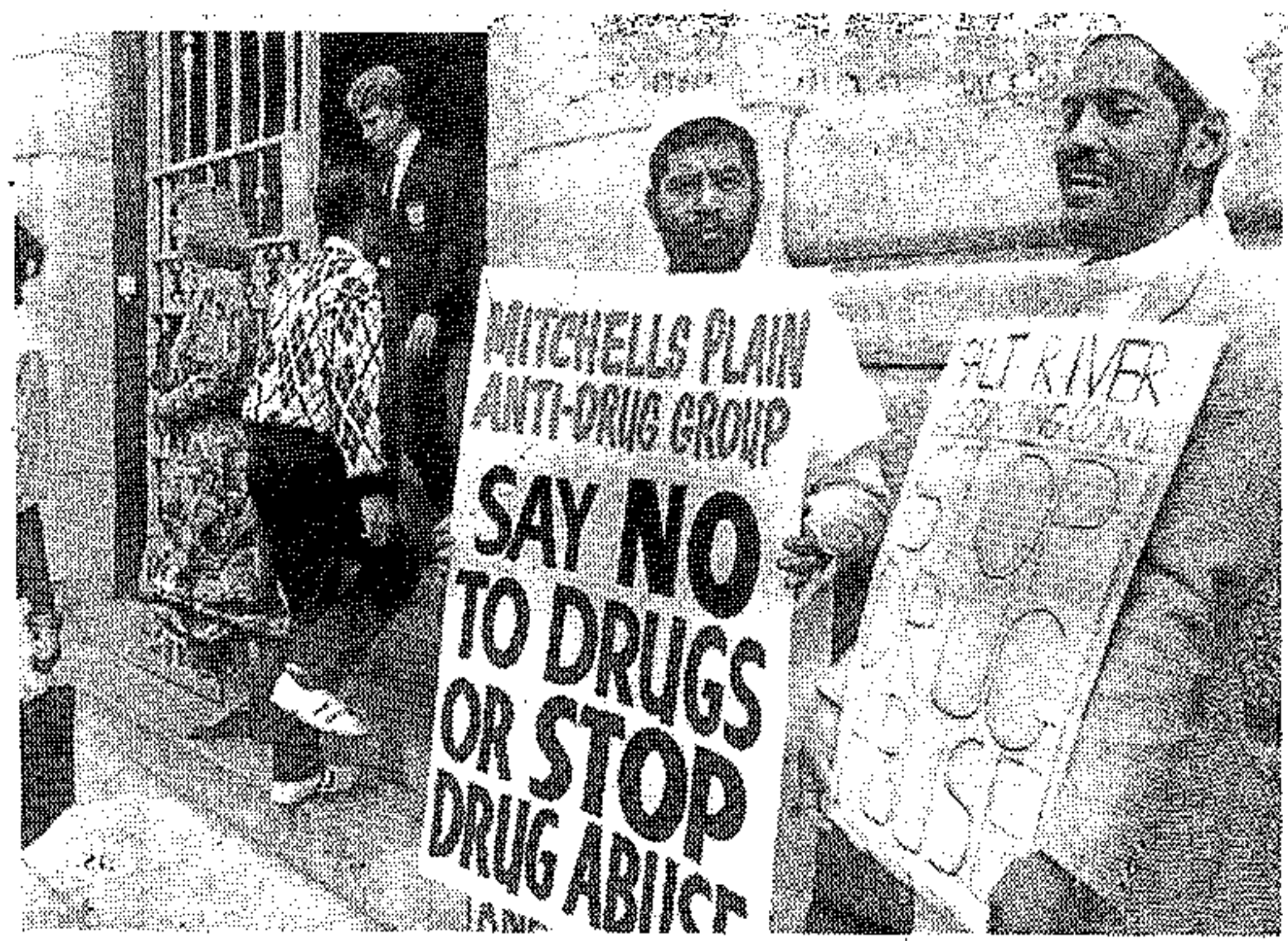
Community, church, youth and sports organisations in the area want to get gangsters to stop the violence and become involved in sports and culture.

"A karate club in the area is also offering training for the community in self-defence," community leader Dan Braaf said.

The campaign against gangsterism in the area is being spearheaded by the Elsies River branch of the ANC.

The son of a leading anti-gang campaigner was brutally slain by gangsters last month.

Two gangsters have joined the athletics club administered by him and community leaders are talking to the leaders of the two major gangs in the area, the Corner Boys and the American Gigos.



DRUG ALERT: Anti-drugs campaigners picket outside the Cape Town magistrate's court on Monday.

Gangs in new peace moves

South 11/10 - 17/10/90

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By REHANA ROSSOUW

A PEACE treaty between gangs in Manenberg may be signed soon following a community initiative to reduce the high crime rate in the area.

Following the killing of Catholic priest Father Noel Stanton last month, leaders of the major gangs in the area have committed their members to peace.

At the launch of a book titled "Gangs — The Search for Self-Respect", published by Nicro and the Institute of Criminology in Manenberg this week, Nicro social worker Mr Quinton Arendse said there was a climate of violence in the area.

Manenberg Advice office worker Mr Fagie Johnson said his organisation had started a programme to combat gangsterism.

It involved the Ministers' Fraternal, community centres, family planning staff, the Manenberg clinic, Shawco, Nicro, the advice office, the library staff,

Manenberg High School, the civic, youth and students organisation and the local ANC branch.

Shortly after the community's first public meeting, Father Stanton was killed by gangsters.

"We had a mass rally the following week and the leaders of the Americans and Hard Livings addressed the meeting and condemned the actions of Father Stanton's killers," Johnson said.

"They committed themselves to work towards peace in the area."

Last week, all the gangs in Manenberg were invited to a meeting to discuss a peace process.

They focused on how gang fights occurred and identified the lack of recreational facilities and education as reasons why the youth joined gangs.

● Last Saturday, Elsies River residents picketed and marched to the police station to demand that police act against gangsters.

● On Monday, anti-drug campaigners picketed outside the Cape Town magistrate's court at the start of the trial of three people alleged to have dealt in Mandrax with a street value of R3m.

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School for blind short of funds

CITY PRESS, October 14, 1990

PAGE

Potential new students may have to stay on the streets

CP Correspondent

KHANYISA - the only school for the blind in the Eastern Cape - will be unable to admit new students next year unless funds are found.

Many visually handicapped children and adults, who had intended starting their education next year, will be left roaming the streets in the Eastern Cape, Border and Cape Province.

Principal JC Crous said Khanyisa (the name means to make light or bring to light) was a State-subsidised school, but it had not been allocated funds for next year.

"The school has a waiting list of some 72 visually handicapped children and this number is growing every day. Some of the names on the waiting list had to be removed because the children had become too old to be admitted," he said.

Crous said although the normal annual school fees were only R20 a student, including accommodation, they could not be raised to provide funds for another building because many of their pupils came from poverty-stricken families.

Khanyisa was established in 1983 when the Transkei Department of Education stopped admitting students from outside the Transkei to its Efta School for the Deaf and Blind.

"The workshop is functioning nicely and is now providing training for seven pupils and four adults," said Crous.

Despite the lack of facilities for extra-mural activities at the school, sporting activities have shown promising growth.

"Staff and pupils attend athletic courses and have to be transported to the city for training - at times even after hours," said sports head John Eastes.

At the Junior Games for the Blind, held in September last year and attended by blind athletes from many parts of South Africa, Khanyisa pupils set four records in the field and track events - winning 11 bronze, five silver and eight gold medals.

Eastes said eight of their athletes were chosen to represent Eastern Province at the South African Junior Athletics Championships - "an achievement of which we are all very proud".

They competed in 11 field and track events, winning 10 gold medals. The EP team managed to win 13 gold medals in total, and three of their athletes recorded three new South African records.

Ithuba raises R1,4-m in charity drive

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MORE than R1,4 million was raised this week for the underprivileged when Ithuba, a non-racial non-profit welfare organisation, staged a day of fun nationwide.

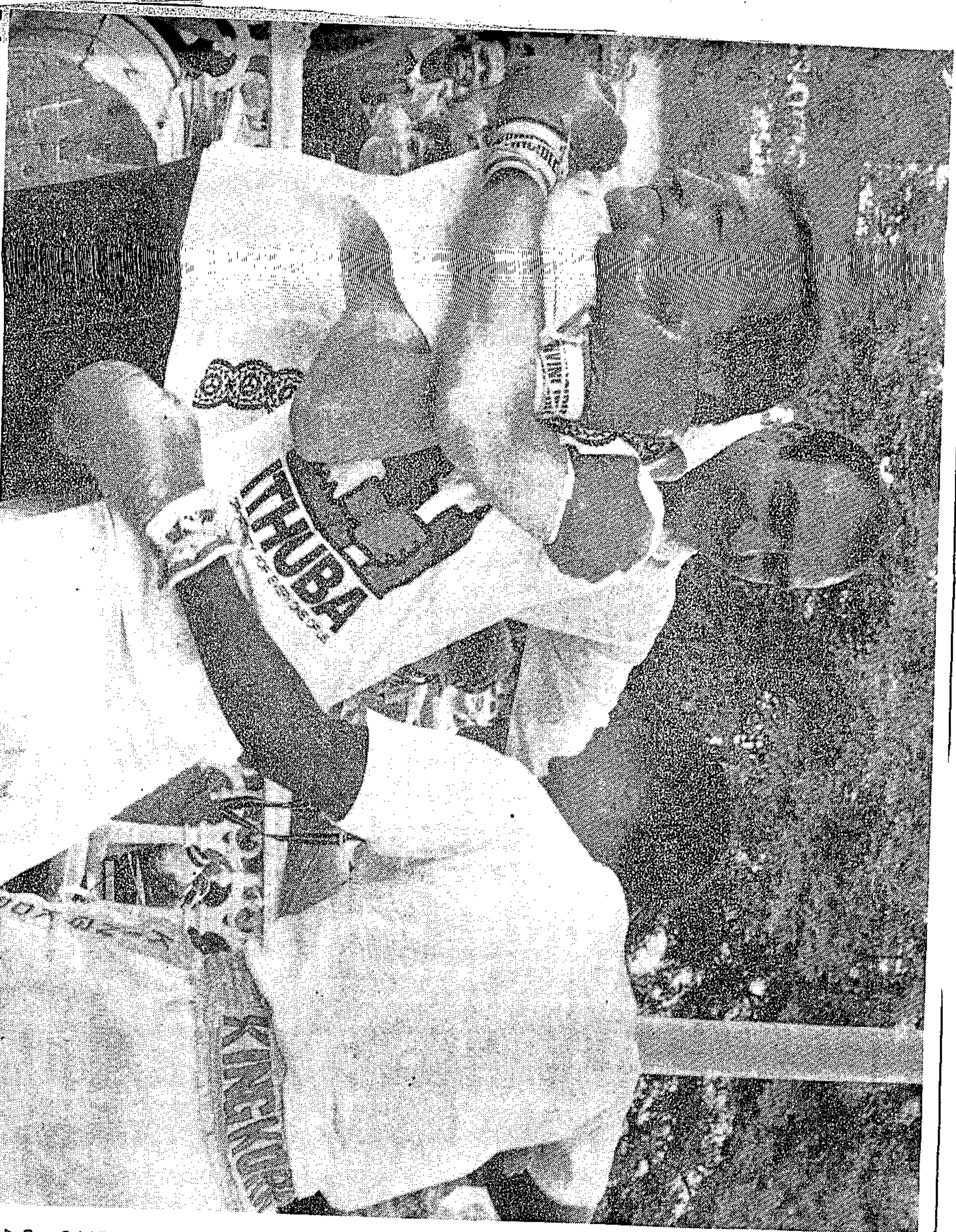
The highlight of "Ithuba Day" in Johannesburg was at Gold Reef City where World Boxing Organisation lightweight champion Dingaan "Rose of Soweto" Thobela fought a "mini boxing challenge" with comedian and actor Phil Wolfaardt.

Thobela was originally scheduled to "fight" Comrades marathon king Bruce Fordyce, who could not make it because of commitments elsewhere.

The hundreds who attended were treated to fun-filled sights including gumboot dancing, tribal dancing, skydivers and hot-air balloons.

The day's events were broadcast live by SABC TV as thousands of South Africans pledged or donated money at collection points in the main centres.

The money will be donated to the Get-Ahead Foundation, Twilight Children and the South African Soccer Association.



Referee Stan Christodoulu restrains comic Phil Wolfaardt from "demolishing" world lightweight boxing champion Dingaan Thobela in a day of fun and fundraising for Ithuba.

■ Pic: ANDRIES MCINENKA

Court action plan over power cuts

AN application challenging the Atteridgeville Town Council's decision to cut electricity supplies to rent defaulters will be lodged in the Pretoria Supreme Court today, lawyers representing the residents said yesterday.

A spokesman for the lawyers said the application could have been brought to court earlier as a matter of urgency but due to certain technical problems they had to delay to prepare for the case.

Technicians belonging to a private firm started cutting electricity since Monday.

By MONK NKOMO

Acting town clerk, Mr Daan Mouton, said he did not know how much the council was paying the company.

Appeal

By yesterday 3 000 houses were without electricity.

The local branch of the Congress of South African Students yesterday appealed to the Atteridgeville Council "to consider the fate of the students" who are due to start their final exams but

can now not study at night.

"We view the action taken by the council as very much disturbing especially at this time of the year," said Cosas.

The council has announced that the only way to restore electricity was for each affected resident to first pay a R15 reconnection fee and arrears from June 1.

Meanwhile, 13 women and two men arrested on Tuesday after staging a sit-in in the Atteridgeville mayor's office were due to appear in court yesterday on charges of trespassing.

Concern over unclaimed bodies

A SOUTH African Council of Churches delegation headed by the Rev Frank Chikane has expressed "deep concern" to the police over the number of unidentified bodies at mortuaries.

Regional commissioner of police, Major-General Gerrit Maritz, said the SACC had offered its assistance in identifying the bodies, locating their next-of-

kin and rendering pastoral care to the families.

He said the SAP asked all employees, companies, relatives or friends who had someone reported missing during the recent unrest to furnish all available details to: The Regional Commissioner, SAP, Private Bag 5, Johannesburg 2000, for attention Colonel F G Malherbe. - Sapa.

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Form unions, social work groups urged

D. Pan
22/10/90

TANIA LEVY

(297)

EXISTING professional social work associations should register as trade unions and form a federation to lobby for increased finance and manpower for social services.

This was the view of a House of Assembly Health Services and Welfare Department social worker Mike Batley.

At a Social Workers' Association of SA symposium in Johannesburg last week, he said associations represented only 10% of registered social workers and had done little to improve their members' working conditions.

They participated in consultation rather than negotiation. Registration as trade unions in terms of the Labour Relations Act would mean collective bargaining backed by weight of numbers.

Unions should form links with government social worker staff associations which disallowed union membership.

Free Market Foundation executive director Leon Louw said privatisation of social services would be bad only if it was combined with withdrawal of government funds. The myth that privatisation would put welfare beyond the means of the poor rose out of confusing privatisation with reduced subsidies.

Privatisation benefits would be multiplied if government financed the recipients of services instead of the providers. People would get better value for every welfare rand if subsidies went to the needy, who then had choice of service in a free and competitive market.

Louw said each person in SA could be given R80 a month if the existing state welfare budget was allocated equally throughout the population. If only half the population did not need the R80 a month, the subsidy to the remaining needy could be doubled to R160.

The ultimate solution to poverty and destitution would be to free the economy to allow for higher growth so the population could get richer.

Urban Foundation consultant Charles Simkins said with a 2,5% a year population growth, sustained economic growth of about 4% a year for a generation would be needed to end poverty as a mass phenomenon.

A political settlement would hopefully promote investor confidence and release the balance of payments constraint by reintegrating SA into the international economy.

Troyeville's homeless

2410190

ON approaching a partly demolished house at the corner of Cornelia and Bellview streets in Troyeville one expects to find it either deserted or a home for sewer rats.

To one's surprise this shell of a house is bustling with life - human life.

Badly scarred Miss Lucy Mshali is one of the inhabitants of this dangerous and unhealthy house. She was the first resident when the house still had its roof and walls.

One day a man came

with a van and started stripping the roof, windows and floors. He did not give any explanation. He stopped stripping the house two months ago, leaving it a shell.

Today, in its dilapidated state, it is home for more than 10 destitute, disabled and homeless people of Troyeville - a community that is growing daily.

Lucy, who had half her upper body burnt by gas, is just one of an odd assortment of residents. Her boyfriend,

Reginald, has just returned to work after a car accident that nearly paralysed him, a young woman swings on her crutches and one leg, an old woman has overlapping stitches on her legs after she was run over by a brewery truck.

Burnt

Seven years ago Lucy had a pretty face and a job as a domestic worker.

"My life changed when a gas stove blew up in my face and I was badly burnt" she said.

"I spent three months in hospital before returning home to Ladysmith, Natal.

"In January I returned and started job hunting. I could not get a job and depended on my boyfriend."

Injured

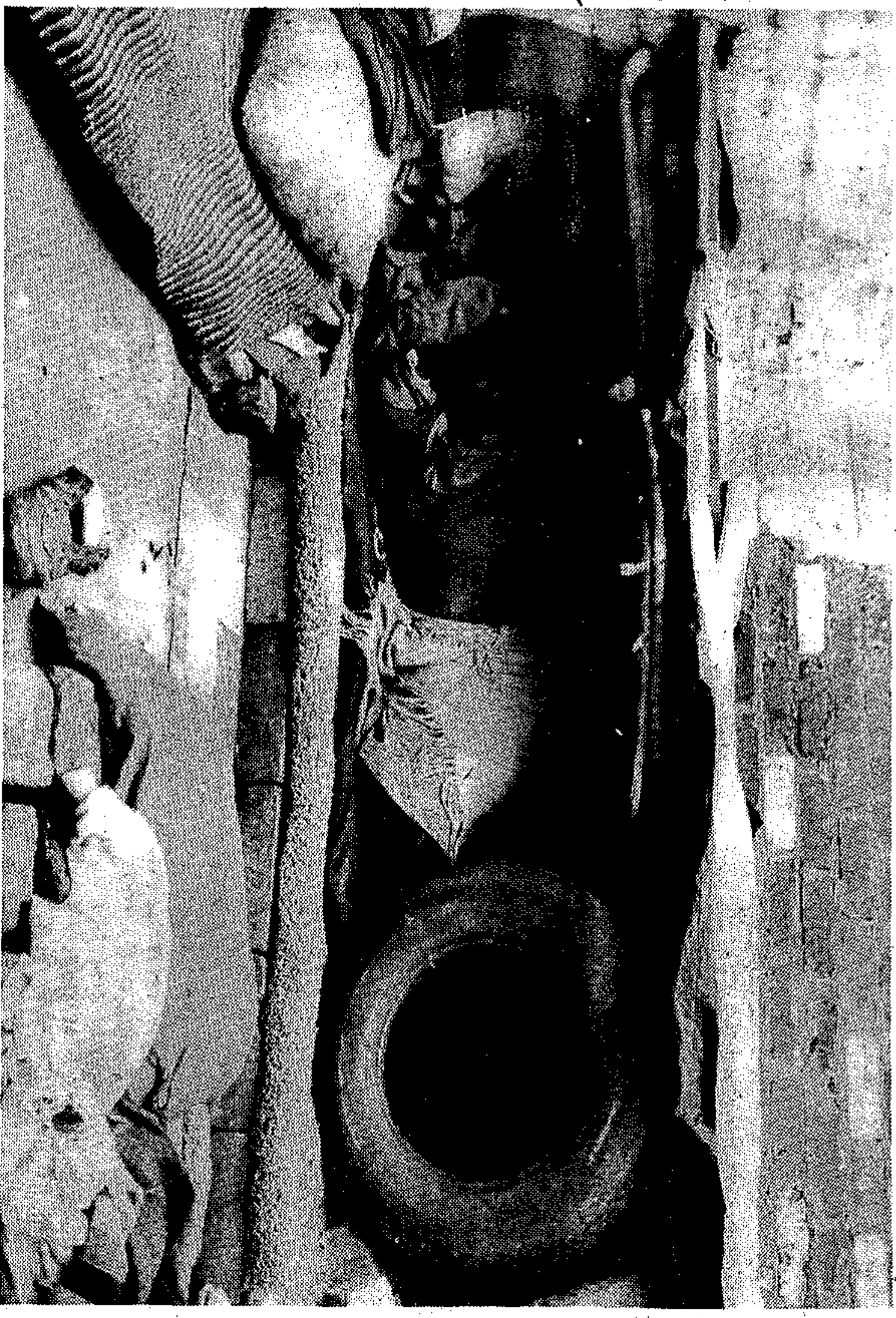
But fate had not finished with Lucy. Her boyfriend was knocked down by a car and spent four months in hospital.

"We were thrown out on the streets because we could not pay our rent."

Without a place to stay and no jobs, they moved to the deserted house at Cornelia Street in Troyeville.

Today Lucy and others use plastic sheets for

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Selina Moloi, who was run down by a brewery truck, takes a nap.

"We cannot even go out and look for jobs because we have to look after whatever small belongings we have. One night we had a burglar. Somebody we did not know forced himself into one of the rooms but we were quick to chase him out."

there qualify for a state disability grant yet they live in abject poverty.

"There is nobody who is prepared to help me," Stoch said.

A Kensington housewife, Mrs Naomi Stoch, has bent over backwards and exposed herself to insults to no avail. Welfare organisations, both governmental and private, shut their doors in her face.

cover when it rains and use old baby food tins for pots. They sleep under the open skies day and night and fend off thieves and roughnecks who poach on their turf.

But several have lost belongings. "They have stolen my clothes twice," Lucy said.

Most of the people

have received some sort of medical treatment in hospitals where there are social workers. They should not have been released without some kind of a disability grant."

"All these people have received some sort of medical treatment in hospitals where there are social workers. They should not have been released without some kind of a disability grant."

Miss Lucy Mshali relaxing outside the ruins she calls home.



Privatisation answer to welfare cuts?

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Sweeter
24/10/90

THE recent cuts in services by welfare organisations, due to financial problems, have opened a debate on whether privatisation would succeed where the Government has failed.

The mixed and free market economy as options in the welfare service were the topic of discussion at a symposium organised by the South African Council for Child and Family Welfare in Johannesburg.

Mr Leon Louw, who addressed social workers on the free market economy, hailed privatisation as the answer to the welfare problem.

Citing Switzerland, which he said had one of the best welfare systems and the lowest human misery rate as an example, Louw said countries with freer economies had healthier welfare systems and better social services.



By SIZA KOOMA

"In a free market economy, the rich get richer and the poor get rich quicker, which reduces human suffering in the country. The situation in South Africa is that the few rich people take care of the many poor others. The solution would be to free everybody to discourage control by the few," Louw said.

Subsidies

He said if the Government were to deregulate and privatise social services but not withdraw subsidies, there would not be a shortage of such services.

Mr Charles Simkins, who spoke on the mixed

economy option, said State support in developing health, education and housing was still needed for people who were least able to support themselves, especially people in rural areas, 80 percent of whom lived below the breadline.

"The recent announcement of the removal of racial disabilities on the ownership of land needs to be reinforced by the creation of a modern system of tenancy and an improved package of services, some of which will have to be provided by the Government," Simkins said.

He said the Government and business would both have to be involved in improving housing, education and health services.

CNA-TM/S 24/10/90

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — More than 20 anti-apartheid organisations in Natal face closure because of substantial cuts in funding by the controversial European Economic Community's Kagiso Trust.

Originally established in 1987 to "assist victims of apartheid", the Kagiso Trust has come under increasing pressure from lobbyists to move its funding activities away from political groups.

According to the Natal chairman of Kagiso, Dr Mike Sutcliffe, the trust is "restructuring and re-directing its operations toward developmental organisations".

He said international funders had decided to slash funding to organi-

Kagiso Trust cuts SA funding

sations with a "more political profile".

Most of the organisations facing possible closure were part of Kagiso's civic and advice centres programme in Durban and Maritzburg, including the Durban Central Residents' Association (DCRA).

Funding for the New African newspaper is expected by sources within Kagiso to dry up by the end of the year.

Mass burial for victims

By KENOSI MODISANE

THE 42 unclaimed bodies at Diepkloof mortuary have been released to a Lenasia undertaker who will bury them in a mass funeral next week.

The burials will be co-ordinated by the Ministers United for Christian Co-responsibility of Soweto, who will conduct the services.

Muco spokesman Father Emmanuel Lafonte said arrangements had been made to have the bodies buried at one place, where their graves could be marked and fenced in and later "turned into a memorial for the worst carnage ever to hit the country".

Lafonte added that Muco would not be inviting people from any political organisation to make speeches. "We shall restrict pro-

ceedings to the scriptures and no politics will be allowed."

The date will be announced "as soon as we are through with arrangements. But it will definitely be during the week," said City Funeral Undertaker's spokesman Mr Tony Guinness.

Dignity

"We are appealing to those members of the community who can be available on the burial dates to attend the funerals.

"That would definitely give the occasion some dignity. This is the only way we can say thanks to the community by giving the unknown victims a decent burial," said Guinness.

The bodies are those of people

who died during violence on the Reef, which claimed more than 800 lives.

They were released to City Funerals after the Government's period of grace expired on Friday.

Meanwhile, three bodies from the East Rand will be buried today at Tokoza Cemetery.

Father Mlungisi Ntsele, of the South African Council of Churches, will conduct a service at 10am.

* *Sowetan* is in possession of pictures of some of the victims who died in Soweto and Kagiso.

People whose friends or relatives have been missing since the violence broke out can contact the office for identification, or telephone Kenosi Modisane at 474-0128 Extension 148.

Soweto 25/10/20

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Kagiso Trust funds 'not cut'

JOHANNESBURG. — The Kagiso Trust yesterday dismissed as untrue reports that the European Community (EC) was cutting funds to the organisation.

Executive director Mr Achmat Dangor said these speculations were prompted by the Durban Central Residents' Association.

Mr Dangor cited the trust's 1991 bursary programme budget, which he said was approved at an increase of R7 million to an overall total of R36 million. — Sapa

CAP 7/51

25/10/90

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Women urged to attend funeral

THE president of Inter-denominational Prayer Women's League, Mrs Masechaba Mabaso, has appealed to all members to attend the mass funeral of 27 of the 42 unclaimed bodies of people who died in the recent Reef violence. (297)

They will be buried tomorrow after a joint service at Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Moroka, Soweto.

The service will be conducted by clerics from different denominations under the Ministers United for Christian Co-responsibility.

Proceedings will start at 11am and the cortege will proceed for Avalon Cemetery at 1pm.

Mabaso urged that the deceased be given a decent and respectful burial. She said whether people knew them or not, they were part of them "as we all belong to God".

She urged members of the league to be at Regina Mundi Church at 10am. Members should also put on their church uniform.

Catering will be done by members of the league at Regina Mundi after the funeral.

- Sowetan
Reporter Buelen 31/10/90

Farm workers faced with legal disempowerment

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B (Day 1) 11/90

LEGAL action programmes are essential to ensure that farm workers are given the protection of the law, says Farming Resource and Research Project co-ordinator Andrew Ball.

He believes that the farm workers' situation amounts to "legal disempowerment".

While there are a number of small unions representing farm workers in SA, the established urban-based unions find it hard to mobilise rural employees, of whom they represent no more than 30 000 out of the total 4-million.

Additional

Natal-based Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) co-ordinator Richard Clacey says that social work has concentrated too much on the plight of people in cities and homelands. But there are nearly 1-million farm workers, with an additional 5-million dependants, who live on white farms — 1-million in Natal alone.

They have inadequate legal protection and are unable to assert the rights they do have.

Afra, in association with Natal

MATTHEW CURTIN

University's Law School, local communities and church organisations, is drawing up a Farm Workers' Legal Action Programme (Flap) to promote legal education and improve access to the law in farming communities.

Afra, supported by Dutch government and non-government organisations, is running ad hoc programmes for freehold farmers and labour tenants in central Natal.

More than 400 000 people have been forcibly removed from white farms in recent years. Flap is seeking to deepen the focus of service organisations' operations by concentrating on social services and labour conditions.

Afra will provide advice centres so farm workers can find out their legal rights with regard to eviction, dismissal and the impounding of their livestock.

With training provided by an expanding team of Afra advisers, the programme will be managed by farmworker committees in the Richmond, Vryheid and Weenen districts in Natal.

Clacey says service organisations

have been encouraged by the National Manpower Committee's investigations into extending labour rights to farm workers.

However, government's decision to extend the Basic Conditions of Employment Act to farm workers before extending the Labour Relations Act is "putting the cart before the horse" and amounts to a political gambit to show the world that reforms are reaching the rural sector.

In Natal University's Focus Spring journal, law faculty dean Prof James Lund says farm workers are not entitled to unionise as they have "very little legal protection".

Swamped

Their right to live on farms often hinges on "their satisfactory rendering of labour".

In the same bulletin, Community Law Project director Carole Baekey says her organisation has been swamped by appeals for legal assistance from 4-million rural people in KwaZulu who have had little or no access to the legal system.

The project provides paralegal education, training and community legal education for rural communities, she says.

WOMEN'S POWER: *Despite fine resolutions women get women's work — even in politics*

A WOMAN'S place is in the struggle — but are we all agreed exactly where in the struggle women belong?

Let's start by listening to some of the rhetoric.

The African National Congress says that "women's right to democratic participation in all decision making must be there in principle and in practice".

The Congress of South African Trade Unions' resolution on women tells us to "promote confidence and experience among women workers so they can participate fully at all levels of the federation".

The Transport and General Workers Union announces that "women workers can truly come alive now and talk about women's problems and put their demands into the Worker's Charter".

What does all this mean?

Depressingly little if women workers are to be believed. The statements, the announcements, the resolutions — they sound great, but so far seem to have been only lip service.

"Women have got senior positions within the organisation but I think it is very much at a functionary level," says Jesse Duarte of the ANC, where a national executive committee of 38 has three women members and there are no women on the political committees.

"Traditionally women get women's work even in politics. Here, the women carry the second tier of the organisation technically, we're the back-up staff, the people who do the typing and the phoning and the keeping of appointments."

Some women, like Barbara Hogan, secretary to the PWV region of the ANC, keep away from the second tier by actually refusing to learn administrative skills. She feels that all too often typing leads to typecasting.

"It would be very useful for me to be able to type," she admits, "but I know the minute I can type, I would be doing everyone's typing."

Social tradition has determined in South Africa that men — the decision makers — are in charge. Many men and women feel that this old order needs to be challenged. But both sexes are going to have to alter their thinking.

"There's a tradition here," says Duarte. "I mean women tend to vote for men and they might not even vote for the competent women in their own ranks."

Veteran politician Helen Suzman feels it goes beyond social customs. "Women are often ungenerous to each other, they don't really give credit you know," she says. "They're a bit jeal-

Political women still typecast into traditional roles

Women do have a place in the struggle — it's behind typewriters, the switchboard and the filing cabinet.

EMMA GILBEY reports

ous, you can't rely on them."

At the recent PWV regional elections of the ANC, two women were elected to the executive, even though roughly 50 percent of the delegation was female, and despite the tactic used by 12 women members of standing on one ticket.

So how are women supposed to get more involved in the decision-making process? And will men take those decision-makers seriously?

The TGWU is an example of a union that has worked to mobilise its women members but it still has a way to go. Of 45 000 signed-up members, one third are women. This is not remotely reflected in the leadership at branch or national level. There is one woman national office bearer in the union and of 32 branch executive officers, three are women. To try and combat this, the union has established its own women's forum but it's still at the level of more roots than grass. Some branch forums are yet to be set up and women in the union are still nervous to speak up at meetings, let alone accept nominations to leadership positions.

"We needed to mobilise female membership to find a way of integrating them into the activities of the union," says Jane Barrett, one of the union's national co-ordinators and a former general secretary of TGWU.

The idea is that women can gain in confidence at the branch level meetings of their own sex. Ideally, the leaders which emerge from here will eventually be incorporated into the general activities of the union.

The regional branches of the ANC Women's League have also been slow to mobilise. The Women's League has its own budget and lack of funds is said to be a real problem. According to Ruth Mompoti of the league, those branches that have been set up are not yet able to function effectively.



Women struggle to get beyond the second tier of political organisations

Some women work from home, many are unpaid volunteers. There are telephones but little money to pay the phone bill. Some women actually subsidise the work they do.

"Women have always been the last to be attended to — we are on the bottom rung of the ladder so we start from there. It is a very long way to go," says Mompoti.

Women's organisations tend to be perceived as of secondary importance, tagged as dealing only with "women's issues". But are women's issues really supposed to be confined to health, safety, education, housing and sexual harassment? Is this a convenient way of

sidelining issues regarded as belonging solely to women? Shouldn't it be more a question, as Mompoti says, of asking "what doesn't affect a woman?"

Women in leadership positions are concerned that the patronising perspectives they perceive create blind alleys for women. Herding women into their own organisations can be an effective way of keeping them out of the mainstream.

Suzman managed to avoid being assigned "women's issues" in her political life by a determination that her focus should be racial discrimination.

"I can't say that women's rights were my major priority — they weren't," she says. "But I did take part in the debates on women's issues because it is another form of discrimination."

"I had to make a decision between looking after women's issues exclusively or (being in) mainstream politics," says Hogan. "I would be very disturbed if women saw the only scope for their activities being the Women's League."

Another method increasingly being considered to combat sexual discrimination is affirmative action, whereby the number of women voters would be more adequately reflected in the number of women office holders.

"There is good reason to go for things like quotas," says Barbara Klugman, a lecturer in social anthropology at Witwatersrand University. "Unless there is formal and enforced inclusion of women on decision-making structures it won't happen."

Suzman agrees. "I don't think the parties make it particularly easy for women candidates to get nominations. I suppose they'd like to keep it as a male preserve if they could."

But affirmative action could degenerate into yet another form of tokenism. A minimum number of women have to be in decision-making positions so the minimum, no less — and certainly no more — get appointed. And, although the positions may appear to be high-level, the workload could remain more administrative than decisive.

Those who have made it think that ultimately women have to believe in themselves to succeed. At the moment, they might have to be a bit smarter than men, more aggressive than they would like, they might have to risk being unpopular, to put up with being patronised or harassed — but it is possible to succeed in this particular struggle.

And, as Duarte says, it is all part of the same big struggle.

"If you want to fight apartheid in its true form, you have to fight sexism as well."

Kuzwayo in London

LONDON - Dr. Ellen Kuzwayo, veteran campaigner for the rights of South African blacks and women, is to make a rare appearance in London this week, reading from her new book, *Sit Down and Listen*.

Kuzwayo, a former detainee and now a noted writer, film-maker and lecturer, is active in the community life of Soweto.

She is president of the Black Consumer Union of South Africa.

Her first book, *Call Me Woman*, won the CNA Prize in South Africa - the first time the prize had been awarded to a black writer.

It also received con-

siderable acclaim on publication in London.

Her new book, a collection of stories published here by The Women's Press, explores the life of contemporary black South Africa, illustrating the consequences of racism and the system that enforces it. - *Sowetan Correspondent*



Enjoying themselves during the Southern Sun 21st Collection Fashion Show in Johannesburg are businesswomen and sisters from Soweto, Busi and Thandi Lukhele. Picture by PAT SEBOKO

Plea for equal rights, status

Sowetan 5/11/90

WOMEN must have equal rights and status in all spheres of public and private life without inequalities and discrimination between sexes.

This is one of the recommendations sent to the chairman of the Law Commission, Judge HJO van Heerden, by Kontak, a non-racial women's organisation formed in 1976.

"The drafting of a new constitution for South Africa is now inevitable. With this in mind, the national executive council feels it is important to make these recommendations," the organisation explained in a statement released last week.

"The addition of this clause to the Bill of Rights will give status to women in the community, which they do not enjoy presently.

"The national executive council feels that a separate government department for the affairs of women, as several women's organisations have requested, will be unnecessary as an independent judiciary will give women recourse in cases of inequalities and discrimination.

"The unheard crimes against children and the disintegration of family life, carry the seeds of an increasingly unstable nation and these issues need urgent attention," the statement continued.

The organisation then proposed that a Department of Community Development which would concentrate on children's and family issues and take preventative and curative actions against people who commit such offences be established.

By PEARL MAJOLA

"We are of the opinion that rights entail responsibilities. An individual or group cannot demand rights without a commitment to uphold the rights of other individuals or groups or the state.

"Because it appears that individuals and groups do not always adhere to this, we asked the Law Commission to add such a clause in the Bill of Rights," the statement concluded.

The aims of Kontak are to promote better understanding and respect between people of different races, to strive for and promote justice, to acknowledge freedom of faith, and to promote economic responsibility and stewardship.

to December 6 1990 W 7

Cape women reclaim right to safe streets

By GAYE DAVIS: Cape Town

EACH time she leaves her home in Woodstock, Cape Town, after dark, Gadija Salie takes her life in her hands.

"In my area there are many *smokkies* (shebeens selling alcohol and drugs) and gangsters — it's just not safe.

"But I can handle the idea of being attacked and robbed. What I fear most of all is being raped."

For Gadija (not her real name) it's a real fear, and one she confronts often. In greater Cape Town, some 30 000 women are raped every year, according to Rape Crisis figures. As an activist, Gadija often has to go out at night to attend meetings of her organisation.

As an activist, Gadija is acutely aware of the fact that violence against women is a relatively low priority on many organisations' agendas, and of the effects that the threat of sexual assault has on women's participation.

These are some of the reasons why Gadija will be joining women from a range of organisations in a series of marches in and around Cape Town tonight.

Bearing placards and candles, women will take to the streets under the banner of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw).

"By marching together, women will be reclaiming their right to be safe on the streets at night, and making public their stand on violence in the home," said Fedsaw executive member Elsabe Gelderblom.

Marches have been planned in Woodstock, Guguletu, Khayelitsha, Athlone, Wynberg and Stellenbosch — and all are welcome to participate.

No. R. 2599

9 November 1990

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SOCIAL WORK

**REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE FEES PAYABLE
BY SOCIAL WORKERS AND STUDENT SOCIAL
WORKERS.—AMENDMENT**

The Minister of National Health and Population Development has, in terms of section 28 of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), on the recommendation of the South African Council for Social Work, made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" shall mean the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 2438 of 10 November 1989.

2. Regulation 2 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution in paragraph (a) (iv) for the expression "R96,00" of the expression "R108,00".

3. These regulations shall come into effect on 1 December 1990.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

No. R. 2619

9 November 1990

EXPORT CONTROL

I, Kent Diederich Skelton Durr, in my capacity as Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism, and acting under the powers vested in me by section 2 of the Import and Export Control Act, 1963 (Act No. 45 of 1963), hereby determine that no goods shall be exported from the Republic of South Africa to Iraq with effects from 1 November 1990.

K. D. S. DURR,

Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

No. R. 2595

9 November 1990

**AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS RELATING
TO THE EXPORT OF PERISHABLE PRODUCTS,
1983**

The Minister of Transport has, after consultation with the Perishable Products Export Control Board, under section 25 of the Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates, "the Regulations" means the Regulations relating to the Export of Perishable Products, 1983, promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 917 of 4 May 1984.

No. R. 2599

9 November 1990

**SUID-AFRIKAANSE RAAD VIR
MAATSKAPLIKE WERK**

**REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE GELDE BETAAL-
BAAR DEUR MAATSKAPLIKE WERKERS EN STU-
DENT-MAATSKAPLIKE WERKERS.—WYSIGING**

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling het kragtens artikel 28 van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), op aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk, die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2438 van 10 November 1989.

2. Regulasie 2 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur in paragraaf (a) (iv) die uitdrukking "R96,00" deur die uitdrukking "R108,00" te vervang.

3. Hierdie regulasies tree op 1 Desember 1990 in werking.

**DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN
NYWERHEID**

No. R. 2619

9 November 1990

UITVOERBEHEER

Ek, Kent Diederich Skelton Durr, in my hoedanigheid as Minister van Handel en Nywerheid en Toerisme, en handelende kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 2 van die Wet op In- en Uitvoerbeheer, 1963 (Wet No. 45 van 1963), bepaal hierby dat geen goedere met ingang van 1 November 1990 uit die Republiek van Suid-Afrika na Irak uitgevoer mag word nie.

K. D. S. DURR,

Minister van Handel en Nywerheid en Toerisme.

DEPARTEMENT VAN VERVOER

No. R. 2595

9 November 1990

**WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE
UITVOER VAN BEDERFBARE PRODUKTE, 1983**

Die Minister van Vervoer het na oorlegpleging met die Raad van Toesig op die Uitvoer van Bederbare Produkte, kragtens artikel 25 van die Wet op Reëling van die Uitvoer van Bederbare Produkte, 1983 (Wet No. 9 van 1983), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken "die Regulasies" die Regulasies betreffende die Uitvoer van Bederbare Produkte, 1983, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 917 van 4 Mei 1984.

FUNDING

GRAVY DRYING UP

Political change, apart from refocusing the activities of government and big players like the ANC, has filtered down to "grassroots" organisations. They now find foreign anti-apartheid funding not that easy to come by.

At the height of the international anti-apartheid lobby, European money created something of a growth industry for hundreds of civic associations and left-wing organisations opposed to government policies.

Much of this funding was channelled through the Kagiso Trust, an agency set up about three years ago as a conduit for such funds. It was later to attract criticism for the way it allocated European Community money, the charge being that it blatantly favoured ANC-aligned organisations.

Last week, a number of those organisations learnt that funding from the trust was going to be cut back, and stopped completely in the case of certain projects. Naturally, an outcry followed, with at least one organisation, the Durban Central Residents' Association, threatening legal action against the trust for "breach of contract."

But according to Kagiso Trust executive director Achmat Dangor, the flow of funds from Europe is not drying up — in fact, he claims, they are increasing. Rather, a decision has been taken for the trust to change its focus from the more overtly political bodies to development. *FIM 9/11/90*

"Increased demand for resources, particularly in the spheres of education, rural development and addressing the severe problems in squatter camps and informal housing settlements, means working out new priorities for the funds available to Kagiso Trust," Dangor said last week.

While the change of emphasis has been welcomed by many critics of the fund, it has left some victims. One area is the newspapers which received significant support from the fund, including the Durban-based *New Afri-*

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can, the Cape's *South* and Johannesburg's *New Nation* and *Vrye Weekblad*.

Dangor says the European Community has informed him they intend to stop financing "media projects," but this will be gradual and the trust will help the publications towards "self-reliance."

This seems to mean the newspapers will have to become more commercial — a dirty word in radical journalism, where it is usually reserved for mainstream newspapers.

The move will be watched with interest — with the alternative press more accountable to normal market conditions, some interesting changes in style and policy could result. ■



Gay teens camp it up in kwaThema ... 40 members of the Glow chapter in the township meet on a Saturday afternoon to party

Township gays find a haven at Ma Thoko's

IT could be any Saturday afternoon township party: 1970s disco sounds scratching through the static of an over-extended hi-fi system, the orange-and-white-striped marquee in the yard, the plates of pap, the laughter, the neighbours peeping in and popping over for a drink, the vast hostess barking genial orders from her chair.

Look closer, though, and you'll notice that the guys are dancing with each other, voguing a home-brew version of black gay American dance styles. In a corner, two women have salvaged a quiet space from the revelry to embrace, and on the stoep a group of teenage boys are earnestly discussing outfits for the next drag show.

The reason for this party is a meeting of the kwaThema chapter of Glow, the Gay and Lesbian Organisation of the Witwatersrand. The hostess, Thoko Kumalo, is known as Ma Glow, and her matchbox home is a haven for the township's gay and lesbian population.

Of all the Reef's townships, kwaThema has the largest Glow chapter after Meadowlands. This, says co-chairperson Simon Nkoli, is because "kwaThema gays and lesbians have a place to go — Thoko's".

What on earth do the neighbours think? "At first there was skinning," Ma Glow says. "But they respect me, and I have shown them that we can't live without gays and lesbians, because they are human beings like the rest of us."

At one point, a group of 20 little girls in swimming costumes files in from next door and, to much applause, take advantage of the music to stage an impromptu dance competition.

"These little girls are the future," someone says. "And just by joining us

Township gays battle for understanding and acceptance, but there are some places for homosexuals and lesbians to meet — like Ma Thoko's in kwaThema, reports **MARK GEVISSER**

they are learning from a young age that gay people exist and are part of the community."

Veteran kwaThema gay activist, 37-year-old Johnson, remembers the first rumblings of gay consciousness in the township: "It was the early Eighties, and groups of us would walk defiantly through the streets of the township. It was the time when that disco song *I Am What I Am* was on the hit parade, and that gave us strength. We were confronting the community to take seriously the words of a song they all listened to on the radio."

The kwaThema chapter of Glow was founded last year when some gays returned from the Skyline Bar in Hillbrow — long Johannesburg's meeting place for black gay men — with a copy of *Exit*, South Africa's only gay newspaper. "We saw the publicity about this new non-racial group and we decided to get in touch with them to join," says Manku Madux.

Madux (28) is one of only 12 women among Glow's 108 black members. In contrast, the majority of Glow's 95 white members are women. She says that "I am trying to get more women involved in Glow, but women tend to be much more discreet than men because they have to deal with the double oppression of being a lesbian and being a woman."

Madux and Johnson say that attitudes in kwaThema have changed over the past decade. The majority of the kwaThema Glow chapter is under 21, and Johnson feels that changing atti-

tudes have a lot to do with the independence of the gay youths themselves, an independence that was perhaps nurtured by the upheavals of the early 1980s. "Now," he says, "everyone in kwaThema knows us, and despite the problems we face with family, we are accepted."

A case in point: last year the Glow chapter decided to transform the annual Penny-Penny Guy Fawkes Drag Show at the kwaThema Community Centre into a much-publicised Miss kwaThema Glow competition. The youths rehearsed for months, more than 300 people came to watch, and the proceeds were donated to Glow. "It wasn't just gay people who came," says Lucky, who was runner-up as First Princess. "Everyone knows that we are the best entertainment to be had in kwaThema, and they love watching us."

The drag youths practise every week at a shebeen called Three One, where gay patronage is not only welcome but encouraged. "We bring Three One so much business," says Lucky, "whenever we are there, the place is full. When we go out, our togetherness makes a rhythm of joy."

Most of the gays who dress in drag use similar language: listening to them it's hard to believe the horror-stories of gay-bashing in the townships.

But although most visible, transvestites are only a small subsection of any gay subculture, and the gay people in kwaThema who do not dress in drag speak with much more caution. Jabu (21), who was a youth activist in near-

by Devon and was on his school's SRC, says that even though he believes people should be free to do what they want, "we lose support because of those who dress in drag".

Jabu has been ostracised not only by his family, but by his peers in the liberation movement. "When I was on the SRC in 1987, my comrades were suspicious because I did not have two or three women like the rest of them. So the rumour went round I was gay, and they tried to expel me." The pressure prompted him to leave Devon and return to kwaThema, where he has not joined any ANC youth structures, largely because "I am scared I will encounter the same problems".

Like Jabu, Sipho (31) finds the struggle for political acceptance within the liberation movement an almost impossible task. A backup vocalist with a popular township band and a member of the ANC, Sipho often takes the mike at kwaThema's rallies to lead the freedom songs. "But I would never tell my comrades I am gay," he says.

Both men are committed to the ANC, and both know that their leaders have made some positive noises about gay rights. But, says Sipho, "on the grass roots level there is still no understanding that if you fight for human rights you must fight for gay rights too".

For gay people, human rights means, first and foremost, the right to privacy. This is difficult enough for white middle class people who have the means to live independently, but it is almost impossible in the township where economic conditions and cultural norms dictate that most young black South Africans, gay or straight, remain within the walls of their family homes.

Jabu smuggles his boyfriend into his room at odd hours of the day for bare



Ma Thoko's place: 'Where we can be free...' Pictures: KEVIN CARTER

minutes of intimacy: he is lucky, though, even to have his own room. Most have to content themselves with moments snatched at Ma Thoko's house or at the Three One shebeen.

One of the exceptions is Tebelo, a 20-year-old migrant from Lesotho with his own home. He lives there with his "husband" and their 17-year old "child". "I have made a family in my house," he says, "and we have taught our child everything." Like most of the kwaThema gay youth, he defines his romances with heterosexual terminology, betraying an overwhelming need for social acceptance: to belong, you have to have a "wife" or a "husband", and with bourgeois pride Tebelo tells how he has saved up all year to take his family to Durban this Christmas.

When asked about this role-playing, Jabu says "white gay people believe that it is possible for someone to be both a man and a woman at the same time. That seems wrong. In every marriage you must have a husband and a wife".

Nkoli says that "many black people have internalised homophobia to such an extent that they find it impossible to break from heterosexual stereotypes and conditioning." Part of this craving for establishing an alternate family along the heterosexual model comes from "the fact that they have been rejected by their blood families".

Several kwaThema kids have older

white "husbands" whom they met at the Skyline; 20-year-old Moses Semene, for example, proudly displays a wedding ring and talks of his home on Northcliff Ridge. "Of course there is a level of exploitation involved," Nkoli says, "but for many kids it is a way out of the ghetto. And I am sure that if people were more accepted within their own communities, this kind of exploitation would come to an end."

At the kwaThema Glow meeting, Nkoli talks about "the need to protect ourselves and those who we love", and brings out a large box of condoms which are snatched up. Many gay youths use condoms but, says Jabu, "Aids is just too distant to pay much attention to it. A lot of youths, gay and straight, still think that Aids stands for American Idea to Discourage Sex."

Clearly, for some youths, basic sex education is necessary before sexual practices will change: one young man confides that he is "scared" of condoms because "if I use them I won't be able to have a baby. I am throwing my sperm away." But isn't he throwing his sperm away by sleeping with a man anyway? He responds, "No, one day my wife and I hope to have children like any normal couple."

Simon Nkoli is not surprised by such responses: "In South Africa Aids is a notifiable disease. If you test positive you can be extracted from your community for life. It's no wonder that people are terrified to deal with it."

Women urged to take part in shaping our future

Soweto 16/11/90

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WOMEN form the backbone of any society and considering that they make up more than half the total population of this country, they should take part in the shaping of the new South Africa.

This was said by the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Roelf Meyer, addressing a group of women attending the Soweto City Council's second annual Women's Day celebration in Chiawelo this week.

Speaking on "the role of women in shaping a new South Africa", Meyer urged women to take the initiative and

By PEARL MAJOLA

responsibility to participate in the process, to be strong and fight for peace.

"In highlighting the women's role, we must constantly bear in mind that the impact of women in the new South Africa will to a large extent be determined by their level of personal involvement," he said.

Politics

"Active participation should not be restricted to politics only, South Africa also needs a whole new social structure where the ideals of everyone can be realised.

"In the new dispensation for example, mothers

will need to participate in decisions about the education of their children.

Another social responsibility women could take was to have a positive approach to family planning to prevent the unbridled population growth which would restrain education, housing, health services and job opportunities.

"In 1984, it was estimated that about 78 percent of black businesses were run by women.

"By stressing the need for self-employment and making the most of these opportunities, women in the new South Africa can benefit themselves and the economy in general," he continued.

"Participation in and through communities is important, but the greatest responsibility women have for the new South Africa lies in promoting relationships between different people and groups.

"Women can create positive perceptions with people whom politicians cannot reach.

"I also want to urge you to be involved in the peace process and to share responsibility in creating a future South Africa. Your contribution, as bearers of stability, is therefore vital to the success of the new South Africa that we want to build for the benefit of all South Africa's citizens," he concluded.

Baby

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Sowetan 2/11/90

Shock

3 women die a day from abortion

AT LEAST three women die every day of 25 who end up at Baragwanath Hospital for incomplete illegal abortion.

Another 13 women undergo legal abortion and are treated for normal miscarriages a day at the hospital.

These shock figures were revealed by Baragwanath gynaecologist Dr James McIntyre, who said the high fatality rate was due to complications and infection setting in after

By IKE MOTSAPI

illegal abortions were performed.

The hospital treated women of all ages for incomplete abortion, "though a significant number are under the age of 20".

"Some of them are married women," McIntyre said.

He could not say whether some of the women treated for incomplete abortion had first consulted "backyard abortion specialists" in the townships.

"It's difficult to come

to that conclusion because of the complicated situation," he said.

He pointed out that the hospital conducted legal abortions in some circumstances permitted by the law.

This happened if doctors realised that there was a serious threat of illness to the unborn child.

They normally conduct a legal abortion after advising the mother of the risks involved.

Legal abortion is also performed on women who fall pregnant after being raped.

Another legal reason

for abortion is if the mother is mentally unsound.

A doctor who could not be named for professional reasons said the abortion fatality rate was shocking.

"Women will disturb a pregnancy in an attempt to miscarry regardless if it is illegal.

"The abortion law does not appear to be a deterrent.

"It puts a woman in a situation where she will put her future fertility or even her life at risk to terminate her pregnancy."

Can't drink and drive? Now there's a school for you

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BLACK drunken drivers can now be taken to "alcohol schools", since South African prisons are overcrowded.

An "Alcohol Safety School" for whites has been around for about four years under the Department of Health and Welfare.

"Now it's time to look for alternative sentences for blacks," said Naomi Koutoulogeni, a senior social worker with the Transvaal Provincial Administration's subsidiary in Johannesburg, which last month tested a one-day school for black transgressors.

Koutoulogeni said prospective pupils included people who had been given suspended sentences by the courts, but not drivers who had caused accidents. Alcoholics are also barred, as "they would not benefit at all", and should rather be taken to reha-

to rehabilitation centres like Alcoholics Anonymous.

She said spotting an alcoholic was easy: "He has the shakes and his breath reeks of alcohol."

"Social drinkers", however, are welcome. And, although the term suggests that drinking may be acceptable, Koutoulogeni maintained there was nothing good about the habit. And this is what the school emphasises to its pupils.

Formal lectures are given by a traffic officer, social worker, attorney and medical officer.

"The social worker shows the culprits how drinking can affect their employment, families and marriage. For instance, when a man drinks, his wife might get herself a boyfriend," Koutoulogeni explained. A

medical practitioner tells them how alcohol could wreck their bodies.

Koutoulogeni said the project was popular with employers, who had invested money in their workers, and they were more than willing to grant them a day off duty for the school.

The school will be held monthly, depending on the number of culprits.

Five drivers attended the first one, held on October 24 (two did not turn up and were taken back to court). They wanted to know the optimum drinking level, and Koutoulogeni replied that there was no prescription as people had different consumption capacities.

"It depends on the person's weight, sex and what they had eaten before drinking," she said.

LAW AND THE COURTS

New system to represent the underdogs

A NEW legal aid scheme is about to get off the ground which could ensure representation for thousands of undefended accused.

It is a significant step in responding to serious criticism of the established legal order — that a trial cannot be fair if accused persons appear without representation merely because they cannot afford legal help.

Key decisions are to be taken by the Legal Aid Board over the next week on exactly when and where the new pilot public defender project announced earlier this month will be introduced.

At this stage it appears likely the project will get off the ground mid-year 1991, with enormous implications for the more than 120 000 unrepresented accused sentenced to jail each year.

In the past the Legal Aid Board, which has the task of ensuring defence for those who can't afford it, has "contracted" cases to private legal practitioners and then paid these lawyers for their services.

Now there appears to be a groundswell of support for a different system — that of the public defender.

Lawyers' groups have given it their backing while Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee also appears interested in the idea and has asked for an investigation.

Under this scheme lawyers are employed full time specially to do court work, appearing in trials to defend accused who would otherwise not have representation.

The Legal Aid Board estimates the average cost of each case handled under the present system of "contracting out" legal work, is R603. Natal University expert on legal representation David McQuoid-Mason reckons the public defender system will be at least a third cheaper. Other hidden savings have been pointed out by the national director of the Legal Resources Centres, Arthur Chaskalson, SC.

He said if the public defender system were

Over the next week, the Legal Aid Board will take key decisions on where and when the new system designed to help represent people who cannot afford to pay lawyers will be introduced.

By CARMEL RICKARD

to keep even 10 percent of accused out of jail because they are acquitted or because proper evidence in mitigation is presented, this would mean a saving to the Prisons Department of more than R27-million a year.

In addition, if public defenders were to obtain bail for their clients, this would be a further saving to the Prisons Department of R15 a person a day.

Until now schemes to improve the availability of legal representation have been dismissed on the grounds there is not enough money. But there appears to be an increasing awareness, helped through supreme court decisions, that legal representation is a key element of a fair trial, and that new ways must be found to raise the money.

Appeals are being made to the private sector, and the director of the Legal Aid Board, Nic Pretorius, said this week a "fairly large donation" had already been received from an insurance company which would contribute towards financing the pilot public defender project.

Legal experts outside the board believe it will be possible to raise the money needed, much of it possibly from overseas sources, but only if donors were satisfied that the funds were being administered independently without government interference.

While Pretorius is adamant the board is independent, he admits many members of the public have a different view, and he says serious attempts are being made to improve the board's image.

There has been not yet been any official indication of how the board hopes to do this, but one obvious method would be to in-

volve professional legal bodies in some way, giving them the standing to participate in decision making. Such involvement would help assure donors of the board's independence and could lead to an increase in non-governmental funding.

The public defender idea clearly appeals to lawyers, many of whom have felt uneasy about the fairness of trials where an accused is not represented: Pretorius said he had been surprised at the spontaneous response from young attorneys inquiring about employment in the project and from senior members of the profession offering to help in training or some other way.

He said a lot of training would be needed to give public defenders the necessary court room skills. "We want well qualified people," he said. "We do not want to go for the weaker ones, we want the best for this programme." And to help ensure he gets the best he will be offering competitive salaries.

The announcement that the board was about to introduce a public defender scheme has been welcomed by McQuoid-Mason.

He said young lawyers would get valuable court experience and should offer themselves for the programme. There would also be an increasing role in the project for trained para-legals who would help with referrals, ensuring that everyone knew about the availability of defence.

The board's pilot project will probably cost between R1,5 and R2-million, will last for two years and will operate in only one or two centres. Chaskalson has estimated that, fully operative, the system would need 2 000 young lawyers countrywide and that it would cost about R40-million a year.

He said even if the system did cost a lot of money, "the value of a fair justice system cannot be measured in monetary terms."

"It promotes public confidence in the legal system particularly by those who are likely to be most alienated from society's legal institutions, and should not be made the subject of a cost benefit analysis."

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w/ Mail 23/11 - 29/11/90

SOWETO women and their daughters marched from various points of the township to Protea Police Station at the weekend to protest about the sporadic incidents of rape that hit local schools.

The march, which started with pickets from strategic points, was initiated by teachers and pupils but later joined by several youth and women's organisations that included Powa, Black Sash, Women Against Repression, the Inter-denominational Prayer Women's League and Neusa, among others.

Their grievances, handed to the police and directed at Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok were that:

*Courts be just and impartial when handling rape cases and investigating police refrain from

Women protest over cases of rape at schools

torturing and humiliating victims.

*Bail not be granted to alleged rapists and tough sentences be imposed.

*Schools be fenced and 24-hour security be provided to protect teachers and pupils.

*There be prompt response by the police to rape cases.

*A spokesman for the

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

marchers said the march was only the first step to a series of campaigns aimed at curtailing gangsterism and rape at schools and in the "whole community".

She said the rape and murder of pupils on school premises

reported in the print media in the recent past months - had to be stopped before getting out of control.

Education and lobbying for women's rights where harassment was concerned was part of their long-term plans.



Adriaan Vlok



Women protest over rape at schools.

New scheme of legal aid for the poor

By IKE MOTSAPI.

The Legal Aid Board is to launch a pilot programme aimed at ensuring that people who cannot afford to have lawyers are represented when on trial.

The programme, which will be known as the Public Defender System, will come into effect next year.

A spokesman of the

board in Pretoria said a number of public defenders who will be drawn from various lawyers throughout the country will be appointed for a period of two years at centres.

In a statement to the Sowetan the board announced that it was investigating the feasibility

of a public defender system for the entire country.

It said "As part of our investigations we will launch a pilot project and appoint a number of public defenders for a period of two years to defend poor accused who cannot afford to pay for lawyers.

"This follows our investigations which have shown that about 80 per cent of all accused appearing in lower courts are not represented.

Prison

"We have also found out that more than 100 000 of the people who appeared in courts last year were committed to prison without having been properly assisted by lawyers.

It said the reason for the shortage of representation in magistrates courts was due to lack of money and shortage of lawyers.

The board said they envisaged no problems.

Steyn Fund unveils scheme to rebuild E Cape schools

Star 1/12/90

A South African trust set up to spend millions of State money on the poor unveiled its first project yesterday — the rebuilding of black schools destroyed during nationwide riots.

President F W de Klerk announced the creation of the Independent Development Trust (IDT) amid much fanfare last March.

Backed by R794 million of State money, it was set up to redress social and economic inequalities stemming from apartheid policies.

Free hand

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The IDT is chaired by liberal lawyer Jan Steyn, who demanded a free hand in the job.

But since the Government set aside the money for its work in July, the funds have been earning interest of R1 million a day instead of being mobilised for project work.

The public has been puzzled by the delay in steering the money towards improving health, housing and other social services.

The IDT said its first project would be to rebuild Eastern Cape schools destroyed or damaged by unrest.

The first short-term phase of the project involves building three new tem-

porary schools in the area by March next year.

The second long-term phase will assess the educational needs of the community and complete the construction of 11 new schools by 1993.

"The Independent Development Trust views this project as a pilot which, if successfully completed, could be capable of implementation by appropriate agencies and authorities elsewhere," Mr Steyn said.

The IDT will fund most of the project, but the local black community will be closely involved in its execution.

The local community will provide security during building operations and aims to raise R400 000 towards the cost of the project.

Contributions

Business interests in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage have also pledged R2,8 million in contributions.

The project will place special emphasis on using local manpower and skills, such as small black building concerns and sub-contractors.

Mr Steyn said the IDT aimed to break the cycle of poverty in South Africa. Its projects would aim to help the 10 million "very poor". — Reuter

CHILDREN wandering on the streets due to lack of recreational facilities resulting in teenage pregnancies and other problems prompted a Soweto woman, Mrs. Patience Tyalimpi, to gather the youth and teach them facts of life.

She decided to launch a one-man fight against this scourge in 1985. A Family Planning Association education officer, Tyalimpi had no problem approaching some girls in the neighbourhood and teaching them basic sex education.

In no time she was having up to 40 youngsters, boys and girls, gathering at her house to listen to the words of the wise. And they formed the Zola Youth Group.

Parents

The number has since decreased to 19 enthusiastic youths who meet at Tyalimpi's home everyday, not only to learn sexual but also social responsibility and general discipline.

They have been involved in raising funds for needy organisations in Soweto like the Zamokuhle Old Age Home and recently the Soweto Society for Marriage and Family Life.

"I was concerned about young girls who were falling pregnant when they knew nothing about motherhood and were not ready for it. So I explained to their parents what I wanted to do and I had positive responses from all of them," Tyalimpi said.

"They have become very committed to community work, visiting bereaved people and the aged. They also formed a choir, Sweet Melodies, and they stage concerts to

raise funds for needy organisations around Soweto. It is a pleasure for me to help these young people because they have also shown interest in learning about matters that affect them."

Some members of the group expressed appreciation for what Tyalimpi was doing for them saying that she had helped them to feel free to discuss sex and anything else even with their own parents and belonging to the group had taken them off the streets.

"Sometimes our parents find it difficult to talk to us about certain things and we end up being told vaguely not to do some things. When Aunty (as they refer to Tyalimpi) spoke to us things became clearer and it was even easier to ask questions," said Katso Sithole, one of the founder-members of the group.

Thandi Nkambule said: "We have learned a lot from Aunty and the organisation has given us a sense of belonging where we care for each other."

"We have big plans for the future and we would like to be of more help to our community, hoping that other people will also help us. A long-term plan is to raise enough funds for a youth centre to be built for the Zola youth," explained Nomvula Mahlangu.

Patience comes to the rescue



Some members of the Zola Youth Group. (Standing) Khanyisile Sibeko, Katso Sithole, Phumzile Tshabalala, Thandi Nkambule. (Seated clockwise) Regina Nkambule, Patience Tyalimpi, Lele Tshabalala, Nomvula Mahlangu and Tholakele Magagula.



DREAM XMAS: The shopping trolley which the Dream Trust Fund hopes to fill before December 24

'Dream' Xmas plan for needy

THIS Christmas, the dream of a hearty festive meal will come true for a few Mitchells Plain families.

An innovative manager of a chainstore in the dormitory township in Cape Town, Mr Lionel Maxim, has founded a project called the Dream Trust Fund which will not only bring Christmas cheer to residents but assist in the development of the community.

Unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse and gangsterism are rife in Mitchells Plain and social workers are battling to deal with the wife and child abuse which is on the increase as a result.

The Dream Trust Fund's long-term goal is to build a recreational centre in the township to provide activities for the youth.

The Mitchells Plain Advice Office, Sanca Nicro, ACVV (a Christian women's organisation), Radio Plain and social workers in the area are participating in the fund.

They aim to raise R100 000 by the end of the year.

In the meantime, their "Tree of Hope" project will be realised on Christmas Eve.

Lit up

A massive tree in the middle of the Mitchells Plain town centre will be lit up on Friday and residents will be asked to leave food parcels there to be distributed to the needy.

A huge shopping trolley in which residents can drop canned food donations, has been provided.

Volunteers will collect donations from shoppers from this week until December 24, and a business challenge was started on Wednesday with a R1 000 donation from a businessman who challenged others to pledge more.

Social workers and the Advice Office are compiling a list from their case files of needy families who will benefit from the donations.

School raises thousands the Oxfam way

By Michael Shafto

The idea is derived from Oxfam and has the same aims as its illustrious forerunner — the relief of the poor and needy.

Its headquarters are the Houghton premises of King Edward VII School, and it is called Kesfam.

"We don't write cheques," said Hugh Wilson, a bulky Mr Chips type who — with a committee of KES boys — is the dynamo that drives the Kesfam operation.

Tangible

The fund-raising, which involves the whole school, is turned into tangible goods that the boys in turn hand over personally.

"The project was intended not only to develop social conscience," Mr Wilson said this week, "but also an awareness of what it's like on the other side of the tracks."

"Which is why we make them deliver charity parcels personally to follow the project from collection and purchase through to delivery."

Since its inception in 1978, Kesfam has been responsible for the raising of hundreds of thousands of rands. Last year it raised R26 000.

Each class is responsible for its own fund-raising operation and there

is fierce competition between classes for a trophy awarded on a term-to-term basis.

Kesfam was on track this year to improve on the 1989 effort, senior deputy head and Latin teacher Mr Wilson said.

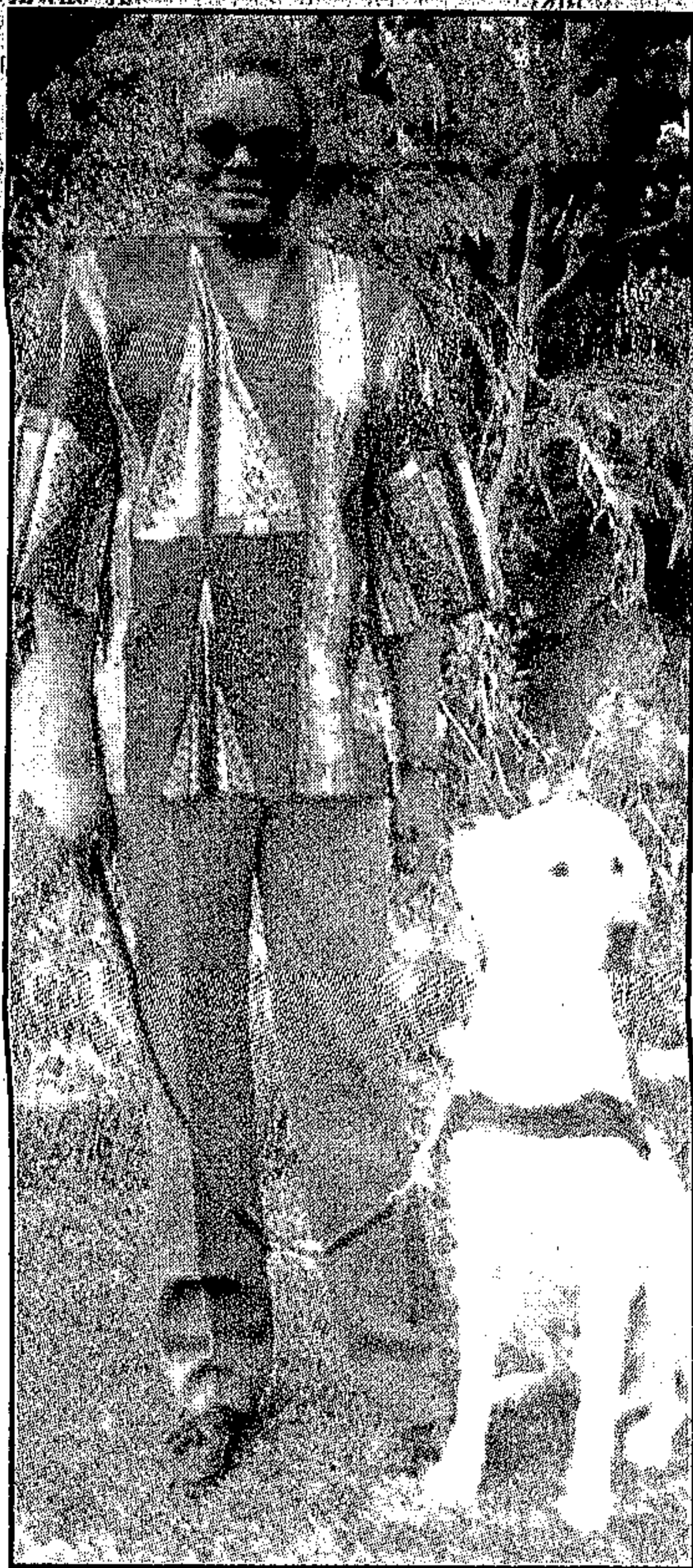
Apart from Kesfam's "regular customers" the Meals on Wheels organisation and old age pensioners who receive parcels of food and clothing, it has not yet been decided how to spend the bulk of the collected funds.

To date, six guide dogs have been donated to blind people, a minibus was bought for Meals on Wheels and another for Headway Transport, an organisation that transports brain-damaged people daily to a training centre in Pretoria.

Kesfam also financed the construction of a building at the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School's Well-Baby Clinic at Muldersdrif and recently donated money to the Lichtenburg drought appeal fund and for the rebuilding of the burnt-out Yeoville synagogue.

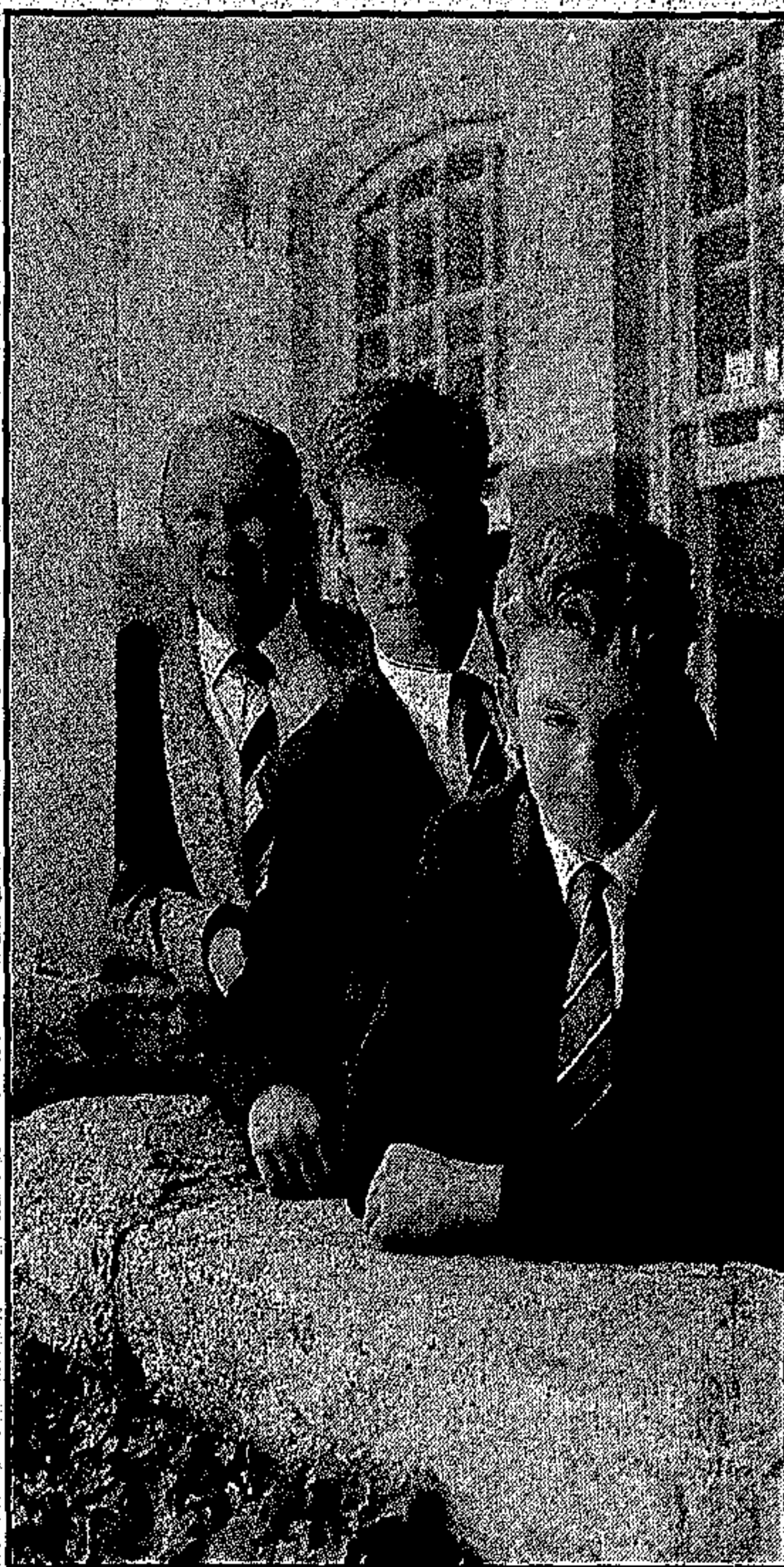
"KES is too often perceived only from the angle of its sports achievements," said headmaster Bruce McMurray.

"But we are just as proud of the work the whole school does in the interests of Kesfam — whether or not they can hold a bat or score a try doesn't matter."



Proud owner . . . John Gumede with his guide-

FEATURE



Kesfam trio . . . Teacher Hugh Wilson and committee members Stuart Thompson (left) and Nick Curtin. Picture: Debbie Yazbek

Development trust allocates R160m

B1 Day 10/12/90

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MATTHEW CURTIN

THE Independent Development Trust (IDT) had approved R160m worth of funding for a range of housing, education and health projects, IDT chairman Jan Steyn said yesterday.

Steyn said in a statement approval for the projects had been secured particularly quickly without compromising the IDT's commitment to consulting the community on the issues involved.

The IDT allocated R11m in support of a credit company to provide small loans for the supply and upgrading of informal housing.

IDT finance director Jannie Kitshoff said yesterday the scheme could be the first by an institution in Africa to facilitate the mobilisation of small loans to lower-income families for housing purposes.

IDT housing director Ben van der Ross said the focus would be on "site-and-service schemes and starter housing".

Steyn said the IDT was negotiating a R70m loan with the Urban Foundation to ease its ability to provide shelter for the very poor, but stressed that the Foundation itself would be required to raise R100m from financial institutions and that funding was conditional on "maximum community participation... on all aspects of the projects".

He said much of the funding had been allocated to educational projects.

The IDT allocated R10m to technical education and was investigating the possibility of a national loan scheme for funding tertiary education for disadvantaged students in particular.

The trust had already contributed R4m of a R39m package for the Vusisizwe Trust's programme to rebuild schools and classrooms destroyed recently in the Eastern Cape.

Steyn said almost R6m had been earmarked by the new IDT health division.

Kitshoff said the IDT began operations in August after R2bn had been transferred to it by government in mid-July "to meet the development needs of the poorest of the poor in SA".

Steyn said the IDT was "a funding and catalytic agency and not in the business of making handouts or giving taxpayers' money back to supplement state budget deficits.

"The temptation to pour money into a problem has not worked anywhere in the world, and certainly not in Africa. We have had to resist some very vocal pressure to take this easy route."

Car - 10/12/90
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R160m for housing, health, schools

Car

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Independent Development Trust (IDT) has approved funding amounting to R160 million for a range of housing, education and health projects, IDT chairman Mr Jan Steyn said yesterday.

Mr Steyn said in a statement that approval for the projects had been secured particularly quickly without compromising the IDT's commitment to consulting the community on the issues involved.

The IDT has allocated R11 million in support of a credit company to provide small loans for the supply and upgrading of informal housing.

IDT finance director Mr Jannie Kitshoff said yesterday that the scheme could be the first in Africa which could facilitate the mobilisation of small loans to lower-income families for housing.

IDT housing director Mr Ben van der Ross said the focus of the project would be on site-and-service schemes and starter housing.

Mr Steyn said the IDT was negotiating a R70-million loan with the Urban Foundation to ease its ability to provide shelter for the very poor, but stressed that the Foundation itself would be required to raise R100 million from financial institutions and that funding was conditional on "maximum community

participation ... in all aspects of the projects".

He said much of the funding had been allocated to educational projects and the IDT expected to invest "tens of millions of rands" in the pre-school/educare area alone.

The IDT had allocated R10 million to technical education and was investigating the possibility of a national loan scheme for funding tertiary education for disadvantaged students in particular.

The trust had already contributed R4 million of a R39-million package for the Vusiswe Trust's programme to rebuild schools and classrooms destroyed recently in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Steyn said almost R6 million had been earmarked by the "fledgling" IDT health division.

Prof Mamphela Ramphele, recently appointed director of the IDT, said: "The whole issue of health care in SA is a complex and emotive one. We will endeavour to assist the process of making the provision of health care — for all the people of this country — equitable, accessible, affordable and free of discrimination of any kind."

Mr Kitshoff said the IDT began operations in August after R2 000 million had been transferred to it in mid-July "to meet the development needs of the poorest of the poor in SA".

New trust announces upliftment projects

CAPE TOWN — The Independent Development Trust (IDT) yesterday announced it had approved a number of new projects in education, health and housing worth more than R160 million, including the support of a credit company to provide small loans for informal housing.

In a statement released in Cape Town, the IDT said R11 million had been allocated in support of a credit company aimed at stimulating the supply and upgrading of informal and low-income housing.

IDT director of finance Mr Jannie Kitshoff said this could be the first institution created in Africa which could facilitate

the mobilisation of small loans to lower-income families for housing purposes.

The IDT became operative in August this year after R2 billion had been transferred to it in mid-July to meet the development needs of the disadvantaged in South Africa, the statement said.

A loan of R70 million was also being negotiated with the Urban Foundation to facilitate its ability to provide shelter for the disadvantaged. The focus would be on site-and-service schemes and "starter" housing.

IDT chairman Jan Steyn stressed that the funding was conditional on maximum community participation being secured on all aspects of the

projects. The Foundation would also be required to raise R100 million from financial institutions for this purpose.

A substantial part of the money had been allocated to the educational projects.

Specific "interventions" — areas in which the IDT can act as a catalyst and develop role models so that projects could expand further — were examined.

One of the first areas for this type of intervention involved the pre-school/educare area.

Some R10 million had also been allocated to education with a technical flavour, Mr Steyn said. — Sapa.

Matching up the demands of office and home

THE destructive pressures of the business world on middle and senior management's family life have a far greater effect than is generally realised on mental health and, therefore, productivity.

For the sake of long-term stability and prosperity, this problem needs to be acknowledged and a compromise sought between the opposing demands of work and family which business people face. The businessman with less work-related domestic stress is likely to be a better employee, while children who grow up in stable homes grow up better equipped for corporate life.

The Urban Foundation's Mike Rosholt partly acknowledged this in his recent annual report when he said: "A society based on family values, clear identification of interests and a strong sense of self-reliance will have a much better chance of success than a society dependent on the state for its well-being."

The pressures referred to are well known: long working hours, taking home both work and stress from the

office, the subtle but insistent demand that work must come first, drinks with the boys, playing sport for the company and being on call. The higher a manager moves in the corporate hierarchy, the more intense these pressures become.

Healthy family relationships are desirable as they produce happier, more self-fulfilled people. But in the world of commerce and industry, they are also the key to the individual's longer-term productivity and growth. A healthy family with a stable marital relationship teaches its children a sense of belonging and loyalty to a group.

Children learn about responsibility and about working co-operatively. A healthy family teaches its children to balance independence with interdependence. They learn about relationships with authority (their parents) and how to resolve conflict.

All these and other qualities that children can develop through family life are of inestimable value to future employers. But employees, if they have children, will always have

DIANE FINE

two careers that can never be mutually exclusive. When the working parent is frequently unavailable, he complains: "I'm only here to earn the money, they don't need me for anything else." The conflict of wanting to be a good parent and a successful employee causes counterproductive stress.

Stress affects child-parent interaction and the marital relationship — resulting in a breakdown in the couple's ability to communicate, and a serious loss of satisfaction in a deteriorating sexual relationship.

This, in turn, adversely affects work performance.

To perpetuate a society of emotionally healthy people, families and employers will have to look at how they can meet each other halfway. The starting point would appear to be an acknowledgement of the value of both sets of needs and demands

and the stress placed on the working parent by his dual roles.

Lynette Coetzee, Transnet's new community involvement manager, quotes US research: 78% of employees prefer flexible working hours, more time with families, slower occupational progress instead of faster promotions and success at the expense of family life. Research indicates employees who consistently include their families within their career ambitions are more likely to rise to the top.

Peter Baker, manager of Southern Life's employee care programme, says the firm has a philosophy of caring for and recognising the value of its staff. The company stresses that profit and humanistic values can live side by side. Its care service offers counselling, credit and budgeting advice.

Baker says that besides improving performance, the service helps to create an atmosphere of acceptance and growth. Emotional difficulties are not seen as weaknesses and problems are not suppressed.

Mike Watkins, head of the human resource management department at FNB, says "chronic stress, even when we adapt to it, can cause an increased incidence of sick leave, accidents and inattention at work". FNB runs stress management courses dealing with self-awareness and personal planning, holistic living, creating and using support systems and managing work-related stress.

There are other ways in which to take into account the employee's dual role. Each organisation needs to explore its own culture with a view to defining how it can accommodate the employee in his roles.

The family, too, needs to find ways to incorporate employers' demands without jeopardising its health and stability. Greater interest in the parent's work environment and increased tolerance of the demands he faces at work are just the start.

□ Fine is a counsellor at the Family Life Centre. Some of the corporate information is drawn from the October edition of Manpower Brief published by Mike Alfred.

LETTERS

Charity must try new ideas

star
11/12/90

SHIRLEY WOODGATE
reports on the cash-aid
crisis.

INCREASED cries for help in the face of the deteriorating economic situation, increased violence, unemployment and urbanisation have put pressure on assistance to the needy.

Not only have businesses and individuals cut back on donations, but the Government has said increasing demands on the "new South Africa" budget will lead to curtailing of welfare subsidies — which will shift a greater slice of the bill onto the private sector.

● "The aged will feel the pinch" warned Beryl Scafo, director of Johannesburg Association for the Aged (Jafta).

Faced with a deficit of over R1 million this year, Jafta had been forced to close down one home and was considering cutting down on services to thousands of pensioners.

● The National Cancer Association is planning to rationalise its services and some staffers are expected to be retrenched, says the president, Professor Douglas Anderson.

● Suicides Anonymous will be unable to operate 24 hours a day this Christmas due to a lack of volunteers.

● Services to victims of violence in PWV townships will have to be cut back by the Southern Transvaal branch of the South African Red Cross Association. Resources have dried up following months of round-the-clock involvement in township violence in the PWV area, said director Pam Barnes. She added: "Appeals for funds for people in distress have taken second place to environmental appeals, save-the-seals campaigns or spending a fortune to win a fortune."

Possibly Operation Hunger and Millionex are telling everyone something with their "give-a-little, win-a-lot" approach.

Operation Hunger chief Ina Perlman said her organisation would be catering for 2 million "totally desperate" people by the end of the year.

Recently she sent out a personalised appeal to 400 000 small donors who regularly average R20 each — and R400 000 was raised in a month.

Then there is the Gold Rush competition which offers an overnight chance of becoming a millionaire for R10.

Millionex joint chairman Abe Krok long ago buried the concept of relying entirely on collections and raffles.

"Unless fund-raising is tackled with new ideas and bold business strategy, there is simply no chance of being able to keep pace," he said. □

Soccer pools plan for SA

CAP- Tm 12/12/90

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The cabinet is considering the creation of a R5-billion fund for social spending, to be partly financed by soccer pools.

A committee of five deputy ministers headed by Deputy Finance Minister Dr Org Marais has been appointed to investigate its establishment.

Dr Marais has sent confidential letters to private business asking for their views on the financing and use of such a fund.

A business source, who had read the letter, said figures mentioned were "in the region" of R5bn.

He said the committee was looking at various sources of finance for the fund, including soccer pools, international aid or loans and government grants.

Task group

It is understood the main focus of the fund would be on urban development.

Letters have been sent to industry associations, including the life offices, banks and building societies, mining and commerce and industry. Eskom is also said to have been asked to provide feedback.

Dr Marais last night confirmed that the cabinet had appointed a task group to examine various financing options for social spending put forward by the private sector.

The group was co-ordinating existing information on social upliftment of the poor, including reports, memoranda and proposals from the private sector. He declined to confirm or deny that creation of a R5bn fund was being considered.

"The task group will examine various financing options that have been proposed by the private sector. The task group will start investigations early next year and should submit a memorandum to the cabinet fairly shortly," he said.

Dr Marais also declined to comment on whether the ANC, the Development Bank and groups other than business would be consulted but said he had invited "different interest groups" to submit their recommendations to the task group.



Death toll at Phola Park

ABOVE: Residents of Phola Park squatter camp, which is next to Thokoza township on the East Rand, carry the body of a friend who was killed during fighting on Monday.

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Highveld campaign to help needy

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Sowetan
12/12/90

THE Middleburg Informal Regional Planning Forum, currently working on a multi-million rand campaign to raise funds for community projects and job creation in Middleburg, was launched yesterday.

The objective of the forum is "to promote the welfare and upliftment of the underdeveloped and less privileged communities in Middleburg and to facilitate the creation of a better Middleburg for all its people," a statement said.

Forum

The community-based forum has been in operation for the past seven months.

Key to the forum's success is grassroot support from township organisations and the link it has forged between the community and employers in the town.

According to the statement, the forum has five working groups - job creation, education, housing, health and welfare, and security liaison.

Govt hints at rise in social spending

B/04/13/12/90

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GRETA STEYN

FINANCE director-general Gerhard Croeser hinted strongly yesterday that a higher proportion of the Budget would go to social spending and there would be huge real cuts in other areas to finance this.

"Some 40% of the national budget is already going to what broadly may be designated as welfare spending. With goodwill on all sides — and I assure you it exists on the government's side — this proportion will grow," he told a seminar organised by the Wits Centre for Policy Studies and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in Johannesburg yesterday.

There would have to be a more drastic rearrangement of national budget priorities, with spending scaled down further in the "traditional" areas and raised in the socio-economic sphere.

"Here, I suggest, is the real 'redistribution' — and the only sustainable one."

Although he did not specify areas where cuts would occur, it is believed that substantial real cuts in aid to the homelands, as well as in spending on obsolete policies such as decentralisation, would help finance higher social spending.

Croeser said public sector functions were being scaled down or abolished; the remaining functions were being rigorously prioritised and subjected to cost-benefit analysis and the application of user charging was being extended.

But he warned against expecting too much, since there were "severe financial constraints". A large portion of the "peace dividend" from less military spending had already been "gobbled up" by higher security expenditure because of unrest.



● CROESER

SA Chamber of Business economist Ben van Rensburg noted that the achievement of parity between races in per capita government spending on education, housing, pensions and health care would require spending of R52bn, 80% of the budget.

"Immediate equal treatment would simply not be affordable, nor physically possible, because of the lack of facilities and trained manpower to do the job," he said. Sacob was advocating a 10-year plan to eradicate these imbalances and hoped existing inequities would not lead to the choice of the "wrong" (centrally planned) economic system.

Racial parity cost put at R52 000 m

13/12/90

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From MICHAEL CHESTER
JOHANNESBURG. — The SA Chamber of Business has estimated the cost of bringing about equality in black and white societies in basic living standards in South Africa at a staggering R52 000 million.

The estimate takes into account black and white parity in such spheres as housing, education, health services and social pensions.

The total works out almost three times higher than the entire annual income flowing into SA from gold exports, the cornerstone of the whole economy.

Sacob chief economist Dr Ben Rensburg said in Johannesburg yesterday the sheer magnitude of costs made it totally unrealistic to expect equality to be achieved at a single stroke.

Dr Rensburg was addressing a symposium held by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Centre for Policy Studies at Wits University to examine the options open to South Africa in shaping a new post-apartheid economic system.

He argued that the architects of a new post-apartheid South Africa needed to spell out to the general public it could take as long as 10 years to reach objectives without causing mortal damage to the economy.

Dr Rensburg said that rather than leave the problem hanging in the air while political agreement was awaited on new dispensations, the social upliftment programme should be taken out of the political arena and begun without delay.

Planning the programme within an affordable time-scale should be tackled with urgency if South Africa hoped to win the confidence of local and overseas investors needed to give a fresh kick-start to the economic motors.

The African National Congress had already caused unease inside the business community and among potential foreign investors with talk about a centrally planned economic approach, trade union influence on investment decisions and steeper taxation.

It would need more than a lifting of sanctions to trigger a

renewed inflow of investments. Investors saw the world as a global village when they decided where to inject their funds.

It was crucial that any new constitution took economic issues and economic realities into full account in redressing the imbalances in society caused by years of apartheid policies.

The Sacob approach was based on setting new targets for stronger economic growth within a free enterprise system as the key to the creation of more wealth and more jobs.

In sharp contrast, the ANC approach at the moment not only disregarded the basics of market-driven economics, but also the realities of economic structures.

However there were areas where common thinking existed that could be used as points of departure to work out agreement on an acceptable economic system sorting out priorities to the satisfaction of all parties concerned in the debate.

Solutions were urgent: "If the pace of economic development lags behind the rate at which society demands social needs be redressed," he warned, "the economy will simply grind to a complete halt — or even worse regress to a Third World situation of poverty for all."

Middelburg Forum bids for peace

Sowetan 14/12/90
By DANIEL MAINE

A newly-formed community-based forum is pioneering reconciliation and co-operation in the Eastern Transvaal town of Middelburg. (297) (303)

The Middelburg Informal Regional Planning Forum's (MIRPF) objective is to "promote the welfare and upliftment of the underdeveloped and relatively less privileged communities within the Middelburg region and to facilitate the creation of a better Middelburg for all its people".

The forum began in May when the Highveld Unemployed Workers' Consultative Council - formed with Cosatu support - held a series of meetings with major employers to try to resolve the problem of unemployment.

It was later found that the issues involved were beyond the capabilities of the two groups to solve on their own. The first full meeting of the forum was held in the town in September.

The Forum has already been successful in dealing with the services crisis in Middelburg and a foundation has been formed which has embarked on a multi-million rand campaign for funds to be spent on community projects and job creation.

The umbrella forum consists of representatives from all sectors of the community and working groups are formed to tackle individual problems. Working groups identified so far are job creation, education, housing, health and welfare, and security liaison.

Faith, hype and charity

8/11/12/90

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A NEW professional approach to fundraising was essential for some 43 000 charity organisations relying on donations totalling R10 billion annually for their existence, said David Cuthbert, president of the Southern Africa Institute of Fundraising.

Reacting to reports of local welfare organisations falling into the red, Mr Cuthbert added that bazaars, raffles and banquets were not sufficient.

Coinciding with the failure of welfare bodies to meet demands on their services were Government warnings that the private sector would have to dig deeper if South Africa was to make the transformation from Third World to developing country.

A vital part of the operation which was being ignored by many charities was the need to develop a relationship with the donor, allowing him to become a partner in the programme.

"This is the essence of an enduring partnership relationship. If properly nurtured, the charity should be able not only to increase the amount of money donated but improve the frequency of donations."

Mr Cuthbert said there was a need to be needed and fundraising was an important channel for expression, offering an opportunity to play a meaningful role in society.

There was a cause for every potential donor, the art was to locate people who would fall in love with a specific charity.

But he had reservations about the recent highly successful Ra-



South African fundraising methods are 30 years behind the country's needs and lag far behind US strategy, says David Cuthbert (left), president of the Southern Africa Institute of Fundraising (SAIF). SHIRLEY WOODGATE reports.

diathon in aid of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, launched to raise money to pay off a R600 000 debt.

The money should have been collected to meet current and future needs, not "digging themselves out of a hole".

Telethons and radio phone-ins could realise a return as low as 20 percent unless they were actively and aggressively followed up.

"The audio and visual media are so powerful that people often tend to over-commit themselves.

"When faced a few days later with the hard facts on paper, it does not look so bright and instead of donating a smaller amount, many simply give nothing at all."

Telethon records showed returns varied between 20 percent and, in the case of a Moscow Telethon for the child victims of Chernobyl, 100 percent.

"It is an excellent idea which works best for a crisis, using instant solutions for instant problems.

"But it is not long term and the JCWS will be back in six months' time unless they adopt businesslike long-term strategy," he predicted.

Funding problems which had surfaced in South Africa's charity organisations were compounded by the fact that only 11 million of the population was financially active.

Only seven million of these earners were able or prepared to give, which added up to a huge demand for the public and with the average donor (including companies) giving to six or seven charities.

The need was for rationalisation as many of the charities duplicated services which often rendered programmes uneconomic.

Another problem was the lack of management skills on the various boards of management. Many organisations were run and staffed by volunteers of goodwill who had little knowledge of business.

"Unlike America, where board members give at least 20 percent of the figure they campaign for, it is common practice in South Africa that few board members donate to their own charities, arguing that they give their time free.

"The reality is that your true interest lies where your money is and that is a professional way of building up public confidence

in your organisation," Mr Cuthbert said.

Part of the urgent shake-up which he believed necessary included tapping the vast black market.

"Since 80 percent of the welfare effort is directed to that sector of the community, it stands to reason the expanding black middle income group will have to contribute more.

"This task is being made easier as communication improves through radio, television and telephone contact, but the approach must be culturally appropriate.

His outline of the existing situation and solutions to the problems were highlighted by the huge gap between the best and the worst in fundraising.

"In the end the stress must be on the fact that everyone has a favourite charity which will fulfil his needs, then that must be worked on.

"In 1984, when Bob Geldof ran LiveAid for Ethiopia, British charities noticed the average age of donors dropped since he had attracted a new group through his music.

"We need not only a new business-oriented approach but innovation if we are to meet the needs of the future in South Africa," Mr Cuthbert said.

● SAIF is a five-year old organisation aimed at educating and policing the burgeoning industry, open to people who have for at least three years earned their living through fundraising.

Its membership includes about 300 members representing 200 organisations. □

SA abortion law 'discriminates against the poor'

By Carina le Grange
Medical Reporter

The 15-year-old Abortion and Sterilisation Act is a "disaster" which discriminates against a large section — mainly black women — of the community, according to Cape Town-based Dr M Dyer in the latest issue of ACA News.

ACA News is the official journal of the national co-ordinating advice centre body, Advice Centres Association. Dr Dyer's article was first presented at an ACA seminar on Women and Health in June.

Dr Dyer says South African abortion laws discriminate against the poor, the illiterate and the unsophisticated — women unable to go abroad to obtain abortions.

Disquieting

She cites the Department of National Health's statistics for abortions during the period 1982 to 1988 to support her statements: 3 261 white women had abortions as opposed to 489 coloured women, 131 Asian woman and 257 black women (6 percent of the total despite the fact that the majority of women are black).

According to the law, legal abortions can only be obtained if a woman can prove she is the victim of rape or incest, if the mother should suffer irreparable physical or psychological harm or prenatal tests prove that a foetus would result in a severely disabled child being born.

Reports on patients admitted to major hospitals after illegal black street abortions which went wrong paint a disquieting picture. At the

King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban, abortion was the most frequent cause of admission to gynaecological wards over a seven-year period, Dr Dyer says.

Doctors who compiled the report stated: "Our data confirm a high incidence of serious complications after illegal abortion; treatment involves the expenditure of great sums of money."

Other reports from Baragwanath, Kalafong, Pelonomi and Cape hospitals reveal a high incidence of deaths and that an even bigger number of women are saved only through hysterectomies. Many of the women are young.

"All this confirms that girls and women trapped by accidental and unwanted pregnancy will find illegal ways out if legal ones are denied to them, no matter what the law or the church says," Dr Dyer says.

It has been estimated that about 200 000 illegal abortions a year are performed in South Africa, and hundreds of women who can afford it go abroad for legal abortions in other countries.

Dr Dyer says abortion should be a matter decided between a woman and her doctor, and that anti-abortion bodies such as Prolife ignored work which has been done on the effects on women denied abortions, forced to have unwanted children.

Dr Dyer says the law was devised by a committee of "men whose main qualifications seemed to be that they were conservative, tending towards being elderly, mainly members of the National Party and NGK ... there were no women members".

Gay pride strides forward — but not far enough

W/Mail 20/12/90-10/1/91

GAY RIGHTS

BY MARK GEVISSER

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THIS was a landmark year for South Africa's gay rights movement. On October 11, over 800 people marched through Hillbrow and Braamfontein in Africa's first ever lesbian and gay pride march.

And just over a month later, the first step towards legal entrenchment occurred when the African National Congress included a non-discrimination clause in its draft Bill of Rights: "Discrimination on the grounds of gender, single parenthood, legitimacy of birth or sexual orientation shall be unlawful."

This was a result of months of behind-the-scenes work by the Organisation of Lesbian and Gay Activists (Olga) — lobbying the members of the ANC's constitutional committee and consulting gay organisations. Olga's proposals were supported by 10 gay groups as diverse as the Transvaal Organisation of Gay Sports (Togs) and Yachad, the gay Jewish group.

The ANC's inclusion of gay rights will almost certainly be unpopular with much of its constituency. Despite the fact that the Gay and Lesbian Organisation of the Witwatersrand (Glow) is over 60 percent black, the gay rights movement is still very white. Olga, a United Democratic Front affiliate, has only one black member, and black participation in the march was minimal.

But if the ANC is serious about expanding its constituency and embracing diversity, gay rights could provide a perfect platform.

And at the annual congress of the National Union of South African Students earlier this month, SRC representatives voted 34 to one to include a "non-heterosexism" clause in the Nusas constitution. (One student activist describes "heterosexism" as "the concept that only heterosexuality is normal and natural".) At the same time, however, the all-black South African National Students' Congress passed a resolution stating the organisation considered the issue of gay rights "irrelevant" at this stage of the struggle.

What will happen to Nusas' pro-gay stance when the organisation merges with Sansco in April? And when the ANC grassroots votes on the draft Bill of Rights, will it approve the enlightened language that has come from the top? Is the potential gain of support among progressive white students and gay Afrikaans men worth the potential loss of support from the ANC's more traditional constituencies?

The constitutional committee seems to think so. Nevertheless, they have cleverly buried their gay rights clause deep within the 14-page document, under Article 7, "Gender Rights," and they have omitted it from the gen-

eral statement that frames the document.

One thing that will certainly not pass by unnoticed, however, is the rising visibility of openly gay people on the streets and in the media.

But while the gay movement has made strides in terms of mass mobilisation, much critical work still needs to be done in terms of developing a coherent national strategy.

The first step towards this, say gay leaders, is the establishment of a Lesbian and Gay Rights Charter, mod-

elled on the Freedom Charter, that will be drafted at a national congress of gay organisations some time in the new year. This will lead to a national alliance that shares a common agenda.

"But," says Olga's Shiela Lapinsky, "there are lesbian and gay people in every segment of South African society. Of course, we must try to find common ground, but this will prove to be an almost impossible task."

Rhodes projects will help community

Sowetan 21/12/90

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THE Rhodes University Institute for Social and Individual Development in Africa has established a broad range of community projects to help meet the urgent need for the development of people within non-racial social structures in the East London area.

Established at the East London Division of Rhodes two years ago, Isida has moved from strength to strength under the direction of Mr Ken Dovey, an accomplished sportsman who is highly qualified in the fields of education and psychology with vast university, business and community project experience.

According to Dovey, the institute aims to develop people in a broad way including the acquisition of interpersonal and technical skills, constructive values, awareness of socio-political contexts, the ability to work well within a team, competence in communication and strategic thinking skills.

He says that individual and social development can only be attained across a wide range of contexts.

Isida has initiated projects at schools, workplaces, outdoor education centres, tertiary education centres, sportsgrounds and centres for the visual and performing arts.

The institute operates on the principles that all the projects it supports are non-racial in principle and practice, projects must span a minimum of three years and must

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

strive for excellence in the achievement of their goals.

The institute's leadership programme, LEAD, functions across a wide spectrum of age groups, and focuses on communal leadership where each participant takes an equal responsibility for the performance and welfare of the group.

The programme includes a number of com-

ponents, including a tough three-day outdoor component which aims at developing team-building skills, values and attitudes.

This takes place at the Hobbiton-on-Hogsback outdoor education centre in the Hogsback in the Hogsback mountains.

Another component of the Lead programme involves a one-day political forum workshop, where participants develop an informed awareness of one another's socio-

political contexts, beliefs and convictions.

Power management, creative thinking, confidence building, and strategic planning and organisation are also components of the Lead programme.

Further detailed information on the projects which Isida has initiated can be found in a recently-released book co-written by Ken Dovey and Terry de Jong, entitled Developing People.

Some feeling anything but jolly 297

By Carina le Grange
Medical Reporter

Star
24/12/90

On Christmas Eve last year, two young men in Johannesburg killed themselves — one by jumping off a block of flats, the other by shooting himself.

Both died in densely populated Hillbrow, on streets that are ever-noisy, almost always filled with people.

Loneliness

They were only two of the people who took their lives over the festive season — a time when too many people resort to the final act and become part of South Africa's suicide statistics, which are among the highest in the world.

Suicides annually show an increase between October and January, often peaking over the festive season.

A psychiatrist, who may not be named for ethical reasons, says festivities and anniversaries are events which "re-

mind one of things, and people associate these either with sad or happy things, which accentuate certain factors in their lives.

"Many people are more aware of their loneliness at this time because most other people get together."

He said the use of substances such as alcohol — which increases during the festive season — also played a role.

"There are also seasonal-affected disorders which appear in spring and autumn. People, if they have a predisposition towards it, may experience mood illness at this time more than at any other time of the year.

"All people probably experience mood shifts with seasonal changes, but the majority don't complain. In a small percentage it is more accentuated," the psychiatrist said.

Times of turmoil — which South Africa has been experiencing this year — could

also play a role in certain ways.

"Stress is a significant factor in precipitating major depressions in people predisposed to it. Mood disturbance, particularly depression in all its various forms, is a common phenomenon, but there is treatment available today that is effective for most people."

Depression

He said people who became depressed should discuss it with a person who they had easy access to, such as a church minister or general practitioner, who, if they could not help, would refer them to others for help or to the outpatient section of the hospital.

Organisations such as Life Line and Suicides Anonymous — just a telephone call away — are also useful. The latter has however been forced to cut services during the festive season due to a shortage of volunteers. Life Line will continue to operate as usual.

Women played role in bloody conflict

VIOLENCE played a major role in women's lives this year. Recorded as the most violent year, almost every family was threatened by the violence in the country's townships, women were left widowed and children orphaned.

Everybody suffered, but most of all women, because they were the innocent and voiceless victims. They fled their homes and nursed the injured besides having to save their own skins from the merciless killers who continue to stalk the townships.

The losses women suffered came in different ways, but they stood above these traumatic experiences and forged ahead to play their role in the changing South Africa. They may not have gained the desired equality with the menfolk, but they scored some very important victories.

Home

The unbanning of political organisations led to the launch of women's organisations aligned to them like the ANC's Women's League and the African Women's Organisation.

Heroines, Miriam Makeba, Letta Mbulu, Getrude Shope and many others returned home for the first time in many years.

Over the years women engaged in the long and hard fight for the ban on skin lightners.

This paid off when in August, hydroquinone, the chemical responsible for the irreparable damage on many women's skins, was ordered off supermarket shelves by Health and Population Development Minister, Dr Rina Venter, who I might add, is a woman.

The smile of victory broke on Ruth Machobane's face, our Woman of the Year. Machobane has committed herself to working for the blind and we need more like her to serve our disabled.

By PEARL MAJOLA



POPPY BUTHELEZI



RUTH MACHOBANE

The June 16 1976 victim, Poppy Buthelezi, who has been confined to a wheelchair since, had a baby girl on June 24. Congratulations to her and many other new mothers.

The focus of Aids Day was on women and rightly so because the number of infected women and children is growing at an alarming rate. At the end of November there were 139 women and 71 children infected with the disease.

The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society almost cut its service for abandoned children as the demand increased and finances ran out.

Up to April/about 24 000 babies had been abandoned and by the end of October, 4 176 cases of child abuse had been reported to the police and possibly more went unreported.

A classic example of this scourge was the November case of a day-old Soweto baby found severely stabbed, put in a plastic bag and left to die in a refuse dump.

The survival and prosperity of this nation depends on the women and chilling stories of abandoned babies and abused children are unbefitting and should be unheard of.