

SOCIAL SECURITY — GENERAL  
1992

JANUARY — MAY.

# Minister<sup>STAR</sup> 14/1/92 unveils new welfare plan

By Carina le Grange

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Minister of National Health and Population Development Dr Rina Venter yesterday released for discussion a working document on a new social welfare dispensation in South Africa.

The document, Points of Departure in Developing a New Social Welfare Dispensation for the Republic of South Africa, was released in Pretoria. Interested parties are invited to comment on the document before April 30.

Dr Venter stressed that the document did not represent a new welfare policy, but served as a proposal aimed at stimulating continuous discussion with regard to the eventual policy that will be formulated by all role players in the welfare community.

Dr Venter said it was possible she would be asked why she did not release the document in conjunction with other political parties or organisations.

Her reply would be that the time had arrived in South Africa for everybody to realise that a new political process was under way.

"The search for a new dispensation with regard to political departure points... is a process which would be established in a new constitutional dispensation," she said.

Matters addressed in the working document include the phasing in of full parity between the population groups in respect of the payment of social grants within five years as from April 1 1991.

The document also deals with the policy of the State as facilitator and, within its financial means, developer of a social welfare service that is accessible, affordable and socially acceptable to all people.



# Reaction to far-reaching welfare document awaited

By Shirley Woodgate

The ANC and an influential welfare lobby group, the Co-ordinating Committee on Welfare Policy, are expected to respond today to a far-reaching working document on the State's welfare policy released by National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter this week.

The document contains two significant concessions — racial parity and a single welfare authority — long demanded by progressive groups.

The working document was drawn up after discussions with various interest groups and individuals over the past two years.

The implementation of proposals is intended to coincide with implementation of a new constitu-

tion for the country.

Comments on the document may be accepted up to April 30.

The document states that equal social welfare grants for all will be phased in by April 1 1996.

Acknowledging that rationalisation of the country's welfare system is an urgent priority, the document proposes one umbrella body to control all welfare departments.

On the contentious issue of finance, the document urges the State to allocate more funds for welfare. The aim is to press for the present 1.6 percent of the gross domestic product to be increased to 3.2 percent.

It says the business sector should be involved in welfare programmes and that a comprehensive strategy must be developed to obtain maxi-

mum financial help from communities.

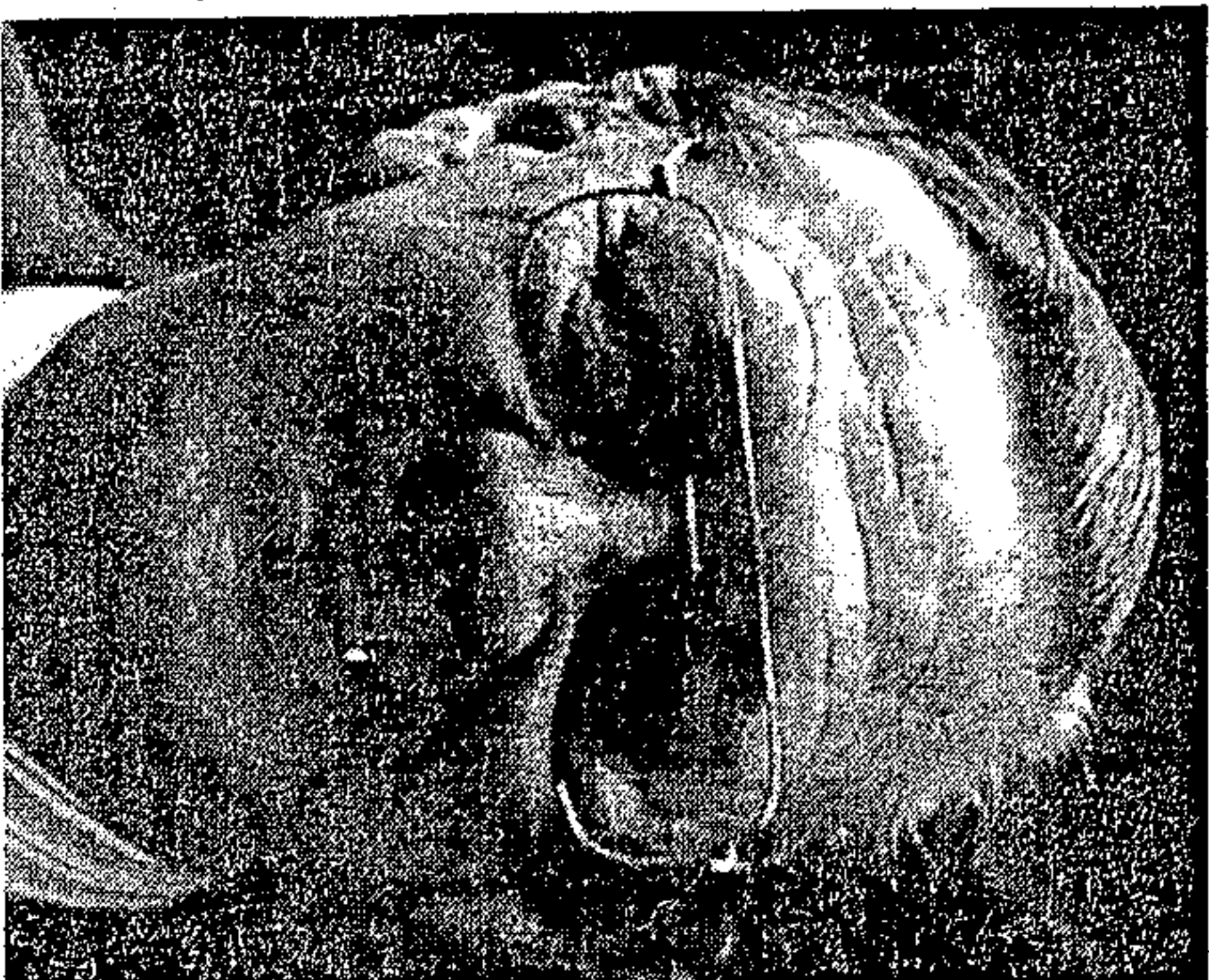
The State should be urged to exempt welfare donations from tax, according to the discussion document titled Points of Departure in Developing a New Social Welfare Dispensation for the Republic of South Africa.

It stresses that development of an appropriate welfare dispensation is the joint responsibility of the State and the private sector, and not the sole task of the Government.

Points in the document include the view that social welfare services should not be implemented in isolation from other essential development programmes aimed at socio-economic, constitutional and physical fields.



## BUSINESS



Jan Steyn ... Separate development from political gain

**A**CCUSATIONS that the government is using the Independent Development Trust to initiate development projects which will win it support are R1-billion off the mark.

According to Sandi O'Dowd, a development consultant based in Cape Town, the government was so rattled by its inability to influence IDT, it allocated another R1-billion to social upliftment programmes aimed at winning it support. The money, released in September last year and administered by the Economic Advisory Committee, was raised by the selling of oil stockpiled in the strategic oil reserve.

Officially, the state established IDT to provide for the upliftment of poor people in the areas of housing, education and health and community development. Jan Steyn, previously head of the Urban Foundation, was appointed to administer the trust.

Steyn has maintained that the independence of the trust was vital if its work was to succeed. In a recent interview he said, "the route to be followed is to strengthen non-governmental organisations. These can play a vital role as they are close to and have strong links with the people".

However, the very structures the trust plans to use

# Building up trust

to implement its projects have left lingering suspicions about why the state established it.

Some development activists in democratic movements view the IDT as part of continuing attempts by the government to gain credibility in black communities.

Emphasising that he was not criticising the IDT, the secretary-general of Kagiso Trust, Eric Molobi, said the government established IDT to legitimise money it wanted to spend to win over black communities. An independent trust would not only fund development projects but also subsidise and prop up local government structures. This strategy collapsed when Steyn refused to allocate money to local management councils.

Molobi added: "As the state tries to democratise, it needs to be seen to be delivering the goods, therefore the IDT initiative."

Secretary-general of the Civic Association of the

*Although activists have had lingering suspicions about why the state established it.*

*Trust, not even the promise of R1-billion*

Southern Transvaal, Dan Mofokeng, sees the trust as an attempt by the state to shift responsibility for development to the private sector and development agencies.

These suspicions have not been allayed by what is perceived to be a high-handed approach by IDT to community involvement in its projects.

Mofokeng dismissed IDT claims of "heavy commitment to community involvement" as public gestures. "When everything has been planned and conceived they come to communities and civics for the green light. This is not consultation," he said.

Using Mandela Park, a squatter camp near Soweto, as an example, Mofokeng alleged unilateral



## BUSINESS

# to the tune of R1-billion

*g suspicions about why the state set up the Independent Development*  
*lition government money could buy the Trust. By PAUL STOBBER*

at IDT intervention in communities had resulted in divisions and tensions.

According to Motokeng, the IDT consulted the local civic about the possibility of initiating development projects in the area. The civic responded by saying they had no principled objections to the projects but wanted full community participation in the planning. IDT then bypassed the civic and took their plans to some sections of the community. This resulted in divisions in the community which almost broke out in violence.

In another instance, in kwaNdebele, IDT provided the infrastructure for sites for squatters. However, they ignored the local civic and worked

with the community council. As a result, says Motokeng, "only people who could produce membership cards for Intanbo Ye Sizwe, the ruling party, were given sites".

IDT director of communications, Jolyon Nuttall, responded to Cast's accusations of poor consultation by saying, "no funds are handed over by the IDT unless there is concrete evidence of community involvement". He pointed out that all applications to the trust should set out full details of community involvement in the project and numerous workshops had been held to provide communities opportunities to participate in IDT programmes. Cast and the IDT are meeting later this month to

discuss the problems between the two organisations.

Despite reservations, community organisations have accepted they must work with the IDT.

"The trust will not go away and we must engage it to place it under the control of a board of democratically elected representatives from local civics," said Motokeng. He envisages such a board consulting experts when necessary.

At present the IDT is administered by a board of 14 trustees, hand-picked by Sleyen, who "as individuals are representative of, without representing, the various organisations which make up South African public life". The board includes a number of academics who have links with extra-parliamentary organisations and businessmen.

Says Molobi: "The fact that virtually all projects in the country have asked IDT for funds is an indication that though they have complaints about how

the trust is run, they are prepared to work with it."

O'Dowd believes this policy of constructive engagement has resulted in some successes for community organisations. Pointing out that the IDT needed to work with projects which had credibility in the townships, he said: "By co-ordinating these projects, before they applied for funding, community organisations were able to influence how IDT invested their money."

Kagiso Trust is sharing the funding of some programmes with the IDT. They have jointly allocated R18-million for an Aids programme and are co-operating on the establishment of a National Student Loan Scheme for tertiary students.

Co-operation between Kagiso and IDT has raised worries that Kagiso, which is traditionally seen to bankroll progressive organisations, is being drawn into an alliance with IDT which could dictate policy to organisations dependent on funding.

Molobi dismissed fears of an IDT/Kagiso funding monopoly by listing a range of other trusts which are funding projects. He added: "IDT is too big for us to compete with them. We have to work with them so our communities can benefit from their resources."

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were complex and there had been too little time to resolve them, he said. The chamber wanted to maintain the dialogue, and would respond to the NUM soon.

At the historic union-employer "summit" on the future of the mines last June, four "commissions" were set up to examine the co-ordination of mine closures and

proposals of a permanent mining commission. Representing major players and with its own charter, this would keep the industry under continuous review.

"Employers are worried about a command economy and see this as a command structure," he said. The NUM had also made detailed proposals on health and safety and mining taxation.

ing 12, 14,5 and 15 percent respectively.

'No immigration' call

17/11 - 23/1/92

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has renewed calls for its members not to emigrate to South Africa until a new constitution is in place.



# Doctors slam Bishop for TV abortion bias

S/ Times 19/1/92.

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**WOMEN** doctors attacked Agenda presenter John Bishop this week for what they called his shocking, flippant and biased handling of a debate on abortion on TV1 last Sunday.

They said he had allowed what should have been a serious debate on a matter of grave national importance to degenerate into an uproar in which screaming and shouting anti-abortionists practically drowned out opposing views.

One panellist, Dr Helen Rees, a Wits Medical School lecturer in family medicine who chairs the Planned Parenthood Association, called for his replacement as an Agenda presenter.

Several called on the SABC to broadcast a debate on abortion again, this time with informed participants and an impartial chairman.

## Excited

A staffer said the panellists reflected a 50-50 representation of pro-lifers (those opposed to abortion) and pro-choicers, who believed women should be legally entitled to have unwanted pregnancies safely terminated in certain circumstances.

Mr Bishop conducted the debate in Phil Donahue style, scrambling up and down the aisles to present the microphone to increasingly excited members of the audience (mainly pro-lifers, according to his critics).

There was so much animation that the debate ran over schedule. At the end, after a comment from the floor which was inaudible to viewers, a

By ROY RUDDEN

clearly hurt Mr Bishop said unbelievably: "I've just been accused of bias towards pro-lifers."

Dr Nkosazana Zuma of Durban, who represented the ANC's Women's League in the debate, said: "Apart from the panellists there was a clear majority of white, religiously fundamentalist pro-lifers in the audience."

"They shouted over all opposing views and jeered at statements by those of us who have first-hand dealings with the victims of unwanted pregnancy — women and children."

"Mr Bishop obviously favoured these people, most of whom he seemed to know by first name. When I spoke, he got two replies from them. That was the pattern."

"He allowed an issue to be made of Dr Marge Dyer's (chairman of the Abortion Reform Action Group in the Cape) religious beliefs. When she said she was an agnostic it seemed to be taken as a kind of 'well, what can you expect' triumph for pro-life."

"That was insensitive and unacceptable."

Dr Zuma said she had been profoundly shocked by a prominent pro-lifer who remarked during the debate (and confirmed afterwards that she meant it) that "if we are worried about over-population we should rather kill the street children than human foetuses because the foetuses might turn out well".

Dr Dyer said she believed the

question about her religion was loaded. "But I am not ashamed of being an agnostic," she said, "although some viewers had the impression that Mr Bishop (a staunch Roman Catholic) thought I should be."

"Abortion is legal in Christian countries like Italy, France and Belgium, and in Islamic Turkey it is legal within 12 weeks of conception."

"Overall, what saddened me most was the flippancy with which a debate about this grave issue was conducted."

Dr Rees said: "I have no doubt Mr Bishop was biased. His body language showed he sided with the pro-lifers. He encouraged their emotiveness. In fact, before the filming he told the audience they could shout 'because we want some emotion'."

## Impartial

"After the programme I told one of the SABC officials I thought it was a terrible debate. He said: 'Yes, but it was great television.'"

Under SABC policy Mr Bishop may not respond to the criticism. But the corporation's editor-in-chief, television news productions, Mr Johan Pretorius, said: "One expects strong views from participants and viewers in such highly emotive discussions. Our anchor people do their best to be as impartial as they are able and listen to criticism carefully."

"This is a normal response to such debate. It happens all over the world. The SABC does not, however, dismiss this kind of criticism and where it is valid, we act accordingly."

S DAY, Monday, January 20 1992

# Red tape cited for delaying relief cash

PRETORIA — Government has distributed only R14,75m of the R220m relief programme launched in August, partly to counter the effect of VAT on the very poor.

The money has gone to 14 welfare organisations and two non-profit agencies.

ANC and DP spokesmen said at the weekend the figures, released by the National Health and Population Development department, showed that poverty relief was not only financially inadequate, but its distribution was being severely slowed down by bureaucratic procedures.

However a department spokesman said the department was aware of the need for urgency and every effort was being made to speed up the process.

The spokesman was unable to say how many applications had been screened by the department's regional offices but DP development aid spokesman Peter Soal said the figure had to be in the hundreds.

The department spokesman said to date 201 applications had been recommended to head office by regional offices.

After approval by director-general Coen Slabbert some were still being processed. National Health Minister Rina Venter

has said she would press for a doubling of the R220m in the next Budget.

Applications were coming from organisations and bodies representing all racial groups including whites.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the amount made available this financial year was pitifully inadequate to deal with a massive and growing problem.

Not only hunger, but starvation was rife in some townships.

The fact that only R14,7m of the R220m allocated this year had been spent was an indication that bureaucratic processing delays were taking place.

Even a doubling of the amount in the new financial year would only touch the fringes of the problem, she added.

Soal said it was vital that bureaucratic barriers be removed.

He agreed the amount allocated in the current financial year was merely scratching the surface of the problem.

The DP would demand during the coming Parliamentary session that the Budget allocation for poverty relief be increased to a more realistic level.

GRALD REILLY



# Don't miss that bus

**'Some of the women expressed concern and said the charter could be too late'**

**THE Convention for a Democratic South Africa is moving at high speed and women could miss the bus if they do not move quickly on a woman's charter.**

This was the feeling expressed at the PWV region's fifth plenary meeting for the campaign for a charter of women's rights.

This weekend's meeting was the first for 1992 but plans for the campaign have been rolling since August

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So wefer 22/11/92  
**WOMAN**

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

last year.

Women's organisations - professional, church, welfare, education and community-based, among others, and those of the various political groups - were approached to participate in the exercise that hopes to collect demands of women to be included in the charter.

The project was planned to unfold in three stages: Sell the idea of a woman's charter to all women and women's organisations; identify the needs of women through the above;

and make a draft document.

The process, however, seems to be moving at a much slower pace than envisaged. Things have not progressed to the second stage even though five meetings have been held already.

Most of the women at the meeting expressed concern at this and some said they feared the charter might be too late and women's rights might be left out of the constitution. The objective is to have the charter put in the Bill of Rights.

Ms Feroza Adam, a

member of the regional interim steering committee, said progress had been delayed by the lack of feedback from the respective regions.

She said the various organisations had not decided on how they planned to collect the demands from members. The ANC, of which she is member, had brain-stormed the ideas.

"These issues have to be finalised and submitted to the steering committee to be able to guide the document. There has to be a joint agreement on it and the coalition of ideas must come from all organisations," Adam said.

The feeling, and ultimately the decision at the meeting, was to progress to the second stage of identifying, collecting and col-

lating the demands. A film festival and a fete that had been planned for the first stage of conscientising and education were cancelled.

Another meeting will sit again on January 28 to discuss and finalise a questionnaire to be sent out to all women's organisations in the PWV region.

The questionnaire will ask that the respective organisations discuss and submit headings of the issues they want to address, how best they consider collecting demands for the charter, whether door-to-door or through a questionnaire for example, and lastly what should the principles be that bind all the organisations together.

A national workshop on women's demands is planned for April.

## Income 50 years too late

**TOKYO** - Japanese Prime Minister Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, fresh from a trip to South Korea, said on Monday Japan should pay compensation for forcing tens of thousands of Korean women to serve as prostitutes for Japan's army 50 years ago.

Because Seoul renounced its claim to compensation under a 1965 treaty normalising ties, the South Korean government had not clearly demanded compensation for the women, Miyazawa was quoted as saying.

"But that does not mean the question has been re-

solved," Miyazawa said at a meeting of senior government and ruling party officials in Tokyo.

Citing it as one of the outstanding problems between Tokyo and Seoul, Miyazawa told the meeting: "It is an unbearable problem to the South Koreans."

Earlier on Monday, chief government spokesman Mr Koichi Kato repeated the official position that the government regarded the issue closed by the 1965 treaty.

During his trip, Miyazawa issued a string of apologies for this and other atrocities committed by the Japanese.



# Poverty relief fails to get off the ground

By REG RUMNEY

THE African National Congress has hit home at the most vulnerable aspect of the government's implementation of Value-Added Tax.

Even conservative commentators, who believed VAT should be levied on all goods and services virtually without exception, stressed the need for effective poverty relief to offset the wider-based tax.

Now the government seems to have conceded it hasn't got a sufficiently widespread poverty relief programme in place.

The ANC comments: "South Africa has very high levels of poverty, yet the Pretoria government has no proper statistics on poverty.

"It does not know the size of the population, who the poverty stricken people are, or where they live. It does not know how to target the poor, and has no mechanisms to distribute poverty relief.

"Therefore it comes as no surprise to learn that the Department of National Health and Population Development has distributed merely R14,75-million of the R220-million relief programme launched in August last year to counter the effect of VAT on the very poor."

The ANC, however, then weakens its case by claiming in a press release that unnamed "experts" say the introduction of VAT on basic foodstuffs resulted in a three to five percent increase in the cost of living for the poor.

In fact, the cost of living increase for the very poor has been lightened by the zero-rating of two staples — bread and mealie-meal — and interim exclusion of some other basic foodstuffs from the VAT net.

The cost of living for the general population, as measured by the consumer price index, rose only around

one percent as a direct result of VAT.

Though the VAT rate of 10 percent was lower than General Sales Tax at 13 percent, more goods were subject to VAT, which also embraces a wide range of services.

Even if the whole 1,9 percent month-on-month increase in October last year as compared to September was due to VAT it pales by comparison with increases in food prices.

Food price inflation rose by a whacking 25,7 percent year-on-year. This was the highest increase since April 1991. The accusation is that business used VAT as an excuse to raise food prices to this level. But food prices rose again in November by a similar amount, while the general inflation level fell slightly.

The Cosatu-led VAT Co-ordinating Committee's Bernie Fanaroff has pointed out the effect of the fuel price hike introduced to offset the drop in VAT from 12 to 10 percent has still to flow through. When this happens inflation will rise again.

And when zero-rating for various basic foodstuffs is phased out, the prices of those foods will rise by 10 percent.

The ANC says that while the government will collect R420-million as a result of GST on basic foodstuffs, it only awarded R220-million for relief, "a paltry amount considering the scale of the problem and given that food prices increased by a massive 25 percent in 1991".

The extent of poverty in South Africa is blurred by the unavailability of accurate stats, as the ANC notes.

But since estimates of unemployment range from 20 to 40 percent and higher, it must be so big that poverty relief itself cannot scratch the surface of the problem.

W/Mail 24/11-30/11/92

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W/mad 24/11-30/11/92

**A gift of millions** (44) (29M)  
THE government smashed through the foreign loans barrier, raising R890-million from European banks. It may use the money as it pleases, but largely for "the upliftment of the less advantaged part of the community". The ANC, which said the loan carried a punitively high interest rate, called it a gross violation of financial and investment sanctions.

# Barend faces choice over tax, social spending

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Finance Minister Barend du Plessis should clarify what course he intended following as he could not make SA a redistributive country and implement recommendations on tax restructuring at the same time, Deputy Reserve Bank Governor Jaap Meijer said at a parliamentary news briefing yesterday.

"He cannot do both at the same time to the extent that they should be done and he should admit as much and spell out to us where he is going to find his middle course. He should admit the severe dilemma he finds himself in," Meijer said.

Government was finding it difficult to reconcile its attempts to increase social expenditure with its planned tax reforms.

"Like the State President I would imagine the Reserve Bank is informed about the course government expenditure is taking when it is just about too late," Meijer said. The Bank was presented by Treasury with an absolute minimum figure of expenditure for the forthcoming year and was asked only what it proposed to do about it with regard to the deficit and taxation.

"It is very hard to start cutting back on state expenditures by departments when the figures have already been published."

Meijer disclosed that there had been substantial outflows of all capital (unrelated to reserves) in the fourth quarter of last year owing to technical reasons, though the capital account for 1991 had improved over 1990. The outflow for the first three quarters was only about R1,4bn.

No breakdown of the capital account for the last quarter of 1991 was available yet but it had been tentatively suggested by Reserve Bank officials that the substantial outflows were due to the abolition by the Reserve Bank of the preferential terms on much of the forward cover and forward exchange reductions.

The Reserve Bank estimates an economic growth rate of minus 0,5% for 1991.

He said the slowdown in output had been remarkably mild. Until the third quarter total SA output in real terms was less than 1% lower than at the start of the recession in first quarter of 1989. The contraction in domestic expenditure had been larger —

## Barend

slightly more than 5% — starting in the first quarter of 1989 up to the third quarter of 1991. The discrepancy between these two rates of contraction had been responsible for surpluses on the current account. Meijer said the soft figures for household consumption expenditure for the fourth quarter suggested a further acceleration in the rate of contraction.

"It is sad that after holding up so well expenditure seems to have turned into a cumulative downward spiral of the typical recession type," Meijer said.

Impressive achievements had been made with building up current account surpluses on the balance of payments over the past 28 quarters. The current account surplus built up over 1991 from about R1,5bn in the first quarter to an unofficial figure of over R11bn in the last quarter to give an estimated surplus for the year of roughly R7bn.

Regarding the gold and forex reserves, Meijer said there was a decline in December but the entire banking system was heading for reserves of about R10bn towards the end of 1991. January had also been good. Although the strengthening of the reserves might have justified an up-

From Page 1

ward movement of the rand, it was Bank policy not to allow this to happen.

There was a 5,5% drop in the nominal effective exchange rate during the first 10 months of 1991 against the basket of currencies of SA's major trading partners. There was a further drop in the fourth quarter and a level pegging in January. The 5,5% decline was slightly larger than the inflation differential between SA and its major trading partners, which meant there had been a marginal decline in the real effective exchange rate.

Preliminary figures suggested a growth of 14,4% in M3 money supply figures last year, which was outside the guidelines of 8%-12%. Meijer believed that the changes to the Deposit-Taking Institutions Act had had the effect of causing a lot of non-money to become money. If this was allowed for, then money supply had been within or below the lower limits of the guidelines since February 1991.

The Bank wanted the budget deficit to be maintained at the IMF standard of about 3% of GDP. However, as the Bank believed the economy was "in greater recess than it needs to be", a mild relaxation in fiscal policy would not be opposed.

See Page 3



# IDT expects to help peace and negotiation processes

CAPE TOWN — The Independent Development Trust believed its development aid programme would make a substantial impact on the negotiation and peace processes, IDT chairman Jan Steyn said yesterday.

Steyn told a news briefing that even if South Africans were able to negotiate a "perfect" constitution and bill of rights, unless the problems of poverty were addressed there would be an irreversible deterioration of the social fabric of the nation.

The IDT had "a lot of hay on its fork" at the moment, but there was a need to keep on attracting funds.

Steyn said he hoped the IDT's 270 development projects would encourage an ethos of self-reliance among poor communities and prevent consolidation of a culture of entitlement.

He warned that if the issue of development assistance to poor communities became politicised, the entire area could end up a battlefield.

## Political Staff

He had no problem with the variety of delivery organisations but objected to too many "filters or sponges" which prevented the product reaching its point of delivery.

Steyn said he did not believe political parties could attract development capital from abroad. "Independent agencies with a track record are more likely to be successful," he said.

□ The Bursary Council of SA said yesterday legislation for the IDT's proposed education bank should be delayed until criticisms about the scheme had been resolved.

It said also there had been a dramatic increase in the problems about access to tertiary education and funding. It urged commerce, industry and the whole community to make bigger contributions to the urgent needs of students.

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# Mum from Mercy cares for the aged

Setenane 3/2/92 297

GLADYS Setenane was hardly 30 years old when she began devoting her life to the welfare of the aged.

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

10 years later, when this Duduza mother of nine left her teaching job because of ill-health.

Setenane suffered a heart disease following her policeman husband's sudden death.

"I started by handing out soup and bread at pension payout points and I ended up helping the aged with some of their problems," Setenane said.

"In 1978, with the help of city council social work-

ers, we formed a luncheon club and called it Sozama. We were operating from the local hall.

I was teaching the pensioners handicrafts on Tuesdays and giving exercise lessons on Fridays," she said.

## Teachers

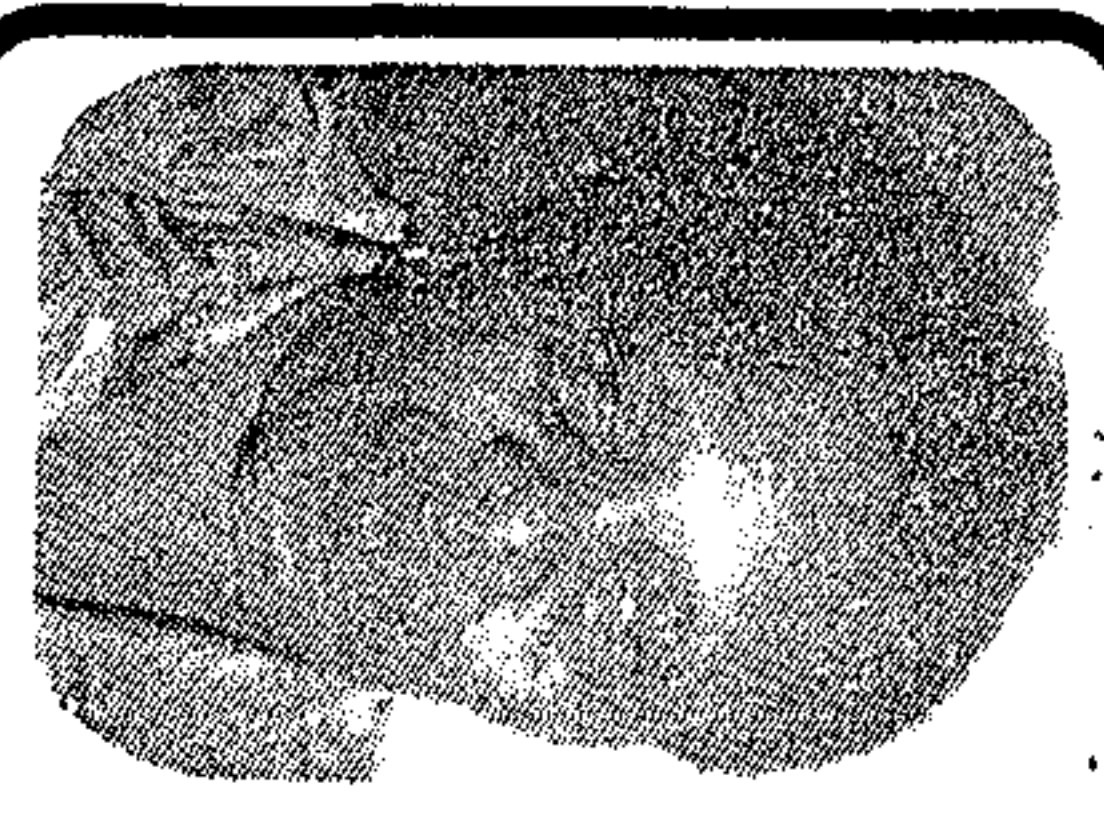
Today the club, which started out with 10 pensioners, has 122 regular members who still meet on the same days with Setenane working as teacher and organiser.

Sozama, which works hand in hand with the South

African National Council for the Aged, boasts an award presented to it for the best exhibition of handicrafts in the East Rand in 1983.

In 1990, the club was also involved in a project called "*Pretty things for little things*" where various self-help organisations countrywide were sewing clothes for orphaned children.

The club consists of a committee of the sick, which Setenane takes care of those members who, because of ill-health, could



## Woman of the week

GLADYS SETENANE

not attend meetings. It operates on profits from the sale of their goods. It also pay for the members' entertainment and educational trips.

The latest will be to a Cornish hen farm in Qwa-Qwa, where the aged will be taught efficient ways to rear chickens.

Sozama also has a youth wing, formed by Setenane to "bring life into the club" and to entertain the aged on days when they have celebrations.

Formed in 1981, the club has a drum majorette and a traditional dancers. The latter recorded 10 songs with

Radio Se-sotho the same year it was launched.

Although she is fully committed to Sozama, Setenane has other community responsibilities which fill every free minute she gets from club duties.

She also has time to work as a foster mother, a community responsibility she assumed in the mid-'80s, the beginning of the squatter boom.

"The local police station was being flooded with lost children they did not know where to keep them.

They would bring them to me while they tracked down their parents," she

said. Her services to the community are offered voluntarily.

"I get my reward from seeing the aged, and all the people I work with, happy. Nothing makes me happier than helping them solve problems that worry them.

"Voluntary work is not something that you are forced to do, so you do it out of love which makes it even more fulfilling."

Setenane's work has not gone unnoticed.

She has been rewarded with awards, twice by the South African National Council for the Aged.

## 'Milestone' Bill for SA women

Star 4/2/92

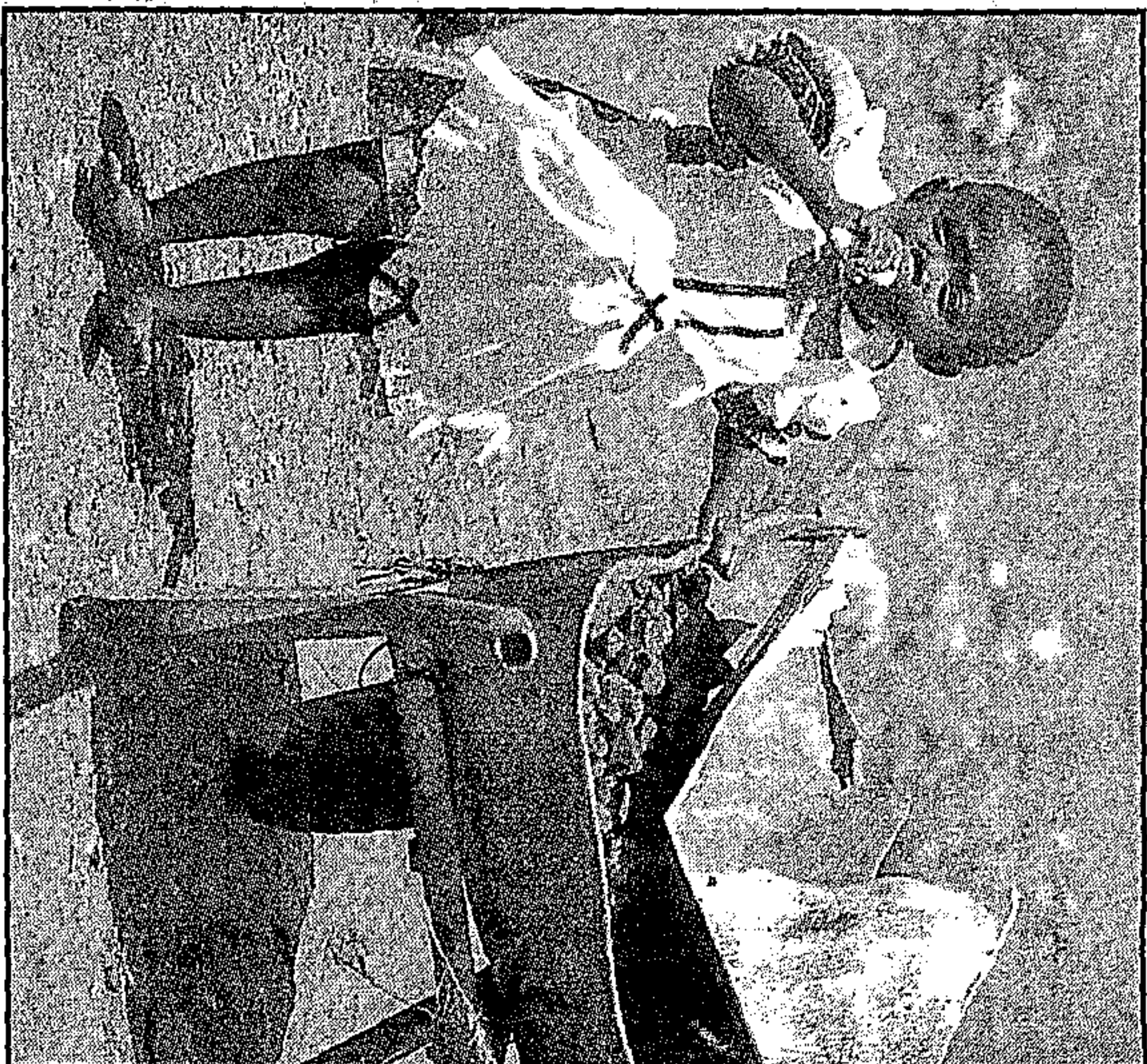
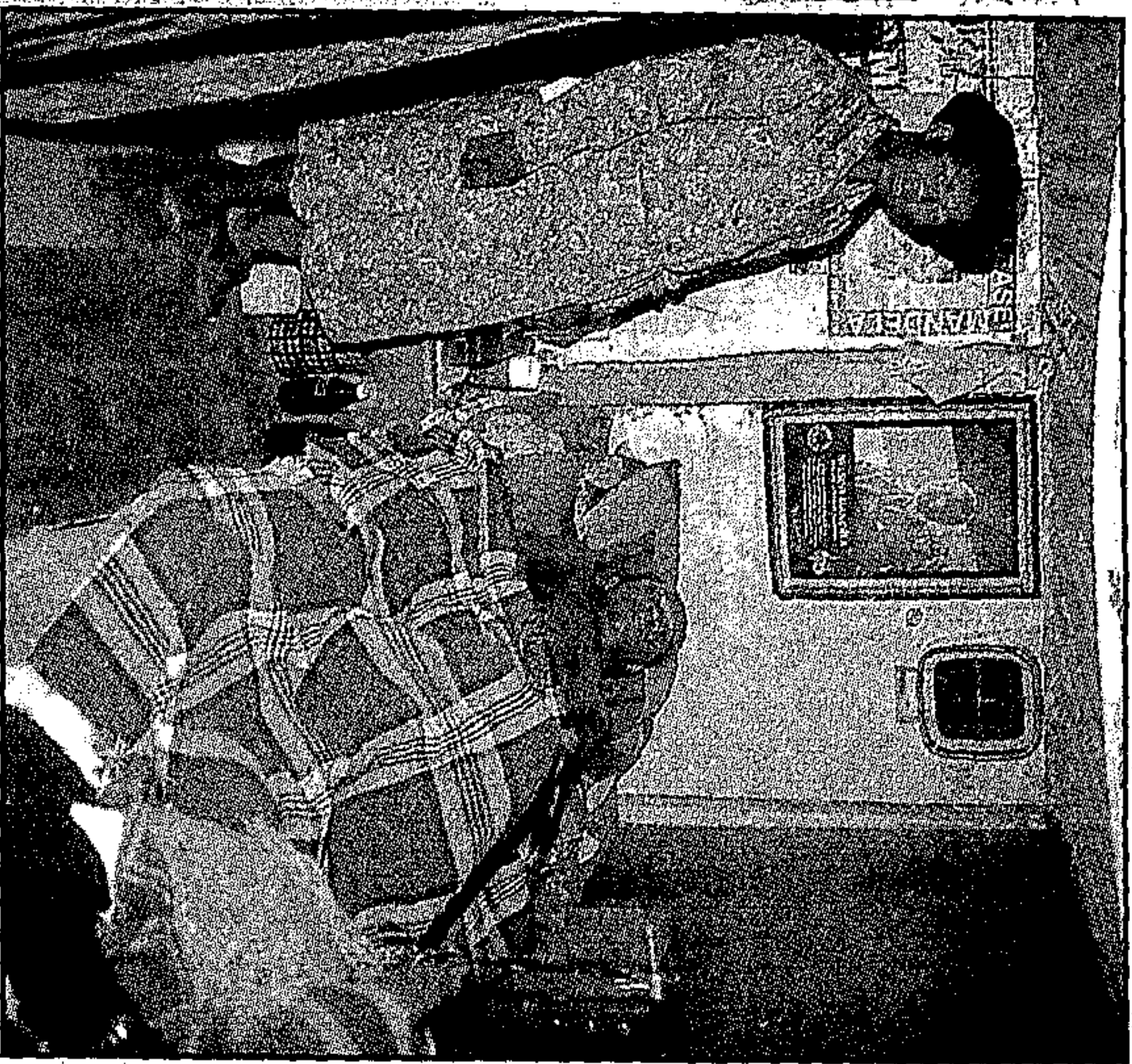
The fact that women would no longer be classified with children and the insane in terms of status was "of great symbolic and personal significance".

This was said in Parliament yesterday by Douglas Gibson (DP Yeoville) during the second-reading debate on the Domicile Bill. He said it was a "major legislative milestone".

In terms of the Bill, a married woman will no longer automatically assume the domicile (permanent home) of her husband, but may establish a domicile of her choice. (297)

In common law, married women, minors and the insane are regarded as dependant persons for purposes of determining their domicile. — Sapa.





Double joy . . . these two pictures captured the hearts of readers of The Star. Thanks to their generosity, quadriplegic Isaac Ntongolo will soon swap a plank in a backyard shack for a new home, and Vangile Sithole will be able to have a liver transplant when her parents move into a new home.

Pictures: Herbert Mabuza

## Readers' generosity helps Isaac, Vangile

By Shirley Woodgate

News headlines scream atrocity, murder, duplicity and death and ordinary people silently agonise that an uncontrollable cult of violence is evolving in the run-up to the new South Africa.

But the following two cases highlight some small cause for optimism.

Among the often heart-rending appeals received by The

Star's My Wish column between August and December, was one asking for money to assist a total quadriplegic, Isaac Ntongolo, to buy a house.

A car crash after working hours left him permanently totally disabled, without a proper roof over the family's head and almost destitute after the builder entrusted with their money, went insolvent.

Approached by Mariette du Plooy, a social worker for the

National Council for the Physically Disabled, an appeal by My Wish saw readers donating almost R16 000.

Work on his modest home starts in Doornkop this month.

The second case was Vangile Sithole (3) of Orange Farm, who will die unless she undergoes a liver transplant.

But her doctors insist she cannot return to her parents' shack after the operation. She must have modern sanitation

and a phone and fast access to a hospital.

Her father can afford the monthly payments but he needed help with a deposit.

By Friday, about R8 000 had been received, enough to start looking immediately for a R20 000 house in Diepkloof.

This kind of generosity won't change the course of the future, but certainly reflects the underlying strength of some of the people who'll be part of it.



# Why do battered wives stay loyal?

By GRACE RAPHOLO

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Sowetan 4/2/92



MRS Mkhwanazi is a nursing sister at one of the hospitals in the PWV. Her husband beats her up regularly. However, she won't leave him.

"It is not because of money. I earn more than enough to support myself and my two sons."

"I have just learned to live with his blows. After all, it has been going on for the past 10 years of our marriage. After a violent episode, my husband becomes more loving than ever. He spends days apologising, buying flowers and gifts to make up for his violent behaviour."

"I find this hard to resist," she says.

She then forgives him, only to be beaten up again a few months later.

Mrs Mkhwanazi says a divorce is also out of the question because of the children.

She is just one of an army of women who must live with violence on a day-to-day basis. This violence affects families of every background and sometimes involves drug abuse, alcoholism and poverty.

The issue is addressed by two psychology lecturers from Wits University in an article titled "Overcoming endemic violence against women in South Africa".

Mr Llyod Vogelmann is director of "The project for the study of violence" and Ms Gillian Eagle is active in rape crisis organisations.

According to Vogelmann and Eagle, statistics of abused women are difficult to establish largely because of under-reporting. This is due to factors such as acceptance of such violence as the norm by the victim and authorities, lack of confidence in police, the shame women experience in describing assaults, particularly of a sexual nature, economic dependence on abusers, fear of future reprisals and the difficulty in obtaining convictions.

"South African society in all its heterogeneity is an extremely violent society with levels of violence increasing rather than decreasing," says Vogelmann.

Statistics on wife battering are also difficult to establish because of the domain in which they occur.

"Domestic violence takes place within an ideological context that views the family as a private domain within which conflict should be contained or settled without outside interference."

The most fundamental structural constraint that South African women face is their economic dependence on men.

"Such material dependence creates a situation of powerlessness or subservience clearly demonstrated in conventional marriages."

One consequence of the dependence is the perception by men that women and their children are in some sense owned by them. Thus husbands and male partners often perceive it as their right to use violence against women as a form of discipline or as a way of venting frustration.

In many cases dependent women view such behaviour as legitimate.

Vogelmann and Eagle say one of the main reasons that battered women often remain in abusive relationships is related to their own and their children's financial dependence on a male breadwinner.

Related to their economic weakness, women also have little power in the political domain. Most organisations are dominated by men and this ensures that women's concerns

and perspectives on how society should be structured are not given sufficient weight.

Because of women's lack of political control, violence against women has not become a broad political concern in the same way as political detention.

Legal constraints and law enforcement also add to the constraints facing women.

In the South African scenario, legislation is biased towards the dominant group, which consists of the white population, the wealthy and men.

"Legal definitions of rape and related court procedures, the lack of recourse to effective legislative controls in case of battery, the legitimisation of marital rape and the fact that sexual harassment is not subject to designated legislation in South Africa all serve as specific illustrations of structural impediments to legal control and deterrence of woman abuse."

Besides the flaws inherent in existing legislation, the implementation of such legislation, particularly by the police as well as court officials, is criticised. Often the police are viewed as unsympathetic or skeptical of women's reports of violence.

"In some cases, there have been reports of the police themselves perpetrating violence against women."

Such practices needed to be challenged and improved if violence against women is to be seriously counteracted and dealt with as a punishable offence.

Vogelmann and Eagle accused the media and education of not only instilling and supporting violence, but as potential sites for contesting existing ideology and overcoming violence against women.

"Violence against women, particularly sexualised violence such as rape and incest, is an area much used and abused by the media since it attracts so much popular attention."

## Lurid assaults

Much media coverage perpetuated existing stereotypes, reporting only the most lurid assaults and emphasising the innocence of particular victims and the abnormality of perpetrators.

Schools and other educational institutions are considered to be places in which people not only acquired knowledge, but also learned to challenge and question undesirable social practices.

"However, within most such institutions the subject of women abuse is considered largely taboo and existing stereotypes are perpetuated."

Vogelmann and Eagle offered the following solutions to the problem:

The establishment of a broad based feminist movement within South Africa, social transformation which would inevitably reduce social and political frustration, a welfare system that takes care of the unemployed and less privileged.

If you have been beaten up, please phone the Sowetan Help Centre at 473-2505.



January 5 1992

POL

# Govt to double funds for food programme

STAR 5/2/92

By Esther Waugh  
Political Reporter

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CAPE TOWN — The Government is doubling funds allocated to the Nutrition Development Programme for 1992/93 to R440 million.

The Department of National Health envisaged using R110 million of the budgeted R220 million for the programme in 1991, Health Minister Dr Rina Venter said.

Dr Venter confirmed yesterday that funds for the programme would be doubled in the coming Budget.

The department was in the process of paying R94,55 million for the programme, she said.

Up to the end of last month R16,35 million had been paid to non-government organisations and another R9,7 million had been approved and would soon be paid.

Funds have been paid out to 18 organisations.

A further 199 applications, totalling R17,5 million, are being processed by the department.

Dr Venter also announced



Dr Rina Venter ... funds paid out to 18 organisations.

that R51 million has been allocated for the expansion of the existing Government subsidised protein-energy malnutrition scheme administered by clinics.

Explaining delays in payouts, Dr Venter said the Government has a responsibility towards the taxpayer and delays were caused by the creation of strict financial precautions to prevent the misapplication of funds.

Financial control mechanisms of payouts were reviewed

after a regional welfare organisation misappropriated funds. The money was confiscated and legal steps were being taken against the organisation. Dr Venter would not identify the organisation except to say it was a regional organisation registered for fund-raising.

She realised that many organisations experienced problems implementing the programme. Since many organisations' financial years differed from that of the State, they would not be expected to repay unspent money at the end of the 1991/92 financial year.

The money could be transferred to the next year.

Dr Venter stressed that the emphasis of the programme was on development and not distribution of food.

She said political groups were using the programme for political purposes at grassroots level by claiming responsibility for the programme.

Dr Venter said progress has been made with old-age subsistence payments and 20 percent of the disparity gap had been closed last year.



## Food aid scheme held up by scam, says Venter

CAPE TOWN — Government's aid programme to help off-set the effects of VAT on poor communities had been held up in one region by a scam, Health Minister Rina Venter revealed yesterday.

The Nutrition Development Programme was now going smoothly and according to plan, she told a news conference.

Venter said Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had indicated that in the coming financial year he was prepared to double the R220m set aside for the programme. *B10cm 5/21/92*

A delay in the payout of funds had been partly due to the need to tighten controls after it was discovered last year that funds allocated to one regional organisation — which Venter declined to name — were being misappropriated for "personal enrichment".

Her department had stepped in quickly and obtained a court order for the funds to be put back in the programme. Further steps were being taken against the organisation involved.

Other delays had been caused by the need to train community organisations to write their own development programmes.

A total of R94,55m of the R220m was in the process of being spent on the programme.

Non-government organisations had already been paid R16,35m, while another R9,7m had been approved and would be paid soon.

A further 199 applications totalling R17,5m were being processed. R51m had been allocated for expanding the state scheme, which was run through clinics. — Sapa.

## 'Govt fears ECC challenge'

PRETORIA — Government was

afraid to accept the End Conscription Campaign's court challenge on conscription, knowing that if it lost its case the whole basis for compulsory military recruitment would be shattered, said constitutional lawyer Prof Marius Wiechers.

The state had only about a 50-50 chance of successfully prosecuting men who refused to report for service, Wiechers said at the weekend.

In the event of the SADF losing a case against an objector, the Defence Act would require hasty amendment for the military to continue to meet its recruitment needs.

Because defence was a "general affair" in terms of the constitution, amendments to the Act required ratification by all three houses of Parliament — something Wiechers believed would be difficult to attain. Government knew this and was, as a result, unwilling to prosecute draft dodgers.

The SADF said the number of national servicemen who reported for service last month exceeded expectations by 21%. Military police would investigate the cases of those who failed to report.

JONATHAN REES

ECC chairman Chris de Villiers said government was showing bad faith by relying on "intimidation" to continue conscription when it acknowledged that the system's legality was shaky.

Wiechers said government had obviously slipped up when it repealed the Population Registration Act last year.

The first draft of the repeal Bill made allowance for racial provisions in other Acts to remain in effect, but after adjustments by the standing parliamentary committee on constitutional affairs, Parliament passed the Bill with only the racially-based clauses in section 52 of the Constitution Act — which provides for a racially-based tricameral parliament — specifically remaining in effect.

Wiechers said the courts would have to decide whether the Population Registration Repeal Act intended to retain or abolish racial clauses in laws such as the Defence Act.

The courts might not refer to legislative history in reaching a decision.

## 'Renamo rebels use chemicals'

MAPUTO — A defector from Mozambique's right-wing Renamo rebels says the insurgent group uses chemical weapons.

The defector, Victorino Fernandes, told a news conference he had met about 50 Renamo fighters carrying gas masks at a base 40km north of Maputo in January.

Fernandes said the men told him the masks were necessary as protection against a weapon they were carrying, a projectile that could be fired from a heavy machinegun. The weapon released a poisonous substance which, if inhaled in sufficient quantity, could kill. People further away from the impact would faint or be seriously weakened, Fernandes said.

Western military experts said they knew of no chemical weapon designed to be fired from machineguns. *B10cm 5/21/92*

Renamo officials in Europe have denied using chemical weapons in their fight against the Maputo government since Mozambique secured independence from Portugal in 1975. — Sapa-Reuter.

# Venter reacts to 'pressure'

Apr 16/2/92

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(25)

NATIONAL Health Minister Dr Rina Venter this week voiced her regret that Operation Hunger was using "public pressure" to obtain funds from the Nutritional Development Fund.

The Minister was reacting to a statement by Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman that she had received no reply to several requests for funds to help relieve starvation in the country.

Venter said in Cape Town the same application procedures were relevant to all organisations.

"Officials of the department contacted Mrs Perlman telephonically during January 1992 to point out the shortcomings on her application as well as the procedures for writing a programme," said Venter.

The allocation of funds was planned on a regional basis according to the nutritional status of each individual region. The department was responsible for the co-ordination of a number of large organisations in each region, Venter said.

"Due to the fact that excellent co-operation exists among organisations, the Minister does not understand the attitude of Operation Hunger."

She said funds were available if certain requirements were complied with. - Sapa



# Life Line to open in Gugus

By Sabata Ngcai

GUGULETU residents will soon have access to personal counselling when Life Line opens its newest office at the Umtu Centre in April.

Previously Cape Town's black residents had not made use of the project's counselling service and no Xhosa-speaking counsellors were trained to assist their communities with their often shattering personal and emotional problems.

But, largely due to the organisation's attempts to reach out to black communities, 18 counsellors have now been trained to assist their community with problems ranging from suicide to murder.

Life Line, established by the Methodist Church in 1963, has 200 centres worldwide and 17 in South Africa. The organisation began its work in the Western Cape in 1968.

"Despite the fact that our training course was open to all, we failed to draw people from the townships due

to the inconvenient times and places where we operate, the fees charged and the lack of transport," said Life Line executive director, Mr Andy Laurens.

However, last year Life Line's office was inundated with calls from township residents with problems. There were no Xhosa-speaking counsellors to assist them.

Life Line's training course equips counsellors to assist callers with — among other problems — rape, suicide and murder.

Normally trainees are expected to pay R180 for each of the first two courses, but the first batch of township counsellors have been offered the course free of charge.

"They hadn't known about the course until we made contact with them and we are trying to make it acceptable to their community," Laurens said.

"In future we will charge a minimal fee, depending on the trainees' financial circumstances."

The 18 township trainees from

Langa, Guguletu, Nyanga and Khayelitsha attend classes at the Umtu Centre once a week in the evenings and weekends to allow employed people to attend.

The newly-graduated counsellors will work from April, initially under the guidance of an experienced counsellor.

Laurens said training would be ongoing and aspirant counsellors need not wait until April before applying to do the course.

A Guguletu trainee counsellor said it was important for people to learn how to behave in their family and community life.

"Counselling teaches people to cope with problems they encounter in life and not to think about committing suicide when confronted by such problems."

Comprising 350 trained volunteer counsellors and six paid administrative staff members, Life Line operates for 24 hours every day at its Cape Town centre.

HELP ON THE LINE: A Lifeline counsellor assists a caller



# Govt launches food aid plan for farmers

CAPE TOWN — Government is launching a food aid plan for farmers and their labourers who are suffering in the drought ravaging most of the country.

National Health Minister Rina Venter said yesterday she had given "urgent" instructions for the programme to be established.

The drought was the subject of a four-hour debate in the House of Assembly yesterday, where Dries Bruwer (CP Lydenburg), who is also president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, warned that it was probably the biggest disaster yet to hit SA's farmers.

Wessel Nel (DP Mool River) said the

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Political Staff

livelihood of SA's 6 000 farmers and their 1.3-million labourers was threatened.

Venter said in a statement the National Health and Population Development Department would set up the programme to provide "continuous" assistance to those in need. It would draw from the Nutritional Development Programme.

Aid committees would be established immediately on a district level, and farmers who needed assistance for themselves and their labourers should contact their local agricultural extension officer.

● See Page 3



# HSRC's new projects 297 aimed at nation-building

By Helen Grange  
Pretoria Bureau

In an effort to become more relevant to South Africa's pressing social problems, the Human Sciences Research Council is to embark on a number of community-oriented projects aimed at reconciliation and nation-building.

The HSRC, announcing its new strategy last week, has already made radical changes to its structure in order to gear itself for the tasks ahead — although further changes are necessary.

This involves rationa-

lising some current research while introducing new research topics — as well as making special endeavours to employ researchers from under-represented communities. A bursary scheme for this purpose has been initiated.

"The HSRC's research will have to become more socially relevant and financially self-sufficient without sacrificing scientific professionalism and objectivity," said HSRC president Dr Tjaart van der Walt.

Dr van der Walt added that the HSRC wished to make its services and expertise available to all

South Africans. Urgent social problems such as education, housing and basic economic difficulties would be tackled.

The HSRC had already introduced a highly successful literacy programme and guide to basic economic skills. Research was currently being conducted into squatter problems and how best to deal with growing urbanisation.

In the process of rationalisation and streamlining operations, some posts at the HSRC may be threatened, but this was not expected to affect many people, Dr van der Walt said.

# Venter bows to ANC objections

81D cwg 12/2/92

NATIONAL Health Minister Rina Venter agreed yesterday to remove two sections from a new Bill governing social pensions, after ANC objections.

The ANC earlier yesterday had slated the new Social Assistance Bill recently introduced by Venter, and called for its immediate withdrawal.

In a statement, the ANC said sections of the Bill would remove the right to social assistance and replace it with a system based entirely on the discretion of the department's director-general.

Venter responded yesterday saying she would comply with the ANC's demands and remove those sections, but said all money granted by any state department was in any case subject to the director-general's approval.

The ANC statement said although the present system of social pensions was far from perfect, it had been accepted that there was a legally enforceable right to such pensions — enforceable when a person reached the stipulated qualifying ages.

"It is both surprising and unacceptable for the present regime to seek to take away, by legislative device, one of the few rights enjoyed by the disadvantaged and economically vulnerable section of our society," the statement said.

"(The ANC) believes this is designed to allow the government to give such grants up to a budgetary figure arbitrarily identified by it — rather than providing the necessary revenue based on the need."

A second "injustice" identified by the ANC, was the introduction of a requirement of SA citizenship before a person could qualify for a pension.

This automatically excluded "citizens" of the TBVC states, even though they might be residents of SA and have made a life-time contribution to the tax base of SA.

If it was taken into account that TBVC states' laws required residence in a particular territory for a person to qualify, then it meant people excluded in the Bill would not be entitled to security anywhere; not in SA, because they were not citizens, and not in the homelands because they were not residents there, the ANC said.

The ANC called for an urgent meeting with Venter to discuss the Bill specifically, as well as the setting up of a

KATHRYN STRACHAN

Codesa-type forum in the welfare sector.

Sapa reports that Black Sash spokesman Gill de Vlieg told an ANC news conference yesterday her organisation had written to Venter to protest against the Bill.

De Vlieg said that at present whites received pensions of R304 a month, coloureds and Indians R263 and blacks R225.

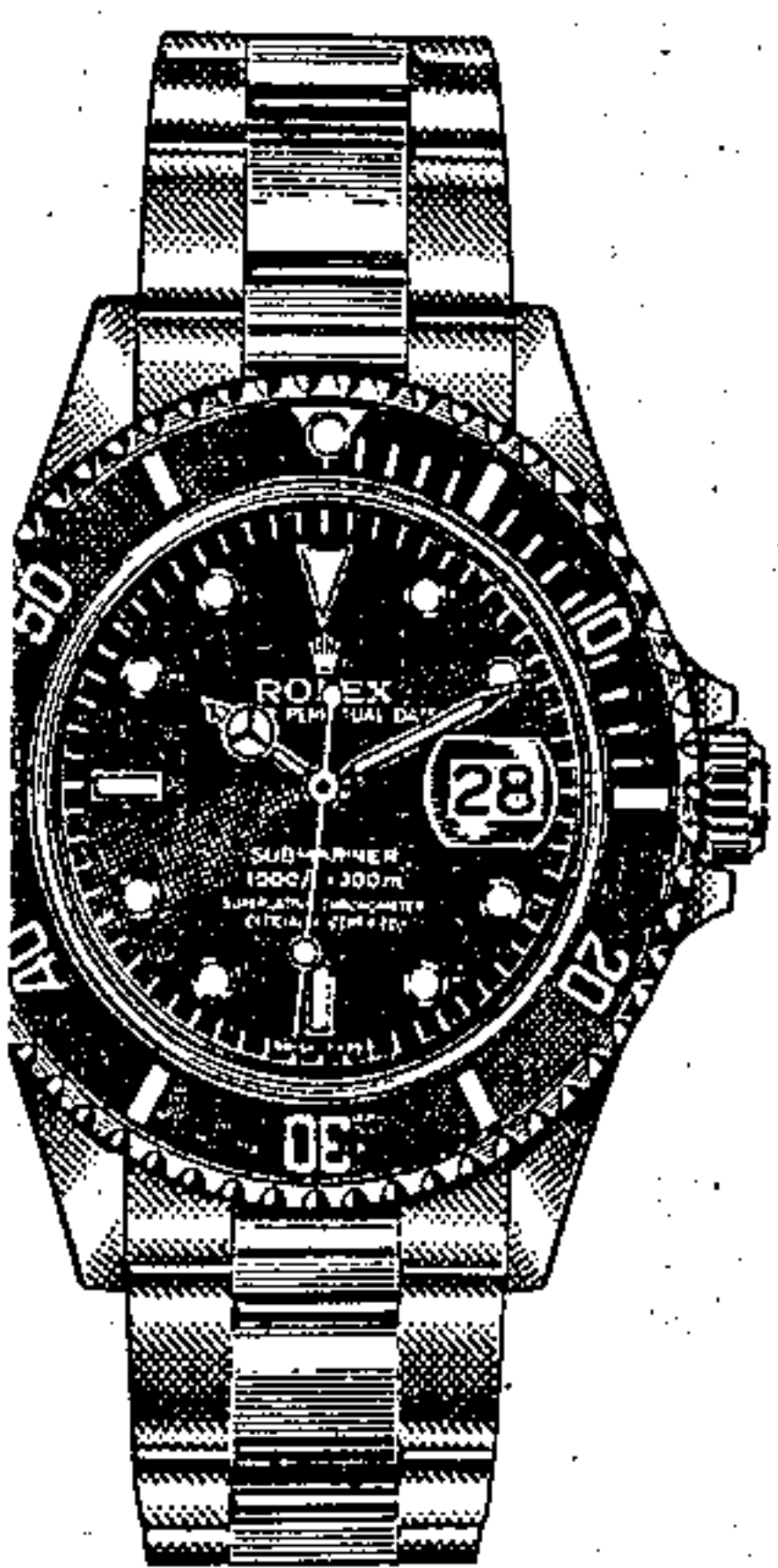
She said the Black Sash had recently noticed an increase in the problems of pension payouts.

In some instances identity documents bearing the wrong birth dates were issued.

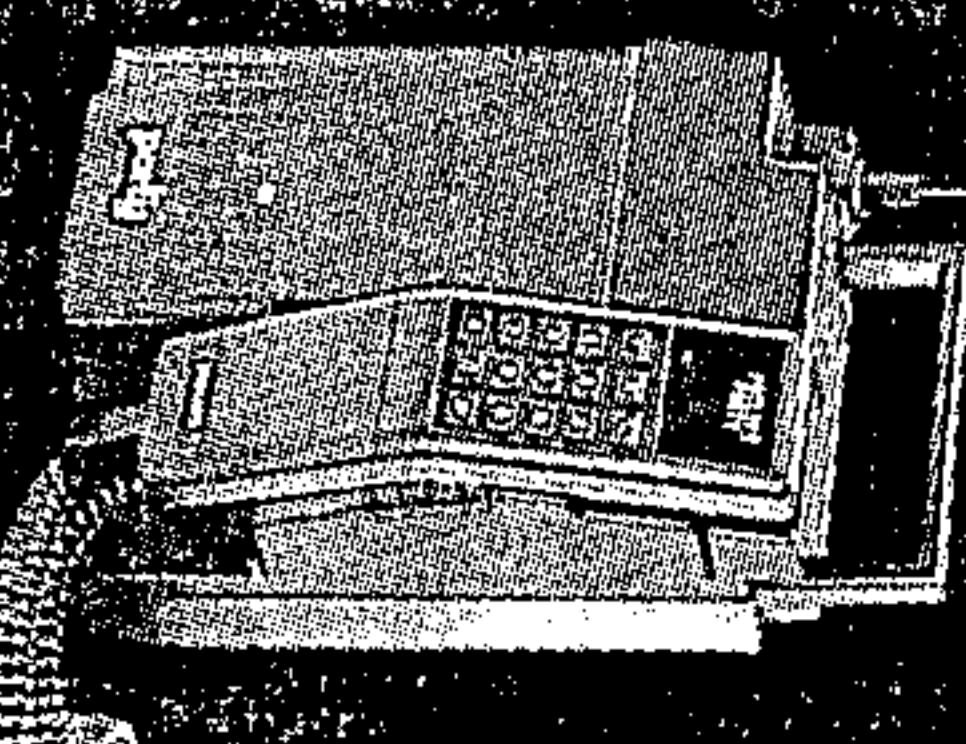
Or pensioners were not informed that their payments had arrived.

This meant the pensions lapsed after six months and backpay was not paid out, De Vlieg said.

If your very life depended on your watch, what would you wear?



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## SAP members: complaints

27. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 15 on 14 May 1991, he will furnish particulars in regard to complaints laid against policemen and policewomen in 1991 arising out of incidents that occurred while they were on duty; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many such complaints were laid, (b) how many policemen and policewomen were prosecuted for crimes committed whilst on duty and (c) (i) how many policemen and policewomen faced disciplinary hearings and (ii) how many of those who faced such hearings were dismissed from the Police Force?

B74E

## The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 10 597  
(b) 1 467  
(c) (i) 3 476  
(ii) 80

## Crime statistics: Berea police station

28. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the Berea police station in the Durban police district of the Natal Region in 1991?

B90E

## The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 10  
(b) 15  
(c) 42  
(d) 189  
(e) 13  
(f) 3  
(g) 791  
(h) 123

(i) 12

(j) 991

(k1) 997

(k2) 34

(l) 79

(m) 11

Note:

k1—vehicles

k2—bicycles

## Crime statistics: C R Swart police station

29. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the C R Swart police station in the Durban police district of the Natal Region in 1991?

B91E

## The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 55  
(b) 46  
(c) 273  
(d) 879  
(e) 89  
(f) 966  
(g) 168  
(h) 737  
(i) 417  
(j) 3 326  
(k1) 1 579  
(k2) 90  
(l) 894  
(m) 104  
Note:  
k1—vehicles  
k2—bicycles

## Crime statistics: Point police station

30. Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Law and Order:

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) burglary of business premises, (g) burglary of residential premises, (h) robbery with aggravating circumstances, (i) robbery, (j) common theft, (k) theft of vehicles and cycles, (l) possession of drugs and (m) dealing in drugs were reported at the Point police station in the Durban police district of the Natal Region in 1991?

B92E

## The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (a) 15  
(b) 3  
(c) 107  
(d) 396  
(e) 21  
(f) 184  
(g) 62  
(h) 122  
(i) 117  
(j) 1 415  
(k1) 372  
(k2) 81  
(l) 427  
(m) 131  
Note:  
k1—vehicles  
k2—bicycles

## Women: assault/battery complaints against husbands

50. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) How many women laid complaints against their husbands for assault and battery during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available;  
(2) (a) how many of these complaints have been investigated, (b) how many of the

men involved have been (i) charged, (ii) brought to court, (iii) sentenced and (iv) imprisoned for assault and battery and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;  
(3) whether any of these charges have been withdrawn; if so, how many?

B102E

## The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1), (2) and (3)  
The South African Police does not keep statistics in respect of this question.

## Own Affairs:

## Hospitals: bed occupancy rate

1. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

What was the average bed occupancy rate in 1991 in each specified hospital falling under the control of her Department in (a) Natal, (b) the Orange Free State, (c) the Cape Province and (d) the Transvaal?

B23E

## The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

(a) Natal	
Greys Hospital, Pietermaritzburg	63,13%
Hillcrest Hospital	92,72%
Greytown Hospital	36,33%
(b) Orange Free State	
Voortrekker Hospital, Kroonstad	61,95%
Bethlehem Hospital	58,06%
Sasolburg Hospital	38,43%
Jagersfontein Hospital	11,55%
Zastron Hospital	8,26%
(c) Cape Province	
Alexandra Hospital, Cape Town	104,00%
P E Provincial Volks Hospital, Cape Town	53,06%
William Slater Hospital, Cape Town	45,23%
Walvis Bay Hospital	19,12%
—	48,40%
(d) Transvaal	
Andrew McColm Hospital, Pretoria	32,7%



# Perlman takes swipe at Rina Venter

By Paula Fray

STAR 13/2/92

A bureaucratic bungle appears to be the basis for the controversy which has erupted between Operation Hunger and the Minister of National Health and Population Development over a delay in processing funds for hunger relief.

Yesterday Minister Rina Venter said Operation Hunger had to apply to the Department of Health and Population Development, and not the ministry, for funds.

But Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman, who said on Tuesday that the organisation had been trying to get verbal clarification on the system since October, was not appeased.

"I sympathise with Dr Venter in her attempts to cover up the blatant negligence in her department, but frankly I find her most recent statement nothing short of pathetic," said Mrs Perlman.

The point remained that there had been a delay in response to their request and that Dr Venter, as Minister of National Health and Population Development, was in charge of the department of the same name. Mrs Perlman said she would make available to the press correspondence from the ministry.

The organisation had hand-delivered a letter to the minister's office on December 11 and received a letter of acknowledgement on January 18.

Operation Hunger was told the matter was being investigated.

In a statement last night, Dr Venter expressed regret that Operation Hunger was "using public pressure to obtain funds from the Nutritional Development Fund".

According to Dr Venter, Operation Hunger's letter of December 1991 was forwarded to the department for processing. An official then contacted Mrs Perlman last month to inform her of the shortcomings of the application.

"The minister cannot approve the purchase of vehicles with money from this fund as well as the fact that Mrs Perlman, together with her committee, has sole discretion regarding the spending of a single amount of R20 million of taxpayers' money," she said.

Earlier, Dr Venter hit back against accusations of "dilly-dallying" while thousands of people were starving, saying it was unreasonable to accuse the Government of delaying emergency feeding schemes when scores of welfare organisations had received funds.

However, Mrs Perlman categorically rejected "allegations and innuendos by the minister" that it had, in turn, failed to respond to requests from her department for schedules and other information.

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, February 13 1992

# War of words over 'slow' hunger relief

B. Daw

13/2/92

DARIUS SANAI

NATIONAL Health Minister Rina Venter yesterday hit back at Operation Hunger for "using public pressure to obtain funds from the Nutritional Development Board".

Replying to criticism by Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman that government was "unacceptably slow" in allocating funds to relief agencies, Venter said she could not approve of the fact that Perlman, together with her committee, "has sole discretion regarding a single amount of R20m (the amount the organisation is seeking from government) of taxpayers' money".

Venter said she could not understand Operation Hunger's attitude.

In a day of sharp exchanges between the country's biggest relief agency and the Minister responsible for allocating relief funds, Perlman accused government of "reinventing the wheel" during the complex application procedure for government funds.

On Tuesday, Perlman warned that 2-million

people could die in drought-stricken areas unless government accelerated its relief allocation procedures.

A spokesman for Pretoria relief agency Werk en Oorleef, which provides food for poor white people in Pretoria, yesterday echoed Perlman's comments saying that government had been very slow in supplying the relevant forms for the agency to apply for aid.

Perlman said that of 108 organisations which had had their applications for aid approved in the eastern Cape, only eight had received money from government.

She also said she had not yet received a reply to a letter she wrote to the National Health Department on December 11 last year applying for funds.

Venter said yesterday a department official had contacted Perlman by telephone last month to advise her of the "shortcomings on her application".

Sapa reports Perlman reiterated that no re-

sponse whatsoever had been received to her letter. "Our communications seem to have been lost in a bureaucratic morass," she said.

Venter said applications for state funding were regionally co-ordinated to prevent overlapping between different organisations doing the same work.

Government had already earmarked R93,5m for aid and non-government organisations were successfully involved in its distribution and application.

Venter said Operation Hunger had written to the Ministry asking for funds and not the department as it should have done.

"Perhaps the whole procedure needs to be changed because in every area there are dozens of organisations in exactly the same boat," Perlman said.

Another senior relief agency official, who did not want to be named, claimed yesterday that there was "a layer of obstructive, bumbling bureaucracy" in the National Health Department that was slowing down application procedures.



# R7-m a month sought in food fund row

Staff Reporter and Sapa

After a week-long war of words between Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman and National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter, the welfare organisation was yesterday granted permission to submit a "consolidated" application for funds to the Department of National Health and of Health Services and Welfare.

Mrs Perlman last night said the application for R7 million in aid per month would be delivered in Pretoria this morning.

Operation Hunger's current needs had increased dramatically since December, she said.

In a statement, Mrs Perlman rejected Dr Venter's "sanctimonious innuendos" that Operation Hunger had not been prepared to give a full account on how it planned to spend taxpayers' money.

"We could not, however, lodge a formal application until she (Dr Venter) had agreed that we lodge one na-



Food scrap ... Ina Perlman (right) rejected Dr Rina Venter's (left) "sanctimonious innuendos" that Operation Hunger would not give a full account of how it planned to spend taxpayers' money.



tional, and not 14 regional, ones."

"If the minister requires testimonials on Operation Hunger's financial probity, we suggest she applies to the embassies of those foreign governments that have assisted, through us, the people we serve year after year," Mrs Perlman said.

She criticised Dr Venter for her department's "overall slowness" in dispensing urgently needed funds "in a

time of national crisis". The debate between her organisation and the minister had reached "ludicrous proportions", Mrs Perlman said, and it had been "demeaning and distasteful".

Operation Hunger first wrote to the minister on December 11 last year, requesting permission to submit a consolidated application for funds, and not 14 regional applications as was required by the department. The only response the organisation had

received was an acknowledgement of the letter, Mrs Perlman said.

Dr Venter has countered that Mrs Perlman had been asked in December to submit a feeding development programme in support of her application to the department, not to the ministry.

Mrs Perlman said this information had never been conveyed to Operation Hunger. She was also unaware that the minister and her de-

partment were "not on speaking terms".

● A Johannesburg-based pressure group, Operation Masakhane for the Homeless (OMHLE), yesterday criticised Operation Hunger and other "do-gooder" charities for making the needy dependent on handouts.

OMHLE general-secretary Basheer Lorgat said in a statement that the money spent on charitable handouts should be invested in programmes to develop human

potential.

Mrs Perlman replied that Mr Lorgat had sufficient experience of Operation Hunger to know that a significant amount of the organisation's work was devoted to development programmes.

"I'm delighted to know that Mr Lorgat has such interesting views on feeding the hungry, and I will certainly remember it next time OMHLE applies to us for assistance."

"I'm also delighted to know that Mr Lorgat has never been hungry."

● Dr Venter announced yesterday that contributions to the Food Assistance Fund for Farmers and Labourers affected by the drought were coming in from all regions.

Cash donations for the fund can be sent to the Federal Council of Women, Box 40537, Arcadia 0047, or paid into the Volkskas Arcadia account: 0610-000-059.

Non-perishable or canned food can be handed in at the local branch of the Women's Agricultural Union for distribution among the needy.

Inquiries can be addressed to J T Wolmarans, Private Bag X428, Pretoria 0001, or telephone (012) 325-5100.



# Midrand backs call on squatting

THE Midrand Town Council yesterday came out in support of the Urban Foundation's call for a broad-based working group to tackle the squatter problem in the PWV region. *Bl Day 14/2/92*

But management committee chairman David Hidden also called for regional forums across the country to solve the problem on a nationwide basis.

"The current perception that the accommodation of homeless people is a North Rand issue only is not merely incorrect, but extremely dangerous," Hidden said in a statement.

The Midrand council had taken on the challenge of housing nearly 120 000 people, he said.

DARIUS SANAI

Many of these people worked on the East Rand and incurred excessive travel costs to get to their places of employment and back.

"This situation has arisen as a result of the lack of provision of accommodation for workers in established industrial areas," he said.

Hidden said he was concerned that other regions in SA were "simply sitting back and keeping an extremely low profile" during the crisis.

"It is unrealistic to expect that the 7-million people who need to be informally housed could be accommodated in the northern PWV area."

Venter says  
*Bl Day 14/2/92*  
yes to Perlman

DARIUS SANAI

OPERATION Hunger director Ina Perlman said yesterday her organisation had received a letter from National Health Minister Rina Venter granting it permission to apply for aid on a national basis.

The letter brings to an end the public row which erupted this week between Perlman and Venter, during which Perlman accused Venter's ministry of delaying relief aid while people went hungry.

Perlman had accused the ministry of not replying to a letter Operation Hunger had sent in December asking to be allowed to prepare an application to be granted aid money nationally.

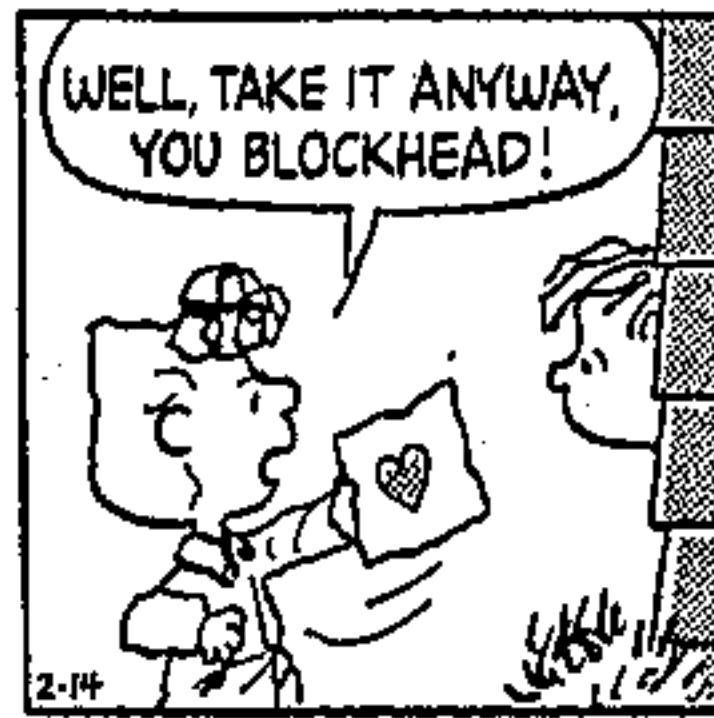
Venter in turn accused Perlman of using public pressure to obtain funds.

Perlman said the organisation's application would be submitted today.

● Comment: Page 8

## PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz





# 'Do-gooders' slammed

Sowetan 14/2/92

(297)

OPERATION Masakhane for the Homeless yesterday criticised Operation Hunger and other "do-gooder" charities for making the needy dependent on handouts.

Omhle general secretary Mr Basheer Lorgat said the money spent on charitable handouts should rather be invested in programmes to develop human potential.

"The present handout system will only lead to disaster as seen in the rest of Africa and Asia."

Replying to the criticism, Operation Hunger head Mrs Ina Perlman said Lorgat had enough experience of Operation Hunger to know that a significant amount of the organisation's work was devoted to development programmes. - Sapa.

# Church call to delay investment

A GROUP of mostly church organisations has urged potential foreign investors to hold back on their investments until a code of ethics has been formulated later this year, it was announced at the conclusion of the Towards a Code of Investment conference yesterday. (29.1)

The conference was held in Broederstroom.

It was hosted by the SA Council of Churches, Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, the Institute for Contextual Theology, and the Kagiso

ADRIAN HADLAND

Trust. BIPAM 14/2/92

It produced a set of principles and components to be incorporated into the proposed ethical code.

These include the accountability of companies to their workers, the encouragement of self-sufficiency and local initiatives, the preservation of the natural environment, and affirmative action to redress disadvantaged communities and the rural-urban imbalance.



# A route to divorce without damage

By DIANA STREAK

DIVORCE can be one of life's most devastating experiences but a new office in Cape Town should help couples resolve their differences in the most constructive and amicable way.

The Institute of Mediators has been operating in Durban for the past two years with great success and this week opened an office in Claremont.

Those who caught John Berk's most recent show on M-Net will have seen Mr Stan Posthumus putting the case for mediation instead of litigation.

"Mediation resolves conflict by dividing the dispute up into a number of conflicts which can be resolved one at a time," said Mr Posthumus, in Cape Town to open the office.

"The first thing to resolve is whether to get divorced at all. If not, we refer

couples for specialist counselling or we go on with the rest of the disputes — custody, access, maintenance and division of the joint estate."

The most important thing about mediation is that the couple arrive at the solutions themselves, facilitated by a mediator. In the arbitration process, decisions are made by a third party.

"Cape Town has a slightly different approach to the rest of the country — there has been more interest. There are more mediators training here than anywhere else," Mr Posthumus said.

His organisation has received strong opposition from attorneys who see their livelihood being threatened.

Some attorneys have been on Mr Posthumus's Mediation Training Institute course, "but in general I feel the

legal profession feels highly threatened by mediation because their overheads and bread and butter are paid by matrimonial matters."

Mr Posthumus gave examples of divorce disputes that had lasted years and had cost both parties thousands of rands and which he had helped to sort out within hours for a fraction of the legal fees.

Two out of ten couples leave his office deciding not to get divorced after all.

The Cape Town regional manager, Ms Elsie Dahms, a former social worker with court and child welfare experience, believes mediation is a challenging and necessary service.

"By working through a mediator all the bitterness and conflict can be eliminated," Ms Dahms said.



MEDIATION . . . Elsie Dahms will be running the Cape Town Institute of Mediators, started by Stan Posthumus  
Picture: TERRY SHEAN



INVOLVE YOURSELF IN YOUR OWN LIFE

# Withdraw Bill, welfare groups demand

By Shirley Woodgate

Major Reef welfare organisations yesterday demanded the withdrawal of the Social Assistance Bill until it has been fully negotiated with the relevant people.

Addressing a press conference, Johannesburg Child Welfare Society director Adele Thomas condemned the four-year delay before the introduction of racial parity in grants and pensions.

Dr Thomas's call was endorsed by the Witwatersrand Mental Health Society, Lawyers for Human Rights, Johannesburg Association for the Aged (Jafta), Co-ordinating Committee on Welfare Policies, Johannesburg Institute of Social Services (Jiss), the Union of Jewish Women and the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Plans to prevent people who are not deemed to be South

African citizens (including those from the TBVC states) from receiving social service grants were also condemned out of hand.

Another unacceptable aspect of the Bill is the likely increase in the pensionable age for women from age 60 to 65, particularly at a time of "catastrophic" unemployment.

Jiss called for immediate parity in grants and pensions, while Nicro claimed that pensions were a right for those in

need and often functioned as family allowances.

Jafta claimed industry needed a five-year adjustment period to accept the increase in the pensionable age for women and urged the withdrawal of the Bill until a new government was in place.

A similar media conference was held simultaneously in Durban and Dr Thomas said two MPs had been briefed on the combined opposition by welfare organisations to the Bill.



271



8/10/09 1912/92

## new alert: uncovering suspe

Orange Tree State Agricultural  
Erald Steyn.

in this respect, a state

**-Col Johann Fourie said.**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

These were appreciated by participants

tion had contributed to the

**to counter the threat to farm**

Box 191272

Police have taken possession of fifteen guns.

**possession of three**

**The two policemen, who completed their**

Smith's parents live in Vereniging.

shocked colleagues and the SAP immedi-

**A police spokesman said three Vosloorus**

**Nkosi was hit and died. — Sapa.**

ed. — Sapa.



tion and begin to create consequent judicial certainty in connection with the matter. In general such a step should contribute towards a successful transition from the present system to that of a *Rechtsstaat* or constitutional state in which the rule of law prevails.

#### Cape Peninsula: pollution level of sea

\*20. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether any tests were conducted recently to determine the level of pollution of the sea around the Cape Peninsula; if not, why not; if so, (a)(i) when and (ii) where were these tests conducted and (b) what was the finding in respect of the pollution level;
- (2) whether this pollution constitutes or at any stage constituted a hazard to human and marine life; if so, what are the relevant details?

B207E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) (i) — Heavy metals in black mussels every six months since 1985
  - Radioactivity weekly in sea water and quarterly in biota since 1980
  - Faecal coliform levels are measured every two weeks in sea water
  - (ii) — Heavy metals at 30 positions between Bloubergstrand and Pringle Bay
  - Radioactivity measurements made in sea water at Silverstroom Strand and Melkbos and in biota at Yzerfontein, Dassen Island and Melkbos
  - Faecal coliform measurements made at 55 sites around Cape Peninsula between Milnerton and Monwabisi.
  - (b) — Heavy metal concentrations in black mussels were in most cases

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) and (2)

This matter is presently being investigated by the Commission of Enquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (also known as the Goldstone Commission). I, therefore, do not consider it advisable to anticipate the findings of the Commission.

#### SADF: training of two persons

\*23. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether two persons, whose names have been furnished to the South African Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply, have at any stage undergone training by the Defence Force or any of its associated companies; if so, what are the names of these persons;
- (2) whether the Defence Force or any of its associated companies provided training at any stage for Transvaal members of or persons sympathetic to a certain organization, the name of which has also been furnished to the Defence Force; if so, what is the name of this organization?

B211E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) and (2)

This matter is presently being investigated by the Commission of Enquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (also known as the Goldstone Commission). I, therefore, do not consider it advisable to anticipate the findings of the Commission.

#### SADF: financing of secret camp at Mkuze

\*24. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force financed, through front organizations, the establishment and equipping of a secret camp at Mkuze in Northern Natal; if so, what was the cost of this project;
- (2) whether, at this camp, Caprivi trainees were housed and front organizations trained leaders and activists of a certain organization, the name of which has been

furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply; if so, what is the name of this organization;

- (3) whether the trainers were linked to the South African Defence Force; if so,
- (4) whether the Defence Force's involvement in the Mkuze project was discussed with and agreed to by the leader of the organization referred to in paragraph (2) of this question;
- (5) whether this project has been suspended; if so, why?

B212E

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

- (1) to (5)

This matter is presently being investigated by the Commission of Enquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (also known as the Goldstone Commission). I, therefore, do not consider it advisable to anticipate the findings of the Commission.

#### Targeted aid schemes: spending of amount budgeted

\*25. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Health:

With reference to the R220 million originally budgeted for the targeted aid schemes, as well as any further allocations that may have been budgeted for this purpose, (a) how much of the budgeted amounts has been spent, (b) by which Government Departments or organizations was it spent and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B217E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (a) R94 550 000,00 is in the process of being paid out,
- (b) *State Departments and State infrastructures*
  - \* Clinics operated by local authorities and provincial administrations
  - \* TBVC States
  - \* Self-governing Territories
- Non-governmental organizations*
  - Southern Transvaal:
    - \* Inqalile
    - \* Food Gardens Foundation
    - \* Street-wise

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



- \* Mes-aksie
- \* Save the Children Fund
- \* Kupugani

Natal:

- \* Kupugani

- \* Feed the Babies Fund

Eastern Cape:

- \* South African Ministers Unity Independent Churches Association
- \* Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage and District School Feeding Fund
- \* Valley Welfare
- \* Port Alfred Psychiatric Work Group
- \* East London Psychiatric Work Group
- \* Grahamstown Blind Workers Self Help Group

Northern Transvaal:

- \* Hluwukani
- \* Kerklike Aksie Noodhulp
- \* Living Waters Development Foundation

National Councils:

- \* SA National Council for the Aged
- \* SA National Council for Child and Family Care and

(c) 13 February 1992.

#### Disability pensioners: date of pension

\*26. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether the date or dates on which disability pensioners of all race groups receive their pension have been changed; if so, why;
- (2) whether the pensioners concerned were given any notice of this change; if not, why not; if so, what notice?

B213E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) Dates of payment of social allowances are determined annually and it is possible that the dates of payment may not be the same each year.

The dates of payment of black people in Natal will be changed again as from 1 April 1992 due to a new payment system;

- (2) yes, pensioners are informed in writing of the dates of payment. Black people are

also informed verbally at the different points of payment.

#### Prisoners transferred to mental institutions

\*27. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

How many sentenced prisoners were transferred to mental institutions in 1991?

B214E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Thirty-one (31). This figure includes one (1) prisoner who was admitted to a hospital prison for psychopaths in terms of section 30 of the Mental Health Act, 1973 (Act No 18 of 1973) as amended.

#### St Lucia: conservation of wetlands

\*28. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

- (1) Whether he intends tabling, during the current session of Parliament, legislation on the conservation of wetlands for the specific purpose of preventing mining at St Lucia; if not, why not;

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

B215E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

- (1) No, it is not considered necessary and appropriate to table an Act specifically to prevent mining at St Lucia. Adequate legislation already exists and therefore this matter will be dealt with on merit in terms of the existing applicable legislation and conventions.

- (2) No.

#### Boxing and Wrestling Control Act: representations

\*29. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether he recently received any representations in regard to amending the Boxing and Wrestling Control Act, No 39 of 1954; if so,

- (2) whether, in response to these representations, he intends tabling amendments to the said Act during the current session of Parliament; if not, why not; if so,

- (3) whether such amendments will be aimed at (a) making boxing safer and (b) making it possible for members of the South African National Boxing Control Board to be elected?

B216E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No, negotiations are still in progress between the interested parties.
- (3) (a) No. This aspect has received detailed consideration in 1991.  
(b) It will depend on the results of the negotiations that are in progress between the parties concerned.

#### INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

#### Teachers: termination of services

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

Whether he intends to terminate the services of any teachers during the 1992-93 financial year as a result of the abolition of posts; if so, what are the relevant details?

B197E.INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Pinetown would have taken note of the joint media statement issued on Monday by me and by the hon the Minister of National Education. In this statement I announced a new education plan which would ensure that thousands of teaching posts were retained in the Department of Education and Culture, Administration: House of Assembly, and give significant self-determination to communities. I also indicated my intention to consult the advisory bodies of the department. This will take place early next week.

The hon member is aware of the fact that since the allocation to my department has been cut for the 1992-1993 year it will be necessary to terminate the services of teachers, since our personnel costs constitute 83% of our Budget. The exact figures are not available at this stage, because this depends on certain variables, but there is a starting point.

The new staffing provisions for schools will come into effect on 1 August 1992 and will result in approximately 4 000 teaching posts being abolished. The uncertain factors, however, relate to the number of teachers who will avail themselves of the opportunity of early retirement, and also the number of schools which will convert to model C. The more schools there are which retain the status quo, the more teachers would have to be retrenched. I am, however, confident that the overwhelming majority of schools will appreciate the advantages of the model-C option and grasp the opportunity of achieving significant self-determination and of maintaining standards.

It is significant that the Teachers' Federal Council has given its support to the proposed plan. In a statement Mr Allan Powell, chairman of the TFC, said the following, amongst other things:

The Teachers' Federal Council would have preferred to avoid these measures, but the realities are inescapable.

The council is convinced that, under the circumstances, the best package has been obtained for teachers and for education in general. Posts will only be abolished where absolutely necessary. On account of the variables and uncertainties, it serves no purpose to speculate on the numbers involved. However, I can assure the hon member that staff whose posts may have to be abolished will be sympathetically handled and that they will be entitled to benefits as stipulated in the various Acts applicable to their conditions of service. This has been my department's policy in the past and will remain its policy in the future.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister said on TV the other night that I had to be patient. He knows that I am not patient when it comes to the children of South Africa and what they should be getting from everybody.



the necessary proclamations to implement the principles of paragraph 3.6.2 after consultation with the interested parties.

In order to give effect to clause 3.6.4, the South African Police has undertaken extensive research bearing in mind the objects of the Dangerous Weapons Act, 1968 (Act No 71 of 1968), with particular reference to the powers of the Minister as provided for by sections 2(2) and 2(3) of the same Act.

This research having been finalized, the South African Police decided that the most effective manner to honour the contents of the spirit of the National Peace Accord is the drafting of an explicit prohibition which will prohibit a person attending or participating in any political gathering in or on any public place from being in possession of any dangerous weapon or any firearm or a replica thereof.

Of paramount importance is the definition of a political gathering which includes any political gathering, concourse or procession which has been organised, convened or held or otherwise brought about with the prime intention to discuss, attack, criticise, promote, or propagate the principles or policy of a political party or organisation, whether or not such party or organisation is registered in terms of any law. Excluded from the definition of a political gathering would be any traditional or cultural gathering or any ceremonial gathering.

In order to evaluate the ambit of the prohibition, the attention is drawn to the proposed definition of a dangerous weapon which reads as follows:

- 'dangerous weapon' means
- any object which has been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury; or
  - any object which has not been designed or manufactured with the object of inflicting a bodily injury, but which may inflict a bodily injury if it were used to commit an assault, unless a person in possession of such

an object is able to prove that with respect to the surrounding circumstances he at no time had any intention of using such object for any unlawful purpose or that he at no time had any intention of using such object to intimidate any other person or persons;"

Thus the definition of a dangerous weapon will include, amongst other objects, assegais, spears and battle-axes.

Members of the South African Police will as soon as the Proclamation has been published receive instructions to arrest persons in possession of dangerous weapons or firearms at any political gathering. Members of the South African Police will, however, not be expected to usurp the functions of the courts in any manner whatsoever.

With regard to the provisions of section 2(1) of the Dangerous Weapon Act, 1968 (Act No 71 of 1968) which contains a prohibition on the possession of dangerous weapons accompanied by the necessary unlawful intent, members of the South African Police are instructed to ensure that the prohibition is enforced. Provision may be made for certain exemptions, for example, persons in the service of the State, security guards or *bona fide* bodyguards.

After consultation with the IFP and the ANC on 18 February 1992, the Government is now in a position to announce the proclamation.

(2) No.

Investigation of poverty problem: working group

\*15. Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Finance:

- Whether the working group under the chairmanship of the current Deputy Director-General (Financial Planning) of his Department appointed by the Government to investigate the poverty problem has submitted a report; if not, (a) why not and (b) when does he expect such a report to be submitted; if so, *continued*

- whether the contents of this report will be published or made available in any other way; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant particulars?

B99E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (a) No.

- (b) The working group followed an operational approach. The results of its work were submitted to Cabinet in the form of memoranda on the basis of which various decisions were taken. These decisions were reflected in this year's Budget, notably the introduction of the food intervention scheme for which the Minister of National Health was made responsible.

- (2) It is not intended to make a public report available, for the reason mentioned in (1)(b).

Number of prisoners previously convicted

\*16. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

How many persons in South African prisons as at 31 December 1991 had been convicted of offences previously?

B121E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

The precise information is not centrally available and can only be obtained by a costly and manpower intensive country-wide survey.

However, a survey undertaken on 24 July 1991 shows that at that stage approximately 14,6% of the prison population were first offenders whilst approximately 85,4% were recidivists. Should this percentages be made applicable to the prison population of 31 December 1991, it means that of 73 214 sentenced prisoners, approximately 10 689 would have been first offenders whilst one or more previous convictions would have been recorded against approximately 62 525. The fact that a previous conviction is recorded against a person does not necessarily mean that he had served a sentence of imprisonment since sentences may include for instance the following: a warning and dismissal, corporal punishment, fines,

suspended sentences, postponed sentences, referral to a rehabilitation centre or reformatory, etc. My department is presently undertaking an investigation into the whole question of recidivism but due to the extent of this project it is unfortunately not possible to give an indication as to when it would be completed. I nevertheless undertake to furnish the hon member with more information after completion of the project.

Further allocations: targeted aid schemes

\*17. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether any further allocations were added to the R220 million originally budgeted for targeted aid schemes; if so, what are the amounts involved?

B130E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

None for the 1991/92 financial year.

Interest on deposit made by tenant

\*18. Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- Who receives the interest paid on the deposit made by a tenant dealt with in terms of the Estate Agents Act, No 112 of 1976;

- whether it is the intention to amend the said Act in this regard; if so, (a) what amendments are contemplated and (b) when is it anticipated that the amending legislation will be submitted to Parliament?

B131E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- Interest on moneys deposited in an estate agent's trust account must, in accordance with the Estate Agents Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976), be paid by the estate agent to the Estate Agents Fidelity Fund. The Estate Agents Board, however, refunds a portion of the interest to the estate agent concerned in order to compensate him for costs incurred in this regard.

- The matter is under consideration.



# Toyota - helping others to help themselves

STAR 20/2/92

Toyota South Africa's multi-million rand social investment programmes are actively helping to improve the quality of life of many thousands of South Africans.

Toyota believes in investing both time and money in the upliftment of people and their communities. The long-term benefits of this will be considerable — and they will benefit the country as well as the company.

## THE RATIONALE

Commenting on Toyota's social responsibility activities, Elizabeth Bradley, Executive Chairman of Wesco Investments Limited and Deputy Chairman of Toyota SA says: "We always try to give expression to our feelings that the company must be part of the community where its workers reside and should not just exist for the benefit of its shareholders and workers. We want communities that can benefit from the wealth and industrial development of the country — and we want to develop workers to the point where they will benefit industry as a whole, not just Toyota."

## THE JAPANESE INFLUENCE

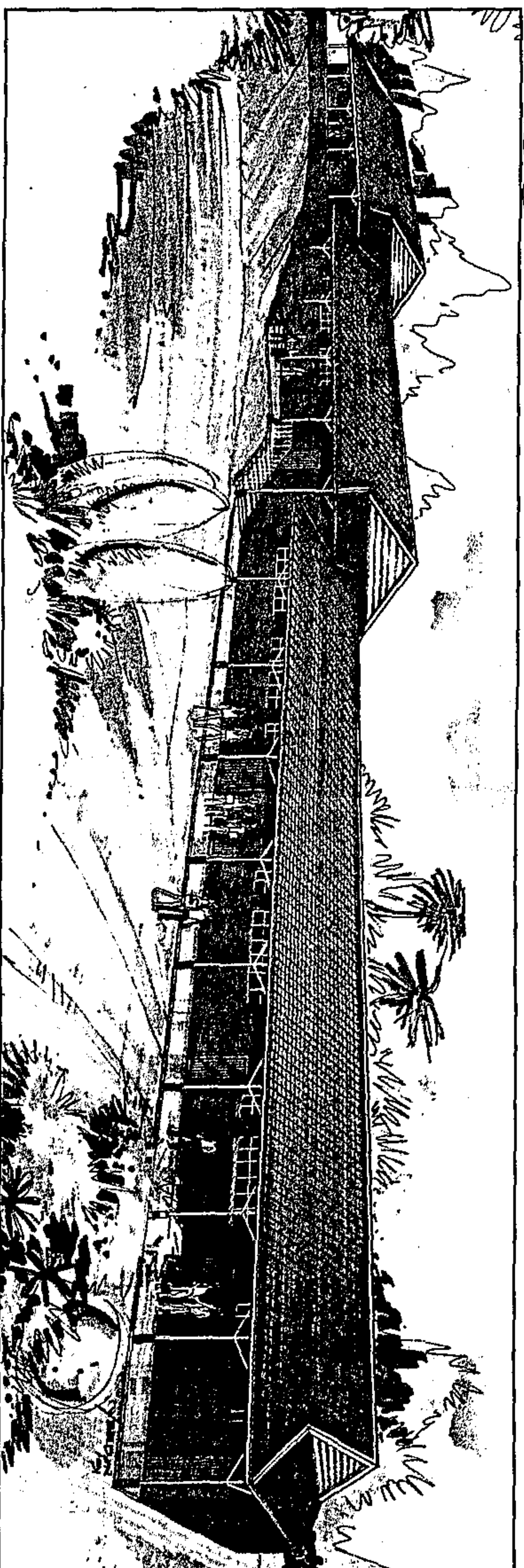
"It is no secret that Japan is inherently one of the poorest countries in the world," continues Mrs Bradley. "It has no natural resources or energy sources, and yet it is an industrial and commercial giant. This has been achieved through the efficient use of human resources."

"From the start of our business relationship with Japan we were aware that Toyota spent more time and effort on people than on any other aspect. The Japanese are in a continuous state of development — always learning new skills, mastering new arts, improving themselves. It is this kind of environment that we aim to promote — one of many flourishing businesses and many comfortable people."

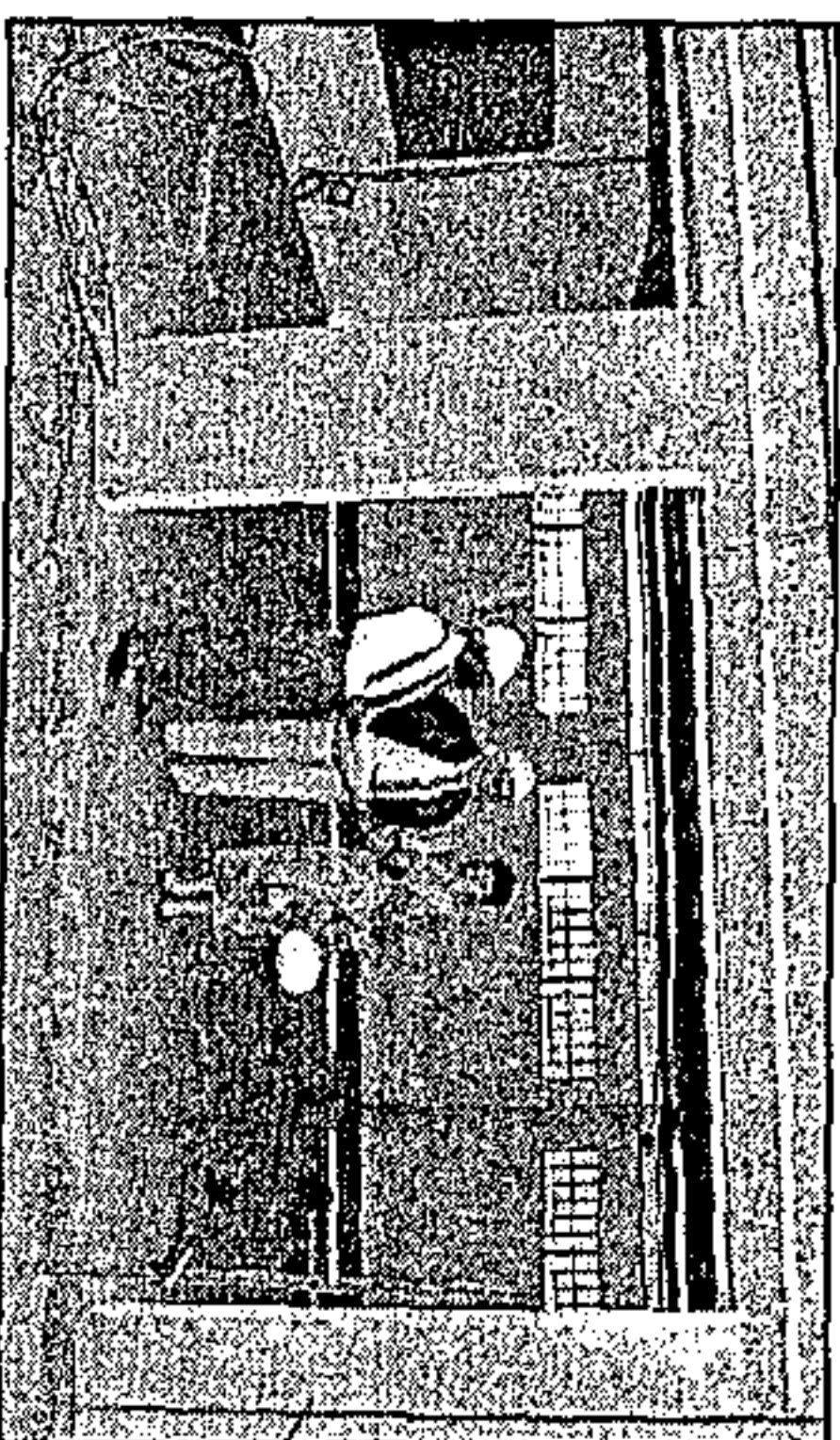
Toyota centres its upliftment efforts on three strategic areas — education, community involvement and housing.

## EDUCATION

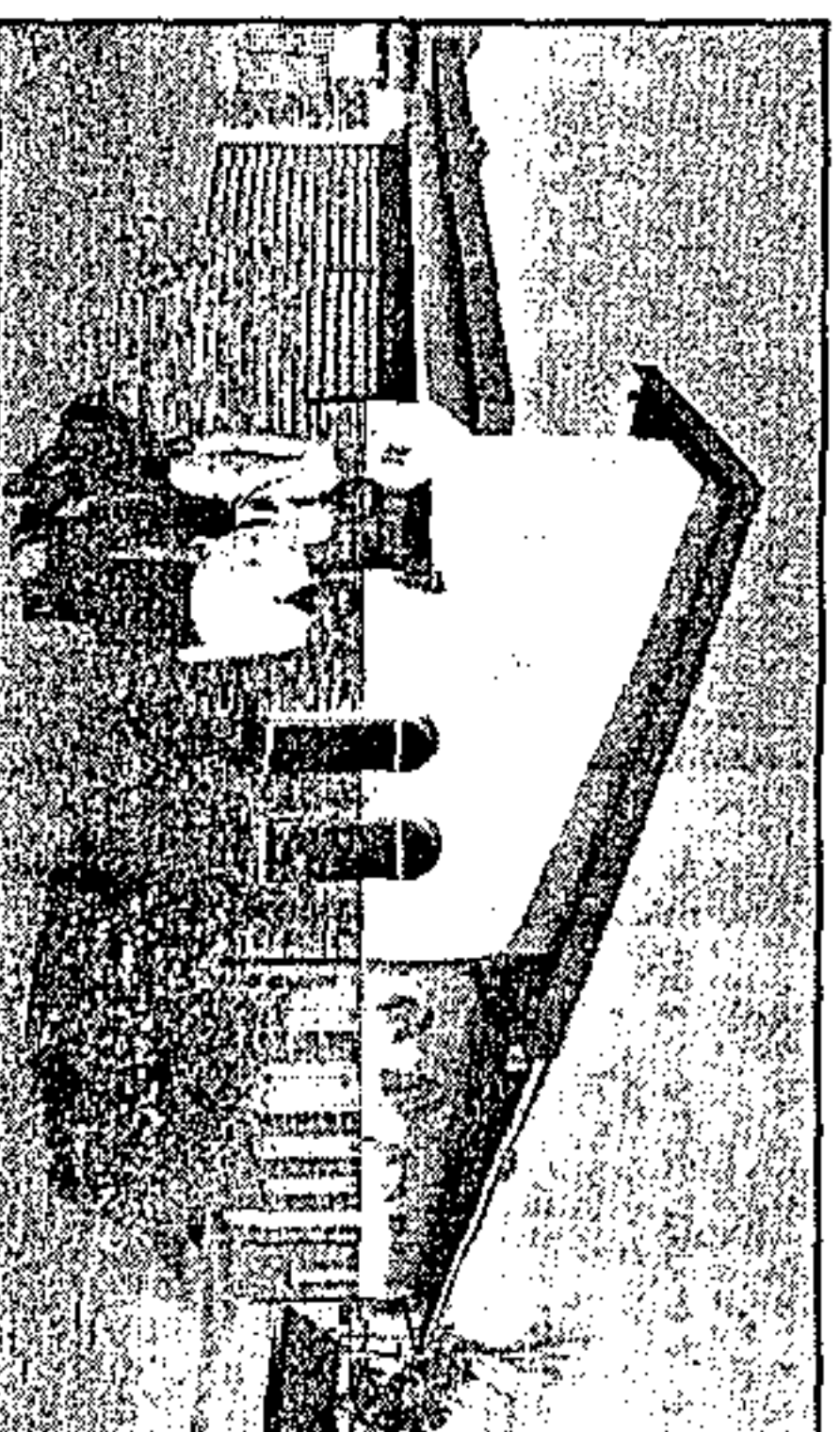
Here, Toyota puts much emphasis on technical education and



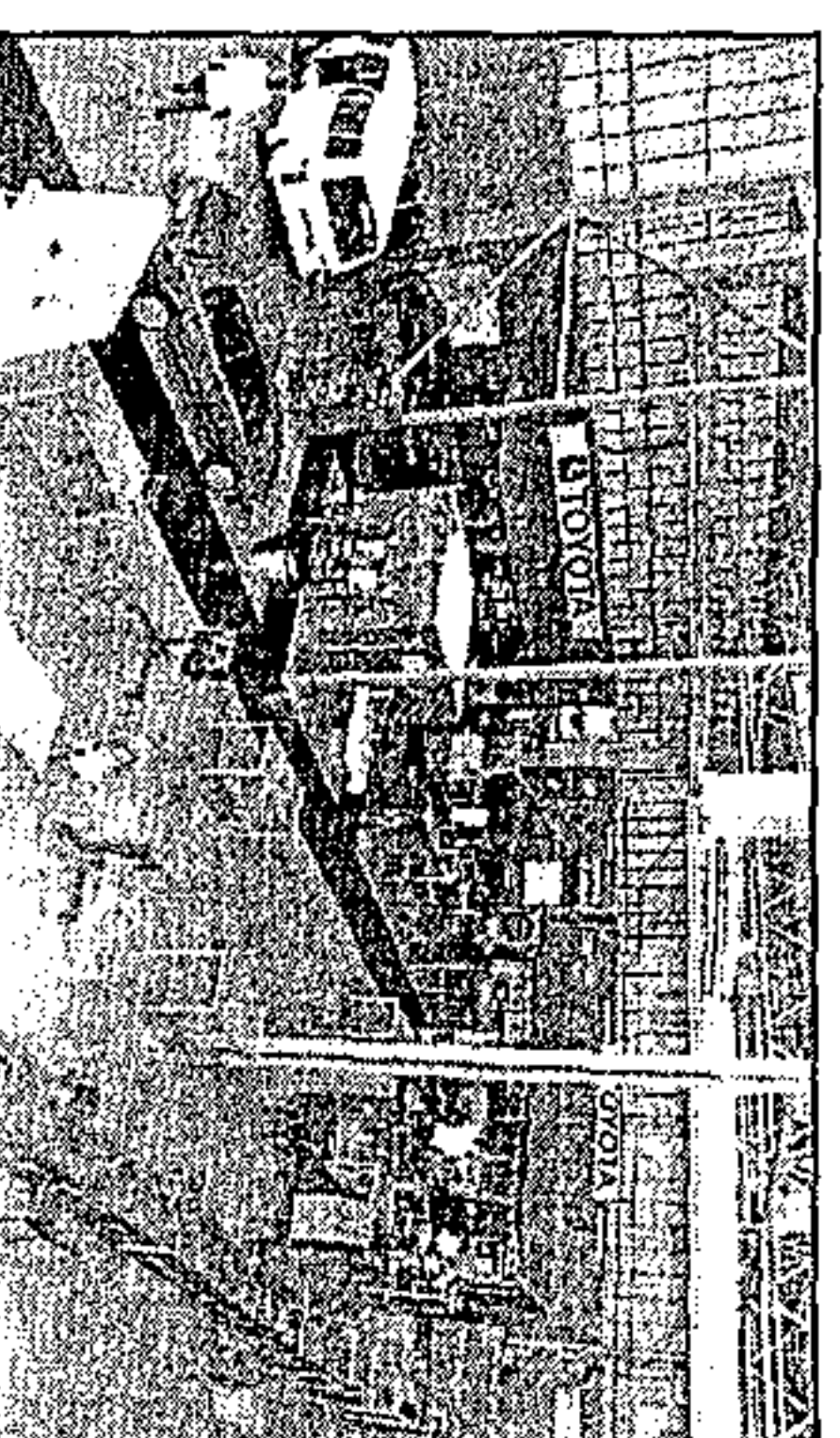
EDUCATION UPLIFTMENT . . An artist's impression of recently completed additions to the Ogwini Secondary School in Umlazi.



WORK IN PROGRESS . . . Brian Fowler of LTA Construction (centre) discusses progress of the mechanical workshop at the Alexandra Education Centre with Toyota SA Marketing's Crosby Dlamini and Susan Smit.



FEELING THE BENEFITS . . . Daphne Mthapo, a receptionist at Toyota SA Marketing, and her husband Reverend Mac Mthapo, outside their new home bought with the assistance of Toyota's housing consultant, Fortune Homes.



TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE . . Toyota's Technical Training Institute based at the Eskom Training College in Midrand, which opened last year. Toyota apprentices are trained at this facility.

training for employees and their children. This is done in-house and through the funding of technical institutions.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The focus on technical education is in line with the worldwide Technical Education Programme initiated by Toyota Motor Corporation of Japan. Recent local developments include the opening last year of

the Toyota Institute of Technical Training at the Eskom Training College in Midrand. Toyota apprentices are trained at this facility.

## SCHOOL EDUCATION

The company funds various secondary schools and plans to finance the building of pre-schools, primary schools and more secondary schools in areas where its employees live.

There are adult literacy projects and bursaries for secondary and tertiary education of employees' children. A high school bursary scheme available to staff earning less than R2 000 a month has been greeted with enthusiasm — and hundreds of applications.

## TOYOTA TEACH

The TOYOTA TEACH Primary School Programme supports the work done in creating compre-

hensive high schools in Umlazi, Umlazi and KwaMashu. The reasoning is that improved primary school education in the feeder areas will improve the ability of these schools to provide adequate secondary school education.

## COMMUNITY PROJECTS

The Toyota South Africa Foundation is a charitable fund and education trust jointly funded

Further, it allocates funds for special education projects, career guidance and various social welfare programmes. A substantial donation made by the Foundation was used to finance the second phase of the Alexandra Community Education (ACE) Project.

Many welfare projects have also benefited from funding by the Foundation and Donations Committees of Toyota SA.

## HOUSING

**Home Ownership:** Through an ingenious ownership plan, Toyota is helping many of its workers to buy their own homes. By investing R25 million over the next five years, Toyota hopes to make this dream come true for at least 3 000 employees presently paying rent. The home ownership plan not only helps workers to qualify for a building society loan, but it is expected to allow them to repay their bonds in about 10 years instead of 20.

**Housing Developments:** Toyota has initiated two sizeable residential developments in Natal — one at Fowell, the other at Lamontville. In the Transvaal, the company has obtained 60 stands in "Old" Alexandra for future development. This site is adjacent to a primary school and a secondary school.

**A Housing Information Centre** has been set up at Toyota to counsel employees on all aspects of buying and maintaining a home. Creches, pre-school and day-care facilities feature prominently in Toyota's future plans.

## COMMITMENT NATIONWIDE

Since Toyota's manufacturing plant is situated near Durban and its marketing offices are near Johannesburg, the company's social responsibility activities tend to serve the greater areas of these cities. All activities are co-ordinated from a centralised point in Johannesburg, by the company's Manager, Corporate Social Responsibility, Susan Smit.

Toyota is, however, aware that needs exist elsewhere and provides special social responsibility budgets to its regional offices. Funds from these budgets are allocated to needy causes throughout South Africa.



# How an abused spouse can be protected

SVAR 2012/92

Spouse abuse is a very serious problem. Studies show that violence occurs between married couples of all ages, races and financial positions.

Cases exist where wives assault their husbands, but most cases involve husbands abusing their wives. Very often domestic violence results in serious injury or death.

There are different opinions on how spouse abuse should be handled. Some people believe that the law should not interfere in family life because it may make things worse.

They say that the police or the courts cannot force people to love each other. Even if charges are laid against

Professor **DAVID McQUOID-MASON**, dean of law at the University of Natal, discusses spouse abuse in today's extract from his series on "Street Law" (Juta, R15).

(297)

the husband, the wife is not likely to give evidence when it comes to the trial.

They argue, therefore, that most arrests are a waste of time because they do not result in the abusing spouse being found guilty of crime. Other people say the legal system does not protect abused spouses.

The police often do not come, and if they do, they often fail to arrest the wrongdoer, lay charges, or even take the victim to a safe place. Critics also say

that the courts are too lenient on people accused of spouse abuse.

Abused spouses have six ways of protecting themselves. They may:

- Obtain a divorce.
- Sue the abusing spouse for damages.
- Lay a charge of assault.
- Ask the Magistrate's Court to bind over the abusing spouse to keep the peace (a court order forcing the abusing spouse to stop his or her unlawful acts).
- Apply to the Supreme

Court for a court order to stop the abuse (ie an "interdict").

● Move out of the joint home but hold the abusing spouse liable for household necessities.

Some of these may be difficult to apply if the spouses have to continue living together or the guilty spouse has no money.

People have proposed that abused spouses should be helped by:

- Training the police to be more sensitive to the special needs of the abused.
- Establishing temporary shelters for abused women and children.
- Requiring the criminal prosecution of husbands who abuse their wives.





Does a husband have the right to beat his wife? ... Such questions are addressed in a new book, *Human Rights for All* (David Phillip, R19,95), which is in the form of a workbook with exercises, discussion topics and case studies. This illustration is by Trueman Myaka

w/mail

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# The rape of power

South Africa 20/2/92 297

ANGER, aggression and power, not necessarily in that order, are three of the elements that could explain the behaviour of rapists.

And convicted rapist Mike Tyson may not be an exception to the rule, university lecturer Ms Irma Labuschagne said yesterday.

Tyson, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, was found guilty of raping a teenage Miss Black America contestant in Indianapolis last July.

The boxer faces a maximum 60-year jail term when sentence is passed on March 6.

The 18-year-old beauty queen, giving her testimony, said Tyson overpowered her in his hotel room, pinned her on the bed with his forearm, stripped her, raped her and laughed while she cried in pain.

## Abuse

Labuschagne said one aspect that motivates rapists to abuse women is their disrespect for them.

She is a senior lecturer in the department of criminology at the University of South Africa and is also director of Rape Crisis in Pretoria.

There was nothing to suggest that the former world heavyweight champion raped his victim because he was sexually frustrated, Labuschagne said.

If he preferred he could have paid for sex; it would have been easy for him to

## Women

BY JOE MDLELELA

that women who wore miniskirts and go about without bras, were making themselves available for abuse.

"The rapist might say in his mind 'she is available' - she is available - they dress is wrong."

At no time is a man entitled to invade a woman's body without her consent.

"To say that women are raped because of the way they dress is wrong."

She said women were perfectly entitled to refuse sexual advances from their partners even if they were engaged or married.

"If a woman says 'no' to advances from her man, they have no right to forcibly pursue with their intentions," she said.

If they did, that would constitute rape, she said. Labuschagne said she

could not say exactly how prevalent date rape was in South Africa.

"But it would be reasonable to think that 60-70 per cent of all rapes cases constitute date rape," she said.

Although accepting that rape called for the death penalty, she said she was not sure if any rapists had received the death sentence in the past ten years.

part with thousands of dollars, if he was frustrated.

"Indeed he displayed aggression and power, acts which are consistent with the behaviour of rapists - to rape an unsuspecting victim," she said.

## Superior

Men often disrespect women for no other reason except that they see themselves as superior to them, a factor which fogs their minds and tends to overestimate their worth.

However, Labuschagne warned that women have a responsibility not to give misleading messages.

Often they create an impression that they would be keen to go to bed with their partners and then "shut close their doors to their advances".

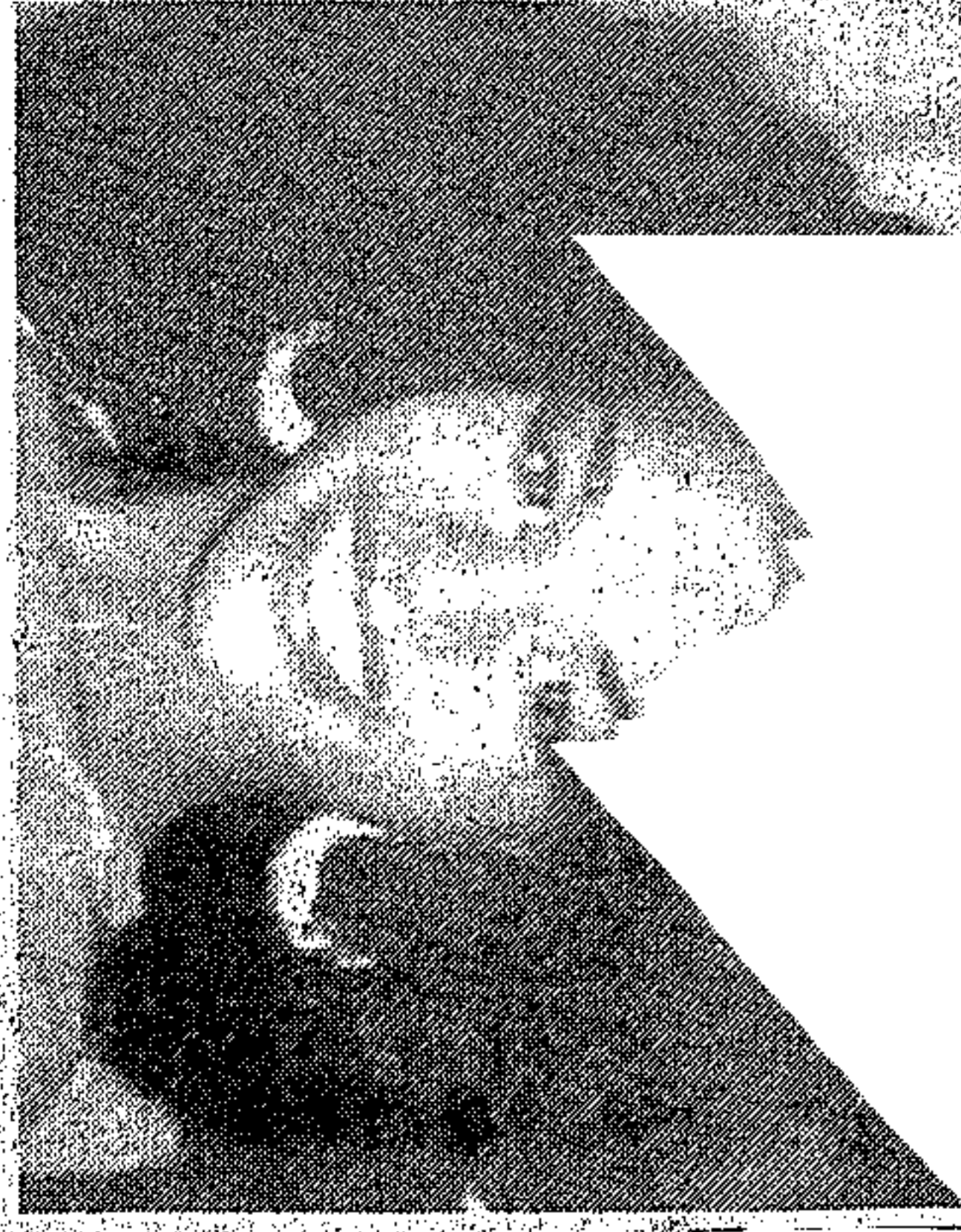
She said such behaviour has often led to rape and warned that women should act sensibly and avoid raising expectations.

## Dates

She said women, even though dated by men, should make it explicitly clear if they are not interested in sexual relations.

It was also unfair for men to deduce that simply because they dated women, the end result of those dates would result in sexual intercourse.

The other worrying aspect, said the lecturer, was that men invariably think



Desiree Washington, the Miss Black America contestant who was raped by boxer Mike Tyson.



# Opcare hit by financial obstacles

Sowetan 20/2/92 (291)

**OPCARE**, an organisation launched in Soweto with the aim of rehabilitating vagrants, is faced with a task of looking after more than 8 600 people in Johannesburg and its satellite areas.

The organisation, launched in Diepkloof last month, hopes to absorb them back into the society.

By **MOKGADI  
PELA**

The need for such a service became apparent when a study conducted by its the present office bearers conducted showed the insensitivity of the community towards vagrants and hobos.

Opcare president Mr Abel Ramarope said some people were incensed at their sight.

"We at Opcare feel these unfortunate people are part of humanity," Ramarope said.

The aims of Opcare are:

- To reach emotionally and physically distressed people;

- To build rehabilitation centres in the PWV;

- To equip such people with skills; and

- To provide them with sport and indoor games.

The organisation has already supplied the distressed people with blankets, clothes and food donated by well-wishers.

The organisation is presently operating on a shoe-string budget provided by the office bearers.

Opcare has made an impassioned plea to the private sector and the community to support its "worthwhile project."

Other Opcare office bearers are Phillis Malinga, Violet Radebe, Cleopatra Dlamini, Goodness Khumalo and Violet Moloko.

The officials can be contacted at (011) 985-8585. Their address is 7301 Zone 4, Diepkloof, 1864.



**12. KLOUSULE 32: VAKVERENIGINGSLEDEGELD**

Vervang die eerste paragraaf van subklousule (1) deur die volgende:

"(1) Elke werkgewer moet 'n bedrag van R1,73 as vakverenigingledegeld betaalbaar, aftrek van die besoldiging wat elke week verskuldig is aan elkeen van sy werknemers wat lid is van enige van die vakverenigings wat 'n party by die Ooreenkoms is, en vir wie lone by klousule 16 (1) (h) voorgeskryf word, en elke werkgewer moet voordat hy 'n werknemer in diens neem vir wie lone by klousule 16 (1) (a) tot (g) en (i) voorgeskryf word, van sodanige werknemer vereis om 'n geldende bydraeboek voor te lê, en indien sodanige boek bewys bevat dat die betrokke werknemer lid is van enige van die vakverenigings wat 'n party by hierdie Ooreenkoms is, moet sodanige werkgewer 90 sent as vakverenigingledegeld betaalbaar, aftrek van die besoldiging wat elke week aan sodanige werknemer verskuldig is in die geval van 'n werknemer vir wie lone by klousule 16 (1) (a), (b) en (c) voorgeskryf word, en R1,00 per week in die geval van 'n werknemer vir wie lone by klousule 16 (1) (d) tot (g) en (i) voorgeskryf word."

**13. KLOUSULE 33: SPESIALE LIDMAATSKAPHEFFING—WERKGEWERS**

In subklousule (1), vervang die uitdrukking "30c" deur die uitdrukking "65c".

**14. KLOUSULE 34: NASIONALE ONTWIKKELINGSFONDS VIR DIE BOUNYWERHEID**

In subklousule (2), skrap paragrafe (a) en (b) en vervang die eerste paragraaf deur die volgende:

"(2) Elke werkgewer moet ten opsigte van elkeen van sy werknemers vir wie lone in hierdie Ooreenkoms voorgeskryf word, tot die Nasionale Fonds 'n bedrag bydra van 45c per week ten opsigte van 'n werknemer wat—".

15. Vervang klousule 40 deur die volgende:

**40. ALGEMEEN**

"(1) Niks in hierdie Ooreenkoms vervat, moet so vertolk word nie dat dit 'n werkgewer of werknemer onthef van die bepalinge van enige ander wet of proklamasies, of enige verordeninge of regulasies wat daarkragtens opgestel is.

(2) By alle monetêre waardes in hierdie Ooreenkoms genoem, is Belasting op Toegevoegde Waarde uitgesluit."

Geteken te Kaapstad op hede die 27ste dag van Januarie 1992.

**H. McCARTHY,**  
Voorsitter.

**L. P. DAGNIN,**  
Ondervoorsitter.

**J. J. KITSHOFF,**  
Sekretaris.

(21 Februarie 1992)

**DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE  
GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS-  
ONTWIKKELING**

No. R. 543

21 Februarie 1992

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE TOELAES BETAALBAAR AAN LEDE VAN DIE RAAD EN VAN KOMITEES INGEVOLGE DIE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978: WYSIGING

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid vaardig hierby kragtens artikel 28 van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet 110 van 1978), op aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk, die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, uit.

**12. CLAUSE 32: TRADE UNION SUBSCRIPTIONS**

Substitute the following for the first paragraph of subclause (1):

"(1) Every employer shall deduct an amount of R1,73 for trade union subscriptions payable from the remuneration due every week to each of his employees who is a member of any of the trade unions which is a party to the Agreement and for whom wages are prescribed in clause 16 (1) (h) and every employer shall, before engaging any employee for whom wages are prescribed in clause 16 (1) (a) to (g) and (i) demand from such employee the production of a current contribution book, and should such book contain proof that the employee concerned is a member of any of the trade unions which is a party to this Agreement, then such employer shall deduct 90 cents for trade union subscriptions payable from the remuneration due every week to such employee in the case of an employee for whom wages are prescribed in clause 16 (1) (a), (b) and (c) and R1,00 per week in the case of an employee for whom wages are prescribed in clause 16 (1) (d) to (g) and (i):".

**13. CLAUSE 33: SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP LEVY—EMPLOYERS**

In subclause (1), substitute the expression "65c" for the expression "30c".

**14. CLAUSE 34: NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY**

In subclause (2), delete paragraphs (a) and (b) and substitute the following for the first paragraph:

"(2) Every employer shall contribute to the National Fund in respect of each of his employees for whom wages are prescribed in this Agreement an amount of 45c per week in respect of an employee who—".

15. Substitute the following for clause 40:

**40. GENERAL**

"(1) Nothing in this Agreement contained shall be construed as absolving any employer or employee from the provisions of any other enactments or proclamations, or any by-laws or regulations framed thereunder.

(2) All monetary values quoted in this Agreement are exclusive of Value Added Tax."

Signed at Cape Town this 27th day of January 1992.

**H. McCARTHY,**  
Chairman.

**L. P. DAGNIN,**  
Vice-Chairman.

**J. J. KITSHOFF,**  
Secretary.

(21 February 1992)

**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL  
HEALTH AND POPULATION  
DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 543

21 February 1992

REGULATIONS REGARDING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND OF COMMITTEES IN TERMS OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978: AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Health hereby, in terms of section 28 of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act 110 of 1978), on the recommendation of the South African Council for Social Work, makes the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.



**BYLAE****Woordoms krywing**

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 586 van 20 Maart 1987, soos gewysig.

2. Die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur Aanhangel A deur die volgende aanhangsel te vervang:

**"AANHANGSEL A****TOELAES WAT AAN LEDE VAN DIE RAAD EN VAN KOMITEES BETAALBAAR IS**

Die volgende toelaes word deur die raad betaal:

R

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Die sittingstoelae aan die president ingevolge regulasie 2 (2) (a) .....                | 70,00 per dag        |
| 2. Die sittingstoelae aan 'n ander lid as die president ingevolge regulasie 2 (2) (a)..... | 55,00 per dag        |
| 3. Die werktoelae aan die president ingevolge regulasie 2 (2) (b) .....                    | 70,00 per dag        |
| 4. Die werktoelae aan 'n ander lid as die president ingevolge regulasie 2 (2) (b).....     | 55,00 per dag        |
| 5. Die verblyftoelae ingevolge regulasie 2 (2) (c).....                                    | 200,00 per dag       |
| 6. Die motorvoertuigtoelae ingevolge regulasie 2 (2) (e) .....                             | 1,00 per kilometer." |

**No. R. 551****21 Februarie 1992**

**WET OP VOEDINGSMIDDELS, SKOONHEIDSMIDDELS EN ONTSMETTINGSMIDDELS, 1972 (WET 54 VAN 1972)**

**REGULASIES BETREFFENDE SURE, BASISSE EN SOUTE EN DIE HOEVEELHEDE DAARVAN WAT VOEDINGSMIDDELS MAG BEVAT: WYSIGING**

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid is voornemens om kragtens artikel 15 (1) van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet 54 van 1972), die regulasies in die Bylae hiervan vervat, uit te vaardig.

Belanghebbendes word versoek om binne drie maande na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing gemotiveerde kommentaar oor of vertoë in verband met die voorgestelde regulasies in te dien by die Direkteur-generaal: Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling, Privaat Sak X828, Pretoria, 0001 (vir die aandag van die Direkteur: Voedsel, Kosmetika, Ontsmettingsmiddels en Gevaarhoudende Stowwe).

**BYLAE**

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 115 van 24 Januarie 1986, soos gewysig.

**Wysiging van die Aanhangel van die Regulasies**

2. Die Aanhangel van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur in alfabetiese volgorde die uitdrukking "DL-wynsteensuur" in kolom II en daarteenoor die uitdrukking "GVP" in kolom III onder die volgende items of subitems in te voeg:

(i) item "1. BAKPOEIER"

**SCHEDULE****DEFINITIONS**

(297)

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations published by Government Notice No. R. 586 of 20 March 1987, as amended.

2. The Regulations are hereby amended by the substitution for Annexure A of the following annexure:

**"ANNEXURE A****ALLOWANCES PAYABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND OF COMMITTEES**

The following allowances shall be paid by the council:

R

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. The session allowance to the president in terms of regulation 2 (2) (a) ...                       | 70,00 per day        |
| 2. The session allowance to a member other than the president in terms of regulation 2 (2) (a) ..... | 55,00 per day        |
| 3. The working allowance to the president in terms of regulation 2 (2) (b) ...                       | 70,00 per day        |
| 4. The working allowance to a member other than the president in terms of regulation 2 (2) (b) ..... | 55,00 per day        |
| 5. The subsistence allowance in terms of regulation 2 (2) (c).....                                   | 200,00 per day       |
| 6. The motor vehicle allowance in terms of regulation 2 (2) (e).....                                 | 1,00 per kilometre." |

**No. R. 551****21 February 1992**

**FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, 1972 (ACT 54 OF 1972)**

**REGULATIONS GOVERNING ACIDS, BASES AND SALTS AND THE AMOUNTS THEREOF THAT FOODSTUFFS MAY CONTAIN: AMENDMENT**

The Minister of National Health intends, in terms of section 15 (1) of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act 54 of 1972), to make the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

Interested persons are invited to submit any substantiated comments on the proposed regulations or representations they wish to make in regard thereto to the Director-General of National Health and Population Development, Private Bag X828, Pretoria, 0001 (for the attention of the Director of Foodstuffs, Cosmetics, Disinfectants and Hazardous Substances), within three months of the date of publication of this notice.

**SCHEDULE**

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 115 of 24 January 1986, as amended.

**Amendment of the Annex to the Regulations**

2. The Annex to the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion in alphabetical order of the expression "DL-tartaric acid" in column II, and the expression "GMP" opposite thereto in column III under the following items or subitems:

(i) item "1. BAKING POWDER"



# Keeping families afloat

Soweto 21/2/92  
By MOKGADI PELA

THE Family Institute, a group of counsellors and psychologists, will host a meeting in Soweto tomorrow to discuss strategies which promote family life.

The group believes communities have been affected by apartheid, public violence and the break-up of families.

The TFI says apartheid has marginalised the youth.

The organisation will provide services for children, youth, parents and families at the Ipelegeng Community Centre every Saturday from 9am to 2pm.



# The Ark mission impossible?

S/Times (CM) 23/2/92

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**JACKIE** is a homeless woman who has lived at The Ark Mission in Riebeeck Square for five-and-a-half years. In a few months she may have to leave the place she now calls home.

The Cape Town City Council plans to revamp the square.

The buildings are being sold off or leased as part of a scheme to preserve the historical fabric of the area and encourage people to use that part of town.

The Ark Mission has been in its present site for nearly 20 years and Pastor Andries Snyman, who runs it, is deeply worried about the future of his flock.

The council, he said, had been very accommodating

By DIANA STREAK

over the years and he paid only a nominal rent but with the new scheme the Ark will have to find a new berth.

Twenty-two people stay at the mission. Some have been there for months, some for years. There is a bed downstairs which is kept empty in case someone comes looking for shelter during the night — but many have to be turned away when the mission is full.

Pastor Snyman receives no state or church funding and supports most of the mission's expenses himself. Some of the residents receive a disability pension from which they contribute to their keep. A few have jobs.

"On June 7 we will have

been in that building 20 years. It has such a nice little chapel," he said.

The building used to be owned by an undertaker and the adjoining chapel was part of the premises.

"We help people who sleep in the gutters. We are extremely lucky to have been able to help many, many people," Pastor Snyman said.

Those who take shelter at the Ark Mission are on the streets because of alcohol problems, family rejection, prison experiences or just down and out — all welcome whether fallen engineers or battered wives.

There are many success stories of which Pastor Snyman is justifiably proud.

"If we didn't have Pastor Snyman we would all be on the street," said Jackie.

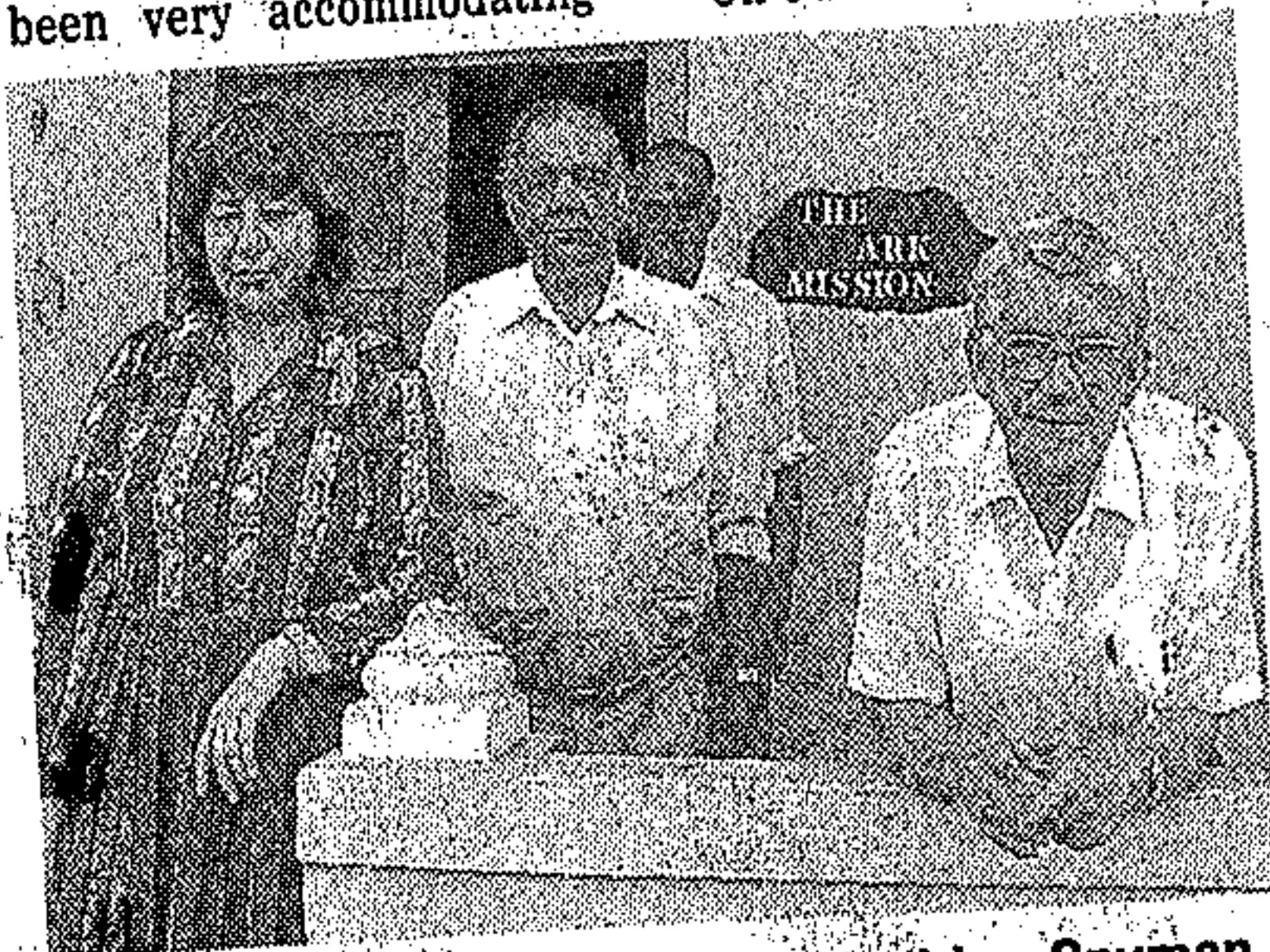
"We are very, very worried. Even if we find a place it won't be the same. It's very special for all of us, it's our home."

Pastor Snyman said the council was looking out for alternative premises but he might have to make his own arrangements.

A large house in the country would be his dream. Reality might see Pastor Snyman giving up his four-bedroomed home in Bellville for the homeless while he and his family moved into a smaller house.

When he heard he might have to move the mission "I just cried", he said.

"I just can't see myself without the mission."



**NOWHERE TO GO ...** Pastor Andries Snyman, right, with some of the homeless people at his shelter, from left, Jackie, Jan and Fred



## 'Don't hide that sexual abuse' call

By NOMVULA KHALO

LAST year 20 000 rapes were reported in Soweto, and indications are that this year will be worse.

So says Prof Juliette Geva, a specialist in the prevention of sexual abuse.

She estimates that one woman in six is presently being sexually abused by a husband or boyfriend, although most of them profess they love their partners. *29/11/88*

She was speaking at a seminar for success patterns at the CSIR conference hall in Pretoria. *23/12/92*

A company manager, Eunice Sibiya, said: "If we don't want the present situation to continue, we must stand up for our rights."

She appealed to women to attend seminars where sexual abuse was discussed, and to stop being secretive about it. In that way women could help each other.



# More should be spent on children

Rina Venter

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The amount of welfare money spent on children's and family organisations was hopelessly low and could be one of the factors contributing to the high crime rate, Health Minister Rina Venter said yesterday.

The welfare budget, excluding all the homelands, for the 1990/91 financial year was R3,474bn, she said at a Women's Federation seminar in Pretoria.

However, 82,3% was spent on social allowances and 12,3%, or R427,6m, was paid to national councils or welfare organisations in the private sector for professional services.

Venter said 49,39% of this R427,6m went to old age organisations, 26,61% to children's and family organisations and 10,77% to the handicapped.

"These figures show hopelessly too little is spent on children's and family services."

"The question can indeed be asked whether this is not one of the factors which must be put right if we want address the high crime rate."

Venter added she was worried welfare organisations might be burdening their communities with unaffordable projects.

The test lay in whether a welfare organisation raised at least 30% of costs.

Sapa reports the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association said yesterday there were no "piecemeal" solutions to health care problems in SA and this should be recognised by Minister Venter.

Venter has invited the medical fraternity to a meeting on Friday this week to discuss cutting medical costs.

Executive director of the Association Johan Toerin said health care was in crisis and it was vital that a strategy should be developed.

"What we need is a health 'Codesa' and not a forum such as that which Dr Venter is planning to hold in Pretoria on Friday," Toerin said.

The ANC said it would not attend the forum.

"The PMA will be present because we want to put across our point of view," Toerin said.

# Scratchcard games come under scrutiny

STAR 27/2/92

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Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Welfare organisations dazzled by the prospect of raising huge sums of money through the scratchcard game craze have been warned not to be taken to the cleaners.

"The reality is that the public can be duped in the name of charity," claimed Jose Araujo, national president of the Southern Africa Institute of Fund-raising.

He said millions of rands could be raked off if strong control was not kept on each step of the fast-growing industry.

Scratchcard games, introduced to South Africa by the Cape Town Community Chest in 1989, have raised millions of rands for charities and give buyers the chance of winning thousands of rands in return for answering simple questions.

Mr Araujo said non-profit organisations could be duped into allowing their good names and welfare fund-raising numbers to be abused in the same way they had been in other schemes.

Some schemes had netted as little as 11 percent for the charities, most of the rest of the money going to the operators.

A typical example of abuse of the scratchcard system would be for an agent for a game to approach a welfare organisation for the use of its fund-raising number in return for a pre-determined sum of money.

The amount would appear attractive to the organisation but in reality the use of the fund-raising number would ensure that a far larger amount would be raised and kept by the agent.

At least four of the scratchcard games are operating in the western Cape and about eight others in other centres.

Last year the Community Chest raised more than R8 million through its scratchcards — almost half its distributable income — said Community Chest chairman Keith Bewick.

He agreed the games could be distorted to the detriment of the public and the charities if not properly controlled.

He said the Community Chest had done extensive legal research to ensure its game was

not open to abuse.

A code of conduct had been recommended by themselves and by Viva, another major scratchcard game operator, for use by organisations to guard against abuse.

The directorate of fund-raising at the Department of Health and Population Development insists that for scratchcard games, R1 out of the R2 ticket price has to be put into a prize money pool.

Of the remaining R1, a minimum of 60c has to be given to the welfare organisation with the remaining 40c going towards administration costs, which includes the agent's fees.

Director of fund-raising Alwyn Jacobs said the cost structure of the scratchcard games was being evaluated.

"Organisations which cannot meet the laid-down policy of a 40 percent maximum of gross income to cover all expenditure will have to provide detailed accounts at the end of this financial year of all fund-raising projects to motivate for a more practical percentage," he said.



# 'Don't bet Govt will ease gambling curbs'

STAR 28/2/92

CAPE TOWN — People investing in anticipation of gambling curbs being relaxed could be wasting their money, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

In a statement, he said he wanted to warn against preempting Government decisions on gambling, lotteries or games of chance.

"The minister directs a very serious warning to those people who are planning, or who have already made financial commitments, in expectation that control over gambling will be relaxed.

"Such investments may prove to be totally wasted and beyond retrieval."

The Gambling Act, which prohibits games of chance, was still in force.

No inferences should be drawn from the fact that some prosecutions under it had been unsuccessful. All contraventions could lead to prosecution.

Gambling and lotteries purely for personal material gain were unacceptable and remained illegal, he said.

There was reason for an investigation into legalising games of chance for raising



Kobie Coetsee... Investors may lose money.

funds for health, welfare and education.

But no case had yet been made for State-controlled fundraising competitions in which chance played a role.

Only after the Government had ascertained "all the facts" and consulted the churches would it invite public comment on any proposals it had drawn up, Mr Coetsee said. — Sapa



# ANC govt 'would aim to create jobs not handouts'

B/0am 28/2/92

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AN ANC government was unlikely to engage in extensive social security provision in the form of "handouts", the organisation's social welfare department deputy head Dali Mpofu said in an interview this week.

It would not have the resources to do so, and there were many other sectors which urgently required substantial funding, he said.

There was a limited capacity for taxation in SA, partly due to the large numbers of unemployed people, and low wages. It had also been projected that there would be a slow return to healthy economic growth rates.

Social security provision was far more likely to occur through employment-creating projects, said Mpofu.

Although the primary aim of his department would be to increase the social assistance net to help more disadvantaged people, Mpofu stressed this assistance would only be effective if, in the process, it "helped people to help themselves", thus undermining the dependency syndrome.

He criticised government's welfare system as amounting to little more than providing handouts, and said welfare should rather be seen as a mechanism for "empowering" people. The issue of welfare had to be rethought, and people had to see it not simply as expenditure but as social investment.

One way of ensuring that welfare became a means to empower people was to ensure involvement of those at the end of the line. The ANC would place far more value on "the voice of the poor" and would try to involve those affected in decision making.

Increasing the skills and marketability of the unemployed would be a

## KATHRYN STRACHAN

pivotal aspect of an ANC government's social welfare policy.

Unemployment would not disappear overnight, Mpofu said, and interim initiatives would have to be devised through which unemployed people could be taught skills and brought into employment schemes.

By releasing people from the welfare system, the projects would not only alleviate the burden on welfare but also serve to increase the confidence and marketability of the unemployed. One of the major problems in dealing with unemployment was that the longer people remained out of work the more their chances of finding employment decreased, he said.

Welfare would be the biggest challenge for any future government, said Mpofu. The success of the first post-apartheid government would be judged in terms of its concrete performance in eradicating the extreme deprivation of many South Africans. Whether a government could ensure that people had homes, enough to eat, schools for their children and access to health facilities would become crucial questions.

All debates on whether to adopt nationalisation or a free market economy were reduced to the same issue — which system would best alleviate poverty, he said.

Mpofu said the ANC was not sure whether welfare would receive a higher percentage of a future government's budget as there were many sectors which desperately needed increased funding. The solution lay in a better allocation of resources.

Fundamental restructuring of wel-

fare to eradicate current wasteful administration of 14 departments would dramatically increase the social security budget.

The next step would be to address the huge divide between racial groups in the present system of benefits. In the white community at present there was one social worker for every 1 116 people; in the black community the ratio was one to 20 462. All non-contributory schemes, such as pensions and disability schemes, presently paid out benefits on racially discriminatory scales, said Mpofu.

Rural areas, where the worst poverty occurred, had been forgotten and the imbalance would have to be addressed.

Special attention would also be paid to the rehabilitation of communities destroyed by political violence, especially in war-torn Natal, he said. It was not simply a matter of rebuilding homes, but intervention was needed to rebuild people's lives and the sense of belonging to a community. The integration of thousands of political exiles into society, which involved most of the department's efforts at present, would continue.

As the state could not carry the full burden for welfare, the private sector would be encouraged to pay more attention to social responsibilities.

Companies did far too little in extending their social responsibility beyond the workplace, he said, and it was time they realised it was in their interests to alleviate poverty, which contributed to political instability and crime.

The department would also propose that companies employ a certain quota of disabled people, Mpofu said.



# A simple strategy to fend off attacks

AN intensive, one-day workshop is to be held in Sea Point this week to teach people how to be their own best defence. *S. Times (C.M.) 11/3/92*

The workshop, part of the Self-Protection Programme's "Building a Safer Nation Campaign", is supported by former mayor Mr Gordon Oliver, Cosmopolitan and Femina editor/publisher Ms Jane Raphaely, Ms Michelle Bruce, Nicro, Rape Crisis and Child Welfare.

Mr Martin Capito, who won one of the 1991 Four Outstanding Young South African awards for the programme, said the aim was to get South Africans to understand they were not "powerless against crime and violence".

"The workshop will provide you with the skills and self-confidence to prevent or counter an attack using strategies that are surprisingly simple but which don't normally spring to mind during the panic of a threatening situation," Mr Capito said.

The workshop is taking place at the Ritz Protea Hotel on Thursday from 6.30pm to 8.30pm. The fee of R20 covers refreshments and a free ticket to win a Citi Golf worth R36 000.

For more information ☎448-2113 or ☎448-6637.

## Campus cue to self-defence

SELF-DEFENCE courses for women staff and students are being arranged by the Rape Crisis Unit on the University of the Western Cape campus. (297)

According to Ms Cheryl Potgieter, a member of the unit's working committee, eight trained counsellors are completing the intensive training course, which includes workshops, seminars and evaluation sessions, offered by Rape Crisis. (S. Times (Cm) 1/3/92)

"This will enable the peer counsellors to have continuous contact with the working committee and provide a forum for feedback and discussions," she said.



Pietermaritzburg: charges withdrawn/alterd

33. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Justice:

How many persons charged with (a) murder, (b) assault, (c) public violence, (d) attempted murder, (e) culpable homicide, (f) arson, and (g) illegal gathering, related to political violence in the magisterial district of Pietermaritzburg in 1990 had their charges (i) withdrawn and/or (ii) altered to lesser charges? B95E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

It is not necessarily recorded at criminal proceedings whether a crime is related to "political violence" or not. The required information is therefore not available.

Inquests: Natal Midlands

37. Mr W U NEL asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) How many inquests pertaining to death resulting from political violence were performed in 1990 in each magisterial district in the Natal Midlands;
- (2) in how many of these inquests (a) was death attributed to persons unknown and (b) were findings referred to the Attorney-General for his decision;
- (3) in how many cases (a) did the Attorney-General decline to prosecute and (b) were prosecutions instituted? B111E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1), (2) and (3).

It is not necessarily recorded at criminal proceedings whether a crime is related to "political violence" or not. The required information is therefore not available.

Applications for accused to be discharged

39. Mr M A TARR asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) In how many cases in a court of law in the Pietermaritzburg magisterial district in which the accused was charged with (a) murder, (b) assault, (c) public violence, (d) attempted murder, (e) culpable homicide, (f) arson, and (g) illegal gathering, related to political violence, did the defence apply in 1990 for the accused to be discharged at the close of the State's case;

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

New curriculum model for education: response.

\*1. Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether there has been any significant response from individuals and organizations to the contents of the Government's proposals for a new curriculum model for education; if not, what efforts are being made to secure responses from the organized teacher fraternity in this regard; if so, (a) what categories of individuals and organizations responded and (b) what are their names;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C7E

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (for the Minister of National Education):

- (1) The proposed new curriculum model for education is not a Government document but that of a group of education experts, viz the Committee of Heads of Education Departments. To date there has been a significant response from individuals and organizations to the proposals.
- (a) The following categories of individuals and organizations have responded to the proposals:
  - \* Education Institutions as well as divisions/units attached to such institutions
  - \* Private Sector Institutions
  - \* Education Departments
  - \* Government Institutions
  - \* The Public Sector
  - \* Teachers' Associations



- \* Parent Associations/Governing Bodies
- \* Education Councils
- \* Church Institutions
- \* Cultural Organizations
- \* Private Sector Organizations
- \* Subject Associations/Professional Associations
- \* Individuals

- (b) More than a 170 individuals/institutions have already responded. A list of names will be prepared by the Committee of Heads of Education Departments as soon as all the comments have been processed.
- (2) No.

Feeding schemes for needy pupils: contributions

\*2. Mr T ABRAHAM asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether her Department contributes towards feeding schemes for needy pupils in schools falling under the Administration: House of Representatives; if so,
- (2) whether she will furnish details reflecting the extent of the assistance rendered by her Department in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what are these details in respect of needy pupils in schools (a) in the Wentworth area in particular and (b) falling under the said Administration in general;
- (3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? C8E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

Several organizations all over the country already applied for assistance from the feeding scheme.

Some 270 applications have already been received and more than 94 applications have been processed.

This assistance programme is being delivered to all population groups and it is not possible to indicate which schools are involved, since the Department does not have a list of the schools of this Council.



# Relief as maintenance laws changed

Swefan 3/3/92

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

THE sight of thousands of women, with wailing babies on their backs standing in long, winding queues at the Department of Home Affairs to collect maintenance money has always been a spectacle.

For many the trip to 15 Market Street in Johannesburg was very painful. Hurting in the sense that after the long wait in the hot sun they had to go back home empty-handed because the father of the child did not deposit the *pap geld*.

Most working mothers, from far away places, had to forfeit a day's salary because of the long wait at the department.

But that has come to an end with the amendment to the Maintenance Act, which was gazetted yesterday.

Mrs Nomfundo Gaba, not her real name, said the amendment would be a great relief from the humiliation women found themselves in.

She said she had been receiving maintenance for

her three children through the courts for more than 10 years but could count the number of times she has gone to Market Street, only to return without a cent.

"I'm going to ask that the money be deposited into my savings account. That way I will not have to be shunted around the Department of Home Affairs," she added.

The amendment gives the courts more powers to ensure that maintenance dodgers comply with the law and support their children.

Provisions of the new legislation list the following:

- The assets of liable people who complain they do not have sufficient funds to pay their maintenance order will be attached.

- Details of defaulters will be given to credit bureaux to make them ineligible for credit.



- A picture of each person found liable for maintenance will be taken to ease tracing.

- The person found liable will retroactively be liable for maternity and medical costs.

- Payment would be made through any bank or financial institution as well as directly to the beneficiary and not necessarily through the courts.

- Courts will be able to call any person to give evidence on the whereabouts of defaulters.

- The onus of proof will shift to the person liable for maintenance.

- Anyone who has appealed against a maintenance order will remain liable until the appeal has been completed.

In a case where the man wins a paternity dispute he would be able to reclaim his money through a civil court or the Small Claims Court, said Johannesburg Magistrate's Court control prosecutor Ms J Griesel.

Griesel said the magistrate's court had about 20 000 files of maintenance cases. The court, she said, did not keep constant checks on payment of maintenance claims. It relied on claimants to report defaults.

"We would not know if a person defaults unless we receive a complaint. We then act by issuing a summons for the person to appear in court or a warrant of arrest is issued, depending on the history of the case," Griesel said.

She said the decision of the court hinged on the circumstances of the defaulter. If his reason for defaulting is unemployment, he is given a chance to look for a job.

The highest sentence a defaulter can serve is 12 months. A first offender serves six months.



# On the march!

## Women

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

*Sowetan 6/3/92*  
SUNDAY marks International Women's Day.

In South Africa the focus of the day's celebration will be on women's participa-

tion in the plans for a new South Africa.

Although the strike by women at a New York textile factory on March 8 1913 was about dissatisfac-

tion over unfair labour practices, South Africans will broaden the perspective to encompass discrimination in the political arena.

The absence of women in groups which could influence the future direction of the country has been of concern to most women's organisations and some political parties.

Women comprise about 5 percent of the delegates who attended the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

A march in the streets of Greater Soweto will be followed by discussions and poetry readings. A plenary meeting of the women's national coalition will also sit at the weekend to discuss the programme for the national workshop on the campaign for a women's charter to be held in April.

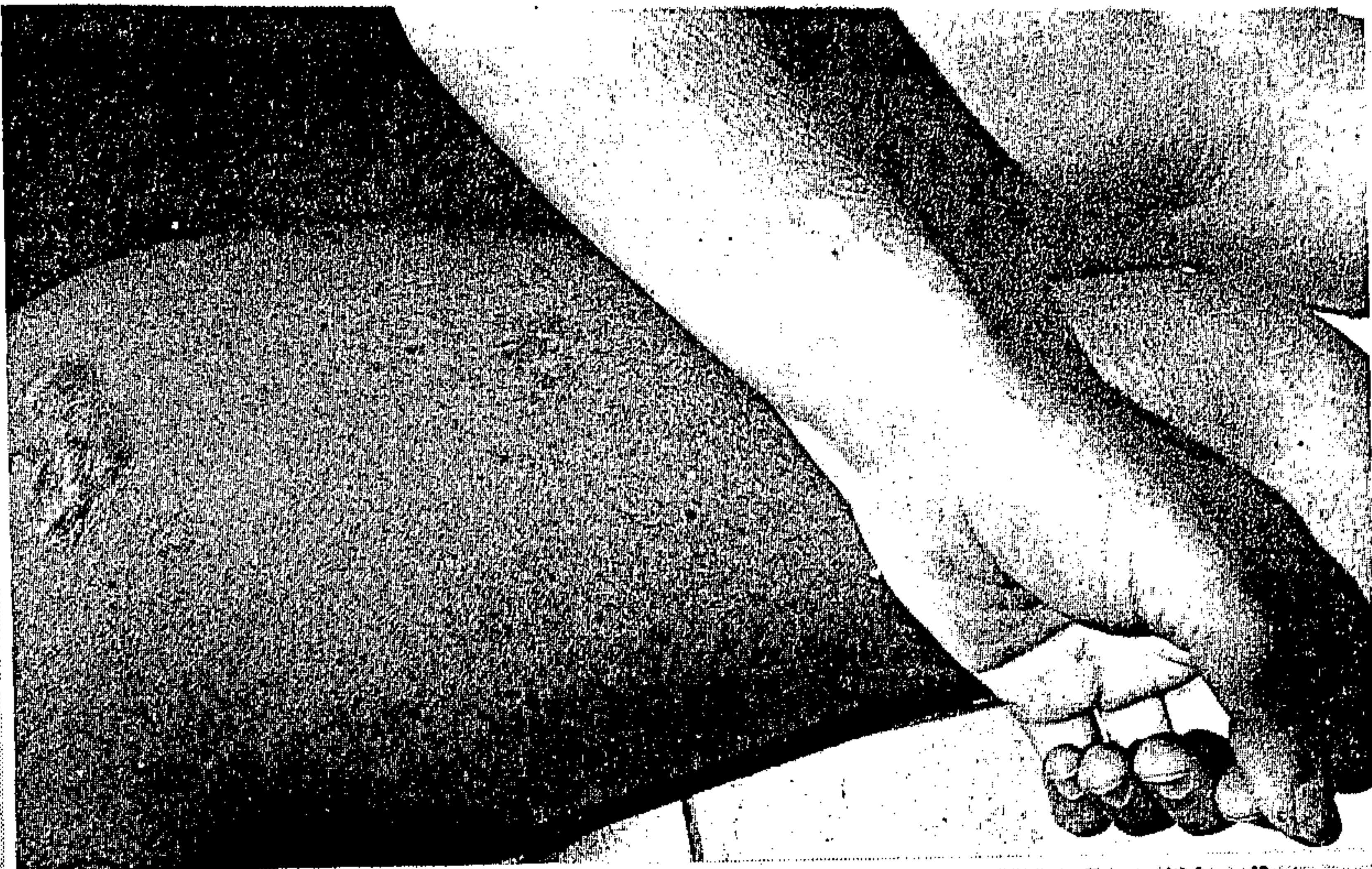
Actions and protests like the New York workers' strike enabled women to achieve some of their goals on the labour front.

Women trade unionists like Lucy Mvubelo, founder member of the South African Garment Workers' Union, Emma Mashinini, founder member of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union now called Saccawu, the late Joyce Sedibe and Maria Niseke fought bitterly for better working conditions for everyone - not just women.

Their efforts made it possible for women to combine employment and family life without jeopardising their jobs.

A report by the Human Sciences Research Council last year showed that there were few women graduates earning more than their male counterparts.





A GROWING number of women are only able to cope with severe stress and repressed anger by deliberately injuring themselves. Most are between 16 and 25 years old, successful, intelligent and single.

Self-mutilative behaviour has long been shrouded in mystery because it is such a socially unacceptable coping mechanism, particularly among people who are least expected to practise it. But scratch-like scars from old incisions running alongside more faded, overlapping cigarette burns on hidden sections of forearms confirm that Deliberate Self Harm Syndrome (DSHS) does exist throughout the world.

University of South Africa social work student Sharon Rosen spent two years of her practical study working at the drug rehabilitation centre Phoenix House, where she picked up similar symptoms in drug addicts. Her recently completed honours thesis dealing with DSHS is the first exploratory study of its kind.

Seven subjects in her study described similar behaviour patterns. Gradually, she says, "their stories started sounding very similar and confirmed what had only been hypothesised up to now, never really studied".

"They showed strong aversion to any authoritative figures and institutions but also experienced very severe periods of depression and low self-esteem."

Sufferers weave a tale of compulsive release from anger, society and very often themselves which reaches right back to childhood.

The common thread is a broken home and unstable family relationships and settings where overt expression of emotions, especially anger, was severely repressed.

This description is from one of the victims interviewed in an exclu-

## Women who hurt themselves to cope

W/Mail 6/3-12/3 92

*They feel no pain—but they use pain to achieve control and release.*

**BEATHUR BAKER**  
*reports on the rising number of self-mutilators*

sive British magazine: "It's like a sudden, irresistible impulse to harm oneself physically, an uncontrollable situation from which one cannot escape." This is followed by "a rapid, temporary feeling of relief". Like several people interviewed, she described the wound as "painless".

"Mildred" — interviewed by Rosen and, this week, by *The Weekly Mail* — is 29 and friendly. She looks more like a grade-school teacher than someone who performed self-mutilation up to eight times a day for five years. Her story is characterised by intense battles of control over her emotions and the demands of her parents.

"I started in 1982 when I was about 20. At the time I was already involved in prescription drugs, tranquillisers mostly. I was addicted to them for three years.

"Things were unbearable at home, so I was admitted to a well-known local drug rehabilitation centre — my family couldn't handle it. While suffering really bad withdrawal symptoms I one day held a burning cigarette to my wrist and kept it there. The flesh seared, but there was no pain. Almost

immediately I felt relieved, in control and less lonely."

For three months she was hospitalised on and off in three rehabilitation centres, where her hands had to be bandaged by "disgusted" hospital staff.

"They didn't understand or even ask why. Nobody did. It is so enraging not to be listened to. Once home, the stress overwhelmed me, my burning increased and became my own special secret so I could be seen to be coping.

"As a little girl I was taught to feel anger is wrong and therefore I did not know how to show it. Everyone would pretend anger did not exist."

One day, when arguing on the telephone with an uncle, Mildred proceeded from burning to cutting.

"In a calm and conscious frame of mind I took a razor blade and, locked in my room, I calmly made a deep incision into the flesh on my leg. A feeling of numbness overcame me, as well as a sense of achievement, release and escape — it was like I had turned my anger inwards.

"I could isolate myself from a situation or bring myself back by cutting — to ensure I did not withdraw to the other side: madness. But afterward I felt so dirty, disgusted with myself, partly because I knew friends and family's reaction to what I did and because I was hurting my mother by going against her wishes."

Many self-mutilators have a history of violence in the family — for example, child abuse. The study shows that these experiences leave

sufferers with low self-esteem and a distorted body image.

Rosen believes the socialisation of girls is one of the main causes: "Little girls have virtually no say in what happens to them."

DSHS, she says, has the potential to help people regain control over important areas in their lives, such as the family. However, several cases reveal that DSHS serves either to distance the person from the family or to reinforce its closeness.

Other features of the syndrome include chemical substance abuse and depression. Several people in the case study admitted having taken drugs during or before DSHS.

All the interviewees said they could not stop an act once they had started; it needed to "run its course".

Sufferers find there is no pain involved when performing self-mutilation. Methods of inflicting harm to the body ranged from head banging, dropping heavy objects on to the body, slamming fingers in doors and self-kicking to laceration, carving, making small slits or scratches. It goes all the way to severe forms, like rubbing cut glass on to body areas, interfering with wounds, amputating fingers. There are also "normal" forms of self-mutilation: clipping nails, trimming hair and having a tattoo.

Rosen's study recommends that staff at existing counselling services like People Opposing Women Abuse (Powa) could, with additional training, incorporate advising victims of DSHS into their service.

Institutions such as hospitals need to be educated about the syndrome, says Rosen, and social workers could assist sufferers in a positive way by encouraging self-expression and building trust. She is hoping to establish a self-help group.



# Now you'll have to pay up, Daddy

297  
w/mcul 6/3 - 12/3/92

By Ferial Haffajee

WITH one in two marriages ending in divorce and more and more women choosing to be single mothers, an amendment to the Maintenance Act, which took effect at the beginning of the week, comes at an opportune moment.

The Act is an attempt to plug the many holes in South Africa's maintenance procedure.

The new provisions were also probably the reason the grey maintenance building at the west end of Johannesburg was unusually quiet this week.

Normally it buzzes with women anxiously awaiting news of a delayed maintenance payment. And in the middle of the month about 2 750 women queue from five in the morning to collect their money.

Now payments will be made straight into women's accounts or they can be paid directly. White, coloured and Indian women up to now collected their money from magistrate's courts while black women were paid at the Department of Home Affairs.

The Act allows for the attachment of the assets of defaulters and also says that their details must be sent to credit bureaus making them ineligible for credit.

In addition, it imposes a sentence of six months for multiple offenders.

In terms of the new Act, the onus of proof of payment has been shifted to the liable person. Previously, women had to lodge complaints with the maintenance officer for three consecutive months and produce their cards to prove that they had not been paid.

Another boon in the Act allows women to claim retrospectively for maternity and medical costs.

It also provides that where a person appeals against a maintenance order, he must continue paying until the appeal is granted.

On Thursday, a representative of the Legal Aid Bureau said that of the 30 domestic cases that morning, half were maintenance complaints. "This indicates the severity of the problem," she said.

"The new system will pull people up short and make them realise that maintenance is no longer a joke."

But she cautioned that the new Act created severe problems for unemployed men who just could not pay. Predicting that hundreds of men would go to jail under the stringent new conditions, she questioned whether this Act would not become a new pass law.

Maintenance problems are also structural, she said.

"Many men have so many children that they just cannot support them."

During this year, the Legal Aid Bureau took up the case of a woman who had three children and was receiving R40 a month for each child from her husband. When they investigated, they discovered the man had 21 children from four wives and a few girlfriends.

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# War, the great touchstone of manliness

COLONELS AND CADRES: WAR AND GENDER IN SOUTH AFRICA by Jacklyn Cock  
(Oxford University Press, R32.99)

IN her pacifist-feminist classic, *Three Guineas*, Virginia Woolf asked: "How can we alter the crest and spur of the fighting cock?" After decades of fighting cocks, springboks and young lions in this land, peace-loving South Africans might well pose a similar question.

War has been a much-examined subject in European and American feminist discourse because, as Jacklyn Cock says in her latest book *Colonels and Cadres: War and Gender in South Africa*, it "has always been the great touchstone of 'manliness'".

The book — the first South African analysis of its kind — is a much-needed and long-overdue contribution to this discourse. Cock shows that our particular war has been more than a battle between men — the "colonels" of the South African Defence Force and the "cadres" of Umkhonto weSizwe. It has had profound implications for women too — those women who are actively drawn into the conflict, and also those at home, sitting by the hearth, in whose name war is always waged. "Soldiers," she explains, "usually go to war to defend a social order which is symbolised by 'woman'. Women are widely cast in the role of 'the protected' and 'the defend-

ed', often excluded from military service and almost always excluded from combat. Dividing the protector from the protected, defender from the defended, is crucial to both sexism and militarism."

Although Cock's premise, that "war is gendering activity", is a critical new interpretation of our conflicted society, her presentation is often not sharp enough — particularly in the opening chapter where, in 25 short pages, she tries to define the nature of the South African war between the apartheid regime and the liberation movements.

And her treatment of Umkhonto weSizwe is all too brief. While she examines the conflicts of a woman guerrilla like Thandi Modise and comments on the rhetoric of the African National Congress, which tends to relegate women to being mothers and wives of heroes, she does not attack the systemic gender inequities of the South African liberation struggle with as much vigour and detail as she does the SADF. But, in her chapters on the SADF, she unearths

startling attitudes from interviews and archival material, and her analysis soars. She uses the first-person narratives of men who have served in the army to prove the extent to which military service not only dehumanises, depersonalises and brutalises the men who undergo it, but also uses a method of male-bonding to define an aggressive male sexuality and separate male soldiers from the women who are left behind at home and hearth.

She shows, for example, how any trooper who shows reticence or queasiness is branded a "moffie", and she quotes from the Cape Education Department's 1986 *Cadet Training Manual*, which claims that "National Service may virtually be regarded as a modern initiation school" that "makes a man of boys". The manual then offers an astonishing piece of kitchen wisdom: "As they are denied this opportunity, women especially admire national servicemen."

Women, Cock shows, are used to keep men at war: as Helen-of-Troy pretexts for battle, as supportive wives, as sexy diversions, as sympathetic

Cock demonstrates an understanding of the workings of war and even, in the ANC's case, an appreciation of its occasional necessity. She is also uncompromising in her analysis of what its costs have been for South Africa — particularly in the way its glorification on both sides has spawned an entire generation of militarised youth. But *Colonels and Cadres* is neither anti-war polemic or pro-war rationalisation. It is a sometimes woolly but often invigorating and highly readable analysis that, rather than berating or defending any single woman's choice, states all their cases.

Mark Gevisser

ic nurses, and as cheerleaders. She describes how *Paratus* magazine's monthly pin-up girls "contributed to boosting soldiers' morale as reassuring symbols of what most soldiers believed was worth fighting for", and she quotes from a 1983 issue of the SADF magazine: "We want to reach the woman and try through her to work on the man. A mother has influence over her son and a girlfriend over her boyfriend."

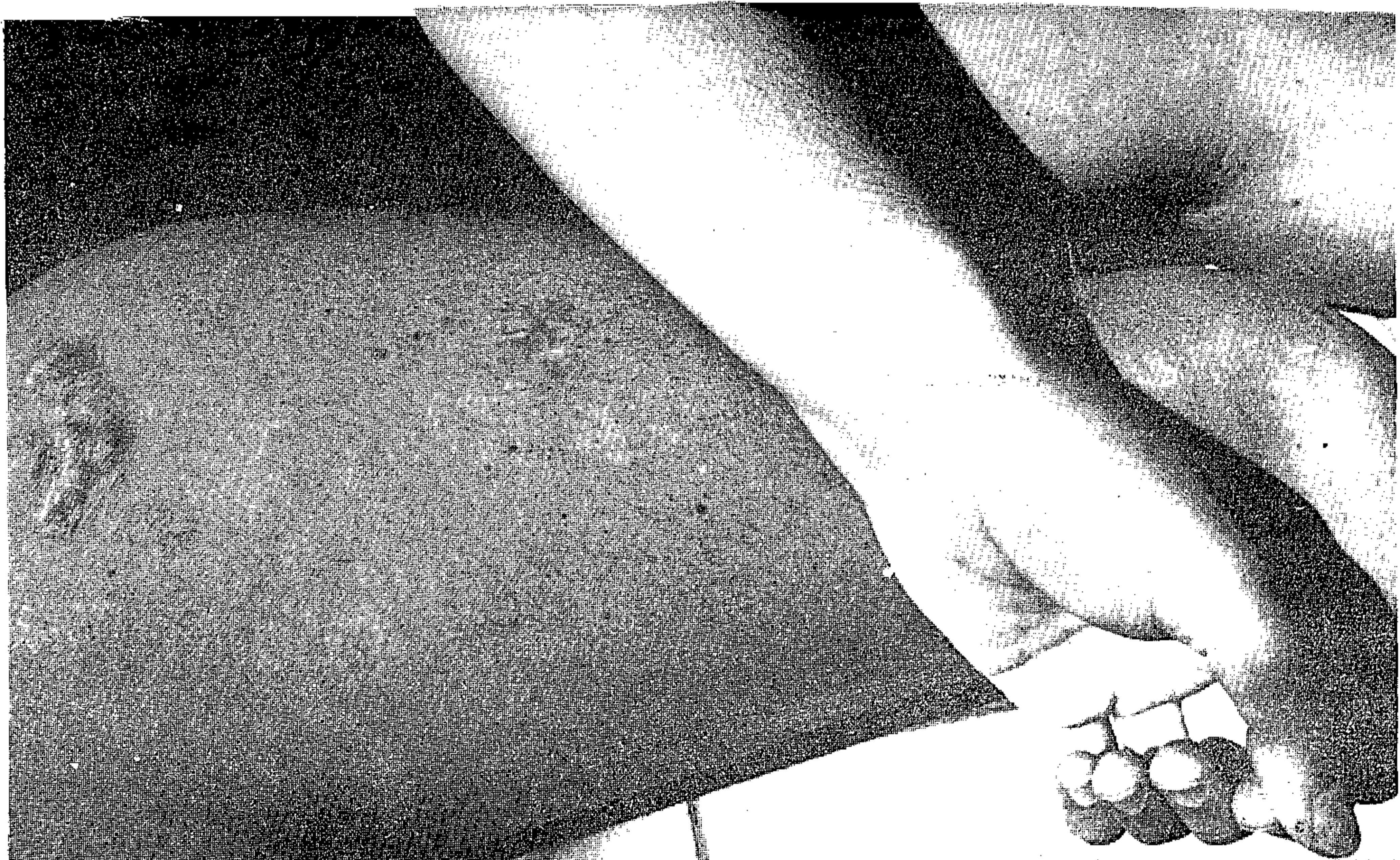
But, even though she presents horrifying evidence of the rape of local Namibian women by South African soldiers during the Angolan war, she complicates things by stating that war is not simply a male activity in which women are always victims: they are often willing accomplices.

And it is her analysis of women in the SADF that is most interesting, for she discovers that the SADF, far from seeing a contradiction between femininity and military service, actually uses the women within its ranks to strengthen gender-difference. She shows the Woman's Army College in George, for example, to be more of a girl's finishing school than a combat training centre, and she quotes Captain Elene Terreblanche of the South African Police as saying that "we are putting girls into uniform to do a man's work, but we want them to remain looking like and behaving like ladies".

Femininity, Cock feels, is not only reinforced by fashion and deportment classes at the Woman's Army College, but also by the supportive roles that women are given in war: they are not allowed anywhere near armed combat.

Should women be allowed to fight? Cock offers an assessment of whether women should be conscripted at all, presenting two arguments for it — that a more "feminised" army could "serve the cause of peace by loosening the connection between militarism and masculinity" and that it could "serve the cause of equal rights by demonstrating women's strength and competence". But she stops short of advocacy, asking, rather, whether military skills are desirable for anyone and whether access to war is "a necessary part of equality" for women.





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## Women who hurt themselves to cope

w/ Mail 6/3-12/3/92

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**BEATHUR BAKER**

*reports on the rising number of self-mutilators*

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For three months she was hospitalised on and off in three rehabilitation centres, where her hands had to be bandaged by "disgusted" hospital staff.

"They didn't understand or even ask why. Nobody did. It is so enraging not to be listened to. Once home, the stress overwhelmed me, my burning increased and became my own special secret so I could be seen to be coping.

"As a little girl I was taught to feel anger is wrong and therefore I did not know how to show it. Everyone would pretend anger did not exist."

One day, when arguing on the telephone with an uncle, Mildred proceeded from burning to cutting.

"In a calm and conscious frame of mind I took a razor blade and, locked in my room, I calmly made a deep incision into the flesh on my leg. A feeling of numbness overcame me, as well as a sense of achievement, release and escape — it was like I had turned my anger inwards.

"I could isolate myself from a situation or bring myself back by cutting — to ensure I did not withdraw to the other side: madness. But afterward I felt so dirty, disgusted with myself, partly because I knew friends and family's reaction to what I did and because I was hurting my mother by going against her wishes."

Many self-mutilators have a history of violence in the family — for example, child abuse. The study shows that these experiences leave

sufferers with low self-esteem and a distorted body image.

Rosen believes the socialisation of girls is one of the main causes: "Little girls have virtually no say in what happens to them."

DSHS, she says, has the potential to help people regain control over important areas in their lives, such as the family. However, several cases reveal that DSHS serves either to distance the person from the family or to reinforce its closeness.

Other features of the syndrome include chemical substance abuse and depression. Several people in the case study admitted having taken drugs during or before DSHS.

All the interviewees said they could not stop an act once they had started; it needed to "run its course".

Sufferers find there is no pain involved when performing self-mutilation. Methods of inflicting harm to the body ranged from head banging, dropping heavy objects on to the body, slamming fingers in doors and self-kicking to laceration, carving, making small slits or scratches. It goes all the way to severe forms, like rubbing cut glass on to body areas, interfering with wounds, amputating fingers. There are also "normal" forms of self-mutilation: clipping nails, trimming hair and having a tattoo.

Rosen's study recommends that staff at existing counselling services like People Opposing Women Abuse (Powa) could, with additional training, incorporate advising victims of DSHS into their service.

Institutions such as hospitals need to be educated about the syndrome, says Rosen, and social workers could assist sufferers in a positive way by encouraging self-expression and building trust. She is hoping to establish a self-help group.



## Operation Hunger gets R10-m

By Shirley Woodgate

STAR 10/3/92  
fund for R7 million-a-month, payable over three months.

Operation Hunger, yesterday, received a R10 million donation from the Department of National Health and Health Services — ending the row over red tape which delayed payment from the Nutrition Development Programme.

The cheque, handed over in Pretoria, was the official response to the charity organisation's request to the R220 million

Deputy Minister Fanus Schoeman assured Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman that the payment was part of a continuing programme to her organisation.

Further amounts will be handed over in the new financial year, to assist the organisation to meet its R9 million monthly budget.



# A tireless worker for the community

Sowetan

10/3/92

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By PEARL MAJOLA

THE name Anne-Gloria Masetle has become synonymous with the Nation Building parenting seminars.

But who is she and why has she given herself to this project?

Her involvement with Nation Building began two years ago when *Sowetan* approached Medunsa, where she works as a clinical psychologist, for help with the project.

Her boss appointed her for the job and since then Masetle has championed the project with admirable results.

Everywhere she has taken the concept, a new community of concerned parents and youth working together to improve their lifestyles has emerged.

At the first workshop held in Johannesburg this year, representatives from regions as far as Pietersburg and Pretoria reported on their communities' progress and praised Nation Building for motivating people to do community work.

"I was interested in this project because it provided me with an opportunity to do just what I wanted," said Masetle.

"Through my work I realised that people were disillusioned about what is happening in South Africa and were going through a lot of problems.

"I felt I could no longer sit in my office trying to solve those problems without getting to the root causes.

"In almost all the communities we have conducted seminars and workshops, various projects, like the Mamelodi Education Project,

have been set up to address problems identified by those communities themselves," she said.

"Multi-disciplinary teams comprising of members of these communities have been formed to help co-ordinate the projects.

"When we started we conducted surveys to find out what problems people had in the various areas," she explained.

"Parenting and health seemed to be the major problems and in 1990 I presented papers on parenting.

"Last year we organised Dr Garth Japhet and Sister Mapule Khanye, and the programme focussed on health, particularly child abuse and Aids."

According to Masetle, plans for this year are to motivate more people to take part in seminars and workshops and to spread the word about Nation Building.

"The feedback I have received from the seminars is that people want more information and want to be involved.

"Teachers, parents, the youth and clergy want to present papers on their own analysis of the problems that exist in their communities and how they can be solved.

"Another issue we have identified is that there are many resourceful projects that people don't know about. We want to try and co-ordinate these projects so that there is no duplication of resources by ourselves or any-



Clinical psychologist Ms Anne-Gloria Masetle.

body else. That way we can start on new projects and our people will be better served," she explained.

"People also want more workshops where they can be involved as opposed to seminars where one person addresses them."

Masetle has now formed a committee of multi-professionals committed to community work who will help with the planning and co-ordination of projects in each region.

Her involvement with the community now goes beyond the parenting and health seminars. Since she started the programme, she has been invited by professional groups, youth clubs and community organisations to speak on different issues.



## WOMAN

# Charity (297) keeps wolf at Sowetan bay 10/3/92

**WIDOWED** Mrs Gertrude Mashalaba of Wattville township and three of her grandchildren walked away happy after collecting this month's food ration from a local organisation.

When her husband died two years ago, Mashalaba did not know what to do with their two minor children, nieces and nephews who were being raised by the couple because their parents had died.

Then tragedy struck again the same year when her daughter and son-in-law died. As if that were not enough, one of her nieces had a baby, adding another mouth to feed to the already destitute family.

### Renovating

Now she is mother to 14 children living in an incomplete house, which her husband was renovating when he died.

But then things improved for the Mashalaba family.

Thanks to the Wattville Underprivileged Families Co-ordinating Group, they now receive a monthly food ration.

The charity was formed by men and is run by them.

"These people were God-sent," said Mashalaba. "I do not know what I would have done without their help."

### Pension

She has to make do with the R89 a month from her husband's pension fund. This has to cover school fees and uniforms for the 12 children, rent and other household needs.

Mashalaba cannot work because there is the daughter's baby to look after.

"At least now, feeding and clothing my children is no longer a problem," she said.

When WUCGRO started work in the township last year there were six destitute families identified by the local welfare office. There are now 21 families comprising 170 people.

They organise monthly food parcels from business houses and old clothing from the community.

"We are proud of all this, but there is still a lot of work to be done," said PRO Mr Lali Mashile.

"We are happy that our small effort is making people happy and feeding the hungry," said Mashile.

"We are aware of the threat to other welfare organisation because of the drought but we hope we will all be able to continue with the good work," Mashile concluded.



# Govt 'hunger' grant enrages rightists

STAR 12/3/92

By Dirk Nel  
Northern  
Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — The Conservative Party has noted "with dismay" that the Government had donated R10 million to Operation Hunger, CP health spokesman Dr Willie Snyman said in a statement yesterday.

"Apart from the known fact that Operation Hunger has close links with the ANC, it has come to my attention that funds for the organisation are used for purposes other than those intended by its founders," he said.

Dr Snyman called on the Government to appoint a judicial inquiry or a commission representative of all parliamentary parties to investigate the activities of the organisation.

"Should the Government ignore this urgent request

from the CP, the party will regard this as blatant approval by the Government of the squandering of taxpayers' money," Dr Snyman added.

An enraged Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger, reacted with an open challenge to Dr Snyman to risk "a very real libel suit" by spelling out, outside Parliament, the so-called "known facts" about her organisation.

She also called on him not to hide behind nuances and hints but to reveal in public his information about funds which Operation Hunger had allegedly used for purposes other than those originally intended.

"Perhaps before Mr Snyman spoke, he should have consulted Werk en Oorleef, a welfare group which is backed to the tune of R30 000 a month by Operation Hunger and where one of the top office bearers is CP MP Kobus Botha," Ms Perlman said.

She said Operation Hunger

was taking legal advice on Mr Snyman's "scurrilous allegations".

● The South African Agricultural Union in a statement to Sapa said yesterday that overwhelming reaction had been received to its recently announced Emergency Aid Fund for afflicted farming communities.

Contributions were streaming in from individuals and organisations throughout the country, SAAU president Boet Fourie said in Pretoria.

Within days of the announcement of the fund contributions had reached nearly R400 000.

The fund would be used to contribute towards the essential personal expenses of farmers, their families and workers who were in financial need.

Contributions may be sent to the SAAU Emergency Aid Fund, Box 1508, Pretoria, 0001. The fund collection number is 022002270005.



# Mabuza elected a trustee of IDT

*Donelan 11/3/92* *288* *297*  
FORMER Chief Minister of KwaNgwane Mr Enos Mabuza has been elected a trustee of the Independent Development Trust.

He joined the IDT as a part-time director in August last year. His appointment restores the number of IDT trustees to 15, after the death of Development Bank board chairman Dr Simon Brand earlier this year.

The trust was established in 1990 to distribute R2 000 million to the poor. It is headed by former judge, Mr Jan Steyn. - Sapa.

**EMPLOYMENT LINE**



# Raped woman sues cops

Sowetan 11/3/92

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A BLACK mother of two is suing the Minister of Law and Order for damages totalling R170 000 after she was allegedly raped by a white policeman two years ago.

The woman alleges in papers in the Pretoria Supreme Court that she was raped by Mr C van Jaarsveld, based at Ficksburg police station in the Free State, in September 1990.

Since the incident, which allegedly took place while she was in custody, the woman has been receiving psychiatric treatment and taking anti-depressant drugs to cope with emotional problems resulting from the rape.

The lawsuit is being pursued on the strength of her psychiatrist's report that her life had been disrupted and shattered by the alleged sexual assault by the policeman.

Before the incident, the woman was ambitious, hardworking and studying to improve her qualifications, according to the report.

By SONTI MASEKO

But she had since postponed her studies due to lack of concentration, anxiety alternating with feelings of anger and irritability, depression and bitterness.

As a result of her emotional state, she had also developed tension headaches, ulcers, weight disturbances, hypertension, palpitations and was unable to sleep.

From being an outgoing person, she had become a loner and preferred to stay home and be alone at work. She shunned contact with her colleagues because of feelings of shame and fear of being judged.

The case has been postponed so the woman can be interviewed by a State psychiatrist.



# Sisters are doing it for themselves

W/Man 13/3-19/3/92  
By BEATHUR BAKER

FORTY women's groups, which merged to form the Women's National Coalition, plan to launch a campaign to ensure that women's rights are included in a Bill of Rights in the new constitution.

The coalition is a historical first: women, representative of cross cultural, political, apolitical and religious groups, will be united by a single cause.

The launch, on April 24 and 25 in Johannesburg, will be conducted as a workshop for debate and decision-making among the 560 women representing the 40 national women's groups.

"This is no cake and tea coalition," says Sheila Meintjies, of the Wits Gender Forum. "Unlike past alliances, it is an issue-based movement to bring together women from different backgrounds under a common cause — ensuring their rights are firmly fixed in a future constitution."

"South African women have been far too passive. We plan to stimulate them and ensure they have a say in the future," said Gill Noero, interim steering committee member and representative of the Democratic Party.

Mavivi Manzini, of the African National Congress Women's League says: "... we believe that although from different backgrounds, women at the launch — like rural women, for instance — can voice their own problems, yet also identify with the (general) oppression of women. That is why we feel we need a special charter in addition to a constitutional clause."

"We are determined to work for the inclusion of women in decision making on all levels, regional, local and national," says Doris Ravenhill, executive member of the Women's Lobby (WL), which is also affiliated to the coalition.

The WL wrote to Mr Justice I Mohamed and Mr Justice P Schabert requesting they recommend to all parties at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa to "include capable women on their negotiating teams".

Three women are members of the ANC delegation to Codesa.

The ANC Women's League says it sees the purpose of forming a coalition as "one from which women can draw an understanding, assessment and conclusion on issues that affect them."

"In this way, we feel women will have taken part in the shaping of the country."

Democratic Party MP Carol Charlewood, regional organiser for the Women's Alliance (WA), said they plan to look at the United Nations Convention document on the elimination of all discrimination against women. The WA has research units to look into the problems of rural women "because as urban women we cannot speak for or identify the needs of rural women".

Ellen Motopeng, speaking on behalf of the African Women's Organisation, a component of the Pan Africanist Congress, said: "Our greatest challenge in the 1990s remains that of uniting African women and communities around the cause of genuine liberation. Our primary objective is to rally African women around the issues of women's liberation and to strive to educate women socially, politically, morally and make them aware of social degradation, exploitation and male domination."



# She lives to help people

Sowetan 16/3/92

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**NURSING** sister Emily Dintwe performs tasks that women with less resilience would not dare to do.

Based in a rural shanty *dorpie* of Kgakala, near Leeudoringstad, in the Western Transvaal, she is regarded as a biblical Modacai - giving her life freely to the destitute people.

She is a midwife, day and night, vaccinates children - many of whom suffer from preventable diseases like hepatitis-B, kwashiokor, scabies and pellegra - conducts family planning clinics and home visits for the aged to check on tuberculosis.

Fridays are post-natal clinic days when Dintwe checks on women who have new-born babies.

Her greatest handicap is that she is overworked, having to provide medical care to a population of more than 10 000. She also does menial work, cleaning and scrubbing floors of her ramshackle clinic.

But Sister Dintwe is not complaining.

"For me doing what I do is normal, even though I am overworked," she said.

She disclosed that the district surgeon makes two visits a week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

On these days he sees patients for just an hour, said Dintwe.

The nearest hospital is 63km away in Klerksdorp. In many ways this is a luxury most residents of this village can ill afford.

Most of the village folk are unemployed, and those who have jobs are so underpaid they cannot afford medical

## Women

By MOKGADI PELA



**Emily Dintwe - shoulders a heavy burden.**

bills, let alone travelling costs to the hospital.

A spokesman for the Transvaal Provincial Administration Laetitia de Villiers said the TPA had a mobile clinic in Leeudoringstad. The TPA said a nursing sister, an assistant nurse and one guidance councillor provided care to about 200 patients in an eight-week cycle.



*Provincial Administration of Natal*

(1) Yes,

(a) (i) Provincial Medical Supply Centre

(ii) Port Shepstone Hospital

(iii) St Andrews Hospital and

(b) R2 292,45. (Excluding losses routinely written off during annual stocktaking);

(2) yes, the Health Services Branch of the Natal Provincial Administration investigates all cases of reported theft and these are also referred to the South African Police for investigation. Losses are written off under delegated authority if the South African Police are unable to resolve the case;

(3) no.

*Aids: educational programmes*

\*3. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether her Department has drawn up any Aids education programmes for use in schools; if so, (a) (i) for which standards and (ii) in which education departments are these programmes available and (b) what has been the response of the above departments to these programmes;
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

B315E

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:*

- (1) Yes,
- (a) (i) an Aids and Life Style Education Programme for pupils in secondary schools, has been compiled after extensive research during 1991. Research is also being undertaken during this year for the development of programmes for children of primary school age as well as for pre-school children and (ii) the programme will be made available to all education departments, including those of the TBVC States and Self-governing Territories and

(b) extensive liaison with the education departments took place during the period of research and establishing of the programme. They all accepted in principle that children should be Aids literate by standard five. The programme will be made available in a draft format to incorporate feedback from users;

(2) yes, the programme will be introduced by myself and Mr L. A. Plenaar, Minister of National Education and of Environment Affairs, on 30 March 1992 in Cape Town. The package will then be available for distribution.

*Gambling legislation: casinos*

\*4. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether the Government is considering changes to the gambling legislation governing the operation of casinos within the borders of South Africa; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

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

B323E

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:*

(1) and (2)

Yes. In a press statement released on 27 February 1992 I pointed out that the Government's policy on gambling and lotteries is embodied in the Gambling Act, 1965 (Act No 51 of 1965), which prohibits participation in, or allowing games of chance.

During a Parliamentary debate on State Lotteries in 1991 the Deputy Minister of Justice pointed out the following:

- \* Gambling and lotteries purely for personal material gain is unacceptable and remains illegal.
- \* There is reason, however, for an investigation into the legalisation of games of chance with which funds are raised for health, welfare and educational institutions.
- \* The case for fund raising competitions in which chance plays a role, controlled by the State, has however not been made out yet.

The Government would approach this matter very carefully and would not take steps before having available all the facts and before having consulted the churches. This process has not yet been concluded.

The Departments of Justice and National Health and Population Development are jointly in a process of preparing a Green Paper wherein certain proposals will be made in regard to amendments to the Gambling Act. The Green Paper will be published for comment and all interested parties will be afforded an opportunity to comment thereon.

*Telephone services/private post boxes: Pretoria*

\*5. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:

Whether any applications for (a) telephone services and (b) private post boxes were outstanding in the Pretoria area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available; if so, (i) how many and (ii) when is it anticipated that the backlog will be eliminated?

B340E

*The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:*

(a) yes;

(i) 6 497 as at 29 February 1992; and

(ii) approximately 3 440 of the waiting applicants will be provided with telephone service during the 1992/93 financial year. It is at this stage not possible to indicate when the requirements of the remaining applicants, whose applications are being deferred owing to a shortage of cable leads and insufficient capacity in certain exchanges, will be met.

(b) Yes;

(i) 2 668 as at 29 February 1992 (Alkant-rant 50, Bon Accord 50, Brooklyn 200, Faerie Glen 200, Laudium 200, Lynn East 50, Totiusdal 50, Menlo Park 200, Onderstepoort 50, Pretoria 200, Pretoria West 100, Pyramid 100, Rosslyn 300, Silverton 300, Sinoville 200, Valhalla 50, Waterkloof 100, Oifantsfontein 30, Pierre van Ryneveld 38, Hennopsmeer 200)

(ii) *Alkant-rant*—Negotiations are in progress to procure a suitable site for the provision of additional boxes for allocation to applicants residing mainly in Ashlea Gardens, De Beers, Lynnwood, Lynnwood Manor and Newlands. Some 600 vacant boxes are available at the Lynnwood Ridge Post Office which is situated approximately 2,5 km from the Alkant-rant Post Office.

*Bon Accord*—Additional boxes will be installed during 1992/93.

*Brooklyn*—Space is not available for the installation of additional boxes at this office but 3 000 boxes will be installed during 1993/94 at the Hatfield Post Office, only 2 km away.

*Faerie Glen*—Additional boxes will be provided during 1992/93.

*Laudium*—A new post office with 2 400 boxes is being planned for completion during April 1993.

*Lynn East and Totiusdal*—450 additional boxes have been installed at the Vrijlerra Post Office which should relieve the demand at both Lynn East and Totiusdal.

*Menlo Park*—Additional boxes will be installed during 1992/93.

*Onderstepoort*—Space is not available for the installation of additional boxes at this office but additional boxes will be installed at the Pretoria North Post Office during 1992/93 which should relieve the demand at Onderstepoort.

*Pretoria*—The possibility of installing additional boxes is being investigated.

*Pretoria West*—Additional boxes will be installed during 1993/94.

*Pyramid*—Additional boxes will be installed during 1992/93.

*Rosslyn*—Additional boxes will be installed during 1992/93.

*Silverton*—1 150 additional boxes will be installed during 1992/93.

*Sinoville*—A new post office with



pleted according to the initial planning.

(ii) (aa) Falls away;

(bb) It is expected that the project will be finalized during the second half of 1993.

Number of persons sentenced to community service

(241)

service

\*6. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice: How many persons were sentenced to community service during the 1991 calendar year?

B380E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

755.

Relocation of ore-terminal: PE

\*7. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

(a) What is the estimated cost of relocating the Port Elizabeth ore-terminal to another convenient site and (b) in respect of what date is this estimate furnished?

B381E

The MINISTER FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

The Managing Director of TRANSNET LIMITED replied as follows to the hon member's question:

(a) The relocation of the existing ore loading facility (equipment, etc) to another site within the Port Elizabeth environment has not been considered. The cost of such a move has also not been determined.

The moving of the facility to Saldanha Bay has been considered and the estimated cost to provide additional facilities is approximately R135 million which does not make the project economically viable.

(b) The estimate with regard to the shifting to Saldanha is at 1990/91 cost levels.

Cango Caves: concerts/moss

\*8. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of National Education:

(1) (a) On what date was the first concert held inside the largest chamber of the Cango Caves and (b) (i) how many per-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

sons had attended concerts in this chamber, and (ii) how many persons (excluding concert-goers) had visited the Cango Caves, from the date of the first such concert up to 31 December 1991.

(2) whether any unusual growth of moss has been noticed in the Cango Caves; if so,

(3) whether any steps have been taken to establish the cause of this growth of moss; if not, why not; if so, with what result?

B385E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

In terms of the Cango Caves Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance 5 of 1971) the Cango Caves fall under the jurisdiction of the Oudshoorn Municipality. According to the Municipality the replies to the questions are as follows:

(1) (a) 1964

(b) (i) 15 000

(ii) 4 471 806

(2) No

(3) Falls away.

INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Schools: restricting admissions

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

(1) Whether he intends to prevent schools in his Department from restricting admissions on a racial basis; if not, why not;

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

B344E.INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, in his address at the opening of Parliament on 1 February 1991 the hon the State President said the following (Hansard, col 15):

If we wish to create a future South Africa without discrimination and with equality of

opportunity, this will have to be true of education as well. However, distinctive or autogenous education, conducted with Government assistance within a single system for those who desire it, has to remain an option.

That is how we see the future and that is what we are working for. Our efforts will undoubtedly be given tremendous momentum by the outcome of yesterday's referendum.

In regard to this process the hon the State President also said that the present educational system shall and must be changed.

Work on this is being done on the political and educational levels. In the meantime education has to continue in an orderly manner. At this point in time the admission of pupils is still regulated by the present Constitution. I am referring to section 14 and paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 to the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, in which it is stated that education at all levels is the own affair of a population group.

Since the present Constitution and provisions referred to are still valid, admission according to population group is legally still possible. I have no authority to prevent schools from applying the provisions of the Constitution of the country. The reply to the hon member for Pinetown's question is therefore as follows: Firstly, no, because I have no authority to do so, and secondly, no.

Mr R M BURROWS: Mr Chairman, I am pleased that the hon the Minister referred to the historic referendum of yesterday and the overwhelming landslide vote for reform. I would also like to mention the hon the State President's speech at 15:00 today in which he made reference to the historic turning point and the getting rid of apartheid that this referendum signified. [Interjections.] It is on precisely that point that the hon the Minister sticks. Apartheid is like pregnancy, in that one cannot be half pregnant. One is either pregnant or not pregnant. One either has apartheid or one has no apartheid. [Interjections.] If one is going to have closed schools, one still has apartheid. [Interjections.] The key question—and this is true for all of those hon members—that they are going to have to address is whether their schools are open or closed, not whether they received a Yes or a No. [Interjections.] If own affairs is to go and to go soon, as we understand, then it is perfectly

possible that section 14 and Schedule 1 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act will disappear, and we will be very pleased. [Interjections.] However, it still remains a possibility that schools could apply racial restrictions on admission. One must draw attention to the reasons why they should not, and in this respect I would like to refer to the Interim Report on Group and Human Rights of the SA Law Commission, in which the following quote from the De Lange Report of 1983 appears:

However, differentiation also rests purely on the basis of race or colour, which cannot be regarded as relevant for inequality of treatment.

Then they go on to propose a new draft article 10 for a bill of human rights for South Africa which would contain the following clause:

Everyone has the right to freedom of choice with regard to the available public educational and training institutions and fields of study: Provided that—

(c) no state school or state-aided school or institution for education and training shall refuse to admit a pupil or student merely on the ground of his or her race, colour, religion or ethnic origin;

Less than three weeks ago the hon the Minister of Justice said that this country should get an interim bill of rights in the near future. I am now asking the hon the Minister of Education and Culture to commit himself to what the interim bill of rights may say and to state categorically that it is the policy of the NP that no State school or State-funded institution should be able to refuse racial admission restrictions. That is the keypoint. The hon the Minister should commit himself to a goal, he should commit himself to getting rid of apartheid and to promoting open schools. Today is the perfect day to do so. He has 68% of the country behind him to do so. [Time expired.]

\*Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Pinetown raised a very important matter this afternoon on which we want a clear and unequivocal reply from the hon the Minister. Up to now we have accepted that what the Government had in mind was a new education system in which race would play no role regarding admission to schools. However, it was also accepted at the same time that the present traditional admis-

CO 4 f . . . 12

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



## Boesak group received R2m

CHRIS BATEMAN 217

LONDON — ANC western Cape chairman Alan Boesak received about R2m from the Norwegian government over the past four years for the Foundation for Justice and Peace, which he founded.

This was disclosed yesterday by Norwegian foreign ministry spokesman Bjorn Blokhuis, who said "sometimes" previous funding applications had been "unsatisfactory but were rectified".

He was unable to elaborate on what was unsatisfactory because "those people directly involved here are not available".

The funding figures emerged when Blokhuis was asked to comment on reports by a Norwegian journalist that his government had blocked funding to the foundation this year.

Blokhuis said his government was awaiting audited accounts to back Boesak's application for funding this year which was "not unusual". Bloay 18/3/92

"They (the foundation) have not reached the end of their financial year yet and we're merely awaiting the audits before considering his application," he said.



# Boesak furious as Norway cuts aid

297

Sowetan  
19/3/92

DR ALLAN Boesak yesterday rejected reports that his Foundation for Peace and Justice had inadequately accounted for funds from the Norwegian government.

According to the reports from Oslo, Norway has stopped aid to the foundation because it failed to deliver complete accounting

## Sowetan Correspondent

for its support in 1991.

Last year Norway gave the foundation R400 000 as part of about R1,78 million in support since 1986.

Boesak, chairman of the ANC in the Western Cape, said it was a misunder-

standing or somebody had slipped up.

"I am angry and shocked that this has happened. It's a gross misunderstanding and I expect the Norwegians to clear it up."

He said he had given the Norwegians financial reports and statements since 1986.

"They are talking about

taking a decision on the basis of not getting reports for 1991 to 1992. But that's impossible, because our fiscal year ends on February 28. That means we are winding up our books," Boesak said.

The foundation's books were ready to go to his auditors, he said.

"Normally all our

fundes get an auditor's report and my report by the end of April."

He had been told that "there are some people in Norway who are concerned that the foundation will be used to strengthen the position of the ANC as a political party and also my own position".



# Boesak denies Norway's allegations about funds

Own Correspondent

STAR 19/3/92

CAPE TOWN — An angry Dr Allan Boesak today rejected reports that his Foundation for Peace and Justice had accounted inadequately for funds from the Norwegian government.

According to the reports from Oslo, Norway has terminated aid to the foundation because it failed to deliver complete accounting for its support in 1991.

Last year Norway gave the Foundation R400 000 as part of about R1,78 million in support since 1986.

Dr Boesak, chairman of the ANC in the Western Cape, said it was a misunderstanding or somebody had slipped up.

"I am angry and shocked that this has happened. It's a gross misunderstanding and I expect the Norwegians to clear it up."

He said he had given the Norwegians financial reports and statements since 1986.

"They are talking about taking a decision on the basis of not getting reports for 1991 to 1992. But that's impossible, because our fiscal year ends on February 28. That means we are winding up our books," Dr Boesak said.

The foundation's books were



Dr Allan Boesak ... says reports of mismanagement of fund is "misunderstanding".

ready to go to his auditors, he said.

"Normally all our funders get an auditors' report and my report by the end of April."

He said he had been told that "there are some people in Norway who are concerned that the Foundation will be used to strengthen the position of the ANC as a political party and also my own position".



# **'Ambivalent message' on poverty relief**

By Shirley Woodgate

The Budget has failed to meet the demands of the South African Black Social Workers' Association (Sabswa) which claims the crisis in welfare services was not properly addressed.

Sabswa is concerned that no changes have been made concerning the implementation of VAT, and that the zero rating on foodstuffs has not been re-introduced.

The increase in poverty relief indicated an ambivalent message regarding the programme. "On the one hand the Government authorises the relief funds, but the funds do not reach the needy due to bureaucratic hitches," Sabswa said.

Parity in pensions was still not a reality, but Sabswa noted that public pressure had convinced the Government to reduce the deadline from four years hence, to 1993.

Inadequate social workers' salaries were not upgraded, which meant the pay packets were still not market-related.

**ANTI-APARTHEID** and church groups have become involved in a R2-billion "charity" clothing operation which is crippling the South African clothing and textile industries.

It has already put 20 000 people out of work, according to union and employer sources.

The operation is based on a system under which the government grants permits to churches and welfare bodies to import second-hand clothes duty-free so that they can be given to the poor.

Instead, 100-million garments a year are flooding into the country and pouring huge profits into the pockets of middlemen and, it is suspected, some church and welfare people with dubious motives.

The situation is "gravely serious and growing worse", union and industry officials say, and has already contributed to the closing of textile and clothing factories and had a devastating effect on the milling town of Harri-smith. It threatens other towns like Ladysmith and Pinetown.

The SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union is so concerned that this week in Durban it staged the first of a planned series of nationwide worker demonstrations outside one of a fast-growing number of used clothes shops.

### **Ironic**

And soon it plans to meet foreign anti-apartheid and church groups to point out that it is ironic that clothes they are collecting for South Africa's unemployed are contributing to further mass unemployment.

Mr Ebrahim Patel, assistant general secretary of the SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union, said the garment industry employed 165 000 people in clothing production, 100 000 in cotton growing, and 95 000 in textiles. With their dependants, this represented 1,7-million people.

It was the most labour-intensive manufacturing industry and one for which product volume was all-important. When, in 1988, there was an annual duty-free importation of 24,5-



**SAVE OUR JOBS ...** textile workers demonstrate outside a second-hand clothes shop this week

million used garments it was bad enough, he said. But last year the figure grew to 100-million (industry sources say R2-billion is a conservative estimate of how much they would have sold for).

Dr Johan Lamprecht, deputy director-general of the Department of Trade and Industry, said duty-free import permits had been granted initially to church and welfare bodies to enable them to bring in donated used clothing on the strict proviso that it be distributed free of charge. However, the government later conceded that the charities could sell the items to cover transport costs.

This, industry and union sources say, is what opened the door to abuse.

Industry and union officials said irregularities were almost impossible to control because of import volumes and staff shortages at customs and excise.

A special working group for the textile and clothing industry has been set up to investigate. It comprises representatives of manu-

facturers, unions, customs and excise, and other government departments.

Members of the group — including government representatives — told of some remarkable abuses uncovered. Among them:

- Containers, accompanied by duty-free permits specifying that they contained used clothing, were found to have cars inside — in one case, a brand-new Porsche hidden behind old clothes;

- Others contained new clothes from Hong Kong and other Eastern countries, also under a layer of old clothes;

- Duty-free permits are issued by TBVC countries, Lesotho and Swaziland, but

# Clothing industry crippled as traders abuse concession on welfare imports

the containers never reach them. The clothes are sold to South African middlemen.

The Commissioner for Customs and Excise, Mr Daan Colesky, said it was impossible to police the vast volume of duty-free clothing pouring into the country.

Meanwhile, whatever the method of acquisition, used clothing — mainly jackets of European and American origin — is being sold in mushrooming shops, at flea markets, by door-to-door sales and via classified advertisements.

### **Misery**

The working group has a list of 55 church organisations involved in importing duty-free clothing and members say that although most are probably acting in good faith, they understand that officials of some church or welfare bodies are being investigated at government level.

Mr Patel said: "The union is determined to stamp out the profiteering in second-hand clothing."

"The effect on our industry is devastating and the human misery and pain caused by this is not appreciated by those who make a quick profit."

# jobless

★

SUNDAY TIMES, March 22 1992

By ROY RUDDEN

SI Times 22/3/92

# Charity? Leaves 20 000



People with different skin colour can have the same culture. [Interjections.] I still maintain that facts which are relevant with regard to education should apply, such as culture, religion, language and the person's background. I have stated repeatedly that the colour of a child's skin has no educational significance. [Interjections.] I say it again. Culture does have an educational significance and that is why the hon the State President stated more than a year ago . . . [Time expired.] Debate concluded.

# QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Question standing over from Wednesday, 18 March 1992.

Welfare: Calitz/Robson Committees

\*1. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 1 on 18 June 1991 and, in particular, the work of the Calitz and Robson Committees referred to in that reply, she is taking any additional steps, in the light of recommendations of the above committees, to alleviate the economic distress amongst (a) the recipients of social pensions, (b) those in receipt of welfare aid and (c) the unemployed; if not, why not; if so, what additional steps in each case;
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

B347E

†The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE:

- (1) Yes. As pointed out by the Minister of Finance in the reply to Question No 15 of 19 February 1992, the results of the Calitz working group were referred to Cabinet in the form of memoranda, on the basis of which various decisions were taken. These decisions were reflected in last year's Budget as well as in the Budget for

the 1992/93 financial year. The hon member is probably aware of the amount of R220 million which was made available for food intervention programmes and which was increased to R440 million in the Budget for the 1992/93 financial year.

The Robson working group was instructed with an internal management evaluation on the effectiveness of welfare and housing aid measures which are administered to combat poverty. Findings and recommendations are submitted to the responsible Ministers. It is not the intention to make available a public report. The Department of Health Services and Welfare, Administration: House of Assembly, however, has already submitted memoranda to the Ministers' Council on the basis of which certain decisions were taken. Continuous attention is therefore given to relieve the economic need amongst the poor, as I will now point out:

## (a) Recipients of social pensions

Social pensions were increased by R10 per month as from 1 October 1991 to soften the effect of VAT on social pensioners. As recently announced during the Budget Speech, social pensions will be increased by 10% as from 1 April 1992. To stay on par with the increase, the income leg of the means test has been increased by the same percentage.

## (b) Persons in receipt of welfare assistance

As pointed out in the reply to Question 1 of 18 June 1991, the above-mentioned Department administers a social relief scheme where short-term help is given to a person or family to overcome a period of temporary need. The amounts which is paid in terms of the social relief scheme were increased as from 1 November 1991 and now amounts to the following:

- adults and children
- 10 years and older R28 per week

- children below the age of 10 years R20 per week

(c) As also pointed out in the reply to Question 1 of 18 June 1991, the above-mentioned Department administers a special scheme to provide relief to unemployed persons and their families in order to enable them to provide themselves with basic necessities. More than 200 adults and children have already been helped in terms of this scheme in the current financial year.

## (2) No.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

## Theft from provincial hospitals

121. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether any instances of theft of supplies and equipment other than medicines from provincial hospitals occurred during the course of 1991; if so, (a) what supplies and equipment form the bulk of these thefts, (b) at which hospitals in each province did these thefts occur and (c) what is the value of the supplies and equipment stolen;
- (2) whether her Department is investigating the theft of such supplies and equipment; if not, why not; if so, with what result;
- (3) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

B311E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

Provincial Administration of Transvaal

- (1) Yes,
  - (a) medical and domestic supplies and equipment,
  - (b) Baragwanath Hospital
  - Bethal Hospital
  - Coronation Hospital
  - Ga-Rankuwa Hospital
  - H F Verwoerd Hospital
  - Hillbrow Hospital
  - Johannesburg Hospital
  - Katalfong Hospital

Kaie de Haas Hospital  
Klerksdorp Hospital  
Laudium Hospital  
Leralong Hospital  
Mamelodi Hospital  
Middelburg Hospital  
Natalspruit Hospital  
Northern Transvaal Region  
Eastern Transvaal Region  
Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital  
Sebokeng Hospital  
Central Transvaal Region  
Soweto Community Health Centres  
Standerton Hospital  
Sterkfontein Hospital  
Tembisa Hospital  
Witbank Hospital  
Zeernst Hospital and

(c); R124 347;

(2) thefts at provincial hospitals are locally investigated by the hospital management and as prescribed also reported to the Police for their own investigation. In case of employees of the hospital being involved in these thefts they are dealt with according to service regulations;

(3) no.

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope (CPA)

- (1) Yes,
  - (a) furniture, linen and textiles,
  - (b) Conradie Hospital—Cape Town
  - Cumakala Youth Health Centre—Stutterheim
  - Duncan Village Day Hospital—East London
  - Gugulethu Day Hospital—Cape Town
  - Cross Roads II Day Hospital—Cape Town
  - Hoopstraat Dental Health Clinic—Cape Town
  - Oudtshoorn Dental Health Clinic
  - Dora Nginza Hospital—Port Elizabeth
  - Eaton Rehabilitation Centre—Cape Town
  - Elizabeth Donkin Hospital—Port Elizabeth
  - Fort England Hospital—Grahams-town



# Most rapists know their victims

(297)

South 28/3-2/4/92

By Justin Pearce

MOST rapists are relatives, friends or acquaintances of women they rape.

This is one finding of a survey conducted by Cosmopolitan magazine, SOUTH and other newspapers.

Of the 411 women who reported having suffered a sexual assault, only 58 (14 percent) had been raped by strangers.

In all the other cases, the rapist had been a person known to the victim.

Of the 130 married women among the respondents, more than half reported having suffered rape or unwanted sexual coercion by their husbands.

For many respondents, replying to the survey was the first time they had spoken of being raped.

Out of the 411 women who had been raped, 316 (77 percent) had told nobody of the incident.

Only 28 women (seven percent) had reported the rape to the police.

In terms of the findings it seems the high incidence of rape by people known to the victims is linked to the victims' reluctance to go to the police.

Where women did report the rape to the police, it was usually in cases where the rapist was a stranger.

In explaining their silence, most women said that they were too embarrassed to talk about the rape, or that they had hoped that keeping silent would help them forget the experience.



# Women pay heavy price as state saves money in plea-bargains

297

South 2813 - 2/4/92

Court cases cost a lot of money. In cases like murder or assault the state bears the cost of prosecution while the accused may hire someone to defend them.

If there is the possibility of a very heavy sentence, and the accused cannot afford a lawyer for the defence, the state will appoint a pro Deo defence.

Like any of us, the state will save money if it can. Plea-bargaining is one way to shorten court cases and save money.

A person charged with murder must be tried. This means a long trial, with the state leading evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused had the intention to

kill.

Culpable homicide is killing through negligence — and is an alternative judgement for murder. This means that if murder cannot be proved, a person can still be convicted for "culp".

If a person pleads guilty to culpable homicide, that is he or she did not intend to kill his or her victim, it is obviously to the state's financial advantage to accept this plea.

In such a case, the state need only lead evidence for purposes of sentencing. Mostly this evidence is led in mitigation, but theoretically it can also be used for aggravation of sentence.

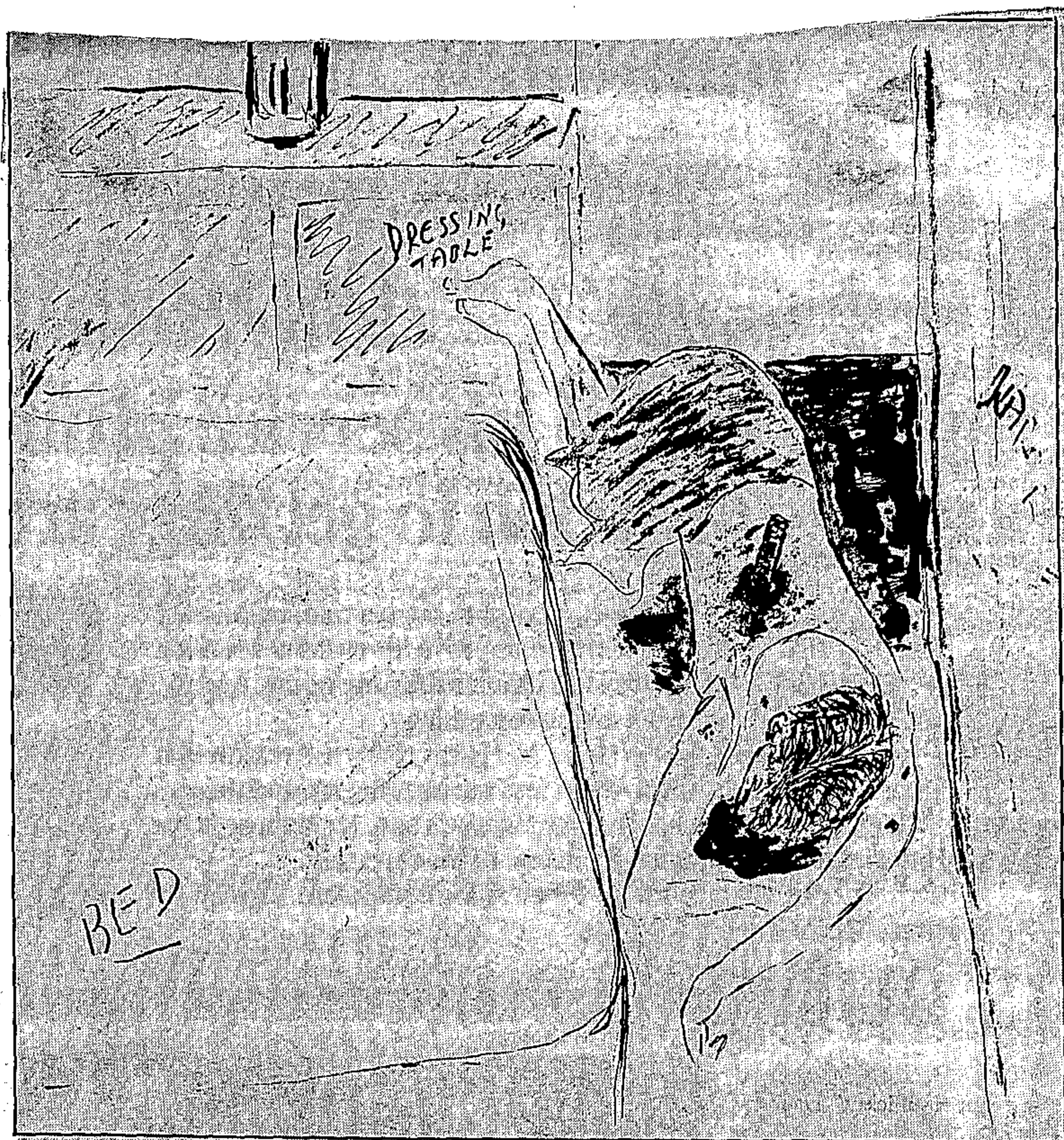
Unfortunately our prosecutors are heavily burdened with cases, and

unlike a defence lawyer, do not take a special interest in particular cases as happens in "LA Law." The defence will try to get the accused off with as light a sentence as possible, often pleading that he is a working man and must look after his wife and children.

Where a batterer has killed his lover, plea-bargaining works to the advantage of the man. But where a woman has killed her violent husband, her situation will predispose her to a charge of murder.

Until there is greater awareness among lawyers about what life with a batterer means, the law will not show lenience towards women who choose the ultimate escape.





**SCENE OF THE CRIME:** This is a sketch made by an uncle of Carol de Jonge who died after being stabbed to death by her husband. (See Case Study alongside)

*'The family killings that often grace our Sunday papers bear witness to our culture's value that wives and children are like a man's belongings — to dispose of as he sees fit'*

(297)

South  
28/3 - 2/4/92

for shooting her husband. After 15 years of abuse, the final straw came when he forced her on to her knees to pray to her God to straighten a hole in a pigeon loft which he had drilled skew.

A woman may be tortured physically and psychologically for years, while everyone around her tells her that she married "for better or for worse". Even when women decide to leave their husbands, the men may still persecute them with

threats of "I'll kill you before another can have you."

The family killings that often grace our Sunday papers bear witness to our culture's value that wives and children are like a man's belongings — to dispose of as he sees fit.

Says a family social worker: "When the man is unhappy, the whole family must suffer."

In the US, feminist lawyers are mobilising around cases where

women have murdered their violent husbands. They insist that such cases cannot be judged as isolated acts, but must be seen inside the context of their threatened lives.

Often women have to take their only chance when the husband is drunk or asleep. In our law this means premeditated murder, with prison sentences to match, while the men get away with culpable homicide — making a joke of equal justice for women.



Millions at stake in bitter battle over Ithuba deal

# SABC OUTRAGED AFTER ROW

5 Times 29/3/92

Sunday Times Reporters

## Barnard fury over second-best Karin

Boycott  
threat  
hocks  
banquet  
quests

By STEPHANIE HULL

ENRAGED Chris Barnard, 69, protested loudly after his wife, Karin, 28, had come second to TV presenter Green Morris, 36, as winner of Africa's Best Actress award.



A MAJOR row has erupted over a move by the SABC to establish a national lottery, promoted by a private company, to rival the welfare-run Viva Trust and its M-Net link.

At stake is the control of hundreds of millions of rands in funds for dozens of charities. Viva contributes towards 80 percent of South Africa's welfare agencies.

The country's major charities — including the biggest single welfare organisation, Operation Hunger — have waged a bitter battle to stop the SABC appointing Ithuba Promotions as the lottery organiser. They fear this would exclude all other welfare lottery games being promoted on the SABC and cut funds to needy causes.

### Secret

The welfare organisations are highly critical of the secrecy surrounding the deal. They also question the high-flying style of Ithuba director Gareth Pyne-James, compared with other welfare fundraisers.

Mr Pyne-James confirmed that he earned £17 000 a month — three times the



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## Secret

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Mr Pyne-James confirmed that he earns R17 000 a month — three times the salary paid to Operation Hunger's Ina Perlman — has an expense account credit card for entertaining, and two cars for his own and his wife's personal use.

He was the founder of a British cancer charity called Search 88, which initially drew support from royalty and business interests. It later collapsed, leaving debts of thousands of pounds.

So intense did the dispute over the lottery become that the welfare groups threatened last month to get a court interdict against the SABC unless it consulted them before signing any contract with Ithuba.

An exchange of letters reveals that the SABC is at loggerheads with Operation Hunger; the SA National Council for Child and Family Welfare; the National Cancer Association; the SA Council for the Aged; Disabled People of SA; the National Councils for Mental Health; the Blind, the Deaf and the Physically Disabled; the Development Fund for Disabled People; Nicro; and the SA National Epilepsy League.

But, in the face of SABC pressure, the welfare lobby appears to have failed, according to a probe by Viva-appointed investigative journalist Martin Welz.

Late this week, TV1 head Quinton Green said the SABC had reached an "in principle decision" at a meeting on Wednesday with a seven-member committee representing a range of welfare organisations.

## Monopoly

Before telling the committee about its plans for Ithuba, the SABC demanded they sign a pre-prepared secrecy agreement. After an angry exchange, Mr Green and SABC chief legal adviser Leander Gaum settled for a verbal secrecy undertaking.

"This committee of seven has indicated their acceptance of Ithuba," Mr Green told the Sunday Times.

The appointment of an organisation to run the lottery "will not be done without the agreement of the people for whom we're collecting funds", he said.

However, according to reliable sources, there was

□ To Page 2

# SABC charity lottery row

From Page 1

no negotiation at Wednesday's meeting about any alternative to Ithuba.

Instead, the SABC advised the welfare delegation they had 14 days to make up their minds, the sources said. Welfare organisations will meet on April 9 to debate the issue.

"We asked them all to expedite matters," Mr Green said.

The chairman of the Ithuba Trust, Johannesburg

stockbroker Bill Yeoward, alleged. An Ithuba deal said. "Our new contract with the SABC was agreed to in front of some of the welfare representatives who were previously seen vilifying us, but who now seem to be coming to the party."

Leader of the welfare committee Syd Eckley told the Sunday Times: "Organised welfare cannot decide for the SABC who the facilitator will be. I have accepted we are not in a position to control that."

"But I'd like to give the public the assurance that we'll not give them a deal if it's not in the best interests of the underprivi-

it deals with and who not," she said. "It is extraordinary that the Viva Trust, representing welfare needs of South Africans across the colour spectrum and which already runs the most successful game competitions, is threatened with exclusion, while the SABC insists on going with an organisation that represents a very small section of welfare, and which is minimally representative across colour lines."

The committee, which met with the SABC was elected by the nation's 25 biggest welfare groups to negotiate, not conclude, any agreements.

At least a dozen of these charities have already told the SABC of their total

opposition to a private company getting the lottery rights.

When the welfare bodies learnt the SABC was proposing to sign a contract with Ithuba on February 14, they instructed attorneys to threaten the SABC with a court interdict to prevent them from signing without consulting the welfare bodies, the Red Cross and the SA Institute of Fundraisers.

SABC director-general Wynand Harnse gave a written undertaking on February 14 that "no agreement whatsoever will be concluded with Ithuba without prior consultation with welfare."

Dr William Rowland, executive director of the National Council for the Blind, said in his reply to the SABC at the time, that the threatened interdict was "born of desperation". "It seemed as though nothing short of legal action would ensure fair and meaningful consultation," he said.

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# Battle for the superwoman title hotting up

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

*Sowetan 30/3/92*  
THE race for the 1992 *Sowetan*/Eskom Woman of the Year is in full swing and four women have already been nominated for the coveted award.

The award is aimed at honouring women who have a proven record of contributing towards the upliftment of members of their communities. It goes under the banner of Nation building, which calls on blacks to lift themselves by their bootstraps and empower themselves in all spheres of life.

All women who will be featured in the Woman of the Week series, published in *Sowetan* fortnightly on Mondays, qualify for nomination for the award. They stand a chance of winning prize money for themselves and for a charity of their choice. The award also carries the Woman of the Year trophy.

Since 1987 when the award was launched, past winners have included volunteer community worker Fikile Mlotshwa, nursing sister Emelda Boikanyo, schoolteacher Miriam Sofe, blind community worker Ruth Machobane and squatter camp heroine, Olga Lutu.

Women who are eligible for the award are those who are involved in projects like self-help programmes aimed at helping the unemployed - handicrafts, gardening and others, support groups that offer advice, counselling and coping strategies for social problems and any initiative that seeks to help in the fields of education, welfare, health and culture.

They could be working full-time on the projects or on a voluntary basis while they are employed elsewhere.



**ESKOM**



**Fikile Mlotshwa won  
in 1987.**



**Emelda Boikanyo  
won in 1988.**



**Ruth Machobane won  
in 1990.**



# Trust is ready for battle with poverty

Sowetan 30/3/92

297

**THE Independent Development Trust had to run the gauntlet of a whole series of sniper attacks when it seemed to be slow in waving a magic wand that made poverty and deprivation vanish at a single stroke.**

Launched two years ago with R2 billion from Government funds, the IDT was hailed as a main standard bearer in a post-apartheid march across the debris of apartheid to seek solutions to black socio-economic problems.

Waves of optimism spread about an instant tidal wave of new low-cost houses, new schools, new clinics and health services.

When the wait for a start of actual construction work dragged on into weeks and even months, the snipers started to draw aim. Had the Government merely scored a few political points - and tucked its promises away in the filing cabinets of yet another expensive but ineffective bureaucracy?

## Hurling missiles

Was the IDT dawdling because it was making a mint out of the investments it had made with all its cash - more interested in expanding its fortune than in making a start?

Former high court judge Mr Jan Steyn, drawn from the Urban Foundation to head the IDT operation, was even busier behind the scenes than the critics hurling missiles, however.

Now, he believes, the IDT can show the wait for action was worth it, as more and more robots turn to green on a formidable programme of schemes aimed at black upliftment.

The gathering momentum of the operation is reflected in the steep climb in the supply of subsidised housing sites for homeless black families. The rate of deliveries is striding out towards a target of 8 000 a month en route to a total of 100 000.

The quickening pace has also started to make its impact in the flow of new classrooms, new fresh water and sanitation projects, new clinics, new community services in even the most remote rural villages.

What's more, Steyn believes, the down-to-earth effectiveness of the whole exercise has been ensured by the mixture of the experts he has assembled to design and handle operations - from politically hardened Robben Island veterans of the ANC to high-browed specialists drawn from academia.

"Without an approach that was totally realis-

**Critics accused the Independent Development Trust of dragging its heels when it was first launched with R2 billion from Government funds two years ago. Chairman Mr Jan Steyn believes he can show the wait was worth it as more and more robots turn to green on a massive programme aimed at improving the lot of underprivileged black families, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.**

tic, assured of impact at grassroots level, the exercise would have sunk into oblivion," he says.

"We could easily have taken an easier route - splashing out free hand-outs. We agreed, though, there were no quick fixes. It was going to take time and sweat to make permanent rather than temporary repairs on the damage done to the fabric of society in decades of apartheid.

"Experience all over the world has proved it is utterly useless to assume socio-economic problems will all be solved simply by throwing cash at all the issues. Blank cheques alone will not provide lasting solutions.

"The evidence shows the key to sustainable development is finding a way to give even the smallest and poorest community a new dignity and confidence that it has a real stake of its own in shaping a better future.

## A new spirit

"That is why we aim at schemes in which communities themselves have a hand in planning and which they themselves can take over and run once the ball has started rolling.

"Inspiring a new spirit of confidence inside many communities does not come automatically in a society long torn by divisions caused by apartheid and intolerance, still racked by spasms of violence and political conflict, in communities that poverty has filled with distrust and suspicion.

"We were sometimes accused of dragging our heels. A few critics may have been silenced if we had simply handed out the money on a first-come first-served basis. It would have made marvellous headlines. By now, however, the cheque book would have been exhausted - and the tragic list of unresolved issues would be

longer than ever.

"It could have been equally tempting to hand out largesse to applicants merely because they were able to set down well-articulated reasons why they deserved priority. But where would that leave the 50 percent of the population that is illiterate and unable to spell out elaborate plans about how donations would be spent - often the communities that deserved help most of all?"

Rather than rely on hand-outs as a temporary balm to relieve despair, he says, the aim has been to inspire whole communities to aim at self-reliance - instead of dependence on outsiders to hold a temporary lid on problems.

"We decided a far better approach was to devise radical new ideas to use development aid to build bridges out of poverty and towards peace and harmony on a durable basis."

Experts from all the main political camps were persuaded to join the exercise to achieve as much non-partisan neutrality as possible. The team was also made thoroughly multi-racial to ensure the widest impact.

All shared a fundamental assignment: to abandon traditional ruts in thinking and devise brand new strategies to ensure that development funds reached basic grassroots levels.

"We are not seeking headlines with grandiose schemes that risk the fate of firework spectacles that soon vanish without trace," says Steyn. "However modest on its own, each project is being designed to start a sustainable process of community upliftment."

The IDT has moved in on several flashpoints that a more timid team would have preferred to make detours around. Projects that cross political antagonisms have often served to calm tensions and call truces while everyone gets involved in new schemes that promise to benefit the whole community.

That is confirmed by Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, the principal of the University of Transkei, a no-nonsense graduate of Robben Island who has been a trustee of the IDT from the start and who at the moment is spending a 12-month sabbatical as a full-time executive director.

Nkuhlu ensures the trust stays in close interaction with all the key extra-parliamentary groups, such as the ANC, PAC and Inkatha.

"There are still tensions from time to time, of course," he says, "But it's clear the IDT is setting its priorities in the right order."



# Projects for poor pick up pace

STAR 30/3/92

**T**HE Independent Development Trust (IDT) had to run the gauntlet of a whole series of sniper attacks when it seemed to be slow in waving a magic wand that made poverty and deprivation vanish at a single stroke.

Launched two years ago with R2 billion in Government funds, the IDT was hailed as a standard-bearer in a post-apartheid march across the debris of apartheid to seek solutions to black socio-economic problems.

Waves of optimism spread regarding an instant tidal wave of new low-cost houses, schools, clinics and health services.

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Former judge Jan Steyn,

drawn from the Urban Foundation to head the IDT operation, was even busier behind the scenes than the critics hurling missiles, however.

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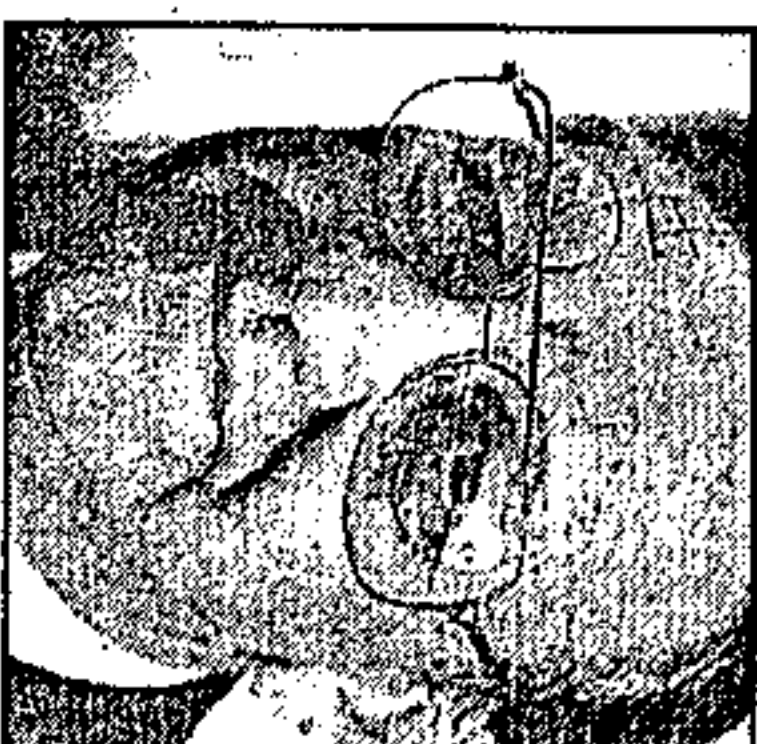
The gathering momentum of the operation is reflected in the steep climb in the supply of subsidised housing sites for homeless black families. The rate of deliveries is striding out towards a target of 8 000 a month en route to a total of 100 000.

The quickening pace has also started to make its impact in the flow of new classrooms, new fresh water and sanitation projects, new clinics, new community services in even the most remote rural villages.

What's more, Mr Steyn believes, the effectiveness of the whole exercise has been ensured by the mixture of the experts he assembled to design

## INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Critics accused the Independent Development Trust of dragging its heels when it was first launched with R2 billion from Government funds two years ago. Chairman Jan Steyn (right) believes he can show that the wait was worth it as more and more robots turn to green on a huge scheme aimed at improving the lot of underprivileged families, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.



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"We could easily have taken an easier route — splashing out free handouts. We agreed, though, that there were no quick fixes. It was going to take time and sweat to make permanent rather than temporary repairs on the damage done to the

fabric of society in decades of apartheid.

"Experience all over the world has proved it is utterly useless to assume that socio-economic problems will all be solved simply by throwing cash at all the issues. Blank cheques alone will not provide lasting solutions.

"The evidence shows the key to sustainable development is finding a way to give even the

smallest and poorest community a new dignity and confidence that it has a real stake of its own in shaping a better future.

"Inspiring a new spirit of confidence inside many communities does not come automatically in a society long torn by divisions caused by apartheid and intolerance, still racked by spasms of violence and political conflict, in communities that poverty has filled with distrust

and suspicion.

"We were sometimes accused of dragging our heels. A few critics may have been silenced if we had simply handed out the money on a first come, first served, basis. It would have made marvellous headlines. By now, however, the cheque-book would have been exhausted — and the tragic list of unresolved issues would be longer.

Rather than rely on handouts, he says, the aim has been to inspire whole communities to aim at self-reliance — instead of dependence on outsiders to hold a temporary lid on problems.

"We decided a far better approach was to devise radical new ideas to use development aid to build bridges out of poverty and towards peace, and harmony on a durable basis."

The IDT has moved in on several flashpoints that a more timid team would have preferred to make detours around. Projects that cross political antagonisms have often served to calm tensions and call truces

while everyone gets involved in new schemes that promise to benefit the whole community.

That is confirmed by Professor Wiseman Nkulu, principal of the University of Transkei, a no-nonsense Robben Island graduate who has been a trustee of the IDT from the start and who at the moment is spending a 12-month sabbatical as a full-time executive director.

Professor Nkulu ensures that the trust interacts with key extra-parliamentary groups, such as the ANC, PAC and Inkatha. "There are still tensions from time to time, of course," he says, "but it's clear the IDT is setting its priorities in the right order."

Like everyone around him, however, the professor keeps a firethru eye on budgets. More than R1,8 billion of the original R2 billion in IDT funds has already been firmly committed to the portfolio of programmes.

"We need more funds from State allocations," says the professor. "We are reducing back-

logs in various spheres but there's still more to be done.

"It's unthinkable that the whole exercise should have to start slowing down because funds are running out.

"We have mapped out and started down the route that development must follow to make the most impact. There can be no slowing down now."

Mr Steyn agrees, though he believes the next major signposts will not be erected until the proposed new interim government takes a stance on development strategies.

"The creation of an interim government will make things a great deal easier, of course. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and financial institutions in the private sector are likely to adopt a much more dynamic approach towards investment in development once South Africa has an interim government in place. But we can't depend entirely on that." □



# Parenting workshops just keep on growing

*Sowetan 30/3/92*  
By PEARL MAJOLA

THE Sowetan/Pick 'n Pay Parenting Workshops keep improving with time and their success can only be measured by the enthusiasm and commitment of the communities where they are presented.

In a seminar to launch the project for 1992, representatives from the PWV area, Pietersburg and Bloemfontein praised the project and reported on community projects that have been inspired by the seminars in their areas.

Almost all the representatives reported that their communities wanted to be more involved in the project.

It therefore takes on a new shape this year and will be presented in the form of workshops instead of seminars in order to allow more participation.

Another dimension of the new-look project is a team of multi-professionals, all committed community workers, who have been selected to form a co-ordinating committee.

This committee will oversee the running of the workshops and offer professional advice.

Sub-committees have also been set up to help the co-ordinators with publicity, arrangement of guest speakers and choice of topics.

Topics to be covered at this year's workshops have already been proposed by the communities and they range from child abuse to solving the education crises to Satanism.

Spearheading the project is clinical psychologist, Mrs Anne-Gloria Masetle of Medunsa, who injects the valuable experience of her profession and a selfless commitment to community upliftment.

"In almost all the communities we have been to, people have shown complete support and interest in the project," said Masetle.

"They have committed themselves to the extent where projects like the Mamelodi Education Project have been started and continue to work successfully.

"This year we want to co-ordinate all resourceful projects that people are not aware of in order to prevent duplication and service our people better," she explained.

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**Pick 'n Pay**



The project has the support of Pick 'n Pay who are celebrating their 25th anniversary this year and who have sponsored it since it started three years ago.

"Pick 'n Pay sees itself playing a major role in restoring the priority of parenting, for the sole purpose of developing the child," said the supermarket chain's Marketing Director, Mr Martin Rosen.

"Today our children are experiencing developmental problems brought about by the redress of socio-political injustices. As a result children's needs have been ignored," he said.

### THE SOWETAN/PICK 'N PAY PARENTING WORKSHOPS DIARY

The first workshop takes place at Funda Centre, Soweto, on April 4 and 5.

Bloemfontein - April 25 and August 8.

Pietersburg - May 24 and September 27.

Daveyton - May 9 and August 22.

Pretoria - April 11 and July 25.

Soweto - April 4, 5 and July 11.

Carletonville - June 27.

Vaal Triangle - June 13.

**Pick 'n Pay** Supermarkets Superstores



# Welfare bodies slam lottery

WELFARE organisations left out in the cold by SABC's agreement with Ithuba Promotions to establish a national lottery, are scathing about the far-reaching move.

This follows reports that Ithuba, a private company headed by Mr Gareth Pyne-Jones, had a contract with the SABC to collect funds

for charity.

Excluded from the agreement are most of the organisations which benefit from M-Net's Viva Trust, including Operation Hunger and the South African Council for the Blind.

Reacting to claims that he earned R17 000 a month to run the Ithuba charity organisation, that he had an

(297) *Sowetan 31/3/92*  
expense account for entertaining and two cars for his own and his wife's personal use, Pyne-Jones said he only earned R9 400 a month.

He said his car was supplied by Volkswagen South Africa and his wife ran her own vehicle. - *Sowetan Correspondent.*



## Bid to rob poverty fund

By Paula Fray

STAR 11/4/92 occurred towards the end of last year was due to the fact that within the first week someone "attempted to steal more than R1 million from the poverty assistance programme", which led to a review of the administration of the funds. (297) (25)

Within a week of the Poverty Relief Programme's launch, someone tried to steal R1,7 million from it, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis told a press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

A spokesman for the Department of National Health confirmed that a charge had been laid and a case was expected to come to court soon. He would not comment further.

Yesterday Mr du Plessis said one of the delays which

Mr du Plessis said the attempt was thwarted through the diligence of National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter and Deputy Finance Minister Dr Theo Alant.

He said Dr Venter would have to appear in court ... "on the witness stand".



# Workshops pay dividends

Sowetan Reporter

TWO years of Nation Building Parenting Workshops are beginning to pay dividends and black communities are eager and better equipped to solve local problems.

This is the view of clinical psychologist and key organiser of the workshops, Mrs Anne-Gloria Masetle.

According to Masetle the workshops, sponsored by Pick 'n Pay for the third year in succession, have inspired strong support for the ideals of Nation Building.

"Our efforts have primarily been concerned with identifying community problems, giving an insight into the problems and directing the people to the local resources available to provide help," Masetle said.

"This year we have progressed to the stage where the communities have identified their own problems and are anxious to resolve them on their own.

"The workshop situation provides a forum to discuss an action plan and to appoint members of the community to apply the 'treatment'.



Nation  
Building  
The Power  
is in Your  
Hands

"The commitment is there and we have more people than we can cope with who want to become involved in the healing process.

"The positive attitude and great enthusiasm we have witnessed are crucial to the success of Nation Building and we are confident of seeing real changes as a result."

The first workshop is to be held this weekend at Funda Centre in Soweto. The two-day event begins at 9am on Saturday when the topics "Crime and Violence in Soweto" and "The co-ordination of services, projects and programmes" will be discussed.

On Sunday the group will tackle "Education in its broader aspects and career guidance" and "Parental involvement in children's lives".

Admission to workshops is free and all are welcome.



"We also have evidence that (Viva Trust) have employed a Martin Welz, who is currently in London endeavouring to find evidence against Pyne-James," Yeowart wrote to Viva Trust in a letter dated March 2.

Rowland admits that Welz's services were retained. Yeowart comments in the letter on Welz's involvement: "We know that he has found no evidence, as none exists. This is further manifestation of your ill-considered and reckless attempt to besmirch Ithuba and its director."

Speaking to the *FM* this week, Pyne-James denied allegations that he earns R17 000 a month. "I earn much less and my salary is authorised by the Ithuba trustees. I have a company credit card which I use for company expenses and I drive a Volkswagen courtesy car."

However, on Tuesday, when told by the *FM* that there was apparently an existing Ithuba budget document which puts his salary at R17 000 a month, Pyne-James said that it was a proposed budget for 1993. "It still has to be approved by my trustees," he said. "At the moment I earn R15 000 a month."

But the document, a budget forecast for 1992 (which the *FM* has seen), shows that as from March of this year, Pyne-James' salary is indeed R17 000.

In his letter to Viva Trust, Yeowart says that all Ithuba accounts audited by Coopers Theron Du Toit during 1989 and 1990 are available (to be inspected) for the record, as well as a schedule of funds raised, prizes awarded and funds distributed and still to be distributed as a result of Ithuba's campaign.

"No employee of Ithuba, including the MD, may sign any cheques on behalf of Ithuba Trust or Ithuba Promotions," says Yeowart. "All cheques are signed by Coopers Theron Du Toit."

"These facts are made available to you not in any way to answer allegations made by you and your constituents but to alert you to the fact that Ithuba is a professionally run organisation which will not tolerate the sort of calumny and vilification which your organisation seems to have mounted."

Rowland says he regrets the conflict which has arisen. "This is not of our own making ... we appeal for a solution through negotiation ... we support competition in a free market and demand no more than our rightful place at the negotiating table and fundraising arrangements which are beyond reproach."

On Tuesday, Liberty Life Foundation CE Hylton Appelbaum told the *FM* that his foundation had initially contributed towards setting up the Viva Trust.

"We contributed about R25 000 which has resulted in over R10m having been raised and distributed by welfare for welfare in less than a year," Appelbaum said.

Appelbaum strongly denies that Liberty Life is favoured by Viva Trust when prizes in the form of annuities are awarded. "The Viva Trust always seeks quotations from brokers and after the last draw, gave Liberty

Life no business whatsoever. Liberty Life has never sought either marketing advantages or publicity from our involvement in the community."

From reliable SABC sources the *FM* has learnt that an agreement between the SABC and Ithuba is about to be signed. Yeowart also told the *FM* that a deal was on the cards.

But Rowland says that the signing of such an agreement will not be in the spirit of a recent meeting that took place between the major welfare groups. Rowland said that, after a suggestion by Venter's department, a negotiation group was elected at the meeting on March 2.

"That group heard all the proposals and is obligated to report back to their constituencies. The signing of an agreement is only possible after a report-back meeting to all the welfare groups on April 9," said Rowland. "I do not see how anybody can sign an agreement until that date." *Eddie Botha*

## CHARITY DISPUTE

FM 3/4/92  
**Getting and spending**

**President FW de Klerk** has been informed about the row between two charity organisations who both want access to a national TV lottery run by the SABC. Millions of rands of charity funding is at stake. The two organisations are Ithuba Trust and Viva Trust.

The battle for the rights to a national TV lottery has also drawn in top names from the Johannesburg business world. Meetings with Health Minister Rina Venter have also taken place. And a freelance journalist was commissioned by Viva Trust to investigate Ithuba MD Gareth Pyne-James.

According to Viva Trust founder and



Yeowart



Appelbaum

chairman William Rowland, organisations belonging to Viva and some outside the Viva stable have for a long time criticised the SABC, as the dominant broadcaster, for favouring a single fundraising enterprise.

British newspaper reports have been produced as evidence to discredit Ithuba. The allegation is that in 1988, Pyne-James was at the centre of the collapse of a major UK charity organisation. Both the London *Sunday Times* and *Sunday Mirror* reported that Pyne-James had left the UK in the wake of the collapse of the Duchess of York's favourite cancer charity. The *Mirror* said that it had predicted the crash of the charity.

The London *Sunday Times*, in a later report, stated that Pyne-James had been the "innocent victim" of an elaborate scheme to import luxury cars to the UK. The report said that Scotland Yard officers had found, after travelling to SA, that Pyne-James had wrongly been implicated.

Ithuba chairman Bill Yeowart, a Johannesburg stockbroker, told the *FM* that he had written to De Klerk after the matter reached Cabinet level in an effort to put an end to a spate of allegations that had been directed at Ithuba and Pyne-James over the past few months. This was after welfare organisations had threatened the SABC with an interdict if the organisation proceeded with a contract with Ithuba.

Yeowart says Ithuba has in its possession copies of various letters from charities associated with Viva Trust and that there have been verbal reports of telephone conversations with Cabinet members that point to "a structured, organised campaign of vilification and calumny ... This fact we will assert in any court," says Yeowart.

Ithuba Trust and Ithuba Promotions are run by a board of trustees, among whom are *Sowetan* editor Aggrey Klaaste; SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) director-general Raymond Parsons; ace marathon runner Bruce Fordyce; Prefcor chairman Terry Rosenberg; and SABC Topsport presenter Trevor Quirk.

One of the numerous letters that objected to the proposed SABC-Ithuba deal was from Henna Opperman, a trustee of Viva Trust and chairman of the Federal Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled People (not affiliated to Viva). She asked SABC CE Wynand Harmse on February 7 — a copy of the letter is in the possession of the *FM* — why there had not been any public audit of Ithuba in its three-year existence.

Opperman wrote that she was mandated by welfare organisations across the country to ask that an auditor appointed by a special committee be given free and unrestricted access to all records, books of accounts and bank statements of Ithuba Trust associated with fundraising, including those of Pyne-James.

She also asked that all accounting records, including vouchers against any payment that was made by Ithuba and Pyne-James personally, be made available. "And that full details of expenses, business travel, commissions, consultancy fees, salaries, sponsorships ... over the past three-year period be explained to the committee by either or both the Ithuba group and the SABC."

In response to Opperman's letter, SABC chief legal adviser Leander Gaum replied on March 6 that the SABC found the letter "very arrogant and even defamatory." He says that "the SABC is satisfied that Ithuba, including Pyne-James, is not guilty of any misdemeanour or a statutory contravention." Opperman subsequently apologised.

Yeowart says that most of the communications to the SABC have alleged that Ithuba is not "a responsible" charitable organisation, has not donated funds wisely and does not enjoy community support. "It was also alleged that Ithuba is mismanaging its funds and (that) there are allegations of lack of control," says Yeowart.

He says furthermore that the integrity of Ithuba's Pyne-James has been questioned.



# Welfare bodies fight Ithuba-SABC lottery

STAFF 3/4/92

By Shirley Woodgate (291)

Leading South African welfare organisations are sceptical about claims by the successful Ithuba Trust that it will raise R200 million for charity in the first year after the launch of a proposed national lottery.

National welfare councils which benefit from the welfare-run Viva Trust are waging a campaign to block SABC plans to launch the scheme, promoted by the privately-run Ithuba Promotions.

They point to the failure of a similar fund-raising scheme, Search 88, which was launched in Britain by Gareth Pyne-James, who is responsible for Ithuba.

Mr Pyne-James's father, Arnold, who said he worked with Ithuba, commented: "The R200 million is a not unrealistic

figure. The figure could be doubled, or you could fall flat on your face."

It was reported in the Sunday Times in London that Mr Gareth Pyne-James's project, which had the Duchess of York as its patron, had promised to raise £75 million (R375 million) in one year.

## Went bust

A total of \$600 000 (R3 million) was raised before the management company went bust in June 1988, leaving debts of many thousands of pounds, the British media reported.

This week Mr Pyne-James said Search 88 had folded after he left the organisation. "I did found the charity, but

eight months after I left, it ran into financial problems under someone else. If I had stayed, it would probably not have failed," he said.

In October 1988, he founded the Ithuba Project in South Africa. A year later the first fund-raising event was launched.

Just more than R1 million was raised, of which about one-third was donated to sports, including squash, tennis and rugby.

In three years, Ithuba has raised about R10 million.

Charities are also concerned about the SABC-Ithuba lottery creating a fund-raising "monopoly".

Various leading welfare organisations have written to

SABC chief executive Wynand Harmse calling on him to scrap plans to launch the SABC-Ithuba lottery.

Issues raised in the letters include:

● Doubts about the accountability of Ithuba, expressed by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society.

● Twelve organisations said Ithuba had failed to meet the needs of welfare in South Africa and had failed to consult with legitimate representatives of welfare.

The organisations are: Disabled People South Africa; Operation Hunger; South African national councils for the blind, for the deaf, and for child and family welfare; National Council for Mental Health; National

Council for the Physically Disabled in South Africa; SA Council for the Aged; SA National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders; Development Fund for Disabled People; SA National Epilepsy League and National Cancer Association of SA.

## Orchestrated

After the complaints, Ithuba chairman Bill Yeowart wrote back to Viva Trust and referred to a "defamatory campaign" waged by M-Net-backed Viva Trust charities which had been orchestrated to write letters of complaint to the SABC. He asked the organisations to apologise.

Many of the complaints were from organisations with no

links with Viva Trust, welfare chiefs said in reply.

Top welfare groups, including the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society and the South African Council for the Aged, backed by South African Institute of Fund Raising president Joe Araujo, insist that welfare must control welfare funds collected from the public because they are aware of community issues and of who is in need of welfare services.

Ithuba Trust's seven trustees are drawn from the business and sporting sector, including South Africa Chamber of Business chief Raymond Parsons, stockbroker Mr Yeowart, businessman Habukuk Shikwane, athlete Bruce Fordyce and SABC sports commentator Tre-

vor Quirk. Viva accepts the bona fides of the Ithuba directors, but believes welfare experts should be included.

The Director of Fund Raising in Pretoria has left the SABC and the welfare organisations to settle their differences.

The controlling Department of National Health and Population Development insists it has no direct role to play after initiating discussions between national welfare councils and other welfare organisations to suggest a joint national fund-raising drive through SABC-TV.

● The ANC has demanded the withdrawal of the SABC from any further involvement in the scheme for a national lottery. A full public accounting of Ithuba, how its money was raised and how much actually reached the grassroots was also necessary, said the ANC.



If there was as much concern about conserving wildlife as there is for the preservation of the Springbok symbol, we would have saved all the animals by now, and maybe even brought some back from extinction.

Never has a buck's head, made out of cloth and drowned in a green surrounding, provoked as much attention, or aroused as much passion. Surveys, seminars, radio talk shows, fiery debate have seen hundreds of working hours slip away as the country's population pontificates on what their sporting representatives should wear on the pocket of their blazers or the chest of their track suits.

By the time the Olympic Games roll around in July, there would have been more column centimetres written in South African newspapers on the Springbok symbol than on the athletes themselves; more hours spent on television and radio debating the subject than interviewing the participants.

There can be few countries so concerned about their appearance. The Swazis go to the Olympic Games with only a loincloth and the Bermudans wear the shorts that carry the name of their tiny island country. The Americans might add a cowboy hat or two for effect, but it is of secondary importance.

Here, it is a different story. Even President "I'm a Springbok man" de Klerk has entered the fray. He says he would like to see the retention of the symbol, but does not seem overtly upset about its obvious demise.

The only ones that really are, are Danie Craven, co-president of the new South African Rugby Football Union, and a handful of television and news reporters who will not let the subject die.

It has, after all, been settled. South Africa's has its new Olympic badge and colours — which bear more resemblance to the Namibian flag than anything else, but that is beside the point — and a neutral anthem and flag for the trip to Barcelona.

Our cricketing heroes did not even use an anthem at the World Cup and look what that did for them. And if you take a closer look at the symbol of the United Cricket Board of South Africa, it features some of those dramatic Ndebele patterns which sell so well on leather dog chains at weekend flea markets.

What the Ndebeles have in common with cricket (they haven't even got a decent soccer team) is beyond me. But we reached the semi-finals all the same, and might have won the event had the Ndebeles not been praying for so much rain.

Craven cries "Tradition!" each time the subject is brought up and stubbornly looks set to scuttle any participation without the green and gold and the Bok.

But if any man has cheapened the already-cheap

symbol (they give out Springbok colours for kick-boxing and War Games these days) it is the 80-years-plus Doc.

It was he, in the 1970s, who proposed that the Springbok symbol be retained for the whites-only team and that a new RSA symbol be brought in for the real national team if any blacks happened to be selected. After all, he reasoned, the coloureds had their Protea and the blacks their Leopard.

Those plans died a quiet death of embarrassment and later, when Craven changed his tune and quickstepped to the front of the "we're doing everything we can for the under privileged" queue, he even organised an internal Springbok tour, just so that the black winger, Peter Nkata, could earn himself a Springbok blazer and disprove those nasty assertions of racism in rugby circles.

Craven seems to have found himself a great enemy in the form of National Olympic and Sports Congress general secretary Mthobi Tyamzashe, who monitors the Doc's pronouncements with military precision and is ever eager to put the boot in at every available opportunity.

Tyamzashe even went as far as to commission a survey of his organisation's affiliates to prove the unpopularity of the Springbok ("the sporting symbol of the oppressor") and suggest a few alternates of their own. An artist was paid to draw some of the proposals, like a kudu with a spear through it. "We couldn't have a buck that looked as if it were dead," he said. So instead we now have alternate proposals of the fish eagle, protea, rhino and dolphin.

Even Idasa, the only think-tank dedicated to a brighter future for South Africa with its own office in west Africa; held a meeting on "Symbols for a Changing Nation". Steve Tshwete was there, as was Fritz Kok from the Afrikaanse Taalen-Kultuurvereniging, but little was resolved and all retired to tea.

Meanwhile, the more important issue of participation is drowned in this folly. What does it really matter what we

wear as long as we can take part? The cricketers looked ridiculous enough in their pyjama uniform and still managed to create a unifying force for the country.

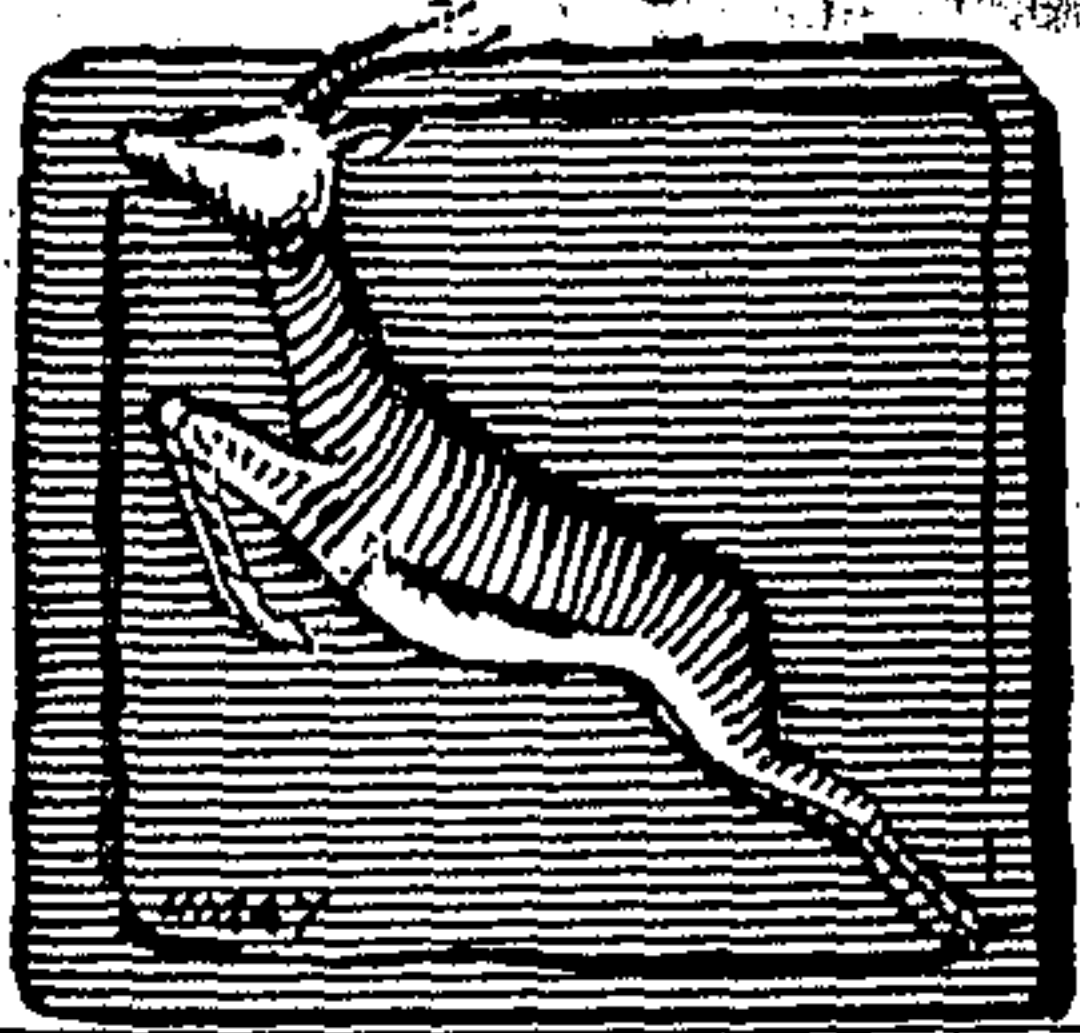
The Olympians will do the same, and we'll still shed a tear of joy if any of them receives a medal on the rostrum, even if it's Beethoven and not Langenhoven playing in the background.

There is one problem that is still to be resolved though. Soccer's new national team goes into action next week in black and gold, which has the potential for a repeat howling of indignation. This time from those who strongly believe Kaizer Chiefs have too much influence in the running of domestic football. Ah, but that's a new story altogether ...

*w/m*  
**Buck up!**  
*3/4 - 9/4/92*  
**Who cares  
what we  
wear as  
long as  
we're there**

*They're already listening to  
Beethoven instead of  
Langenhoven. So who gives a  
damn about the Bok draped in  
green and gold?*

**MARK GLEESON** dismisses  
the great debate over the  
national sporting emblem





4/4/92

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**TV lottery**

**row hurts**

**the poor**



**Why is there a rumpus about a national lottery that could be a good way of helping charity? At issue is the SABC's insistence on having a stake, writes Chief Reporter JOHN PERLMAN.**

STAR 4/4/92

AT A time when South Africa's poor need help more than ever, welfare organisations are hovering on the edge of debilitating disagreement and possibly even bitter division.

And there are ominous signs that Government indecision may be making matters worse.

Various welfare organisations — including the National Council for the Deaf, the Federal Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled People and Operation Hunger — were planning to meet in Johannesburg shortly to discuss their participation in a proposed national lottery run by the SABC and Ithuba.

Instead, they have been asked to gather at Auckland Park to be addressed by Dr Rina Venter, Minister of National Health and Population Development, head of the SABC Wynand Harmse and Ithuba manager Gareth Pyne-James.

The Saturday Star has evidence, however, in the form of a letter of intent from Harmse to Pyne-James, that a decision has already been made.

Criticism of the Government's role is beginning to mount. Letters from welfare organisations querying the proposed SABC/Ithuba scheme have been sent to the Cabinet and the State President.

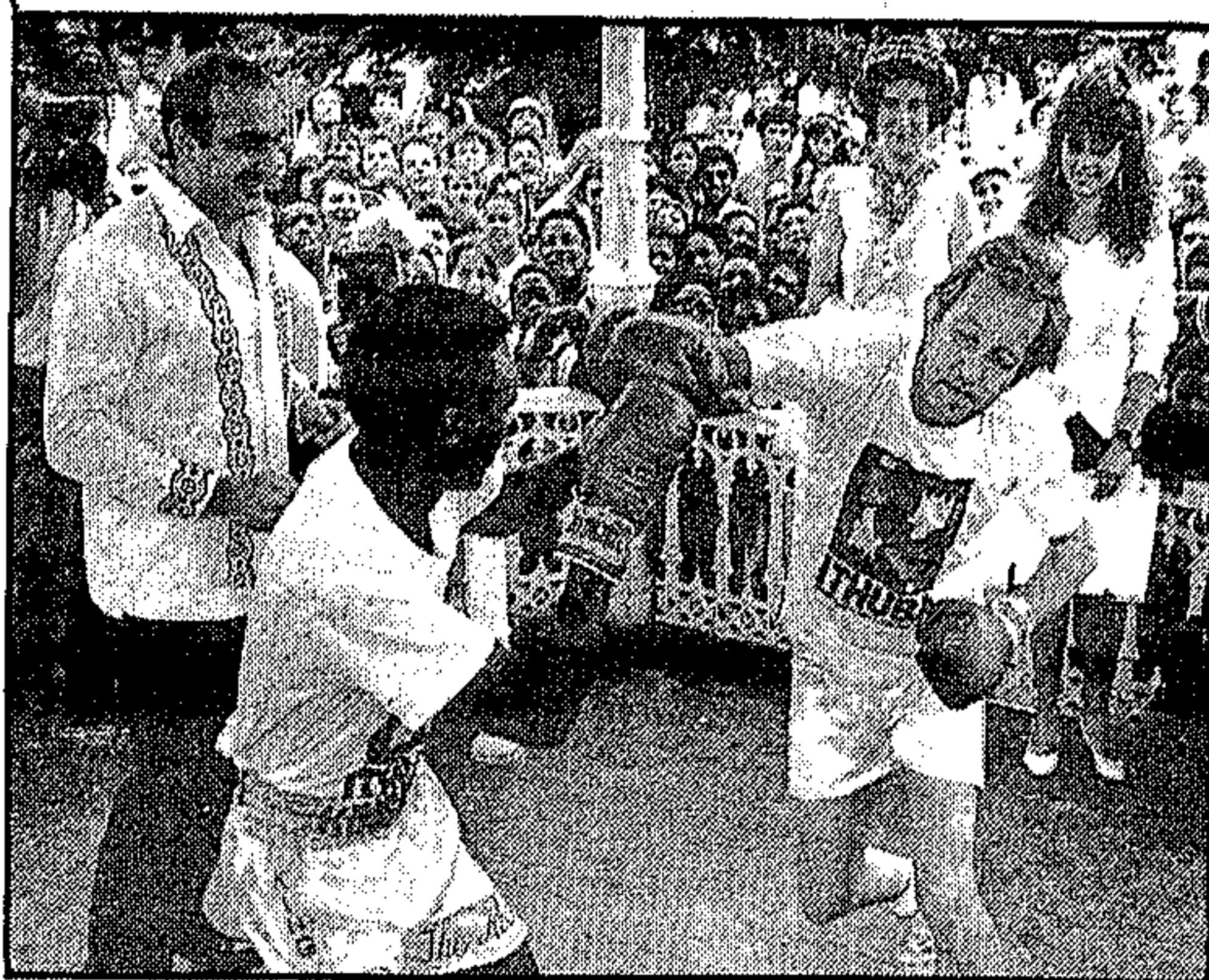
This week the African National Congress expressed deep concern about reports that the SABC planned to establish a national lottery while its role was under discussion at Codesa.

"It is unacceptable that the SABC, instead of being a medium through which welfare bodies communicate with the public, plans to have a stake in the lottery. We are equally concerned about the undue haste and extensive secrecy surrounding the proposals."

In question is why the SABC is taking the lead in what could be the country's most lucrative welfare fund-raiser, and not the Department of National Health and Population Development.

There are indications that the department's main role has been to clear up the row that the "Scratch Watch and Win" game — as it will be called — has caused among welfare organisations.

In a written reply to ques-



**CHARITY SCRAP: Comic Phil Wolfaardt and Dingaan Thobela on Ithuba Day.** ● Photograph: KEN OOSTERBROEK.

tions from Saturday Star, Director of Fund-Raising Alwyn Jacobs said the venture had their full support, "inasmuch as the Department initiated discussion between all the National Welfare Councils and various other welfare organisations to suggest a possible national fund-raising drive through SABC TV".

Jacobs said the "final decision" would have to be made by these bodies. "The Department is not involved in this regard," he said.

The ANC has called on the SABC to refrain from any further direct involvement.

The proposed scheme would involve scratch cards similar to those already on sale in the highly popular "Viva" game. The SABC would help to promote this "Scratch Watch and Win" game with a weekly TV show and the broadcasting of draws for prizes. It is estimated R300 000 a week will be available in prizes.

Why is this scheme, which seems like a perfectly good one to oil the wheels of charity, causing so much conflict?

The first bone of contention is the SABC's insistence that it wants to work through the Ithuba Trust, an organisation set up in 1989 and best known for its Ithuba Day telethons every October.

In February, 12 organisations — including the National Cancer Association, the National Council for Mental Health and the National Council for Child and Family Welfare — wrote individually to SABC Director-General

Harmse to express deep concern about the SABC's involvement with Ithuba Trust and Ithuba Promotions.

The organisations requested a meeting with the SABC before any deal was finalised. Ten other organisations, including various hospices, the SPCA and Life Line Southern Transvaal, later added their names.

Criticisms of Ithuba in the letter were wide-ranging: that fund-raising for welfare should be controlled by welfare; that the amounts spent on Ithuba by the SABC and other sponsors were not justified in terms of money raised; that Ithuba's allocation of money did not reflect welfare priorities.

All urged the SABC not to strike a deal with Ithuba without consulting welfare groups first, and the same sentiments were conveyed in writing to the Cabinet.

By February 13, when no response had been received, lawyers for the welfare organisations notified Harmse that unless an answer was given the next day "we will be obliged to seek an urgent interdict against the SABC".

The SABC subsequently communicated with some of the organisations, both in writing and at a meeting convened by National Health.

One letter, dated February 14, from SABC chief legal adviser Leander Gaum, said the SABC "has not, nor is it on the verge of entering into a new 1992 agreement with Ithuba Trust or Ithuba Promotions". The SABC was, however, discussing the matter with



# 'Scratch card game belongs to no one'

STAR 4/4/92

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GARETH Pyne-James is an angry man who feels he has been unjustly judged. "I would understand it if I had done something wrong," says the founder and managing director of Ithuba, on whom much of the flak generated by the proposed Scratch Watch and Win lottery has rained.

A large number of welfare organisations have written to the SABC to express qualms about Ithuba in general and Pyne-James in particular. His involvement in a British cancer charity fund which collapsed in 1988 and his questioning by authorities in that country over an alleged scam to import BMWs have been raised to question his integrity.

Pyne-James' personal salary — currently R15 000 with a R2 000 increase up for discussion by trustees — has also raised eyebrows.

"I don't care who knows my salary because it is not public money. Our trustees decide on my salary not me. But I get that because I am worth it and we work ourselves to a bloody standstill here. I could earn much more out on the market."

Pyne-James says he is the victim of an orchestrated attack. "This proposed scheme is so big it's scary," he says of the proposed lottery. "And that is why the war is so big."

Pyne-James believes that the organisers and beneficiaries of the Viva Game feel threatened by his concept. "They are moving to protect the Viva Game," he says. "But the scratch card game in South Africa doesn't belong to Viva, which is what they seem to think. They have tried to dig up dirt on me, but

we haven't taken legal action because I think things have reached a poor state when one charity sues another."

Ithuba consists of two entities, the Ithuba Trust and Ithuba Promotions. The Ithuba Trust channels funds to charities, sporting and educational bodies, and undertakes that all money raised from the public goes to beneficiaries. "One hundred percent of what goes in goes out," says Pyne-James.

"Nobody in Ithuba Trust or Ithuba Promotions can sign cheques. That is done by our auditors who manage our finances. There are built-in financial controls to make sure that accusations levelled at us can never be founded. We can account for every cent and we can justify how we've spent it."

Ithuba Promotions is a section 21 company — in other words a company not for gain. It is charged with promoting Ithuba and raising funds through sponsorship to cover all the organisation's costs.

Sponsors have funded Ithuba Promotions to the tune of about R2 million since 1989, getting advertising on television and radio in return. At least another R1.2 million has been paid across to the SABC to cover its costs. This input has generated funds of just under R11 million. By contrast, the Viva Trust says it has paid out R9.2 million to charities at an administration cost for a year of R80 163.

"We have spent money — but look at what we've created. It's a household name from Messina to Cape Town," says Pyne-James.

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are trying to protect the "Viva" game, which at present raises enormous sums for them.

Critics of the SABC's insistence on using Ithuba suggest that Auckland Park is doing so because "Viva" has a link with M-Net.

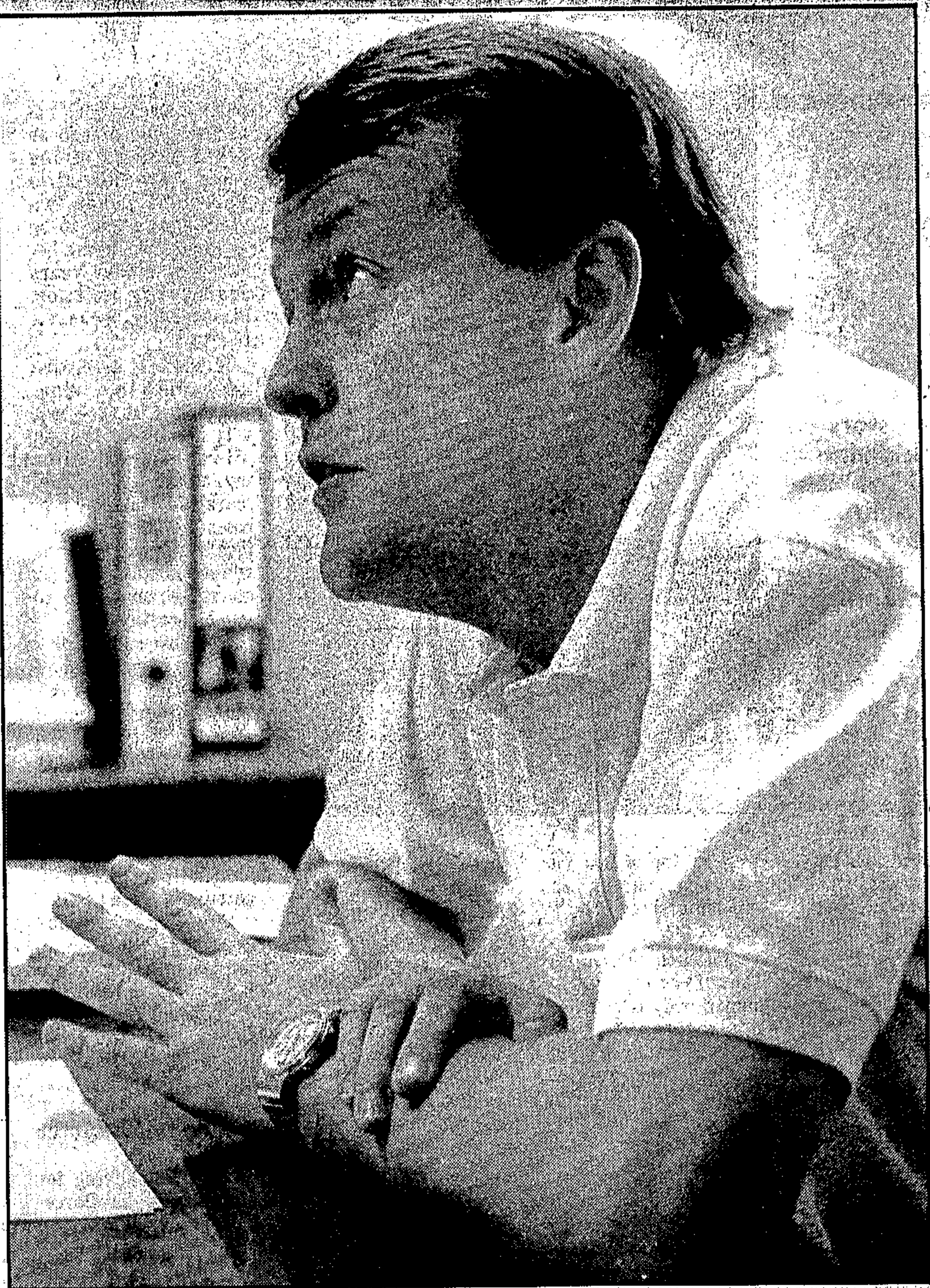
Harmse seemed to say as much in a letter to a particular charity: "The SABC finds it strange that you approve Viva Trust/M-Net but that Ithuba/SABC is unacceptable."

What is not in doubt is that a scratch-card lottery backed by the SABC's ability to reach into every household through TV

and radio has the potential to become the country's most lucrative fund-raiser, not least because the SABC can also offer other sponsors advertising airtime.

Given then, that "Scratch Watch and Win" could, in effect, become South Africa's lottery, it is difficult to understand why the Government has left the implementation to its broadcasting arm. The fact that the restructuring of the SABC itself is likely to become one of the hotter issues at Codesa makes this even more surprising.





**FACING FLAK:** Ithuba founder, Gareth Pyne-James, was in a combative mood this week. He says he can defend himself against his critics. ● Photograph: JOHN HOGG.

Ithuba Trust.

A letter from Harmse, dated February 25, said that because welfare organisations had failed to establish an umbrella body with which the SABC could negotiate, Ithuba was seen as best suited to fill the gap.

Harmse said Ithuba had made an attractive proposal to the SABC which would benefit welfare as well. The SABC was satisfied that Ithuba's accounts and business practices were acceptable.

But no details were given about the SABC's financial in-

volvement in Ithuba. According to Pyne-James, 60 percent of Ithuba's sponsorships were paid over to the SABC to cover its costs.


Last year, therefore, when Ithuba secured R2 million in sponsorship from Eskom and Pick 'n Pay, R1,2 million immediately went to the SABC.

In response to a question from the Saturday Star, a representative said the SABC did undertake programmes to raise funds for charities. The Ithuba Days, however, had been "more advantageous to the SABC", since the costs for Ithu-

ba Days had been recovered from the sponsorships.

A letter from Gaum dated March 6 said the SABC did not "make available its contracts to third parties except with the express permission of the other contracting party". The SABC did not consider it necessary to explain its sponsorship agreements or motivate its existence to outside parties.

The lack of open public debate about the lottery has certainly made it very difficult to sift through the issues involved. Ithuba and its backers believe the organisations opposing it

STAR 4/4/92 



# Insolvent pastor in R1,7m charity probe

S/Times 5/4/92

By CAS St LEGER

A PASTOR is being investigated by police in connection with a R1,7-million attempted theft from the government's Poverty Relief Fund.

Pastor Stephen Venter, 56, an unrehabilitated insolvent who runs the charity organisation, Living Waters Development Foundation (LWDF), in Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal, applied for R6,4-million from the fund soon after it was launched last year.

He told the fund he wanted to use the money to drill 7 000 boreholes to provide water for black children.

He was given R1 736 400 as a first instalment.

Then, it is alleged, he transferred the money to Living Waters (Pty) Ltd, a company of which he is the sole director.

The Department of Health was alerted and a police commercial branch investigation began.

Lieutenant Vernon Voight, police liaison officer for the Far Northern Transvaal, confirmed that an investigation of alleged theft from the Poverty Relief Fund was under way. He said no formal charges had yet been laid.

## Delays

However, a spokesman for Minister of Health Dr Rina Venter said charges had been laid and the matter was sub judice.

The director of fundraising, Mr Alwyn Jacobs, said a preliminary hearing on the matter would be heard in camera in Pietersburg this month.

"We asked the police to investigate, as there may be a fraud involved," he said.

The attempted theft was disclosed this week by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis at a Pretoria press conference.

He did not give any details other than to say that the case was expected to come to court soon and that the attempted theft had led to delays in distribution of the fund's money.

The pastor refused to speak to the media. However, his attorney, Mr Collins Ramusi, of Pietersburg, said Living Waters was a community service organisation, mostly providing water supplies for black rural communities.

"A vendetta was started against the pastor because the Conservative Party and AWB objected to his

providing water for black children," Mr Ramusi said.

"Mr Venter has done a lot of good work for black children. The man is just being persecuted by right-wingers because he is helping blacks."

## Frozen

He alleged that right-wing elements had reported Mr Venter to the Department of Health.

As a result, Mr Venter's bank accounts at Trust Bank and Nedbank had been frozen — accounts containing not only the R1,7-million, but also Mr Venter's own funds.



ONLY 21 percent of money raised by Ithuba from public donations has been channelled to welfare organisations and the handicapped since its inception two-and-a-half years ago.

Nearly as much — 19 percent — was given to sports development.

A breakdown of Ithuba's beneficiaries up to 1991 shows it also funds traditional state responsibilities such as job training, education, health, the arts and conservation.

Some of the sporting bodies which have benefited from Ithuba are the Soccer Association of SA, the Amateur Boxing Union, the SA Rugby Trust, the Squash Development Council and the Western Province Cricket Union.

Ithuba has been outflanked in the fundraising stakes by Viva, an umbrella organisation set up by South Africa's major welfare bodies.

## CLAIMS

All Viva beneficiaries are welfare bodies, most of which sit on the organisation's board of trustees.

Viva Trust has raised more than R10-million for charity since starting up in December 1990 — more than Ithuba has managed in its two-and-a-half-year existence.

Despite claims by Ithuba that it has also raised R10-million for the assistance of the disadvantaged, audited statements show a total of only R7 160 475.

Fund-raising has proved to be expensive for the organisation.

In its first year, Ithuba raised R1 086 665, while administration costs were more than R560 000. In 1990 funds collected were up marginally at R1 365 661, but costs soared to R935 939.

Last year Ithuba collected R4 708 149, while costs for the first nine months were R908 423.

## SALARY

In contrast, Viva raised R10 188 888 in 15 months. Its administration costs were R1 026 199.

A startling difference between the two organisations is the salaries paid to their respective directors.

Mr Gareth Pyne-James, the managing director of Ithuba Promotions, has just budgeted himself a R2 000 increase, taking his salary to R17 000 a month.

Mrs Rosemarie Barrett, the director of Interhelp Trust, which raises funds for Viva, is paid R5 000 a month.

The two organisations operate very differently.

Ithuba gets corporate sponsorship to fund its marketing arm, Ithuba Promotions. Total sponsorship to

# Charity gets only a fifth of donations made by the public

SITimes 5/4/92

(297)

date is R2 486 104, but this is backed up by a range of free or subsidised products and services. None of these funds reach charities.

Ithuba raises money for charity primarily through its annual promotion, the Ithuba Day televised appeal.

All funds collected from the public are channelled directly to Ithuba Trust and distributed to sporting, educational and welfare bodies.

Viva raises funds through a promotional arm, Interhelp Trust, which sells scratch-cards. Draws for prizes, worth up to R1.5-million, take place live on M-Net.

Of every R2 card sold, R1 goes to prize money and 47 cents is spent on the cost of the card, sales commission and administrative expenses, including the payment of VAT.

A total of 53 cents of every R2 goes to the Viva Trust, which distributes the money to welfare organisations.

Viva itself does not yet qualify for a welfare number, although the Trust comprises 13 of the top local charities.

Of the two organisations, Ithuba

has the higher running costs.

Operating expenses cost Ithuba Promotions an average of R100 935 every month, while Viva spends R68 413.

Viva's monthly promotional costs, R17 180, are R2 155 a month higher than Ithuba's at R15 025.

## BILLS

But Ithuba has higher entertainment and travel bills. In spite of having received R50 000 worth of free air travel from SAA, sponsored motor vehicles and free hotel accommodation from Southern Sun and Holiday Inns, Ithuba spent R10 949 a month. Viva spent R6 231 on entertainment and travel.

Interhelp, with a staff of seven, has a monthly wage bill of R14 637. Ithuba's nine staff earn a total of R19 800.

Ithuba Trust has invited sporting personalities and businessmen to act as its trustees, while Viva's board comprises representatives of the top 13 welfare organisations in the country.



THE SABC has been taking R600 000 of every million rand in corporate sponsorship raised by Ithuba in terms of their joint promotions deal.

For example, last year the SABC took R1,2-million of the R2-million donated by Pick 'n Pay and Eskom. In return for their donations, these two sponsors got extensive airtime on SATV which they used to promote their image.

This year the SABC's slice should be R1,8-million from corporate donations estimated to reach R3-million. These donations are still being negotiated, says Ithuba.

In addition, the SABC sells advertising spots during the annual Ithuba Day extravaganza on TV1.

The huge money-spinning potential of the Ithuba-SABC partnership, and who gets what, is the main reason for the current dispute between them and South Africa's biggest welfare bodies over running a lottery on TV1.

The charities fear that it could become a huge gravy train for the SABC and promotional companies which become involved.

The welfare groups also argue that Ithuba should not be given sole rights to run the proposed lottery on state television, effectively cutting out the other charity sweep operator, Viva Trust.

## HUGE

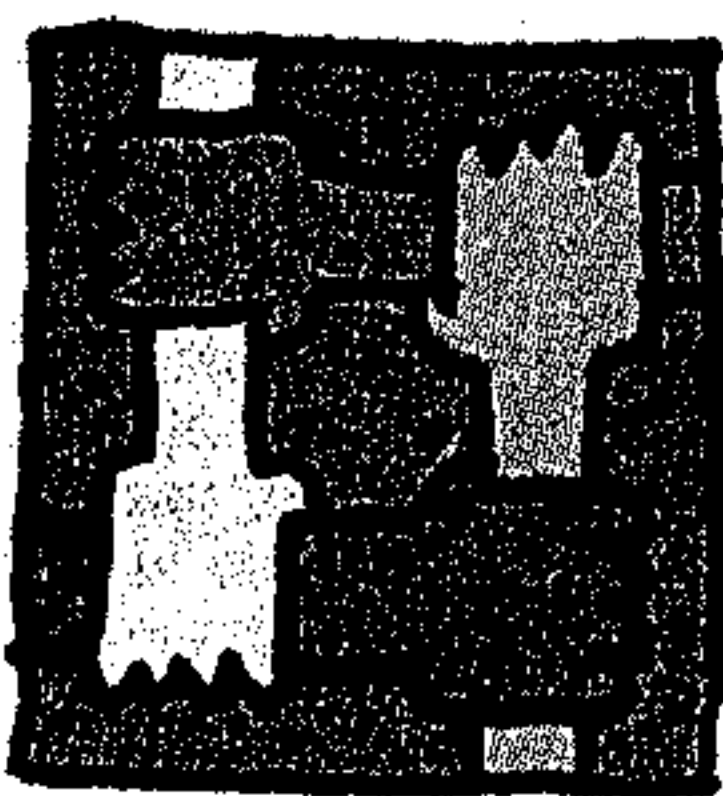
Mr Mike du Toit of the Development Fund of Disabled People said this week: "An Ithuba-type initiative is not acceptable in that people who decide are not mandated to do so by the community or welfare organisations. They are effectively self-appointed."

"Too much money is being spent by Ithuba to raise too little. Viva is very much in touch with the needs of the community and this makes the organisation very sensitive to keeping administrative costs to the very lowest."

Ithuba has confirmed that the SABC would be entitled to sell advertising during the half-hour game. At a peak rate of R1 000 a second, the lottery is potentially a huge money-spinner for the SABC.

The SABC, which will lease the rights for the game show from Ithuba for just R1 a year, wants to renegotiate its contract with Ithuba.

## CLAIRE ROBERTSON and PETER MALHERBE report on the big charity battle over a television lottery



ITHUBA  
OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERYONE OF US.

SABC chief executive Wynand Harmse, in a letter to Ithuba on Tuesday, said that before any agreement was signed, the parties would first have to address the "division of sponsorship and allocation of funds between Ithuba Promotions and SABC".

But Ithuba's managing director, Mr Gareth Pyne-James, said the SABC

# Lion's share of sponsorship is swallowed by the SABC

would not get a bigger cut of sponsorships.

The SABC and Ithuba are hoping that representatives of 50 welfare bodies will agree to its proposals at a meeting at Auckland Park on Thursday. But some of the biggest charity organisations are determined to scuttle the Ithuba-SABC venture.

Approached yesterday, TV1 head Quinton Green said there would be no comment from the SABC until after the meeting.

## INFLATE

Last month, when the SABC's direct sponsorship deal with Ithuba was questioned by Mrs Henna Opperman of the SA Federal Council for the Rehabilitation of Disabled People, the SABC's chief legal adviser, Mr Leander Gaum, replied:

"The SABC does not consider it necessary to explain its sponsorship agreement or to motivate its existence to outside parties."

In another development, it was revealed this week that deals set up with a Kwazulu government agency and Eskom were used to inflate Ithuba's fund-raising total last year.

After raising only R2,4-million in its first two years despite extensive television exposure, the organisation claimed to have raised more than R7-million in 1991.

But audited figures show that the true total raised was R4 708 149.

It has now emerged that part of the discrepancy relates to a R2,5-million donation from the Kwazulu Finance Corporation. Ithuba now acknowledges

that this was "a book entry", as the money was later channelled directly back to a KFC subsidiary, the Kwazulu Training Trust.

Ithuba Promotions employee Gill Bates said: "The funds were a special allocation. They wanted to channel it through Ithuba Day."

## CONTROL

A R1-million sponsorship from Eskom, 60 per cent of which went to the SABC, will also find its way back to the electricity supplier.

Eskom donated the funds to Ithuba Promotions last year. But an identical amount of R1-million, taken from public donations, has now been allocated by Ithuba for the electrification of rural schools.

Viva Trust, which raised twice as much as Ithuba last year, receives free coverage from M-Net for its draws. M-Net does not screen advertisements during the live prize-draw in open time.

The convenor of a working committee of national welfare councils, Mr Sydney Eckley, said: "The bottom line for welfare is that we will not accept any new deal that does not place us in absolute control."

In a bid to pacify the welfare bodies, at Thursday's meeting they will be offered representation on the Ithuba board of trustees, giving them a say in the distribution of funds.

But Mr Pyne-James, was adamant that welfare bodies would not get final control of the scheme.

"Ithuba is not going to be taken over by welfare. It stands for many other things, such as electrification, housing and education."



Elbowy 7/4/92. 292

**publicity.**

mental period of four weeks.

voted in favour of Sunday viewing.

queueing to get in," said NDU Metro's

**STEPHANE BOTHMA**

## Sandown complex manager-

Friday night.

showed up for the matinee show.

tain cinemas.

## Bedford Gardens in Bedfordview

permission.

experiment, Sapa reports.

**the weekend.**

**Said**



By Paula Fray

297

Operation Hunger, in spite of a R10 million grant from the Government, has only enough funds to last until next month, the organisation's executive director Ina Perlman said yesterday.

According to Mrs Perlman, "Operation Hunger needs R9 million a month until October to enable it to feed the growing number of malnourished countrywide.

Operation Hunger will make a second application to the Gov-

# Hunger fund needs R9-m a month

Star 9/4/92

ernment Department of Health and Welfare next week. The R10 million given to Operation Hunger was only a "fraction" of what it needed, she added.

"At our present rate of feeding, the funds we have will not even see us through the whole of May ... we need the public now more than we have ever needed them before," she said.

She said the organisation and the public had a moral obliga-

tion "to try and stop the disaster happening".

And, before winter exacerbated the growing hunger problems, Operation Hunger had requests for between 50 000 and 100 000 blankets which alone will cost about R1 million.

Mrs Perlman said that during a recent trip into the rural areas she had noticed that most of the newer shacks were built out of cardboard — offering

little protection against cold or rain.

In the Free State she noted that a "healthy child was so rare that it looked completely out of place among the Jack-lustre majority".

While she appreciated the drought fund for farmers and their labourers, Mrs Perlman said it did not make provision for the seasonal workforce.

Operation Hunger assistant director Mpho Mashini said

the organisation was still receiving an increasing number of applications for help.

On Tuesday alone, it counted about 1 000 new applications.

Mrs Perlman said although Operation Hunger would need R9 million until October, this was being reassessed on a weekly basis. The situation also depended on whether rain fell.

She said the situation was much worse than last year as,

apart from the drought, the present economic situation was also hitting hard.

"The answer would be for the leadership right across the spectrum to get out there and have a look for themselves. I have a suspicion they do not know the depth of the crisis," said Mrs Perlman.

In a prepared statement, Mrs Perlman said the present malnourishment was the result of

a historic problem: wages which made it impossible for any worker to maintain his family in reasonable health.

"We must accept that we will never wipe out chronic malnutrition in this country until there is a minimum wage for farm and domestic workers; anything less is bandaging open sores," she said.

● Operation Hunger's Gold Rush 12 — with a first prize of R1 million — will be drawn on July 7 and tickets are still available countrywide. Ticket holders can also win a Southern Sun holiday for two. The first draw for this prize is on May 27.



# Church (297) opposes charity Sowetan lotteries

9/4/92  
THE Salvation Army is opposed to the legalisation of charity lotteries, claiming those who need help most will be the ones who will risk their money on a gamble.

Entering the row over the Ithuba Trust, which is supported by the SABC, the army's territorial commander, Commissioner Roy Olckers, also called for the full disclosure of the costs of the charity operation.

"Our basic spiritual motivation, as well as extensive social welfare experience indicates that many gamblers disregard their primary responsibility in life, which often embarrasses or hurts their loved ones."

While it could be argued that people have free choice whether to participate, the fact was that many would find readily accessible lotteries irresistible, he said.

"We believe the worthiness of the cause should be the motivation for giving, not the lure of a possible prize," he said.

"The introduction of the bait of a win for the donor, is to destroy the thrill and the joy experienced in true giving. In principle, gambling contradicts every known law of sound economic practice.

"As an industry in South Africa, gambling is totally non-productive for the national economic good and diverts from the community an immense force of manpower," said Olckers.



# Operation Hunger needs donations

*Sowetan 9/4/92*  
OPERATION Hunger needs R9 million a month for the next nine months to enable it to feed South Africa's undernourished, organisation director Mrs Ina Perlman said yesterday.

A statement from her organisation said the agony facing the country's undernourished children was the result of slave wages paid to their parents.

"We must accept that we will never wipe out chronic malnutrition in this country until there is a minimum wage for farm and domestic workers. Anything less is bandaging open sores."

With the effects of this year's drought and now winter approaching, the situation had reached crisis proportions, Perlman said.

*(297)*  
In an impassioned plea to the public to donate money to Operation Hunger, she said the Government had made a grant to the organisation - R10 million - but this was only a fraction of what was needed.

Operation Hunger estimated it would need over R164 million for feeding until the end of March 1993.

The drought's catastrophic effect on South Africa's 60 000 farmers meant life-threatening repercussions for labourers, who faced reduced wages or retrenchment, she said.

One of Africa's major disasters was the introduction of maize. Crops indigenous to South Africa like sorghum or beans had shown they survived drought much better, said Perlman. - Sapa



# Cancer patient admitted to hospital



JOHANNAH MPYA

**TERMINAL** cancer victim Mrs Johannah Mpya, who was discharged from Pietersburg Hospital last week, is now in Knobel Hospital.

Her admission at the black-run hospital followed the intervention of Community Health Awareness Programme member Dr Karabo Molepo, who

referred her there.

Mpya (39) has womb cancer which is now terminal (it cannot be cured). She awaits death to take her out of her misery during which she is bleeding profusely and passing puss.

A mother of five, she was discharged from the Trans-

vaal Provincial Administration-run Pietersburg Hospital.

Mpya, who lives in a rat-infested one-roomed tin shack with her five children, complained that pain killers given to her on her discharge from Pietersburg were useless.

Her condition deteriorated soon after the arrival home and it was at this stage that Molepo was called in.

Mrs Irene Makgoana, a family friend who has been assisting Mpya and organising relief for the destitute family, said yesterday Mpya was admitted to Knobel.

"We are very relieved that she is now in capable hands that also share her plight," Makgoana said.

She said while there was no hope for Mpya, "it is gratifying to know that she will spend her last days being cared for by professional people so that even her passing away should be as peaceful as can be".

Makgoana disclosed that the Salvation Army had offered to take the three youngest children to their school in Natal.

The three, Rosinah (11) Joyce (8) and Kgadi (5) leave on April 21.

The other two, Matthews (18) and Philippine (15) are to be accommodated in Seshego, where social workers, the Azanian Peoples Organisation and the interdenominational prayer women's group are trying to get schools to admit them.

Makgoana said they were trying to secure a stand and raise funds to build a house for the children.

Makgoana can be contacted at (01521) 980673 or c/o PO Box 2518 Pietersburg 0700.



Mrs Johannah Mpya's children wait for her to return to their one-room shack.



**15. Herroeping van tarief**

Die Bylae: 'Deel I en Deel II: Tarief van Gelde' van die Stadsraad van Brits, afgekondig by Administrateurskennisgewing 70 van 1991 van 18 September 1991, soos gewysig, word hierby herroep."

**A. J. BRINK,**  
Stadsklerk.

Munisipale Kantore  
Posbus 106  
BRITS  
0250.

(Kennisgewing No. 34/1992)  
(10 April 1992)

**RAADSKENNISGEWING 61 VAN 1992****SUID-AFRIKAANSE RAAD VIR  
MAATSKAPLIKE WERK****VERKIESING VAN LEDE VAN DIE SUID-AFRI-  
KAANSE RAAD VIR MAATSKAPLIKE WERK**

Hierby word ingevolge die Regulasies betreffende die verkiesing van lede van die Raad, soos gewysig, kennis gegee dat 'n verkiesing gehou staan te word van 8 (agt) lede van die Raad wat verkies moet word om te dien gedurende die tydperk wat op 25 Augustus 1995 verstryk.

Nominasies van maatskaplike werkers wat aan die vereistes van artikel 6 (1) van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet 110 van 1978), voldoen, word ingewag.

Elke genomineerde moet op 'n afsonderlike nominasievorm genomineer word en elkeen wat by die verkiesing stemgeregtig is, kan die nominasievorm van enige getal genomineerdes teken, maar nie meer nie as die getal wat verkies moet word.

Elke nominasievorm moet die volledige voorname, van, identiteitsnommer, registrasienommer as maatskaplike werker en woonadres van die genomineerde aangee. Die genomineerde moet die nominasievorm onderteken ter instemming tot sy nominasie. Indien die genomineerde nie in staat is om die nominasievorm te onderteken nie, kan hy die verkiesingsbeampte per brief of telegram verwittig dat hy tot sy nominasie instem.

'n Deposito van R50 moet die nominasievorm van elke genomineerde vergesel.

Elke genomineerde moet deur twee stemgeregtigde maatskaplike werkers genomineer word en die nominasievorm moet die volledige voorname, vanne, registrasienommers as maatskaplike werker en woonadresse van die betrokke maatskaplike werkers bevat en moet deur hulle onderteken word. Elkeen van hierdie handtekeninge moet deur twee getuies bevestig word.

Elke nominasie ten opsigte waarvan hierdie bepalings nie nagekom is nie, of wat nie voor of op die vermeldde datum en tyd deur die verkiesingsbeampte by onderstaande adres ontvang is nie, is ongeldig.

**15. Revocation of tariff**

The Schedule: 'Part I and Part II: Tariff of Charges' of the Town Council of Brits, published by Administrator's Notice 97 of 19 November 1990, as amended, are hereby revoked."

**A. J. BRINK,**  
Town Council.

Municipal Offices  
P.O. Box 106  
BRITS  
0250.

(Notice No. 34/1992)  
(10 April 1992)

**BOARD NOTICE 61 OF 1992****SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR  
SOCIAL WORK****(297)****ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH  
AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL WORK**

In terms of the Regulations relating to the election of members of the Council, as amended, notice is hereby given that an election will be held for 8 (eight) members of the Council to be elected to serve during the period which expires on 25 August 1995.

Nominations of social workers who comply with the requirements of section 6 (1) of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act 110 of 1978), are awaited.

Each nominee must be nominated on a separate nomination form and every person who is entitled to vote at the election, may sign the nomination form of any number of nominees, but not more than the number of members to be elected.

Every nomination form must state the full first names, surname, identity number, registration number as a social worker and residential address of the nominee. The nominee must sign the nomination form as acceptance of his nomination. If it is impossible for the nominee to sign the nomination form, he may notify the returning officer by letter or telegram that he accepts his nomination.

A deposit of R50 must accompany the nomination of each nominee.

Each nominee must be nominated by two social workers who are entitled to vote and the nomination form must state the full first names, surnames, registration numbers as social worker and residential addresses of the social workers concerned and must be signed by them. Each of these signatures must be confirmed by two witnesses.

Each nomination which does not comply with these provisions or which has not reached the returning officer on or before the date mentioned at the address given below, will be invalid.



Elke nominasie moet die verkiesingsbeampte (van wie nominasievorms op aanvraag verkry kan word) voor of op 11 Mei 1992 om 16:00 by onderstaande adres bereik.

**J. LOMBARD,**

Verkiesingsbeampte.

SA Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk  
Privaatsak X55877  
ARCADIA  
0007

Telefoonnomer: (012) 343-9840.  
(10 April 1992)

Each nomination must reach the returning officer (from whom nomination forms may be obtained on request) at the address below before or on 11 May 1992 at 16:00.

**J. LOMBARD,**

Returning Officer.

SA Council for Social Work  
Private Bag X55877  
ARCADIA  
0007.

Telephone number: (012) 343-9840.  
(10 April 1992)

## RAADSKENNISGEWING 62 VAN 1992

### STADSRAAD VAN KRUGERSDORP

#### WYSIGING VAN BOUVERORDENINGE

Kennis geskied hiermee ingevolge die bepalings van artikel 96 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939, dat die Stadsraad van voorneme is om sy Bouverordeninge te wysig.

Die algemene strekking van die wysiging is om die eienaar van eiendom vry te stel van enige koste vir plaveisel van looppaaie of sypaadjies onder uitstekke.

'n Afskrif van die wysiging lê gedurende gewone kantoorure vir 'n tydperk van 14 dae vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan in die Staatskoerant by die kantoor van die Stadsekretaris, Kamer S118, Burger-sentrum, Krugersdorp, ter insae.

Enige persoon wat beswaar teen genoemde wysiging wil aanteken, moet dit skriftelik binne 14 dae na die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing in die *Staatskoerant*, by die ondergetekende indien.

**M. C. C. OOSTHUIZEN,**

Stadsklerk.

Burgersentrum  
Posbus 94  
KRUGERSDORP  
1740.

10 April 1992.

(Kennisgewing No. 37/1992)  
(10 April 1992)

## RAADSKENNISGEWING 63 VAN 1992

### STADSRAAD VAN KRUGERSDORP

#### WYSIGING VAN ELEKTRISITEITSVERORDENINGE

Die Stadsklerk van Krugersdorp publiseer hierby ingevolge artikel 101 van die Ordonnansie op Plaaslike Bestuur, 1939, die verordeninge hierna uiteengesit wat deur die Raad ingevolge artikel 96 van voornoemde Ordonnansie goedgekeur is.

Die Elektrisiteitsverordeninge van die Munisipaliteit van Krugersdorp, deur die Raad aangeneem by Administrateurskennisgewing 1686 van 10 September 1986, soos gewysig, word hierby verder gewysig deur Deel A van die Tarief van Gelde onder die Bylae soos volg te wysig:

1. Deur in items 1 (2) en (3) die syfer "11,80c" deur die syfer "12,30c" te vervang.

## BOARD NOTICE 62 OF 1992

### TOWN COUNCIL OF KRUGERSDORP

#### AMENDMENT OF BUILDING BY-LAWS

Notice is hereby given in terms of section 96 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939, that the Town Council intends amending its Building By-laws.

The general purport of the amendment is to exempt the owner of property from any costs for paving of footways or pavements under projections.

A copy of the amendment is open to inspection at the office of the Town Secretary, Room S118, Civic Centre, Krugersdorp, during normal office hours for a period of 14 days from the date of publication hereof in the *Government Gazette*.

Any person desirous of lodging an objection to the said amendment must do so in writing to the under-mentioned within 14 days after the date of publication of this notice in the *Government Gazette*.

**M. C. C. OOSTHUIZEN,**

Town Clerk.

Civic Centre  
P.O. Box 94  
KRUGERSDORP  
1740.

10 April 1992.

(Notice No. 37/1992)  
(10 April 1992)

## BOARD NOTICE 63 OF 1992

### TOWN COUNCIL OF KRUGERSDORP

#### AMENDMENT TO ELECTRICITY BY-LAWS

The Town Clerk of Krugersdorp hereby, in terms of section 101 of the Local Government Ordinance, 1939, publishes the by-laws set forth hereinafter, which have been approved by the Council in terms of section 96 of the said Ordinance.

The Electricity By-laws of the Krugersdorp Municipality, adopted by the Council under Administrator's Notice 1686, dated 10 September 1986, as amended, are hereby further amended by amending Part A of the Tariff of Charges under the Schedule as follows:

1. By the substitution in items 1 (2) and (3) for the figure "11,80c" of the figure "12,30c".



# Lottery: 297 SABC sees welfares

10/4/92  
Own Correspondent

THE SABC yesterday held a closed meeting with welfare and related organisations.

The SABC's relationship with Ithuba and reports that Ithuba would run a proposed lottery on TV1 have created concern among major welfare organisations about how the money would be distributed.

SABC chief executive Mr Wynand Harmse said his organisation had approached the welfare industry two years ago with plans for a telethon aimed at raising funds.

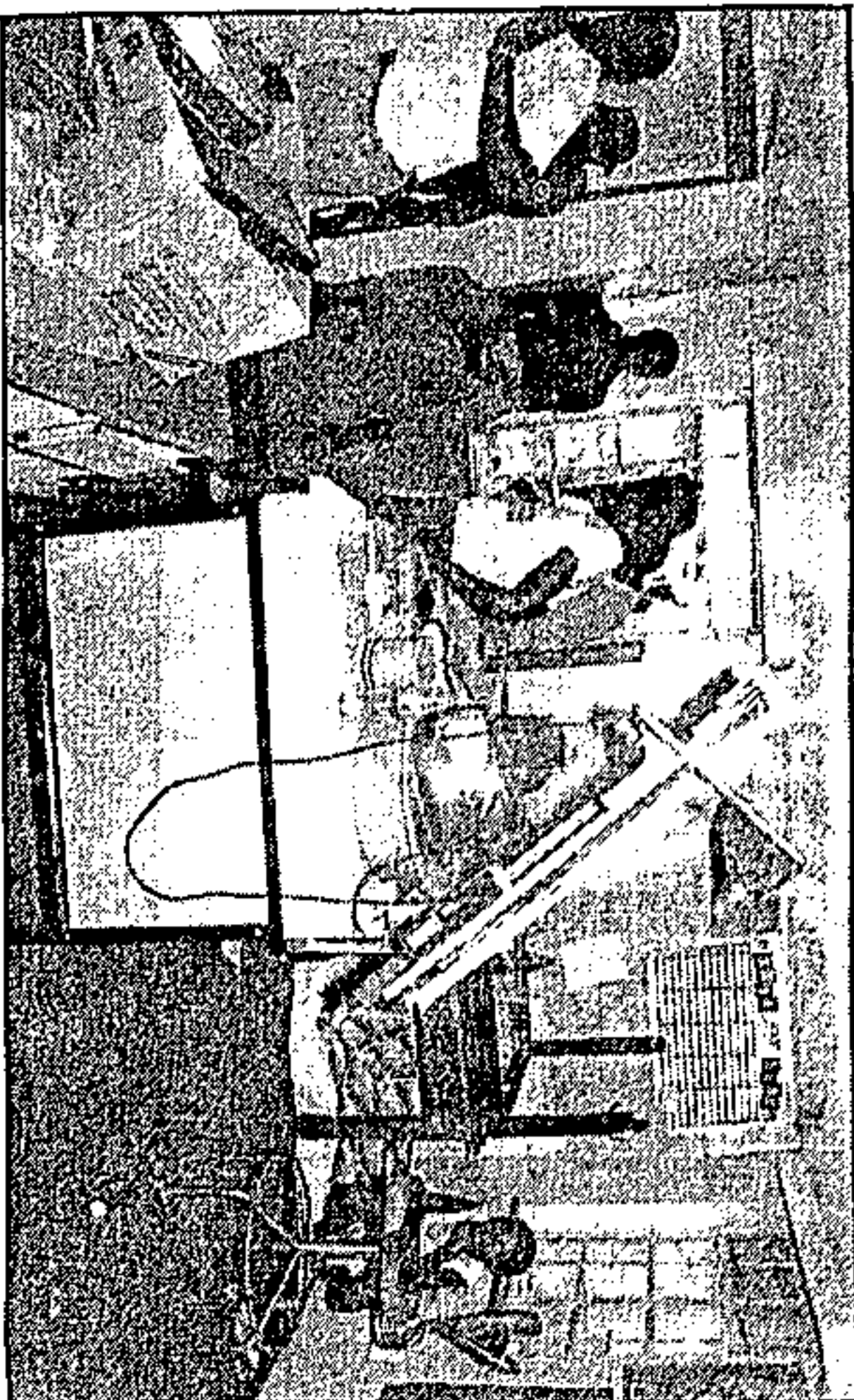
Welfare organisations had failed to form a single body to negotiate with the SABC, and it had turned to Ithuba.

A few months ago the SABC had returned to the organisations. They had expressed interest provided Ithuba's name was clear and they had a say in decision-making.





TIME FOR RATIONS: Bread, beans and medie meal (donations channelled through churches) are handed out to Alex refugee families.



NEW OCCUPANTS: Young boys and their sister occupy the council's map room while pots rest on a machine worth hundreds of thousands of rands.

# 'Forgotten people' of Alex want to go home

JOE LOUW

THE violence that has terrorised Alexandra residents for the past few weeks is winding down.

This week a semblance of normality returned to troubled streets that only a few days ago were littered with barricades and burning tyres.

But the tragedy, heartache and confusion caused by the violence is far from over for hundreds of families displaced from homes near the notorious Madala single men's hostel — from which, residents say, they

STAR 11/4/92  
Victims of fighting now live in church halls, council offices and school rooms

have been terrorised, shot at, murdered and robbed.

It is now almost four weeks since the first families fled from the beleaguered blocks to be housed, under police guard, in backyards, church halls and empty rooms once used for schooling.

Most of these people had been living in those homes since they were born and had never lived elsewhere. At least 85 percent of them are women and children, the old and the

sickly.

Many are today still living in makeshift shelters, worried about the possessions they had to leave behind and uncertain about the future.

Almost all the people I spoke to this week believe that nobody cares about them.

Martha Ramasa, mother of three schooling children, had tears in her eyes when she looked about her in the nave of the Rev Busani Ngubane's Tenth Avenue Presbyterian

Church, where 16 families have been lodged since the middle of last month.

"My child," she said, "in all the 27 years I lived in my own home in Second Avenue, I have never slept in another bed. Now I have to share this small space with three other families.

"Our children all sleep together and we have to share sleeping space with the older children, and you know this is not our way.

"Many of us have lost most

of our life savings, and the things we bought for ourselves with our many years of hard work are just getting spoilt and stolen.

"Some of my furniture is just sitting in the yard of my home which I had to abandon. It's now rotting in the rain. We really feel forgotten."

There is some help in the form of food rations coming from good Samaritans through the churches and distributed from the local community centre — beans, bread, mealie meal and other foodstuffs.

"I feel like a refugee," said Ivy Debesie.

"We have never lived on handouts and we are five in my family. We never seem to have enough now, and as for myself, I'm really fed up living with strangers and having to cook together with others.

"All we want is to go back to our home."

## Stones

And why can't they be helped? I put that question to John Griffiths, administrator with the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council. The answer was tortuously circular. This is what it boiled down to: "How can anything be done



PLACE OF REFUGE: This is the scene in the nave of the Presbyterian Church on Tenth Avenue, where 16 families are living.

● Photographs: JOE LOUW





# offices and school rooms

Many are today still living in makeshift shelters, worried about the possessions they had to leave behind and uncertain about the future.

Almost all the people I spoke of this week believe that nobody cares about them.

Martha Ramatsa, mother of three schoolgoing children, had tears in her eyes when she joked about her in the nave of the Rev Busani Ngubane's ninth Avenue Presbyterian

Church, where 16 families have been lodged since the middle of last month.

"My child," she said, "in all the 27 years I lived in my own home in Second Avenue, I have never slept in another bed. Now I have to share this small space with three other families.

"Our children all sleep together and we have to share sleeping space with the older children, and you know this is not our way.

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## Stones

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This is what it boiled down to:

"How can anything be done for those people when they keep on throwing stones at the police and occupying the town council offices? They must first calm down and let the police establish peace..."

The Rev Busani Ngubane, chairman of the local Peace Group, sees the matter differently: "These people talk about peace without wanting to deliver justice. And without justice there will never be peace."

"Unless and until the cause of trouble — Madala hostel — is removed or transformed, there will be no peace and this is what the authorities have to address," he said.

The authorities are equally adamant about the removal of the hostel.

A recent proposal at a town council meeting was that all parties concerned, including the hostel dwellers, must submit proposals as to what should be done with the hostel and its inmates — a process that could take many years to resolve.

While the misery and tragedy of the township's residents continue, committees attend meetings after meetings.

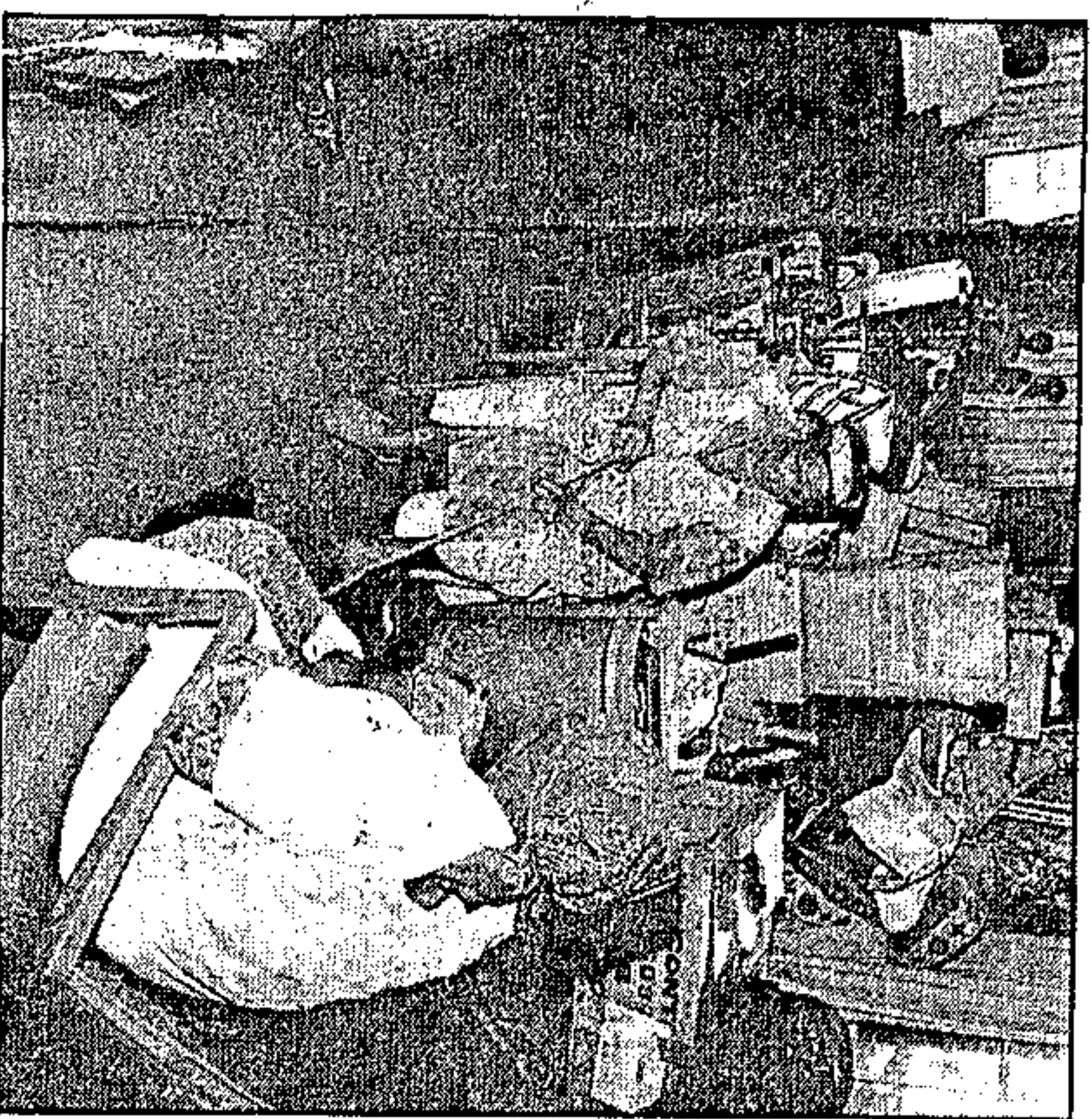
"At the end of the day," a bitter resident commented, "these guys in these meetings just jump into their cars and go off to their comfortable homes while we have to go and sleep on other people's verandas."



**PLACE OF REFUGE:** This is the scene in the nave of the Presbyterian Church on Tenth Avenue, where 16 families are living.

● Photographs: JOE LOUW

**RIGHT:** The scene at the "occupied" Alexandra Town Council boardroom. Lydia Mokgadi and a friend from Fourth Avenue talk about the good days in their homes, so near but out of reach.



**PROTESTER:** Jeannette Mesatywa is fed up with the plight of displaced residents.



# Chest funds 'are not used for admin'

By JESSICA BEZUIDENHOUT  
12/4/92

THE Western Cape Community Chest — concerned about the controversy between welfare organisations, the SABC and Ithuba over claims that large amounts of donations are used for "administration costs" — has made it clear that "every cent donated to the Chest goes to welfare".

So far this year the Chest has distributed R12,3-million to welfare and this amount is expected to increase to R15-million by the end of the financial year.

A Community Chest statement said all funds raised from corporate and individual donations, Give-As-You-Earn payroll deduction schemes, trusts and estates and promotional events are allocated to 344 welfare organisations without any deductions for administration or other costs.

A special legacy reserve fund covers all administration costs.

A breakdown of donations shows that for every "welfare rand" received, 10c go to 20 childrens' homes, 15c to 70 educare centres, 36c to general family welfare organisations — like Child Welfare and Famsa — 11c to physically disabled services, 13c to mentally handicapped services, five cents to services for the aged and 10c to 20 rehabilitation centres.

## Source

The Chest's chairman, Mr Keith Beewick, said none of the 10 volunteer members of the Chest's allocating committee "have any direct link with any of the welfare organisations the Chest assists and there are no rewards such as overseas trips or free credit cards".

The Chest's scratch cards — the first of their kind in SA when launched in September 1990 — have become its biggest source of income. In 1991, they contributed R8,2 million to the coffers.

Of the total R2 cost of each card, 50 percent goes to prizes, 24 percent to cover overheads — like printing and importing the cards — and the remaining 26 percent to welfare organisations.



# Getting gender on the agenda

By LULAMA LUTI

**A**S preparations for the next sitting of Codesa get under way, the debate on the representation of women in the organisation is also gaining momentum.

As a result, a broad national alliance of women's groups is being formed.

Already, regional structures have been set up in the Western Cape and Natal regions and it is hoped that the Transvaal will launch their structure soon.

This alliance will draw up a charter which will deal with women's rights at home, in the workplace, and in society at large.

Spearheaded by the ANC Women's League and others, the Women's Alliance was formed primarily to pressure Codesa to include gender issues in its deliberations.

Co-organiser of the alliance in Natal, Sue Holland-Muter, listed the main objectives of the group:

- To raise the awareness of women about the need for including women's rights in the new constitution;

- To draw up a list of needs and demands that

need to be included in a charter of women's rights to ensure that women are well-represented in negotiations and;

- To work for the setting up of a tribunal or similar institution to protect these rights.

Holland-Muter said the key issues were laws discriminating against abortion and contraception, violence against women, health and housing, education and child care.

The alliance is expected to bring as broad a spectrum of women's organisations together as possible.

"We are currently having discussions with women from the ANC, PAC, Azapo, IFP, the DP and the NP," she said.

The alliance could see party political allegiances and differences in ideologies taking a back seat as women fight for their voices to be heard during this historic era in SA.

Dr NC Zuma of the ANC Women's League said the parties taking part in Codesa were made up of people produced by a patriarchal society.

"It is not surprising, that they are slow in taking deliberate steps to correct gender imbalances in our country," she said.



# Ithuba pledges ride

ST Times 12/14/92, 29th

A HIGHLY publicised R2,5-million pledge from the Kwazulu Finance Corporation to Ithuba has never been paid, despite being touted as one of Ithuba's big successes.

The phantom donation, used to inflate Ithuba's fund-raising total for last year to R7-million, was made in a blaze of publicity during the televised Ithuba Day telethon on October 10.

In a radio interview on Friday, Ithuba managing director Mr Gareth Pyne-James claimed the funds from KFC had been paid into Ithuba Trust's account, describing this as one of his fund-raising successes.

Yesterday, he admitted: "The money is still in the pipeline."

The money was to have been channelled to the Kwazulu Training Trust (KTT) for a training centre — but the Kwazulu Finance Corporation admitted this week that the money had never left its account.

Ithuba's 1991 list of beneficiaries lists KTT as being given R2,58-million, but both the KTT and Mr Pyne-James now confirm that the transaction never took place.

By PETER MALHERBE

KFC spokesman Mr Michael Phillips said:

"The October 10 pledge was conditional on the KTT raising another R6-million independently. This has not yet been done, but the pledge remains valid."

"There was never any secrecy about the nature of the donation or its ultimate destination."

## Gain

"It was always understood that the entire R2 583 000 was earmarked for onward transmission to the KTT."

KTT managing director Mr Brian Stewart said Ithuba Day had been "the perfect occasion to announce the funding."

"Ithuba will not gain anything, but KTT gained valuable publicity in the process," he said.

It also emerged this week that Ithuba made a deal with Eskom, in terms of which the corporation would receive 20 percent of public donations —

with R1-million guaranteed — for electrification projects.

This was in return for Eskom's R1-million corporate sponsorship, of which R600 000 went to the SABC for advertising time and the remainder was used for administration of Ithuba Promotions.

Eskom corporate affairs executive Johan du Plessis said the company had provisionally received R1-million and would know after auditing of Ithuba's accounts whether it would receive any more.

The Eskom board has not yet decided whether to take part in the 1992 fund-raising project or not.

Representatives of welfare organisations who met the SABC and Ithuba at Auckland Park on Thursday, said the meeting was "chaotically run," with Ithuba and the SABC trying to rush them into an agreement on their proposed lottery.

"Nothing was resolved. We did not agree to be involved in this project. The meeting was a shambles. A church group

walked out in protest, and we were given little time for debate," said one.

Mrs Ina Periman of Operation Hunger said: "Frankly, it was the lengthiest exercise in hot-air fatigue that I've ever sat through."

"Nothing emerged from it." SABC group chief executive Mr Wynand Hartnse told the meeting that problems the SABC had with the administration of Ithuba's fund-raising had been "cleared up."

## Sports organisations on good wicket

ST Times 12/14/92, 29th

ITHUBA has donated more than R560 000 to sports bodies since its inception in 1988.

Among the bodies which received funding in 1989 and 1990 were the Soccer Association of South Africa (R94 000), SA Amateur Gymnastics Union (R55 500), SA Amateur Boxing Union (R52 000), SA Tennis Development Trust (R59 500), SA Rugby Trust (R47 000), SA Hockey Union (R75 900), SA Cricket Trust (R59 500), Western Province

Dante Craven Rugby Trust (R20 500), Junior Baseball Association (R3 000), SA Softball Federation (R2 000) and the SA Amateur Rowing Federation (R25 000).

Ithuba managing director, Mr Gareth Pyne-James, said the organisation believed it was important to give the underprivileged access to sporting facilities.

The Stellenbosch Swimming Club is set to receive R7 000, while mini-cricket in the OFS and Kimberley will receive R45 000 and R15 000 respectively.

"I understand fully the inquiries by welfare groups about Ithuba, but I do reject continuous attempts by somebody, I know not who, to discredit the organisation," he said.

Welfare bodies are particularly concerned about proposals to link the venture to a profit-making gaming company with shareholders.

Dr William Rowland, executive director of the National Council for the Blind, said he believed a welfare lottery should be totally owned by welfare.

## Debate

"Many questions have been raised about Ithuba. I believe their integrity must be beyond doubt so that people have confidence in the scheme."

Mr Pyne-James, agreed that the meeting was "a debacle". He said certain people were trying to discredit Ithuba, but he was sure the public would not be misled.

"The annual Ithuba Day promotion with the SABC will go ahead, but the scratch-card lottery is still in the balance. "We have to find investors to fund the project," he said.



# Govt bungles as starvation stalks the land

STAR 13/4/92

Field workers and organisers of bodies which run feeding schemes complain about the unwieldiness of the system.

"Picture a grass-roots organisation, which is struggling to collect funds to keep a small, community-based feeding scheme going," said a social worker who asked not to be named. "There is no way in which they can fill in the extremely complicated application forms without help from somebody. The whole system is self-defeating."

## Allocated

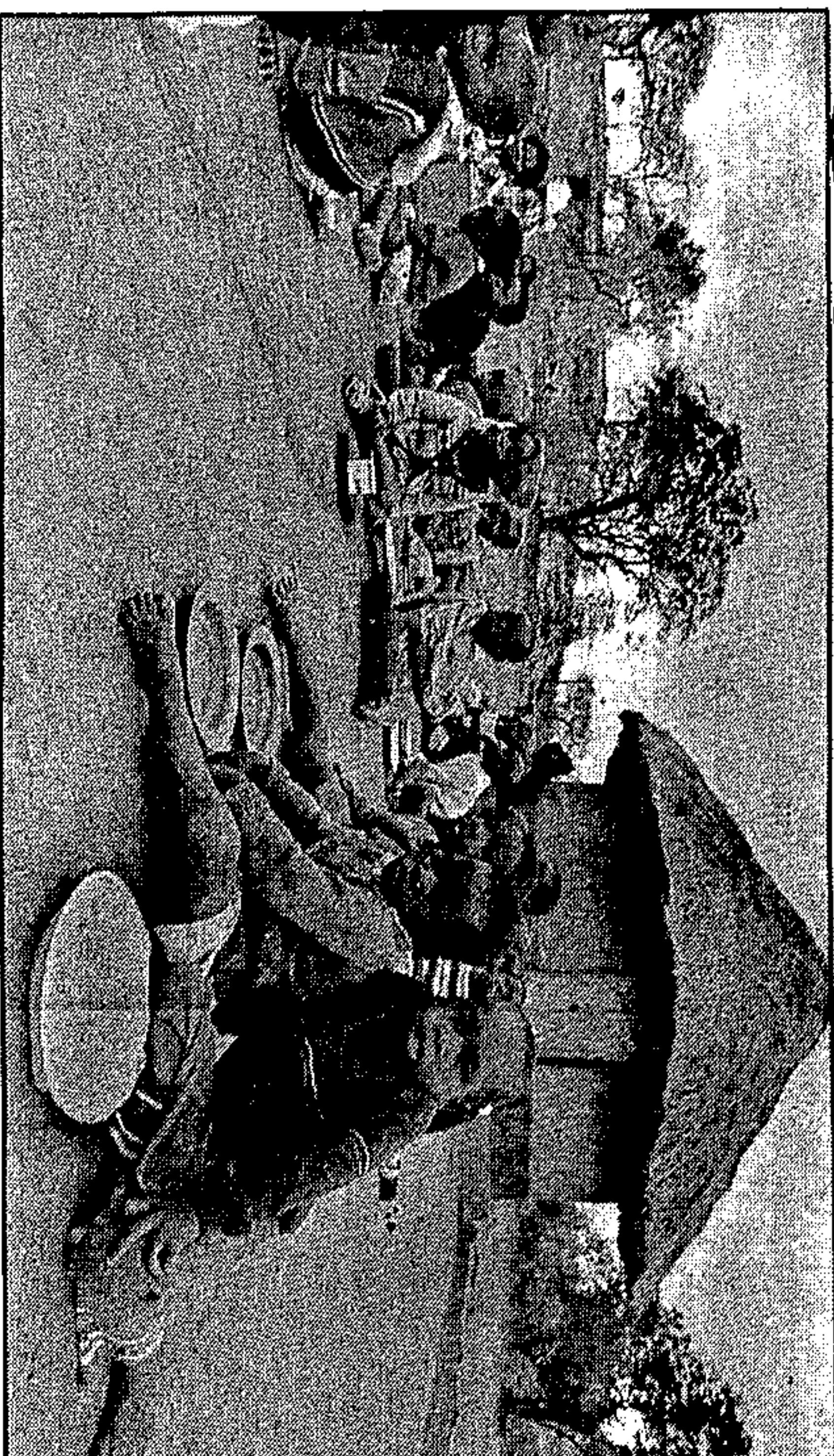
Leaflets handed out with the nine-page application forms which organisations have to fill in before they are allocated money under the relief programme, make it clear that organisations which apply for financial assistance should already have functioning food programmes. The application must also be accompanied by "programme descriptions" and "needs assessments".

There should be "counter-performance from the individual" and "existing programmes should be part of a development programme", according to the leaflets.

The application is accompanied by a seven-page document on "development principles and guidelines", which starts off by saying that the nutrition development programme should form part of the "overall development process in South Africa".

"Projects should support the development principles of self-reliance, participation and empowerment, and institutional capacity building at local level," it says.

Leakages of benefits to those who do not need them must be minimised, and "the distribution of supplies must be limited to the minimum to prevent the cultivation of a culture of dependency". □



Waiting for food . . . Operation Hunger estimates that up to 40 percent of rural black children have diagnosable malnutrition. STAR 13/4/92

Ina Perlman, director of Operation Hunger, has said that up to 40 percent of children in the rural areas had diagnosable malnutrition and that up to 90 percent of families in the rural areas lived below the poverty datum line, which means they cannot afford to buy the basic necessities.

Operation Hunger officers are particularly critical of the health department's programme of handing out monthly food parcels to "targeted" individuals — pregnant and lactat-

**Minister of Finance**  
Barend du Plessis has allocated R440 million for the Government's poverty relief programme this year. But will it get to the very poor? Or will it end up back with the Treasury as a result of bungling and mismanagement?  
JEAN LE MAY reports.

ing women, small children and old and disabled people.

They say that at about R35 each the food parcels are an expensive way of handling the problem. This programme, the protein energy malnutrition (PEM) scheme, works through 143 local and provincial clinics countrywide.

"A 'targeted' child is a malnourished child referred by a clinic," said Glynis Behr, regional director (eastern Cape) of Operation Hunger. "But in our experience, if a child is malnourished, that usually means the family is malnourished. No woman is going to keep the food parcel for the 'targeted' child and let the rest go hungry."

"What is needed is a massive programme of soup kitchens where every member of the family can be fed every day for 9c a day each — a fraction of the cost of the food parcels."

**FAMINE** of massive proportions is fast developing but the Government's poverty relief programme is tied up in red tape while people are in danger of starving to death, according to welfare organisers and field workers in black areas.

With massive unemployment worsened by daily retrenchments, the number of desperately hungry people can only increase.

The economic recession, which has cost thousands of jobs, and the drought are factors in the famine. South Africa is having to import 4.5 million tons of maize this year, at a cost of R2 billion, to help feed the hungry.

The Government's relief programme was started in August last year when R220 million was allocated to make up to very poor people for having to pay VAT on a wide range of foodstuffs which had previously been exempt from GST. Some foods were exempted from VAT, and this exemption has now been extended with no cut-off date.

But hundreds of thousands of families have no money at all to buy food, with or without VAT. This makes it all the worse that by the end of the financial year only R110 million had been spent. Minister of Finance Barend du Plessis said the re-training R110 million would be returned to the Treasury, but that he had allocated R440 million this year for the poverty relief programme.

Will it get to the very poor? Or will it end up back with the Treasury because of bungling and mismanagement?

Although there are 1 300 registered welfare organisations in the country involved in feeding needy people, fewer than 200 have actually received money from the fund, said Health Minister Dr Rina Venter last week.

So the poor can only starve.



Aid is directed through Australia's Special Assistance Program for South Africans launched in 1986 in large measure to give substance to Australia's condemnation of apartheid. The programme was reviewed in mid-1990 to "give it a more developmental orientation". Aid — this year totalling about R15-million — now focuses on education and training, health, informal business, enhancement of women in development, and the economic and social development of the underprivileged.

A large portion of the funds go towards bursaries and scholarships. In the development sphere, there has been a shift towards larger projects capable of becoming self-sustaining and of being replicated at community level.

Some of the money — up to R20 000 a project — is distributed through a Direct Aid Program, largely aimed at small-scale projects.

#### **AUSTRIA**

Austrian aid programmes concentrate on the re-integration of refugees, educational upliftment and self-employed economic activities or informal business. The aim is the support of socio-economic changes to secure the success of political transition.

Austria has granted R3.89 million for refugees for subsistence and accommodation grants, education assistance and job creation grants.

There is also a R987 000 grant for a Catholic education aid programme, R185 000 for a "promotion Matric" fund, R395 000 for Lawyers for Human Rights, R740 000 for the SA Institute of Race Relations, R241 000 for the Get Ahead Foundation and R246 000 for the Kagiso Trust.

#### **BELGIUM**

Belgium gives substantial amounts for foreign aid to the European Commission but no breakdown is available of the amount that may be allocated to South Africa.

Money is also given through non-governmental agencies and bodies such as the SA Council of Catholic Bishops and the SA Council of Churches. Much of this goes to education schemes. A spokesman of the Belgian embassy said that global sums were given to these agencies for aid in various parts of the world and a breakdown specifically for South Africa was not available.

#### **BRAZIL**

No aid.

#### **BRITAIN**

British aid to South Africa amounted to around R50 million in the 1991-92 financial year and is set to continue to rise.

There is no SA government involvement in the British aid programme — all the aid is granted through non-govern-

ment organisations. Over and above its contribution to the EEC fund, Germany has a R10-million assistance programme for southern Africa — most of which is spent, on educational aid, in South Africa.

A further R35-million — channelled through church organisations in Germany and South Africa — is for wide-ranging developmental programmes.

#### **GREECE**

A number of university or technical college scholarships, mainly for blacks, are available.

#### **GUATEMALA**

No aid.

#### **HOLLAND**

Dutch aid, channelled through non-governmental organisations in South Africa and in Holland, totalled nearly R24 million in the past year.

through United Nations agencies and Finnish non-governmental organisations.

UN agencies, including those dealing with refugees, have received some R11,5 million.

Universities, human rights organisations, Cosatu and the SA Council of Churches have received grants.

Finland has given humanitarian aid to the ANC including aid to refugees and educational and vocational schemes in Tanzania and Zambia. There has also been direct aid to the ANC including the cost of the movement's office in Helsinki. An amount of several million rand has also gone to the UN High Commission of Refugees.

#### **FRANCE**

Aid for educational and social programmes amounts to just

For several years assistance has been channelled through multilateral agencies and Canadian and South African non-governmental organisations. None of the monies provided through CIDA are received by the South African government or liberation movements.

An education programme provides for internal scholarships, labour education and education and training schemes in Canada.

There is also a fund for local initiatives with the emphasis on community development and self-help projects organised and implemented by South African communities and organisations.

Special programmes provide support for disadvantaged groups and include support for projects in education, community development, small-scale agriculture, water and health care.

A business co-operation scheme make South African business consultants available to assist black entrepreneurs in improving various aspects of their business operations.

#### **CHILE**

No aid.

#### **REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)**

The Republic of China uses the term "technical co-operation" for assistance it gives in South Africa.

Various training courses have been made available to South Africans, covering agriculture, land management, textiles and fishing. Agricultural experts from China have also been used in some of the black areas.

As the costs of these training schemes are spread through the budgets of various government departments and the private sector no details are available of the amounts involved.

A low-interest loan of approximately R100 million has been granted to the Industrial Development Corporation and another R100 low-interest loan is being granted to the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

#### **CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Some 10 scholarships at Czechoslovakian universities or technical colleges are to be made available to South Africans. Details are still being worked out.

#### **DENMARK**

Denmark has for more than 25 years granted humanitarian and educational assistance to victims of apartheid through Danish and international private organisations.

In the past three years the annual Danish grant for this

202



# Help for the masses

## A POST REFERENDUM WHO'S WHO'S HELPING SOUTH AFRICA

by **TOS WENTZEL** and **MICHAEL MORRIS**,  
Political Staff

**F**OREIGN aid of millions of rands a year — once a vital funds source for many anti-apartheid organisations — is being re-directed in the post-apartheid era into developing skills, extending education and promoting development.

Most of the aid is directed at disadvantaged sections of the population.

Western diplomats stress the importance of training South Africans — particularly blacks — for the role they will have to play in the "new" South Africa, both in government and the private sector. Foreign aid is channelled into South Africa through em-

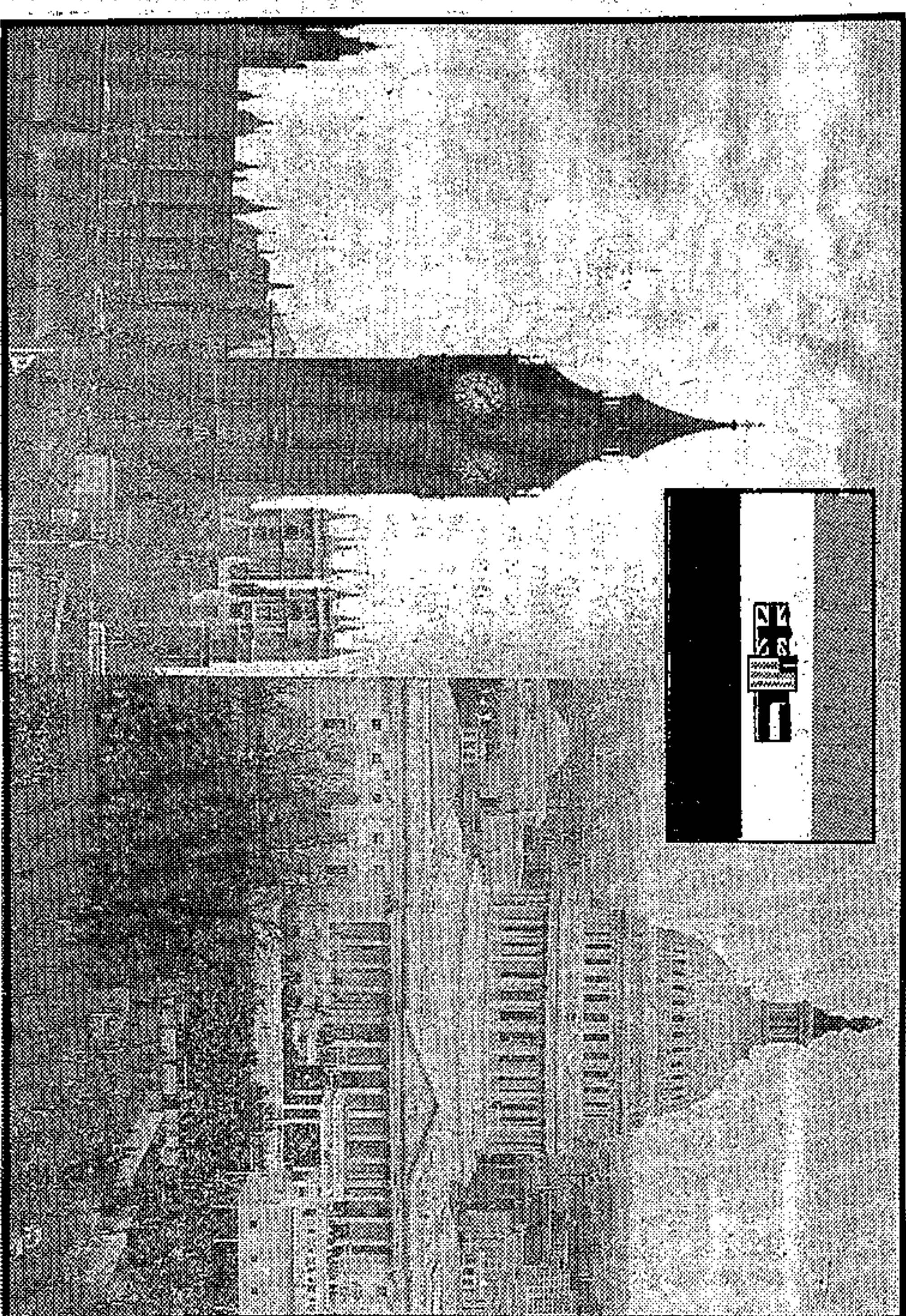
mental organisations and educational institutions.

The main focus of the programme is education with around 1 200 black South Africans a year receiving bursaries under various schemes operated by the British government.

These include support for teacher training and curriculum development projects in English, mathematics and mother tongue literacy.

There is also support programmes in the health sector including more than R5 million to the Alexandra health centre in over the past four years urban

There are urban development schemes including R2,5 million to the Urban Foundation's home loan guarantee company and rural development and public administration schemes. Activities in all these areas are to be expanded.



**BRITAIN and America — channelling aid to the people.**

has been allocated for the year ending March 31.

This has gone largely to the Kagiso Trust, a foreign-funded body formed to aid victims of apartheid and to United Nations educational and training programmes.

A sum of R4,3 million was specifically allocated to various educational and medical projects all over South Africa and to so-called "grassroots" projects.

A sum of R600 000 has also been set aside for what is known as a small scale grant scheme for educational equipment and training projects.

A small number of South Africans are invited to Japan for training in agricultural, industrial and construction techniques and in small business development.

Japan is considering greatly increasing its assistance programme in the next financial year.

**LUXEMBOURG**  
No aid.  
**MOZAMBIQUE**

jointly by Selfsa and the trade unions, and business courses to teach people from the informal sector how to set-up businesses.

### **SWEDEN**

Humanitarian aid in various areas and direct aid to the ANC by Sweden will amount to some R155 million in the year up to June. A lot of this aid is not utilised inside South Africa but goes to support refugees in various countries. Much of this may be reallocated for use inside the country in future.

The UN High Commission for Refugees has received grants and there has also been assistance from the Swedish trade unions to bodies such as Cosatu and Nactu. Swedish churches support community projects and other non-governmental organisations support health clinics and cultural and women's organisations and educational projects.

**SWITZERLAND**  
Swiss aid amounts to about R10-million a year and focus-



bassies, churches and other non-governmental organisations. None is channelled through the South African government.

Most of the aid millions are given for expressly non-political purposes, but some countries have given direct aid to organisations such as the ANC.

In some cases, countries opposed to direct political aid have been giving help to political exiles returning to South Africa.

The following survey of aid gives an idea of who it comes from and how it is spent.

#### **ARGENTINA**

No aid.

#### **AUSTRALIA**

In addition assistance is provided to about 300 community-based development schemes including help for schools, community centres, small business training and career centres.

There is also a programme to help with the reintegration into South African society of recently returned political exiles.

#### **CANADA**

Canada's aid disbursements to South Africa through all channels amount to more than R37 million in the 1991-92 financial year. This is handled by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The Canadian attitude is that support is needed in ar-

has amounted to approximately R36 million a year

#### **EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC)**

All member States of the EEC contribute to a "positive measures" fund for South African aid totalling about R300-million this year. The sum has doubled in the past two years.

Most of the money is for education, training and primary health care and, to a smaller extent, rural agricultural projects.

#### **FINLAND**

Nearly R40 million a year has been allocated to humanitarian and educational causes. The money is channelled

over R9-million for 1992.

Of this, R2-million is for scholarships for under-privileged children, R500 000 for programmes to upgrade black students entering tertiary level education, R2-million to support the teaching of French and R1,5-million for training programmes in medicine, science and trade.

A further R3-million is for specific development projects. There are about 50 in all, each receiving varying levels of support. Projects include provision of legal assistance to the under-privileged, helping the "doctors of the world" scheme in the townships, and a study on low-cost housing.

#### **GERMANY**

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It was aimed at education, trade unions, community development and the maintenance of human rights, including the promotion of dialogue.

The aim of the assistance is to bring about peaceful change in South Africa and to counter the effects of apartheid.

#### **HUNGARY**

No aid.

#### **ITALY**

About R1,5-million is being spent on 200 university bursaries in South Africa this year. In addition, it funds 10 bursaries for South Africans at Italian universities.

Italy is also funding a health training project in Natal, run by three Italian doctors (R2-million); providing computer training for trade unionists, and, in a separate project, the Matla Trust, building a centre for returning exiles in Soweto (about R10-million); and setting up an electro-technical training scheme.

Italy also contributes to the EEC fund.

#### **ISRAEL**

Education and training covering a wide field — including agriculture, pre-primary education, computer technology and nursing — are the chief elements of Israel's aid to South Africa.

The embassy is presently selecting candidates for the 1992 courses.

No financial breakdown of aid is available.

#### **JAPAN**

Aid amounting to R46 million

No aid.

#### **NORWAY**

Norway has through the years given considerable aid to liberation movements and victims of apartheid but the Norwegian embassy declined to give exact details of this.

#### **PARAGUAY**

No aid.

#### **POLAND**

No general aid, but scholarships to universities are available on a case-by-case basis.

#### **PORTUGAL**

Over and above its contribution to the EEC "positive measures", Portugal has what it describes as a "symbolic" bilateral aid package totalling about R100 000 largely for humanitarian assistance, such as hunger relief and small-scale education-linked initiatives.

#### **RUMANIA**

Two scholarships are available for study at Rumanian universities.

#### **RUSSIA (CIS)**

No aid at present but cultural exchanges could be worked out to have South Africans study in Russia as some did in the days of the Soviet Union.

#### **SPAIN**

Apart from its contribution to EEC aid, Spanish aid totalling about R750 000 is channelled mostly into education and training. In addition to a bursary programme, it helps fund Promat (a project aimed at helping untrained black teachers to get their matric) courses for supervisors run

es on promoting human rights and political dialogue, education, communication and culture and helping to meet the needs of returning exiles.

#### **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

US aid to South Africa is the largest non-food US Agency for International Development (USAID) programme in sub-Saharan Africa — expected to total about R232-million this year: this make the US the largest single donor country working in South Africa.

Aid levels have expanded dramatically over the past five years, and include a recently announced R87-million housing and urban development project.

US aid has two principal objectives: to support the dismantling of apartheid and to help South Africa's black population prepare for the leadership role in a democratic, post-apartheid South Africa.

However, in keeping with political developments in South Africa itself, the emphasis of aid has shifted to development, education and "private sector mobilisation" in areas such as housing.

USAID does not implement projects itself, but sets programme goals which are then carried out through agreements negotiated with individual South African non-governmental organisations. Several hundred agreements are signed each year.

#### **URUGUAY**

No aid.

#### **ZAMBIA**

No aid.



# Rolihlahla School a wonderful example

*Sowetan 14/4/92*

INDEPENDENT Development Trust chairman Mr Jan Steyn yesterday called on national, regional and local leaders across the political spectrum to commit themselves to working towards the eradication of poverty and deprivation.

Steyn was speaking at the official opening of the Rolihlahla Primary School on the East Rand.

"We need to give those without houses, the uneducated and those who do not have access to health care hope of a better future.

"We can do this through well-structured programmes capable of being sustained over time," he said.

The commitment of ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela, President FW de Klerk, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Pan Africanist

Congress deputy president Mr Dikgang Moseneke was needed to be bolstered by regional and local leaders.

"South Africans must join hands in creating a new future by building."

The school was funded with R200 000 raised within the 100 000-strong Etwatwa community and R1,8 million from the IDT. About 400 labourers were given jobs and trained to construct the school.

Steyn said: "In Etwatwa we saw the involvement of the community in providing money and labour. Your community trust raised over R200 000 towards the cost of the school.

"You have set a wonderful example of not only benefiting from empowerment, but also of accepting the responsibilities associated with it." - Sapa.



# Qunta looks at the road ahead

Saefer 14/4/92

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By SIZAKELE KOOMA

**AFRICAN women must speak for themselves. They should decide for themselves who they are, where they are going, what obstacles lie ahead and how to remove them.**

Christine Qunta makes this assertion in the preface of her book, *Women in Southern Africa*.

It has not been difficult for this still exiled lawyer and writer, recently in the country on a short visit, to live up to her utterances

In the early 1970s, while still a BA student at the University of the Western Cape, Qunta sought ways to remove the obstacle which deprived her of a decent education - apartheid.

Then an active member of the South African Students Organisation (Saso) and the Black People's Convention (BPC), she and a group of other students dropped out of varsity permanently in protest against bantu education. This was followed in 1975 by exile to Botswana.

Qunta, now a member of the Pan-Africanist Congress and living in Zimbabwe, has no difficulty speaking for herself and

she knows full well who she is. In the very articulate *Women in Southern Africa* she proves this.

"I wrote the book to correct the distortions about African women as submissive and subservient slaves of their men," Qunta said.

"From the time that history books were written, African women shared the same status as their men. Some of them were decision-makers and heads of state.

"Colonialism played a crucial role in demeaning them with laws that made them perpetual minors."

She said a post-apartheid South Africa would need radical measures to improve the status of women.

"Political movements have not done enough to train women to be leaders. All of them do not have women who are assertive and confident enough. They need to teach them to develop those qualities," she said

**WOMAN**



**CHRISTINE QUNTA**

The status of women, especially women workers, she believes, could also be bolstered by the legal entrenchment of their rights.

She said women's rights, be they in a Bill of Rights or a women's charter, should be included in the discussions about a new structure for the country.

"We, as women, should also inculcate in our daughters those values that teach them that men and women are equal," she said.

A mother of two

daughters, Yolisa Nehanda (12) and Nzinga (8), she encourages them to stand up against boys their age. Both their namesakes were powerful historical figures.

Qunta's own "cheeky" character, seen by some men as aggressiveness instead of assertiveness, stems from growing up as the only girl among five boys in Bonteheuwel, Cape Town. Her abilities were also enhanced by a "supportive and encouraging" husband.

She is married to BCMA publicity and information secretary Vuyisa Qunta.

Of their ideological differences, she says: "Our positions are the same. We both agree on the land issue. The only differences are structural. We do have heated debates sometimes. But we always agree to disagree."

She said the ideological gaps between the different political movements did not, though, warrant the violence in the country. Qunta is ready to come back but still has to "sort out some personal problems."



# Gifts help to feed 2 million

*Sowetan 16/4/92*

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ON behalf of The Salvation Army I thank the people of South Africa for their outstanding response to the Red Shield Appeal. The appeal has been overwhelmingly successful, thanks to the generous warm hearted, freely giving public.

Over R2,5 million has already been raised towards the R3 million goal. The people who missed the knock on the door are sending their

gifts to PO Box 32217 Braamfontein and we believe the goal will truly be reached.

The increase in the 1992 appeal was exemplified in some of the southern areas of Johannesburg where an 80 percent increase was recorded.

Such giving will enable The Salvation Army to continue feeding the 2 million people annually as it already does and make a vital contribution

towards meeting the needs of new people coming to our goodwill centres.

The numbers have increased by between 40 percent to 60 percent in the first three months of 1992.

We particularly thank the media for their support.

**MAJOR DENIS G  
LORIMER,  
Public relations  
secretary,  
JOHANNESBURG.**



# Conference 'to unite the homeless'

Staff Reporter

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ST 14/4/92

Operation Masakhane for the Homeless (OMHLE) will host the first national conference for homeless people from April 29 to May 2 at the Catholic Renewal Centre in Kensington, Johannesburg.

OMHLE national chairman Dan Moshugi yesterday told a press conference in Johannesburg that the conference was aimed at uniting all homeless communities and strengthen-

ing their voice through a national forum.

He said helping the homeless should be the Government's top priority in the new South Africa.

"The Government's housing and land policies are a mess with no hope of achieving solutions for the homeless. South Africa's housing problem will never be solved without proper consultation with the affected people," he said.

Mr Moshugi said his organi-

sation was not asking for hand-outs, but wanted to help people to help themselves. The main problem was acquiring land for the homeless near their workplaces.

"The official National Housing Advisory Council has no representation from the homeless. Only business interests are represented," said Mr Moshugi.

OMHLE, which has members of different political affiliations, started in 1987 as a

campaigning body against the forced removal of shack-dwellers and later became involved in organising the homeless communities.

"We want to promote fair and equal distribution of resources and to expose conditions which create homelessness," said Mr Moshugi.

OMHLE national executive members include ANC stalwarts Walter Sisulu, Andrew Mlangeni and Ahmed Kathrada.



The Kagiso Trust is wrestling with ways to empower people, writes Jo-Anne Collinge

# Wanted: resources and skills

STAR 21/4/92

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**T**O hear Eric Molobi tell it, running the Kagiso Trust (KT), with its present annual budget of R250 million, is like walking the highwire blindfolded.

KT, of which Mr Molobi is director, allocates more foreign aid in South Africa than any other non-governmental agency. It was founded about six years ago to administer the bulk of the European Community's special fund for victims of apartheid.

With statutory apartheid morally wounded and political organisations working towards a new democratic constitution, the focus of assistance is moving rapidly from what Mr Molobi describes as "politically tied" aid involving anti-apartheid projects to more widely applicable development assistance.

"Development cannot be party-political. We have to be above this and do viable, sustainable de-

velopment which is people-oriented," he says. The process of redirecting the trust is not without conflict. It is made more difficult by the lack of a national development strategy during this time of political transition.

But Mr Molobi insists that KT, which fed the anti-apartheid struggle in the late '80s and was subject to keen security police scrutiny, is now ready and willing to do business with parastatal development agencies.

"With political negotiations and people sitting with security policemen in joint working committees, there's no logic in people refusing to sit and do development with the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA)," he reasons.

More than that, Mr Molobi believes there is an imperative to reduce dependency on foreign funders.

"This has opened up a big can of worms for me because it means I

have got to look for projects that will use external money to unlock local money. To do that I have to deal with some organisations that people in the community don't want to deal with."

These include the DBSA, the Independent Development Trust (IDT) and the Urban Foundation (UF).

For instance, he says, KT was toying with the idea of converting its bursary fund to a loan scheme because it was clear that foreign funds in this area would not last forever.

The IDT, however, was the first to hone the idea into a workable scheme, the Tertiary Education Fund of South Africa (Tefsa).

"Now everyone is fighting Tefsa because it came from the IDT. But I am saying it is our own idea — we just didn't develop it with the same sharpness," Mr Molobi insists that Tefsa will be launched with KT support.

The trust is also involved in the

joint funding of the National Youth Development Programme with the IDT and details of a rural development scheme funded jointly by KT, the IDT and DBSA are expected to be released shortly.

"When the State puts aside R2 billion and I come with R250 million, I cannot ignore that R2 billion if I want to do sustainable development." For KT, as the minor funding partner, the trick is to co-sponsor projects with a "strong community content".

This brings into sharp juxtaposition the product-oriented approach of the Government-linked agencies and the extreme emphasis that many community groups place on consultation.

One of the biggest challenges, Mr Molobi reckons, is "to get a balance between product and process". He insists the parastatal agencies have as much to learn as the communities.

KT aims in principle to focus its assistance on the most deprived

sectors of society; it aims to empower them rather than simply relieve their plight.

But KT itself has certain bureaucratic practices which are necessary if money is to be promptly allocated and properly accounted for.

Indeed, numerous organisations argue that KT still has a long way to go as regards efficiency and processing of funding applications.

"Our target group is what we refer to as the most marginalised sector, the poorest of the poor, the squatter communities," says Mr Molobi. "But there's an inbuilt contradiction."

"These people are often the least skilled and least organised communities. And they are unable to produce meaningful funding proposals and secure the funds that they need."

To overcome the skills crisis, such communities often become the clients of service organisa-

tions, which are staffed by professional planners.

Project funding, more often than not, is channelled into the service organisations rather than directly to communities.

The dynamic leaves Mr Molobi with a dilemma. It satisfies the requirements of donors. Furthermore, deprived communities derive a margin of real benefit. But Mr Molobi questions whether the benefits could not be greater.

Firstly, disproportionate amounts go toward the salaries of professionals. "I'm supposed to be giving money to help communities. But I could just as well be giving professionals money to set up businesses," he reflects.

Secondly, this process undermines KT's vision of empowerment. "For how long must you have advisors? When are you going to bring the skills down to the people ...? The trickle down has got to be one of skills and resources." □



# Bleak winter for rural millions

STAR 22/4/92

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Ina Perlman . . . people in the Free State and Highveld die of exposure every year and there could be an unprecedented toll this year.

By Peter Davies

The depression and drought could see more than 2,5 million South Africans desperate for food by the end of the year, and Operation Hunger director Ina Perlman predicts "maximum deprivation" — a combination of severe hunger and cold — for many rural people this winter.

Already, nearly 2 million people are kept alive by daily food from Operation Hunger, but funds are fast running out.

The State recently provided a three-month grant of R10 million, but according to Mrs Perlman, the organisation needs more than R9 million a month to meet its food budget alone.

With winter approaching, Mrs Perlman said in an interview yesterday, a "huge concern" was new squatter camps.

"They have little to eat, and the grant doesn't cover the 100 000 or so blankets (costing nearly R1 million) we want to distribute.

"People in the Free State and Highveld die of exposure every year and there could be an unprecedented toll this year. We hope to distribute blankets, plastic sheeting and corrugated tin in squatter areas, but

feeding schemes are our priority."

Operation Hunger has applied for a fresh Government grant to allow feeding to continue.

"I hope the next lot of Government money will come through so there is no break in feeding.

"Our R9 million monthly food budget needs to continue to the end of the year at least, when hopefully rains will come in time to allow us to reduce the level of financial aid needed."

Mrs Perlman has suggested that one way to pre-empt rural starvation would be to introduce a minimum wage for farm labourers.

Chief economist for the SA Agricultural Union Dr Koos du Toit said new labour legislations currently being negotiated would be applicable to agriculture.

"The new budget set aside R1 billion as disaster aid fund for agriculture. We are very pleased, but think at least R2-billion is needed, not only for farmers but for the labourers' benefit too."

Last month the Ministry of Health made R20 million available for a food assistance programme to aid drought-stricken farmers and their labourers.



of the Service and the amount is therefore not supplied per Arm of the Service.

1989-90 1990-91 1991-92

State Funds: R 700 000 R1 526 000 R 889 500

Contributions by members: R4 597 811 R3 972 309 R4 200 347

Note:

Contributions by members are used for affiliation and entry fees, equipment and clothing, financial assistance to members representing the SA Defence Force or national teams, hiring of facilities and new facilities.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1

Nursing Service Manager 3

Chief Professional Nurse 5

Senior Professional Nurse 28

Professional Nurse 24

Senior Staff Nurse 2

Staff Nurse 8

Senior Nursing Assistant 17

Nursing Assistant 40

(b) Chief Specialist 1

Senior Specialist 1

Specialist 2

Medical Officer 2

Part-time Medical Officer 1

(c) Pharmacist 1

Dora Nginza Hospital: staff complement

204. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Dora Nginza Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

B461E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1

Chief Professional Nurse 5

Senior Professional Nurse 18

Professional Nurse 112

Senior Staff Nurse 1

Staff Nurse 122

Nursing Assistant 69

(b) Medical Superintendent 1

Principal Medical Officer 3

Medical Officer 14

Specialist 4

Part-time Specialist 3

(c) Principal Pharmacist 1

Senior Pharmacist 3

Pharmacist (Intern) 1.

Livingstone Hospital: staff complement

207. Lt-Gen R H D ROGERS asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Livingstone Hospital, was the complement of (a) nursing staff, (b) medical practitioners, and (c) pharmacists, in each grade as at 31 December 1991?

B464E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(a) Senior Nursing Service Manager 1

Nursing Service Manager 3

Chief Professional Nurse 14

Senior Professional Nurse 45

Professional Nurse 480

Senior Staff Nurse 20

Staff Nurse 380

Nursing Assistant 120

(b) Medical Superintendent 1

Medical Officer 60

Part-time Medical Officer 1

Intern (Medical) 31

Senior Specialist 6

Part-time Senior Specialist 1

Specialist 19

Part-time Specialist 12

(c) Principal Pharmacist 1

Senior Pharmacist 4

Pharmacist 12

Pharmacist (Intern) 4

Legal abortions

213. Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether any applications for legal abortions were made to her Department in 1991; if so, how many (a) such applications were made and (b) legal abortions were performed as a result;

(2) how many of these legal abortions were authorized in respect of (a) statutory rape, (b) rape and (c) incest?

B492E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) No, applications are made to the medical practitioner in charge of a provincial hospital or a few private hospitals designated for this purpose.

(a) unknown and

(b) 981 legal abortions were reported for the year 1991 as at 31 January 1992;

(2) abortions may be procured by a medical practitioner in terms of sections 3(1)(a)-(e) of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975 (Act 2 of 1975) and the statistical returns only specify the categories accordingly.

During 1991 a total of 46 abortions have been procured in terms of section 3(1)(d)—pregnancy in consequence of unlawful carnal intercourse.

Abortion/sterilization: legislation

214. Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether, with reference to her reply to Question No 13 on 9 April 1991, she intends to introduce any legislation in regard to abortion and sterilization during the present session of Parliament; if not, why not; if so, (a) what legislation and (b) when;

(2) whether she has received any representations in this regard during the past 12 months; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) her response to these representations?

B493E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) No, since public opinion is against any amendments to the Act;

(2) yes,

(a) 1 318 representations from individuals and organizations were received from which all but one were against any amendments and

(b) no amendments are envisaged.

Mercury in tooth fillings

215. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether she has received any requests from individuals and/or organizations to ban the use of mercury in tooth fillings; if so, from whom;

(2) whether her Department is investigating the possibility of banning the use of mercury in tooth fillings; if so, why;

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

B494E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) No;

(2) no;

(3) no.

Immunization programmes: amount allocated

216. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) (a) What sum of money was allocated to immunization programmes in the 1991-92 financial year and (b) what immunization programmes were undertaken;

(2) whether these programmes could be implemented fully out of the sum so allocated; if not,

(3) whether additional funds were allocated for this purpose; if so, from what source?

B495E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) (a) R4 766 000 and

(b) the expanded programme on immunisation consists of sustained vaccination

COV4-D



enthusiasm of some of the private entrepreneurs who wish to flourish. [Time expired.]

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I stand corrected by the hon the Minister of Transport who said that we require R2,8 billion instead of R2,269 billion to keep our roads in a proper state of maintenance. Quite obviously I bow to the hon the Minister's expertise in this regard. After all, he is the Minister, not I.

I appreciate the admission made here by the hon the Minister this afternoon that we do require more money for the maintenance of our road system. It is interesting that just two weeks ago, in the debate on provincial affairs, his colleague, the hon MEC in charge of roads in Natal, was decrying the fact that not enough had been allocated to Natal per se for the maintenance of roads in that province. I was wondering whether, in the provincial allocation of the budget for the maintenance of roads, Natal was not in fact short-changed.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I regret that I have to short-change the hon member. His time has expired.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT: Mr Chairman, I agree that everyone is short of money. If that is valid for Natal, it is valid also for all the other provinces as well as the SA Roads Board.

I should like to say that there is an alternative. There is always an alternative. It is part and parcel of the practice of toll roads. I think the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition is correct in saying we must not push people onto new toll roads. We must have another look at the matter, however. We cannot keep two roads right next to each other in a superb condition. We shall have to address this again. It will be a political debate, however, and therefore I do not think it would be appropriate to discuss it now.

I should like to say that according to the Budget, the SA Roads Board will get about 52% from the Exchequer in 1992-93. The rest, 48%, will be financed by toll roads. Toll roads, therefore, are a major roleplayer in providing roads in South Africa. Unfortunately it will not be possible to build roads without toll roads.

I should also like to say that because of the shortage of money, we introduced a new policy on roads at the end of last year. I should like to summarise it, as the hon member for Bayview

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

asked me to do. In terms of the new policy for roads, we shall maintain the existing road network. If there is money left in the kitty, we shall upgrade the roads. If there is money left after that, we shall build new roads. That is our policy. We should like to ask the four provinces as well as the independent and self-governing states to help us in implementing this policy.

Our national road assets are valued at about R90 billion. We have to keep those assets intact for future usage. That is why maintenance is our first priority. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

## QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Second-hand clothing: permits

\*1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Trade and Industry: (297)

- (1) Whether his Department has issued any permits to churches and welfare bodies to import second-hand clothing duty-free; if so, (a) why and (b) how many such permits were issued;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D102E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE (for the Minister of Trade and Industry):

- (1) The provision in rebate item 405.04/63.09/01.00 in Annexure 4 to the Customs and Excise Act allows churches and welfare organizations to import second-hand clothing duty-free, provided the churches and organizations distribute the clothing free of charge. To qualify for the duty rebate, these organizations are required to submit a written statement to Customs and Excise in which they undertake to distribute the clothing free of charge. Under normal conditions, the import of second-hand clothing is subject to import control in terms of the Import and Export Control Act, 1963.

After it came to light that the provision concerned had allegedly been misused to a great extent, and that some of the clothing imported in terms of the provision had become available in ordinary business, the matter was investigated by the Board of Trade and Industry who will soon submit proposals to Government for the amendment of the provision in order to restrict the misuse thereof. The alleged misuses are specifically connected with a concession granted a few years ago which allowed the organizations concerned to sell a part of their second-hand clothing in order to cover import and distribution costs. It will, inter alia, be recommended that the above-mentioned concession be cancelled.

- (a) The goods in question are supplied free of charge by churches and welfare organizations abroad to similar organizations in South Africa which in turn, distribute them free of charge to needy people. Import permits are therefore issued for humanitarian reasons.
- (b) During 1991, 121 "no-value" import permits with a value of R639 939 for Customs purposes were issued to churches and welfare organizations.

(2) No.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I wish to state that I have a list of supplementary questions with which I will not burden the hon the Deputy Minister of Justice and of the National Intelligence Service. I have had a communication from his colleague the hon the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and I appreciate the fact that he is not here because he is in Johannesburg. I will ask these supplementary questions by means of direct communication with him.

## Voluntary euthanasia

\*2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether he has set up or intends to set up a body to investigate voluntary euthanasia; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D103E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) and (2) The South African Law Commission, at its meeting held on 3 February 1992, recommended that the question of "Euthanasia and the artificial preservation of life" be included in an investigation in its programme. On 2 March 1992 I formally approved that the matter be included in the programme of the Law Commission under the title "Living Will". At present the project is receiving the Law Commission's attention and interested parties are welcome to submit proposals in this regard to the Secretariat of the Law Commission.

## INTERPELLATION

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

Own Affairs:

Springfield College of Education: facilities

1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture: (298)

- (1) Whether it is the intention of his Department to restructure the facilities at the Springfield College of Education in view of its in-service programme; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D116E.INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: The answer to the first part of the interpellation is no. The intention of the Department to restructure facilities at the college is not due to the implementation of the in-service education and training programme.

The facilities and infrastructure at the college are being refurbished by way of renovations and repairs to the tune of R2 169 796 for the pre-service programmes on offer at the college. The enrolment in these programmes has increased to approximately 577. The projections for the next two years are an intake of approximately 650 for 1993 and an intake of about 700 students in 1994. These renovations and repairs include offices for the rectorate, updating administration offices, updating the cafeteria, a new staff room, a new

HOUSE OF DELEGATES



# Women plan to ensure equality

Sowetan 22/4/92

WOMEN representing a broad range of groups will meet this week at the University of the Witwatersrand to plan ways of ensuring that the new South African constitution entrenches women's equality.

Members of the Women's National Coalition said they planned to draw up a document setting out conditions for equality.

They expressed hope that the document would form the basis for a charter of women's rights that would be included in a future Bill of Rights and be discussed at Codesa.

The views of women across the country, especially in rural areas, would be canvassed.

## Coalition

At a meeting in Johannesburg last week were representatives of among others the ANC, Inkatha Freedom Party, National Party, Democratic Party, Black Sash, Kontak, National Assembly of Women, Union of Jewish Women, South African Council of Churches, and Women for Peace.

The coalition will be formally launched this Saturday when a constitution will be finalised and a national leadership elected.

A programme of action will also be adopted including a campaign for constitutional provisions to meet women's specific demands.

Coalition branches have already been formed in Natal, Cape Province, Free State and Southern Transvaal. - Sowetan Correspondent.



# State aid mooted for political parties

CAPE TOWN — Making state aid available for political parties to ensure their "effective functioning" would have to be considered, said a President's Council report tabled yesterday.

The report, drawn up by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs, said state aid might be necessary because of "historical differences" and the "wide diversity in living standards, economic capabilities and educational levels among different population groups".

It noted that a number of countries gave direct state aid to political parties based on an amount determined either according to the number of votes drawn in the latest election or the number of seats won.

The report recommended that a formula be drawn up for funding political parties and the total amount be published in the Budget. Tax concessions on donations to political parties should also be considered.

While foreign funding was "undesirable", if allowed, it should be restricted and the amounts, sources and purpose of the donation declared.

The council wanted statutory control over funding, with all parties submitting audited financial statements annually to the electoral commission. The sources of donations above a specific amount would have to be declared and funds used for the

purpose for which they were given.

Legislation should be introduced to ban the allocation of funds to political parties "used for undemocratic practices and destabilisation of the state".

The report recommended establishment of a permanent electoral commission made up of experts, jurists and representatives of political parties, and proposed that it be separated from the legislature so that government and party influence could be limited. It could be part of the judicial authority.

Control of elections, registration of political parties, and control and administration of election funds — including foreign funds — would fall within the commission's ambit.

The report advocated the drafting of a code of conduct, to be "honoured on the basis of the convictions and acceptance of the community".

It proposed that political parties on registration sign a code of conduct binding themselves to maintain and extend the democratic political process; honour a charter of fundamental human rights; show respect for the national symbols of the state; acknowledge the necessity and role of all political parties in SA's political system; accept a ban on encouraging racial hatred and respect statutory regulations for political parties.

Political Staff

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Govt 'backed' race

GOVERNMENT indirectly contributed to the sponsorship of the SA Grand Prix earlier this year when it gave companies sponsoring the event tax breaks, National Education Minister Louis Pienaar told Parliament yesterday.

As the audited statement of the event was still being processed, Parliament would have to wait until the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had completed his work to establish how much revenue was forgone.

### Concession 'misused'

THE concession granted to churches and welfare organisations to import second-hand clothing might be withdrawn because of large-scale misuse, Trade and Industry Minister Derek Keys said yesterday. The alleged misuse was connected with a concession to sell some of the clothing to cover import and distribution.

### UN rumour scotched

DEPUTY Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach yesterday denied CP leader Andries Treurnicht's allegation that the SADF had been instructed to start preparing for the arrival of a UN task force in August. Treurnicht had claimed that the task force would monitor the composition and institution of an interim government.

REPORTS: Political Staff and Sapa





INA PERLMAN

# 2,5 million people face starvation

Sowetan 23/4/92

Sowetan Correspondent

THE depression and drought could see more than 2,5 million South Africans desperate for food by the end of the year.

There will be a combination of severe hunger and cold for many rural South Africans this winter.

Already, nearly two million people are kept alive by daily food from Operation Hunger, but funds are fast running out.

The State recently provided a three-month grant of R10 million but, according to Operation Hunger's director, Mrs

Ina Perlman, the organisation needs more than R9 million a month to meet its food budget alone.

With winter approaching, Perlman said this week a "huge concern" was new squatter settlements mushrooming on the outskirts of "virtually every town".

"It's a major worry. Many of these people have moved from a mud hut to a

cardboard shack. They have little to eat and the grant doesn't cover the 100 000 or so blankets - costing nearly R1 million - we want to distribute.

"People in the Free State and Highveld die of exposure every year and there could be an unprecedented toll this year.

"We hope to try and distribute blankets, plastic sheeting and corrugated tin on squatter areas but of course, feeding schemes are our priority," said Perlman.

Operation Hunger has applied for a fresh Government grant to allow feeding to continue.

"I hope the next lot of Government money will come through so there is no break in feeding. In 1982, 50 percent of people in rural areas still had some form of migrant labour income to help tide them over.

"Now, 10 years later, that figure has dropped to 20 percent. Our R9 million monthly food budget needs to continue to the end of the year at least," she said.



AS black and white  
wrestle for power in  
the new South Africa,  
half the population  
watches from behind  
the kitchen sink.

Women, apart from  
Winnie Mandela and a few  
others, are South Africa's  
forgotten people.  
The white minority gov-  
ernment and black parties  
are thrashing out the frame-  
work of a new democracy,  
which focuses on black  
rights after decades of de-  
nial under apartheid.

But women complain  
that their demands for equal  
rights are being overlooked  
by men of all colours and  
creeds.

"The debate on women  
has not yet begun," said  
Frene Ginwala of the ANC,  
announcing the creation of  
a Commission on Women's  
Emancipation.

"Women's subordina-  
tion has been institutional-  
ised in the law and in the  
customs and practices of all  
racial groups."

# The power boehind the kitchen sink

Sowetan 23/4/92

The litany of complaints  
includes unequal pay for  
equal work, sexual harass-  
ment and the absence of  
women in high places.

Women are basically  
equal to men under the law  
but are in practice paid and  
educated less, says lawyer  
Cathi Abery, an expert on  
sex discrimination at Jo-  
hannesburg's  
Witwatersrand University.

Women cannot open  
bank accounts or sign car  
purchase forms without  
their husbands' permis-  
sion. Pensions for female  
civil servants are lower than  
for men and women state  
employees can lose hous-

ing subsidies when they  
marry.  
Teachers and nurses are  
among the female profes-  
sionals who are paid much  
less than men doing the  
same work.  
"The notion of equality  
is new in South Africa,"  
Aberly said.  
Subordinate status for  
women within marriage,  
the family and relation-  
ships spans the races from  
Africans to Asians to  
Zulus.  
Black women suffer the  
most, being discriminated  
against for both their gen-  
der and race.  
Until only a few years

ago black women were  
considered minors under  
African customary law and  
could not start a business or  
own land without their hus-  
bands' permission.  
One woman is raped  
every two minutes in South  
Africa and one in four  
beaten by her male partner.

## Rule

In politics, prominent  
women such as Winnie  
Mandela and veteran anti-  
apartheid campaigner  
Helen Suzman are the ex-  
ceptions that prove the rule.  
There is only one woman  
in the Cabinet - Health Min-  
ister Rina Venter - and just

to promote women.  
"We can't burn our bras  
because if we do we would  
be in deep trouble," said  
ANC member Barbara  
Masekela at the group's  
first congress inside South  
Africa, where calls for af-  
firmative action abounded.

She said women were  
hemmed in by a society  
which expected them to be  
compliant and to give  
housework priority over  
political activism.  
In an article called "The  
Lowdown on Lefty Lov-  
ers", the women's maga-  
zine *Cosmopolitan* took a  
dig at men whose demo-  
cratic ideals are reserved

for the picket lines and not  
the home.  
"What does a girl do  
when a man can quote the  
Freedom Charter but can't  
pull on a condom? Or when  
he can't remember his  
child's birthday because  
he's too busy saving the  
nation?" the magazine  
grumbled.

Several male leaders of  
the ANC, South Africa's  
biggest black group which  
hopes to form the first non-  
racial government, believe  
it is time to pay more atten-  
tion to women's rights.

"We have to put our own  
house in order to have cred-  
ibility," said Kadar Asmal,  
a member of the ANC's  
National Executive Com-  
mittee. "The absence of  
women at decision-making  
levels has handicapped our  
struggle."

But, apparently obli-  
vious to the irony, he then  
announced that the Com-  
mission on Women's  
Emancipation would be  
headed by a man. *Sapa*  
Reuters





Hard at work . . . Olga Lutu (centre) with sewing students at her Rietfontein farm home. Her community centre offers training to those desperate to learn valuable skills.  
Picture: George Mashinini

# Big-hearted Sis Olga - SA's very own Mother Teresa

By Brian Sokutu

Star 24/4/92

"Mother Orange Farm's" work to educate the children of the poor rural community of Rietfontein, near Grasmere, has gained her a reputation akin to that of India's Nobel Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa.

Olga Lutu (40) is physically huge and has a heart to match. In Orange and Wheelers farms, near Rietfontein, she is popularly known as "Sis Olga" or "Mother of Orange Farm".

Ms Lutu has leased a 325 ha Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) farm on which she has established a residence and community training centre for those desperate to acquire skills in sewing, farming, brick-laying and woodwork.

At yesterday's meeting held

at her home with businessmen and diplomats, Ms Lutu's description of the plight of her people so impressed British vice-consul Clive Wright that he promised to look into possible British funding of her training centre.

"For too long we've been deprived of development, especially in rural areas. For too long some people spoke for us. But now it is time to speak for ourselves. So we appeal to you for funding to reach our goals," Ms Lutu said.

Mr Wright cautioned that because of Britain's policy on foreign funding, it would be unable to offer sizable funds to her community projects before an interim government had been installed in South Africa. Sewing students who work

from the Lutu home are remunerated with profits made from the sale of garments.

The Olga Lutu Training Centre is not the only contribution the mother of four has made to the rural community.

She is also the brains behind mushrooming rural community schools near Grasmere, having pioneered the first school in the area while staying at the Wheelers Farm in 1962.

## Arrested

"As chairman of the civic organisation at the time, I invited parents to a meeting and told them to convert homes into places of education for our children," she said.

Newspapers and books were used to teach children English.

After establishing the first community school at her home, Ms Lutu said she was arrested on several occasions for establishing "an illegal school". She was, however, not charged.

Her former home — Driezik Plot No 10 — is now a secondary school to more than 300 pupils, and is recognised by the Department of Education.

With the 15 percent subsidy she gets from DET Ms Lutu is able to pay a teacher a R475 monthly salary.

Despite having been burgled last Thursday, the eight-roomed Driezik Plot No 10 continues to be a living hope to many parents and children.

In the burglary, windows and doors were broken and expensive fax and photocopying ma-

chines stolen. Ms Lutu has laid a complaint with Orange Farm police, but no one has yet been charged, she said.

"We caught the thieves red-handed at 10 pm on Thursday inside the house and took them to the police station, with the keys of the vehicle they drove, but today they've been released. "The person who guarded the house was arrested and is now out on a R60 fine for assaulting the culprits."

Witwatersrand police spokesman Captain Piet van Deventer said last night that he could confirm that a man had been arrested in connection with the burglary. The man had appeared in the De Deur Magistrate's Court yesterday and had been released on bail.



# Giving birth to Africa's big problem

Sowetan 24/4/92

297

298

**CHILDBEARING** among adolescent African women is a relatively common event, a recent study on 11 sub-Saharan African countries reveals.

The study was prepared for an Inter-African conference on adolescent health.

It was conducted by the Population Reference Bureau in collaboration with the Institute for Resource Development/Macro International.

The 11 nations surveyed were Botswana, Burundi, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

The survey data, presented as a chartbook, determines that teenage motherhood in the above countries occurs at a time when African "social organisations that traditionally provided support to young mothers are weakening".

## Risks

"It stunts young African women's economic potential and can carry significant risks for both the mother and her infant," it says.

Mali rated highest with a total of 51 percent of young women, aged between 15 to 19, having been pregnant or with a child during the time of the survey.

Liberia and Uganda had the second and third highest rate of teenage mothers, scoring 45 percent and 37 percent respectively.

But in most of the countries a majority of the pregnancies occurred after marriage. In Mali, for example, 80 percent of the teenagers fell pregnant after they had been married and virtually all sexual experience occurs within the context of marriage.

## Needs

The survey shows high unmet needs for family planning, especially in Botswana and Kenya where 62 percent of unmarried, sexually active women were not using contraceptives but did not want to get pregnant soon.

It also reveals that infants born to mothers under 20 years of age are at greater risk than infants of women in the middle of their reproductive years.

The elevated risk is particularly pronounced in

## Women

By SIZAKELE KOOMA

Burundi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Zimbabwe.

The study concludes that sub-Saharan countries should raise awareness about the causes and consequences of adolescent childbearing.

"The data point to the need to consider several types of policies and programmes that could help adolescent women achieve

their full potential," it says.

It lists the policies that should be included as:

### Discourage

Policies that discourage early marriage and childbearing by providing viable educational and employment alternatives;

Programmes to establish or expand family-life education, for teenagers in

and out of school;

Programmes to help young women stay in school, even if they have children;

Information, education and communication programmes aimed at the partners, parents and other relatives of adolescent women;

Policies that increase access to high-quality, appropriate family planning services and counselling for sexually active adolescents; and

Maternal and child health programmes that seek out teenagers who may not know what health care they and their babies need or where to obtain services.

Mother and children . . . sexually active women are not using contraceptives.





# Women's rights workshop

Sowetan 24/4/92

THE Women's National Coalition will host a workshop over the weekend to develop strategies aimed at entrenching women's equality in the new constitution.

The workshop, to be held at the University of the Witwatersrand, will be addressed by Ms Beauty Mkize of the Women's Rural Movement, Dr Frene Ginwala of the ANC's Emancipation Commission, and Mrs Laura Harrison, president of the Women's National Lobby in Zambia.

South African women across the political

spectrum, both rural and urban, will deliberate on the best ways of ensuring that the new constitution will entrench the equality of women, according to a coalition statement issued yesterday. (297)

Participating organisations include the Black Sash, Kontak, National Assembly of Women, Union of Jewish Women, National Council for the Disabled, Catholic Women's League, SA Council of Churches and Cosatu. - *South African Press Association.*



# Development a booming business

C/P 26/4/92  
Special Correspondent

**T**HE upliftment of SA's underprivileged is a huge industry.

Development consumes between 10 and 20 percent of the government's annual budget, with between R10-billion and R20-billion earmarked for development in the 1992-1993 financial year.

Some 10 000 non-government organisations (NGOs) spend about R2-billion annually on development while the private sector also spends huge amounts annually.

One would expect the development industry (public and private sector) to plan with circumspection and co-ordination, but the opposite is true.

## De Loor

Spokesmen who have had access to the De Loor Report on the government's development effort have identified numerous shortcomings. Little wonder the report has not yet been published.

They say in mitigation that apartheid has been responsible for the duplication of functions.

But inefficient administrative, management and accounting systems have made misappropriation of money so much easier.

At central government level the departments of Regional and Land Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry, Manpower, Agriculture and Water Affairs are involved in development.

Then Own Affairs administers another 10 to 15 development funds.

Institutions and corporations also act as development agents for the government. These include the Development Bank of Southern Africa,

each with departments involved in development.

There are also the development corporations and institutions like regional services councils and black local authorities which are also involved in development projects.

Senior development officials have agreed on the following "solutions":

- Central government (government departments) should withdraw from development projects and the State should only give direction to institutions appointed at grassroots level.

- Only two institutions should execute development projects at grassroots — one to take care of infrastructure development (including housing and urban infrastructure) and the other to deal with business development.

- For example, the Development Bank can handle infrastructure development and the SBDC and the IDC business development. Institutions like the SAHT, the IDT, the Oil Reserve Fund and the SADT must go.

- The Development Bank, the Industrial Development Corporation and the SBDC should then control development through a network of regional offices in accordance with a national development strategy determined and co-ordinated by the government's Department of Development.

- A central treasury should be formed to control all funds earmarked for development.

## Codesa

It would then pay off money on the instruction of the government department to one of the two types of development institution.

The money would then flow to regional offices for spending.

However, such a new model should first be put on the agenda at Codesa.

But observers agree that proposals made in the De Loor Report should take place without delay. This would ensure better control over money for development and a better idea can be formed about the total development programme.

the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC), the SA Housing Trust (SAHT), the Independent Development Trust (IDT) and the Oil Reserve Fund.

Add to this the administration of four "independent" states and six "self-governing" territories —



# National campaign to focus on homeless

*Given 26/4/92*  
**OPERATION** Masak-  
hane for the Homeless is  
to launch a national cam-  
paign to focus on the  
plight of millions of  
homeless people. (222)

More than 1 000 repre-  
sentatives of 700 home-  
less communities will at-  
tend a four-day confer-  
ence from April 29 to  
May 2, which chairman  
Dan Moshugi said would  
enable them to "co-ordi-  
nate their efforts". (297)

"With winter ap-  
proaching, many home-  
less people will die from  
exposure in their card-  
board and plastic shan-  
ties," Moshugi warned.

He called on "all of  
South Africa to help  
homeless people to help  
themselves".



**HELP HOMELESS ...  
Pleads Dan Moshugi.**



- 43) Avanti NMB  
 44) Lingelhe News NMB  
 45) Smaldeel Nuus NMB  
 46) Camdeboo News NMB  
 47) Indaba Zonxweme NMB  
 48) Bofoto News NMB  
 49) Khayamandi News NMB  
 50) Dukathole News NMB  
 51) Msamomhle Eleithu NMB  
 52) Mkwenkwezi News NMB  
 53) Kwezinaledi News NMB  
 54) Nkenkwezi News NMB  
 55) Kati-Kati News NMB  
 56) Nkululeko News NMB

## HEAD OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

- 57) RSA Beleidsorsig National Book Printers  
 58) RSA Policy Review National Book Printers  
 59) SA Panorama (Eng) ABC Press  
 60) SA Panorama (Afr) ABC Press  
 61) SA Today ABC Press  
 62) Beleidsigds/Policy Guide J G Ince and Son

- 63) Amptelike Jaarboek van SA Cape and Transvaal Printers (CTP)

- 64) Official Yearbook of SA CTP

- 65) Kitisgids CTP

- 66) SA at a glance CTP

- 67) Witkrif op Grondher-vorming—in opsom-ming en agtergrondstuk Government Printer

- 68) White Paper on Land Reform—a summary and background study Government Printer

- 69) Economic Realities of SA CTP

- 70) Parlement van Suid-Afrika CTP

- 71) Parlement of South Africa CTP

- 72) Openings toespraak van die Staatspresident CTP

- 73) Opening Speech of the State President CTP

- 74) SA Profile CTP

- 75) Lessenaartkalender/Desk calendar ABC Press

- 76) Jaarverslag/Annual Report CTP

- (c) R6 422 058

- (2) Yes. Tenders for printing contracts are dealt with by the Government Printer.

## Fund-raising number: certain organization

230. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of National Health:†

- (1) Whether a certain organization, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her reply, obtained a fund-raising number from her Department; if so, (a) for what purposes was this number allocated and (b) what is the name of the organization;  
 (2) whether her Department is exercising any control to ensure that the funds raised are utilized for the above-mentioned purposes by the organization concerned; if not, why not; if so, (a) to what extent and (b) with what result;

- (3) whether, in view of certain allegations which are being made in the media in respect of this organization and particulars of which have been furnished to her Department, she intends inquiring or causing such an inquiry to be made into the financial statements of the organization concerned; if not, why not;  
 (4) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

B539E

## The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) Yes;

- (a) to establish a special fund for the making of awards to, or the funding of projects of one or more organizations which, in the Republic of South Africa, including those territories which previously formed part of the Republic of South Africa—

- \* provide opportunities to people, preferably self-employed or unemployed, in the form of business advice and practical skills training; or

- \* provide opportunities in the form of sports training and the

provision of better sporting facilities to disadvantaged communities; or

finance further education in the arts and music in disadvantaged communities; and

\* which are authorized to collect contributions in terms of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act No 107 of 1978), or organizations approved by the Director of Fund-raising and

- (b) the Ithuba Trust.

## Dora Nginza Hospital: amount budgeted/revenue

233. Mr E W TRENT asked the Minister of National Health:

What, in respect of the Dora Nginza Hospital, (a) was the amount budgeted for each category of expenditure, and (b) (i) was the revenue and (ii) were the sources thereof, as at 31 December 1991?

B542E

## The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (a) Personnel expenditure R16 163 907  
 Administrative expenditure 261 180  
 Stores and live stock 4 034 676  
 Equipment 126 800  
 Professional and special services 777 600

Miscellaneous expenditure

291 185  
R21 655 348

- (b) (i) and (ii)

Hospital fees

R376 226

Meals

16 080

Commission on insurance

22 648

Other sales and sundries

110 311

R525 265

## Own Affairs:

## Departmental schools: number of classrooms

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

- (a) What is the (i) total number of classrooms in schools administered by his Department and (ii) average number of classrooms for such (aa) primary and (bb) secondary schools and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

B388E

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

- (a) (i) 44 789

- (ii) (aa) 16,5

- (bb) 27,4

- (b) Cape: 1992-04-10

- Natal: 1992-03-25

- OFS: 1992-04-16

- Transvaal: 1991-12-31.



# Pensioner has it sewn up

Sowetan 27/4/92

297

WHEN Mrs Mary Coshive Malaza (63) from Dube, Soweto, retired from nursing four years ago she did not lose the quality that had prompted her to take up the profession in the first place - her love for people. She is now pensioned and unemployed women

## Women

idling around with nothing to do, she started a sewing project and converted her home into a workshop. "I needed something to occupy my time and the sight of pensioners lazing about gave me the idea," said the energetic Malaza, grandmother of two. "With me it has always been work, work and nothing but work. I believe that hard work keeps one young

and fit. I love work." The project, which started with eight women, has grown. Grandmothers spend their Tuesdays exercising, sewing, praying, listening to lectures by healthcare workers and having a whale of a time. "As the membership grew we had to get bigger premises and I arranged for

the grannies to be moved to Dube Boxing Club, where we are now based," Malaza explained. "Our biggest problem was that grannies came to the workshop hungry and there is no way that one can concentrate without food. We enlisted the help of social workers who are now supplying us with free meals," she explained.

What makes it worth the while is that the grannies visit the sick in the township, pray for them and give them food parcels. "We could not afford to do that on our own, so we raised funds by selling cakes and holding raffles," she added.

## Wonderful

Malaza is involved in several other projects, including the Black Housewives League where she is the organising secretary for the Dube/Mofolo/Zondi branch; is a committee member of the Home Instruction Programme for Pre-school Youngsters; and is chairman of the Manyano women's group in her church. "All these activities keep me away from home, but I have a wonderful daughter who takes over whenever I am away," she said.

Malaza now qualifies as a nominee for the Sowetan-Eskom Woman of the Year award.

## Woman of the Week: MARY MALAZA



MARY MALAZA

'... It has always been work, work and nothing but more work...'



**Political Staff**

**MARITAL** problems and depression in combination with other problems were the main causes of the large number of family murders that afflicted South Africa in recent years, a three-year investigation has shown.

The Human Sciences Research Council said in its annual report, released yesterday, that the researchers concluded that a great many factors could give rise to family murder.

"For instance, the murderer may be a person who suffers

# Problems can kill

from depression, burn-out and stress symptoms which intensify prior to the murder.

"The murderer expresses both active and passive aggression, but cannot express it in a socially acceptable way and therefore is unable to assert himself/herself.

"Such people struggle to communicate and socialise. In addition they are emotionally immature, dependent, asocial and have a poor self-image.

"They feel inadequate, inferior, helpless and jealous and react impulsively. They also want to control others and tend to be rigid.

"Family murderers have intense feelings of desperation and helplessness. They are normally responsible and reliable people."



# Life in SA matches world estimates

CF 28/4/92 (297)

Political Staff

THE average estimated life expectancy for South Africans is 64 years — a figure which matches the World Bank estimate for middle-income developing countries.

The World Bank estimate puts average life expectancy for these countries at between 64 and 67 years.

However, the life expectancy of the average black person is only 63, while that of the average white person is 73. But the Department of National Health says the gap is narrowing.

In a statement issued with the release of the 1991 edition of "Health Trends in South Africa", the department said that despite much talk about a health-care crisis in South Africa and despondency about future health-care provision, a steady general improvement had taken place in the health status of the people.

The department also said the estimated 1990 infant mortality rate for South Africa, including the homelands, was 47 for 1 000 live births.

● Somerset Hospital and neighbouring City Hospital in Green Point had more unused beds and wards than any other provincial hospital in South Africa last year, the Minister of National Health, Dr Rina Venter, disclosed yesterday.

● And Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) said yesterday the state had a duty to carry out compulsory Aids tests at hospitals and immigration offices.



# SABC plan for lottery worries the ANC

297

SHIRLEY WOODGATE

THE ANC has fully backed the deep reservations expressed by leading welfare personalities over plans for the SABC to go ahead with a national lottery managed by Gareth Pyne-James's Ithuba.

Its concern was expressed after a four-hour meeting yesterday at Auckland Park, where organised welfare accepted an SABC offer to become involved in a national fund-raising effort.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said: "Anyone involved with welfare needs to be totally above suspicion ... The mere fact that controversy has erupted over people involved in the project must be very carefully investigated."

With South Africa facing a drought which called for millions of rands for famine relief, the public would have to be reassured that every cent donated was reaching the people it was intended for, she said.

The ANC was also concerned about the SABC's involvement in welfare. Marcus said the corporation's role was purely that of a broadcaster through which communication took place. It should have no part in the lottery, which should be handled entirely by welfare organisations.

Johannesburg Child Welfare Society chief executive Dr Adele Thomas questioned the haste with which the venture had been pushed through. She labelled yesterday's meeting "a shambles", saying it was absurd that such a far-reaching move had been approved while the SABC's future role was being debated at Codesa.

There could be no mandate for negotiating a national lottery with the SABC as the steering committee was not representative of welfare across the board, she said.

Disabled People South Africa chairman William Rowland was concerned that organised welfare could go ahead with the SABC with so little clarity, despite a public admission by SABC group chief executive Wynand Harmse about problems with the administration of Ithuba.

He said he would continue to press for complete openness on the gaming company as well as other serious aspects of the agreement.

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said it was essential that the organisations which attended the meeting go back to their constituencies before giving the SABC the green light for a national lottery. "I certainly was not in a position to take a decision yesterday, and that applies to many other welfare groupings which attended," she said.

The SABC said in a statement after the meeting that the venture involved no profit for the corporation and that a mandate had been given to a steering committee to continue planning a campaign. Chairman Syd Eckly said the committee would canvass opinion from welfare organisations and also contact more-informal welfare groups to make its structure as representative as possible.

A special meeting would be convened to form a new welfare trust.

● The proposed Scratch Watch and Win lottery game could necessitate changes in the country's gambling laws to accommodate local and foreign investors queuing up to put money into the scheme.

Pyne-James said Ithuba and the SABC would "clear things with the Department of Justice before proceeding". However, a Justice Department representative said: "Neither the SABC nor Ithuba has been in negotiation with the Department of Justice with regard to changes in the Gambling Act."

He said there was reason for "an investigation into the legalisation of games of chance with which funds were raised for health, welfare and educational institutions". However, those "who are planning or have already made financial commitments in the expectation that control over gambling will be relaxed" were warned that such investments could "prove to be totally wasted".



Go-ahead likely for sports pools, games of chance

# New lotteries

(297)  
ARC 29/4/92

## Staff Reporters

LOTTERIES, sports pools and other games of chance to raise money for health, welfare and education projects are expected to get the government's blessing soon.

A government Green Paper endorsing this approach — and suggesting amendments to the Gambling Act — is expected to be published for comment within the next few weeks, according to sources.

Once the commentary has been assessed, the proposals will be published as a White Paper and amendments to the Gambling Act will follow.

Meanwhile, at its congress in East London, the Cape Province Municipal Association has repeated a call on the government to set up a lottery to fund low-cost housing.

A request after a similar resolution at last year's congress was rejected by the Cabinet.

Cape Town city councillor Mrs Eulalie Stott said it was sad that in the Cape no funds were available for housing.

"Since certain people seem not to be able to resist having a 'flying by taking a lottery ticket, the money should be used for housing," she said.

A report said the Cape Town City Council had 49,000 people on its housing waiting list, but money had dried up.

GPMA president Dr Dame Schumann said the association's executive committee would repeat appeals to the government.

The Green Paper follows an intensive legislation review by the Department of Justice.

The shortage of money for much-needed upliftment and support in the socio-economic sphere is the prime reason for the government's change of heart.

## Control body

Once lotteries get the green light, organisations who wish to run them will have to register with a control body to be administered by the Department of National Health.

Tough, statutory control measures are expected.

These probably will include a prohibition on personal profit from competitions, a compulsory declaration of the purpose of the competition and the recipients of funds, compulsory auditing of the fund-raising itself and how the money is spent, the appointment of a board of trustees to run each scheme, restrictions on the amount to be spent on administration or prizes and a restriction on the number of competitions at any given time.

The Green Paper suggests that the provinces run the sports pools.

In the past, even lotteries were widely held to be as iniquitous and as doctrinally inimical as casino gambling.

Even now, while the National Party establishment is more favourably inclined towards welfare-linked lotteries, some churches remain implacably opposed even to charity-run games of chance.



# Govt set to soften stance on gambling

297  
STAT 30/4/92

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Lotteries, sports pools and other games of chance to raise money for health, welfare and education projects are expected to get the Government's blessing soon.

A Government Green Paper endorsing this approach — and suggesting amendments to the Gambling Act — is expected to be published for comment within the next few weeks, sources say.

The proposals will then be published as a White Paper and amendments to the Gambling Act will follow.

The critical shortage of money for much-needed upliftment is the prime reason for the change of heart.

The Government has consulted churches on likely changes but, in a striking conclusion in the Green Paper, advisers indicate it would be wrong merely to adopt the view of any single church and should, instead, take stock of the wider community's interests.

Tough measures are expected, including a prohibition on personal profit from competitions.



# Getting the rights stuff

THE overwhelming need to secure women's rights in a new constitution this week overruled any differences in the 56 organisations that took part in a workshop on a women's charter.

No one would have thought that the Conservative Party and the Pan Africanist Congress, with their divergent political views, could sit together with so-called progressive organisations and discuss

A loose alliance of women's groups, called the Women's National Coalition, was formed late last year with the aim of ensuring that a charter of women's rights is included in the draft for a new constitution. Eight regions, Northern Cape, Free State, Maritzburg, PWV, South Natal, Transkei and Western Cape, were set up to conscientise and canvass women's support at regional level. SIZAKELE KOOMA reports.

the future of women in this country.

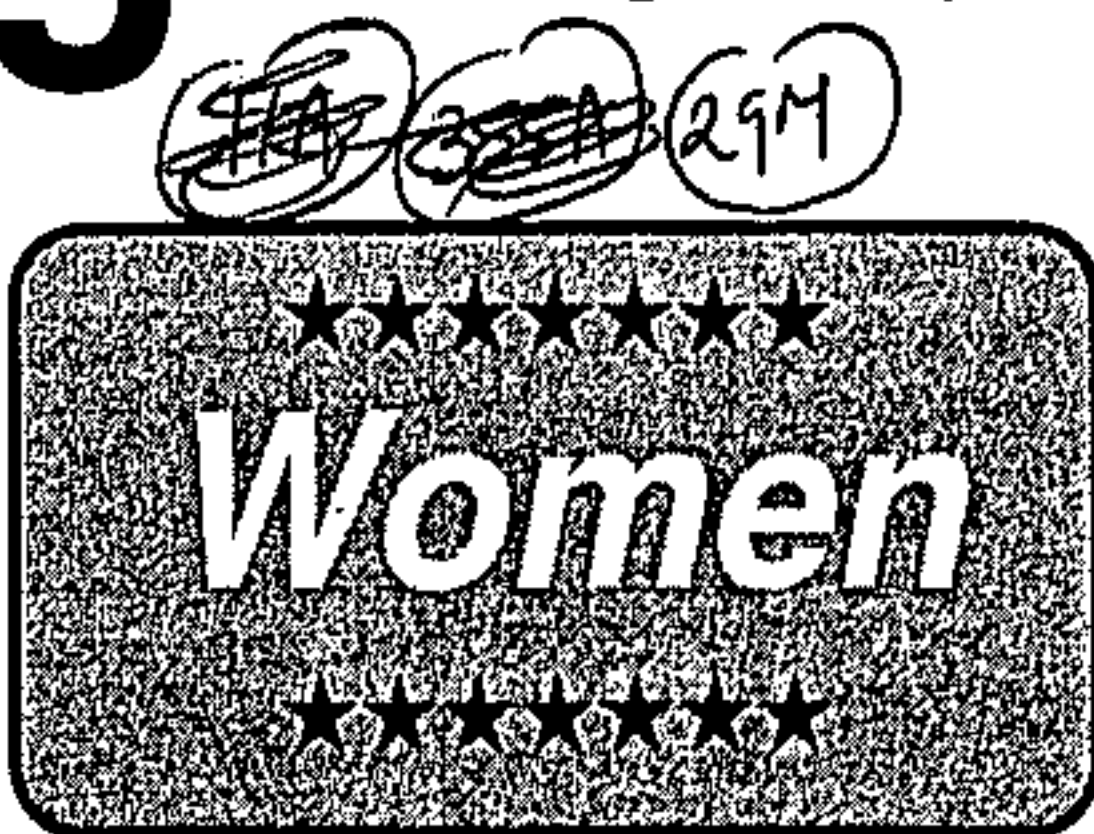
The presence of both these organisations was another curiosity.

The two and Azapo are

not participating in the proceedings at Codesa but are committed to the course of the coalition.

Imbeleko, the women's section of Azapo, was not

present at the workshop, but not because they do not agree with what was going on there, according to the organisation's president Mrs Rose Ngwenya.



"It is our policy to form coalitions with other women outside our organisation. It is important for us to participate in the coalition because whatever

comes out of it will affect all of us women.

"We do not represent ourselves. We represent all the women who are our members. We therefore have to take decisions that will be of the best interest of them," Ngwenya said.

A strong sense of unity ran through the proceedings of the workshop as 400-odd delegates deliberated on the strategies that should be adopted to collect women's views for a charter of women's rights.

## Issues

The women were all determined that they would not be left out of the constitution even if they were left out of Codesa.

In a statement, the women said it was imperative to insist on their rights now, or gender issues would not be documented adequately in the new constitution.

"Women's concerns continue to be seen as 'women's issues' alone and not as part of the national process. In the economy they remain marginalised. Political groups and most powerful institutions are still dominated by men.

"It would be naive for them to expect that such entrenched patriarchal forums would initiate the transformation to a non-sexist society."

The women were aware of the shortcomings that might make it difficult to attain their goal such as the high rate of illiteracy that made it difficult for most women to assert their rights, economic dependence on their men and the subordination they suffered in law and practice - apartheid and tradition - but

were bent on making the Convention for a Democratic South Africa eat its words.

Said head of the ANC's emancipation commission and elected coalition convener Frene Ginwala: "Codesa has declared that it is committed to the establishment of a non-sexist South Africa. We want to ensure that the principle is adhered to".

## Listen

Her committee has been given a year in which to develop a document of women's rights. Ginwala said she envisaged the coalition process, although still not decided by the committee, as sending out fieldworkers "to listen to women and let them talk about issues that they want addressed in their areas".

She said she thought questionnaires were intimidating and would not be an ideal way of eliciting ideas but could be used by the fieldworkers as guiding documents.

"The charter must come out of the women's experiences. They must say what they want. We should not prescribe to them," Ginwala said.

## Work

The strategies along which her committee will work include:

- Uniting women;
- Incorporating women of all backgrounds, urban and rural;
- Allowing women to talk for themselves; and
- Urging that women's rights to be part of constitution.

If the women's coalition succeeds in its endeavour South African women would set a precedent in history. Although women have committed themselves fully in the struggle for liberation in all African states most have found their rights not covered adequately when the new constitutions are drawn.



## Judge presents case for 'second tier' rights

TIM COHEN

SA LAW Commission vice-chairman Judge P J J Olivier last week expressed support for justiciable "second generation" rights — such as the rights to food, housing and medical services — despite the costs involved.

"There is not much point in telling the poor, jobless or the illiterate that they have freedom of speech if they are starving or dying of exposure or a treatable disease," the judge told a seminar on human rights at the Goudstad College of Education.

First generation rights, such as the rights to life, liberty and a vote, evolved in Western countries during periods when their acquisition enabled citizens to prosper by using their initiative and talents.

But in the Third World, the idea of human rights evolved under circumstances of enormous population pressure, poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment.

Those countries had developed the view that fundamental rights also included state provision of food, housing, employment and medical care, he said.

Some Western lawyers argued that these rights were not enforceable by the courts and were, therefore, not "rights". According to this argument, they belonged in the programmes of political parties, or in a set of non-enforceable guidelines.

"The response to this is that the argument is formalistic. If there is a need for a right to be recognised, the law should find a procedure for its realisation, even if this means reforming the existing procedure."

It was also contended that the recognition of second generation rights was socialistic and would demand great economic sacrifices of the state and of those citizens who were self-supporting.

"The answer to this is that if we are earnest about human rights and justice these sacrifices are called for and that the stereotyped view of the state is outdated. If we have respect for human rights, then we cannot only have respect for those rights that suit our pockets."

Olivier said that there was a great need for human rights education among politicians and ordinary people confronted by violence and those who had benefited from circumstances of the past.

He said in the past whites opposed the idea of a Bill of Rights when it suited them, now they were seizing on it as a means of protecting themselves against the demands of the previously oppressed majority.



# 'Mother' to all of nation's children



*Shafto's People*

A run of the mill Soweto-born girl is today one of the most influential women in Bophuthatswana — and in the capital, Mmabatho, runs an ultra-modern centre that sits at the very heart of Batswana culture.

It is known as the Mmabana Centre and provides recreational facilities it would be hard to match anywhere in the world.

Rosemary Mangope, the centre's executive director, explains that Mmabana means "Mother of the children", adding: "That is everyone — all the nation's children."

It couldn't have been better named; it literally has something for everyone, though its chief function is the provision of educational, recreational, medical and dental facilities for the young of the Batswana nation.

But no one is forgotten. There is, for example, a quilting section where exquisite needlework and machine sewing is done by handicapped people, taught by a craftsman, himself a quadriplegic.

They produce goods for sale comparable in quality to any factory-made items. As many of the departments as possible, explains Mrs Mangope, are encouraged to be self-supporting.

The original seed for Mmabana, which is nonracial and run on a non-profit basis, was planted in 1985 when President Lucas Mangope visited a similar institution in Israel.

Imagine the school for performing arts in the TV series, "Fame", refurbish it with modern materials and architectural design; add an early learning centre, a gym doubling as a basketball and volleyball court and a second crammed with

body-toning equipment.

Imagine all this and you're beginning to get an idea of how the centre looks — that is, if you add the social welfare, medical and dental, remedial and psychology sections and the usual departments for arts and crafts, dance and drama.

Rosemary is married to Dr Mangope's eldest son, Kwena, who is with the army. She has an MA in sociology from the University of the North. She also has a infectious tinkling laugh, a kind word and smile for everyone, and earlier this month turned 33.

Mother of two, she has very firm views on the role of women in society, but says she is not — repeat NOT — a feminist. Her mission in life is to remind her people of women's true place in society, for there to be "a proper balance" between male and female influence. She quotes the Red Indian analogy of a bird which to fly straight needs two evenly ba-

lanced wings. "If the male wing is too dominant and the female too weak, the bird cannot fly."

"So it is with people: women must make a meaningful contribution to the development of a nation. This is the basis for peace and prosperity."

But these are her private views and entirely separate from her life as Mmabana Centre executive director.

Hundreds pass through the centre daily. The early learning section caters for 100 children and many more underprivileged slightly older children in the afternoons. Seven hundred children a month visit the dental clinic, 1 500 a month the medical department. The comfortable modern theatre seats 200, and the music department caters for every conceivable instrument. Curriculums in dance, drama and music are the same as those followed by Mmabana's "Royal" counterparts in England.

**MICHAEL SHAFTO**

**YDE PARK**

**CAUTION**

**NEW**



Ro



# Pupils protest against fees

*Sowetan*  
By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

30/4/92

PUPILS are today expected to march on the Department of Education and Training offices countrywide to protest against the increase in examination fees and the closing date for registration.

The protests have been organised by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas).

Cosas president Mr Moses Maseko said the pupils were challenging "the DET's unilateral decisions" on black education.

The marches will be to DET circuit, area and regional offices countrywide.

"A memorandum will be presented to DET official at the Union Buildings in Pretoria," Maseko said.

Meanwhile, the Azanian Student Movement (Azasm) has accused Cosas of not consulting them on an important issue "that demands unity among all pupils".

Azasm president Mr Andile Mxintama said the most disturbing thing about this year's fees was the different amounts paid for different tertiary education entries.

"This has angered and confused matriculants," he said.

"It gives an impression that a pass is no longer worked for but bought. It may reinforce lack of commitment to working hard by pupils."

## Gambling Act under review

297

LOTTERIES, sports pools and other games of chance to raise money for health, welfare and education projects are expected to get the Government's blessing soon.

A Government Green Paper endorsing this approach - and suggesting amendments to the Gambling Act - is expected to be published for comment within the next few weeks. *Sowetan* 30/4/92

Once the commentary has been assessed, the proposals will be published as a White Paper and amendments to the Gambling Act will follow.

The shortage of money for much-needed upliftment and support in the socio-economic sphere is the prime reason for the Government's change of heart. The Green Paper follows an intensive legislation review by the Department of Justice. - *Sowetan Correspondent*.



# De Bruin still scavenges through dirt-bins

SOUTH 2/5-7/5/92  
By Sabata Ngcai

(297)  
DESPITE the monetary support Mrs Evelina de Bruin received after SOUTH highlighted her plight, she is still scavenging through dirt-bins to supplement the donations.

De Bruin, an Upington grandmother who was released from death-row last May, was found by an Upington Dutch Reformed Church Minister scavenging in dirt-bins in the centre of the town.

De Bruin told SOUTH: "I have received a positive response ever since my plight was highlighted in the newspapers, but it is not easy for me to stop collecting the containers from dirt-bins as the donations are not enough.

"In December last year, I received a sum of R400 from a women's organisation in Cape Town, to make Christmas preparations for the family. I also receive about R400, every three or four months from the Red Cross."

De Bruin, 65, has not yet received her old-age pension, despite her age. "Only my husband (Mr Gideon Madlongolwane) receives a monthly pension of R300.

"When my son-in-law comes to visit, he accompanies me in his car to pick up empty bottles and cans from dust-bins in town. I have ten children. Three are at school and the rest are unemployed.

"One of them is studying for his Senior Certificate in Cape Town and his education is paid by an association of lawyers. The other two are in standards 4 and 5 and we pay their school fees.

"The other children, except for a married daughter, are staying with us and are still looking for work.

"Had it not been for the financial help we are receive, we would not have been able to support ourselves," she said.



**BOTTOM OF THE BARREL: Mrs Evelina de Bruin**



# Homeless 'should get top priority'

ALLEVIATING the plight of the homeless should be given top priority in a new SA, delegates from about 700 stricken communities were told at the launch of Operation Masakhane for the Homeless (Omhle).

The problems of the country's 10 million homeless could not be solved without proper consultation with the homeless themselves, Omhle chairman Dan Moshugi said in his opening address.

He told delegates at the Johannesburg launch that alleviating the plight of the homeless should be the top government priority in the new SA.

"This pressing problem cannot wait until a democratic government is elected," he said.

Moshugi accused the government of "playing games with the homeless". *CIPREN 315792*

He said the government's housing and land policies "are a total mess, with no hope of proper solutions for the homeless".

"We are the true victims of apartheid and it is our

future which is at stake."

Moshugi said SA's massive homelessness was a direct result of the government's apartheid policies and it was a lie to say apartheid was dead if its millions of victims, particularly the homeless, were ignored.

He said the government policy of privatising key industrial and commercial enterprises, such as Iscor and the railways, had worsened the plight of the homeless.

Moshugi said Omhle demanded that the government immediately divert its resources to housing the homeless and remedying the wrongs of apartheid.

The Independent Development Trust, the SA Housing Trust and the building industry were also strongly criticised.

Moshugi said the homeless were being ignored by the National Housing Advisory Council and the De Looz Commission which was supposed to advise the government on housing policy.



# Widows of violence honoured

*Sowetan 5/5/92*  
**THE Interdenominational Prayer Women's League is to celebrate Mother's Day in a different way this year by honouring "widows of violence".**

The League's president, Mrs Mary Mabaso, said that they have already identified 300 women from Soweto who have lost husbands in the violence sweeping the Reef.

These women are invited to a service at St Paul's Anglican Church at Ipelegeng in Crossroads, Soweto. After the service they will be treated to lunch and entertainment from young performers and will also receive gifts. The event



**MARY MABASO**

takes place on May 10.

"I felt that we needed to do something to show these women that we care and have not forgotten them."

"This is the first step my organisation is taking to reach out to these women and we appeal to anyone who knows of any violence widows to bring their names forward."

"We have discovered that some of them are unemployed and struggling to make ends meet. We will be meeting with some to find out what self-help projects they might be interested in. In turn they will be able to earn some money," Mabaso said.

"In the past we have

**By PEARL MAJOLA**

called for an end to the violence, we have marched and we have even attended funerals of the victims, but

*(297)*  
 we have not gone back to their families to spend time with them and to find out how we might help."

Mabaso can be contacted at (011) 966 6251 for further information.

**Women**



## Teachers to go on strike

B1 Day 5/5/92  
KATHRYN STRACHAN

ABOUT 40 000 teachers would embark on two days of protest action on May 21 and 22, SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) spokesman Randall van den Heever said yesterday.

Sadtu said a deadlock had been reached in its negotiations over the union's recognition by education departments, particularly the Department of Education and Training.

The union said the main obstacle in negotiations was government's refusal to recognise one of Sadtu's primary demands — teachers' right to strike.

Van den Heever said teachers were also dissatisfied with this year's 8.8% salary increase.

Sapa reports Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer told Parliament he had noted Sadtu's threat "with alarm".

He said the union had been "on the verge of concluding an agreement with the department", but had made an about-turn at the last minute.

# Minister proposes new education plan

B1 Day 5/5/92  
CAPE TOWN — The future education system for SA should keep a balance between centralisation and decentralisation to bring it into line with successful systems like the US, UK and Germany, Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer said yesterday.

Speaking in his budget debate, De Beer said it was clear "a federal type of constitution" was being envisaged for SA.

He outlined proposals for a new dispensation consisting of several education departments within a single nonracial education system. Taking this into account the best possible scenario for a new system would be that the present National Education Department retain its functions of determining policy and promoting co-operation between education departments.

At the local level as many powers as possible should be delegated to school communities. At the middle level — participating regional government — there should be education departments providing education in a particular region under political control, with accountability vested in a departmental head.

He said that in a new dispensation a single non-discriminatory education system was envisaged.

Sapa reports Roger Burrows (DP Pine-

BILLY PADDOCK

town) said arguments by the DET that there were enough black teachers were nonsense. There were up to 1.7-million black children who were not at school.

De Beer said the number of black teachers without matric had dropped from 68.4% in 1984 to 23% last year. His department was being urged to train more teachers, but this necessitated more schools, for which funding was not always available.

He also told Parliament the auditor-general was investigating certain institutions implicated in the fourth and final Van der Heever Commission report on the black education department. This investigation would be finished by June 30.

Our political staff reports the National Education Policy Investigation Group yesterday called for a moratorium on government plans to change the language medium policy in black schools.

Government is expected this week to gazette changes to language policy in DET schools which allow the Minister to determine the language or languages used as medium of instruction after consultation with parents. The new provision is expected to be implemented from January.

## No substance to Ithuba allegations — Venter

B1 Day 5/5/92  
ALTHOUGH several allegations had been made by the public and the media about the Ithuba Trust, no substance could be found to them by the Director of Fundraising, National Health Minister Rina Venter said yesterday.

The trust had obtained a fundraising number from her department and its audits were checked annually, she said in reply to a question tabled in Parliament by Andrew Gerber (CP, Brits).

Political Staff

It had to submit annually audited financial statements in terms of the Fundraising Act and on the basis of these it was determined whether the organisation had disposed of the collected contributions in terms of its authorised objectives.

"During the first year (1989/90) of its registration, the organisation made a few donations to unregistered organisations. However, the matter

was rectified after it was discussed with the trustees.

The auditors of the organisation also pointed out certain management problems within the organisation which were rectified by trustees.

Venter added: "Although several allegations were made by the public and in the media against the said organisation, no substance for such allegations could be found by the director."



# Majority go for Model C

By Phil Molefe  
Education Reporter

The majority of Model B and previously "whites-only" State schools country-wide have changed to semi-private Model C schools.

This is despite initial fears that most parents would resist the Government's plan because of the financial implications.

Provincial education authorities told The Star yesterday that most State schools had agreed to having their status changed to "State-aided" schools in line with the Government's new education policy announced in February.

All 174 white schools under the Free State Education Department have opted to become Model C.

About 91 percent of Natal's white public schools, which were previously classified as Model B and status quo schools, have changed to Model C.

In the Cape, of 680 Model B and status quo schools under the Cape Education Department,

637 have opted for Model C status.

In the Transvaal, only 28 status quo schools have chosen to retain their present classification.

FEED spokesman Willie van Staden said of the 1 101 Model B and status quo schools in the province, 1 073 had opted to become Model C.

The Government's dramatic rationalisation programme for white education was rejected on all fronts and interpreted by various bodies as an abandonment of State responsibility.

Educationists warned that by converting schools to Model C, fees would be pushed up by 200 percent or even more.

The Government also came in for criticism from angry parents who warned that they could not afford increased fees.

While parents paid only about R300 a year in a Model B school, fees were expected to rise to more than R1 000 in a Model C school because the Government subsidy would fall away when schools converted to semi-private status.

## Phone, post profits hit by economy

CAPE TOWN — The decline in the economy had been clearly reflected in a slowdown in the rate of increase of metered phone call units in 1990/91, the Postmaster-General, R B Raath, said in his annual report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The rate declined markedly to 6,68 percent in 1990/91 from 18,41 percent the previous year. There was an even sharper decline in the growth of mail matter, from 8,9 percent in 1989/90 to 0,02 percent in 1990/91.

The unfavourable economic climate had also meant the Department of Posts and Telecommunications financial results were less satisfactory than the year before.

Operating surplus before appropriations declined from R693 million in 1989/90 to R256,9 million in 1990/91.

The report also noted that the outflow of funds from the Post Office Savings Bank continued during 1990/91.

This relatively cheap capital would have to be replaced by much more expensive capital, which would further complicate Posts and Telecommunications' financial planning. — Sapa.

## 40 people a month buried as paupers

By Montshwa Moroke

On average, 40 people and more are being buried as paupers every month in the Johannesburg area, according to a spokesman for the Witwatersrand police.

This figure applied to the Johannesburg area alone and did not include Soweto, he said.

The spokesman said about 400 people had been buried as unknowns in the past six months. The number was much higher during periods when violence broke out on a large scale.

The number of pauper burials was expected to increase, especially in winter, when more unidentified people died from exposure.

A spokesman for Baragwanath Hospital said an average of 28 people from the hospital's mortuary were buried unidentified every month.

Some of them included unrest victims, but authorities could not establish what the percentage was.

Problems were also experienced with people whose homes were in Natal and Transkei, whose relatives, if traced, took

a long time to identify them.

In all cases, corpses had already been buried by the time they were identified through fingerprints. The bodies were kept only for a month, as required by legislation.

A Witwatersrand police spokesman said: "If the identification of a body cannot be established within seven days, two sets of fingerprints must be taken and sent to the Criminal Records Bureau in Pretoria."

"There the fingerprints will be examined to establish the deceased's identity. If problems are experienced, the investigating officer must seek the help of the media," he said.

The investigating officer was required to take clear colour photographs of the body and make a report describing where and how the body was found, including descriptions of clothing and other marks.

However, a spokesman for the Sebokeng mortuary said that if the relatives did not identify a body within 12 days, fingerprints and photographs were taken and sent to Pretoria. The person was then buried as a pauper.



# Agencies in bid to aid refugees

STAR 715792  
Northern Transvaal Bureau

PHALABORWA — With Mozambican refugees continuing to stream across South Africa's eastern border, several agencies are joining forces to relieve their plight by providing clothing, food, medical services and other essentials, while also trying to deal with the social problems created by the influx.

More than 500 people arrived at the Humulani refugee settlement, near the Kruger National Park, at the weekend. Many had walked about 120 km, driven by fear and hunger.

When The Star visited the settlement this week, destitute groups of men, women and children were being registered and categorised for assistance.

Gazankulu director of health services Dr Frans Maluleke said his government had asked the Medical University of South Africa to assist with the management of health services.

The university's institute for community services had built a clinic, and a mobile school had

been established with money from the Dutch government, he said.

The SA Catholic Bishops Conference, the SA Breweries Community Trust and church organisations were among others giving support.

Most refugees were allowed to build homes at the settlement. Others were taken in by local communities, through special care groups.

Those who found employment were taken off the refugee list and given temporary work permits.

The story of Atalia Mbombi, a mother of three, had a happy ending: she said her husband had found temporary work in Johannesburg, and she planned to leave the settlement soon.

Another refugee told of long days and nights trekking across the Kruger Park, where some had succumbed to hunger and thirst while others had been mauled or killed by predators and bitten by snakes.

Many reckoned the risks were worthwhile to escape the war in Mozambique and the prospect of prolonged hunger and unemployment.



# Bleak outlook for needy

STAL 715192

(297)

**A**S WINTER took its first bite at the weekend, with temperatures dropping to as low as minus 7 deg C in Frankfort in the Free State on Sunday, welfare groups recorded an alarming jump in the number of people seeking help.

The outlook, according to organisations working with the needy, is bleak.

The scenario for this winter is the worst in years, with the recession taking an added toll on people normally able to fend for themselves.

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman last month predicted a winter of "maximum deprivation" — a combination of severe hunger and cold for many.

"People in the Free State and highveld die of exposure every year and there could be an unprecedented toll this year," Mrs Perlman warned. "We hope to distribute blankets, plastic sheeting and corrugated tin in squatter areas, but feeding schemes are our priority."

Operation Hunger deputy director Norma Cohen said there had definitely been an increase in the number of people needing help after the drought. Operation Hunger aims to distribute

Welfare organisations are preparing for a grim winter as the persistent recession, rocketing food prices and plummeting temperatures force more and more people into swelling queues for help, reports PAULA FRAY.

100 000 blankets, at a cost of R1 million, this winter.

"We need blankets desperately," said Mrs Cohen. "I am sure we will see an increase in the need for feeding within the next few weeks."

Salvation Army public relations secretary Major Dennis Lorimer said that from reports received countrywide, "things are looking very bleak".

"We are fairly worried about what is going to happen, particularly in the squatter camps," said Major Lorimer. However, the problem was not contained in the poorer areas.

"The recession is affecting more and more people... not just in the squatter camps," he said. "The individual means of people have shrunk. Inflation and the recession are taking their toll on all people."

It was, at this stage, difficult to estimate the number of people who needed help. However, reports indicated the problem was worse than last year.

Major Lorimer was reluctant to isolate any particular area — although individual reports showed the outlook for some regions were very bleak — as the problem was now countrywide. Anyone who wanted to assist could call the local Salvation Army office or its headquarters in Johannesburg.

St Francis of Assisi follower Brother Giovanni, who has been helping the homeless and destitute on the Reef for several years, said the situation was definitely worse this year.

The number of soup kitchens around the Witwatersrand had jumped dramatically since the onset of the cold weather.

However, it was not only the homeless and destitute who needed help. Queues were being lengthened by the requests of pensioners on fixed incomes who were struggling to make ends meet as rent and food costs rocketed, he said.

As the drought continued in the rural areas, people were

flocking to the city in the hope of finding work.

Brother Giovanni painted a poignant picture of neatly dressed elderly people waiting in food queues. "People on fixed pensions just aren't able to come out each month."

The queues included recently discharged sick people, young mothers with small children who had come to Johannesburg in the hope of finding their husbands, and recently retrenched and unemployed people.

"We have families in distress," said Brother Giovanni. "I think this year is definitely worse than before. I think things which have had an effect are unemployment and retrenchments."

According to Brother Giovanni, the number of children running away from home had increased. "The children say life on the street is better than the violence in the townships."

But despite the despair, a fighting spirit could be noted. "We have groups of women sleeping on the streets with their children. Many of them come from the rural areas, and they are doing the most inventive things to earn money." □



# as homeless seek a refuge

STAR

91592

297

## ● From Page 10

to the terror of the streets. Mothers undress in public to sleep on a cold cement floor.

Indignation at the fact that nothing is being done to rectify the situation. Officialdom seems to be at its wits' end as to what to do about the numbers who come to form this make-shift society.

City officials point out that the problem is not of the city's making and that it is actually a national problem. They intone learnedly about rural urban migration and seem to regret the ending of the pass laws and influx control.

"We are investigating the homeless problem," says Johannesburg urbanisation department head Gerd Sipple, "to learn more about it."

"We have to identify the different problems to develop different solutions. Later this month we shall be holding a workshop to bring together organisations already involved in the provision of shelter in an attempt to identify a strategy which might lead to the allocation of resources..."

"When the time comes to put up a shelter, we will probably be blamed and neighbours will be screaming about it," he concluded grandly.

Meanwhile it's 4 am, the winds begin to howl outside the station as the people on the platforms begin to stir. The hawkers and small tradesmen look around and gather their precious wares in huge paper bags and make their way out onto the streets.

Here a derelict, hung-over bum carefully folds his newspaper and plastic blanket and stashes it behind a bench.

And over there a wo-



**SKID ROW:** A homeless group sleeps in a luggage bin with their belongings safely tucked in around them — families, friends and even fragments of whole clans from the hinterland have moved into Park Station for the winter. Officialdom seems to be at its wits' end as to what to do about the thousands who come to form this makeshift society.



**BREAK TIME:** It's hard times everywhere in the city. These two unemployed men take a moment's respite from a long day of job-hunting outside the Salvation Army centre in Berea.

man from Transkei and her three tribal sisters, who trade in beads and curios from Zimbabwe, shake out their communal shawl, gather their

belongings and silently leave Platform 3, hoping that tonight they might again be lucky enough to secure a place in the warm luggage bin.



# Pointing the way for the women

STAR 115192

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**D**O women have some organisational force that men don't have? How come that, while the nation's male leaders wrestle at Codesa, ANC women, Nat Women, DP women, communist women, IFP women and all political shades of woman in between are planning one, united assault on the constitution-making process?

Anyone present at the recent workshop (April 25 and 26) of the Women's National Coalition would realise quite simply that, yes, women do have a quality that men don't have: a common sense of grievance and outrage at the discrimination they experience simply because of their gender.

This outrage, translated into determination to defeat gender discrimination, is what cements the Women's Coalition. It is all that cements it. The coalition has no capacity for broader ideological positioning.

Its purpose is to "seize the hour", to intervene in the constitution-making process to secure a

new dispensation for women as South Africa enters the democratic age.

It proposes a broad campaign to elicit women's demands which will form the basis of a document or "charter" which the coalition will seek to have incorporated in the constitution in a way that would most effectively reinforce Bill of Rights provisions on gender, and direct legislation toward securing women's social equality.

Despite this singleness of purpose, political differences among women of the coalition remain marked. There is certainly no sign that women are about to flout party policy in the interests of sisterly solidarity.

For instance, it was notable that women's structures affiliated to parties which continue to shun Codesa — from the Conservative Party to the Pan Africanist Congress — have remained outside the coalition.

There is also little doubt that differences in political perspec-

tive are going to cause a degree of strain during the year-long process of drawing up the "charter".

Even the use of the term "charter" is in itself not acceptable to all participants in this campaign.

Political tensions were also apparent when national workshop had to decide whether to conduct elections on the basis of one organisation one vote, or one delegate one vote. The former process would ignore the relative size of the organisations.

On the whole, the women from smaller organisations comprising more privileged sectors of society supported one vote per organisation, while the mass-based organisations tended to support a proportional voting system. The whole question raised that old political bogey of the "swamping" of minorities.

Thoko Msane, elected secretary of coalition's new steering committee, is confident that the structure will weather the differences — partly because the initiative is so task-centred and partly be-

cause many member organisations are not explicitly political.

She points out that professional organisations, welfare and service groups and religious bodies are part of the alliance.

"Because of that there is some kind of neutrality."

In addition, the existence of the coalition in no way detracts from the autonomy of member organisations or of regional women's coalitions, she notes. To a large measure, the work of the coalition will be an accumulation of diverse efforts.

Finally, the results of the elections showed two promising unifying factors. One, that there was a high degree of confidence across the board with the women elected to the four leadership positions; all came in either unopposed or with large majorities.

And two, that the delegates were sensitive to maintaining organisational balance in their structures. With 20 nominations for 10 elected positions on the steering committee, an ANC

member took the largest number of votes, followed by an IFP member.

An observer of the Johannesburg workshop — taking in the executive suits, the activist T-shirts, the print dresses with matching turbans, listening to the mix of languages and range of styles of participation — might be provoked to wonder whether feminism has quickly sunk surprisingly tentacled roots in formerly hostile soil.

Ms Msane ventures that it would not be appropriate to characterise the coalition as feminist, although she acknowledges that it represents a great advance on the days when many women's organisations viewed themselves simply as auxiliaries to male-dominated organisations, particularly in the liberation camp.

"I think I've seen a dramatic change which came about when women realised that their rights can in no way be seen as a separate entity from basic human rights. We are trying to make

gender issues part of social debate, educating the entire community." Really, she says, "we are reclaiming what has been taken away from us". Although special claims were made for the plight of rural women — who sustain the most arduous of unpaid labour, raise their families single-handed and are often denied legal rights to the land or a say in the tribal councils — there was not a hint of depreciation of the problems of highly privileged women, whose "only" hardship might be denial of the professional and political influence accorded similarly equipped men. Delegates pursued with sincerity their intention of being "inclusive" in examining the discrimination endured by women. The mood of acceptance proved quite infectious. By the end of the two days, some women initially suspicious of the exuberant, activist style of the women moving into a modified toyi-toyi and singing in praise of womanhood. □

10/11/92



# Equality between the sexes won't be handed on a plate

STAR 15/5/92

THE formation of a National Women's Coalition to draw up a Charter of Women gives women the opportunity to express their views and share their ideas about the sort of society they would like and, in particular, how society should view women.

The coalition crosses all party political lines, so, for the first time in South Africa's history, all women now have the opportunity and the responsibility to take time out to consider their needs and their future.

We are living in historic times. Great changes are taking place in our society, causing much questioning, much hardship and many doubts. If we are to build a just and equitable society, in which women's as well as men's rights will be advanced, women should be involved in the process.

The majority of women, that is African women, suffered more than any other group under apartheid. They were treated as minors regardless of age, denied the security of a family life and often had to raise children single-handed.

Vast numbers of women were relegated to barren rural slums. They were denied even the most basic services let alone access to education, training and jobs.

Let us be very clear. Calling for women's rights in South Africa, or women's emancipation or whatever you like to call it, is not some sort of foreign aberration. Any human rights programme which fails to address women's rights will have failed to address the injustices of apartheid.

So the setting up of a gender advisory committee by Codesa is to be welcomed and those who pressed for it are to be congratulated.

Yet what is of concern is the apathy of many women. Is this because South African women are content with their present position, are unconcerned about having a poorer chance of an education or a job, at being paid less than men when they are in work, and having fewer prospects of promotion?

Don't women mind that they

are virtually absent from all the higher levels of government? Are South African women satisfied with caring for children and husbands, with doing "women's work" at home and in employment?

Do their horizons stop at the boundary fence of their home or do they dream, as women elsewhere in the world do, of wider opportunities for themselves and their daughters?

In the past, South Africa saw mighty and militant demonstrations by women: 2 000 white women marched through the centre of Johannesburg in 1955 and 18 000 attended a mass meeting to protest against government moves to change the constitution and disenfranchise coloured voters.

An even greater number of African women protested against the extension of the pass laws to women and against apartheid.

During the '80s, women again played an important role in the struggle against apartheid and repression. But it was mostly the role of "do-er" — the women's role, rather than that of decision-maker, which was left to men.

As in the '50s, few women raised demands for their own liberation. Following the stormy '80s, we have entered a period in which we can go forward.

Parties to Codesa may express fine sentiments, may claim to be "non-sexist", and may even agree to redress injustices to women, but unless they know that the demands of the few women in their ranks have the backing of women's groups around the country such agreements will never be more than paper agreements.

Nowhere in the world have women been handed equality on a plate; everywhere they have had to fight for it. South Africa will be no exception. We do not want our daughters to turn on us in the years to come and ask: "Where were you when the Bill of Rights and the new Constitution were being drafted?" □

● Mary Turok represents the Black Sash Southern Transvaal Women's Group.



# BUILD YOUR ORGANISATION

## MEETINGS.. MEETINGS..

Remember, last week we gave you a summary of the articles we have run this year on the role and problems of building organisation. This week we will begin to look in more detail at the actual skills you need to build your organisation. We will start off by looking at the issue of meetings.

So we will look at:

- what a meeting actually is
- an example of a bad meeting
- the purpose of meetings
- and finally how to plan meetings.

Next week we will look at how to plan and chair meetings.

### What is a meeting?

All of us have sat in a meeting at some point in our lives. Perhaps we have even had to plan and run a meeting. But why are meetings so important? Why do we have meetings? Try and answer these questions before you read the rest of this article? Answer these questions in your group or write down your ideas if you are working alone:

Why do you go to meetings?

- \* don't stick to the topic.
- \* Some people don't speak at all.
- \* The chairperson doesn't know how to direct the meeting.
- \* You leave the meeting feeling unhappy because you don't know what action needs to be taken.
- \* You don't know what to prepare for the next meeting.

The result of a bad meeting is that it can lead to:  
Lots more boring and frustrating meetings!  
No practical work actually getting done.  
The executive is unaccountable to the membership.  
Individuals do not feel part of the organisation and don't feel that it is meeting their needs and so they leave.  
The organisation could collapse.

Without organisations and meetings we cannot have democracy and real involvement of people. Until our organisations really involve people and are democratic they will not serve the people. What we are trying to achieve is democracy and accountability in our organisations.

This is not easy but good meetings will take us some way down this road.

What then should we be aiming for in meetings?

### The purpose of meetings

It is important that your organisation discusses the purpose of meetings generally. You also need to be clear on the purpose of each and every meeting you have.

List the purposes of the last three meetings you have been to:

A meeting is an important tool in the hands of an organisation. We have meetings so that we can have collective and democratic decision making, planning and follow-up, accountability and other practices essential to running an organisation.

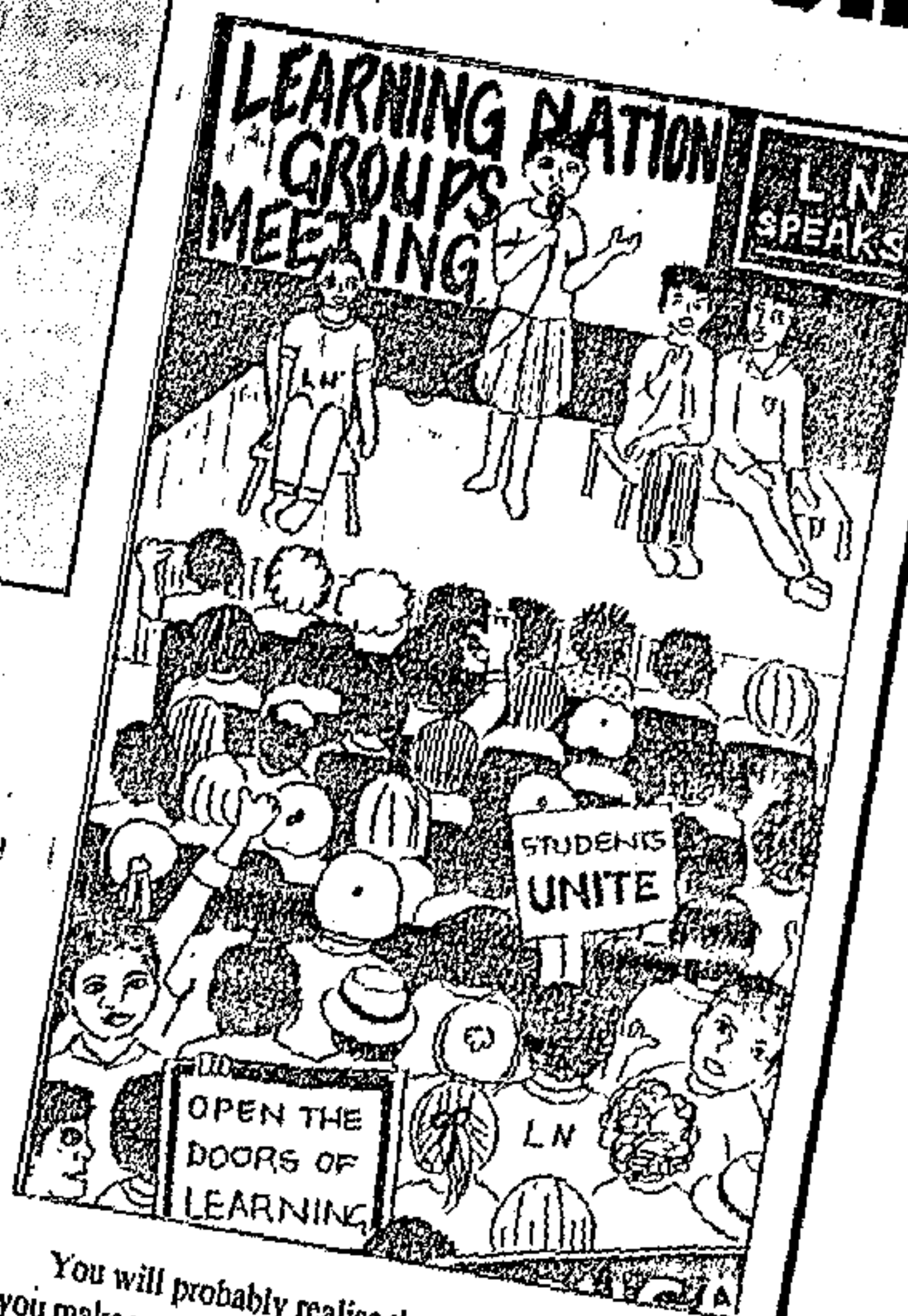
If meetings are used effectively then they can help an organisation to function in an accountable and efficient way. In this way organisations will grow and will achieve the needs of its membership.

Do you agree with the points being made in the two paragraphs you have just read? Why then do we often complain about bad meetings?

Read the following points and mark off the points that you have experienced:

- The meeting starts late.
- Other people arrive late.
- There are no minutes.
- There is no agenda so you don't know exactly what the meeting is about.
- People repeat each other and they

## MEETINGS..



You will probably realise the following points when you make your list or discuss ideas in your organisation:

- \* Meetings must not be too frequent or held simply for the sake of it.
- \* There should be regular meetings with the possibility of calling emergency or irregular meetings when the need arises.
- \* There should be decisions about the different types of meetings needed. For example, some meetings could be to discuss policy and others to discuss organisational or practical work. Wherever possible, the members must know what type of meeting they going to and what the meeting is for. They must know the purpose of the meeting.

In this way it is also easier to ensure that meetings are generally shorter and people can decide when a longer meeting is necessary. It is possible to have other types of meetings. For example you might like to have an evaluation meeting where you look back on the last year and plan for the next year. This might take a series of long meetings.

Next week we will read about how to plan and chair a meeting. We will also look at the actual procedure of meetings. Sometimes this seems quite complicated and it makes people feel that they can't contribute to meetings because they don't know if they are talking about the right thing at the right time so perhaps next week's article will help sort that problem out.

This article was adapted from material written by the Education Resource Unit.



# Untying the knot a piece of cake

IT HAPPENS every Friday at 10 am — hundreds of smartly dressed women gather around the divorce courts notice board in the Rand Supreme Court to study the day's roll.

Mostly, it's wives who gather in the cold confines of the building to see the legal axe fall on what was once a lifetime's commitment. Only the occasional husband is seen standing before a judge as a plaintiff.

In the next three hours, four judges will spend about five minutes on each case, asking routine questions which will be answered with routine correctness before the nuptial knots of an average 200 marriages are unravelled forever.

During the next 12 months, about 7 000 couples in the Transvaal will find themselves on the divorce treadmill, having five-minute discussions with a judge before leaving law courts free of each other.

That figure excludes the couples going through the Black Divorce Court, which is soon to be scrapped, and separation of couples married by tribal custom.

## Harmful separations

The Supreme Court procedure is fairly painless.

Most divorces are uncontested. The Divorce Act's term "irreconcilable differences" means that as soon as one spouse decides he or she wants a divorce, the other partner has few legal grounds on which to oppose it.

If a divorce is contested, it is usually over maintenance settlements, custody of children or visiting rights.

Filing for divorce is so easy that the number of DIY settlements grows every year.

Divorce experts fear that the easy,

Six-month  
~~cooling-off~~  
(247)

bid urged  
SAM 16/5/92

GETTING a divorce is quick — the Supreme Court hearing takes five minutes — and cheap if you organise it yourself. But is it worth it? BRENDAN TEMPLETON reports.

casual passage of divorce results in unnecessary and harmful separations.

All you need is R50 to pay for court costs; to ensure that your spouse has received notice; that he or she has 14 days to reply if living in the Witwatersrand area; that identity and marriage certificates are available; that you know the correct answers to the questions, and away you go.

Johannesburg's divorce courts are usually crowded on Fridays, so it is easy to acquaint oneself with the procedure.

Seats and aisles are packed as lawyers ask their clients: You are the plaintiff in this case? Were you married in community of property?

Where does your spouse live? Is he/she permanently resident there? How long have you been married? Are there any children?

What were the problems in the marriage? Are you still living together? Who left the home?

Have you tried to reconcile? Have you drawn up an agreement?

Usually, the plaintiff quotes standard answers as reasons for the

break-up — "there was no communication"; "we were continually fighting"; "we had no respect for each other" and "irreconcilable differences".

Occasionally they take advantage of the chance to put the knife in for one last time, saying "he was always having affairs with other women" or "our sex life was terrible".

The procedure is simple for those seeking DIY divorce to master.

You pay only R50 instead of between R1 500 and R3 000 in legal fees.

However, you could end up with a divorce which, instead of setting you free, will hang like a millstone around your neck for the rest of your life.

## Responsibilities

Family Advocate's Office head Frances Bosman points out that if a wife does not apply for maintenance during her divorce hearing, she forfeits the chance to do so for ever.

Bosman says it is easy to overlook legal benefits and loopholes.

Few know the difference between custody and guardianship or the responsibilities that go with them.

One member of the couple is usually the dominant figure in the marriage and can unfairly influence the outcome of a DIY divorce in his or her favour.

Advantages of divorce mediation and marriage guidance are also possibilities which could be overlooked through ignorance.

Bosman is in favour of introducing a six-month "cooling-off" period between application for and granting of divorce to give couples time to think it over and to go through marriage counselling.

Professor Wilma Hoffman of the University of the Witwatersrand's divorce mediation unit is more cautious about the introduction of a cooling-off period, saying it can help some marriages, but could also unnecessarily prolong the pain of disas-

Bosman says this true: "The law cannot guarantee a happy marriage — that is up to the couple."

Her office started in 1990. It aims to take children out of the conflict which might surround a divorce and, acting as the eyes and ears of the court, allows the judge hearing the divorce a chance to make an informed decision on a settlement.

The family advocate investigates family background and tries to find the settlement which will best suit the children.

He or she can start an inquiry at the request of the court or spouse, or if he or she feels it is necessary.

The service is free and neutral.

Divorce mediation offered by Hoffman's unit is available to couples who have already started divorce proceedings.



# DOWN AND OUT AND GRATEFUL



HELPING HAND ... 'Mayor' Oupatjie receives his breakfast from Mr Mgcina

FROM early morning they trickle into the park — from the stairwells of abandoned flats, from the bushes, from a nearby river bank.

A cold-water wash at the tap, a shared rolled cigarette, and the homeless men and women are ready to face the day.

Today is better than most because soon the bak-kie will arrive at this Vereeniging park with a free hot meal.

## SHUNNED

Most of the men and women lining up for the pap-en-vleis are white. Those dishing up the meal are black.

Shunned by white town-folk "because we sleep in the park", they have found help from an unlikely source — nearby Sebokeng, Sharpeville and Bopho-

## THE PLIGHT OF POOR WHITES 2

keng.

The Rev John Mgcina of the New Ethiopian Church in Sebokeng and Mr John Mafokeng, a Sebokeng supermarket owner, started the feeding scheme in February.

They now feed an average of 150 people twice a week, financed by donations from black parishioners and from their own pockets.

Mr Mgcina's motivation is biblical — specifically the part of the scriptures which urges people to feed and clothe their needy fellows.

Mr Mafokeng is involved because "when I see these people I remember my father was poor, and I ask God to give me a hand to help them".

Both agreed that there were needy people in their own township as well, but "the need is greater here".

"Black people who are poor in the townships at least have somewhere to sleep. These people have nothing," said Mr Mgcina.

## QUALIFIED

"These are dear folk — though it's a bit strange to be helped by Bantus," said Oupatjie, self-proclaimed mayor of the park due to his three-year stay there — with his two adult sons.

Most of the men are qualified workmen — fitters, riggers, bricklayers — but have been out of work for months.

Getting out of the hole they are in is difficult. They are turned away from jobs because of lack of experience, or denied state help because they do not have a permanent address.

## WORKSHOP

Mr Mgcina's ultimate goal is to set up a home for the men, with a workshop to provide them with employment, but funds are already stretched by the feeding scheme.

"Our aim is that the community should accept them. These are the people of this country. We cannot leave them behind," he said.

"Maybe, if we try, the government will think about the problem and help these people. Rina Venter (Minister of Health) is not helping us in the Vaal. They are ignoring the problem."



## Would-be abortion reformers 'outvoted'

WOMEN who advocate a change in abortion laws are being outvoted because they are less organised than the anti-abortion lobby. *Blay 19/5/92*

This is one of the conclusions of a recent Cosmopolitan magazine abortion survey, aimed at challenging a government statement on the issue.

Finance Minister Rina Venter had announced that less than 2% of 48 000 people who made submissions supported a change in the laws.

"An analysis of questionnaires quite clearly shows that the difference between this and other surveys is that most of the responses were not from our readers but organised anti-abortion groups,"

the magazine said.

"The vast majority of our readership (84%) is strongly in favour of a change in our abortion laws."

It also found that the anti-abortion lobby was becoming increasingly well organised in its drive to keep the laws as tight as possible.

The survey found that only 16% of questionnaires returned were originals while seven out of eight were photocopies, most of which came from the anti-abortion lobby.

Half of the photocopies, about 1 800, were easily identifiable as bulk mailings with one envelope containing up to 127 replies. — Sapa.

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# Grace's food scheme lives

Sowetan 20/5/92



MAMA Grace Ntsele, a nominee for the *Sowetan*/CCV-TV Community Builder of the Year 1991, died late last year but her feeding scheme for the jobless, pensioners and schoolchildren lives on.

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

the AlexSan Kopano Community Centre after her.

Ntsele and two other Alexandra women started the campaign for the formation of AlexSan Kopano Trust in 1986.



GRACE NTSELE

Ntsele, a retired social worker, could not attend the awards ceremony as she was already in hospital. Her daughter accepted her trophy and certificate given by *Sowetan* and the then TV2&3.

But before the tireless community worker could be laid to rest her children decided to pick up where she had left off and continued to help those who Mama Grace spent her last years serving - the destitute.

"After my mother died the family decided that the soup kitchen should go on," said Ntsele's son Mr Michael Ndlovu (36).

"We had to think about the pensioners who looked forward to the daily soup. On the day of the funeral I pleaded with all those who had made my mother's efforts successful to continue supporting the project as we were prepared to go on serving the destitute."

The project still focuses on feeding the aged in the morning.

In the afternoon it also feeds schoolchildren who would otherwise go back to their cold homes and wait with empty stomachs for their parents' return from work.

As Ntsele's children serve food for schoolchildren more people from the ever-increasing ranks of the hungry and desperate unemployed youngsters, join the queue.

Since her mother's death Ndlovu, with the support of his family and donors, has ensured that those hundreds who benefited from the soup kitchen are taken care of before dashing off to work every night.

Between preparing food for the family's daily visitors Ndlovu holds a temporary job and is furthering his studies.

Early this year the community of Alexandra showed its appreciation for all Mama Grace's efforts by uplifting the township and naming the centre of



# Helping the poor to help themselves

This is the first part of a regular series on how the Independent Development Trust hopes to usher in a better future for South Africa's disadvantaged of all races. JOLYON NUTTALL, IDT's director of communications, reports.

A GLANCE at the last line of the scoreboard would seem to indicate that this is imminent.

On the face of it, there is not much change left from the R2 billion with which we started in August 1990.

The third line paints a more accurate picture. While most of the founding grant has been allocated, actual money paid out to date is R530 million.

The difference between the two totals flows from the fact that many of the projects the IDT is supporting are three- to four-year programmes.

Take our subsidy scheme which provides ownership of serviced sites of land for breadwinners earning less than R1 000 a month, for example.

The scheme covers 104



JOLYON NUTTALL

projects involving 106 695 sites.

Each project has to be negotiated with a developer who, in turn, must involve community organisations in decisions about the size of the site, the nature of services and, most importantly, the allocation of the stands to the most deserving families.

This week, there was jubilation in our ranks as the 50th project was signed up.

Approval of the 104 projects in principle was

**IDT Scoreboard**

Projects supported to date: 308.  
Funds allocated: R1 884 700 000.  
Funds "in the ground": R530 000 000.

When will the IDT run out of money?

given by the IDT's trustees in July last year.

Now, only 10 months later, we are virtually at the halfway mark in finalising contracts.

Some developments are well under way, individuals have taken transfer of their stands and, with great verve and initiative, are erecting dwellings on them.

The IDT is currently paying out R5 million a week in taxpayers' money to provide ownership of the stands. As the momentum grows, the outflow will increase to R10 million a week until the full R800 million earmarked for the scheme has been paid out - the bulk of it by the end of 1993.

Meanwhile, as a result of urgent representations made by IDT chairman Mr Jan Steyn and others, an

additional R500 million was allocated in the recent Budget for further initiatives in the housing field.

Some of these funds will accrue to the IDT to extend our subsidy programme.

Another massive longer-term project is our nationwide school building initiative, aimed at overtaking the current backing of 50 000 classrooms.

## Communities

Some R300 million of IDT funds has been earmarked for this. Support funding from the private sector, communities themselves, the Department of Education and Training and, hopefully, from sources further afield, could lift this total beyond R1 billion.

Up to 10 regional trust are being formed, to ensure

each area in the country gets a fair share of the cake.

Our concept is that ownership of the schools will vest in the community trusts. State assistance with teaching staff and equipment will provide important support.

Each school will cost in the region of R2 million to build.

A recent model in the township of Etwatwa on the East Rand saw R800 000 of the cost go back in wages to a labour force recruited from the community and trained by the contractors.

Communities are required to raise 10 percent of the cost of each project. Our experience to date is that they do so willingly.

It is hoped to complete the first 10 schools this year. Next year, and the year after, the momentum will grow as we close in on the backlog.

So, the answer to the question posed at the start of this column is: "Not for some time yet."

The optimists among us might even add: "Ask us again in the year 2000."



# BUILD YOUR ORGANISATION



## HOW TO PLAN AND CHAIR A MEETING

New Nation (Learning Nation) 22/5-28/5/92

Last week we looked at what a meeting is. We gave some examples of good and bad meetings. This week we look at the skills you need to:

- plan a meeting
- chair a meeting

### What does planning a meeting involve?

Planning should improve participation by making sure that discussion is on a single (specific) topic and that members are well prepared for the meeting. Planning does not mean controlling and directing the meeting in such a way that it restricts participation from members.

### Have you planned a meeting before? What were the difficulties?

### Why do you think it is important to plan for a meeting?

Planning a meeting is the responsibility of the Chairperson, the Secretary or the Executive, depending on the type of organisation. We will look more closely at functions of the executive structure of an organisation later on in the series.

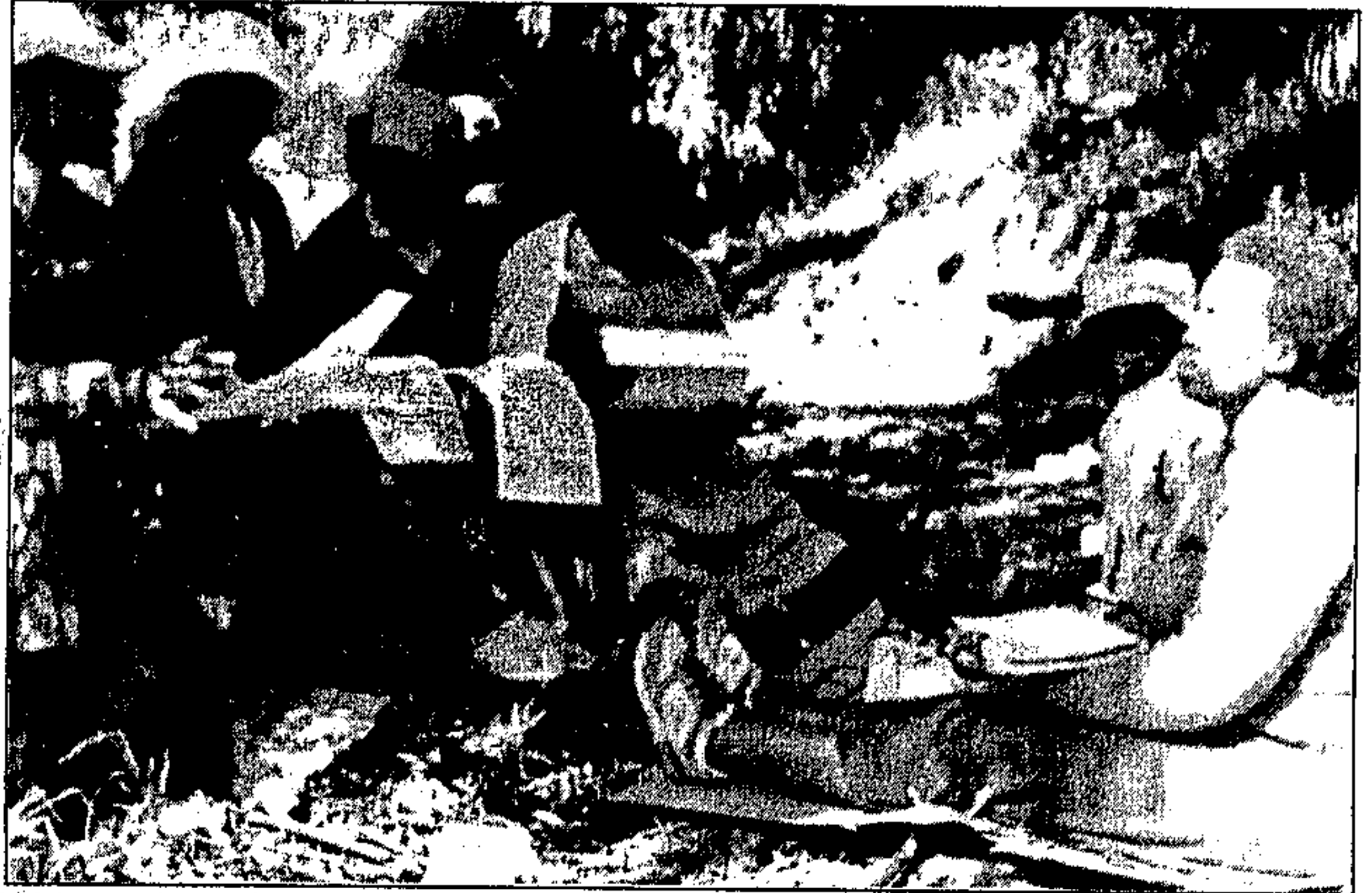
### Planning should include the following:

#### Minutes:

- Minutes of the previous meeting must be made available to members before the meeting, or read out at the beginning of the meeting.
- Minutes must be adopted at the beginning of the meeting. Everyone must agree that they are an accurate record of the last meeting. Members must be given the chance to add points or items to the minutes which have been left out.

#### Agendas:

- An agenda must be presented with the minutes. The agenda is a list of the most important issues for the members to discuss.
- The agenda is drawn up from the Matters Arising from the previous meeting and from the discussions of the Executive or Secretariat.
- Members can suggest additions to the agenda.
- An agenda should include a last item known as "General" or "Any Other Business" to allow members to raise short items not included on the agenda.
- An agenda should also include the item "Assessment of the Meeting" which can take five minutes at the end of the meeting. Members can talk about whether they felt the meeting was worthwhile, and how they felt the meeting was chaired.
- Each item on the agenda must be introduced by someone. This member will either lead a discussion or present a report.



#### Discussion:

The member will lead the discussion on an issue and then make proposals to the meeting on a way forward. Members can then comment on and discuss the issue, as well as the proposal.

#### Reports:

In the case of a report, the person who is reporting should comment on the following:

- Was it a task that was completed, what were the problems and what still needs to be done.
- Members should discuss the report and delegate responsibility to ensure that the task is completed.

### Issues that need to be planned in our organisation

#### Chairing Meetings

Chairing a meeting is very important if we want the meeting to be effective. It is important to have an experienced chairperson for important meetings. It is also important however, to teach people to chair meetings. It is an important skill for people to learn.

#### What are the responsibilities of the Chairperson?

The Chairperson must try to ensure that:

- Everyone who wants to speak is given a chance to speak.
- Speakers stick to the topic of discussion and do not raise other irrelevant matters.
- Speakers are as brief as possible.
- Discussion must aim at coming to conclusions. There must be a clear way forward which everyone understands.
- The discussion is summarised, so that everyone knows what ideas and proposals are being made. However, at the same time the Chairperson must be careful not to repeat everything that has been said. This is a waste of time. If the chairperson thinks the members are unclear, he or she could ask whether members want a summary of what has been said or decided.
- There is agreement on what the decision is, and make sure that everyone understands what decision has been taken.
- Someone must be given the task of carrying out the decision, and know it should be done and reported on.

### Other responsibilities of the Chairperson include:

- Being alert to new things that might happen. For example new members of the organisation should be welcomed and introduce themselves.
- Uniting a meeting rather than dividing it. It is always better if a meeting reaches consensus on issues. Voting on important issues often causes more divisions in an organisation.
- Setting a cut-off time for the meeting - a time everyone agrees the meeting should end.
- Setting a time and a venue for the next meeting.

### Members: does your chairperson know about these responsibilities?

How can you help them to improve their skills in chairing meetings? Give them this article to read, it could help make your meetings a lot better and more efficient.

### Chairpersons: It is often difficult to chair a meeting.

Sometimes mistakes are made but no one says anything in the meeting about it. To fix this problem, make sure that at the end of the meeting you ask for yourself as the chairperson to be assessed along with the meeting. Ask members to make one good point about your chairing, and one criticism of your chairing.

### Next week we will look at meeting procedures, and procedural points most used in our meetings.

#### • Resources List •

Do you want more information on planning and chairing meetings, and on building organisation? One of the organisations you can contact for advice and material is:

The Human Awareness Programme  
4th floor Conlyn House  
156 President Street  
Johannesburg  
2000

Their telephone number is (011) 337 8716



CAROLINE HURRY

IT'S heart-warming to see how much the 19 delegates of the Codesa management committee have in common.

For starters, none of them have ever had an IUD fitted, none will admit to trying on lingerie at Woolworths and all have been seen entering the do or marked Gents/Here when ablutions were called for.

Don't think we haven't noticed.

On no doubt, fucked away in the kitchen somewhere is a token *fem/male* agonising over the catering. She may even get to scrape the cake crumbs off the board-room table after tea. Some girls have all the luck! I can't tell you how good

# Scored women fume over all-male management

STAR 23/1/92

## Delport reassures on rights bill

It makes us feel to know that while half the population has been shoved outside to hang up the washing, our future is being decided by a 100 per cent testosterone-inflated majority.

Actually we are not amused. Even the usually circumspect "Who's Who of Southern Africa" was moved to comment.

Was there not one woman considered worthy enough to join the delegation? asked editor Sandra Hayes.

If we are working towards a new South Africa, we should have some kind of female representation — especially as Codesa pro-

CAPE TOWN — A bill of rights would have to closely address women's issues such as abortion, maternity, pornography and land ownership, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Tertius Delport said yesterday.

"We are keen to see women being placed on an equal footing with men, and all discrimination against women being removed," he said during the Constitutional Development debate.

claims to be non-sexist. Lindiwe Zulu, spokesman for the ANC Women's League, agrees wholeheartedly: "This sexist attitude on the part of Codesa is just typical of our patriarchal society."

A bill of rights would have to make provision for removing traditional and historical forms of discrimination against women. Women's rights to the same treatment as men would have to be enshrined as a universally recognised right.

A bill of rights also had to give specific attention to matters which applied distinctly to women, such as abortion, pornography, land ownership, maternity leave and motherhood. — Sapa.

this all the way. We women must stand together and work out strategies for ourselves."

The ANC Women's League has called on women to unite for the fight, but a recent women's march on Co-

desa had to be disbanded because of fears of an Inkatha backlash.

No matter. I have a better plan. We could start revolutionary cells in nail salons and beauty parlours which could be a front for stockpiling weapons while target practice could be held in the basements.

All those idiot men who fondly imagine their wives to be exchanging Swiss-roll recipes over the nail varnish could be in for a very rude shock one of these days.

Indeed, ANC research department head Dr Frene Ginwala observes that male

delegates at Codesa (what other kind are there?) have not even noticed the pronounced absence of women because that reflects the natural order of things in South Africa.

"According to the male delegates' understanding, women do not have any role in matters of state, in politics or public affairs," she says. "These are considered to be the 'rightful' preserve of men. Men, not women, have the necessary talent, skill and inclination to deal with such matters."

Shame on you men! You will have only yourselves to blame when the all-powerful, female revolution takes you completely by surprise. *Vive les femmes!*





**CFANI NCAPAYI: Co-ordinator in the Cala area**

South 23/5-27/5/92

## Transkei village a study in self-help

CALA is a village in the western Transkei, near the border with the Cape Province.

There is no industry in the area and only minimal agriculture. Almost all income comes from farm labourers working on the other side of the border. Most of the permanent population is unemployed.

A group of students in the village who were studying through Unisa formed the University Students' Association (Calusa).

From this came Calusa's resource centre comprising a reference library, educational videos and files of press-clippings.

Co-ordinator Mr Fani Ncapayi said the students wanted to provide for their own study needs but a sense of social responsibility led them to cater for that of others.

Cala has had no library since 1964 when the last whites left.

In response to requests from the community, Calusa has also established a children's centre.

So stories are read, or translated into Xhosa when only English books are available. Older children

work as readers or translators.

Children are also encouraged to write and to act, and are taken on educational tours to give a context to their reading. Many, for example, have never seen a train.

Calusa runs a guidance programme for pupils preparing for matric exams.

The reforms of the past two years have prompted Calusa to consider, with due caution, the possibility of co-operation with government bodies.

"Given the period we are in there is a need to engage the government, but this is still under debate," Ncapayi said. "The state is misusing resources that should go to community development."

But political detente in South Africa has brought problems.

"Foreign funders say there is now less need for the funding of non-governmental organisations. This cripples our programmes."

Faced with this situation, Calusa has been forced to rationalise its operations, concentrating on those that generate maximum benefit from minimum expenditure.



# Rural voices learning to turn up the volume

South 23/5-27/5/92

297

The political climate is changing from resistance to reconstruction. Now community service organisations are realising that co-operation with the state may be necessary.

**Justin Pearce** speaks to people running community services in rural areas:

**S**OUTH AFRICANS are entering an era where all can enjoy full political rights — in theory that is. But for those who have been excluded from political processes, it will take more than a new constitution to secure them a place in a democratic system.

Rural people — geographically removed from the centres of government and often poorly educated — are particularly ill-equipped to make themselves heard.

The people of Alexandria, a small Eastern Cape town, are one such example.

There is no industry to provide jobs and about three out of every four people are illiterate. This



**MNCEDISI SKEPU: Alexandria resource co-ordinator**

means education and career guidance programmes are an indispensable means to self-empowerment.

Such programmes are offered by the Alexandria Career Centre (ACC).

Co-ordinator Mr Mncedisi Skepu believes leadership, negotiations and learning to look at issues critically must be the focus of development.

"We are empowering people to negotiate on the basis of strength."

Workshops aimed at local organisations hope to impart skills in local government and negotiation — activities which are new for the people of Alexandria.

"We might hear calls for 'one city, one tax base', but what do people mean when they say this?"

asks Skepu.

The ACC was founded at a time when foreign agencies were cutting back on South African funding. But, given the conservative outlook of the local white community, the centre's founders had no choice but to look overseas.

Funding constraints mean Skepu is the only staff member.

With the state taking the initiative in providing community resources, Skepu believes centres need to think about redefining their roles.

A delicate question is whether centres should begin to co-operate with new initiatives by the state.

Another question concerns the relationships between centres and civic associations. This in turn depends on the future direction taken by the civics themselves.

"We need to interact with the civics. Our services are something that should be provided by the civics."

Skepu believes that to achieve a democratic society, civic associations need to reflect the aspirations of ordinary people rather than being politically aligned.

"The resource centres, unlike the civics, are non-aligned. In Eastern Europe, socialism failed because it was divorced from the human element, from sectors of civil society such as academics and churches."



# Fighting fire is out, says welfare plan

South 23/5-27/5/92

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THE policy guidelines of the ANC warn that if the well-being of the poorest 40 per cent of South African society is not improved "after a reasonable time under a democratic government, this is likely to have serious political implications for the country".

The state would have to assume the major, but not sole, responsibility for the provision and financing of social services.

According to the guidelines, "the capacity of the state to provide such services will depend on economic growth. The welfare sector, therefore, has a direct interest in the evolution of realistic economic policies based on a multiple strategy of growth coupled with redistribution.

"We reject the hand-out, fire-fighting approach to social welfare provision and advocate a developmental approach aimed at empowering communities and individuals within a system that will increasingly

project welfare spending as social investment."

Emphasis will be placed on assisting the family unit, including single-parent families.

"As far as the private sector is concerned, we believe that companies have a responsibility that goes beyond their immediate employees and includes the general improvement of the quality of life. In this regard, a cross-sectoral approach will have to be worked out with the education, health and other sectors."

The ANC's guidelines propose:

- Old-age and disability grants: these should be equalised for all races and both sexes and the present system where the elderly and weak have to queue for long hours or sleep overnight to receive their grants "must be overhauled".
- Child rights: a Child Welfare Policy will be developed along the lines of the UN Children's Rights

*'The ANC recognises that many of the social goals it has set cannot be achieved "unless all people are empowered, for active involvement as citizens in the democratic process and as workers in the economy"'*

provisions. Under this, the rights and interests of the child must take precedence when dealing with issues such as adoption and foster care.

- Disabled persons: their employment and other rights will be protected through practical measures such as quotas and monitoring of discriminatory practices. Legislation will be drawn up in close consultation with the disabled themselves.
- Health: essential health services must be provided free of charge. The ANC recognises that many

of the social goals it has set cannot be achieved "unless all people are empowered, through education and training, for active involvement as citizens in the democratic process and as workers in the economy".

In addition, "science and technology must be used for the benefit of the whole of society, and not just the minority. Our natural resources must be treated as the heritage of all, so that the pursuit of narrow interests does not rob the majority of access to natural resources or pollute the environment in which they live."



**Pearl Majola** talks to women widowed by the horrific violence of the townships in recent times

LIFE was great for Mrs Regan Ntsele until the day she and her two children watched helplessly as her husband died. She began to live a nightmare from which she is only relieved by prescribed drugs. She has become a statistic - a widow of the violence sweeping black townships countrywide. There are thousands of others like her. Most are unemployed and struggling to make ends meet, but a Soweto-based church women's organisation could come to their rescue.

**A**LL she heard was a bang! Her husband fell. Blood spurted and splattered all over her. People scuttled for cover. She screamed, trying hopelessly to shake him back to life.

But he gasped and died in her arms. Within seconds the busy street was deserted. The usual afternoon buzz of people coming from work was gone.

She was left holding on desperately to the dead man. Beside her, two children, aged two and three, had witnessed the whole drama. They were screaming uncontrollably for their daddy.

This could be a scene from any of the violent movies on television. Only the characters are for real and so is the scene.

It was August 21 1991. The woman, 35-year-old Mrs Regan Ntsele, her daughter Lerato and her old son Lehlohonolo. Her eldest daughter, Nthabiseng (14) had been left at home.

#### Good time

The day had started normally for the Ntseles of Zone 7, Meadowlands, Soweto. They had had a good time with family friends who had invited them for an early supper in Zone 5. They left for home at about 6pm.

That fateful afternoon ended her blissful life and transformed it into a nightmare which still haunts her today.

As if the death of her husband while she watched was not enough, six months later Ntsele was to witness yet another horrific scene.

In March she was approaching Dube station on her way to work when she saw three people being thrown off a moving train! Again the blood and the screams of anguish.

This time, the once articulate receptionist for one of the country's top departmental stores and a loving mother of three suffered a mental bruise which has not healed.

"I don't know what happened after the train incident but I managed to get home and my sister rushed me to hospital," explained the distraught Ntsele.

"I was admitted for a week and then referred to a psychiatrist. He arranged for my admission at the Harley Psychiatric Clinic where I spent a week.

# Where have all the husbands gone?

Sowetan 25/9/92

297

## Women in pain: Sophie

**Name:** Sophie Rapuleng

**Age:** 29

**Married:** 1987

**Husband:** Killed in September 1991 in Mofolo during an attack on residents by unknown men. Had been a labourer in printing company. Payout was R600 and R2 300 from Blue Card (Unemployment Insurance Fund money). **Children:** Three. Aged 10, five and seven months (baby was not yet born when his father died).

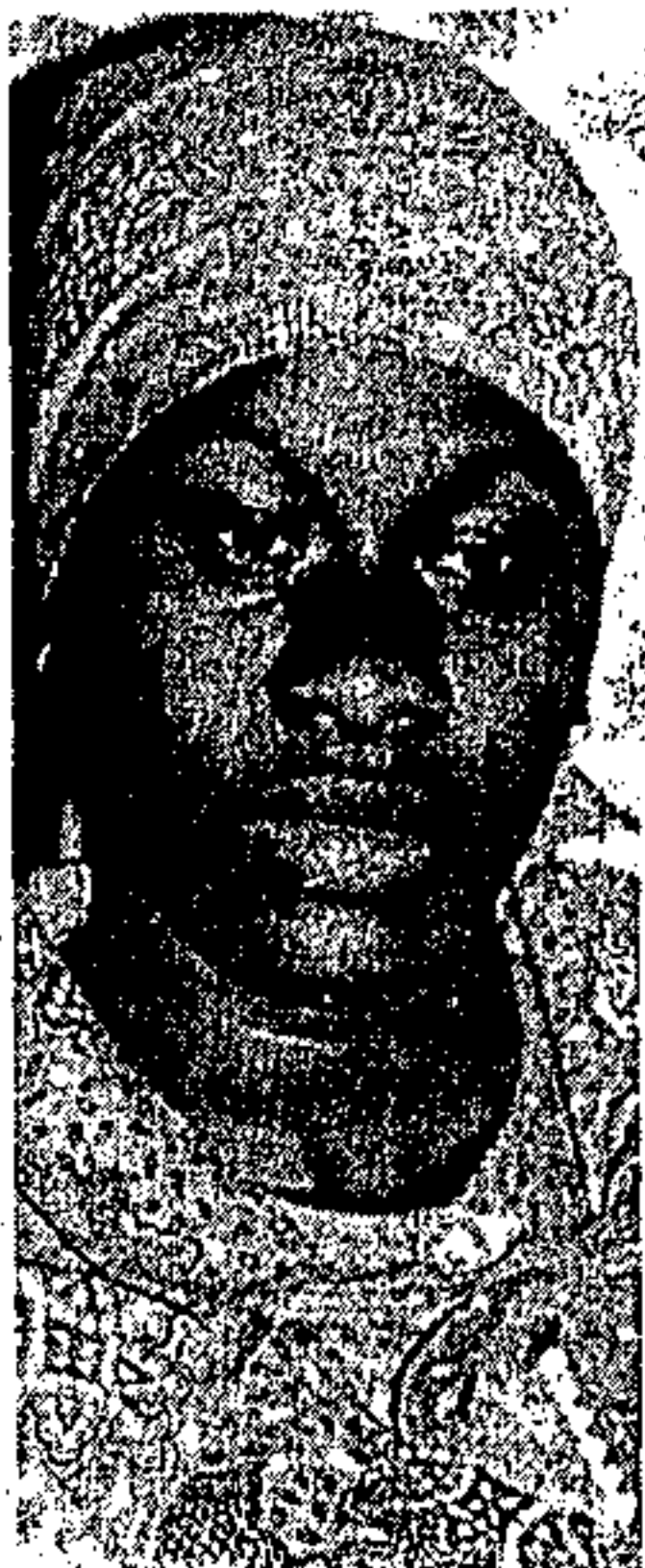
**Own Accommodation:** None. Living in a four-roomed house with parents, two sisters and a brother.

**Education:** Standard 8

**Occupation:** None. Works part time as supermarket shelf packer.

**Earnings:** R110 a week.

**Insurance:** None.



## Women in pain: Audrey

**Name:** Audrey Tyeku

**Age:** 29

**Married:** 1988

**Husband:** Killed in March 1992 in train attack by unknown men. Was a bricklayer for a construction company in Kempton Park. Still waiting for payout.

**Children:** Three. Aged 14, seven and four years.

**Own Accommodation:** None. Living with mother, sister and two brothers in four-roomed house. Education: Standard 8.

**Occupation:** None. Never been employed before.

**Earnings:** Nil.

**Insurance:** None.



'The three people I saw on the train and all that blood flash in my mind'

"I am dependant on the drugs he prescribed for me. If I don't take them, pictures of my dying husband, the three people I saw on the train and all that blood flash in my mind. I lose the rest of my memory and I can't think straight," she explained.

#### Worst part

"I was only discharged from the clinic because my medical aid could not pay for my stay there anymore."

Perhaps the worst part about Ntsele's plight (and that of many women whose husbands die) is the scorn from her in-

laws who believe she had a hand in her husband's death. They did not attend the funeral and have not been to see her or the children.

"I want to survive and be there for my children. I don't know how but I will do it. We did not have insurance but my children have a roof over their heads.

"I have not been to work since March 9. I have not been paid for the time I have not worked. Hopefully I will be paid when I present my medical certificate. As soon as I return to work everything will be fine," she said.

Can Ntsele find it in her heart to

forgive those responsible for this misery and what does she want in her life now?

"I want all this violence to end. I have realised that I am not alone. There are other women like me and that has given me the strength to go on.

"At first it was difficult. But I always pray and ask God to forgive me as I forgive those who trespass against me. I want to remain true to that promise," she said.

#### A living

Indeed Ntsele is not alone. Over 300 women were identified by the Interdenominational Prayer Women's League in Soweto alone. The organisation now plans to train the women, most of whom are unemployed, in skills like sewing and baking to help them make a living.

It has also organised two professional counsellors who will help the women through their grief. The counselling

service is to be available on Thursdays for the unemployed women and on Saturdays for those who are working.

"All the community ever does for these women is attend the funerals of their husbands and mourn with them. After that they are forgotten," said Mrs Mary Mabaso, president of the IDPWL.

"We felt that it was time we reached out to them and did something practical to help. As Christians we also have a duty to help them spiritually and emotionally, hence the counselling service," she explained.

The IPWL runs Sechaba Training Centre in Soweto where women are trained in various skills including knitting, sewing, gardening and cooking. The centre is situated at the Nicro premises in Rockville, Soweto.

For further details about the organisation, the president, Mrs Mary Mabaso, can be contacted at (011) 986-6251.



# Hijack hampers Salvation Army food drive

By Paula Fray

SA 27/5/97 at a service station.

An attempt by the Salvation Army to stem the growing tide of hungry people in Johannesburg was almost thwarted last week when the organisation's bakkie was hijacked in Soweto.

However, the Army's much-needed night emergency feeding programme, launched at the weekend, may now have to be delayed until the vehicle — needed to tow the food trailer — has been recovered.

Salvation Army public relations officer Major Denis Lorimer said Army worker Kenneth Mthombeni was taking a load of building material to a children's home in Soweto on Thursday when he stopped

Four men armed with knives approached him and asked for his keys.

"At first he refused, but when he saw the knives he had second thoughts," said Major Lorimer. The men drove off with the 1989 Isuzu bakkie and canopy, registration NMW748T, filled with building materials.

"We went ahead with the launch, but the loss of the vehicle is prohibiting us from developing the scheme."

The mobile unit will complement the many feeding programmes already being run by the Salvation Army across the country.

"The trailer will be used primarily for night-time feeding of the thousands of homeless

people who assemble at various points in the city, such as Johannesburg station," said Salvation Army southern Africa territorial commander, Commissioner Roy Olckers.

"We will begin by handing out bread and soup and, as soon as resources are available, we will also distribute blankets and clothing. This unit will also be deployed to any part of southern Africa in the event of disaster, such as a flood," he added.

● Any donations or contributions can be made to The Salvation Army Nightly Feeding Programme, Box 32217, Braamfontein 2017, or volunteers can contact Major Lorimer at (011) 403-3614.



# Training workshop

Sowetan 22/5/92

297

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A WORKSHOP on the identification of training needs for social workers and public interest lawyers will be held at the University of the Witwatersrand tomorrow.

The workshop will be hosted by the Community Law Centre of the Institute for Public Interest Law and Research and it will focus on juvenile justice administration and the generation of proposals for the reform of the correctional service system.

Among the speakers are Prof MCJ Olmsdaal of Natal University, Ms Michelle Morris of the University of the Western Cape and Advocate M Motshekga of the University of South Africa. - Sapa.



# Review of 'rape wasn't harmful' case ordered

STAT 28/5/92

CAPE TOWN — Acting Cape Town Attorney-General Frank Khan yesterday ordered an investigation into a case in which a Wynberg magistrate said rape was unlikely to have a psychological effect on a 24-year-old victim.

The magistrate, A P Kotze, made the remark when he sentenced a Guguletu security guard to seven years' jail last week for raping and holding the woman captive for an entire night.

He said he had taken into account the fact that the woman had no permanent physical injuries and was unlikely to suffer psychologically from the rape.

When a reporter questioned Mr Kotze later, he said: "You are dealing with a woman who has a child ... she's an adult woman, she can deal with something of this nature."

The Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope expressed outrage at his comments, saying he did not appear to make a distinction between intercourse

and rape

Mr Kahn said as far as the Attorney-General's office was concerned, rape was far too prevalent in its jurisdictional area and was regarded in an extremely severe light because of, among other things, the psychological damage to the victim.

He had instructed the senior prosecutor at the Wynberg Magistrate's Court to have the record of the case transcribed and submitted to his office immediately. — Sapa.

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2 METRO

# Over 1 000 raped daily, rally told

STAR 2915792

By Stan Hlophe 297

More than 1 000 women are raped daily — one woman every 83 seconds. These chilling statistics were revealed at a rally in Yeoville yesterday.

The rally was organised by Outrage — a group of women in Yeoville and surrounding areas — and was attended by more than 50 women and a few men to protest against rape and abuse of women.

The meeting was called following the failure of police to apprehend a rapist who has been terrorising women in the suburb in recent months, and to highlight the plight of rape victims and rally for support in the community.

Among the crowd were three Yeoville policewomen.

Organisers said they felt outraged by the number of women who had been raped and the fact that nothing was done about it.

## Violence

"We feel now is the time to do something about it."

"We need the community's support to root out this evil in our midst," an organiser said.

Another said: "Women in South Africa have no voice and this is the first time that they have spoken out. We face a high level of violence in our daily lives."

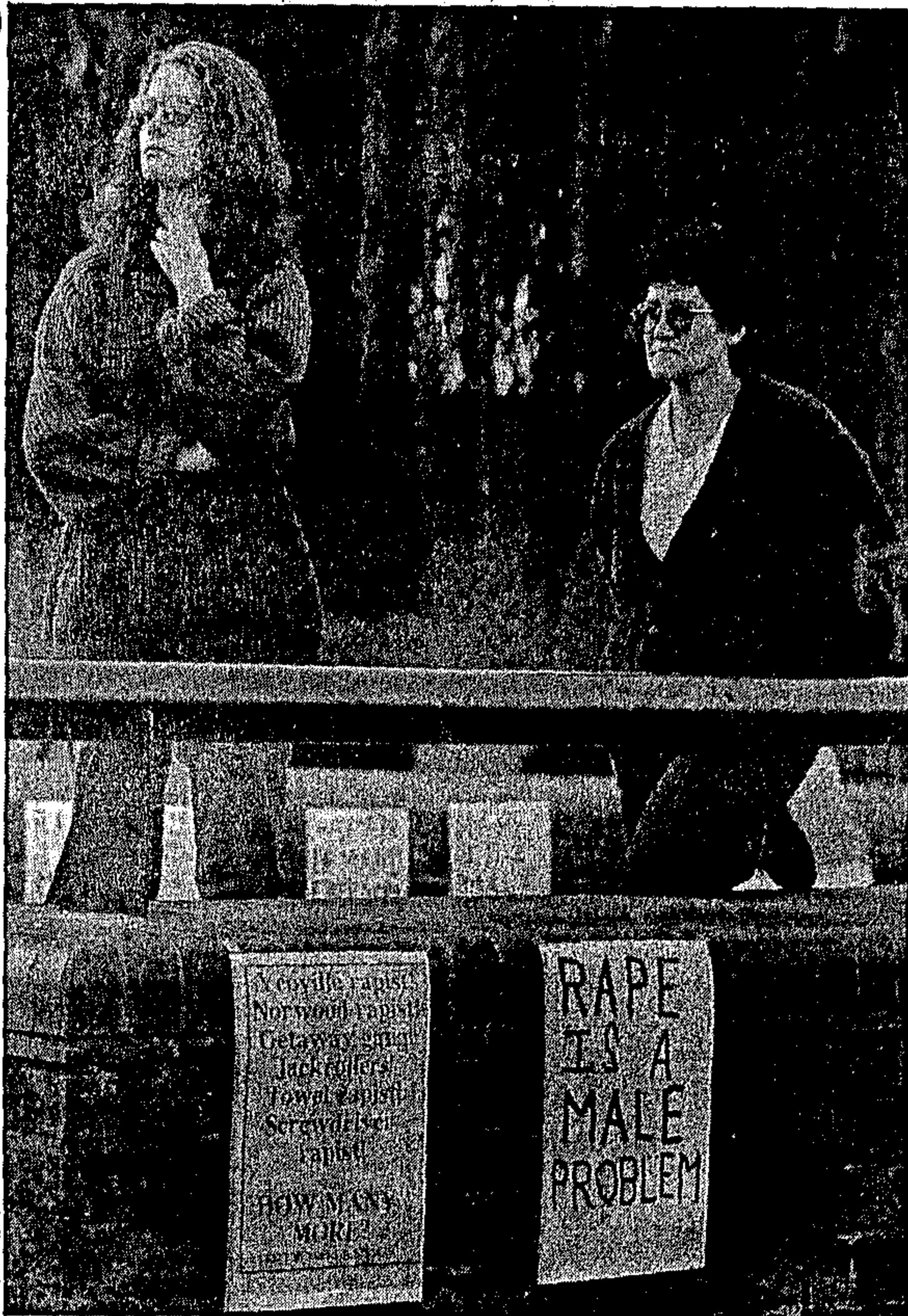
"We are being threatened by police and have no easy way to cope with this traumatic experience."

"We as women want to claim our full rights in the new South Africa. We are raped, maimed and have to fight back."

"A rape victim is expected to lay a charge in front of men and we are not told of our right to make a statement in private or in front of a police-woman."

"It's high time that all changed," she said.

Yeoville councillor Martin Sweet pledged his support for the rape victims and assured the crowd that he would make



Whose problem? ... two of the more than 50 women at yesterday's anti-rape meeting in Yeoville, organised by Outrage. Picture: Peter Mogaki

the area safe and free of gangsters.

Mr Sweet said rapists wanted to destroy the "liberal constituency and lives of individuals". He told the crowd that more bobbies on the beat

would soon be introduced.

"When we are pushed too far all we have to do is to do the same to the culprits."

"I would like to see this town remaining a happy, free,

and wonderful community," Mr Sweet said.

The crowd ended by signing petitions to be handed to the Yeoville police today and singing songs about abuse and women's rights.

## R100 000 in bad debts written off

By Bunty West STAR 2915792

Nearly R100 000 in bad debts from ambulance service defaulters has been written off by Randburg Town Council.

A sum of R96 561 was not recovered from debtors in the period July 1 1990 to June 30 1991.

During this week's council meeting members were advised that ambulance tariff rates had been increased from May 1. They were amended by the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the local authority had no say in the matter.

The council also approved the constitution of the Northern Joint Negotiation Forum (NJNF) of which it is now a participating member.

The forum was set up to investigate nonracial, democratic metropolitan and local government structures so that a regional administration could emerge after constitutional transition in South Africa. Other participants are Alexandra and Sandton.

## Saved

In other matters on the agenda, the council agreed to lease Randburg-Diggers Rugby Club additional facilities at the Central Sports Complex.

Along with three rugby fields, other amenities included: a clubhouse, cloakrooms, toilets, storerooms, kitchen, floodlights and pavilion. The lease expires in 2002.

It was also announced that a dyke in Bromhof Extension 21 was to be saved from destruction by the erection of a fence which would cost Randburg ratepayers R15 000.

The dyke, a natural formation, had been the target of urban vandals who took the stone to make rockeries.

Second 5-year term

Man killed 2 hunting in L...



**RAADSKENNISGEWING 114 VAN 1992****SUID-AFRIKAANSE RAAD VIR  
MAATSKAPLIKE WERKE**

VERKIESING VAN AGT LEDE VAN DIE VYFDE  
RAAD VIR MAATSKAPLIKE WERK INGEVOLGE DIE  
WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

Kragtens die bepalings van regulasie 11 van die  
Regulasies betreffende die verkiesing van lede van die  
Raad, soos gewysig, word hierby kennis gegee dat die  
verkiesing van agt lede vir genoemde Raad van  
27 Julie 1992 tot die stembag op 25 Augustus 1992 sal  
plaasvind en by wyse van geslote stembrief sal  
geskied.

Die volgende persone is behoorlik genomineer as  
kandidate vir verkiesing ingevolge Raadskennisgewing  
61 van 1992 van 10 April 1992 en hulle nominasies is  
aanvaar:

10-09205: BATLEY, Michael Basil Charles.  
10-00451: BOTHA, Daniël.  
10-00109: BOTHA, Narisscia Johanna.  
10-01114: DE BRUYN, Maria.  
10-01322: DE LEEUW, Maria Elizabeth.  
10-04166: DOOLEY, Elizabeth Margaret.  
10-01160: HAYLETT, Gerda Jacoba.  
10-00139: HUGO, Etienne Anton Klopper.  
10-01511: HURFORD, Shelagh Mavourneen.  
10-08681: JORDAAN, Cornelius Tobias.  
10-02031: KEMP, Rachel Jacoba.  
10-00590: MAHARAJ, Esther Elizabeth.  
10-01060: MARKS, Cecilie Norma.  
10-09792: MARTIN, Mildred Margaret.  
10-01486: MICHAEL, Jacqueline Cecilia.  
10-05264: PETZER, Jacobus.  
10-00608: RAMASAR, Pramda.  
10-04040: THOMAS, Adèle.

Stembriewe sal deur die pos na die geregisteerde  
posadres van elke kieser gestuur word, nie later nie as  
17 Julie 1992 en moet, na voltooiing, aan die  
Verkiesingsbeampte teruggestuur word om hom voor  
of op 25 Augustus 1992 om 16:00 by onderstaande  
adres te bereik:

**J. LOMBARD,**

Verkiesingsbeampte.

SA Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk  
Privaatsak X55877  
ARCADIA  
0007.  
Telefoon (012) 343-9840/1/2.

(29 Mei 1992)

**RAADSKENNISGEWING 115 VAN 1992****RAAD VIR SEKURITEITSBEAMPTES**

Die Raad vir Sekuriteitsbeamptes, handelende krag-  
tens artikel 19 (1) van die Wet op Sekuriteitsbeamptes,  
1987 (Wet No. 92 van 1987), het 'n Gedragskode vir  
Sekuriteitsbeamptes opgestel ten einde die beroep  
van sekuriteitsbeampte te reguleer en—

- publiseer hierby sodanige Gedragskode in die  
Bylae hierby; en
- herroep hierby Raadskennisgewing No. 12 van  
1992.

**F. K. LUBBE,**

Registrateur: Raad vir Sekuriteitsbeamptes.

**BOARD NOTICE 114 OF 1992****SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR  
SOCIAL WORK**

297

ELECTION OF EIGHT MEMBERS TO THE FIFTH  
COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL WORK IN TERMS OF THE  
SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978

Under provisions of regulation 11 of the Regulations  
relating to the election of members of the Council, as  
amended, notice is hereby given that the election of  
eight members of the afore-mentioned Council will be  
held from 27 July 1992 until the polling day on 25  
August 1992 and shall take place by secret ballot.

The following persons have been duly nominated as  
candidates for election in terms of Board Notice 61 of  
10 April 1992 and their nominations have been  
accepted:

10-09205: BATLEY, Michael Basil Charles.  
10-00451: BOTHA, Daniël.  
10-00109: BOTHA, Narisscia Johanna.  
10-01114: DE BRUYN, Maria.  
10-01322: DE LEEUW, Maria Elizabeth.  
10-04166: DOOLEY, Elizabeth Margaret.  
10-01160: HAYLETT, Gerda Jacoba.  
10-00139: HUGO, Etienne Anton Klopper.  
10-01511: HURFORD, Shelagh Mavourneen.  
10-08681: JORDAAN, Cornelius Tobias.  
10-02031: KEMP, Rachel Jacoba.  
10-00590: MAHARAJ, Esther Elizabeth.  
10-01060: MARKS, Cecilie Norma.  
10-09792: MARTIN, Mildred Margaret.  
10-01486: MICHAEL, Jacqueline Cecilia.  
10-05264: PETZER, Jacobus.  
10-00608: RAMASAR, Pramda.  
10-04040: THOMAS, Adèle.

Ballot papers will be sent by post to the registered  
postal address of each voter not later than 17 July  
1992 and must be returned to the Returning Officer  
after completion to reach him at the address below  
before or on 25 August 1992 at 16:00.

**J. LOMBARD,**

Returning Officer.

SA Council for Social Work  
Privat Bag X55877  
ARCADIA  
0007.

Telephone (012) 343-9840/1/2.

(29 Mei 1992)

**BOARD NOTICE 115 OF 1992****THE SECURITY OFFICERS' BOARD**

287

The Security Officers' Board, acting under section  
19 (1) of the Security Officers Act, 1987 (Act No. 92 of  
1987), has drawn up a Code of Conduct for Security  
Officers in order to regulate the occupation of security  
officer and hereby—

- publishes such Code of Conduct in the Schedule  
hereto; and
- repeals Board Notice No. 12 of 1992.

**F. K. LUBBE,**

Registrar: Security Officers' Board.



**BYLAE****GEDRAGSKODE VIR SEKURITEITSBEAMPTES****Voorrede**

Die gehalte van professionele sekuriteitsaktiwiteite hang daarvan af dat sekuriteitsbeamptes sekere besondere standaarde van gedrag onderhou en goeie trou in professionele verhoudinge manifesteer. Die Raad vir Sekuriteitsbeamptes het die volgende gedragskode opgestel met die doel om vir sekuriteitsbeamptes 'n riglyn daar te stel waaraan hulle moet voldoen.

Alle manlike voornaamwoorde sluit die vroulike in.

**Artikel 1:**

'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet sy pligte in ooreenstemming met die reg uitvoer.

- 1.1 Waar so 'n sekuriteitsbeampte 'n sekuriteitsdiens lewer, is hy daarvoor verantwoordelik om aan alle wetgewende of ooreengekome voorwaardes van indiensneming te voldoen en toe te pas.

**Artikel 2:**

'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet te alle tye eerlikheid en integriteit by die uitvoering van sy pligte openbaar.

Waar so 'n sekuriteitsbeampte 'n sekuriteitsdiens lewer, moet hy—

- 2.1 nie in konfliktsituasies met betrekking tot belange optree, sonder behoorlike openbaarmaking en goedkeuring nie;
- 2.2 korrekte besonderhede gee van die diens wat hy kan lewer;
- 2.3 homself nie beskikbaar stel vir 'n diens wat buite die bevoegdheid van sy organisasie val nie; en
- 2.4 nie aanspraak maak op 'n bevoegdheid wat nie binne sy organisasie bestaan nie.

**Artikel 3:**

'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet sy dienste lewer en verantwoordelikhede aanvaar in ooreenstemming met die instruksies wat sy werkgever aan hom uitreik, wat wettig moet wees.

- 3.1 Hy moet, sover moontlik, poog om in die loop van die lewering van 'n sekuriteitsdiens, soos omskryf in die Wet op Sekuriteitsbeamptes, 1987, lewens en eiendom te beskerm en misdaad te voorkom, met die minimum gebruik van geweld.

**Artikel 4:**

'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet nie 'n ondergeskikte pligte laat uitvoer wat nie binne sy bevoegdheid val nie.

- 4.1 Hy moet verseker dat sy sekuriteitsbeamptes opgelei is tot by die vereiste standaard en dat daardie standaard gehandhaaf word.

**Artikel 5:**

'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet inligting wat aan hom toevertrou is, beveilig.

- 5.1 'n Sekuriteitsbeampte mag nie inligting wat van iemand afkomstig is openbaar maak sonder die geskrewe toestemming van die persoon nie.

**Artikel 6:**

'n Sekuriteitsbeampte mag nie die reputasie van kollegas, klante of werknemers opsetlik aantast nie.

- 6.1 'n Sekuriteitsbeampte moet te alle tye die reputasie en praktyke van ander persone in die sekuriteitsgemeenskap, respekteer.

(29 Mei 1992)

**SCHEDULE****CODE OF CONDUCT FOR SECURITY OFFICERS****Preamble**

The quality of professional security activities depends upon security officers observing special standards of conduct and in manifesting good faith in professional relationships. The Security Officers' Board has adopted the following Code of Conduct for the guidance of and compliance with by security officers.

All masculine pronouns shall be deemed to include the feminine.

**Section 1:**

A security officer shall perform his duties in accordance with the law.

- 1.1 Where such security officer provides a security service, he shall be responsible for ensuring that all legislated or agreed conditions of employment are fully and fairly complied with and administered.

**Section 2:**

A security officer shall at all times display honesty and integrity in the performance of his duties.

Where such security officer provides a security service—

- 2.1 he shall not act in matters involving conflicts of interests without appropriate disclosure and approval;
- 2.2 he shall truthfully give details of the service he can render.
- 2.3 he shall not tender for a service beyond the competence of his organization.
- 2.4 he shall not claim competence which does not exist in his organization.

**Section 3:**

A security officer shall perform his duties and accept the responsibilities entrusted to him in accordance with the instructions issued to him by his employer, which must be lawful.

- 3.1 He shall, as far as possible, in the course of the rendering of a security service, as defined in the Security Officers Act, 1987, endeavour to protect life and property and prevent crime, with the minimum use of force.

**Section 4:**

A security officer shall not cause any subordinate to perform duties beyond the level of that subordinate's competence.

- 4.1 He shall ensure that his security officers are trained up to the relevant standard and that that standard is maintained.

**Section 5:**

A security officer shall safeguard information entrusted to him.

- 5.1 A security officer shall not disclose any information originating from a person without written authority of that person.

**Section 6:**

A security officer shall not maliciously injure the reputation of his colleagues, clients or employees.

- 6.1 A security officer shall respect the reputation and practice of others in the security community.

(29 May 1992)



**RAADSKENNISGEWING 114 VAN 1992****SUID-AFRIKAANSE RAAD VIR  
MAATSKAPLIKE WERKE**

VERKIESING VAN AGT LEDE VAN DIE VYFDE  
RAAD VIR MAATSKAPLIKE WERK INGEVOLGE DIE  
WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

Kragtens die bepalings van regulasie 11 van die  
Regulasies betreffende die verkiesing van lede van die  
Raad, soos gewysig, word hierby kennis gegee dat die  
verkiesing van agt lede vir genoemde Raad van  
27 Julie 1992 tot die stembdag op 25 Augustus 1992 sal  
plaasvind en by wyse van geslote stembrief sal  
geskied.

Die volgende persone is behoorlik genomineer as  
kandidate vir verkiesing ingevolge Raadskennisgewing  
61 van 1992 van 10 April 1992 en hulle nominasies is  
aanvaar:

10-09205: BATLEY, Michael Basil Charles.  
10-00451: BOTHA, Daniël.  
10-00109: BOTHA, Narisscia Johanna.  
10-01114: DE BRUYN, Maria.  
10-01322: DE LEEUW, Maria Elizabeth.  
10-04166: DOOLEY, Elizabeth Margaret.  
10-01160: HAYLETT, Gerda Jacoba.  
10-00139: HUGO, Etienne Anton Klopper.  
10-01511: HURFORD, Shelagh Mavourneen.  
10-08681: JORDAAN, Cornelius Tobias.  
10-02031: KEMP, Rachel Jacoba.  
10-00590: MAHARAJ, Esther Elizabeth.  
10-01060: MARKS, Cecilie Norma.  
10-09792: MARTIN, Mildred Margaret.  
10-01486: MICHAEL, Jacqueline Cecilia.  
10-05264: PETZER, Jacobus.  
10-00608: RAMASAR, Pramda.  
10-04040: THOMAS, Adèle.

Stembriewe sal deur die pos na die geregistreerde  
posadres van elke kieser gestuur word, nie later nie as  
17 Julie 1992 en moet, na voltooiing, aan die  
Verkiesingsbeampte teruggestuur word om hom voor  
of op 25 Augustus 1992 om 16:00 by onderstaande  
adres te bereik:

**J. LOMBARD,**

Verkiesingsbeampte.

SA Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk  
Privaatsak X55877  
ARCADIA  
0007.  
Telefoon (012) 343-9840/1/2.

(29 Mei 1992)

**RAADSKENNISGEWING 115 VAN 1992****RAAD VIR SEKURITEITSBEAMPTES**

Die Raad vir Sekuriteitsbeamptes, handelende krag-  
tens artikel 19 (1) van die Wet op Sekuriteitsbeamptes,  
1987 (Wet No. 92 van 1987), het 'n Gedragskode vir  
Sekuriteitsbeamptes opgestel ten einde die beroep  
van sekuriteitsbeampte te reguleer en—

- (a) publiseer hierby sodanige Gedragskode in die  
Bylae hierby; en
- (b) herroep hierby Raadskennisgewing No. 12 van  
1992.

**F. K. LUBBE,**

Registrateur: Raad vir Sekuriteitsbeamptes.

**BOARD NOTICE 114 OF 1992****SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR  
SOCIAL WORK**

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ELECTION OF EIGHT MEMBERS TO THE FIFTH  
COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL WORK IN TERMS OF THE  
SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978

Under provisions of regulation 11 of the Regulations  
relating to the election of members of the Council, as  
amended, notice is hereby given that the election of  
eight members of the afore-mentioned Council will be  
held from 27 July 1992 until the polling day on 25  
August 1992 and shall take place by secret ballot.

The following persons have been duly nominated as  
candidates for election in terms of Board Notice 61 of  
10 April 1992 and their nominations have been  
accepted:

10-09205: BATLEY, Michael Basil Charles.  
10-00451: BOTHA, Daniël.  
10-00109: BOTHA, Narisscia Johanna.  
10-01114: DE BRUYN, Maria.  
10-01322: DE LEEUW, Maria Elizabeth.  
10-04166: DOOLEY, Elizabeth Margaret.  
10-01160: HAYLETT, Gerda Jacoba.  
10-00139: HUGO, Etienne Anton Klopper.  
10-01511: HURFORD, Shelagh Mavourneen.  
10-08681: JORDAAN, Cornelius Tobias.  
10-02031: KEMP, Rachel Jacoba.  
10-00590: MAHARAJ, Esther Elizabeth.  
10-01060: MARKS, Cecilie Norma.  
10-09792: MARTIN, Mildred Margaret.  
10-01486: MICHAEL, Jacqueline Cecilia.  
10-05264: PETZER, Jacobus.  
10-00608: RAMASAR, Pramda.  
10-04040: THOMAS, Adèle.

Ballot papers will be sent by post to the registered  
postal address of each voter not later than 17 July  
1992 and must be returned to the Returning Officer  
after completion to reach him at the address below  
before or on 25 August 1992 at 16:00.

**J. LOMBARD,**

Returning Officer.

SA Council for Social Work  
Privat Bag X55877  
ARCADIA  
0007.

Telephone (012) 343-9840/1/2.

(29 Mei 1992)

**BOARD NOTICE 115 OF 1992****THE SECURITY OFFICERS' BOARD**

The Security Officers' Board, acting under section  
19 (1) of the Security Officers Act, 1987 (Act No. 92 of  
1987), has drawn up a Code of Conduct for Security  
Officers in order to regulate the occupation of security  
officer and hereby—

- (a) publishes such Code of Conduct in the Schedule  
hereto; and
- (b) repeals Board Notice No. 12 of 1992.

**F. K. LUBBE,**

Registrar: Security Officers' Board.



BUSINESS

# Gone with the winds of change?

W/ Mail 29/5-4/6/92

**N**OW that South Africa is on the point of being fully admitted to the community of nations it is natural that foreign firms will once again look at the social investments forced on them by anti-apartheid activists overseas.

US firms are still bound by law under Title 2 of the Comprehensive Apartheid Act to report in terms of the Statement of Principles (formerly the Sullivan Principles) on their social responsibility programmes. How long this will last no one knows.

But as South Africa becomes part of the world again expensive social responsibility programmes will be scrutinised.

Shell SA has been bound by the European Community code rather than the Statement of Principles and its social investment programme has attracted almost as much public atten-

*Are the big foreign companies likely to scale down their social responsibility programmes now that apartheid is waning?*

**REG RUMNEY reports**

tion in South Africa as its involvement in South Africa has overseas. Its distinctive full-page ads have graced the pages, and boosted the coffers of, the alternative press.

That may change. Shell SA public relations general manager Humphrey Khoza confirms: "If we want to be treated like a normal operating company of Shell worldwide we will be expected to behave so."

However, he says, Shell SA has argued that the enormous historical imbalances in the society mean the



**Khoza ... Keep spending high**  
local operation's high social commitment should continue. In the foreseeable future, he says, social investment will not decrease.

According to Khoza, Shell worldwide devotes one to two percent of its

net income to social responsibility or investment. In South Africa, by contrast, this figure has risen to a high of seven to eight percent.

Over the past five years Shell SA has spent, according to the 1991 Business Report, R50-million on social investment through its "Social Involvement Programme".

Shell SA's turnover in 1991 went above R5-billion. The R11-million spent through the social involvement programme represents around seven percent of capital expenditure (including all those proliferating Ultra-Cities). It also disburses money through its chairman's fund.

In the 1991 year R11,3-million was spent through the programme, on projects as various as the Legal Resources Centre, the Wildlife Society of Southern Africa, the Valley Trust and Learn and Teach.

On educational projects alone, Shell SA has spent more than R16,6-million over the past two years.

"While this is a very significant level of funding in relation to the company's net income," notes Khoza, "perhaps the most important thing about the programme has been the approach. It has been one of very much designed not to be paternalistic, patronising or prescriptive but to aid activities and initiatives with high levels of community acceptance and accountability."

On the affirmative action front, the percentage of blacks in managerial jobs rose to 16,2 percent in 1991 from 4,9 percent in 1986. The percentage of blacks at supervisory levels and above rose from seven percent in 1980 to 30 percent in 1991.

Khoza is the only black face on the executive committee, and there are no blacks on the board itself.

Colgate Palmolive, whose social responsibility programmes have not been widely publicised, has set up a foundation to handle its projects.

Colgate Palmolive SA's vice president Gerry Nocker said at the launch of the foundation recently that the company had been involved in social investment in South Africa for 25 years, and had been a signatory to the Sullivan Code for 15 years.

He committed R10-million to the foundation, more than the annual spending in terms of the Sullivan Code, and added, "we expect that sum to increase substantially over the years to come".

Foundation administrator Linda Rowell says the idea of the foundation is to "try to prepare Colgate Palmolive for the post-sanctions era". Company support and commitment to social responsibility will continue.

While disinvestment allowed firms taken over to quietly shelve expensive social investment programmes, the normalisation of South Africa on the other hand should step up the pressure on foreign firms which remain.



# We won't be victims, say Yeoville's women

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

THE fear which two rapists have spread, first among women in Norwood and then in Yeoville, is being replaced by anger. Tired of being victims, women want to hit back.

Outrage, a new group in Yeoville, sees itself as the vehicle through which women can channel their anger and take action against offenders. They plan to motivate women into reclaiming their freedom in the area.

The solidarity rally to "speak out against rape and abuse" this week is aimed at making a statement that women will no longer tolerate abusive treatment.

Tanya Chansam, a representative of the group, says: "Women here are outraged at the sensational media given to the rapist, yet police are almost blaming victims for speaking out."

Outrage members also believe the police are not investigating the case thor-

oughly and that the police imply that women are not protecting themselves well enough.

Margarette Auerbach, a founding member of Outrage, says the idea of a rally was an immediate response to the rapist's trail of attacks. "It is meant to channel the anger we are feeling into a form of action that will empower women and to confront men with the issue."

At the rally they plan to pass around petitions addressed to the police demanding that investigations into apprehending the rapist be given priority.

The group says women will be able to thrash out ideas about how they can form a protective support network.

In helping to shed women's image as the perpetual victims, Outrage says it wants rape survivors to attend the rally and speak out as a means of helping to alert other women in their area.



Funds raised on Ithuba Day help Cape charities

# R727 000 (297) shared among 90

ARF 29/5/92

## Staff Reporter

HUNDREDS of thousands of rands raised on Ithuba Day in Cape Town last year have been channelled to nearly 90 different charities.

The R727 000 raised has been distributed among social, handicap, sport, art, job creation, feeding, health, education and conservation organisations.

They have each been given between R4 000 and R30 000, with R166 000 set aside for electrification of schools in rural and township areas.

Of the R727 000, R145 000 — allocated to seven organisations — is on hold until they have given Ithuba their fundraising numbers.

The R30 000 given to The Triple Trust — which helps the poor to become self-employed in the informal sector — has already helped more than 30 women acquire sewing skills.

The Triple Trust used the money to sponsor three sewing courses of eight weeks each at the St Gabriel Centre in Gugu-

letu after being asked by the Catholic Welfare and Development Bureau.

It costs R1 000 to train each of the twelve women in every course, which is spent on their transport to and from the centre, materials, administration and food.

According to the supervisor at the centre, Mrs Georgina Nyareshe, in the first week the woman are taught how to thread sewing machines, and sew straight seams and hems on small pieces of material.

Later they make patchwork bags, shorts, skirts and track-suits for sale to schoolchildren.

After completing the course they get diplomas and are assisted by The Triple Trust to start their businesses.

Miss Vanessa van der Heever, Ithuba project assistant in the Cape, said the money raised in the Cape would stay in the Cape for the benefit of the people here.

Ithuba 92 will be opened on July 25, and will take place on October 10.



**SEWING STUDENTS:** Mrs Georgina Nyareshe, middle, demonstrates sewing techniques to Miss Victoria Bobo-tyanin, left, and Mrs Ester Ngwelo.



# help battered women

By PEARL MAJOLA

CLOTHES torn, blood oozing from her nose, she screamed and burst out of her house, the dark night, away from her charging husband who was threatening to kill her.

Once safely outside but still wailing uncontrollably, Nora (not her real name) was convinced she had made the right decision when she saw three men approaching her.

She hoped they would help.

But those hopes were immediately dashed when suddenly the men turned around and all three raped her.

The next day she went to Alexandra Clinic. Her physical injuries taken care of, she was discharged. But an emotional scar from the previous night's nightmare

still haunts her today.

She is just one of thousands of South African women who are battered by their husbands every day.

At health institutions all they get is treatment for the physical injuries when what they really need most is emotional treatment.

It is this aspect of the plight of battered women that prompted Mmatshilo Motsei (33), then a research fellow for the Council for Black Education and Research, to start the Alexandra Action Group.

The AAG, started by Motsei with a small group

of other women from Alexandra, was initially aimed at giving support to battered women and rape victims. But the group decided that there was also a need to focus on family violence, specifically women and later to include men.

"The AAG programme is still in the planning stage. We have not started a service yet and we have not even consulted with other organisations," says Motsei.

"At the moment we are struggling to raise funds and we cannot afford to have people working full-time for us. But we hope to start a full-time service from next year, which will possibly include counselling," she says.

Before starting the AAG, Motsei conducted a

study on battered women with the aim of showing that there is inaccurate or poor identification of battered women in medical circles.

Another aim was to document the nature of injuries women sustain as well as weapons used in the assaults.

"It was out of the survey that I realised health workers are not aware of the emotional effects of battering women," she explains.

"They are only trained to treat the physical aspects of an injured person. In the case of a battered woman, doctors and nurses discharge her without even knowing whether it is safe for the woman to return home."

"In many instances when the women return home, they are assaulted again."

"Even if health workers can't do anything on their own because they have no time or they are not trained, if they are aware of the circumstances in individual cases they can refer them to relevant organisations."

Motsei spent time reviewing medical reports of assaulted women who visited the clinic over a period of two months.

The findings of the study are to be released next month.

At her age she has become a strong campaigner for women's rights, especially violence against women.

Her interest in fighting this growing problem developed two years ago.

## A case history of a typical battered woman:

Name: Phindi Ngubo (not her real name)  
Age: 24  
Marital status: Married  
First visit to Alex Clinic: October 1989  
Details of injury: Assaulted with a brick  
Sustained swollen jaw, ulceration on the nose and both shoulders  
Treatment: Sutured and sent home  
Second visit: January 1990  
Reason: Stabbed several times on the body  
Treatment: Sutured and sent home  
Third visit: June 1990  
Reason: Assaulted with brick. Ulceration on the upper lip.  
Treatment: Sutured and referred to a dentist.

## Some facts about wife battering:

At least one woman in six is battered by her husband.  
There is no particular "type" of man who beats his wife or girlfriend. Lawyers, doctors, activists, journalists, teachers and illiterate men (to mention but a few) all beat up their wives or girlfriends.  
Many women stay loyal to their battering men. They do not report the assaults to the police and they do not leave.  
Some common reasons why women stay are economic dependence, children, society's expectations, including religion, culture and tradition and a hope, usually in vain, that things will improve.



# Nora steps in to



Mmatshilo Motsei



A WYNBERG magistrate who showed a "dismissive attitude" to the damage suffered by a rape victim should recuse himself from all further cases involving sexual offences, says the ANC Women's League.

The woman was raped and held prisoner by a security guard in an Athlone building for an entire night.

The magistrate, Mr AP Kotze, reportedly said during the rape trial last week that the woman was unlikely to suffer psychologically from the attack.

The ANC Women's League said his comment was "insulting and shocking".

In a statement the league said rape had been proven, time and

## ANC slams magistrate for 'insulting' view of rape victim

South 30/5 - 3/6/92

time again, to cause great and lasting psychological damage to victims.

It said the magistrate's attitude was "crude and dismissive".

"It highlights once again the scandalous neglect of issues affecting women in our courts and our society as a whole.

"There is no excuse, in this day and age, for such barbaric ignorance about the effects of rape on women.

"The verdict in this case provides demonstrable proof of the dan-

gers of the almost total domination by men of the legal system."

The league demanded an immediate clarification from the Department of Justice on whether the sentiments expressed by Kotze represented those of the department regarding serious crimes.

It also demanded that the attorney-general appeal against the sentence imposed so that a higher court could rule on the validity of Kotze's remarks.

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# NGO's may be the way to win aid from donors

South

30/5 - 3/6/92

**S**HOULD THE provision of social services be the sole responsibility of cash-strapped governments?

Many think not and some would like to privatise all these services to ensure minimal state involvement and low central government deficits and/or debt and therefore generate growth.

Others say the market alone cannot remedy equitably the neglect in the provision of social services.

The ANC believes there is a need to balance these two views. The state must lay down the ground rules and provide education, health and social welfare but with the pri-

vat sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) playing a part.

The private sector could contribute through taxes — but not too heavily so as not to discourage investment and through ensuring safe working conditions as well as providing literacy classes or adult basic education schemes to upgrade worker skills.

The role of NGOs has been less clearly defined. But it is an area that could prove popular with some donors.

NGOs in South Africa have mainly consisted of some mainstream and generally a political char-

ities and a large number of so-called "anti-government organisations" or AGOs. They have also been called community or grassroots organisations. They have tried to fill the apartheid-induced gaps in the provision of adult basic education, health services, counselling and the media.

AGO members have tended to be UDF/ANC members and are likely to play a role in determining future ANC policy and ensuring that there is a place for them in the new South Africa.

Donors have indicated that they will continue to support the AGOs-turned-NGOs as long as they are more accountable, efficient and cost-

effective than they were during the struggle against apartheid.

Although some aid is expected to flow into a new regime, a great deal more is likely to go to NGOs or AGOs. This is because donors, led by the World Bank, are increasingly seeing NGOs as more effective and accountable conduits for their aid funds than governments, who are prone to wasting money on pet projects that do not benefit the people.

All this is in the interest of the new government. To improve social services in a democratic South Africa will depend on the country's own resources as much as it will on donor aid.



# It's Tuff work easing the father of all battles

AS THEY say in the classics — **Unmarried fathers take a stand against the "legal misconception" that mothers have a priority right to when the going gets tough, the their children. BRENDAN TEMPLETON reports.**

Tuff is an acronym for The Unmarried Fathers' Fight, which is headed by Durban lawyer David van Onselen. He believes the legal system leads to "graft and corruption" on the part of unmarried mothers.

Although Tuff has been on the go for only 2½ years, according to Van Onselen its effects are already being felt in legal circles. Unmarried fathers are starting to demand the right to play an active role in their children's lives instead of only footing the bill each month.

Often in opposition is a legal system which for years has

tended to follow the principle that mothers make better parents. Judges are inclined to grant custody of children — especially young ones — to mothers in divorce cases while unmarried fathers have obligations but no rights.

They are required to pay maintenance, yet it is sometimes up to the whim of the mother whether unmarried fathers get to see their children.

Van Onselen says the children are also suffering. "Any decent child psychologist will tell you there should be a ba-

lanced input from the mother and father, but this principle is not legally supported."

He says he has found it commonplace that women use their custody of the child as a weapon to get back at their former husbands and lovers.

According to a worker for Lobbyists for Equality After Divorce (LEAD), 70 percent of

people calling them are fathers distraught over not being able to see their children.

While there is no law in South Africa which says women make better parents, Charles Cohen, of Divorce Mediation, says that is the way courts have tended to work.

"But now there is a new generation of fathers who do not

take it so simply, because the role demarcations are not as clear as they were."

Moreover, the law is changing. In the past year, two decisions in the Transvaal have granted unmarried fathers right of access. And the Law Commission has also been looking into the matter.

Van Onselen points out: "In

gitimate father should have right of access."

He says Tuff's aim is to raise the status of the unmarried father to that of the divorced father. It wants fathers to be able to apply to special courts for elevation of status to that of a "participating parent". The wife would then have a right to reply, stating why he should not have access.

Cohen believes unmarried fathers often bring their woes on themselves by trying to shirk their responsibilities. Regarding divorce, Cohen

and Van Onselen agree that the mother is often better suited as a parent during the child's early years. But as the child's needs change, so access should be open to review.

It also often happens that the mother may not be suited to parenthood.

They are also adamant that trying to settle the matter through the courts is the worst path. Mediation, where the couple try to work out a solution instead of adopting a stand-point and fighting from there on, is the answer, they say.

A worker at LEAD suggests joint custody as an answer, where the father and the mother continue sharing the parenting responsibilities.

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one noted case, the judge said common law was incorrectly founded; the test that should be applied had nothing to do with whether the child was illegitimate or not. He said each situation should be judged individually.

"This year the court said the time had arrived that the ille-



SOCIAL SECURITY - GENERAL

1992

JUNE - DECEMBER



represent some form of subsidy to agriculture. These are loans, consolidation of debt, purchase of land and subsidised interest rates, the subsidies on interest, conversion of land to farming patterns and we also have emergency assistance.

There are two points that the DP would like to make here, and the first is that we believe that over the longer term subsidies to agriculture should be phased out altogether. They have not achieved the objectives they were installed for, namely to help farmers in trouble and to make access to agriculture easier for aspiring farmers. Instead, subsidies have often been capitalised into land values, and they have helped to give distorted price signals resulting in wrong patterns of production. High land values have, in fact, made entrance into farming more difficult, and the wrong production patterns have made farming more risky. To the extent that the Department is responsible for the administration of subsidies, we believe these should fall away.

Secondly, with regard to the purchase of land and loans for the purchase of land, we believe the Land Bank as a specialist institution should handle this and should have overall responsibility. Subsidised loans for land should also be phased out and hence another function of this Department.

We therefore do not foresee the functions of the Land Bank and the directorate being combined, because we would hope that over time most of the functions of the directorate would fall away. They should continue to perform those which they do keep, like drought relief and assistance in situations like that.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, with regard to what the hon member for Pietermaritzburg North said about the question of subsidies, we are in the process of phasing out subsidies. On the other hand, with the difficult farming conditions we have and the erratic climate in which farmers operate there are times when one has to ensure food security by means of subsidies keeping farmers in production, or else we will end up without a sufficient supply of locally produced food. We would then have to rely on imported food, which is usually expensive. In that regard we cannot totally disregard the role that subsidies can play in facilitating this action.

With regard to the purchase of land, the department no longer funds the purchasing of land and

we do not intend doing so in the future, because that is the function of the Land Bank. I agree with what the hon member has just said.

\*With all due respect, I do not think the hon member for Ladybrand listened carefully to my explanation. We have not created a new body but have just brought about a rationalisation between the two activities so that certain functions that are the responsibility of the Land Bank do go to the Land Bank, as I mentioned in respect of various transactions where money for production loans is involved and in respect of the consolidation of debt, and that on the part of Agricultural credit, relief is only granted in respect of the interest. However, I have already explained this.

I do not think the hon member need worry about the fact that the Land Bank has been so unapproachable, as he says. Indeed, the experience that we have is that the Land Bank acts in an extremely responsible way and in fact only in cases where it cannot do otherwise, does it proceed to take action in terms of the provisions of its Act.

In this regard the Agricultural Credit Board plays a important role. That is why it should also keep functioning separately, as he says. [Time expired.]

\*Mr J M BEYERS: Mr Chairman, we on this side of the House are in favour of the Agricultural Credit Board being incorporated into the Land Bank and that the Land Bank takes over all the functions of the ACB. We have been appealing for a long time, together with the formal agricultural sector, for a one-stop financial assistance service for farmers where the farmer's total financial package can be addressed and meaningful and streamlined decisions taken on it. For the farmer the important advantage is in this sense that his total financial planning can then be finalized at one place. A further advantage, especially in view of the future constitutional dispensation that the Government is planning, is that the farmer's financial service will not then be so closely associated with the Government than is the case at present with the ACB.

However, from this side of the House we impose two important conditions for the incorporation of the ACB—which in any case is apparently not going to take place, in view of the hon the Minister's reply. In the first place we state that all category 3 farmers that receive assistance from

the ACB at present should still be assisted by the new body or combined body, with the same advantages and the same conditions as they enjoyed at the ACB.

In the second place we feel—and we feel strongly about it—that the Directorate: Financial Assistance should not disappear, but should be available to render State assistance to farmers through particular channels, during emergency- and disaster-related conditions.

In a country such as South Africa, with our particular climatology and fluctuating natural conditions, the State will always have to play an important role to keep agriculture healthy.

A further aspect that I believe has now become urgently necessary and on which we should like to ascertain the Minister's opinion, is whether it will be possible in such a possible new dispensation, for commercial banks to be responsible for agricultural debt, which as a result of excessive interest rates, at present constitutes about 39% of the total debt burden of farmers . . . [Time expired.]

\*Mr C E HERTZOG: Mr Chairman, it is of the utmost importance that certain functions of these bodies be combined. We have great understanding for the idea that the Directorate: Financial Assistance should remain in existence to be of assistance to farmers in cases of disaster, but just as a train driver cannot accept financial responsibility for a train disaster, so the farmers cannot accept financial responsibility in the present conditions for a disaster in agriculture. That is why we on this side of the House would really like to see certain functions combined, but that the Directorate: Financial Assistance remains in existence in order to be of assistance in emergencies.

\*The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I can give the hon member for Ladybrand the assurance that that is exactly what we envisage in respect of certain functions that must be combined and that should logically fall under a financing institution and not the State. But in respect of the functional arm that should deal with disasters, and remain the responsibility of the State, we must keep the Agricultural Credit Board and the directorate in place in order to be able to evaluate it at grassroots level. We cannot do without it, and that is exactly one of the reasons why we cannot combine the two. It therefore remains as is.

The hon member for Virginia asks for one-stop service in respect of financing. It is going to be transferred to the Land Bank, or we are going to try to do it. The other functions then remain with the Agricultural Credit Board.

The existing conditions in respect of category 3 farmers will be maintained. Under the auspices of the Agricultural Credit Board they can move in and out, not only at the Land Bank, but also at commercial banks in order to subsidise agricultural debt on a sliding scale for one year with low interest rates, and can then phase it out slowly.

The directorate will not disappear. Commercial banks that deal with agricultural debt are therefore also being incorporated here. As far as the Agricultural Credit Board is concerned and farmers that serve on agricultural credit committees . . .

\*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! The hon member must resume his seat. The hon the Minister may proceed.

\*The MINISTER: They perform an important function and provide an unselfish service to farmers. I should like to express my gratitude on this occasion for the functions that they perform. It is one of the important things at grassroots level that should remain intact for the sake of agriculture. In order to do this we need to have the financial assistance arm and also the Agricultural Credit Board.

We are not planning to change radically, but we should like to make the whole process more streamlined with a view to a healthy financing policy.

Debate concluded.

#### QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Feeding scheme: amount distributed/available

270. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) (a) (i) What total amount (aa) has been distributed in terms of the Government's



feeding scheme since it was introduced in 1991 and (bb) is still available for this scheme and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished and (b) what are the names of the persons or organizations responsible for distributing these funds;

- (2) whether any problems have been encountered in the distribution of these funds; if so, what problems?

B657E

# THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) (a) (i) (aa) An amount of R110 million from the Nutrition Development Programme (NDP) was spent during the 1991/1992 financial year and R14,7 million in the 1992/1993 financial year, and

(bb) from the R440 million allocated to the NDP for the 1992/1993 financial year, an amount of R425,3 million is still available, and

(ii) 20 May 1992, and

(b) regional committees were established by the regional offices of the Department of National Health and Population Development (NHDP) to investigate and evaluate the infrastructure and credibility of the programmes of non-governmental organizations, that apply for funding. Recommendations for the funding of these organizations are then forwarded to the Head Office of NHDP for processing, final approval and

## payment.

Regional offices of NHPD allocate funds according to needs to clinics operated by local authorities, provincial administrations and regional services councils. These clinics may apply to the nearest regional office of NHPD for funding from the NDP, for the extension of the existing state-subsidized scheme for combating protein-energy malnutrition.

Funds were made available from the NDP by the NHPD to the TBVC states and self-governing territories with the proviso that these governments assume full financial accountability for the judicious allocation and spending of the funds, as well as full responsibility for implementing, co-ordinating and monitoring of programmes;

(2) yes, because of misapplication of funds by a non-governmental organization, stringent financial control measures had to be introduced to prevent further misapplication. Approval of these measures was only granted by the Department of State Expenditure on 20 December 1991 which led to delayed payments to organizations. These delays should, however, be overcome shortly.

A National Interim Committee has been established to *inter alia* compile the policy, criteria and guide-lines for the NDP, which have now been completed. Shortage of sufficient manpower especially at regional level has also jeopardized the progress of the NDP. This matter is receiving urgent attention.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

Own Affairs:

Appointment of Indian teachers: withdrawal of circular

\*1. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 3 on 21 May 1991, Circular No 45/89, which was issued by his Department on 23 October 1989 and dealt with the appointment of Indian teachers, has been withdrawn by his Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) by whom;
- (2) whether, in withdrawing this circular, the normal procedure was followed; if not, why not;
- (3) what procedure was followed in this case;
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE:

(1) Yes.

(a) On 27 December 1991.

(b) By the Chief Executive Director: Education and Culture.

(2) Yes.

(3) A circular was issued to rectors of colleges, principals of schools, Inspectors and Regional Chief Inspectors of Education, the Inspectorate at Head Office, Regional Representatives of the Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services and Teachers Associations wherein the open policy of the Department with regard to the appointment of CS-Educators on an equal basis was confirmed.

(4) No. A statement is not deemed necessary.

Mr W J DIETRICH: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask him a question. I do not want to quarrel with the hon the Minister, but I have a problem. On Tuesday, 21 May 1991 the former Minister of Education and Culture stated that the circular under discussion here had been withdrawn on 25 March 1991. Now we are told that the circular was withdrawn on 27 December 1991. I would like to know which is the true version.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I do not want to enter into a debate on whether the statement was withdrawn or not, or what is true or untrue. I am merely stating the case according to information supplied by my Department.

I can read out the statement of 27 December 1991 if the hon member for Bethelsdorp wants to listen to it. The circular, No 70/91, dated 27 December 1991, is addressed to the Directorate: Staff Education and reads as follows:

### APPOINTMENT OF CS-EDUCATORS

It is herewith confirmed that the Department has accepted the policy whereby all CS-Educators may compete on an equal footing for posts under the control of the Department.

The appointment of CS-Educators in the service of other education departments will, however, first be confirmed by this department with the education departments concerned. This measure is necessary in order to clarify any contractual commitments, the transfer of service benefits etc.

Nominations for the appointment of CS-Educators who, at the time of nomination are in the employ of other education departments or who at some time in the past were in the service of other departments, must therefore be submitted at least one month before the appointment becomes effective. This measure does not apply in the case of advertised posts.

The contents of this circular must be brought to the attention of all concerned.

The House knows that we have an open policy in our education section. We accept applications from the whole community. Any child is entitled to apply for a place in a school if it is available. Anyone with the right qualifications is entitled to be appointed to our Department.

I admit that the previous circular that was issued when this matter came under discussion created



# Govt 'dithering over food aid'

CAPE TOWN — Government has distributed little more than one-sixth of the money allocated to its feeding scheme since the 1990/91 financial year in spite of the deepening drought.

It was disclosed yesterday that only R124,7m of the R660m freed from the sale of strategic stockpiles since 1990/91 and earmarked for government's Nutrition Development Programme (NDP) had been distributed to date.

The announcement by National Health Minister Dr Rina Venter was immediately slammed by the DP, which said that "with more and more people affected by the drought a system of speeding up the distribution process is essential".

It has been predicted that the drought could force up the cost of basic foodstuffs by an additional 19%-45% this year.

DP health spokesman Mike Ellis said the system used to distribute the money "is far too cumbersome on the one hand and yet strangely short of manpower on the other".

All requests for money had to be referred back to the National Health Department and "this obviously is causing serious delays, particularly since the department admits that it has a shortage of manpower", he said.

He asked why provincial administrations had not been given greater authority to distribute the money. "They have the infrastructure to handle the scheme and are more likely to be aware of the needs of the people in the region."

Venter said R110m had been dis-

tributed in the 1991/92 year and R14,7m in the current financial year. A total of R220m was given to the NDP in 1990/91 and R440m this year.

Venter said "misapplication of funds by a non-governmental organisation" had caused problems in distributing funds.

This resulted in the introduction of "stringent financial control measures". Approval for these measures was granted by the State Expenditure Department only in December 1991, which delayed payments.

"These delays should, however, be overcome shortly," said Venter.

"Shortage of sufficient manpower, especially at regional level, has also jeopardised the progress of the NDP. This matter is receiving urgent attention," she said.

DP Trade and Industry spokesman Brian Goodall said yesterday SA faced an unprecedented food crisis which could stoke unrest and violence in urban areas to even higher levels, reports GERALD REILLY.

The crisis was aggravated by growing unemployment and the inability of tens of thousands of black families to pay for even the most basic foods.

Goodall said the warning by Food-corps CE Dirk Jacobs that the price of some staple foods could rise by up to 45% this year underlined the urgency for publishing the Board of Trade and Industries food price inflation investigation report. If rip-offs were taking place along the food price chain they had to be exposed.

Political Staff



# Pro-life lobby bares its claws

## in mag survey

**SOUTH African**

women, who advocated a change in the country's restrictive abortion laws, were being repeatedly outvoted because they were less organised than their highly vocal pro-life opponents.

This is one of the conclusions drawn from a recent

**WOMAN**

Cosmopolitan magazine abortion survey.

The survey was published earlier this year in an effort to challenge a Government statement on the issue and arrive at independent statistics.

Last year the Minister of Health Dr Rina Venter announced that, of the 48 000 people who had made submissions on South Africa's restrictive abortion laws, less than two percent supported a change in the laws.

The total of 4 312 questionnaires returned in the survey were the highest in any survey the magazine has conducted.

"We learnt two things

• To page 14

# Laws unchanged

• From page 12

from the responses. One is that the vast majority of our readership, about 84 percent, is strongly in favour of a change in our abortion laws.

The other is that the vocal anti-choice lobby is becoming increasingly well organised in its drive to keep the laws as tight as possible. As these groups

did with their 'submission' to the Minister of Health, so they tried to do to the Cosmo survey.

The magazine said only 16 percent of the questionnaires returned were originals, and accepted as from the readers, while an overwhelming seven out of eight were photocopies, most of which came from the anti-abortion lobby. Half of the photocopies, about 1 800, were easily

identifiable as bulk mailings with up to 127 replies in one envelope.

"The largest batch of envelopes, more than 700, was sent from Edenvalle while more than 300 were from the Concerned Christian Women of South Africa in Walmer, Port Elizabeth, all in matching envelopes and by the same hand. It also noted that the profile of the respondents did not reflect the average

reader of the magazine. There were many more men in the sample and most were from smaller cities or rural areas, it said.

"They were older than the average Cosmo reader and not as well educated. They had larger families and an astonishingly high number were members of Evangelical or Pentecostal churches," it said.

The survey also found that 95 percent of the maga-

zine's readers want an urgent change in the country's abortion laws.

All the respondents gave overwhelming support for abortion, where rape, and incest had been committed.

A total of 85 percent of the readers agreed with abortion if the woman felt she could not continue with the pregnancy and 90 percent agreed with abortion if a woman made the decision with her doctor.



Dr Rina Venter will not budge on abortion laws.



## IDT earmarks R100m for poverty, drought aid

PRETORIA — The Independent Development Trust has earmarked R100m for short- and medium-term projects to relieve distress and poverty in drought-affected areas.

A spokesman said at the weekend the trust aimed to establish a national drought relief and development programme incorporating all agencies and networks already involved in relief.

It was vital that all efforts be co-ordinated to make the best use of funds, the spokesman said.

The short-term aim of the programme was to contribute to bringing about immediate relief to fight off the threat of starvation.

The trust's main focus, the spokesman said, would be to try to bring about a lasting solution to the causes of poverty.

Meanwhile, a US Embassy spokesman said the US would give southern African countries 1 050-million tons of emergency food at a total cost of \$280m and would consider further donations.

He was unable to say what percentage of the food and aid would go to which southern African countries, saying that this would be determined by the US Agency for International Development Aid.

EC representative in Pretoria Tim Sheehy said the community had allocated 800 000 tons towards drought aid for the whole of Africa.

This was in addition to the normal food aid programmes supported by the EC.

GERALD REILLY

5/06/92



### Still no decision

THE Transvaal Provincial Administration's executive committee has not yet decided where to settle the Zevenfontein community. Proposals were put to the Zevenfontein families scheduled to leave the farm north of Sandton by July 31, but the TPA was still awaiting their response, TPA spokesman Piet Wilken said yesterday. Last-minute hitches had delayed an announcement.

B10am 4/6/92

### Priority for SA

A FAVOURABLE framework to attract foreign investment was an important priority for SA, Swiss Secretary of State for Foreign Economic Affairs Frans Blankart, who was due to meet Reserve Bank governor Chris Stals yesterday, said at a news conference in Johannesburg. He said he was asked by the Swiss government to assess the situation "in this country which is very important to our economy".

### Factory orders rise

NEW factory orders in April rose 1% to a seasonally adjusted \$243,85bn, the commerce department in Washington said. The April increase marks the fourth month in a row factory orders have risen.

REPORTS: Business Day Reporters, Sapa, AP-DJ.

basic foodstuffs by an additional 19%-45% this year.

DP health spokesman Mike Ellis said the system used to distribute the money "is far too cumbersome on the one hand and yet strangely short of manpower on the other".

All requests for money had to be referred back to the National Health Department and "this obviously is causing serious delays, particularly since the department admits that it has a shortage of manpower", he said.

He asked why provincial administrations had not been given greater authority to distribute the money. "They have the infrastructure to handle the scheme and are more likely to be aware of the needs of the people in the region."

Venter said R110m had been dis-

tention," she said.

DP Trade and Industry spokesman Brian Goodall said yesterday SA faced an unprecedented food crisis which could stoke unrest and violence in urban areas to even higher levels, reports GERALD REILLY.

The crisis was aggravated by growing unemployment and the inability of tens of thousands of black families to pay for even the most basic foods.

Goodall said the warning by Food-corps CE Dirk Jacobs that the price of some staple foods could rise by up to 45% this year underlined the urgency for publishing the Board of Trade and Industries food price inflation investigation report. If rip-offs were taking place along the food price chain they had to be exposed.

## R5bn a year for social investments — LOA

MICK ELLINGHAM

THE Life Officers' Association (LOA) will detail plans this month to invest up to R5bn of its funds a year in "socially desirable" projects.

LOA chairman Louis Shill said yesterday that "significant progress" had been made towards a mechanism through which life insurers would channel funds into projects such as low-cost housing and education.

However, he could not quantify amounts yet.

Life insurers may put as much as 10%-15% of their total income from premiums and investments in to the fund, according a report in the Financial Mail earlier this year.

Shill said the LOA would make an announcement "before the end of the month", giving complete details of planned arrangements.

Negotiations between the LOA, the ANC and other extraparliamentary groups took place in April this year to discuss ways in which the LOA could be involved in social investment.

Shill said he was "very pleased" with the LOA's progress.

ANC economic affairs spokesman Khetso Gordan was unavailable for comment.



**S**OUTH AFRICA'S hungry millions are being ripped off. A *Weekly Mail* probe of the government's R660-million food relief programme has revealed:

● A company extensively used by state health clinics, and recommended by the Department of Health, is charging three times as much as non-profit organisations for relief food.

● The packages supplied by this company, Lebnor Foods of Potgietersrus, have been slammed by food experts as nutritionally inadequate.

● Lebnor has been involved in cloak-and-dagger operations supplying food to rebel armies in Angola and Mozambique.

● One of the four organisations given national grants by the Department of Health is run by Dr Louis Pasques, a man with Military Intelligence links. Pasques has not previously been involved

# SA's hungry millions are being ripped off

*W/maill 5/6-11/6/92*  
A private firm, recommended by the Department of Health, is charging three times as much as relief agencies for food aid, **PAT SIDLEY reports**

in hunger relief.

● Despite widespread and worsening famine in many parts of the country, the Department of Health has allocated less than a fifth of the

money earmarked for relief.

Democratic Party health spokesman Mike Ellis intends quizzing Health Minister Rina Venter about the preferential treatment accorded Lebnor, and the R7-million grant made to Pasques.

"There is the potential for another Development Aid scandal, and it will have to be looked into," he commented.

Reacting, the Department of Health said it had not recommended Lebnor to clinics "to the

exclusion of other options". It stressed that because of the great need, the department's policy was to provide "supplementary and not maximal feeding".

Compounding the shortcomings of the government scheme are inordinate delays in processing applications for money. Operation Hunger, which Ellis points out has a proven track record in hunger relief, waited from last October until March this year — and then received R10-million of the R27-million it had requested. Pasques' application went through in two months.

According to Ellis, a reputable Christian organisation in Durban, Ark Christian Ministries, was turned down flat when it applied for an R11-million grant.

*The Weekly Mail* has established that Lebnor — which says it has received "more than its fair share" of the R440-million earmarked for food aid this year by the government — charges R33,77 for a food parcel intended to feed one adult for one month. This contains 500g milk blend, 2kg soy mince, 1kg mealie meal, 1kg vitamin and mineral-enriched cold drink and 500g high-protein drink.

Operation Hunger's Ina Perlman says she can do the same for R11,70 by providing communities with bulk maize meal and high-protein soup powder. This allows her to save on packaging and transport.

Lebnor owner Kobus Vosloo says Operation Hunger handouts are nutritionally inadequate. But according to Perlman, they conform with World Health Organisation standards.

Perlman claims that Lebnor, as a private, profit-making company, imposes a whacking markup on the food it manufactures and supplies to clinics. Reacting, Vosloo says his company "is not a charity" and that it will "get out of the game" if its margins are cut.

He also points to his lengthy and successful career in supplying food aid to Africa, stating that Lebnor delivers food cost-effectively and efficiently to the point where it is needed. This, he says, eliminates middlemen who profit from famine relief, and the corruption rife elsewhere in Africa.

Aspects of Lebnor's packages have been criticised by nutrition experts, despite the Department of Health recommendation.

Joan Huskisson, of the University of Cape Town Medical School's nutrition department, believes it is unhealthy and incorrect for Lebnor to place a milk blend product in the package for children, when it is well known that young children require the protein, calcium and other properties of full cream milk to help sustain them.

She revealed that staff at government clinics, concerned about the lack of full cream milk powder in the package, had sought her advice on whether to use the Lebnor product.

She is critical too of the amount of carbohydrate contained in the soy mince, which she says is too high for a product placed in the package specifically for its protein content.

Vosloo replies that there is adequate protein in the entire package, and that it need not be specifically contained in the milk blend powder. He adds that his service fulfils the requirements of major international donor agencies operating in Africa, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Unicef.

After Venter announced the scheme late last year, Lebnor made its presence in the market felt by travelling around the country selling its product.

The promotional exercise cost R90 000, which the company could afford because it "had a nice fat layer around the middle" after its African ventures, Vosloo said.

He revealed that although Lebnor was not currently "feeding any armies", it had supplied Unita in Angola and Renamo in Mozambique. These operations had been internationally financed, he said, "with a nod and a wink" from the South African authorities.

He said some of Lebnor's products might still be reaching destinations in Mozambique, via Swaziland.

## Pasques — now a feeder of the masses — gets R7-m handout

By FERAL HAFFAJEE  
**CONTROVERSIAL** Dr Louis Pasques, the central figure in the South African Defence Force's secret propaganda war, received R7-million from the government in March this year for a food-aid project.

After *The Weekly Mail* exposed his string of Military Intelligence-funded front companies last December, Pasques quickly changed direction from the master of "winning hearts and minds" campaigns to feeder of the starving masses.

As the boss of MI front organisation Adult Education Consultants, Pasques dispensed R160-million over five years in an effort to discredit the African National Congress and its allies.

The major role he is now playing in government hunger-relief schemes raises the question of whether food aid is being used to win political support in the townships.

Funding for Pasques' new project was surprisingly unproblematic: he applied for a grant in January and received R7-million from the Department of Health in March. He received his grant in full and on time, and it was proportionately much higher than grants given to established relief organisations like Operation Hunger.

Pasques says he received the money through a company called the South African Christian Welfare Organisation (Sacwo). There was a strong Christian link in his former MI activities too: a network of religious bodies under the South African Christian Cultural Organisation coupled ideological training with Bible teaching in coloured communities.

Questioned about the basis for his grant, the Department of Health told *The Weekly Mail*: "Dr Pasques is primarily a developer. Everyone who has had experience in feeding hungry people agrees that the mere handing out of food has to be relief action, which ultimately has to lead to empowering people."

"In order to comply with the

The price of food aid ... Operation Hunger's R11,70 or Lebnor's R33,77?

policy of the Nutrition Development Programme, Dr Pasques went to endless trouble rearranging his application in order to come into line with the principles of the NDP.

"The application was ultimately approved because it is a development programme, with the supply of food not being a primary goal, but more as a means of motivating destitute communities to come forward for training, thereby stimulating entrepreneurship and self-reliance."

Pasques this week told *The Weekly Mail* that he is involved in feeding schemes in the northern Cape (Kimberley), eastern Cape, western Cape (Belville), Free State (Bloemfontein) and the PWV region (Pretoria and Eersterus).

He said he feeds "black and brown" communities, but when pressed for details could not supply the names of any black townships. Instead, it is apparent that he still works in the same coloured areas he targeted with his government-sponsored "hearts and minds" campaigns.

His organisation runs soup kitchens in primary and secondary schools, provides meals to the aged at their homes and also provides meals to people who come to the literacy classes he runs in Eersterus and Uitenhage, he said.

He runs the literacy classes through a new organisation, Pasques Development Enterprises, "in alliance with Sacwo". Soon, he added, he will expand and begin teaching life skills as well.

Pasques said he feeds about 150 000 people daily. In contrast, Operation Hunger, which feeds close to 2,3-million people daily, received R10-million from the government in March.

The Black Housewives' League has not received a cent from the

government, even though it applied for a grant in October last year and has been running soup kitchens for many years. And *Werk en Oorleef*, a feeding organisation working in a Conservative Party constituency, submitted an application in March but has not yet received any money.

Of the four hunger-relief organisations given national grants by the Department of Health, Pasques' organisation is the newest and most inexperienced, having only started its feeding operations in January this year.

The other three — Operation Hunger; the National Council for the Aged, which was established in 1956; and the National Council for Child and Family Welfare, established in 1924 — all have proven track records and had feeding schemes in place long before the government started allocating money to poverty relief.

A Department of National Health circular states that Pasques received the funds through Pasques Development Enterprises. But Pasques said it was channelled through Sacwo, adding that the two organisations "work in an alliance".

However, in an 11-page description of Pasques Development Enterprises which he sent to various organisations in December last year, he did not mention food aid as one of the functions of his organisation.

Pasques Development Enterprises may be linked to South African Defence Force-inspired plans to clean up secretly funded front companies.

Last week the *New Nation* exposed plans of the SADF to amalgamate 14 MI-funded companies into the Institute for Human Development, which will continue to be funded by the SADF. Among them is Adult Education

Consultants.

The institute will offer courses, seminars and workshops in all communities and will also serve as consultants, researchers and a communications group.

A number of the front companies under the Adult Education Consultants umbrella, including Dia Plus in Kimberley and Creed Consultants in Pinetown, are allegedly part of this scheme.

Pasques is a former assistant director of national education and recipient of the Star of Africa for "services to state security".

Pedro Saal, a disillusioned former colleague of Pasques who worked in the north-western Cape operations of the South African Christian Cultural Organisation, last year told *The Weekly Mail* that the courses were ideologically loaded.

"We were warned that the ANC and the United Democratic Front were out to destroy the country. There were also many lectures on the dangers of communism," he said.

Pasques' religious front companies changed gear in line with the government. Last year, according to Saal, they shifted the emphasis of the courses to encourage support in coloured areas for the National Party.

Pasques' colourful past certainly does not include a history of poverty relief or food-aid experience. The government ostensibly demands this experience before it dispenses poverty-relief funds through its Nutrition Development Programme.

But the affable doctor managed to get through the Health Department's dragnet of funding prerequisites.

And, he says, "I am going to ask for another R7-million at the end of the month."

Chances are, he'll get it.

### THE WEEKLY MAIL

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# ANC sidesteps the abortion debate

By PORTIA MAURICE

CHOICES about motherhood may well remain as limited as they are for South African women under a future government: the African National Congress effectively ducked adopting a policy on abortion rights at its weekend conference.

The issue sparked lengthy and heated debate. Pro- and anti-lobbyists had their axes out, locked in conflict for long periods. A proposal that abortion be legalised, with proper counselling, had been tabled in the health commission by various

branches. Another hot potato from the same lobby was that the job of 'commercial sex workers' (prostitutes) be protected by law in future.

Feminists and a handful of gender-sensitive males battled with moral and religious objectors—trying to sway the organisation towards their perspective on these thorny issues. Medical workers were also among the main movers. But to no avail. The issues were referred back to "grassroots level" for further discussion, with no deadlines.

In fact, the ANC Women's League

took a surprisingly diplomatic line. Although arguing that women should have control over their bodies and fertility, the League caucus felt the organisation was not ready for any fixed stance.

"Our impression was that the membership was not ready for such a decision," said Women's League representative Feroza Adam. "Many people don't understand the realities of abortion and hard lines against it often stem from a lack of information."



# Govt accused of 'callous disregard' for the starving

THE ANC yesterday accused government of showing "callous disregard for the millions who face famine" as a result of the drought.

It was reacting to a report yesterday which said government stood to make R400m from wheat imports.

"Increasing the price of imported wheat under these circumstances is totally unacceptable.

"The expected 20% increase in the price of maize meal will make food

8/Day 8/6/92  
**Business Day Reporters**  
unaffordable for millions of South Africans. With the price of basic food-stuffs expected to rise 45%, they face the real threat of starvation."

The situation was exacerbated by government's feeding scheme having allocated only a sixth of its budget.

Our political staff reports that National Health Minister Rina Venter told Parliament yesterday

that R124,7m of the R660m feeding scheme budget had been distributed.

GERALD REILLY reports that Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer yesterday told eastern Cape farmers in Dohne that end of the drought crisis was not yet in sight.

Inflation of retail food prices and declining real incomes not only affected demand for food and market size for farmers, but had serious consequences for feeding the nation.



# A mirror of women's loss of power, status

By Teresa Angless

South

6/6-10/6/92

297

285A

285B

A POLICY option such as "health for all" sounds acceptable, yet it overlooks the fact that women occupy a different position to men in relation to resources and services.

Women have far more contact with the health system than men. They have health concerns which do not affect men for physiological reasons and are prone to some illnesses which affect them only, such as cervical cancer.

Social norms also impact on women's health. Women perform intensive domestic labour for many hours, including collecting firewood and water. They often get little sleep or may be expected to serve food first to men and children.

Through gender socialisation, women put the needs of others first and often neglect their own health needs. They are encouraged to take care of others, so women come into the health system through their

sick children or relatives.

South Africa uses a residual welfare model where the state only fills in the gaps left by the community, church and other institutions.

Often it is women who fill these gaps. They provide informal health care, nurse the sick and aged. In this way they compensate for inadequate health care delivery.

Because of the gender stereotyping which prepares women for specific roles, the majority of health workers — nurses and nurse-aids — is women.

Although women outnumber men in the health field, they have less power than men within the system, as patients and as workers.

Hospitals also mirror male-female relations in our society. Nurses (usually women) are expected to be subservient to doctors (usually men), much like the role society expects a wife to fulfil.

Nurses are also expected to be nurturers and devoted to patients

without reward, as a mother is expected to treat her children.

Women traditionally held great power as healers but this role was systematically taken away from them and the profession has been made the domain of men.

Before the rise of the medical profession, women were highly skilled healers using complex herbal remedies and sometimes performed surgery.

Their healing power was based on centuries of observation and practice that was passed from generation to generation. The knowledge was shared and people were involved in their healing.

Power relations in society are reflected in systems like the health care system. Health care is an important area in which gender relations can be challenged and addressed.

*Teresa Angless lectures in the School of Social Work at UCT*



By Karen Hart

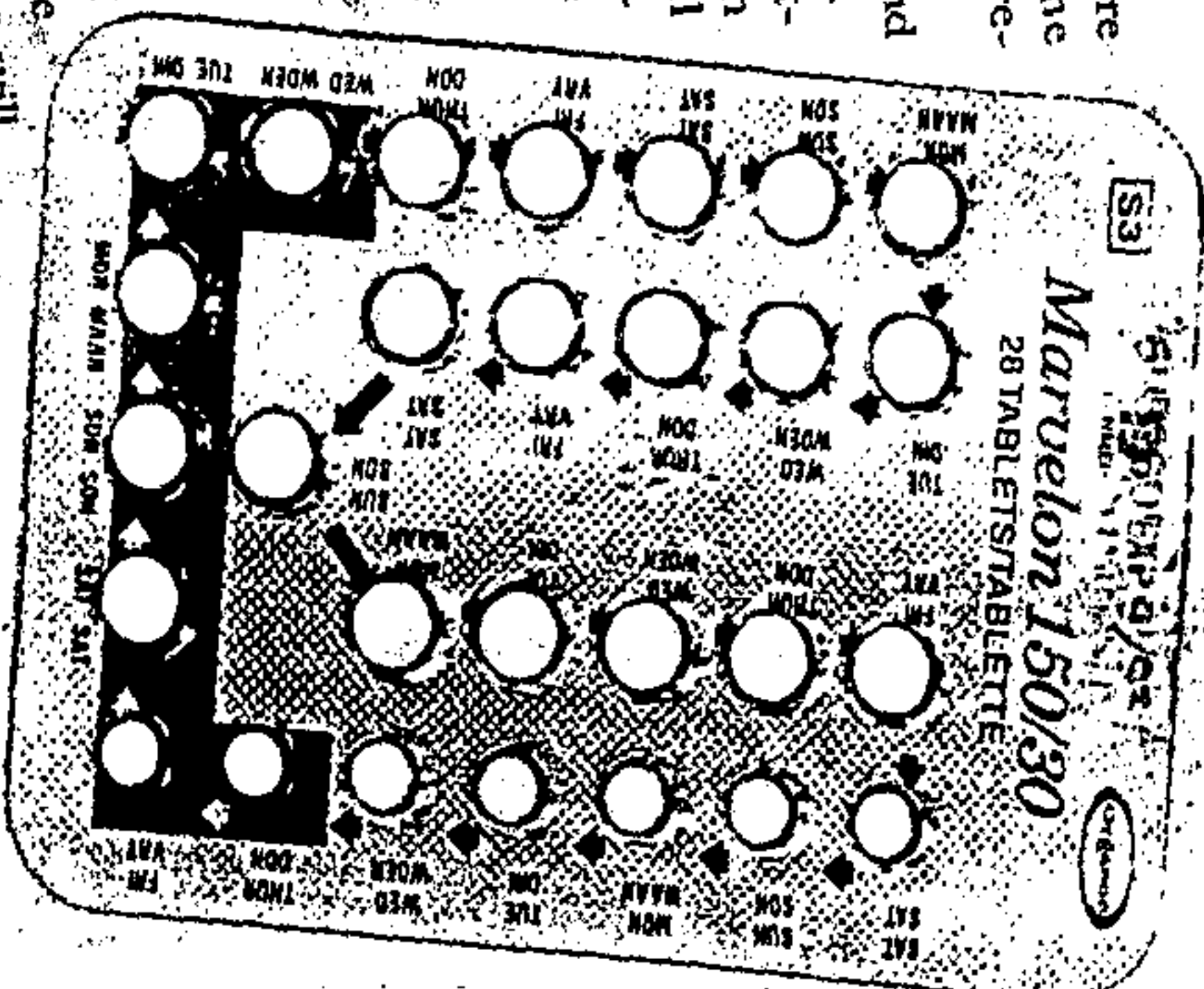
CONTRACEPTIVE pills are now available from some pharmacies without a prescription.

They will cost very little — and could in some cases be given free. Pharmacists who have completed a family planning course with the Department of National Health and Population Development, will be able to order the contraceptives free of charge from the government.

They can then issue them free of charge R3,80 if they take a medical history from women who want to use the pill.

However, doctors are not completely satisfied that the new system will be effective, despite the fact that the move will make it easier for many women to get the pill.

“There is more to the pill than just taking it. A woman who wants to go on to the pill should have a full medical history



# More to pill than swallowing it

South Africa 6/6-10/6/92

ry taken and tests done before choosing which pill will best suit her,” said a general practitioner.

“Different pills have different side-effects for different women. How many pharmacists will have time to take a full medical history?”

“Pharmacists are often busy — and is a chemist shop the best place for this to happen? There will be other customers around,” the doctor said.

However, a spokesperson for the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa said he was confident pharmacists would provide a “professional service”.

The society was not yet sure how many pharmacists would offer the service but was aware that 1 625 pharmacists had passed the training offered by the Department of Health.

“Obviously pharmacists aren’t able to do physical examinations when women come to get their contraception,” the Pharmaceutical Society spokesperson said.

“Many have private areas in their chemists where they can take a medical history — this was one of the requirements for those wishing to provide the service.

“As far as having enough time to take a medical history, those who offer the service are committed to their clientele, there’s no doubt about this.”

A spokesperson for the Department of National Health said the pharmacists were trained to counsel, take a full history and decide on an oral contraceptive.

“The pharmacist is linked to a clinic to which women will be referred for yearly check-ups,” the

spokesperson said.

“We made the decision to introduce the new system to meet demands of women using contraception to make services more easily available, to include the pharmacist as a member of the primary health care team.”

However, there are some questions which the Department of National Health did not answer. Shouldn’t the government provide more clinics where women can be given all the information and have the tests in privacy? Are women going to benefit in the long run or has the government just found a new and cheap way of handing out contraception?

Isn’t this new system simply part of the old system — third-rate over-the-counter health care for women?

— Speak magazine



# 18Southwomen

A gender-friendly ANC seems to be the result of proposals made by the organisation's Women's League at an ANC national policy conference last weekend. **Muff Andersen** reports:

## League gets gender into focus at ANC policy conference



**BRIGITTE MABANDLA:** Clause on "respect for life" is problematic

*SOUTH 6/6-10/6/92*

assist them to reach a decision.

The question whether to register commercial sex workers to curb the spread of Aids was also referred back to branches.

In the discussion on the bill of rights, the ANCWL said references to "family life" should be changed to "home life" because of the connotations of the nuclear family in "family life". The document now reads "family and home life".

A clause, also in the bill of rights, referring to the movement's "respect for life", was identified as problematic by ANC lawyer Ms Brigitte Mabandla. She explained that the clause was put into the draft document as a response to the South African regime's history of executing its opponents.

Conference inserted an explanatory clause which read "notwithstanding the right of women to choose whether or not to give birth" alongside the "right to life" clause.

Conference called for tolerance of gay men and lesbian women and the eradication of traditions and customs which undermine women.

Conference inserted clauses in the bill of rights to safeguard workers' rights, the needs of women workers and to prohibit the emotional, physical and sexual abuse of women.

On social welfare policy, conference recommended grants for single parents, free medical care for the unemployed, safety centres for bat-



**FRENE GINWALA:** Pay women for labour in the home

tered women, equal pay for all pensioners and a national body to look into children's rights.

The league said women are traditionally discriminated against in education and science and technology. Conference adopted affirmative

action programmes in these areas and called for the development of gender-sensitive technology.

Dr Frene Ginwala, who heads Codesa's gender commission, questioned the unpaid labour of women in their homes, the lack of recogni-

tion given to the contribution of rural women to the gross national product and the discrepancy between men's and women's wages and salaries. However, finality could not be reached on these issues.

Among the recommendations accepted were calls for sex education in schools; for campaigns against Aids and violence against women; and for the right of women to control their own bodies.

Women's right to fight, through land courts, for land from which they were dispossessed or to which they lost their rights through racist legislation or traditional sexist laws was also debated. Here too, the women were successful.

Conference accepted a recommendation that the future security forces implement affirmative action programmes in recruitment, training, deployment and promotions to redress gender imbalances.

Conference accepted that a task force be formed to probe recruitment of women into the army.



# Tomatoes dumped as market slumps

By Bronwyn Wilkinson

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Representatives of more than 30 charities yesterday lined up in Johannesburg to fill their boxes and shopping carts with undersized avocado pears transported by The Star from the lowveld.

At the same time, discarded tomatoes littered fields near Tzaneen.

Johan Strydom, who travelled in the area at the week-

end, said tons of tomatoes had been discarded in the fields where they had been picked.

"It looked like a red carpet had been rolled out on either side of the road," he said.

He believed the fields belonged to Bertie van Zyl, a large tomato producer. However, a spokesman for Mr van Zyl's company, Zet Zet Twee, said he was not aware of tomatoes being discarded.

STAR 9/6/92  
A spokesman for the Northern Transvaal Co-op, who asked not to be named, said he knew tomato farmers dumped undersized fruit when the market price was too low.

Avocado pear farmers in the lowveld approached The Star last week about donating their surplus fruit to charity. The fruit, they said, was too small for export.

The second load of 8 tons was

handed out to charity workers in Jan Hofmeyer, Johannesburg, yesterday.

Letitia Potgieter, of the Department of National Health and Population Development, who collected the fruit for squatters at Orange Farm, south of Johannesburg, said the donation was "great".

The Star will continue to publish details about the distribution of future avocado pear consignments.



should play a responsible role in the Development Advisory Committee. That is the forum where everything in this regard needs to be articulated, and the forum from which a co-ordinated approach could develop. [Time expired.]

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER:** Mr Chairman, I am sorry that we are limited to such a short debate on this. I want to stress that I think this is one of the most important debates one can possibly have about developing that particular area.

I think the hon member Mr M F Cassim proved my point. Mr Saunders of Tongaat-Hulett has millions of rand of capital that could be invested in order to create jobs. We in the Government can only create a climate conducive to development. The private sector, of which the Tongaat-Hulett Group forms part, should put their money where their mouth is, by putting money into South Africa to create the necessary jobs. I want to commend the hon member on making that point.

As far as the water resource is concerned, I do not want to instigate anything here, but I think some hon member should submit an interpellation to the hon the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry in regard to the amount of water running to the sea. If one talks to anybody in Natal, one is asked why a dam has not been built in the Tugela Basin. As far as the Department of Regional Development is concerned, I will act as a facilitator if it is possible for us to assist in doing something in this regard.

I cannot pass up the opportunity to make one last remark. I think the hon member Mr M F Cassim was a bit naughty to say that we were penalising KwaZulu. My job is to do regional development on the one hand, and urbanisation on the other. If we do not do regional development, as in KwaZulu, we pick up the tab when people urbanise. There is no reason, therefore, for us to penalise anybody. In fact, the figures I have given—these are available; I shall send hon members each a copy—are evidence of what has been achieved in that particular area.

Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

*For oral reply:*

*General Affairs:*

**Emergency food supplies: Lebowa**

\*1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether any emergency food supplies have been distributed in Lebowa in terms of the Government's food relief programme; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter?

*297* D181E

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:**

- (1) Yes, an amount of R5,3 million, in terms of the Government's Nutrition Development Programme was made available to the Department of Health and Welfare of Lebowa in the first quarter of 1992 for the 1991/1992 financial year. This amount was allocated with the proviso that the Lebowa Government assumes full financial accountability for the allocation and judicious spending of funds, as well as full responsibility for implementing, co-ordinating and monitoring programmes. Quarterly reports of how the programmes are progressing, as well as financial statements must be submitted to the Head Office of the Department of National Health and Population Development (NHPD), furnishing information on the progress of programmes and how funds have been spent. As a result of certain allegations made in the media, the matter was discussed on departmental level. The situation is now being monitored continuously;
- (2) no.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, given the fact that Lebowa at the present time is experiencing its worst drought in seven years, would she like to comment on the news report that tons of food relief have been lying unattended in four storerooms at that hospital in Lebowa and the fact

that something needs to be done about that urgently?

*297*  
**THE MINISTER:** Mr Chairman, I cannot attest to the truth of that story, because the Lebowa Government is fully responsible for the allocation and distribution of funds and food. As I have said, the programme is continuously being monitored by the Department of National Health and Population Development. We find that unacceptable and we do not approve of food being left in a storeroom.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I thank her for that answer, but I would like to ask her whether in fact the correctness of those reports was investigated?

**THE MINISTER:** Mr Chairman, as I said the Department has had discussions with the relevant departments. I have not received a report on those discussions as yet, but the situation is being monitored. We will not allow food to be stored in a storeroom.

**Report on food prices**

\*2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether the Board of Trade and Industry initiated a report on food prices in or about July 1991; if so,
- (2) whether this report has been completed; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the report will be completed; if so, what are its main findings;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D182E

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:**

- (1) The former Minister of Trade and Industry and Tourism, Dr G Marais and Dr A I van Niekerk, Minister of Agriculture requested the Board of Trade and Industry (now the Board on Tariffs and Trade) to investigate food prices. A press release in this regard was issued on 5 July 1991.
- (2) The Board has decided to issue a preliminary report in order to stimulate further discussion on the subject. This report should be available before 17 June 1992. I

have given permission to the Board for the establishment of a committee, in terms of the Board on Tariffs and Trade Act (Act 60 of 1992), on which representatives of the Co-ordinating Committee on VAT and other consumer bodies will serve. This committee will take the matter further.

- (3) I will await a final report from the Board and do not intend issuing a statement at this stage.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I thank him for his reply, but I would like to ask him whether that report will in fact be made public and made available to hon members of this House?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER:** Mr Chairman, the report will be made public.

**INTERPELLATION**

The sign \* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

*Own Affairs:*

**Shallcross link road: repayment**

1. The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the Minister of Housing and Agriculture:

- (1) Whether, subsequent to the reply by the Minister of Housing on 4 February 1992 to an interpellation on the Shallcross link road, he or his Department has made any arrangements for the Development and Services Board and the Durban Municipality to repay the total amount that is being spent on this link road; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

D203E.INT

**THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND AGRICULTURE:** Mr Chairman, ongoing negotiations are taking place between the Administration: House of Delegates and the local authorities involved. Officials of the Durban City Council are currently preparing a submission on this issue for consideration by the city



# You can assist

## home for

## destitute

By Anna Louw  
East Rand Bureau

A visit to the Refuge in Christ Mission, which houses 175 destitute people — including 40 children and infants — in an old compound in Germiston brings home the harsh realities of the recession.

The mission, which offers shelter and food to those who are down and out, is involved in a controversy with the Germiston City Council over a R20 000 bill for water and electricity which it cannot pay.

Negotiations between Pastor Koos Nel, who runs the mission, and the city council, which expects Mr Nel to pay up, resumed yesterday.

Management committee chairman Leon Louw said the council would accommodate Mr Nel insofar as arrangements could be made to pay off arrears.

He suggested that people who wanted to donate money to the mission should contact the council to pay the donations into the mission's electricity account.

Meanwhile, people being cared for at the mission are hoping that they will not have to face mid-winter without water and electricity, which they already use sparingly.

The compound was made available by Corobrik when Mr Nel started the mission in March last year.

Although conditions are tough, team work is encouraged and everyone is given chores to do.

Many of the men are qualified tradesmen who cannot find work. Among them is Ri-



Harsh reality of the recession . . . the Refuge in Christ Mission offers food and shelter to Johnny, one of the 175 destitute people housed in an old compound in Germiston.

chard, who has a BA law degree with three credits to his LLB. He was a successful freelance copywriter but lost all his money because of drugs and gambling.

"I arrived here on Friday last week after walking the streets in my slippers. I had no food or money. I am grateful to the mission that provides me with hot meals and shelter until I am able to find work," he said.

A 29-year-old mother, Jaun Porter, and her boyfriend Terry Blows let their two-week-old baby son Troy sleep between them at night to keep him warm.

The mission's policy is to feed the children first, then the pregnant women, of whom there are eight, followed by the other adults.

The single men and women are housed in separate dormitories with double bunks. Couples with children are housed in small rooms with dogs made from cardboard for a measure of privacy.

A small trophy is presented to those whose rooms are the neatest.

The mission relies on donations and when residents are able to find temporary work, a portion of their earnings is ploughed back into the running costs.

Meals are prepared by Vic Lyons, who was a member of the South African Chefs Association for 25 years. He came to the mission six months ago and prepares nourishing, well-balanced meals from food donated to the mission.

In the meagre, well-scrubbed kitchen, Alexander, known as Mac, washes the dishes. He came to the mission a month ago after serving a six-year jail sentence for dealing in drugs.

Mr Nel said there were rehabilitation programmes for drug and alcohol abusers and for families who needed help.

On the question of settling the electricity bill with the council, Mr Nel said negotia-

tions were under way, but gave no further comment.

When Germiston resident Joan van der Merwe heard about the plight of the destitute at the mission, she discussed it with her employer, Derek Shone, a Boksburg businessman, who gave her R1 000 towards the mission's electricity bill.

The money was paid into the account at the Germiston municipality first thing yesterday morning.

"Suppliers to our firm are adding to our donation," said Mrs van der Merwe.

Donations of food and clothing can be made by calling (011) 453-8076.

Picture Karen Fletcher





# Daveyton talks about problems

By PEARL MAJOLA

(297)

AFTER two successful *Sowetan*/Pick 'n Pay Parenting Workshops (previously called seminars) held in Daveyton in the past two years, the township is to have another workshop this Saturday.

Scores of youths, parents and professionals are expected to attend the workshop at Isidingo Technical College.

Topics for discussion include the aims and objectives of the parenting workshops as the community sees them, ineffective parenting and teenage pregnancy.

"The Daveyton Parenting Committee has asked that the aims and objectives of the parenting workshops be discussed in order to explain to the community what they are involved in," said Mrs Anne-Gloria Masetle, workshop co-ordinator. *Sowetan 11/6/92*

"The workshops provide the community with a forum for the views - of both adults and the youth on problems facing their community - to be heard.

"Professionals who supervise the proceedings are able to offer their advice and help the community to develop solutions," she said.

The workshop starts at 10am and entrance is free. For further details Mrs Pearl Peloeahae can be contacted at 424 1005.



# A hungry country is an angry country

By REG RUMNEY

THE government's food policy is under attack from all sides, in a contradictory way.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions-led VAT Co-ordinating Committee (VCC) this week called on the government to stabilise food prices and zero-rate all staple foods "until adequate safety nets exist for the poor".

A call was also made this week by food giant Premier's chief executive, Peter Wrighton, to reintroduce food subsidies.

At the same time, the revelation that milk producers were pouring away millions of litres of milk because the Dairy Board could not help mop up the surplus called into question the efficacy of South Africa's control board system. This comes after a judgment in the Cape Supreme Court in favour of milk distributors and against the Dairy Board.

And red-meat producers this week lashed out at the import of 5 000 tons of red meat from Zimbabwe while the drought is forcing increased slaughtering of cattle in South Africa.

Wrighton's call came after a media conference where he defended Premier's role in food production. It was a reaction both to criticism of supply concentration in the processing part of the food distribution chain and to "hysterical" forecasts of soaring food prices.

His main point was that 70 percent of food-price inflation came from the meat, fruit and nuts category of the official inflation rate. Premier's products, he said, fell almost entirely into the balance.

So meat, vegetables, fruit and nuts increased by 41,5 percent in March, compared with March 1991. The balance of food inflation, in items such as maize, was 17,4 percent.

While the call for the reintroduction of food subsidies may be welcomed by consumer organisations, it runs counter to the government's public commitment to making agriculture more market-oriented.

More seriously, as various government representatives have pointed out in relation to the introduction of Value-Added Tax (VAT), subsidies do not necessarily help those they are supposed to help. The claim is that white consumers benefit from zero-rated brown bread, for instance. Food subsidies would help urban workers, who receive salaries, rather than the rural poor, particularly subsistence farmers.

The government has said targeted food aid would help the poor better, though it was taken to task for not ensuring an adequate food-aid programme was in place before bringing in VAT on basic foods.

The VCC has also criticised the government's food-aid programme on the grounds of inadequacies, such as those revealed by *The Weekly Mail*.

Agricultural subsidies or "farm support systems" are found all over the world. The present round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks has run into trouble over, among other things, farm-produce subsidies in the European Community.

However, this week's developments are bound to add to the pressure for a rethink of the way control boards in South Africa function.

A Board of Trade and Industry study of food prices is due to be published soon. Hopefully, it will address questions such as the role of the control boards and concentration of economic power.



# Charities fear that TV game could kill the golden goose Lottery up to scratch?

R24 13/6/92

(297)

■ A national lottery could be the answer to the prayers of many cash-strapped charities. But questions are being asked as to whether key players in what could be the country's biggest venture are as interested in welfare as they are in profit.

**JOE PERLMAN**

and Argus Correspondent

**HANNESBURG.** — What do the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Israeli gold dealers with close ties to Mr Barend du Plessis, an Inkatha heavyweight-turned-businessman and the African National Congress have in common?

All are potential partners in a televised scratch card game started by Ithuba, which feasibility studies say could generate R1 billion a year.

This venture, with the persuasive powers of television behind it, could

in effect become South Africa's national lottery. As such, it should be a godsend for cash-strapped health and welfare organisations.

But it could also provide individuals with handsome profits. Whether both goals can — or should — be accommodated is being questioned.

Existing games of chance have been tolerated in spite of strict gambling laws because charities have been the beneficiary. Game operators take an administration fee which the law limits to a certain percentage. The proposed Ithuba Game tests this to the limit. Many of its investors have no connection with charity.

The Scratch Watch and Win game — a scratchcard game linked to a weekly television show — prompted a furious row in March, when a number of organisations wrote to the SABC saying Ithuba lacked credibility in the welfare community.

The charities expressed concern that a televised lottery would blow existing games under welfare control out of the water.

Since then, the launch of the Ithuba Game has been delayed, but key players in the lottery have taken significant steps in preparation.

These major players are a mixed bunch. The initial big investment — start-up costs are estimated at R13 million — is likely to come from two Israeli businessmen, Mr Shalom Shpilman and Mr Eytan Rechter.

They initially set up business in South Africa as gold and diamond jewellery exporters and were given important assistance in this by former Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis (see sidebar).

They began concentrating on the local market in 1991 when key export concessions were withdrawn. While they have set up companies here, the ultimate holding company for these is based on the Isle of Man, a tax haven off the coast of Britain.

Since 1991 Mr Rechter in particular has been involved in negotiating a stake in the lottery scheme. Ithuba MD Mr Gareth Pyne-James confirmed that Mr Rechter was an investor but not "a major shareholder".

This, however, was contradicted by the fact that a new company called Games Africa has been registered to run the lottery. Mr Pyne-James confirmed this is to be the operating company which names

Mr Rechter as one of just three directors. The other two are Mr Richard Biesheuvel, a Johannesburg chartered accountant and businessman Mr Gibson Thula.

In spite of having friends in the highest levels of government, Mr Rechter deemed it necessary to win influence in the black community, possibly because Mr Pyne-James has said foreign investment would be limited to 25 percent.

Mr Thula, who used to be Inkatha's chief representative on the Reef, was offered R400 000 to act as Mr Rechter's facilitator.

Part of Mr Thula's brief would be to "assist in sourcing black investors in the Ithuba Game Project" and "countering vicious and vitriolic efforts" against Ithuba in South Africa.

When asked earlier about his ties with the Israelis Mr Thula denied that he was acting for Mr Rechter. He said he saw the Ithuba Game as a vehicle for "black advancement and empowerment".

Last month, a meeting was held at the ANC offices at which the potential benefits of the lottery were outlined by Mr Pyne-James. Reports that the ANC had been offered a 25 percent stake in the Ith-

uba game have been denied on both sides.

However, it has been confirmed that the ANC is considering a lottery venture to raise funds, and has met with others involved in the business. When the Ithuba row first boiled over, the ANC called for a thorough investigation of Ithuba and Mr Pyne-James.

The ANC also has demanded a thorough shake-up of the SABC, clearly a central player in the proposed lottery. In the past Auckland Park has reaped considerable financial benefit from its relationship with Ithuba.

Mr Pyne-James said 60 percent of all sponsorships were immediately paid over to the SABC. Last year that meant R1,2 million up front.

Other State-linked bodies involved with Ithuba in the past include the Post Office which issued scratchcards and Eskom whose R1 million sponsorship — which resulted in extensive TV advertising — was immediately repaid to them in the form of business. Ithuba's disbursement that year included R1 million in electrification contracts.



# Wealth tax on ANC agenda

STAN 13/6/92

FRANK JEANS

THERE could be a variety of wealth taxes as part of the economic policy of a future ANC-dominated government of South Africa. Predicting tax policy in a new South Africa, Pierre le R du Toit, a partner of Arthur Andersen and Company, told the 25th convention of the SA Property Owners' Association at Sun City recently: "While I cannot speak for the ANC and can only gauge its intentions from its statements, it

is my impression we will see something along the following lines:

- Tax relief in the shape of continuing reducing rates is out.
- On the other hand, the income tax rates of 70 percent and over of the heyday of Afrikaner socialism will not return.
- There will be a variety of wealth taxes — capital

gains/transfer tax, land tax, death duties — but these will be more perceptual than seriously revenue producing.

- There may be some decentralisation, but central government will delegate, rather than abrogate, the fiscal policy.

"This picture is not as horrific as we are often led to believe, but the ultimate test for the success of our future tax system will be found in our adherence to the rule of law."



# More questions than answers from founder

Star 13/6/92

THROW any accusation you like the way of Ithuba founder Gareth Pyne-James and he'll counter it, usually quite persuasively. His critics say that's because he has had quite a bit of practice.

When the row over the Ithuba game first blew up in April, questions were asked about his salary — R17 000 a month — about the fact that a cancer charity he headed in Britain collapsed owing thousands and about whether the money spent on Ithuba activities was really justified by the returns.

Pyne-James answered that his salary was paid by sponsors, not public donation, that the charity Search 88 collapsed because he left — not the other way round — and that Ithuba

had generated R11 million for welfare sport and education since its inception.

This simply prompted further questions. It emerged that Pyne-James had spent liberally on entertainment — including a bill of nearly R1 500 at Sun City — using the Ithuba credit card. He had also spent over R900 in four days on restaurant bills.

It also emerged that R2,5 million of the total he said Ithuba had raised was never actually paid. It was a donation announced on Ithuba day last October by the Kwazulu Development Corporation, thus boosting the year's total to R7 million. By April it was "still in the pipeline".

Closer scrutiny of the memo-



**PERSUASIVE:** Ithuba founder Gareth Pyne-James.

randum of association of Ithuba Promotions — registered as a section 21 company (that is not for gain) — shows that these were amended to allow for employees of the company and its directors to benefit from "profit sharing plans or other incentive schemes".

Pyne-James says he is unaware of this and that "it has certainly never been applied".

Now further details of Pyne-James's activities with British cancer charity Search 88 have come to light through the photographic company, Fuji, which in 1987 agreed to sponsor various fund-raising efforts to the tune of R1,6 million. Fuji was especially involved with a book, called "One Day For Life", which asked everyone in Britain to take a photograph and send it in with a donation.

The best pictures would be published. Fuji's complaints — outlined in documents sent from London — in effect accused Pyne-James of misleading them. They included:

- That the Duchess of York,

patron of Search 88, never turned up as promised at most functions, in one instance because she was in Canada. "This must have been known prior to the presentation by Search 88," Fuji's representatives wrote, "as palace diaries are put to bed many months in advance."

- That the Charity Shield soccer match would not be in aid of Search 88 as promised. Search 88's involvement was limited to a banner.

- That large numbers of leaflets advertising the photographic competition — Search 88 had promised every house in Britain would get one — were found on a rubbish dump.

Search 88 eventually collapsed, owing hundreds of thousands of pounds.



**The new lottery: whose**



# Welfare do they seek?

Star 13/6/92

**A NATIONAL lottery could help many cash-strapped charities. But there are questions about whether some of the key players are as interested in welfare as they are in profit. Chief Reporter JOHN PERLMAN investigates.**

WHAT do the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Israeli gold-dealers with close ties to Barend du Plessis, an Inkatha heavyweight turned businessman and the African National Congress have in common?

They are potential partners in a televised scratch-card game started by Ithuba, which feasibility studies say could generate some R1 000 million a year.

This venture, with the persuasive powers of television behind it, could in effect become South Africa's national lottery.

As such, it should be a god-send for cash-strapped health and welfare organisations. But it could also provide individuals with handsome profits. Should this be allowed, or should charity lotteries be under welfare control?

This question is being asked in a number of quarters.

Existing games of chance have been tolerated despite strict gambling laws because charities have been the beneficiaries — game operators take an administration fee which the law limits to a certain percentage. The proposed Ithuba Game however, tests this to the limit — many of its investors have no connection at all with charities.

The Scratch Watch and Win game — a scratchcard game linked to a weekly television show — prompted a furious row in March when a number of organisations wrote to the SABC saying Ithuba lacked credibility in the welfare com-

munity. The charities expressed concern that a televised lottery would blow out of the water existing games under welfare control.

Since then, the launch of the Ithuba Game has been delayed. But key players in the lottery have taken to preparing themselves. They are a mixed bunch.

The initial big investment — start-up costs are estimated at R13 million — is likely to come from two Israeli businessmen, Shalom Shpilman and Eytan Rechter.

They initially set up in South Africa as gold and diamond jewellery exporters — and were given important assistance by former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis (report on this page).

They began concentrating on the local market in 1991 when key export concessions were withdrawn. While they have set up companies here, the ultimate holding company is based on the Isle of Man, a tax haven off the coast of Britain.

Since 1991, Rechter in particular has been involved in negotiating a stake in the lottery scheme. Ithuba managing director Gareth Pyne-James confirmed that Rechter was an investor but not "a major shareholder".

But this is contradicted by the fact that a new company



**GIBSON THULA: Black investment heavyweight**

called Games Africa has registered to run the lottery. Pyne-James confirmed this was to be the operating company, which named Rechter as one of only three directors. The other two are Richard Biesheuvel, a Johannesburg chartered accountant, and black businessman Gibson Thula.

Despite having friends in the highest levels of government, Rechter deemed it necessary to win influence in the black community, possibly because Pyne-James has said foreign investment will be limited to 25 per cent.

Thula, who used to be Inkatha's chief representative on the Reef, was offered R400 000

to act as Rechter's facilitator. R100 000 would be "direct consulting fees" for his company Vela International — of which he is the sole director — and a further R300 000 to be paid out to "key associate consultants" used by Thula.

Part of Thula's brief would be to "assist in sourcing black investors in the Ithuba Game Project" and "countering vicious and vitriolic efforts" against Ithuba in South Africa.

When asked this year about his ties with the Israelis, Thula denied he was acting for Rechter and said that he saw the Ithuba Game as a vehicle for "black advancement and empowerment".

The Saturday Star's information about Thula's deal with Rechter, however, was based on correspondence from Thula himself and is confirmed by the setting up of Games Africa, a company whose main object is "to conduct games and systems of whatsoever nature".

It is not yet clear which "black investors" Thula has succeeded in sourcing since he is the only black director in Games Africa. He has, however, been invited by Ithuba to key negotiations with the SABC and he is also said to have some influence in the ANC.

Last month, a meeting was held in the ANC offices at which the potential benefits of

the lottery were outlined by Pyne-James. Reports that the ANC had been offered a 25 per cent stake in the Ithuba game have been denied on both sides. However, it can be confirmed that the ANC is considering a lottery venture to raise funds, and has met others involved in the business.

When the Ithuba row first boiled over, the ANC called for a thorough investigation of Ithuba and Pyne-James. The ANC has also demanded a thorough shake-up of the SABC, clearly a central player in the proposed lottery.

In the past Auckland Park has reaped considerable financial benefit from its relationship with Ithuba. According to Pyne-James, 60 per cent of all sponsorships were immediately paid to the SABC — last year that meant R1,2 million up front. The SABC, in response to questions, has refused to "make available its contracts to third parties except with the express permission of the other contracting party".

Other state-linked bodies involved with Ithuba in the past include the Post Office, which issued scratchcards, and Eskom whose R1-million sponsorship — which resulted in extensive TV advertising — was immediately repaid to them in the form of business Ithuba's disbursement that year included R1 million in electricity contracts.

Conspicuously absent in this cast is any established welfare body, although Ithuba insists that this is its role. Opposition to Scratch Watch and Win in welfare quarters has not diminished, however, and another row is brewing.



(c) Die merk op die vleis moet duidelik sigbaar en die letters en syfers duidelik leesbaar wees.

(d) So 'n stempel moet van metaal of ander nie-toksiese en korrosiebestande materiaal wees wat maklik skoongemaak en gesteriliseer kan word.

(e) Slegs metielviolet mag as 'n merkink vir so 'n merk gebruik word."

## DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGS- ONTWIKKELING

No. R. 1549

5 Junie 1992

WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

### REGULASIES BETREFFENDE TUGONDERSOEKE: WYSIGING

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid het ingevolge artikel 28 (1) (d) en (e) 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 uitgevaardig.

#### BYLAE

##### Woordomsrywings

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 3026 van 28 Desember 1990.

##### Wysiging van regulasie 1 van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 1 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die omskrywing van "voorlopige ondersoek" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"'voorlopige ondersoek' 'n ondersoek wat kragtens hierdie regulasies gehou word om te bepaal of 'n klagte van onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag aan 'n tugondersoek onderwerp moet word of nie;"

##### Vervanging van regulasie 4 van die Regulasies

3. Regulasie 4 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"4. Na ontvangs van 'n klagte kan die registrateur—

(a) nadere inligting van die klaer inwin; of

(b) afskrifte van die dokumente wat van die klaer ontvang is aan die beskuldigde stuur, of die beskuldigde van die aard van sodanige klagte in kennis stel, en hom versoek om binne 21 dae 'n skriftelike verduideliking te verskaf en hom waarsku dat sodanige verduideliking as getuienis gebruik kan word by 'n tugondersoek wat mag volg."

##### Vervanging van regulasie 5 van die Regulasies

4. Regulasie 5 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"5. Na ontvangs van die nadere inligting of verduideliking bedoel in regulasie 4 (a) of (b), moet die registrateur dit aan die voorsitter van 'n komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek voorlê, en indien geen nadere inligting of verduideliking ontvang

(c) The mark on the meat shall be clearly visible and the letters and figures clearly legible.

(d) Such stamp shall be of metal or other non-toxic and corrosion-resistant material which is easy to clean and to sterilise.

(e) Only methyl violet shall be used as marking-ink for such mark."

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No. R. 1549

(297)

5 June 1992

SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978

### REGULATIONS REGARDING DISCIPLINARY INQUIRIES: AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Health has, in terms of section 28 (1) (d) and (e) 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 in the Schedule hereto.

#### SCHEDULE

##### Definitions

1. In this Schedule, "the Regulations" shall mean the regulations published under Government Notice R. 3026 of 28 December 1990.

##### Amendment of regulation 1 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition of "preliminary inquiry" of the following definition:

"'preliminary inquiry' shall mean an inquiry held in terms of these regulations to determine whether a complaint of unprofessional or improper conduct should be subjected to a disciplinary inquiry or not;"

##### Substitution of regulation 4 of the Regulations

3. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 4 of the Regulations:

"4. On receipt of a complaint the registrar may—

(a) call for further information from the complainant; or

(b) forward to the accused copies of the documents received from the complainant or inform the accused of the nature of such complaint and request a written explanation from him within 21 days and warn him that such explanation may be used in evidence during a disciplinary inquiry which may follow."

##### Substitution of regulation 5 of the Regulations

4. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 5 of the Regulations:

"5. On receipt of the further information or explanation referred to in regulation 4 (a) or (b), the registrar shall submit such information or explanation to the chairman of a committee for preliminary inquiry, and if no further information or explanation



word nie, rapporteer die registrateur hierdie feit aan sodanige voorsitter, waarna die voorsitter 'n aanbeveling oor die saak doen en die registrateur gelas om—

- (a) die saak na die komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek te verwys; of
- (b) reëlins vir die hou van 'n tugondersoek te tref."

#### **Vervanging van regulasie 6 van die Regulasies**

5. Regulasie 6 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

6. Nadat die registrateur 'n lasgewing in regulasie 5 (a) bedoel, ontvang het, moet hy dié saak na 'n komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek vir oorweging verwys."

#### **Vervanging van regulasie 7 van die Regulasies**

6. Regulasie 7 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"7. Die registrateur of 'n komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek of die voorsitter van so 'n komitee kan te eniger tyd verdere ondersoek laat instel en sodanige regsadvies inwin of ander hulp inroep as wat hy nodig ag."

#### **Vervanging van regulasie 8 van die Regulasies**

7. Regulasie 8 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"8. Indien 'n komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek besluit dat 'n klagte, selfs al word dit bewys, nie onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag of gedrag wat, indien die beskuldigde se beroep in aanmerking geneem word, onprofessioneel of onbehoorlik is, uitmaak nie, of om enige ander rede nie aan 'n ondersoek onderwerp behoort te word nie, moet hy sodanige stappe doen as wat hy goetvind, en sodanige stappe aan die raad rapporteer."

#### **Vervanging van regulasie 9 van die Regulasies**

8. Regulasie 9 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"9. (1) Indien dit vir 'n komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek duidelik is dat 'n ondersoek na die gedrag van 'n beskuldigde gehou moet word, moet die komitee die registrateur gelas om reëlins te tref vir die hou van 'n tugondersoek.

(2) Geen getuienis wat deur die komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek ingewin is, met uitsondering van die klagte bedoel in regulasie 3 (1) en die inligting of verduideliking verkry ingevolge regulasie 4 (a) of (b), word aan 'n tugkomitee voorgelê nie."

#### **Vervanging van regulasie 10 van die Regulasies**

9. Regulasie 10 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"10. Nadat die registrateur 'n lasgewing in regulasie 5 (b) of 9 (1) bedoel, ontvang het, tref hy reëlins vir die hou van 'n tugondersoek en lê hy die stawende dokumente ter voorbereiding van die klagstaat aan die *pro forma*-klaer voor."

is received, the registrar shall report such fact to such chairman, who shall then make a recommendation on the matter and shall direct the registrar to—

- (a) refer the matter to the committee for preliminary inquiry; or
- (b) arrange for a disciplinary inquiry to be held."

#### **Substitution of regulation 6 of the Regulations**

5. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 6 of the Regulations:

6. On receipt of a directive referred to in regulation 5 (a) the registrar shall refer the matter to a committee for preliminary inquiry for consideration."

#### **Substitution of regulation 7 of the Regulations**

6. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 7 of the Regulations:

"7. The registrar or a committee for preliminary inquiry or the chairman of such committee may at any time have further inquiries made and call for such legal advice or other assistance as may be deemed necessary."

#### **Substitution of regulation 8 of the Regulations**

7. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 8 of the Regulations:

"8. If a committee for preliminary inquiry finds that a complaint, even if it is proven, does not constitute unprofessional or improper conduct or conduct which, if the profession of the accused is taken into account, is not unprofessional or improper, or that the complaint for any other reason should not be subjected to an inquiry the committee shall take such steps as it may deem necessary and report such steps to the council."

#### **Substitution of regulation 9 of the Regulations**

8. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 9 of the Regulations:

"9. (1) If it is clear to a committee for preliminary inquiry should be held into the conduct of an accused, the committee shall direct the registrar to arrange for a disciplinary inquiry to be held.

(2) No evidence gathered by the committee for preliminary inquiry, with the exception of the complaint referred to in regulation 3 (1) and the information or explanation received in terms of regulation 4 (a) and (b), shall be submitted to a disciplinary committee."

#### **Substitution of regulation 10 of the Regulations**

9. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 10 of the Regulations:

"10. On receipt of a directive referred to in regulation 5 (b) or 9 (1) the registrar shall arrange for a disciplinary inquiry to be held and he shall submit the supporting documents in preparation of the charge sheet to the *pro forma* complainant."



**Wysiging van regulasie 11 van die Regulasies**

10. Regulasie 11 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die woorde wat paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) voorafgaan, deur die volgende woorde te vervang:

"11. (1) Die registrateur reik 'n kennisgewing wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhangsel A hiervan uit, gerig aan die beskuldigde, waarin hy in kennis gestel word—".

**Wysiging van regulasie 12 van die Regulasies**

11. Regulasie 12 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die volgende nuwe subregulasie na subregulasie (3) in te voeg:

"(4) Indien getuies op versoek van die beskuldigde gedagvaar word, kan die registrateur 'n deposito van die beskuldigde vereis wat voldoende is om die koste daarby betrokke te dek, en kan hy sodanige koste betaal uit die bedrag wat aldus gestort is."

**Invoeging van regulasie 19A**

12. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 19 van die Regulasies ingevoeg:

"19A. (1) Die verrigtinge by a tugondersoek is vir die publiek toeganklik: Met dien verstande dat—

- (a) enige besluit van die ondersoekliggaam ten opsigte van enige aangeleentheid wat in verband met of gedurende 'n ondersoek ontstaan, *in camera* geneem kan word;
- (b) enige getuienis voorgelê gedurende 'n tugondersoek by voorlegging van gegronde redes in die diskresie van die ondersoekliggaam *in camera* aangehoor kan word;
- (c) die ondersoekliggaam by voorlegging van gegronde redes in sy diskresie kan beveel dat niemand te eniger tyd op enige wyse inligting wat die identiteit van 'n bepaalde persoon, uitgesonderd die beskuldigde, waarskynlik aan die lig sal bring, openbaar maak nie.

(2) Iemand wat 'n bevel kragtens subregulasie (1) uitgereik oortree of versuim om dit na te kom, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding in 'n geregshof strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R100."

**Vervanging van Aanhangsel A van die Regulasies**

13. Aanhangsel A van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende Aanhangsel A vervang:

**"AANHANGSEL A**

SUID-AFRIKAANSE RAAD VIR  
MAATSKAPLIKE WERK

VORM VAN KENNISGEWING AAN BESKULDIGDE

**Kennisgewing**

Aan .....  
..... (naam en adres van beskuldigde).

U word hierby aangesê om op die ..... dag van .....  
19 ..... om ..... (tyd) te ..... (plek)

**Amendment of regulation 11 of the Regulations**

10. Regulation 11 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the words preceding paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of the following words:

"11. (1) The registrar shall issue a notice essentially in the form of Annexure A hereto, addressed to the accused informing him—".

**Amendment of regulation 12 of the Regulations**

11. Regulation 12 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the insertion of the following new subregulation after subregulation (3):

"(4) If witnesses are summonsed at the request of the accused the registrar may require from the accused a deposit that is sufficient to cover the costs involved, and he may pay such costs out of the amount so deposited."

**Insertion of regulation 19A**

12. The following regulation is hereby inserted after regulation 19 of the Regulations:

"19A. (1) The proceedings of a disciplinary inquiry shall be accessible to the public: Provided that—

- (a) any decision of the inquiring body with regard to any matter relating to or arising during an inquiry may be taken *in camera*;
- (b) any evidence submitted during a disciplinary inquiry, upon submission of valid reasons, may, at the discretion of the inquiring body, be heard *in camera*;
- (c) upon submission of valid reasons, the inquiring body may, at its discretion, direct that no person shall at any time in any manner publish any information that is likely to reveal the identity of a specific person, excluding that of the accused.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to obey a directive issued in terms of subregulation (1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction in a court of law to a fine not exceeding R100."

**Substitution of Annexure A to the Regulations**

13. The following Annexure A is hereby substituted for Annexure A of the Regulations:

**"ANNEXURE A**

SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR  
SOCIAL WORK

FORM OF NOTICE TO AN ACCUSED

**Notice**

To .....  
..... (name and address of accused).

You are hereby instructed to appear before the SA Council for Social Work or a disciplinary committee of the council at ..... (place) on the ..... day of ..... 19 .....



voor die SA Raad vir Maatskaplike werk of 'n tugkomitee van die raad te verskyn, by welke geleentheid 'n tugondersoek gehou sal word om ondersoek in te stel na die volgende klagte wat teen u ingebring is:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Kragtens artikel 21 (6) van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), is u daarop geregtig om óf self óf deur u regsverteenwoordiger tydens die tugondersoek op die klagte te antwoord en u verdediging aan te voer. U is daarop geregtig om getuies te roep, maar u moet self hulle teenwoordigheid by die tugondersoek verseker tensy u vooraf kragtens regulasie 12 (4) met die registrateur gereël het om sodanige getuies te dagvaar.

As u sonder 'n aanvaarbare rede versuim om by die tugondersoek te verskyn, maak u uself skuldig aan 'n oortreding van regulasie 11 (4) van die aangehegte regulasies, gelees met artikel 28 (3) van Wet No. 110 van 1978, en is u by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R1 000 of, by wanbetaling, gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande, of daardie boete sowel as daardie gevangenisstraf. Die ondersoekliggaam kan ook in u afwesigheid voortgaan met die tugondersoek en uitspraak lewer.

As u verkies dat u brief gedateer..... (of enige verdere skriftelike mededeling wat u wil indien) as u verduideliking of verweer moet dien, geliewe my dienoreenkomstig so spoedig moontlik en nie later nie as .....in kennis te stel. U word hierby gewaarsku dat enige sodanige mededeling as getuienis by die tugondersoek gebruik kan word.

In u eie belang word u aangeraai om by die tugondersoek te verskyn tensy u voor die datum daarvan per brief deur u persoonlik onderteken, gerig aan die registrateur, skuldig pleit op die klagte.

Gegee onder my hand op hede die ..... dag van .....19 .....

.....  
REGISTRATEUR

**DEPARTEMENT VAN  
OMGEWINGSKE**

**No. R. 1499** **5 Junie 1992**  
**WET OP OMGEWINGSBEWARING, 1989**  
**(WET No. 73 VAN 1989)**

**TOEPASSING VAN REGULASIES BINNE DIE  
REGSGEBIED VAN DIE MUNISIPALITEIT VAN  
PAARL**

Ek, Louis Alexander Pienaar, Minister van Omgewingsake, maak hierby met die instemming van die Munisipaliteit van Paarl kragtens artikel 28 (i) (iii) van die Wet op Omgewingsbewing, 1989 (Wet No. 73 van 1989), die regulasies, uitgevaardig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 154 van 10 Januarie 1992 van toepassing binne die regsgebied van die Munisipaliteit van Paarl.

**L. A. PIENAAR,**  
Minister van Omgewingsake.

at..... (time), when a disciplinary inquiry will be held to inquire into the following complaint which has been lodged against you:

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

In terms of section 21 (6) of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), you are entitled either in person or through your legal representative to answer to the complaint at the disciplinary inquiry and be heard in your defence. You are entitled to call witnesses, but you must yourself secure their presence at the disciplinary inquiry, unless you made prior arrangements with the registrar in terms of regulation 12 (4) to summons such witnesses.

If you fail to appear at the disciplinary inquiry without an acceptable reason you will be guilty of a contravention of regulation 11 (4) of the attached regulations, read with section 28 (3) of Act No. 110 of 1978, and on conviction will be liable to a fine not exceeding R1 000 or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment. In your absence the inquiring body may proceed with the disciplinary inquiry and make a finding.

Should you desire your letter dated .....(or any further written communication you may wish to submit) to constitute your explanation or defence, please notify me to that effect as soon as possible and not later than ..... You are hereby warned that any such communication may be used as evidence in the disciplinary inquiry.

In your own interest you are advised to appear at the disciplinary inquiry, unless before the date thereof you plead guilty to the complaint in a letter signed by you personally and addressed to the registrar.

Given under my hand this ..... day of .....19 .....

.....  
REGISTRAR

**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT  
AFFAIRS**

**No. R. 1499** **5 June 1992**  
**ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1989**  
**(ACT No. 73 OF 1989)**

**APPLICATION OF REGULATIONS WITHIN THE  
AREA OF JURISDICTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY  
OF PAARL**

I, Louis Alexander Pienaar, Minister of Environment Affairs, do hereby with the concurrence of the Municipality of Paarl under section 28 (i) (iii) of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), make the regulations, published by Government Notice No. R. 154 of 10 January 1992 applicable within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality of Paarl.

**L. A. PIENAAR,**  
Minister of Environment Affairs.



# 'Traitor' tells women how to get their men to pay

S1 Times 14/6/92

IT'S a war zone out there. This is how Durban lawyer Roger Knowles describes the hand-to-hand combat involved in settling differences between parted couples in the divorce and maintenance courts.

It often means dealing with public outbursts of private matters and acrimony potent enough to strip paint, he says.

"We're dealing with a field of law most lawyers prefer not to tread," says the 42-year-old attorney.

Now to the chagrin of many males, he has published what has been described as a woman's survival kit. For battle-weary court officials — tired of being in the middle of the mud-slinging — it's a blessing.

The booklet and cassette are loaded with ammunition which can be fired in the maintenance court to squeeze money from former husbands.

The package costs R49,50 and, among other things, it teaches women to handle their expenses forms to justify the amount of maintenance needed.

Mr Knowles emphasises that the package is not a substitute for lawyers. However, he says that if it is used properly it can cut a woman's legal costs because she does not have to pay upwards of R200 an hour for consultations. Armed with her new-found knowledge, she can even represent herself in court.

Mr Knowles coaches the reader to dredge every conceivable expense incurred in the upbringing of children.

Church and charity expenses are included in the list of monthly expenses she should jot down, even her insurance costs.

A DURBAN attorney has produced a booklet and a tape to help women squeeze money out of their former husbands. TERRY van der WALT reports (297)

He says a woman does not have to base her maintenance claim on her present "managing to make ends meet" level. She can argue for money to support a reasonably enhanced lifestyle for her children.

"The biggest problem is that many women do not know their rights or how to exercise them.

**S**AYS Mr Knowles: "They arrive at the maintenance court thoroughly unprepared, without the necessary documents.

"Some pitch up with their kids and sit outside court for hours — only to find they are at the wrong courtroom.

"The whole place is strange to them, but if they know what they are doing before they go in, their fears will be reduced.

"I try to emphasise that they should conduct themselves in a businesslike manner and avoid getting into an emotional state. But the odd dab at the eyes with a handkerchief is sometimes appropriate."

Mr Knowles tells his reader how to recognise if her former husband is being economical with the truth, downplaying his salary or claiming he is over-extended with hire-purchases.

"It is not uncommon for the odd chap to get a letter from his

employers indicating a lower salary than he actually earns.

"She can subpoena the managing director or personnel manager to come up with the correct information," he says.

Mr Knowles says many men plead poverty to shirk financial responsibility.

The bottom-line message to women is: "Keep your eyes peeled, it's a jungle out there."

Proof of membership of the local golf club or word whispered that the former beloved has taken up an expensive sport like scuba-diving or hang-gliding, will blow holes in his poverty-plea case.

He advises women not to use unlawful manoeuvres — like denying her husband access to the children — in an effort to get him to pay.

An applicant should avoid unlawful manoeuvres like withholding access to the children unless he pays up.

"I know of one woman who harassed the new woman in her ex-husband's life for nine years instead of putting her energies into claiming more money for her children," he said.

"There are cases where women have gone around and damaged their husband's cars."

On the cocktail circuit, Mr Knowles has paid the price for "taking sides" with women. Some men have called him a traitor.

However, he says many of his colleagues have bought the kit, either for themselves or to help their clients.

● Mr Knowles has a monthly advice column in the Sunday Times Magazine.



# Indaba seeks drought aid solutions

By Julianne du Toit

Widely divergent organisations at the weekend put aside their differences to work out a national drought relief strategy.

The Rev Frank Chikane of the SA Council of Churches, who opened a conference on the drought at the University of the Witwatersrand, urged for solutions to avert possible mass starvation.

A food coupon system for the very poor might be implemented, he said.

Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu of the Independent Development Trust

(IDT) said funds available for drought relief were not adequate and the need to co-ordinate them was a major issue.

The drought should not be hijacked as a political issue, as this could only be counter-productive.

The conference, hosted by the IDT and the Kagiso Trust, included political organisations such as the ANC and IFP, various church groups, trade unions, government departments, homeland governments, embassies, agricultural unions and representatives from the business sector.

In total about 68 or-

ganisations, including Operation Hunger and World Vision, worked out a co-ordinating strategy between parties involved in drought relief.

The conference set up a consultative forum of about 30 members, with a national steering committee, which will meet soon.

Consultative council priorities were:

- To fit drought relief into longer-term development planning, especially at regional level.

- The current commercial agricultural sector should not be propped up

by drought relief.

- Aid that farmers got specifically for farm-workers should be subject to control by representative drought committees.

- Existing protocols between the Government and self-governing states regarding water planning and provision should be reviewed.

The consultative forum's functions would be to exchange information between participating organisations, match needs with resources, establish priorities, and lobby for aid internationally and nationally.



# Gender issue to fore

Sowetan 18/6/92

By LULAMA LUTI

WHETHER or not Codesa's Gender Advisory Committee (GAC) will effectively address the disparity in the representation of women remains to be seen.

The 18-member GAC was formed by the management committee in April in response to a public outcry about the lack of women's representation.

It comprises members of organisations at Codesa except Bophuthatswana.

According to GAC's Ms Mavivi Manzini, while women form 53 percent of the country's population, only seven percent are attending the forum.

The women do not have any rights to speak at Codesa as they are there in an advisory capacity.

Does this mean that there are no women capable of participating in the shaping of the much talked about new South Africa, Sowetan asked her.

"I don't believe that our women are incapable. What we are dealing with here are stereotypes and the negative attitudes that women have about themselves," said Manzini.

She says often women elect men into leadership positions thus rendering themselves invisible.

"We have been brought up in a traditionally conservative society and there is a stigma attached to assertive women. They are not regarded as good

mothers and are rejected by their communities," she said.

She added that women also tended not to support each other and therefore contributed to their being given subservient roles.

Manzini pointed out that South African women, unlike their counterparts in other African countries, have a unique opportunity to ensure that their needs are taken care of during the making of a new constitution.

"When independence comes, priority will be given to other issues of national importance and the gender question will have to take a back seat.

## Non-sexist

"That is why it is equally important to deal with it during this process. That way we ensure that the new South Africa does become the non-sexist, non-racial country espoused by all the organisations at Codesa," added Manzini.

Outlining some of the key recommendations that GAC has put forward to the working groups, Manzini said proposals and recommendations to Working Groups 1, 4 and 5 had not yet been formulated because of the deadlocks in some areas within the working groups them-

selves.

However, the draft report on the recommendations has been submitted to the other groups for deliberation and the GAC would continue with its work after Codesa 2.

The working groups to which the report has been tabled are those dealing with the status of the TBVC states and implementation of resolutions and time frames.

The main thrust of the report deals with the repealing of all racial legislation and discrimination on the basis of gender.

It strongly advocates that women are consulted in drawing up the constitution and that women's organisations be utilised to the fullest.

In the report, the GAC said women should also be part of all interim execu-

tive bodies or sub-committees and other sub-councils which are going to be established.

This, Manzini said, would clear the path for women to participate fully in politics.

The committee has also recommended that Codesa helps facilitate and urges political parties to reach out to women in rural areas, domestic services and nursing homes.

## Clause

The GAC further recommended the entrenchment of an unqualified equality clause in the constitution. This and other recommendations on women's rights to be protected by a judicial Bill of Rights.

The GAC has also put forward the need for a charter on women's rights

which will outline the ideals of women and serve as an interpretative document that would be used in case of violation of those rights.

Another important and perhaps sensitive issue that the committee has looked into is culture and traditional practices.

Manzini said the GAC has recommended that during the drawing up of the constitution, clauses dealing with culture and tradition which tend to be oppressive to women be done away with; this together with all clauses promoting racial hatred.

Codesa has also been asked to redefine intimidation of women by their husbands.

There is also a need for an independent media board that would include women.





years earlier and at various times, deleted certain of the conditions of title. The Registrar of Deeds had registered such deletions.

The applicants applied to the Court for an order declaring to be void and of no effect—

- \* the decisions by the State President and the Minister of Community Development to delete the conditions; and
- \* the decision by the Divisional Council to establish the township on the land.

(b) In essence the Court—

- \* declared the deletions of the conditions to be void and set such aside;
- \* declared the registration of the deletions to be void and set such aside;
- \* declared the Divisional Council to be not entitled to develop a township on the land.

(c) The total court costs to the State amounted to R29 011,75.

- (2) The Registrar of Deeds has not yet reinstated the title conditions concerned in his records, but such registration action would be taken by him only when approached in this connection by the owner of the land. The Administrator's approval of the establishment of the township (which lapsed before the judgment of the Court) has not been renewed. No township has been established or developed on the land.

(3) No.

#### Nutritional value of foodstuffs

322. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether, with reference to composite products included in her Department's recommended list for its Nutrition Development Programme, any of the foodstuffs supplied by a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her

reply, have been analysed for their nutritional value; if not, why not; if so, (a) what foodstuffs are supplied by this company, (b) (i) which of these foodstuffs have been so analysed and (ii) what were the findings in each case and (c) what is the name of the company in question;

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

B808E

#### The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) Yes, the South African Bureau of Standards analysed the nutrient content of some of the foodstuffs which are supplied by the relevant company,

(a) "Lebnonix" (dairy blend)  
Maize meal  
"Mince" (texturized vegetable protein and marog)  
"Mince marog" (texturized vegetable protein)  
"Fruitkoel" (vitamin C-enriched drink)  
"Provit" (protein-vitamin-mineral-enriched drink)

Other foodstuffs which are supplied by the company and which comply to the approved list of food items, are stew nuggets (texturized vegetable protein), "Supreme" soup and high protein soup powder,

(b) (i) the nutrient analyses of the "mince", stew nuggets and supreme soup were done and  
(ii) the products' nutrient values complied with the laid-down requirements and

(c) Lebhor Foods;

(2) no.

#### Funds to organizations: Nutrition Development Programme

323. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether any organizations have received funds in terms of the Government's Nutrition Development Programme; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) how much has been made available to each

organization and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

- (2) what criteria does an organization have to meet in order to qualify to receive funds in terms of the above-mentioned programme?

B809E

#### The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) Yes, funds were made available to non-governmental organizations in terms of the Government's Nutrition Development Programme (NDP),

(a) a list with the names of the 309 non-governmental organizations that have received funding from the NDP, appears on the attached annexure,

(b) see annexure and

(c) 245 non-governmental organizations received funding from the NDP between 1 October 1991 and 31 March 1992. 64 non-governmental organizations received funding from the NDP between 1 April 1992 and 16 June 1992;

- (2) each non-governmental organization which applies for financial assistance from the NDP must describe the planned project/programme in a prescribed application form which is obtainable from the nearest regional office of the Department of National Health and Population Development (NHPPD).

Some of the details that should be furnished in the application are:

- Goals and objectives of the programme/project, that must include development actions.
- The target group(s).
- Criteria for entering the programme/project.
- Criteria for withdrawal from the programme/project.
- Criteria for evaluating the success of the programme/project.
- A financial state of income and expenditure.

— The amount of funds needed.  
— The manner in which the money will be utilized.

Furthermore, each non-governmental organization must complete and sign the Undertaking and initial the Financial Control Measures to ensure that funds will be utilized only for the purpose mentioned, before any payments can be made.

Funds paid to non-governmental organizations (NGO's) as at 31 March 1992 (1991/92 financial year)

#### Southern Transvaal Region:

1. Imquallife (Pty) Ltd (Nutsmaatskappy)	R1 925 000,00
2. Food Gardens Foundation	R 200 000,00
3. Street-Wise	R 70 000,00
4. "Mes-Aksie (Middestad Evangelissie en Sending-Aksie)"	R 250 000,00
5. Save the Children Fund	R 250 000,00
6. Ekuruleni Anglican Mission	R 44 000,00
7. "Christelike Maatskaplike Raad"	R 607 200,00
8. The Shepherd's Flock Ministries	R 50 000,00
9. Bluegill Waters Farm School	R 10 000,00
10. South African Legion	R 27 500,00
11. Soweto Workshop for the Blind	R 10 000,00
12. Society of Saint Vincent de Paul	R 17 520,00
13. "Shiloh Voedselbediening"	R 100 000,00
14. "Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue-federasie Rustenburg"	R 18 000,00
15. Kindernothilfe Southern Africa	R 83 000,00
16. "Stilfontein Kinder-en Gesinsorgvereniging"	R 37 500,00
17. "Die Ark Bediening"	R 12 500,00
18. The Jimmy O'Connor Welfare Services Club	R 50 000,00
19. Meals on Wheels for the Aged Johannesburg North Branch	R 10 000,00
20. "Kosmos Dienssentrum vir Bejaardes"	R 10 000,00
21. AFCS Community Nutritional Education and Feeding Scheme	R 20 100,00
22. "Laerskool Venterspost"	R 6 000,00



23. Johannesburg West Meals on Wheels Brixton	R 15 000,00	<i>Northern Transvaal Region:</i>	
24. "Volksbystandfonds Kempton Park"	R 4 000,00	1. Hluvkani Foundation	R 750 000,00
25. Kliptown Seventh Day Adventist Park	R 7 000,00	2. "Kerklike Aksie Noodhulp N-Tvl."	R1 414 321,15
26. Ennerdale Service Centre for the Aged and Meals on Wheels	R 10 000,00	3. "Ezenzelezi 'Self-Help' Industrieë vir Blindes"	R2 200 000,00
27. "Krugersdorp Vereniging vir Kinder- en Gesinsorg"	R 3 130,80	4. St Joseph's Community Centre	R 4 000,00
28. "Studenteagenseenskapdiens Potchefstroom"	R 90 000,00	5. "Witbank Vereniging vir Bejaardes" Agape crèche/ preschool	R 3 000,00
29. Bophelo/Impilo Community Association	R 6 700,00	6. "Louis Trichardt Armsorg Fonds"	R 24 000,00
30. Soweto Care for the Aged	R 26 000,00	7. Ecolink Environmental Trust	R 24 500,00
31. "Rabie Ridge Ontwikkelingskomitee"	R 45 700,00	8. Witbank Society for the Aged Love in Action for the Aged	R 1 500,00
32. Tunnelong Mission	R 33 500,00	9. Meals on Wheels Pietersburg	R 7 000,00
33. West Rand Christian Care Association	R 16 000,00	Total:	R4 428 321,15
34. Vaal Triangle Food Aid	R 28 520,00	<i>Natal Region:</i>	
35. Roodepoort Care of the Aged	R 6 000,00	1. Kupugani (Nutsmaatskappy)	R 2 200 000,00
36. "Toevlugsoord—Peacehaven (AGS Welsynraad)"	R 90 000,00	2. Feed the Babes Fund	R 75 000,00
37. Portuguese Welfare Society of South Africa	R 100 000,00	3. Kwa Mashu Christian Care Society	R 60 000,00
38. "Herlewingslig Sentrum"	R 20 600,00	4. Friends of Inanda	R 490 200,00
39. "Ned. Geref. Sendingkerk in SA"	R 110 000,00	5. "Christelike Maatskaplike Raad"	R 28 700,00
40. East Rand Meals on Wheels	R 10 100,00	6. Umbilo Service Centre and Meals on Wheels	R 56 200,00
41. Hands of Compassion Rhema	R 8 000,00	7. Merbank Adventist Community Centre	R 20 000,00
42. African Self Help Association	R 71 000,00	8. Turn Table Trust	R 21 000,00
43. Bekkersdal Development Project	R 16 550,00	9. Abalindi Welfare Society	R 186 000,00
44. "SAVF Claremont Aksiekomitee"	R 21 300,00	10. Training and Resources for Early Education	R 1 716 300,00
45. South West Rand Meals on Wheels	R 50 300,00	11. Imizamo Child and Family Welfare Society	R 193 325,00
46. Sandton Meals on Wheels	R 50 000,00	12. World Vision of Southern Africa Natal and Kwazulu Region	R 66 000,00
47. "Subkomitee vir Kerklike Maatskaplike Diens Christiana"	R 5 500,00	13. Pietermaritzburg Benevolent Society	R 10 000,00
48. Early Learning Centre Klerksdorp	R 28 000,00	14. Christian Faith Care Society	R 31 200,00
49. "Ondersteuningsraad Rustenburg"	R 5 000,00	15. Ziphakamise	R 50 000,00
50. "Rustenburg Kinder- en Gesinsorg"	R 10 000,00	16. Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society	R 120 000,00
51. "Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue-federasie Coligny"	R 18 300,00	17. Kokstad Child and Family Welfare Society	R 25 000,00
Total:	R4 714 520,00	18. Harvest Ingathering Appeal Marburg Haven Centre	R 50 000,00
		19. As-Salaam Private School	R 50 000,00
		20. Verulam Senior Citizen's	

21. Co-ordinating Committee Save the Children Fund (Natal)	R 150 000,00	47. Sibusisiwe Clermont Child and Family Welfare Society	R 12 000,00
22. Harding Special School	R 20 400,00	48. Pietermaritzburg Mental Health Society	R 30 720,00
23. Verulam Seventh Day Adventist Service Centre	R 50 000,00	49. TAFETA—The Association for the Aged Inanda Newtown	R 33 000,00
24. Mbongolwane Hospital Community Trust	R 32 000,00	50. The John Pool Trust	R 130 000,00
25. Community and Family Centre	R 490 000,00	51. The Besters Community South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare Durban	R 72 000,00
26. Embrocrafi	R 33 200,00	52. National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO) Durban	R 35 000,00
27. Friends of the Sick Association	R 45 000,00	Total:	R11 377 885,00
28. "Natale Christelike Vrouevereniging"	R 48 000,00	<i>Orange Free State:</i>	
29. "Christelike-Maatskaplike Raad—Durban"	R 14 400,00	1. National Cancer Association	R 17 300,00
30. Malnutrition Relief Association for Durban	R 45 000,00	2. Holy Cross Church	R 10 150,00
31. Pietermaritzburg and District Malnutrition Relief Organization	R 5 000,00	3. Holy Cross Church Khanyiso Pre-School	R 3 700,00
32. Planned Parenthood Association of SA—Durban Branch	R 30 000,00	4. Holy Cross Church Thambo Square	R 9 850,00
33. Africa Co-operative Action Trust (ACAT)	R 910 780,00	5. Tswellang School for Physically Disabled	R 6 700,00
34. The Valley Trust	R 2 890 250,00	6. Lesedi la Setjhaba Welfare Organization of the OFS	R 6 100,00
35. Kwamanda Community Trust	R 20 000,00	7. Meloding Day Care Centre	R 70 200,00
36. Pietermaritzburg Association for the Aged	R 98 500,00	8. Kgotsong Child and Family Welfare Society	R 15 510,00
37. The Schools' Feeding Scheme Durban	R 70 000,00	9. "Luckhoff Primêre Skool"	R 14 400,00
38. Society of Saint Vincent de Paul	R 60 250,00	10. Meloding Roman Catholic Church	R 2 450,00
39. St Alpheges Church Feeding Scheme (Bonginkosi)	R 3 500,00	11. Society for the Blind	R 2 700,00
40. Ithembaletu Child and Family Welfare Society	R 68 110,00	12. Association for the Physically Disabled OFS	R 63 110,00
41. Natal Anti Tuberculosis Association	R 50 000,00	13. "Hoërskool Taaibos"	R 1 210,00
42. Muthande Society for the Aged	R 300 000,00	14. "Boaramelo Skool"	R 22 430,00
43. Tongaat and Districts African Child and Family Welfare Society	R 40 000,00	15. "St Lawrence Primêre Skool Jagersfontein"	R 6 350,00
44. Port Shepstone Merlewood Child and Family Welfare Society	R 5 000,00	16. Bethlehem Feeding Scheme	R 11 500,00
45. Mental Health Society (Durban and Coastal Areas)	R 67 850,00	17. "Dr Blok Senior Sekondêre Skool—Heidedal, Bloemfontein"	R 1 160,00
46. Sorantu Care of the Aged Society	R 15 000,00	18. "Methodiste Kerk—Jagersfontein"	R 86 440,00
		19. "Johan Slabbert Skool—Kroonstad"	R 720,00
		20. Kamohelo Children's Centre Sasolburg	R 1 070,00



21. "NG Sendingkerk Oppermansgronde"	R 16 930,00	24. Grahamstown Area Distress Relief Association	R 115 500,00
22. South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO) Bloemfontein Total:	R 13 500,00 <u>R383 480,00</u>	25. Graaff-Reinet Children's Feeding Scheme	R 9 000,00
		26. Langa Gardens	R 5 400,00
		27. St Simon of Cyrene Outreach Programme	R 12 500,00

*Eastern Cape Region:*

1. South African Ministers Unity Independent Churches Association	R 48 000,00	28. Fort Beaufort Child and Family Welfare Society	R 5 700,00
2. "Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage en Distrik Skoolvoedingfondse"	R 300 000,00	29. Algoa Bay Council for the Aged	R 17 500,00
3. Valley Welfare	R 24 000,00	30. "Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging"	R 7 850,00
4. Port Alfred Psychiatric Work Group	R 1 000,00	31. "Vera Barford Kinder-en Gesinsorg"	R 12 000,00
5. East London Psychiatric Work Group	R 12 000,00	32. Ormond Santa Centre Uitenhage	R 60 000,00
6. Grahamstown Blind Workers Self Help Group	R 15 000,00	33. Border Trust Areas Feeding Scheme	R 683 300,00
7. Port Elizabeth Charity Organization	R 15 000,00	34. East London Service Centre and Meals on Wheels	R 8 800,00
8. "Jansenville Boerevereniging"	R 24 000,00	35. Excelsior Service Centre and Uitenhage Meals on Wheels	R 16 700,00
9. Port Elizabeth Association for Early Childhood Educare	R 96 000,00	36. Middelburg Educare Centre	R 4 500,00
10. "NG Sendingkerk (Diakonale Tak)"	R 20 000,00	37. "Kirkwood Kinder-en Gesinsorg"	R 31 000,00
11. Siyabonga Educare Centre	R 3 000,00	38. Nkosinathi Educare Centre New Brighton	R 4 850,00
12. Rosary Nursery School/ Crèche	R 10 000,00	39. SANTA Bathurst	R 11 220,00
13. Agape Christian Ministry	R 600,00	40. "SANTA Klipplaat"	R 12 500,00
14. "NG Keik Jansenville"	R 1 500,00	41. SHARE (Self Help and Resource Exchange) Uitenhage	R 6 250,00
15. Clarkson Morawies Primary School	R 2 500,00	42. Grahamstown Child and Family Welfare Society	R 2 700,00
16. South African National Epilepsy League	R 5 000,00	43. Emmanuel Mission East London	R 23 400,00
17. Port Elizabeth Mental Health Society	R 15 000,00	44. Venterstad Community Services	R 15 000,00
18. Ibhaye Senior Citizen Relief Association	R 39 400,00	45. Lunecdo Welfare Mothers Steytlerville	R 8 700,00
19. "Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging"	R 24 000,00	46. Ladies of Charity	R 15 000,00
20. Sinethemba Crèche	R 2 300,00	47. "Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging Port Elizabeth-Noord"	R 12 500,00
21. Port Alfred Benevolent Society	R 6 000,00	48. Women's Forum Stutterheim	R 3 000,00
22. SA Red Cross Society—Craddock Branch	R 2 250,00	49. "Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging Dordrecht"	R 33 000,00
23. Walmer Location Soup Kitchen	R 15 000,00	50. Grahamstown Society for the Care of Cripples	R 3 750,00
		51. Zamaqhanyana School Feeding Scheme Stutterheim	R 250,00

52. Emmanuel Mission (Kupugani) East London	R 25 000,00	10. "NG Sendinggemeente Graafwater"	R 11 200,00
53. "Jeffreysbaai Vereniging vir Bejaardes"	R 29 700,00	11. "Stellenbosch Kinder-en Gesinsorgvereniging"	R 75 000,00
54. Aberdeen Lions Club	R 12 300,00	12. "SANTA Strand"	R 39 600,00
55. "Immanuel NGS Hulpsekema"	R 10 000,00	13. SHAWCO (Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organization)	R 175 000,00
56. St Mary Magdalene Church —Odds and Ends (over sixty) Club	R 10 700,00	14. SA Red Cross Society Bredasdorp	R 5 000,00
57. Nompumelelo Pre-Primary School	R 700,00	15. SANTA Somerset West	R 57 500,00
58. Westaway Farm School and Emzamohe Crèche	R 600,00	16. WCTC (Western Cape Training Centre)	R 106 085,00
59. Amajuba Crèche	R 700,00	17. Worcester Ecumenical Community Services	R 11 600,00
60. "W G Olivier Laerskool"	R 8 100,00	18. "Montagu Munisipaliteit"	R 23 400,00
61. Centre for Social Development, Rhodes University, Grahamstown	R 422 600,00	19. "Navorsingsinstituut vir Voedinggebreektes van die Mediese Navorsingsraad"	R 142 500,00
62. Daily Bread Mission Charitable Trust	R 27 000,00	20. The Service Dining Rooms	R 30 000,00
63. Gomo Welfare Society for the Care of the Aged	R 25 000,00	21. Build a Better Society (BABS)	R 68 500,00
64. Fort Gray SANTA Centre	R 15 000,00	22. Peninsula School Feeding Association	R1 000 000,00
65. Yolontu Burgersdorp	R 58 300,00	23. The Build a Better Society (BABS) Mamre	R 225,00
66. Community Soup Kitchen Port Elizabeth	R 12 500,00	24. "SANTA Walvisbaai"	R 6 800,00
67. Graaff-Reinet Relief Committee	R 3 700,00	25. Tuberculosis Care	R 56 700,00
68. Nomzamo Service Centre for the Aged Somerset East	R 5 450,00	26. "SANTA Somerset-Wes"	R 47 700,00
69. Siyabulela Day Care Centre Alexandria	R 9 300,00	27. Janet Bourhill Institute	R 2 100,00
70. "William Oakes Gedenk VKK Laerskool"	R 3 200,00	28. Haarlem Advisory Board	R 15 900,00
71. "Somerset-Oos RK Laerskool"	R 8 100,00 <u>R2 511 670,00</u>	29. Masizakhe Club for the Disabled George	R 6 250,00
		30. Kwa Nongaba Child Care Project Mossel Bay	R 3 000,00
		31. "Huis Nick du Preez"	R 9 000,00
		32. Masizakhe Club for the Aged George	R 1 000,00

*Western Cape Region:*

1. MANNA Community Food Service Salt River	R 950 000,00	1. The Salvation Army, Kimberley	R37 500,00
2. Cape Mental Health Society	R 5 900,00	2. "Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Instituut Insake Misdadvoorkoming en Rehabilitasie van Oortreders (NIMRO) Kimberley"	R 9 000,00
3. SANTA Caledon	R 250,00	3. Kimberley Benevolent Society	R 5 400,00
4. The Carpenter's Shop	R 9 500,00	Total:	<u>R51 900,00</u>
5. Western Cape Unemployment Advice Office	R 6 000,00		
6. "Munisipaliteit Caledon"	R 4 100,00		
7. "Diakonale Dienste NG Kerk Van Rhynsdorp"	R 3 700,00		
8. "NG Sendingkerk Nuwerus"	R 75 000,00		
9. "NG Sendinggemeente Klawer"	R 55 000,00		

*Northern Cape:*

33. Love in Action Community Service	R 10 230,00 <u>R3 013 740,00</u>		
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*National:*

1. "Die SA Nasionale Raad vir Bejaardes (RSA)" R 4 033 500,00
2. "SA Nasionale Raad vir Kinder- en Gesinsorg" R12 000 000,00
3. Operation Hunger R10 000 000,00
4. Pasques Development Enterprises R 7 000 000,00

Total:

R33 033 500,00

Southern Transvaal R 4 714 520,00  
 Northern Transvaal R 4 428 321,00  
 Orange Free State R 383 480,00  
 Natal R15 278 915,00  
 Western Cape R 3 013 740,00  
 Eastern Cape R 2 511 670,00  
 National R33 033 500,00  
 Total: R63 314 446,00

(247)

**NUTRITION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

Funds paid to non-governmental organizations up to 1992-06-16 (1992/93 financial year). List of non-governmental organizations that received 25% of the approved amounts.

*Orange Free State:*

1. Pinkster Protestantse Kerk, Brentpark, Kroonstad R 3 535,00
2. NG Sendingkerk, Brentpark, Kroonstad R 42 965,00
3. "Assemblies of God", Brentpark, Kroonstad R 6 953,00
4. "Pentecostal Movement", Brentpark, Kroonstad R 2 768,00
5. Kerk van God van Profesie, Brentpark, Kroonstad R 5 480,00
6. Metodiste Kerk, Brentpark, Kroonstad R 15 250,00
7. Room Katolieke Kerk, Brentpark, Kroonstad R 28 088,00
8. "Christian Assemblies", Brentpark, Kroonstad R 1 495,00
9. AGS Kerk, Brentpark, Kroonstad R 5 230,00
10. Oranje Vrouevereniging, Kroonstad R 1 690,00
11. Oppermansgronde Primêre Skool, Koffiefontein R 4 440,00
12. NG Sendinggemeente, Rietrivier-Wes R 12 260,00
13. Gereformeerde Kerk, Heidedal R 3 950,00

14. Bergmanshoogte Primêre Skool, Philippolis R 7 380,00
15. Joe Solomon Primêre Skool, Heidedal R 10 790,00
16. Hermana Primêre Skool, Ladybrand R 4 720,00
17. Ebenhaeser Primêre Skool, Wepener R 5 470,00
18. NG Kerk in Afrika, Itumeleng Kleuterskool, Jagersfontein R 4 320,00
19. "Apostolic Faith Church", AGS, Koffiefontein R 5 000,00
20. Evangeliese Lutherse Kerk, Koffiefontein R 18 970,00
21. FMSA, Welkom R 18 970,00
22. "Good Shepherd Mission", Koffiefontein R 5 080,00
23. "Thuso Welfare Organisation", Koffiefontein R 33 930,00
24. "Roman Catholic Church", Koffiefontein R 16 380,00
25. Hoërskool Olien, Jagersfontein R 1 320,00
26. "African Methodist Episcopal Church (Kwakwasi Inter Church Food Aid Organization)", Koppies R 110 610,00
27. "Apostolic Faith Church", Petrus Steyn R 2 150,00
28. NG Kerk, Moedergermeente, Bultfontein R 10 740,00
29. "Luchhoff Public School" R 5 810,00
30. NG Kerk in Afrika, Frankfort R 6 490,00
31. Tweespruit Primêre Skool R 3 730,00
32. NG Kerk, Hobhouse R 15 250,00
33. NG Kerk, Oos-Gemeente, Bultfontein R 3 650,00

*Western Cape:*

1. "Phlani Nutrition Centres" R 459 800,00
2. "Save the Children Fund (Cape)" R 63 000,00
3. SANTA Stellenbosch R 52 585,00
4. "Grassroots Educare Trust" R1 423 480,00
5. "Catholic Welfare and Development" R 40 590,00
6. "The Methodist Homes for the Aged", Springbok R 3 925,00
7. Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, Oudtshoorn R1 363 110,00
8. CMR Dienssentrum vir Bejaardes, Albertinia R 3 600,00

*Northern Cape:*

1. Prieska Diakonale Dienste R 680 240,00
2. NGKA Benede Oranje, Uptington R 6 480,00
3. Rooikoppie-komitee, Delpoortshoop R 28 060,00
4. "Methodist Church of SA (Commemoration)", Kimberley R 14 850,00

*Southern Transvaal:*

1. NG Kerk in Afrika, Boipatong R 25 500,00
2. "Christian Centre Church International", Sharpeville R 16 700,00
3. "Mosioa Primary School", Matatjana R 12 490,00
4. "McCamel Community Centre", Evaton R 46 530,00
5. "Khutlo-Tharo Secondary School", Resdensia R 19 750,00
6. "Modula-Chowa Primary School", Sebokeng R 12 560,00
7. "Makgethe Intermediate School", Sebokeng R 4 410,00
8. "The O'Connor Foundation (The Jimmy O'Connor Welfare Services Club)", Cleveand R 421 590,00
9. "The Holy Apostolic Church in Christ", Sebokeng R 6 460,00
10. "Mokotuli Primary School", Sebokeng R 7 710,00
11. AGS Welsynraad, Benoni Dorkasraad R 7 500,00
12. AGS Welsynraad, Pretoria Vakkunidge Kantoor, Danville en Môregloed R 123 750,00
13. AGS Odinpark Welsynkomitee R 75 000,00
14. AGS Welsynraad, Newlands Vakkundige Kantoor, Newville R 67 500,00
15. "Tluma Primary School", Sharpeville R 8 470,00
16. "Methodist Church", Evaton R 27 560,00

*Northern Transvaal:*

1. KAN Sacele-projek R2 576 786,00

*Natal:*

1. "Al Rama Nutrition Education Programme" R 312 500,00

2. "Nutrition Corporation of South Africa (Kupugani)" R1 250 000,00

**South African Council for Education: reports**

326. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether he has laid upon the table in Parliament reports of the South African Council for Education as required in terms of section 8(6) of the National Policy for General Education Affairs Act, No 76 of 1984, for each of the years since the inception of the Council; if not, why not?

B813E

**THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:**

No.

The Council was appointed in 1985 for a term of three years, ending 30 September 1988. The term of Council was extended until 30 June 1989 in order to fundamentally review the role of SACE. The following annual reports were submitted to the Minister of National Education whereupon the reports were tabled in Parliament in accordance with section 8(6) of the above-mentioned Act:

1985, 1986 and 1987.

An annual report of the Council for 1988 was compiled by the Executive Officer of SACE. However in view of the fact that the Council only met on 25 February 1988 and did not reconvene during that year, it could not consider the annual report.

A new Council was appointed during August 1990 for a term of three years, ending 31 December 1992. The first meeting of the Council took place on 3 December 1990.

Due to the nature of policy development in respect of education at school and technical college level and the training of teachers, SACE spends several months to finalize its advice on a specific matter and therefore an annual report for 1990 was not compiled.

The Council met more frequently during 1991—on 26 April, 1 July and 6 November.



- (b) (i) and (ii) The nature and cost of each of the projects developed in this town, is as follows:

## PROJECTS

R

Main Post Office	1 654 000
Supreme Court	3 355 000
Independence Stadium	5 069 000
Secondary school	1 831 000
Primary school 1	439 000
Primary school 2	579 000
Show grounds	2 087 000
Upgrading houses Sustershoek	401 000
Radio KwaNdebele terrain identification	12 000
Provision of water and sewerage	1 322 000
Water reservoir	704 000
Main water supply	2 071 000
Structure plan	198 000
Services master plan	185 000
Planning central business area	40 000
Main access road	1 130 000
Water reticulation	498 000
28/11 KV Sub station	1 359 000
Electrical reticulation	1 664 000
Roads and drainage	3 252 000
130 Residences	7 532 000
Computer centre	1 925 000
Legislative assembly and government offices	13 354 000
Philadelphia nurses home	1 856 000
Siyabuswa community health centre	531 000
Tweefontein community health centre	357 000
Vlakaagte community health centre	521 000

- (2) Similar amenities at Siyabuswa, was temporary accommodation for the Legislative Assembly. A school building and hall was used for this purpose and the provision of the Legislative Assembly hall and other structures and services at KwaMhlanga is therefore not a duplication.

## Number of prisoners: Robben Island

315. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

- How many prisoners were being held at the (a) maximum security and (b) medium security

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

- prison on Robben Island as at the latest specified date for which information is available?

B777E

## The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

- (a) and (b)

Since 20 August 1991 no maximum security prison is in operation on Robben Island. Only minimum and medium security prisoners are now being accommodated on the island.

The number of prisoners on 9 June 1992 was 490.

## Distribution of food in terms of feeding scheme

316. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) What is the name and/or rank of the senior official of her Department who is responsible for the distribution of food in terms of the Government's feeding scheme;

- (2) whether additional staff have been employed by her Department to assist in the distribution of food; if not, why not; if so, how many;

- (3) what steps have been taken by her Department to date to ensure that food distributed to organizations reaches those persons and regions requiring food;

- (4) whether any food supplies distributed to areas in South Africa have not reached their destinations; if so, (a) why and (b) what are the names of these areas?

B778E

## The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- (1) No food is being distributed by the Department of National Health and Population Development (NHPD) in terms of the Nutrition Development Programme (NDP). Dr CF Slabber, Director-General of NHPD, who is the accounting officer for the Department gives final approval for funds to be paid out to non-governmental organizations that apply for funding from the NDP;

- (2) no, the NDP initially attempted to administer the scheme without employing additional staff. The Commission for Administration has now however been approached for a recommendation to employ temporary staff, or staff on contract, additional to the approved establishment;

- (3) it must be emphasised that no food is issued to organisations. Organisations have to apply for funds via the regional offices of NHPD, where they are rendering services. The regional committees process the application and make recommendations concerning funding. These committees are furthermore responsible for monitoring the implementation of programmes and for ensuring that food reaches the target group(s);

- (4) yes, the only report which the Department has received is in respect of one self-governing territory, where food allegedly did not reach the target group;

- (a) the relevant authorities have been requested to furnish particulars with a view to a thorough investigation and
- (b) Lebowa.

## Damage to school buildings/equipment:

total amount

318. Dr F H PAUW asked the Minister of Education and Training:

In respect of each of the latest specified five years for which information is available, what was the total amount of the damage to (a) school buildings and equipment at schools under the control of his Department and (b) building work and material at schools that were still under construction?

B791E

## The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (a) 1987 — R11 030 558  
1988 — R20 052 299  
1989 — R 3 454 586  
1990 — R12 239 053  
1991 — R 9 649 588

- (b) The information is not available. The Department makes use of private contractors for the erection of buildings and is contractually indemnified against damage or loss during building contracts. Contractors are usually insured against damage or loss. No record of damage suffered by contractors is therefore kept by the Department.

## Transfer of schools

319. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Public Works:

- (1) Whether the Department of Education and Culture in the Administration: House of Assembly has transferred any schools to his Department since 1 January 1991; if so, what schools;

- (2) whether his Department has decided to which Departments or other institutions these schools are to be made available; if not, (a) why not and (b) when are decisions in this regard expected to be taken; if so, to what Departments or institutions?

B798E

## The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

- (1) Yes.  
(2) Yes.

Primary School Drakensberg: (Nelspruit)  
SA Defence Force  
Primary School Nootgedacht: (Lichtenberg)  
SA Defence Force  
Primary School Rooiberg: (Warmbaths)  
SA Police  
Primary School Die Bron: (Worcester)  
Dept of Correctional Services

- (2) (a) and (b) fall away.

## Financial/development aid to self-governing territories

320. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (a) What (i) financial and (ii) development aid was granted by the South African Government to each of the self-governing territories in the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Hansard

years earlier and at various times, deleted certain of the conditions of title. The Registrar of Deeds had registered such deletions.

The applicants applied to the Court for an order declaring to be void and of no effect—

- \* the decisions by the State President and the Minister of Community Development to delete the conditions; and
- \* the decision by the Divisional Council to establish the township on the land.

(b) In essence the Court—

- \* declared the deletions of the conditions to be void and set such aside;
- \* declared the registration of the deletions to be void and set such aside;
- \* declared the Divisional Council to be not entitled to develop a township on the land.

(c) The total court costs to the State amounted to R29 011,75.

(2) The Registrar of Deeds has not yet reinstated the title conditions concerned in his records, but such registration action would be taken by him only when approached in this connection by the owner of the land. The Administrator's approval of the establishment of the township (which lapsed before the judgment of the Court) has not been renewed. No township has been established or developed on the land.

(3) No.

#### Nutritional value of foodstuffs

322. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health: (297)

(1) Whether, with reference to composite products included in her Department's recommended list for its Nutrition Development Programme, any of the foodstuffs supplied by a certain company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her

reply, have been analysed for their nutritional value; if not, why not; if so, (a) what foodstuffs are supplied by this company, (b) (i) which of these foodstuffs have been so analysed and (ii) what were the findings in each case and (c) what is the name of the company in question;

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

B808E

#### The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) Yes, the South African Bureau of Standards analysed the nutrient content of some of the foodstuffs which are supplied by the relevant company,

(a) "Lebno mix" (dairy blend)

Maize meal

"Mince" (texturized vegetable protein and marog)

"Mince marog" (texturized vegetable protein)

"Fruitkoel" (vitamin C-enriched drink)

"Pro vite" (protein-vitamin-mineral-enriched drink)

Other foodstuffs which are supplied by the company and which comply to the approved list of food items, are stew nuggets (texturized vegetable protein), "Supreme" soup and high protein soup powder,

(b) (i) the nutrient analyses of the "mince", stew nuggets and supreme soup were done and

(ii) the products' nutrient values complied with the laid-down requirements and

(c) Lebno Foods;

(2) no.

#### Funds to organizations: Nutrition Development Programme (297)

323. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether any organizations have received funds in terms of the Government's Nutrition Development Programme; if so, (a) what are their names, (b) how much has been made available to each

Hansard

organization and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished;

(2) what criteria does an organization have to meet in order to qualify to receive funds in terms of the above-mentioned programme?

B809E

#### The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) Yes, funds were made available to non-governmental organizations in terms of the Government's Nutrition Development Programme (NDP),

(a) a list with the names of the 309 non-governmental organizations that have received funding from the NDP, appears on the attached annexure,

(b) see annexure and

(c) 245 non-governmental organizations received funding from the NDP between 1 October 1991 and 31 March 1992. 64 non-governmental organizations received funding from the NDP between 1 April 1992 and 16 June 1992;

(2) each non-governmental organization which applies for financial assistance from the NDP must describe the planned project/programme in a prescribed application form which is obtainable from the nearest regional office of the Department of National Health and Population Development (NHDP).

Some of the details that should be furnished in the application are:

— Goals and objectives of the programme/project, that must include development actions.

— The target group(s).

— Criteria for entering the programme/project.

— Criteria for withdrawal from the programme/project.

— Criteria for evaluating the success of the programme/project.

— A financial state of income and expenditure.

Funds paid to non-governmental organizations (NGO's) as at 31 March 1992 (1991/92 financial year)

#### Southern Transvaal Region:

1. Imqualife (Pty) Ltd (Nutsmaatskappy)	R1 925 000,00
2. Food Gardens Foundation	R 200 000,00
3. Street-Wise	R 70 000,00
4. "Mes-Aksie (Middestad Evangelisasie en Sending-Aksie)"	R 250 000,00
5. Save the Children Fund	R 250 000,00
6. Ekutleni Anglican Mission	R 44 000,00
7. "Christelike Maatskaplike Raad"	R 607 200,00
8. The Shepherd's Flock Ministries	R 50 000,00
9. Bluegill Waters Farm School	R 10 000,00
10. South African Legion	R 27 500,00
11. Soweto Workshop for the Blind	R 10 000,00
12. Society of Saint Vincent de Paul	R 17 520,00
13. "Shiloh Voedselbediening"	R 100 000,00
14. "Suid-Afrikaanse Vroue-federasie Rustenburg"	R 18 000,00
15. Kindernothilfe Southern Africa	R 83 000,00
16. "Stilfontein Kinder-en Gesinsorgvereniging"	R 37 500,00
17. "Die Ark Bediening"	R 12 500,00
18. The Jimmy O'Connor Welfare Services Club	R 50 000,00
19. Meals on Wheels for the Aged Johannesburg North Branch	R 10 000,00
20. "Kosmos Dienssentrum vir Bejaardes"	R 10 000,00
21. AFCS Community Nutritional Education and Feeding Scheme	R 20 100,00
22. "Laerskool Venterspost"	R 6 000,00



# Spotlight on sexist laws

297  
STAR 19/6/92

CAPE TOWN — An investigation directed by the Minister of Justice was under way to identify all statutory provisions which might be interpreted as discriminatory towards women, Deputy Minister of Justice Danie Schutte said yesterday.

Introducing debate on the second reading of the General Law Amendment Bill, he said an amendment to the Sexual Offences Act contained in the Bill should be viewed as an introduction to similar legislation which would be proposed soon.

The amendment extends the provision in terms of which a woman found in a brothel who refuses to disclose the identity of the brothel-keeper or manager shall be deemed to keep the brothel.

It will now also apply to men. Other features of the legisla-

tion, which amends a wide range of mainly statutory provisions, are the temporary suspension of the Prohibition of Foreign Financing of Political Parties Act; amendments enabling the Goldstone Commission to appoint pro Deo counsel for witnesses appearing before it; and the scrapping of the requirement that an accused person's race should be entered in a charge sheet or indictment.

Conservative Party MP for Ermelo Moolman Mentz said the CP would not vote on the Bill because it supported some provisions and objected to others.

Aspects on which there had been consensus should be included in the Bill and those on which agreement could not be reached should be left out, Mr Mentz said. — Sapa.



# Beer-swilling women not for SA

TV visuals of women sipping beer are still a no-no for local viewers.

According to recent research, beer-swilling women are not acceptable to black South Africans, who account for 80% of the R4,5bn-a-year beer market. As a result, advertising agencies have excluded women from their campaigns, account executives say.

SA Breweries (SAB) public affairs manager Adrian Botha says black and white women account for an estimated 20% of beer drinkers in metropolitan areas but there is no advertising directed at this market.

A recent Markinor survey commissioned by SAB found that most blacks objected to advertisements showing women drinking beer.

Of respondents, 52% said they found it unacceptable for women to drink.

Asked if they found it ac-

DUMA GQUBULE

ceptable for women to be shown drinking in advertisements, 56% said they did not while 13,4% said they did.

Partnership account executive Marc Spriestersbach says there has never been any deliberate intention to exclude women from beer advertisements.

Spriestersbach, who handles the account for SAB's Castle Lager, says traditional values have dictated that women should be excluded and introducing them into advertisements might mean sales being adversely affected.

Botha says the situation could change as SA women became more liberated. "But the change so far has been much slower than I would have expected."

Another account executive says a further reason for not showing women in advertisements is that beer

is a masculine drink. "We do not want to compromise on the masculinity of beer."

The executive, who did not wish to be named, said his agency had already introduced an advertisement that shows women in a social environment. But the woman is not actually drinking beer nor is she as prominent as the males in the advertisement.

UK publication Advertising Age says most beer campaigns use blatantly sexist advertising to titillate male beer drinkers. This is especially so in the US, it says.



## SOWETAN BUSINESS

POLITICAL organisations and trade unions have been challenged to involve black business in their campaigns aimed at liberating the oppressed masses.

They have also been called upon to involve black businessmen in their activities, including the mass action propagated by the ANC and its allies.

The two messages came up at the 22nd annual conference of the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce and Industries held at the Jan Smuts Holiday Inn, near Johannesburg, last week.

The conference, whose theme was "Meeting the business challenges of the future South Africa", also addressed several issues such as the surging violence and crime, unemployment, poverty, a stuttering

# Business throws down gauntlet

South African 22/12/92

South African 22/12/92

South African 22/12/92

South African 22/12/92

South African 22/12/92

South African 22/12/92

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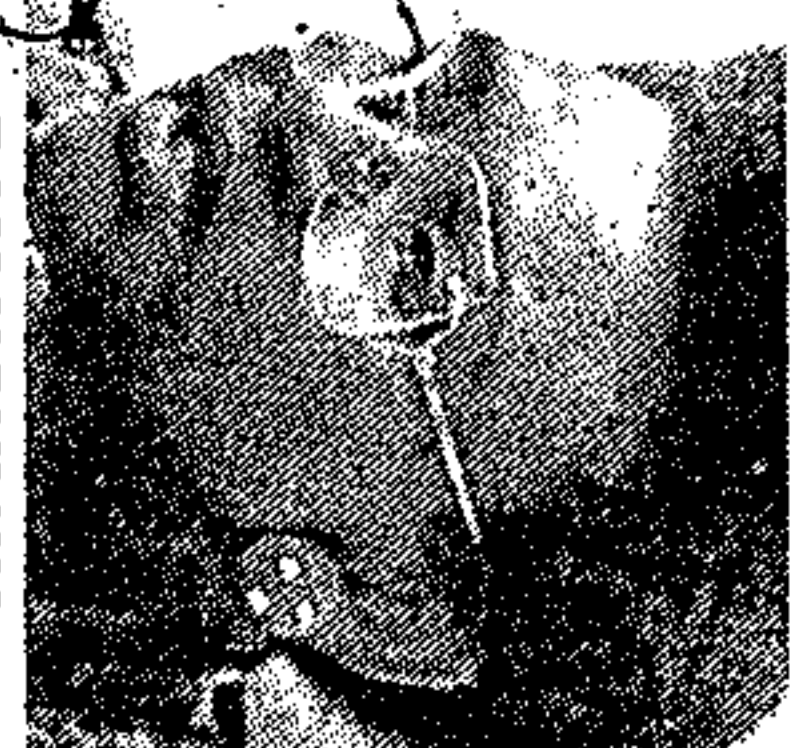
South African 22/12/92

South African 22/12/92

South African 22/12/92

South African 22/12/92

PAM NGULWA



which are having devastating effects on township business."

Many business people in the PWV area have been killed, wounded and robbed of huge sums of money by Isosi elements purporting to be comrades in the liberation struggle.

"We want to be informed about the stayaways and other actions so that we can decide to give support wherever possible," she said.

This call came amid reports from the Government and other sources that the mass action will promote

violence in the country and halt negotiations.

Ngulwa also charged that black businessmen were not well informed about the action of political and trade union movements and the impression created was that "we simply do not care".

"We are part of the black struggle against the system that has oppressed us for decades," she said, adding, "we do not have to be neglected".

Soulacoe president Mr Joe Hlongwane said the continued high level of political violence and crime,

strikes and marches caused concern among black business.

"All these events are occurring at a time when the most severe drought in living memory, combined with the consequences of failed political systems and recession, are causing untold civil strife, unemployment, poverty, hunger and misery across the sub-continent.

"Many of our people who are suffering from these events do not even understand the political issues and certainly cannot grasp the reason for the civil

warfare."

He called on black business to launch a campaign to hand out food parcels as a demonstration of the business community's concern at the high level of hunger and poverty.

These parcels would be given to the poor communities, especially in rural areas, from August this year so that "we can be seen to be playing a meaningful role towards uplifting our people".

On the question of the stuttering economy, the Deputy-Director of the Department of Trade and In-

dustry, Mr G Beryl, said that South Africa could not afford to continue to run uneconomical plants because of severe marketing restraints.

He said a revitalised economy and a highly competitive economy would require a "strong partnership between Government and the private sector".

Regarding the development of small businesses in South Africa, Government and the private sector should together take up the challenge of cultivating a truly "entrepreneur-friendly" climate.



## Fund to aid destitute people

STAR 2316192  
A national fund has been established to help SA's more than 100 000 destitute people survive the cold winter months. (297) ● Page 7



# **New fund aims to help destitute endure winter**

STAR 23/6/92 (297)  
A national fund has been established to help SA's more than 100 000 destitute people survive the cold winter months.

A major supermarket group and a Sunday newspaper have joined forces with the SA National Council for Child and Family Welfare to collect clothing, blankets and tinned food.

The fund is being sup-

ported by the Checkers/Shoprite group, which has set up collection points in its 240 stores.

The fund's aim parallels that of The Star's Operation Snowball, which collects warm clothing and funds to buy blankets. People who wish to contribute can send their donations to Operation Snowball, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000. — Sapa.



So we are  
The embassy

The embassy condemned the Boipatong attack as well as the "cruel and senseless" violence in South Africa and called on all parties to redouble their efforts to control it.

**"No reason could possibly justify the murder of innocent men, women and children in their homes."**

of the Codesa process and the need for the parties to move without delay to resolve the outstanding issues blocking agreement on transitional government, it said.

Such an agreement was essential to efforts to address the underlying causes of the violence, the statement said. - SA Press Association



## SACC, VCA <sup>(297)</sup> sets up relief fund for victims

STAR 23/6/92  
A relief fund for victims of the Boipatong massacre has been established by the South African Council of Churches and the Vaal Civic Association.

A bank account has been opened for donations to the Boipatong Relief Fund. Inquiries can be directed to the SACC Vaal branch at (016) 220450 or the VCA at (016) 337728.

Meanwhile, a memorial service in honour of the 39 people who died at Boipatong will be held on Thursday at 2 pm at the Boipatong Community Hall. The mass funeral is scheduled for Monday. — Sapa.



# US gives aid to Boipatong victims

By Esther Waugh  
Political Reporter

297

violence.

STAR 23/6/92

as possible"

The US government has donated R700 000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross to assist victims of violence.

Part of the donation will be used for victims of last week's Boipatong massacre which left about 40 people dead, the US Embassy in Pretoria announced yesterday.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the US government donation should at least be matched by internal donations to the victims of the ongoing

In a statement, the US Embassy condemned the massacre and called on all parties to double their efforts to bring the violence under control.

Meanwhile in London British Prime Minister John Major has expressed his distress at the escalating violence in South Africa and the loss of life involved.

The office said it had noted President de Klerk's "commitment to bring to justice those responsible for the Boipatong massacre and hoped this would happen as soon

The British government was concerned that violence should not derail negotiations at Codesa. "Despite the current deadlock at Codesa 2, a great deal of common ground had been established. This must be built on, as there is no alternative to negotiations for the emergence of a new democratic South Africa."

The statement said the British government understood that Nelson Mandela had suspended bilateral talks with the Government, but not its

commitment to the Codesa negotiations.

Mr Mandela suspended the discussions because, he charged, the Government had supported last week's attack.

The British government believed it was vital that the line to the resumption of Codesa negotiations be kept open.

● Police generals yesterday briefed foreign envoys on the Boipatong massacre. Diplomatic vehicles lined the Union Buildings in Pretoria while the generals explained the police's role in the events.



# More donations needed to keep destitute warm

297

STAR 24/6/92



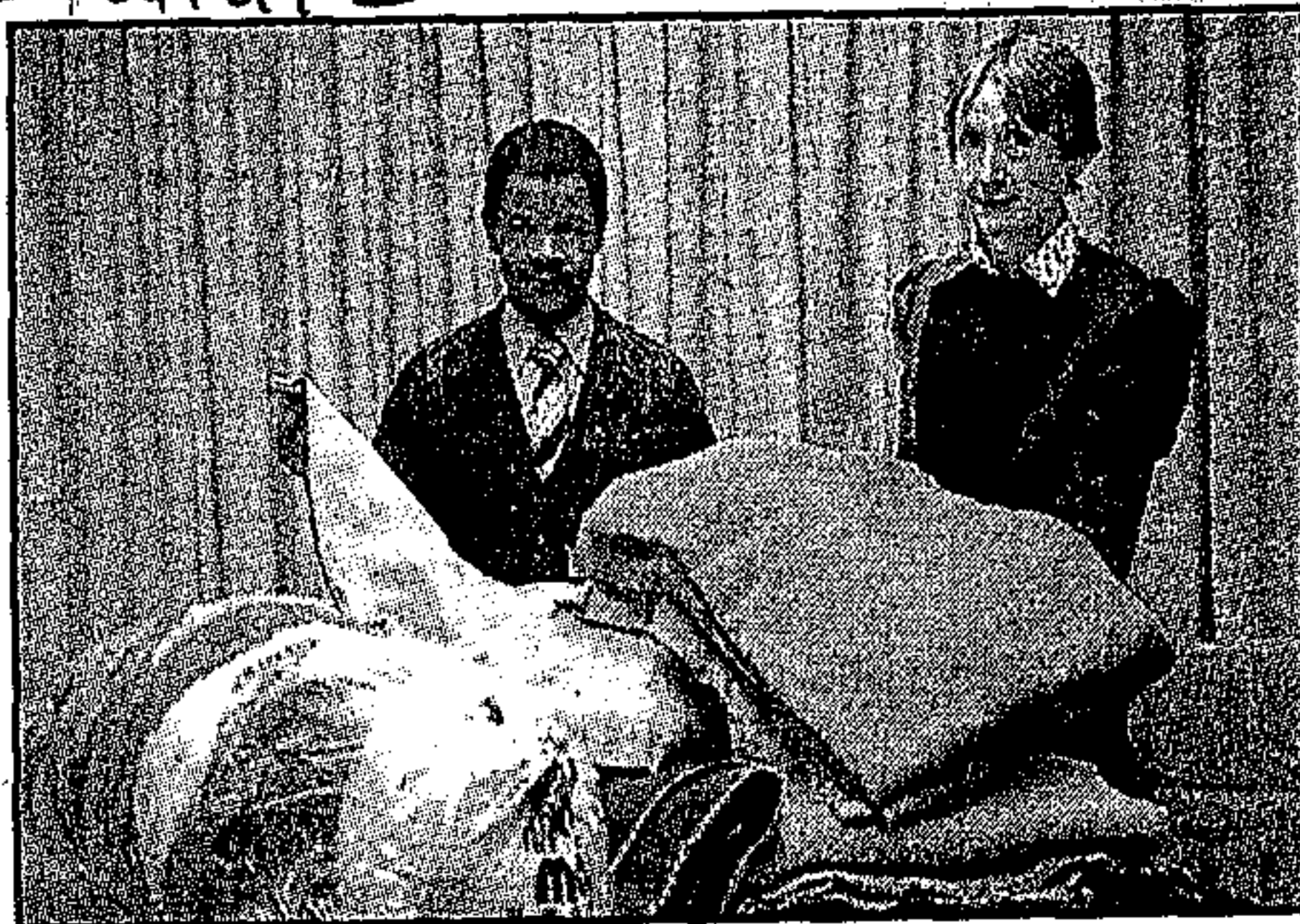
**The Star  
Operation  
Snowball**

By Zingisa Mkhuma

The winter nights are colder for thousands of destitute people in South Africa, and Operation Snowball is in need of thousands of blankets to keep them warm.

The Star's Operation Snowball has since May received thousands of pleas for blankets and warm clothing. The appeals have come from pensioners, charity organisations, homes providing shelter for destitute people... the list is endless.

Operation Snowball would like to extend its gratitude to all those organisations and individuals who have made a contribution. However, the



Helping hand... donations from Genmin's employee committee support group. Picture: Motlhalefi Mahlabe

donations have been coming in on a small scale, and we cannot meet the stacks of requests piling up on our desk.

We appeal to our readers to dig into their pockets and lend a hand. No amount or

donation is too small for us.

Organisations that cater for the aged and the homeless seem to be hardest hit. The outbreak of violence in the black communities and the high unemployment rate have

increased the demand for blankets.

An organisation calling itself Help the Poor Outreach summed it up when it wrote to say: "It is once again winter and our country is experiencing a tight recession. Many families need our help more than ever this year."

Another letter of appeal came from the Inter-Denominational Prayer Women's League, which thanked Operation Snowball for its support in the past.

An appeal received from the Society of St Vincent De Paul in Bryanston said it served the "desperately poor, the out of work, the aged and the sick of any denominations".

Donations can be sent to Operation Snowball, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000. Potential donors can contact Sharon Youngusband at 633-2304 for more information.



# These Vaal 'Christians don't have apartheid'

SOUTH 20/6-24/6/92 (297)

A BLACK church minister in a poor black township in Vereeniging doles out food daily to destitute whites in the area.

His congregation scrapes money together each month because "Christians don't have apartheid".

A black businessman makes up aid parcels for whites who sleep under the trees because he wants to contribute to racial harmony.

Times are changing for white people in South Africa. Many are struggling to cope with the worst recession since the 1930s as well as the gradual erosion of their economic preserves as non-racial democracy approaches.

In the industrial belt of Johannesburg, help is coming from a surprising quarter — the people apartheid long kept underfoot to guard the white man's superior place in the sun.

Mr John Mgcina, minister of the New Ethiopian Church in Bophelōng near Sharpeville, runs a soup-kitchen in a dusty park for more than 100 homeless, including 20 whites.

"There are rich white people but they turn their heads away. Black people give us food. My attitude to blacks has definitely changed," said Mr Piet Scholtz, who worked as a miner for 30 years.

He has lost his job, home and family and sleeps under a tarpaulin near the FW de Klerk bridge.

He and other blacks and whites, unified by adversity, breakfast in the bare park at the bottom of town, tucking into vegetable soup and corn porridge consisting of the contents from tins donated by black businessman Mr Simon Mofokeng.

"I wanted to do this because blacks and whites are suffering together," Mofokeng said.

**Sapa-Reuter**



## Housing forum to be launched 'soon'

A NATIONAL housing forum is expected to be launched within weeks.

WILSON ZWANE

The establishment of the forum was first discussed at a meeting in Johannesburg last November, attended by representatives from government, political and civic organisations, trade unions, business and development agencies.

Government has since withdrawn from discussions aimed at establishing the forum, saying the forum was an attempt at "interim government by stealth".

Government would, however, maintain bilateral contact with the forum.

A source said yesterday a working committee entrusted with working out the forum's details, was close to completing its

job. "The forum will be launched soon, possibly within weeks," he said.

Our East London correspondent reports that Time Housing MD Murray MacKay yesterday said the two biggest problems facing affordable housing developers in SA were the tapping of financial institution funds and bureaucratic delays.

The only way to tackle the bulk of the housing backlog was to provide adequate security for funding institutions, which had "plenty of money available" but were reluctant to lend in areas where the traditional security of a bond was not working.

## Assurers 'not averse to social investment'

CAPE TOWN — Life insurers and financial institutions were in favour of socially desirable investments provided the responsibility was equally shared in the industry and as long as the amount allocated was small in relation to their total assets.

This was said by ANC economic adviser Allan Hirsch at a meeting of businessmen and diplomats last night. Hirsch said a possibility was to have life insurers invest in government bonds directed towards housing or for gov-

LINDA ENSOR

ernment to guarantee loans to small businessmen.

ANC economics chief Trevor Manuel said the Life Office's Association (LOA) had recognised that insufficient money was channelled into socially desirable investments and was prepared to ensure that this took place.

"The LOA wants a democratic government to give life insurers the opportunity to commit money in an open way to socially desirable investments. If that

fails, then they would be willing to accept prescribed investments. They are asking for an opportunity to manage their assets in their own way first."

Manuel said the ANC intended to "engage" with those companies which had terminated their affirmative action programmes. A close watch was being kept on these companies.

He also said the ANC was investigating the possibility of establishing a court of audit to bring civil servants to book over the way they disbursed public funds.

 Holiday



# Money for victims

297

Sowetan 26/6/92

wards a new constitution.

THE International Committee of the Red Cross yesterday received a donation of R700 000 from the Chinese Embassy in Pretoria.

Mr Sam Wu, political officer at the embassy, said the money would be used to help the victims of violence in South Africa including those who suffered in the Boipatong tragedy last week.

Wu said: "The Chinese

By ALINAH DUBE

people in Taiwan, like people everywhere else in the world, are shocked by the senseless killing of innocent persons in the black townships.

"Nobody wins and South Africa loses if the recent happenings should derail the Codesa process and delay negotiations to-

"The embassy expresses the hope that all parties will renew their pledge to the national peace accord, resolve their differences over the deadlock at Codesa and strive to bring about satisfactory arrangements for a transitional government in accordance with the fervent desire of all South Africans."



# Japan to help victims of violence

297  
STAR  
26/6/92

The Japanese government, through its ambassador Masatoshi Ohta, is to donate R100 000 to victims of violence in South Africa, including the community of Boipatong.

The money will come from a donation of \$2,5 million (about R7 million) made by Japan to the Kagiso Trust.

● The Vaal branch of the South African Council of Churches, the Vaal Civic Association and several other community organisations have established the Boipatong Relief Fund to assist victims of the massacre.

Contributions can be deposited into the fund's Vereeniging Standard Bank account, number 021-712-662, and the SACC can be contacted at (016) 22-3005 or 22-0450.

● The South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare has established a fund to assist victims of violence, including those in Boipatong.

Donations can be sent to the council at Box 30990, Braamfontein 2017 or can be deposited into the council's Bree Street Trust Bank account, number 0124-10-11-02-91, using the reference "Fund-raising: Victims Violence". The organisation can be contacted on (011) 339-5741.



# R65 000 boost for welfare

297  
Aug 27/6/92

Health Reporter

**TWENTY** Cape-based welfare organisations have been given a R65 000 shot in the arm by Sanlam.

Mr Pierre Steyn, Sanlam chief executive, said during a cheque handover that "unparalleled demands" had been made on welfare services.

"Comprehensive political and economic changes provide massive challenges.

"Unemployment, health problems such as TB, Aids and malnutrition, as well as a shortage of housing, make unparalleled demands on the already shrinking resources of the government and also on every individual".

Mr Steyn said the provision of basic needs would increasingly become the task of welfare organisations because they had access to communities.

Increasing urbanisation had led to the breakdown of traditional support networks.



# The Haven lives up to its name

SOUTH 27/6-1/7/92

By Rehana Rossouw

FROM the day it opened its doors last month, The Haven's new night shelter in Selkirk Road, Woodstock, has been full every evening.

With the worsening economic climate and the shortage of jobs in the Cape, more and more people are sleeping on the streets of the city and the pressure on social services has increased tremendously.

The Haven social worker Ms Ruth O'Reagan says: "We estimate that there are about 2 000 people sleeping on the streets in the city bowl every night.

"There is a huge influx of people into the city looking for work and finding that the situation here is just as depressed as the areas they come from. There is a lot of competition for the few jobs available.

"But our experience is that the people who are out on the streets now are those who are less adequate, who have less family support or have problems such as alcoholism."

The Haven offers 60 vagrants supper, a shower, a bed and breakfast at R1 a night for the unemployed and R2 a night for pensioners.

Older people, women and the frail are given preference and social



IN FROM THE COLD: Vagrant Mr Norris Bailey

work services are offered to assist with applications for pensions, grants and residence at old age homes.

"Depending on their motivation, people can help themselves and move off the streets," says O'Reagan.

"When people talk about the homeless and assisting them, they usually refer to squatters. Squatters at least have a piece of zinc or plastic over their heads. The people we help have nothing.

"In theory, an unemployed person in Cape Town can find a place to stay and if they use the social work services, they have a reasonable chance of success.

"What makes a difference here is that there are a number of organisations, like The Haven, with people who care. If we help one person, we've done something positive," she says.

The Selkirk Road facility is the fourth night shelter opened by The Haven. The others are in Napier

*'I went through a terrible time after I lost my home. I was on the streets nightly until I heard about the shelter'*

(297)

Street, Cape Town, in Claremont and Somerset West.

Funding for the new facility was given by the city council with additional grants from the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

O'Reagan says more and more white people are finding themselves on the streets throughout the country as the economy deteriorates. Cape Town is no exception.

An example is Mr Norris Bailey, who has taken advantage of the

Selkirk Road night shelter since it opened its doors.

He had a well-paying job, a family and a home until a bout of TB and emphysema saw him lose everything.

"This place definitely lives up to its name. I don't know what I would have done if it wasn't here to help me," Bailey says.

"I went through a terrible time. After I lost my home in November last year I found myself on the streets every night until I heard about The Haven."

Bailey spends most of his time in the Cape Town Gardens, waiting for The Haven to open at 6pm so he can get out of the cold.

Until he ended up on the streets, vagrants used to annoy him.

"Now I'm a hobo and I feel very out of it. It's very frustrating when people look at you as though you're a failure.

"Then I say to myself 'To hell with all of them', it could happen to them too and I lock myself away inside my own thoughts and ignore the world.

"I'm only 56 years old but some days I feel as though I'm 156," Bailey says.

He applied for a place at a nursing home, but was told he was too young to qualify.



# Quiet life for cat burglar with clipped whiskers (297)

A RETIRED, LEGLESS cat burglar is one of the colourful recipients of assistance at the new Haven night shelter.

Mr Willem Benson, 72, who kept the police hopping with his daring exploits during the 1930s, now spends his days in a wheelchair in the sun, his artificial legs hardly suitable for skimming up drainpipes and whisking through windows.

His earlier life of "fine clothes and women" has become a distant memory with the onset of diabetes and the amputation of his legs.

Benson began his life of crime at a young age. He was only 19 years old the first time he was caught — and sentenced to 22 months' jail for 22 counts of burglary.

"I'm not ashamed of what I did," he says. "I only stole from white people, not my people."

As a vagrant, Benson has not only fallen from grace in the eyes of society, but has lost the graceful moves he practised as a cat burglar and a ballroom dancer.

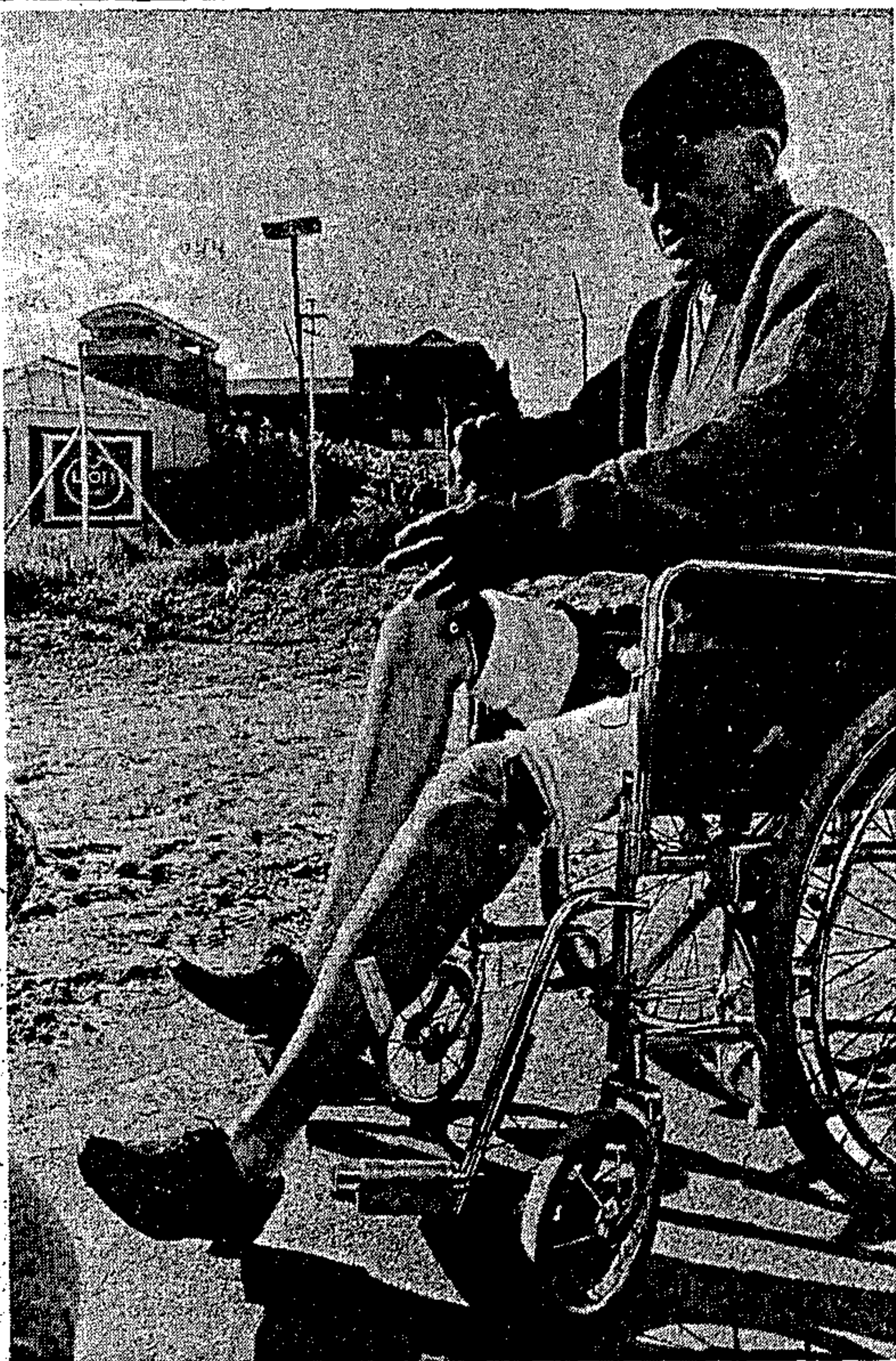
A gleam lights up his eyes when he reminisces about his youthful life of crime.

"I slept all day and began work at 2am. I could climb up a drainpipe, through a window, go into people's bedrooms while they were sleeping, take their wallets and leave without them even knowing I was there."

Benson was caught when he jilted his ballroom partner in favour of "a woman who could tango better". She tipped off the police and the cat burglar's whiskers were clipped.

A spell in prison did little to rehabilitate Benson. Soon after being released, he continued his career.

His second spell in prison saw



**MEMORIES: Former cat burglar Mr Willem Benson**

Photos: Yunus Mohamed

him swearing he would never break the law again, and Benson began the spiral down the economic ladder which eventually saw him begging in the streets of Cape Town.

"The one thing I regret now is that I didn't save some money while I was a burglar," Benson said.

"I had everything — a fancy car, fine clothes and lots of women. But I never thought of buying a house."

Although he lost his steady income from burglaries, Benson never lost his cheek. He got the job of security guard at Claridges Hotel — guarding guests' valuables at the hotel which he burgled on a number of occasions.

Benson's last job was as a caretaker at an apartment block where he lived in a flat provided by the owners.

When he became too ill to work, there was nowhere else to go except Haven night shelters.

Benson spent two years begging on the streets of Cape Town to supplement his pension.

Until the night shelter opens its doors at 6pm, he wanders around the city or, when the weather turns sour, spends hours at the Roxy Cinema, sometimes watching the same film a few times.

"I'll probably need The Haven until the day I die."



# Operation rooibos, beans and tomatoes

By Justin Pearce

SOUTH

27/6-1/7/92

AMID RUMOURS about the dumping of dairy products, Operation Hunger received a donation last week of 15 tons of rooibos tea, R240 000 worth of green beans and 49 728 tins of tomato paste.

Regional director Mrs Elna Trautmann said the donations were not basic foodstuffs, but the donors had set an example which other producers could heed.

The tea was donated by the Rooibos Tea Board, and tinned goods by Langeberg Foods.

Proponents of dumping claim that giving away surplus food decreases profits, and allows unscrupulous people to sell the food for their own gain.

Trautmann said the recent donations demonstrated that giving away surplus food need not upset the market.

"The people we are feeding are too poor to cause an imbalance in any market. These people are so desperate they will definitely drink the milk and not sell it."

Part of the foodstuffs was distributed from a depot in Philippi to 136 community organisations. The rest will be delivered to organisations in the Western Cape, Southern Cape and Namaqualand.



# Public pays shelter's bill

East Rand Bureau *STAR* 29/6/92

The R20 373 outstanding electricity bill owed to the Germiston City Council by the Refuge in Christ Ministry has been paid. 29/6/92

A spokesman for Germiston city treasurer Dave Renke said the council had received donations of more than R22 000 from members of the public for paying the debt.

Refuge in Christ Centre

owner Koos Nel said he was grateful to the people who had come to the aid of the centre.

Mr Nel said the centre was, however, still in need of blankets, clothes and furniture for the destitute people living there. 297

He said 1 000 people had recently come to the centre seeking shelter and this had put much strain on its limited resources.




# Welfare services are under 'severe strain'

SD welfam 29/6/92  
FAR-REACHING political and economic changes, employment, health and housing problems had placed unparalleled demands on welfare services, deputy chairman of Sanlam Mr Pierie Steyn said last week.

Speaking at a function at which he donated R65 000 to a Cape-based welfare organisation, Steyn said comprehensive political and economic changes provided massive challenges.

"Unemployment, health problems such as tuberculosis, Aids and malnutrition, as well as a shortage of housing, made unparalleled demands on the already shrinking resources of the Government and also on every individual.

"Already the Government is unable to meet the growing requirements of welfare

(297)  
Business Reporter   
institutions, yet the demand for provision of welfare services continue to grow," Steyn said.

He said while in the past the emphasis had been based on specialised services to specified groups of people, such as the disabled, the elderly and needy children, the focus in future would be directed towards the general welfare.

The provision of basic needs such as shelter, security and nutrition would increasingly become the task of welfare organisations because they had access to the community, Steyn said.



# Helping others to help themselves

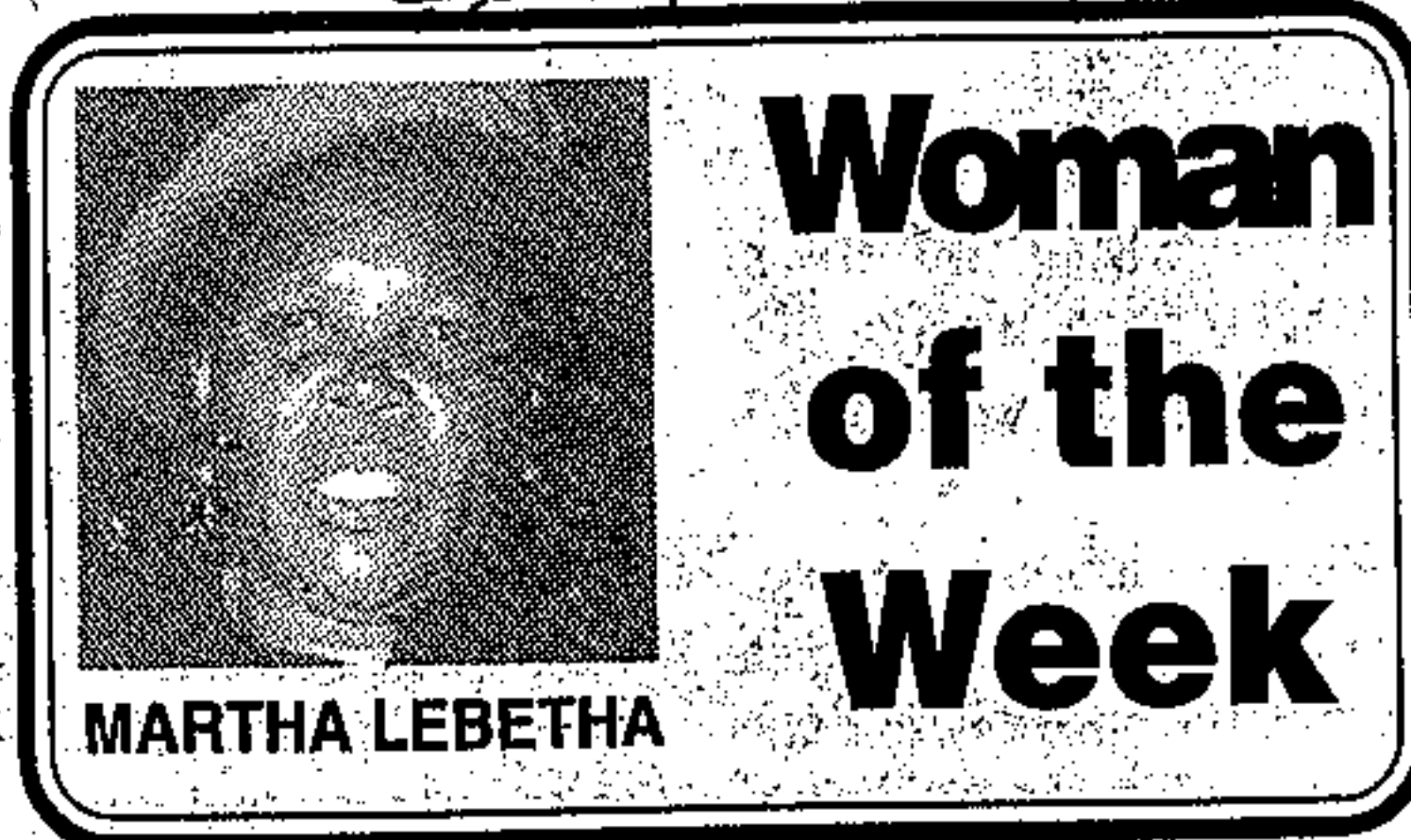
By PEARL MAJOLA

A GROUP of men and women sit in a circle, listening as a woman demonstrates how a mixture of melted candle wax, cooking oil and perfume can be turned into vaseline.

The woman is 49-year-old Ms Martha Lebetha of Lenyenye, in the Northern Transvaal, who co-ordinates the village's health workers under a project started by the Ithuseng Community Association.

Lebetha was in Johannesburg recently for a week-long workshop organised by the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre where she gave lessons to community workers and ordinary people on self-help skills.

"I will take any opportunity to learn a skill and go on to teach other people because I believe it is the only way that unemployed



MARTHA LEBETHA

## Woman of the Week

people are going to survive," Lebetha said.

"My main concern is for the illiterate and unemployed people, especially women. Most of the skills I teach can be applied at home and no sophisticated machinery is needed.

"We don't know what the new South Africa has in store for us. But we must be prepared. We should be able to manufacture our own soap, clothes and household goods.

"Besides arming them with the skills, the people also gain self-confidence. The feeling of helplessness

because of lack of education is overcome because of the knowledge acquired.

"I encourage everyone I teach to spread the knowledge so that we can reach more people. In that way people can even start co-operatives and make a living," she pointed out.

Born and bred in Sekhukhuneland in the Northern Transvaal, Lebetha's dream was to become a teacher.

But she could not achieve her ambition because of financial problems. She did, however, manage to do a stint as a

part-time teacher at the local Makgane Primary School in 1966, during which time she started literacy classes for adults.

A few years later she lost her teaching job when the education department did away with part-time teachers. She joined the retail industry as a cashier.

A committed community worker, she soon resigned from her job, left her seven children in the care of her mother and joined Ithuseng.

"I go home once a month. I miss my children a lot sometimes," she explained. "I'm better off as I get a salary from Ithuseng and my children don't go hungry. But the people I work with have nothing and they need me most," she concluded.

● Lebetha is a nominee for the **Sowetan/Eskom Woman of the Year Award**.

Sowetan 29/6/92

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# Southern Life to launch "socially responsible" trust

By Sven Lünsche

Southern Life will launch a "socially responsible" unit trust tomorrow with investments limited to about 60 companies on the stock market.

The new fund — the Southern Pure Specialist Fund — is aimed at investors "whose moral code and ethical values prohibit investment in certain industries," said general manager, investments, Shamsodien Pather.

In particular the investments will be aimed at the Muslim and Jewish communities, as well as environmental groups.

Mr Pather outlined the range of shares which would be excluded from the portfolio of the new fund:

- Financial institutions which dealt in interest-bearing instruments, namely banks and life insurers.
- Companies whose main pro-

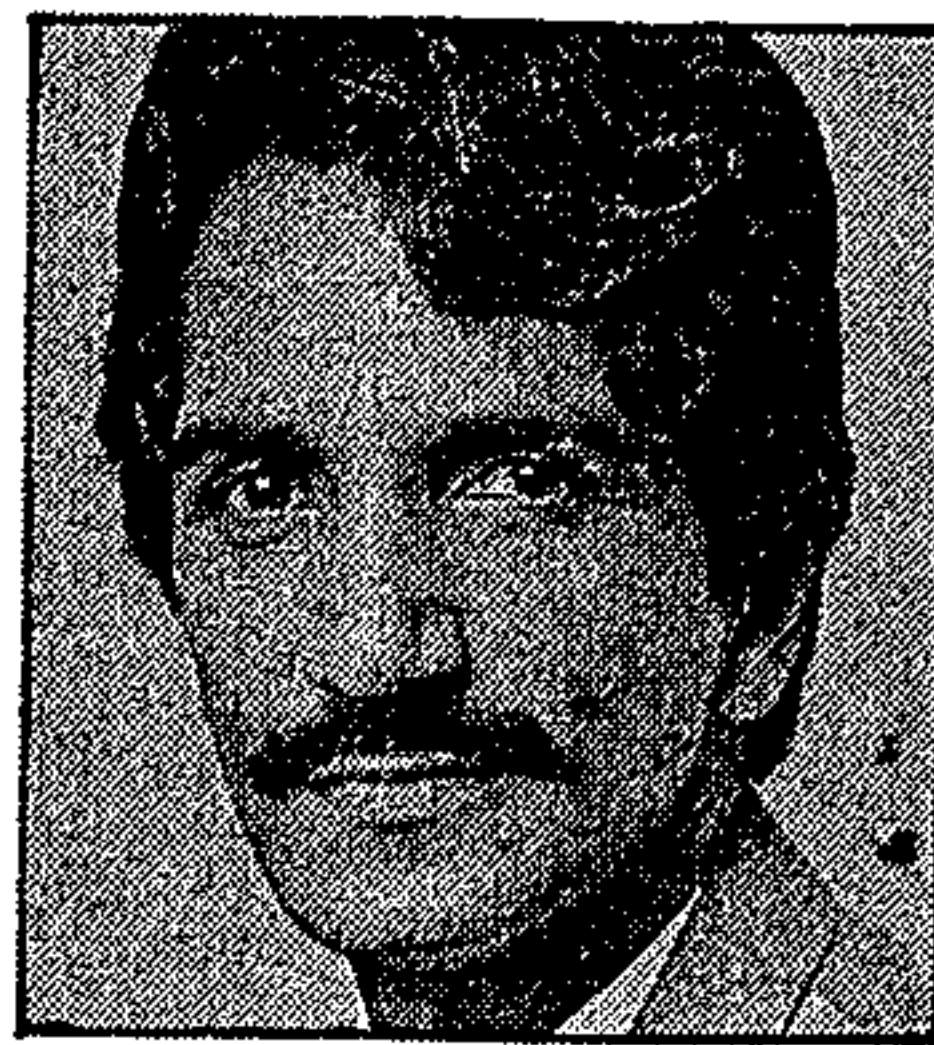
ducts were liquor and tobacco, and hotels, if they distributed liquor through their outlets or if they were involved in gambling.

- Distributors of pork, both at wholesale and retail level.
- Companies with a poor environmental track record.

Mr Pather said this selection criteria would exclude many blue-chip stocks and limited the number of shares in which the fund could invest to about 60, but he was confident that the fund would not underperform relative to the unit trust industry.

The fund's liquid assets will be held with institutions which practice interest-free banking. So far only two banks in South Africa comply with this criterion — the Islamic Bank and the Albaraka Bank, which was launched this week.

The earnings derived from these banks will be treated by the Registrar of Banks as a taxable dividend, but will be tax-



Shamsodien Pather, confident of performance.

able only if the income exceeds R2 000 a year.

Mr Pather stressed though that the fund's liquidity level would be well below that of other unit trusts, "to limit the lower income received from the cash content of the portfolio".

He said Southern had done research for more than two years and there was substantial demand for a fund of this nature.



# Life Offices come to the aid of the under-privileged

By Derek Tommey

The life insurance companies have formed an investment development unit to assist in projects helping the under-privileged obtain funds from the life industry.

But companies made it clear yesterday they did not intend simply to hand out cash to any supplicant with a plausible case.

Finance would be forthcoming for projects only if they satisfied reasonable investment criteria, they said.

Louis Shill, chairman of the Life Offices' Association, said the task of the investment development unit would be to evaluate and develop investment projects benefiting deprived communities, while providing investors with security and adequate long-term returns.

## Criteria

Mr Shill said it was not possible to say how much the insurance companies would invest through the unit.

"The only limitation will be the ability of a project to satisfy reasonable investment criteria.

"If acceptable projects are made available, the money will be forthcoming."

He said that Barry Adams,

former managing partner of Arthur Andersen & Co, and currently chief executive of ABR Corporate Finance, and David Geary, a former Sanlam executive, and until recently managing trustee of an investment trust, had started work at the unit.

They would initially set investment criteria and establish project ratings.

It was intended that initial investments would be in the areas of greatest need, such as housing, education, health and related infrastructure.

The unit would also actively seek investments to create sustainable employment in the commercial and industrial sectors.

The move is seen as a reply by the life offices to the continual criticism by labour unions and political groupings in recent years that they have not used any of their billions in investment funds to benefit the socially and economically deprived communities.

Mr Shill strongly denied that the insurance companies had not helped the under-privileged.

He said the life insurance

companies had already committed some R10 billion to social development projects.

It also had some R45 billion invested in the broader infrastructural sector.

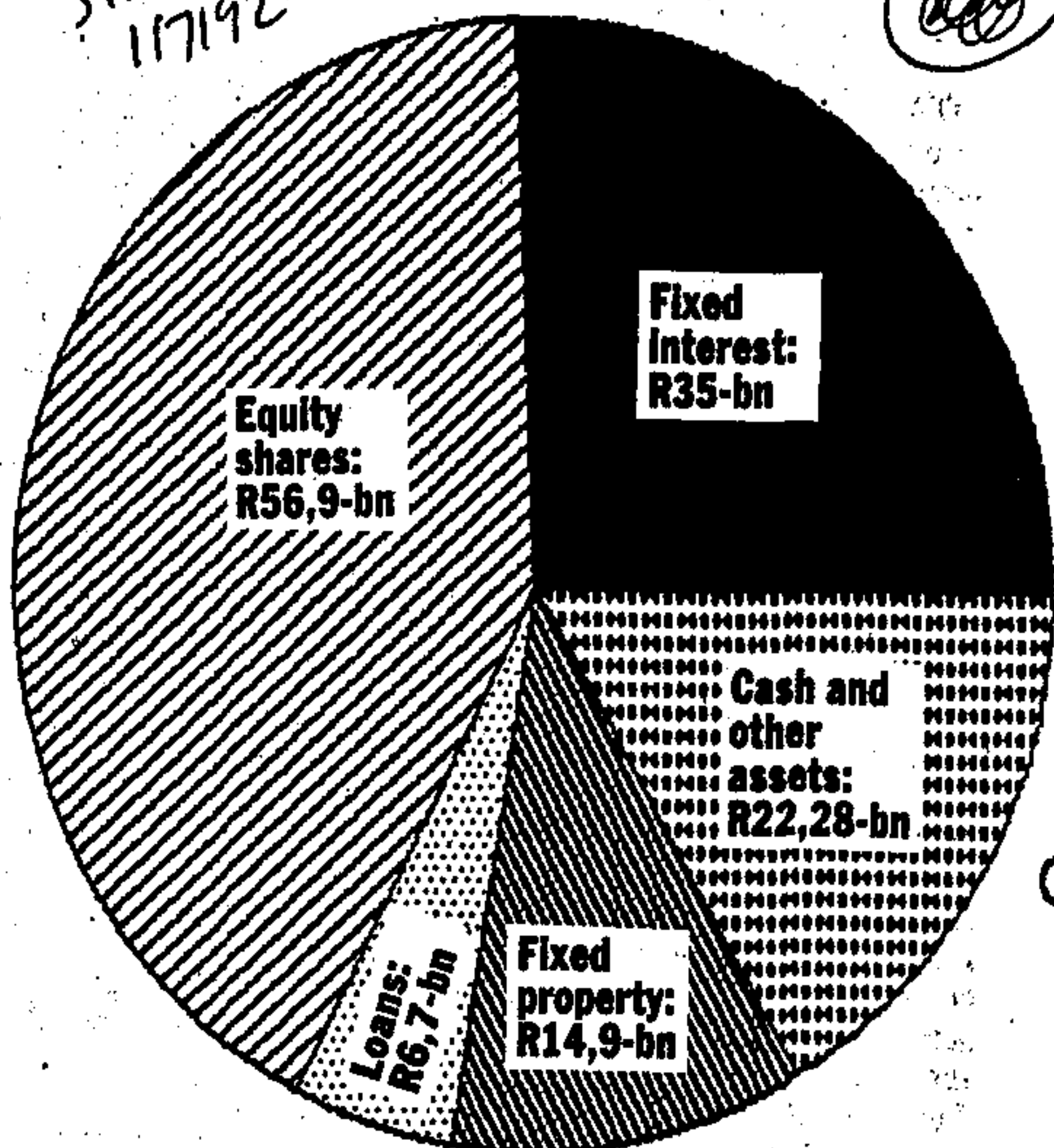
This excluded their substantial investments through shares, properties and other instruments which provided the country with long-term development capital.

The unit was a more obvious manifestation of the life insurance industry's more intensive support for development investments which would provide both social upliftment and adequate returns, he said.

"Given the current socio-economic situation in South Africa, the life insurance industry feels that a more focused approach is necessary, if it is to assist in developing a phase of societal and economic growth."

The unit has been under development for some months.

Extra-parliamentary groups such as the ANC, PAC, IFP, Co-satu and Nactu, together with the Government, have been involved in the development of the unit, or have been kept informed about its development.



Assets of the Life Offices total R135,7 billion.



# Red Cross goes in where others venture in fear

STAR 11/7/92

297

**W**HEN the telephone shrilled in Zakia Maloka's Boipatong home in the early hours of June 17, the chilling message blotted out the morning cold.

The Red Cross fieldworker heard a fellow resident of the sprawling Vaal Triangle township telling of a "problem" ... a massacre that would lead that fateful night to the deaths of some 45 people and soon reverberate around the world.

Zakia knew the drill. He calmly telephoned operations co-ordinator Matabe Malepe and, as dawn broke, the organisation's 24-hour duty staff and members of the 600-strong voluntary aid corps swung into action.

Ambulances, emergency vehicles and supply trucks marked with the distinctive red cross were among the first to roll unhindered into the strife-torn township — and they would be among the last to leave when

The SA Red Cross Society was among the first to enter and the last to leave stricken areas, from Laingsburg after the 1981 floods, to the Boipatong massacre, reports **SHIRLEY WOODGATE.**

things had calmed down.

There was nothing unusual in the routine. It dates back to June 1859 when the germ of the Red Cross was planted by Geneva businessman Henri Dunant, who organised local peasants to help with the war victims abandoned on the battlefield in Solferino, Italy, during fighting between the Austrians, French and Piedmontese.

Three years later, in "A Memory of Solferino", he proposed the peacetime creation of voluntary relief societies throughout the world.

Still committed to their seven fundamental principles — including humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence — the Red Cross today treads in strife-torn townships where others fear for their lives.

Committed to keeping people alive, the organisation also assists in death by handing out burial subsidies in violent situations — in the case of Boipatong, payments of R400 each to 45 families, said southern Transvaal regional director Darrell Fergusson.

But now the resources of the local Red Cross are strained to the hilt. In addition to the ongoing programmes financed by the society, there is the need to replenish in order to prepare for the next call.

Funds are needed for emergencies and relief work.

Those prepared to help can phone Mr Fergusson on (011) 873-3938. □



# Women must tackle financial planning

6/10/92 21192

LIFE Officers' Association (LOA) figures show that 91% of white South Africans are dependent during retirement —

34% have to continue working, 32% rely on state pensions, 17% are supported by families and 8% rely on welfare.

Chartered accounting firm KPMG Aiken & Peat's Financial Planning Services director Alan Keavy says the problem stems from when people think about funding their retirement years.

"They tend to underestimate their expected lifespan. At 50 years you should actually plan to live to 90."

In most cases, inadequate forethought is given to financial planning for retirement years.

"Such complacency is as-

tonishing in the face of daily evidence that the buying power of money is decreasing by 50% over every five-year period.

"It is particularly surprising that women, who are constantly made aware of the relentless upward spiral of living costs in the supermarket, do little to prepare for when they may no longer be able to fend for themselves."

## Lessen

Keavy says the sooner women begin to plan sensibly for their personal retirement the better.

Not only will they help themselves, but in the case of married women who take responsibility for their personal income they can lessen their tax burden because married women are

taxed at a higher level and might be entitled to rebates.

Married women rely too much on their husbands to look after their finances.

"Current statistics further indicate that, on average, wives in SA outlive husbands by about 15 years. They cannot afford to leave whatever financial arrangements are made for retirement entirely to their husbands, who might die before them."

With SA men still tending to play a patriarchal role, some husbands assume absolute financial control of the marriage.

Keavy urges women to face reality before it is too late. They should ask how they would fare financially if they were widowed or have to cope with being di-

vorced, and whether they are prepared financially to shoulder the additional responsibility of caring for and educating children on their own.

He says it is never too late to start investing.

One should never stop saving — even in retirement, if possible.

## Regenerate

"Unless you have at least 50% of your capital working to regenerate itself for the future you will not match inflation."

"If you have no capital to speak of, it will be necessary to commit the maximum income available to disciplined savings on a monthly basis."

He says regular modest sums invested in something like unit trusts, which offer

steady growth through rand-cost averaging over three to five years or longer, eventually mature into "encouraging" nest-eggs.

An alternative would be a well-managed share portfolio where the most effective spread of investments is generally to be found in a spread designed for 15-20 years or more, five to 15 years and one to five years.

He also advocates assurance products, including after-tax savings endowment policies and pre-tax savings generated through retirement annuities.



ALAN KEEVY

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# Call for action on abuse

South 47-817192  
THERE IS an urgent need to form action groups which could set up shelters, networks, media watches and legal aid clinics for battered women, says a researcher.

Ms. Mmatshilo Motsei, who is attached to the Alexandra Clinic where she researches how health services should support battered women, says these groups should be set up because domestic violence is increasing in South Africa.

In the latest edition of The Rock, published by the ANC Women's League, Motsei says the situation is "horrifying". She says the light punishment given to offenders does not serve as a deterrent.

Motsei hopes her research will help health workers move away from just stitching and treating wounds to working closely with organisations to fight the problem at

its root.

"Legal reforms, if any, are limited by cultural norms and social attitudes which support gender bias, and these are expressed in inefficient investigative practices, the police's insensitive treatment of victims and the courtroom trauma."

There should be more funds for research to determine the extent of the violence and to assess existing laws to develop proposals for legislative change and reform in police procedure.

Motsei says many women find excuses for the husbands or lovers who abuse them.

"They still fear talking openly about this problem," Motsei says.

- Abused women in Cape Town who wish to make contact with a support group can contact Rape Crisis at (021) 47-9762.



# R32-million project to light up Sun Valley

By EVE VOSLOO

A R32-million project which will be able to supply electricity to 11 000 consumers is underway to cater for future development in the Sun Valley, Kommetjie, Ocean View and Noordhoek areas.

A city council spokesman said this week that it had become necessary to establish a new main electrical sub-station in Buller Louw Drive, Sun Valley, to provide for new demand and to relieve pressure on the Clovelly main sub-station.

High voltage underground cables are to be laid from Steenberg via Clovelly to Sun Valley.

Various potential routes were considered with the help of Eskom and a final route approved by the Fish Hoek Municipality, the Western Cape Regional Services Council and the Silvermine Nature Reserve Advisory Board after a report had been submitted by the Environmental Evaluation Unit of the University of Cape Town.

Work has already started on the project. A spokesman said contractors were on site and had started preliminary work — but that this had been delayed by bad weather. Residents along the route who will be affected by digging for laying of cables and other construction will be notified about 10 days before work starts in their area.

The work is to be done by Power Installations, which has a site office in Clovelly ☎ 782 6462.

The project should be finished by April 1993.

## Inkatha's plans for the poor in Cape

S1 Times  
Sunday Times Reporter  
Cape Metro 5/7/92

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is planning a series of social upliftment schemes among the Western Cape's more impoverished communities.

They have already begun a major fundraising drive, running competitions and appealing directly to companies, to finance these projects, an IFP spokesperson said this week.

The projects include a series of programmes such as Street Urchins Pads (SURS), which plans to purchase and renovate old houses to house and feed street children.

Maningi Bokkisi is planned as a Section 21 company, with which they hope to harness the knitting and crocheting skills of black women, which will then be collectively marketed on behalf of the women involved.

They also hope to finance ablution blocks in squatter camps.



BUSINESS DAY, Tuesday, July 7, 1992

## Fund-raising drive for victims of violence

by 7/7/92  
WILSON ZWANE (297)

DEVELOPMENT agencies, including the Independent Development Trust, the Development Bank of SA and the Kagiso Trust, have been asked to assist victims of violence in SA.

A source close to the national peace committee said yesterday the committee approached agencies two months ago for money to be used in the reconstruction of strife torn areas.

Independent Development Trust (IDT) spokesman Jolyon Nuttall confirmed yesterday that the trust, together with other agencies, had discussed "funding reconstruction in areas where genuine peace initiatives have been installed" with the peace committee.

He said IDT trustees had approved a "substantial" amount of money to be used for such activities. These reconstruction activities would be co-ordinated by the peace committee.

Development Bank of SA and Kagiso Trust sources also confirmed that there had been discussions with the peace committee about assisting victims of violence.

The committee said some money had been received from the agencies.

It could not be established yesterday how the money was going to be used, but the source said a national peace accord subcommittee on socio-economic matters would meet today to work out the details.

## SACC concern over its pro-ANC image

by 7/7/92

DURBAN — The SA Council of Churches (SACC) could not afford to be perceived as taking sides with any political group and had to examine why some people saw it as the "ANC at prayer", SACC president Khoza Mgojo said yesterday.

Mgojo made the remarks during an opening address at the SACC's national conference at Natal University in Durban.

The SACC's integrity had to be beyond question and it could not afford to be seen taking sides politically.

"We shall need to examine why we are perceived as 'the ANC at prayer'. I myself feel that there is no truth in this. But whether this is true is not the point. What is important is that we are perceived that way."

Mgojo explained that the SACC had condemned and would continue condemning "whatever forces take human life to be cheap".

The SACC's message to different political parties needed to be clear. "They need not kill their fellow brothers and sisters in order to convince them."

Mgojo said many people had wished the SACC's death as they felt it had achieved its purpose after political parties were unbanned and political prisoners freed.

However, he pointed out that the SACC had gone to great pains to convene a gathering of most of the country's political leaders to sign a peace accord last year.

Mgojo said President F W de Klerk had stopped short of confessing to the sins of apartheid because he knew that if he did, he would have to compensate those who had suffered under the ideology.

He said De Klerk wanted to forget the past and "not keep raking it up".

"But you cannot have reconciliation in this way... to attain reconciliation one must first confess the wrongs done to others in order to receive forgiveness. Only then can there be redemption and reconciliation."

Mgojo said De Klerk viewed apartheid as a mistake, not a crime which had done millions of black people grievous injury. He said the real foundation for a brighter future lay in forgiveness and acceptance. — Sapa.

ALCATEL  
BUSINESS SYSTEMS



**A**S A RULE I don't waste my time arguing whether a woman's place is in the kitchen or the boardroom.

The reason I am getting involved in this discussion at all is that I stumbled across a newspaper article the other day where one Frances Kendall asserted that a woman's place was in the home.

Kendall is a Nobel Prize nominee and she has written several books including *Super Parents*, *Super Children* and *The Heart Of The Nation*.

She believes women should back off from competing with men in the corporate world.

#### A waste of time

"It is a waste of time and they will probably lose in the end," she says.

Kendall maintains that "women evolved with strengths that make them good mothers and housekeepers. They must stop buying the stuff that tells them they are cabbages unless they are working".

I suspect that Kendall was tired on the day she gave that interview. The reason I'm saying that is that when I have had a particularly rough day at the office, I think like Kendall.

I curse the women's movement for fighting for my rights which, deep down, I believe are God-given and should not have been an issue in the first place.

To me the women's movement is all the women throughout the world and through the ages who have toiled

and pushed barriers further and further, sometimes aggressively and other times gently, so that women can be treated with dignity and respect.

This movement includes my grandmother who brought up 14 children and still worked as a char, and my mother, who stoically bore the loneliness and the guilt of working as a "stay in" domestic so that I would have choices.

#### Times when we forget

There are times when I forget all this. I just want somebody to look after me, pay my rent, buy my food and make difficult decisions for me.

I can't be bothered to think about the price I would have to pay for

abdicating my responsibility to look after myself.

But I have come to recognise this as my infant mode. That's when my reasoning has deserted me.

The difference between Kendall and me is that I know that feelings are not facts.



## Ruth Bhengu's Heart BEAT

# Where is a woman's place these days?

Sowetan 7/7/92

**The difference between Kendall and me is that I know that feelings are not facts**

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## More women buying guns for protection

By Charmeela Bhagawat

The number of suburban women who had invested in firearms for their safety had escalated sharply in the past six months, Johannesburg gun dealers said yesterday.

Women from Soweto, Lenasia and the northern and eastern areas were arming themselves in the wake of Reef violence and the recent spate of rapes and murders, dealers said.

A spokesman for Bentel Arms, which has outlets in Sandton, Southgate, Eastgate and Randburg, said the firm had sold an increasing number of guns to women "from all walks of life".

Police said it was difficult to keep records of gun registrations based on gender but dealers said the increase was visible at shooting ranges and training centres.

Bentel Arms' Sandton sales assistant Mark Joffe said: "Sales to women have definitely

escalated in the past six months. Rapists and murderers are on the loose and they feel they must protect themselves."

Gary Wheeler, a sales assistant at Basil's Den, in Southdale, said more women started buying guns about a year ago when unrest in the Transvaal intensified.

A gun dealer in Melville agreed. He said he had even sold shotguns to women.

Lawrence Theo, a sales assistant at Springbok Arms, Bedfordview, said they had always sold guns to many women because "people in this area have always been safety conscious".

He attributed the increase in gun sales by women in other areas to the fact that they were "only now becoming aware of the necessity to protect themselves properly". Academy of Marksmanship marketing director Alberto Derossi said about 70 percent of the clients at his Randburg training courses were women.

## For the record



**NATION BUILDING** *Kids — are the world and its very survival is in their hands*





Doing it for the kids ... children are what it is all about and these youngsters at the Pietersburg parenting workshop in 1992 affirm the sheer joy of youth.

# Children will inherit the earth

Soweto 10/7/92

By Pearl Majola

## ■ HELPING HAND Parenting is a

*popular element of our initiative:*

297

**F**EW BUSINESSES can boast a successful 25 years of existence. Even fewer can pride themselves with a persistent commitment to social responsibility in that many years. But Pick 'n Pay can.

The supermarket chain was launched in 1967 with only four self-service stores. Today it is a giant in the industry with 100 supermarkets to show for it.

### Valuable contribution

Apart from the celebration of 25 years in business — during which they have made a valuable contribution to the country's economy — Pick 'n Pay can also pat themselves on the back for their worthy donation to the upliftment of the communities they serve.

"Profits are the bloodstream of our economic world," says the company's chairman, Mr Raymond Ackerman.

"But a businessman must realise that his role is a much broader one and that this fabric of social responsibility is woven completely through a business-

man's whole existence."

Besides funding worthy community projects like Red Nose Day and Operation Hunger, the company acknowledges the dimensions of life and goes on to support education and culture, sport and business excellence.

But perhaps the most admirable yet

has been the company's unrelenting commitment to Nation Building through sponsorship of the parenting workshops.

The company has sponsored the project (and continues to do so) since its inception three years ago.

"We see ourselves playing a major

role in restoring the priority of parenting for the sole purpose of developing the child," explained Pick 'n Pay's Martin Rosen.

planned for Pretoria, Bloemfontein and the Vaal.

Over the past 25 years Pick 'n Pay have invested about R70 million in benefit programmes for its own people.

In addition, the company contributes R5 million of its after-tax profits to community upliftment programmes every year.

The enthusiastic response of the communities who have had the privilege of these workshops in their areas is remarkable.

Workshops have already been held in Pietersburg, Carletonville, Alexandra, Soweto and Daveyton and more are

The secret of this supermarket chain giant's success seems to lie in the way they conduct business — through experience, making profits and sharing them with the community.

## The very first link in a nationwide chain

Soweto 10/7/92

By Pearl Majola

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### ■ Meet the man behind the concept of people power:

"people power", which has guaranteed its success over the years.

"Long before politicians and journalists coined the expression 'people power', we had adopted the now famous dictum," explains Ackerman.

"People power has always been a

critical component of Pick 'n Pay's

corporate culture because we depend utterly on people — consumers, employees, suppliers and so many other stakeholders — for the success of our business.

"I believe people power is our richest asset because it has taught us to share and to care," Ackerman says.

People power, according to Pick 'n Pay, is the relationship with all the people with whom the company works —

consumers, employees, suppliers and the community in general.

That relationship is not confined to business.

It includes contributions to community development projects like sponsorship of the Nation Building Parenting Workshops, sports (Olympics sponsorship), donating and actively taking part in fundraising events like Red Nose Day, education and culture.

Pick 'n Pay

Hyper

Stores

Let's make it better together

Supermarkets  
Hypers  
Superstores



# Township women may be trained as rape counsellors

By Edwina Booysen

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BATTERED and sexually molested township women may soon be able to share their suffering with counsellors from their communities trained to assist them.

There are also plans for a rape crisis centre in Khayelisha.

According to Rape Crisis co-ordinator, Ms Mandisa Sangx-

alo, 35 women from Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Khayelisha are being trained to work as counsellors at the centre.

The six-week course is designed to teach women to handle and respond to victims of abuse, with specialised training in rehabilitation, counselling and legal advice.

When they complete their training the women will be able to

hold workshops on sexual abuse, awareness programmes and train others.

Sangxalo, who has been a counsellor herself, found counselling given by white women to black victims lacking because it was hampered by language barriers as well as cultural differences.

"The rate of rape and wife battery in the townships is high,

especially in Khayelisha where people are plagued by poverty, unemployment and housing problems," Sangxalo said.

"Although the centre will be situated in Khayelisha, the course will be held in Guguletu as it is accessible to all the townships."

Women interested in being trained as counsellors can contact Sangxalo at 951-4901/6



# Development in rural areas is a priority

STAR 10/7/92

The relationship between population growth and living standards has been clearly demonstrated worldwide where the total fertility rate (TFR) of women in impoverished and undeveloped areas is generally higher than that of women in developed areas.

In urban areas, where the standard of living is on the whole higher, the average birth rate is three per woman. In rural areas this climbs to an average of nearly six per woman.

Clearly part of the solution to the population crisis is to work at improving the living standard of all the people, but particular emphasis must be placed on rural development for it is in here that the greatest poverty and lowest living standards are experienced.

Lack of development in rural areas in most African countries has led to increased movement of people to the cities, which creates its own problems — lack of housing and unemployment.

Those left behind on the land are caught up in a web of poverty exacerbated by malnutrition, low productivity, and a decrease in agricultural production, of which high birth and death rates are a feature.

It is imperative that living standards in rural areas are urgently improved and that support is given to programmes for rural development.

There are nearly 6 million people living on farms in South Africa in a largely Third World environment. These people, mostly farm labourers and their families are in most cases totally dependent on the farmers. An estimated 80 percent of farm workers can neither read nor write and there is limited access to schools, clinics and training centres. Compounding the problem is the high birth rate of an average of 5.2 children per woman.

With its aim being to improve the standard of living of farm labourers and their dependants, the SA Agricultural Union established the Rural Foundation, which concentrates on practical programmes to improve the quality of life of the workers and aid them in becoming more self-sufficient.

With the co-operation of farmers and their wives, a wide variety of courses can be initiated on farms. These include literacy courses, health counselling and family planning.

## Advice on family planning

STAR 10/7/92

The Association for Voluntary Sterilisation of South Africa offers an advice service to the public. Its motto: "Small families have big plans for the future", fittingly supports the advantages of small families. However, the organisation stresses its belief that the decision for sterilisation must be

completely voluntary.

The association offers free advice on both male and female sterilisation and will happily answer any questions people might ask.

For more information contact them at (011) 880-2643 or at Box 41636 Craighall 2024.

## Women hold key to world development

STAR 10/7/92

The status of women is a determining factor in any population-development programme, and the influence a woman can exert on the family is largely determined by her level of education.

In Africa, and in many developing countries around the world, the status of women and recognition for the role they play in the community, is so low that they form part of the syndrome labelled the "feminisation of poverty".

It is a sad fact that instead of becoming part of the solution, women still remain part of the problem, often through no fault of their own.

This will continue until attitudes towards women, particularly in rural areas, change.

The international conference on "Population Development in the 21st Century", held in Amsterdam in Holland in 1989, issued a declaration which called for the recognition of women as central to the development process.

It stated that the improvement of "their status and the extent to which they are free to make decisions affecting their lives and that of their families will be crucial in determining the future population-growth rates".

According to The State of the World Population 1992, a report issued by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) in April, economic growth and improvement in the quality of life have been faster in those areas of the world where women enjoy a higher status.

Women's health and nutri-

tional state during pregnancy and breastfeeding affect the health of the child; and their education and degree of control over family resources affects the child's mental and physical development.

Discrimination against women is still common in many societies, but more particularly in traditional communities.

Women are still often regarded as "poor investments" when it comes to education and this is highlighted by statistics.

In Africa the figures show that at primary school level there are 80 girls for every 100 boys. At secondary school level this drops to only 47 girls to 100 boys.

Female literacy in Africa is put at about 38 percent and out of the world's 949 million illiterates in 1985, nearly two thirds, or 592 million, are women.

In South Africa there are about 3 million women who cannot read or write.

In its booklet "Population Growth — a Critical Decade", the Department of Population Development suggests that certain factors are necessary to improve the status of women.

Their prime needs, it says, are:

- The opportunity to attend school.
- The opportunity to receive non-formal education though which they can acquire skills in areas such as nutrition, child care, domestic budget control and home industry.
- Job opportunities.
- Services and facilities such as child day-care facilities, access to clinics and family planning services.



**PEOPLE'S LIVES** *A granny who endured the pain of arrests and hostility of authorities to keep*

# Prayer is Nonjike's mainstay

By Lulama Luti

**I**N A LAND RIDDLED with violence and lack of respect for human life, it is Mrs Lillian Nonjike's daily prayer that her family of 397 households be spared the carnage.

As head of the Vlakplaas squatter camp near Vosloorus, Boksburg, the 66-year-old grandmother of nine has had to endure the pain of arrests and the hostility of the authorities to keep the people together.

"It is an open secret that squatter camps are generally regarded as the breeding ground for violence. We are lucky because as yet, there hasn't been any trouble here," she said.

A pensioner herself, the soft-spoken widow took to championing the cause of the homeless - the majority of whom are pensioners - in 1987, and she refuses to give up.

*Woman of the Soweto*

**Week**

**■ COURAGEOUS GRANNY** A champion of the homeless, keeps 397 Vlakplaas

squatter camp households together.

And her endurance has begun paying dividends. To date she has been able to secure 35 hectares of land where more than 300 families live.

But she says her problems are far from over. "My biggest concern at the moment is to get money to start building

low-cost houses for the pensioners.

"They are worse off," she said.

Many of the people who live here were evicted from backyards in Vosloorus in 1987 because they could not afford the rent. They were left destitute and what made me sad was that

most were pensioners.

"With the pittance they earn, they still cannot afford to pay the rent," she said.

Nonjike told Soweran that the conditions under which the pensioners lived and the hardships they encountered compelled her to help.

"Together with other homeless people we formed a committee and started mobilising. We agreed to contribute R10 each towards a trust fund in order to buy land.

**There was not enough money**

"We then approached the Vosloorus and Kaitleng councils for land, but to no avail. There was not enough money and the councils would not listen to our

pleas.

"The last straw was in 1989 when the Kaitleng council came with the Zonk'izizwe project. Many people were taken to the area and we were divided," she said.

Her committee also disintegrated and since then she has been on her own.

"I've worked with people all my life and I know just how painful the struggle to have a house of your own is," says the former Natalspruit Hospital lab assistant.

After going through thick and thin to obtain the piece of land on which they live, she now fears losing it.

"This place is expensive and if we don't get financial help soon, we may lose it. Most of the people around here



## *the destitute and needy together*

*Sowetan* 13/7/92

are unemployed and a number of projects are on hold because there is no money. We need help soon," she said with obvious heartache.

Nonjeke said while she aimed to have self-help schemes started soon, another immediate concern was for a clinic to be built in the area.

"Although we have been given the green light by the Transvaal Provincial Administration to stay, I'm still concerned about our health.

### **Proper sanitation**

"While water is pumped from the ground through generators, there is no proper sanitation. Refuse removal is another problem. And residents have since complained that the R60 paid towards these services is too much," she said.

"I am in constant contact with the Boksburg council and if things go well, we might secure the services of a nursing sister," she added.

While the struggle for survival con-

~~297~~ (297)

**If houses can  
be built for people,  
I think we will see less  
and less of these  
senseless killings**

**Mrs Nonjeke**

tinues, she will continue to pray for peace at Vlakplaas.

"If proper houses can be built for people, I think we will see less and less of these senseless killings."

People who want to help residents of Vlakplaas can contact Mrs Lillian Nonjeke at (011) 901-1663.

Nonjeke now qualifies for the *Sowetan*/Eskom Woman of the Year Award.

**Mrs Lillian Nonjeke, champion of the destitute. PIC: PATTY MOENG**





## Boipatong families to get cash

THE Red Cross Society will today give money and food parcels to the families of Boipatong massacre victims. *Sowetan 14/7/92 (2925)*

A spokesman for the organisation, Mr Derrick Thema, said yesterday each family would receive a cheque of R400 for every member of the family killed during the attack.

"In addition families will be given clothes and food parcels," he said. - *Sowetan Reporter*.



### MP retains status

CP MP Fanie van Vuuren's status within the CP would not be affected by his arrest for allegedly murdering his wife, the CP said yesterday. *6/04/71 1617192*

Van Vuuren, 39, is on R200 bail after appearing in the Carletonville Magistrate's Court on Tuesday. He was charged with the fatal shooting of his wife Hermiena on April 25. *(291)*



2 metro

# Pay for equality, women told

By Shirley Woodgate

Top Johannesburg professional women have offered to pay her ex-husband R100 a month maintenance for their 12-year-old daughter placed in his care after the couple parted.

The father, Paul O'Neill, earned less than his wife and

said after the landmark ruling in the Scottburgh Magistrate's Court in Natal that women had to share responsibilities if they wanted equal rights.

The mother, Eleanor O'Neill, who earned more than R4 000 a month, retaliated, saying her husband had no pride or dignity.

But sympathy is on the side of Mr O'Neill.

Jackie Lofell, spokesman for the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, said both

parents were responsible for child care and under the circumstances, the mother should contribute financially to the girl's upbringing if she could afford it.

Miss Lofell said her reasoning was based on what was best for the child in the event of divorce or separation.

"Absolutely nothing wrong with the ruling," said Jeanette Schmid, Johannesburg director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Re-

habilitation of Offenders, "but the law should go even further to achieve full equality in domestic offences.

"Marital rape should be included in this area, where legislation favours husbands."

Sharon Lain from the South African Federation of Business and Professional Women said the ruling reflected the trend that women's earnings often equalled or exceeded those of men.

"We wanted equality but we

cannot play the weak doormat on one hand and then the dominant career women when it suits us.

"We must be prepared to take the responsibility and discipline that comes with equality," she said.

Sheba Women's Organisation spokesman Wilma Lawson Turnbull had the last word: "If the husband takes the child so that his ex-wife can follow her career, she must pay towards its care."



# Governments 'ignore rapes' by security force members

STAN 1617192 (32) 297

At least five rape charges have been laid against members of the South African security forces this year. Four Phola Park women have charged members of the 32 Battalion with rape, and a 17-year-old Katlehong girl has charged a police officer with rape.

Human rights organisation Amnesty International says governments turn a blind eye to such abuses of power by security forces.

Here is a shortened version of the Amnesty report:

Just before midnight on May 18 1990, a wedding party was stopped at an army road block in the north of India. The soldiers opened fire, killing the groom's brother and wounding nine people, including the bride, Mubina Gani, and her husband.

Soldiers dragged the bride and her pregnant aunt into a field.

"They took off our clothes ... and then we were raped," said Mubina. "Four to six men raped me I think."

Security forces around the world are guilty of raping and abusing women, according to a recent international report. **Speak magazine** investigates ...

Government officials said the bus had been caught in crossfire.

International law says governments must protect all men, women and children from torture.

Women who are political activists or community organisers have been targets around the world. Soldiers and police use rape or sexual abuse to shame these women, "punish" them or to get information.

Gunay Korkut, a 20-year-old Turkish student, was arrested in May 1991. She was taken to police headquarters and accused of helping murder a police officer.

In her first week in prison, she said, she was often

stripped, hung up by her wrists with leather straps, tortured with electric shocks and sexually molested. When Gunay still denied the charges, she was laid naked on blocks of ice and given electric shocks to her feet, breasts and genitals.

Four days later, they threatened to repeat the torture. She signed a confession.

A 17-year-old girl in Bangladesh was brutally raped because her brother was suspected of being a political activist. "A lieutenant raped me, followed by another soldier. Each one raped me twice. The officer said he was going to rape my sister-in-law to pay for my brother's activities. Two of them raped her."

Some governments have laws which punish the rape survivors. Pakistani women found guilty of sex outside marriage — including rape — can be publically whipped, sent to jail or stoned to death.

**Speak, Box 261363, Excom 2023 South Africa.**



# PEOPLE'S LIVES *Four marriages that worked • Concern for the townships' environment*



Angie and Bobby Makweta: "Pulling in the same direction."



Sisi and Siza Khampes: "We have managed to strike a happy balance." PICS: LEN KUMALO (left) & JOE MOLEFE

By Lulama Luti

**A** POSH Mercedes Benz pulls up the driveway at Angie and Bobby Makweta's home in Orlando West, Soweto. The car is a symbol of achievement and depicts the couple's simple but powerful lifestyle.

A lifestyle acquired through years of hard work and dedication to each other.

The two are the proverbial husband and wife team. While wife Angie is director of a city-based computer training school, husband Bobby is deputy group public affairs manager for Tiger Oats.

The couple, who met when they were social work students at Turfloop University, have three grown-up children.

"If we pull together, it has to be in the same direction," says Bra Bobby, while Angie adds that children tend to capitalise on issues in which parents do not agree.

"Striking a balance between a successful career and a good home is difficult. You have to recognise that for any success to be realised there has to be additional effort and additional work," says Bra Bobby.

According to Angie, some parents shy away from their parental responsibilities.

"Some parents use the prevalent situation as an excuse to abdicate their own parental responsibilities. We should all be aware that bringing up children is not an easy thing to do.

When not at work, how do they spend their spare time? Said Bra Bobby: "Wherever possible we go to meetings and conferences to-

## Revealed: secrets of happy couples

Sowetan 17/7/92

**■ RADIANT COUPLES** *They are*

*well-known and contented. But most*

*importantly, they have solid marriages:*

gether. It's another way of relaxing. But we do insist on one good family meal on a Sunday. That is the only time we get to be together."

Their favourite dishes: tripe, morogo and tinge.

"When I've been served those I feel like a king," said Bra Bobby. "I love curry dishes - and the whole family loves them," added his wife.

### Sacrifice and preparation

They both conceded that a lot of sacrifice and preparation were the main key to success.

While the internationally acclaimed musical couple of Caiphus Semenya and Letta Mbulu were modest about their achievements, they were in agreement about the handsome reward that

hard work has given them.

Speaking from their downtown Johannesburg recording studio, they told how they were able to keep a good marriage while equally successful in their careers.

Semenya said: "If people marry because of love and if the marriage is founded on a solid foundation, I can't see it breaking up. It takes a long time to build."

The couple have two children - Muntu (14) and Mosese (10).

"It's a daily thing - it doesn't come ready-made. There is no guarantee for success. It has to be worked on by both. We really are good friends."

When not in the studio, Mbulu finds time to prepare "pap and morogo" or, better still, a sumptuous

"mugusho" dish.

The Khampes say effective role-juggling is the secret of their success.

"There is nothing that beats determination and to be able to do the best in everything that you do," says Sisi.

### Striking a balance

Speaking from their modest home in Johannesburg's northern suburb, Sisi, a labour lawyer and Siza, group marketing development manager for a bottling company, said striking a balance between their demanding careers and home was not easy.

"But, with a lot of co-operation from Sisi, we have managed to strike a balance between healthy careers, our home, our extended families and our community work."

Both pointed at how important it was to care about the children.

"It's important to have the interests of children at heart because I believe strongly in the family unit," said Siza. Eating out and savouring "all those complicated dishes" is one of the Khampes' favourites although they confessed that spare time was a rarity.

**• Mutual respect and compromise are ingredients of a good marriage. We do fight, a lot, but that is normal**

Yvonne Chaka Chaka

When the Mhingos tied the knot in 1989, the move raised eyebrows and doubts were expressed as to whether the marriage would last.

Three years on, Yvonne Chaka Chaka and her medical doctor husband Tiny feel that the decision could not have been better.

They both talked warmly about their marriage and the love and respect they have for each other.

"Mutual respect, compromise and constant communication are the ingredients of a good relationship in a marriage. We do fight, a lot, but that is normal," Yvonne pointed out.

While Tiny spends at least 10 hours at work, much of Chaka Chaka's time is spent either on promotional tours or recording sessions.

But, now that she has a secretary, she has more time to be with her family.

"We spend most of the weekends together with the children, either here at home or in our farmhouse in the North. "I've cut down on my shows a lot in order to be with my family. It's no use having a lot of money at the expense of your family," she said.



# 14 Southn women

# There is a place like home

South 18/7-22/7/92

(297)

**K**AREN'S father was angry when she fell pregnant — so angry he threw her out of the house. At the age of 24 and unmarried, she had no-one to turn to.

Her boyfriend was unable to care for her, so the destitute woman left Namaqualand and came to Cape Town.

That was eight months ago. Today, she is confident that she will be able to care for her baby.

Karen was given shelter and care at St Anne's Home in Woodstock, a shelter for destitute women and their children.

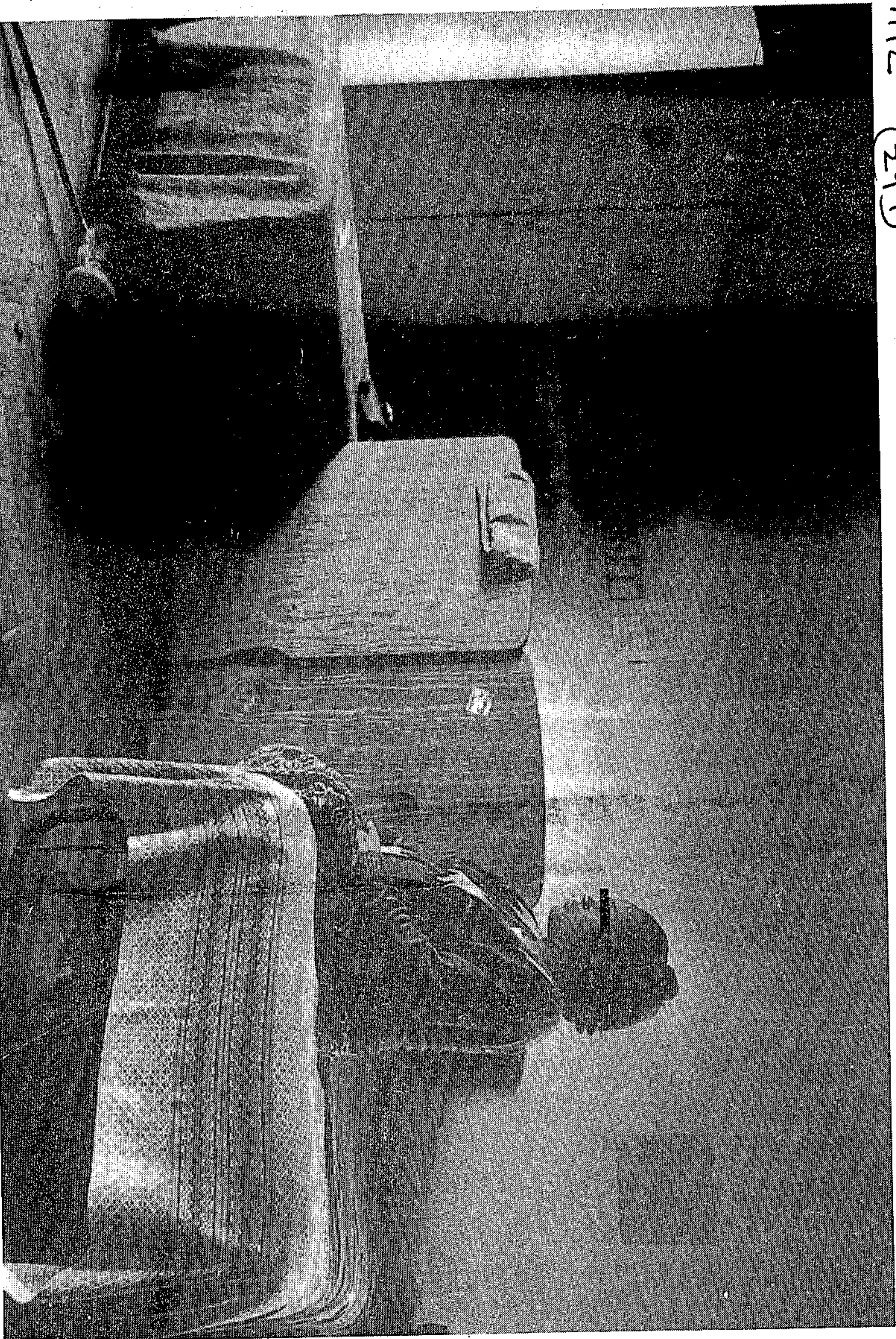
"St Anne's cares for the rejected, the destitute, the raped, the battered, the abused and isolated mothers and children who come to us," says Ms Fiona Elliot, the shelter's social worker and principal.

"We don't blame. We teach women in these circumstances to cope, to deal with their problems and choose the best options available to them and their unborn babies."

Since it opened its doors in 1904, St Anne's has become a haven to hundreds of women and children from all over South Africa.

It is run by a management committee of people skilled in fields that benefit the programme. There are only four permanent staff members.

There is a waiting list for admission, although the severity of the women's problems are taken into consideration.



UNCERTAINTY: A destitute pregnant woman at St Anne's Home in Woodstock contemplates the future

Photo: Yunus Mohamed



# 'Steps' challenges gender inequality

SOUTH

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**E**DUCATORS and trainers trying to change attitudes and structures that oppress women have a new handbook at their disposal.

"On Our Feet: Taking Steps to Challenge Women's Oppression" has been published by the Centre for Adult and Continuing Education (CACE) at the University of the Western Cape.

The book gives background information to gender inequality and step-by-step guidelines on how to run workshops to change attitudes and structures that oppress women.

Women work 67 percent of the world's working hours, earn less than 10 percent of the world's income and own less than one percent of the world's property.

Half the women in South Africa have been raped.

These are some shocking statistics which educators can use in workshops to challenge gender bias in organisations and educational programmes.

"On Our Feet" is based on workshops run by CACE in 1990 and 1991. The workshops were part of an ongoing project on gender and popular education and explored participants'.

The handbook is illustrated with photographs of and quotes from participants.

"On Our Feet" was written by Ms Liz MacKenzie, who is developing non-formal adult education materials and co-ordinates CACE publications.

**REHANA ROSSOUW**



# Hospital to become a refuge

STimes (Cape Town)

By JESSICA

BEZUIDENHOUT

19/7/97

A SECTION of the old Westlake Hospital in Tokai is soon to be used as a refuge for drug addicts, pimps, vagrants, prostitutes, alcoholics, the homeless and the unemployed.

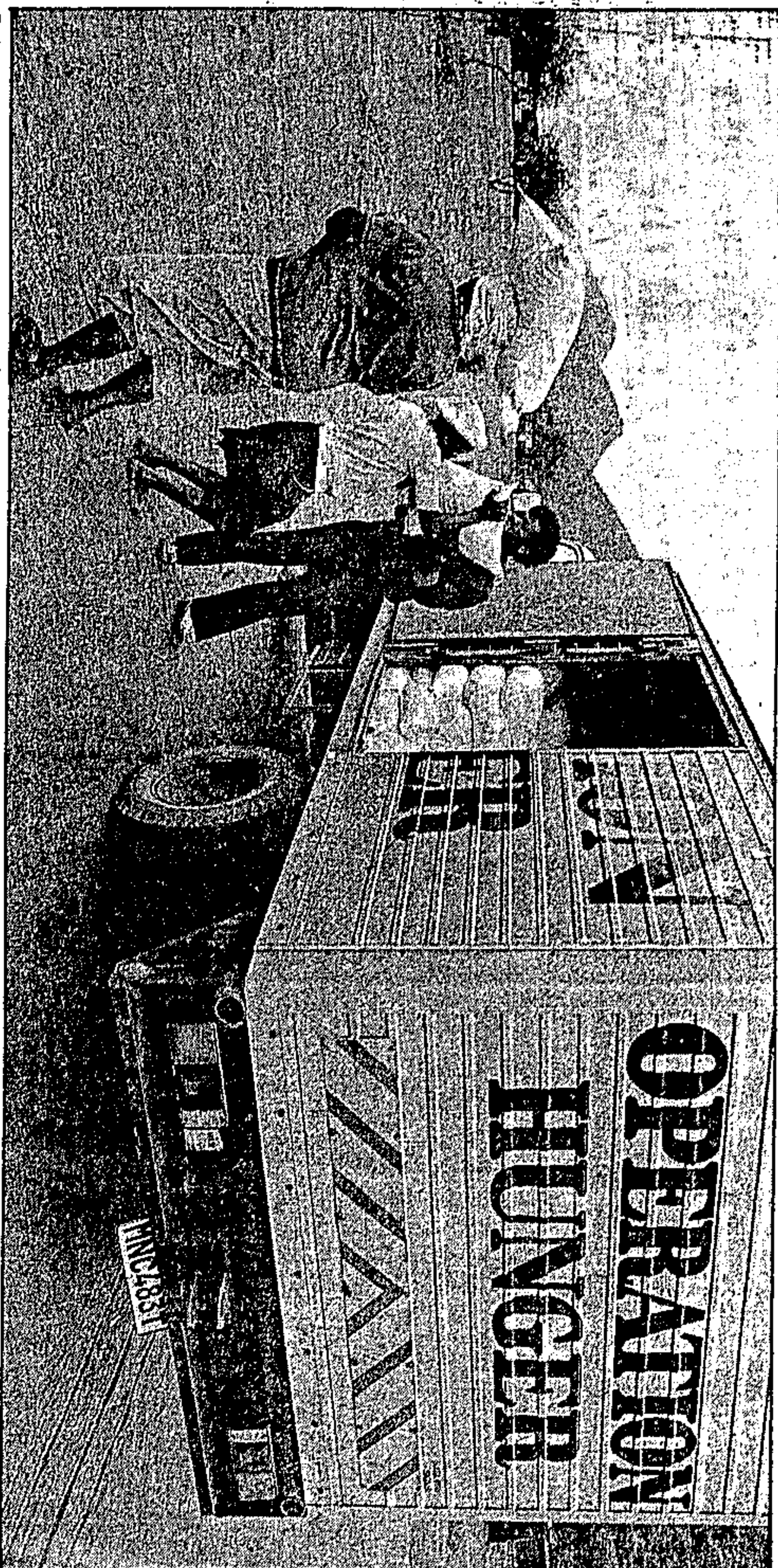
The Ark, which has successfully run similar ventures in Durban for several years, is to take over the A J Stoll Memorial Sanitarium.

The refuge will have craft workshops, a creche, a dining hall, a gymnasium, teen centre and a church.

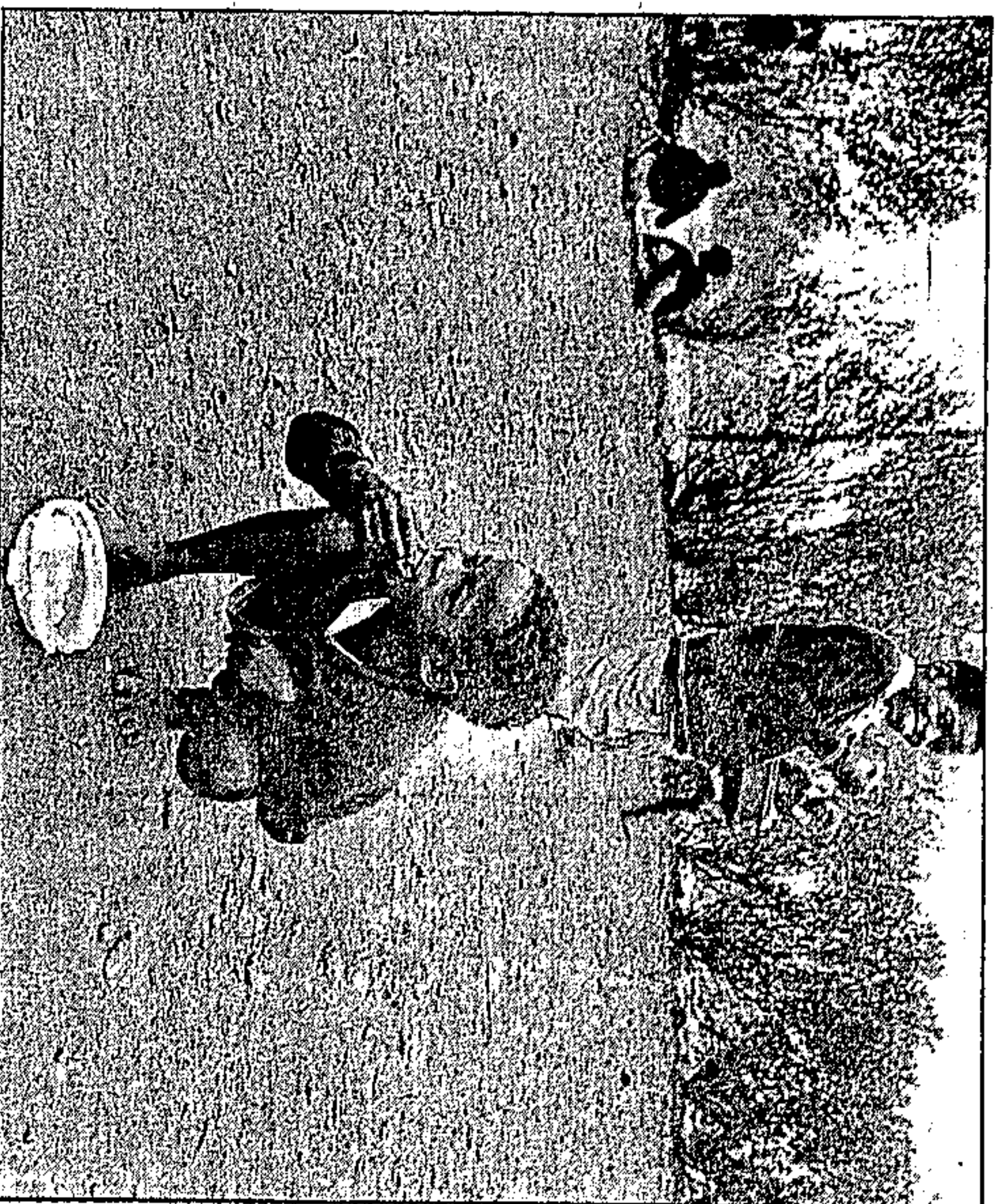
Ark spokesman Mr Vasco de Gouveia said people would be taken in as soon as the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Mr A Julies, had granted permission.

Anyone interested may telephone 461 2178 or write to The Ark, City of Refuge, P O Box 30476, Tokai.





Relief at last . . . a truck brings emergency maize supplies to Mathabatha in northern Lebowa. Up to 80 percent of grain crops have been wiped out in South Africa and Zimbabwe in a drought zone that stretches north as far as Angola and Tanzania.



Happiness is a full belly . . . schoolchildren at an Operation Hunger emergency feeding scheme at Matsika school in Venda.

# Food for all the bottom line

STAR 2417192

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The

## HARVEST

for the hungry

**T**HE FULL drama of the drought has started to unfold in surveys that have probed beyond the economic cost of crop failures and begun to measure the growing threat of starvation now faced by tens of thousands of rural families made jobless and penniless by the disaster.

A recent count by the World Food Programme, run by the United Nations, put the number of lives and livelihoods now at risk "on the southern African subcontinent at 18 million or more. No less than 11.5 million tons of food from overseas were needed. The WFP called it the worst drought in living memory and stressed the need for "a complex emergency operation on a scale never attempted in the region before."

As much as 70 to 80 percent of grain crops have been wiped out in South Africa and Zimbabwe in a drought zone that stretches north as far as Angola and Tanzania.

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman estimates that at least R9 million a month is needed to feed up to 2.5 million people in South Africa alone, with a growing list of victims who are destitute and unable to afford even basic food.

Polignac is added to the drama by an assessment of the repercussions made by Professor Johan van Zyl, dean of the faculty of agriculture at Pretoria University. He calculates that as many as one in three of all the children in rural villages in South Africa suffer from malnutrition.

At the SA Agricultural Union, chief economist Koos du Toit says the crisis, though perhaps worst in the Transvaal and Free State, now has nationwide dimensions. White and black communities alike were suffering grim hardships in drought-stricken rural areas in the aftermath of crop failures that wiped out jobs and incomes, leaving families foodless and destitute.

This was the scenario of tragedy that prompted Nedcor Bank and The Star to join forces with the launch today of the special new emergency scheme named "Harvest for the Hungry" that plans to rush assistance to families hit hardest by the crisis. Both hope that the launch will inspire many more companies

and organisations to join the initiative in a nationwide rescue operation for drought victims. While planning goes ahead at national and local levels to find long-term solutions to poverty and famine, Harvest for the Hungry aims to trigger immediate action to solve the plight of families trapped in a tragic struggle for survival. "Our primary concern is the inevitable time gap between the planning phase and actual implementation of longer-term programmes," says The Star editor-in-chief Richard Steyn. "What is needed is

an emergency scheme to combat the current malnutrition tragedy without delay. The evidence stresses that solutions have become urgent to alleviate the worst of the suffering.

"There is no time to hold thumbs and hope that a grand solution will emerge sooner or later. People are facing starvation at this very moment. Action is needed now. All of us must become involved and volunteer assistance."

Nedcor Bank chief executive officer Richard Laubscher, who took the lead in the new initiative, agrees that the Harvest for the Hungry fund needs to ensure emergency food deliveries start moving without delay — and keep rolling at least until the spring rains.

The Nedcor Bank group will engage the entire nationwide network of all its divisions — Nedbank, Nedfin and the Perm — in the campaign.

- For every transaction conducted by bank card-holders at Perm or Nedbank ATMs between now and October 31, the bank will contribute an amount equal to the cost of feeding one child for a day. With almost 1 000 automatic teller machines in operation, that alone promises to provide as many as 3.5 million meals every month.
- Pre-encoded deposit slips will be handed out at all branches to clients wishing to make direct donations.
- Inserted in all new cheque-books will be simple donation slips that can be used to contribute amounts varying from R5 to R25 via current accounts.
- Facilities will be made for credit-card holders to contribute, too.
- Lunches at all executive dining rooms will be scaled down to the most simple fare — and savings ploughed into the Harvest fund.
- All staffers in the group will be invited to make voluntary contributions by pledging a percentage of their annual 13th salary cheque to the project, up to a maximum of 3 percent. The total amount donated will be matched rand-for-rand by the Nedcor Chairman's Fund.
- The Star plans to devote a special TelStar 087 line to the project to enable callers to make donations by telephone.

The Star will also use its official fund-raising infrastructure to set up and manage the Harvest project, in conjunction with the Nedcor Chairman's Fund. Funds raised by the scheme will be channelled into expert agencies with proven records of swift effectiveness in food distribution schemes.

Nedcor and The Star will also be encouraging a series of special "Harvest Festivals" for the collection of donations in the form of actual food packages. Those alone should guarantee an immediate start of actual food distribution to families in most desperate need. □



27 JUL 1992

# The Star

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New project... will take food to the hungry.

## New drive to feed our drought-stricken nation

By Michael Chester

Nedcor Bank and The Star today link forces to launch a dynamic new rescue operation to throw emergency lifelines to tens of thousands of destitute families threatened with starvation in the drought crisis.

The project, named "Harvest for the Hungry", aims to trigger an action plan to rush food shipments into rural areas hit hardest of all. The meals to be distributed every month promise to run into millions.

It is planned to keep supplies moving at least until the end of October, when it is hoped the spring rains will have relieved the drought.

The disaster fund has been launched in urgent response to new warnings that no fewer than 2.5 million destitute South Africans are now suffering from malnutrition.

Nedcor Bank chief executive officer Richard Laubscher and The Star's

### HARVEST

*for the hungry*

editor-in-chief Richard Steyn have urged as many business concerns and social organisations as possible to join the emergency exercise.

Nedcor is engaging all of its banking divisions in the project — Nedbank, Nedfin and the Perm, with a nation-

wide network of branches.

One innovation is a plan to contribute an amount equal to the cost of feeding one child for one day each time a customer uses any of the 1 060 ATMs operated by the Perm and Nedbank — expected to total 3.5 million meals every month.

The Star plans to devote a new 087 line to a special service to enable telephone callers to pledge contributions.

From tomorrow, 10c from every call made to one of

TelStar's 087 lines will be donated to the fund.

The Star will also mobilise its official fund-raising infrastructure to set up and manage the "Harvest" fund, in conjunction with the Nedcor Chairman's Fund.

Also being encouraged are special "Harvest Festivals" nationwide as collection points for food packages.

● Food for all the bottom line — Page 15



Urges action... Nedcor Bank's Richard Laubscher.



# Food aid drive gets huge response

By Michael Chester

Public response with offers to contribute to the new "Harvest for the Hungry" drive launched by Nedcor Bank and The Star has been overwhelming.

Telephone switchboards were jammed with calls from donors and volunteers yesterday — within 24 hours of the announcement of the campaign to rush urgent

food aid to an estimated 2,5 million desperate victims of malnutrition in the drought crisis.

Nedcor Bank chief executive officer Richard Laubscher said the immediate response made the success of the emer-

gency operation look assured.

"We were aware of the degree of concern about the plight of families made destitute by the drought disaster. We have been astonished by the eagerness of com-

panies and the general public to translate concern into action."

The organisers were already compiling a short-list of expert relief agencies that would be used to trigger the start of food deliveries as soon as possible.

● Queries on details of the scheme should go to Nedcor Bank Public Relations Department at (011) 630-2714. Faxes can be sent to Jodi-Ann Jones at (011) 834-1788.

*The*  
**HARVEST**

*for the hungry*

*STAR*

23/7/92

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**S**OUTH AFRICA is in the middle of a transition that reaches the deepest levels of our society. It is a time of fear and uncertainty, of the new replacing the old. But the results are not always predictable.

Dr. Louise Olivier is a Human Sciences Research Council psychologist who has just directed a pioneering study into family murder in South Africa. Her report is as interesting for the myths it sets out to explode as for the comment it makes on South African society in transition.

Before Olivier's report, the consensus of experts was that family murder was mainly an Afrikaners phenomenon, one that flowed from a deep-rooted fear of political and social change. Also according to this view, it was a product of the patriarchal nature of South African society, the desire of the man in the family not to leave behind his children, his responsibilities — accommodated by a religious belief in a life after death.

The first myth that Olivier and her team challenge is that only Afrikaners do it. She circulated her definition of family murders to the police — a murder in which the husband murders not only his wife, but at least some of the children — and asked to be contacted whenever such a murder occurred.

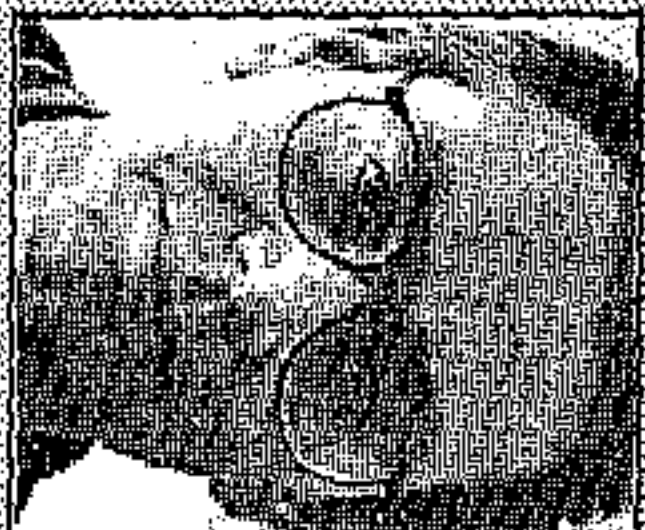
Over a period of a year and a half, she was called 11 times (in each murder up to four people died). Not only was this fewer than she expected but of the 11 families only six were white.

"If it's a myth that it's only white South Africans, then it's also a myth that it's only Afrikaners," she says.



# Gentle murderers who can't cope with change

*Week 247 - 30/7/92  
Behind the family murderer is a spouse, usually the man, who cannot cope with the changing roles in marriage. HSRC psychologist Dr Louise Olivier helps us understand why*



By  
**PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK**

very dependent. The family murderer was the soft, dependent one, not the strong one — and he or she was the one who was most caring to the children. The family murderer couldn't get out of that relationship even though it was very bad.

"We also found that the extended family was very involved — her mother and his mother — in keeping them together. In one case, the father of the husband came to say, 'you can't get divorced'. The extended family played the role of pressure cooker.

"We found that the murderer was very dependent and inadequate in being able to express emotions. We also found the family murderer very emotionally sensitive. The spouse was the strong person, the one that was emotionally more cold."

And — far from the South African cliché of the macho male — family murderers were twice as likely to be men as women. "In one case, the man didn't have a job, the woman had a job, the house was in her name, she was running the business."

Here Olivier's findings coincide with the excellent documentary by Cliff Bestall, *An Act of Love*. The murders were committed, bizarrely, as an act of caring for the children.

"The family murderer was the most caring one. He was clearly feeling: 'If I kill myself then my kids won't be looked after anymore. I am the one that actually looks after them emotionally.'"

It may be a different kind of transi-



One may question such a finding by the HSRC. This is the institute that in days past filled in the "social science" gaps the theologia of apologia of the Dutch Reformed Church couldn't reach in justifying apartheid. It is the council of Deneys Rhodie and of all those reports showing that the majority of coloureds supported the tricameral parliament.

than any other ethnic group, Olivier's argument is compelling. It establishes that family murders are not uniquely the preserve of unemployed welders from Vanderbijlpark who go berserk after a night of drinking.

Nor is there any proof that white families are wiping themselves out to avoid having to live in the hell of black majority rule.

**H**SRC headquarters are in a building that looks like a gigantic Lego set constructed around organ pipes. Built to reflect originality and creativity, and the virtues of research, it can't quite shake its civil service origins and looks a bit like the Department of Home Affairs on a Friday night razzle. But Olivier is not the kind of HSRC researcher one expects. She is blonde with white high-heeled boots and mock leopardskin across the shoulders of her blouse. She is about to leave for Israel where she will be teaching a workshop on the use of hypnosis in sex therapy.

Though one retains the sense that Afrikaners murder their families more

neighbour just to talk about the family, they didn't even know there had been a family murder next door."

Secondly, in most of the cases the murderer actually told people what he was going to do. "He would say he wanted to kill his whole family. Instead of seeking help for him, people just wouldn't hear."

**T**hirdly, the families had poor problem-solving skills. "We didn't find financial problems per se, but we found they mismanaged their finances and went insolvent. The general income of most of the families was quite high."

Most family murderers became depressed before committing the deed.

"They also left exact details of where their wills and their personal effects were. It is clear it wasn't impulsive, but well planned and well executed."

HSRC did an accompanying study of murderers who survived. "We found that as the tension built up, murdering the family was a release of ten-

sion so at the end there was no energy left to kill oneself. A lot of the family murderers said at the end they had no feeling left to do it, no psychic energy."

"In one case we had an incipient family murder. A psychologist discovered this while treating the man's wife. So we had him certified: he wanted to kill his whole family that same night."

"We actually prevented it and had him in Weskoppies for a 28-day period of observation. He got better — and then he got out of the hospital, had a motor accident and died. It could have been suicide."

For many of these problems, the HSRC recommends that "life skills be taught at school, such as making a budget or solving problems, or how to be a good parent. We also found that these people were very ignorant of the law, from a basic skills perspective."

The one factor the murders had in common was the state of their marriages.

"All the cases were identified by the fact that one of the marriage partners was very strong and the other one was

tion that is driving men to murder.

"At the moment we are in a transition period as regards the marital state, moving from a patriarchal to a partnership form of relationship," says Olivier.

"I do a lot of sex therapy and marriage counselling and I find that people in South Africa can't cope with transition because they're not educated in it."

"What happens is we get role changes. The man gets home, he wants his dinner, and he wants the wife to be there. She's been working, they start fighting. In Europe, the one who gets home first starts the cooking."

"One of the important things in the family murders was a diffusion of roles, especially when the other party was a woman and was the money earner. The family murderer feels resentful and inadequate."

"In South Africa, especially among blacks, it's very important for males to be the dominant partner. If it changes around it can be very destructive. We need to educate people towards partnership rather than patriarchal marriages."



## PEOPLE'S LIVES *Blanket restrictions are most common in the Third World*

By John Wright

# W

ASHINGTON — While the debate on abortion rages in America, Poland and Ireland the issue is barely

discussed in many other countries, including those that ban abortion and others where it is government funded.

Abortion is often illegal in Latin America and the Middle East where organised protests against the bans are rare and the influence of Roman Catholicism and Islam - which oppose abortion - are strong.

In Western Europe abortion is almost always legal.

An Associated Press survey of abortion laws on six continents found that prosperous nations are most likely to have liberal abortion policies, while blanket restrictions are most common in the Third World.

In this year's presidential race, President Bush is opposed to legalised abortion and Democratic challenger Bill Clinton supports a woman's right to choose an abortion without government interference.

Brazil - Abortion is illegal in Brazil except in cases of rape or a health risk to the mother. But judges usually delay so long in authorising abortions that permission comes too late.

Canada - Abortion is legal under all circumstances in Canada which has no law on abortion and where government-run health insurance pays the cost.

Mexico - Mexican law bans abortion except in the case of rape or a life-threatening situation. Still, nearly 250 000 abortions are performed every year, the Health Department says.

United States - Abortion is legal al-

# Abortion non-issue in most of the world

*Gowenlock 27/7/92*

**BIRTH CONTROL** *Abortion is not a topic that engages the minds of the public except*

*in only three of the world's nations: (297) (297) (297)*

though laws vary by state. The abortion issue is emotional and divisive with abortion rights advocates saying the government has no right to interfere with such a personal decision and opponents saying the right of the foetus supersedes personal choice.

### Islamic law

Egypt - Because of Egypt's Islamic law, or Sharia, abortions are illegal except when the mother has been exposed to certain diseases or is suffering from cancer or diabetes. Egypt has a serious overpopulation problem and the government sponsors birth control programmes.

Israel - Abortion is allowed if continuing the pregnancy would risk the woman's psychological or physical health, among other conditions.

Britain - Abortion in England, Wales and Scotland became legal through 28 weeks in 1967 but last year it was limited to 24 weeks. It is not permitted in

Northern Ireland. The time limit is lifted in cases of deformities or when the woman's physical or mental health is threatened.

Ireland - Irish voters approved an anti-abortion amendment to their constitution in 1983 by 2-1 margin. The only exceptions are to save the mother's life and for the "morning-after pill" which is effective within 72 hours of conception.

Denmark - Abortion was legalised in 1973, is free and granted without restrictions up to the 12th week. After that the woman needs permission from a physician and psychologist.

France - Abortion has been legal since 1975 provided the woman is less than 10 weeks pregnant, has parental permission if she is under 18 years old and it done by a doctor in a certified hospital.

Germany - Earlier this month Parliament's upper house passed a law that grants West German women the same

### Referendum

Italy - Abortion is legal with few restrictions. The Vatican continues to attack legalised abortion after a church-backed referendum to overturn the law in 1981 was soundly defeated.

Poland - Abortion was legalised in 1956 and as soon as the Communists were toppled in 1989 the Catholic Church began pressing the new government to outlaw it.

Russia - Abortions became legal in the Soviet Union in 1956 and are performed free through official medical institutions through three months.

Scandinavia - National health insurance pays for abortions in Norway, Finland and Sweden where there is little opposition.

Spain - The law allowing abortion went into effect in 1985. It allows abortion in case of rape or incest, danger to mother's life or foetal deformation.

Switzerland - Abortion is illegal except when doctors certify the mother's life is threatened or she risks "lasting grave damage to her health."

Africa - Most of the poor and overpopulated countries in Africa prohibit

abortion under nearly all conditions. Among the few exceptions are the more developed nations of South Africa and Zimbabwe.

South Africa - Abortion was legalised in 1975 in cases where pregnancy threatens the mother's physical or mental health, if there is evidence of birth defect, or in cases of rape or incest. Potential danger to the mother's mental health is given as the main reason for the 700 to 1 100 legal abortions each year.

Zimbabwe - Abortion has been legal since 1978 in case of danger to the woman's mental or physical health, in cases of birth defects, and situations of rape or if the pregnant woman is under 16 or mentally handicapped.

Australia - Although abortion is freely available in Australia, the Catholic-backed Right to Life Association opposes construction of an abortion clinic in Canberra, the nation's capital.

China - Abortion is integral to strict family planning policy which tries to restrict couples to one child. China is the world's most populated country, with 1.13 billion people. Women are often encouraged and even coerced into having abortions.

India - Abortion was legalised in 1971. A woman who is under 18 or is mentally unstable needs to get her guardian's consent. The law recommends abortion before 12 weeks but it can be done up to 20 weeks if two doctors agree the pregnancy would risk the woman's life or mental health, or would result in a damaged baby.

Japan - Japan allows abortion until the end of 21st week in cases of birth defects, mental illness or retardation of the mother or her partner, if the pregnancy could harm a mother's health or economic situation, or if rape or incest caused the pregnancy. - SA Press Association-AP.



## PO will sell for Ithuba

*Sowetan 28/7/92*  
THE Post Office yesterday signed an agreement to again sell tickets for a competition run by the self-help organisation Ithuba, at post offices countrywide.

According to a statement released in Pretoria by the Post Office, tickets will be on sale at more than 4 000 counters at the more than 1 700 post offices from August 4.

- Sapa.



# Campaign to feed starving takes off

By Michael Chester

STAR 28/7/92

The

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## HARVEST

*for the hungry*

Support for the "Harvest for the Hungry" campaign, launched in a joint exercise by Nedcor Bank and The Star last week, has grown to nationwide dimensions.

Pledges of donations and volunteer services are pouring in from all provinces as momentum gathers in the drive to rush emergency food supplies to destitute families facing starvation as a result of the most severe drought in living memory.

"From big corporations to ordinary housewives, everyone seems anxious to offer assistance," said a Nedcor Bank spokesman. "Volunteers are

coming forward in droves — not only with financial contributions but also offers of food donations and transport facilities for distribution.

"Estimates that the number of malnutrition victims may have reached as high as 2.5 million has stirred emotions on a vast scale.

"Everyone seems to recognise that the repercussions of the drought have reached crisis proportions and that help is cru-

cial. But it's vital that food supplies keep running — at least until the end of October when it is hoped the first spring rains will bring the promise of relief."

The Nedcor Bank group reported that thousands of customers at its Nedbank and Perm branch networks were making donations via their accounts. From next week, special deposit slips would be available to channel contributions direct into drought relief accounts.

TelStar is also pledging to the Harvest fund an automatic contribution of 10c for every call coming in on its popular 087 telephone lines.



# Competing with the rats for food

STAR 2817192  
BLOEMFONTEIN — The withering drought is driving black peasants from the dusty brown veld into rapidly growing shacklands around cities.

Here, people like Leah Mokgothu live, in every sense, on the fringes of society, virtual refugees in their own country, dependent on handouts.

Ms Mokgothu and many like her have been laid off by white farmers, themselves facing bankruptcy. They now scratch for a living in city rubbish dumps.

The Urban Foundation says by 1988 about 7 million South Africans were living in shacks; some 2 million of them around Johan-

nesburg and Pretoria.

Ms Mokgothu, "retrenched" earlier this year after 25 years' labour on a Free State farm, spends her days competing with rats and dogs to scavenge food from Bloemfontein dumps. On a good day she earns R5 from selling plastic or glass to recycling firms.

Her family of eight depends heavily on Operation Hunger, which feeds some 2 million people.

"Some shack settlements outside Free State towns have doubled in size since December," said Operation Hunger deputy director Mpho Mashinini. "All because of the drought."

"It is anticipated that there will

be major flows out of the homeland rural areas into the metropolitan areas," a recent study by the Urban Foundation said. The foundation estimated more than a million people would move from the homelands to the cities in this decade.

Its figures show Durban nearly doubled its population from 1970 to 1980, making it one of the fastest growing cities in the world.

"The extent of Durban's squatting problem is second only to Mexico City's," said Anthony Minnaar in a study of squatter settlements around the city. — Sapa-  
Reuter.



# Social services 'need autonomy'

Staff Reporter

297

HRC 29/7/92

ORGANISATIONS should continue to offer social services independently from the State in a new dispensation, says Mr Brian Figaji, deputy rector of the Peninsula Technikon.

Non-government organisations could only advocate on behalf of the neglected and empower communities through development if they were not funded or controlled by the State, he said at the St John Ambulance 101st annual general meeting.

"In any democratic society the State is controlled by politicians, and politicians have constituencies.

"There is seldom a match between the needs of the neglected and the desires of the articulate members of political constituencies," he said.

Non-government bodies, the State and the community should co-operate, he said.



*wealthiest nation,' says student Sibongile Khumalo*

# for help

*Soselani 29 17/92*

■ **NATION BUILDING** *There is an urgent*

*need for the introduction of social workers*

*in all South Africa's township schools:*

another speaker at the workshop, explained the importance of school social workers.

"School social workers are concerned with the educational, the physical as well as the emotional development of the child," said Mabe.

"For example, ordinary teachers are not trained to recognise children with learning disabilities. This delays the identification of such children, their treatment and allocation to appropriate institutions," she explained.

"If a social worker, with relevant skills and experience, is available at the school, this process would be easier and the child would get immediate attention."

## **Social workers could help**

School social workers could also help with counselling children who are being abused at home or suffering emotionally because of the violence in their communities.

"Although the concept of school social workers has not yet been introduced in the townships, it is already working in other areas," said Mabe.

Other speakers at the workshop talked on the role of parents, politics, the

church and teachers in education.

The audience then broke into groups to discuss the roles these groups could play in solving the education crisis.

- They resolved, among others, that:
- The planning of the curriculum should involve teachers and parents of the particular students it is designed for;
- School social workers should be employed by all schools;
- The Government should take responsibility and provide free education. It should also create an environment and conditions conducive to learning;

29 17

29 17



**Mothers and fathers, please stand up and encourage your children to go to school**  
Teenager, Sibongile Khumalo

- Parent-Teacher-Student Associations should be formed and made to work effectively and that;
- Sport and recreation facilities should be made available at all schools.



**If a social worker, with relevant skills and experience is available at the school, the child would get immediate attention**  
Social worker, Tshali Mabe



Nine-year-old Nation Builder Thablseng Manyaka who joined with the Soshanguve Community Choir in song.

PICS: JOE MOLEFE



## NEWS Why aid is not getting through

# Millions in aid funds lying idle

*Sowetan 29/7/92* (297) (227) (203)

By Mathatha Tsedu

VICTIMS of violence cannot make use of the R10 billion donated for their assistance because local authority structures in many communities have collapsed.

This was revealed by Mr John Hall, chairman of the National Peace Committee (NPC), in an interview with *Sowetan* on Monday.

"Billions of rands are available to meet the needs of communities whose homes have been ravaged by violence," Hall said.

"The delivery of the money is blocked

### ■ Victims of violence cannot be helped:

by a lack of management structures in townships which are capable of receiving money and administering it.

"The biggest crime is that there is money to be injected into the townships but this cannot be done because of political cynicism. Unless they get political credit, they obstruct.

"You can imagine the amount of jobs and relief for the displaced people if this money could be unlocked and utilised," the NPC chairman said.



# City destitute flock to new Ark home

Staff Reporter

SINCE opening its doors three weeks ago, the Ark's new premises at Westlake have so far provided hope and shelter to about 128 homeless people.

Although still in disrepair because of vandalism, a section of the old Westlake Hospital has been refurbished into accommodation for a host of vagrants, drug addicts, alcoholics and unemployed.

The shelter — its motto is "God will provide" — is situated near Tokai and was set up by the Durban-based The Ark Christian Ministries Church. It survives on goodwill.

Public relations spokesman Mr Vasco de Gouveia said no complaints

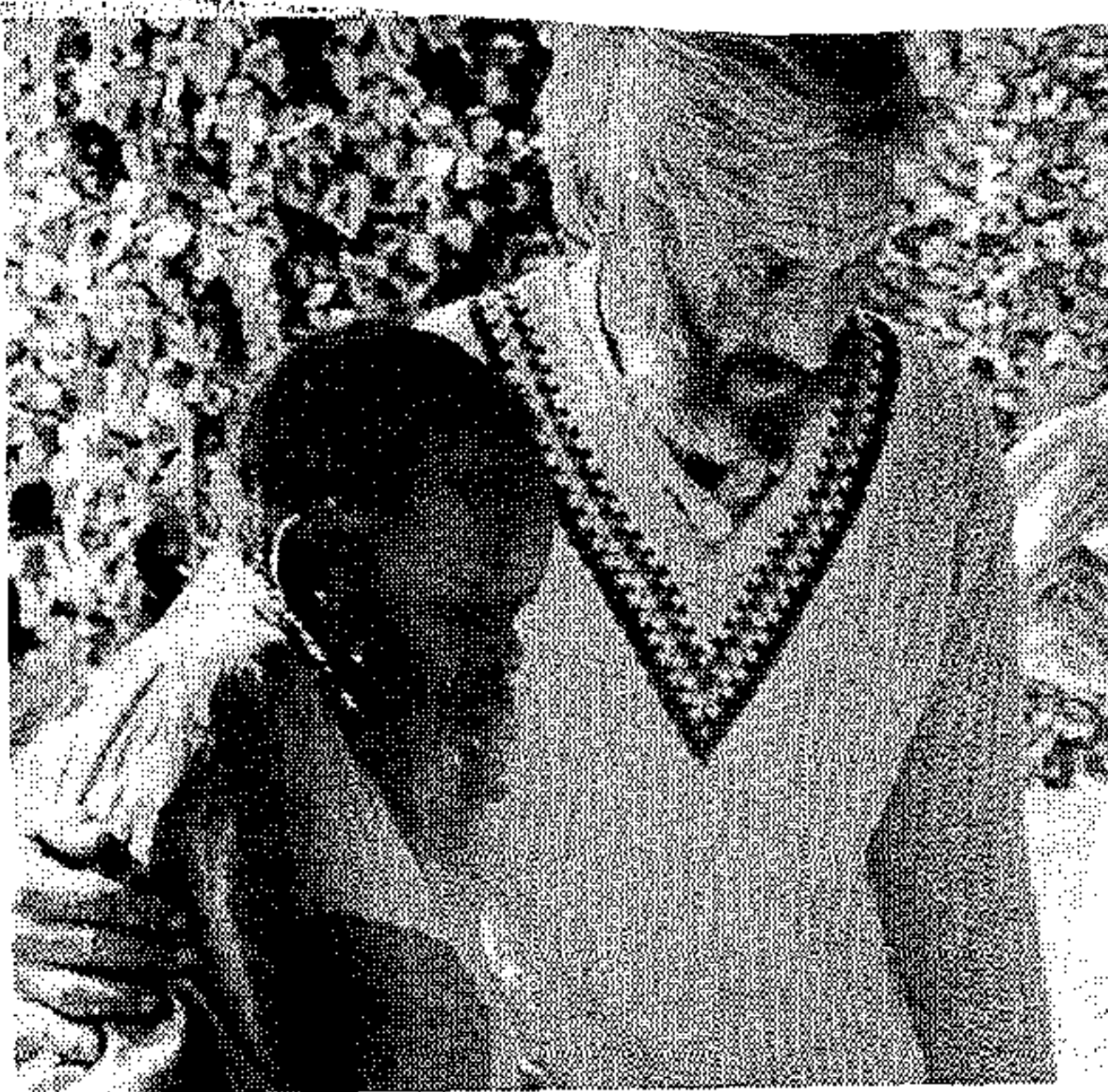
had been received from the public since the shelter opened.

On the contrary, money and essentials such as clothing, bedding and food had been donated.

He said all destitute people were welcome and efforts were even made to encourage them to live there.

After a rudimentary medical check-up and a delousing bath, the homeless were provided with fresh clothing and a bed. They were given three meals a day.

After rehabilitation the men were taught skills such as carpentry, plumbing and plastering. The women learned needlework, hairdressing and basic clerical skills.



**HELPING HAND . . .** A vagrant in his 60s, known only as Peter and found under a pile of cardboard boxes in Table View, is helped by resident medic Mr Dave Warwick.



**LYING IN . . .** Mr Norris Bailey, 56, is one of numerous destitute people who have sought refuge at the Ark in Westlake, where the number of residents has swelled to 128 in the three weeks since the shelter opened.

Pictures: HAROLD KING



# A minister, a mission and missing money

W/Mail 31/7-6/8/92  
OFFICIALS of the Department of National Health and Population Development are investigating allegations that a Bloemfontein Anglican church misused funds allocated for food relief.

But the church has denied the allegations, saying that a former priest had used its name in an application for funds from the department.

*The Weekly Mail* travelled to Bloemfontein to investigate the alleged misappropriation of funds at the Holy Cross Church.

"We are still looking into the matter and therefore nothing can be divulged to the media as yet," the department's communications officer, Anette Richter, said this week.

*The Weekly Mail* found that a former minister, Goodwin Sondiyasi, had allegedly used the church's name in an application for funds from the Department of National Health.

According to records of payouts by the department the Holy Cross Church received a total of R10 150, while two church projects — the Khanyiso pre-school and the Thambo Square squatter camp — received R3 700 and R9 850 respectively.

However, national hunger relief organisation Operation Hunger alleged that the money, a total of R23 600, had not been used to feed the squatters nor the children at the pre-school.

"The Sondiyasi only gave us food twice," said Miriam Moloi, who is in charge of the Thambo Square soup kitchen. This was confirmed by a cook in the soup kitchen, Rose Maleteshella, who added that "we only got food in April and in June but since then nothing".

*The Weekly Mail* was unable to contact Sondiyasi but did manage to speak to his wife, who denied the allegations of misappropriation since they had not "been informed by the department" that the money had been deposited in their account. "So we did not feed the squatters for a month."

She said she was embarrassed about the whole incident.

*Amid allegations of a former priest's misuse of money destined for food relief are claims that the system is wide open to abuse.*

**By JACQUIE GOLDING**

However, the money was made available to them at the end of March this year.

She could not show *The Weekly Mail* any receipts or duplicate copies, but said that "due to our inexperience we never kept any of the slips as proof of purchase. Nor did we give any duplicates to the soup kitchen committee". She does, however, claim that she sent "all relevant receipts to Pretoria".

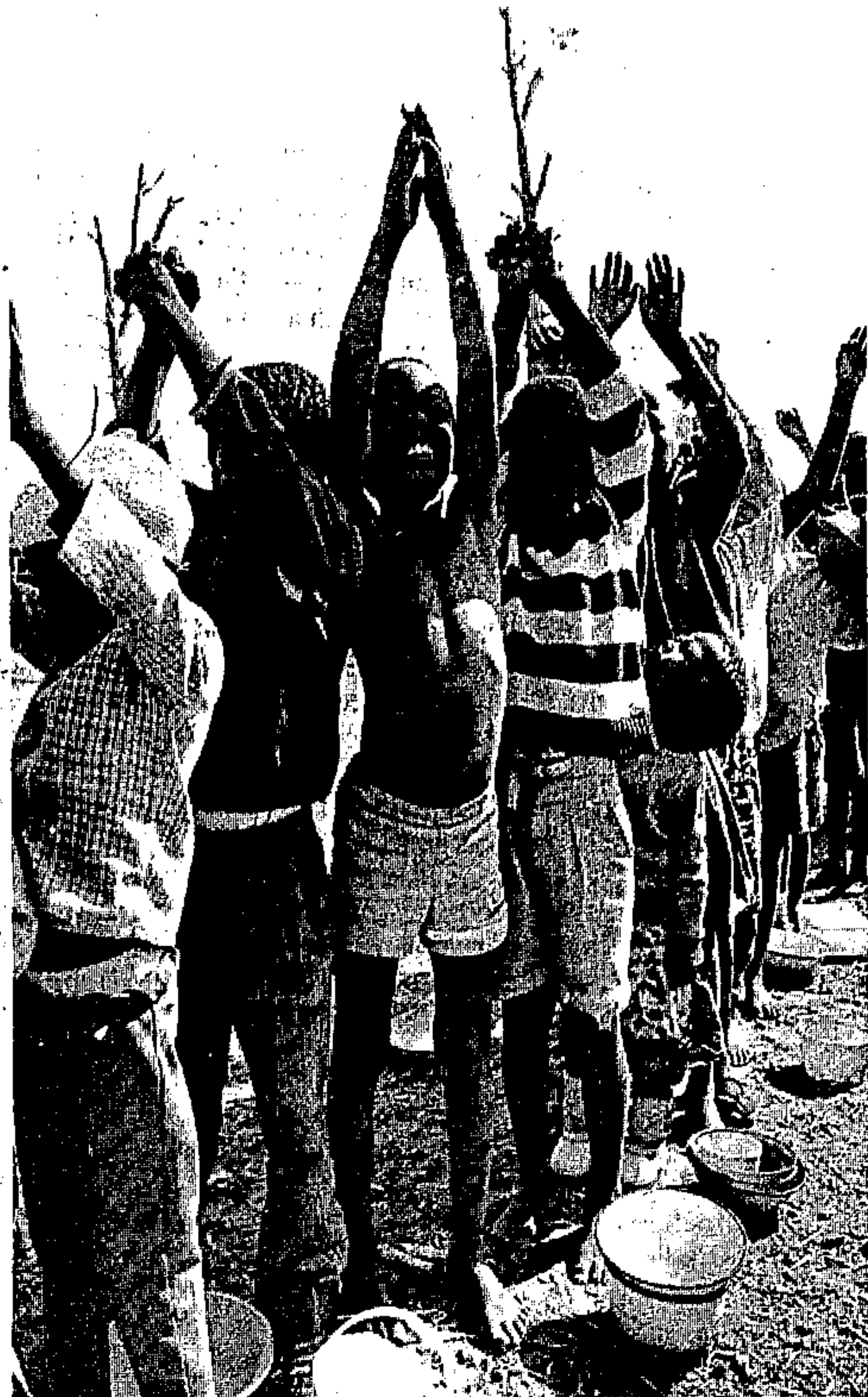
According to the Bishop of Bloemfontein, Thomas Stanage, "the rector was reprimanded for not informing the diocesan office and hierarchy at the time of his application".

Hunger relief agencies have complained that often large payments by the department are not adequately monitored, making abuse of funds easy.

The deputy director of the department of national health, George de Klerk, asked that "the old dirty linen about corruption" be left in the past and that corruption on the part of the church or any other organisation be seen in the "light that the evaluation always took place on a national level".

De Klerk, who also heads the Nutritional Development Programme, added that the running of such a social programme was open to corruption. The department recently set up a regional monitoring committee to evaluate how money was being spent by the different organisations.

This was in addition to the requirement set by the department that "each organisation complete and sign an undertaking that funds will be used for the purposes requested" before any money was paid, Richter added.



**For what they are lucky to receive ... Children in Bloemfontein pray before being given food**

Photo: GUY ADAMS

But "despite the monitoring and evaluation, one cannot always be sure that there is no corruption", said a Miss Botha, an assistant director for the department of national health.

Operation Hunger's Natal regional director, Phillipa Yarker, added that it was strange that the organisation received "tons of calls from people who are starving" while "so many non-governmental organisations in Natal receive money from the Department of National Health. Where these non-governmental organisations are feeding seems to be a mystery".

In another claim of misuse of department funds, it has been alleged

that women were forced to work at the Dipalaeng Clinic in Hobhouse, Free State, in order to qualify for a food parcel.

Mahiti Mokone and Elizabeth Booyens, patients at the clinic, allege that "we have to work on a regular basis in order to receive the food".

This was denied by a Sister Swanepoel, who runs the clinic. "Whatever contribution is made by the people who receive the food, shows their appreciation for the parcels. The non-European women come in twice a week to clean, showing how grateful they are for the food."



# Domicile Act improves the legal status of women

BILLY PADDOCK

(297)

JUSTICE Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday the new Domicile Act had come into effect, marking a further step in government's commitment to "acknowledge the equal status of women in society".

The Act, which was passed during the last session of Parliament, came into effect on August 1. It provides that every person older than 18, regardless of sex or marital status, can establish a domicile of their own choice.

Formerly, all women who married took on the domicile of their husbands and had no choice in the matter. This had severe implications, especially for women separated from their husbands.

The domicile of any person unable to establish one of their own, such as dependent children, will be determined by the place with which that person is most clearly associated.

The Act also provides that a court will acquire jurisdiction in divorce proceedings if any of the parties ordinarily resides in the area of jurisdiction of that court and the person has been resident in the country for more than a year.

Coetsee said the measure emphasised government's view that individuals' happiness and salvation in life should be determined by their own merit and distinction.

"I trust that equality brought about by this initiative in respect of the legal status of women will also be emulated in the social and economic spheres of life," he said.



## The doctor

### Mamphela Ramphela

Age: 45

Place of birth: Bochum, Pietersburg

Children: Hlumelo (14), with Steve Biko; and Malusi (9), with former husband and Port Elizabeth pharmacist Mr Siphon Magele.

Qualifications: MB Ch B, University of Natal Medical School, post graduate diploma in tropical medicine from Wits, Ph D in social anthropology from Cape Town University, a year at Harvard University in the United States doing research in social anthropology and a BA in administration from UCT.

Experience: Deputy Vice-Chancellor, UCT; senior research officer in the department of social anthropology; SALDRU research fellowship; founder and medical officer in charge of Ithusheng Community Health Programme, Tzaneen, Eastern Cape; branch manager of the Black Community Programmes; founding medical officer in charge of Zanempilo community health centre, King William's Town.

Community involvement: Scientific advisory committee of the Independent Development Trust; South African Medical Research Council; Western Cape Hostel Upgrading Trust; board member of Community Agency for Social Enquiry; non-executive director of Anglo American.

Professional Achievements: holds several research awards; co-edited the book "Bounds of Possibility" about Steve Biko, her one-time lover; co-authored "Uprooting Poverty - The South African Challenge," among others.

## PEOPLE'S LIVES *Female activist reflects on her switch from doctor of medicine*

### ■ SELF HELP

#### Ithusheng project

has helped form

15 independent

child-care centres

By Mpho Mantjii

**W**HEN DR MAMPHELE Ramphela was banished in 1977 to Lenyene, outside Tzaneen, it was a blessing in disguise for the displaced people of the area.

Soon after she settled, Ramphela started a community project called Ithusheng, meaning "help yourselves," now known as the Mamphela Clinic by locals.

The centre, which serves an area of about 60 km radius and more than 200 000 people, was formed to provide the community with childcare, primary health care and education and to initiate self-sustaining projects.

Administrators Mr Lekgolo Ramalepe and Mrs Dennis Tooley said any project initiated by the centre has a spiralling effect. They said the centre's objective is to teach people how to do things for themselves.

Ithusheng has grown into an association that supervises 12 projects in Lenyene and surrounding areas. It also helped to form 15 independent childcare centres.

Although based in Lenyene, which falls under Lebowa, the centre adheres to the anti-tribalist philosophy of founding mother Ramphela and works across artificial tribal barriers.

The health clinic has two assistant nurses, two registered nurses and one enrolled nurse and a medical doctor comes once a month from the University of the Witwatersrand's Rural Facility Unit.

It has a day clinic that offers child health care, home visits and family planning. It also trains health workers who in turn go into the villages to educate people on primary health.

The sister in charge, Mrs Mankuba Ramalepe, who joined the clinic in 1979, said they were working on a plan to establish a preventive and promotive mobile clinic, although there is no funding yet.

The resource centre attached to the clinic is one of the projects being administered by Ithusheng. It was formed to help with the limited access to information and particularly to serve as a public library.

The resource centre makes available books and magazines to the community, offers visual aids to schools and other groups, and provides career guidance and a study programme for matriculants.

Its use has been expanded to serve as a meeting place for various organisations and churches and as a training centre for the village health workers' programme.



# Breaking barriers



TOP: Ramalema, the brick-making group that allows eight women to be self-employed. ABOVE: Village health worker Makgwedi Motloutsi with her daughter Mokgadi who was burnt when she crawled into an open fire.



ABOVE: Village health workers build a mud stove to stop children from falling into fires. BELOW: With the help of Operation Hunger Ithusheng feeds over a 1000 children. PICS: LESLEY LAWSON

These creches operate on their own and do not have financial links with Ithusheng.

Ithusheng also has helped to start several bricklaying factories which require Ithusheng's services and an adult literacy project which is attached to the resource centre. These self-help projects, in addition to communal gardens, were initiated by Ramphela in an attempt to combat malnutrition.

The communal gardens however, are affected by current drought and the lack of equipment and qualified agricultural

advisors. Tooley said they were faced not only with funding problems but also the violations of other's land rights, the neglect by the government of people unable to help themselves and deprivation of the creche subsidies.

But despite these hurdles, Ithusheng still survives and is a model to other communities around the Eastern and Northern Transvaal. And if Ramphela never has another memorial built in her honour, Ithusheng stands as a monument to her dedication to the freedom, well-being and upgrading of people.



## The project

### Ithusheng

Established: 1977

#### Administrators:

Mr Lekgolo Ramalepe,  
Ms Dennis Tooley

Staff: one medical doctor (comes once a month) two assistant nurses, two registered nurses and one enrolled nurse.

Operational area: 60km radius serving 200 000 people across tribal barriers

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# Attackers 'often feel inadequate'

Staff Reporter

MLG 6/8/92

(297)

BATTERERS use violence to exercise and re-establish control over women and drug or alcohol abuse is not an excuse or cause of battery, according to Teresa Angless of the department of social work at the University of the Western Cape.

In a booklet on battered women, Ms Angless says men batter because their positions of power are threatened or they feel inadequate.

"Battering occurs when men are unable to express anger appropriately and need to reassert control. This is coupled with the view of women as possessions of men."

Battering takes place behind closed doors where the man is safe from social sanction.

She said alcoholic men battered drunk or sober and many batterers were non-drinkers.

A Rape Crisis information pamphlet says blaming abusive behaviour on psychological disorders, childhood trauma or drinking shifts attention away from conditions which make battering possible.

"It also doesn't explain why women who experience these things or who drink, don't as a rule become husband batterers," the pamphlet says.

A Rape Crisis counsellor said batterers were usually well aware of what they were doing and showed full control by kicking or hitting the women in places that would not show damage.

Mr Graeme Simpson, acting director of the University of the Witwatersrand project for the study of violence, said that in a violent and patriarchal society like South Africa, men tried to regain power at home as they felt emasculated by their lack of control over political and social changes.

"They do not wield power in the wider society and try to regain power at home, excluded from the public eye, in the sphere where they can still be the patriarchs, the controlling force."



## HENRIETTE GELDENHUYS

Staff Reporter

FOR 20 years, Janine Goosen was raped, beaten, kicked, stabbed and verbally abused.

Often she lay in bed too scared to close her eyes because her attacker often beat her as she slept.

If she went out, spoke to other men, or even closed the bathroom door when she was having a bath, she was beaten.

She said she called Macassar police many times, but they brushed off the assaults as "domestic affairs".

Janine is a battered woman, attacked in her own home by her vicious husband, whom she says is seen by others as "a respected member of the community".

She was admitted to the Rape Crisis battered women's shelter with her daughters, aged two, nine and 14, and 12-year-old son after fleeing from her Macassar home in fear of her life.

All the women at the shelter, a secret hideaway, have fled with their children after being assaulted to the point that they were convinced they would be killed by their husbands, ex-husbands or lovers.

Janine's experiences are echoed by the other battered women in the shelter, who are trying to cope with years of emotional, physical and often sexual abuse.

All agreed that for them, home was the most dangerous place.

They believe much of their trauma would have been avoided had they known about the shelter earlier.

They say police refuse to arrest their batterers for assault, their excuse being that the assaults were "domestic affairs", but are prepared to arrest men for drunkenness and release them the next day.

The women interviewed recalled how they had had to hide when police released their batterers the day after they had been seriously assaulted.

"The Macassar police say it is house business, not crime. I walked to the police station regularly, and not once did they arrest him because he assaulted me," said Janine who is being counselled for overwhelming feelings of fear.

Gretha Meyer, who arrived at the shelter for the first time in 1988 after an assault which left her with black eyes, a fractured cheekbone, ripped clothes, a bleeding nose and blood running from her mouth, claims she got little help from the Kraaifontein police.

"If he kills you, there is a case, the Kraaifontein police told me. They would lock him up only if he was drunk, not for assaulting me. They said it was a domestic problem."

She was admitted again this year after her husband threatened to kill her and their children, a five-year-old girl and two-year-old boy.

Yolanda Roman, a Grassy Park mother of two boys, aged seven and three, has been married to an alcoholic batterer for five years.

Like Janine, she was beaten up in her sleep.

"If he's not there, we're safe. But he comes home late at night. If he is awake, I cannot sleep because the battering could start again. It could be me or the children."

"The Grassy Park police don't take the men. I have to be killed first. And the men know police won't take them," she said.

She came to the shelter with a fractured nose after being beaten, slapped and kicked.

She claims that when she telephoned the Grassy Park police, they reacted by "talking nicely to him."

Rape Crisis shelter worker Jill Sloane said domestic battery should be recognised as a separate category of assault.

It was grouped with general assault, which meant only evidence on a specific assault was heard in court, and abuse over a long period was not taken into account.

Naziema Fakier, 39, a Bishop Lavis mother of 10 children between

two and 20, was admitted to the shelter with eight of her children after her husband hit her in her stomach and side with two hammers.

Although he had battered her for 19 years, he was fined R200 (or three months) suspended for five years.

"I felt nobody cared. I felt like killing myself. I wish I had known about the Rape Crisis shelter earlier," she said.

Naziema divorced him, had their council house transferred into her name, but still had to stay in the shelter because her husband and his friends refused to leave the house.

"When I phoned the Bishop Lavis police, they told me to go to the

house, wait for him there and phone them from somewhere outside. When I tried to explain that he would not allow me out of the house once I was in, not even to visit my mother, they said there was nothing they could do."

Rape Crisis estimates that one in six Cape Town women is battered, but there is space for only a handful in the shelter, which was founded in 1986 and has eight spacious rooms where women can stay for a maximum of three months.

People often asked why battered women did not leave homes, but if

anybody should leave, it was the men, the perpetrators, said Ms Sloane.

"Battered women don't choose to stay at home, but have no alternative. Most battered women don't own or rent any property. The state should take responsibility for housing battered women, who need accommodation desperately," said Ms Sloane.

● The women's names have been changed.

Battered women trapped  
in lives of fear and  
from which only a few flee

# Domestic terrorism a horror in the home

MAG 6/8/92

297



# Countdown to food aid drive under way

By Michael Chester

STAR 7/8/92

## The HARVEST

### for the hungry

Nedcor Group and The Star today began the countdown on the start of emergency food shipments under the new "Harvest for the Hungry" disaster programme to rush aid to hundreds of thousands of families suffering from malnutrition as a result of the drought crisis.

The countdown began as volunteer offers of assistance continued to surge higher in a dramatic response to the appeal for funds or contributions in kind — from food parcels, to help with transport to distribution centres.

The first allocation of funds to set shipments rolling will be made as early as August 31 — within less than six weeks of the launch of the campaign.

The urgency of the timetable from an initial planning phase to actual action with fund allocations promises to make the "Harvest" exercise one of the

speediest of its kind on record.

Relief agencies anxious to share in the first allocation of funds should submit their proposals on how they plan to handle distribution of aid by August 15 to The Editor of The Star, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

The deadline for written proposals will be extended if necessary to make allowance for the shipments that will go out in a regular flow after the first allocation.

However, both Nedcor Group and The Star, along with the Nedcor Chairman's Fund, stress their insistence that proposals from agencies must meet a strict set of criteria aimed at ensuring the optimum impact. The rules:

- The programme will concentrate on the poor — irrespective of gender, race, colour, creed or

political affiliation.

- Relief support will be directed to the areas of priority need.
- Where possible, all affected parties must be involved from the outset on issues such as the identification of projects.
- Assistance will avoid reinforcing any particular power group and will concentrate on actual beneficiaries alone.
- The aim should be equity — total openness with systems and budgets.
- Assistance will be implemented by agents at local level wherever possible.
- Efforts should aim at co-operation at community level and a prevention of duplication.
- Projects should complement rather than compete with support from other sources.
- Proposals must be sound in administrative, physical, financial and social terms.
- Financial control must be seen to be clean and open.
- Agencies must agree to accountability to the "Harvest" fund on meeting the criteria.

## Drought still critical despite heavy rains

By Louise Marsland

STAR 7/8/92

Despite recent heavy rains in some parts of the country, the drought remains critical in the far northern Transvaal and eastern Cape, Department of Water Affairs officials said yesterday.

Disaster conditions are threatening in the far northern Transvaal where stringent water restrictions have already been implemented because most of the State dams are low, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry says in its latest review of the drought.

Severe restrictions are in force in Louis Trichardt and Potgietersrus and to a lesser extent in Pietersburg and Tzaneen to ensure that supplies last until the next rainy season.

The flow in the Komati River is very low.

No restrictions are envisaged in the foreseeable future for the PWV, nor for the supply area on the eastern Transvaal highveld or the lower Vaal River.

"We are still in dire straits in these areas," Water Affairs director of hydrology Stefan van Biljon said.

"Despite the recent rains, there has been no appreciable difference. The levels of crucial dams have not risen significantly. We need rains to increase catchments and increase soil moisture.

"But we must be optimistic. There are indications that we may be returning to normal seasons with the wane of the El Nino weather phenomenon," Mr van Biljon said.

Water Affairs planning managing engineer Dr Paul Roberts said another year of drought could mean moderate restrictions in metropolitan areas.

At present the Government's Drought Assistance Programme was implementing measures to relieve the current problem. "If the drought persists, these activities will have to be intensified," Dr Roberts said.

The drought is aggravated by the high degree of utilisation of water resources in many areas because more people are dependent on them now than in previous drought years, the department says in its review.

The present drought has affected the rural communities and wildlife more than the urban areas.



## Help for 297 battered women

*Scout 8/8 - 12/8/92*  
THE Mitchells Plain Advice Centre  
will launch a division for battered  
and abused women on Sunday,  
August 9.

The new division, which is to be  
run by eight trained women, will  
provide counselling and victims.

Counsellors will be available to  
help victims and, where necessary,  
to refer them to lawyers for legal  
advice.

A schedule still has to be worked  
out to deal with victims who may  
need assistance at night.

Tel 32-7128/9.



## 'Mrs Mitterrand joined the French

*Resistance at 17 as a liaison agent during World War II. She was awarded a medal after liberation from the Nazis. Her relationship with the president of France started during her Resistance years'*

TWO acclaimed international human rights activists — Mrs Danielle Mitterrand and Mrs Graca Machel — and three Cape women are to be awarded honorary doctorates by the University of the Western Cape.

Doctorates are to be conferred on Mitterrand, wife of French president Francois Mitterrand; Machel, widow of late president Samora Machel of Mozambique; trade unionists Ms Ray Alexander and Mrs Elizabeth "Nana" Abrahams; and the late human rights activist Mrs Dorothy Zihlangu.

"Their life works have embodied and represented those values which UWC seeks to affirm through its teaching and policies," the university's citation reads.

### International impact

"The awarding of the doctorates to three South African women from different population backgrounds will reaffirm the university's commitment to non-racialism.

"And in awarding doctorates to Machel and Mitterrand the university will be recognising the international dimension and extraordinary international impact of their work."

● Mitterrand joined the French Resistance as a liaison agent during World War II when she was 17 years old.

She was awarded a Medal of Resistance after the country's liberation from the Nazi occupiers. Her relationship with the president of France started during her years in the resistance.

### Concern for Africa

Mitterrand is a founder member of several associations for the advancement of human rights and development.

She has shown a particular interest and concern for the Third World, particularly Africa. Her foundation, France Liberté, was instrumental in bringing together for the first time representatives of the white Afrikaans-speaking community and senior ANC members at a meeting in Dakar, Senegal, in 1987.

● Machel, the former Mozambican Minister of Education, joined Frelimo in 1974, after completing her law studies in Portugal.

She worked as Secretary of State in the transitional government, Minister of Education and served on the secretariat of the Mozambican Women's Organisation.

Shortly after independence she married President Machel, who was killed in a plane crash in the Northern Transvaal.

With Mozambique's subjection to South Africa's destabilising campaign, Machel became involved in highlighting the plight of her country's people, particularly the children.

At the Sixth Congress of the Frelimo Party last year she was re-elected as a deputy in the people's assembly.

### Founder member

● Latvian-born Alexander returned to Cape Town in March 1990 after 25 years in exile. Known for her involvement in trade unionism in the past 60 years, she was responsible for organising laundry, dock, railway, food, tin and leather workers.

She was also involved in the Communist Party of South Africa and was elected on to its Political Bureau in 1938.

She is a founder member and the first secretary of the Federation of South African Women.

"By awarding Alexander an honorary doctorate, UWC will be recognising the combined role she plays as socialist, feminist, trade unionist and intellectual," UWC said.

● Elizabeth "Nana" Abrahams is another trade union stalwart and has been organising workers for 47 years.

She was an executive committee

member of the Coloured People's Congress and served on the national executive committee of the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

From 1954 she represented the Western Cape at the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) and was the general secretary of the Food and Canning Workers Union in 1956.

"The honorary doctorate is an acknowledgement of Abrahams' tireless dedication to working-class ideals," the university said.

### Work with children

● Zihlangu was known for her tireless work with children and in civic and women's organisations.

She worked for the ANC and experienced repeated arrest, detention, imprisonment, bannings, house arrests. She was shot at when she challenged the arrests of her husband and two of their seven children in 1960. Her husband died in prison in 1965 and she was evicted from her house in Nyanga.

At the formation of the United Women's Congress in 1982, she was elected its first chairperson and was central to the relaunch of Fedsaw in 1987 when she was elected president.

Zihlangu died last year.

### Rocks of struggle

"The memory of a person who stood up to the terror lives on in the minds of the thousands of people who knew her," said UWC.

"The university, in honouring Zihlangu, would be honouring a generation of brave South African women who were the rocks upon which the whole of the liberation struggle was built."

# UWC to honour women of valour



## Ithuba fund-raising contest under fire

61 DAY 13/8/92

CHARLIE PRETZLIK (27)

THE Ithuba Trust's new fund-raising scratch card competition, launched yesterday and expected to raise R30m for charities in its first year of operation, has been slated by other welfare groups.

The game — Scratch, Watch 'n Win — will offer cash prizes ranging from R2 to R1m for a R2 ticket. It will be run by a new profit-making company, Games Africa.

Disabled People of SA spokesman Friday Mavuso said he was "very worried that people were lining their pockets".

Company MD John Pittman defended the fact that the company was privately owned and profit-generating, saying: "This entrepreneurial platform is necessary if it is to fulfil its fund-raising mission in a goal-directed and professional manner."

Games Africa finance director Richard Biesheuvel said that after three years, investors would receive dividends. Vela International, which had contributed 28% of the R12m start-up capital, and a group of Games Africa managers, Games Management Holdings, who had contributed 20%, would receive 28% and 20% respectively of the R30m profit forecast for that stage.

A Viva Trust spokesman said: "Every time the public scratches one of those cards they are putting large sums of money into investors' pockets."

Pointing to the fact that Ithuba would pay the SABC R3m to broadcast a weekly promotional game show and the Ithuba Day show, he said: "They (the SABC) will be paid to produce a game show which will have high ratings and which will enable them to make a fortune out of advertising."

Ithuba said Games Africa would soon "seek a listing on the JSE".

● Picture: Page 2



**S**CARCELY a day passes without one's sensibilities being assaulted by media accounts of the destitution to which large segments of the population are subjected. Certain traffic intersections offer the spectacle of young black boys begging for coins from motorists. Some motorists avoid the spectacle by looking in the opposite direction or sternly gazing at the traffic light as if to beg for a quick merciful change to rescue them from the "nuisance".

With others the opportunity to make an offering amounts to instantaneous redemption and soothes the conscience. Never mind that the offering may be converted to glue or other squanderings of no value to the supplicants.

At another time South Africa had a similar experience. In testimony given to the Transvaal Indigency Commission of 1906-08, it was noted that "Most of the poor ... in South Africa are country men who have been forced off the land, and live in wretched shanties on the outskirts of towns." A Mrs Faure of the Pretoria Benevolent Society said in her testimony to the commission "that this squatting on government or town lands is on the increase and investigation discloses a terrible state of affairs. The people live in the most miserable condition and are sinking in the social scale".

She continues: "There are no sanitary arrangements. They are most miserable, living huddled together in little shanties — married couples, young children and grown-up young people, all living together, sometimes in one little room or tent."

The commissioner of police for the Witwatersrand testified to "a great deal of immorality and crime — illicit liquor dealing, etc. They fall quickly into crime. It is in consequence of the dreadful conditions under which they live. A large number of them are forced into criminal life."

Although this dialogue is familiar, it describes white poverty at the turn of the century. This is what prompted the establishment of the Transvaal Indigency Commission. A much larger investigation, the Carnegie Commission on the Poor Whites, that ended in 1932 discovered very much the same situation. What is striking is that white poverty then was very similar to black poverty today. The difference being one of scale.

As a result of these two commissions, vast resources were mobilised and systematic plans put in place by successive administrations in order to eliminate white poverty. As a result, white poverty is virtually non-existent. The Second Carnegie Report investigated contemporary black poverty in South Africa and unveiled disquietingly widespread debilities. Nothing of notable consequence has been done to eliminate poverty on the scale of previous government programmes. Now the World Bank is initiating its own study. Will its findings be any different? Is anyone going to pay heed? It appears that there is no serious intention, let alone commitment, on the part of those who govern to implement effective schemes

# Lessons w/Mary 14/8 - 20/8/92 we can learn from 1932



**Dr Mokubung Nkomo**

*The future of the country is tied to the elimination of black poverty. It needs the same dedication that was shown 60 years ago in the fight against white poverty.*

**By DR MOKUBUNG NKOMO**

that will eliminate black poverty as was done with white poverty.

Would you believe it that history and amnesia are twins? The relationship between the two resembles that of rival siblings. This seemingly odd pair is not fictive but actually exists in our troubling present.

The great value of history is that it informs us about great or even ordinary events of the past which, if properly understood, enrich our understanding of the present. This is particularly important since the present bears a remarkable resemblance with the past. Most pertinently, history is important in that it offers glimpses into solutions that cured daunting social problems. But, alas, amnesia appears to be the dominant twin.

Many of the whites who live comfortable or affluent lives today are the offspring of indigents at the turn of the century. Pretence and self-righteousness are not only inappropriate responses to the current crisis but destructive. It is the case of those who, upon reaching the top of the social ladder, not only deny that they ever

were at the bottom but proceed to dismantle it or deny that there ever was a ladder.

That won't work. The future of this country is intrinsically bound to the achievement of the welfare of all. Indifference and ad hoc solutions will not work either. The debilitating effects, both physically and mentally, of poverty of any section of the population of these dimensions is like a boulder tied to the ankles of one who wants to soar to great heights. Eliminating poverty is the equivalent of unshackling the boulder.

State intervention through the deployment of resources and carefully co-ordinated plans as in the earlier period is the only solution. For example, as a consequence of the findings of the earlier commissions, a variety of schemes were employed both in the public and private sectors. Compulsory primary education and industrial training were effectuated through legislation such as the Job Reservation Act (affirmative action a la South Africa!) and a Department of Social Welfare was established.

In the current period, at the very least, these laws and schemes should be extended to blacks (not the Job Reservation Act, of course). The following are essential considerations: a reconstituted Department of Social Welfare with the power and resources to address poverty-related problems; and, a Department of Human Resources Development which, in collaboration with labour and employers, could develop public works programmes and apprenticeships to provide jobs to the millions of unemployed especially to develop the physical and social infrastructures in urban black and rural areas.

The proposed National Economic Forum could be the venue to begin deliberations on appropriate strategies to eliminate poverty. A vital corollary is the consolidation of the various education departments with unconditional compulsory education extended to all with proper provisions and a serious effort undertaken to turn black schools in particular into healthy learning environments. Needless to say, there is a role for non-governmental agencies to play in such a reconstructive endeavour. For such an undertaking to be successful it is crucial that a genuine and inclusive democracy that can restore the lost legitimacy be established.

Wastage of human resources of the magnitude experienced today is suicidal. Worse, it makes security, peace and prosperity impossible to achieve. Sustainable development is as strong as the weakest block in the social edifice. Two annual surveys compiled by the International Management Institute and the World Economic Forum suggest that South Africa's major weakness is its inattention to the development of the "human factor". Without commitment to the development of the human factor, becoming the "Japan of Africa" can only be a cruel dream.

●Dr Nkomo is a South African who now lives in the United States and is currently a visiting Fulbright Fellow in the Department of Education of the University of the Witwatersrand.



# Municipality, OK open their hearts

By Michael Chester

STAR 14/8/92

(297)

## *The* **HARVEST**

*for the hungry*

saster fund gathers momentum in a desperate bid to respond to estimates that as many as 2,5 million impoverished South Africans may suffer malnutrition.

Today is D-Day for relief agencies to submit proposals on how they intend to handle their programmes if selected to act as distributors of the first wave of "Harvest" fund allocations.

Submissions should be sent to The Editor, The Star, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg, or else the editors of The Argus in Cape Town or The Daily News in Durban, which have also joined the campaign.

The first allocation of funds to set the operation in motion will be made on August 31. The deadline for written applications from relief agencies will be extended if necessary.

However, both Nedcor Group and The Star, along

with the Nedcor Chairman's Fund, stress their insistence that proposals from agencies must meet a strict set of criteria aimed at ensuring the optimum impact.

The organisers yesterday reminded applicants that submissions would be judged on:

- Context of proposals and how they identified priorities.
- Overall concept of projects.
- How distribution will be managed.
- Whether and how plans can be implemented at speed.
- Indications of credibility at community level.
- Lists of intended beneficiaries.
- Detailed project budgets — on food delivery costs and administrative costs.
- Details of expenditure and income.
- Details of funds applied for or received from other donors.

Johannesburg municipality has offered to bring its entire network of public libraries and recreation centres into action to assist the "Harvest for the Hungry" campaign launched by the Nedcor Group and The Star.

The city council has volunteered to use both networks in special collection points for food parcels — particularly non-perishable foodstuffs.

Even fire brigade stations will hold harvest festivals where contributions will be packaged for delivery to areas hardest hit by the worst drought in living memory.

The municipality has also volunteered use of its huge transport facilities to handle the urgent delivery of food to distribution centres.

The OK Bazaars supermarket chain has offered free use

of its delivery trucks to transport emergency supplies — and the use of its 10 national warehouses to serve as distribution points.

In a clear challenge to its retail rivals, OK Bazaars has also pledged to sell food direct from its warehouses to relief agencies at prices slashed to no more than about 5 percent above actual cost — with the promise of still bigger cuts if prices are bettered by other chains.

The pledges from Johannesburg municipality and OK join a growing list of offers of assistance as the "Harvest" di-



# Hurry up with new laws on abuse, says Women

■ Growing concern for the plight of victims of child abuse, battering and other violent crimes has led to a call for the urgent implementation of protective laws.

**DI CAELERS** *Argus 15/8/92*  
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Women's Bureau of South Africa has called for the earliest possible implementation of the recommendations of the Booysen Commission into the handling of psychopathic and other violent offenders.

This would go a long way to reducing the "appalling violence" in South Africa

ous persons be drawn up under the administration of the department of National Health, to include "dangerous offenders", those who commit violent crimes against children, and all offenders who commit sexually-related offences.

The Police, the Department of Correctional Services and the head of any relevant disciplinary hearing would be obliged to make sure offenders were registered.

Professionals such as teachers, social workers, doctors, psychologists and church workers would be obliged to report any suspected sexual offender for investigation and possible registration.

today.

The commission's recommendations included, among others, that psychopaths should no longer be classified as a mental illness under the Mental Health Act and that it should be a statutory offence to threaten to kill or assault another person, punishable with a sentence applicable to assault.

A further proposal was that "dangerous" offenders, such as criminals convicted of sexual or violent crimes, should serve a minimum term of imprisonment and should not be released without the consent of the judge or court which imposed the sentence.

The commission of inquiry, under chairman Mr Justice W H Booysen, also called for a national strategy to "sensi-

tise and educate" children about child abuse.

A preventative strategy of "more pertinent behavioural therapeutic programmes" should also be established for both victims of child abuse and for children with behavioural problems in institutions.

The recommendations were submitted to the Department of Justice earlier this year and a spokesman for the Ministry of Justice told Weekend Argus that the report was "being studied by government with a view to promoting legislation" early next year.

Women's Bureau executive director Mrs Margaret Lessing said earlier this year when the commission's recommendations were released, that her organi-

sation had long campaigned "against the early release of those found guilty of wife battering and child abuse" and that there should be no gender exceptions.

The commission's recommendations on psychopathy were that it should no longer be a certifiable mental illness under the Mental Health Act and that psychopaths should instead be dealt with as a "high risk group".

On dangerously violent or sex offenders, the committee recommended that a body of experts be appointed to advise the courts, at their request, on offenders' potential for treatment and the risk of their committing further offences.

The commission recommended that a confidential central register of danger-



**PEOPLE'S LIVES** *A woman who finds satisfaction in helping and uplifting her community*

# A ray of sunshine

## Woman of Week

By Lulama Luti

**M**RS LINDA Manganyi's physical appearance belies her age. She is as tough as teak and she

feels there is nothing more rewarding than the knowledge, at the end of the day, that she has helped bring a ray of sunshine to somebody's life.

"I like working for the community very much. Knowing that I've helped someone makes me feel good," she said.

"While there are many people in Watville, near Benoni, who would forever be grateful for her having come into their lives, there is no doubt that Mrs Linda Zondo considers her a God send. Fifty-year-old Manganyi has helped nurse the diabetic and bedridden Zondo back to health and she continues to devote her spare time to her and seeing to her day to day needs.

But that is not all. Driven by her strong belief in having a hands-on approach to life, this unemployed mother of seven has initiated various projects for the community which she constantly monitors without fail.

After 14 years in the labour market as an office assistant, Manganyi left and

**■ SQUATTER POVERTY** *A woman who helps the destitute to support themselves and improve their lifestyles:*

Sowetan 17/8/92

297

took up lessons in child-minding.

She then helped found the Watville ChildMinders' Association and through this organisation, child minders in the area are supervised on a regular basis with emphasis on super care for children.

A qualified child-minder, Manganyi feels that with all the knowledge that she has acquired, she is now ready to open a child care centre that will operate 24 hours a day.

It will cater for children of between three months and six years.

### Take care of children

"The need for this facility cannot be over-emphasised. What with these women who have to do night duty. Someone has to take care of the children and I like children very much," she said.

In the absence of health workers in the area, the unselfish Manganyi has taken upon herself to encourage the training of women to do this community orientated project.

"The three week training project (by the Department of Manpower) in Boskop addresses some of the key issues with regard to primary health care.

"On completion, the women come back and impart whatever that they might have learnt during training to the other women," she said.

### Door-to-door

Although the lectures are held at the local clinic, Manganyi said there was a dire need for door-to-door nursing care in the township, more so to help the elderly and more sickly people.

"There are a lot of old people in need of care in Watville. Most of them go for days on end without food because they don't have a person to cook for them and they don't have money," she said.

Her one area of concern is the welfare of the women and children at the local Tamboville squatter camp. She described the situation there as pathetic.

"It is a known fact that there are no facilities in the area and as a result

**◀ The women come back and impart whatever that they might have learnt during training to the other women**

children don't go to school and there are no crèches," she said.

In order to alleviate this problem, Manganyi is co-ordinating self-help schemes in which the women are taught how to start gardens of their own.

Added to that she is now busy with preparations for the launch, soon, of the township's first Aids Awareness Programme - a project she has also helped get off the ground.

Manganyi is a member of the Watville Care of the Aged and also serves on the committee of the local Esther Khumalo Crèche.

Not only is she also a devoted Christian, but she is also a member of the East Rand branch of the Imbeleko Women's Organisation.

Manganyi now qualifies for the Sowetan/Eskom Woman of the Year Award.



Mrs Manganyi



# Govt to act on women's rights

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## Political Staff

**AMANZIMTOTI.** — The government is ready to sign four major international conventions relating to women and women's rights, and is reviewing existing legislation with a view to abolishing gender discrimination.

This announcement was made yesterday by President F W de Klerk at the National Party's women's congress here, attended by about 1 000 women.

Mr De Klerk said the Minister of Foreign Affairs would make the necessary arrangements soon to endorse the following conventions:

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women;
- The Convention on the Political Rights of Women;
- The Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages;
- The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

Mr De Klerk said the conventions dealt with matters of "the utmost importance to women", and were broadly aimed at promoting and ensuring equality for women, particularly in the political, social, economic and cultural fields.

Mr De Klerk also announced that Minister of Justice Mr Kobie

## In quest of a wee tree willy-nilly

### Own Correspondent

**DURBAN.** — There was plenty of talk about women's rights at a conference sponsored by the National Party at the Amanzimtoti Civic Centre yesterday. But when it came to men having rights to the use of toilets designated for them, there were none.

Former Miss South Africa Ms Penny Rey (Coelen) advised a male re-

porter and photographer to abandon any idea of visiting the men's toilet which had been invaded by women.

Durban Mayoress Ms Myrtle Muller suggested that the pair "find a tree outside". But there were none within easy reach, quipped the reporter.

Presumably special arrangements were made for President F W de Klerk.

Coetsee was investigating remaining statutory discrimination with a view to implementing a Bill of Fundamental Rights.

"I have requested him to give special attention to the question of discriminatory practices against women in general, and also specifically in the workplace," he said.

Addressing the same gathering, Health Minister Dr Rina Venter suggested the launch of a special assistance and development programme to enable women to utilise opportunities and to compete with men on an equal level.

Dr Venter said there were still a number of statutory matters which discriminated against women, and a large number of these stipulations were to be found in the labour field.

"In the rule of law foreseen for South Africa by the National Party, there will be no place for discrimination against women by the authorities," said Dr Venter.

"The Bill of Rights will prohibit this."

Dr Venter said a legal basis had to be laid for eliminating all forms of discrimination against and backlogs experienced by women.

"This has been identified as the highest priority. The Minister of Justice is already attending to this," she said.

She added that the developmental needs of all women in urban and rural areas should be identified and specific development programmes instituted.

Mr De Klerk pointed out that discrimination did not only occur as a result of legislation. The statute books could be and were being cleared of discrimination, but a fundamental re-orientation of all South Africans was required.

Political equality for women would be meaningless if it wasn't accompanied by economic and social equality.

"But no government can legislate a change of heart. That can only be brought about by education and example," he said.



# Women's conventions backed

AMANZIMTOTI — The Government was ready to sign four major international conventions relating to women and women's rights, and the Foreign Affairs Minister would make the necessary arrangements to endorse these soon.

President F W de Klerk made this announcement to about 1 000 women at the National Party's Natal women's conference in Amanzimtoti yesterday.

The conventions are:

● The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

● The Convention on the Political Rights of Women. (SSA)

● The Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. (SSA) (297)

● The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

Mr de Klerk said the conventions dealt with matters of "the utmost importance to women" and were broadly aimed at promoting and ensuring equality for women, particularly in the political, social, economic and cultural fields. — Sapa.



# Woman resurrects Joubert

STAR 18/8/92

## Park shelter for homeless

(297)  
Staff Reporter



The Welcome Home Centre in Joubert Park, Johannesburg, has risen from the ashes like a phoenix and gained new life through the efforts of Emelda Damane.

She came across the shelter when about 200 residents were about to be evicted because the rent was overdue. The previous owner had deserted the centre after grossly mismanaging funds.

Shocked by the conditions, she approached various charities to help her resurrect the shelter. But she got no help and ended up financing it with her own money.

Now, the Department of Na-

tional Health and Population Development and the Johannesburg City Council are assisting her. Officials from both institutions confirmed that they were donating food parcels and that more aid was on its way. The South African Red Cross recently donated blankets and clothes.

Richard Moyo, who originally came from Zimbabwe to study, ended up at the shelter because of financial difficulties.

"We were treated like slaves. We had to pay 50 cents for a cup of water and the best meal we ate was bread and soup. However, with Emelda things are different. She really cares about us."



# Congregation helping to run crèche and shelter in Langa

(297) 25/9/88/92

A NON-DENOMINATIONAL Christian church in Mowbray, The Church at Thicket Road, is helping to run a crèche and shelter for 60 children and 80 adults in Langa.

Mr Erl Morrell-Stinson, full-time minister at the church, said: "Our small congregation, mostly of widows and pensioners, has given food, clothing, blankets, beds and support to this venture."

"We would like people to help us to help others — and if anyone can donate time and equipment we would be very grateful."

Miss Nobuntu Nkanyuza, co-ordinator of the project at the Ekhaya Labantu Crèche, said: "The crèche and the shelter are for the destitute as well as the unskilled."

"We want to equip some of these people with skills for eventual employment and this is why we need help."

## Daily bread

Miss Nkanyuza said there was a pre-school programme for some of the children.

She said so far a paraplegic had offered his services to teach leatherwork and another person had offered the shelter a brick-making machine and another had offered clay to make the bricks.

Mr Morrell-Stinson said Miss Nkanyuza worked voluntarily at the shelter five days a week.

## Support

Every night and weekend she worked as a companion to an elderly woman in Sea Point.

With the money from this job she helped support the crèche and the shelter.

Both Mr Morrell-Stinson and Miss Nkanyuza said they wanted the Langa community, in particular, to come forward to help.

□ If anyone else can help call Miss Nkanyuza on (021) 694-2125 (office hours), Mr Morrell-Stinson on 96-4310 (all hours) or 96-5040 (all hours).



# ANC, Govt at

STAR 20/8/92

## odds on abortion

Own Correspondent

should be legalised.

DURBAN — Abortion on demand in a new South Africa would not be "easily allowed" if the present Government had anything to do with it, the Director-General of the Department of National Health and Population Development said yesterday.

However, although official ANC policy had not been formulated, ANC Women's League chairman Dr Nkosazana Zuma indicated she was "pro-choice".

Dr Coenraad Slabber and Dr Zuma were tackling the topic of "A future health system for SA" at a forum organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa at Durban's Elangeni Hotel.

Dr Zuma said the number of fatalities from "backstreet" abortions — 14 out of 1 800 admissions at King Edward VIII Hospital last year alone — was sufficient to persuade her that abortion

But both agreed that a future health system for South Africa must promote the goal of free health for all, could not be based on ethnicity and must be decentralised to the greatest possible extent.

However, Dr Slabber said a detailed blueprint for a future health system would depend on the constitutional model adopted in the country, although it would be "folly to wait until finality is reached ... before we address a future health system".

Therefore, the Government had accepted five policy principles on which health services in South Africa should be built: equity, accessibility, affordability, efficiency and acceptability.

Dr Zuma added that symptoms of apartheid such as poverty, violence, and lack of housing and recreational facilities were major contributors to ill-health and would have to be attended to for a future health system to be successful.



**S**OUTH AFRICA, which does not even have a Bill of Rights in its own country, is planning to sign international treaties calling on other countries to sort out their conflicts on gender.

President FW de Klerk told a gathering of about 1 000 National Party women at an Amanzimtoti conference on Monday that the government soon planned to endorse four United Nations conventions which aim to secure women's rights. These are:

- The Convention on the Political Rights of Women

- The Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages

- The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (Cedaw).

The last — adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979 — is by far the most comprehensive, encompassing elements of the other three. It seeks to achieve de facto equality for women in all areas. By 1988, it had been signed by 94 states, ratified by 74 and acceded to by 20 — among them Iraq, Egypt, China, Turkey, Denmark and most of eastern Europe. By then, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, India and Botswana, among others, had not signed.

And, in a parallel development, the Ministry of Justice is investigating all legislation which discriminates against women, with a view to implementing a Bill of Fundamental Rights.

But many are not enchanted and say paper signatures will have little impact on women's lives. Neither does the government have the right, in the midst of political negotiations, to take yet another unilateral decision. Although any move to enhance gender equality is welcome, there could be a hidden agenda: to woo the female vote (women constitute 53 percent of the population) and to buy international credibility.

"I think it's a complete farce," said Democratic Party member Gill Noero, who just last week attended a UN conference on the condition of women and children in South Africa. "This is a government which can't even spell democracy and has an appalling human rights record. Signing these conventions is a gratuitously self-serving ploy which hasn't even been discussed by South African women. The government is using every opportunity to draw on itself the full light of international recognition.

"This is the same government which asked to have it minuted at Codesa that it objected to the call for a gender advisory committee to inform negotiations."

Another theory about the timing is that government is hard-pressed to become more sensitive to women's demands because they are galvanising into a forceful lobby across party-political lines through the National Women's Coalition. This pressure group, which includes

# Treaties won't end women's battles



*It's not enough for the government to sign international treaties on women's rights — South Africans need an active approach to gender equality,*  
**reports PORTIA MAURICE**

women from the African National Congress, National Party and Women's Bureau, is committed to a Women's Charter for Equality to secure constitutional rights and protection against discrimination. Activists are gearing up to a year-long campaign to elicit from women the length and breadth of the country their needs and desires.

Frene Ginwala, who heads the coalition, reservedly welcomed the signing. "It is important that all UN conventions be ratified, but that is not sufficient to ensure effective equality for South African women," she said.

It does seem that, although useful, signing the compendium of conventions affords political mileage at little cost. They are more statements of intent than indications that a country is gender-sensitive. Said Kathy Albertyn, of the Gender Project at Wits University's Centre for Applied Legal Studies: "It's all in the sphere of politics. There's no real enforcement."

Although signatories are required to submit periodic reports to a 23-member UN monitoring committee, there is no time frame for them to meet the documents' expectations.

These are many, and South Africa's gender track record does not really fit the bill anyway.

"I think this is one of the most patriarchal societies around," said Albertyn. But, she maintains, discrimination lies less in the letter of the law than in dominant attitudes and values. Legal revision is necessary, but more important is the need for a proactive approach — which may include a Sex Discrimination Act and one ensuring equal pay for work of equal value between men and women.

At the moment, a husband can still legally rape his wife in South Africa, men are still regarded as heads of households, women are still subject to marital power and men are still their children's legal guardians in marriage.

The law has improved somewhat since the 1980s, but most provisions are prospective. This means, for example, that white women married before 1984 and black women married either under customary law or before 1988 still don't have full legal status. "They can't litigate or enter into independent contracts, and the husband still has full power over the joint estate," Albertyn explained. "If your child wants to open a bank account the wife cannot sign to okay it."

Customary law, she said, is particularly discriminatory as regards the family, property and access to inheritance. Although controversial, polygamy, the payment of *lobola* and rights of access to land through men generally prejudice women.

Yet the Cedaw document accords men and women equal rights and responsibilities within the family.

The convention leaves abortion open to interpretation, yet South African law bans it but for exceptional circumstances.

Maternity provisions, Albertyn said, are extremely limited. Only workers included in the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and who pay for unemployment benefits are afforded 12 weeks' leave at 45 percent of salary.

Although sexual discrimination is defined as an unfair labour practice, there have been only a handful of test cases in this country. Sexual harassment at work needs to be taken up more vigorously by (mostly male) labour lawyers, Albertyn said.

The "double shift" — women doing devalued housework as well as being economically active — is central. Women will not be equal to men until family responsibilities are shared. With sexual violence too, the ultimate answer lies beyond the law. "Women will not be equal to men until they are safe to walk the streets alone at night," she said.

"Changes in the law have never changed people's lives. There are going to be hard choices in future, and we need a state which is going to be committed to putting money towards promoting gender equality."



# Evita joins campaign for drought victims

By Michael Chester

The South African ambassador to Bapetikos-weti, the famous Evita Bezuidenhout, has joined the "Harvest for the Hungry" campaign launched by Nedcor and The Star to relieve the plight of victims of the worst drought to hit South Africa in living memory.

Pieter-Dirk Uys, whose parodies of the eccentric diplomat have earned applause from TV and theatre audiences at home and abroad, has pledged profits from charity performances to the fund.

Latest estimates have warned that 2,5 million impoverished South Africans may be unable to escape the devastations of food and water shortages unless assistance arrives soon.

Nedcor and The Star

## HARVEST

*for the hungry*

— now joined by several major companies in the nationwide Argus newspaper chain — have set August 31 as the deadline to start the allocation of the first flow of emergency funds to special agencies to trigger the start of food shipments and aid programmes.

Uys has announced that special "Harvest for the Hungry" charity performances will be run as "An Audience with Evita Bezuidenhout" at the Wits Theatre in Johannesburg on August 25, "An Evening with Pieter-Dirk Uys" at the Baxter Theatre in Cape Town on September 9, and a special show at the Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre in Durban on October 12.



PEOPLE'S LIVES *Granny whose wish is to see the poor in her community getting a healthy meal*

# Selfless woman who fills stomachs



Mrs Evelyn Phala.

PIC: JOE MOLEFE

## ■ EMPTY BELLIES

*Phala can't stomach it*

*When people in her community go hungry:*

By Pearl Majola

**W**HEN MRS. EVELYN Phala distributes fruit and vegetables to squatters in M a n g a u n g, Bloemfontein, she

does it for the love of her community. The thought of rumbling, hungry bellies is enough to cause her sleepless nights because her wish is to see the hundreds of underprivileged have a healthy meal, at least once a week.

At 69, Phala has enough energy to also help 10 needy families in the township get groceries once a month. She does this with the help of a local Anglican church nun, Sister Inid, fondly known as Mme Mohau.

"My reward is the pleasure of giving," Phala said.

"I believe the more you give is the more you get. Since last year my husband has been hired to transport fruit and vegetables from the market to a local school.

"One day he came home with a box

## Woman of the Week

*(297) Sowetan 24/8/92*  
full of over-ripe pawpaws which were to be thrown away as food for the pigs because they couldn't sell them at a competitive price.

"Shortly after that I decided to go to the fresh market myself and get the so-called vark kos for the squatters," she said.

From that day, Phala has visited the market each Friday to collect fruit and vegetables. She sits at home and carefully picks out the spoiled until she has boxes of vitamin and iron-filled vegetables and fruits.

"It takes a lot of patience, but I am old now and haven't got much else to do," said Phala smiling.

### Hungry women and children

Once the goods have been packed, her retired husband, Dick, drives her to the three squatter camps in the area where they are welcomed by hungry women and children.

But sometimes there is not enough food for the growing community. "That is the sad part because there is not much we can do.

"Usually we give fruit to the children and vegetable packets to the families," she said.

But that is not all Phala does for her

People just come here with all sorts of problems and ask for help

community. At any given time, people come and go from the Phala home looking for all sorts of help and advice. For instance, a mentally handicapped woman unknown to the Phalas sat in the kitchen waiting for them to take her to hospital.

"People just come here with all sorts of problems and ask for help. All we can do is help where we can," she said.

Her project of feeding the needy began in 1978 when she and Sister Inid handed out clothes and food parcels to the poor and aged of Manguang.

"I have been lucky in life because I have had a loving and supportive husband for 46 years. I have never worked all my married life. I have six children and 17 beautiful grandchildren. What else could I ask for?"

● Phala qualifies for the Sowetan/ Eskom Woman of the Year Award.



**PEOPLE'S LIVES** *The amazing and tireless Mangung woman who feeds 300 mouths at a time*

# Queen of the impoverished

## ■ SEWING A

**DREAM Mukhuoa**

*cares for the poor*

*of Mangung:*

*Sowed 25/8/92*

**By Pearl Majola**

# M

RS EUNICE MUKHUOA from Mangung townships, Bloemfontein, wakes up at 6am everyday - except Mondays - to prepare the day's meals for about 300 people.

Mukhuoa is not a chef at the local factory canteen. She and 11 other volunteers in her feeding project break into groups of four which take turns to prepare lunch and supper for the aged from the township and nearby squatter camps.

Once the cooking shift is over, the team joins the Boitumelo Sewing Project where the rest of the volunteers are already busy sewing and teaching each other new patterns or improving their skills.

The feeding project for the aged and the Boitumelo Sewing Project are Mukhuoa's brainchild.

"My involvement in community work began last year when I had to give

# Community Bulder

(297)

up my job after a long illness," explained Mukhuoa.

"I thought about what would happen to a woman with the same problem and no skills. So I asked some of my neighbours who were unemployed if they would be interested in learning sewing. That saw the start of Boitumelo."

But as Mukhuoa spent more time at home, she realised other problems facing her community. In January this year she started the feeding project for the aged in her area.

Less than a year since the project started, over 200 old men and women can be found at Mukhuoa's neighbour's yard queuing for their lunch (the neighbour offered his yard for the project). After lunch, each of the grannies receives a supper package to take home. But they do not leave before they have had some therapeutic activity like singing and dancing to traditional Sotho songs.

"I just like to be of help whenever I can. This is the least I can do for my community and it makes me happy to see these people here," said Mukhuoa



Today we publish this interview with the first finalist for the Sowetan/CCV Community Bulder of the Year Award. Mrs Eunice Mukhuoa can be seen on two programmes on CCV tonight - on *New Times* at 6.30 and on *Ntome Tsebe* at 8.30pm.

humbly.

"We prepare lunch for about 300 people here because sometimes we also have children coming for the meals as well as just destitute people from around the township."

Mukhuoa, a mother of three, runs her family effectively despite the fact that the projects take up a lot of her time.

She has converted her own house for the sewing project and for cooking. Her whole family is also involved in her community work. Her husband, a mu-



**Mrs Eunice Mukhuoa...champion of the hungry**

sic lover, now helps with the Boitumelo Melody Makers.

"I was jealous of these children who were hanging around the streets after school or on weekends doing nothing. So I decided to organise them and we started the choir.

"The idea is to get them to a stage when they can hold concerts to raise

funds which can help them with their education and other needs," said Mukhuoa.

"The feeding project is doing very well because we get help from Operation Hunger. But we are struggling with the sewing project because we have only four machines we have borrowed from people in the community."



## **PAC to donate cash**

THE Pan Africanist Congress is to donate R28 000 to victims of the Boipatong massacre today, says director of information and publicity Waters Toboti.

Relief and aid secretary Ms Patricia de Lille and projects secretary Mrs Elizabeth Sibeko will donate the money on behalf of the organisation at a 10am ceremony in the Vaal triangle township. - Sapa.

*Sowetan 25/8/92*



# 'Wasteful' R4 400m welfare bill

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CT 25/8/92

By BARRY STREEK

TAXPAYERS were paying out R4 426 million in welfare payments to nearly four million people in South Africa, a University of Natal researcher, Ms Francie Lund, disclosed yesterday.

These welfare payments were disbursed by 17 government institutions.

She also found that per head of population, coloured people, who received an average of R246 per person, received more in government payments than any other group.

Ms Lund said whites and Indians received about R200 per head of population and blacks about R100.

Of the 3,9 million people who benefited directly, 2,6 million received pensions and 830 000 disability grants.

These were the main conclusions of her study, "The way welfare works: Structures, spending, staffing and social work in the South African welfare bureaucracies", which was released yesterday by the Human Sciences Research Council.

Ms Lund also concluded that there was a need for a unitary and non-racial welfare system because the present ones were fragmented, wasteful and inefficient.

A pre-condition for overhauling the welfare system and making a realistic assessment of available choices was a good information system.

The HSRC said the purpose of her study was to determine the size, scope and cost of the government welfare bureaucracies and to formulate a database, but the figures available to her were often unreliable.

Welfare for the aged, disabled, families and for relief purposes was provided by three Houses of Parliament, four provincial administrations, six self-governing and four independent homelands.

Ms Lund said that in the year ending in March 1991, R1 000 million went to white welfare services, about R800 million to coloured, R200 million to Indian and R2 400 million to black welfare services.



## Senior police to probe 'execution'

BIDAY 25/8/92. Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Police are carrying out a top-level investigation into the execution by uniformed and masked gunmen of an induna, his wife and four children at a kraal near Richmond at the weekend.

And the Inkatha Freedom Party says the Goldstone commission should investigate the incident "as a matter of the gravest urgency".

SAP regional commissioner Gen Colin Steyn accompanied senior policemen yesterday to the scene in a remote area of Nkoben.

The bodies of the six victims — one a four-year-old boy — were found on Sunday. They were airlifted from the kraal yesterday morning to the Richmond mortuary.

According to the police eight members of the Nzimande family were lined up outside the main building of the kraal on Sunday afternoon and gunned down. Six were killed and two others wounded.

A police spokesman at Richmond said five or six men wearing brown overalls, resembling those worn by the SADF, and balaclavas arrived at the kraal just after noon and requested Nzimande to produce his firearms, two KwaZulu government-issue G3 rifles. After the weapons were handed over, the family members were lined up and "shot repeatedly".

Police found 14 spent AK-47 cartridges and 37 R4 shells at the scene.

The gunmen then fled with Nzimande's weapons.

# Study points way to welfare reform

PRETORIA — Government departments overwhelmingly recognise the need for a major overhaul of welfare services, a Human Sciences Research Council survey shows.

The survey, conducted by Natal University's F J Lund, found nearly 4-million people received welfare payments amounting to R4,5bn from government organisations last year.

She stressed the urgent need for a unitary nonracial welfare system to eliminate fragmentation, waste and inefficiency.

Welfare — for the aged, the disabled, families, and for relief — was provided by three houses of Parliament, four provincial administrations, six self governing and four independent homelands.

Lund said there had been brave attempts to introduce innovations but on the whole, new schemes became swamped by the need for statutory work.

Also, some government officials called for privatisation and independent initiative but other bureaucrats discouraged new initiatives.

In the year to end-March last year, R1bn went to white welfare services, about R800m to coloured services, R200m to Indian services and the remaining R2,4bn to black welfare

services, Lund said.

Calculated on a per capita basis, coloured people received R246, whites and Indians about R200 and blacks about R100.

Of the 3,9-million people who benefited directly, 2,6-million received pensions and 830 000 disability grants.

Social workers emphasised that the major challenge lay in overcoming the backlog in coloured, Indian and black welfare services.

The purpose of the Lund study was to determine the size, scope and cost of government welfare bureaucracies and to formulate a database.

Social workers acknowledged social work had to be redefined. Statutory work predominated although some departments were trying new approaches with a greater emphasis on community development.

Lund said unless attitudes changed social workers would find themselves without a role which had "appropriateness and integrity".

Recent political shifts had made social workers more positive about working for government, although there were areas where government employment obstructed grassroots social work.

GERALD REILLY



# the nation in brief

## Probe deaths - LHR

LAWYERS for Human Rights has called for independent investigations into deaths in police custody and charged that authorities were not serious about preventing the tragedy.

The LHR's reaction followed the deaths in police custody of two men who died within 12 hours of their arrests in the Eastern Transvaal at the weekend, bringing to 82 the total of such deaths this year.

Also, 10 people have died since pathologist Dr Jonathan Gluckman went public with allegations last month that police were murdering people in their custody.

Mr Kekeletso Samual Matenjwa, from nearby Akkerville died in the Witbank police station at the weekend. *Sowetan 25/8/92.*

A post mortem will be held tomorrow. - *Sowetan Reporter.*

## Mavekiso's notice

A group spokesman confirmed the letter but would not say this was Mavekiso's apartment.

Sanco has been a major proponent of the bond boycott, which is aimed at forcing the banks into pressuring the Government to accede to the 14 demands of the African National Congress alliance. - *Sapa.*

## PAC to donate cash

THE Pan Africanist Congress is to donate R28 000 to victims of the Boipatong massacre today, says director of information and publicity Waters Toboti.

Relief and aid secretary Ms Patricia de Lille and projects secretary Mrs Elizabeth Sibeko will donate the money on behalf of the organisation at a 10am ceremony in the Vaal triangle township. - *Sapa.*

## Companies conned

SOME unsuspecting South African companies may have fallen prey to a



# The right to terminate pregnancy

STAR 25/8/92

(297)

Chris Diamond is an unusual man. He believes women should have the right to choose what they do with their own bodies — and he is prepared to do something about it. He operates the Johannesburg office of the Abortion Reform Action Group (ARAG) from his home in Parkhurst on a voluntary basis.

Speak magazine asked him what his work involves. Mr Diamond says: "ARAG tries to pressure the Government to change the law on abortion."

"The law should allow women to decide for themselves whether they want an abortion and when."

"Because abortion is illegal ARAG cannot tell women where they can have abortions. We can only give people free information on how the law on abortion works and when it is possible to get a legal abortion."

Mr Diamond comes from Britain and has lived here for 18 years.

Last year the Ministry of Health did a survey asking women around the country whether they wanted the abortion law changed. ARAG was

Abortion Reform Action Group (ARAG) was set up to get the law on abortion changed. Speak magazine asked Chris Diamond who runs ARAG's Johannesburg office why he feels abortion should be legal.

encouraged and thought the law might change. But the Minister of Health, Dr Rina Venter, said only 50 000 women wanted the law on abortion to change.

Mr Diamond believes the survey did not show women's true views. He says far more than 50 000 South African women have illegal abortions each year.

"Overseas medical records show that each year more than a thousand South African women fly to countries like Britain to have safe and legal abortions because they cannot have them locally. Those who do not have the money to go overseas have to settle for unsafe backstreet abortions. It is estimated that in South Africa more than 200 000 women have illegal abortions each year."

"At Baragwanath Hospital, 4 000 women a year are admitted after having abortions."

"We should look at the numbers of women

who have illegal abortions and then decide what women want. How can all these women be against changing the law?"

"The laws in this country make it terrible for any women who needs an abortion. Why should any women die from a botched abortion? If the laws were different, having an abortion would be as safe and legal as any other medical procedure, and it will be the woman's personal choice."

Mr Diamond feels government health departments should give free treatment to women who have had illegal, unsafe abortions.

About pro-life groups (groups which are against abortion) Mr Diamond says: "I cannot see people who say 'No' to legalising abortion help bring up thousands of unwanted children."

"The people who don't have to have an abortion and never will

are the one's making laws and decisions about it."

"In the end it's a woman's problem. As part of a group campaigning to have the law changed, I think it's important for women to realise they are not alone."

Abortion is illegal in South Africa. The law says a woman can only have an abortion if:

- Her pregnancy threatens her life or her physical and mental health;
- There is a serious risk that the baby, once it is born, will suffer from a serious physical or mental disability;
- The pregnancy was a result of rape or incest;
- The pregnant woman is unable to understand fully the responsibility of being a parent. This could also apply to girls under 16.

A woman has to go through a long and difficult process to prove she has the legal right to have an abortion.

Because of this, only four out of every 10 women who apply for a legal abortion in South Africa get one. Most of these are white.

To contact ARAG in Johannesburg, phone: (011) 442-9540.

...most wanted snake



# Helping a 'society in crisis'

By Monica Oosterbroek

A young Sowetan, Pat Mosiane, stood by helplessly while a man was necklaced in front of him.

And a close friend of 25-year-old Lebo Maphologela was gunned down and his house was set alight.

With nobody to speak to about their horrifying experiences, they bottled up feelings of fear and distress until both became ill.

Fortunately, they were referred to The Family Institute where they received counselling, comfort and care.

They went on to become community lay counsellors in a course run by the institute and will share their experience and insight with others who have also been traumatised by violence.

Because the institute is unable to cope with the increasing number of people needing counselling, they have begun training youths to go out

and work in the community.

Psychologist Lindi Maseko said the intensive three-day programme recruited people like Pat and Lebo who have suffered, and who could understand emotions evoked by violence.

With role-playing, they learned to cope with their confused feelings, to understand and con-

trol them. They then found it easier to deal with their hurt, anger and fear, Miss Maseko said.

Once Miss Maseko was satisfied the counsellors would be warm, open, mature and objective, they began working in the community under the supervision of the institute.

Pat Mosiane said the scope for their help was

Helping others . . . counsellors Pat Mosiane and Lebo Maphologela. Picture: Gary Bernard



enormous as the township residents were a "society in crisis".

"People are very poor, there are no jobs, schooling or housing. And this leads to crime and violence like rape, child abuse and mindless killings," the youngster said.

"Family structures have broken down and there are no support groups. Our culture dictates we do not reveal our feelings so they ferment inside our heads and we become very depressed and sad."

When he saw the man being necklaced, he was sick with guilt.

"It was frustrating because there was no one to talk to who would understand," he said.

Pat has found that by helping others work through their terrible experiences, it has helped him cope with his problem.

Anyone wanting further information can contact Lindi Maseko at The Family Institute on (011) 838-4541.



# 'Remarkable success' of development agencies

(297)

ARG 26/8/92

**MICHAEL MORRIS**  
**Political Correspondent**

SOUTH Africa's political volatility is putting a drain on the country's development agencies, but remarkable successes have been achieved.

This emerges from the second annual report of the Independent Development Trust (IDT), published this week.

IDT chairman Mr Jan Steyn notes that promoting sound development work in South Africa's unstable environment is a "formidable challenge".

"Suspicion and mistrust abound. Bringing resources into deeply divided communities can cause deeper divisions if not processed painfully through the layers of community structures.

"Progress is often slow and even tiresome and frustrating — especially when the situation is exploited for selfish or ideological reasons by 'gatekeepers'."

However, there is also a "bright side to the coin".

"In the overwhelming major-

ity of areas ... in which the IDT has been actively involved, we have seen the development process producing the dividends of stability and progress".

The IDT — established in 1990 with R2-billion in seed-funding from the government — had, by June this year, committed more than R1,9-billion to 325 housing, education, health, rural development and job-creation projects.

Furthermore the IDT had kept administrative costs to

less than one percent of the funds entrusted to it, generated about R700-million through investment and drawn more than R500-million into development projects through joint ventures with the private sector.

Nevertheless, the IDT would have "liked to have moved faster", says Mr Steyn.

"The emphasis we have placed on progress and on the involvement of people, the fact that we employ a small staff, but above all, the volatility of the political climate, have made our task difficult.



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B/P 27/8/92

**Error in report on HSRC**

OUR report on Tuesday on Fran-  
cie Lund's HSRC-sponsored re-  
search of SA's government wel-  
fare bureaucracies erroneously  
stated: "Of the 3,9-million people  
who benefited directly, 2,6-million  
received pensions and 830 000 dis-  
ability grants." This should have  
read: "Of the R3,9bn spent directly  
on pensions and grants, R2,6bn  
went to pensions for the elderly  
and R830m on disability grants."

Business Day regrets the error

REPORTS: Sapa, Own Correspondent, Business Day  
Reporter: AP-DJ

(29)

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**NEWS Injured but drives himself to hospital ● Massacre victims families get R1 000 each**

# PAC help for victims

■ Self-help projects soon for the bereaved

Sowetan 27/8/92

(297)

THE Pan Africanist Congress secretary for relief and aid, Mrs Patricia de Lille, has challenged political organisations, churches and international agencies to give direct assistance to victims of the Boipatong massacre.

De Lille presented a R28 000 cheque to the bereaved families at the Roman Catholic Church in Boipatong on Tuesday.

## Sharpeville Six

"We have seen with the experience of the Uppington Six and Sharpeville Six that there are disputes if the money is not given direct to the victims," she said

She also promised that the PAC would start self-help projects for Vaal Triangle residents.

De Lille was accompanied by PAC secretary for projects, Mrs Elizabeth Sibeko, and secretary for local government, Mr Molefi Lithoko.

The PAC gave a cheque of R1 000 to each of the 28 families who lost relatives during the massacre.

Mrs Maria Letsoko (65) thanked the PAC on behalf of all the families and said the organisation's gesture showed that black people would always stand son, a daughter and a son-in-law during the massacre.

# Soweto doctor shot

■ ROBBERY MOTIVE Thugs wanted

to take his luxury German car.

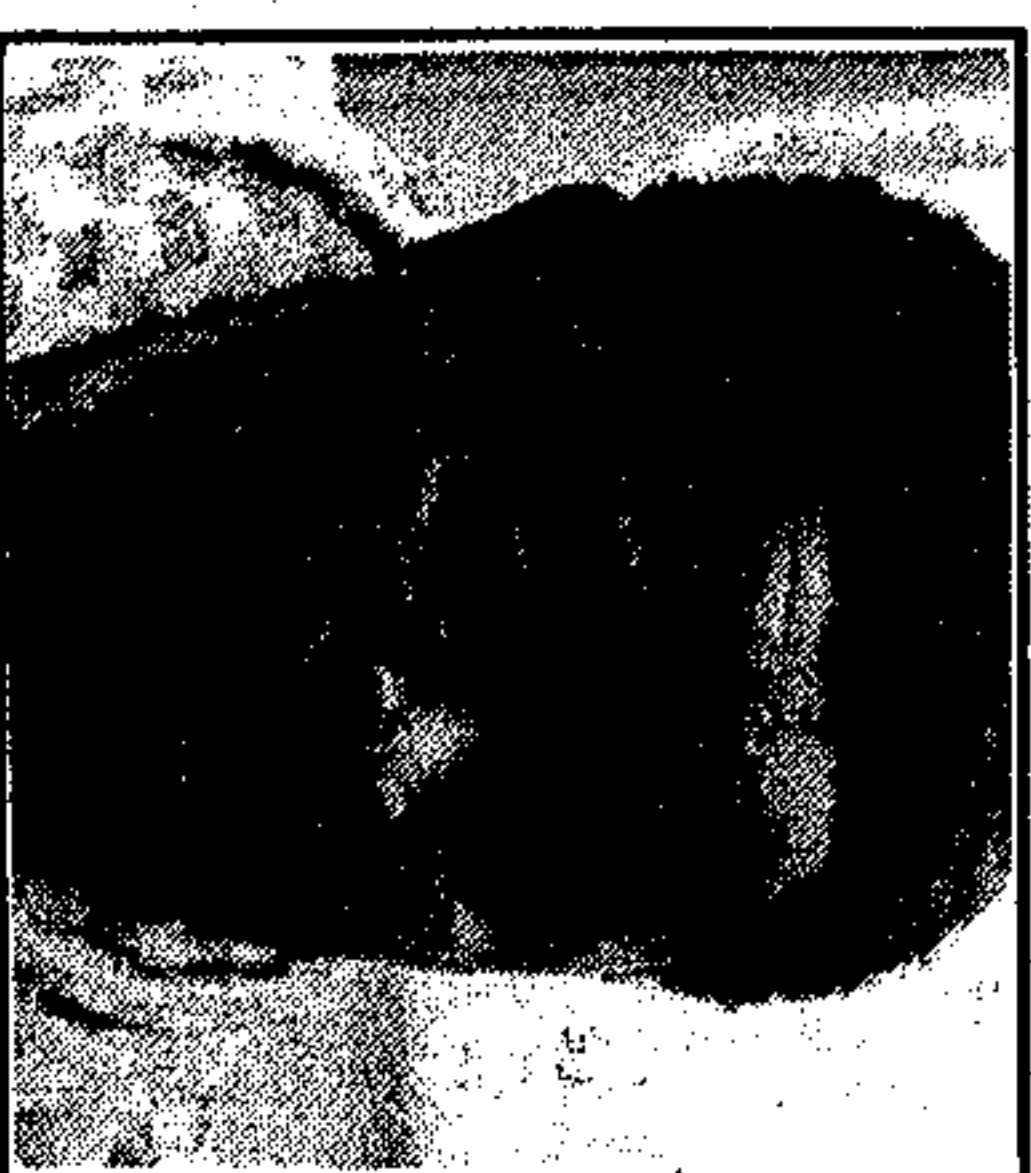
**A** SOWETO medical doctor is recovering from a bullet wound sustained when he was attacked by four men in Meadowlands on Wednesday last week.

Dr Stuart Mbatasana is still at the Baragwanath Hospital after being shot in the abdomen near his home in Zone 5, Meadowlands, by thugs who wanted to rob him of his Mercedes Benz car.

The bullet went through his liver but he managed to drive to the hospital while bleeding profusely.

"I grew up in that area," he said. "I never thought I could be attacked there. I've always assumed people knew me very well."

Mbatasana said he was having difficulty breathing and speaking. He had to pause from time to time during the interview.



Dr Stuart Mbatasana



# Ithuba funds power project for schools

6/10/92 27/8/92

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WILSON ZWANE

ESKOM and the charity organisation Ithuba have embarked on a major project to electrify schools and health centres in areas where government has not been forthcoming with funds.

Eskom public affairs executive Johan du Plessis said yesterday the utility and Ithuba had an agreement in terms of which some proceeds from Ithuba's fundraising programme went into the project.

Last year Eskom obtained R1m, or 20% of the proceeds from Ithuba's fundraising programme, which it ploughed into the electrification of clinics and schools in the northern Transvaal and in the PWV region.

Completed projects include a high school, developed from a horse stable in Orange Farm in the Vaal, several schools in Alexandra, and two clinics in the northern Transvaal — one in Marble Hall and another in Elandskraal.

Du Plessis said he hoped Eskom would get more than 20% of the proceeds from this year's Ithuba fundraising programme as the utility planned to electrify more schools in the Transvaal, Natal, the Cape and the Free State.

Among schools earmarked for electrification in the next few months were three in Orange Farm. These schools were converted from chicken runs.

Augustus Khumalo, founder and owner of the schools in Orange Farm, said this week the DET had not provided funds to electrify the schools.

"I get a grant from the DET with which I have to pay the teachers and run the four

schools," Khumalo said.

Since Eskom electrified one of his schools, Black Forest High School, parents had been called on constantly to foot electricity bills.

Orange Vaal DET spokesman Philip Mahasela said although Khumalo's schools had been registered with his department, they were privately owned and as such did not qualify for government subsidy.

But, said Mahasela, the DET had given Khumalo a R250 000 grant last October to run the schools. "That grant was not a one-off thing. Every month the department gives Khumalo about R55 000."

Asked to comment on the two northern Transvaal clinics, a TPA spokesman said she was not aware that Ithuba money had been used to electrify them.

In another development, Du Plessis disclosed that Black Management Forum president Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu would chair next week's national electrification conference. Du Plessis said Nkuhlu was chosen as chairman by an eight-member committee entrusted with the convening of the conference, which would pave the way for an electrification forum to develop strategies for speeding up electrification of about 3-million homes.

Several people were considered for the position, but Nkuhlu was acceptable to all parties. These parties excluded government but included Eskom and the Development Bank of SA.

## At last, a storage



## Emergency fund for fire homeless

THE Red Cross Society in Durban has launched an emergency relief fund for people left homeless on the Natal north coast after runaway fires destroyed at least 200 homes. (297)

Director Bev Smith said the Red Cross hopes to rebuild the homes. *open 30/8/92*

"A number of communities in Ndwedwe, Ma-phumulo, Groutville and Eshowe were seriously affected. We need everything including food and clothing, but above all money, so that we can rebuild the homes of those who lost everything in the fires," she said.

For any donations the Red Cross can be contacted by writing to PO Box 1680, Durban 4 000.



# Ithuba, Viva in rescue bid

STimes (Buss) 297  
30/8/92  
REPRESENTATIVES of feuding Ithuba and Viva have held talks in an attempt to salvage the credibility of fund-raising games.

At stake is about R150-million which the public is expected to spend on scratch-card games in the next year.

At the centre of the row are the management of Ithuba and its profit-oriented fund-raising arm Games Africa, their relationship with the SABC and the percentage of their takings that goes to welfare.

Viva, which claims that its fund-raising efforts for welfare will be damaged by any further controversy, initiated the discussions with Gibson Thula, a representative of Games Africa's major shareholder, Vela International.

## Split

A Viva spokesman says: "Mr Thula made it clear he was representing Vela International and not Games Africa. We have not had any talks with Ithuba Trust, Ithuba Promotions or Games Africa."

Games Africa launched its game show on TV1 this week. Together with scratch-card sales and the annual Ithuba Day, the weekly games show is expected to generate turnover of R100-million for Games Africa in its first year.

A total of 15% of the money raised will go to the Ithuba Trust, which will split it among beneficiaries, including welfare, education, electrification, health services, job training and sport, says financial director Richard Biesheuvel.

This compares with the 22% of takings distributed to the Viva Trust in its first year. Viva gave its money

By CHERILYN IRETON

only to welfare bodies.

Mr Biesheuvel says Games Africa's contribution to charity will rise on a sliding scale "up to 30%" disclosed in its promotional material.

The rate at which it rises will depend on the volume of tickets sold and not on the period over which the start-up capital is repaid, says Mr Biesheuvel.

If by year three of operation, Games Africa achieves its target of R145-million, 24% of takings will be allocated to the trust.

Ithuba has the support of Pick 'n Pay — it sells its tickets at stores — and SABC TV1 which gives free airtime for the promotion of the competition.

Viva sells its tickets at independent kiosks and has the support of M-Net.

In its first year, Viva sold 17.7-million tickets, generating revenue of R34.7-million.

The Viva Trust is made up of 12 major welfare organisations which are "and always have been, bitterly opposed to Ithuba", says the Viva spokesman.

"In February members of the trust were joined by many other welfare organisations and almost became embroiled in litigation with the SABC over the Ithuba issue.

"Ithuba has attracted controversy. Any uncertainty in a fund-raising venture has immediate and lasting ramifications for all welfare organisations. The organisations which came together to set up the Viva Trust would unfortunately also suffer from any public loss of confidence in fundraising," says the Viva spokesman.



missed striking workers

## Bias against women ends to pave way for voting

■ Blacks will get vote during housecleaning:

*Sowetan 2/9/92*  
THE Government plans to abolish all sections of legislation that discriminates against women and pave the way for black people to receive voting rights.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday the more than 30 clauses in the law books that discriminated against women would be abolished "speedily" - possibly in October.

Speaking at the opening of the National Party's Free State congress in Bloemfontein, Coetsee said Section 52 of the Constitution Act of South Africa, which provided for voting rights to be extended to "whites, coloureds and Indians only" would be abolished

"because it also discriminates against black women".

Other significant discriminatory sections and regulations that would be abolished will allow black women equal legal status with their husbands; allow black women access to places where sorghum beer is sold; forbid employers to allow that pregnant women should work until four weeks before and eight weeks after childbirth, and abolish a number of discriminatory measures against women in the public service.

Coetsee said the Government had decided not to wait until a Bill of Fundamental Rights was agreed upon during the negotiations process.



# Welfare groups get R12 m Chest boost

Staff Reporter (297) ~~AKG~~ 2/9/92

THE Community Chest has raised R15 million over the past year — of which R12 205 753 has been allocated to 358 welfare organisations in the Western Cape.

Announcing this at the Chest's annual meeting last night, Chest chairman Mr Sarel van Aswegen said the target for next year had been raised to R17 million.

Funds collection and distribution had increased by 50 percent "in a period of economic downturn and socio-political turbulence".

Mr Van Aswegen proposed changes to the Gambling Act, saying it was urgent that gambling be regulated to exclude commercial entrepreneurs.

The Chest had submitted a sug-

gested code of ethics to the Director of Fundraising.

The organisation would have a permanent home at 82 Bree Street by the end of September after 64 years of service.

Guest speaker and Independent Development Trust executive board member Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu said the need for welfare services would increase.



# Children leave in tears as safe shelter closes

(291)

ARCT 3/9/92

Staff Reporter HENRIËTTE GELDENHUYS tells how lack of money has led to the close of the Rape Crisis shelter.

**T**HE desperate child of a battered woman living at the Rape Crisis shelter raised money at school to help the financially crippled organisation — but it was not enough to prevent the shelter closing.

Children left the shelter in tears on Friday because they were having to leave the only safe environment they had known in their lives, said Rape Crisis counselling co-ordinator Ms Margot Lochrenberg.

She said a child collected about R30 at school and battered women had asked for donation forms to try to raise money.

The four women and 11 children who were being sheltered by Rape Crisis because they were in life-threatening danger at home had been transferred to a temporary place of safety, said Ms Lochrenberg.

Faced with closure after the withdrawal of its main funder, a Swedish women's organisation, Rape Crisis is to seek emergency funding from the Community Chest and an oil company.

The Community Chest, which had given R38 400 to the battered women shelter and R30 000 to the Observatory centre, would be asked for additional funds, said Ms Lochrenberg.

An oil company, which had given R15 000 in the past year, would also be approached again, she said.

They were reluctant to ask for more aid from funders who had supported Rape Crisis consistently but they would contact them "urgently" to try to save the organisation, she said.

Community Chest spokeswoman Ms Bev Robertson said Rape Crisis should approach the chest "as soon as possible".

Most of the five full-time employees have taken unpaid leave or applied for other jobs, but the phone-in counselling service is being run by volunteers.

Many workshops on violence against women have been turned down and the current training of new counsellors in Guguletu has been "severely jeopardised" by the funds crisis.

Other training courses have been put on hold by Rape Crisis, the only organisation which trained counsellors to deal with violence against women.

Ms Lochrenberg said she was "pleasantly surprised" at the number of men showing a keen interest in the continuation of the service.

She said a man put up a notice on the back window of his car, another offered to circulate a pamphlet on Rape Crisis's behalf while others offered small donations.

Ms Lochrenberg can be contacted at 479762 with offers of assistance.



POLITICAL violence and instability have failed to put the lid on multibillion-rand projects that are providing jobs, housing, education and social services to the desperately poor in South Africa.

Tens of thousands of impoverished people are daily regaining self-confidence and reaping the benefits of extensive consultation between development organisations such as the Independent Development Trust (IDT) and the Urban Foundation on the one hand, and political organisations from the extreme Left to the far Right on the other.

Of the R2 billion earmarked by the Government two years ago for development through the IDT, R1,9 billion has been allocated to 340 projects, with R700 million of this already in the ground all over the country. Currently the IDT spends an average of R4,5 million a week.

In the western Cape, the Urban Foundation will spend R3 million during the next 12 months on support services for an estimated 1 million squatters. The foundation will teach building skills and methods, negotiate affordable materials for shack-builders and encourage companies to award subcontracts to unemployed communities.

On a bigger scale the IDT — and partners inclu-

**GIVING people hope dilutes the potential for violence, South Africa's major development agencies believe. So, after consulting across the political spectrum, they are spawning housing, education and job-creation projects in towns and cities racked by conflict. TYRONE SEALE reports.**

ding the Urban Foundation, Kagiso Trust, Joint Education Trust and the Development Bank of Southern Africa — will be turning sods in South Africa and the homelands to provide beacons of hope such as schools, serviced sites and clinics.

Writing in the IDT's recent second annual report, communications director Jolyon Nuttall says the founding of the IDT from a surplus of taxpayers' money in the 1990 Budget was "clearly part of a series of bold initiatives to do things differently" after more than 40 years of apartheid.

IDT chairman Jan Steyn puts it like this: "It's much more difficult for violence to take hold where development has played a role in bringing people together. No time is more opportune than now for a massive increase in development."

But where the Government and the private sector have made a commitment to eliminate socio-economic backlogs, development agencies are confronted by suspicions about the role of corporate and civil do-gooders. Nuttall says that only a few years ago the word "development" was hardly mentioned in socio-economic or political vocabularies.

"Indeed, it had negative connotations arising from the imposition of apartheid as separate development. Now it is regarded as a driving force in underpinning political transition in this country."

Sharon Follentine, the Urban Foundation's assistant regional director in the western Cape, says: "Development is anything that promotes justice, equity and changes of attitudes. You cannot eliminate poverty unless there's also commitment to social justice."

### Breaking the tensions

Gavin Wyngaard, manager of the Urban Foundation's informal settlement support programme, says: "An example of how we should try to defuse conflict is the Masipatisane Project, where we have brought about a relationship between the heads of community organisations and representatives of the private sector."

Nuttall quotes the IDT's projects at Soweto-on-Sea, in Port Elizabeth, as another example of development breaking through political tensions. There the IDT is providing 10 000 families with freehold title to serviced sites.

Reporting on the project, Georgina Hamilton says that although there is a strong African National Congress presence in the PE resettlement, other political parties or groups are not excluded.

At Langa, near Uitenhage, Unifound Housing is developing a site-and-service scheme in a place where 21 people were killed in 1985 when police fired on a funeral crowd. A year later, local authorities forcibly relocated the Langa shack community despite pleas for upgrading.

Today, the ANC, Pan Africanist Congress, Azanian People's Organisation, the SA Communist Party, the Uitenhage municipality and development organisations are jointly involved in establishing a motivated, self-contained community.

"There are countless other examples," says Nuttall. "If you give people hope, you diminish the potential for violence. In a time when there has been so much violence, there has also been amazing development news — which unfortunately spreads more slowly than bad news."

# Development projects ease conflict

# Hope: remedy for violence



# Scenario Plans

## Mamphela

## warns of growing 'underclass'

South 519-9/9/92

**S**OUTH Africans cannot ignore the reality that decades of apartheid have brutalised and traumatised millions who will have to be reintegrated into society.

The Nedcor/Old Mutual scenario team estimates that it will cost R70 billion just to ensure equality of access to social services for all South Africans. This is something the economy cannot afford now.

Team member Dr Mamphela Ramphele, who is deputy vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, vividly describes South Africa's social disintegration about the emergence of an African underclass. There is:

- the breakdown of families because of the migrant labour system;
- conflict between hostel dwellers and township residents;
- high divorce rates in African urban areas;
- high teenage pregnancy rates;
- growing promiscuity despite the threat of Aids.

There is also a breakdown in education in African communities.

The team concludes that action has to be taken now, before the transition to democracy, to stabilise this underclass and provide the housing, education and work it needs to make a meaningful contribution to society.

But it warns against developing a culture of victimisation and entitlement in the process.

The American experience in black inner-city ghettos has shown that treating disadvantaged people as victims who are entitled to free housing and social welfare payments does not uplift or empower them to take charge of their lives.

What is needed is an approach that empowers the underclass by giving them access to resources to involve them in improving their lives.



**PEOPLE'S LIVES** 67-year-old woman's efforts benefit children and unemployed in their struggles

# A symbol of hope in Vaal Triangle

*Joelen*  
7/9/92

## ONE ROOF

Single-handedly,  
she runs a multi-

### Woman of the Week

purpose centre:  
*(297)*

By Lulama Luti

**T**HE difference between the building and a shack is its size and the fact that it houses several projects.

The shack is divided into about seven rooms for both adults and children.

This has become home and a symbol of hope for the unemployed as they struggle for survival in the disorder brought about by the violence which has plagued the Vaal Triangle.

The shack is a realisation of the dream of 67-year-old Mrs Edith Morake of a fully-functioning multi-purpose centre at Evaton in the Vaal Triangle.

"We live from hand to mouth. Ever since I started about 20 years ago, I've had to make do with what good Samaritans have to offer," Morake said.

Under one roof, Morake runs a creche and projects for sewing, knitting and gardening.

Almost single-handedly, Morake runs Ebenezer Child Care Centre and other self-help projects under the umbrella of Bonginkosi.

"The violence has affected us badly. Parents have pulled out their children and some can't afford the R30 school fee. But we can't chase the children away," she said.

A qualified child-minder, Morake helped set up the first Children's Village in the Transvaal in 1989.

This project, sponsored to the tune of R2,3 million, has been home and a source of hope to street children in the Vaal Triangle.

"I was orphaned at a very early age and I know how much pain underprivileged children go through," said Morake.

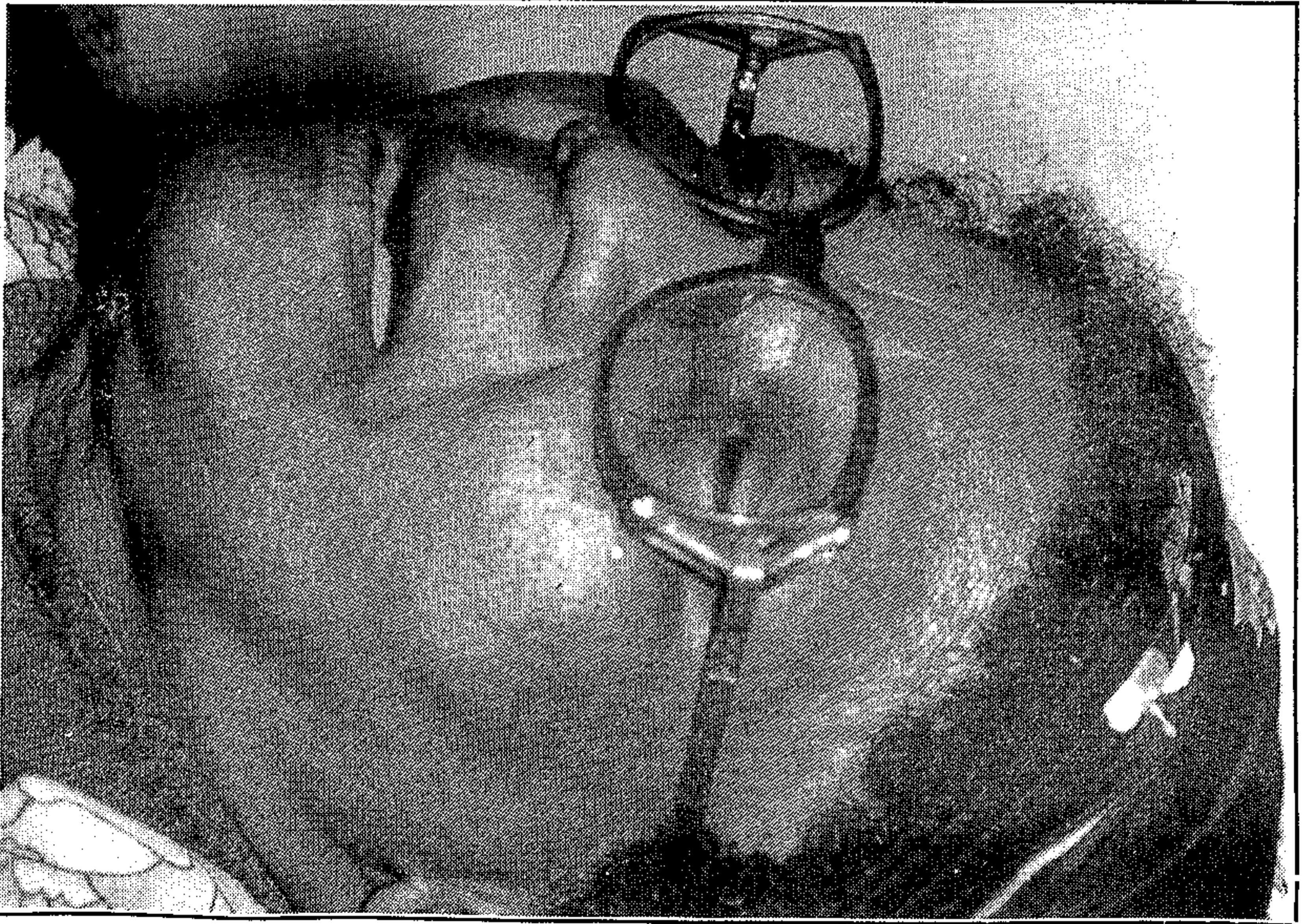
She explained that Bonginkosi started off as a feeding scheme for children attending nearby farm schools.

"We got together as a group of women and distributed soup and bread to the farm schools. But the project has since progressed to being a support group in which the women collect items of clothing, which they donate to the creche, as well as handling other projects under the wing of Bonginkosi," she said.

Her concern at the moment is to get money to make improvements to the existing building so that it provides more space for unemployed people.

"Our biggest problem is that we don't have facilities. The shack we are using needs electricity. The plan for the extension has been approved but our biggest problem is money," said Morake.

Morake now qualifies for the Sowetan/Eskom Woman of the Year Award.



Mrs Edith Morake



# Folweni refugees to return home tomorrow

THE 1 000 refugees from the strife-torn Folweni area, who are currently staying in tents near Isipingo, are to be moved back to their homes by tomorrow.

The agreement to move the refugees was reached at a meeting between the African National Congress legal team and a representative of the South African Police Legal Services last Friday.

A spokesman for the ANC team, who is also chairman for the Isipingo branch, Mr Monty Moodley, said yesterday the parties had agreed the refugees would be moved under police guard to Folweni, where there would also be a 24-hour

■ <sup>Squela</sup> The developing crisis situation and the welfare bodies' lack of resources and funds force refugees to return to their homes:

joint patrol by members of the SAP and the KwaZulu Police.

## Need to resettle

Mr Moodley said there was an urgent need to resettle the refugees because deserted homes at Folweni were being looted. The decision also came in the wake of reports from welfare workers about the "crisis situation" at the refugee camp.

Last Friday at a meeting organised by the Natal Liaison Committee of Regional Welfare Boards in Natal - a body consisting of welfare boards from the House of Assembly, House of Delegates, House of Representatives and the House of Delegates - people attending heard not only of the physical misery of living in tents, but also of the psychological and emotional stress the refugees were experiencing. Meanwhile officials from welfare or-

ganisations, which have been providing the refugees with accommodation, food and medical services, also indicated that their resources could no longer cope with the refugees' needs.

## Relief Agency

Islamic Relief Agency official Mr Abdul Lockhat said their agency had already spent between R50 000 and R60 000 to provide for the refugees.



## Alexandra's good Samaritans

By Shirley Woodgate

(297)  
The misery of Alexandra's people breeds strange bedfellows.

On one hand are the estimated 360 000 residents thrown together by unhappy circumstance.

On the other, a handful of Samaritans addressing the plight of the strife-torn community — like Father Ronnie Cairns, the parish priest, Elizabeth Lombarts (40), the French nurse who toils to help the needy, and Michael Mokwena (76), the reformed Spoiler gangster leader who threw away his guns to act as bodyguard to the French nurse.

These three operate with their helpers from the St Hubert's Catholic Church complex in Selborne Street, their task

made possible by Bishop Reginald Orsmond recently buying back the buildings expropriated under the Group Areas Act in 1969.

There they dreamed of building a classy hospital in the derelict buildings behind the church declared a national monument to save it for posterity.

But the millions were not forthcoming and they simply settled for second best: a R300 000 old age home and community centre.

Jessie Dhlomo, whom Elizabeth found wandering alone two years ago in Alex, became the first resident of the old age home, waiting until age 76 to sleep on a real bed, eat decent food and enjoy a bath.

"There is also a pre-

school, and in the pipeline, a bridging school for Standard 6s," said Father Cairns.

Money? "We started with R433 in the kitty, but Divine providence intervened and we got our first cheque."

"We live for today, trusting money will come tomorrow," he added with tongue-in-cheek faith which ignores help from the German Embassy, from private and public corporations and individuals.

Outside the pavements are stained with blood from the latest taxi massacre, the streets echo to gunshots.

"That's life," shrugged Father Cairns. "There are so many needs, but since we cannot help all, we do what we can for a few."



# Ithuba row prompts call for code

By Shirley Woodgate

(297)

STAR 8/9/92

The growing row over the Ithuba charity project has prompted the Southern Africa Institute of Fund-raising (SAIF) to call for a code of ethics for fund-raising in South Africa.

After it had been highlighted at the weekend that the Ithuba group was prepared to donate 15 percent of its estimated minimum income of R200 million to charity, SAIF founding president David Cuthbert claimed this type of operation was "the most cost-ineffective form of fund-raising".

But on the plus side, the "desperate tactics" expanded the donor base by attracting money from the 50 percent of the public which did not normally give to charity.

It was no secret that they gave merely for what they could get out of it, but in the end it was up to the person

whether to give or not, Mr Cuthbert said.

He claimed the principals should "play open cards" and reveal full details of the amounts allocated to themselves and to charity if they wanted to clear mounting public suspicion.

"The public must also be made aware that Ithuba is a commercial enterprise unlike most other forms of welfare fund-raising in South Africa which is done on a voluntary basis."

Mr Cuthbert warned that the row between Viva Trust and Ithuba could seriously damage the entire charity fund-raising effort and suggested a national lottery as a possible solution to raising vast sums of money needed for education, health, welfare and housing.

He added that guidelines for a State lottery would have to be drawn up only after a new political dispensation was in place, if it was to have any credibility.



## Govt studies fund-raising legislation

Political Staff

**THE** government was studying the controversial Fund Raising Act but no proposals had been drafted yet, according to the Director of Fund Raising, Mr J F Gorr.

He said this in response to a letter by the national president of the Black Sash, Mr Jennifer de Tolly, who expressed concern about a memorandum sent to some organisations about the law.

(297) CT10/9/92  
The last time the government attempted to amend the law a diplomatic uproar followed, forcing the government to withdraw its proposals, many of which have been incorporated in the latest memorandum.



# State to probe scratch card games

CTO/9/92  
By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

THE government is probing the 27 scratch card schemes in South Africa — which only raise between 10% and 27% to welfare and charitable organisations.

In the case of the Ithuba Trust, only 15% has been allocated for welfare purposes — as an exception to the government's preferred norm of 27%.

The rest of the money spent on the scratch cards goes towards prizes and administrative costs, the Deputy Minister of National Health, Mr Fanus Schoeman, said yesterday.

Mr Schoeman said the Director of Fund Raising Mr Alwyn Jacobs would exercise "careful control to ensure that the required average of 27% is allocated to social and other welfare actions".

However, Mr Jacobs later told Sapa that the Ithuba Trust was considered an exception and he had allowed the scheme to donate as little as 15% to charity.

The Cape Town Community Chest are left with 27,5% of their scratch card takings to distribute among their charities, according to Rosemary Read, who manages the division.

## Instant Money

Mr Peter Buckland, the national secretary of the Hospice Association of South Africa, said that only 13% or R750 000 had been raised for charity by their scratch card game.

The Instant Money Game has only managed to save 10% of the takings for charity, according to Mr David Symons of Selective Marketing, who runs the competition.

Mr Jacobs stressed the organisation was allowed to operate as an exception and it had promised to donate millions of rands more than other fund-raising bodies.

Mr Schoeman said projected figures submitted by Viva Trust to the director indicated that approximately 26,7% of the money raised would go to social welfare services.

Viva Trust, Ithuba and other scratch card schemes had to submit annual audited records to the director to curb irregularities.



# Youth forum to be launched

By BARRY STREEK  
Political Staff

A NEW Western Cape Youth Forum, representing 37 organisations ranging from the National Party to the ANC and PAC, is to be launched next month, the forum announced yesterday.

The establishment of the forum follows seven months of negotiations after the first youth meeting, initiated by the Cape Town City Council on March 14 and attended by 92 participants.

CT 10/9/92  
The forum said in a statement that its launch would be the first umbrella structure of youth political organisations in South Africa.

Among the 37 organisations are: NP youth wing, Labour Party Youth, Democratic Party Youth, the ANC Youth League, Pan-Africanist Students' Organisation (Paso) and Azanian Youth (Azanyu).

Its draft declaration of intent says its foundations are non-

racialism, democratic practice and non-sexism.

Its objectives are to create a platform for youth to share their views and experiences, elicit commitment and involvement from all participating organisations, represent the interests of youth at all levels, generate a spirit of tolerance and respect for each other, and contribute towards building harmony among the youth of South Africa, the forum said.



# Draw cash and feed the hungry

STAR 11/9/92

## *The* **HARVEST**

*for the hungry*

By Michael Chester

(297)

More than 1 000 high-tech bank robots have started ploughing huge donations into the "Harvest for the Hungry" disaster fund launched by the Nedcor Group and The Star and sister newspapers in the Argus Group.

They form the nationwide network of automatic teller machines (ATMs) operated by Nedcor banking giants Nedbank and the Perm.

The silent robots have set themselves a combined target of providing no fewer than 3,5 million meals in the emergency campaign to rush urgent food shipments to relieve the malnutrition plight of tens of thousands of families in areas hit worst of all by the severe drought.

Nedcor chief executive Chris Liebenberg has set in motion a scheme in which every time a Saswitch cardholder uses one of the ATMs, the group will make a contribution into the "Harvest" fund equal to the cost of a meal for a drought victim.

"We estimate the ATM scheme alone — at no cost to cardholders themselves — will sponsor more than 3,5 million meals by the end of next month," he says.

The Nedbank and Perm branch networks also provide customers with special deposit slips that can be used to send in personal contributions.

As an extra bonus, the Nedcor card division has undertaken to donate 15c for every R500 spent by customers on their credit cards.



STAR  
11/9/92

# Proposals threaten fund-raisers

By Shirley Woodgate

297

Proposed amendments to the Fund Raising Act pose serious threats to religious bodies, political parties and non-government organisations (NGOs) not legally registered as fund-raising organisations, according to Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash Advice Office.

She warned that if the changes were adopted, community-based NGOs would be unable to receive donations or gifts from any source unless the specific NGO was registered through cumbersome methods which also required investigation by the Government.

Problems created for religious bodies hinged on claims by the office of the Director of Fund-raising Alwyn Jacobs that while donations for religious work were exempt from the Act, this was intended to mean only "spiritual work" and that the words "excluding welfare services" should be added.

The same amendment would create problems for political parties, which the director's office said should be exempt only for direct political work.

This would hit the Conservative Party's soup kitchens as well as work done by political organisations for detainees, Mrs Duncan said.



## Threat to NGOs (297)

PROPOSED changes to the controversial Fund-Raising Act will close down many small community initiatives, says the Black Sash's Sheena Duncan.

"They will mean that any non-government organisation (NGO) which is not registered as a fund-raising organisation will be unable to receive any donation from anyone at all, bringing to a sudden end all the extremely valuable small community initiatives which are part of the hope for the future.

"It will also affect many larger, well-established NGOs which have worked with donors to do important work."

W/Man 11/9 - 17/9/92



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- The UK Soccer line (087-3033-196 — calls cost R5,97 a minute) includes news and interviews.

- The Gary Player line (087-3033-101 — calls cost R5,97 a minute) gives personal tips by the maestro himself.

For the latest news on sporting events telephone TelStar's sport services.

# Hard times ahead for fund-raisers

STAR 14/9/92.

(297)

By Shirley Woodgate

Many welfare organisations with their backs to the wall in the current recession have been forced to cut back at a time of increasing demand on their services.

Fund-raiser Millionex, which enters its sixth year with a target of R10 million, is facing its toughest time ever attracting shareholders to invest R100 a ticket — despite a past record which has seen Millionex collect more than R20 million for 122 registered beneficiaries.

Said project manager David Neppe: "Despite the offer of overnight millionaire status for two people, as well as a string of other prizes totalling more than R5 million, we are having to use every market-

ing strategy at our disposal to get the public to become involved."

Southern Africa Institute of Fund-raising spokesman David Cuthbert outlined the current deteriorating scenario:

Official figures indicate there are 56 000 organisations raising money in South Africa. Of these, 4 200 have fund-raising numbers, about 4 000 rake in money illegally and there are 13 000 educational institutions from pre-primary to tertiary level.

The rest consist of about 22 000 religious organisations — including churches and para-church organisations — and 11 000 cultural and sports bodies and service clubs.

These massive charity needs are focused on a population of 36 million, of which a third is economically active. Some 65 percent of this eco-

nomically active group of 12 million has given, or is prepared to give, to charity.

"Generous South Africans donate to between five and seven causes at the same time, while the corporate sector and large multinationals receive an average of 15 requests daily.

"It is small wonder that so many organisations resort to desperate means such as scratch-cards to broaden the donor base and attract people who would not usually give, particularly in the face of an 18 percent drop in corporate giving in the last year," Mr Cuthbert said.

Stressing the need for proper fund-raising standards and ethics, he said this gap in the industry would be addressed by a new 12-month course at Unisa, to be launched in January.



# S Army comes to aid of starving thousands

297 (The 200)  
**HARVEST**

*for the hungry*  
*Star 15/9/92*

By Michael Chester

The Salvation Army plans to expand its emergency feeding schemes by more than 100 000 meals a month to prevent thousands of rural black families from starving because of the drought.

Public relations secretary Major Denis Lorimer said the special programme would run for at least two or three months until expected spring rains hopefully came to the rescue.

He said the boost to feeding schemes had been made possible by a R500 000 injection of new funds from the "Harvest for the Hungry" campaign launched by the Nedcor group and The Star and its sister newspapers in the Argus group.

The Salvation Army was

among the foremost beneficiaries in the first batch of allocations from the "Harvest" fund, created to rush food to families suffering the worst impact of the drought.

Major Lorimer said the additional meals would be distributed immediately to families in most desperate need in areas where crops had been devastated — from the northern Transvaal and Venda, down through KwaZulu and Transkei, and into the Cape.

"The contribution from the 'Harvest' fund will provide a lifeline to thousands of families trying to escape starvation," he said.

"It means we can increase the number of meals we distribute by between 25 000 and 30 000 every week. That will be highly significant in worst-hit areas.

"We have been able to plan far bigger operations with our soup kitchens and feeding schemes with mealie meal and powdered milk — even sugar too if budgets can be stretched."



# Charities have a go with welfare casino

610A-1 17/9/92 297  
THE first charity casino in SA — established with charity funds — will open in Illovo, Johannesburg, next week. And the vice squad has been invited to the opening.

In a move to counter the shrinking welfare rand, the New SA Charity Trust has been set up and will provide working capital for the Miros Club. It is intended to be the first in a chain of such casinos.

Proceeds from the gambling — blackjack, poker machines and a wide variety of "electronic lottery" slot machines — would go to charity, Miros Club spokesman Avis Zimmerman said.

STEPHANE BOTHMA

"How the law will receive us, we will have to see, but we have invited the vice squad to the opening," she said.

The club will operate on a membership only basis, with entrance by donation.

Zimmerman said the New SA Charity Trust had kept fully abreast of government moves on gambling. A request to authorities by the trust to "allow operations for a six-month period without harassment" had received no response.

Charities, including hospices, the SPCA,

the SA National Multiple Sclerosis Society, the Quadriplegic Association and the Avril Elizabeth Home for the Mentally Handicapped were members of the trust and would benefit from its operation.

Zimmerman said the trust had not been able to establish what other gambling clubs made, but had heard some clubs made monthly profits of up to R200 000.

"A casino has better controls and eliminates many of the problem areas encountered by scratch card operations, and will give a much greater percentage of monies raised to welfare," she said.



# Gambling for charity

(297) CT 17/9/92

JOHANNESBURG. — The first-ever South African charity casino — established with charity funds — will open in Illovo here next week and the vice squad has been invited to the opening.

In a move to counter the shrinking welfare rand, the New SA Charity Trust has been set up and will provide working capital for the first Miros Club, offering blackjack, poker machines and slot machines.

"How the law will receive us, we

will have yet to see, but we have invited the vice squad to the opening," a spokeswoman said.

● The SA Red Cross Society yesterday introduced a novel scratch card scheme to raise funds for the organisation. In effect, the project utilises the concept of gift voucher prizes redeemable at various shopping centres, where the scratch cards are available. — Own Correspondent, Sapa



(297)

fund-raising dinner for Oosthuizen's constituency. At the time Rechter acted as a consultant to Shpilman. Initially, before the establishment of Games Africa, it was proposed that Kardan Investments (Rechter's company) would hold all the shares in the scratch card company. On advice of the SABC, it was agreed that 75% of the shares would be held by South Africans. Shpilman and his company, Sesom Investments, which earlier had entered into an agreement with former Alpha Bank and Pinnacle Holdings founder Attie Botha to start a scratch game, are no longer involved with the company or the game show.

An out-of-court settlement — a figure of R250 000 is mentioned — was reached between Botha and Rechter. Botha confirms that he is no longer involved with Games Africa.

Since then, Yeowart and Pyne-James have resigned from their positions at Ithuba Trust and Ithuba Promotions to join Games Africa as chairman and marketing director respectively. Other directors and appointments mentioned in the placing memorandum are Gibson Thula, a black entrepreneur; Richard Biesheuvel, financial director; and Henry Vorster, an attorney.

Suggested shareholding of Games Africa is: Vela International (Thula's company) — 28%; Kardan Investments (represented by Rechter) — 24,99%; UAL Merchant Bank — 10%; Ellerin Bros — 15%; Simpson McKie (Yeowart's stockbroker firm) — 2%; Games Africa Management Holding Trust — 20,01%.

A new placing document differs from the previous one in that 18% of shares originally reserved for "other investors" have now been allocated to Thula's Vela company.

A further 20,01% shares belonging to Games Africa Management Trust will be reserved as part of a share scheme to members of Games Africa's management team. That means that Pyne-James, who at present does not hold shares but, as for MD of Ithuba Promotions, earned R17 000 a month, could also benefit through shareholding.

According to the placing document, half of all the sales of the R2 scratch card tickets will be allocated to Scratch Watch 'n Win prizes. The Ithuba Trust (which distributes to welfare) will receive "a minimum of 15% up to and including 30%" of the amount remaining after deducting VAT.

Furthermore, says Yeowart, all expenses of Ithuba Trust — such as salaries and airline tickets — will be funded by Games Africa. Rechter explains that the 50% prize money and the charity contributions will always first be honoured whether the company makes a profit or a loss.

Fund-raising director Jacobs says the placing document does not always reflect the correct figures. According to the document, the amount for charity will be 54c in every R1,82. "The amount which will have to be paid over to Ithuba Trust must be calculated on the full selling price of R2," says Jacobs.

Jacobs says that he stressed to Games

## WELFARE

### For the poor

(297)

FM 18/9/92

**SABC chief** legal adviser Leander Gaum on Tuesday held talks with the Ombudsman, Judge Piet van der Walt, to discuss the multimillion-rand TV game show that opened on TV1 two weeks ago. The judge had received complaints about Games Africa, the company behind the Ithuba welfare organisation which also benefits from the lottery proceeds.

"I am investigating the matter but I have no further comment," said Judge Van der Walt. SABC CE Wynand Harmse has also reacted: "The SABC is analysing the shareholding and financial projections of Games Africa."

Games Africa co-chairman Bill Yeowart and the company's Israeli director Eytan Rechter welcomed government's plan to appoint a judicial commission to investigate draft legislation to regulate all scratch card games.

Rechter was one of two Israelis who attended a meeting with Deputy Welfare Minister Fanus Schoeman this year to discuss Games Africa's proposals for the competition. The meeting had been arranged by NP MP Gert Oosthuizen.

Two years ago, Oosthuizen, MP for Pretoria Central, acted as a go-between for another Israeli, Shalom Shpilman, in talks with the Department of Trade & Industry. This was after Shpilman had encountered problems with payments due to him as part of government's export incentive scheme.

The talks with Schoeman were attended by the SABC's Gaum, State fund-raising director Alwyn Jacobs, Games Africa marketing director Gareth Pyne-James, and Lionel Stein, a friend of Oosthuizen's who asked the MP to arrange the meeting.

Rechter had been introduced to Oosthuizen by Stein and Shpilman during an NP

## CURRENT AFFAIRS

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Africa that a 4,5% tax rebate should be channelled to welfare. "This is a condition which had been included in Ithuba Trust's welfare authorisation."

Earlier this year, a letter from Jacobs' office was faxed to Pyne-James. Referring to the proposed scratch card game, it stated that Jacobs "is prepared to accept a minimum income to the trust (for welfare) of 27% of the gross proceeds from tickets sold — 54c from each R2 ticket sold. That is in accordance with similar concessions made to other organisations conducting scratch card competitions."

Jacobs says the institution of VAT resulted in the acceptance of 23% for all scratch card organisations. He also accepted contributions on a sliding scale, based on tickets sold, between 15% (plus the 4,5% VAT rebate) to as much as 30% (plus 4,5%).

Eddie Botha



# focus on Rape

**S**TAFFERS AT THE Medico-Legal Clinic at the Baragwanath Hospital believe the figure of 880 rapes reported in Soweto between March and August this year to be a mere five percent of the total number of women raped.

Women officers of the South African Police at the centre who take statements from rape complainants said most victims did not report the assaults to the police.

The women officers at the centre said they could imagine what it felt like to be a victim of a sexual attack.

"Working with rape victims can easily drive you to being a man-hater," one officer said.

It even gave rise to a tendency not to trust men, including husbands. "You get worried when your child is with a man," said one officer.

The officers said some women refused to lay charges against the molesters of their children, particularly if the culprit was a relative or spouse.

## Revenge attacks

Other parents who refused to lay charges said they feared revenge attacks, while some accepted financial compensation from friends or relatives of a rapist.

An officer at the clinic recalled that a man who raped his own daughter, aged four, said he wanted to "taste a virgin".

An interview with staffers at the clinic also pinpoints reasons why some people will not lay charges of rape against people who are often known to them.

"In April a six-year-old child was raped. As a result she was infected with a venereal disease," said one officer.

"After a lengthy questioning of the child's mother it turned out that the girl was raped by her stepfather," the officer said.

The mother was reluctant to lay a charge because she feared her relationship with her husband might come to an end.

## Signs of pregnancy

The officers said some victims only came to the police when there were signs of pregnancy.

"Recently a woman came here after giving birth. She wanted to abandon the child because it was a product of rape.

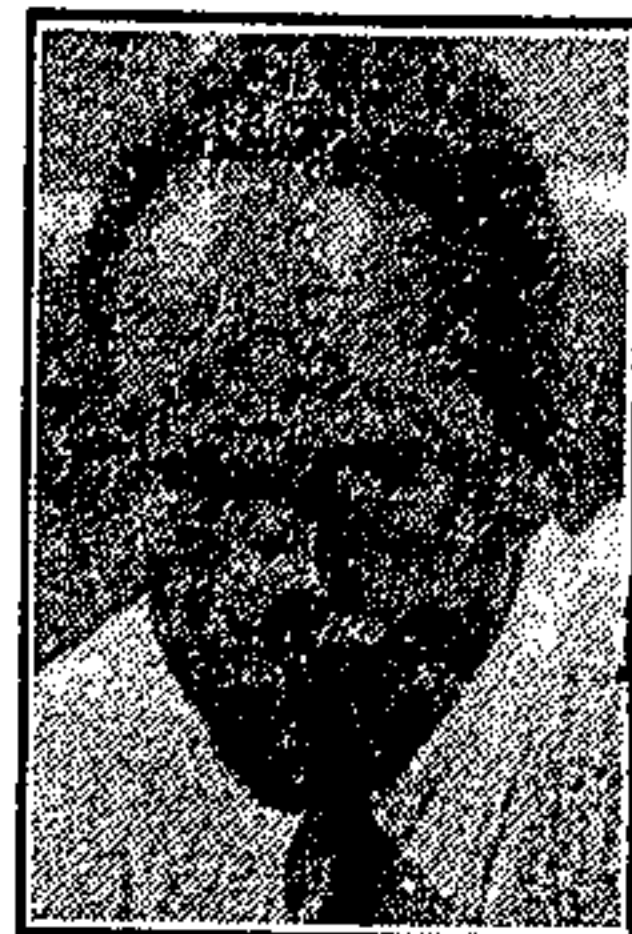
"She said she did not report the case because she feared being scorned by neighbours," an officer said.

Three weeks ago a man raped the 12-year-old granddaughter of a woman with whom he was having an affair.

The girl told her grandmother, who took her to a local doctor.

The grandmother refused to lay a charge because she wanted to keep her affair - not her

Women police officers who interview rape victims at the Medico-Legal Clinic at Baragwanath Hospital believe that the 880 rape cases reported in Soweto between March and August this year is only the tip of an iceberg. **Abbey Makoe** reports:



Demonstrators on the march against sexual abuse.

marriage - alive.

This case was described as a "typical example" of the behaviour of some adults in the township.

Fifteen women were raped in Soweto during the first three days of this week. Orlando township registered the highest number with six cases.

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn said the victims were aged between 15 and 33.

Three were raped in Meadowlands, two in Moroka, one in Diepkloof and one in Dobsonville.

## Record of shame

Women raped in March: 184

April: 125

May: 135

June: 130

July: 131

August: 175

First seven days of September: 42



Police, officials investigating 'Operation Help'

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19/9/92

# Contest prohibited

**TED MAGILL**

Weekend Argus Reporter

WITHOUT registration or authorisation, an organisation calling itself "Operation Help" has collected thousands of rands "for various welfare organisations". Now police are investigating what they suspect to be a country-wide scam.

Operation Help, which claims to be run for the benefit of "various welfare organisations under the auspices of Baptist Charismatic" is being investigated by the South African Narcotics Bureau and the Director of Fundraising in the department of National Health and Population Development.

Inspector "Bokkie" le Roux of the fundraising inspectorate said Operation Help had never been registered, as required by law, and a number of complaints had been received which the department was investigating.

Police spokesman Major Attie Laubscher confirmed a fraud case had been opened this week. He said the case involved "several thousand" rands, but it was believed that as many as 40 million tickets had been printed, selling for two rands each — a potential R80-million.

The Narcotics Bureau was trying to uncover who was behind Operation Help. The competition offers cash prizes totalling

■ Police and the Directorate of Fundraising are investigating an unauthorised organisation which is collecting money "for various welfare organisations".

R2,4-million, including weekly cash ones of R5 000, "thousands of rands as consolation prizes" and a seven-day trip to Mauritius for two in every monthly draw.

The reverse side of the R2 tickets claims that winners of both a weekly and a monthly draw will be published in Weekend Argus.

Ms Diane de Wit of The Argus promotions department said she had received numerous complaints from the public, but The Argus was in no way involved in the competition. Retail advertising manager Mr Rod van der Berg said he, too, knew nothing of the competition.

The tickets also claim the auditors of Operation Help are BDO Spencer Steward. However, Mr Ian Scott, a partner in the firm, denied his company were the auditors.

"Some time ago, a Mr Johan van Wyk came to see me, asking that we officiate over the draw of prizes," said Mr Scott.

"He was supposed to come back to me with the details, but never returned. We never gave them

permission to use our name and we have no contact with them."

Operation Help was brought to the attention of the police by Mrs Fiona Purvis who was approached to sell competition tickets from her Fish Hoek clothing shop.

"About a month ago, this guy came into the shop asking if I would sell the tickets for him. He insisted that I keep R1 for every ticket sold even although I said that wasn't necessary. I put up a poster and sold a few tickets.

"The next week, he came back for the money and the numbers of the tickets sold and said the winners would be in the personal columns of The Argus. I bought the paper to check, but I couldn't find anything.

"I found that BDO Spencer Steward, whom they advertised as their auditors, were not really their auditors and the Baptist Church in Cape Town said there was no such organisation as 'Baptist Charismatic'. Then I phoned the police."

The Western Province area co-ordinator of the Baptist Association, the Rev Angelo Scheepers, confirmed that "Baptist Charismatic" was not affiliated to the Baptist Church. "We have no links with the organisation whatsoever."

Another Fish Hoek shop proprietor who was approached to sell the tickets was Mrs Nicky Bishop. After selling 100 tickets she became suspicious, she said, and stopped when there were no results published.



# Meals for thousands on the way

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Ark Christian Ministries Church will soon be providing daily meals to thousands of people in three Natal areas ravaged by drought and unemployment — thanks to a R300 000 emergency donation from the Harvest for the Hungry disaster fund.

The Ark was among the first five distribution agencies to benefit from an initial R1 million wave of cash allocations from the special fund launched by Nedcor and Argus group newspapers: The Star, the Daily News in Durban and the Argus in Cape Town.

Marius du Plessis, the Ark's public relations officer, says: "We recently defined four rural areas and 12 peri-urban areas as acutely poor communities in need of emergency help, with a

## *The* **HARVEST** *for the hungry*

total population of 376 000. With the resources available, we have narrowed these down to three, which are among the worst hit."

The areas finally selected are Piesangsrivier informal settlement, bordering Inanda/Newtown, north of Durban, and the two southern Natal rural areas of Malangeni and Bhakajane, inland from Pennington.

The Ark will be able to provide 390 000 meals over a period of three months to 4 335 people in its three selected areas.

Mr du Plessis emphasised that the Ark's primary mode of operation was to help make

people and communities self-sufficient.

"It's not just the drought. It's also the unemployment. In the Piesangsrivier community 65 percent of the 5 000 adults are unemployed, and there are 6 000 children. The majority of the people have no form of income.

"Surely they can't survive on no money and no food? That is why you have people storming food relief agencies in the cities."

When Ark workers took out some soup and bread to Piesangsrivier for distribution recently, 1 100 women joined the queue — but there was enough for only 200 people. For the next three months, the Harvest fund will ensure a nutritious meal a day for 2 500 people there.

Mr du Plessis said: "We want to express our deepest gratitude

for those who have taken the bold step of getting the emergency fund going."

The Ark's main centre is in the Durban Point area where it provides a vital service for hundreds of destitute urban people of all races. It provides shelter, food, clothing, child care facilities, skills training, life-skills training and spiritual education for about 500 people at any given time.

The Government has made available R180 000 to assist in the Ark's urban feeding programme, including distribution of food to some 200 street children a day.

The Durban City Council has made available a grant of R500 000 for the purchase of brick-making machines and other equipment to assist informal-settlement communities to build low-cost houses.

# Govt plan for rural areas

THE government is developing a new framework to unlock the economic and human potential of underdeveloped rural areas, but wants to draw this up in consultation with all interested parties.

The Deputy Minister for Land Affairs, Mr Johan Scheepers, said this in a statement yesterday. He said the government had committed itself in the white

paper on land reform to the socio-economic upliftment of rural communities and the creation of opportunities to promote their entry into the mainstream of the country's development by appropriate development assistance.

The government had therefore undertaken to provide development aid to rural communities within a rural development

framework.

It wished to draw up a rural development policy framework in consultation and co-operation with all interest groups, through a process of wide consultation.

All interested groups were invited to contact his department and ask for Mr Jan Barnard at (012) 312 8230 or fax number (012) 323 6072, for further information.

(21) CT 22/9/92



# Govt to probe lotteries

STAR 22/9/92  
Certain lotteries, sports pools and fund-raising activities are to be investigated by a judicial commission, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee announced late last night.

In a statement, Mr Coetsee said the commission will be chaired by Judge President Howard of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, assisted by Prof S A Strauss of the Department of Criminal and Procedural Law of the University of South Africa and Professor A M Mohanyele.

The commission will inquire into and report on:

- The desirability of legalising lotteries and sports pools prohibited by law, and whether proceeds should be used for welfare, health, education or other social purposes.
- The desirability of legalising scratch-card games used in fund-raising campaigns for welfare, health, education or other social purposes.
- The manner in which fund-raising campaigns, lotteries, sports pools and scratch-card games should be controlled and/or run.
- Whether a part of the proceeds of such lotteries, sports pools and scratch-card games should be used for financing any specific social State expenditure by way of taxation.
- The statutory amendments needed.

Because of the complexity of the subject, the commission may be assisted by experts on subjects such as welfare, horse racing, provincial matters and auditing.

The commission's terms of reference do not include hard gambling, and Mr Coetsee said the Government intended to push ahead with a Bill prohibiting gambling. — Sapa.

## Aid streamlined to help the poor

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Existing social and emergency aid schemes had been rationalised into one programme in a bid to relieve the distress of the growing poverty-stricken population, National Health Minister Rina Venter said yesterday. **Blom 23/9/92**

The aim was to provide primary health and social care through "one stop" services at community level.

The country needed a social security network that would make a meaningful difference to the lives of more than 12-million poor people, said Venter.

The nutrition programme, a planned national social relief programme and drought relief programmes had been merged to form the National Nutritional and Social Development Programme, to be implemented without discrimination.

Speaking at a Cape Town Chamber of Commerce function, Venter said a priority of the programme would be alleviation of acute malnutrition and improvement of the nutritional status of the population.

The new programme would also aim to provide crisis relief to people in such dire need that they were unable to provide themselves and their families with the most elementary necessities.

Relief for drought-stricken farmers and their workers was also on the agenda.

She said of the R440m set aside in the current budget for poverty relief, R19,65m had been made available to the programme. Of this, R10,3m had been allocated to various organisations while applica-

□ To Page 2

## Aid **Blom 23/9/92**

tions amounting to R7,62m were being considered.

Only R110m of the R440m was still available during the remaining seven months of the financial year.

Venter said it had been estimated that the needs of only 10% to 15% of the identified target group of 9-million people could be met with the sum allocated in the current budget.

Stressing the great need for co-ordinated relief programmes, Venter said it had been estimated that 11,8-million people were living below the minimum subsistence level in 1989. The situation had worsened

since then. **(297)**

These statistics highlighted the need for job creation programmes, solutions to socio-economic problems and the need for an appropriate social security network. Venter also stressed the necessity of private sector responsibility.

She said there had been an urgent need to rationalise existing social security measures within the government sector. Currently there were six emergency funds administered by her department.

The programme would support the participation of communities in their own welfare, and the development of self-reliance.

□ From Page 1



# Probe into scratch cards is welcomed

**Sowetan Correspondent**

**G**OVERNMENT intervention in the scratch card row, which threatens to seriously undermine the image of fund-raising in South Africa, has been welcomed by all interested parties.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee's appointment of a judicial commission to investigate certain lotteries, sports pools and fund-raising activities comes shortly after a top-level meeting last week between the two main players: Viva Trust and Ithuba Trust's Games Africa which requested the discussion.

Viva spokesman Mr Gerhard van Niekerk said yesterday his organisation remained firmly opposed to private profiteering in the name of welfare.

Viva had distributed nearly R8 million, or 27 percent of the money collected in its first year, to 12 charities, he added.

The commission is to be chaired by

*Sowetan 23/9/92 (297)*  
**BIG ROW** Judge to head commission

following top-level meeting between two main players in the game:

Judge President Howard of the Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, assisted by Professor SA Strauss of the Department of Criminal and Procedural Law of the University of South Africa and Professor AM Mohanyele.

Commenting on the commission, Mr David Cuthbert, founder of the Southern Africa Fund Raising Institute, labelled developments in the fund-raising field "a mess".

Cuthbert, who is on record as saying scratch cards are the least cost-effective means of collecting money, claimed that ideally the fund-raising operation should be a form of national lottery controlled by welfare bodies.

The snag was that the various charities did not get on well. Another problem was deciding which charities to omit if it was accepted that priorities were health, housing and education.

Games Africa financial manager Mr Richard Biesheuvel said the Government investigation was hardly surprising. He said only four of the 27 scratch cards now operating in the country were legal.

Ithuba, which had been launched with R12 million in private funds, had donated R1,1 million to charity in its first month, while investors in Games Africa would have to wait at least two years for a return on their money.

# Germany set to increase local aid

PRETORIA — There was a good chance Germany would increase its R120m aid to SA after the visit of Economic Co-operation Minister Carl-Dietrich Spranger next month, German ambassador Hans-Christian Uberschaer said yesterday.

Uberschaer told a media briefing one of the purposes of Spranger's visit would be to examine ways in which aid to SA could be improved.

The German government, which also contributes 27% of the EC's aid budget, had already given an assurance that its aid to SA would not decrease in real terms.

TIM COHEN

However, once a new government was in power in SA, Germany would consider increasing its aid on the basis that it would have been making a contribution to SA over the years had the political situation been different, Uberschaer said.

Consideration would also be given to making direct grants, rather than funding non-governmental organisations, as was currently the case.

The broad intention of the German aid effort would be to create jobs by assisting in training and education.

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# W Cape <sup>(297)</sup> allocated R20m of food fund

CTB/9/92

## Political Staff

THE government had allocated R19,56 million of its R440m nutrition programme to the Western Cape during the current financial year, the Minister of National Health, Dr Rina Venter, said yesterday.

She said R10,3m had already been allocated to successful applicant organisations, and applications worth R7,62m were being considered.

Dr Venter said in an address to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce committees on economic and business affairs and on human resources that only R100m of the R440m was still available for the remaining seven months of the year.

The functional effectiveness and success of the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme (NNSDP) would be determined at grass-roots and district levels.

Dr Venter said South Africa needed to develop a social security system that would make a meaningful contribution towards stabilising the lives of more than 12 million people living below the bread-line.

To this end, her department had already merged the nutrition development programme, the planned national social relief programme and the farmers' and farmworkers' drought relief programme to form the NNSDP, which would be implemented without discrimination, she said.

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# Drought brings hunger and misery

STAL 23/9/92

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**M**ORE THAN half the population of southern Africa — from Angola in the west to Mozambique in the east — is on the brink of starvation.

Health workers on the sub-continent fear that if good rains do not fall soon, tens of thousands of malnourished people, particularly the very old and young, could die from diseases ranging from gastro-enteritis to pneumonia.

Thousands are surviving on the roots of plants and many have to walk kilometres in search of water.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which is co-ordinating relief work in the region, has figures which show that 18.1 million people in 10 countries south of the equator — excluding South Africa — are now dependent on food aid. Without it, death would be inevitable.

In South Africa, Operation Hunger alone feeds 2.2 million people, pushing the figure to more than 20 million.

ICRC regional disasters preparedness delegate Dr Aileen Holloway said from Harare this week that half the population of Zimbabwe — about 4.6 million — were receiving food aid. However, the government had

More than 20 million people in southern Africa are dependent on food aid and if good rains do not fall soon, many could die. Economic reforms are needed to pre-empt droughts, writes WINNIE GRAHAM.

been forced to cut basic food rations from 15 kg of maize meal a month to 5 kg.

The position in Malawi, where 5.7 million people could not survive without assistance, was no better. In Mozambique, another 3.2 million were starving, in Zambia 1.7 million and in Angola 1.4 million, she said.

The problem in Tanzania, where 500 000 needed help, was not as acute. According to the ICRC 250 000 people in Namibia, 75 000 in Swaziland and 170 000 in Lesotho needed aid.

"Botswana is probably the least affected of southern African countries, probably because it does not have an agricultural-based economy," Dr Holloway said. "Just 100 000 people need assistance there."

She believed the worst effects of the drought had yet to be felt. Subsistence farmers, who usually grew enough maize for their own needs and a little extra for cash, had had a crop failure two years in a row, leaving

families without food reserves or money.

"People are now being forced to sell their draught animals. When the rains come they will have no means of ploughing their fields," she said.

People in the rural areas were sending their children to town so that family and friends could feed them, and urban dwellers with jobs were sending food parcels to family members.

"We are not in a Somalia situation — yet. But there are bad months ahead. It is difficult to know if anyone has actually died of starvation. Hunger makes people weak and susceptible to all kinds of diseases."

Dr Holloway said drought relief programmes were expensive. About R2 billion would be spent during the next year simply keeping people alive.

Economic reforms in most southern African countries were desperately needed so that similar disasters could be averted

in future.

"Donors cannot be expected to keep finding money for people starving in Africa. We all know the drought is likely to be repeated. The kind of money being spent on relief would have an enormous impact if similar amounts could be used for drilling boreholes, building clinics and improving housing," Dr Holloway said.

The drought situation in South Africa is considered "far worse than anticipated" by Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman. She described field trips as "journeys of discovery into previously uncharted depths of misery, human suffering and want".

Yet South Africa was better off than other countries in the region, mainly because hunger relief was being linked to long-term development.

Mrs Perlman said: "It has been a hard 12 months and the next 12 can only be worse. I believe our determination to have rapid-response structures in place when the early-warning lights started flashing in January have paid off. But even if it rains in October, there is no such thing as an instant crop. People will still need help, at least until February 1993 at the earliest." □



Feeding the starving . . . Transvaal youngsters receive food aid from Operation Hunger.



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# Germans seek to identify further SA aid projects

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STAN 24/9/92

By Helen Grange  
Pretoria Bureau

The German government will be identifying further projects in South Africa which could benefit from its development aid programme, new German ambassador Dr Hans-Christian Ueberschaer said on Tuesday.

To this end, Germany's Minister of Economic Co-operation, Carl Dietrich Spranger, would be visiting South Africa from October 19.

He would look into the prospects for channelling aid through official channels rather than non-Government agents as was the case in the past.

Projects would probably focus on infrastructure development between South Africa and its Frontline states, and on education, especially in the technical and arti-

san fields. Attention would also be given to housing and technical aid to prospective black farmers.

Germany contributes R120 million a year to development projects in South Africa.

Assurance was given that these contributions would not suffer as a result of the recession in Germany.

## Confidence

However, German investment would depend on the political and economic progress made in South Africa and on the amount of confidence South Africans showed in the economy.

Mr Ueberschaer said Germany would offer assistance in political matters only if asked and, if this was the case, it would probably be within the framework of the Economic Community.



# Maternal rights in constitution urged

By Jo-Anne Collinge

STAR 24/9/92

The DP will be asked to adopt the view that the new constitution should go further than outlawing gender discrimination; it should recognise that women's reproductive role demands that they be accorded rights beyond those that men enjoy.

The proposal forms part of the DP's discussion paper on the status of women which will be put to the party congress in November for endorsement.

The argument runs that, unless the maternal role of women is "explicitly acknowledged" in the constitution, there is a danger that subsequent legislation and policy measures would fail

to make the provisions that enable women to take part on an equal basis in various spheres of society.

The document also argues that the constitution should:

- Permit affirmative action for women "in the interests of accelerating the achievement of equality and correcting indirect or systemic discrimination".

- Safeguard equal legal status for spouses. (297) (298)

- Contain a women's charter or a section on women's status in a statement of social, economic and cultural obligations which would set policy guidelines for areas such as primary health care, population growth, family law and the workplace.

(297)  
munity and are owned by the community. That is why the *Sowetan* teachers' workshops and the ripple effect that they will have in the community are so important."

The workshops will be run to give teachers additional skills in how to support children who have been raped, in how to deal with drug and alcohol problems and information about Aids. *Sowetan 24/9/92*

Initially these workshops will be organised throughout the Transvaal, and will be advertised in the *Sowetan*. - *Sowetan Reporter*.



## Help Centre boost 297

THE *Sowetan* Help Centre has received a R15 000 donation from Loony's for the running of workshops for teachers. ~~297~~

Loony's, a charity organisation in the music industry, has been involved in funding projects such as the Alexander Clinic, Cotlands Baby and Sanctuary. *Sowetan*

Mr Neville Blignaut, Loony's chairman, said: "We fund projects that are going to feed into the com-

24/9/92

# Natal lottery to aid jobless

STAR 25/9/92

(297)

**Own Correspondent**

**DURBAN** — Natal is to get South Africa's first fully fledged lottery, with weekly prizes that could be as high as R1 million.

Profits from the lottery will be ploughed into job creation schemes in Durban and the rest of Natal.

Details are expected to be available early next week and an official announcement will be made by Durban mayor Margaret Winter.

The mechanics for the lottery have been worked out by Operation Jumpstart, a joint venture involving the Durban City Council and the captains of business, commerce and industry.

Mrs Winter is expected to announce all the details, including the format, kick-off date for the first draws, the amounts of the cash prizes to be offered, and the distribution and prices of tickets.

It is believed the tickets will be available throughout Natal at easily accessible outlets, and the scheme is expected to create unprecedented public interest in the province.

The most modern methods will be used to make the draws, and a slick marketing programme is to be launched to ensure the lottery is an unqualified success.

The lottery comes after lengthy studies, research and consultations involving a wide range of people from political to religious leaders.

The profits from the lottery will be used to create jobs in the Greater Durban area in a determined bid to give the local economy a dramatic boost.

The communications consultant for Operation Jumpstart, Andrzej Kiepiela, confirmed that an announcement was due within days.

He said three issues were taken into consideration before making a decision to launch a lottery.

"The first was to ensure that it had maximum community support, secondly that it was run efficiently and was cost-effective and, thirdly, the profits must be used for the advancement of the people through projects which would have a lasting, positive effect."



# Judge to probe pools, fund-raising

(297)  
SIA 25/9/92

President F W de Klerk has appointed a commission of inquiry, under the chairmanship of Judge President Mr Justice J A Howard, into certain lotteries, sports pools and fund-raising activities.

Mr Justice Howard yesterday said in a statement that areas and disciplines which could be canvassed by his commission included welfare matters, lotteries, fund-raising, horse-racing and auditing.

The commission stressed that its terms of

reference did not include casinos or similar forms of gambling.

The commission will report to Mr de Klerk as soon as possible.

Anyone wishing to make submissions to the commission or place evidence before it should submit written memoranda by October 31 to The Secretary, Commission of Inquiry into Certain Lotteries, Sports Pools and Fund-Raising Activities, Private Bag X54314, Durban 4000. — Sapa.

STAR 25/9/92 (297)

## Viva, Ithuba likely to merge

Ithuba and the Viva Trust, South Africa's two largest fund-raising organisations, are likely to amalgamate following an agreement reached yesterday.

A spokesman for Games Africa, the company behind Ithuba, said the agreement should be finalised in the next few weeks.

The feud between the two organisations was now a thing of the past, the spokesman said.

Viva Trust chairman Dr William Roland confirmed that effective fund-raising without opposition had been the main aim of the negotiations.

Ithuba manager Gareth Pyne-Jones said the fourth Ithuba fund-raising day was set for October 10. The negotiations had no effect on the event, Mr Pyne-Jones added. — Sapa.



# Food aid demand increases

*BIDAY 25/9/92*  
DROUGHT, political violence and economic woes had swelled the number of families seeking food aid from Operation Hunger, executive director Ina Perlman said in her report for the financial year.

Mounting demands for relief aid had forced the organisation to reverse its principle of independence and accept financial assistance from government, Perlman said.

Under government's R220m hunger relief programme, Operation Hunger had received R10m "after a five-month battle".

Perlman said a steady slide in the economy, increasing unemployment, retrenchments on the mines, violence and the return to rural areas of people fleeing warfare had swelled numbers seeking assistance.

"It is worse, much, much worse than we anticipated," she said.

"Field trips are journeys of discovery into previously uncharted depths of misery, human suffering and want."

Perlman said the organisation would have to halve its rations in September, knowing this would affect more than 2-million people.

In the northern Transvaal, which has been devastated by drought, 269 000 people were receiving food aid. "Prospects are frightening," regional director Johann Rissik said in his report.

Rissik expected an increase of between 20% and 60% in numbers seeking relief from Operation Hunger.

The organisation was feeding 250 000 in the Free State, 350 000 in the eastern Cape and Border region and 102 000 in the western Cape.

In Transkei, Operation Hunger was feeding 70 000 children at 350 schools and creches.

About 60 000 people threatened with starvation were waiting to be placed in feeding schemes in the eastern Cape and Border, said regional director Glynis Baer.

The drought had also affected vegetable-growing schemes started by the organisation in Hammanskraal, Mafikeng, Rustenburg and the Free State.

Deputy director for relief and development Mpho Mashinini said that of the large-scale agricultural schemes started a year ago, only 1 000 farmers in KwaZulu had a chance of yielding 30% of their harvest.

"It is no longer a case of part-intervention. All intervention must now be 100%," he said.

Perlman said: "Central to all our thinking these past 12 months has been that hugely increased relief must be linked to long-term development." — Sapa.

## Public transport revamp facing many challenges

*BIDAY 25/9/92*  
PRETORIA — Lack of development finance and an urbanisation strategy were two barriers in the way of solving the problem of an adequate public transport system in the PWV, TPA MEC for roads Ahmed Arbee said yesterday.

He said a public transport study by a consortium appointed in 1990 by the TPA was on course and more than 200 problem areas had been identified. Among them were the poor quality of public transport services and facilities, lack of co-ordination, unplanned development, and the fact that only certain public transport modes received subsidies.

Arbee said the challenge facing transport planners in the PWV area was to provide public transport for a population of 12,8-million people in an urbanised area of 210 000 hectares by the end of the century.

The population of the PWV increased from 7-million in 1985 to 9-million in 1991. A projected rate of increase of 3,8% a year would increase it to 12,8-million by 2000.

Provision would, therefore, have to be made for an increase in the transport requirements of 3,8-million people over the next eight years.

"The picture looks bleak if all the associated social costs are taken into account," Arbee said it was important to acknowledge transport was as

legitimate a need as education, housing and health.

Currently only about 51% of the increase in the worker population could be absorbed by both the formal and informal economies. Close analysis revealed only 5% were absorbed by the formal sector.

The absorption rate of the formal economy was likely to steer transport even more in favour of public transport in future. The study showed this trend would be supported by decreasing per capita incomes in the PWV area, Arbee said.

He said the PWV economy could not absorb the work-going population increase of 3,9% a year since 1985.

In addition to the 333 000 people without work in 1985, 417 000 workers had since become unemployed, the study showed.

The limited capacity of the informal sector had also been stretched by about 673 000 workers finding a livelihood within it.

Arbee said 82% of all commuters in the low income group used public transport.

More than 250 representatives of interest groups were invited to the consortium's first series of group discussions, aimed at pinpointing transport problems. A further series of meetings was planned for October.

## Fruit and greens earned R1,51bn

*BIDAY 25/9/92*  
RAY HARTLEY  
SA FARMERS sold 2,4-million tons of fruit and vegetables worth R1,51bn at 15 markets across the country in 1991, producer representative Philé van Zyl said at the SA Agricultural Union fresh produce conference yesterday.

This represented an increase in volume of 1,65% a year.

About 20 000 producers traded at fresh produce markets, generating about 17-million transactions a year.

Producers wanted fresh produce markets "in every centre" and existing markets expanded.

Johannesburg City Council informal trading chief officer Dinkie Pillay told delegates the informal sector accounted for 15% of GDP and employed about 35% of the labour force.

Phile said the informal sector provided significant opportunities which could be exploited by business and farmers.

Meanwhile, the Milk Producers' Organisation decided at its annual meeting in Port Elizabeth yesterday that the industry needed selective deregulation.

MPO chairman Boy Blackenberg said a working committee had been established to investigate the long-term effects of deregulating the industry.

## DP discloses women's status proposals

BLOOM 25/9/92

CAPE TOWN — Having women's desks in government departments is one of the proposals contained in the DP's discussion paper on the status of women.

The paper, released yesterday, is one of several discussion papers which will be placed before the party's national congress for ratification in November. Other proposals in the paper are:

- ☐ Appropriate affirmative

action, ~~954/954~~ commission.  
☐ Equal legal status for spouses and constitutional recognition that women's reproductive role creates additional rights not accruing to men;

- ☐ An equality clause in the Bill of Rights forbidding discrimination on the grounds of gender and other arbitrary criteria; and

- ☐ An ombudsman's office or an equal opportunities

The paper argues that economic empowerment of women is a key factor in improving their status, and pregnancy and childbirth should not be permissible grounds for dismissal.

It said approved child-care facilities provided or subsidised by employers should be tax deductible and not taxed as a fringe benefit. — Sapa.



# DP on women's status

*Southern* 25/9/92  
■ Paper proposes improvement to women's status:

APPROPRIATE affirmative action and equal legal status for spouses are some of the proposals contained in the Democratic Party's discussion paper on the Status of

Women in South Africa.

The paper, released yesterday, is one of several discussion papers which will be placed before the party's national congress for ratification in November. - Sapa

**Political Staff**

**AUTHORITIES** will study overseas sports lotteries, including the English system of football pools, to see what lessons they had for South Africa.

So said Mr Justice Howard, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Lotteries, Sports Pools and Fund-raising Activities.

Mr Justice Howard, who is Judge President of Natal, will sit with Professor Sybrand

# Now an in-depth study of English football pools

AR 25/9/92

297

Strauss of the University of South Africa, and economist Professor Mohale Mahanye, who is also a director of companies and a member of the Economic Advisory Council.

Mr Justice Howard said yesterday that knowledgeable people would be called to help the Commission, including those from the fields of welfare,

fundraising, horse racing and auditing.

"The Commission intends to present its report to the State President at the earliest possible date, that is to say, within a few months," he said.

"We will obviously solicit written information from countries where this sort of inquiry has already been held and has

led to legislation." This would be done through normal diplomatic channels.

Among other examples, the Commission would look at the English football pools system "to see how it is structured and how it is controlled", Mr Justice Howard said.

The Commission must assess, and report on, the desir-

ability of legalising lotteries, sports pools and scratch-card games that are currently prohibited by law.

It would look at whether the proceeds should be used for welfare, health, education or other social purposes.

The Commission's mandate also includes looking at how

these schemes are run and what changes in the law are needed to make them legal.

People wishing to make submissions to the Commission, or place evidence before it, should write to the Commission by October 31.

The address is The Secretary, Commission of Inquiry into Certain Lotteries, Sports Pools and Fund-raising Activities, Private Bag X 54314, Durban 4000.



# Ithuba, <sup>(297)</sup> Viva Trust <sup>25/9/92</sup> 'likely to unite'

JOHANNESBURG. — Ithuba and the Viva Trust, South Africa's two largest fund-raising organisations, are likely to amalgamate following an agreement reached yesterday.

Although amalgamation was on the cards, details would still have to be worked out.

A spokesman for Games Africa, the company behind Ithuba, said the agreement should be finalised in the next few weeks.

The feud between the two organisations which made headline news recently was now a thing of the past, the spokesman said.

Viva Trust chairman Dr William Roland also confirmed that effective fund-raising without opposition between the two organisations had been the main aim of the negotiations.

Ithuba manager Mr Gareth Pyne-Jones confirmed that the fourth Ithuba fund-raising day was set for October 10.

The negotiations had no effect on the planned format for the event, he said. — Sapa

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# Viva, Ithuba not to merge

Staff Reporter

SATV's recent news item speculating on the possible amalgamation of South Africa's two fundraising giants was "news" to both Viva and Ithuba.

The scratch card operators, who have been locked in a struggle to control the burgeoning lottery industry, have both denied that an amalgamation has been discussed.

Mr Gerard van Niekerk, media relations officer for Viva, said that the news item broadcast on September 24 "did not reflect the truth".

Mr Van Niekerk accused Ithuba of acting "unilaterally" in issuing the statement.

## 'Perplexed'

Meetings to explore ways in which to enter into a constructive relationship with Ithuba had been held, said Mr Van Niekerk.

"No formal agreements have been reached," he said.

But Mr John Pittman, managing director of Games Africa, which runs Ithuba, said yesterday that he was as perplexed by the announcement.

"It do not know where it came from. It was not part of our discussions," he confirmed.

A spokesman for SATV news said the item had merely hinted at the possibility of an amalgamation.

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Graham Linscott comments on the new Natal lottery

# Worthy end surely justifies the means

Star 28/9/92

IT IS not clear whether lotteries for charity or good works are included in the lesser sin of gambling, as set out in the new catechism of the Pope.

Nor is it entirely clear whether local Calvinism will approve of Natal's plans to launch a lottery, the proceeds of which will go to job-creation projects in the Durban Functional Region.

What does seem clear is that unless alternative and innovative ways are found to raise money for all kinds of necessary things, we shall be headed down the tubes in no uncertain manner.

The Natal lottery, to be officially announced this week by Durban mayor Margaret Winter, has been organised by Operation Jumpstart, a consortium of business-

men who are rightly appalled by the squalor and hopelessness of the shacklands which are home of a sort to something like two million people around Durban.

They are not as obvious as the wretched shelters which line the highway between Cape Town and D.F. Malan Airport, but they are there all the same, in numbers more vast and menacing in their desperation than in any other part of the country.

If the fiscus can do nothing to tackle the problem, its custodians surely have no right to stand in the way of others who would like to do so. The Jumpstart people plan to collect huge amounts of (voluntary) money and apply it, with the minimum of bureaucratic administration and waste, to

job-creation projects such as road-building and putting other infrastructure into the shacklands.

It is an ambitious scheme and the men behind it are Thinking Big. I am sworn to secrecy and my lips are sealed, but I can reveal that the actual mechanics (or electronics rather) of the thing are going to make all this scratch-card stuff look like tombola at the church bazaar.

Which brings us to another point. If Natal can use a lottery to tackle the peri-urban squatting problem, which is beyond the capacity of government, why should the principle not be extended to provide finance for the provincial health services which are in a state of near-collapse? Natal/KwaZulu is grossly

under-funded by comparison with the other provinces (the figures are there and nobody can argue), so why should hospitals and clinics not be propped up by lottery revenue?

It would be in an excellent cause, but fiendishly cunning all the same. Those who recall the zeal with which the postal authorities and the police once felt compelled to intercept tickets for the Rhodesian Sweep and the Irish Sweep will realise that, with weekly prizes in the region of R1 million, there will be a flood of wager money to Natal from the other provinces.

I can reveal that Ian McIntosh has nothing to do with it. His game plan still relates only to rugby. □

(297)



# Perlman hammers Government

28/9/92  
By Shirley Woodgate

Government administrative incompetence is compounding the devastating rural hunger problems caused by the worst drought this century, according to Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman.

Accusing the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions of inefficiency, she said last week that red tape had lengthened delays in the payout of essential funds enabling Operation Hunger to continue its work.

The director of the operations room of the Consultative Forum on Drought, Len Abrams, in a paper tabled last week, alleged it had become increasingly difficult to work together with all constituents to provide relief to the starving.

Referring specifically to the Water Task Force, he said: "The root causes are not only responsible for the disaster, but are also the largest obstacle to disaster relief activity."

"Not only are the interests of the people most affected by the drought not served by covering up these realities, but the drought relief activity itself becomes impossible," he said.

Quoting overseas engineers who had been withdrawn from the Water Task Force because it was alleged the problems were not "as result of the emergency conditions brought about by drought; rather they are the long-term problems of neglect", he said the engineers claimed they had never worked in a more chaotic situation.

Mr Abrams said the State had used the homeland administrations to channel public drought relief funds where they would be managed by the same bureaucracy that was responsible for the problems.

The money would, in turn largely be spent by the same consultants who had designed the present systems.



# the nation in brief

## Wit Wolf goes free today

*Sowetan 28/9/92*  
MULTIPLE killer "Wit Wolf" Barend Strydom will be released from the Pretoria Prison today.

This was confirmed by Department of Correctional Services spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Roy Gamble in Pretoria yesterday.

Gamble confirmed that Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride would also be released today from the Westville Prison, outside Durban.

Strydom was sentenced to death eight times for having shot dead seven blacks on Strijdom Square in Pretoria, and for having shot dead a black woman in a previous incident.

McBride detonated a car bomb in 1986 which killed three white women outside a crowded beachfront bar. - Sapa

## PAC, Govt to meet soon

*Sowetan 28/9/92*  
THE Pan Africanist Congress and the Government have agreed to meet soon at senior leadership level in a neighbouring country to discuss a new constitution, the two sides said in a joint statement yesterday.

"The Government will be represented by senior members of the Cabinet and the PAC by senior members of its national executive committee," said the statement released by Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer and the PAC's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Gora Ebrahim.

"The meeting is to take place soon. Details of the venue, date and agenda of the planned meeting will be released in due course." - Sapa.

## Marching to Benoni

THOUSANDS of Daveyton and Wattville residents are to march on the Benoni Town Council today to demand a written reply to a memorandum they handed to the municipality a week ago.

They also resolved to pay a R50 flat-rate only and threatened to call a three-month consumer boycott of all businesses in Benoni if their minimum demands in the memorandum were not met. They demand - among other things - a single municipality for Benoni and its satellite townships. *Sowetan 28/9/92*

The ANC, PAC, AZAPO, Inkatha Freedom Party, local taxi associations, churches and business groups endorsed the march. - Sowetan Reporter.

## More power to women

WOMEN should be in the forefront of efforts to rebuild the family along lines that benefit society.

This was said by Ms Thandeka Mgoduso of the Imbeleko Women's Organisation during a women's conference at the Eskom conference centre in Midrand at the weekend. *Sowetan 28/9/92*

The conference, organised by the Community Development Foundation titled "Women and The Consitution," was addressed by women from various organisations including the ANC, PAC, IFP, Azapo and the Democratic Party.

Some issues tackled were: Women's Rights in a Constitution, Women and Economic Activity and Education and Development. - Sowetan Reporter.



# TAB may run rich lottery in Cape

Staff Reporter

THE Totalisator Agency Board (TAB) in the Cape may consider running a lottery similar to one which will be run in Natal.

Mr Richard Mitchell, Cape general manager of TAB, said yesterday officials would investigate how the lottery in Natal was run and discuss it at their next Board meeting on October 12.

"We will have to look at the legal situation before we make a decision. Personally I feel that lotteries are generally good for South Africa," he said.

The money-spinning Natal lottery — which aims to plough millions of rands into job-creation projects — will be run by TAB.

The game, called Lotto, will be officially launched by Durban mayor Mrs Margaret Winter on Tuesday and tickets, at R4 each, will be available late on that day.

Although neither Natal TAB general manager Mr Peter Barker or communications consultant Mr Andrzej Kiepiela would confirm or deny this yesterday, reliable sources confirmed that the game

2T 28/9/92  
would be run through the agency's computerised network in the province.

Lotto will be run along similar lines as the Pick 6. Winners will be announced weekly with cash prizes which the organisers say could amount to as much as R6 million.

The first draw will take place on October 9. All profits will go into a special fund to be used solely for labour-intensive projects in Natal and KwaZulu.

The lottery will be managed by the Operation Jumpstart Association.

# Women concerned about their future

■ Not "consulted" on changes to discriminatory laws:

By Pearl Majola

ONLY a few days before possible changes are made to laws discriminating against women, a group of women have again voiced their concern about being excluded from decisions concerning their future.

The women were from various political organisations including the ANC, PAC, IFP, Democratic Party, Azapo and the NP.

They met at a conference on Women and the Constitution organised by the Community Development Foundation.

Durban attorney and speaker at the conference Linda Zama said while the changes raised hopes of advancement in the status of women generally, they could possibly not be implemented in homelands like KwaZulu.

"In KwaZulu there is the bizarre Public Service Commission Act which calls on unmarried women teachers who fall pregnant to resign. Even if they don't, they are deemed to have resigned anyway," said Zama.

"There are township regulations which require a house to be registered in the husband's name

"Briefly, the homelands - where the majority of black women are to be found - are fossils of outdated, oppressive and retrogressive laws and are not affected by the enlightened decision of the State President," she said.

"The removal of discriminatory laws from the statute books will not benefit women unless accompanied by the reconstruction of society as a whole," she added.

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# Aluta continua

The four major international conventions that State President FW De Klerk is committed to signing are:

- \* The convention for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women;
- \* The convention on the political rights of women;
- \* The convention on the consent, minimum age and registration of marriages.
- \* The convention concerning the nationality of married women.

*Sowetan 11/10/92*  
Some of the discriminatory laws and regulations that were amended include:

- \* The granting of single women the right to own property.
- \* Taxing married women separately from their husbands.
- \* A divorce unhindered by bureaucracy for a woman, of a husband outside the country's borders.

\* The Marriage and Matrimonial Property Amendment Act of 1989 which means that:

- the marital power of the husband is abolished in respect of marriages of blacks, who married after the Act came into effect.
- Blacks will be married in community of property unless this is excluded by ante-nuptial contract.
- the provisions of the Divorce Act will apply to black marriages made before the Act came into effect.
- the right of a black who is married by customary law to lawfully marry anyone other than his customary law wife, is taken away.
- In the case of marriages made before the Act takes effect, the same options available to other races will be available to black couples to change the matrimonial system applicable to their marriage while it exists.

# The rights women want enshrined in the law

Sowetan 11/10/92

297



By Sizakele Kooma

■ WLSC has fought for equal rights for many years and sees a breakthrough in Government thinking:

THE Women's Legal Status Committee believes it could have partly influenced the Government's decision to abolish laws that discriminate against women.

The committee, which has in the past years been campaigning for women's rights, made recommendations to the South African Law Commission late last year for the review of the laws they viewed as oppressive to women.

The laws the committee wanted evaluated include:

**Marriage Law** - That the marital power should be totally abolished.

**Guardianship of children** - A mother, whether married or divorced, should have equal guardianship rights and responsibilities with the child's father.

**Divorce Law** - 1. People married outside South Africa out of commu-

nity of property and without an antenuptial contract should be entitled on divorce to a claim against their spouse's estate.

2. Persons married in South Africa out of community of property without antenuptial contract should have a similar claim.

**Cohabitation** - If two people who are living together draw up a legal contract for the disposal of their assets at the end of their association, this should be recognised by the court and the judgment be based on legalities only.

**Employment** - There is no legal tenure of employment for pregnant women. This whole question needs to be investigated.

2. Equal remuneration and equal treatment in respect of work of equal value should be enshrined in the law.

**Housing subsidies.** These perquisites should be based on employment and not on gender. As is the case for men, women, whether married or not, should have the same right to subsidies.

The house should be registered in both names.

**Tax** - A married woman should be considered a married person for tax purposes and no tax differentiations should be made in assessment, rebates, deductions, marginal rates etc.

2. The concept of the male being the breadwinner is outmoded and unfounded and must be deleted from tax philosophy.

**Battered women** - Police reaction must be more positive. Wife and family batterers must be removed from the family home.



NEWS FEATURE Women's rights group says it must be consulted on changes to law

# Women's coalition rejects Govt move

*Southern 1/10/92*

By Sizakele Kooma

■ LAW PURGE Clauses against

Women will be speedily removed:

**T**HE Government's plan to abolish laws that discriminate against women this month have been rejected by the Women's National Coalition, a body formed last year to campaign for a charter for women's rights.

The Coalition, which represents 60 women's organisations country-wide, cautioned the Government not to proceed with legislation concerning women without involving them directly.

"The majority of women do not have the vote yet. Hasty and unilateral decisions on the eve of a transitional government, cannot be considered to be in the interest of nation building," a statement from the conveners said.

The coalition said it would not abandon its campaign to have women's



Kobie Coetsee

rights, included in a charter or other constitutional document.

"The necessity for the effective entrenchment of women's equality in the new South African constitution remains."

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, announced that more than 30

clauses in the law books that discriminate against women would be "speedily" abolished by October.

Coetsee said the Government had decided not to wait until a Bill of Fundamental Rights was agreed upon during the negotiations process.

He said Section 52 of the Constitution Act would be abolished because it discriminates against black women. Other sections and regulations that face the axe will lead to:

- \* Black women being given equal legal status with their husbands;
- \* Black women being given access to places where sorghum beer is sold;
- \* Employers being forced to allow pregnant women to work until four weeks before and to resume eight weeks after childbirth.



# Food lifeline for rural survival

Star 2/10/72

## THE HARVEST

for the hungry

THE FLOW of emergency aid from the "Harvest for the Hungry" disaster fund to rush food shipments to victims of the drought crisis has climbed to almost R2 million with a new round of allocations.

Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity are among the latest beneficiaries and now join the growing list of dedicated volunteers running special feeding schemes that will be able to expand their operations in areas hit hardest of all by critical food and water shortages.

An appeal for aid from the Transvaal followers of Mother Teresa won an immediate response when it arrived with an account of their struggle to feed and care for young and old victims of the drought in the De Wildt area outside Pretoria.

The operation — a lifeline to sheer survival for scores of impoverished black families — is run by Sister Kulpasipa, who accompanied Mother Teresa on her recent visit to South Africa and stayed behind to work among "the poorest of the poor" in the district.

A R50 000 donation from the "Harvest" fund will not only cover the "modest budget she had earmarked for the distribution of food parcels and health care for local families in the next three months, but also cover the cost of drilling an emergency borehole to relieve chronic water shortages.

Sister Kulpasipa has taken no fewer than 105 families under her wing, including 200 infant children of farm labourers who have been thrown out of work by the drought. The toddlers are given special attention, with extra rations of bread and milk once a week.

The new injection of funds will also allow an expansion in

The bitter human misery caused by the drought is most graphically described in the appeals for help that come to the "Harvest for the Hungry" disaster fund which was launched two months ago. MICHAEL CHESTER reports.

the distribution of the food parcels that the sisters have been able to deliver only once every two weeks until now.

"Mother Teresa's volunteers have underlined the urgency of schemes to relieve famine," says Chris Liebenberg, chief executive of Nedcon, which launched the "Harvest" campaign together with The Star and sister newspapers in the Argus Group two months ago.

"The devastations caused by the drought seem distant to most people in the metropolitan areas that have escaped the severity of food and water shortages. But they become very real when one comes across first-hand experience of the results of the catastrophe from social workers in many rural areas."

Editor-in-chief of The Star Richard Steyn adds: "So far, contributions to the Harvest fund have paved the way for assistance to no fewer than 14 charities engaged in the battle to solve the problem of malnutrition."

"All of the thousands of donors and volunteer workers

deserve credit. But there is still a long way to go in trying to relieve the sheer desperation of families in a constant struggle for survival.

"Research has shown that more than 2 million South Africans of all ages have fallen victim to malnutrition. Even a return, to normal weather patterns and good spring rains will take time to make an impact. Tremendous efforts are still needed to combat the crisis."

Among the new beneficiaries of the scheme are the Sisters of Mercy, who operate not far from Mother Teresa's team in the Winkerville. Along with the Good Shepherd Sisters and the Community of Jesus, they struggle to feed as many as 15 000 victims of malnutrition every week — a total that increases almost daily as new arrivals of refugees from Mozambique join the food queues. The Sisters of Mercy have received R135 000.

The Methodist Church of Southern Africa (northern Transvaal and Botswana) had an urgent need of funds to press ahead with the battle against hunger and thirst in destitute villages north-east of Tzaneen.

The "Harvest" fund has rushed in R100 000 to finance supplies of food parcels and the drilling of more boreholes. It is the Old Age Relief Centre wrote a graphic account of the problems of more than a thousand pensioners in and around Sharpsville and Boipatong that rely on food parcels of milk and mealie meal.

A R45 000 aid package at least covers the cost of hundreds of food parcels over the next three months.

Operation Blanket, whose church volunteers and social workers run a huge programme



Rare treat: young victims of the drought crisis settle down on the parched earth of a village in the northern Transvaal to share a meal provided by the Salvation Army, whose hard-pressed budget has been boosted by R500 000 in allocations from the "Harvest for the Hungry" disaster fund.

that goes far beyond the simple provision of blankets, has been handed R12 000 to carry on its schemes to distribute food parcels to schoolchildren and elderly couples in dire need.

The United Mission Church of South Africa is especially concerned about the plight of families squeezed into the Chiavolo squatter settlement near Klipspuit, where problems have been compounded by the influx of farm labourers from rural

areas where the drought has scythed thousands of jobs.

It runs soup kitchens on Mondays and Wednesdays. The "Harvest" fund has put in R7 000 to keep the modest operation intact.

The ACF's Community Nutritional Education and Feeding Scheme has listed as a new priority the feeding of schoolchildren who have been found in medical checks to be suffering from malnutrition.

No fewer than 4 000 young victims have already been listed in schools at Munsieville, near Krugersdorp, and in Soweto. An allocation of R125 000 promises to cover the cost of daily meals for them in the next three months.

The Valley Trust operates in the Valley of a Thousand Hills in Natal and KwaZulu, where survival has become a daily battle for hundreds of impoverished families.

It has devised a special scheme. Volunteers who lend a hand in various community projects, such as building new roads and bridges, are all allocated coupons which they can use to pay the bill for baskets of food at local stores.

"Harvest" has put in R320 000 to keep the scheme running. In the eastern Cape, the Grahamstown Area Distress Relief Association, which draws R55 000 from the fund, concentrates on feeding schemes for almost 10 000 schoolchildren plus more than 2 000 toddlers of pre-school age.

The association has been active for nearly 40 years — never more so than now, as a result of the drought. Volunteer Eric McNulty gave an account of children too weak to walk perhaps as far as 10 km to their classrooms — or else falling asleep across their desks in the middle of lessons. □



# Crisis hits Rape Crisis

W/mailed 2/10 - 8/10/92

(297)

By ALEX DODD

SOUTH AFRICA'S two best-known rape crisis organisations are themselves in crisis after their major source of funds dried up in July this year.

Rape Crisis, the only women's organisation in Cape Town which assists rape victims, and People Opposing Women Abuse (Powa), Johannesburg's only specialised service, received the bulk of their funds from a Swedish women's group. The Swedish group has withdrawn assistance because of its own financial difficulties.

"We've had to curtail our already flimsy services," said Rape Crisis spokesman Margot Lochrenberg who, with four other full-time employees, has been working without a salary since July. "But there's no way we can allow this service to go under."

Rape Crisis has had to cut back on its counselling hours and temporarily halt its community education work, which has enabled employees and volunteers to concentrate on fundraising.

Despite the Community Chest's cash injection of R68 000 a year, Rape Crisis is still in dire straits. "Our phone bill alone comes to R800 and above each month," says Lochrenberg. It costs the Observato-

ry-based centre R100 000 a year to maintain counselling and community service operations and R150 000 to run the shelter.

Until August Rape Crisis ran a shelter specifically for abused women who had exhausted all other options and were in immediate danger of their lives.

"This is the woman who flees with her clothes on her body and nothing else, when her husband is sharpening the kitchen knife and saying 'this is for you'," explains Lochrenberg.

The public outcry that arose from the 16-year-old Rape Crisis' imminent extinction sparked a flood of local contributions, which have enabled the organisation to meet its basic monthly costs. One letter in a Cape Town newspaper reads: "Why should we have to rely on an organisation in Sweden to help women in distress in Cape Town, anyway? Is there nobody here who cares?"

This month, Powa was also unable to admit anyone to its shelter. However, Powa spokesman Lisa Vetten says this is a crisis measure. "We hope to have enough staff and money to have the shelter running consistently again by December/January."

Powa has had to drop its 24-hour weekend service and now operates only in the evenings four nights a week.



# If this is salvation, Lord help us

W/Mail 2/10-8/10/92. (297)  
"MY name is Jenny Fourie. I've been hanging around Hillbrow for about three weeks now. I was staying with my family on the Bluff in Durban but, you check, I couldn't take the crap anymore. My old man lost his job on the docks around May and my mom's just had another kid and drinks like a fish.

"I was picking up all the flack 'cos I flunked out of my hairdressing diploma ... So I reckoned Jo'burg's where the jol and the dosh is at, so screw this for a bad joke and pushed off. At first I had a jol — on the scene with some connections I met begging for cash for a half jack at Highpoint. I dosed at their porsie in Yeoville with their hippie chinas for a section. But they skopped me out and now I'm really in the dog's basket. Gies, I wish I was a bloody dog with a basket. You check, it would be kind of a whole stack easier."

That was the story I'd planned to tell in bits and pieces through the night I was going to spend in a shelter for white down-and-outs in Benoni. But I never got there and never got to tell my neatly devised little story, because the going got a lot more tough than I'd bargained for and if I really had been Jenny Fourie I'd probably have been raped.

I left Johannesburg at about 6.30pm on the freeway heading east. The world becomes a lot drier and more corrugated on the road to Benoni. Buildings seem squarer. As I drove past factory warehouses, I noticed a signpost reading "Christian Family Church — 24-hour dial-a-prayer. The Lord saves and you are welcome", and another advertising industrial hardware stating "Making your load lighter since 1966".

I'd found out about this Christian mission in Benoni through the Salvation Army, which didn't have a women's shelter in Johannesburg or a single bed to spare in the one in Benoni. They didn't know much about the place but said that I could try it if I was really desperate. The mission apparently organised to fetch down-and-outs from the Benoni station and offer them shelter and a job replacing strikers in hospitals or retailing chains.

As I arrived, the passengers from the last train from Jo'burg scurried out, leaving me, an old scarred drunk dopping from a bottle wrapped in the obligatory brown paper bag and a couple of other stragglers on the platform. The public phone booth swallowed my last 40c. A black guy,

*What options are open to desperate white women? ALEX DODD tried to spend a night at a shelter for white down-and-outs — and ended up running away from a nightmare*

realising my desperation and seeing what I looked like, in sloppy long johns and a stained grandpa vest, took pity on me and placed a R1 coin in my hand, saying: "There you go — that's for you."

Finally, I got through to the mission and a woman with a whiney voice told me to walk a couple of blocks up to 131 Princess Street and their "leader" would collect me from there.

The streetlights in Benoni offer a muted orange light and, around the station, they are also scarce. Not feeling too safe, I was walking briskly along the road in the darkness next to the deserted railway lines when a man shouted from a minibus taxi: "Hey you! Come here!" There was not another soul in sight. I walked on. But then he started shouting more aggressively: "Come nearer, you. Get over here now." As soon as I hit the corner, I started to run and the whole scene started to feel like something out of a 2-18 movie.

When I started to get my breath back, I noticed a man staggering and swerving towards me. Just as I dismissed him as too drunk to be harmful, he lunged towards me with a grunt. I dashed across the road and, thankfully, hit Princess Street.

I'd thought that once I was in Princess Street I'd be fine, because it would be brighter and more inhabited. But this was flatland and all the residents were behind burglar bars, cosily snuggled into their armchairs watching *Orkney Snork Nie*. A car slowed down next to me, hooted and sped off.

A couple of hundred metres down the road I came to the old house which the woman on the phone had described and at the same time got a pretty strong whiff of dagga. Seeing that the house was pretty run down, with the odd light on in the interior but the entrance blacked out, I walked into the garden to investigate.

A man stumbled out from the bushes behind me. I spun around and asked if this was number 131. He confirmed my fears that this was in fact

the mission and that my evening wasn't getting any better. I followed him to the front and then he opened the door.

In that very singular moment nightmare and reality intersected. About 30 men were crammed into one room. There were 15-year-old boys who looked like they were 50, geriatrics dribbling and others with emphysemic coughs all sitting shoulder to shoulder, thigh to thigh — and not a woman in sight. Their skin seemed to have coagulated with layers of grime and experience. The man from the bushes beckoned me inside, but I refused, asking if he could send the pastor out to speak to me.

The man who came out claimed to be in charge, but looked more like your average breker. I told him I was waiting for the person from the women's shelter to fetch me. He replied that nobody would be fetching me until the morning and that I should spend the night with them. At this stage all the inmates' attention focused on me, some peering round the not-fully-open door and a few urging me to enter.

I insisted that someone was coming to fetch me. He insisted that I'd be spending the night right there. I panicked and mumbled something about going to the café as I rushed off. I ran around the corner to what I thought looked like an upmarket hotel but was a private hospital.

As I entered the hospital, I felt nauseous. Though my fear had gone, my safety seemed to have a sickening fakeness about it. I had left Jenny Fourie outside. She didn't have money to phone a friend. She didn't have a friend in Johannesburg to phone. She was still out there on the street. Maybe she would spend the night on the station platform. It wouldn't have been a peaceful one. Maybe somebody from the women's hostel would have fetched her. But there's no guarantee that the women's shelter would have been any better.

Or maybe, just maybe, she would have been desperate and stupid enough to spend the night at number 131. That was something I could not bear to contemplate as I sat cocooned in a newly upholstered armchair in the admissions section of Glynnwood Hospital with a kid in Mickey Mouse fur-lined slippers clambering over the chair next to me. I was back in the realm of the protected ones. But what options were open to Jenny Fourie?



# Special court set up for sex abuse victims

By ALEX DODD

~~29/11/10~~

29/11/10 21/10-8/10/12

SPECIALISED pilot rape courts will be operating in Cape Town from November in an attempt to encourage victims to report rapes, resulting in the prosecution of more offenders.

This was announced at the first formal session of the newly constituted Cape Town co-ordinating committee on rape at the office of the attorney general, Frank Kahn, last week.

Senior prosecutor and chairman of the committee, Sandra Swart, says the procedure of the trials to be held at the magistrate's court on Thursdays will not be too different. However, the prosecutors will be selected according to their specialist knowledge and sensitivity to the condition of rape victims. They will also undergo training on how to deal with rape victims.

Prosecutors will have more time to consult beforehand so that victims "will not have to go through the sausage machine" they have had to endure in the past, Swart said.

It is also hoped that the system will prevent cases being repeatedly re-opened. In the past, victims have had to wait as long as a year before their trials started. This has discouraged women from reporting rape. According to research carried out by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, only about one in 15 rapes are reported.

Ilse Olckers, western Cape regional director of the women's desk of Lawyers for Human Rights and co-ordinating committee member, says

female assessors who have been exposed to the issue of violence against women may be called upon to monitor the cases. She says male magistrates are often influenced in their judgments by "sexist bias" and the issue of consent is regularly clouded by this.

"The approach in rape trials needs to be revised on substantive and interpretational levels," says Olckers. She says sexist comments are often passed by judicial officers during trials.

One of the chief problems leading to too light sentences has been the lack of good evidence. "If you want a proper sentence, you've got to have proper evidence," says Swart. Evidence is often weakened by the submission of insensitive psychological profiles due to the state's inability to finance specialist psychologists.

"Often the finding is that the victim is not suffering from psychological trauma when she is on the verge of a nervous breakdown," explains Olckers. To remedy this, LHR has agreed to fund the participation of psychologists in the procedure. 21/10-8/10/12

The co-ordinating committee is making headway in a much broader drive to monitor the entire process from the moment a rape is reported to the post-trial condition of victims. Government officials, including the police and medical representatives, are working together with private service organisations on the committee to investigate rape survivors' complaints about the justice system — and act to rectify them.

**'Many times we get mothers in here begging for food'**

*As the recession bites deeper, more and more white families are struggling to feed their children and are forced to look to feeding schemes for help.*

By **PAT SIDLEY** 297

**B**OET PRETORIUS is the principal of Langlaagte Technical High School in an area of Johannesburg where many white families have fallen below the breadline.

Like other educationists in once-privileged white schools, he and his staff have noticed the listlessness, headaches, nausea and lack of concentration in hungry children in the classroom.

And, like other headmasters, he remarks that it is the most severe depression he has encountered in a long career. It has struck at a time when schools are strapped for cash — along with the families around them.

About 20 percent of his school needs extra feeding, although many more experience "very hard times". Some have only bread and porridge at home.

The hunger becomes noticeable, he says, from "the way they are dressed, when they start staying away from school and they stop doing their homework". 2110 - 8/10/92

When a teacher notices the symptoms of hunger among the children, the school reacts immediately. A teacher is dispatched to the home to see what the situation is and then the school sends in about R300 to R400 worth of groceries — hopefully to supplement whatever is in the house.

"Many times we get mothers in here crying: begging for food for their children. The times are really very serious. Very, very, serious," he says.

And sometimes funds at the school run low: "But the dear Lord always supplies."

Like many other headmasters, Pretorius raises money from various private sources. He "does not get a penny from the government" for school feeding or family food packets and has to rely on some "ladies from the North" called the Monday Club and other private donors.

He has also called in the help of a feeding scheme to help the hungry kids through the school day. That "feeding scheme" is Martie and Fred Hughes — a dedicated couple who spend their lives and every spare cent feeding poor whites who have slipped through the net.

It's not a legally registered scheme. Though she has effectively assumed the role of fundraiser, feeder, social worker and general do-gooder, Martie Hughes has no fondness for the bureaucracy of the government's Department of Social Welfare. She has not got, and will not apply for, a Welfare Organisation number which would bind her to certain conditions and then entitle her to raise money from the public.

Department officials raid her every now and then, but she goes on, a woman driven by a mission. She came from a poor white family herself and says she knows what it is like to go to bed hungry. Nobody is going to stop her feeding the poor and less privileged. She has harsh words for anybody who would stop such an act of charity.

"You can come see my home for yourself," she announces, emphasising her lack of personal acquisitiveness, and giving an oblique assurance that no money comes her way.

She isn't attached to any organisation, not even a church. "People ask you what church you are from, and then if it is different from theirs, they shy away from the help."

Her husband adds that many of the churches they come across build new and fancy properties and then refer the needy in their congregations to the Welfare Department for help.

He is in the construction business and helps her with transport — though she could do with a bakkie, as the family car suffers from the rigours of transporting large cooking pots, milk and the like.

Martie Hughes checks on the circumstances of each family she helps, calling around to have a look for herself. "Many mothers ask if we're from Welfare. They're scared their children will be taken from them." It's only when she reassures

Self-help ... As government welfare funds dwindle, more groups are mobilising to look after their own



**Classroom concern ... Symptoms of hunger are increasingly noticeable in schoolchildren**

sures them she's not that they let her in to talk. That's not to say they do not report abuse when they see it. Fred Hughes told *The Weekly Mail* that along with the increasingly desperate economic circumstances, they had seen an alarming rise in child abuse. But instead of the Welfare Department, the Hugheses go to the police Child Protection Unit which, they say, acts swiftly, promptly and effectively.

*The Weekly Mail* found the Hugheses at Langlaagte feeding hungry kids. The milk they distribute is largely donated by Clover, which gives them thousands of litres for poor white kids and their families.

Not everybody gets food every day; the Hugheses cover different areas on different days, dispensing pap and wors, stew or other nourishing food.

Later in the week, in a small and shabby council flat in Vrededorp in the western suburbs, they have prepared spaghetti bolognise for a straggly bunch of destitute white mothers and children.

Among the mothers is Karen: 27, barefoot and dressed in tattered, grubby garments. Her teeth need attention of the type the poor cannot afford. With two children, aged five and two, she lives in a council flat rented by her mother. The two-year-old, Monte, clings to her hip. He can't wait to eat as the smell of food wafts out of the small kitchen. Monte has been ill several times in his short life and has needed three operations. Karen is divorced. Her ex-husband, a security guard, gives her no support.

Karen's total monthly income is around R300 from "the Welfare". She worked briefly in a factory, replacing black workers on strike, "but then the blacks came back and took the jobs".

When Fred and Martie Hughes don't feed her, she goes round to Tannie Swannie's soup kitchen, where they will also try to help her find a job while giving her and the kids something to eat. "But there are no jobs," she says. "They all say they will phone back and they don't." Unskilled but willing, she has tried all the factories, hospitals and firms in the area.

On the stoep outside the flat, Martie Hughes checks in her book who is who among the several young children gathered for their meal.

Three black domestic workers arrive with their scruffy white charges. Two of the families they work for run single-parent homes with no food in the kitchen. The third domestic, who leads a toddler by the hand as a baby sleeps on her back, explains she has left their drunken father asleep in the house. The mother is working. She pleads the cause of the hungry children — there isn't a crumb of food in the house and the kids have had nothing to eat all day.

The domestic workers earn between R100 and R200 a month and have to travel in from Soweto daily. It goes unnoticed that they are clearly impoverished themselves, and probably as hungry as their charges. The kids are the target and undoubtedly need the help.

Only one man appears for food. And many are shy. One woman skulks in a doorway, a few flats away. Only when the crowd has evaporated

will she come, in considerable shame, for a handout. Some food is kept for her.

Most of the whites receiving food are from single-parent, fatherless families. An exception are the Toerians, who live on the other side of town, in Bertrams.

Both Toerians are handicapped — they are epileptics — and not working. Bernadette Toerien has two children from a previous marriage, Cindy (10) and Small Charley (12). They are both at a nearby school, where the headmaster arranges for extra help for them as well as subsidies for the fees and the uniforms.

Her husband used to work on the railways until they laid him off several years ago because his fits came too frequently. He, too, has a son from a previous marriage, who is paralysed down one side and is also an epileptic.

Bernadette Toerien says they are treated like dirt at "the Welfare" where she gets a disability pension of about R450 a month, and where they have not helped her get money for her disabled stepson. Nobody will tell her why.

From her meagre allowance she has to pay the rent on the house, the water and lights. Additionally, she has to travel from Bertrams to the Johannesburg Hospital for her checkups and pills to control the epilepsy. Often she cannot afford the bus fare, so she walks. It takes almost two hours.

Sometimes, if she doesn't make it, and misses her dose of pills, the fits increase. So she has to slog to get there.

Every time she tries to take a job, "the Welfare" calls her in, she says, stops her pension and threatens that if she continues to work, she will lose the payout for good.

So she and her husband stay home, bored and listless, tending the small garden of their council home and cooking the mealie meal and soy mince handed to them every month from Operation Hunger.

Langlaagte's headmaster Pretorius believes the reason for the current depression and state of poor whites is the political situation.

Although others are loath to put it explicitly, he says: "I believe it is the political situation of the land."

"Everything is going down. People are losing their jobs." He believes there is only one way to salvage the situation: "Peace. There is no other way. We have to talk until there is peace."



A focus on  
poor whites in a time  
of recession

# White poverty at its highest since the 1920s

By CAROL GALES

HOW serious is South Africa's modern "poor white problem"?

According to statistics and anecdotes from relief workers, the recession is pushing more whites out of work and into hunger.

●The number of whites fed by Operation Hunger has grown from zero in 1984 to about 100,000. In Pretoria, the number of whites fed by the programme jumped 100 percent between July 1990 and July 1991. W/Mail 2/10 - E 8/10/92

●Whites are taking menial jobs formerly held only by blacks. "We haven't seen the white work force suffer as deeply as it has in this recession," says John Dawkins, president of the National Association of Personnel Service Organisations.

●With the amount paid out in social relief and unemployment benefits rising nearly every month this year, the government's welfare programme for whites is way over budget. "This situation hasn't been anticipated," says Piet LeRoux, spokesman for the House of Assembly's Department of Health Services and Welfare.

Today's level of poverty among whites is the highest since the government created social welfare to solve the "poor white problem" of the 1920s, according to Brian McKendrick, head of the social work department at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The system gave whites education and health care at little or no cost, non-contributory old age and disability pensions, subsidised housing, plenty of jobs with the government and its businesses, and other support.

In the past five years, that system has largely been dismantled and government businesses privatised. As a result, "the helping network that primarily aided whites is disintegrating", McKendrick says.

Still, the extent and severity of poverty among whites remains small in relation to the plight of black South Africans. Ina Perlman, Operation Hunger's director, points out that five percent of her cases involve whites though they make up 17 percent of the population.

"Certainly, the impression we have is that with the majority of whites affected it has been rough, but one hasn't yet seen the gross malnutrition one sees among blacks," Perlman says.

With the shortage of government welfare funds, whites — including conservative political groups — have mobilised over the past year to help their own.

The Conservative Party created Volkshulp 2 000 to co-ordinate welfare for white people, says spokesman Johannes van der Berg. The programme hands out donated food and helps whites find jobs. It also encourages white farmers to replace black workers with whites.

Werk & Oorleef, an apolitical feeding scheme in Pretoria, started in 1985 with 34 families. Today, it serves more than 5 000 white families in the Pretoria area, according to Kleintjie Pereira, the programme's director. "We aren't racist or anything, it's just that we can't help any further at this stage," he says.

Other indicators that more whites are poor include:

●The number of debt judgments against individuals grew by 26 percent between 1987 and 1991, according to figures from the Information Trust Corporation. And the value of the judgments more than doubled, to R2,2-billion.

●Many white schools are holding parties, dances and raffles to raise funds to buy food for pupils from low-income families. Businesses have donated bread, milk and other food.

●This year the government earmarked R440-million to help South Africa's poorest. LeRoux says his white welfare department hopes to recoup some of its overspent funds from the allocation.

●In a recent Gallup poll, a record 60 percent of whites said they were poorer than a year ago. The poll also showed that 46 percent expect to be poorer next year, while 23 percent expect to be better off. Among blacks, the sentiments were reversed: 25 percent felt their situation would worsen and 39 percent felt it would improve.

# MATLA: Power to the people

**M**ATLA Trust was formed in response to Mr Nelson Mandela's call, on his release from prison in February 1990, for an organisation to attend to the needs of disadvantaged South Africans across the political spectrum.

After consultation between a wide range of people, it was decided to launch a non-partisan trust which could channel financial and project assistance to South Africans in their quest for democracy.

On April 15, 1991 Matla Trust was formed as an educational and charitable trust with Mr Ismail Ayob, a prominent lawyer, as chairperson.

The name Matla derives from the Sesotho word meaning empowerment.

The Trust provides educational, social, welfare, charitable

and informative programmes based on the requirements of current socio-economic and political realities.

They promote the development of a democratic society through educational programmes aimed at teaching people about democratic principles, institutions and practices.

Matla Trust facilitates activities that fulfil their objectives through material, financial and technical support in conjunction with other organisations that have similar objectives.

Initial funds used to launch the Trust were raised by Mandela from overseas sources. Since then, funds have been donated from sources inside and outside South Africa.

The Trust is controlled by a board of trustees of prominent

South Africans, including author Ms Nadine Gordimer, ANC national executive committee member Ms Barbara Masekela, director of the Institute for Contextual Theology Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, and Peninsula Technikon rector Mr Franklin Sonn.

Running of the organisation is supervised by Mr Billy Modise, former assistant director at the United Nations Institute for Namibia, who was appointed executive director of Matla Trust in August 1991.

Projects which have been established include the Community and Citizen Education Programme, the African Institute for Technology, the Veterans' Project, a Sewing Project, education and training for returned exiles and a reception and training centre.



# Row over missing Boipatong money

By THEMBA KHUMALO

A NEW controversy has erupted over the alleged disappearance of thousands of rands which were collected for the burial of Boipatong massacre victims in June this year.

The money was also meant to help the families of the shooting victims who are struggling to make ends meet.

Boipatong ANC branch chairman Ernest Sotsu said a local working committee appointed a relief committee with the task of collecting the funds and opening a bank account.

On July 17 the working committee felt that bereaved families were ready to receive the money and asked the relief committee to wind up its matters and give a report-back meeting.

Sotsu claimed that the relief committee was evading the report-back meeting and instead they have asked the local civic association to call a meeting of the victims of violence to hand over

the money directly to the affected families.

He claimed the relief committee was by-passing the working committee in order to avoid the discovery of the missing funds.

Since its inception the relief committee had ignored repeated requests by the working committee to supply them with an audited statement of the collected funds.

Sotsu said: "We are sceptical of the way these funds are being handled. We are also surprised by their refusal to give us an audited statement."

He claimed that three of the members of the relief committee were not Boipatong residents and that they by their actions wanted to divide the township community.

About 48 people died during the massacre by alleged IFP members from KwaMadala Hostel on the night of June 17. Hundreds of others were wounded during the raid.



**NATION BUILDING** Here are the finalists for the Sowetan Community Builder award



**Name:** Ernest Hans

**Age:** 36

**Home:** Port Elizabeth, but originally from Mbekweni Township in the Paarl.

**Profession:** Literacy teacher for Transnet

**Community work:** Khulani Youth Club in Cookhouse, near Port Elizabeth. The project provides recreation for the youth, most of whom were into drugs and alcohol before Hans started it.

**Home:** Port Elizabeth

**Profession:** The activities co-ordinated by Hans are modelling classes for girls, organises the Groovy Guys, a local boys' dance group, organises community concerts through which the youth club raises funds; teaches drama, art and



**Name:** Vuyo Lindela

**Age:** 36

**Home:** Kimberley

**Profession:** Businesswoman

**Community work:** Initiated and still runs a project for street children in Kimberley, Ikhtseng Township and Vryburg. The project reaches over 200 children and some-



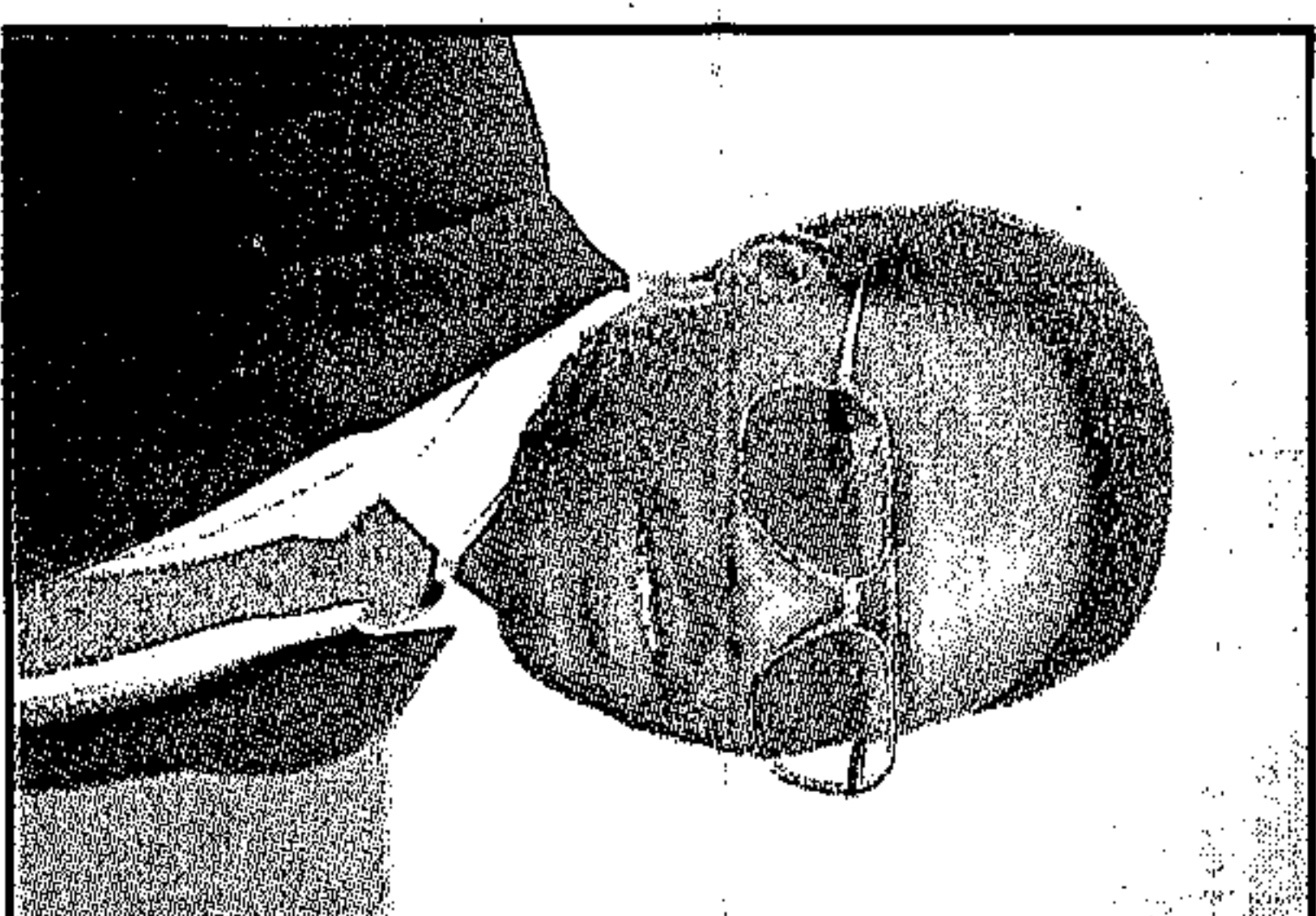
**Name:** Mr Johannes Sello

**Age:** 37

**Home:** Brits, near Pretoria

**Occupation:** Laboratory assistant for a chemical company.

**Community project:** Initiated the Retlakgona Youth Club. The club gathers the youth for recreation and sports. They



**Name:** Muzi Hlongwa

**Age:** 31

**Occupation:** Mechanical engineer

**Home:** Dududu, Natal

**Community work:** Initiated Siyeza Education Project, which has seen to the introduction of physical science classes for the first time in



**Name:** Eunice Mukhuoa

**Home:** Mangaung Township, Bloemfontein

**Occupation:** Former dress-maker

**Community project:** Initiated Boitumelo Sewing Project for women in the township as well as a feeding scheme mainly for the aged from nearby

# Community builders helping the needy

Sowetan 6/10/92

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the drought.



literature:

**Aims:** To keep the youth off the streets and help reduce, particularly, the rate of teenage pregnancies and that of alcohol and drug abuse.

**Motivation:** "My father taught me to care about other people. When I came here there seemed to be no hope for the youth who had nothing to do but self-destruct," he says.

**Previous community work:** Worked with the youth in Paarl, where he originally comes from, organising concerts and sports events. Hans was organiser of the Mbekweni Projects Committee which was responsible for establishing community facilities like the library and a creche in the area before he moved to Port Elizabeth last year.



times adults from these areas. They are all fed and until recently the money for food came from Lindela's own pocket.

Through her efforts, a local company donated a home, Sebusi Mahanyele Children's Home, to accommodate about 35 street children in the area. Lindela's is the only project for street children in Kimberly.

**Aims:** Lindela's ultimate goal is to see all street children reunited with their families and those who cannot be, sheltered and assured a meal every day as well as an education.

**Motivation:** "It is my own difficult upbringing which inspired me to help these children. I know what it is like to go without food and if I can help it, I won't let it happen to any child," she says.

write and recite poetry, dance and sing as well as play sports like cricket, hockey, volleyball, table-tennis and netball.

The club also holds beauty contests and proceeds are given to any worthy cause in the community.

Sello's community work is not confined to the youth club. He also started an Alcoholics Anonymous group in the area where recovering alcoholics meet and discuss the dangers of alcohol abuse in the community and how the abuse can be curbed.

**Aims:** To keep the youth off the streets and protect them from problems like alcoholism. The club also aims to provide the youth with spiritual and cultural fulfilment.

**Motivation:** "To have a community with self-help and a sense of social responsibility."

**Name:** Sarah Sibanyoni (pictured left) and Dorothy Zikalala

**Sarah's age:** 55

**Dorothy's age:** 65

**Home:** Soweto

**Sarah's occupation:** Unemployed domestic worker

**Dorothy's occupation:** pensioner

**Community project:** The Soweto Epileptic Self-Help Organisation (Sesho) and the Tsakane Luncheon Club for the aged.

The project was started by Sibanyoni and her friend Dorothy Zikalala. The epileptics meet every day at clinics in Zola, Tladi and Tshiawelo for moral support and to earn a living.

**Aims:** To help epileptics as well as the aged.

several schools in the area.

It incorporates supplementary classes in English, Maths and Science for Standards 6 to 8.

These classes are run by a group of volunteer teachers organised by Hlongwa with himself helping with the teaching of Maths and Science.

The project also includes a teachers in-service training programme where Maths and Science teachers update their teaching methods regularly with the help of invited experts.

Through sponsorship organised by Hlongwa, two of the schools in the area now have fully equipped laboratories and another has additional classrooms.

**Aims:** To improve the lot of children from the rural areas on the Natal South Coast by giving them, through the teaching of science, better career opportunities which have long been open to their counterparts in urban areas.

**Motivation:** "My own difficulties trying to find a school that offered science subjects here got me thinking about the problem facing the children.

"When I passed matric and later graduated as a mechanical engineer, I realised it could be done."

squatter camp areas.

The feeding project was necessary because of the number of destitute elderly people in the area, especially those from the squatter camps.

The aged who are catered for in the project are not only given food but they also get time for exercise and recreation like dancing to traditional songs.

Mukhuoa has managed to get them to also help in the feeding project by taking turns to cook for the grannies while others are busy sewing and others selling.

**Aim:** To help unemployed women make a living and give the destitute old people in the area a healthy meal.

**Motivation:** "When I fell ill and could not go back to work I realised the problem women with no skills had if they suddenly found themselves unemployed.

"But with my sewing skills I could make a living. Nobody cares what happens to the squatter people, let alone those who are aged. There was an urgent need to help them," says Mukhuoa.



# Rains 'must not mark end of aid projects'

By Michael Chester

STAR 6/10/92

Special appeals were made yesterday to stress that the first spring rains should not be seen as a signal to relax efforts with emergency aid programmes to relieve the suffering of drought victims.

The Independent Development Trust (IDT) said it was crucial to maintain the momentum of schemes to alleviate the disastrous impact of the drought.

"The malnutrition and devastation caused by the drought will not vanish with the first

rains of the season," said IDT director of health Professor Len Karlsson.

"The effects will be felt for some time yet."

Concern about the risk of a premature slowdown in assistance was also underscored by the "Harvest for the Hungry" fund — launched by the Nedcor Group and The Star and sister newspapers in the Argus Group.

Its latest batch of aid packages has taken into account forecasts that assistance will need to remain at full flow over the next three months at least. IDT executive vice-

## HARVEST

for the hungry

chairman Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, who heads the trust's drought relief management committee, said it was vital to press ahead with short-term aid schemes and the development of longer term strategies to safeguard communities from a repetition of the worst repercussions of the drought.

In fact, he planned sharp increases in the pace of the R100-million IDT programme of projects to ensure sustainable improvements in water supplies, nutrition standards, the employment outlook and agriculture as a whole.

No fewer than 177 projects had been approved in principle by the end of September — bringing water supplies to as many as 465 000 drought victims and the creation of 950 000 work days for job-seekers helping out in community tasks.

A whole series of special

task forces had been set up by the Consultative Forum on Drought that the IDT had founded in a joint exercise with the Kagiso Trust to tackle short and medium-term drought problems.

Particular focus was concentrated on bringing communities themselves into initiatives.

"Resources and skills need to be pooled at every level if sustainable community structures are to be built to minimise the impact of future droughts," said Professor Nkuhlu.



# NEWS ANNC, PAC alarmed by De Klerk move ● Major breakthrough for Red Cross

## Red Cross allowed to visit detainees

LAW and Order Minister Hermus Kriel has given the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) permission to visit detainees in police stations throughout South Africa, the ICRC's head of operations in Africa announced yesterday.

Mr Jean-Daniel Tauxe was addressing a Johannesburg Press conference attended by the head of the ICRC in South Africa, Mr Toni Pfanner, and the ICRC's chief representative in Mozambique, Felice Dindo.

Pfanner described the authorisation given by Kriel as a major breakthrough and said it was obtained at a meeting with the minister on Friday.

The ICRC already has unrestricted access to South African prisons following an agreement reached with the Department of Correctional Services in July.

■ ICRC officials will be able to interview those held at police stations without witnesses present:

The issue of detainees has been the focus of much media attention in recent months, with reports of more than 20 detainees having died since the end of July.

The ICRC plans to start its visits to detainees "as soon as possible", Pfanner said.

Particular attention would be paid to detainees held in areas where unrest was prevalent.

He confirmed the ICRC had negotiated similar agreements with the TBVC states earlier this year.

In terms of Kriel's authorisation, ICRC delegates "are allowed to visit detainees held by the South African Police irrespective of their place of detention", the ICRC said.

"The delegates may examine the conditions of detention of detainees and make recommendations, if necessary, to the competent authorities, aimed at the improvement of the living conditions and treatment of detainees."

The ICRC said the visits would be carried out according to its customary procedures.

These included the right to interview detainees without witnesses, to have access to all places pertaining to detention and to visit detainees as frequently as it deemed necessary.

"The minister and the Commissioner of Police will facilitate such visits and give the necessary attention to all questions of humanitarian concern which the ICRC may raise," the ICRC added. - Sapa.

# ATM cash for needy flows in

By Michael Chester



## HARVEST

for the hungry

The credit card bank robbers that joined the Harvest for the Hungry drive to relieve the drought crisis promise to hit a \$1 million jackpot in collections by the end of the month.

They form the nationwide network of more than 1,000 ATMs (automatic teller machines) operated by the Nedcor bank and Parrot subsidiaries of the Nedcor Group, which be-

tween them handle no fewer than 3.5 million transactions a month. Every time a customer uses one of the robbers to draw cash or check an account, Nedcor pledges a 10c contribution to the Harvest fund, which it launched in July in a joint exer-

cise with The Star and sister newspapers in the Argus Group.

The 10c coins have flown into a mountain. There may soon be 10 million of them.

"The latest count showed that total contributions from the ATMs had already climbed to more than \$700,000," said Nedcor public affairs general manager Theo Coggin yesterday.

By the end of October, covering the full three months of the Harvest drive to rush the emergency food shipments to drought victims, the total looks set to pass the \$1 million mark. "That, of course, comes in addition to the flow of contribu-

tions from bank staffers and customers who have been encouraged to volunteer donations.

"All in all, the fund has already been able to distribute almost \$1.2 million to feeding schemes in the areas worst hit by the drought disaster. But aid must keep flowing for some time yet."

Donations are also being boosted by the special TelStar telephone service run by The Star and Parrot Publishing, which pledges 10c for every call coming in.



## ANC and PAC behind famine-relief concert

WILSON ZWANE

INTERNATIONAL and local musicians are expected to converge on Harare for a concert next year to raise funds for famine relief.

The concert, organised by the ANC, the PAC and 10 southern African states, will be the first major concert held for this purpose in Africa.

The event — the Concert for Southern Africa — will be in Harare on April 17 next year.

ANC president Nelson Mandela, PAC president Clarence Makwetu and heads of Angola, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Namibia will be invited.

PAC relief and aid secretary Patricia de Lille said in a statement preparations for the concert began yesterday after the Southern African Development Community approved the project.

"Proceeds will go to the Southern Africa Recovery Fund, whose board of advisers comprises representatives from the ANC, PAC and permanent representatives to the UN from the governments of Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique," she said.

The recovery fund would use concert proceeds to transport food to famine-stricken areas of southern Africa and to sponsor education programmes and workshops on farming techniques and business development.

US-based accounting firm Ernst and Young would administer, manage and disburse the proceeds, the PAC said.

De Lille said world-renowned US musician Quincy Jones would be among the performers. He had been "persuaded" to cancel another concert to support this one. Names of other musicians would be released later.

Tickets to the concert will cost US\$4 each.

## Homeland, right-wing alliance played down

8/10/92

PRETORIA — Politicians and diplomats yesterday played down the formation of an association of homeland leaders and right-wing groups who have called for the scrapping of Codesa and a review of the whole negotiation process.

SACP general secretary Chris Hani described the partnership as "degrading", saying "every decent black person and democrat in our country is nauseated by the depths into which Chief (Mangosuthu) Buthelezi has now plunged himself".

He called on Inkatha members to distance themselves from the "warm embrace" Buthelezi had given to "diehard white racists".

The SACP had been disturbed by many things the leadership of Inkatha had been saying over the past few years. "But enough is surely enough", he said.

Andries Treurnicht's CP represented the most backward white farmers who oppressed farm labourers, he said.

The NP, while welcoming the prospect of talks on aspects of the negotiations process, has said the meeting between the groups does not constitute a threat.

Secretary-general Stoffel van der Merwe indicated the parties did not have any fundamental basis for co-operation. Inkatha had always opposed apartheid, while the CP was seeking to reintroduce it.

Diplomats said yesterday the group's long-term interests were fundamentally different, although a review of the negotiations process could be valuable.

A succession of ambassadors have visited Buthelezi recently, partly to encourage him to rejoin the process, but the meeting on Tuesday rebuffed those efforts.

TIM COHEN

Political groups venting their frustrations was not a bad thing, one diplomat said, although it did mean that a meeting between Inkatha and the ANC might have to be shelved for some time.

Our political staff reports from Durban that PAC president Clarence Makwetu is due to meet KwaZulu Chief Minister and IFP president Buthelezi today, Thursday to discuss the continuing carnage and interparty rivalry in Ulundi.

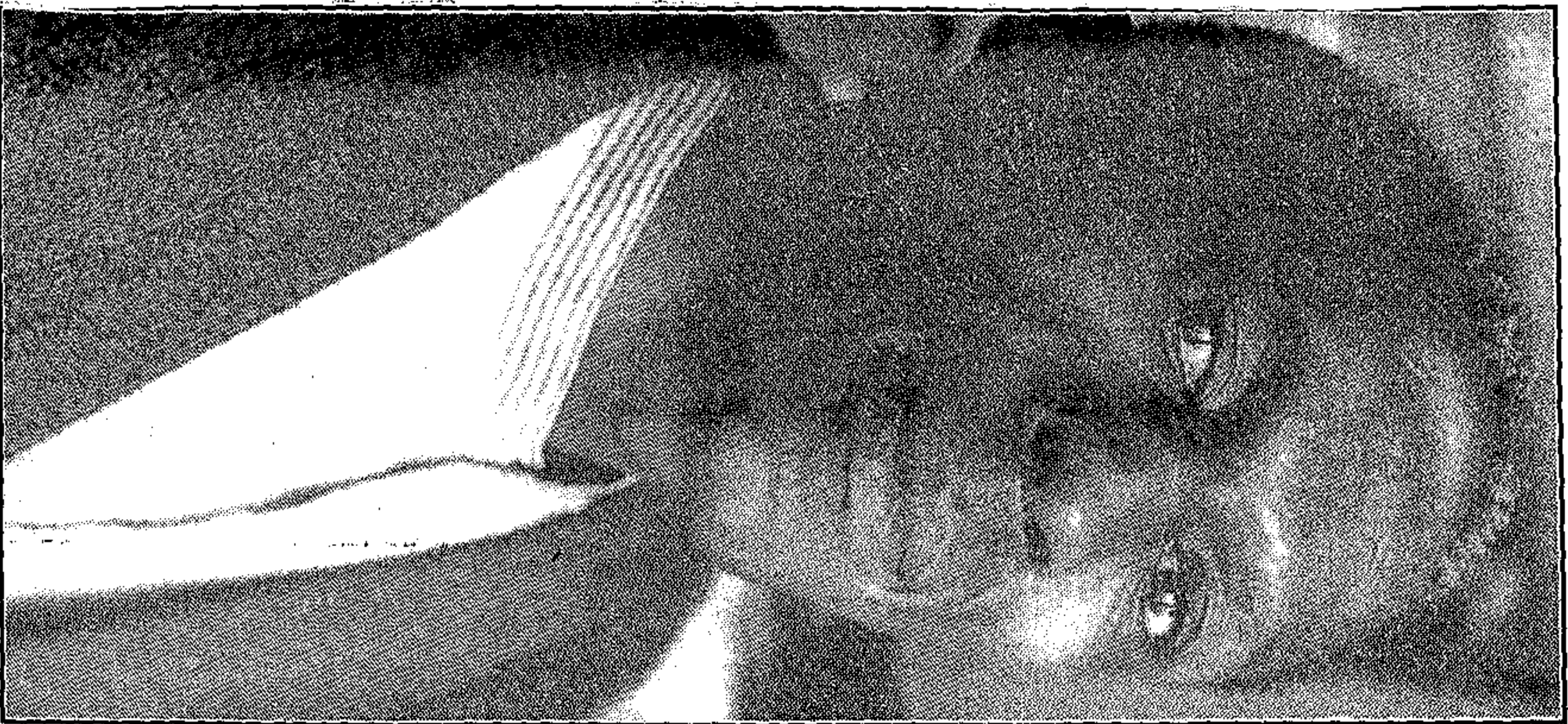
Makwetu will be accompanied by his deputy Dikgang Mosenke and four other national executive committee members.

PAC spokesman Patricia de Lille said the meeting had nothing to do with the recent homeland leaders and right-wing organisations summit held recently.

Other high-ranking PAC officials expected at the meeting will be secretary for projects development Elizabeth Sibeko, legal and constitutional affairs secretary Willie Serati, senior publicity and information officer Siphiso Makhanda, and national executive committee member Joe Mkhwanazi. It is not known which IFP officials will accompany the IFP president, but IFP's national chairman Frank Mdlalose is expected to attend.



**ENTERTAINMENT** *Children's home to benefit from plumbing company's concert*



Madoda Mabunu

# Raising funds for homes

By Elliot Makhaya

**B**AND T PLUMBERS of Soweto will sponsor a concert to raise funds for the Orlando Children's Home and Old Age Home.

Organiser Madoda Mabunu said his company always helps repair the homes free of charge. "But we feel that funds are not enough and

*Soweto 8112192*  
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■ **SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY** Plumbing.com-

pany sponsors concert to raise funds for shelters:

decided on a fundraising campaign. We are October 18 at 1pm and music is by the doing it for our own people and hope to get Isiphephelo Choral Society. Admission is R6. support from the community," said Mabunu. For more information phone (011) 988-4310/ The concert takes place at Funda Centre on 1254.



# Search continues for site for night shelter

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By JILYAN PITMAN

THOUGH St Joseph's College in Rondebosch has declined to make land available for a shelter for street people, other sites in the area will be investigated, according to a spokesman for the Haven Night Shelter in Cape Town.

She said this week that plans for such a shelter would go ahead once a steering committee had been formed by Rondebosch residents.

St Joseph's headmaster, Mr Antony Clark, responding to speculation that his school had been earmarked for the project, said the school board had decided not make the school grounds available.

But he added: "We would like to help in solving this problem, and maybe several schools can get together to find a solution. Perhaps we could find some council property away from shopping centres

and other public places for a mobile feeding kiosk."

The Haven spokesman said: "We have residents in Rondebosch who are urging us to address the problem of vagrancy in the area. "A shelter would do what the police cannot: take people off the streets and encourage them to return to their families. In our experience people who have been rejected need time in which their self esteem can be restored. Only then are they ready to summon up the courage to make contact with their families."

"Many of our adult clients, who pay to stay at the shelter, have been reunited with their families. To others, who have been rehabilitated, we rent out cottages in Woodstock where they live communally and independently, sharing the costs."

"We would prefer that homeless people, particularly children, are temporarily housed and not on the streets, which has been the case for many years in this area. Shelters are not homes but conduits through which people pass to a more settled way of life."

## Endorsed

The shelters in the Peninsula cater for all races.

Mr Bill Sewell, chairman of the Rondebosch Civic Association, said: "Our organisation has for many years endorsed the idea of a shelter to be used as a conduit for rehabilitation programmes. We would like to get together with all interested parties to talk about the matter."

Committees have been set up in Constantia, Wynberg, Paarl, Kraaifontein and George. Meetings are to be held in Guguletu, Mitchells Plain and Fish Hoek.

# ING

# ION

Striking it rich ... A woman fresh from Woolworths donates R10 while another digs into her purse

# White women can beg — and they score too

**O**K, white folks can't jump so good — but man, are they learning to beg. "Collecting", as Durban's growing band of white beggars prefer to call it, is not an easy way to earn a living.

In 75 minutes one morning this week, I made R30,95 standing with a polystyrene cup outside a cafe in the Durban city centre. It's exhausting, boring, humiliating work.

The first 20 minutes no one paid the slightest attention to me. I felt like another advert on the shop window. To be honest, I discouraged eye contact, trying to settle my own ambivalence about being there.

An elderly man walked past and hesitated, reaching into his pocket. But his wife marched him away.

My luck changed after 40 minutes with the first R1.

Who gives money to desperate white women? Mine came from eight people: two gave R10, one person R5, one R2, three R1s and 95c from a woman who poured coins into the sticky hands of her three year old to "put into that lady's cup". Most "donors" looked well off; six were white, half were men.

Few said anything. Most poignant was an elderly woman who

**CARMEL RICKARD** *tried her hand at begging this week. She made more money in 75 minutes than she does as a journalist, but found it's not an easy way to earn a living*

shuffled past in broken slippers, a plastic bag with a couple of groceries over one arm. She held out an empty hand and said: "Nothing for you today I'm afraid, my dear. Things are very bad this week."

Moments before the first R10 I felt seriously scared. A good-looking young man walked past me twice, then came up close. I braced for insults, propositions or worse. Instead, he squashed a note into the cup. "Ta," he said, and carried on walking.

A woman fresh from Woolworths, plump plastic bag of goodies over her arm, donated the second R10. As she walked away, she noticed the photographer, lens trained on the "beggar", and began to chat. "What a shame," she said. "My heart goes out to these people. She seems a really decent woman."

(Thank you ma'am.)

After an hour and a quarter, my body ached and I decided to find out how professional "collectors" manage.

Most of the half dozen I spoke to stand for two or three hours in the morning. That's all they can bear. "Lucy" then books into a place that rents out rooms for the day. Aged 46, she looks closer to 60.

Lucy was the only "collector" who sat on the pavement instead of standing. She said she had worked in the laundry of a Free State hospital until she lost her job because of a back problem.

"You feel very sad doing this work. It is not nice. You get a lot of horrible things said to you. Sometimes people give me money and say, 'Now you'll go and spend it on drinking'. But I don't drink at all. A lot of people come and pray with me. They stop and ask if I am a believer. When I say I am a Christian woman, they kneel down next to me and pray."

Cecilia and Albert "collect" two blocks apart, constantly worrying about each other and earning R18 to R30 a day between them. Albert is 46, Cecilia 55.

He worked for a Johannesburg firm that went bankrupt; then they moved to Durban, hoping their luck would change.

Albert "collects" on bad days; on good days, he replaces striking workers. He has Department of Manpower contacts who tip him off about strikes. "I have worked on strikes since we got here: Dulux, the railways, Union Flour Mills and a drum company. All the big strikes and the little ones — I'm there."

Like all the other women "collectors" in town, Cecilia presents a brave face: clean, neatly dressed — and sober. A qualified credit controller, she hates "collecting" but has been unable to find a job. "I would be happy to work behind a counter or even sweep the floors. But when I apply for a job, they say I'm too old or they want Indians."

"Sleeping on the beach" is the worst fear of all the women. They aim each day to get enough for a room, and only then do they think about food.

●Rickard's R30,95 was handed on to other "collectors".



# the nation in brief

## *Sowetan 20/10/92* **Azapo stayaway call flops**

THE one-day stayaway call by the Azanian People's Organisation on the Reef yesterday went unheeded as workers went to work in their usual thousands.

According to the South African Chamber of Business and transport service organisations, business was normal and buses and trains were full yesterday morning.

A spokesman for Spoornet, Mr Ephraim Mohale, said the call had had no effect on trains. A Putco spokesman, Mr Brian Treweek, supported Mohale, saying as far as he knew there was no stayaway on the Reef yesterday.

## **Otis charged for lift death**

AN elevator company is facing criminal charges following the death two years ago of a man who was cut in half by a lift in a Durban building.

The Natal division of the Otis Elevator Company faces charges in terms of the Machinery and Occupational Safety Act for allegedly designating that Mr K Marimuthu, who was not under the supervision of an experienced person, work on the lift.

The company's director, Mr S Lewis, yesterday pleaded not guilty in the Durban Magistrate's Court to the charge. The case was postponed to November 16.

## **Red Cross gets R920 000**

MORE than R920 000 to assist victims of violence in Alexandra was given to the South African Red Cross Society in Johannesburg yesterday by Social Relief Fund board chairman Dr Piet Koornhof.

The money, totalling R920 801,45, was the first allocation approved by the fund's executive for the Southern Transvaal Red Cross.

Koornhof said the Social Relief Fund was established after parliamentary approval was granted for the Fundraising Act to be amended to make official provision for the granting of financial assistance to communities affected by violence.

## **Alleged harassment of PAC**

SEVERAL cases of alleged harassment by security forces of Pan Africanist Congress members have been forwarded to the organisation's lawyers, PAC national organiser Maxwell Nemadziyhanani said at a Press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

## **Rhodes Press lecture**

THE editor of Zimbabwe's leading independent newspaper, the Financial Gazette, will deliver the Rhodes University annual Press freedom lecture on Thursday.

Mr Trevor Ncube's topic will be Press freedom in Zimbabwe. The Financial Gazette made headlines earlier this month after Ncube became embroiled in a dispute with with a parliamentary committee over his source for a report on a multi-million-rand corruption scandal.

## **Mediation for Willards strike**

A PAY dispute that has led to a two-week pay strike at Willard Batteries would be referred to mediation today, National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa spokesman, Mr Bimba Mangabashana, said yesterday.

# PEOPLE'S LIVES

*Vote and help to choose the Philanthropist of the year*

Finalists for the  
1992 *Sowetan*

## CCV Community

### Builder of the Year:

#### By Pearl Majola

Here is a chance to win yourself R2 000 in cash!

Choose the 1992 *Sowetan*/CCV Community Builder of the Year from the six finalists and win the prize if your entry is drawn first.

Your entry must be in by Friday October 30 1992.

The winner of the award will be announced on November 10 in Johannesburg at a spectacular Nation Building Banquet which winds up the Nation Building events for the year. The awards ceremony will be broadcast live on CCV between 8pm and 9pm.

**1** Name: Sarah Sibanyoni and Dorothy Vilakazi

Home: Soweto

Community work: The Soweto Epileptic Self-Help Organisation and the Tsakane Luncheon Club for the aged.

The project was started by Sibanyoni and her friend Dorothy Zikalala. The epileptics meet everyday at clinics in Zola, Tladi and Tshlawelo for moral support and to earn a living. The women and girls crochet while the men make wooden lamps and children's furniture.

The aged meet every Wednesday and are taken on trips.

Aims: To help epileptics and the aged.

**2** Name: Johannes Sello  
Home: Brits, near Pretoria

Community work: Initiated the Retlakgona Youth Club. The club gathers youth for recreation and sports. They write and recite poetry, dance and sing as well as play sports like cricket, hockey and volleyball. The club also holds beauty contests, proceeds are given to a worthy community cause.

Sello also started an Alcoholics Anonymous group where recuperating alcoholics meet and discuss the dangers of alcohol abuse.

Aims: To keep youth off the street, protect them from problems like alcoholism and provide them with spiritual and cultural fulfilment.

**3** Name: Eunice Mukhuoa  
Home: Mangaung Township, Bloemfontein

Community work: Initiated Boitumelo Sewing Project for women in the township as well as a feeding scheme mainly for the aged from nearby squatter camp areas.

The feeding project was necessary because of the number of elderly destitute people, especially in the squatter camps.

The aged who are catered for in the project are not only given food, they also have time for exercise and recreation.

Mukhuoa has managed to get them to help in a feeding project, cooking while others are busy sewing and selling.

Aims: To help unemployed women make a living and give destitute old people in the area a healthy meal.

**4** Name: Muzi Hlongwa  
Home: Dududu, Natal

Community work: Initiated Siyeza Education Project. SEP has introduced physical science classes for the first time in several schools in the area. It incorporates supplementary classes in English, maths and science for Standards 6 to 8. Classes are run by volunteer teachers including and organised by Hlongwa.

The project also includes a teachers in-service training programme.

Through sponsorship organised by Hlongwa, two of the schools in the area now have fully equipped laboratories and another has additional classrooms.

Aims: To improve the lot of children from rural areas on the Natal South Coast by giving them better career opportunities.

**5** Name: Vuyo Lindaia  
Home: Kimberley

Community work: Initiated and runs a project for street children in Kimberley, Ikhuseng Township and Vryburg. The project reaches over 200 children and adults from these areas. They are all fed and until recently the money for food came from Lindaia's own pocket.

Through her efforts, a Johannesburg company gave a home, Sepusi Mahanyele Children's Home, to house street children. Lindaia's is the only project for street children in Kimberley.

Aims: Lindaia's goal is to see all street children reunited with their families, or if they have no family, to see that they are sheltered and assured of an education.

**6** Name: Ernest Hans  
Home: Port Elizabeth, originally from Mbekweni Township in Paarl.

Community work: Khulani Youth Club in Cookhouse, near Port Elizabeth. Provides recreation for youth, most of whom were drug-addicts and alcoholics.

The activities co-ordinated by Hans include, modelling classes for girls. The Groovy Guys, a local boys dance group, community concerts through which the youth club raises funds.

Aims: To keep the youth off the street and help reduce the rate of teenage pregnancies and alcohol and drug abuse.

# Community workers recognised



## Seminar on violence (247)

THE Dube branch of the Young Women's Christian Association is to hold a seminar on Women and Violence, Health and Education at the YWCA in Dube on Sunday. A three-member panel of women, including clinical psychologist Thandeka Mgoduso, Khosi Xaba of the Women's Health Project and Zanele Mkhwanazi of the Wits Education Policy Unit, will lead discussions on violence, health and education and the effects of these issues on women. The meeting starts at 9am.

Sowetan

22/10/92

**ACHIEVERS** *Ten women who have devoted their energies to helping those in need*

# Compassionate achievers recognised for excellence

■ Communities benefit by women's sacrifices:

By **Sizakele Koona**

TODAY we give you the names of the 10 women who have made it to the *Sowetan/Eskom* Woman of the Year finals.

This year's selections, made by a panel of eight judges, proved even tougher than the past four years. The 22 women featured in the Woman of the Week Series were all

deserving of the award.

Each one of them is a winner in her own right. They all work tenaciously to improve the lot of the people in their communities. They sacrifice their families' time and money for the blind, mentally handicapped, unemployed, aged, youth and babies.

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Southern

22/10/92

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- 1 **Rose-May Dabula** is a 70-year-old retired social worker from Daveyton. Her services to the East Rand community proved so invaluable that she was recalled to the profession. She works with 7 000 aged people in a project called Zakheni Luncheon Club. She was also instrumental in the building of schools in Daveyton.
- 2 **Sixty-seven-year-old Edith Morake** runs a fully functional multi-purpose centre in Evaton, Vaal. The corrugated-iron structure which she operates under the umbrella of Bongikosi is the realisation of a dream. Morake had a long time ago. Bongikosi has a creche, sewing, knitting and gardening projects.
- 3 **Emily Motse**, a 43-year-old mother of five from Thabong, Welkom, is a symbol of hope for the blind and cancer-stricken of her home town. She has worked for two years as a health-care worker for cancer patients at Thabong Hospital and she has been a skills developer for the blind for the past five years.

**ACHIEVERS** *Ten women whom the judges with great difficulty must choose one*

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Southern 22/10/92

- 4 **Pinky Mokgele** is the programme director of Zenzele YWCA in Mangaung, Bloemfontein, where she has initiated sewing, pre-school and youth projects.
- 5 **Gloria Serobe** is the face behind the Greenhouse creches, which offer a 24-hour service. The creches in Hillbrow and Spruitview offer qualitative care and compete with the best of the northern suburbs.
- 6 **Nelly Muthiba**, of rural Sebayeng, outside Pietersburg, runs a school for mentally handicapped children in her area. The school, which started under a tree with 12 children, now operates from a proper structure and has an enrolment of 25.
- 7 **Jermima Kgope** takes her work as a nurse beyond the boundaries of Mamelodi Clinic. Her main concern is the plight of often abused mentally handicapped people. She started Phuthanamagole, a post psychiatric day-care centre in 1986. It services 30 "clients."
- 8 **Mary Malaza** (63), is a retired nurse who devotes all her time to the aged of her Dube, Soweto, community. Four years ago she converted her home into a workshop; today the pensioners' club she formed runs from Dube Boxing Club. The aged who attend the club keep themselves busy sewing, listening to lectures and praying.
- 9 **Thandi Khumalo** runs a literacy project for her colleagues at a Wadeville, Germiston, company. A science graduate, she also offers extra classes in science subjects to her colleagues' children and others in her Katlehong, Natsispruit, neighbourhood.
- 10 **Emily Moabelo** of Gamadietane in Gamatata, northwest of Pietersburg, has established a nursery school that has become a model in her community. The 54-year-old former domestic worker shelters 120 children in her creche, Lesedi Children's Garden, when their parents are away working. The creche, formed in 1989, is based on the Waldorf concept of education.



PEOPLE'S LIVES *In the past most women chose to suffer the torture silently*

# Harassment - Women fighting back

Sowetan 26/10/92

297

By Sizakele Kooma

■ Suggestive remarks, sexual advances form part of a long list of abuses:

It's a sickness. When they see a woman they see a blanket to cover themselves with - to sleep with.

This sentiment is expressed by Diane de Vries of the South African Domestic Workers Union in a recently published book titled *No Turning Back*.

Fighting for gender equality in the unions echoes the feelings of women in the corporate world, student bodies and political organisations.

Suggestive remarks, stares that would strip you bare, fondling and open sexual advances form part of a long list of forms of sexual harassment that women have to live with in their jobs.

In the past most of them chose to suffer the torture silently for fear of further intimidation. They were defenceless in fields where they are overwhelmingly outnumbered by men and the perpetrators got away without any retribution.

But today they are fighting back - individually or collectively and in court or through established forums.

Refiloe Ndzuta, co-writer of *No Turning Back* and branch administrator of the Paper, Printing, Wood and Allied Workers Union (Ppwawu), has

lect the image of the organisation.

"The men take it very lightly too. To them we are making an issue over an accepted cultural practice."

Zulu said the misconception about tradition allowing men to make crude remarks towards women or touch their bodies made it more difficult to win

the battle against sexual harassment.

The University of the Witwatersrand, following the example set by the University of Cape Town, has set up a support panel, with students included, to facilitate the reporting of cases of sexism and sexual harassment. Although not satisfied with some aspects

of the system, Wits SRC external vice-president and panel member Alex Schoeman believes it will address the problem more effectively.

"In the past the perpetrator would escape with just a suspension from the residence or the victim would be told not to make any noise about the issue. This

lack of retribution discouraged women from reporting cases of harassment," she said.

The success of women in their battle will only be determined by the co-operation they get from the companies they work for and progressive male colleagues.

worked in the union movement for 12 years.

Her relationship with her male colleagues today, she says, is a far cry from earlier years when she always had to ward off male staff and union members who thought she was a sex object.

"I eventually got it through to them that my priority was my job and not office affairs," Ndzuta said.

"I put my foot down and not long after that they realised I wouldn't cater for their needs. My firmness taught them to respect equality."

Ndzuta agrees that not all women could handle the situation with the same ease and tact.

"Seven out of 10 women who are sexually harassed would never talk about it openly. One aim of the book is to encourage them to speak out. We hope they will hold workshops and discuss the issues in the book and advise each other on how to handle them."

The ANC Women's League, also worried about the incidence of sexual harassment in the organisation and outside, established a forum earlier this year to deal with it.

"Most people believe you will not find sexual harassment in the liberation movement but women in the ANC suffer the same problems," said Lindi Zulu, head of the league's media section.

"Most of them do not take the issue up because they feel they have no power."

# Speak out, women told

(297)

■ Seminar told of domestic violence which most women are afraid to talk about:

By Ruth Bhengu

VIOLENCE stunts black women's growth and contributes to their feelings of helplessness and inferiority.

This came out in speeches given during the seminar on Women and Violence, Health and Education at the YWCA hall in Soweto on Sunday.

The seminar was at-

tended by women from different organisations including the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), South African Council of Churches (SACC), Girl Guides, National Council of African Women and the Township Aids Project. It was called by the Young Women's Christian Association.

The aim of the meeting was to find ways in which

young women could achieve health and education and help to stop the violence that has become part of their lives.

Clinical psychologist Thandeka Mgoduso outlined the different types of violence that women were subjected to.

There was domestic violence which most women are ashamed to talk about. Mgoduso stressed the need

for women to talk about the physical and psychological violence they experienced in their homes. She encouraged women to form support groups and organisations.

"They should know that they have a right to be safe in their homes and that the more secretive they are about the violence that is taking place in their homes, the more it will increase."

# Movements keep UN places

■ Motion to remove SA liberation organisations' status at the UN is defeated:

SOUTH Africa's liberation movements will continue to enjoy observer status at the United Nations after successful argument led in New York by the PAC's representative at the UN,

Mr SEM Pheko.

The resolution on the Observer Status of National Liberation Movements was opposed mostly by European and former communist countries and particu-

larly by the United States and Israel while the Palestinian Liberation Movement, the Arab states and African nations supported the resolution.

Pheko successfully ar-

gued that apartheid had not yet been dismantled in South Africa and that to revoke the status at the United Nations of the liberation movements would, therefore, be premature.

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Wessels of two of his portfolios, and port was submitted to the council but



# Woman of the Year is named

*Sowetan 29/10/92* (297) *278*  
■ **Sixth winner: Ex-domestic worker Emily Moabelo (54) fought against strong resistance to establish a pre-school:**

**By Sizakele Kooma**

FORMER domestic worker Emily Moabelo is the 1992 *Sowetan*/Eskom Woman of the Year.

The 54-year-old woman from Mmadietane in GaMatlala, outside Pietersburg, fought against strong resistance from certain sectors of the tiny community to set up a pre-school.

Today, three years later, she has gained the confidence of those who did not trust her domestic worker background by making Lesedi Children's Garden a model for the community.

Moabelo used two years of experience working in nursery schools and a three-months intensive training programme in England to create the creche.

## **Church building**

The project, which started off with 10 children in a church building, has grown considerably. There are now 120 children enrolled at the creche and they have since moved to new premises - two precast rooms.

But it has not only attracted a large number of children but sponsorship is pouring in from companies which are recognising Moabelo's efforts and realising the needs of

those children.

Moabelo's commitment to the education of children does not end with the basic running of Lesedi. She also runs training workshops for her assistants and other pre-school teachers around GaMatlala.

## **Long-term plan**

Her long-term plan, which might be seen as far-fetched by some people, is to establish a community clinic. But before that she intends to turn Lesedi into a day and night care facility.

Moabelo, an energetic and vibrant mother of three, attributes her success to determination and optimism.

"When I have an idea, failure is definitely not part of me," she says confidently.

Moabelo's name is to be added to the list of five other women who have been honoured with the award since the project was launched about six years ago.

Past Woman of the Year winners are Fikile Mlotshwa, Emelda Boikanyo, Mirriam Sofe, Ruth Machobane and Olga Lutu. The project is part of *Sowetan* Nation Building.

Finalists for the award this year were Gloria Serobe who is the runner-up, Emily Motse, Pinky Mokgele, Jermina Kgope, Nelly Mothiba, Edith Morake, Mary Malaza, Thandi Khumalo and Rose-May Dabula.

# 'A woman is raped every 83 seconds in South Africa'

Sowetan 29/10/92 (297)

■ When a woman has been raped she really needs love and support:

**By Mokgadi Pela**

BEING a woman, the fear of being raped haunts me.

I am aware that I could be in jeopardy every time I go out at night, hear a strange noise or see a group of men just standing around.

Peace Action estimates that a woman is raped every 83 seconds in South Africa. Rape is not a sexual crime - it is a crime of violence.

For that reason, women of all ages, races and classes get raped. Rape happens within marriage, some fathers rape their female children, women get raped by people familiar to them...

The psychological scarring that comes with rape is not limited to the woman. Her family, boyfriend, children and friends are all affected.

The woman is likely to feel dirty, violated, angry and powerless. She may withdraw and not want anybody to touch her. She may feel that she has no value. She may also suffer from nightmares and relive the situation over and over again in her head.

These feelings are all normal. A woman who has been raped has been through a very traumatic experience.

The family and friends of the woman have also been traumatised. They may feel angry and helpless that they could not protect her. They may blame themselves for the rape or may even blame the woman who has survived the rape.

When somebody has been raped they need your love and support. The survivor of the rape may need to talk, cry, be angry or be alone. Show her that you are there to support her and to listen. She may take her anger out on you. Try to understand her need to express that anger. What a rape survivor does not need is to be interrogated by her loved ones or blamed for what has happened.

The woman who has been raped and her family and friends may need to talk to somebody outside the family. The Sowetan Help Centre offers free and confidential counselling and is open daily, 6pm-9pm at 473-2505, 474-2074 and 474-2663. People Opposing Woman Abuse (POWA) also offer support and counselling to the rape survivor. call 642-4345 Monday-Thursday between 6pm and 9pm.



# Operation Hunger lashes out at govt

310AM 30/10/92  
PRETORIA — Operation Hunger, SA's biggest food aid charity, accused government yesterday of playing politics with the nation's hungry in a bid to buy votes in future elections.

At a briefing for diplomats and journalists, Operation Hunger officials said the charity was "responsible for the survival of 3-million people" hit by drought and poverty.

Executive director Ina Perlman, who appealed to the international community for funds, said government was failing in its responsibility to feed the country's needy.

Operation Hunger needed R1m a month to buy maize meal for six months from January after EC funding for maize purchases expired.

Anglican Bishop Peter Lee, deputy chairman of the 10-year-old charity, accused government of denying Operation Hunger funds as part of a political struggle for black votes in future elections.

The charity had received none of the R400m government had allocated in the current fiscal year to feed the poor until next March.

Operation Hunger's soya product needs were being funded by Germany and its development projects by the US, he said.

Government had told the charity that funds were being disbursed on a regional basis, including in the 10 homelands, he said.

Operation Hunger should ask the tribal territories for the money to feed people in those areas, government had said.

"The money which is being withheld from us by the SA government is being used as a bribe to try and make us deal with the homeland governments," he said.

He noted a large proportion of the people the charity assisted were in the homelands.

Pretoria's aim, he said, was to prop up the homelands and thus lay the foundations for a future electoral alliance with the NP.

Operation Hunger rejected this.

The charity, like the international community, did not recognise the homelands, Lee said.

Perlman said: "We are unable to take further government funding under the conditions set for us."

Operation Hunger, after years of private funding, approached government for money for the first time last year and received R10m on a national basis.

Lee said the international community, like Operation Hunger itself, should consider homeland residents as South Africans, and thus deserving of aid, while continuing to reject the independent or autonomous status of the homelands.

"Help us with cash to stop people from dying for a political purpose," the bishop said. — Sapa-Reuter.

**WOMAN OF THE YEAR** Networking is important if support organisations are to flourish

# Womanpower builds the nation



Ellen Khuzwayo

**N**ATION Building has captured the interest and attention of all South Africans committed to the development of our country, in particular its black womenfolk who have been the target of oppression and discrimination from all sides and on all levels.

Discrimination against this group of South Africans has been systematically carried out in the workplace, where they were expected to do menial jobs earning very low wages.

In reality, the discrimination started in the family when parents saw the education of their daughters purely as benefiting her in-laws when she got married.

Women whose parents were enlightened enough to send them to school to follow professions of their own choice were always intimidated in their choice of subjects. They were forced to do Geography or Hygiene when they would

**OUTSPOKEN** An edited version of a speech delivered by Ellen Khuzwayo at our Woman of the Year ceremony:

have preferred Mathematics or Science.

It is amazing that it is from this disadvantaged group that some stalwarts have come up to challenge this inhuman practice in order to redeem the adult black woman who lost the opportunity of learning earlier in her life.

These stalwarts are themselves very late achievers, who have arrived where they are with sacrifice, hard work and sometimes through great pain - all of them using trial and error methods.

It is from this disadvantaged group that women with imagination, natural talent, and the determination to ex-

plore new avenues emerged and clubbed together to launch a variety of projects to put right the numerous injustices in their communities.

The variety of these community projects indicate many concerns and needs confronting women of this community and their commitment to bring about change in their neighbourhoods, regardless of the great odds facing them in their different tasks.

Among these projects are pre-school programmes to accommodate working mothers and their young ones, youth groups to occupy youth during their leisure time and to promote creativity at many levels, care of the aged for entertainment and creativity and promotion of a health care group for epileptics to encourage treatment, maintaining a hospice centre where it is established, promoting and establishing vegetable gardens on private or public land to ensure good eating habits and promotion of health and launching skills training projects for economic empowerment, survival and encouragement of self dependence.

Some of these projects have great potential, whilst others leave much to be desired. The problems and challenges facing the majority of these noble efforts - in order of priority are:

1. Lack of record keeping
2. Lack of manpower - for projects such as "One Man" show.
3. Lack of planning ahead.
4. Lack of role models in this field.
5. Lack of financial support to launch projects.
6. Lack of ideal accommodation to run projects.
7. Lack of expertise for administration.
8. Lack of networking in this field.

All of us, myself included, are faced with some of these problems. The question is how can we overcome some of them even if not all of them?

There is a great need to form an association for Networking.

There is also a great need for self-help projects to establish an association which will help them in:

1. Planning to launch a project.
2. To find initial funding - how to write a proposal.
3. To learn how to account for the sponsorship received.
4. To understand the role of a bookkeeper, an accountant, an administrator/fundraiser or secretarial services personnel in a community project.
5. To understand the difference in the keeping of private and public funds.
6. To understand the process and importance of accountability.

All these details of planning, funding, accounting, book-keeping, record keeping, in some cases, coordinating - are achieved through training - by the Networking Association, like in the case of "Crafts Association." Community based projects need to become more professional to earn the support they so much need to be successful, from fundraising and sponsorship.

I take the opportunity at this point to congratulate the Winner of the Woman of the Year and the runner up and wish them to become more and more imaginative, creative, and gradually to work towards professionalism, in their plants' administration and delivery of an acceptable standard of goods in whatever they endeavour to produce.



# 'Graveyard' mum needs care

By Juanita Williams 31110-411192

South 297 Mowbray Maternity Hospital on October 13.

A HOMELSS teenager, who was nearly forced to give birth on a tombstone after Groote Schuur Hospital initially refused to admit her, has returned with her baby girl to the cemetery where she lived.

But Johanna Cloete (not her real name) will no longer have to sleep among the graves or in the surrounding bush — thanks to the goodwill of the cemetery's caretaker who has given her a room in his house.

The hospital initially refused to admit Cloete because she did not have a fixed address.

Ms Daphne Williams, the community worker who helped Cloete to be admitted at the hospital, said: "The room they live in is about the size of a double bed. It is overcrowded when there are three people inside."

Now it seems three people will have to live in the room — the caretaker, Johanna and her baby girl, Sukayna, who was born at

"I was so happy that Sukayna was healthy and that she did not have to go into an incubator," Cloete said.

When SOUTH arrived at the house Cloete's boyfriend, Shahied, was washing Sukayna's clothing while Cloete was absorbed in looking after their baby.

She said they don't plan on staying at the cemetery "permanently" because she "wants to give the baby everything her mother did not give her".

"We cook food over an open fire, and the water to bath Sukayna has to be heated in the same way," Cloete said.

Their only income is from the part-time work that Cloete's boyfriend does.

Williams said they are trying to find Sukayna a crib or cot, but were "not sure whether it would fit into the room".

Anyone who wants to donate items, such as nappies or crawlers, can telephone Williams at 61-3010.



WHERE THERE'S LIFE ...: Baby Sukayna with her teenage mother this week

Photo: Yunus Mohamed



## street children

**A**N 18-year-old woman about to give birth was recently turned away from a Cape Town hospital. The reason? She had no fixed address to put on the admission forms.

But for the help of a friend who was older and more articulate, the woman would have given birth in the graveyard where she lived.

SOUTH has often reported on the trials of young people living on the streets. But usually the people in our reports are male.

The report on the woman living in the graveyard was one of our first to focus on homeless women in Cape Town — a forgotten and doubly oppressed minority.

Boys on the streets often leave home because of family problems. But girls in the same position usually maintain good relations with their families and visit home often.

# Women who walk long road of abuse

Salt 31/10 - 4/11/92

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They may choose to live on the streets because of overcrowding at home and a desire for privacy and independence. When young women turn their backs on their families it is often because of sexual abuse.

The stigma attached to living on the streets is far greater for women than for men. Wealthy people do not like to see women begging and are less likely to give money to them than to men or boys.

Some young women therefore rely on a boyfriend for support, even though they are unhappy about the idea of being "kept".

Sexist stereotypes put pressure on women to stay at home. Passers-by often tell young women on the streets to "go home" or assume they must be prostitutes.

This kind of labelling may well be an incentive for some women to turn to prostitution, though in fact only a few women living on the street make money in this way.

The shame of being arrested on charges of prostitution has been enough to separate some girls from their families — even if the arrests are wrongful, as they often are.

Young women living on the

streets are often the victims of sexual and physical abuse. One community worker, speaking to a group of 10 young women about sex, found that nine had been raped.

Another prevalent sexist attitude is that women without male partners are sexually available. They are thus open to harassment.

Yet those who do form partnerships with men often find themselves in abusive relationships. Some of them believe their partners have the right to beat them.

Girls living on the streets become sexually active at as young as 10 years old, with little access to sex education or contraception.

The young woman who needed a place to give birth was not unique, and at least 40 babies and toddlers are now living on the streets of Cape Town with one or both parents. — **JUSTIN PEARCE**



## SA Muslims send R1m aid shipment to Bosnia

A SHIPMENT of aid worth more than R1m — from local Muslims to Bosnia — would arrive in Turkey this weekend, organiser Dr Imtiaz Sooliman said in Maritzburg last night.

He said the cargo of 620 tons of humanitarian aid would arrive in the breakaway Yugoslavian country by November 18. (297) (3/11/92)

A shipment of equal value was sent during August. The aid would continue as long as the war lasted. Sooliman accompanied the first

GAVIN DU VENAGE

shipment and visited Mostar and the frontlines.

There was not much likelihood of SA Muslims actively joining in the war, as resources in Bosnia, stretched to the limit, could not make provision for foreign volunteers. "Thousands" of Muslim volunteers had gone to Bosnia to give military assistance, but the Bosnians were too undersupplied to make use of them.

● See Page 7

# Working together for the good of all

Urban Foundation centres involve communities

**JOSEPH ARANES**  
Staff Reporter

THE Urban Foundation's concept of allowing communities to decide and get involved in issues affecting the day-to-day running of their lives is taking root in Cape Town townships.

On a tour of foundation projects, journalists were shown the extent of what is being done and what is possible if funds are available.

Projects include the Uluntu Centre, the Masiphathisane Centre and the Albertina Sisulu Crèche which was funded from the proceeds of the KTC relief fund — money the court awarded to the victims of Witdoek violence in 1986.

Regional director Vernon Rose said the key to the programmes was creating a sense of community ownership.

"All projects must make an impact on community life and

there must be full participation and utilisation of the facilities by the residents."

The Uluntu ("society") Centre in Guguletu provides residents with access to education and training projects run by a variety of organisations.

The centre has a pre-school, a family planning clinic and the Nothemba workshop which employs 63 disabled workers.

It is run by the community in conjunction with the organisations and the foundation.

"We try to facilitate and develop programmes that will benefit the residents and work with all the local government structures and politically affiliated organisations.

"Two years ago we became involved in the project and the centre's character changed from a dormant one to a centre which bustles with activity," said Mr Rose.

At the Masiphathisane (working together) Centre the emphasis is on giving residents of informal settlements access to resources, technical skills and job creation exercises.

It links the squatter communities with private sector building companies which make funding and technical assistance available in exchange for access to the low-cost building market.

The centre recruits and trains residents in timber-corrugated frame construction techniques which enable them to build homes very cheaply.

"When the trainees leave the centre they are in a position to build their own homes. The timber frame homes are not conventional houses, but are just as strong and can be erected at a fraction of the cost of a brick and mortar structure," said Gavin Wyngaard, informal

settlement support programmes manager.

The trainees have been contracted by the foundation to build 10 crèches from KTC relief fund money.

The centre also houses the job creation project which provides business counselling and accommodation for small businesses in informal settlements.

The idea is to nurture existing and emerging small-scale entrepreneurs to increase the scale of their operations and employ more people.

"The centre is run on strict business lines and is the only one of its kind that will, by next year, be self-sufficient. Hopefully, in a few years' time, the Uluntu Centre can be run without relying on funding and aid. This we believe is the essence of a good development programme," said Mr Wyngaard.



## UK helps SA to feed (297)

THE BRITISH Government will donate R865 403 to 'Operation Hunger' to be used for the organisations' feeding programme in the Orange Free State, the British Embassy said in Pretoria yesterday.

The funds will be used to buy nearly 16 000 bags of soya soup for the feeding programme, which assists 425 000 individuals, mostly children under 10, in the province, the Embassy said. *Sowden* 5/11/92





ANC agriculture spokesman Derek Hanekom, right, ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu and civil engineer Prof Rob McCutcheon at yesterday's news conference to announce ANC leader Nelson Mandela's mission to the far northern Transvaal.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

## Country courts arrive by truck

STEPHANE BOTHMA

TWENTY prefabricated mobile courtrooms, designed to be transported by truck, have been ordered by the Justice Department for use in rural areas. *BLOM 6/11/92*

The mobile courtrooms, complete with air conditioners, fully insulated walls, aluminium sliding windows and offices for the magistrate and prosecutor, would cost a total of between R3.5m and R7m, the Public Works Department said yesterday.

Public Works, which designed the courtrooms, said: "The magistrate's office is separated from the courtroom by a folding door."

"The raised floor level of the magistrate's office enables him to preside over court sessions from his desk, eliminating the need for a separate judicial bench."

The mobile courts have been introduced to ease the shortage of court accommodation in the country, and the prefabricated courtrooms would be delivered by truck to sites all over the country.

Construction of the units has already begun with each costing from R175 000 to R350 000, a Public Works spokesman said.

The courts would be fully furnished under the building contract.

"As is implied by the appellation 'mobile court', the ease with which the units can be transported is of the utmost importance. Therefore the units have been designed so that they can be placed on a stable chassis to ensure easy transportation," she said.

## ANC probes drought relief distribution

RAY HARTLEY

ANC president Nelson Mandela will visit the drought-stricken far northern Transvaal at the end of the month as part of an ANC focus on the failure of relief resources to reach those in greatest need. *BLOM 6/11/92*

The announcement of Mandela's visit and similar visits to areas of the Free State today and the eastern Transvaal in the coming weeks by deputy president Walter Sisulu was made yesterday.

Agriculture spokesman Derek Hanekom said government was hamstrung by "the invidious situation it finds itself in" with 14 ethnic government structures channelling drought relief funds.

"We have refrained from making a political issue out of this, but the reality is that it is a political problem. The fact that rains have now come is no guarantee that the water crisis is over," he said.

Civil engineer Rob McCutcheon said at least between five and 10% of the "public purse" — R4.25bn-R8.5bn — should be spent on a public works programme to relieve rural poverty.

McCutcheon serves on an employment creation working group of the consultative forum on drought — a joint government/development agency relief structure.

He said a four-phased public works programme involving education, "serious analysis and planning", training supervisors and finally a national employment creation programme

should be embarked on.

He said short-term demands could be met by short-term employment such as street cleaning and rubbish clearing while a national employment creation programme was being built.

At present only 10% of money spent on road building was spent on wages and this should be increased to between 40% and 50% to dramatically boost job creation.

Kenya, Botswana and Malawi had all successfully implemented such programmes, he said.

McCutcheon said it was unrealistic to think the public works programme would solve unemployment on its own, because this would happen only once a worldwide economic recovery had taken place.

Hanekom said employment creation had to become "a major policy objective", and a future government would continue with such a programme if it was initiated now.

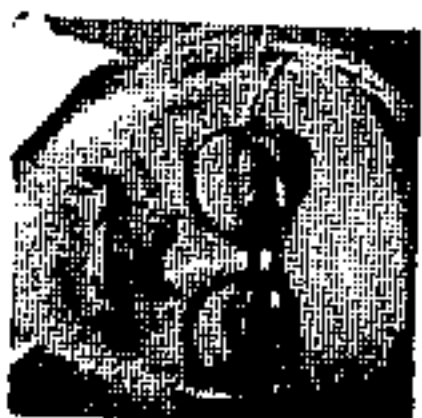
The ANC was busy with a pilot project, which involved the building of a dam, borehole drilling and employment creation in the northern Transvaal, he said.

He said the Ciskei government had refused to acknowledge the severity of its drought despite international engineers describing it as one of the worst hit places in SA.



# RADIO WATCH

Humphrey Tyler follows the world on shortwave radio



## Giving the new president a hand

**S**OUTH AFRICANS must have been listening to the Voice of America's hour-by-hour report of the presidential election climax with their tongues hanging out. Zap! Out goes President George Bush. Zap! Out goes the vice-president. And in comes Bill Clinton — for better or for worse.

Other things that kept VOA reporters excited was a marked increase in the number of women elected to Congress, more Hispanics and more Afro-Americans. It will be the most racially diverse, most racially representative Congress in the history of the United States.

The VOA really went to town. It had reporters everywhere. Several of them came back to their microphones with some touching vignettes.

The man who was travelling with Bush, for example, told of a jet trip towards the end of the president's campaign. Bush had a country and western band travelling with him to entertain the crowds when he hopped from city to city and from state to state. But as the plane flew high above America, the reporter said he noted the president was becoming steadily "more pensive".

Finally he invited the musicians into his private cabin to play for him, all by himself. Then he asked his family to join in. It was hardly a party. The last the reporter heard, the group was playing *Amazing Grace*. He said: "There wasn't a dry eye on that jet."

It didn't help. Bush lost. His phone call to Clinton when he acknowledged defeat was "most gracious", Clinton said. Bush's offer to help the new administration find its way

## Focus: Avoiding addiction to tranquillisers and sleeping pills

# The hell of halcyon drugs

**C**ONSUMERS whose doctors have prescribed tranquillisers and/or sleeping pills may be disturbed by the knowledge that the drugs could be addictive and may need some advice on the issue.

Their concern is justified: the group of tranquillisers and sleeping pills called benzodiazepines, which are now known to be addictive, are routinely abused here by doctors, nurses and patients. And the most notorious of these drugs, the sleeping pill Halcion, is still on sale in South Africa despite the fact that it was withdrawn from the British market earlier this year.

This Critical Consumer has had the opportunity to view a video recording of the BBC *Panorama*'s investigative documentary on Halcion, which would scare anyone whose doctor says the drugs are basically safe and that some patients have been taking them "for years" with no problems.

Halcion, consumers may recall, was withdrawn in the UK after overwhelming evidence that it caused aggressive behaviour in some consumers and suicidal tendencies in others. It was also blamed for at least two murders and a host of other adverse side effects.

The BBC documentary accused Upjohn, the American manufacturer of the drug and one of the most successful companies in the world, of using false information. The accusation was serious but was backed up with such solid information the company would not deny it.

In one drug trial, information taken from a group of prisoners on whom Halcion was being tested was severely distorted so that the official documents used by the company showed far fewer instances of adverse reactions than the prisoners had reported. It also failed to report crucial information — like the fact that some prisoners were willing to forfeit the extra food and money they were being paid during the trial in exchange for being allowed to drop out of the trial.

The documentary showed an Upjohn executive referring to a separate drug trial (the indus-

## CRITICAL CONSUMER

Pat Sidley's weekly column on controversial issues



the drug was, when later evidence acquired by the BBC team proved that the company knew the trial was faked from start to finish.

Despite all this, Halcion is still cleared by South Africa's regulatory authorities and many doctors happily prescribe it.

The British Consumers' Association, which publishes the authoritative and independent *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*, has provided some useful advice on the issue for consumers. It also advises doctors, nurses and pharmacists on how to handle benzodiazepines (BZs).

Consumers anxious about prescriptions for Halcion, or any other tranquillisers or sleeping pills which fall under the group of BZs, should take heed of the following advice — suggested in part by the *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin* and in part by this Critical Consumer:

- Check what type of drug is prescribed. Chances are that if it is a tranquilliser, it is a BZ.
- You should have some written information about the drug which gives its name and the fact that it falls under the BZ group. This should include a full and understandable list of possible side effects.
- Treatment for insomnia should not last for more than 10 days. Anything longer than this, says the *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*, may exacerbate sleeping difficulties and cause withdrawal problems. The bulletin also suggests doing without a sleeping pill for several nights a week.
- If a tranquilliser is prescribed for treatment

longer than one month.

- Avoid alcohol and don't drive or operate machinery while under the influence of the drugs.

Doctors are advised by the *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*:

- To keep the dosage as low as possible. (Among the issues in the Halcion debacle were the amounts prescribed and their duration.)
- To review the treatment regularly, reducing or stopping it where possible.
- Not to prescribe a BZ "routinely".
- Not to prescribe sleeping pills for more than 10 days and tranquillisers for more than four weeks. Nurses, the bulletin says, should not request doctors to prescribe a BZ "just in case", and should prompt them to review prescriptions regularly.

Doctors are warned to avoid prescribing lorazepam — the generic name for the brand drug called Ativan here — as it has a greater risk of withdrawal symptoms.

The bulletin recommends hospital care for patients who are dependent on BZs and describes those who have taken the drugs for more than six months as "chronic users".

Meanwhile, the last word on Halcion may come from the United States administration after the election of Bill Clinton. Part of the scandal of Halcion uncovered by the BBC was the way in which it was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) despite knowledge of the adverse side effects.

Democratic presidents are usually good for consumer rights — which cannot be said of former Republican presidents George Bush and Ronald Reagan. A number of reasons were given for the haste with which certain drugs were passed by the FDA — among them the need for Aids treatments to reach patients quickly — but the need to keep large pharmaceutical companies happy was a major feature of the Reagan and Bush administrations. Perhaps the Clinton administration will restore



# Everyone tuck in. Not you, Bob



sugar mommy for daytime meetings.”  
“On bended knees advertiser begs lesbians of means in own home, with cruel relish to dis-ciple and train him, parttime, to be unresisting, obedient TV slave, dressed, shod as ordered.”  
Oom Krisjan had no idea that South African TV was such a turn-on.

■MR JUSTICE RICHARD GOLDSTONE has really had a tough fortnight. First he has all those hassles with the police tapes which may or may not have been deliberately erased by the police, and then he enters his offices, only to discover the sign above his head reads: “GOLDSTONE OMISSION”.

■EVERYBODY is feeling the pinch these days. Like the managing director of a Kelly Personnel holding company telling an unemployed woman she shouldn't take being retrenched so badly.

“After all, I've just had to downgrade my company car to a Three Series Bee,” he said. She felt deeply reassured.

## LIFE ON THE SOUTHERN TIP

*Salaries are no laughing matter — as a Transkei magistrate found out when he was shot after joking about them with a clerk.*

“A magistrate at Mount Fletcher was shot three times by a clerk from Mount Fletcher when the magistrate jokingly remarked about the clerks getting more salaries than the magistrates,” Transkei's head of CID, General Thozanile Ngceke said in a statement today.

“The magistrate received three bullet wounds and has been admitted at the hospital where his condition is described as stable.”

He said the police confiscated a 9mm pistol and detained the clerk, who will appear in court soon. — **Elnews, October 27 1992**

■YOU know, here in the Dorsbult bar, we prefer to live for the day, because, as Oom Hubrecht puts it, you never know what the day after tomorrow will bring but it's sure to be worse than the day before yesterday.

But Bob Tucker is very big on the future, which is why he devised the Nedbank-Old Mutual economic scenario. On Tuesday the scenario will be launched in its new, improved and final version, in book and video form, at a lunch in Johannesburg. It seems everybody who's anybody is invited. Everyone except Bob Tucker, that is.

■OOM Krisjan always admires a fellow who's able to go with the flow, so to speak. Take African National Congress youth leader Peter Mokaba, for instance. A couple of years ago he was Vival-ing “people's democrats” like Haile Miriam Mengistu, and Fidel Castro. Now, he's changed his spots a little if his three pages of prose on president-elect Bill C is anything to go by.

“Governor Clinton represents a real ‘new beginning’ for the youth of South Africa and the entire continent of Africa,” he notes. He adds: “Governor Clinton's victory and the graceful concession of defeat by President George Bush should serve as an example to the opponents of democracy in Angola, Mozambique and South Africa. That bastion of democracy, the United States of America, has clearly demonstrated what the meaning of winning or losing elections (sic).” And he concludes: “We wish Governor Clinton four prosperous years in his office as president. Prosperous? Why ever not?”

■LIGHT/KHABANYA — an new Info Department-type newspaper aimed at blacks — is positively gushing about SADF model-building for black schoolchildren.

“They are given a few days, normally during the school holidays, to construct

around the white house was ‘magnanimous’.”  
The VOA coverage also gave a striking picture of how vast the United States really is. East Coast voters were going at the polls hammer and tongs before those in the Western states even got out of bed. And in some parts the weather was really freezing when the crowds waited to hear the results — way under zero, with snow. When the lights went out in some areas because of storms, supporters of the various candidates went home and fetched storm lanterns or even candles.

Back in Arkansas, at Little Rock, at the Clinton headquarters, a breathless VOA reporter said the city was “raving. There's a party on every corner,” she said. “It's crazy.”

Bush acknowledged defeat around 6.15am South African time. But it took Clinton more than an hour to respond publicly. This wasn't bad manners. “He's always late for everything,” said a VOA reporter. “If he sees a hand anywhere, he's just got to shake it.” He can't resist junk food either. “Show him French fries or a hamburger and he grabs it, too,” said VOA. He runs a lot to work off the likely resulting increase in weight “and because of the discipline of the sport”.

In Little Rock there were thousands of hands sticking out of the enormous welcoming crowd and it took nearly half an hour for Clinton to reach the podium after his motorcade arrived. Just as Bush was gracious in defeat, so was Clinton gracious in victory.

At 7.24am South African time he started his speech. “My fellow Americans,” he began. “Rah! Rah! Rah!” cried the raving crowd. President Bush had conceded defeat with enormous grace, said Clinton, “in the best American tradition”.

Clinton himself promised to do his best to give his people “a new America. We're all in this together,” he said. “Together we can do it.” Somebody said he was the first “baby boom president” and there was quite some talk about a “new generation government”. We could do with that as well.

If you're invited to Clinton's inaugural dinner in January, don't worry if you're a bit late. Somewhere out there the new president is likely still to be shaking hands while the chefs dish out the soup.



# The US elections: What's in it for us?

*Not only the United States waited with baited breath for the outcome of the presidential elections. The Clinton presidency will have a more profound influence on events in South Africa than at first predicted,*

*argues GAVIN EVANS*

**B**EING such a self-obsessed bunch, the question most South Africans seem to be asking about Bill Clinton's walkover is: "What's in it for us?"

Already the range of responses have been seen — relief, optimism, concern, despair — from the major political players.

The first blush coming from South Africa's ambassador to the United States, Harry Schwarz, was that things would remain pretty much the same, though he noted that Clinton might have more of an ear for the African National Congress and a bit less for Inkatha.

This clearly worried Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi who sagely acknowledged that the president-elect was "decidedly the choice of the American people", but added more phlegmatically that he hoped Clinton would hear representations from Inkatha.

Afrikaner Volksunie leader Andries Beyers went one step further, tilting against the forthcoming windmill of increased "interference in South Africa's negotiations process".

Expressing a similar view, from a different perspective, was Transkei leader Bantu Holomisa, who noted: "The honeymoon between the Bush administration and reactionary parties like Unita, Inkatha and the National Party government is over" — a view also expressed by the ANC.

So how much real difference will it make having a moderate democrat and his wife in the White House? *W/mael 6/11-12/11/92*

The short answer seems to be that some things will change, and many others will remain more or less as they are, give or take a rhetorical flourish here or there.

The longer answer is that three areas of potential shift can be safely predicted.

The first, and perhaps the least significant, is that of policy.

As just about everyone has observed, Clinton and his people support the negotiations process in South Africa. His priority is the domestic US economic situation, and it is unlikely that his administration will be inclined towards increased involvement in our problems.

At most, South Africa retains a shadow of its former symbolic value — which makes it a good place for occasional, risk-free interventions.

This may well go a bit beyond gestures like the appointment of a credible African-American as assistant secretary of state for Africa, but unless the government does something truly atrocious, there will be no significant new economic or diplomatic pressures.

The furthest Clinton would go would be to block an early return to full membership of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and to argue for delaying the lifting of remaining city and state sanctions.

Though President FW de Klerk will play it cool for a while, the changes may be hard for his people to stomach, after 12 fat years.

In the early days of the Reagan administration, the PW Botha sequestrated and Reaganite hardliners like Bill Casey and Pat Buchanan shared an identical vision for the entire region, even if this was sometimes upset by the more moderate Chester Crocker.

Similarly the De Klerk government has had three years of seeing virtually eye-to-eye with the limited vision of Bush and Herman Cohen.

Now, the special relationship, the buddy-buddy diplomatic ties, the common vision, will be a thing of the past.

In general, the ANC can expect a more sympathetic ear, while the government can expect more of an arm's length approach. One wonders how long we will have to wait for a bellicose bluster from Buthelezi or Pik Botha.

And in Angola, the already frayed relationship with Unita's Jonas Savimbi will surely be severed.

Second, a Clinton presidency could have

**G**EORGE BUSH'S line that "My dog Millie knows more about foreign policy than those two Bozos" was a frightening reflection of how far American political discourse has degenerated since Abraham Lincoln's weighty two-hour orations during the 1858 debates with Stephen Douglas.

The fact that the American electorate have elected those "Bozos" — Bill Clinton and Al Gore — to replace Bush's tired administration at the White House is a hopeful sign that cheap 9,6 second sound bites aren't all it takes to secure the most powerful job in the world.

One thing that television has done is open a window for South Africans and millions of other inhabitants of the global village to get a peek into how a real — albeit flawed — democracy works.

From the ringside of CNN, we have been treated these last months to the spectacle of an electronic gladiatorial struggle.

For many South Africans, it was just like our own "general elections": sleazy politicians, mud-slinging campaigns, vote-garnering trips through the platteland, lots of silliness on television. And, just like at home, you don't get to vote.

Yet the American electoral process is only dimly understood. When Bill Clinton is forced on the defensive over dodging the draft during the Vietnam war, people elsewhere in the world respond: "Yeah, so he didn't burn down Vietnamese villages or dump agent orange in forests or bomb Cambodia. Why should that count against his character?"

The fact is that American politics is as incomprehensible to the average South African as baseball or American football. I'm not sure that isn't a bad thing except that, when it suits the National Party, they suggest we should adopt something like the United States constitution.

What our electronic eavesdropping should teach us is that, as good as the American constitution is for Americans, it does not necessarily safeguard democracy against technological challenges that were never dreamt of when the founding fathers framed their constitution.

The problem that television creates — that real issues are sidelined — is exacerbated by the very thing that fascinates South Africans so much about the election: the horse race.

Instead of saying "George Bush comes up with new health care proposal", headlines read: "Bush closes on Clinton", or "Clinton surges" or "Perot fades", etcetera etcetera.

It's partly a problem with journalism. Polling serves as an easy substitute for old-fashioned reporting. But it's also because most people are more interested in the latest standings in the race than in long explorations of Bush's health proposals.

South Africa has what used to be a good law to prevent this — opinion polls are banned for

social spending, this could lead to a higher rate of inflation, a weaker dollar and an increased demand (and therefore price) for gold.

On the other hand, his commitment to cut the deficit and reduce the military budget could tend in the opposite direction.

Also of concern to some businessmen is that Clinton might introduce new protectionist measures which will restrict their access to US markets.

Third, and far less tangibly, there is the effect of the Clinton landslide on the economic debate in South Africa.

In the US and Britain the "stagflation" of the 1970s was brought to heel by the low tax, tight money policies of the 1980s. The decisive moment in this "revolution" came with the political victories of Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan.

## Bush bows out. Read my lips, FW

*The American electoral system may be flawed, but South Africa can learn how a real democracy works, reports*

**PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK**



Victory ... Bill Clinton greets wellwishers after the election results were announced. Photo: AP

the duration of an election campaign. Unfortunately, during the March referendum campaign this was severely abused.

In the absence of independent polls, and with the entire media in their pockets, NP spin doctors fed phoney private opinion poll surveys to journalists, claiming the "no" voters were dramatically closing the gap.

This dovetailed with their campaign strategy to panic people into voting against the vision of hell that lay beyond a "no" vote.

Which goes to show that no matter how good your rules are, they can be thwarted by

unscrupulous politicians — and you generally don't succeed in politics without being unscrupulous.

After all, the sidelining of issues of substance is not unique to politics in the electronic age.

What is unique about television is it is simply hostile to ideas. It craves pictures, images that can fit into a small box in your living room cabinet without making you want to throw up your dinner.

One admires Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert's brave effort to eschew the conventional wisdom of American Sunday morning political talk-shows — that you have to coiffe your hair, speak in a deep voice, wear a tie and come to the point quickly.

But television has a mind of its own. It abhors long, dreary takeouts on complicated issues. It gets very bored very quickly.

It's not even as if television is a good judge of character. Sure, during the debates of the last election it accurately exposed Michael Dukakis as a dull technocrat with limited emotional range because he was unable to get even a little angry with an imagined rapist of his wife.

But Ronald Reagan was the most telegenic president in modern history, even when he forgot his lines, broke the law, soaked the poor, put the country into astronomical debt or stood in naked contempt of every democratic institution in America.

It was as if he was in conspiracy with the idiot box to lull Americans into a coma in which they could daydream their way back to prosperity and greatness.

Perhaps that was because America had faced a surfeit of critical issues in the 1960s and 1970s — the civil rights struggles, the assassinations of the Kennedys and Martin Luther King, Vietnam, Watergate, the nuclear shadow of the Cold War, the Iran hostage crisis — and were just looking for a hypnotist to give them a break.

During this election, it seemed that the American electorate was ready once more to face reality. No matter how hard Bush tried to distract from substantive issues by raking up questions of character or family values or patriotism, it just didn't seem to work. People wanted to hear about real economic issues.

In some subliminal sense, Americans know they have to deal not just with a budget deficit or a temporary recession, but with how to address the whole issue of economic decline and what that means in their lives and to their living standards.

That president-elect Clinton acknowledged this in his acceptance speech shows just how durable American democracy really is.

Which is exactly where we on the southern tip of Africa do have a lot to learn from America. At the end of the day, when the will of the people had been measured and the moment to depart had come, Bush bowed out with dignity.

Jonas Savimbi and FW de Klerk, read my lips.

found. Supply-side economics, with a strong monetarist emphasis, became the conventional wisdom, and Keynesian solutions (not to mention more radical social democratic programmes) became decidedly passé.

It worked well for a while, but the Reagan-Thatcher boom years could not last. There were few signs of real "trickle down" in the US and the commitment to reducing social expenditure was easily outpaced by the commitment to increase defence spending — leading to the record deficit. In Britain huge chunks of industry were sacrificed on the high altar of free trade and tight monetary control.

The Tories were saved by the decision to dump Thatcher for the gentler, do-nothing vision of John Major, though it turned out to be a very short-term solution.

The Republicans did the opposite, saddling

porters. *W/mael 6/11-12/11/92*

He probably would have lost anyway, but the scale of his defeat matched that of Jimmy Carter 12 years ago. Clinton won on his economic vision, one designed to overturn many of the shibboleths of the supply-side gurus. In short he has promised more taxes for the rich (and less for the middle class), more job programmes, health care and welfare and significantly reduced defence expenditure.

In the US, as much as in Britain and Europe, the idea of governments playing an activist role in alleviating economic problems is back in fashion, albeit in a mitigated form. South African economists and policy makers, who have always taken their cue from their American and English counterparts, will have to take note, even as they try to reduce double digit inflation.

In the end, the Clinton presidency may have a



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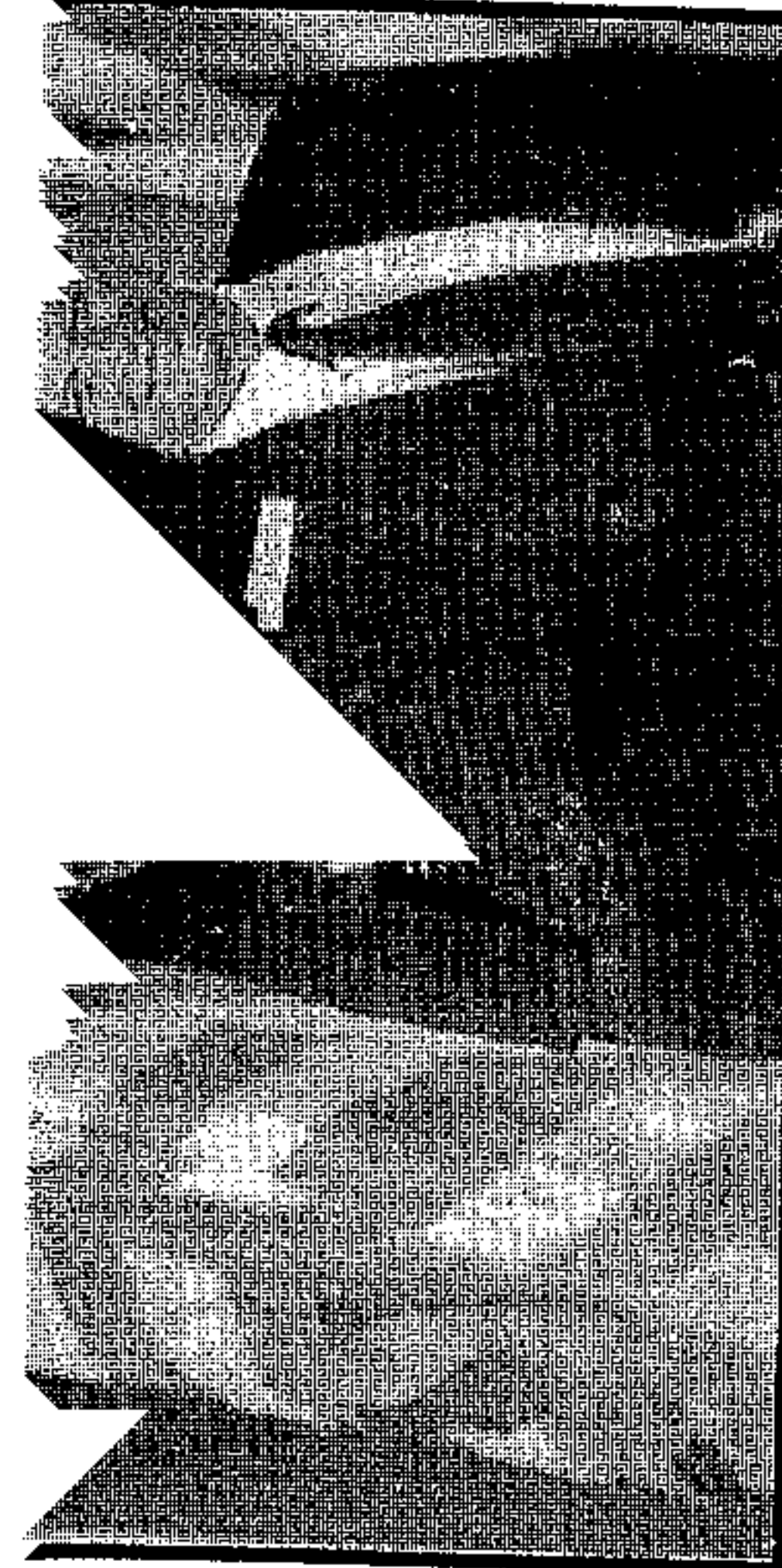
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The effect of this on economic debate — with South Africa as much as the West — was pro-



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Photo: AP

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In the end, the Clinton presidency may have a more profound influence on events here than at first seems apparent.

6111-1211192



# Rains bring joy — and hardship

By FRED KHUMALO

WORDS fail this reporter in describing the effect of pattering rain on the scorched hills of Natal.

It's a very long time since the storm clouds hanging over Natal have brought relief and not hardship!

Thousands of Natalians had no qualms about expressing complete joy over the bursting of the waters.

Natalians had been anxiously scanning white-hot skies for signs of rain clouds for a punishingly long time.

But, reflecting the deep tragedy which underlies the region, the return of the rain could compound the misfortune gripping the lives of about 200 000 refugees.

City Press visited a camp for 78 homeless families who for two months have lived in tents in the Indian suburb of Isipingo beach on the Natal South Coast.

To these people who fled their township home of Folweni at the height of Inkatha-ANC violence, the rains meant long, wet nights, disease and terrible fears for the many newborns struggling to make it in the

camp.

Most of the 400 refugees were women and children: The menfolk stayed behind in the township to protect their homes from marauders. Many have died.

Ebrahim Dawood of the Islamic Relief Agency, which supplies food to the refugees, said: "The situation is saddening. These people are caught between the devil and the deep sea. They can't go on living like this, but they have nowhere else to go."

## Children

Fears are mainly for the lives of 60 children ranging in age from one week to two years who are highly susceptible to diseases stemming from squalor and the cold.

In the last two months at least six kiddies have died from diarrhoea, bronchitis and other routinely curable afflictions.

As City Press arrived at the site we were hit by a stench which made one's stomach heave. Clouds of fat, black flies buzzed about. A few landed on the open mouth of a sleeping child and crawled about lazily.

The tents were crammed with the paraphernalia of people forced

to suddenly flee.

Privacy was non-existent: families slept cheek-by-jowl. Infants barely a few weeks' old cried for their mother's breasts. Elderly ladies, too tired to wake up even during the day, snored loudly nearby.

The Natal/KwaZulu Regional Dispute Resolution Committee said the Natal violence had displaced about 200 000 people.

Hardest hit is the South Coast with between 30 000 and 40 000 refugees crammed into different centres.

Zanele Ngcobo, 34, lost her two-year-old to the treacherous living conditions at Isipingo Beach camp.

She said: "When it rains, the water comes in making our blankets wet and we get sick. There are a lot of flies in the tent — which is not good for the newborns. Sometimes when it is hot, I still have to keep the baby in the tent because it gets windy outside. I have already lost a baby who came before this one."

And the violence continues too. Two weeks ago three gunmen fired on two squatter boys but missed.

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**NATION BUILDING** *Top company puts its cards on the table with this policy plan for the future*

# That's Liberty Life for you...

Sowetan 11/11/92

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**THE LIBERTY LIFE FOUNDATION** was established by Liberty Life in 1990 and at the time announced its intention to expend in excess of R100 million over the next five years on aid to the disadvantaged urban and rural communities of South Africa.

This was funded by an amount of R65 million set aside in 1990 from Liberty Life's shareholders' reserves, and a further R2 million allocated in that year by the Donald Gordon Foundation, a charitable trust established by Mr. Donald Gordon.

The stated aims of The Liberty Life Foundation include the provision of improved educational facilities and housing, the alleviation of poverty and the preparation of talented black entrepreneurs and other community leaders for economic leadership.

A further objective of The Liberty Life Foundation is to help create an environment which will contribute to a peaceful and stable transition to a democratic and equitable society in South Africa.

The Liberty Life Foundation finds itself challenged by two, often contradictory, demands.

One is the dire need for fundamental change and development in South Africa. The other is the cold, hard fact that the resources and skills needed for development and to address acute inequalities in our society continue to be inaccessible to those who need them most.

This dichotomy has necessitated our involvement with a range of projects

*education and housing is part of the deal.*

**LIFE FORCE** Pumping money into

Education Trust, a programme which combines "formal" schooling with actual production and rural development. We were instrumental in the creation of the University of Pretoria's Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Despite their differences these programmes share a consensus about the urgency for development and provide useful potential for the cross-fertilisation of ideas.

A culture in which the reliance on hand-outs becomes endemic is dangerous. Donor boredom and fatigue are real problems.

The devastation and death in the Horn of Africa will be worse this year than ever before. There are always popular new issues.

International responses to that crisis

**We recognise every project we embark upon has some bearing on policy formulation for a new dispensation in South Africa**

component in larger-scale initiatives, their value lies in their focused achievements and wide replicability.

Community based programmes are essential loci for experimenting and testing new ideas and approaches.

They also attract some of the most enterprising and dedicated local people.

The role of this type of project in the overall development drama must not be underestimated nor can we allow these programmes to be upstaged by "safer", and seemingly more effective, institutions.

The variety and scale of the projects which we have had the privilege to support reflects the ingenuity and determination of a society that, despite its deprivations, has the will to take itself forward.

Our criteria for the selection of community based projects include, inter alia: the ability of the project to provide a working and cost-effective model for replication; a disciplined and effective (even if modest) programme to develop local talent and ability; the willingness and ability to harness expertise from wherever it may be found; a project staff who are open-minded and committed to what they are doing; and an efficient infrastructure, tight financial controls and sensible management.

A consideration central to any project we fund is its sensitivity to control by the communities and access to it by the

infrastructure, the resources and the skills to manage and control programmes effectively.

Many university staff members are already community oriented and active in developmental initiatives.

Our Foundation has supported a pioneering programme to establish a School for Applied English Language at the University of the Witwatersrand under the world-renowned Professor Frank Smith. This is the first school for second language English teaching in South Africa. We also support a wide range of smaller adult literacy organisations.

We also gave support to the universities of Venda, Fort Hare and The North to purchase library books for their poorly equipped and over-utilised libraries.

Work on the new Liberty Life Hall of Residence at the University of the Western Cape continues on schedule. The residence, which will accommodate over 200 students, is ready for occupation.

## Substantial funding

In addition to our substantial funding for the School of Public and Development Management at the University of the Witwatersrand (which already has more post-graduate black students than the rest of the university combined), and in view of our recognition of the importance of the public sector, we supported the University of Stellenbosch's conference on "Public Administration in a Post Apartheid South Africa".

nity-Based Programmes.

The enormous deprivation of the majority of South Africa's young children under six (there are approximately six million of them) has necessitated a more proactive involvement than usual by our Foundation.

We have developed a dual approach in that we are substantially supporting the major education agencies as well as establishing an institute to service the field and its specific needs.

We believe that it is more logical to tackle 'bridging' in education by starting remediation before the damage is done. If the foundations are sound the edifice will not collapse.

We have substantially increased our long-standing support of the Grassroots Educare Trust which is the largest and one of the most effective education agencies in the country. Grassroots' contribution to the education and care of young children in South Africa has been significant as has their contribution to the policy debate on education at a national level.

READ's exciting and dynamic series of workshops to produce reading materials for young children have been funded solely by our Foundation. These workshops have generated tremendous enthusiasm around the country and have resulted in 70 excellent illustrated books appropriate to South African needs.

The Liberty Life Group Community Fund continued to support approximately 500 organisations and projects during the course of 1991.

These ranged from traditional welfare causes to environmental issues and cultural concerns.



and programmes at varying levels and in different sectors.

Despite this rather complex, and seemingly disparate, involvement there are certain unifying themes to our approach.

We recognise every project we embark upon has some bearing on policy formulation for a new dispensation in South Africa.

Some projects are specifically geared to exploring (or stimulating the exploration of) policy options. Others contribute less consciously to the policy debate and collectively represent or harness an enormous resource of experience and knowledge.

Many worthwhile projects suffer the contradiction of attempting to reconcile short-term necessities, which are often crisis determined, with long-term viability.

Our involvement often forces us to meet the challenge to develop the human resources without which any real development would be unsustainable while simultaneously supporting the actual work for which the project was conceived.

### Earn a living

We constantly evaluate and re-evaluate both our approach and results. For example, when addressing the issues of squatting in our cities we should start by examining why squatters leave the land in the first place. Is there a way of making life in the rural areas economically and socially more viable? Can people earn a living from small-scale farming — can they feed, clothe and educate their families through subsistence farming?

Programmes in this area include training courses for Development Planning, organised through the Wits Business School; the Natal-based Centre for Low Input Agriculture, Research and Development (Cliard); a joint programme between the Natal Rural Forum, which comprises over 20 community based development organisations, and the ML Sultan Technikon to train community development workers; and the Youth

properly conceived, holistic approach. Despite our concern with implementing developmentally sound policies the current drought's catastrophic consequences have reaffirmed our ongoing support for Operation Hunger and organisations such as African Children's Feeding Scheme and African Self-Help.

We recently gave Operation Hunger an extra R1 million to help the 1,85 million people who they now feed daily. This need for "humanitarian" intervention adds a new urgency to the development of the rural areas.

### Vibrant sector

A vibrant sector of Non-Government Organisations ("NGOs") has in recent years made important and positive contributions in areas which have largely been ignored by the "dominant formal society".

These organisations have begun to tackle development issues, despite the uncertainties regarding the formalisation of a political framework within which to define policy and set priorities.

Furthermore, internationally there has been a shift in recent years towards an increasing role for NGOs in development.

This reflects, in part, the weakness of many Third World governments, but it also reflects a shift in the direction of development to one which is "bottom up" rather than "top down".

To facilitate the strengthening of the NGO sector our Foundation supports organisations including the Development Resources Centre (DRC) and the Education, Training and Advancement Centre (Etac) which are geared specifically to promote the organisational capacity of NGOs.

These projects are new in South African NGO history and are conceptualised to function on a scale that could make national impact.

We also support a range of smaller, community based NGOs such as the Computer Education Centre, the Business Skills Development Centre and the Skills Training for Employment Centre.

These programmes are a vital local

poorest of the poor. Any venture which ignores these criteria would be irrelevant.

In view of the need to strengthen and support science and technology oriented programmes, we funded research into establishing new mathematics curricula through the Education Policy Units established by the National Education Coordinating Committee (NECC).

We also support substantial and highly regarded programme to strengthen the skills of mathematics teachers at the Mathematics Education Project of the University of Cape Town's Education Faculty.

We are proud to be associated with the highly successful Mathematics Centre for Primary Teachers and the Cooperative Organisation for Upgrading Numeracy Training (Count).

Universities represent a scarce resource — a huge concentrated pool of talent, skills and expertise. The notion of "development" implies far more than increasing the number of people who might be exposed to these qualities but entails their utilisation for the benefit of the disadvantaged and developing communities and the whole of society.

The programmes which we support at universities are multi-faceted and address immediate needs as well as fitting into our broader long term approach.

Through working with universities in this manner we harness their invaluable resources and add immense value to various initiatives.

Our approach encourages the opening of university facilities to those who have had no access for so long.

The nature of development work is well suited to a research framework — to maximise its future value, to capitalise on and replicate the successful initiatives and to avoid having to make the same mistakes that others have previously made.

Furthermore, universities offer a politically neutral ground. They can thus draw people with different outlooks, beliefs and agendas together under their umbrella.

Moreover, our universities have the

for fraternity and the challenge of the 'new order'.

The ever deepening crisis in black schools has necessitated our supporting a range of superbly run 'crisis response' projects such as the Education Information Centre, the Education Support Pro-

## We are supporting

### programmes designed to build capacity — to provide training and to develop the

### administrative and financial systems for a

### range of community organisations

gramme, the Primary Schools Tuition Programme and excellent initiatives by the University of the Orange Free State and the Students' Representative Council of the University of Durban Westville.

The Teacher Opportunity Programme, PROTEC and PROMAT, enjoy our continuing support. We provided funding to enable PROMAT to expand significantly.

The emergence of civil organisations in the black townships has resulted in our working extensively with bodies such as the Soweto Education Coordinating Committee and the National Interim Civics Committee as well as our working at various levels with a range of local communities.

We are supporting programmes designed to build capacity — to provide training and to develop the administrative and financial systems for a range of community organisations.

The first workshop in this programme was recently held at the University of the Witwatersrand and was run as a collaborative effort by the Human Awareness

Programme and the Centre for Community

Our programme works in the child protection field saw the establishment of the Child Protection Forum which has, in a mere nine months, realised its potential as both a catalyst for, and facilitator of, meaningful co-operation in the field.

This initiative has elicited unprecedented inter-agency co-operation at both national and local levels.

The work of the Liberty Life Child Care Centre, which was established in 1990 under the auspices of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, continues to yield meaningful results and our first 'What If?' child protection television series won a 'Star Tonight' award for the best children's television programme of the year.

'What If?' is now part of the curriculum in primary schools under the control of the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives.

It is currently being introduced into Natal schools and is under consideration by various other Provincial Education Departments. 'What If 2?', the second 13 part series is of an even higher standard.

The support of The Liberty Life Foundation and the Liberty Life Group Community Fund for the aforementioned programmes and projects has established Liberty Life as an active partner in a development coalition of business, communities and non-government organisations.

It is essential to pull together key actors and thinkers in developmental work, to balance the essential debates, and to harness scarce resources. Furthermore, it is vital to engender in the popular mind a culture and an ethos of development and progress.

A multi-faceted and holistic approach to development is essential if we are to make our contribution towards fulfilling the goal of uplifting South Africa's disadvantaged people and communities.

**Donald Gordon**  
chairman

**Hylton I Appelbaum**

**Executive Trustee**



**NATION BUILDING** *Congratulations to Emily Moabelo, our super Woman of the Year 1992!*



Eskom public affairs executive Mr Johan du Plessis addresses the 1992 Woman of the Year Award ceremony.

# Having a heart of gold has its award

**■ SUPER WOMAN** *Emily wins her hearts and minds campaign and the trophy:*

**By Sizakele Kooma**

**S**OME MEDIA HAVE established awards that recognise women's achievements and contributions in business, industry and other professions.

*Sowetan*, in keeping with its Nation Building policy, which calls on blacks to lift themselves by their bootstraps and empower each other in all spheres of life, is one of the few newspapers committed to acknowledging the work of women involved in community-based projects.

**Incredible women**

For five years it has sought and found incredible women who work with rare commitment and devotion for the upliftment of their communities without any reward and honoured them through the Woman of the Year award.

These women are involved in self-help programmes aimed at helping the unemployed (handicrafts, gardening and others), support groups that offer advice, counselling and coping strategies for social problems and any initiative that seeks to help in the field of

Since 1987 when the award was launched, past winners have included volunteer community worker Fikile Mlotshwa, nursing sister Emelda Boikanyo, schoolteacher Miriam Sofe, blind community worker Ruth Machobane and squatter camp heroine Olga Lutu.

Last year *Sowetan* was joined by Eskom as the main sponsors of the Woman of the Year award.

The company has a proud history of helping communities. Their emblem, Power to the People, may seem to be referring to electric power, but the company goes further and empowers people by supporting self-help community projects. Eskom has expressed its commitment to "people investment" by its generous educational grants to many mathematics and science students. It also funds a primary school teacher training programme.

The Uptrail Trust programme has been implemented at Sagewood, Sacred Heart and Alexandra and will soon be extended to other schools. "At a time like this it is important to have projects like Nation Building. It helps people to stop thinking about their own problems and to think about finding answers," a



An outfit fit for a queen - *Sowetan* (Eskom) Woman of the Year Emily Moabelo shows off her trophy.



# Provinces take 'hands off' stance on lotteries

CLIVE SAWYER  
Staff Reporter

ALL four provincial administrations have vowed to oppose private sector attempts to muscle in on possible future lottery operations.

The chairman of the inter-provincial liaison committee on horse-racing and betting, Natal MEC Mr Peter Miller, said that if lotteries were legalised existing infrastructure and computer networks should be used.

The Totalisator Agency Board (TAB) computer, marketing and sales network could be the basis for a successful regional or national lottery, he said.

The four provincial administrations would make a joint submission on lotteries, sports betting, scratch cards and casinos to the Howard Commission.

"Announcements that large

amounts of capital are to be invested by a big finance and investment company in acquiring computers to launch a national lottery are unwise and will be opposed by the provinces," said Mr Miller.

Attempts were being made to treat the legalisation of lotteries as a fait accompli, even though the Howard Commission had not yet tackled the question.

Organisations wanting to invest large amounts of money on commercial lotteries "should be warned that such spending could prove fruitless".

Using existing infrastructure would minimise the cost of launching lotteries, ensuring maximum pay-outs.

If lotteries were legalised, they should be strictly controlled — particularly in regard to so-called "administrative expenses," so that prize-winners and beneficiaries were given maximum benefit.

## Welfare bodies lose out (297)

WELFARE organisations have lost millions of rand because their operational expenses and capital development projects are not zero-rated and they claim they are paying excessive amounts of VAT.

Mr Leon Ghvalas, president of the Association of Homes for the Aged and executive director of the Rand Aid Association, said Minister Barend du Plessis had promised representatives of welfare organisations in June last year that they would be "no worse off once VAT was introduced".

"However a number of welfare organisations are much worse off and it is very likely that smaller organisations especially might even have to close."

- Sowetan Correspondent

Sowetan 13/11/92



# Founding Mothers envy of US counterparts

*Sdwefer 13/11/92*  
■ Campaign for women's equality will turn others green says visiting American journalist Kim O'Donnel: *(258)*

*(297)*  
ON the surface Monday's Press conference announcing the Women's National Coalition's (WNC) campaign for women's equality seemed like all the rest: a few quotes, a few good photos and a couple of hard-hitting questions for the road.

But, as I walked out of the Carlton Hotel where the event had been hosted, I realised that I was witnessing an historic process: women, representing 70 national organisations, had joined efforts to ensure their participation in the building of a new South Africa and the recognition of women's equality in the new constitution.

In 1776, when the United States of America was born, women were entirely absent from the nation building process, and as a result, the struggle for women's equality has been long and painful.

Despite major accomplishments, such as suffrage, abortion rights (although shaky), political representation and equal opportunity in the workplace, American women still do not have constitutionally guaranteed equality.

The Equal Rights Amendment, a 20-year-old idea, has yet to be recognised and the fight for its passage continues. Because of the efforts of the WNC, the architects of this new democratic, non-racist, non-sexist society, as conceived at Codesa, may actually include "Founding Mothers".

Press conference host Flora MacDonald, former Canadian Foreign Minister and chairwoman of the board of governors of the renowned International Research Development Centre, argued that the WNC's effort is "the best good news story about South Africa in a long time".

Not only is it the best news of late, it is an extraordinarily exciting prospect that, if taken to its full potential, will mark history and will make women in the United States terribly envious.

The WNC is potential greatness in the making and deserves close attention. It presents opportunities this outsider can only dream about.



PEOPLE'S LIVES *Wide range of organisations come together in new body for women's rights*

# Women launch campaign

*Sowetan 13/11/92*  
By Pearl Majola

■ **RESEARCH PROGRAMME** Move to ensure that rights are protected in constitution of new South Africa:

**T**HE WOMEN'S NATIONAL Coalition (WNC) campaign for a countrywide research programme to find out what women want in the new South Africa has been launched.

The campaign was introduced this week in Johannesburg at a Press conference hosted by former Canadian Foreign Minister and chairwoman of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Flora MacDonald.

"We (women) are not in the constitution," said WNC convener Frene Ginwala. "The campaign is aimed at finally getting us there by formulating a charter which will ensure women's rights in the constitution."

**Field workers** (297)

"We are going to deploy 100 field workers countrywide to discuss with women what they want," she said.

"Codesa promised to create a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist state. So we want to solicit views, educate people and generally make South Africans gender conscious and ready for that time."

MacDonald said the IDRC, whose newest office is in Johannesburg, was attracted to the WNC's proposals of uniting women and seeing to their equality being entrenched in the South African constitution.



**WNC Convener Irene Ginwala with Flora MacDonald, former Canadian Foreign Minister.**

"The promotion of gender equality is a central component of IDRC's overall programme," MacDonald said.

"We are therefore pleased to be involved in the work being undertaken by the WNC."

The WNC, launched earlier this year, brings together a wide range of organisations that cul

across racial, cultural and political boundaries. Its aims are to engage women who constitute about 53 percent of the South African population in the process to ensure effective equality in the new democratic order. It also aims to involve them in formulating and adopting a charter or other document that will entrench equality in the new constitution.



# Drought, then hell and high water

CP/1972  
15/11/92

BY JETHRO SEREISHO

## Families destitute after the big flood

THE people of Phomolong township in the Free State survived the drought with difficulty, and prayed night and day for rain.

This week the rain came and didn't stop until most of their homes were destroyed.

Now 89 families will have to start again from scratch as their homes and most of their possessions were washed away.

Ironically, Phomolong means resting place, but there is not going to be any rest for a long while.

"I came here five years ago hoping for peace and tranquility," said pensioner Mirriam Dikole, 76, whose shack was built three months ago, "but all I have had is the worst-ever drought and now this flood."

She spoke to City Press while her four children and three grandchildren tried desperately to salvage materials for another shack for her.

There is still no electricity in some parts of the township and the schools, taken over by refugees, have only just opened their doors to pupils again.

Most of them are matric pupils, and those at Bahale Senior Secondary had to abandon their studies because of the natural disaster. They also had to help their parents who were trying to get their lives back to normal.

Teacher Sekhotse Rampai said: "I hope my pupils can overcome this trying stage in their lives."

Secretary of the South African National Civic Organisation's Phomolong branch, Theo Masemola, said he and the executive committee were busy organising food from the Red Cross and Operation Hunger and were also trying to get medical aid and accommodation for the homeless.

The ANC and the Phomolong Welfare Association are also lending a helping hand. The police and the Red Cross have donated 40 tents.

But more help is needed, and rescue organisations are hoping for donations in cash and kind.



IT NEVER RAINS, IT POURS... The people of Phomolong prayed so hard for rain it came down in a flood, washing away the homes of 89 families who are now refugees. ■ PIC: ANDRÉAS MCINERKA



**FOCUS** *How the IDT is striving to create better living conditions*

## focus on the IDT

Sowetan 17/11/92

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**O**NE OF THE CORNERSTONES of the IDT's philosophy, policies and practice is the involvement of the community in any project we fund.

In fact, there is a hard and fast rule within the organisation that no money is paid out to any programme unless we have convincing evidence that community representatives are intrinsically involved.

There is a simple reason for this: Evidence the world over, and specifically in Africa, has shown that the only lasting way to break the cycle of poverty in which people become entrapped is to empower them.

By involving them genuinely and fully in development projects, the process of empowerment is advanced.

"I have never heard of anyone who burns down his own house, have you?" asked Professor Merlyn Mehl, head of our education portfolio in a recent video about the organisation's work. He goes on to make the same point about schools.

Against these fundamental tenets, it was surprising, therefore, to find a development academic recently questioning whether community empowerment along the lines I have described was not, in practice, community exhaustion, even impoverishment through further burdening of already stretched communities.

Referring in particular to the rural poor, the academic felt it was going too far to expect communities to form committees where development proposals are "workshopped," to collect savings, open bank accounts and control budgets, make technical choices, manage projects and be responsible for maintenance.

### Positive response

The IDT's experience in nearly 400 projects funded to date do not bear this out. In by far the majority of cases, quite the reverse pertains.

One of the most stimulating rewards from our work has been the positive response of communities on the ground to opportunities for involvement and empowerment.

In truth, our project managers and consultants have often had to fight hard to ensure that all elements - rather than just those who are quicker off the mark - have representation.

Local civic organisations and rural village communities have been alert to opportunities to join in development programmes, once (and this is critical) they are satisfied about the authenticity and credibility of initiatives.

There have been numerous examples of the flowering of ability and confidence, as doors to participation have opened.

That said, the academic would have a point if communities were left to work out their empowerment on their own.

This is not IDT policy. We see the process

The Independent Development Trust is the best form of empowerment and is using R2 billion of taxpayers' money to bring hope for a better future to the poor of all races in South Africa. IDT's director of communication, **Jolyon Nuttal**, explains:



Residents stand forlornly at Mandela Squatter Camp in Etwatwa East.

rather as a series of partnerships.

All the elements of genuine development - community, entrepreneur, developer, funder - meet to come together. Sound advice, strong support, secured finance must be given as communities embark on the projects that lead to ownership.

Given this back-up, community empowerment results not in exhaustion but exhilaration.

Sound development work is not without controversy.

In the IDT we feel uplifted when, out of the blue, we receive a letter like this from a rural programme we have funded:

"It is seldom if ever that we really encounter a fairy godmother.

"The IDT has made it possible to re-employ all our labour on a fulltime basis. We were down to a one-day week and a skeleton staff of six people.

"The trauma that the drought has caused cannot be measured. The comment most heard

from our staff is how long a day and a week is without work.

"The chance of fulltime employment again is like a dream come true."

Our only wish is that there were sufficient resources to make everyone's dream come true.

Interesting thought from India:

"The poor will remain poor if they depend on the technology of the rich."

### IDT scorecard

Projects supported to date: 387

Funds allocated:

R2 151 556 000

Funds "in the ground":

R719 757 000



# Welfare body in Nyanga has financial blues

EDWARD MOLOINYANE  
Staff Reporter

THE Nyanga Welfare Centre, for years feeding hundreds of destitute residents in the form of weekly food parcels, is in financial trouble.

Chairman of the management committee Mr A Dunn said while the number of poverty-stricken residents seeking assistance — in the form of food — increased, resources had dwindled.

The centre had suspended acceptance of new applicants to the food parcel list "because we just do not have any more money left", Mr Dunn said.

"It is hoped that the increased Food Aid Scheme funds (run by the Department of National Health) will ease the situation."

In existence for more than 40 years, the centre has been burnt down twice during unrest and is situated next to the Nyanga bus and taxi rank in Terminus Road. It has also been burgled several times and equipment for some of the projects stolen.

Mr Dunn said apart from the community's activities at the buildings, the Welfare centre's operation included food parcels, clothing, a lunch club, an old age home and pre-school.

The organisation depended on donations from private companies, church groups and other welfare organisations, including the Community Chest, to keep it going.

The Chest, the biggest of the donors,

allocated the centre about R78 000 this financial year and an additional R18 000, said the organisation's Mrs Xandrien Semple. Last year R76 800 was granted.

However, the Community Chest is itself battling to raise R8-million to meet its year-end target of R17 million.

The Chest supports about 358 welfare organisations in the Western and South Western Cape and distributes more than R1 million a month.

According to Mr Dunn the welfare centre's expenditure increased by 35 percent during the year — from R108 600 to R146 400.

"Income rose by R107 800 to R134 800. Donations declined from R34 500 to R32 600. As in the past, the bulk of the expenditure was accounted for by food parcels, increasing from R94 400 to R133 300," Mr Dunn said.

The food parcels were distributed weekly to individuals and families referred to the centre by organisations "where no other source of food is available".

There were about 1 000 individuals and families being fed and 500 awaiting acceptance to the parcel list.

"The demand for parcels is almost unlimited and it has been necessary to have a security guard to exclude unauthorised entry to the distribution point," Mr Dunn said.

Every cent of every welfare rand you donate to the Community Chest will find its way to the welfare service where most needed, said the Chest's Trish Wills.

● All donations should be addressed to: The Community Chest, PO Box 3836, Cape Town 8000.



# Caring for the next generation of SA

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Sowetan 20/11/92

By Don Seokane

■ **DRIVING FORCE** Tzaneen has new

*centre that will rehabilitate the youth:*

**A** MODERN EARLY LEARNING centre that will provide resource and training facilities for community workers has been opened in Tzaneen.

Golang-Kulani, as the centre will be known, was officially opened by University of Cape Town vice-principal Dr Mamphela Ramphele this week.

She strongly emphasised the proper upbringing of children in her speech.

The opening of the centre was a heartfelt occasion for Ramphele, who, while banished to the then small Lenyenye township outside Tzaneen, started a community centre that is still a model in the whole of the Northern Transvaal region.

## A toy and a book

Golang-Kulani Centre co-ordinator Ms Denise Tooley explained that the centre's main objectives would be to offer services such as a toy and book library, workshops and training for nursery schools teachers and advice on matters related to educare.

"The establishment of this centre is a first for this region and training and resources will also be offered as far afield as Phalaborwa and Giyani," said Tooley.

Ramphele, whose major development work centred on children as evinced by the establishment of the rural Day Care Centre in Maake in



Dr Mamphela Ramphele

1981, was all high praise for the centre's objectives. She said the future of our society was encapsulated in our children and this centre was an indication of what the new South Africa should look like.

"It will certainly address the past mistakes committed, particularly by the Government and the liberation movements,

*"If people are in control of their fate, they start to believe in themselves and their abilities"*

Dr Mamphela Ramphele

by using black children as cannon fodder.

"Our children have been brutalised by the Government and have also been turned into com-tsotsis by our liberation movements," lamented Ramphele.

## The fires she started

Ramphele, co-author of *Uprooting Poverty* published in 1984, was heartened by the fact that the fires she started in 1977 continue to burn with more vigour.

"If people are in control of their fate, they start to believe in themselves and their abilities. That is why we have so many community and educare centres in this region," she said.



**T**HE abortion issue is hot. Over the past weeks, newspapers have been filled with horrific statistics of the hundreds of thousands of women who undergo traumatic "backstreet" abortions every year.

And anonymous tales of women who have gone to edge of death, of infanticide and sterility abound.

Capetonians were also held captive by the recent heartrending case of a 14-year-old schoolgirl, who was raped and fell pregnant. She underwent a traumatic court ordeal to prove she needed a legal abortion.

Amid all of this, however, no political party or organisation has spoken out on the issue.

Not one has called for either the repeal or maintenance of the 1974 Abortion and Sterilisation Act which allows for legal abortions only when there is proven rape or incest or when the pregnancy will severely affect the mental or physical health of mother or foetus.

It was only veteran anti-apartheid campaigner, Mrs Helen Suzman, who called for the Democratic Party to take a pro-abortion stance at the party's congress in Johannesburg at the weekend.

If the party was going for power, she said, it had to make its policy clear on all contentious issues.

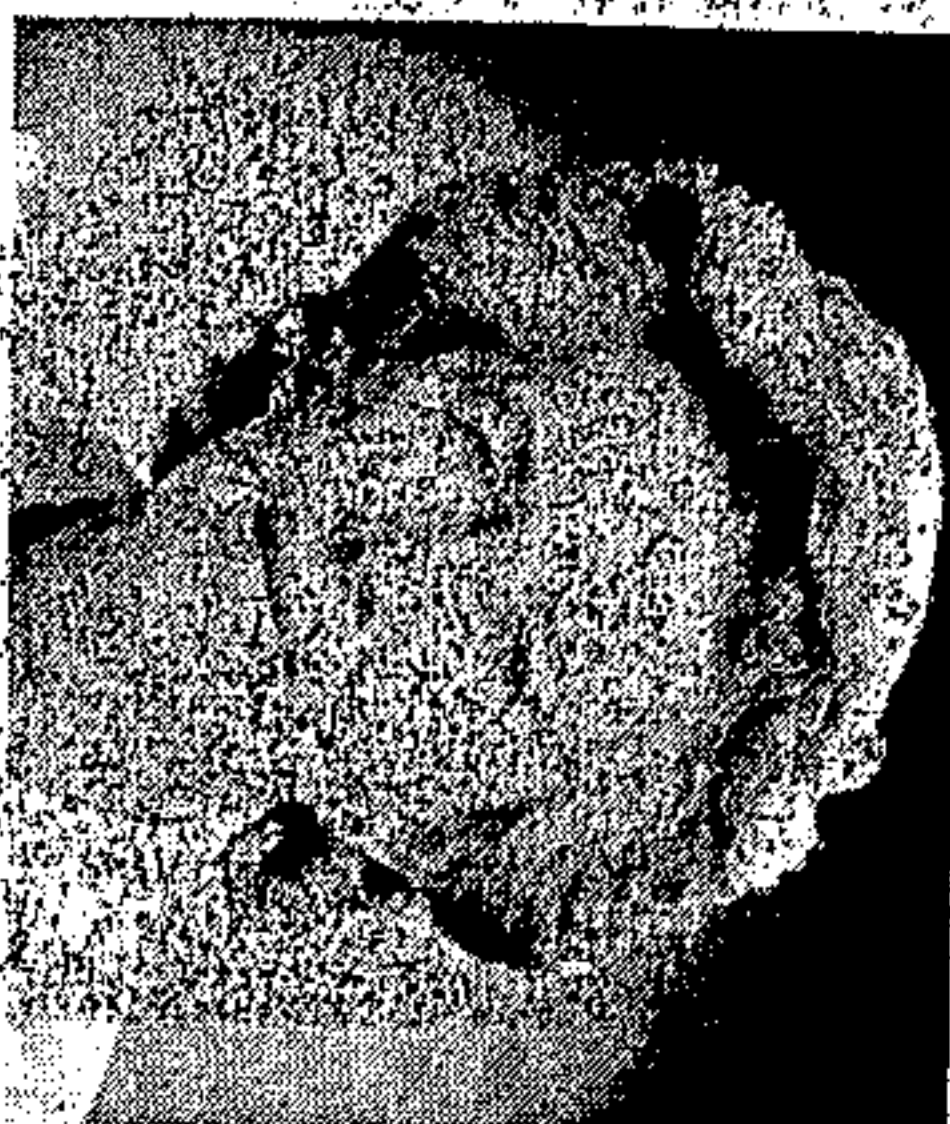
This general silence on what many regard as a human rights issue is something workers in the field of abortion have slated as "unacceptable".

# Abortion — the silence behind the screams

SOUTH 21/11 - 25/11/92.

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Media reports have focused attention on abortion, but political parties remain vague on the issue, reports **Diane Coetzer.**



Helen Suzman

It is also in marked contrast to the American presidential elections where abortion became such a key issue that one in eight voters voted for outgoing President George Bush purely for his anti-abortion stand and many more voted against him for the same reason.

Since South Africa is a country where women make up 53 percent of the electorate, parties and organisations wishing to be involved in a democratic election need to clarify their stand on abortion, say pro-abortion organisations.

"We are very disappointed that political organisations have ducked the issue by saying its all very emotional and delicate," says Dr Mary Dyer, chairperson of the Abortion

Reform Action Group (Arag) said. Anti-abortionists have also come out strongly on the question of politics and abortion.

"It must be an issue for political parties and organisations as it involves the most fundamental of human rights — and that is the right to life," says the chairperson of Pro-Life, Dr Claude Newbury.

However, despite this call from both sides most parties have adopted a vague position: the NP falling in line with the law and the ANC having yet to commit itself to legalising abortion.

Dyer says: "You absolutely cannot sit on the fence because if you do you are indicating you favour the law remaining as it is."

"Organisations such as the ANC should especially address the issue — they must find it in their heart to speak up for the poor, disadvantaged, illiterate women of the country who do not have the options open to those women who can, for example, afford to travel overseas for a legal abortion."

A member of the National Women's Coalition, Mrs Gill Noero, says the poor also need to be given choices if the country is attempting to move towards democracy.

This will show whether political parties are serious about redressing the imbalances of the past.

Noero says it is important to emphasise the large economic cost in treating women who are admitted to hospitals as the result of backstreet abortions.

"Nothing will make men care about abortion but if we can put it in an economic context perhaps we may see a change," Noero says.

Another aspect of the abortion issue is the role women will play in a future South Africa.

National President of the Planned Parenthood Association Dr Helen Rees says political parties can show their commitment to development by taking a pro-choice stand.

"Women are seen as the cornerstone of development and an integral part of that development process is for them to be in a position to control their fertility."

"As long as women are ghettoised into having children when they do not choose to do so, they will never be able to fully take part in the development of the country," Rees says.

Anti-abortionists stress that abortion is a profoundly political issue, although in a completely different way.

Newbury says it is the duty of government to arrange the affairs of the country to increase the virtue, goodness and prosperity of its inhabitants.

"Economics and other such things become trivial when compared to this."

"It is the tragic lesson of history that when countries condone the killing of innocent children they are bound to fall into complete moral disrepair and then anarchy," says Newbury.

"There will be no peace in the country until women stop killing their innocent children in the womb," he says.

But even if political parties and organisations fail to take up the issue, women can ensure that abortion is put on the political agenda.

They can do this through the Women's Charter which, under the auspices of the National Women's Coalition, will cross the length and breadth of the country canvassing women's needs and opinions.



# Shelter cares for battered women, children

22/11/92  
CHRIS MCEVOY

CARE HAVEN, a new shelter for battered women, has been opened on the Cape Flats to assist victims of domestic violence.

The Salvation Army opened the hostel recently after a request from a group of social workers, who saw a desperate need for a shelter for battered women. Although figures indicate that one in every six people in the Cape Flats area are directly affected by domestic violence, until now there has been no shelter for victims in the Cape Town area.

The shelter, which can house 20 women and about 40 children, is in a prefabricated building on the grounds of an old school.

## Suffer

Surrounded by wire fences and unadorned by signs, Care Haven remains anonymous for the protection and security of its occupants.

The hostel operates on a communal system, and provides both counselling and therapy for the women.

However, many of the children suffer from learning disorders because of their histories of violence, and need special therapy.

This is presently unavailable, as the shelter is short of both staff and finances.

Although the women donate a percentage of their salaries towards the upkeep of the hostel, the income derived from this sources does not cover its expenses.

Additional donations will be necessary for Care Haven's survival, but for a hostel that must remain anonymous for the protection of its occupants, outside help is a rarity.



# Mothers clean up garbage for food

By MICHEL MULLER

THE Department of National Health has allocated R632 100 to the Lingelethu West City Council for a six-month "food development" pilot project in which residents — mainly women with babies on their backs — collect garbage in exchange for food. (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

The money is part of the controversial R440-million Nutrition Development Programme announced last year by Minister of Health Dr Rina Venter. (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

The Fairest Cape Association had "laid the groundwork for the system", its chief executive, Mr Roger Hulley, said. (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

The women, selected from the poorest areas of Khayelitsha, work three times a week in Site C, a squatter camp that has a rudimentary infrastructure and a population that is estimated to be 65 000. They are paid with food parcels valued at R21 each. By comparison, it costs the Cape Town City Council R700 a ton to collect garbage. The council's development officer, Ms Antonette Lourens, said food was "the incentive" for the collectors who worked in groups of about 30 or 60 picking up even raw sewage in "very dirty places". (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

"We see to it that there are a couple of men to do the hard work."

"At the end of the day, we aim to feed people who can't feed themselves."

Operation Hunger's regional director, Ms Elna Trautmann, said nutritional development meant providing balanced meals while training communities in self-help.

"Lingelethu is feeding in a sectional, elitist way," she said.

**NEWS** Official just gave people their drivers' licences

# Drought relief bypasses the really needy

By Mathatha Tsedu  
Investigations Editor

**■ APARTHEID LEGACY** 15 million blacks share

**R200m while 1,2 million farmers get R844m**

**A** SOWETAN investigation into drought relief in South Africa has revealed frightening hunger and suffering, with whites getting better treatment than blacks in the mode of old-style apartheid.

Fifteen million blacks share a State subsidy of R200 million while 1,2 million whites share R844 million.

The figures translate to R13 spent on relief for each of the black victims compared to R703 for every white victim.

The investigation also revealed that:

- Hundreds of thousands of people, mainly children under the age of five, face starvation as relief agencies such as Operation Hunger struggle to deal with the catastrophe of hunger aggravated by drought, while State agencies squander relief in its corruption-riddled bureaucracy.

- White farmers may be pocketing thousands of rands destined for wages of farm labourers which are paid by the Independent Development Trust and the State.

- Farm labourers, who are theoretically responsible for the disbursement of the funds, are

completely ignored by all the agencies, with white farmers playing the pivotal role.

White farmers use their labourers to do usual farm work while they are being paid by the IDT and are supposed to be involved in community approved projects that benefit society and not the farmer.

- Some farmers have been found to have inflated the numbers of workers employed and have apparently pocketed the balance.

- Also, in many instances, the R7 a day for a worker, which is R150 a month, is more than twice the normal wages for the workers and many farmers are said to be paying regular wages and keeping the rest for themselves.

- The IDT has only six monitors throughout the country who are in some cases refused entry to farms or chased away, making the task of monitoring abuses difficult.

- Thousands of workers have been retrenched all over the country, leaving them literally destitute and homeless. These people have appeared

in the major towns' informal settlements, trying to survive.

Of the 16,2 million rural people affected by the drought, 15 million are black, comprising 93 percent.

However, only R200 million, or 19 percent, is allocated to blacks, as opposed to R844 million for whites.

## Assistance to workers

The assistance to black farm workers is limited to wages and training, all done at the discretion of the white farmer. These two account for R5 million and R1 million respectively.

About R1,5 million in wages has already been used. Only R3 742 had been used by the end of August to train a mere 75 workers.

White farmers, however, get assistance to deal with their debt, avoiding sequestrations, production credit, rebates on transport, drilling of water and storage compensation, among others.

See page 8 and 9

Sowetan  
24/11/92

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## Aid for Boipatong families (297)

THE SOUTH African Red Cross Society is to hand over R560 each to 29 families affected by the Boipatong massacre on June 17 this year.

"The gift vouchers are part of the R16 240 donated by different people and communities, including businesses, in response to the massacre that shocked the world," said the society's national communications officer, Mr Derrick Thema, yesterday.

The vouchers are redeemable at a major supermarket chain.

Sowetan 25/11/92

# ANC 'unhappy' with famine relief concert

6/10/92 25/11/92  
THE ANC is unhappy about arrangements for a musical festival planned for next year in Harare to raise funds for famine relief, according to an informed source. ~~297~~

The staging of the concert was approved by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) recently and the PAC was mandated by the organisation — to which 10 southern African states belong — to facilitate the one-day event. ~~297~~

A source close to the PAC said the SADC mandate had created the erroneous impression that the PAC had hijacked the con-

cert.

The source said US-based ANC officials were meeting the concert's promoters, Bay Area Promotions, in New York to "sort out the problems". ~~297~~

The source stressed that the concert was not "a PAC thing ... it is an SADC thing". ~~297~~

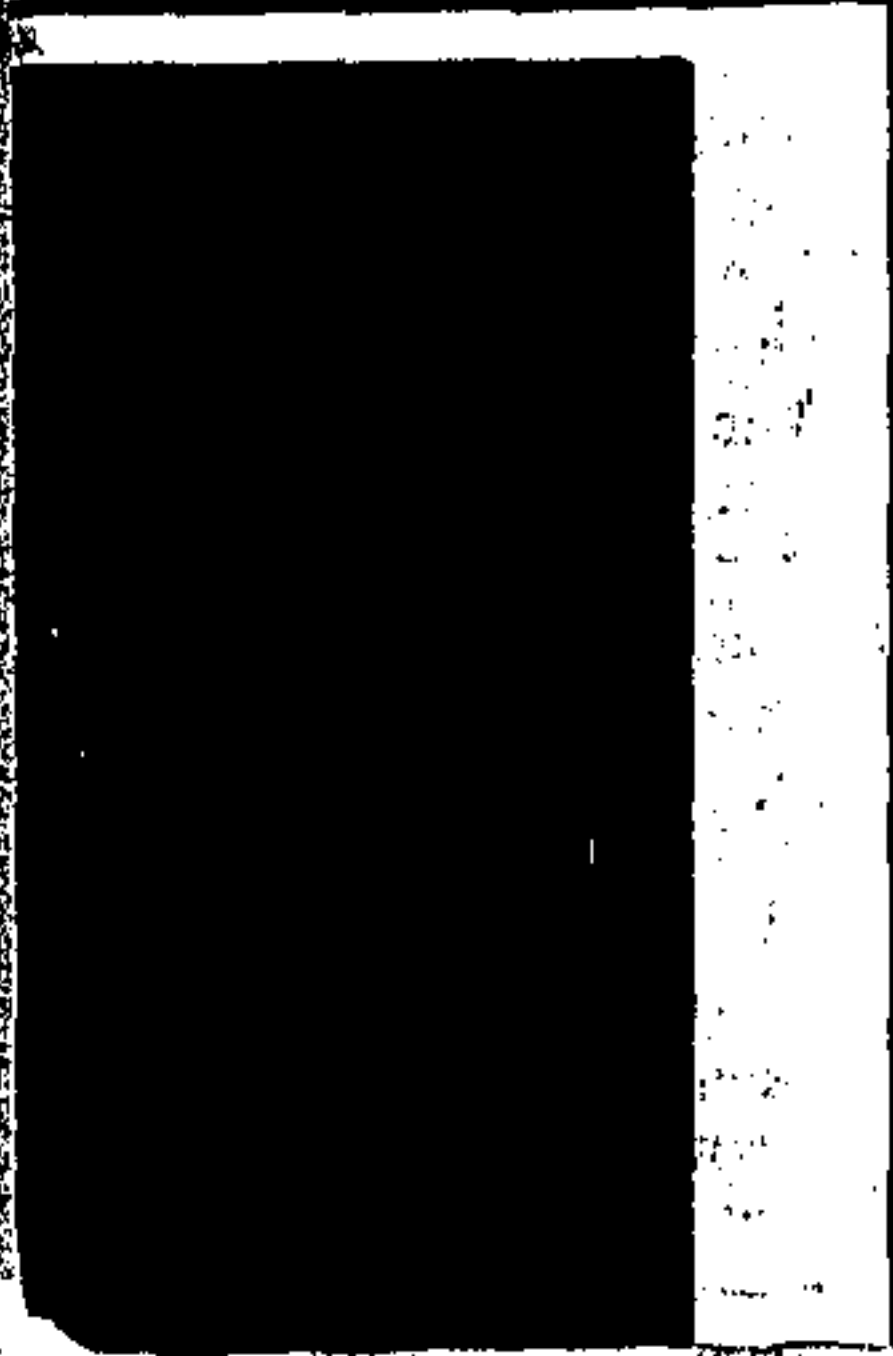
ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus denied that his organisation was involved in a wrangle with the PAC over who should organise the concert.

Niehaus said the ANC was not involved in the planning of the event as it had not been asked.

He was not aware of any meeting between ANC officials and promoters of the concert.

International and regional artists will perform live at the concert, which will be beamed worldwide via satellite.

Proceeds from the concert will go to the Southern Africa Recovery Fund (SARF) for transporting food to famine and drought-stricken areas in southern Africa, business development and farming technique workshops.





Sowetan 25/11/92

# 3 million families still waiting for food

Sowetan & Radio Metro

By Isaac Moledi

## Talkback



ABOUT 3 million destitute families are still on the waiting list to receive drought relief measures from Operation Hunger, the organisation's executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman, said last night.

She told *Sowetan*/Radio Metro Talkback Show the drought had had a disastrous effect on large numbers of people, especially blacks, who earned little.

Perlman, who was with the organisation deputy director for Relief and Development, Mr Mpho Mashinini, was responding to Monday's *Sowetan* revelations of hunger and suffering caused by the drought and relief imbalances faced by farm workers.

Responding to the revelations, she said: "The picture given by *Sowetan* of workers being paid as little as R30 a month could be worse especially in other areas like the Free State."

However, she said the figure of 15 million blacks sharing a state subsidy of R200 million while 1.2 million whites shared R844 was an overestimate.

"The figure in terms of the black community is very low because we got only R10 million this year from the Government."

Mashinini said the appalling conditions of farm workers needed urgent action.

"If the Government was keen to do some-

thing about the appalling conditions of farm workers, it should have introduced a minimum wage for both farm and domestic workers long ago."

Perlman said: "Operation Hunger received R10 million for the first time from the Government this year. We get our support from ordinary men and women on the street and overseas donors. But ordinary South Africans are generous towards Operation Hunger."

"Levels of poverty are worse this year because of thousands of mine workers who were laid off. Of the 100 000 mine workers who were

laid off this year, most of them are from the rural areas." Ina Perlman

"The Government has no control over the money it sends to the homelands, and this must stop."

Rage Lancaster, Roodepoort

"To prove how appalling the rural conditions are, we had many people who moved from rural areas to towns to hunt for jobs that don't exist. And this is apart from the drought."

Mpho Mashinini

with Tim Modise

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# news in brief

*Sowetan 26/11/92*  
**AWB threatens Mandela**

IF an ANC government confiscated land from white farmers, meddled with white pensions, nationalised banks and other institutions and did not deliver promised fruits to its followers, Mr Nelson Mandela would be the first to be necklaced.

This was said by AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche in an address to several hundred supporters at a public meeting in the Durban City Hall on Tuesday night.

He also said his organisation would never accept an ANC government and reiterated his willingness to declare war should "boere" land be touched.

*Sowetan 26/11/92*  
**Pitiful drought relief aid**

THE Government has allocated R2,3 million for drought relief in South Africa - but Operation Hunger says the grant will not last four months.

The organisation also noted drought aid was not reaching remote communities most in need of it. This had resulted in hospitals crowded with children in various stages of malnutrition, especially in Lebowa, Gazankulu and Transkei.

**Distress at Bop march ban**

THE SA Council of Churches has voiced its "distress" at the Bophuthatswana government's banning of a planned march by clerics through the homeland capital Mmabatho today.

"A group of unarmed ministers of religion, in their robes, carrying their Bibles, does not constitute a threat to anybody, including the security of the Bophuthatswana homeland," the SACC said in a statement.

*Sowetan 26/11/92*  
On Tuesday Bophuthatswana authorities took a hardline stand on the planned march, insisting "no such march will take place".



# Healing the country's diseased heart

STH 26/11/92

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THE family is any barometer of a society's health, South Africa needs a doctor badly.

Fortunately there's a kindred spirit, a "traditional healer" already at work treating the "patients" worst symptoms ... in the bosom of the family.

For two years now, The Family Institute has focused on healing society's chronic, febrile wounds which show up clearly in the family.

Decades of apartheid rule have contributed to the family's vulnerability. The rapid pace of political change over the past two years has exacerbated the condition, says institute director Dr Saths Cooper.

## Destroy

The institute's work is based on a simple medical premise: strengthen the immune system (the family) and you strengthen the whole body (the nation). And it begins with children.

Ironically, while the Government has always upheld rightist notions of family values, it has done the most to destroy family life, Cooper says. Black families have taken the impact head on, but others have felt the ripple effect.

"We would not be suffering the degree of physical destabilising and anguish if the family could do what it is supposed to do: protect the children, give them a sense of self-worth, safety and sanity," says Cooper.

In just over 24 months the institute has expanded its areas of operation, and its projects have flourished.

Its special brand of "medical students" is the youth, especially black youth in their late teens to early 20s, who have trained as community counsellors and form the backbone of the institute's volunteer work.

The success of this operation destroys the myth of disaffected, mar-



From the inside out ... The Family Institute member Lindi Maseko (centre) works with volunteers in Duduza as part of a programme to encourage the youth to help the youth. Picture: Joao Silva

ginalised youth being uneducated and uneducable, says Cooper. The "lost generation" has been found.

Change is difficult to mediate at the best of times, he says. The type of change expected to occur now within individuals, families, organisations and communities is so far-reaching that it aggravates basic insecurities and inadequacies.

Families are affected by stresses such as public violence, unemployment,

ing conflict, says Cooper. The effects of structural violence in all its manifestations on individuals, families, organisations and communities represent formidable obstacles to current reconstruction and development initiatives aimed at the "historically disadvantaged" majority in South Africa.

The Family Institute finds its genesis and role in these contexts.

Cooper ascribes the institute's success to an open approach to collaboration with other institutions. "This avoids the risk of territoriality that feeds the intolerance underlying many endeavours in this country."

The institute offers a unique, holistic, interdisciplinary approach to relieving deep-seated trauma in this country's heart and to routing the causes.

## Creative

No sector, discipline or interest in the institute is paramount: specialised expertise complements existing diversity. The institute intervenes where needs are expressed, and does not impose external "expertise". Independence from sectarian or individual interests allows it to operate without hidden agenda.

Its creative ways of training and intervention to empower families and communities reduce dependence and increase skills and knowledge in communities that need them most.

The institute's work, says Cooper, will have direct policy implications. These will be invaluable to a democratic government and the non-governmental sector, especially in cost-efficiency and measurable programme penetration to larger numbers of people who have traditionally been excluded from service delivery systems, resources, decision making and developmental initiatives.

## Working together

THE Family Institute focused attention on the family and on communities — at their invitation.

It is interdisciplinary in nature. Intervention activities involve doctors, nurses, social workers, psychologists, teachers and educators, a few business people (even accountants), community workers, lawyers, academics and artists.

It is committed to creating the necessary understanding and linkages essential to the nation-building, so does not confine itself to one area of expertise.

The notion of outside experts entering communities with esoteric knowledge and skills which lay people are incapable of understanding is contrary to the institute's ethos.

- Children first: educational and preventive programmes, for example television for peace, maximizing creativity.
- Family centres to treat family-related problems and offer training programmes to enhance family, organisation and community efficiency.
- Violence intervention: direct services to victims of violence and training for those keen on intervening at all levels, including prevention. Services are in the victim's language of choice.
- Community mediation and conflict resolution: training and intervention in collaboration with other professional agencies.
- Community support and advancement.
- Youth leadership development: training youth to help the youth.
- Research to improve quality of life for all.
- Support in the work environment.
- Coping with change — managing transition and beyond.

For more information, telephone: The Family Institute at (011) 820-4541.

## Shelter for homeless to go ahead

With 2 500 people living on the streets of Johannesburg, the city council approved on Tuesday a city shelter for the homeless. *STAR 26/11/92*

Proposals for the management of the city shelter at 80 Albert Street, Marshalltown, will be called for.

A four-storey building there could provide emergency shel-

ter for about 350 homeless and destitute people.

There are facilities to house men, women and children, offices for counselling and rehabilitation and job skills training, and an area for a canteen and recreation.

A board of trustees will look after the shelter's interests. — Staff Reporter.



# Constantia vagrants to get night shelter

(297)  
CT 26/11/92

A NIGHT shelter to accommodate up to 58 vagrants who now sleep on vacant ground and in churchyards will soon be established in Constantia.

The plan — which follows a year's intensive research into the problem — was approved by the Local Council of Constantia Valley last week.

Mrs Joan Grover, chairman of the Constantia night shelter committee, welcomed the council's decision to build the shelter, which will be near the waste disposal site on Ladies Mile Road. The group can now raise funds before the next winter rains.

## Temporary

Mrs Grover said the group's affiliation to the Haven Night Shelter Organisation would ensure that the shelter was suitably staffed with experienced people and a part-time social worker who would help in rehabilitating residents where possible.

A technical sub-committee consisting of Mr Paul Andrew, a councillor, Mr Neil Grobelaar of the Constantia Property Owners' Association, Con-

stantia's planner, Mr Henry Aikman, and MP, Mr Roger Hulley, took the proposal to the council a few weeks ago.

The shelter will be temporary, however, because the use of the entire block of land bordered by Ladies Mile, Spaanschemat River Road and Kendall Road will be the subject of a land-use proposal.

## Busy road

At the meeting Mrs Joan Heming, a councillor, appealed for a deferment as she felt more research into the needs of the community and the costs of services was needed.

She said: "I don't want to see this fall apart. I want it to be a success."

Mrs Jeanette Shapiro supported the shelter in principle but had reservations about the choice of a site on a busy road as "a lot of these people are often inebriated".

It was also resolved that Constantia ratepayers should not carry the cost of the project.

THE Independent Development Trust confirmed yesterday that Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu has been appointed CE of the organisation with effect from April next year.

Prof Nkuhlu has served as an IDT trustee since its inception and has also held the posi-

## Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu appointed CE of IDT

tion of IDT executive vice-chairman this year. He succeeds outgoing CE Jan Steyn.

Prof Nkuhlu is president of the Black Man-

agement Forum. He is widely expected to be elected tomorrow as chairman of the board of directors of the Development Bank of South-

ern Africa to replace Owen Horwood.

Former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis had been suggested for the position by the government, but this was blocked by some of the bank's participating members, led by Transkei's military government. — Political Staff



Police learn  
STAR 26/11/92  
to counsel  
(297)  
rape victims

By Charlotte James

Following angry outcries over police treatment of the victims of the "Yeoville rapist", the first police officers in the country yesterday received training to help rape victims.

A total of 32 Johannesburg policewomen gathered in Benoni on the East Rand for a three-day workshop to learn counselling and communication skills.

University of South Africa (Unisa) criminologist Dr Irma Labuschagne, who spoke at the workshop, said it was "a start" but that policemen also needed training.

"Thirty-five out of every 36 women raped do not report the crime. It is these women who must be encouraged to speak out," she said.

Police officers needed to realise that a rape victim who was not injured during the crime was not looking to be raped. She should not be treated as the guilty party, said Labuschagne.

Outrage member Margaret Auerbach welcomed the workshop as a step in the right direction. Auerbach — a founding member of Outrage, an organisation of Yeoville women — said police should inform victims of their rights as a routine procedure.

"They must know that their statement can be given in private and they can ask for a female officer to take it down," she said.

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**Amendment of Annex I to the Regulations**

2. Annex I to the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution under the item "Mayonnaise, French dressing, salad dressing and other salad toppings" in column I opposite the colourant "Quinoline Yellow", with Colour index number 47005, in column II for the expression "60" in column III of the expression "150":

I Foodstuff	Colour index number	II Name of colourant	III Conditions and limits (mg/kg)
Mayonnaise, French dressing, salad dressing and other salad toppings .....	47005	Quinoline Yellow	150

No. R. 3214

27 November 1992

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SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978

**REGULATIONS REGARDING DISCIPLINARY  
INQUIRIES: AMENDMENT**

The Minister of National Health has, in terms of section 28 (1) (d) and (e) 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 in the Schedule hereto.

**SCHEDULE****Definitions**

1. In this Schedule, "the Regulations" shall mean the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 3026 of 28 December 1990.

**Amendment of regulation 1 of the Regulations**

2. Regulation 1 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the definition of "preliminary inquiry" of the following definition:

"preliminary inquiry" shall mean an inquiry held in terms of these regulations to determine whether a complaint of unprofessional or improper conduct should be subjected to a disciplinary inquiry or not."

**Substitution of regulation 4 of the Regulations**

3. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 4 of the Regulations:

"4. On receipt of a complaint the registrar may—

(a) call for further information from the complainant; or

(b) forward to the accused copies of the documents received from the complainant or inform the accused of the nature of such complaint and request a written explanation from him within 21 days and warn him that such explanation may be used in evidence during a disciplinary inquiry which may follow."

**Substitution of regulation 5 of the Regulations**

4. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 5 of the Regulations:

"5. On receipt of the further information or explanation referred to in regulation 4 (a) or (b), the registrar shall submit such information or

**Wysiging van Aanhangsel I van die Regulasies**

2. Aanhangsel I van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur onder die item "Mayonnaise, slaaisous, Franse slaaisous en ander slaai-  
bedekkings" in kolom I teenoor die kleurstof "Kinoliengeel", met die kleur-  
indeksnommer 47005, in kolom II, die uitdrukking "60" in kolom III te vervang deur die uitdrukking "150":

I Voedingsmiddel	Kleur- indeks- nommer	II Naam van kleur- stof	III Voorwaardes en perke (mg/kg)
Mayonnaise, slaaisous, Franse slaaisous en ander slaai- bedekkings .....	47005	Kinolieng- geel	150

No. R. 3214

27 November 1992

WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

**REGULASIES BETREFFENDE TUGONDERSOEKE:  
WYSIGING**

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid het ingevolge artikel 28 (1) (d) en (e) 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 uitgevaardig.

**BYLAE****Woordomskrywing**

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 3026 van 28 Desember 1990.

**Wysiging van regulasie 1 van die Regulasies**

2. Regulasie 1 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die omskrywing van "voorlopige ondersoek" deur die volgende omskrywing te vervang:

"voorlopige ondersoek" 'n ondersoek wat kragtens hierdie regulasies gehou word om te bepaal of 'n klagte van onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag aan 'n tugondersoek onderwerp moet word of nie."

**Vervanging van regulasie 4 van die Regulasies**

3. Regulasie 4 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"4. Na ontvangs van 'n klagte kan die registrateur—

(a) nadere inligting van die klaer inwin; of

(b) afskrifte van die dokumente wat van die klaer ontvang is aan die beskuldigde stuur, of die beskuldigde van die aard van sodanige klagte in kennis stel, en hom versoek om binne 21 dae 'n skriftelike verduideliking te verskaf en hom waarsku dat sodanige verduideliking as getuienis gebruik kan word by 'n tugondersoek wat mag volg."

**Vervanging van regulasie 5 van die Regulasies**

4. Regulasie 5 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"5. Na ontvangs van die nadere inligting of verduideliking bedoel in regulasie 4 (a) of (b), moet die registrateur dit aan die voorsitter van 'n komi-



explanation to the chairman of a committee for preliminary inquiry, and if no further information or explanation is received, the registrar shall report such fact to such chairman, who shall then make a recommendation on the matter and shall direct the registrar to—

(a) refer the matter to the committee for preliminary inquiry; or

(b) arrange for a disciplinary inquiry to be held.”.

#### ***Substitution of regulation 6 of the Regulations***

5. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 6 of the Regulations:

“6. On receipt of a directive referred to in regulation 5 (a) the registrar shall refer the matter to a committee for preliminary inquiry for consideration.”.

#### ***Substitution of regulation 7 of the Regulations***

6. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 7 of the Regulations:

“7. The registrar or a committee for preliminary inquiry or the chairman of such committee may at any time have further inquiries made and call for such legal advice or other assistance as may be deemed necessary.”.

#### ***Substitution of regulation 8 of the Regulations***

7. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 8 of the Regulations:

“8. If a committee for preliminary inquiry finds that a complaint, even if it is proven, does not constitute unprofessional or improper conduct or conduct which, if the profession of the accused is taken into account, is not unprofessional or improper, or that the complaint for any other reason should not be subjected to an inquiry the committee shall take such steps as it may deem necessary and report such steps to the council.”.

#### ***Substitution of regulation 9 of the Regulations***

8. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 9 of the Regulations:

“9. (1) If it is clear to a committee for preliminary inquiry that an inquiry should be held into the conduct of an accused, the committee shall direct the registrar to arrange for a disciplinary inquiry to be held.

(2) No evidence gathered by the committee for preliminary inquiry, with the exception of the complaint referred to in regulation 3 (1) and the information or explanation received in terms of regulation 4 (a) or (b), shall be submitted to a disciplinary committee.”.

tee vir voorlopige ondersoek voorlê, en indien geen nadere inligting of verduideliking ontvang word nie, rapporteer die registrateur hierdie feit aan sodanige voorsitter, waarna die voorsitter 'n aanbeveling oor die saak doen en die registrateur gelas om—

(a) die saak na die komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek te verwys; of

(b) reëlins vir die hou van 'n tugondersoek te tref.”.

#### ***Vervanging van regulasie 6 van die Regulasies***

5. Regulasie 6 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

“6. Nadat die registrateur 'n lasgewing in regulasie 5 (a) bedoel, ontvang het, moet hy dié saak na 'n komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek vir oorweging verwys.”.

#### ***Vervanging van regulasie 7 van die Regulasies***

6. Regulasie 7 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

“7. Die registrateur of 'n komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek of die voorsitter van so 'n komitee kan te eniger tyd verdere ondersoek laat instel en sodanige regsadvies inwin of ander hulp inroep as wat hy nodig ag.”.

#### ***Vervanging van regulasie 8 van die Regulasies***

7. Regulasie 8 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

“8. Indien 'n komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek besluit dat 'n klagte, selfs al word dit bewys, nie onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag of gedrag wat, indien die beskuldigde se beroep in aanmerking geneem word, onprofessioneel of behoorlik is, uitmaak nie, of om enige ander rede nie aan 'n ondersoek onderwerp behoort te word nie, moet hy sodanige stappe doen as wat hy goedvind, en sodanige stappe aan die raad rapporteer.”.

#### ***Vervanging van regulasie 9 van die Regulasies***

8. Regulasie 9 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

“9. (1) Indien dit vir 'n komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek duidelik is dat 'n ondersoek na die gedrag van 'n beskuldigde gehou moet word, moet die komitee die registrateur gelas om reëlins te tref vir die hou van 'n tugondersoek.

(2) Geen getuienis wat deur die komitee vir voorlopige ondersoek ingewin is, met uitsondering van die klagte bedoel in regulasie 3 (1) en die inligting of verduideliking verkry ingevolge regulasie 4 (a) of (b), word aan 'n tugkomitee voorgelê nie.”.

**Substitution of regulation 10 of the Regulations**

9. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 10 of the Regulations:

297 "10. On receipt of a directive referred to in regulation 5 (b) or 9 (1) the registrar shall arrange for a disciplinary inquiry to be held and he shall submit the supporting documents in preparation of the charge sheet to the *pro forma* complainant."

**Amendment of regulation 11 of the Regulations**

10. Regulation 11 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for the words preceding paragraph (a) of subregulation (1) of the following words:

"11. (1) The registrar shall issue a notice essentially in the form of Annexure A hereto, addressed to the accused informing him—"

**Amendment of regulation 12 of the Regulations**

11. Regulation 12 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the insertion of the following new subregulation after subregulation (3):

"(4) If witnesses are summonsed at the request of the accused the registrar may require from the accused a deposit that is sufficient to cover the costs involved, and he may pay such costs out of the amount so deposited."

**Insertion of regulation 19A**

12. The following regulation is hereby inserted after regulation 19 of the Regulations:

"19A. (1) The proceedings of a disciplinary inquiry shall be accessible to the public: Provided that—

(a) any decision of the inquiring body with regard to any matter relating to or arising during an inquiry may be taken *in camera*;

(b) any evidence submitted during a disciplinary inquiry, upon submission of valid reasons, may, at the discretion of the inquiring body, be heard *in camera*;

(c) upon submission of valid reasons, the inquiring body may, at its discretion, direct that no person shall at any time in any manner publish any information that is likely to reveal the identity of a specific person, excluding that of the accused.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to obey a directive issued in terms of subregulation (1) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction in a court of law to a fine not exceeding R100."

**Substitution of Annexure A to the Regulations**

13. The following Annexure A is hereby substituted for Annexure A of the Regulations:

**Vervanging van regulasie 10 van die Regulasies**

9. Regulasie 10 van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende regulasie vervang:

"10. Nadat die registrateur 'n lasgewing in regulasie 5 (b) of 9 (1) bedoel, ontvang het, tref hy reëlins vir die hou van 'n tugondersoek en lê hy die stawende dokumente ter voorbereiding van die klagstaat aan die *pro forma*-klaer voor."

**Wysiging van regulasie 11 van die Regulasies**

10. Regulasie 11 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die woorde wat paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) voorafgaan, deur die volgende woorde te vervang:

"11. (1) Die registrateur reik 'n kennisgewing wesenlik in die vorm van Aanhangsel A hiervan uit, gerig aan die beskuldigde, waarin hy in kennis gestel word—"

**Wysiging van regulasie 12 van die Regulasies**

11. Regulasie 12 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur die volgende nuwe subregulasie na subregulasie (3) in te voeg:

"(4) Indien getuies op versoek van die beskuldigde gedagvaar word, kan die registrateur 'n deposito van die beskuldigde vereis wat voldoende is om die koste daarby betrokke te dek, en kan hy sodanige koste betaal uit die bedrag wat aldus gestort is."

**Invoeging van regulasie 19A**

12. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 19 van die Regulasies ingevoeg:

"19A. (1) Die verrigtinge by 'n tugondersoek is vir die publiek toeganklik: Met dien verstande dat—

(a) enige besluit van die ondersoekliggaam ten opsigte van enige aangeleentheid wat in verband met of gedurende 'n ondersoek ontstaan, *in camera*; geneem kan word;

(b) enige getuienis voorgelê gedurende 'n tugondersoek by voorlegging van gegronde redes in die diskresie van die ondersoekliggaam *in camera* aangehoor kan word;

(c) die ondersoekliggaam by voorlegging van gegronde redes in sy diskresie kan beveel dat niemand te eniger tyd op enige wyse enige inligting wat die identiteit van 'n bepaalde persoon, uitgesonderd die beskuldigde, waarskynlik aan die lig sal bring, openbaar maak nie.

(2) Iemand wat 'n bevel kragtens subregulasie (1) uitgereik oortree of versuim om dit na te kom, is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding in 'n geregshof strafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens R100."

**Vervanging van Aanhangsel A van die Regulasies**

13. Aanhangsel A van die Regulasies word hierby deur die volgende Aanhangsel A vervang:



ARG 27/11/92

# IDT 'has big role to play in development' (297)

STEFAANS BRÜMMER  
Staff Reporter

BY proving its speed, cost-effectiveness and legitimacy, the Independent Development Trust will ensure its continued existence, chief executive-designate Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu believes.

"I have been telling my staff they have no right to be what they are. They must earn it," the 48-year-old former mineworker who is to take over the reigns of the one of the country's foremost development agencies says.

He has been appointed to succeed Mr Jan Steyn — who turns 65 in March but will continue as non-executive chairman — on April 1 next year.

The IDT, whose establishment was announced in March 1990 with a grant of R2 billion in taxpayers' money and a three-year mandate to uplift the estimated 10 million people who are the worst casualties of apartheid and long-term economic decline, is undergoing something of a rethink.

Now, at the end of the second year of its operations and with about 350 projects in housing, health and community development, education and job creation under way, the agency believes it has a permanent place in the development milieu.

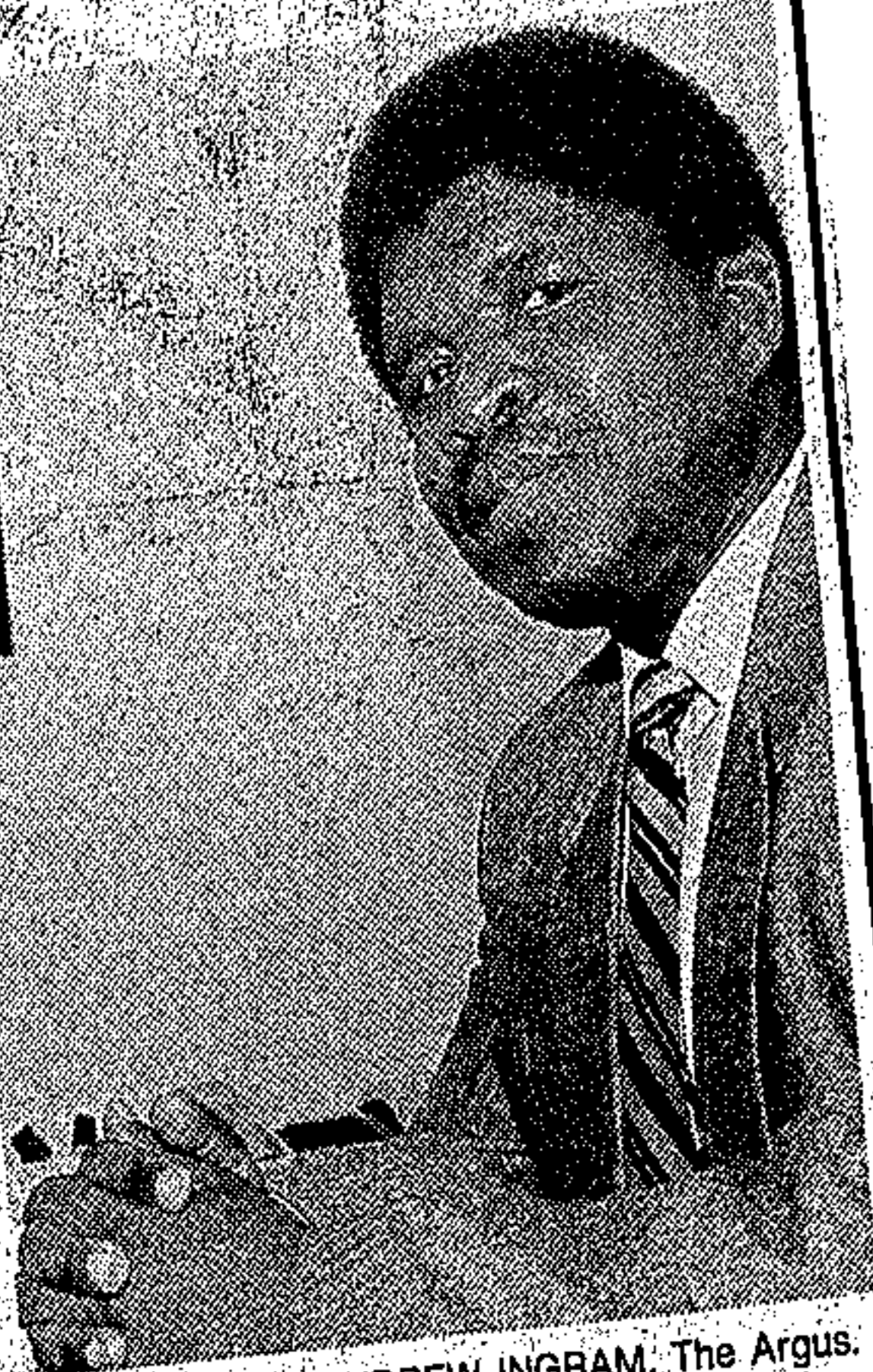
Sustained funding will have to be found and Professor Nkuhlu believes the only way is by proving IDT is best.

"I believe the IDT must prove itself in terms of speedy delivery, legitimacy in the community, and cost efficiency. We must prove we are the best agency to build schools and clinics ... it is those things that will attract funding from future government and international agencies."

Already there have been exchanges with the World Bank, USAid and the United Nations Development Programme, among others. "They are becoming interested in the way we approach development."

His plans are big, but Professor Nkuhlu is not big on himself.

"No, I will rather let other people talk about me," is how he turns down a request for information about himself.



Picture: ANDREW INGRAM: The Argus.

**CHIEF-DESIGNATE:** Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, who will take over as chief executive of the Independent Development Trust from Mr Jan Steyn next year. Mr Steyn will stay on as non-executive chairman.

years hard labour, first in East London, then on Robben Island.

On his release, he joined Loraine gold mine, initially as a store labourer, later to work in the kitchens.

It was while at the mine that he completed matric and saved R300, with which he headed for Fort Hare University.

From there unfolded a success story that was first widely noticed when in 1976 he became the first South African African to become a chartered accountant.

The next year he established a department of accountancy at the University of Transkei and in 1987 became principal of the university — a position he resigned earlier this year to accept the position of IDT executive vice-chairman.

Professor Nkuhlu does not shy away from the words "affirmative action", in fact, they form an integral part of his beliefs about what is good for the IDT and good for the country.

"My idea is we remain a small or-



AKG 30/10/91

## 5 welfare bodies get aid boost

CLIVE SAWYER  
Municipal Reporter

297

THE city council is to give five new grants-in-aid to welfare bodies, and is to increase its support of the Community Chest and Rape Crisis — but, the grants to the Cape Peninsula Organisation for the Aged and the Louis Botha YMCA are to be slashed.

The council last week debated a R688 809 grants-in-aid budget.

The new grants are for Nonkgubela Day Care Centre, Guguletu (R2 500); Masikaze Educare Centre, Khayelitsha (R2 500); Eros Cerebral Palsy School (R2 000); Friends of Alexandra (R1 000); and Nicro Mitchell's Plain (R3 500).

Aid to the CPOA was cut by R38 000 to R10 000 because the organisation was financially healthy.

The Community Chest was given an extra R15 000 because it had boosted its own grants to welfare bodies by R4 350 000, but was losing earnings from its scratch-card games because of competition.

Another R2 000 was given to Rape Crisis, increasing its grant to R7 700.

The total grants budget of R8 128 100 includes "additional allocations" of R500 000 for the Wesgro overseas marketing campaign, and more to Captour (R230 000), Fairest Cape Association (R33 000), Kirstenbosch (R12 800) and the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra (R8 500).



# R150m for rural project

CT 30/11/92

297

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Kagiso Trust, the IDT and the Development Bank of Southern Africa have co-operated formally for the first time with a R150-million water and sanitation programme in rural and semi-urban areas, according to a weekend statement.

The co-operation comes two years after the De Looer report recommended the rationalisation of development institutions.

Development Bank managing director Mr André la Grange said yesterday the Kagiso Trust secured R48,5m from the EC, and this was matched by the IDT, over a three-year period. The bank offered operational support of R3m and a loan of R48,5m.

Mr La Grange said the bank's loan would be spent on developing a water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

The EC's concern about the drought was one of the reasons why the supply of water was the first area of co-operation between the three organisations.

He said the community-based programme would increase the capacity of non-government organisations to help marginalised communities.

The statement said although the money was not enough to solve the problems deprived communities have with water and sanitation, it started to acknowledge "the historical imbalances in the provision of such services".

"It is, therefore, an important step in alleviating the cycle of poverty."

# Apology to the Trust

297

SOWETAN reported on November 27 that the Independent Development Trust occupies "opulent offices that cost R7,1 million a month to maintain".

We also said only five blacks were employed in the Johannesburg office out of a staff of about 20.

The IDT has pointed out that:

It occupies offices that cost R10 106 in rental and parking charges;

Its relief development section occupies three offices and the space costs R1 800 a month and no charge if levied by the IDT;

Of an IDT staff of 15 in Johannesburg, 10 are black.

The relief development section has a staff of seven, and five are black.

We apologise to the IDT for any embarrassment it might have suffered because of our report.

Sowetan 2/12/92



**PEOPLE'S LIVES** Docket was sent by police to Attorney-General but he refused to prosecute

# Life ruined after rape by cop

Sowetan  
3/12/92

By Sonti Maseko

**'I was crying hysterically, pleading with him to stop'**

**S**HE IS A NURSING sister and the mother of two. Two years ago she was raped by a policeman while in custody - an incident which left her life in tatters.

Two years later, she is still living on drugs and therapy and she is thinking of changing her job.

The Minister of Law and Order has paid a "paltry" R15 000 in damages in an out-of-court settlement.

Meanwhile, the policeman keeps his job and the Attorney-General has declined to prosecute. Why?

**DAMAGES CLAIM** Nursing sister paid 'paltry' R15 000 in an out-of-court settlement of the case: (247)

"I feel an injustice has been done," said an upset Susan (not her real name) after I broke the news to her that there would be no criminal prosecution in the case.

"They (the Attorney-General) should have spoken to me. I would have told them about my financial troubles. Not my own spending but those that resulted from this incident which changed my health," she said.

A report prepared by her psychologist for a case she had

brought against the State indicated she had gained weight and had suffered a string of stress-related illnesses as a result of being raped.

Susan's ordeal started on September 15 1990 when she was arrested in connection with R57 owed to a hotel in Ficksburg where she and her children had spent a night. She had paid with a cheque which later bounced.

When she took her car for a service in Roodepoort, the registration number was picked up and she was arrested for fraud.

The policeman she accuses of raping her, a Mr van Jaarsveld, arrived from Ficksburg in the company of another policeman. She was driven back to Ficksburg in the Free State.

Van Jaarsveld was fluent in Xhosa and Sotho and along the way said to her in Sotho that he would help her but she would also have to help him.

At the Ficksburg police station the other policeman drove away and Van Jaarsveld took her to an office from where he contacted the hotel.

## Recovering money

"They told him they were interested in recovering their money and not in opening a case.

"He then turned to me and said: 'You see I have helped you. You would have gone to jail but I have spoken to those people.'

"It was at that moment that he took out his gun and placed it on the table. He was fondling my breast and buttocks and he pressed me down on to the table and raped me.

"I was crying hysterically, pleading with him to stop. Eventually there was a sound as if someone was trying to open the door. When he went over to look I followed him, hoping I would get help from whoever it was.

"There was no one there but when he tried to repeat what he had done to me, I was in such a state of hysteria that he could not do it."

She alleged Van Jaarsveld then drove her to an autobank where she withdrew money. He then took her to the hotel where he paid the bill and brought her a slip.

The policeman then dropped her at the side of a road and told her to hitchhike back to Johannesburg.

Her efforts to lay a charge were frustrated by procedure and being shunted from pillar to post.

It took her four days to make a statement and point out her attacker at an identification parade.

## Civil case

On the day of her civil case against the Minister of Law and Order, which was to be heard in Pretoria, she was given a letter by an attorney confirming that the Minister of Law and Order had agreed to pay her R15 000 in damages.

She said she had never agreed to a settlement and the money was a tenth of the sum she had originally sued for.

She contends that she spent more than R35 000 on therapy, drugs and tranquillisers at pharmacies and on hospital costs for treatment of stress-related illnesses.

She said she was "outraged" by the settlement amount.

She produced recent pay slips from which amounts of R863 and R597, together with medical aid contributions, had been deducted.

"I expressed my dissatisfaction but I was told not to complain. Other black women, I was told, received far less even when they had been assaulted as well.

"They said the highest amount the Minister had previously paid to other women was R3 000," she said.

She is trying to obtain records of the case and to pursue it with another attorney.

While she used to carry out specialised duties as a highly qualified nursing sister, she now has to perform simple tasks due to her mental state.

## Practising skills

"I feel I am useless now. I am no longer practising my skills and at my age I am thinking of starting a new career.

"Tell me, is this fair?" she asked.

Being a rape victim is not easy for Susan. She had expected her seniors, who knew about the incident, to treat the matter as a secret and protect her. However, this was not the case as she found out recently.


One day when she was transferred to a new ward she overheard a nursing sister saying to another in Afrikaans:

"How can they bring a mad rape case to our ward?"

"That day I cried so much and my psychologist had to book me off for a month," she said.

Meanwhile, the police in Bloemfontein have replied to an inquiry made by Sowetan regarding Susan's case.

They say the matter was fully investigated and the docket forwarded to the Attorney-General who, after having considered the merits of the case, declined to prosecute.



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**BUSINESS FEATURE** From mine worker to head of two powerful institutions

# All for one, one for all

## - Prof Nkuhlu

Sowetan 4/12/92

By Mzimkulu Malunga

■ **GLORIOUS GAINS** Liberation movements made climb possible:

**D**EVELOPMENTAL institutions should work together to co-ordinate upliftment programmes for all South Africans, says Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu.

When he takes over next year as chief executive of the Independent Development Trust and chairman of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, Nkuhlu said he would nurture a closer co-operation between the two institutions.

"The country needs both a bank which supports development through interest-bearing loans as well as a grant-making mechanism aimed at achieving the best upliftment impact.

"It is important that the two programmes be co-ordinated and my appointment is going to enable me to foster this type of co-operation," he said.

It was imperative that during this transitional period black people should be aware that organisations such as IDT and DBSA controlled the national resources which belonged to all South Africans, Nkuhlu argued.

Both institutions had the stigma of being a creation of an apartheid government, but the greater emphasis should now be put on making them accountable.

### Progressive movement

"For this to be achieved, people associated with the progressive movement have to be involved in the management of both IDT and DBSA," he said.

Had it not been due to the gains made by the broad liberation movement in this country, his appointment to such influential portfolios could not have been possible.

While many were having sleepless nights about whether the future government will meet the expectations of the masses, Nkuhlu said he was not troubled.

A democratically elected government would be in a position to initiate projects that would cultivate hope at grassroots level.

"If the government succeeds in doing this, the people will have the patience to wait because the realisation of their expectations will take many years," he added.

"I have faith in the wisdom of ordinary people, provided you tell them the truth about what is possible in the short and medium term.

"The danger will only be if politicians fan the expectations themselves," said the former principal of the University of Transkei.

However, Nkuhlu warned that there was a danger of over concentration on constitutional issues once an interim government was in place, hence pushing economic matters to the back seat.

He called on all people and the development institutions to play a vanguard role in ensuring that upliftment programmes were not thrown into the backyard.

On the role of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in a future South Africa, Nkuhlu said much as the two were needed to support developmental projects, the country should develop a mechanism of co-ordinating and managing their involvement.

Nkuhlu, who is also president of the Black Management Forum, studied accounting while a student at Fort Hare University when he discovered that there were no qualified black accountants.

His first love had always been economics. "My heroes were Kwame Nkrumah (the first president of Ghana), Tanzania's Julius Nyerere and other African freedom

fighters. This stimulated my desire to work in Africa.

"By that time we saw the struggle in South Africa as intertwined with that of the rest of the continent and a lot of things were happening in Addis Ababa (the Ethiopian capital)," said the former mine worker.

Like many youths of his time, the 48-year-old Nkuhlu served a jail sentence on Robben Island for belonging to a banned organisation.

After qualifying as the first black chartered accountant in 1976, he went to Umtata where he opened an auditing firm.

At about the same time he established the department of accounting at the University of Transkei.

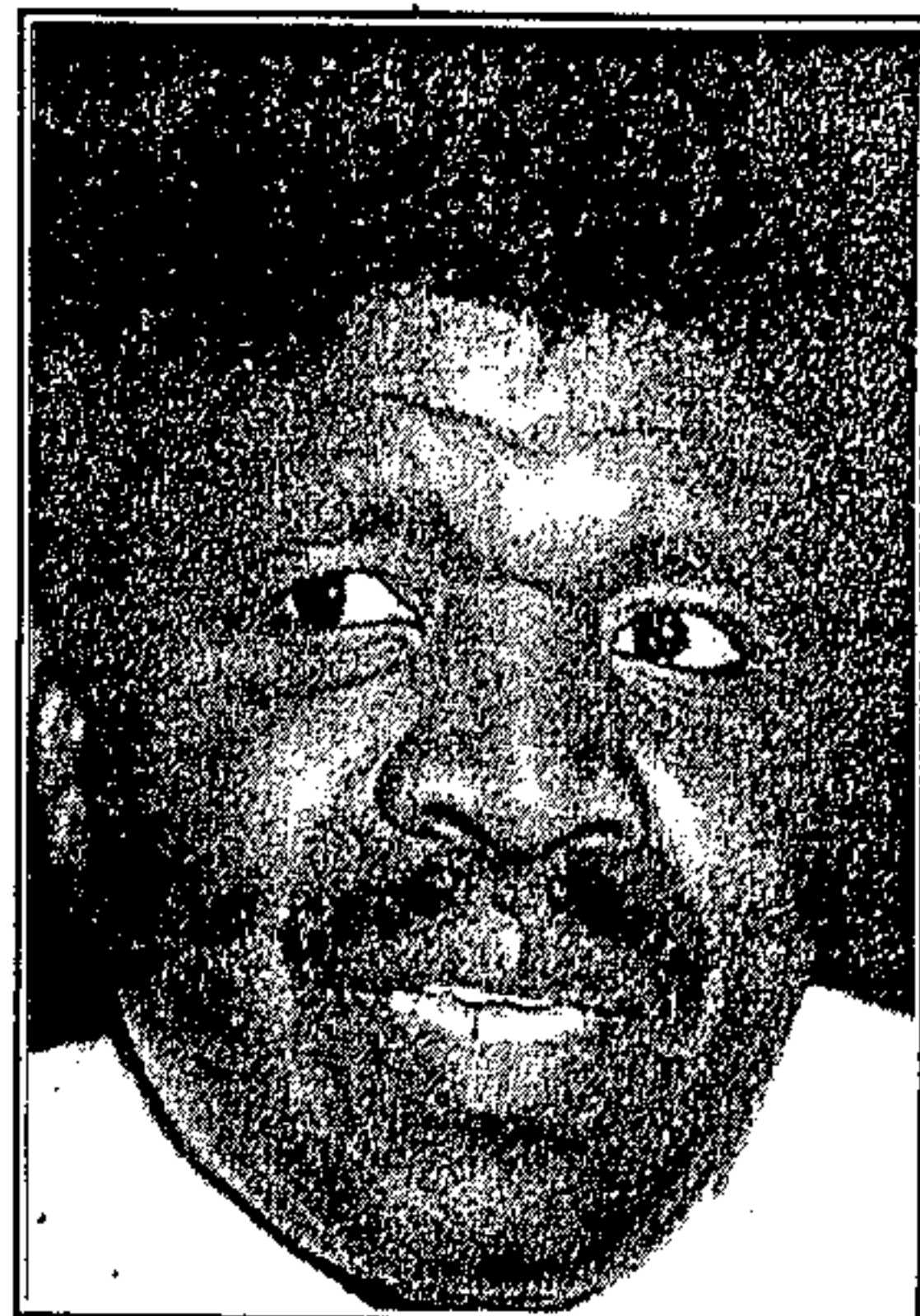
Later he did his Masters degree in Business Administration at the New York University in 1983.

In 1987 he was appointed principal and vice-chancellor of Unisa and last year was elected president of the BMF.

Among his many research papers on development was "Economic empowerment in sub-Saharan Africa during and after the colonial era" which he delivered in 1990.

Nkuhlu is married to Hazel Nondina and they have four children, three boys and a girl.

Two of his children are at high school, one at primary and the youngest at pre-school.



Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu ... his first love has always been economics.

“The country needs both a bank which supports development through interest-bearing loans as well as a grant-making mechanism aimed at achieving the best upliftment impact.

It is important that the two programmes be co-ordinated and my appointment is going to enable me to foster this type of co-operation”



**Scratching a living**

**Ithuba Day** founder Gareth Pyne-James has quit his R17 000-a-month job with Games Africa, the scratch card gaming company

*to continue* →

**CURRENT AFFAIRS**

(297)

FM 4/12/92

that generates funds for Ithuba Trust. He had earlier resigned from Ithuba to join Games Africa as marketing director.

He denies that he was sidelined by Games Africa director Eytan Rechter. "I am disillusioned with charity in SA," he tells the *FM*. "I am tired of being made the whipping boy for charity."

He had been at the centre of a bitter war of words between Ithuba and the M-Net-sponsored Viva Trust welfare organisation. Pyne-James' role as Ithuba's architect had often been criticised by rivals.

"I have left Games Africa with no bad feelings and I was never forced to quit," says Pyne-James. "But I honestly will have to say that I was not happy. I did not fit into the new corporate structure." He has started his own marketing company. "I still have credibility," he says. "I am also prepared, at no payment, to help Ithuba Trust, if they want me to, but not Games Africa."

The Ithuba Trust will meet this week to discuss a new trust deed, drawn up to bring the trust in line with the new structure after Games Africa had been formed. This came after objections about a R1m payout by Ithuba Trust had been raised by Ciskeian Chief Judge Bobbie Pickard, who earlier had been appointed to a panel (Appeal Court Judge Leo van den Heever is the other member) to oversee welfare allocations by the trust. As a result of Pickard's objection, SABC CE Wynand Harmse ordered that the payout, planned to take place before Ithuba Day on October 10, should be stopped.

But about R250 000 was paid out as it had been allocated before the appointment of the judges' panel.

The *FM* has learnt that the main concern of Judge Pickard was that the allocation was announced, without their knowledge, after he and Van den Heever had been appointed to the panel. There has been no suggestion to the judges that funds were misappropriated.

The main source of income to the trust is a 15% share of money raised by Games Africa through scratch card game tickets sold by the Post Office, Pick 'n Pay and Western Province Cellars. A game show is presented by the SABC.

Eddie Botha

**Beyond the feuding**

**Development Bank** of Southern Africa chairman-designate Wiseman Nkuhlu says an independent panel to co-ordinate the efforts of development agencies and determine priorities is essential if an interim government is to have any chance of tackling demands.

In an interview with the *FM* this week he outlined, for the first time, proposals he will make to major political players and development agencies for the establishment of what will in effect be a national commission for economic restructuring and development.

It will be more than an advisory body and could put members in a position to influence government spending, economic restructuring and development strategies.

**Energy and resources**

Nkuhlu, who is also CEO-designate of the Independent Development Trust and on several corporate boards, including Barlows, Old Mutual, Genbel and Standard Bank, believes the interim government — the first phase of which is expected in the first half of next year — will not be able to devote the necessary energy and resources to development.

There's a danger that it will face massive demands and high expectations but have no development programme to implement, no way of determining priorities and will be unable to make significant progress on development issues while also wrestling with the creation of a new constitution.

**CURRENT AFFAIRS**

FM 4/12/92

The panel must have advisory and executive powers as well as direct input to Cabinet on issues such as spending priorities and budgeting for development.

Using the considerable research information and talent already available through the development community, it would work in tandem with the interim government to identify development needs, plan strategies to address them, advise and assist in budgeting for projects and raise additional funds to meet budget shortfalls.

It would have to bridge party political differences which have until now tended to label development proposals as the initiative of one or other group and, thereby, undermined their credibility in some communities and blunted their effort.

Nkuhlu says it is important for the panel to be nonpartisan. Participants must be selected on expertise, not simply as representatives of political groups or agencies. They will have to rise above their party or agency loyalties and consider the good of SA above all else.

The panel would also provide a single channel for development grants from foreign governments and loans from international agencies.

Nkuhlu does not want the panel to become simply another development agency — its only full-time staff will be a secretariat — and says it will not usurp the functions of

agencies such as the Independent Development Trust, Kagiso Trust and Development Bank. They would carry on operating in their areas of expertise with the panel's support and co-ordination.



6101A-7 7/12/92

### National welfare trust

THE SA Welfare Trust, which was established on November 25 in Johannesburg to co-ordinate national fundraising activities, has had 21 national welfare bodies representing 80% of organised welfare services in SA apply for trusteeship so far, executive director Syd Eckley said at the weekend.

The trust's primary objective was to assign funds for welfare and self-help in proportion to the needs of the project, Eckley said.

(297)

## Meals-on-wheels (297) ~~297~~ for road workers

A meals-on-wheels programme to provide hot, nutritious and affordable meals to Johannesburg City Council road workers is to have a trial run. *Sim 8/12/92*

The programme will be run by the workers on a non-profit basis, and has received an enthusiastic response during field trials, according to executive director of the Roads Directorate, Dr Emile Horak.

It will start on a three-month trial basis, eventually feeding up to 230 people.

Local roads manager Johan van Wyngaard said: "A lot of time — translating into about R600 000 a year — is wasted by workers on buying lunches at cafes en route to their jobs or on cooking meals at the roadside."

The meals will be served hot and sold at R3,50 each.  
— Staff Reporter



# Deluge of donations buys millions of meals

THE flow of emergency aid to South Africa's starving from the Harvest for the Hungry fund has passed the R2,6 million mark.

A third and final round of allocations from the fund has boosted the total number of volunteer feeding schemes revitalised by cash injections to 23.

Nedcor Bank, which launched the Harvest Fund jointly with The Star and sister newspapers in the Argus group four months ago, estimates that the number of meals provided has already run into tens of millions.

The funds have been spread out to keep supplies flowing to as many destitute families as possible, at least over the Christmas season and until the summer rains enable new crops to be harvested.

"We mobilised the special programme as soon as the full toll of the drought devastation became known," said Nedcor chief executive Chris Liebenberg.

"A long catalogue of successes has been achieved so far, but weather patterns are still critical in many areas.

"Our ambition has been to help relieve the malnutrition suffered by poorer families during the peak of the drought crisis. We have been overwhelmed at the response from the general public to our appeals," he said.

Among the latest beneficiaries from "Harvest" funds is Operation Hunger, which has been given R500 000 for its longer-term programme. Ina Perlman, executive director of the organisation, estimated that the number of malnutrition victims could reach 2,5 million, but even Operation Hunger has been alarmed at the ultimate dimensions of the crisis.

The main thrust of the "Harvest" donation will be the provision of more meals in Venda, Le-



A final round of allocations by The Harvest for the Hungry fund brings the total amount channelled into this particular battle with the drought crisis to more than R2,6 million. Thousands of the victims of malnutrition have rejoiced over the arrival of special food shipments, reports MICHAEL CHESTER.

bowa, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and the eastern and north-western Cape.

Funds will also be used to supply seed and fertiliser to families.

It was the supply of vegetable seed that was added to food supplies by volunteers of the Salvation Army that earned a R500 000 donation from the "Harvest" fund.

Also listed in the latest round of "Harvest" allocations are:

- Rural Advice Centre (R100 000) to construct water supply systems in villages in and around Mafefe in Lebowa.

- Islamic Relief Agency (R44 000) to distribute food parcels in Lebowa and Gazankulu, particularly to squatters near Punda Maria, and to drill three boreholes.

- Followers of St Francis of Assisi (R21 000) to relieve destitute children at the St Martin de Porres nursery school near a squatter camp at Ksomo-Ksomo in Bophuthatswana and expand feeding schemes in Johannesburg and at Hammanskraal.

- Ziphakamisa (R20 000) to provide funds to volunteer social workers delivering food parcels to at least 1 000 needy families near Port Shepstone in Natal.

- Catholic Church at Waterval (R10 000) to sink a new borehole in Gazankulu's Mhala district.

- Diphaganeng Community Development Project (R6 000) to increase food supplies and boreholes and hand-pumps in the Nebo district of northern Transvaal.

- Martie Hughes Soup Kitchens (R5 000) to expand operations with feeding schemes at Langlaagte and on the West Rand.

- Mahlatjane Ithusheng Women's League (R3 000) to increase the supply of food parcels to pre-school children at Mafefe near Pietersburg.

Liebenberg paid special tribute to The Star and its sister newspapers for active support and contributions from income from the TelStar 087 telephone service run by the Argus group and Parrot Publishing.

There were also congratulations to more than 15 000 staffers in the Nedcor group for a wide range of fund-raising activities and personal contributions.

Also, every time there was a transaction at a Perm or Nedbank ATM, the Nedcor group chipped in with 10c until the total swelled to R1,2 million. □



**C**OUPLES facing divorce sometimes find themselves involved in lengthy, bitter arguments about a settlement. Most resort to negotiation or litigation, but there is another choice — mediation.

Divorce must always be ratified by the court, but mediation is an increasingly popular route to the court.

A voluntary, confidential and legally privileged process, it enables disputing couples to retain control of joint decision-making, encouraging them to communicate and to reach their own agreements. Couples are brought together in an informal environment rather than the formal courtroom setting. Through information exchange, communication and learning, and with the assistance of a skilled mediator, they may arrive at mutually acceptable decisions concerning their children, property and finances.

The mediator will assist the couple to uncover the bones of their immediate conflict. For example, a custody battle in a religiously divided home may turn on the future religious instruction of the children. The mediator may ask what tradition, if any, the children have followed to date; and what consequences are envisaged by spouse A if the couple opt for B's tradition. The mediator helps the couple develop possible settlement scenarios. The couple is assisted in decision-making and then asked to specify the terms of their agreement. The decisions made by the couple are drafted into a memorandum of understanding by the mediator with the co-operation of the couple.

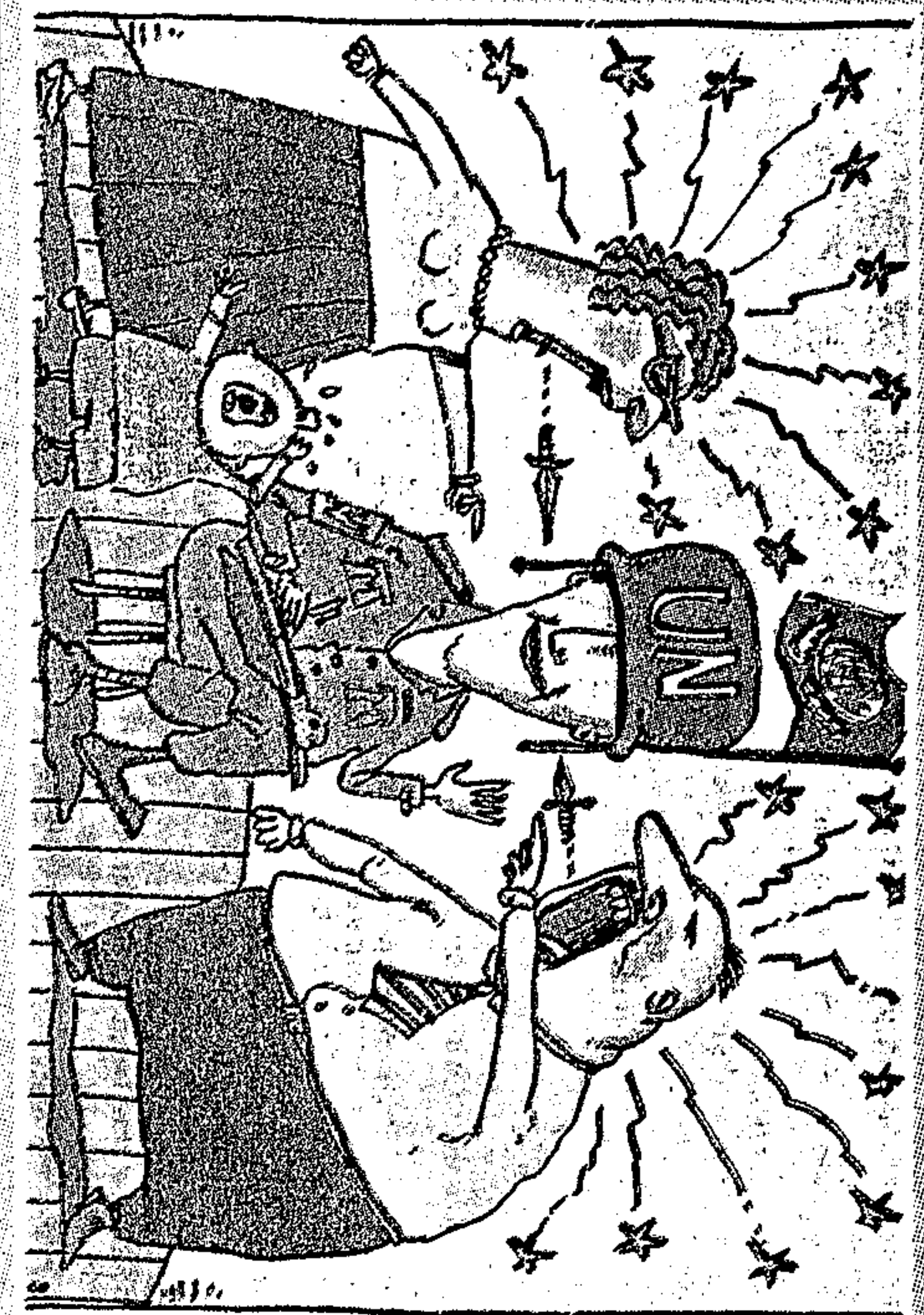
Mediation encourages spouses to retain control of what constitutes a major reorganisation of their lives. They are acknowledged as reasonable adults, best equipped and most competent in taking decisions with regard to the interests of their children and their future relationship with one another. Divorce also affects extended family members, such as grandparents, whose interests can be dealt with by the divorcing couple rather than ignored in a courtroom.

The mediator is usually a professional — a mental health worker or lawyer — trained as a family and divorce mediator. The issues that a

# Divorce without drama... mediate

Divorce affects more than just the children and the couple. It affects the extended family, friends and colleagues. But there is a more constructive path — mediation.

By **LINDA MACUN and ROBYN STEIN**



couple bring to the mediation table will help them choose a mediator. Couples handling the issues of custody and property may opt for co-mediation with a lawyer and a mental health worker.

However, because of costs, it is more common to work with one mediator. Couples should ask

about the mediator's specialist training and can check whether the mediator is approved by a national mediation body.

Contested divorces can be extremely expensive. Divorce mediation is conducted in a series of one-hour sessions. The couple will be charged

an hourly fee by the mediator, a fee by the administering body and any disbursements incurred by the mediator or administering body in the course of the mediation. The number of sessions required is determined by the couple's speed in settling. The mediator has an obligation to discuss terminating the mediation if the couple are unable to reach agreement in a reasonable time period.

Couples may come back to mediation post-divorce to deal with new issues. The non-custodian parent may be relocating to start a new job with better prospects. This will affect the access arrangements previously agreed upon by the parents and they may need assistance in restructuring their agreement. Follow-up work suggests that many divorced couples, equipped with negotiation and problem solving skills through mediation, are able to renegotiate aspects of their initial agreement unassisted.

Mediators do not offer clients legal advice. If necessary, clients will be encouraged to obtain legal advice from their attorneys. Unlike commercial mediation, current thinking in South Africa excludes the divorce attorney from the mediation. However, the mediator can have no better partners than supportive attorneys on either side who appraise the clients of their legal rights, give advice on settlement scenarios and have the memorandum of understanding made an order of court.

Divorce affects children, immediate and extended family, friends, colleagues and the couple themselves. Rather than an isolated event, the separation of two people causes a social tremor felt in the emotional and financial fabric of their personal and social existence. Mediation offers couples a less confrontational and more constructive dispute resolution procedure during the difficult days of divorce.

●Robyn Stein is a candidate attorney at Bowman Giffilen and Linda Macun is executive director of Alternative Dispute Resolution Association of South Africa



### Fish for the starving

A TON of fish was donated to Operation Hunger by I & J at a ceremony at the Johannesburg City Hall yesterday (29/11/92).

The fish would be distributed immediately in the PWV area where the food was urgently needed by Operation Hunger feeding schemes, the organisation's director Norma Cohen said yesterday.

31/12/92  
11/12/92

# Demand grows — but not funding

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Learn Revised Suppl in W/Ment

**N**TOBEKO MAQUBELA is well-placed as national director of the South African Legal Defence Fund (Saldef). As a qualified attorney who spent 10 years in jail for treason he can be said to know the country's justice system inside and out. 11112 - 17112192

He jokes about his hair going grey between February 1990, when FW de Klerk announced the unbanning of the African National Congress and other organisations, and April 1991, when Maqubela was finally released from prison. But the difficulties he experienced early on as Saldef's national director probably also contributed.

Saldef was set up to continue, inside South Africa, the work done by the London-based International Defence and Aid Fund (Idaf), which had funded the defence in political trials for years. That was as far as the relationship went: Saldef was created as an entirely autonomous body responsible for finding its own funding.

But Idaf's closure left attorneys and advocates across the country clamouring to be paid for outstanding accounts — and they landed up at Saldef's door.

"When Idaf closed it couldn't pay every account outstanding at the time — an amount of between R14 and R15-million was involved," says Maqubela. "Saldef was not legally obliged to do anything about old debts. It began with a clean slate."

"But we came under a lot of pressure from attorneys who were not willing to take on new work until their old bills were paid. So, even though we were not liable, we felt morally obliged to try and do something."

In addition to appealing for funds

Running the South African Legal Defence Fund is no easy task — especially if one took over at a time when international funders pulled out. GAYE DAVIS speaks to Saldef director Ntobeko Maqubela

for its own operation, Saldef also approached donors to make a special once-off grant to meet the bad debts, by that time reduced to "a more manageable R7-million". It was not an easy task: most of the big funders had loyally contributed to Idaf's coffers and weren't happy about coughing up more.

"We were able to raise about 30 percent of that sum and people are going to have to be happy with this," says Maqubela. "Saldef feels it has done more than enough."

Today, after a year in operation, Saldef pays out about R1-million a month in fees for lawyers whose clients don't have the money to pay. It received a total of 2 493 applications for assistance between October 1 1991 and September 30 1992 of which 262 were refused. 90 percent of all applications received were granted, and over R6-million was paid out to attorneys during the same period.

Unrest-related cases still occupy the top slot — about 64 percent of Saldef's cases. Proactive work — such as advice to civics and political prisoners and work on land issues — amounts to about 20 percent of the total case load, according to Saldef's legal director EB Mahomed.



Ntobeko Maqubela... 'We would like to shift the emphasis from political trials to proactive work'

"We were hoping the emphasis would no longer be on the defence of political trials because of the government and the ANC talking to each other, but this did not happen," says Maqubela.

"Political violence has added a new dimension to the whole scenario: we're helping with the Goldstone Commission and the Webster inquest and it's costing a packet — but look at their importance."

"We would have loved to move from this kind of thing to more proactive

tive work — legally empowering people, helping them gain access to rights which have been denied them for so long — but this shift has yet to happen."

Saldef is also involved in campaigning for a public defender system, whereby anyone landing up in court will be able to avail themselves of a lawyer's services, no matter how poor they are.

"The majority of people go through the system without any legal representation therefore there is no due process

and therefore, no justice. We need a system where even the indigent are represented," says Maqubela. However, a pilot public defender project underway in Johannesburg has run into problems: although progressive lawyers' groupings are represented on the steering committee, the work is being done by Legal Aid Board staffers. Maqubela says it is being run "virtually by the government": the emphasis falls not so much on guaranteeing an individual's rights but on how many cases are dealt with in a day. The Black Lawyers' Association (BLA) and other groups are threatening to pull out.

"What is clear is that an independent structure should be set up and there's no reason why we can't do it," says Maqubela, who will be consulting groups such as the BLA, Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), the Legal Resources Centre and others to determine the best option.

Saldef receives funds from major donors such as USAID and the United Nations, but the taps are not flowing as freely as they once were. Maqubela believes, however, that "those concerned with developing a human rights culture in South Africa will continue to support us".

Applications for assistance from Saldef (currently at about 200 a month) are likely to increase: LHR has closed down its litigation fund and an increasing number of attorneys are becoming aware of Saldef's existence. This has prompted applications from the Free State and other regions where human rights attorneys were previously conspicuous by their absence.



# ANC condemns

STAN 11/12 172

## Lost City threats

By Michael Sparks

The ANC has condemned threats against artists participating in the Miss World Pageant at the Lost City in Bophuthatswana tomorrow.

In a statement which was released by the department of information and publicity yesterday, the ANC described such acts of intimidation as "reprehensible and totally against ANC policy".

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the ANC was informed by the pageant organisers that some artists had received threats, which the ANC regarded as unacceptable.

The ANC said it was aware of strong feelings of opposition among many sectors of the community about hosting the beauty pageant in the midst of dire poverty and intense repression in Bophuthatswana, a homeland without free political activity.

After weeks of threats by unionists to disrupt the Miss World pageant, the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied

Workers Union (Saccawu), the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) and Sun International said in a joint statement yesterday the three groups had met to discuss various problems.

The issues would be discussed again in mid-January, and it was further agreed that "all parties would desist from any further confrontational activities or statements that would prejudice the negotiation process".

It was unclear whether this meant the unions would not engage in any protest activity. Nobody could be reached for clarification.

In recent weeks, trade unions have protested against labour relations at Sun International. The company allegedly retrenched 4 000 Saccawu members at 11 hotels. Sun International claim it has retrenched 1 437 workers.

Marcus said the ANC stood behind the decision of the ANC's western Transvaal region, which had called on all contestants in the Miss World pageant to withdraw "in sympathy with the oppressed people of the area".

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# Millions for masses in 'live' SA lottery

CT 17/12/92 (297)

JOHANNESBURG. — A national computerised online lottery will be operational in South Africa before mid-1993, BOE Merchant Bank announced yesterday.

It is expected that by the middle of next year 1 500 terminals installed in retail outlets across the country will go "live", launching the lottery, BOE said.

## Welfare

The proceeds of the lottery will go to welfare organisations and community-based initiatives channelled through Viva Trust, the national welfare fundraiser, and the Kagiso Trust, a national development programme facilitator and sponsor.

Weekly winners will be announced on television and the announcements will be supplemented by weekly newspaper advertisements of the winning numbers for the week.

## Prize fund

BOE said there would be hundreds of winners each week in addition to a large jackpot payout.

It said it anticipates the prize fund in the first week will exceed R1 million.

BOE said the lottery will be run and managed according to a strict code of ethics and will incorporate a built-in, proven track record for integrity and security of the entire system. — Sapa



How do people survive on the street with no home, job or financial help?

QUENTIN WILSON

caught a glimpse of the "bergie" life by spending two days and a night in their urban jungle. This is his experience: 297

**J**ULIUS November, 21, has no home apart from a self-made kennel under the shade of a tree. He walks alone for much of the day trying to get his hands on money for food and drugs.

On the run from police, November's youthful face masks the wealth of street wisdom learnt from his seven years of "strolling" between Muizenberg and Woodstock and his months in Pollsmoor prison for drug possession.

He was looking for pieces of metal near Salt River station when I met him on a Thursday morning. After promising him food in two days' time, he readily agreed to let me live in his shadow for the next couple of days.

So, without a cent in my pockets and only the clothes on my back, my directionless journey began.

As a smoker, my first concern was the prospect of living without a supply of cigarettes. I need not have worried. Everywhere we went, people smoked — and if they had any to spare, they gave without protest.

I soon learnt that to share was an unwritten law of the streets. Keeping anything extra for yourself is considered a crime.

"It's mos the only way to live," says Julius. "If I give something to that chommie today, then I know that if I need something tomorrow, or whenever I check him again, it's his duty to give it to me."

This continued to amaze me throughout the day. On one occasion, someone asked Julius for a cigarette. Although Julius didn't have any, he gave the stranger his last 50c to buy some.

"Ja, so now I've made a new friend," Julius explained at the time. "Next time I see him, I'll ask him for something."

Our first jaunt was to Muizenberg where Julius showed me his old stomping ground, including tree-shelters where he used to sleep.

With no money for a train ticket, we were always changing carriages at stations to avoid the wrath of

# Living without a life

South 12/12 - 16/12/92



**BORN TO SHOP:** I find a matchbox which may come in handy later  
Photo: Andrew October

train conductors.

It was on the train where I discovered how the more privileged treat strollers. Everytime we sat down, women with shopping bags would get up and move to the other end of the compartment, nervous that we would steal from them.

Julius, who told me he never stole, found this amusing but I never became used to it.

It was for this reason, he had given up door-to-door begging a long time ago. It was far easier to burn from other vagrants than asking from "lamies".

In Muizenberg, Julius soon bumped into his closest friend, Raymond, who was also just walking around near the beach.

Raymond, who was very smartly dressed, took one look at Julius' worn-out shoes and promptly took off his own takkies, which were in mint condition, and gave them to his friend.

"Ag no man Julius, you can't just sommer walk around in those. It's embarrassing man. Here take these, I'll steal some more later," Raymond insisted.

Raymond, a full-time thief, had stolen the takkies the previous

evening from a car that had already been broken into.

"Now the police will come and choke your neck, ek se," Raymond said jokingly, "but let me have your cap, I skiem it'll look better on me."

We spent the rest of the morning together, drinking cheap alcohol on the beach.

**A**S FAR as Raymond was concerned, I also lived on the street. Regardless of who we met, I never told anyone my true identity — except for Julius, who willingly played along.

But it meant a lot of pretending, which seemed to work. Later even Julius questioned my initial story about being a journalist.

Yet there were times when I felt close to showing my middle-class roots — like when we furiously drank the bottle of cheap alcohol Raymond bought for our beach breakfast.

We sat on the sand among a sprinkling of 15 people, all of who moved within a minute of our arrival. With the beach to ourselves, we took turns downing a filled paper cup of spirits.

After five minutes, we were near

to finishing the bottle and it was Raymond's turn to "maak gou" with the cup.

After downing his share, his face contorted and he brought it all up again — back into the cup. After a few moments to recover, he threw the second-hand contents back into his mouth.

"Yo! this is like happy hour, ek se! Two for the price of one. Value for money, my broer," Raymond laughed, before giving me the same cup to drink the next round.

Afterwards, Raymond left (walking in his socks) saying he had to get back to work.

"OK, bye! I must go and steal my mother a hairdryer now. It's her birthday tomorrow and her hair looks a mess."

Before leaving, Raymond gave us enough money for a packet of cigarettes, a half loaf of bread and some polony.

It had been a successful morning and now Julius wanted to show me his "hokkie" in Salt River.

After catching a train back, the rest of the day was spent walking. We went from Salt River to Pinelands to Observatory to Rondebosch and then back to Salt River.

During these walks, which were for visiting purposes, Julius told me more about his life and thoughts.

Although he has a family, he left his Manenberg home because of gang warfare. He feels safer on the streets of white suburbs than living with this continual threat.

Living at home would also make him an easy target for the police. They are out to arrest him after he

failed to appear on charges of dagga possession earlier this year.

After he was retrenched from his packing job at the harbour two years ago, Julius lost any hope he had for the future.

"Sometimes, I sommer get this feeling in my heart, ek se. I'm telling you my broer, one day I'm going to get so sick — you know, with one of those diseases where the government mos pays for you — and then I'll sommer die."

"You know, I can't remember when I last had some lekker boiled food. It's all just scraps and bread. Sometimes I just like to lie down and think about my life. I get very sad when I think how lonely I am."

"Christmas is coming up and I don't even have a job or a girlfriend," he said.

When Julius feels down, he smokes dagga and mandrax.

Darkness began to fall, and after sharing an orange which was given to us, we settled in for the night. There was no space under Julius' tree so I went to a nearby park.

With my stomach feeling empty, my head still a bit dizzy from the day's alcohol, I tried to get to sleep, using the inner bag of a five-litre wine box as a pillow.

I felt vulnerable and lonely. My dirty clothes were beginning to itch and I craved for a bath. But I knew that the next day I could return to a warm house that had electricity, hot water, cooked food and most of all, a nice comfortable mattress.

But for Julius, this was as good as it gets.

## Pavement with a view

Some advice I received and some thoughts from people who live on the street:

**Louis:** Ag, you know. It's not good to think about problems all the time. If I did, then jislak ek se, I wouldn't be able to cope. I'm telling you something for nothing, my broer — just concentrate on getting some lekker dagga, a bietjie brood and some cover for when it rains, ek se.

**Florence:** My child is now four years old. My sister is looking after her, but one day she will tell me that she can't anymore. Ai! I don't know what I'll do then.

**Frans:** I've been down like this before, but you watch, I'll pull myself up again. I just need to sort out a few things in my head first and then I'll be OK.

**Victor:** All you can do is to wait until you get really sick and then die (laughs). Maybe things will be better then.

**Lynette:** Just have a skyf of this pipe, blondie. It will make your troubles go away for a while. One time, ek se.

**Pieter:** People just don't care, hey. Like today, I went to this one lamiey to ask for some money and she grabbed her seuntjie and started running away. Most people treat you funny, man, because they are so scared. They understand nothing.

## CHILDREN!

Is an adult making you feel unhappy, confused and sad?

Are you being forced to do things which make you feel bad?

Are you suffering from the effects of your childhood abuse?

There are ways you can be helped to cope with your past hurts, anger and guilt.

## WHO CAN YOU TELL?

SAFELINE OFFERS, TO BOTH FEMALE AND MALE SURVIVORS:

- Group sessions
- Individual Therapy
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Phone: Safeline: 26 1 100 24 hrs Telephone No. 2611 00 or anyone you trust!



# Succession law lauded as 'modern thinking'

**I**F a husband dies within three months of divorcing his wife and has not changed his will to exclude her, no benefits will accrue to his ex-wife. This is one of the changes made to inheritance legislation brought about by a new Act, the Law of Succession Amendment Act, which became law from October 1 this year. **STAR 12/1492**

Syfrets, a major player in the wills business, has welcomed the new legislation.

"It is a shining light among the plethora

**LEIGH HASSALL**

of legislation being enacted and contains much in the way of modern thinking," says Colin Wagner, manager of Syfret's estate planning and wills division.

A significant change to the existing law is that initials may be used to sign, instead of one's full name. However, Wagner says it is wise to sign in full on every page because of the risk of fraud.

The new Act enables an invalid will to be validated by the courts, provided the court is satisfied that the will represents the testator's intentions.

An adopted child is now regarded as a natural child of the testator, even if the child was adopted after the signing of the will.

The law caters for many rarities, and one covered by the new Act is that any descendant can now renounce his inheritance in favour of the surviving spouse.

cent of GDP) were is already being taken).

fair ratio between corporate taxes and other taxes.



# National lottery on the cards

Staff Reporter



The proceeds of a national computerised on-line lottery planned to go into effect in mid-1993 will be channelled through the Viva and Kagiso trusts, the Board of Executors (BOE) Merchant Bank announced yesterday.

BOE Merchant Bank, which announced the national lottery in October, said the two organisations were chosen for their professional approach to the distribution of funds to the needy, in the case of Viva, and the extensive community-based self-help programmes supported by the Kagiso Trust. The organisations were also beyond reproach in their financial transactions.

However, the BOE backed lottery will, in theory, contravene current gambling laws. The Howard Commission of Inquiry into gambling is probing, among other things, the question of a national lottery. Viva Trust chairman Dr William Rowland said the allegation of suffering had to be a national priority. Formation of the national lottery would assist his organisation in alle-

viating misery in general. Kagiso Trust general-secretary Eric Molobi welcomed the news and said people taking part in the lottery would see the proceeds being ploughed back into their educational, community and rural self-help projects. Countless welfare organisations would benefit from the proceeds, said a BOE spokesman on behalf of National On-

Line Games (Pty) Ltd, the company established to run the national lottery.

The BOE said that by mid-1993, 1 500 terminals installed in retail outlets countrywide would go live. The prize fund in the first week would exceed R1 million. Weekly winners would be announced on TV, supplemented by newspaper advertisements of the week's winning numbers.

**Nedcor drought relief**

NEDCOR raised more than R2,6m for SA's drought victims through its Harvest for the Hungry campaign, CEO Chris Liebenberg said. Funds raised had been allocated to 23 relief agencies.

A Nedcor spokesman said the project would continue although the drought might be breaking.

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15/12/92



# 1993 'tough for charities'

(297)

CT 15/12/92

JOHANNESBURG. — Next year will be a tough one for charities and non-profit organisations, Community Development Trust (CDT) executive trustee Mr Dave Jackson said yesterday.

A recent CDT survey found that donor income of even well-established charities, schools and community projects had in some cases declined by up to

80% this year.

"Non-profit organisations are going to have to squeeze their budgets and adopt far more creative and co-operative approaches to fund-raising and operating," Mr Jackson said. At the same time the demand for services from these organisations had rocketed because of the severe drought and the influx of

people from rural areas to the cities.

Corporations were giving preference to organisations aiming to reduce violence and unemployment or enhance education, he said.

The CDT was launching a training programme for non-profit organisations to help them weather the recession.

# Bleak prospects for charities - probe

NEXT year will be tough for charities and non-profit making organisations, Community Development Trust executive trustee Mr Dave Jackson said yesterday.

A recent CDT survey found that donor income of even well-established charities, schools and community projects had in some cases declined by up to 80 percent this year.

"Non-profit organisations are going to have to squeeze their budgets and adopt far more creative and co-

## ■ Demand for services increased but income declined:

*Sowetan 17/12/92*  
operative approaches to fundraising and operating."

At the same time the demand for services from these organisations had rocketed because of the severe drought and the influx of people from rural areas to the cities, Mr Jackson said in a statement.

Corporations were becoming more selective of organisations to support,

*(297)*  
with preference being given to organisations aiming to reduce violence and unemployment or enhance education.

The CDT was launching a training programme for non-profit organisations next year which would help them weather the recession and enable them to raise funds more successfully. - *Sapa.*



# Ithuba under fire for R1m purchase

Blom 17/12/92  
ITHUBA'S fundraising arm, Games Africa, has come under fire for its decision to spend around R1m on an Apple computer-based network.

Industry sources say the network could have cost substantially less if the organisation had installed low-cost IBM-compatible machines.

Games Africa CEO John Pitman defended the purchase, saying the software being used was highly specialised, and available only on the Apple platform.

"We found nothing comparable to our system which could run on an IBM-compatible platform," he said.

Critics claim there are software systems available to run on the IBM or compatible hardware platforms, and that these would meet Ithuba's needs.

Scotching rumours that Apple had donated the system to Games Africa, Pitman said the purchase had been an "arms

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length, commercial transaction, and handled by Dimension Data company Causeway Communications".

He said the system followed Apple's usual "user friendly" philosophy, so was easy for staff to learn. "It is able to keep track of every ticket by serial number, as well as logistics like ticket distribution, and claim validation."

Games Africa financial director Richard Biesheuvel said the system consisted of a fileserver and computers based at the organisation's branches in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein and Durban.

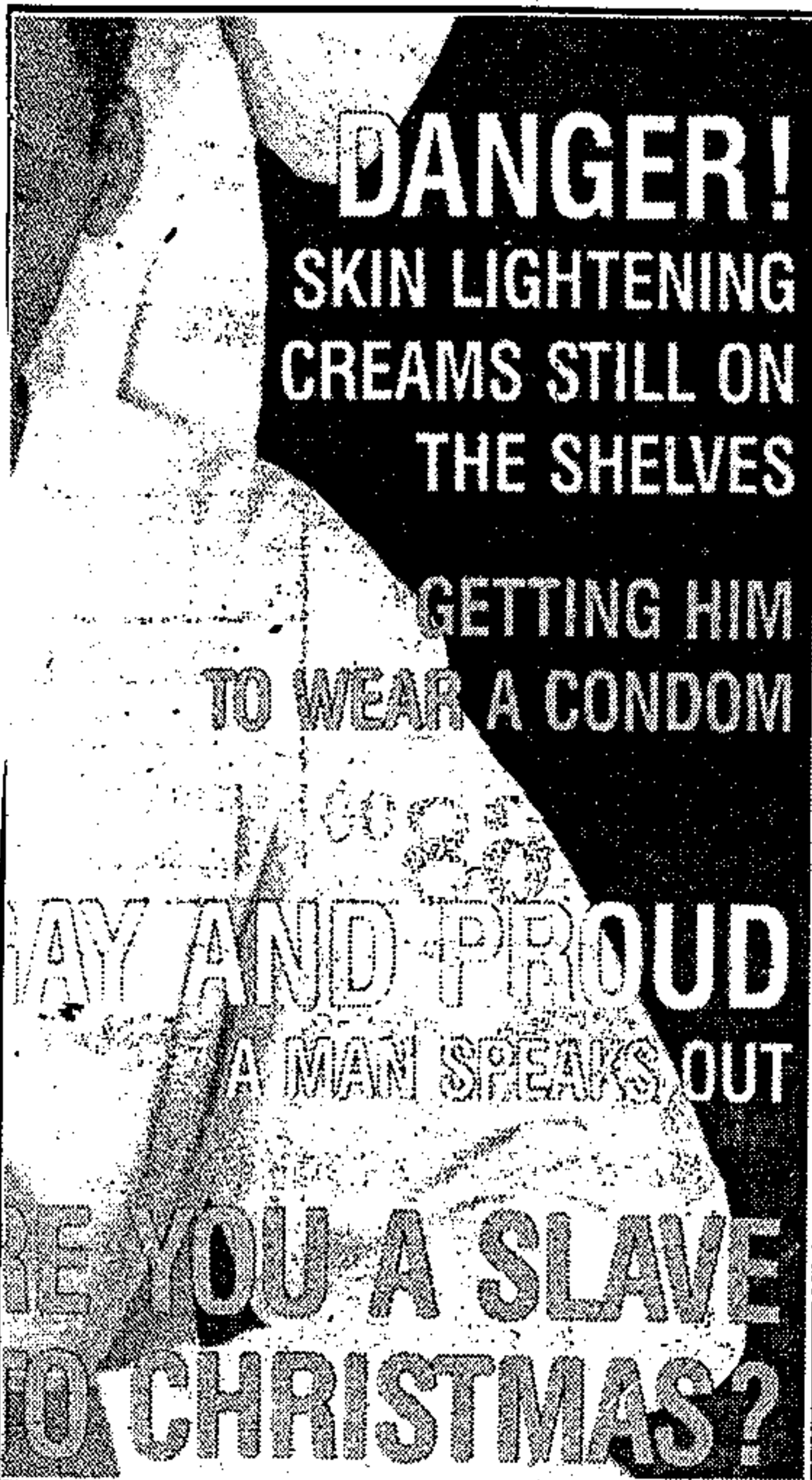
Biesheuvel said the software was "not an off-the-shelf package, but a highly sophisticated system available only from a couple of suppliers worldwide — and only for Apple-based systems".

MELANIE SERGEANT

**PEOPLE'S LIVES** *Read about harsh realities*

# We identify with tough female issues

*Sowetan 18/12/92*



Detail of a cover of *Speak*. The magazine tackles tough issues.

■ Today we flight a summary of interesting stories from the December issue of *Speak* magazine which we hope you will not only enjoy but also find informative:

By Sizakele Kooma

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*SOWETAN Woman* identifies with *Speak's* commitment to enlighten women, on all levels, of their rights, both as workers and human beings, and the role it places on educating the general public.

Once a month we will give you a glimpse of stories you will find in the magazine, whose slogan is "Putting women first".

How many of us know that for every person who dies in political violence, seven die through personal violence?

Read a feature on the Jazzart Theatre in Cape Town, and find out more about the dance house's recent drama on domestic violence, based on a research by two doctors on violence against black women.

See what you can glean for yourself from the story of award-winning filmmaker Mira Nair, the woman behind *Salaam Bombay* and *Mississippi Masala*. Nair uses the camera to show people's lives and to question why people live the way they do.

Find out what it is like being homosexual. Hear what 23-year-old Cecil Nyathi has to tell you about the pain and torture of accepting his "queer" status.

*Speak* also has some tips on how you can get your partner to agree to use a condom. Here are some of them:

When he says: You carry a condom with you? Like a prostitute!

You say: I carry one because I care about myself. I have one with me now, because I care about us both.

When he says: I love you! I wouldn't give you an infection.

You say: Many people don't know they are infected.



DEVELOPMENT AID

**Down to basics**

Official development assistance — channelled primarily through nongovernment organisations (NGOs) in SA — is expected to

increase considerably by the end of the decade from this year's record US\$343m.

A recently published Development Co-operation Report on SA by the UN Development Programme shows that education & training accounts for nearly 43% of development aid of which a "considerable portion" is intended as bursaries for tertiary study. The other main recipients of money are community development, rural development and human rights and legal services, which will each receive 11% of the total.

*Continue*

Sectors that will receive smaller grants include policy research & planning, institutional and management development & public administration.

The report says SA's NGOs "acquitted themselves relatively well in the accountable management of the funds and the implementation of development activities" — in spite of lacking the material infrastructure or human resource support systems available to government aid recipients in other developing countries.

The lack of previous comprehensive studies means it's not possible to define or measure trends in aid flows, but the report says available evidence indicates that 1992 disbursements will represent the largest amount of external aid to SA during the past 10 years.

The UN programme concludes that the value of aid to SA and the number of agencies in the country are likely to increase over the next few years due mainly to political reform initiatives.

Harnessing foreign and other aid in a co-ordinated initiative is a goal of Independent Development Trust CEO-designate Wiseman Nkuhlu. He wants to see the establishment of an independent panel to co-ordinate the efforts of SA's development agencies and determine priorities (*Current Affairs* December 4).

Nkuhlu believes a co-ordinated develop-

ment effort will also encourage new support from foreign governments and agencies who are sometimes confused by conflicting demands from what may be perceived as rival SA organisations.

He says alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life of SA's poor are the most important goals. These can be done through the promotion of small and medium-sized businesses and farmer support programmes to develop a successful black commercial agricultural sector.

Nkuhlu says it's also essential that people should have access to clean water, housing, electricity and basic health care. ■

STimes  
**Mother Teresa to visit SA**

By ROY RUDDEN

MOTHER TERESA of Calcutta is due to arrive in Durban early next year to establish a refuge for victims of violence, and the poor and homeless.

This was confirmed this week by Mrs Margaret Cullis, international co-president of the Co-workers of Mother Teresa which has six million members throughout the world — 20 000 in South Africa.

Mrs Cullis, who shares the movement's presidency with her husband, David, said a new community of nuns would work in the Durban home. It will be the second in South Africa: the first was opened by Mother Teresa at Khayelitsha in the Western Cape in 1988.

Her organisation hopes that Mother Teresa will be in Durban as early as next month, but this depends on the 82-year-old Nobel Peace prizewinner's many commitments.

Two previously planned visits to South Africa had to be cancelled at the last moment.



## Aid groups seek long-term gains

STEPHEN COPLAN (297)

MAJOR relief agencies would be more critical of funding in the future, shifting emphasis from short-term gain to long-term "community-building development", World Vision Southern Africa director John Allwood said at the weekend.

He said the development aid organisation had realised relief programmes could not work if structures were not in place and strong enough to continue improvement and sustain development. Immediate aid relief increasingly created a dependent society, Allwood said.

Donors were focusing on receiving some sort of return on their investments, preferring to establish productive infrastructure and to impart expertise rather than handing over cheques for the "starving millions".

"Development organisations such as World Vision want to be involved in long-term upliftment and growth programmes to ensure a future labour force and productive workers for ongoing improvement and progress," Allwood said. Aid should be invested so communities could eventually support themselves.

# R10 000 cheque boosts Argus Food Campaign funds

(297) AEG 24/12/9

SHARKEY ISAACS, Staff Reporter

THE plight of the Peninsula's hungry has prompted OK Bazaars to send a R10 000 cheque to the Argus Food Campaign.

The money — part of the proceeds of the 1992 OK Media Charity Draw — has given a valuable boost to the campaign which is helping feed hundreds of poor families who face fresh hardships as the cost-of-living soars.

City Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss thanked the company for its generous gift.

"All donations, no matter how big or small, are gratefully received," he said.

Applications for food parcels were continuously reviewed and were under a constant policy of reduction, he pointed out. Only the most genuine and deserving cases were helped.

The Food Campaign, launched six years ago in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund as a "band-aid" to ease the effects of

unemployment, has fed more than a million hungry mouths.

City treasury officials said money was spent on bulk food purchases to help thousands of destitute people who were dependent on the fund to survive.

The fund has also helped launch a supervised soup-feeding treatment programme for hundreds of tuberculosis patients to boost their daily nutritional intake.

In winter, food is distributed to a total of 6 444 families at the rate of up to 26 tons a week.

To minimise expenditure, the distribution of food has been reduced by 7 percent and the number of aid distribution centres reduced from 24 to 22.

Food parcels include packets of samp, beans, rice, tinned and frozen fish and meat, fresh vegetables and other basic foodstuffs.

Although generous Argus readers have rallied to recent appeals for help, more is needed to help the fund.

● Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, Box 15399, Vlaeberg, 8018, or Box 298 Cape Town, 8000.

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH at 400 2882.

**The Argus**



**FOOD  
CAMPAIGN**



FOR the past 12 years the woman whose name is synonymous with Operation Hunger has seldom turned her mind from southern Africa's starving millions.

The project is Ina Perlman's obsession.

If it has weighed on her, the only evidence is the cloud of cigarette smoke that envelops her as she sits behind her desk in Broomfontein, Johannesburg.

At the age of 66, her capacity for work is astonishing. Field workers and assistants say her energy is boundless, and those half her age battle to keep up.

Her staff believe she does not know the meaning of the word tired. On field trips in remote rural areas she goes for hours without eating or drinking.

But one thing that never fails to move her is the sight of a hungry child.

"The day I got used to human suffering is the day I know I must quit," she says. "I am lucky I do not weep. I just get very angry, which makes me even more determined to do something about the unnecessary hunger being suffered by so many in this country."

From boardrooms around the world where she raises funding for self-help projects to dusty,

# Ina sheds no tears, but rages at hunger

## SUNDAY PROFILE

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drought-stricken areas she is greeted with the utmost respect and love — but she is in her element in a place where Operation Hunger has given a community the opportunity to take their lives back into their own hands.

She first became conscious of the poverty and hunger she has devoted her life to fighting as a young girl growing up in Port Elizabeth. She became aware that there were children being raised in "rags" and people who were "in one hell of a condition

basically because they were black and for no other reason."

"I knew that I had to work with the disadvantaged, and from the beginning I have loved every minute of it. I have seen many changes over the years, especially in the attitudes of white and black South Africans," she says.

"Since Operation Hunger began 12 years ago we have gone forward in faith. We have faced difficult times, often with only enough money left to last for about three months.

"But, somehow, a small miracle has occurred each time, and the goodwill of many South Africans has saved us and the hungry people we feed."

Happily married for the past 45 years with four children, she is not afraid to speak her mind, and those who work closely with her also know she has a "wicked temper" and can be "incredibly stubborn".

But the staff who are often driven to despair by her anger unashamedly consider her the "greatest woman alive".

During the first six years of its existence Operation Hunger had a fairly low profile. In 1986 continuing drought and unemployment brought a surge in demand for help, and the organisation had to double its budget.

The launch of the first R1-million Gold Rush made Operation Hunger a household name, and changed the face of fund-raising in South Africa.

"That year, for the first time, 90 percent of our money came from South Africans, and since then people have supported us generously."

But malicious rumours have cost Operation Hunger — which feeds 1.6-million people — money.

These range from urban legends about the organisation paying for cosmetic surgery for Zinzi Mandela — who works with Mrs Perlman — to the most recent rumour that Operation Hunger footed the bill for her lavish wedding in October.

Despite repeated public denials, the stories continue to do the rounds at dinner parties in South Africa's most exclusive suburbs. "It's all garbage — all of it. IFT could get to the source of these malicious rumours. I would take legal action immediately," Mrs Perlman says.

"Far from Operation Hunger footing any bills for the Mandela family, Nelson Mandela is one of our most faithful donors — and it comes out of his own pocket, not from the ANC coffers. He would

nature, while those for R300 or more require not only her approval but that of the financial director as well. Regular audits are also carried out by a highly reputable international firm.

Retirement is something Ina Perlman is preparing for, though she has no plans to step-down yet.

"When my deputies tell me they are ready to take over, I'll know it's time — but I don't want to go out with a whimper. I still have a lot to do, and even when I retire as executive director it doesn't mean I'll stop doing what I love most, which is helping those who are in need."

Jocelyn Maker



BOUNDLESS ENERGY ... Ina Perlman. 'I have loved every minute of it' Picture: ANDY KATZ



# Women

■ **Former Sowetan journalist Boitumelo Mofokeng, who works for the SACC, looks ahead into the new year and charts the goals that women must strive to reach and their hopes for the country:**

*Sowetan 31/12/92*  
The year 1992 was marked by violence, conflict, poverty, drought and a turmoil that outweighed any good that came out of it.

When one considers that we live in a male-dominated world one is tempted to say that men have succeeded, in their short-sightedness and insensitivity towards human rights, in ruining the society that we live in.

The blame for the mayhem that engulfs us lies squarely on their shoulders. But apportioning blame is not the issue in this article.

This year promises to be a year of great changes - change of heart, change of mind and probably a change of government. Will change also come for women in South Africa?

Women make up more than 50 percent of the total population but they are excluded from decision-making bodies and forums. Since 1990 they have been presenting their agenda to the male-controlled organisations but nothing has come out of those meetings.

Women want to be accepted as part of the human race in whose development they have contributed. All along they have been victimised, oppressed and exploited.

They have carried the misery of dying, malnourished children and elderly people, they have tackled courageously the devastation caused by the endless violence and they have fought to keep together the family unit which was collapsing under the turmoil.

All this we have seen in the relief programmes and support services they offered in places like refugee centres, squatter camps and Boipatong, to name a few.

The women's agenda is not long, ambitious or far-fetched. Like everyone else, we want freedom and peace. We also want justice. The issue of women's rights is an issue of justice.

We want to decide and have a say on issues that affect us directly like parental rights, reproductive rights, equality at work, church and in the home, equal legal status with special emphasis on the right to ownership of land and education.

With elections looming, voter education should be simplified and extended to all. Women form a greater percentage of the illiterate community. More energy should be put into literacy programmes to ensure that they do not only learn about party symbols and where to put the cross.

They should be empowered with tools that will enable them to reason, argue and decide why they are for or against a particular party.

The year 1992 saw women across the colour line and political spectrum come together to explore how they want their rights handled in a future government.

The National Women's Coalition became a beacon of light that strengthened women's will to campaign for equality. It further encouraged women to dissociate themselves from roles of "auxiliary" or "courier".

Our hope is to see the woman's charter being treated with the same importance as any legal proposal made on issues of justice and human rights. We hope that liberation movements and political parties will be practical in their policies regarding the emancipation of women.

Next year should be the year for international solidarity. The issues of women in South Africa remain issues of women all over the world.



# 'Commercial' cards cut into Chest income

(297)  
ARG 31/12/12

**STEFAANS BRÜMMER**  
Staff Reporter

**COMMUNITY** Chest executive director Robert Blake has appealed for the resolution of the "impasse" surrounding lotteries as the organisation heads for a R4 million fundraising shortfall.

This year a proliferation of scratch-card competitions and lotteries — some of them "unashamedly commercial" according to Mr Blake — cut deep into a source of income formerly the exclusive domain of the Community Chest, which ran the first scratchcard competition.

Mr Blake said yesterday the Community Chest stood about R12,8 m and they were hoping to close at R13 m on January 6 or 7. The deadline had to be extended from December 31 because some grants were outstanding.

Last year the Chest collected R15 m for welfare organisations and the target this year was R17 m, which Mr Blake said was "a bit ambitious" but

decided on to show the community what the actual need was.

"This is what welfare organisations need to run next year."

He said the share from the scratch-card competition this year would come to about R6,1 m as opposed to R8,3 m last year.

He ascribed it to the "highly competitive competitions market" and said: "It is hoped the impasse which has developed will be resolved by the State because the industry is uncontrolled. It needs some sort of rationalisation."

Income from investment was also down because of the drop in interest but donations from traditional sources — companies, institutions and individuals — was up more than 10 percent.

Mr Blake appealed for more donations in the week to come. Address to the Community Chest, PO Box 3836, Cape Town or call 24 3344 and your donation will be collected.