

SOCIAL SECURITY - GENERAL
1993

Strong opposition to Draft Bill

Sowetan

8/3/93

(297)

(297)

(297)

WOMEN have come out strongly against the Draft Bill on the abolition of discrimination against them and have proposed it be revised as soon as possible

"Flawed legislation should not be pushed," said women lecturers at a seminar on women's rights at Unisa last week

All speakers said the proposed abolition of about 50 laws that discriminate against women did not signify much change in their status. Among the contentious issues highlighted were:

■ Flawed legislation should be revised and not pushed:

- Guardianship - Although equal status would be afforded to both parents, the women felt it would still discriminate against parents of illegitimate children as unmarried couples were not included in the clause

This means that the mother would enjoy full guardianship

- Maternity leave - Women employees who

went on maternity leave were not guaranteed getting their jobs back

- Cohabitation - No recognition and protection was given to unmarried couples who lived together against problems that arise on separation or the death of one partner

- Equal opportunities commission - The work of the commission is not stipulated and it is also not mentioned how it will be constituted.

- Assistant ombudsman - It was not acceptable. In its place should be a Ministry for Women

Enduring frustrations of perpetual embarrassment

South African

1983

BUSINESSWOMAN, wife and mother of three Angie Makwella has endured a number of frustrations as a married person and in her business. There are particular laws that she wants abolished. But most of all, she wants those who have treated her as a perpetual minor to be removed immediately.

"Some very encouraging noises are being made about the status of women being raised to that of their male counterparts," she says.

"One thing that would make me happy is the introduction of laws that will protect women from abuse and the abolition of all laws that treat them as perpetual minors.

"The treatment we get is not only demeaning to our self-esteem, it is not acceptable for any human being.

"I would like to share with you a few humiliating experiences that I went through when I started out in business in 1989

"Any mother who thought it was belittling to be told her signature was not enough to get her child a passport, after

■ Treatment meted out to women robs them of self-esteem

having waited hours in a Home Affairs Office queue, has only scratched the surface of inequality.

Husband's signature

"When I approached the Small Business Development Corporation for a loan of R2 000 I was told that my husband would have to sign. Did this mean I could not account for my own finances and would need my husband to bail me out if I bungled?

"The company that leased me space for my computer school would also not finalise anything until my husband signed on the dotted line.

"As if that was not enough, the firm from which I leased computer equipment also wanted my husband's signature.

"I am anxiously awaiting the time I will be trusted to do anything without my spouse's consent.



Angie Makwella ... has endured frustrations

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

+Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs:

291
 Ennerdale Civic Association: food parcel distribution

1. Mr A E REEVES asked the Minister of National Health:

- (1) Whether her Department donated money to the Civic Association of Ennerdale for distribution amongst the needy in the form of food parcels; if so, (a) when and (b) (i) what is the total amount involved and (ii) what portion of this amount was allocated for (aa) administration and (bb) food parcels;

- (2) whether her Department has obtained any proof that the above association has undertaken any administrative work in connection with the distribution of these food parcels; if not, why not; if so, (a) what proof and (b) what is the nature of the work done,

- (3) whether an official of the Ennerdale Local Development Committee, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of her reply, has been involved in the administration relating to and distribution of these food parcels; if so, (a) why, (b) to what extent and (c) what is the name of this official;

- (4) whether any incidents of violence occurred while such food parcels were being distributed during the first week of February 1993; if so, (a) on what dates, (b) why and (c) what were the circumstances surrounding these incidents;

- (5) whether she will appoint a committee of inquiry into these incidents; if not, why not; if so, when;

- (6) whether she will make a statement on the matter? C11E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) and (2)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

No, no application for funding from the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme (NNSDP) was submitted in the name of the Civic Association of Ennerdale, but the Ennerdale and Surrounding Crisis Organisation (ESCO) did submit an application, which, due to lack of infrastructure, was not approved.

Owing to the desperate need in Ennerdale, officers of the Southern Transvaal Regional Office conferred with Mr John Rees, chairman of the United Care Centres, a reliable organisation which already received funding for different projects from the NNSDP, to give administrative guidance to ESCO and monitor procedures to ensure proper control until a reliable infrastructure has been established. In collaboration with Mr Cliffe Smith, the chairman of ESCO, and various other representatives of Ennerdale Mr Rees agreed to assist ESCO with 1 300 food parcels per month for 3 months;

- (3) no,

- (a) not applicable,

- (b) administrative assistance was given to Mr Smith to complete the application referred to in (1) and

- (c) Mr Arthur Olivier;

- (4) yes,

- (a) 4 February 1993,

- (b) it was alleged that the various political parties encouraged the people of Ennerdale and from the surrounding informal settlements to demand food parcels and

- (c) Mrs Margaret Mollenze, chairman of the Subregional committee of the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme for the Johannesburg area was in constant contact with Mr Smith, and the riot squad and she offered to address these people and explain the full situation. There was pandemonium but no violence. At about 13:00 Mrs Mollenze and Mr Smith addressed the crowd where a full explanation was given whereafter the crowd dispersed. Further handing out of food parcels was immediately stopped

After negotiations with ESCO, the Civic Association of Ennerdale and other concerned parties, Mr Rees was informed of the current events. He conducted a full investigation and had in-depth interviews with ESCO to ensure that all administrative and related matters were in order. Presently only a soup kitchen is in operation which will continue un-

291
 till satisfactory proof is received that all food parcels have been accounted for and the recipients have been properly screened;

- (5) no, as the occurrence has extensively been investigated and handled by officials of the regional office of the Southern Transvaal;

- (6) no.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Help for needy

S. 111/101 7/2/93

THE state is to budget R440-million in the next financial year to help needy people, according to Dr Joos Hattingh, manager of the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme. (297)

Spending will be co-ordinated by the programme in conjunction with the Department of National Health and Population Development.

Six die over charity food

By MOSES MAMAILA

INTENSE fighting at Holomisa squatter camp on the East Rand which has claimed at least six lives in a week - was triggered by food donated by Operation Hunger, local residents have claimed.

"Operation Hunger has given birth to an ugly child - operation execute," one resident told City Press this week.

Community leader Wilson Maxaku said: "The whole thing was sparked by greedy so-called leaders who wanted to sell food donated by Operation Hunger.

"An organisation calling itself Vicosa, which apparently has connections with Operation Hunger and the Development Trust, was behind the scheme which defrauded the community.

"The so-called leaders distributed some of the donated food to card-carrying Vicosa members while the rest was sold to the people in the camp."

On Sunday the residents launched "operation execute" on the homes of officials of the organisation.

Six people believed to be Vicosa members were hacked to death and several shacks were destroyed in the fighting which lasted for three days.

The alleged Vicosa members, most of whom were driven out of the area, counter-attacked, leaving four people with gunshot wounds.

When City Press visited the squatter camp this week armed residents were patrolling the area.

SA lottery: fears of a false start

Star 6/8/93

(291)

(292)

WITH the findings of the Howard Commission of Inquiry into lotteries and gambling not expected until the end of March, one of the major players in the scratch card industry, Games Africa, has already taken steps to gear up for a national on-line lottery.

And a copy of an operating manual for the "intelligent terminal" — supplied to Saturday Star — has examples of lottery tickets for a game called Lotto Africa. The tickets, printed in Greece, carry Ithuba's logo and fund-raising number. The eight-page manual, printed in colour on glossy paper, carries the logos of both Ithuba Games — Games Africa's brand name — and Intralot, suggesting that it was specifically prepared for the South African company's use.

Printing tests

Ithuba Games financial director Richard Biesheuvel denied that tickets had been printed. "We have been looking into lotteries, but nothing has been done," he said.

Later, Games Africa's director of communications, Yossi Schwartz, when told we had the tickets, said the company had "done some printing tests, but we didn't print a lot".

Schwartz said Games Africa had decided "who our partners will be" and said "a few terminals" had been imported "for our internal training programme".

Schwartz said no contract to buy machines from Intralot had been concluded. He said the steps taken were not premised on any indications from Government that they would get the lottery franchise.

Last year, Saturday Star revealed that Games Africa managing director Eytan Rechter had influence in high Government places. Rechter and his partner

JOHN PERLMAN
Chief Reporter

in a jewellery business, Shalom Shpilman, twice asked then-finance minister Barend du Plessis to get them out of difficulties with the Reserve Bank.

Rechter and Shpilman were given a financial rand facility on condition that they made jewellery and returned the profits to South Africa within 90 days. When details of returned export profits were not supplied, and customs intercepted a parcel containing gold and diamonds in separate packages, the concessions and access to gold supplies were withdrawn. Du Plessis intervened to restore them.

Last month, Mr Justice A Howard recommended the creation of a single national lottery and wrote to President de Klerk expressing concern that Games Africa and the Board of Executors planned to introduce national on-line lotteries by April.

They were "determined to anticipate the commission's findings and attempt to corner the market," Howard said. This would "jeopardise the introduction of a single national lottery under State control".

Howard recommended a public warning that "persons who establish, commence, manage or conduct any such lottery will be liable to prosecution under the Gambling Act".

A Justice Department representative said the law allowed operators to "buy the material, but the moment it is used as a gambling game it becomes an offence". He said printing tickets and buying machines was "a calculated risk that may well go wrong".

Board of Executors representative John Braithwaite said his organisation had made "no capital expenditure".

PEOPLE *Women's issues will never get attention without women legislators*

Politics needs 'woman power'

KEYWORD *Women's issues will never*

get attention without women MPs:

Soweto 5/3/93 -
By Pearl Majola

WHILE women's issues are beginning to gain some recognition in South Africa, women will have to assert themselves to ensure that they are involved in drawing up the new constitution.

Various efforts have been made by women's organisations in this regard, especially by the Women's National Coalition.

The Women's Lobby (TWL), formed in December 1991, has set itself to concentrate specifically on this issue as South Africa gears up for its first democratic elections.

"Our main aim is to lobby for women to be involved in the whole political process, not just as typists but as decision makers," says TWL chairman Mrs Babelle Kabak.

"We feel this area is particularly important because our country is at a crucial stage of change and we must take the opportunity to make our voices heard

now," she said.

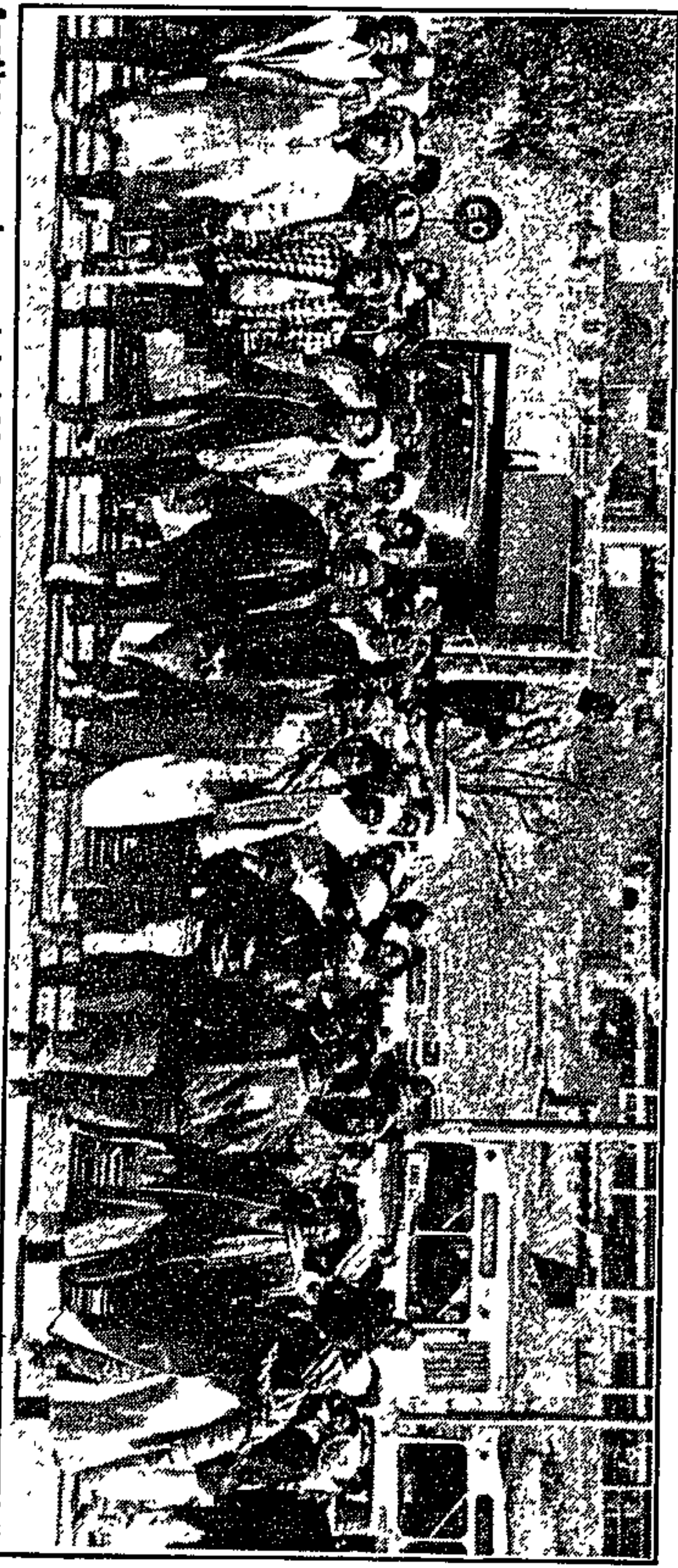
"Women's issues are never going to get attention without women legislators. It's been proven in many countries that women's rights are not taken seriously unless there are women at the leadership level.

"Even the charter that the WNC seeks to draw up will end up as a useless piece of paper unless we have women legislators who will ensure that the contents of that charter are implemented," Kabak warned.

"Besides, there is no reason not to have women in decision making positions because they are just as interested and concerned about the economy, unemployment, education the environment and other issues of national importance as men are."

TWL's programme of action is concentrated on the workshops which have started running for various women's organisations.

These workshops include talks by women politicians and discussions of the issues at hand. In addition, a questionnaire which seeks to find out women's interests and self determination is



Another women's march to lobby for their rights. Among them there could be potential members of Parliament, a president maybe. We will never know unless they are given a chance.

circulated for each woman to fill in. "The questionnaire will serve as research which will be analysed by a big research company and could be used as a tool to push women's issues," Kabak explained.

"We focus on women's organisations because the experience world-wide is that volunteer groups have been a training ground and stepping stone for women's entry into public life.

"Women are close to the community and learn at first hand what is needed to set development on the right course for

the benefit of those at the grass-roots and the entire community," says Kabak.

But the organisation also aims to hold informal talks with men's groups on the exclusion of women from policy making processes and traditional reasons for this. The aim of these talks, according to Kabak, would be to create new insights among men into gender issues.

The workshops are not the first effort from the one-year-old organisation. Since its formation, it has lobbied business and other influential and prominent groups to promote women into decision

and policy-making positions in local, regional and national structures.

One of such groups already approached by TWL is the South African Broadcasting Corporation to whom a list of women in various categories of expertise was sent for use in selecting for panel discussions and interviews.

"Our success will depend on the response of the follow-up made by the women's organisations we are in contact with and our own ability to reach all the women through their organisations," Kabak concluded.

PEOPLE'S LIVES *Hope, sustenance and some comfort for many of the city's homeless*

Welding a bond through tragedy

Soweto
4/3/93
(297)

■ **WELCOME SPIRIT** *Picking up the pieces of a shattered life:*

By Pearl Majola

CERANO NKUMANDE, a 24-year-old student from Zimbabwe, was living comfortably in a Hillbrow flat while studying computers at a local college when tragedy struck and he landed on the streets.

One day he came home to an empty flat. It had been vandalised and everything stolen, including his credit cards, identity and other documents.

Left with only the clothes on his back and penniless, Nkumande, once a sophisticated man-about-town, had no choice but to join the scores of homeless people wandering the streets of Johannesburg.

For two months he moved from one street corner to another, from shelter to shelter, looking for a "home". Finally, in December, he found one.

Today he is one of the 200 people at the Welcome Home Centre, a shelter for the homeless in a decaying area of Doornfontein.

Despite his misfortune, Nkumande has maintained his "cool dude" look—a neat German cut, fancy glasses, a cow-

boy-type leather jacket and jeans, all of which are probably part of the real man inside instead of any outwardly devasted, homeless man.

The shelter does not offer much in facilities. In fact, it is empty except for a few chairs scattered around the big hall, a rented TV set, a pile of foam rubber mattresses and blankets in one corner and a kitchen in another.

But like the rest of his "family", Nkumande is rebuilding his confidence and gradually sorting out his life.

"It is the spirit of this place that has kept me going," Nkumande acknowledges as he recalls his misfortune.

"I quarrelled with my parents before I left home. When I lost my things, I had no one to turn to. I was stuck. The only person I knew well enough had problems of her own and advised me to go to Joubert Park, saying I would find others like myself there."

"The first night I didn't sleep at all," he says, shifting uncomfortably in his seat. "Eventually I came to terms with the fact that I was homeless. I swallowed my pride and joined a queue for food in Hillbrow. I soon made friends and exchanged tips with people on the best places for food, shelter and other pieces

The Welcome Home Centre in Doornfontein provides food and shelter for about 200 homeless people. They are returned exiles who could not trace their families; foreigners seeking greener pastures; and locals from as close as Soweto — they are chefs, hair-stylists, unskilled people, all bound together by homelessness.



Residents of the Welcome Home Centre take the weight off their feet after a day of trudging the streets.

of information that only homeless people find important."

After two months at the shelter, Nkumande, who is now the housekeeper, has changed. Not only has he regained his self-esteem but he has also committed himself to helping other homeless people who are emotionally stressed because of their situation.

"I was shattered by what happened to me. Sister Emelda (the woman who started the shelter) has been very good to all of us. She treats us with respect and has helped me personally to understand that what happened did not happen because I am a bad person."

"We have become a family. Most people go job-hunting during the day.

They return in the afternoons and we have supper together. Then we either hold a prayer meeting, have discussions, watch television or just share things that give each of us the strength to go on."

"I hope one day to continue my studies and move out. When I do, I will always remember this place," he says.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply.

General Affairs:

Restoration of expropriated land: Durban

*1. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether an advisory commission on land allocation has been appointed to inquire, *inter alia*, into the restoration of certain land that was expropriated under the Group Areas Act and other land legislation, viz Block AK in the Greyville area, Durban; if so,
- (2) whether this commission has completed its task; if not, why not; if so, what were its recommendations in respect of this land;
- (3) whether these recommendations will be implemented; if not, why not; if so, when? D47E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
- (2) Yes. Block AK has already been allocated for a specific purpose and therefore claims in this instance can not be considered by the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation nor can it make recommendations to the State President in this regard
- (3) Falls away

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him whether he is aware that the whole rationale behind setting up the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation was to make some form of reparation to those affected by the Group Areas Act? Could the hon the Minister tell us whether the Government intends to do anything about the people who were displaced from that particular area?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the hon mem-

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

ber for Springfield will remember that the identification of land which fell within the scope of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation was specifically focused on land at the hands of the Government on 1 July 1991. This area does not fall within that category and therefore is not within the scope of the relevant Act. The committee of Parliament involved at that stage felt that the provisions of section 91 of the Act served the necessary purpose of salving the hearts and minds of people who had felt aggrieved as a result of the implementation of this Act in the past.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, I thank the hon the Minister for his very honest reply. Further arising out of his reply, however, I should like to ask him whether, quite apart from this particular section of the Act, the Government could do anything to make the kind of reparation the hon the State President had in mind.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, to my mind what the hon the State President had in mind at that stage has been dealt with in the Act. In actual fact, that process has already been completed. However, the annual report of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, in which there was very good news, was tabled a week ago. It appears from the report that amendments to the Act may be necessary and we shall discuss this again at a later stage.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, could he tell this House the name of the present owner of this property? Is it the Administration: House of Assembly? Is the hon the Minister aware that there is a dispute within the Durban City Council in respect of developing this land? If it is owned by the Administration: House of Assembly, is he aware that that particular Administration regards all its assets as frozen, as they are going to be considered by this committee?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, unfortunately, I do not have that information with me. If the hon member submits a question in writing, I shall gladly reply to it.

Landium: actions against police officer

*2 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police fully investigated the allegations made by a

police officer of the Landium police station, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, before investigating this officer's action in terms of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No. 7 of 1958), and taking action against him; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, why not;

- (2) whether representations have been made by residents of Landium in respect of this officer; if so, what was the nature of these representations;
- (3) whether the Police took these representations into account before taking action against the said officer; if not, why not;
- (4) whether the Police have taken any further decision in respect of the retention of this officer at the Landium police station; if so, what was that decision? D48E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.

The allegations were comprehensively investigated and the case docket, to which he refers, were again laid before the Senior State Prosecutor for reconsideration. Prosecutions were instituted in certain cases, whilst in other cases the Senior State Prosecutor stood by his previous decision

- (2) Yes. The representations were that the officer acted in the interests of the community by making the allegations to the media.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) No.

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to know whether any representations have been made by any politician to have the said officer disciplined.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I am not aware of any such representations. None have been made to me personally, but I do not know whether any politician has made such representations to the SA Police

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he

aware that officers who do their duty are subjected to political interference and intimidation in this particular area?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have no reason to believe that there is political interference in police officers' carrying out of their normal duties. If that is the case, I should be pleased if it is brought to my attention, because it is the stated policy of the SA Police that they act fairly in an unbiased fashion, without political interference. I should be very interested to have proof of the contrary presented to me.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him precisely what the allegations against this particular officer were. Why was he charged in terms of the Police Act?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, this is a very difficult matter. What the police officer did, did result in certain actions being taken, which I think was a good thing.

On the other hand, we must be frank with one another. Law enforcement involves a family of departments. The hon member will understand that we work in close co-operation with the SA Police, the Department of Justice and the Department of Correctional Services. If officials from these departments start blaming one another in public and in the press, we will have chaos in this country.

That is why we have established channels through which policemen, if they have a problem, can go to a superior officer. From there the matter is taken further. The channels extend as far as the Commissioner of Police and, in some cases, right up to the Minister of Law and Order. We must keep to the discipline of not doing this kind of thing in public, but of keeping it in the family. I hope the hon member understands what I am trying to say.

Reply substituting reply to Question No 2 on 17 February 1993, put by Mr A Rajbansi (Col 265).

Howard Commission: comments/guidelines

*2. Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he received any comments and/or guidelines from the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Lotteries, Sports Pools and Fund-Raising Activities (the Howard Commission)?

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

mission) prior to his recent decision not to extend the date for the closing down of certain gambling outlets; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) his reaction to these comments and/or guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE: (241)

D9E

No. The State President however received a letter from the Chairman of the Howard Commission. In this regard I wish to quote from my Affidavit in Case No. 820/93, *Florida Road Entertainment, River Palace Leisure Industries v The Minister of Justice, The Minister of Law and Order*, the following:

"5

At the time of the exercise of my discretion not to extend the moratorium against conviction, I was aware of the contents of the letter addressed by the Honourable the Judge President of this Division to the Honourable the State President."

and

"7

I inform the above Honourable Court that in the *bona fide* and proper exercise of my discretion I took the contents of the letter into consideration, but did not regard it as decisive."

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

Employment of educators

1 Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether she or her Department is taking steps to employ educators who obtained their qualifications in 1991 and 1992; if not, why not; if so, what steps,
- (2) whether she will make a statement on the matter? D51E.INT

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, firstly, all educators

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

who qualified in 1991 and 1992 were offered employment. However, six and 29 of those who qualified in the respective years declined to take up their posts for various reasons.

Secondly, the deployment of newly qualified educators is effected in accordance with prescribed criteria, due regard being had to the needs of the department. In this regard I wish to focus attention on the following.

Educators who qualified at the Transvaal College of Education were offered posts in that province. Considering that the recruitment of staff in the outlying areas, for example in Ladysmith, Glencoe, Dundee and Dannhauser, has always proved to be difficult, educators from these areas were appointed to posts in their home towns. Married female educators are given appointments in their marital home towns as it is the department's policy not to separate spouses. Educators who have served many years away from their home towns are considered first for posts that are available locally. In consequence, all resultant vacancies are offered to the remaining newly qualified educators.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, I am very pleased to note that the figure in respect of those who have not actually taken up the offer of employment is 35. This is a tremendous improvement on previous figures. The only reason for this in my opinion is that the Administration offered a large number of educators early retirement. Thus, of course, created vacancies

I also want to deal with that category of teachers in respect of which the department has indicated that it is under no obligation to employ them, because they undertook their studies at institutions at which no bursaries or financial assistance are offered by our Administration. I am referring to the various universities at which students are studying in the directions in which we need them.

There is a large number of Indian students—the hon the Minister is aware of this—who are linked to left-wing organisations and are embarking on a policy of affirmative action. Their only hope of survival and of getting employment is the Administration: House of Delegates

In addition to those 35 who have refused the offer of employment, is the hon the Minister

prepared to try to assist those who qualified, for example, at the University of Natal, the University of the Witwatersrand and other universities? Of course, there is a moral and a legal obligation to employ students who qualify at our colleges or at the University of Durban-Westville. I do not believe, however, that the figure amounts to only 35. I believe the figure is much higher, if one examines the total number of students who qualified in 1991 and 1992.

I want to compliment the head of the department and the officials. [Time expired.]

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, the question of employing professionally qualified educators has become a hardy annual in recent years. The problem does not appear to be as serious this year as it was in previous years, and that is a matter of some comfort. [Interjections.]

There is a dearth of professionally qualified teachers in the country as a whole. Yet, ironically we find there is a surplus number of teachers in the department under the control of the House of Delegates, and apparently also in certain other departments.

The solution to the problem can be found in a unitary system of education. Such a unitary system of education cannot be applied if we have 14 separate departments of education in the country, but we must work towards a unitary system as soon as we can.

Mr P NAIDOO: Mr Chairman, last week the hon the Minister's reply to an interpellation in this House bore no resemblance to what was actually happening in her department. I trust that we are not witnessing a repetition of that debate this week.

We on this side of the House do not believe that individuals should be employed by the department simply because they are in possession of a qualification. We believe the employment policies of this department should be needs-driven and not dictated by the number of takers on the market.

I heard the hon the Minister when she said some 29 teachers had refused employment offered by the department. As far as we are concerned, however, that is not good enough, because children who happen to be living in the remote parts of this country are just as entitled to good, qualified teachers as those who happen to be

fortunate enough to be living in the urban areas of the country

HON MEMBERS: Hear, hear!

Mr P NAIDOO: This hon Minister should give some consideration to offering incentives to teachers to take up positions in such far-flung areas. When I talk about incentives, I am not talking about monetary incentives. [Time expired.]

Mr P I DEVAN: Mr Chairman, I wish to return to the problem of surplus teachers in the Department of Education of the House of Delegates. It is necessary to discuss the issue of surplus teachers in this department with the organised profession in order to arrive at a feasible solution. It is not said that when certain departments in the country are crying out for qualified teachers, we have qualified teachers? This matter needs to be discussed with the various organisations and the various departments in order that these teachers can be utilised. [Interjections.]

When wisdom and common sense prevail, we shall be able to find a job for every qualified teacher in this country. That can be done. I want to reiterate that the various departments concerned must be consulted so that a unitary solution to the problem can be found. [Time expired.]

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, there are many qualified White teachers who do not have jobs. The person we must really thank, even though he made a lot of blunders, is the former Minister of Education and Culture, because we do not have as large a number of teachers without jobs.

I want to tell the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council that we want all Indian teachers to be given jobs now, because if affirmative action takes place, the Indians are going to lose out. He must not sweeten his marble. He has a responsibility to look after the community. [Interjections.] I am addressing myself to the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council. We overrun our budget regularly and I believe he is holding this Administration to the allocation. If he does that, and if he restricts the appointment of teachers, he will have to swallow this sweet [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, in answer to the hon

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Ithuba shake-up 'welcomed'

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA's largest welfare body has welcomed moves by the Ithuba Trust to restructure its board of trustees and set up an advisory body to make the multi-million fundraising organisation more representative of welfare organisations.

Director of the South African Council for the Aged Mr Syd

297 CT 2/3/93
Eckley criticised Ithuba's distribution of funds in the past.

"Not much money was afforded to welfare projects because the people deciding where the funds should go did not know welfare's specialist needs."

Mr Eckley said the "old Ithuba" only addressed the needs of formal welfare organisations and not underprivileged and de-

prived societies.

He commended Ithuba for undertaking to establish an advisory council, which will consist of outside experts who will assist the board of trustees with funding decisions.

The changes to Ithuba were announced when it distributed R10 million to 200 beneficiaries last week.

Row as charity workers 'not paid'

Staff Reporter

A ROW has erupted between Ithuba and a promotions company who hired students to do a promotion for Ithuba and who were not paid for their work.

None of the 52 people nationwide has been paid. Together they are owed about R14 000.

Conceptual Marketing Services

(CMS) — who employed students and eight permanent workers — has gone into liquidation. It sent Ithuba a letter of demand for the outstanding balance. It claims Ithuba owes them.

UCT student Miss Sarah Crabtree, 19, said she had worked for six days after paying a R50 deposit for a stand, T-shirt and peaked cap. She should have been paid R45 a day.

Former CMS regional head Miss Glyn Hamilton told her she probably would not be paid and that she herself had not been paid.

Miss Crabtree said she had contacted all 17 of the other local promoters and "none of us has been paid".

An Ithuba spokeswoman, Mrs Alex Garlick, said they had contracted CMS to do a nine-day promotion in Decem-

ber last year and January this year. At the end of December they cancelled the contract.

"CMS failed to tell their staff and they worked a couple of days extra. We have paid for all the work done in December," Mrs Garlick said.

As none of the students had been refunded their deposits, Ithuba had offered to do so, she said.

Sax Appeal's 60th edition aims to give R200 000 to Shawco

Education Reporter

THOSE masters of the hard sell, University of Cape Town students, hit the streets tomorrow in a bid to sell 45 000 copies of the student magazine, Sax Appeal.

Advertising has covered printing costs, so each cent of the R4 cover price of this amusing publication will go to UCT's Student Health and Welfare Centres Organisation (Shawco).

Students hope to raise R200 000 from sales of the magazine towards the 1993 Rag target of R800 000. The money is for Shawco, which is celebrating its 50th birthday.

This week, Mr Derek Livesey, warden of Shawco which helps co-ordinate projects and manage funds, said the organisation was heavily reliant on Rag funds. "I would like them to raise R1 million.

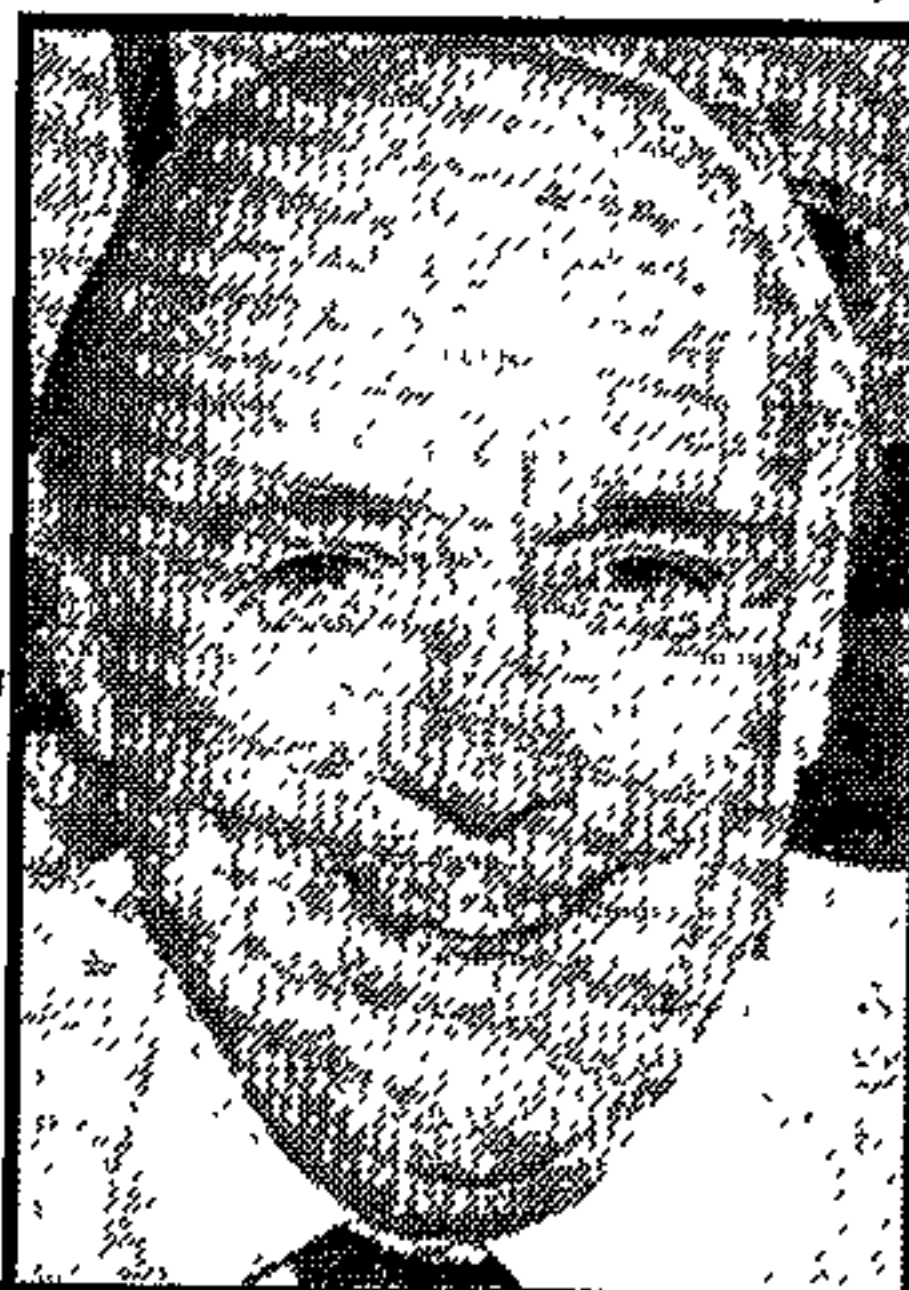
Mr Livesey said people were giving less this year as a result of the bad economic climate. This was understandable, but worrying, as Shawco's expenditure could not stand still.

If much-needed funds were not obtained, some projects might have to be reined in.

Between 2 000 and 3 000 students took part in Rag, but about 800 students were involved in community projects, said Mr Livesey.

"I help to co-ordinate the projects and use the money donated by the public to ensure that funds are used in the best way possible."

Donations by the public to



Mr Derek Livesey, warden of Shawco.

Shawco meant much to thousands of needy families, particularly children and the aged.

It is 60 years since the first edition of Sax Appeal appeared.

Students will be out selling the magazine from early tomorrow and will keep at it until 10 pm.

The editors have supplied some useful advice: "Buy a magazine and put it on your dashboard to avoid further harassment", and "Give a big tip, this will also go to Shawco".

This year's edition is a good read, even if some of the jokes reflect the grim economic times.

Sample: Q — What do you say to a person with a master's degree in Social Science?

A — Hamburger and chips, please.

JOB MARKET

M&R making the people flower

STIMULUS (Buss) 28/2/93 (291)

By CHERILYN IRETON

MURRAY & ROBERTS has been quietly using its people and expertise to train thousands of the country's unemployed.

At the last count, 55 000 people had learnt some skill from Sunflower Projects, a division of the group dedicated to uplifting communities by helping them to break the cycle of poverty.

M&R's commercial director Jeremy Ractliffe estimates that, with sufficient funds, Sunflower Projects could train 100 000 people every year.

Pride

Sunflower offers unemployed community members a chance to learn building and related skills, provides education and literacy courses and generally encourages the development of entrepreneurial attitudes.

The skills are put to use on community projects funded by aid organisations before workers graduate into the job market.

"What communities need above all else is skilled and confident people — who have pride, dignity and a reason for living. Development isn't something you do can do to people or even for them. Sunflower does it with them," says Mr Ractliffe.

Community projects tackled by Sunflower have to meet several basic requirements. The project must:

- Be endorsed and supported by the community.
- Promote community participation.
- Be linked to the world of work.
- Promote self reliance, and
- Lead to lasting improvements in the lives of those taking part.

Despite an impressive list of successes over the past few years, the recession and a dearth of funds for community development have hindered Sunflower's progress.

It recently had to retrench 157 of its trained instructors and is now having to rely on its permanent workforce of 205 to help communities identify suitable projects, train the workers and supervise the development.

As a result an appeal for help, by way of project sponsorship, has gone out to the main aid organisations and corporations operating in South Africa.

"The country is hard pressed to provide the resources needed to alleviate the hardships of many disadvantaged communities," says Ractliffe.

"The private sector can play a positive role in alliance with parties involved in community upliftment.

"The twin challenges facing funding agencies are to find key achievers who can really deliver results and then nurture the capacities of those key achievers.

"The heart of what Sunflower

Projects is all about is the realisation of dreams. Our vision is to see the concept spreading throughout Africa, in a never-ending cycle of renewal."

At a function to show off Sunflower's projects, M&R chief executive David Brink told guests that "good old fashioned honest hard work" was needed if progress was to be made in promoting employment and upliftment.

Until now M&R has insisted Sunflower be a profit-making organisation But, says Brink, this has blocked assistance from several funding agencies.

"As a result we have changed our philosophy to ensure that profits made by Sunflower are ploughed into the M&R Foundation. This ensures that the money goes back into social support and that not a cent goes to M&R shareholders."

Expensive

Details of some of Sunflower's major projects show that it can train people at a cost of between R1 000 and R4 200 a person — depending on the size and duration of the development.

The most trained on a single project were 4 394 people at Lindelani, where R4.5-million was spent over a four-year period.

The most expensive project was the R8.7-million Tembisa School, completed in November, which created 2 100 jobs over 18 months at a cost of R4 158 each.

DAVID BRINK ... 'the money goes back into social support'



Mother Teresa's third refuge

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mother Teresa is to establish a home in Durban for sick and dying destitute people — her third in South Africa.

The 82-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner was asked when she visited Durban some years ago to set up a home there "because of the great need".

Her Missionaries of Charity subsequently established refuge

homes in Cape Town and Pretoria. And yesterday Mrs Margaret Cullis, president of the International Association of Co-Workers of Mother Teresa, confirmed that a third home would be established in Durban.

"It's wonderful news," said Mrs Cullis. "The sisters are coming on March 25 and there's a very strong possibility that Mother herself will also come here. (297) ARG 27/2/83

"The first two homes in the Cape and Transvaal are going great guns. They are constantly feeding the hungry and they provided Christmas dinner for thousands. In Durban the Co-Workers gave Christmas dinner to about 1 300."

"The sisters will also work among the street people and informal settlements, caring for people's spiritual as well as their physical lives," Mrs Cullis added.

PEOPLE'S LIVES *Emelda's place is a welcome home for the homeless in an uncaring city*

Adapting to help woman of the month

*chance encounter
changed mother
of five's life:*

Sowetan 26/2/93

By Pearl Majola

EMELDA Damane sits proudly behind an old glass top desk and swivels comfortably in a rather worn out chair, pouring her heart out about her coincidental involvement with homeless people.

A former freelance journalist and award-winning author of books, radio plays and a television script, Damane turned her back on a glamorous career last year and took indefinite leave to help the poor and homeless.

She was about to start her own publication when she was approached to rescue the then Christian Fellowship Shelter which was threatened with closure due to lack of funds.

A humble and caring person by nature, Damane took up the challenge and agreed to help on a temporary basis.

Today, almost a year later, Damane seems to have herself a permanent job as director of the Welcome Home Centre in Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

Her writing career forgotten for a while, she spends most of her time at the centre, doing administrative work, talking to the residents or helping the kitchen staff prepare meals. If not that, she is on the road asking for funds, clothes, food, blankets and other needs for her "family".

"I have never been homeless or gone without anything I wanted in my life," says Damane emotionally.

"I don't know what it feels like to be homeless. But I can understand the trauma of a person who does not have a home to go to.

"Since I took over, I have grown to realise the emotional strain homeless people go through. The worst is the attitude of the public who treat them like outcasts. But they have reasons for being on the streets and all they really need

is love and shelter until they can re-establish themselves," she says passionately.

"Luckily my children are all grown up and I don't have to worry much about them. They live with my mother in Atteridgeville, Pretoria."

The shelter offers homeless people accommodation and three meals a day. Damane also finds clothes for those in need.

"These people have a shattered self-esteem and it's little things like giving them a toothbrush, soap and underwear, things we take for granted, that help restore their confidence," says Damane. She was just walking in town mind-ing her own business when she noticed the shelter for the first time.

"I met the director who told me what the place was all about and the problems he had trying to keep it going.

"I used to pop in whenever I could and donate money for bread or other immediate needs. A few weeks later one of the helpers asked me to help pay the rent, saying the director had disappeared and the owners of the building



Hard at work. Emelda Damane prepares lunch with help from one of the residents of the Welcome Home Centre in Doornfontein.

were threatening to evict them

"By then I had become very close to the centre. I had money from my book royalties and felt this was a good cause to use it for," she explains.

The first thing Damane did when she took over was to find better premises with more space and a reasonable rent.

"This place is still not the best. I'm prepared to work hard to ensure that we get an even better place or improve the facilities. It is just a matter of raising enough money.

Damane is also planning to organise sponsorship for those residents without

any skills to be trained so that they can find jobs.

"There are a whole lot of depressed people here with various problems I can't solve. But they are bound together by love and the understanding they share of each other's problems."

The centre is aided by the Department of National Health and Welfare and Operation Hunger who both donate food. But the help is not enough. Damane still has to dig into her own pockets to keep the centre running.

Scant hope for city's homeless job seekers

STAR 26/2/93

By Shirley Woodgate 217

Eight months ago Hester Pretorius (45) and Kokkie Enslin packed their clothes, took to the nearby freeway and hitched a lift from the Free State's dusty Vredenburg to Johannesburg.

They turned their backs on homelessness, poverty, joblessness and utter despair.

Things could only get better, they believed, as they stood on the side of the road. What had worked for thousands of poor whites flocking to the Big J in the depression of the 1930s would work for them.

But in the summer of 1993 the new South Africa offers them scant hope.

"We got a room with my sister, then moved in

with people who drank."

Then Hansie van Loggerenberg, who helps needy people in Jan Hofmeyer, found temporary work for Kokkie which turned into permanent employment as a boiler maker. Instead of sleeping on the floor, the couple bought a mattress to put in the room they rent in Vrededorp for R120 a week. "But the house is being demolished and we must be out by Friday," she said.

Now they face homelessness again — and Hester, a mother of three grown-up children, is four months pregnant.

Van Loggerenberg, who supplies 190 families with groceries every week, said: "Out of the 184 houses here, this kind of tragedy is being played out in every second home."

On February the 24th Ithuba gave R10 000 000 to the following causes

Fm 26/2/93

297

SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL

Aletheia International
Avril Elizabeth Home for the Mentally Handicapped
Benoni Community Chest
Bophelo Impilo
Camp Indlela Enhle
Child Academy
Con-Amore School
Doug Whitehead School for Handicapped Children
Edenvale Community Chest
Education and Development Trust
Frances Vorweg
Gerald Fitzpatrick House
Greater Soweto Ass for Early Childhood
Johannesburg Child Welfare Society
Kadimah Occupational Centre
Kinderstrand
Life Line South Africa
Market Theatre
Methodist Care
Protec Soweto
Quadriplegic Association
REEA
Rodepoort Community Chest
Ry-ma-in
SAIDA
SHAP
Society for the Care of Mentally Handicapped
South African Black Social Workers Association
South African Council for the Aged
South African Vroue Federasie
South African Diabetes Association
Springs Community Chest
St Elmo's School
Stroke Aid
Sunshine Centre
Sunshine Mental Health Society
Takalani Home for the Mentally Handicapped
TASCOR
The Community Development Trust
The Jure Nicholls Centre
The Leprosy Mission
Thembinkosi Training Centre
Threshold Foundation
Tiadi Parents Association
Transvaal Childrens Seaside Fund

Van der Bijl Community Chest
West Rand Ass for the Physically Disabled
Woodside Sanctuary
Y M C A , Braamfontein
Y M C A , Joubert Park

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

CHASA
ECISA
Jac Van Beiluum Kinderhuis
Ons Tuis
Pretoria Indian Child and Family Welfare Society
Pretoria Sungardens Hospice
Sasolburg Community Chest
South African Gymnastics Union
Suid Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie, Carltonville
Suid Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie, Arcadia
The Community Chest
University of Pretoria-Communication Programme
University of Pretoria - Science Programme

NATAL

Academic Support Programme
ACAT
Botshabelo Child and Family Welfare
Community and Family Centre
Disabled People South Africa
Down Syndrome Association
Durban Mental Health Society
Eshowe Christian Action Group
FAMSA
Hwibi Welfare Society
Midlands Community College
Mzamo Child Guidance Clinic
Operation Upgrade
Pietermaritzburg Mental Health Society
Queensburgh Cheshire Home
S A Riding for the Disabled Association
TAFTA
Tape Aids for the Blind
The Natal Cerebral Palsy Association
TREE
University of Zululand
Verulam Child and Family Welfare Society
Wylie House
Y M C A Amanzimtoti
Y M C A Durban

O.F.S

Ass for the Physically Disabled
Bloemfontein Hospice
Bloemfontein Society for Mental Health
Diakonale Dienste
Goldfields Child and Family Welfare Society
Kovsgem
National Cancer Association
Oranje Vrouevereniging, Parys
Oranje Vrouevereniging, Bethlehem
The Christian Assemblies
The Community Chest
The Red Cross Society

CENTRAL CAPE

Abalimi Bezekhaya
Ass for the Physically Disabled, Cape Town
Ass for the Physically Disabled, Kimberley
Beth Uriel
Cape Mental Health Society
Carel Du Toit Trust Fund
Die Rachel Swart Fonds
Dutch Reformed Mission Church in S A
FAMSA
Fountain House
Galeshewe Association
Hermanus Child & Welfare
Institute for the Promotion of Disabled Manpower
Jaggersbosch
Jireh Community Projects
Lelebloem House
M P D A C
Mary Harding Training Centre
Miracles Disabled
Mitchells Plain Foundation
OASIS
Orion Organisation
Peninsula School Feeding Scheme
Protec
Quadriplegic Association
Reach for a Dream Foundation
Sally Aucamp Home
Silvertree Community Centre
St Benedict Home for the Aged
St Johns Ambulance
St Annes Home

Sunfield Homes

The Haven Night Shelter
USKOR
Western Cape Cerebral Palsy Association
Western Province Servicemens
Rehabilitation Fund
Wilderness Leadership School
Wildfire
Worcester Ecumenical
Zwelhile Welfare Society

EASTERN CAPE

Algoa Bay Council
Border Community Chest
Border Early Learning Centre
Boy Scouts of South Africa
Cripple Care Society
Daily Bread Missions
Drostdy Workshop
E P Cripple Care Society, Port Elizabeth
East London Child and Family Welfare Society
East London Childrens Home
ECHO
Everest Association
Gadra
Hospital Volunteers
King Williams Town Childrens Home
Lake Farm Centre
Mnzanomhle Training Centre
National Cancer Association
P E Ass for the Black Aged
P E Ass for Early Childhood Educare
P E Child and Family Welfare
P E Uitenhage District School
Queenstown Benevolent Society
READ
S A N T A
S O S Childrens Villages
Settlers Hospital
Society for the Physically Disabled
St Vincent De Paul, Grahamstown
St Vincent De Paul, Walmer
The Ladies Benevolent Society
Transkei Cheshire Homes

R10 000 000 raised for Ithuba in only 6 months. Thanks a million South Africa - Keep on scratching.



THE POWER OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL SOUTH AFRICANS

Ithuba plans to please

25/2/93
Sowetan

ITHUBA Trust yesterday handed more than R10 million to 200 beneficiaries and detailed plans to allay criticism of the organisation.

Ithuba Board of Trustees chairman Mr Raymond Parsons told guests at the presentation ceremony in Sandton, north of Johannesburg, that the money would be distributed to various projects, including those dealing with general welfare, education and health.

Yesterday's donation brought to about R17 million the amount the fundraising organisation has distributed since its inception in 1989.

■ Trust is trying to restore the public's confidence by drawing up guidelines:

Ithuba has been embroiled in a controversy over the percentage of the money raised, which is eventually donated to charities.

The organisation is permitted to donate as little as 15 percent of all the money it collects.

Parsons cited other criticisms of Ithuba, such as funds being squandered and unfair allocations.

He outlined a seven-point plan adopted by the organisation intended to

297
allay such fears. The steps to be taken by Ithuba included:

- Making pay-outs regularly and more frequently;
- Restructuring and expanding the Board of Trustees to include additional leaders in commerce, industry and the community;
- Reassessing and streamlining all systems and procedures to maintain ethical and professional management — Sapa.

Ithuba hands over R10m to charity

ITHUBA Trust paid R10m to SA charities at a function in Johannesburg yesterday, the largest payout to welfare organisations by a local community trust.

Chairman Raymond Parsons said the money had been raised in the past six months and Ithuba expected to bring in an additional R30m this year through the sale of scratchcard tickets. *R10m*

More than 70% went to general welfare causes, 18% to educational projects, 7% to health and 4% to miscellaneous projects. *25/2/93*

"The total amount of funds paid out by the trust since its inception four years ago

GAVIN DU VENAGE

now stands at just over R17m." *(297)*

About 200 beneficiaries received cheques from R5 000 to R200 000.

Parsons said he hoped government would take note of how much welfare organisations stood to gain from fundraising competitions when considering the Howard commission report into lotteries.

Games Africa financial director and deputy MD Richard Biesheuvel said the large amount generated in less than half a year proved the effectiveness of a business-orientated community trust.

R619 000 in Japanese aid

PRETORIA — The Japanese government had granted R619 000 for drought relief and educational projects for disadvantaged communities in SA, the Japanese embassy said yesterday.

"There is still a great need for (drought) assistance in many parts of the country, and contributing to upgrading the level of education remains one of the crucial areas of assistance," the embassy said.

Four drought relief and three educational projects would benefit.

Venda Agricultural Union would get R60 000 to buy irrigation equipment, the Shotong Educare Trust R102 000 for sinking boreholes, the National African Farmers' Union R136 000 for irrigation equipment and the National Drought Consultative Forum/Kagiso Trust task force R57 000 for a drought relief programme computer.

Twilight Children would get R108 000, Protec R89 000 and the Project for the Establishment of Pre-Primary and Primary Schools R67 000. — Sapa.

'No job' beggars turn down jobs

By Abdul Milazi ^{STAR} 25/2/93.

Roadside beggars are making such a tidy turnover from motorists sympathetic to their pleading "no job" placards that they don't want work, The Star established yesterday.

Take Sipho Sibeni (23), an Alexandra squatter plying his "trade" on the Wendywood off-ramp from Ben Schoeman highway.

When a team from The Star offered him manual work with a R20 payment, he refused, saying it was "too little".

Yet he held a placard pleading for money to buy food because he "has no job".

Sibeni is one of a number of Johannesburg's new breed of "poster beggars" who have found begging to be as lucrative as employment, if



Unemployed . . . Sipho Sibeni prefers "poster begging" to manual labour.
Picture: Peter Mogaki

not more so.

He would not disclose how much money he made a day from begging, saying he made "enough to buy food".

The Star team met with

the same response when it approached two beggars on the Jan Smuts Avenue/Empire Road intersection.

They said manual work was not for them. However,

the offer would have been considered "if it was a better job".

They said they were on the street because there were "no jobs". It was "nobody's business" how much they made from motorists, one said in reply to questions.

The two refused to be photographed and quickly hid their placards.

On the Roodepoort/Commando off-ramp, members of The Star team were threatened with stoning by six bystanders when they tried to take photographs of three beggars. People nearby hurled abuse at the team.

Motorist John Fisher of Orange Grove said the beggars were becoming a "nuisance" to motorists. But he conceded that some might be genuine.

Ithuba (297)
CT28/2/93

hands over

R10 million

JOHANNESBURG. — Ithuba Trust yesterday handed over R10m to 200 beneficiaries, and detailed plans to allay criticism of the fund-raising organisation.

Ithuba board of trustees chairman Mr Raymond Parsons said recipients included welfare, education and health organisations.

Ithuba has been embroiled in a controversy over the percentage of the money raised, which is donated to charities.

It is permitted to donate as little as 15% of the money it collects.

He said Ithuba's board had decided to:

- Make regular payouts.

- Include commerce, industry and community leaders on its board.

- Re-asses procedures to maintain ethical and professional management and create an advisory council of specialists to decide on fund allocations. — Sapa

Ithuba Trust pays out R10-million

By Shirley Woodgate

The Ithuba Trust yesterday made a R10 million payout to 200 beneficiaries, pushing the total raised since its launch in 1989 to R17 million.

Allocations of between R5 000 and R200 000 were divided between welfare (72 percent), educational projects (17 percent), health care (7 percent) and miscellaneous projects (3 percent), said chairman Raymond Parsons.

Richard Biesheuvel, director of finance and operations at Games Africa (Pty) Ltd, which is the fund-raising arm of the Ithuba charity venture, said a total of R60 million had been raised in order to pay out the R10 million.

Some R30 000 had gone on prizes, 4,5 percent to VAT and the balance was spent on working operations, such as equipment and charity tickets.

Games Africa was now running at a loss, which had been predicted, due to the high costs of starting up the operation. The project was originally funded with R12 million. The company should become profitable in a year or two, Parsons said.

Donors' attitudes are hardening UN report

(297) B10AM 24/2/93

SA's development organisations are likely to undergo fundamental changes as the country moves towards an interim government, according to a new UN report.

And donors are hardening their attitudes towards development assistance to SA.

Those were the conclusions in the first UN Development Programme report on SA released recently.

Urban Foundation executive director Fred Stiglingh said: "Once we have a transitional or new government in place, I am sure overseas aid agencies will take a second look at SA." At present government received no official development aid, according to the World Bank 1992 report, but it would be possible a proportion of foreign aid would be given to an interim government, the report said.

Foreign funds traditionally have been channelled almost entirely through local non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The four main recipients are the Southern African Council of Churches, Southern Afri-

MARIANNE MERTEN

can Catholic Bishops' Conference, Kagiso Trust and labour unions.

Last year foreign funding of about \$343m was committed to SA, the most in a decade. The EC alone committed 80-million ecus last year and 90-million for 1993, "the largest programmable aid programme we are running," EC mission chief Tim Sheehy said.

A trend analysis of aid donations was difficult because historically much of the funding received in SA was secret solidarity funding to anti-apartheid organisations, the report said. This source of aid had virtually dried up since 1990.

It was also possible the number of organisations receiving development aid would be reduced as organisations merged.

A future possibility for various NGOs active in the same areas was to co-ordinate their actions and even merge to form a single local development body.

The report said the future of SA's

development aid industry would depend on its ability to co-ordinate and manage development in a professional and accountable manner.

It said a better policy framework for development must be established to co-ordinate resources and project implementation.

Donors and non-governmental organisations had experienced frustrations over the perceived lack of co-ordination, it said.

Kagiso Trust executive director Eric Molobi said the challenge to SA's NGOs would be to find workable projects which still involved communities and imparted skills to them.

"The change in donor attitude must happen and we welcome it. Projects must be properly accounted for and administered professionally."

Of development aid money received in SA last year, the biggest sum — 43% — was allocated to education and training, mainly in the form of tertiary education bursaries. Community development projects accounted for about 11,6%.

Food campaign's coffers near empty ⁽²⁹⁷⁾

SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

THE Argus Food Campaign — facing new pressures as the desperate recession bites deeper and thousands lose their jobs — needs R2,25 million.

This is the bold appeal from Cape Town Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss, who says he expects many jobless people to come knocking at the campaign's door.

Said Dr Popkiss: "Something must be done to give the fund

continuous momentum and a capital base of R2,25 million would enable it to be self-perpetuating, because the capital would be invested and only the interest spent."

The beleaguered fund, which spends more than R20 000 a month, has only R79 987 in its coffers.

This is far short of what is needed to ensure that thousands of the city's poorest people do not starve this winter.

Dr Popkiss warned today the

campaign had run into difficulties and could be depleted before winter. *Argus 21/12/93*

The campaign was launched, in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund, during the 1986 recession.

● Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, P O Box 15399 Vlaeberg 8018 or P O Box 298 Cape Town 8000.

Cheques should be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to Dr Popkiss's office, ☎ 400 2100.

WEATHER — P2

BUSINESS — F28, P29

RACING — P29

mentioned their names, since he has now seen fit to use these names in the context in which he has used them, I think it is still my privilege to decide whether I am going to divulge the charges, since such charges have either not been proven in a court of law, or the persons in question have not been convicted. I am not going to continue with a situation in which such people are discussed in public as though they have been convicted.

The hon member said that I suggested that a certain period should expire before such a question is put. No, I am not saying that at all. I am saying that there is a perfectly valid reason why such a consideration has not been finalised yet. Such a consideration could be that these people are not in the country. I think the hon member's question implies that I am saying that they are not in the country, while he is saying that they are. If that is his position, then he is welcome to let us have the time, the place, etc.

Furthermore, I think that it should also be noted that I said that what is under consideration is perhaps an amendment to the Extradition Act. What would come into play then would be whether the papers were in order or not. There are various factors which could delay such a consideration.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, he says it could be that these gentlemen are not in the country. I must assume that hon the Minister is referring to the Republic of South Africa *per se* and not including the TBVC states. I say this because it is common knowledge that one of the gentlemen I referred to has been in the Republic of Bophuthatswana, for example. Yet no effort was made by the authorities of the RSA Government to apprehend the gentleman and to extradite him to the Republic of Transkei.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have been waiting for the hon member to put his foot into this trap. He is now saying that we have jurisdiction over the Republic of Bophuthatswana. That is obviously his position. He cannot counter this. That is the inevitable conclusion I must draw. He maintained that the Republic of Bophuthatswana was not an independent country. Yet he has come here to question me on the matter of extradition as though Transkei were such an independent country. In other words, he is contradicting himself completely. I have

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

been waiting for him to put his foot into that trap. I think that that now really finalises this debate.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply...

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! That is now the fifth and last question I shall be allowing. The hon member for Durban Suburbs may proceed.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, I want to ask the hon the Minister if he is aware of the fact that it was reported in *The Citizen* of this morning that one Lucky Malaza was arrested in Soweto and taken from there to Bophuthatswana to face charges of bank robbery, etc. Perhaps the hon the Minister can explain to this House why it is possible to arrest Lucky Malaza in the Republic of South Africa.

An HON MEMBER: Without delay.

Mr L T LANDERS: Without delay.

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I hasten to reply. I will not explain it. I will give the hon member a lecture. He has obviously not been associated with the Joint Committee on Justice for some time. Hence he does not understand the position. It is quite clear that we have an extradition agreement between Bophuthatswana and the RSA. There is an extradition agreement between the Republic and Bophuthatswana. Obviously those papers, or the request, were in order. Furthermore, Lucky Malaza was in the Republic. In other words, it was possible to give effect to such a request or arrangement. We have no authority over people living in Bophuthatswana. Equally we have no authority over people living in Namibia, even though we had such authority there before. The hon member can surely not argue that we should go to Namibia, arrest someone there and then extradite him to Britain, for example. If that is his position, it is ludicrous.

Certain person: deportation

*2. Mr L T LANDERS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, was deported from the Republic on or about 23 July 1992; if so, (a) what is this

person's name and (b) why was he (i) deported from and (ii) allowed to enter the Republic.

- (2) whether criminal charges in respect of alleged criminal activities were brought against this person during his stay in the Republic; if so, what charges;

- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? C5E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (1) The person concerned was not removed from the Republic. He however left the Republic on 17 July 1992 after he had been formally declared a prohibited person on 10 July 1992 and instructed in writing to leave the Republic by 24:00 on 17 July 1992.

- (a) Bruce Anderson, alias John Whyte.

- (b) (i) As already indicated he was instructed to leave the Republic owing to the fact that he had been declared a prohibited person. The aforesaid formal steps were taken because his application for the extension of the validity of his work permit that expired on 28 February 1992, had been refused.

- (ii) Mr Anderson entered the Republic on a temporary residence permit for business purposes on 27 July 1983.

- (2) The Department of Home Affairs has no information which suggests that criminal charges in the Republic were brought against Mr Anderson during his stay here. For the honourable member's information however it may be mentioned that particulars of alleged criminal activities abroad were received during February 1988. Mr Anderson had however left the country on 8 August 1988 before he could be confronted with that information. It was later established that he entered the RSA again afterwards under the name "John Whyte" and that he manipulated his continued stay here by way of using false names, fictitious address, fictitious work particulars and unauthorised exceeding of residence permits.

- (3) No.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask him whether the Department of Home Affairs declared Bruce Anderson a forbidden person because of the false information he supplied to the Department?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I thought that I had been explicit. I said that the decision had been taken because he had failed to renew his temporary residence permit. That was not granted, and therefore he became a person who was not wanted in the Republic of South Africa.

Mr L T LANDERS: Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is it true, as has been alleged—and I am not saying that it is so—that Bruce Anderson signed an affidavit in which he said that he had supplied arms to the Inkatha Freedom Party?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have no knowledge of such an affidavit, and I do think that it is irrelevant to the question which has been asked.

Food parcel distribution

*3. Mr J C OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of National Health

Whether her Department recently made food parcels available to members of Parliament for distribution among the needy, if so, (a) to which members, (b) on how many occasions, (c) in which cases were there no welfare organizations that could have undertaken this distribution and (d) what was the total cost thereof to her Department? C13E

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE (for the Minister of National Health)

No.

Own Affairs:

Farm school teachers: transport subsidies

*1. Mr C I NASSON asked the Minister of Education and Culture:

- (1) Whether transport subsidies payable to teachers teaching at farm schools but residing elsewhere were abolished on or about 31 December 1992; if so,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Family Institute will launch free helpline

THE Family Institute would launch a toll-free telephone counselling service for victims of violence next month, with the support of national peace accord structures, institute head Saths Cooper said recently. (297)

He said the service had been initiated to minimise the damage inflicted by violence on SA families, which comprised "the institution most devastated currently in our society".

Cooper said the toll-free service was the first phase of a three-stage violence intervention programme aimed at providing relief to conflict-ridden communities. (16/04/93)

The second phase — a mobile "crisis response and recovery unit" — would also be launched soon, he said. 24/2/93

The third phase involved "humanitarian assistance and development" and would include linking church and other organisations involved in "socioeconomic reconstruction and development", Cooper said.

The programme would ultimately provide a national 24-hour referral network for direct counsel-

RAY HARTLEY

ling for victims or potential victims of violence," an institute statement said.

KATHRYN STRAGHAN reports that the National Council for Child and Family Welfare has stressed the urgent need for family courts to deal with the problem of domestic violence.

A recent Witwatersrand University study disclosed that up to 60% of married women in SA were battered by their husbands, and in most of the cases their children were also physically abused.

Commenting on the draft Bill on the Prevention of Domestic Violence — which was published last month — the Council's national chairman, Prof Daan Eloff criticised two clauses on the issue of rape within marriage.

He said the clauses were unacceptable as the husband could only be found guilty of raping his wife if they were no longer living together. "A woman's right not to be raped, even though she is living with her husband, must be respected and protected."

Death sentences: police murders

*18 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether he intends recommending to the State President that death sentences be carried out upon persons convicted of killing members of the South African Police Force; if not, why not?

The MINISTER LAW AND ORDER:

No, but I would like to draw your attention to the Opening Address of the State President on 29 January 1993, in which he stated the following point of view:

The Government is also reviewing its position on the carrying out of the death penalty. At present a moratorium on carrying out death sentences is in force with a view to the negotiation of a bill of fundamental rights.

However, the wave of cruel murders and manslaughter, the prevailing disrespect for human lives and the delays in negotiation make it very difficult for the Government to allow the moratorium to continue indefinitely. Parliament will be acknowledged in the process of reconsideration.

It is also my point of view that the death penalty must not be imposed and carried out in respect of a select group of persons who are the victims of murder, but that the death penalty should be applicable to the entire spectrum of society.

Danger pay: policemen

*19 Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether members of the South African Police receive danger pay or any other form of inducement when they are stationed in areas of South Africa which are considered to be dangerous; if not, why not; if so, what is the nature of such pay or inducement?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Yes All members of the South African Police receive a non-pensionable allowance which was established to, among other things, compensate for general risks attached to their duties, continual contact with unde-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

surable elements and criminals, potential or real danger as a result of doing duty under inconvenient and unpleasant circumstances, as well as long and irregular working hours.

Tariff.

Constable	R4 800,00 per annum
Lance-Sergeant ..	R4 800,00 per annum
Sergeant	R4 200,00 per annum
Warrant-Officer to	

Colonel. ...	R3 600,00 per annum
Brigadierto General	R2 517,00 per annum

An operational territorial allowance is paid to the following members:

Members of the Internal Stability Division whose main task is the prevention and combating of riots.

Tariff

R6 000,00 per annum.

Members performing detached duties in unrest areas to prevent and combat riots:

Tariff:

R6 000,00 per annum

Members stationed at border posts,

Tariff:

Constable	R8 048.28 per annum
Lance-Sergeant	R10 238.28 per annum
Sergeant	R10 758.72 per annum
Warrant-Officer	R12 008.52 per annum
Lieutenant	R13 924.80 per annum
Captain	R14 727.72 per annum
Major to Colonel	R16 625.76 per annum

The payment of an operational territorial allowance to members of the South African Police who exclusively perform duties in not-own areas or are stationed in such areas has been receiving attention for some time but could not, on account of insufficient available funds, be introduced to date.

Estate Agents Act: revision

*20 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 18 on 19 February 1992, a decision has been reached regarding a revision of the Estate Agents Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976), if not, why not; if so, when will the amending legislation be introduced? B17E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

Although it was anticipated that the amending legislation pertaining to the Estate Agents Act, 1976 (Act No 112 of 1976) would have been further during the 1993 parliamentary session, it was decided that owing to investigations into possible amendments to and consolidation of Acts relating to the alienation of land, amendments to the Estate Agents Act should be postponed until 1994.

Lotteries allowed

*21 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) When will the Government be in a position to announce whether it will allow lotteries in South Africa;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B178F

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

- (1) The State President appointed a Commission of Inquiry into Certain Lotteries, Sports Pools and Fund-Raising Activities under the chairmanship of the Honourable Judge President J A Howard on 23 September 1992 with the terms of reference, *inter alia*, to report on the desirability, in view of the prevailing financial, social and ethical values, of legalising lotteries. Indications are that the Commission's report may be completed by the end of March 1993. The Government will, as soon as the Howard Commission's recommendations are received, evaluate them and will then make its views known.

Community service

22 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Jus-
ce

How many persons had been sentenced to community service as at 31 December 1992?

the MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Statistics regarding the number of persons sentenced to community service have been kept since July 1989. For the information of

CONF 43
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

they had been misled by the principal concerned, as far as this appointment was concerned. At that meeting they asked that this appointment be declared null and void. We also know...

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order. The hon member, Mr S S Oosthuizen, should put a question and not give an explanation

†Mr S S OOSTHUIZEN: Mr Chairman, this is the question. Seen in the light of the minutes of the meeting of the school committee, I want to

ask why the opinion of the school committee was not taken into consideration, since the hon the Minister referred to the fact that the school committee is really the interested party in the matter.

†The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, if the hon member is not satisfied with the replies that have been given to him in writing here and which I have explained orally, I am prepared to send a complete submission to the hon member concerned. After that he can contact me again with regard to all the relevant facts.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply

General Affairs

Question standing over from Wednesday, 17 February 1993:

Howard Commission: comments/guidelines

*2. Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he received any comments and/or guidelines from the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Lotteries, Sports Pools and Fund-Raising Activities (the Howard Commission) prior to his recent decision not to extend the date for the closing down of certain gambling outlets; if so, (a) when and (b) what was (i) the nature of and (ii) his reaction to these comments and/or guidelines.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

No. The State President however received a letter from the Chairman of the Howard Commission. In this regard, I wish to quote from my affidavit in Case No 820/93, *Florida Road Entertainment, River Palace Leisure Industries v The Minister of Justice, The Minister of Law and Order*, the following:

"5

At the time of the exercise of my discretion not to extend the moratorium against conviction, I was aware of the contents of the letter addressed by the Honourable the Judge President of this Division to the Honourable the State President."

"7

I inform the above Honourable Court that in the *bona fide* and proper exercise of my discretion I took the contents of the letter into consideration, but did not regard it as decisive."

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he state why the fact that the Government

received a letter from the Howard Commission was divulged long after this decision was made public, or was it when this question was tabled? Secondly, it is believed that the Howard Commission did not evaluate what was placed before it. Is it not irregular for a commission simply to submit a letter? Thirdly, in the light of this irregularity, is the Government prepared to sack the Howard Commission of Inquiry?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I submit that those questions raise new issues, and I ask the hon member for Arena Park to table them

INTERPELLATIONS

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

Own Affairs

Rationalization/abolishment of Department

1. MR M RAJBAB asked the Minister of Education and Culture: (a) Whether steps are being taken by her Department to rationalize functions so as to comply with the State President's commitment to abolish her Department in the near future; if so, what steps, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE: Mr Chairman, in the Natal-KwaZulu region the heads of the five education authorities, namely the House of Assembly, the House of Delegates, the House of Representatives, KwaZulu Education Department and the Department of Education and Training, have together produced a model to meet the functional rearrangement and rationalisation needs of the region. Meeting under the aegis of the Natal Education Board, the five independent education authorities in the Natal-KwaZulu region propose the following.

Firstly, they propose a division of the region into four areas with headquarters in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Ulundi and Ladysmith. The head office for the region as a whole would be in Durban, based in a building of the House of Delegates.

— ± 34% of the cases had never previously been found guilty of an offence.

These particulars have only been obtained from available data and are not the result of empirical research

The Department has already established contact with the Criminology Institute of the University of South Africa with a view to co-operation in respect of empirical research into the phenomenon of recidivism

As the Department's computerization programme progresses and data which is presently still only available at certain prisons countrywide is centralized, more exact facts will be more readily available

Train violence: deaths

*24 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Law and Order.

How many deaths resulted from violence on trains and stations on the Witwatersrand in 1992? B181E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

216 deaths

Home Affairs: criminal actions against officials

*25 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

Whether, with reference to a statement made by the Director-General of his Department on or about 22 September 1992, investigations have been completed in respect of and/or steps have been taken against (a) two officials against whom departmental disciplinary action and possible criminal proceedings were being considered, and (b) three officials against whom allegations of misconduct in terms of the Public Service Act, 1984 (Act No 111 of 1984), were being investigated, and possible criminal action in terms of the Aliens Control Act, 1991 (Act No 96 of 1991), was being considered, as at the above-mentioned date; if so, (i) when were these investigations completed and (ii) what steps have been taken to date? B185E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

(a) and (b)

(i) The last of the investigations was completed in January 1993

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(ii) Two officials have been charged with corruption. The case was partially heard in the Regional Court, Jeppe on 16 February 1993 and postponed to 17 March 1993 for further hearing. In the meantime both officials have been suspended from duty

Misconduct proceedings were brought against one official during October 1992. During the Departmental investigation which led to the misconduct proceedings other aspects came to the fore which compelled my Department to consult the Attorney-General of Transvaal in the matter. The matter is presently being investigated incisively, but because of the sensitive nature of the investigation, further particulars cannot be made public at this stage

The second official was formally charged with misconduct on 10 February 1993. The official's plea in response to the charge is being awaited

The third official was not formally charged due to a lack of sufficient evidence. The official has, however, been severely reprimanded and now works under strict supervision

Discrimination against women: conventions

*26 Miss M SMUTS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether, with regard to (a) the United Nations (UN) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and (b) any other UN conventions concerning women, the Government has (i) (aa) signed and (bb) ratified, and (ii) registered any reservations to any articles of, any of these conventions; if not, why not; if so, (2) (a) which conventions were signed and/or ratified and (b) what reservations were registered? B186E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) (aa) Yes

(bb) No.

(ii) No.

(b) (i) (aa) Yes.

(bb) No.

297

The conventions were signed on 29 January 1993. Their ratification will be considered at a later date. Reservations can only be registered at the time of ratification

(2) (a) — the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979;

— the UN Convention on the Nationality of Married Women of 1957;

— the UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women of 1952; In addition, South Africa acceded to

— the UN Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages of 1962,

(b) None.

Parsons Commission: further reports

*27 Mr D S PIENAR asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

Whether the Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Maladministration in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) has submitted any further reports to the State President in addition to those already published; if not, why not; if so, when (a) were these reports so submitted and (b) will they be released for publication? B188E

The MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

The Commission of Inquiry into the 1986 Unrest and Alleged Mismanagement in KwaNdebele (Parsons Commission) submitted a third report to the State President on (a) 18 September 1992 and (b) the said report will be made public as soon as the Government and the Government of KwaNdebele have jointly decided on a date for the release of the report as in the case of the previous reports

Southern Cape RSC: Site KD No 185

*28 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Local Government:

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 321 on 19 June 1992, the Southern Cape Regional Services Council has instructed its attorneys to restore the title deed conditions of Portion 2 of Site KD No 185, if not, why not; if so, on what date were they so instructed;

(2) whether the matter has been disposed of; if not, when is it anticipated that it will be disposed of;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B191E

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:

(1) During December 1992 the Southern Cape Regional Services Council instructed its attorneys to arrange for the registration of the reinstatement of the deleted conditions of title in accordance with the relevant order of the Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court in Case No 13359/85

(2) The rectifying registration was done by endorsement by the Registrar of Deeds on 29 January 1993 thus disposing of the matter (Registrar of Deeds microfilm reference No 93-0107-5061)

(3) No.

INTERPELLATION

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

Own Affairs:

Disaster drought aid scheme

*1 Mr D S PIENAR asked the Minister of Agricultural Development:

Whether any special disaster drought aid scheme is applicable to self-supporting economic farming enterprises adjacent to agricultural schools, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B79E INT
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

State lacks credibility required to run a lottery

IN A country where more than 3-million people are starving and more than 10 000 abused and neglected children require emergency help each month, it is no wonder that charitable organisations have tried to raise funds through lotteries over the past two years.

They have sought to channel public money to deserving causes and disadvantaged communities, and succeeded. At the same time they have given something back to the donor public in prize money.

The proliferation of lotteries and public speculation about the credibility of certain operators resulted in the President appointing the Howard commission of inquiry last year. This move was generally welcomed.

However, there is a wave of concern among charitable bodies by Judge Howard's recommendation to President F W de Klerk for "the introduction of a single national lottery to be promoted and controlled by the state". The lottery under consideration here would include both the extensive network of on-line computer terminals, linked to a central database as well as scratchcard

and simple ticket games.

Welfare funding is desperately needed in SA. It is a reality that limited resources of government, private welfare and development bodies preclude the effective addressing of such need. Furthermore, experience elsewhere has demonstrated the ability of well-run lotteries to generate, with time, significant funds for charity.

Strong marketing arguments exist in favour of establishing a single national lottery. What is of concern now, however, is the intention of government to control such an initiative when credible charitable bodies such as the Viva and Kagiso trusts have already demonstrated their ability to undertake this function.

To date government, while permitting gambling in respect of horse racing, has been reluctant to approve the establishment of lotteries for charitable purposes. This, coupled with the fact that De Klerk's own traditional constituency is known to have strong religious objections to lotteries, begs the question why government now wishes to act as promoter, manager and beneficiary of a

ADELE THOMAS

national lottery.

In this time of transition and political and economic uncertainty, it is inappropriate for government to be heading up a potentially expensive and nationalised initiative which could lack credibility in a new dispensation and prove to be an inefficient bureaucratic institution.

In addition, the recent record of bad public financial management by certain government departments does not instil confidence in its ability to control an operation where scrupulous public accountability is a prerequisite.

Further, when credible community-based welfare and development organisations exist, equipped with a large part of the infrastructure necessary to manage a national lottery, public interest dictates that additional government structures not be created to replicate this effort. Indeed, such a move would also put out

of business those welfare initiatives which have created hundreds of jobs for disabled and previously unemployed people, and distributed tens of millions of rands to promote development and self-help.

Rather, an existing body with community credibility and an ability to manage the lottery according to efficient business principles should be licensed to undertake this work. The ability to manage a lottery without the exploitation of the disabled and disadvantaged in the name of free enterprise is crucial.

The principle of broad-based welfare and development involvement in the ownership and control of any lottery is sound, as it involves the end users in helping themselves. It would assist in breaking cycles of dependency and facilitating the empowerment of those most in need.

In other countries where lotteries exist, the vast computer system requirements and various complex administrative aspects of the lottery are contracted out to an independent operator. Credible welfare and development ownership of a lottery would ensure that the probity of the

lottery operator selected was beyond question and it was one that, while making a profit, was not seeking obscene self-enrichment using charitable causes.

International benchmark figures for different lottery products should guide decisions regarding percentage allocation of incoming funds to welfare and development groups, and the role of government should be to ensure scrupulous financial management and public accountability of the operation.

It may be argued that a lottery does not constitute the best form of fundraising as it does not generally contribute towards the development of a social conscience or a spirit of national philanthropy. However, the manner in which such a lottery is run, the focus of funding to meet direct primary community needs and the ownership and involvement of credible welfare and development groups, can assist in redefining welfare from paternalism to that of being a process promoting national reconstruction and social development.

□ Thomas is a Viva Trust trustee.

LETTERS

PEOPLE'S LIVES *All the women need to*

You've got rights, use them wisely

Sowetan 23/2/93 (297) ~~255A~~
■ SPEAK IT *Read about what you stand to*

get if you and your husband part ways:

By Sizakele Kooma

WOMEN'S RIGHTS in their marriages, their right to live alone and their right to equality are stories you will find in the

March issue of *Speak*, a dedication to International Women's Day on March 8

The magazine addresses the issues in their typical readable and interesting fashion.

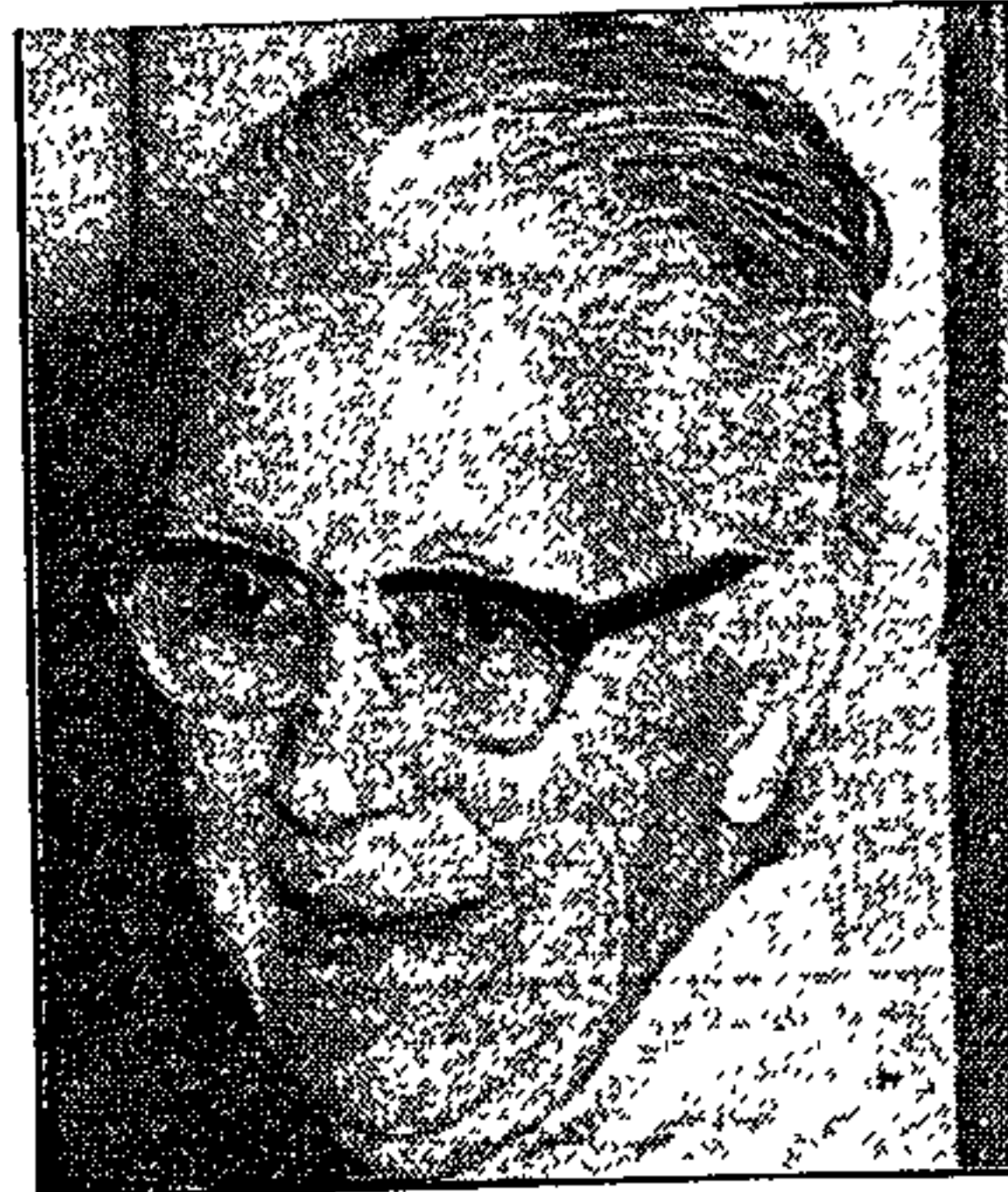
Take the story of the women of Tamboville and Wattville, who have started a women's forum to address issues such as sexual abuse, legal disputes and housing problems

It gives case histories which most women would identify with and get advice on how to deal with the problems.

In the article headlined "Me, myself and I", women speak of the freedom, self-reliance and the peace of mind that comes with living alone.

You can find out how much you know about your marriage by answering some of the questions laid out in simple language in another piece on women's right in a marriage.

Discover if your marriage is legal, if you are seen as an independent adult in the eyes of the law and what you stand to get



Helen Joseph

should you and your husband part ways.

The latter depends on the type of marital contract you both took upon getting married.

The article also alerts women that even though their husbands are heads of the family, they cannot make all the decisions and do anything they want.

Women cannot charge their husbands with rape, according to South African law.

Packed in the issue are also stories on how Kenyans forced their government to take the threat of Aids seriously, a tribute to the late anti-apartheid activist Helen Joseph and the right of every child to education.

More to join Viva fold

By CAS St LEGER

(297) TWO more national welfare bodies — Famsa and Sanca — are set to benefit from the sale of Viva scratchcards, and a third, Santa, is about to enter the fold.

This month Viva has distributed R318 000 to 21 charities that form part of the Viva Trust. They range from Co-ordinated Action for Battered Women in Cape Town, which received R30 000, to the East London Child and Family Welfare Society, which received R24 000.

S/Times 21/2/93
The winner of R250 000 in cash, — drawn on February 5 — has not claimed the prize, and has until March 5 to do so.

The second prize of R25 000 was won by Mrs BL van den Berg of Welkom.

Scratchcard holders are reminded to check their tickets against the list of winning numbers published exclusively in the Sunday Times.

The next Viva draw is on March 5.

● All the prize-winning numbers in Friday night's draw are on Page 14

Govt to support local industry

GOVERNMENT would launch a support programme for all areas of local industry to complement its existing technology development support programme, Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff announced yesterday. *BIDA 18/2/93*

Economic growth through industrial exports was one of the keys to wealth creation necessary to alleviate poverty. It was imperative that SA promoted the establishment of technologically advanced and internationally competitive secondary industries, he said.

"In the light of the success achieved under the support programme for the electronics industry, government has decided to extend that programme in a modified form to all branches of industry," he said.

The programme, known as the support programme for industrial innovation, would be launched on April 1.

"This form of threshold support is applied worldwide in preference to product subsidisation with its distorting market effect and consequent

 PETER GALLI (19)

trade disparities," he said.

The support would take the form of grants that would cover a third of the specified development cost, but would be limited to R1m a project. In addition, government was considering that grants be repaid where the project had been successful.

This would induce the rotational use of funds and followed the example of similar programmes both locally and overseas, Graaff said.

The electronics support programme was very successful. Investment in product innovation showed healthy returns in the form of local and overseas product sales, he said.

SA had an excellent existing scientific and technological infrastructure, which could be used to help the promotion of technology development to support the country's industrial and economic development.

The new technology threshold support would encourage the better utilisation of this.

Counsellors needed

297

ARE you a good listener? Are you able to help people make decisions that are right for them? Are you able to maintain your objectivity when somebody is emotional?

Sowetan 18/2/93

If you can answer YES to these questions, then think about offering your counselling skills to the community. The *Sowetan* Help Centre is looking for people to train to staff the centre. We need people who are over 30 years of age, who have life experience and who can afford to do voluntary counselling one evening a week.

If you are interested in volunteering as a counsellor please come for an interview on Saturday February 20 at 1pm. The interviews will be held at the *Sowetan*, 61 Commando Road Industria. If you have any queries please call Claire Joyce at 474-0128.

Tusk seized in raid

AN elephant tusk weighing 28kg was among illegal items confiscated during a police swoop at Richards Bay on Tuesday night.

About 1 500 Mandrax tablets were also seized by the narcotics unit when it followed up information leading them to a house. Three men and two women were arrested.

Bop denies secret deal

BOPHUTHATSWANA has denied that it reached an agreement with the ANC and the SA Government to jointly administer the Moretele area in the homeland.

The ANC claimed this week it had reached an agreement with both the Bophuthatswana and the SA governments to jointly administer the Moretele area. The homeland's Local Government and Housing Minister Hendrik Tlou said there was no official involvement on the part of his government in the agreement. *Sowetan 18/2/93.*

Cattle breeds to continue

- (3) It is our intention to wait for the outcome of the court case in the USA which will dictate our future actions. The GSM (Group Special Mobile) Organisation will also keep us informed of any new developments.
- (4) Any further information in this regard will be made available to interested parties.

Olympic Games in Barcelona

*21. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether the State appropriated and/or made available an amount of money in order to make South Africa's participation in the Olympic Games in Barcelona possible; if so, what amount;
- (2) whether this amount was made available subject to (a) the condition that the official South African flag be displayed and (b) other conditions; if so, what conditions were set;
- (3) whether a request was addressed to Nocsa to apologise for the fact that the majority of athletes in the South African team were Whites;
- (4) whether any representatives of the South African Government were invited by the International Olympic Committee to attend the official opening of the 25th Olympiad together with Mr Nelson Mandela; if so, who was so invited? B94E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) Yes; R1,5 million was allocated of which an amount of R500 000 has already been paid out.
- (2) (a) No.
- (b) Yes; the following conditions applied:

The funds could only be used to the advantage of the official team members and administrators in respect of the following items:

- Air fares
- Official uniform

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Education departments: equal funding

*23. Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) Whether his Department will guarantee equal funding for specific non-salary areas in all education departments for the 1993-94 budget year; if not, why not;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B99E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) No. Although the financing formula has already been drafted, no general policy has yet been tabled under section 2(1)(a) of the National Policy for Education Affairs Act, 1984 (Act No. 76 of 1984). The formula is, however, used as a distribution guideline to divide the education budget between the various education departments but each education department decides according to its own needs and priorities how its budget should be divided between the different expenditure categories (including those categories other than salaries).
- (2) No.

Population figures of RSA/Natal

*25. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (a) What are the official population figures for the (i) Republic of South Africa and (ii) Natal/KwaZulu region and (b) in respect of what date are these figures furnished? B102E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

- (a) (i) 30 986 920
(ii) 7 955 527
- (b) 7 March 1991.

General Export Incentive Scheme: fraud

*26. Mr L FUCHS to ask the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether there have been any cases of fraud in regard to the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS); if so, what total amount is involved;
- (2) whether these cases are being investigated; if not, why not;
- (3) what action does he intend taking in regard to cases of fraud that have been proven? B103E

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) Thirty-six alleged cases of fraud, involving a potential amount of R136 million in regard to the General Export Incentive Scheme (GEIS), have so far

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Poverty relief: money voted/spent

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

- Whether all the money voted for poverty relief programmes in respect of the current financial year has been spent; if so, (a) what total amount is involved and (b) on what was it spent; if not, (i) what total amount was voted, (ii) how much of it had been spent as at the latest specified date for which information is available, (iii) on what was the money spent and (iv) which organizations received financial assistance and/or grants? B100E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

- No,
- (i) R440 million,
- (ii) R420 million till 31 January 1993,

60% of women beaten by husbands

UP TO 60% of all married women in SA are battered by their husbands, a recent report by the Wits University Centre for Health Policy disclosed.

The report claimed that analysis of figures in the past three years indicated that wife battery was on the increase, and in 46% of the cases of battered women, men had also assaulted children.

The Cape Town branch of Rape Crisis claimed that one in six women was assaulted regularly by her partner, while only one in 10 cases was reported.

Women often became victims of repeated attacks, unless they decided to leave home, because domestic violence was not

3/10/93 16/2/93
taken seriously.

KATHRYN STRACHAN

(297)
The notion of domestic privacy had helped make male violence a sanctioned activity within the family. Besides making women more vulnerable, the hidden nature of the abuse also served to deepen the sense of isolation and shame experienced by many battered women.

The study reported there were very few services for battered women, such as shelters. Health services tended only to treat injuries, and women found police to be unsympathetic and dismissive.

Self-help for the needy

Sowetan 16/2/93 Sowetan

■ Programme to make the poor self-reliant while seeing to it that they don't starve:

By Joe Mdhlela
Consumer Reporter

FEWER handouts and more development. This is the driving philosophy geared to making the needy more self-reliant, manager of the National Nutrition and Social Development programme Dr Joos Hattingh said.

However, the philosophy also took into consideration that the hungry will first have to be fed, taking precedence over development itself.

Explaining this, Hattingh said: "There is no contradiction. Often the situation is so desperate that it is necessary to feed the poor. You cannot wait for another day.

"However, in the long term priority should be given to development if we are to give meaning to the often repeated truism about teaching people to fish and not giving them a fish."

He said it was of utmost importance that the communities were empowered by developing their skills.

Hattingh suggested that more than 9 million South Africans were already at the rock-bottom of the economic and social scales.

"It is these people we wish to reach. They are desperate for food and the very basic needs of life," said Hattingh.

One of the most telling aspects of South Africa's situation was that 45 percent of the population lived below subsistence level, he said.

"They can either stay alive through crime or they may just die if no or-



Dr Joos Hattingh ... believes development is priority.

ganisation comes to their rescue.

"That is where this programme comes in, to give hope to those on the brink of starving to death."

Hattingh said the programme would remain a failure if it were to be politicised but accepted that it could equally be frustrated if leaders of the civic associations were not involved.

"It is the leaders at the ground who must identify the needs of the community. They should be involved and be partners in the programme, otherwise the programme will fail to bear

297

It is the leaders
on the ground
who must
identify the needs
of the community

fruits," he said.

To show the programme was aimed at addressing the needs of the people, squatter camps throughout South Africa were deriving benefits from the programme.

Among them Holomisa Informal Settlement in Germiston and Mandela and Tambo squatter camps.

Also to benefit from the programme are various non-governmental organisations, including the South African Black Social Workers Association, Tembisa Society For Care of the Aged, Meals on Wheels in Alberton, Zicabangele Self-Help Association in Katlehong and Monde Primary School in Katlehong.

To carry out this project, the programme has been allocated R400 million.

Hattingh said even R400 million was not enough, hence the need "to go for the poorest of the poor"

The programme has the support of the Department of National and Population Development

Curbing the nasty bullies

■ Counselling for perpetrators of violence:

By Pearl Majola

WORKSHOPS which will teach men alternative methods of conflict resolution are to be launched in Johannesburg next week. (297)

The five-session programme, which will run over five weeks, has been developed by the South African National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

In a statement the organisation said there was a need for a service to help women bashers with their problem.

"Nicro recognises the urgent need for services directed to victims of domestic violence and supports any initiatives in this regard," said Nicro director Ms Jeanette Schmid in the statement. Sowetan 16/2/93.

"However, we also feel that men who batter their partners need facilities which will enable them to begin breaking out of this vicious cycle."

There is no charge for the workshops, which will be held at the Nicro offices in Commissioner Street from next Tuesday.

"If this project is successful we hope to persuade magistrates to use the group as a condition for suspended sentences which may be given to men who have assaulted their partners," said Schmid.

"We also hope that participation in this programme will enable people to enter into couple counselling and help men to understand their role in the abuse."

Prospective participants should contact Nicro at 29-5236.

Draft charter lays down plans for the protection of women

TOS WENTZEL
Political Staff

THE recognition of equal rights for women is a prominent feature of the government's proposals on a Charter of Fundamental Rights.

The draft charter lays down that "no law shall in any matter relating to women discriminate, distinguish or restrict on the basis of sex if it has the effect of denying or limiting women's right to equality with men in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other sphere."

It also lays down that every woman shall have the right to:

- Be elected to any public office for which she qualifies.
- Receive equal remuneration with men for work of equal value.
- Not be discriminated against solely by reason of her marital state or pregnancy.
- Perform juristic acts, acquire rights and incur obligations and acquire and dispose of property.
- Her physical and mental integrity and in particular to

legal protection against rape and sexual harassment.

A law shall be deemed not to be in conflict with the right to equality before the law if the object of the said law is to:

- Bring about equality between women and men.
- Protect women in certain types of work in the case of pregnancy or for other reasons inherent in their physical nature.

● Exempt women from compulsory military service, excluding service in a non-combatant or supporting capacity.

In notes attached to the draft the Justice Department points out that some of the rights would be in conflict with aspects of the law, culture and customs of indigenous minorities and tribes.

The department said it is not the intention to force alien values upon them.

In his speech at the opening of parliament President De Klerk said draft legislation dealing with existing legislation which was incompatible with fundamental rights would be published soon.

We'll talk about the bathwater — but not the baby

By IAN CLAYTON

THE government and the African National Congress have reached a new consensus: they have both copped out of taking a stand on the abortion issue.

And both sides seem determined to carry this wishy-washyism into the new South Africa, leaving it to the future parliament or the constitutional court to deal with the matter.

Women's rights, it seems, are fine for political platforms, policy statements and posturing — but not when it comes to such fundamental issues as the right to choose whether women want to give birth.

The government's stand, even in the milieu of its new-found commitment to women's rights, is not that surprising, given its hardline opposition to any liberalisation of the abortion laws over the years.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and National Health Minister Rina Venter said in a joint statement this week that the question of abortion would be "left as it is at present". This means that existing legislation will remain in place until challenged before the constitution of the future. "Laws are but the expression of the prevailing mores of society. If a law is at variance with the mores, it will be struck down by the constitutional court. This principle will apply also to the abortion laws," the ministers said.

They added that the question dealt with two conflicting rights: the right to life and the right to a woman's physical integrity; one values the sanctity of life above all and the other values the quality of life above all. "The moral, religious and legal problems surrounding the issue of abortion are some of the most difficult to deal with. Two basic fundamental rights are at issue here. It is therefore necessary to strike a balance between these rights. Worldwide, abortion remains a hotly debated issue."

That gobbledygook simply means the government is going to sit on the fence and avoid the issue.

Venter was confronted at a media conference last week with the horrific realities of backstreet abortions and the often tragic consequences. Surely this showed there was a need for women to have the right to choose whether they wanted an abortion, she was asked. Venter replied enigmatically: "I think the government's point of view is that it is not supportive of abortion and I think that type of problem cannot be solved by allowing backstreet abortions. Or let me say we should try to prevent that problem by making facilities available."

"I know you would say at the moment we are not in a position to do so. At least we are looking at the health delivery system by making it possible for women to receive proper care and also by making family planning facilities available to all the communities. That is why we have dealt with it fairly extensively in the primary health care programme."

Which means that the grim backstreet abortion industry is going to continue until the new South Africa faces up to the problem.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said she was not aware the organisation had taken a stand on the issue and referred inquiries to its constitutional experts.

Not that they were much more helpful: Professors Kader Asmal and Albie Sachs said that despite their personal views on the matter, the ANC had not made a decision on abortion and the future parliament would have to decide about it.

If the major political organisations are going to fudge the issue at this stage, the right to choose could be a long way off in South Africa.

Viva, Kagiso oppose single lottery

810nm 12/2/93 (297)
THE Viva and Kagiso trusts had taken a united stand against a proposed single state-controlled and promoted national lottery to the exclusion of all other lotteries, sources said yesterday.

Last year Viva gave R13m to welfare, while Kagiso had put R208m into development projects.

The sources said government's credibility and bad track record for financial management should exclude it from running a charity fund-raising organisation.

A state-run lottery would to some degree remove the charitable incentive, they said.

The endorsement by President F W de Klerk of an intended recommendation by the Howard commission of inquiry into lotteries and gambling — to establish a state controlled lottery

STEPHANE BOTHMA

— was expected to be strongly criticised by the two charities at a joint media conference in Johannesburg today. The conference will be held primarily to announce their objections.

Although the establishment of a single national lottery guided by strict regulations was supported by Viva, state involvement in the raising of public money for charity was opposed.

Viva and Kagiso did not view their objections to the expected Howard commission recommendations as an attempt to corner the national lottery market, but believed they had the credibility, efficiency and transparency to jointly manage a national initiative of this nature.

Scramble to run national lottery (297)

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE question of who would run the expected single, government-controlled national lottery could cause simmering rivalry between SA's leading charity lotteries to boil over. 6/07/93 11/2/93

Viva Trust, Ithuba, the Board of Executors (acting on behalf of principals) and other smaller organisations all believe they have the knowledge, credibility and infrastructure to run a national lottery.

The scramble follows the release of a letter to President F W de Klerk last week in which the Howard commission of inquiry into lotteries and gambling said it was considering recommending a single national lottery, promoted and controlled by the state, to raise funds for welfare, health, education and other social needs.

This could eliminate existing lotteries, the activities of which were prohibited by Section 2 of the Gambling Act.

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said the organisation's Gold Rush was not affected as its charity fundraising method was based on a competition requiring skill.

BoE believed the national lottery would be put out to tender, and that this would include the supply of equipment and suitable lottery operators. BoE's plans to introduce a national on-line lottery in April would, however, depend on the contents of the Howard report, a spokesman said.

Viva spokesman Adele Thomas, who welcomed a single lottery, said the release of the Howard commission letter was inappropriate at this stage. Uncertainty could only harm charities dependent on Viva.

Ithuba said that it also had high hopes of being awarded the contract for a national lottery.

Scramble is on for state lottery stake

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The question of who would run the expected single, government-controlled national lottery could cause simmering rivalry between South Africa's leading charity lotteries to boil over.

Viva Trust, Ithuba, the Board of Executors and other organisations all believe they have the knowledge, credibility and infrastructure to run a national lottery.

The scramble follows the release of a letter to President F W de Klerk last week in which the Howard Commission of Inquiry into lotteries and gambling said it was considering recommending a single national lottery, promoted and controlled by the state,

to raise funds for welfare, health, education and other social needs.

This could eliminate existing lotteries whose activities are prohibited by Section 2 of the Gambling Act.

Operation Hunger executive director Mrs Ina Perlman said the organisation's Gold Rush was not affected as it was based on a competition.

The BoE believed the national lottery would be put out to tender. BoE's plans to introduce a national on-line lottery in April would, however, depend on the contents of the Howard report, a spokesman said.

Viva spokesman Mrs Adele Thomas welcomed a single lottery.

Ithuba said it had high hopes of being awarded the lottery contract.

11/2/93
Sowetan

How to make all sorts of committees work

297

■ Continuing insight into how to conduct and manage meetings of clubs, groups and institutes:

IN the recessionary conditions in which we live non-governmental organisations, which survive on meagre resources, are the worst hit.

As a follow-up to the successful seminar held last month on raising and managing money, *Sowetan*, in conjunction with the Community Development Trust, has organised another symposium on February 24 on *Committees that Work*.

A wide range of topics on ensuring that committees work will be covered. The seminar will be held at the Central Methodist Church in Pritchard street, Johannesburg, and the enrolment fee is R40 a person.

The main focus will be on how to conduct committee elections, goal-setting, duties of the executive committee,

preparing agendas, accountability and conducting meetings as well as taking minutes.

This seminar is aimed at leaders of women and youth groups, co-operatives, churches and learning institutions.

Dave Jackson, a leading community developer will conduct the seminar.

Interested people can send a telegraphic money order, a postal order or a cheque to The Community Development Trust, Box 651321, Benmore, 2010.

Alternatively people can deposit the appropriate fee in a CDT account (Nedbank, Sandton Branch, account number 1970527056).

For more information phone (011) 783-8387.

budget and Mr Clinton's move to Dick Cheney. "That's NBC."

Scramble is on for state lottery stake

(297) CT 11/2/93

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The question of who would run the expected single, government-controlled national lottery could cause simmering rivalry between South Africa's leading charity lotteries to boil over.

Viva Trust, Ithuba, the Board of Executors and other organisations all believe they have the knowledge, credibility and infrastructure to run a national lottery.

The scramble follows the release of a letter to President F W de Klerk last week in which the Howard Commission of Inquiry into lotteries and gambling said it was considering recommending a single national lottery, promoted and controlled by the state,

to raise funds for welfare, health, education and other social needs.

This could eliminate existing lotteries whose activities are prohibited by Section 2 of the Gambling Act.

Operation Hunger executive director Mrs Ina Perlman said the organisation's Gold Rush was not affected as it was based on a competition.

The BoE believed the national lottery would be put out to tender. BoE's plans to introduce a national on-line lottery in April would, however, depend on the contents of the Howard report, a spokesman said.

Viva spokesman Mrs Adele Thomas welcomed a single lottery.

Ithuba said it had high hopes of being awarded the lottery contract.

own
stole
the
The

ure: AP

R10bn donated to welfare projects

MORE than R10bn was donated to development and welfare projects in SA during 1991 — with about 74% coming from individuals, 8% from corporate social investment (CSI) programmes and 12% from foreign funding sources.

These statistics, compiled by the Development Resources Centre, showed SA generated more "development finance" internally than any other foreign aid-receiving country in Africa, Asia or Latin America.

Individuals donated about R7,5bn in 1991 — with about half likely to have been given to religious organisations, the centre's executive director David Bonbright said yesterday.

Speaking at a seminar organised by CSI Letter, Bonbright said SA-sourced funding for development was at least as large as foreign funding. Taking the welfare component into account made SA's contribu-

DIRK HARTFORD

(297)

tion six times greater than foreign aid.

As SA institutions also channelled a "significant portion" of foreign funding, SA enjoyed an "atypical degree of autonomy" from the international aid industry.

Bonbright estimated in 1991 SA received R700m in direct foreign funding, R500m in indirect foreign funding (channelled through local agencies), R840m in CSI, R500m in SA government funding through independent local channels and R40m from corporate-created trusts or foundations.

Budgets of the 700 active CSI programmes account for 1% of pre-tax profit.

In 1990 66% of CSI went to education, 7% to both conservation and health, 6% to welfare, 5% to community projects, 4% to small business development and job creation, 3% to the arts and 1% to housing.

Judges step down from Ithuba panel

TWO JUDGES appointed to allocate Ithuba Trust funds announced their withdrawal from the panel yesterday, after the resolution of conflicts with other fundraising organisations and among recipients.

Judges Benjamin de Villiers Pickard and Leonora van den Heever said they had been appointed to the panel amid antagonism against Ithuba and bickering among potential grant recipients. 810 7912 93

"We are given to understand that the reason for the approach to us was because of animosity towards Ithuba Trust by other fundraising organisations, and bickering among various potential recipients of charitable grants," the two judges said in a statement.

"Our sole responsibility would have been to make unbiased, fair and equitable decisions ... to allay any suggestions of bias or favouritism or victimisation.

"In order to achieve this, however, it was necessary to make certain amendments to the Deed of Trust of the Ithuba Trust."

The judges said they had been informed there was no longer a management overlap between Ithuba and Games Africa and that the conflicts had been resolved.

Their proposed functions had become redundant and they had indicated they would not serve on the allocation panel and would not accept Ithuba Trust duties.

"We are glad that our services will not be required and that we were never called on to perform any duties as were envisaged at the time," the judges said. — Sapa.

Two judges withdraw from Ithuba

JOHANNESBURG. — Two judges appointed to allocate Ithuba Trust funds announced their withdrawal from the panel yesterday.

Mr Justice Benjamin de Villiers Pickard and Ms Justice Leonora van den Heever said they had been appointed to the panel amid antagonism against Ithuba and bickering among potential grant recipients.

The judges said they had been informed there was no longer a management overlap between Ithuba and Games Africa and that the conflicts had been resolved.

Following the developments, their proposed functions had become redundant and they had indicated they would not be serving on the allocation panel nor accept Ithuba duties. — Sapa

Mission House finds jobs for 15 in 11 months

CT 9/2/93
297

By TWEET
GAINSBOROUGH-WARING

FIFTEEN disadvantaged people have been placed in jobs, including a teacher, a butcher and several drivers, by the Mission House in Sea Point in the past 11 months.

The Mission House, established at the end of 1991, houses 15 people.

Temporary accommodation is offered to the destitute and homeless.

"People on the street come to know about the house by word of mouth," said Mrs. Roz Williams, who with her husband Stephen started the house.

Acceptance vital

"Anyone wishing to be admitted must fill in an application form, be committed to rehabilitation and be prepared to live by the house rules."

She explained that as the house was in a residential area it was important

that there were no incidents of unruly behaviour or excessive noise.

"The acceptance of the establishment in the area is vital to its success," she said.

People accepted at the house are helped back into a daily routine. "Homeless and destitute people often lose sight of everyday functions like washing themselves and their clothes," said Mrs Williams.

'Deserves support'

"They are not spoon fed but given the opportunity to pull their weight in helping fund the operation."

Funding for the house comes from the sale of raffle tickets (which residents are involved in on a daily basis), donations and tin collections.

Councillor Chris Joubert, chairman of the managing committee, said: "This is a worthwhile project and deserves all the support it can get."

Cloud over Viva and Ithuba games

Blom 8/2/93 Political Staff (297)

CAPE TOWN — The Howard commission into lotteries appears to have sounded the death knell for Ithuba and Viva.

And if Games Africa, which runs Ithuba, and the Board of Executors introduce national on-line lotteries in April as planned, they not only risk prosecution, but also the loss of their investment.

A warning along these lines is contained in a letter from Judge Howard, chairing the inquiry into lotteries, sports pools, fundraising activities and certain matters relating to gambling.

The judge states that existing lotteries, if extended, "could not be allowed to co-exist with a single national lottery".

The letter was released on Friday by President F W de Klerk, after questions were directed to him in Parliament on the matter. De Klerk said he fully associated himself with Howard's views.

In his letter, Howard says the commission intends to recommend that a single national state-controlled lottery be introduced to raise funds for health, welfare, education and other social deeds. The

□ To Page 2

Lotteries Blom 8/2/93

judge says he believes no further lotteries should be introduced pending the commission's report and government's reaction.

"Of particular concern are announcements by the Board of Executors and Games Africa (Pty) Ltd respectively that they intend to introduce national on-line lotteries by about April 1993"

Operation Jumpstart had also announced its intention to extend its area of operations beyond Natal.

"It is clear that these organisations are determined to anticipate the commission's findings and attempt to corner the market ahead of other potential competitors.

"They should be prevented from doing so, because they would jeopardise the introduction of a single national lottery under state control — and their lotteries could not be allowed to coexist with a single national lottery."

Howard suggests a public warning should be issued, that no new lotteries, including those established by welfare organisations, be tolerated and that those people involved in them be liable to prosecution under the Gambling Act.

Howard says he considered whether the Gambling Act should be amended to provide for a moratorium on prosecutions in respect of the lotteries currently conduc-

□ From Page 1

ted on behalf of welfare organisations. However, he has decided against this.

The judge also says he is opposed to extending the moratorium on casinos closed last Sunday.

LINDA ENSOR reports that welcoming Howard's recommendations on lotteries, a Board of Executors spokesman said yesterday a single, on-line lottery would bring regulation and control into the industry.

"Previous statements by the BoE have always stressed that the introduction of the lottery would be dependent on an acceptable legal framework being in place."

The spokesman stressed BoE was acting on behalf of principals and not for BoE itself. No funds had been committed to the lottery by BoE and therefore there was no question of the latter incurring any losses. BoE would not advise its principals to proceed with the lottery until an acceptable legal framework was found.

RAY HARTLEY reports that millions of rands in funding for welfare organisations could be cut off if government goes through with the commission's recommendation.

The publication of the letter to De Klerk came as the Viva Trust reported the distribution of a record-breaking R1,1m to welfare organisations this month, bringing to R13m the amount donated since April 1991.

Sowetan 8/2/93

BOE welcomes lottery plan

THE Board of Executors has welcomed recommendations by Mr Justice JA Howard to President FW de Klerk that a single, national lottery be established to raise funds for welfare, health and education. (297)

"A single, national on-line lottery will bring regulation and control to the industry," the Board of Executors (BOE) said at the weekend. The BOE further proposed an April launch date for the lottery on the basis that the Howard Commission's recommendations would be published before that time.

A spokesman said the BOE would not advise its principals to proceed with the lottery unless and until an acceptable legal framework was found. (298)
a stable condition in the Madadeni Hospital.

BoE backs judge's plan for lottery

Own Correspondent

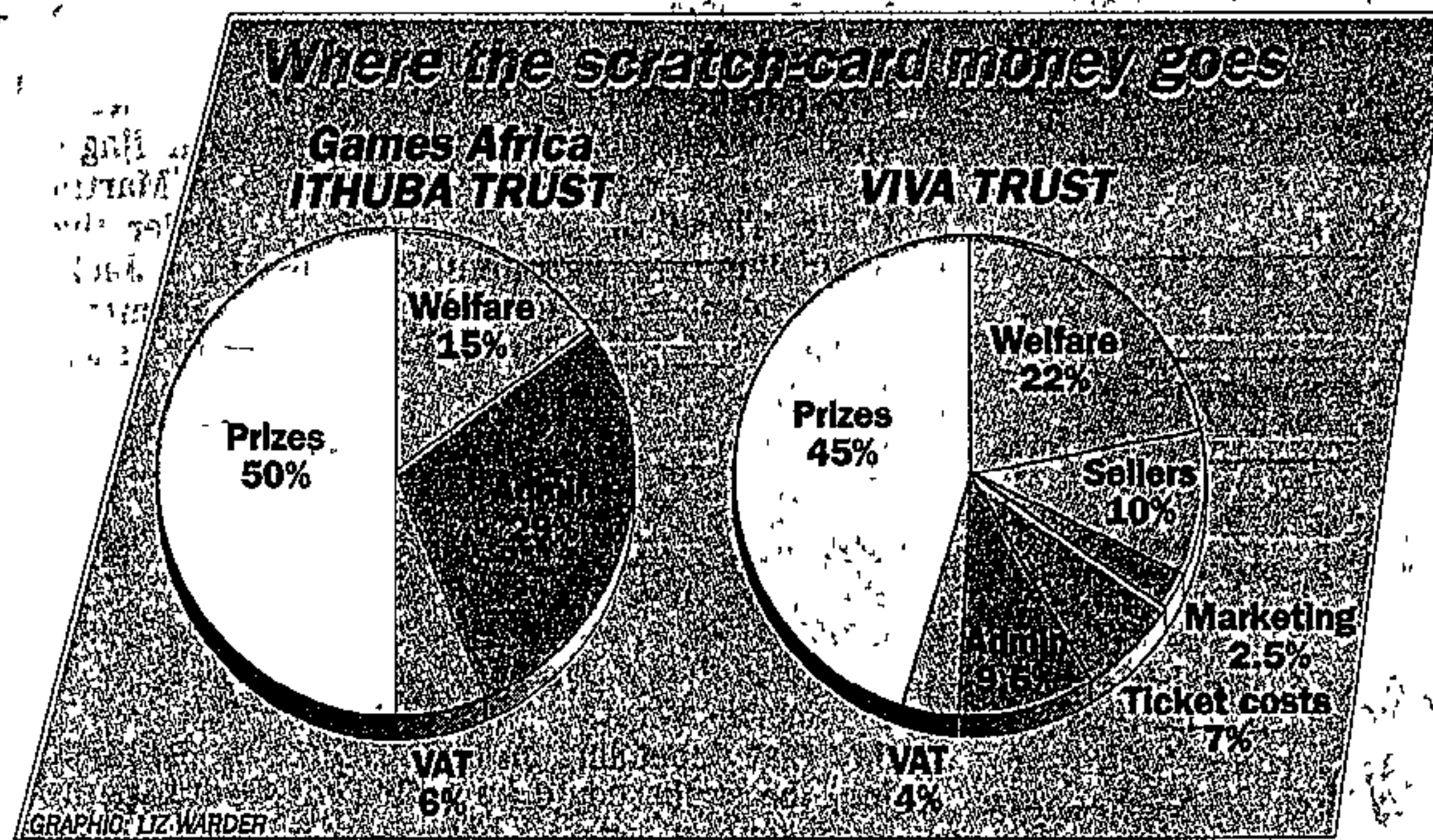
JOHANNESBURG. — Welcoming recommendations by Mr Justice J Howard, a Board of Executors spokesman said yesterday a single, on-line lottery would bring regulation and control into the industry.

"Previous statements by the BOE have always stressed that the introduction of the lottery would be dependent on an acceptable legal framework being in place," he said.

BOE was singled out last month by Mr Howard in a letter on the issue to President F W de Klerk.

He noted BOE planned to introduce a national on-line lottery by April 1993.

The spokesman stressed that the BOE had been acting on behalf of principals in the lottery plan. No funds had been committed to the lottery by BOE.



PO on winning ticket with Ithuba

By Shirley Woodgate

Post Office coffers have been boosted by more than R1,4 million a month from postage on Ithuba Trust ticket stubs — and the amount is set to increase with the recent price rise from 35c to 45c for standard local letters.

Games Africa financial director and deputy managing director Richard Biesheuvel said stubs had to be submitted if people wanted to qualify for the million-rand draw every two months or the weekly Win and Spin television game.

The additional postage adds 45c to the cost of a R2 Ithuba ticket available from Pick 'n Pay stores, post offices, Western Province Cellars outlets, cafes and pharma-

cies.

Between 1 million and 2 million stubs have been returned every week since the launch of Ithuba in August and the organisation has recently launched "drop-off" depots in Sandton, East London, Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth where people can hand in their stubs.

Viva Trust general manager Vincent Baasch said Viva tickets were sold from kiosks manned by 700 previously unemployed people who were paid 10 percent of sales.

The aim of his organisation, which was based on the Spanish ONCE (Organizacine Nacional d Ciegos) lottery, was to provide work for the blind and disabled as sellers, and to raise money for welfare.

According to the

Howard Commission, the combined annual turnover of the five major lotteries (Operation Hunger, Community Chest, Viva, Ithuba and Natal Lotto) was about R265 million, from the sale of about 127.5 million tickets.

The report suggested that between 22 and 27 percent of turnover should be paid to social causes, but Games Africa, which conducted the Ithuba Game for Ithuba Trust, was making "excessive profits" at the expense of social welfare.

Biesheuvel stressed that scratch-card games usually paid nothing to welfare when they started up, yet Games Africa had paid 15 percent from day one and this was set to escalate to 30 percent.

Star 26/4/93

297

299

292

Ithuba 'secretive' about scratch game details

Star 8/2/93
(297)

A Germiston woman has accused the marketers of the Ithuba scratch card game of hiding behind a veil of secrecy after they refused to tell her how many tickets are sold before each draw.

Rita Manley also accused Games Africa, the marketing arm of Ithuba, of propping up the postal services by forcing entrants to send each ticket separately to a given box number.

She says at 35c a stamp this was making the postal services millions of extra rands.

Star
Line

JOHN
MILLER



Manley said she and many of her friends refused to send in entries even though this meant they did not stand a chance of winning one of the TV prizes or the R1 million.

She said Games Africa refused point-blank to tell her how many tickets had been sold

in the past or how many were sold before each draw took place.

"I think it is irregular for people in the fund-raising business to be secretive about the individual's chance of winning."

During the past few months Star Line has received several complaints about the secrecy surrounding this operation. Games Africa also refused to disclose any numbers to Star Line.

Alex Garlick, national sales and marketing manager, would not say how many scratch cards

had been sold since they were first used in August last year.

She also would not say how many cards must be sold before the R1 million draw is made, how many cards are sold each month and at what point Games Africa decided on the date of the next R1 million draw.

A spokesman for the postal services said it was impossible to say how much extra revenue was generated through the sale of stamps for Ithuba, even though this could run into millions of rands.

Vaal Developement Trust launched

WHEN you give a man a fish, you have fed him for the day but when you teach him how to fish, you have fed him for the rest of his life. (297)

This saying sums up the efforts of community leaders and churchmen who have formed the Vaal Development Trust (Vadet) with the aim of equipping disadvantaged people with skills.

Most of the resources donated to Vadet were distributed to feed the poor, ranging from Orange farm to Sharpeville, but it has been resolved that some of the funds should be used to train the destitute to be self-sufficient, said Father Lord MacCamel, who heads the executive committee of the organisation.

■ Reports by Sapa and CP Reporters.

CIPres
7/2/93

WOMEN'S VOICES ABSENT IN BILLS ON EQUAL RIGHTS

By CHARLENE SMITH

WOMEN will discuss three draft bills designed to curtail discrimination against them at a major conference of the Women's Coalition in Johannesburg this week.

Women's rights activists are not impressed that they were not consulted in the drafting of the bills released for comment by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee on Friday.

They are the Prevention of Domestic Violence Draft Bill, the Abolition of Discrimination Against Women Draft Bill and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities Draft Bill.

Cathy Albertyn of the gender research centre at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits said she was pleased women's issues were now on the political agenda, but it would require more than amending laws to redress the inequality of women.

She pointed out that in terms of existing labour legislation discrimination in the work place was already an unfair labour practice.

"It requires more than legislation. There is no state-funded shelter for battered women and yet it is estimated that around one in four women are battered."

Frene Ginwala of the ANC's gender committee said women should have been consulted to assist in the

drafting of the bills.

Another provision in the bills makes marital rape illegal in cases where the marriage relationship has broken down and the parties no longer live together. Magistrates will also be empowered to authorise the seizure of firearms to prevent domestic violence.

Under the Equal Opportunities Bill it will be illegal to discriminate on the basis of gender, marital state or pregnancy. Women will also have to get equal pay for equal work.

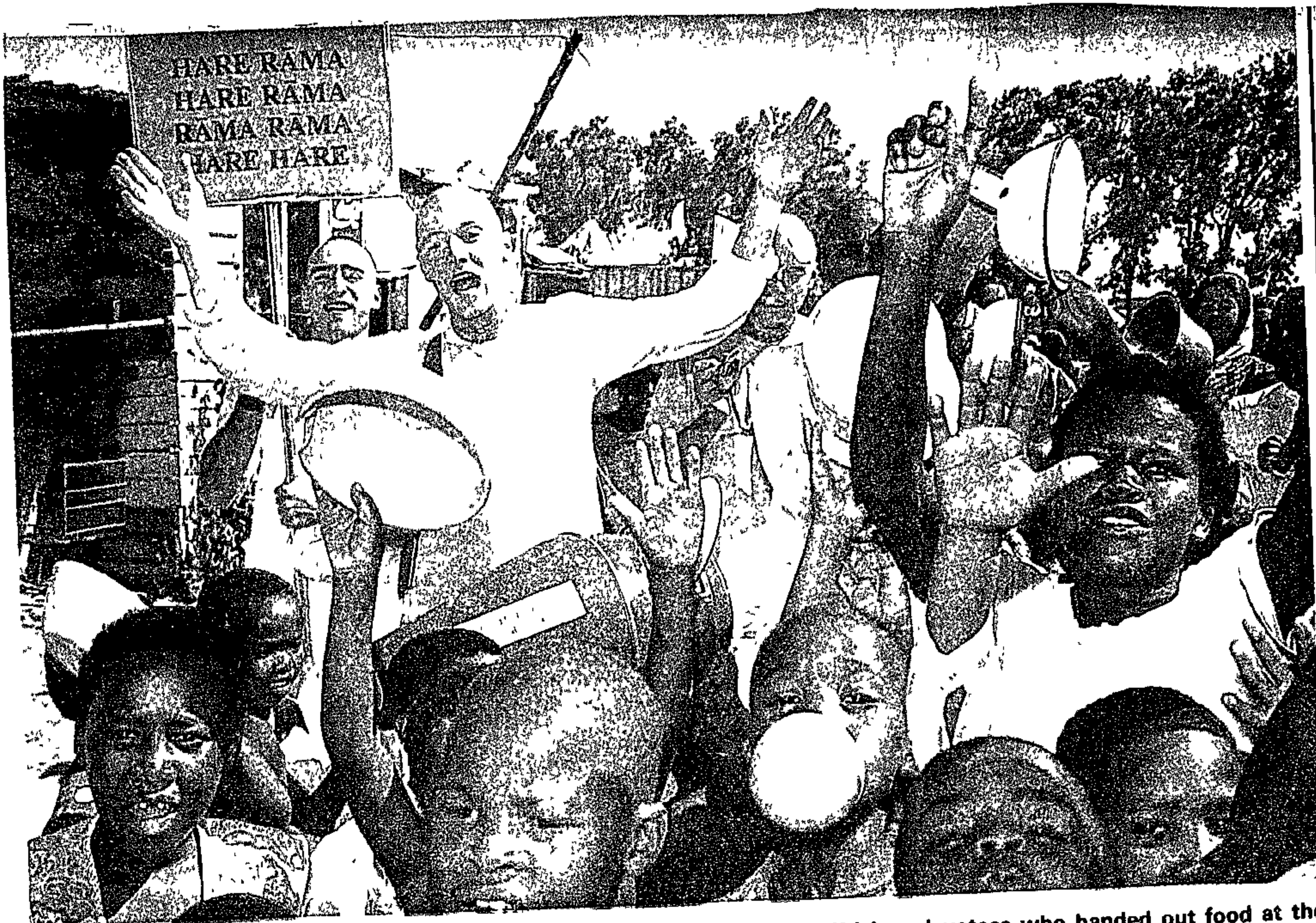
Sexual harassment will also be forbidden.

Nonetheless, discrimination will not be a crime. Victims may lay complaints with the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Other advances which are unlikely to cause women much excitement are the provisions that will now allow them to legally enter liquor stores and pubs, box or wrestle, and become underground miners.

Lawmakers have deftly stepped around the thorny issue of abortion where no changes will be made.

The bills will not be presented to Parliament as legislation at this stage. Should the draft legislation eventually be accepted, it would have to be phased in gradually and systematically, Mr Coetsee said.



FOOD FOR THE TOWNSHIP ... Crossroads children follow a group of Hare Krishna devotees who handed out food at the township this week
Picture: AMBROSE PETERS

Cheerful songs and hope for the hungry

STimes (Cape metro) 7/2/93

297

THE sound of Indian classical instruments, played by men with shaven heads and top-knots and women in brightly-coloured saris, brought joy to residents of Crossroads squatter settlement this week.

But the real joy was in the food brought by the singing and dancing group, Hare Krishna devotees who visit the shanty town regularly.

Hundreds of small children greeted the group on their arrival, surrounding their white van and chanting "Hare Krishna, Hare Krishna".

As the group, playing their mirdunga's and kartals, marched through the settlement, they were followed by curious and hungry-looking children

carrying plates or bowls

Older people smiled and waved from their wood-and-iron homes.

Hare Krishna devotees said their singing and dancing was in praise of God

After about 20 minutes, they went back to their van to feed the children. For many it would be the only meal of the day

The group handed out the vegetarian food — the Hare Krishna religion does not permit its followers to eat meat — and nobody was turned away

Similar feeding schemes, called Food for Life, are run by devotees of the Hare Krishna movement in poverty-stricken black townships in Johannesburg and Durban

By JESSICA BEZUIDENHOUT

Thousands of hungry people who are unable to afford to feed themselves are being kept alive by the scheme, said one of the Krishna devotees in Cape Town, Kalindi, who uses only her religious name.

"The International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON) is a non-profit charity organisation whose Food for Life programme came to South Africa two years ago to target food distribution to the less fortunate," she said

Members of ISKCON in Cape Town have concentrated their efforts mainly in townships and squatter camps in Crossroads, Gugulethu, Khayelitsha, Milner-ton and Paarl.

"The movement relies on donations from the public either

in cash or in the form of vehicles, bags of rice, beans, dahl, pots or petrol vouchers."

However, all this would be impossible without the support of sponsors and the people from whom the Hare Krishna volunteers collect daily — often in the streets of Cape Town, Kalindi said.

"The support of the people is a tremendous help towards making an effort to show poor people that others do care," she said

More than 3 000 plates of food are being distributed to less-fortunate communities in Cape Town each month. The centre's target is to increase this total by a further 2 000 plates before the end of this year, she said.

People interested in making donations can contact Kalindi at the Hare Krishna Centre in Rondebosch at 689 1529

WOMEN'S VOICES ABSENT IN BILLS ON EQUAL RIGHTS

By CHARLENE SMITH

(297)

WOMEN will discuss three draft bills designed to curtail discrimination against them at a major conference of the Women's Coalition in Johannesburg this week.

Women's rights activists are not impressed that they were not consulted in the drafting of the bills released for comment by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee on Friday.

They are the Prevention of Domestic Violence Draft Bill, the Abolition of Discrimination Against Women Draft Bill and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities Draft Bill.

Cathy Albertyn of the gender research centre at the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Wits said she was pleased women's issues were now on the political agenda, but it would require more than amending laws to redress the inequality of women.

She pointed out that in terms of existing labour legislation discrimination in the work place was already an unfair labour practice.

"It requires more than legislation. There is no state-funded shelter for battered women and yet it is estimated that around one in four women are battered."

Frene Ginwala of the ANC's gender committee said women should have been consulted to assist in the

drafting of the bills.

Another provision in the bills makes marital rape illegal in cases where the marriage relationship has broken down and the parties no longer live together. Magistrates will also be empowered to authorise the seizure of firearms to prevent domestic violence.

Under the Equal Opportunities Bill it will be illegal to discriminate on the basis of gender, marital state or pregnancy. Women will also have to get equal pay for equal work.

Sexual harassment will also be forbidden.

Nonetheless, discrimination will not be a crime. Victims may lay complaints with the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Other advances which are unlikely to cause women much excitement are the provisions that will now allow them to legally enter liquor stores and pubs, box or wrestle, and become underground miners.

Lawmakers have deftly stepped around the thorny issue of abortion where no changes will be made.

The bills will not be presented to Parliament as legislation at this stage. Should the draft legislation eventually be accepted, it would have to be phased in gradually and systematically, Mr Coetsee said.

bitter dust-up which ended in a R2-million court settlement last year.

Wyman has splashed out on a R120 000 engagement ring.

Former wife Mandy

Diane McLorum, also ended in divorce.

Bill and his new bride will share his R3-million penthouse in Chelsea, London, and a mansion in Suffolk.

and steppe buzzards which migrate here from Russia," said Mrs Karen Trendler of the Animal Rehabilitation Centre in Pretoria.

Thousands of birds of

Viva to give welfare groups record payout

By KURT SWART

ALL THE WINNERS

HERE are the winning numbers in Viva draw No 13 made on Friday evening:

R250 000	205724
R25 000	115270
R10 000	199201
R5 000	239645, 198799
R1 000	495722, 307731, 691682, 111596, 499177

Prizes may be claimed by phoning Viva Trust at (011) 442-6273/4/5 or Vivatel at (011) 618-3724, (021) 418-4180 or (031) 307-3157 within 30 days of the draw.

Viva draws take place every fortnight and prize-winning numbers are published exclusively in the Sunday Times.

A RECORD R1,1-million will be distributed directly to welfare organisations this month by the Viva Trust, bringing to more than R13-million the amount donated since the trust's launch in April 1991.

Viva, which distributes funds to welfare monthly, said this was the most the welfare trust has been able to distribute in one month since its inception.

The record sum followed unprecedented support of the Viva M-Net Open Time Draw during December, Viva chairman Dr William Rowland said this week.

"On behalf of all disabled and disadvantaged people of South Africa, Viva thanks the South African public for its generous support," said Dr Rowland.

The trust aimed to empower people to break out of the cycle of dependency.

"The trustees understand the concept of self-help — so much so that preferential employment is offered to disabled people, over 700 of whom have thus far been employed," said Dr Rowland.

"Disabled and disadvantaged people have thus been enabled to make significant and meaningful changes in their own lives."

Organisations which have benefited from Viva since April 1991 include Disabled People of South Africa (R1 797 719), Operation Hunger (R1 981 311), SA National Council for the Blind (R1 134 623) and Johannesburg Child Welfare (R1 030 243).

Future of charity scratch card games is in balance

THE fate of South Africa's charity scratch card games hangs in the balance this week after the Howard commission announcement that it will recommend a national state lottery.

In a letter released by President FW de Klerk on Friday, Mr Justice Howard said he was considering whether established lotteries should be declared unlawful.

"The commission's terms of reference include the question as to whether these lotteries should be legalised and also raised the further question of whether their continued existence will be compatible with the promotion of the proposed national state lottery," Mr Howard wrote.

He said the commission had "not yet formulated or finalised its recommendations in this regard".

"The matter is complicated by the existence of numerous lotteries includ-

By **CHARIS PERKINS**
and **JOCELYN MAKER**

ing scratch card games which are conducted at the present time — by or on behalf of welfare organisations under the Fund-raising Act." (297)

He said these lotteries were prohibited by the Gambling Act, but their operators had not been prosecuted, presumably because they raised funds for welfare. *S/Times*

"The commission has yet to formulate or finalise its recommendations in this regard," he said. 7/2/93

"One option is to put an immediate end to all the unlawful lotteries, including those used to raise funds for social welfare, but this would deprive welfare of very substantial funds which the government may not be able to replace."

Describing the current situation as "unsatisfactory", Justice Howard said:

"Another option is to allow existing lotteries for social welfare to continue subject to proper control."

Mr Hilton Appelbaum, deputy chairman of Viva Trust, one of the biggest scratch card fundraising sweepstakes in the country, said he welcomed the commission's proposal of one national lottery, but said he did not believe it should be state run. (298)

● Campaigning casino workers and croupiers descended on Turffontein race course yesterday to gather signatures for a petition which aims at stopping the closure of casinos.

Paula Robinson of Johannesburg, a spokesman for the casino groups and a qualified inspector and croupier, said 1 800 signatures had been collected.

"The response has been tremendous. We are still hoping that the government might give casinos a reprieve. We're keeping our fingers crossed," Miss Robinson said.

State Lottery

F W backs commission

■ A state lottery seems closer, but personal intervention by President De Klerk hinting at a renewed clampdown on private-sector lotteries, has increased opposition to the government's plans.

ARC 6/2/93
plan

MICHAEL MORRIS and LENORE OLIVER
Weekend Argus Reporters

STRONG indications have been given that a state lottery is on the cards to raise funds for crucial social upliftment — but, a fresh clampdown looms on new private-sector lotteries.

The stakes in the Gambling Act row rose sharply last night as President De Klerk intervened by releasing a strongly-worded letter from Mr Justice J A Howard, appointed last year to head a commission on lotteries and gambling.

The judge warned that new "national on-line" lotteries planned by the Board of Executors and Games Africa (Pty) Ltd, and the Natal-based Operation Jumpstart's plans to extend the operation of the Natal Lotto, "should be prevented".

These lotteries "would jeopardise the introduction of a single national lottery under state control, and their lotteries could not be allowed to co-exist with such a single, national lottery.

"It is clear that these organisations are determined to anticipate the commission's findings and attempt to corner the market ahead of other potential competitors.

"I respectfully suggest that a public warning be issued to the effect that, pending the commission's report and the government's reaction to it, no new lotteries of any kind (including lotteries by or on behalf of welfare organisations) will be tolerated and that persons who establish, commence, manage or conduct any such lottery will be liable to prosecution under the Gambling Act.

"In particular, persons intending to establish national computerised lotteries, or to expand the area of operation of such lotteries, should be warned that they will do so at the risk of prosecution and the loss of their investment."

Mr Justice Howard recommended that existing welfare-directed lotteries be allowed to continue only at "the discretion of the prosecution authorities".

The judge, who is expected to produce his final report by the end of March, also ruled out an extension of the moratorium on prosecutions of casino operators and recommended that South Africa's 250 "formal casinos" and the 1 750 "less salubrious gambling dens ... should not be allowed to continue".

Endorsing the judge's views, Mr De Klerk warned the private sector to take note of Mr Justice Howard's letter and cautioned that the government "will not hesitate to take appropriate steps, where necessary".

As the gambling row grew yesterday:

■ Cape Town's embattled casino owners and employees unveiled plans to form a union to challenge the government clampdown;

■ Six Democratic Party MPs signed a petition protesting against the government's gambling policy — among them the DP's justice spokesman Mr Tony Leon, who earlier described the closure of casinos as "regrettable, illogical and constituting a breach of faith"; and

■ The ANC supported opposition to the government's gambling policy.

With the future of the gambling industry looking increasingly dicey, about 100 casino employees and owners met yesterday at the Arthur's Seat Hotel in Sea Point to form the Cape Town Casino Employees Association to represent all Cape Town casinos and their staff.

The association's goal is to mobilise opposition to the government's policy on gambling.

"We've got to do something urgently," said casino employee and spokesman Miss Janine Jansen.

"What we want to know is why the casinos are being closed. Why do we pay taxes if we aren't given a hearing? We've got a right to answers."

Judge hints at state lottery

A NATIONAL lottery to raise funds for welfare, health and education – promoted and controlled by the state – is to be proposed by the Howard Commission.

In a letter to President FW de Klerk on Friday, commission chairman Judge JA Howard said he would recommend that the 250 “formal” casinos and 1 750 gambling dens be shut down.

He said the public should be warned that no new lotteries would be tolerated pending the Commission’s report.

In a statement issued on Friday, De Klerk said he had discussed the matter with Howard after questions had been asked during debate in Parliament on Thursday.

Howard had written to De Klerk last week and gave permission on Thursday for his letter to be made public.

Howard said the 250 “formal” casinos and 1 750 less salubrious gambling dens should not be allowed to continue.

“Nothing in the Commission’s report will justify the continuation of such a state of affairs and an extension of the moratorium under the Gambling Amendment Act, 1992, could likewise raise false expectations on the part of a great number of people.”

He said of particular concern were announcements by the Board of Executors and Games Africa that they intended to introduce national on-line lotteries by about April this year. The Operation Jumpstart organisation had also announced its intention to extend the area of operation of its Natal Lotto beyond the borders of Natal.

“It is clear that these organisations are determined to antici-

pate the Commission’s findings and attempt to corner the market ahead of other potential competitors.

“They should be prevented from doing so because their lotteries would jeopardise the introduction of a single national lottery under state control and their lotteries could not be allowed to co-exist with such a single national lottery.

“I respectfully suggest that a public warning be issued to the effect that . . . no new lotteries of any kind (including lotteries by or on behalf of welfare organisations) will be tolerated and that persons who establish, commence, manage or conduct any such lottery will be liable to prosecution under the Gambling Act.

“In particular, persons intending to establish national computerised lotteries, or to expand the

area of operation of such lotteries, should be warned that they will do so at the risk of prosecution and the loss of their investment.”

Howard said he had considered a suggestion that the Gambling Act be amended to provide for a moratorium on prosecutions in respect of lotteries conducted by or on behalf of welfare organisations.

“However, I have decided against it, especially since it might serve to raise expectations which turn out to be false in the light of the Commission’s recommendations still to be made.”

The continuation of so-called hard gambling (casinos) would lead to a similar situation.

He hoped that the Commission’s report would be completed by the end of next month. – Sapa

Tough Govt warning on lotteries

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's great clampdown on gambling continued yesterday as President de Klerk warned that he would act against companies planning to launch lotteries.

Fully backed by Judge President J A Howard, chairman of the judicial inquiry considering whether lotteries should be legalised, De Klerk said the Government would not hesitate to act against anyone who launched a lottery in future even if the aim was to raise welfare funds.

This followed Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee's earlier refusal, backed by De Klerk, to grant an extension on the January 31 deadline for casinos to close.

De Klerk also revealed that Mr Justice Howard had no intention of legalising casinos and had advised the Government not to extend the moratorium.

Last night De Klerk released a letter to him from Mr Justice Howard in which the judge expressed concern that companies were launching lotteries before the outcome of his investigation, to try to corner the market ahead of potential competitors.

Of concern were The Board of Executors and Games Africa, which had announced they intended introducing national on-line lotteries by April.

Jeopardise

Operation Jumpstart had already announced its intention to extend its Natal Lotto operation beyond Natal, he said.

"They should be prevented from doing so because their lotteries would jeopardise the introduction of a single national lottery under State control, and their lotteries could not be allowed to co-exist with such a single national lottery," Judge Howard stated.

"I respectfully suggest ... that a public warning be issued to the effect that, pending the commission's report and the Government's reaction, ... no new lotteries of any kind (including lotteries conducted by, or on behalf of, welfare organisations) will be tolerated and that persons who establish, commence, manage or conduct any such lottery will be liable to prosecution under the Gambling Act."

Mr Justice Howard said he had rejected a recommendation that the Gambling Act be amended to establish a moratorium on prosecutions against welfare lotteries. This would raise expectations which might be dashed by his commission's findings.

The judge said one option would have been to put an immediate end to all lotteries, including those which raised funds for welfare. But this would have deprived welfare of very substantial funds.

He therefore recommended that no more lotteries should be introduced pending his report.

De Klerk said he concurred with the judge's views.

Judge suggests State Lottery for SA

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

A NATIONAL lottery to raise funds for welfare, health and education, promoted and controlled by the State, is to be proposed by the Howard Commission.

In a letter to President F W de Klerk yesterday, commission chairman Mr Justice J A Howard said he would recommend that the 250 "formal" ca-

sinos and 1750 gambling dens be closed down.

Lottery schemes such as Viva and Ithuba may also be closed.

The computer on-line lottery scheme by the Cape Town-based Board of Executors with Games Africa (Pty) Ltd not only faces prosecution but also huge losses.

Mr Justice Howard is the chairman of the Commission

of Inquiry into Lotteries, Sports Pools, Fundraising Activities and Certain Matters Relating to Gambling.

Mr De Klerk said yesterday he was releasing the letter, after talks with Mr Justice Howard and following questions put to him in Parliament on Thursday.

Mr Justice Howard said no further lotteries should be introduced before the commis-

sion's report and the government's reaction to it.

"Of particular concern are announcements by the Board of Executors and Games Africa (Pty) Ltd that they intend introducing on-line lotteries by about April 1993."

He also mentioned Operation Jumpstart in Natal and said "it is clear that these organisations are determined to anticipate the commission's

findings and attempt to corner the market ahead of other potential competitors".

Mr Justice Howard suggested that a warning be issued that no new lotteries, including those started by welfare organisations, would be tolerated and those involved would be liable to prosecution.

● Coetsee denies casino re-

prieve — Page 3

Historic rape ruling rejected

By PHILA NGQUMBA

A MAN cannot rape his wife, the Ciskei Supreme Court Appellate Division ruled this week. The court decided this after a Peddie businessman, Raymond Ncanywa, found guilty of raping his wife three years ago, appealed against his conviction.

Mr Justice Willem Heath had sentenced Ncanywa to eight years' imprisonment suspended for five years, for forcing his wife to have sexual intercourse with him and her cousin. This was the first time in legal history such a ruling had been made.

After an investigation by the South African Law Commission, the Ciskei Supreme Court found there was no law in South Africa or in Ciskei which states a husband can be found guilty of raping his spouse. The commission said the law states a husband's power over his wife is extensive and he has the right to demand obedience and submission from her.

However, Ncanywa was found guilty of attempted rape because he forced his wife to have intercourse with her cousin. — Veritas

game to be registered under the Fund-raising Act.

This is the second time the SABC and Games Africa have been at loggerheads. In September SABC chief legal adviser Leander Gaum held talks with Ombudsman Piet van der Walt about the game show The Ombudsman had received complaints about the controlling company. SABC CE Wynand Harmse also told the FM that the corporation was analysing the shareholding and financial projections of Games Africa (*Current Affairs*, September 18 1992).

Gaum says the SABC was informed recently of Games Africa's plans. "To replace the scratch card game with a Lotto game is totally unacceptable to the SABC," Gaum adds that, based on the facts available to the SABC, the Games Africa proposal is not part of its contract with the SABC.

At the end of last year Jacobs was advised that the gaming company had had discussions with the Post Office (which sells scratch cards on Ithuba's behalf for Games Africa) to agree to the installation of on-line and semi-on-line computer terminals for the "Ithuba Lotto 6/40" game show. It had been planned that Games Africa would begin marketing the show from next month.

It was suggested to Jacobs that the new game show would be done in terms of the existing agreement with Ithuba and the SABC.

The SABC strongly denied this and last month warned Games Africa that its submission to Jacobs had been untrue. It also stated that the submission was a breach of the contract. The corporation gave Games Africa seven days to explain and rectify the matter to the satisfaction of the SABC. Failure to do so would lead to the SABC terminating the contract.

Games Africa's Eytan Rechter on Tuesday insisted that there has been a misunderstanding. "The director of fundraising has misunderstood our letter," he said. "We are meeting with the SABC on February 11 to

clear up the situation."

Rechter said that Games Africa had continuously provided the SABC with financial figures. Earlier the corporation insisted that Games Africa provide them with audited statements of income and expenses; they added that if the matter is not cleared up to the satisfaction of the SABC, it will leave Auckland Park no choice but to continue Ithuba without Games Africa (and find a new partner) or terminate

its involvement with Ithuba.

Gaum says the SABC is in continuous contact with Jacobs. "We will not undertake new competitions without his approval."

Continued

However, it is known that the Ithuba Trust foresees that both competitions will run concurrently.

Payments by Games Africa to welfare via Ithuba are based on a sliding scale, which determines the percentages of welfare donations on the volume sale of the scratch cards. At present 19,5% of scratch card sales proceeds go to the trust.

Jacobs feels that the Lotto game will compete with the scratch card game and that sales of scratch cards will possibly be pegged to the lowest percentage of the sliding scale which is in operation. "That is unacceptable," says Jacobs.

Eddie Botha

FM 5/2/93
GAME SHOWS

Drawing the line

The SABC has threatened to call a halt to the multimillion-rand Ithuba game show on TV1. It may also terminate Ithuba's contract with Games Africa, the private company behind the Ithuba welfare organisation, which also benefits from the game proceeds.

This comes after Games Africa attempted



SABC's Harmse ... analysed the shareholding

to introduce a lottery game in place of Ithuba's Scratch 'n Win game. Games Africa has been warned by State fund-raising director Alwyn Jacobs that he will not allow the new

Poll for battered husbands (297)

AN INVESTIGATION should be conducted into how many husbands were beaten by their wives, Deputy National Health Minister Boy Geldenhuys said yesterday. After quoting statistics on battered women, he said legislation to combat family violence was needed. It had been calculated that 10 to 12 families were destroyed in this way each year, and one in six women were assaulted by their husbands.

REPORTS SABA

810A7
442/93

Women's charter on the way

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

297

- the prevention of domestic violence, and
- Legal protection of women against discrimination.

Legislation which will come before Parliament proposes expressly to "prohibit discrimination solely on the grounds of sex, marital status and pregnancy in the work-place and the profession and by employment agencies, professional control bodies, partnerships and employee employer pension funds and other organisations registered by law".

The legislation will seek to ensure that men and women are paid equally for equal work and attempt to prohibit by law sexual harassment in

the workplace and in training institutions.

An Equal Opportunities Commission is proposed to investigate cases of "unreasonable distinction between men and women in statutes, the common law and in general practice"

"The choice of a woman living according to indigenous traditions and customs on how she desires to interpret her traditional role is not affected by the proposed legislation," the leaflet explains.

Comments should be sent before March 19 1993 to The Director General, Department of Justice, Private Bag X81, Pretoria 0001.

THE GOVERNMENT is canvassing support for its charter of women's rights which it published this week and which forms part of its programme of purging the statute books of discrimination on the basis of sex.

A flyer, which is to be published in nine indigenous languages, asks the public's views on:

- Equality between men and women;

FM licence

for Wits radio
8/10/93 4/21/93
KATHRYN STRACHAN

LISTENERS from all over Johannesburg can now tune into the Voice of Wits radio station next week after it was granted a five-day FM signal licence for a 50km radius.

And the station is optimistic the licence will be extended permanently.

The move is seen as a relaxation of the stringent broadcasting laws enforced by the Home Affairs Department and the SABC.

Voice of Wits station manager Damian Hardy said he hoped the temporary licence could signal the beginning of "community radio" in SA.

The commercial station Showtime Music Radio and Pretoria University had also been given temporary FM signals, Hardy said.

The station can broadcast stereo on 95.9 FM within a 50km radius.

Homelands' water beyond govt control

8/10/93 4/21/93

EDWARD WEST

GOVERNMENT had a water supply target of at least 15 litres a person a day in drought-stricken homeland rural areas, Water Affairs and Forestry Department deputy director-general Tiny Krige said this week.

Krige told the SA Association of Consulting Engineers forum his department was unaware of the serious problems of water supply in those areas as affairs of homeland governments were outside its jurisdiction.

Barring a few exceptions, homeland structures did not have the expertise or capacity to maintain existing water supply schemes, he said.

A survey by the department had found that during the past two months no maintenance work had been done and water pumps had broken down again.

The drought had emphasised the fact that SA, with its severe climatic conditions and water scarcity, could not fragment development and control over the country's water resources.

Central government should be responsible for overall development and control, with any work done at regional or local level falling within the policy framework determined by central government, he said.

Krige said government was developing a management strategy to deal with future droughts, but in the meantime it would continue maintenance work, supplying water by tankers to some areas and with a borehole drilling programme.

Drought Consultative Forum convenor Len Abraham said in June 1992 the Development Bank of SA estimated that 2.5-million rural people could be faced with the need to relocate to survive the drought. To date, the forum had provided drought relief aid to about 750 villages.

The forum concluded the underlying issues in black rural communities were mainly poverty, neglect, and inadequate investment.

Early warning system would help relief workers

8/10/93 4/21/93

RAY HARTLEY

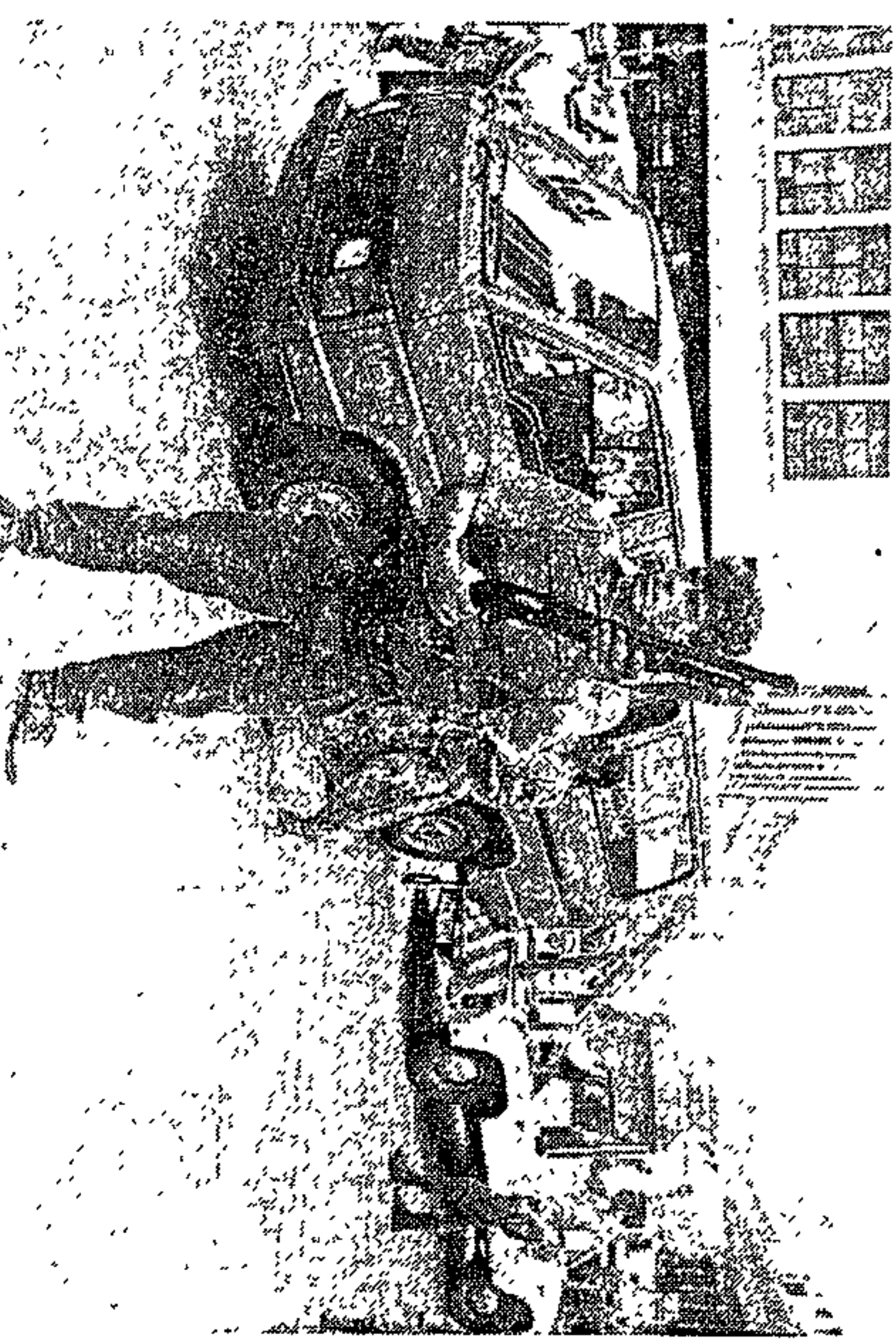
obtain adequate food and water."

The report proposed a system involving the disciplines of meteorology, hydrology, agriculture, natural resource management and finance.

While the major risk was drought, others were pests, hail and flooding.

While warning systems were relatively well developed for large-scale farm production, the effect of weather on small farms and in the homelands had not yet been analysed fully.

Recommendations had been formulated for nutrition surveillance of children younger than five.



A policeman stands guard as a taxi is towed away after drivers tried to barricade a city street in Johannesburg yesterday.

Picture: BRIAN HENDER

ANC misused R2,3m Norway

OSLO — Norway had demanded the ANC explain the fate of a R2,3m grant intended to help set up a print shop and provide jobs, the foreign ministry said yesterday.

Foreign ministry spokesman Ingvar Havnen said the 5-million kroner were placed in an investment company instead of being used to buy printing equipment, Sapa reported. 8/10/93 4/21/93.

"Clearly, it wasn't used for the purpose for which it was allotted," said Havnen. "It is definitely in the best interest of the ANC to clarify this."

The ANC had asked for an urgent transfer of the promised funds, he said. Norwegian state radio network NRK

said it had reason to believe key ANC members were on the board of directors of the investment company, TB Invest. It said a foreign ministry official was checking ANC records in Johannesburg to track down what had happened to other contributions. The Norwegian government gave about \$5.8m to the ANC last year. DIRK HARTFORD reports an ANC spokesman was yesterday unable to comment on the Norwegians' allegations. He said the matter had been referred to ANC NEC members and the organisation would comment as soon as information was available.

ANC misused R2,3m Norway

'Horrendous' state of poverty in South Africa

Sowetan 3/2/93
■ Operation Hunger appeals to Government for more aid:

By Mzimasi Ngudle

OPERATION Hunger has appealed for more relief aid to avert a "horrendous norm of poverty and destitution throughout the country of which last year's drought was the last straw".

This is contained in the annual report released by executive director Mrs Ina Perlman in Johannesburg yesterday.

Operation Hunger has to feed over two million people throughout the country and all regional directors have painted a bleak picture for the current financial year following last year's drought, violence and dismal failure in government feeding schemes.

On waiting lists are more than 750 000 people in life-threatening situations who need urgent "famine prevention pro-

grammes"

Perlman urged the Government to adopt more realism in the allocation of funds in its next Budget.

She said these funds should not be allocated to people who had no feeding skills or capability to consult with affected communities—a clear reference to the government feeding schemes.

Perlman said that more than R30 million will have been spent on feeding by the financial year ending March 31.

The institution relied mostly on donations from the private sector and foreign embassies for the bulk of its operating capital.

Of more than R460 million in the Government's funding for hunger relief, Operation Hunger received only R16 million, she said.

(297)

HEALTH TRENDS

Edited by Marika Sboros

VIP counselling for victims of violence

STAR 4/2/93
FAMILIES take the strain in more ways than one when societies are in violent turmoil. Turbulent transition is a breeding ground for depression, abuse, and psychosomatic ailments.

The Family Institute has set up a new project, the Violence Intervention Programme (VIP), sponsored by the National Peace Accord Trust, to assist victims of violence inside and outside the home.

But it needs help from volunteer workers.

The VIP provides direct 24-hour services to victims of violence, as well as training for those wanting to intervene on all levels, including prevention, says institute director Saths Cooper.

Services are in the victim's language of choice. The institute is looking for anyone speaking any of the major South African languages, especially English, Afrikaans, Zulu, Sotho or Xhosa, and able to work flexible hours for a small fee.

No previous counselling experience is necessary, although it would be useful. Volunteers must be able to work shifts and under pressure.

If you can help, telephone Mbali or Christine at (011) 838-4541.

TRENDS REPORTER

Battered husbands probe urged

CAPE TOWN — An investigation should be made into how many husbands were beaten by their wives, Deputy Minister of National Health Dr Boy Geldenhuys said yesterday.

He made the remark in debate on the State President's address,

after quoting statistics on battered women.

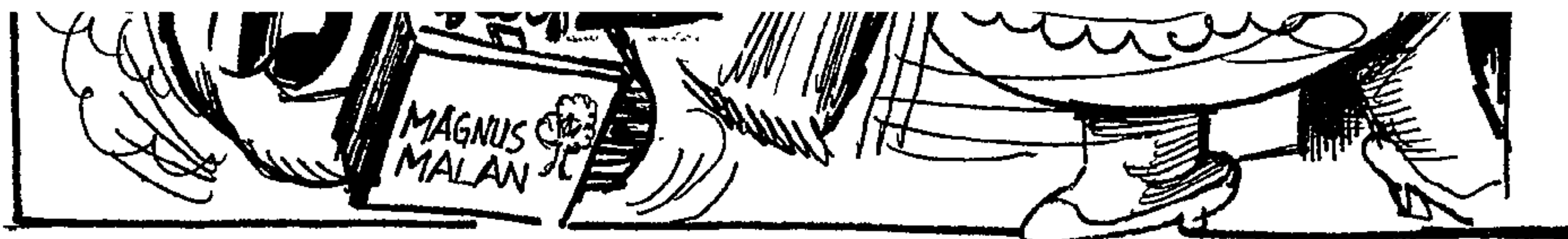
Speaking on the need for legislation to combat family violence, he said the phenomenon was being aggravated by the socio-economic climate.

It had been calculated that 10 to 12 families

were totally destroyed by violence each year, and that one in six women were assaulted by their husbands.

"I think an investigation should be made into how many men are beaten by women," he said.

— Sapa.



focus on hunger

OPERATION HUNGER IS BEING BESIEGED BY returned exiles who have been left destitute by the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees (NCCR).

The desperate people involved, most of them members of the ANC, are bitter that their contribution to the struggle for freedom has been forgotten by the leaders of organisations who now live in luxury while the cadres sleep in communes and railway stations.

Since October last year, when the fraud at the NCCR became public knowledge, over 200 people have been referred to Operation Hunger by the NCCR and the ANC.

"Our mandate does not extend to cases of this type. Initially we just helped but there is now a flood of people coming into our offices every day and we can't cope," Operation Hunger's deputy director for relief and development, Mr Mpho Mashinini, said.

Hungry returnees (297)

We spoke to several returnees who told heart-rending tales of the hunger, homelessness, deprivation and loss of dignity that have become their lot.

There was no escaping the feeling of regret that oozed from their attitude, regret at having given their all to a nation that finds it so easy to forget them.

They also told of large scale corruption within the NCCR, of officials who bought houses for cash in upmarket suburbs, coupled with cars to match the standard.

While this happens, desperate returnees have been denied the R4 250 grant meant to help them resettle. There are many who did not receive even a cent of the money, they said.

Mrs Grace Mokgadi (36) said she had seen the corruption while doing part-time work for the NCCR in Pretoria. She had returned to South Africa in August 1991.

Homeless returnee

"My status as a former exile works against me when I look for a job. I have nowhere to stay. I have two children whom I left with my mother when I went into exile.

"I am a woman and it is not right that I should sleep at different places every night. Exile was much better because the ANC did everything for us. Now the ANC says there is nothing they can do for me and I do not know what to do.

"I am not convinced that the ANC can't do more for us," she said as she broke down and cried.

Another ANC member, Mr John Mkhwebane (45), said he left his family in Lesotho and came back to arrange for their eventual return. He was now preparing to go back himself - to stay.

The NCCR has so far refused to give him the

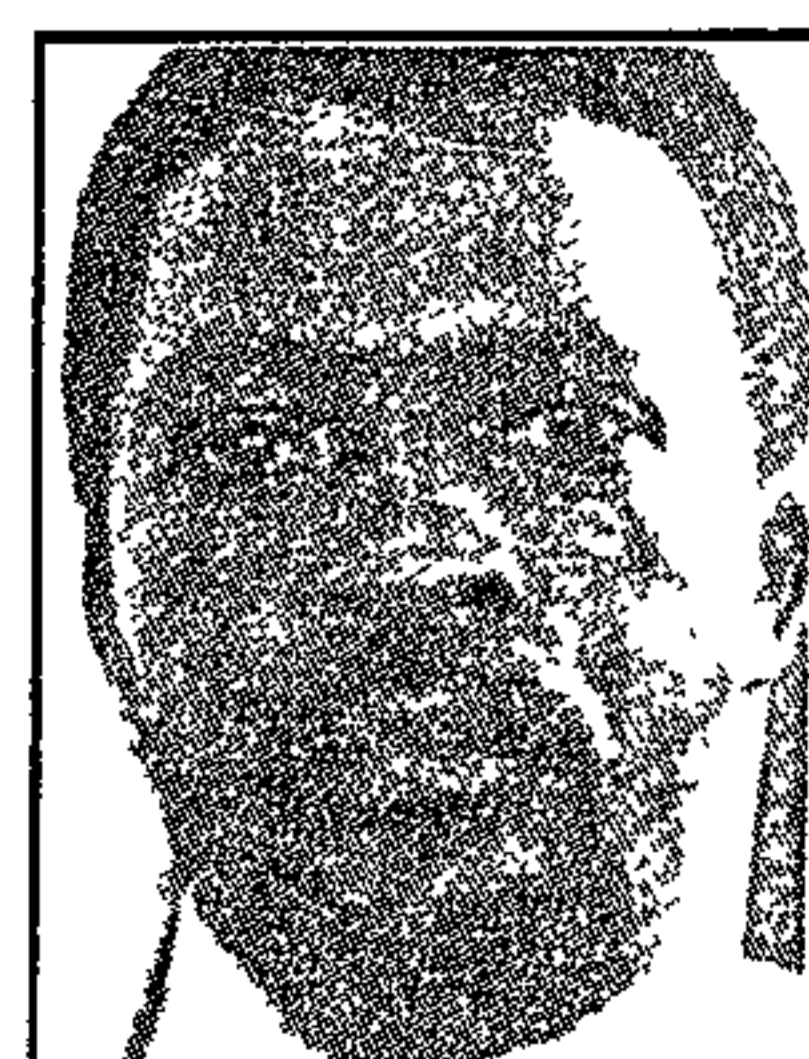
Returned exiles left destitute by alleged corruption in the National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Refugees are bitter. They say their contribution to the struggle has been forgotten by their leaders. **Mathatha Tsedu** reports:



Grace Mokgadi ... "has seen the corruption".



John Mkhelane ... did not get the promised loan.



Jabulani Dumane ... ANC doing all in its power

Sowetan 3/2/93
"I am a woman and it is not right that I should sleep at different places every night. Exile was much better because the ANC did everything for us"

Mrs Grace Mokgadi - returned exile and mother of two children

R6 000 loan promised him before he came back, he said.

Cheque stolen

His R2 000 grant cheque was stolen in the NCCR offices, he was told. It was never replaced and he has now been told that there's no more money left.

Mr Samuel Mngqibisa (42) said he had been trying to get a loan to start a plumbing concern but the NCCR had told him there was no longer any money for loans.

"We are trying to lead a straight life and to avoid resorting to crime. But if people who are

supposed to assist us are misusing the money and leaving people destitute, many are going to turn to crime," he said.

The NCCR was approached for comment on the allegations and we were referred to either South African Council of Churches secretary general, the Reverend Frank Chikane, or Mr Mohammed Dangor. Both men were approached but calls were never returned.

Charges of fraud

But a check through files reveals that several officials in Johannesburg have been arrested and charged with fraud following the disappearance of over R300 000. ANC regional co-ordinator for repatriation, Mr Jabulani Dumane (42), said the ANC was doing everything in its power to assist its returnees. He blamed the plight of the returnees on the economic slump, general unemployment and employer bias against former exiles.

Dumane, a returnee who also serves on the NCCR committee that screens loan applications, said loan money was still available and disputed the assertion by the returnees we spoke to that they were informed that the money had run out.

He said he had never heard anyone criticising ANC leaders for living in luxurious houses while their cadres lived in squalor.

As the haggling goes on, Operation Hunger struggles to feed the victims of drought and the returnees who came back to the system they had run away from, following the reform rhetoric.

The left has its share of sticky fingers

THE entire Cape Town branch of the Food and Allied Workers' Union (FAWU) has been suspended on suspicion of fraud, in the latest financial scandal to hit trade unions and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

The Fawu regional executive committee discovered the fraud when police returned a cheque for R74 000 to the union, together with other cheques for smaller amounts. Investigations pointed to the branch executive, which was suspended last Monday. Union officials confirmed the incident, but did not provide further details of what follow-up action would be taken.

This is the latest in a string of cases of fraud and mismanagement among organisations of the left, which does not augur well for the future. Many of these are inside jobs; others are the result of poor accounting policies.

Other scandals which came to light this week were:

- Last year's disappearance, through fraud, of R200 000 from the National Union of Mineworkers. The NUM says it has recovered the money.

- The dismissal of the southern Transvaal director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) in late 1991 after the disappearance of R10 000 entrusted to him.

Last year, the National Co-ordinating Committee for Returnees fired two employees after the organisation uncovered a "network" which had defrauded exiles of R300 000. Later, the NCCR managed to recover R205 000.

And two years ago, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) lost R166 000 through an elaborate fraud.

The NUM said this week it had managed to recover its R200 000 when diligent bank clerks quashed the withdrawal of a large sum of money by bogus union officials.

A bank account was opened in the NUM's name in Boksburg last year by the fraudsters. Subscription cheques were intercepted between the mines and the union's head office, and redirected to the Boksburg account.

None of the offenders has been caught because they used false identity documents and non-existent addresses. The NUM insists it could not have been an inside job, although it cannot explain how its mail was intercepted.

"The NUM has since tightened communication channels," said NUM representative Jerry Matlaladi. He added that the discrepancy had not been picked up by the union because of delays in getting membership figures from the mines.

A number of cheques were also stolen from the health and safety and education departments of the NUM last year. Matlaladi said the offenders were caught when they tried to cash the cheques.

"No one can deny that incidents of corruption take place in any kind of organisation. The real test is how it is dealt with and what kind of financial controls are in place," commented Cosatu's Neil Coleman.

Coleman cited the suspension of Cosatu's northern Transvaal regional executive last year.

Fraud and financial mismanagement are not the sole preserve of the public and private sectors — trade unions and NGOs have also found funds disappearing into members' pockets.

By PAUL STOBER and FERRAL HAJFAJEE

There was no suggestion of corruption, only a failure to follow the laid-down financial procedures, he said. "That's a healthy sign of financial control and accountability, and it's fairly typical of how Cosatu and union regions handle these things: no one is above the financial procedures that have been laid down."

Two years ago, an administrator in the Cosatu head office was arrested on suspicion of misappropriating union funds. She had opened a bank account in the name of "Cosatu Limited" and intercepted cheques sent to the federation. By adding "Ltd" to the cheques, she was able to

deposit them into her bogus account and withdraw the funds.

Coleman said R166 862 was stolen. Most of this had been recovered and Cosatu was negotiating the return of the rest.

Because of its poor relationship with the police, Cosatu brought in private detectives to investigate the case. But, once the federation had proof that fraud had been committed, it had no qualms about turning the case over to the judicial system.

"Safeguarding workers' money superseded any morality about the legal system," said Coleman. However, the administrator was not prosecuted because of lack of evidence.

Idasa's southern Transvaal director was dismissed in September 1991 after he could not account for R10 000 entrusted to him. He had been given the money for an international trip on behalf of the organisation, but when the trip was cancelled he was unable to refund the money.

At his dismissal, he undertook to repay the funds but, despite a long wait, Idasa was not reimbursed. Idasa finally laid a formal complaint with the police. After a further wait, the organisation

was advised to write off the money as an investigation would take too long and the money would probably not be recovered.

Given the expenses involved in pursuing a civil suit, the Idasa board then decided not to pursue the matter, though the criminal charge is still pending. In the meantime, the employee contacted the Idasa office and asked the institute to consider dropping the charge and giving him another chance to repay the money.

Idasa's executive director, Alex Boraine, said this week: "We weighed up the matter and decided that, if we are going to call for public accountability at large, we would have to have it in our own organisation."

An NGO official who has been involved in a corruption investigation added that corruption seemed to arise when relatively inexperienced, yet accountable, employees are put in charge of large amounts of money.

"They borrow money with the intention to repay it after they have bridged their personal difficulties. Afterwards, they find they are not able to do so," he said.

THE CIGARETTE FOR CONNOISSEURS

In the traditional 20s tin



Famine disaster looms, says Operation Hunger

Star 3/2/93
(297)
By Michael Sparks

The number of children dying of starvation could increase to unprecedented levels, Operation Hunger representatives said at a Johannesburg press conference yesterday.

The organisation's deputy director Mpho Mashinini said South Africa was facing a disaster unless something was done about starvation levels.

Operation Hunger currently fed 2.2 million people, but more than 750 000 were on a waiting list.

However, national estimates indicated that 9 million people were in need of some form of food assistance.

The large number of people without any food assistance was forcing relief organisations to change their approach from developing

good nutrition to trying to keep people alive.

The organisation's national director Ina Perlman said the emphasis needed to change from nutritional development — with one month food packs for one person costing R37 — to famine prevention. In the latter case a month's food for one person would cost R12.

Operation Hunger field workers' reports from around the country told of widespread crop failure caused by the drought, creating more people who would become dependent on food assistance to survive.

Perlman said an added burden on feeding agencies was returning exiles, whose financial grants from international organisations had largely dried up.

Appeal to feed 9m in SA

CT 312/95
JOHANNESBURG. — Operation Hunger yesterday appealed to South Africans and foreign governments for help to feed about nine million South Africans suffering from malnutrition. (297) (40)

At the same time, they blamed the government for not doing enough at clinics and schools to combat the root causes of hunger.

The government was merely hand-

ing one package of food to one person — a system of relief long abandoned by the international community which focused on self-help schemes, Operation Hunger said.

The organisation's deputy director of relief and development, Mr Mpho Mashinini, warned of a disastrous aid shortage looming. "We are facing disaster. Something has to be done otherwise we are headed for a worse crisis than ever before." — Sapa

Urgent appeal for counsellors

Sowetan 2/2/93
By Mokgadi Pela

THE Family Institute (TFI) is urgently looking for 30 volunteer counsellors to assist in its national counselling service due to be launched next month.

Director of TFI Dr Saths Cooper said the service would be offered to victims of violence.

The toll-free counselling service will be offered in Xhosa, Zulu, Sotho, English and Afrikaans. The 24-hour service will be extended through other agencies such as churches and community centres.

Four full-time counsellors will oversee the volunteers.

"This service will focus on those who need more direct and in-depth intervention. Although various local agencies are dealing with victims of violence,

■ The Family Institute will offer service to victims of violence: (297)

support services do not exist," Cooper said.

A mobile community crisis response and recovery unit would also be launched. This would provide swift support to communities afflicted by violence.

Cooper said a multi-disciplinary team of trauma counsellors, emergency medical services and legal experts would support the mobile unit.

The mobile unit was geared to responding to situations of violence to restore normality and calm. The two teams were expected to start working in the Wits-Vaal and Natal Midlands areas soon.

Govt 'afraid to make welfare general affair'

CT 2/2/43

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

(297)

RACIAL discrimination in pensions and discrepancies in subsidies caused welfare to be excluded from the own affairs matters to be abolished from April 1, the Democratic Party charged yesterday.

The DP's health and welfare group said in a statement that President F W de Klerk had failed to meaningfully address welfare issues.

The DP noted that while "own affairs" such as education, health, agriculture and local government would be phased out as own affairs from April 1, welfare had not been included.

"Opening welfare institutions to all races poses a minefield of problems the government clearly does not want to tackle," the DP said.

Victims of violence will get VIP treatment

By ZB MOLEFE

SOMEWHERE out there some men and women are concerned about the serious damage violence has done to SA and want to do something about it.

A number of these concerned people are to be found in the Family Institute (FI), an independent, non-profit trust.

FI volunteers are being trained as counsellors in the institute's Violence Intervention Programme (VIP).

The project is sponsored by the National Peace Accord Trust and consists mainly of a toll-free telephone counselling service.

Executive director Saths Cooper said this week the programme aimed to provide services to victims of violence.

The FI, through the VIP, would train counsellors "keen on intervening at all levels, including that of prevention (of violence)".

The VIP services, added Dr Cooper, would be available in the language of choice of the violence victim.



COOPER ... Support for violence victims.

Anyone interested and who spoke any of the major SA languages - English, Afrikaans, IsiZulu, IsiXhosa, SeSotho - was urged to apply for one of the 30 positions.

In addition, the volunteer counsellors would be required to work flexible hours and would be paid a small sum.

"The National Peace Accord people have given us their blessing. Our VIP aims to intervene at the point at which violence occurs and to build support for those affected," said Dr Cooper.

He added that prospective counsellors did not need any experience, although it would be useful.

He said being able to work under pressure and to work shifts was essential in the 24-hour, seven-day week programme.

The 30 counsellors would be part of the FI family of various professionals which included psychologists, social workers, teachers, medical practitioners, nurses and community workers.

Two years ago the group decided to tackle the harmful effects of apartheid.

The VIP starts volunteer counsellor training in the second week of February. For more information contact Mbali or Christine on (011) 838-4541.

Townships take pity on white tramps

cap news 31/1/93
By CECILE ANTONIE

DERELICT whites have taken up residence on the banks of the Vaal River, ironically under the FW de Klerk bridge.

They are kept alive by compassionate blacks from the nearby township.

Cathy and Peter Storm, along with five other unemployed, barely survive. They avoid seeking aid from the "place of refuge" as Peter is an alcoholic.

Two tattered tents serve as a "home". They survive by catching fish in the river and selling Christian cards. ~~241~~ 297

"I don't want to go to jail so I don't steal," says Peter.

Braaing his fish over the coals, he states that God gave him supper for the night and his stomach can be "happy" for the evening. Of his life he says: "I've done my best, but something went horribly wrong."

Further down the river banks, just across from the luxurious Riviera Hotel, Albie and George have taken shelter. Most days they walk the streets aimlessly in search of work.

During the winter months of last year Rev John Mgcina from the New Ethiopian Church in Sebokeng, together with township shopowner John Mofokeng, funded a feeding scheme in the park in Vereeniging for the white homeless. Mgcina said: "We want to practise living in the New South Africa."

You're welcome!

By CECILE ANTONIE

POVERTY has brought black and white together - right in the heart of conservative Vereeniging. Retrenched and destitute folk of all hues are living harmoniously in the "Peacehaven" on the banks of the Vaal River under the care of community workers who defy social trends in the area.

The "Peacehaven", an unoccupied school, serves as home for 120 adults and children. Children attend playschool on the premises and three healthy meals are prepared daily for these families.

One particular "coloured" family, Andrew and Caroline Maritz and their three children, moved to the empty school last November.

Andrew, an ex-security guard, left his job because his salary could not maintain his family. His wife was employed in a light factory but resigned because her child was continuously ill.

They claimed they had to leave their Noordgesig home because of the violence. "I am better off here than where I was before," he said.

But Gloria Moses, an ex-hardtresser, said that she saw no hope for her family. "All I wish for is a home of my own and a job."

She said she did not encounter any racial discrimination and they were treated as equals at "Peacehaven".

The man behind this project, Pastor P. Brazer, and his right hand man, engineer Marius Muller, are members of the once



Poverty knows no

colour for those, ^{children} black and white,

who have nothing

whites-only "Apostolic Faith Mission"

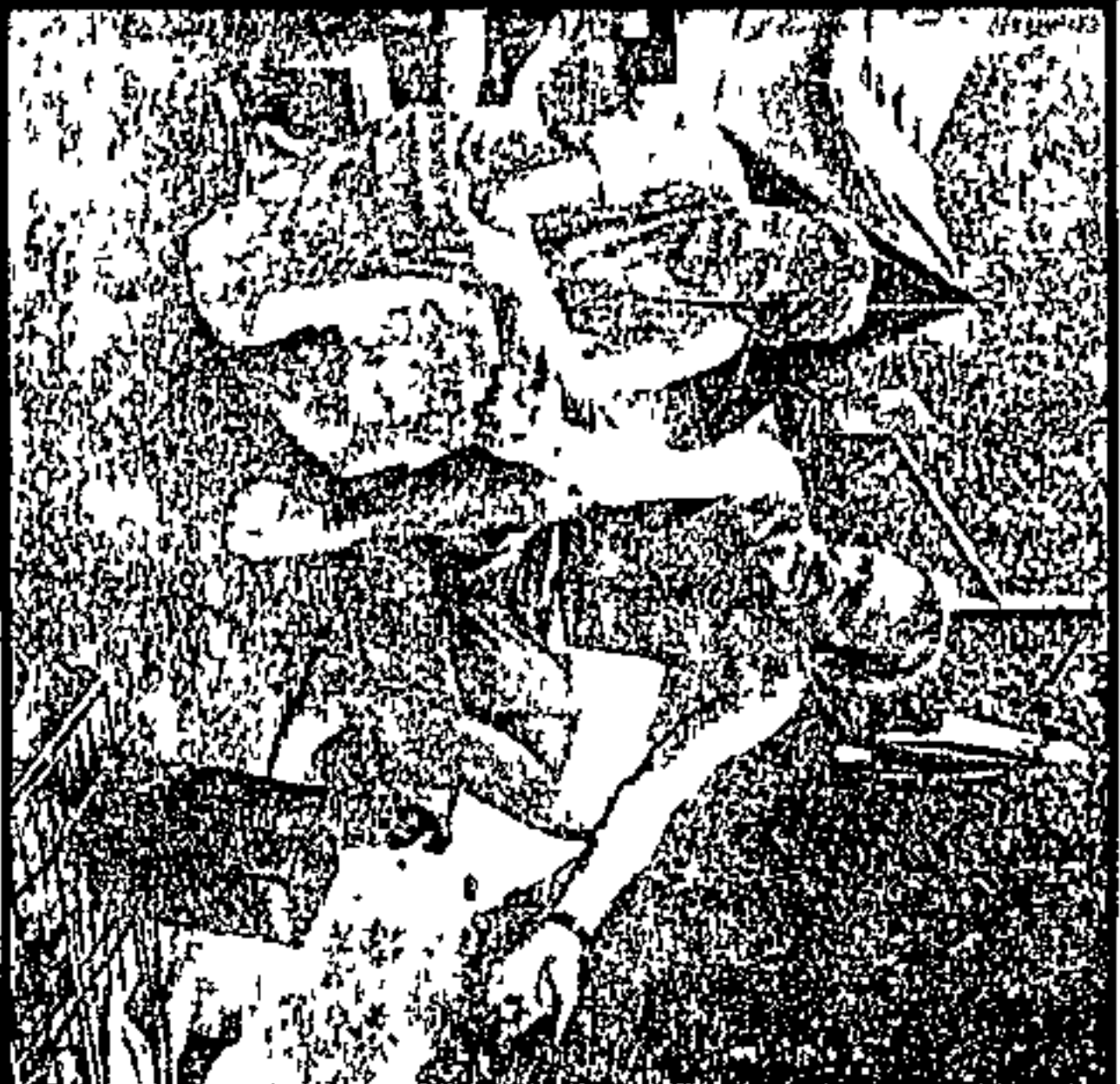
Their interdenominational committee, "Toevlugsoord", helps raise funds for this scheme.

Another project in the making is the establishment of a street kids' shelter 15 km outside Vereeniging, at De Deur.

The house, situated on a large plot, was donated by a Vereeniging woman to shelter homeless children, on condition they maintain the property.

"Peacehaven" residents Chris and Victoria Rondanger have been delegated by the church to care for the street children.

NEW START ... Black and white children play together at the Peacehaven creche established in Vereeniging to assist the needy. (Below) A destitute man and his wife braai fish on the banks of the Vaal River not far from the shelter at which they stay in order to receive three meals a day and a bed. **By Pien Evans Mboweni**



A strict code of conduct is practised. Children may not lie or steal nor leave the house without permission. If these rules are broken they face being reprimanded or punished. Children are permitted to pay their parents monthly visits, if they

made him work" for her. He enjoys the freedom of his new home and friends. "I want to be a soldier one day, because my parents have ill-treated me - now I want to ill-treat others."

These were the embittered words of 18-year-old Andrew Mmule from Orange Farm. He took to the streets two months ago when his parents handed him to the police for allegedly stealing from them.

A 12-year-old, who was sexually abused by a white Vanderbijlpark doctor, said that his greatest dream was to be a policeman.

Scores of unemployed residents from surrounding townships waited outside the church every day to receive food parcels. Over 400 families benefit weekly from this aid.

However, many residents have complained that the feeding scheme in the townships is corrupt. Residents from Evaton claimed that people assigned to distribute hampers were feeding their next-of-kin and not the community.

Pastor Sihosane said he was not aware of this and did not know how to handle the problem. He had not visited the other feeding sites.

But Pastor Braze is positive: "I believe there is hope in Christ. I am apolitical. The man in the street has been forgotten. Politicians don't realise what they are doing to the people. We must care for one another. Our hope is in the will of God."

'Feminisation' of poverty, illness

By Justin Pearce

297

SOUTH 30/1 - 3/2/93

WOMEN'S health cannot be addressed without addressing women's empowerment, agreed speakers at the women's health session of a recent primary health care conference in Cape Town.

Dr William Pick of UCT's Department of Community Health reported on progress made by the Women's Wellness Initiative (WWI), a project set up to address health needs of women in the Griffiths Mxenge area of Khayelitsha.

The project takes what Pick described as a "developmental approach to health", involving not only addressing illness from a medical perspective, but also the social and economic conditions at the root of physical and mental ill health.

The WWI was established after a survey examined the economic and social oppression of women in Khayelitsha.

Nearly all women said they would like to work outside the home and earn money. But of those who earned money, only a third had sole control over how their earnings were spent.

Women's lack of control over their

own lives could be one reason for the ignorance surrounding specifically female health problems.

For example, more women knew about Aids prevention than about pap smear tests, which are essential to the prevention of cervical cancer.

The survey found gynaecological illness and especially infections were rife.

Pick noted a particular need for a women's health focus, otherwise female health would be ignored amid issues affecting women — such as the provision of child care.

He argued that women in recently-settled areas such as Khayelitsha endured not only race, class and gender oppression, but also "urban alienation", the upheaval in changing from a rural to an urban lifestyle.

A consequence of urbanisation was a change in the composition of family units, away from traditional father-centred units. About 40 percent of Khayelitsha households were headed by women.

Anthropologist Dr Mamphela Ramphele suggested that many women opted for single parenthood since it gave them more control over their lives than if they lived with men.

But households led by women tended

to be economically disadvantaged in comparison to male-headed households, in line with an international trend that Pick described as "the feminisation of poverty".

As poverty was an indirect cause of ill health, a developmentally-based primary health care programme had to work towards increasing women's earning power.

The WWI has therefore made links with other organisations working to foster income generation in Khayelitsha. In this way women learn skills they can put to use in the township's informal business sector.

Ms Cheryl Carolus, head of the ANC's Department of Health and Social Welfare, linked women's education levels and their ability as caregivers.

With women almost totally responsible for child care, women's health awareness has implications for whole communities.

"Black women get the worst slice of the pie when it comes to education, and this has implications for the health of a community."

Carolus referred to research done in Alexandra township, which found children's health was closely related to their mothers' level of education.

Poor living conditions a health issue

Source 30/1-3/2/93

By Justin Pearce

BAD SANITATION, air pollution and similar unhealthy conditions must be addressed by health planners if a primary health programme is to be at all effective.

This was the conclusion drawn by Mr Chris Derry of the Cape Technikon at a conference on primary health care convened by the Medical Research Council.

In the past environmental considerations had been put outside of public health in South Africa, Derry said, and this was a problem that now had to be redressed.

"People in public health can no longer say issues like housing and air pollution are outside their portfolio."

Ms Angela Mathee, a researcher with the Johannesburg City Council, reported on conditions at the Imizamo Yethu squatter settlement in Hout Bay, which have been linked to incidents of diseases there.

Over a third of residents in the settlement cook in rooms in which they also sleep. Most cook over coal or wood fires in rooms without proper ventilation.

This means people breathe highly polluted air at night, a fact Mathee linked to the high incidence of respiratory problems in the settlement.

Gastro-intestinal problems are another common health hazard in the camp. This seems to be related to inadequate sanitation services.

Most surveyed complained of the large numbers of flies in the settlement, which contribute to spreading disease. Flies are encouraged by the use of pit latrines and a communal rubbish disposal system. Households dump refuse in open containers which often overflow.

Water storage also creates health risks. People in Imizamo Yethu collect their water from communal taps and store it in buckets or drums. In many cases these are left uncovered, leaving water open to contamination.

Derry reported a case in another squatter camp where a cholera epidemic broke out in spite of the presence of communal taps.

The epidemic had been traced to a water storage drum used by a number of households. A contaminated cup had been used to scoop up water and had consequently infected the whole supply.

Derry recommended that stored water be changed every day to prevent spreading diseases, even though this could be difficult for squatters who had to walk long distances to fetch



HEALTH HAZARD: Contamination is a danger in squatter areas when water has to be fetched and stored in buckets

Photo: Yunus Mohamed

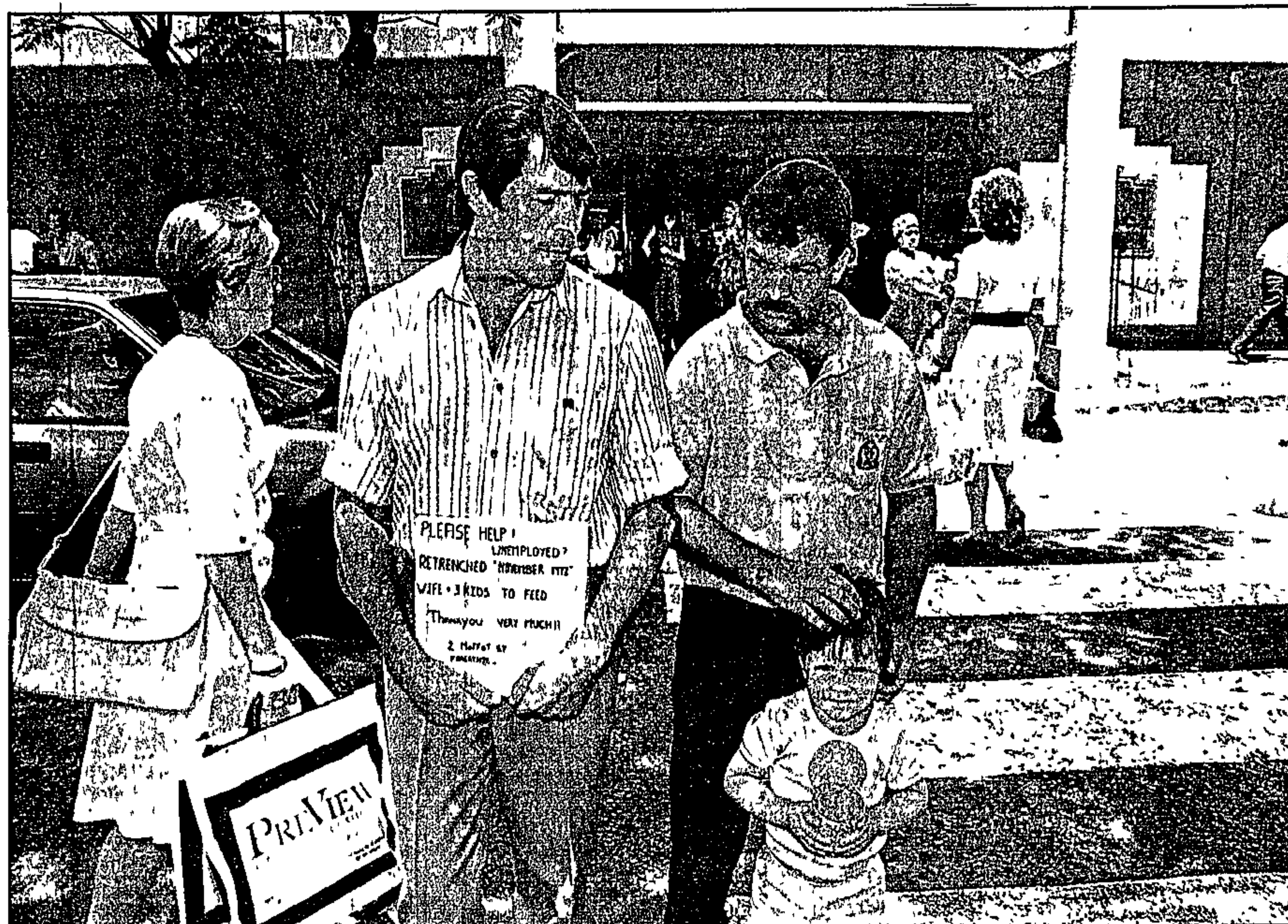
water.

A "north European concept of water supply" had hindered the efforts of people trying to organise satisfactory water for South African squatter settlements, Derry said.

According to this European concept, chlorinated water necessarily meant good water. But for chlorine to be effective, one first needed a supply of clear water, which was unobtainable in many parts of South Africa. Amino acids and other substances present in the water

could neutralise the sanitising properties of chlorine. Bad lighting also contributed to food contamination and disease, Derry said.

"In bad light it is impossible to see what you're cooking or eating."



RECESSION'S LEGACY: The De Araujo family, and many others like them, have been forced on to a Rosebank parking lot to try to make ends meet. At the mercy of the public are, from left, Billy (45), Francisco (29) and four-year-old Charlie. ● Picture: STEVE HILTON-BARBER

White hands take to begging bowls

BILLY Moore's heart is not worn on the sleeve of his neatly pressed shirt — it hangs around his neck in the shape of a placard proclaiming his adversity: Unemployed. Please help.

This is no meths-soaked hobo on the make. Billy is a presentable young man with three years' experience in the hotel trade. The recession robbed him of his job and pride, and forced him into a parking lot outside the Rosebank Mall.

"I'm dying of embarrassment. It took me days to pluck up the courage to do

this but I really have no alternative," he says.

"I've tried everything to get a job but, short of working in an escort agency, there's nothing available."

At least Moore (27) is a bachelor, although he has had to support two younger children since his father committed suicide last year. A self-inflicted bullet wound ended his financial misery.

"Look, standing here takes guts. But I've been through worse and I'm positive something will turn up," he says.

A few metres away, the entire De Araujo family depend

on the generosity of the public.

Last year, both Francisco de Araujo (29) and his father Billy (45) were retrenched from the same firm where they had worked as machine operators.

To top it all, Francisco's wife lost her job as a computer operator, and with three children — two at a Model C school — it became impossible to make ends meet.

"We're not begging. We're advertising unemployment,"

quips Francisco, who wears his sense of humour like a bullet-proof vest. "We used to live in luxury but gradually we had to sell everything off just to keep a roof over our heads."

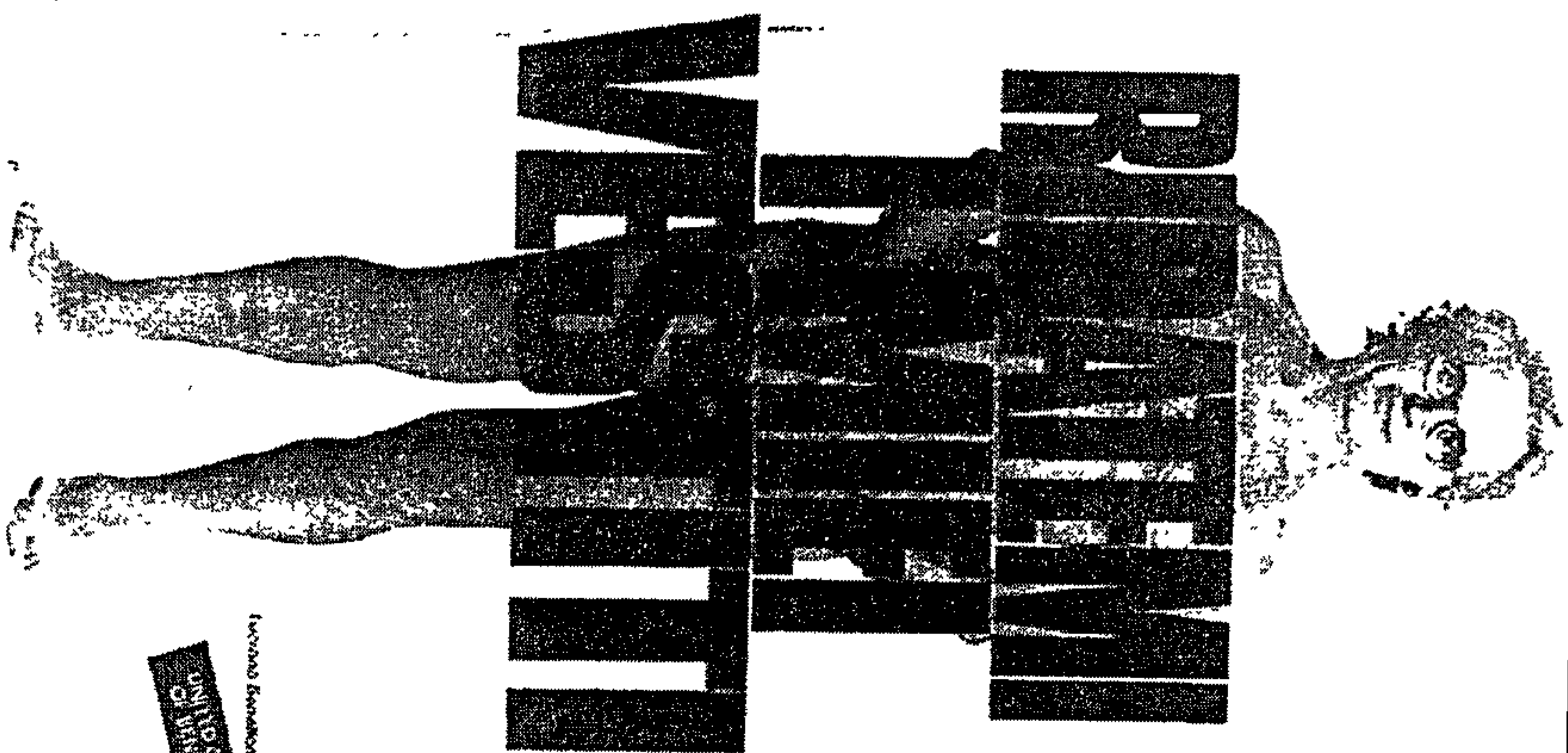
"Standing here like beggars is nerve-racking, but it's better than stealing. We're honest men just looking for an honest job. I can fix just about any machine."

"I'd love to start my own business, but there's simply no capital available. Just trying to scrape enough money together for rent and food is hard enough."

The public is generous. One young man buys the De Araujo family a bag of groceries. Another presses R5 into Moore's hand, but some appear visibly shocked.

"It's embarrassing to see white people begging like this. But if this is the new South Africa, we'd better get used to it. The scary thing is knowing that this could happen to any of us," commented one Rosebank resident who did not wish to be named.

Anyone who can offer any of these people employment can write to 2 Moffat Street, Forest Hill 2091.



Luciano Benetton
ON THE COVER
OF "L'ESPRESSO"

POVERTY THE REAL SCANDAL: Luciano Benetton as he appears in an advertisement with the slogan "I want my clothes back" in many leading Italian newspapers this week.

The emperor has stripped for the poor

STAN 30/11/93

BENETTON's boss has bared his bod in a bid to collect apparel for the needy. MANDY JEAN WOODS reports.

CLOTHING emperor Luciano Benetton has been caught without his clothes — by more than 150 daily newspapers and 100 magazines on four continents. For in his newest — and of course, controversial — campaign for his family-owned company, Benetton, the recently elected Italian senator posed nude.

The 58-year old Italian clothes-maker's decorum in the full-frontal shot is saved by the words "I want my clothes back" superimposed across his body.

The ad is the first of two — the second to be published worldwide late next week — and in black and white only, unusual for Benetton.

It launches perhaps the most provocative of Benetton's advertising campaigns ever: to collect hundreds of thousands of garments from all over the world to pass on to the poor.

"Empty your closets. Be generous towards yourself and others. Give away the clothes you no longer wear to those who need them most," Benetton urges readers.

Benetton's Clothing Distribution Project will see 6,000 containers with 80,000 collection bags placed at all Benetton stores worldwide (excluding the 31 in South Africa) from February 2 to March 13 to collect the clothing.

It will then be channelled to 170 centres in Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Mexico, Switzerland, Turkey and to Red Cross/Red Crescent centres in Ar-

gentina, Austria, Brazil, France, India, South Africa, Switzerland and Turkey for distribution to the needy through local charity organisations.

In an exclusive interview, the outspoken Benetton said it should come as no surprise that he was ready to make Benetton conspicuous.

"Not for the love of scandal or provocation, but because if Benetton wants to assert its basic values through the precise behaviour and social actions, it is only right that I put myself on the front line, that I am the first to promote the cause we believe in."

Benetton, he said, was perhaps the first company to institutionalise social responsibility through advertising campaigns which underlined the basic values of the Benetton identity as a business: multiplicity, tolerance, plurality and solidarity.

Initiative

"We are sure that people will understand that, for a definite social act, like our clothing redistribution project. I, both as businessman and speaking for Benetton, could not draw back and leave this testimonial to any other image."

"The more people talk about it, the more they will also talk about our initiative, and more clothes will be collected and redistributed," he said.

"I think it is marvellous to discover social objectives which are worth creating a scandal for, even if the real scandal is the millions of people who have no clothes to put on. With my deliberate nakedness, I wish to draw attention to the scandal that, in 1993, a part of mankind is still basically condemned to a nudity which offends every sense of humanity."

(b) Silver

Mr R. L. de Lange
 Mr L. M. Edwards
 Mrs A. J. Engelbrecht (Gericke)
 Mrs H. H. Martins
 Rev. L. Moolman
 Prof. J. C. Poynton
 Dr F. K. M. F. L. von Breitenbach

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

No. 126

29 January 1993

CORRECTION NOTICE

The Afrikaans version of Government Notice No. 3289, which was published in *Gazette* No. 14435 of 4 December 1992, is hereby corrected as follows:

1. Substitute the name "Suidwes-Kaapse Waterraad" in the last sentence of paragraph (a) for "Suidwes-Kaapse-waterraad".
2. Insert the expression "1993" after the expression "1 Maart" in paragraph (b).

GENERAL NOTICES**NOTICE 73 OF 1993**

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

The Director-General of National Health and Population Development has, in terms of section 29 (1) and (3) of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983), appointed Mr Robert Albertus Hamilton as Inspector of Anatomy for the Province of the Transvaal, with effect from 1 January 1993.

(29 January 1993)

NOTICE 74 OF 1993

SOUTH AFRICAN LAW COMMISSION

The problem the commission addresses in this working paper, entitled "**Jewish Divorces**", is an universal one which arises in all countries in which there are Orthodox Jewish communities. The problem is as follows: A divorce is only recognized as valid by an Orthodox Jewish community if the male spouse gives his wife a so-called "get" or letter of divorce before the Jewish ecclesiastical court, the "Beth Din". Until this occurs and notwithstanding the existence of a valid divorce order by the Supreme Court, the wife may not remarry according to the Orthodox faith, children born of a second marriage are regarded as illegitimate, etc.

86860—B

(b) Silwer

Mnr. R. L. de Lange
 Mnr. L. M. Edwards
 Mev. A. J. Engelbrecht (Gericke)
 Mev. H. H. Martins
 Ds. L. Moolman
 Prof. J. C. Poynton
 Dr. F. K. M. F. L. von Breitenbach

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU

No. 126

29 Januarie 1993

REGSTELLINGSKENNISGEWING

Die Afrikaanse weergawe van Goewermentskennisgewing No. 3289, wat in *Staatskoerant* No. 14435 van 4 Desember 1992, gepubliseer is, word hierby soos volg reggestel:

1. Vervang die naam "Suidwes-Kaapse-waterraad" in die laaste sin van paragraaf (a) deur "Suidwes-Kaapse Waterraad."
2. Voeg die uitdrukking "1993" na die uitdrukking "1 Maart" in paragraaf (b) in.

ALGEMENE KENNISGEWINGS**KENNISGEWING 73 VAN 1993**

DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE GESONDHEID EN BEVOLKINGSONTWIKKELING

Die Direkteur-generaal: Nasionale Gesondheid en Bevolkingsontwikkeling het kragtens artikel 29 (1) en (3) van die Wet op Menslike Weefsel, 1983 (Wet No. 65 van 1983), mnr. Robert Albertus Hamilton met ingang van 1 Januarie 1993 as Inspekteur van Anatomie vir die provinsie Transvaal aangestel.

(29 Januarie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 74 VAN 1993

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE REGSKOMMISSIE

Die probleem wat die Kommissie in hierdie werkstuk, onder die titel "**Jewish Divorces**", behandel, is 'n universele probleem en kom voor in alle lande waar daar Ortodokse Joodse gemeenskappe bestaan. Die probleem is die volgende: In die Ortodokse Joodse gemeenskap word 'n huweliksontbinding slegs as geldig erken indien die eggenoot 'n sogenaamde "get" of egskedingsbrief aan die eggenote gee voor die Joodse godsdienstige hof, die "Beth Din". Tot tyd en wyl dit geskied, en ondanks die bestaan van 'n geldige egskedingsbevel van die Hooggeregshof, mag die vrou, volgens die Ortodokse geloof, nie weer trou nie, sal kinders gebore uit 'n tweede huwelik as buite-egtelik aangemerkt word, ens.

These rules put the wife who has been divorced from her husband or who wishes to be divorced in a very weak position, since she is dependent on the goodwill and co-operation of the latter to get a religious "divorce". This system therefore lends itself to exploitation and women may be and are often in fact sometimes compelled to consent to unreasonable demands in respect of maintenance, custody of children or distribution of assets in order to obtain a "get".

The Orthodox Jewish faith is not capable of changing the above-mentioned rules in regard to a "get" and the question is whether legislation should not attempt to remedy this position. In other countries in which the same problem arises Jewish women are for the most part not assisted; where they are the results are not always satisfactory: for example to fine the recalcitrant husband or even to send him to prison may also be unacceptable. (297) (287)

The Commission believes after a thorough study and deliberation that legislation is indeed called for to avoid injustice. Furthermore, the said problem is not peculiar to the Jewish faith, it arises in other religious systems too. The proposal of the Commission therefor applies not only to the Orthodox Jewish faith, but to all situations where similar religious requirements exist.

The Commission proposes the following legislation: If it appears to the Supreme Court at the hearing of a divorce application that it is necessary for the parties to execute a religious "divorce" notwithstanding the granting of a decree of divorce by the court, the court may refuse to grant a civil decree of divorce until the religious "divorce" has been concluded. In extraordinary circumstances, however, and if it is in the public interest, the Supreme Court is to be competent to grant a final decree of divorce, for example where if it is clear that the spouse is abusing the religious procedure precisely in order to avoid a civil divorce and if the court is satisfied that the marriage has broken down irretrievably.

The Commission invites all interested persons and bodies to comment on the working paper or to make suggestions for the development, improvement, modernization or reform of this aspect of the law.

Reasoned comments in writing in respect of the proposals contained in the working paper should be addressed to the Commission not later than 30 April 1993.

The working paper, which is published in English only, is obtainable free of charge from the Commission on request.

The Commission's offices are on the Eight Floor, NG Kerk Sinodale Sentrum, 228 Visagie Street, Pretoria. Correspondence should be addressed to:

The Secretary
South African Law Commission
Private Bag X668
PRETORIA
0001.

Telephone: (012) 322-6440 (Mrs P. Kotze).

(29 January 1993)

Hierdie reëls plaas die eggenote wat van haar eggenoot geskei het of wil skei, in 'n baie swak posisie, want sy is afhanklik van laasgenoemde se goeie wil en samewerking om 'n godsdienstige "egskeiding" te kry. Hierdie stelsel leen hom dus ook tot uitbuiting en vroue kan, en word inderdaad soms, gedwing om tot onredelike eise met betrekking tot onderhoud, die bewaring van kinders of die verdeling van die bates toe te stem ten einde 'n "get" te kry.

Die Ortodokse Joodse geloof is nie in staat om bogenelde reëls met betrekking tot 'n "get" te verander nie en die vraag is of wetgewing nie die posisie moet probeer regstel nie. In ander lande waar dieselfde probleem voorkom, word die Joodse vrou meestal nie te hulp gekom nie; waar dit wel gedoen word, is die resultaat nie altyd bevredigend nie: om die teensinnige eggenoot byvoorbeeld te beboet of selfs na die gevangenis te stuur, kan ook onaanvaarbaar wees.

Na deeglike studie en raadpleging meen die Kommissie dat wetgewing wel aangewese is om onreg te vermy. Daarbenewens is genoemde probleem nie eie aan met die Ortodokse Joodse geloof nie, maar ook aan ander geloofstelsels. Die voorstel van die Kommissie geld dus nie slegs vir die Ortodokse Joodse geloof nie, maar alle situasies waar soortgelyke godsdienstige vereistes bestaan.

Die Kommissie stel die volgende wetgewing voor: Indien dit by die verhoor van 'n egskedingsaansoek vir die Hooggeregshof blyk dat dit, ondanks die hof se egskedingsbevel, ook nog vir die partye nodig is om 'n godsdienstige "egskeiding" te voltrek, kan die hof weier om 'n burgerlike egskeding te verleen, tot tyd en wyl die godsdienstige "egskeiding" afgehandel is. In buitengewone gevalle en waar die openbare belang dit vereis, word die bevoegdheid egter aan die Hooggeregshof gegee om 'n finale egskedingsbevel te verleen, byvoorbeeld waar dit duidelik is dat die eggenoot juis die godsdienstige prosedure misbruik om 'n siviele egskeding te vermy en die hof oortuig is dat die huwelik onherstelbaar verbrokkel het.

Die Kommissie nooi alle belanghebbende persone en instansies uit om kommentaar te lewer op die werkstuk en om voorstelle te doen vir die ontwikkeling, verbetering, modernisering of hervorming van hierdie faset van die reg.

Die Kommissie ontvang graag voor 30 April 1993 beredeneerde skriftelike kommentaar ten opsigte van die voorstelle in die werkstuk vervat.

Die werkstuk, wat slegs in Engels gepubliseer is, is op aanvraag gratis van die Kommissie verkrygbaar.

Die Kommissie se kantore is op die Agste Verdieping, NG Kerk Sinodalesentrum, Visagiestraat 228, Pretoria. Korrespondensie moet asseblief gerig word aan:

Die Sekretaris
Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie
Privaat Sak X668
PRETORIA
0001.

Telefoon: (012) 322-6440 (mev. P. Kotze).

(29 Januarie 1993)

Rates on churches

Sowetan 28/1/93
THE possible levying of rates on churches, charitable institutions, sporting bodies, private schools and hospitals had to be carefully considered and each case evaluated on merit, Mr Jasper Walsh, DP spokesman on Local Government, said yesterday.

He was responding to comments made at a public meeting on Tuesday that rates exemptions for such bodies may be lifted. "Many of these organisations need the backing of all in the community and one of the best ways of achieving this is through rates relief," he said.

Women head half of homes in Khayelitsha — study

ANDREA WEISS
Health Reporter

ABOUT half the households in Khayelitsha are headed by women, a study on women's health has found.

The study, which paved the way for a Women's Wellness Project in the relatively new Griffiths Mxenge area, researched the implications of urbanisation for the health of women.

It took researchers a year to gain access to the community, according to Dr William Pick who presented the findings at a seminar on child health.

About 40 percent of households were headed by women and 20 percent had no male members at all.

Also, the proportion of women-headed households increased the longer the woman had been in an urban area.

But these homes tended to be economically disadvantaged, "confirming an international trend towards the feminisation of poverty".

Infertility was reported to be a

problem in a large number of women and gynaecological illness and infections were rife. Adolescent pregnancies were an increasing problem.

Just over a third of the women who worked had sole control over how their money was spent. Nearly all the women said they preferred working outside the home.

A fifth of those with partners said their partners did not like them working and 17 percent were unemployed because their partners would not allow them to work.

Lack of childcare emerged as a major constraint in the lives of the women.

Other problems included lack of education, physical, sexual and emotional abuse and the broad social problems of their community, the project found.

● The Women's Wellness Project is modelled on similar projects in Chicago and Atlanta in the United States involving trained community health workers focusing on women's health.

PRIET

multi-vehicle accident between Harrismith and Van Reenen's Pass at 2.40am.

The names of the two dead men have not yet been released and the injured are being treated in hospitals in Bloemfontein, Harrismith and Bethlehem.

R60 000 donation

Sowetan 28/11/93 (297)
THE DEPARTMENT of National Health and Population Development has boosted the coffers of the Churches Aids Programme with a donation of R60 000.

The money is a contribution towards the work by the 1 000 churches in South Africa which are responding to the challenge and crisis posed by Aids, a statement from the department said.

Trial is postponed

THE FRAUD trial of a Pretoria businessman, Mr Albert Vermaas, was again postponed yesterday.

The hearing will resume in the Pretoria Supreme Court on March 1.

Vermaas is facing 154 charges of fraud in connection with an alleged illegal investment scheme that led to members of the public losing millions of rands.

Mr Justice S Kirk-Cohen yesterday warned Vermaas the case had been postponed several times already and he would have to defend himself if his advocate, Mr Piet Oosthuizen, withdrew from the case. - *Sowetan Reporters and Sapa.*

Blockade of Bloed Street

Sowetan 28/11/93
■ Taximen give vent to their feelings:

By Josias Charle

THREE taxi drivers were arrested yesterday in Pretoria during a picket by scores of taximen protesting against high traffic fines and the lack of sufficient ranking facilities.

Pretoria's chief magistrate had earlier given permission for the blockade to take place. He gave the drivers up to 1.30pm to disperse.

Taxi drivers blocked Bloed Street in front of the taxi rank between Van der Walt and Prinsloo streets, while scores of other taxis were cramped into the rank in an attempt to prove that the Bloed Street rank was too small to accommodate all taxis.

Taxi drivers organised by the South African Taxi Drivers Union started to block the street just after 10am.

Police and traffic officers came out in force to monitor the situation. Also present were a group of United Nations observers.

At about 11.15am scuffles broke out at the corner of Bloed and Prinsloo streets when a group of taxi drivers who were part of the protectors tried to enforce the open "keys down" action. Police moved in and arrested three drivers for intimidation.

A spokesman for the SATDU said their action was prompted by "exorbitant" fines imposed by the Pretoria Traffic Department.

He said repeated requests for more stopping places had been ignored by the traffic authorities. Shortly before 1pm drivers started to move their vehicles and went about their business. No further incidents were reported.

Private development groups dominate

By LINDA ENSOR

297

CAPE TOWN — Non-government development organisations had stepped in to fill the vacuum caused by inadequate government structures and were now disbursing more than R2bn a year, Independent Development Trust vice-chairman and CE-designate Wiseman Nkuhlu told a gathering of world statesmen at the weekend.

At a meeting of the Interaction Council, which consists of former world presidents and prime ministers, Nkuhlu said there were about 10 000 non-governmental organisations in SA funded by overseas governments, development agencies and foundations, and the domestic private sector.

Attempts to establish consultative structures were proving difficult and time consuming, and were being retarded by distrust, violence and political conflict.

Nkuhlu stressed the importance of continuing with development and experimenting with new approaches to development to gain experience before a new government took over. 6/07/93 25/1/93

"The building of institutions takes time. Five years is a very short time to establish institutions and then deliver.

"If issues of economic management are not given attention now, including institutional arrangements, the new government will be forced to devote the first three years to these issues and will have only two years of meaningful delivery before it faces another election," Nkuhlu said.

● See Page 2

PROF. LOUISE TAGER,

Voorsitter: Sakepraktykekomitee.

Voetnotas

1. Sien die *Derde Verslag van die Komitee van Onderzoek na Behuising vir Afgetrede Persone*, 1987.
2. Oktober 1987, Raad op Ontwikkeling en Behuising p 3.
3. *Sectional Titles, Share Blocks and Time Sharing*, C. G. van der Merwe en D. W. Butler, Butterworths: Durban (1985) 20.
4. Sien Van der Merwe en Butler: *Sectional Titles, Share Blocks and Time Sharing*, 123, 372.
5. Sien Van der Merwe en Butler, op cit, 372.
6. Enige aandeel in 'n aandeelblokskema verleen dieselfde stemreg as elke ander aandeel van die maatskappy [art. 10 (a)] en elke aandeel van 'n aandeelblokmaatskappy moet stemreg op 'n vergadering van die maatskappy verleen [art. 3 (1) (b)].

(22 January 1993/22 Januarie 1993)

NOTICE 44 OF 1993**DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY**

PONGOLOPOORT GOVERNMENT WATER CONTROL AREA: AUTHORITY IN TERMS OF SECTION 62 (6) (b) (ii) OF THE WATER ACT, 1956 (ACT No. 54 OF 1956), TO TRANSFER A WATER ALLOCATION

By virtue of the powers delegated to me by the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry by Government Notice No. 966 of 19 May 1989, I, Claus Triebel, in my capacity as Manager: Water Resources in the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, hereby in terms of section 62 (6) (b) (ii) of the Water Act, 1956 authorise Mr K. P. Landman to permanently transfer the water allocation of 180 160 (one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and sixty) cubic metres per annum from the farm Leeukop 791, District of Ngotshe, to Portion 8 of the farm Sunland 72 HU, District of Piet Retief, subject to the condition that no public water shall be abstracted or used for irrigation purposes on the farm Leeukop 791.

C. TRIEBEL,

Manager: Water Resources,

p.p. Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry.

(22 January 1993)

NOTICE 45 OF 1993**SOUTH AFRICAN LAW COMMISSION**

The South African Law Commission released a working paper under the title "INVESTIGATION INTO THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING PROVISION FOR A DIVORCED WOMAN TO SHARE IN THE PENSION BENEFITS OF HER FORMER HUSBAND: MATTERS RELATING TO THE DIVORCE AMENDMENT ACT 7 OF 1989". The aim of the working paper is to amend the Divorce Act, No. 70 of 1979, in order to provide that—

- the definition of "pension interest" be supplemented to also provide for the instance in which a pension fund does not have a resignation benefit;

KENNISGEWING 44 VAN 1993**DEPARTEMENT VAN WATERWESE EN BOSBOU**

PONGOLOPOORT - STAATSWATERBEHEERGE - BIED: MAGTIGING INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 62 (6) (b) (ii) VAN DIE WATERWET, 1956 (WET No. 54 VAN 1956), OM 'N WATERTOOKENING OOR TE PLAAS

Kragtens die bevoegdheid aan my gedelegeer deur die Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou by Goewermentskennisgewing No. 966 van 19 Mei 1989 magtig ek, Claus Triebel, in my hoedanigheid van Bestuurder: Waterbronne in die Departement van Waterwese en Bosbou, mnr. K. P. Landman hierby kragtens artikel 62 (6) (b) (ii) van die Waterwet, 1956, om die watertoe-kenning van 180 160 (eenhonderd-en-tagtigduisend eenhonderd-en-sestig) kubieke meter per jaar vanaf die plaas Leeukop 791, distrik Ngotshe, permanent na Gedeelte 8 van die plaas Sunland 72 HU, distrik Piet Retief, oor te plaas, onderworpe aan die voorwaarde dat geen openbare water op die plaas Leeukop 791 vir besproeiingsdoeleindes onttrek of gebruik mag word nie.

C. TRIEBEL,

Bestuurder: Waterbronne.

p.p. Minister van Waterwese en Bosbou.

(22 Januarie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 45 VAN 1993**SUID-AFRIKAANSE REGSKOMMISSIE**

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie het 'n werkstuk met die titel "ONDERSOEK NA DIE MOONTLIKHEID OM VOORSIENING TE MAAK DAT 'N GESKEIDE VROU IN DIE PENSIOENVOORDELE VAN HAAR VOORMALIGE GADE KAN DEEL: ASPEKTE RAKENDE DIE WYSIGINGSWET OP EGSKEIDING 7 VAN 1989" vrygestel. Die oogmerk van die werkstuk is 'n wysiging van die Wet op Egskeiding, No. 70 van 1979, ten einde daarvoor voorsiening te maak dat—

- die woordskrywing van "pensioenbelang" aangevul word om ook voorsiening te maak vir die geval waar 'n pensioenfonds nie 'n bedankingsvoordeel het nie;

- the deferment of payment of a pension interest be subject to the proviso that there is no other satisfactory way in which the other party can be compensated in respect of his or her share in the pension interest; and
- the power of the court to make an order in respect of the payment of a pension interest to a party be subject to the maximum amount that may be commuted into a single payment in terms of the rules of the fund.

Reasoned comments in writing in respect of the proposals contained in the working paper should be addressed to the Commission not later than **15 March 1993**.

The working paper is obtainable free of charge from the Commission on request.

The Commission's offices are on the Eighth Floor, NG Kerk Sinodale Sentrum, 228 Visagie Street, Pretoria. Correspondence should be addressed to:

The Secretary
South African Law Commission
Private Bag X668
0001 PRETORIA.

Telephone: (012) 322-6440 (Mrs P. Kotze).

(22 January 1993)

NOTICE 46 OF 1993

VACANCY, SHERIFF: LOWER COURT, PORT ELIZABETH FOR THE AREA OF PORT ELIZABETH NORTH

Applications are invited for the vacant office of sheriff of the lower court for the area Port Elizabeth North.

Application forms that have to be completed can be obtained from the Magistrate, Port Elizabeth and all magistrates' offices.

It will be expected from applicants to hold an interview with the Magistrate, Port Elizabeth or their local magistrate and to provide a curriculum vitae.

Enquiries: Mr B. van der Merwe.

Telephone: (041) 54-6711.

Closing date: 16:00 on 12 February 1993.

(22 January 1993)

NOTICE 47 OF 1993

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

APPLICATION FOR VARIATION OF SCOPE OF REGISTRATION OF A TRADE UNION

I, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistant Industrial Registrar, do hereby, in terms of section 4 (2) as applied by section 7 (5) of the Labour Relations Act, 1956, give notice that an application for the variation of its scope of registration has been received from the South African Hairdressers Employees Industrial Union. Particulars of the application are reflected in the subjoined table.

- die uitstel van die betaling van 'n pensioenbelang onderworpe gestel word aan die voorbehoud dat daar nie 'n ander bevredigende wyse is waarop die ander party vergoed kan word vir sy of haar aandeel in die pensioenbelang nie; en
- die bevoegdheid van die hof om 'n bevel te maak met betrekking tot die betaling van 'n pensioenbelang aan 'n party, onderworpe gestel word aan die maksimum bedrag wat kragtens die reëls waaraan die fonds onderworpe is, in 'n enkelbedrag betaal kan word.

Die Kommissie ontvang graag voor 15 Maart 1993 beredeneerde skriftelike kommentaar ten opsigte van die voorstelle in die werkstuk vervat.

Die werkstuk is op aanvraag gratis van die Kommissie verkrygbaar.

Die Kommissie se kantore is op die Agtste Verdieping, NG Kerk Sinodale Sentrum, Visagiestraat 228, Pretoria. Korrespondensie moet asseblief gerig word aan:

Die Sekretaris
Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie
Privaat Sak X668
0001 PRETORIA.

Telefoon: (012) 322-6440 (Mev. P. Kotze).

(23 Januarie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 46 VAN 1993

VAKATURE, BALJU: LAERHOF, PORT ELIZABETH VIR DIE GEBIED PORT ELIZABETH-NOORD

Aansoeke word ingewag vir die vakante amp van balju van die laerhof vir die gebied Port Elizabeth-Noord.

Aansoekvorms wat ingevul moet word is by die Landdros, Port Elizabeth en by alle landdroskantore beskikbaar.

Van aansoekers word verwag om 'n onderhoud met die Landdros, Port Elizabeth of u plaaslike landdros te voer en om 'n lewensskets te voorsien.

Navrae: Meneer B. van der Merwe.

Telefoon: (041) 54-6711.

Sluitingsdatum: 16:00 op 12 Februarie 1993.

(22 Januarie 1993)

KENNISGEWING 47 VAN 1993

DEPARTEMENT VAN MANNEKRAG

WET OP ARBEIDSVERHOUDINGE, 1956

AANSOEK OM VERANDERING VAN DIE REGISTRASIEBESTEK VAN 'N VAKVERENIGING

Ek, Gerhardus Coenraad Papenfus, Assistent-nywerheidsregistrateur, maak ingevolge artikel 4 (2) soos toegepas by artikel 7 (5) van die Wet op Arbeidsverhoudinge, 1956, hierby bekend dat 'n aansoek om die verandering van sy registrasiebestek ontvang is van die South African Hairdressers Employees Industrial Union. Besonderhede van die aansoek word in onderstaande tabel verstrek.

Readers embrace family

By Lulama Luti
and Tsale Makam

(297)

Sowetan 27/1/93
■ SYMPATHETIC RESPONSE Aid for Soweto

family who could not afford burial of father:

READERS of *Sowetan* yesterday embraced a destitute Soweto family after reading about their plight in yesterday's issue of the paper

Financial and material pledges from sympathetic readers poured in throughout the day to help Miss Julia Mothokgo, who could not afford to bury her common-law husband Mr Albert Mosia.

Calls came from as far as Pretoria and *Sowetan* received no less than five offers from funeral undertakers and individuals who wanted to bury Mosia free of charge.

Barely a day after *Sowetan* published

Mothokgo's story, readers opened their hearts and dug deep into their pockets, offering food and money for the poverty-stricken family.

A labourer at a coal yard in Zola, Soweto, Mosia died on New Year's Eve, leaving behind his unemployed wife and three children aged 14 years and 16 years and 18 months

On hearing the news, Mothokgo was overwhelmed with emotion and said it was touching to see that the world still had Good Samaritans.

Kupane Funerals in Soweto will handle the burial and the Highgate branch of Pick 'n Pay

supermarket has donated R1 000 in cash and vegetables for the funeral.

Other undertakers who also wanted to bury Mothokgo were Soweto Funeral Undertakers Association, Falcon Funerals in Laudium, Pretoria, City Funerals and Poonces Funerals in Lenasia

Among people to assist were the Herdbuoys Advertising Agency, who donated R1 000 in cash, Father Emmanuel Lafonte of the, who gave R1 000 and members of the Van der Walt Street branch of The Perm who gave R34

New betting board 'will help Transvaal'

CT 19/1/93 Own Correspondent 297

PRETORIA. — The creation of the Highveld Horseracing and Betting Board would generate additional funds for the provision of health services and pensions in the region, Transvaal Administrator Mr Danie Hough said yesterday.

Introducing the newly-appointed board, Mr Hough said the racing industry had contributed about R170 million to the province in the past financial year.

Govt extends drought relief

DROUGHT assistance to stock farmers in the summer crop areas had been extended by a month until the end of January, Agriculture Department relief spokesman Mike Walters said yesterday.

He said the decision to shift the December cut-off date was a "special concession" aimed at tiding farmers over after a year of severe drought.

The concession affected disaster aid in the maize triangle, which included areas of the northern Free State and southern Transvaal, he said.

The present relief scheme has enabled farmers in the triangle to claim a 75% rebate on stock feed costs if their farms are located in districts declared drought disaster areas.

If no rain fell this month, crop and stock farmers would

RAY HARTLEY

be in serious trouble and the department would review its position, he added.

In another development, the Rand Water Board reported that rainfall recorded in the Witwatersrand this month was significantly below average for the area.

Only 23,3mm had been recorded to date, while 79,2mm was recorded during January last year and the long-term average for January was 141,2mm.

Dam levels were this week measured at 47,3% — significantly down on 67% at the same time last year. The Vaal dam stood at a low 15,8%, but Sterkfontein was at a healthy 90,5% of its capacity, the board said.

20/1/93

(241) (297)

Barend 'enjoys life' but victim still paralysed

STAR 19/11/93

By McKeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

297

The early release of prisoners this week will bring back sad memories for Oupa Geelbooi Mabena, a survivor of the Strijdom Square massacre carried out by self-styled "Wit Wolf" Barend Strydom in 1988.

Strydom, who was released under a political amnesty, has been in the news lately for trying to obtain a firearm licence.

But his victim, who is confined to a wheelchair, has had a hard time trying to pick up the pieces of his shattered life.

A bullet fired by Strydom damaged Mabena's spinal cord, paralysing him.

The former Pretoria City Council employee from Hamanskraal is now back in hospital because of complications caused by his paralysis.

Speaking from his Kalafong Hospital bed, Mabena said he could not understand how the Government could have released Strydom but failed to do anything for his victims and their families.

"Right now I am just like a child. I cannot do what I used to do for myself and my family because of the man the Government saw fit to return to normal life."

"Strydom is out of prison and enjoying life and I am confined to a wheelchair," said Mabena (48). He was in hospital for six months after the shooting and still frequently needs additional hospital care.

Govt ignores

fire victims

South 16/1 - 20/1/93

By Diane Coetzer

SCANDALOUS disregard by the government for thousands of people left homeless by fires was highlighted this week.

"There are fires all the time in squatter camps and we cannot be expected to help just anyone," was the comment by a spokesperson for the state's Disaster Relief Fund.

Angry Grabouw Advice office worker and ANC executive member, Mr John Michels told SOUTH: "If over 400 white families had been made homeless by fire, disaster relief would be out in full."

The Disaster Relief Fund spokesperson claimed to be unaware of any disasters that had hit Cape squatters in recent weeks.

Waterworks Squatter camp in Grabouw was hit by a devastating fire on Saturday night. The inferno destroyed more than 80 shacks and left 400 families homeless.

Other informal settlement areas hard-hit by fires include Milnerton, where nearly 20 shacks were destroyed on Sunday, Site B, Khayalisha, where over 15 shacks were destroyed on Christmas night, Fairland, Paarl, where 130 people were made homeless and Ocean View, Hout Bay.

In a devastating blaze late last year, nearly 1 000 people lost their homes when fire raged through a squatter area in the Stellenbosch township of Kaya Mandi.

According to Michels, the recent Waterworks fire was the third in the area, the one immediately before it affecting as many people.

"However, following the last two fires we were not offered any help from government agencies and we do not expect any now."

"We are trying to get the area declared a disaster area but we need the co-operation of the municipality for that," he said.

Michels only had praise for the

Red Cross which responded immediately by setting up soup kitchens and supplying tents.

The local ANC helped to organise a meeting with representatives of the local and regional dispute resolution committees, UN observers and the European Community.

Stellenbosch ANC executive member, Mr Grant Twigg, echoed Michels' concerns.

"The people left homeless by the Strongyard fire are still living in Red Cross tents and other than help from the Red Cross, some money from the Municipality and donations from private companies and individuals they have had no assistance, least of all from the State."

Other communities, however, have had even less help.

"No one has come to help us since we lost everything when our shack burnt down on Christmas night," Khayelisha mother-of-three Ms Nolingibe Fani said.

Seven-month pregnant Ms Beatty Jolingana, mother of three-year-old Patience, has been staying with her brother since she lost everything in the shack fire.

"How can I rebuild a shack when I am pregnant and have no money to buy any materials or beds and clothes?" she asked.

Said Ms Miriam Myumvu. "We simply have to struggle alone to rebuild our lives."

The State Disaster Relief Fund spokesperson said the only way state relief could be obtained was if the State President declared the affected areas disaster areas.

"The Act states that the State President can declare a disaster area at any time if he believes people have suffered serious material damage and loss and distress as the result of a sudden disaster," the spokesperson said.

"Otherwise people must appeal to the Red Cross or other local welfare organisations."

STARTING OVER: Khayelisha squatters Cynthia Mhlakaza and Andy Mkhiva rebuild their shack



**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL
HEALTH AND POPULATION
DEVELOPMENT**

No. R. 53 (297) 15 January 1993

SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978

**REGULATIONS REGARDING THE REGISTRATION
OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN TERMS OF THE SOCIAL
WORK ACT, 1978: AMENDMENT**

The Minister of National Health has, in terms of section 28 of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), on the recommendation of the South African Council of Social Work, made the regulations set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the regulations published under Government Notice No. R. 2426 of 30 October 1987, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 951 of 3 May 1991.

Amendment of regulation 2 of the Regulations

2. Regulation 2 of the regulations is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (a) of sub-regulation (1) of the following paragraph:

"(a) A qualification from a university or college in the Republic that includes—

(i) at least four year-courses in the subject Social Work;

(ii) a second major subject consisting of at least three year-courses in any subject in the human or economic sciences;

(iii) a third subject consisting of at least two year-courses in any subject in the human or economic sciences, which does not include the subject referred to in subparagraph (ii):

Provided that such qualification shall consist of a single four-year Bachelor's degree or diploma after 1 January 1991; or".

No. R. 54 (297) 15 January 1993

SOCIAL WORK ACT, 1978

**SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL WORK
RULES RELATING TO THE ACTS OR OMISSIONS
OF A SOCIAL WORKER, A SOCIAL AUXILIARY
WORKER OR A STUDENT SOCIAL WORKER
WHICH SHALL CONSTITUTE UNPROFESSIONAL
OR IMPROPER CONDUCT**

The South African Council for Social Work has, in terms of section 27 (1) (c) of the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), with the approval of the Minister of National Health, made the rules contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these rules "the Act" means the Social Work Act, 1978 (Act No. 110 of 1978), and any expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall bear such meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

"advertisement" means any form of communication, public appearance or introduction which has or may have the effect, directly or indirectly, of a social worker in his capacity as such, or his practice or his

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

No. R. 53 15 Januarie 1993

WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

**REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE REGISTRASIE
VAN MAATSKAPLIKE WERKERS INGEVOLGE DIE
WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978: WYSIGING**

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid het kragtens artikel 28 van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), op aanbeveling van die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk, die regulasies uiteengesit in die Bylae hiervan uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die regulasies afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2426 van 30 Oktober 1987, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 951 van 3 Mei 1991.

Wysiging van regulasie 2 van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 2 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur paragraaf (a) van subregulasie (1) deur die volgende paragraaf te vervang:

"(a) 'n Kwalifikasie van 'n universiteit of kollege in die Republiek wat insluit—

(i) minstens vier jaarkursusse in die vak Maatskaplike Werk;

(ii) 'n tweede hoofvak bestaande uit minstens drie jaarkursusse in enige vak uit die gestes- of ekonomiese wetenskappe;

(iii) 'n derde vak bestaande uit minstens twee jaarkursusse in enige vak uit die geestes- of ekonomiese wetenskappe, wat nie die vak bedoel in subparagraaf (ii) insluit nie:

Met dien verstande dat sodanige kwalifikasie na 1 Januarie 1991 moet bestaan uit 'n enkele vierjarige baccalaureusgraad of diploma; of".

No. R. 54 15 Januarie 1993

WET OP MAATSKAPLIKE WERK, 1978

**SUID-AFRIKAANSE RAAD VIR MAATSKAPLIKE
WERK**

**REÛLS BETREFFENDE DIE HANDELINGE OF VER-
SUIME VAN 'N MAATSKAPLIKE WERKER, 'N
MAATSKAPLIKE HULPWERKER OF 'N STUDENT-
MAATSKAPLIKE WERKER WAT ONPROFESSIO-
NELE OF ONBEHOORLIKE GEDRAG UITMAAK**

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Raad vir Maatskaplike Werk het kragtens artikel 27 (1) (c) van die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, die reëls vervat in die Bylae hiervan, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie reëls beteken "die Wet" die Wet op Maatskaplike Werk, 1978 (Wet No. 110 van 1978), en het 'n uitdrukking waaraan 'n betekenis in die Wet geheg is, daardie betekenis, en, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

"advertensie" enige vorm van kommunikasie, openbare optrede of bekendstelling, wat die effek het of kan hê, direk of indirek, dat 'n maatskaplike

services or the efficiency thereof being publicised, or of clients being solicited, and "advertise" has a corresponding meaning;

"client" means an individual, family, group or community receiving the attention of a social worker in his professional capacity;

"colleague", in relation to a social worker, means any other social worker;

"employer" means any person who employs or provides work to a social worker in his professional capacity and who remunerates him or expressly or tacitly undertakes to remunerate him, or who permits a social worker to assist him in any manner in the carrying on or the conducting of his practice;

"partner" means a colleague, or a person referred to in rule 7 (3), with whom a social worker enters into an agreement jointly to conduct a practice to their mutual benefit and "partnership" has a corresponding meaning;

"profession" means the social work profession.

Acts or omissions deemed to be unprofessional or improper

2. Subject to the provisions of section 21 (1) of the Act, it is hereby determined that the acts or omissions set out in these rules shall be deemed to be unprofessional or improper conduct on the part of a social worker.

Behaviour detrimental to the profession

3. The following acts or omissions of a social worker shall be deemed to be detrimental to the profession and to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

- (1) The negligent performance of his professional duties.
- (2) The execution of his professional duties in a manner which does not comply with general accepted standards of practising the profession.
- (3) Behaviour which, with due regard to the prestige, status and dignity of the profession, is detrimental to his position as social worker or to the profession as such.
- (4) Being guilty of or participating in or associating with dishonesty in the execution of his professional duties.
- (5) The offering of direct or indirect compensation or any other form of incentive whatsoever for the referral of clients.
- (6) The receiving of or agreeing to receive direct or indirect compensation or any other form of incentive for the purpose referred to in subrule (5).
- (7) The sharing of money received for professional services with any person who contributes or contributed to such services, unless such person is a partner or such sharing of money is reasonably commensurate with such person's contribution to the services rendered.
- (8) Refusing without sufficient cause, to render professional services which he took on or for which he was employed.

werker in sy hoedanigheid as sodanig, of sy praktyk of sy dienste of die doeltreffendheid daarvan openbare bekendstelling verwerf, of dat kliënte aangelok word, en het "adverteer" 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis;

"beroep" die beroep maatskaplike werk;

"kliënt" 'n individu, gesin, groep of gemeenskap aan wie 'n maatskaplike werker in sy professionele hoedanigheid aandag gee;

"kollega", met betrekking tot 'n maatskaplike werker, enige ander maatskaplike werker;

"vennoot" 'n kollega of 'n persoon in reël 7 (3) bedoel met wie 'n maatskaplike werker 'n ooreenkoms aangaan om gesamentlik 'n praktyk tot hulle onderlinge voordeel te bedryf en het "vennootskap" 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis;

"werkgever" enige persoon wat 'n maatskaplike werker in sy professionele hoedanigheid in diens het of aldus aan hom werk verskaf en wat hom beloon of uitdruklik of stilwyend onderneem om hom te beloon of wat 'n maatskaplike werker toelaat om hom op enige wyse te help om sy praktyk voort te sit of te bedryf.

Handelinge of versuime wat geag word onprofessioneel of onbehoorlik te wees

2. Behoudens die bepalings van artikel 21 (1) van die Wet word hierby bepaal dat die handelinge of versuime in hierdie reëls uiteengesit, geag word onprofessioneel of onbehoorlike gedrag deur 'n maatskaplike werker uit te maak.

Gedrag skadelik vir die beroep

3. Die volgende handelinge of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker word geag skadelik vir die beroep te wees en onprofessioneel of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

- (1) Die nalatige verrigting van sy professionele pligte.
- (2) Die uitvoering van sy professionele pligte op 'n wyse wat nie voldoen aan algemeen aanvaarde standaarde van praktykvoering in die beroep nie.
- (3) Gedrag wat, met inagnome van die prestige, status en waardigheid van die beroep, nadelig is vir sy posisie as maatskaplike werker of die beroep as sodanig.
- (4) Skuldigmaking of deelname aan of assosiasie met oneerlikheid in die uitvoering van sy professionele pligte.
- (5) Die aanbieding van direkte of indirekte vergoeding of enige ander vorm van aansporing hoege-naamd vir die verwysing van kliënte.
- (6) Die ontvangs of instemming tot ontvangs van direkte of indirekte vergoeding of enige ander vorm van aansporing met die opset in subreël (5) bedoel.
- (7) Die verdeling van gelde wat vir professionele dienste ontvang is met enige persoon wat 'n bydrae tot sodanige dienste lewer of gelewer het, tensy daardie persoon 'n vennoot is of sodanig verdeling van gelde in redelike verband staan met bedoelde persoon se bydrae tot die gelewerde dienste.
- (8) Weiering of versuim sonder voldoende redes, om enige professionele pligte wat hy op hom geneem het, of waarvoor hy in diens geneem is, uit te voer.

(9) The employment of any person as a social worker, student social worker or social auxiliary worker, knowing that such person has not been registered in terms of the Act. (297)

(10) Failure to refer to client to a colleague, or another person or body with specialized knowledge in a field, should the matter fall so far outside his field of training or experience that such referral could in the circumstances be reasonably considered necessary.

(11) Failure to keep a record of acts performed, money managed, and fees charged in all matters dealt with by him in his capacity as a social worker.

Behaviour towards clients

4. The following acts or omissions of a social worker regarding behaviour towards clients, shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct.

(1) The divulgence of information, which came to his attention in the course of the execution of his professional duties, concerning a client, or a deceased person who during his life was a client except—

(a) to the extent that the divulgence is in the client's interest, or is necessary for the proper management of the case of the client concerned or of other cases; or

(b) if the social worker is ordered to do so by a competent court or is otherwise legally bound to do so: Provided that if disclosure of such information is not part of a recognised statutory function of the social worker in question, the information may be divulged only under protest; or

(c) with the express consent of the client or if the client can not give his consent—

(i) his *curator personae*, or
(ii) in the case of a minor, his parent or guardian; or

(iii) the surviving spouse or, if there is no surviving spouse, a major child of a deceased client or, if there is no major child, an executor appointed by the Master of the Supreme Court.

(2) The administration of a client's money in an inefficient, irresponsible or negligent manner.

(3) The receipt of any bribe, or agreement to receive any bribe in connection with any matter which is directly or indirectly related to his professional duties or practice.

(4) Discrimination against a client on account of social or economic status, sex, race, religion, language or nationality.

(5) The performance of an act belonging to a professional field other than social work, including the performing or psychometric tests for purposes of diagnosis and therapy, unless he is properly qualified therefor or legally authorised thereto.

(6) The preventing of a client from procuring advice or assistance from another person who is authorised by law to advise or treat persons concerning their social welfare.

(9) Die indiensneming van 'n persoon as maatskaplike werker, student- maatskaplike werker of maatskaplike hulpwerker wetende dat sodanige persoon nie ingevolge die Wet geregistreer is nie.

(10) Versuim om 'n kliënt na 'n kollega of 'n ander persoon of instansie wat oor gespesialiseerde kennis op 'n gebied beskik te verwys, indien die aangeleentheid dermate buite sy opleidings- of ervaringsveld val dat sodanige verwysing in die omstandighede redelikerwys as noodsaaklik beskou kan word.

(11) Versuim om rekord te hou van handeling verrig, gelde hanteer en gelde gehef in alle sake deur hom as maatskaplike werker behartig.

Gedrag teenoor kliënte

4. Die volgende handeling of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker, in soverre dit sy gedrag teenoor kliënte betref, word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Die bekendmaking van inligting wat in die uitvoering van sy professionele pligte tot sy kennis gekom het aangaande 'n kliënt of 'n oorledene wat in lewe 'n kliënt was behalwe—

(a) in soverre die bekendmaking in die kliënt se belang is, of nodig is vir die behoorlike hantering van die geval van die betrokke kliënt of van ander gevalle; of

(b) indien die maatskaplike werker deur 'n bevoegde geregshof daartoe gelas word of andersins regtens daartoe verplig is: Met dien verstande dat, indien die bekendmaking van sodanige inligting nie deel uitmaak van 'n erkende statutêre werksaamheid van die betrokke maatskaplike werker nie, die inligting slegs onder protes bekendgemaak word; of

(c) met die uitdruklike toestemming van die kliënt of indien die kliënt nie kan toestem nie—

(i) sy *curator personae*, of
(ii) sy ouer of voog, indien hy 'n minderjarige is; of

(iii) die langselewende gade of, indien daar nie een is nie, 'n meerderjarige kind van 'n oorlede kliënt of, indien daar nie een is nie, 'n eksekuteur deur die Meester van die Hooggeregshof aangestel.

(2) Die administrasie van 'n kliënt se geld op 'n ondoeltreffende, onverantwoordelike of nalatige wyse.

(3) Die ontvangs van omkoopvergoeding of instemming om dit te ontvang in verband met enige saak wat direk of indirek met sy professionele pligte of praktyk verband hou.

(4) Diskriminasie teen 'n kliënt op grond van sosiale of ekonomiese status, geslag, ras, geloof, taal of nasionaliteit.

(5) Die verrigting van 'n handeling wat tot 'n ander professionele terrein behoort, insluitende die toepassing van psigometriese toetse met die oog op diagnose en terapie, tensy hy behoorlik daarvoor gekwalifiseer en regtens daartoe gemagtig is.

(6) Die dwarsboming van 'n kliënt om advies of bystand te verkry van 'n ander persoon wat by wet daartoe gemagtig is om persone aangaande hulle maatskaplike welsyn te adviseer of te behandel.

Supersession

5. The following acts or omissions of a social worker regarding supersession shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

(1) The acceptance of the client of a colleague unless—

(a) the said colleague is not available and the required services cannot be kept in abeyance; or

(b) the colleague consents thereto or refuses his consent; or

(c) the colleague's services have been terminated by the client without encouragement from the social worker: Provided that the mere explanation to a prospective client that services may not be rendered to him unless and until he has terminated the services of the colleague shall not be regarded as encouragement.

(2) The fact that a social worker has previously also been involved in the management of the case of a colleague's client shall not detract from the provisions of subrule (1).

Behaviour towards colleagues and other professional persons

6. The following acts or omissions of a social worker regarding behaviour towards colleagues and other professional persons shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

(1) Direct or indirect criticism of the work of a colleague, or a professional person he has dealt with in the execution of his duties as a social worker, except in so far as it may be required for the proper execution of his duties, or in so far as it may be legally required from him.

(2) The casting of reflections directly or indirectly upon the probity, professional reputation, skill, competence, knowledge or qualifications of a colleague or of such other professional person.

Behaviour towards employers and partners

7. The following acts or omissions of a social worker regarding behaviour towards employers and partners shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

(1) The breach of his contract of service, or behaviour that would justify his summary dismissal at common law.

(2) Practising or carrying on from his offices any business, trade, work or profession apart from the social work profession, without the prior written consent of the council or contrary to a condition, if any, which such a consent is subject to.

(3) Practising in partnership with a person who is not registered in terms of the Act, or sharing his office with such a person, except with the prior written consent of the council, and subject to such conditions as the council may determine.

Supersessie

5. Die volgende handeling of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker, in soverre dit op supersessie betrekking het, word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Die aanvaarding van 'n kliënt van 'n kollega tensy—

(a) gemelde kollega nie beskikbaar is nie en die benodigde dienste nie agterweë gehou kan word nie; of

(b) die kollega daartoe toestem of sy toestemming weerhou; of

(c) die kollega se dienste deur die kliënt beëindig is sonder aanmoediging van die maatskaplike werker: Met dien verstande dat die blote verduideliking aan 'n voornemende kliënt dat dienste nie aan hom verskaf kan word nie tensy en alvorens hy die dienste van die kollega beëindig het, nie as aanmoediging beskou word nie.

(2) Die feit dat 'n maatskaplike werker voorheen ook betrokke was by die hantering van die geval van 'n kollega se kliënt, doen nie afbreuk aan die bepalings van subreël (1) nie.

Gedrag teenoor kollegas en ander professionele persone

6. Die volgende handeling of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker, in soverre dit sy gedrag teenoor kollegas en ander professionele persone betref, word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Die lewering van direkte of indirekte kritiek op die werk van 'n kollega of 'n professionele persoon met wie hy in die uitvoering van sy pligte as maatskaplike werker te doene gehad het, behalwe in soverre dit vereis word vir die behoorlike uitvoering van sy pligte, of in soverre dit regtens van hom vereis word.

(2) Die maak van insinuasies, direk of indirek, ten opsigte van die eerbaarheid, professionele reputasie, vaardigheid, bevoegdheid, kennis of kwalifikasies van 'n kollega of van so 'n ander professionele persoon.

Gedrag teenoor werkgewers en vennote

7. Die volgende handeling of versuime van 'n maatskaplike werker, in soverre dit sy gedrag teenoor werkgewers en vennote betref, word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Die verbreking van sy dienskontrak of gedrag wat gemeenregtelik sy summere ontslag sou regverdig.

(2) Die bedryf of beoefening vanuit sy kantore van enige besigheid, ambag, werk of beroep buiten die beroep maatskaplike werk, sonder die voorafverkreë skriftelike toestemming van die raad of strydig met 'n voorwaarde, indien enige, waaraan so 'n toestemming onderworpe is.

(3) Die praktisering in vennootskap met 'n persoon wat nie ingevolge die Wet geregistreer is nie, of sy kantore met so 'n persoon deel, behalwe met die voorafverkreë skriftelike toestemming van die raad en onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaardes as wat die raad bepaal.

Advertisement

(297)

8. The advertising of his services by a social worker contrary to the following requirements shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct:

(1) No advertisement may contain or imply any comparison between the services, knowledge, skill or efficiency of the advertising social worker and the services, knowledge, skill or efficiency of a colleague, any other professional person, or a welfare body.

(2) No advertisement may contain any element of promotion of the person of the social worker, the quality of the services he renders, his skill or his efficiency.

Display of certificate

9. The omission of a social worker who practises such a profession to display conspicuously in his office the registration certificate issued to him in terms of the Act shall be deemed to constitute unprofessional or improper conduct.

Social auxiliary workers and student social workers

10. These rules shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to social auxiliary workers and student social workers.

Repeal

11. Government Notices Nos. R. 164 of 12 February 1988, R. 1641 of 12 August 1988, R. 950 of 3 May 1993 and R. 2713 of 15 November 1991 are hereby repealed.

No. R. 67**15 January 1993**

FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, 1972 (ACT No. 54 OF 1972)
ENFORCEMENT BY LOCAL AUTHORITY

I, Elizabeth Hendrina Venter, Minister of National Health, hereby authorise under section 23 (1) of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972), the City Council of Vosloorus to enforce the relevant provisions of the said Act within its area of jurisdiction and through its duly authorized officers.

E. H. VENTER,

Minister of National Health.

No. R. 68**15 January 1993**

FOODSTUFFS, COSMETICS AND DISINFECTANTS ACT, 1972 (ACT No. 54 OF 1972)

REGULATIONS GOVERNING EMULSIFIERS, STABILISERS AND THICKENERS AND THE AMOUNTS THEREOF THAT FOODSTUFFS MAY CONTAIN: AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Health has, in terms of section 15 (1) of the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics and Disinfectants Act, 1972 (Act No. 54 of 1972), made the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

Advertering

8. Die advertering van sy dienste deur 'n maatskaplike werker in stryd met die volgende vereistes word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak:

(1) Geen advertensie mag enige vergelyking bevat of impliseer tussen die dienste, kennis, bekwaamheid of doeltreffendheid van die maatskaplike werker wat adverteer en die dienste, kennis, bekwaamheid of doeltreffendheid van 'n kollega, 'n ander professionele persoon of 'n welsynsinstantie nie;

(2) Geen advertensie mag enige element van aanprysing van die persoon van die maatskaplike werker, die gehalte van die dienste wat hy lewer, sy bekwaamheid of sy doeltreffendheid bevat nie.

Vertoning van sertifikaat

9. Die versuim van 'n maatskaplike werker wat sodanige beroep beoefen, om sy registrasiesertifikaat wat ingevolge die Wet aan hom uitgereik is, opvallend in sy kantoor te vertoon, word geag onprofessionele of onbehoorlike gedrag uit te maak.

Maatskaplike hulpwerkers en student-maatskaplike werkers

10. Hierdie reëls is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op maatskaplike hulpwerkers en student-maatskaplike werkers.

Herroeping

11. Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 164 van 12 Februarie 1988, R. 1641 van 12 Augustus 1988, R. 950 van 3 Mei 1991 en R. 2713 van 15 November 1991 word hierby herroep.

No. R. 67**15 Januarie 1993**

WET OP VOEDINGSMIDDELS, SKOONHEIDSMIDDELS EN ONTSMETTINGSMIDDELS, 1972 (WET No. 54 VAN 1972)

TOEPASSING DEUR PLAASLIKE BESTUUR

Ek, Elizabeth Hendrina Venter, Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid, magtig hierby kragtens artikel 23 (1) van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels, Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet No. 54 van 1972), die Stadsraad van Vosloorus om binne sy regsgebied en deur middel van sy behoorlik gemagtigde beamptes die toepaslike bepalinge van genoemde Wet uit te voer.

E. H. VENTER,

Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid.

No. R. 68**15 Januarie 1993**

WET OP VOEDINGSMIDDELS, SKOONHEIDSMIDDELS, EN ONTSMETTINGSMIDDELS, 1972 (WET No. 54 VAN 1972)

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE EMULGEERMIDDELS, STABILISEERDERS EN VERDIKKERS EN DIE HOEVEELHEDE DAARVAN WAT VOEDINGSMIDDELS MAG BEVAT: WYSIGING

Die Minister van Nasionale Gesondheid het kragtens artikel 15 (1) van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Skoonheidsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1972 (Wet No. 54 van 1972), die regulasies vervat in die Bylae hiervan, uitgevaardig.

Finding the value in all that junk

For the growing subculture of ragpickers municipal waste dumps present mounds of possibilities.

By ROSE TELELA

A RAGGED but neatly dressed man walks among piles of debris, glancing here and there and poking into mounds with his stick. He picks something out, examines it and throws it away shaking his head. Then he kneels, scoops up an empty Coke bottle and puts it in his plastic bag — the first item of his day's treasure.

Koos Roberts, a rag picker who operates at a dump between Kliptown and Chiawelo, is a slightly built man. He wears brown pants that are too big, tied tightly around his waist with an old belt, and a clean white T-shirt. When he picks, he trudges around in old white takkies that have become brown with dirt and age. But he smiles often and when he does, he reveals two missing teeth.

Roberts lives in a run-down house in Kliptown with his family of five. He has been out of work for four years and survives by raiding the dumps and begging. "The stuff I pick up sometimes does not help much, but most times it is very helpful," he says. "Old shoes and clothes I can take home to my family or have my wife wash so I can sell them to squatters."

Other items in his picking catalogue include bottles that can be sold, old toys, broken chairs and utensils that can be fixed to use or sell. "Sometimes there is a bottle of alcohol that is half full. This is when I think of myself as lucky," he says.

Dumps in the township are less regulated than city dumps and therefore a picking heaven for people like Roberts. Municipal dump sites have strict regulations about dumping and scavenging. A city dump in Turffontein is surrounded by a high wall and guarded by municipal police. At another dump near West Park Cemetery, people hang around outside, but say they are not rag pickers. Municipal police say pickers are not allowed into the dump. Others say pickers are let in after 5.30pm on weekends.

Township dumps are little pockets scattered throughout the vast expanse of the different areas. Dumping is done by both residents of townships and squatters. Roberts benefits mostly from the refuse of township residents. "What the squatter residents throw out is generally stuff that cannot be reused or sold."

Rag picking can be a highly territorial occupation often resulting in fierce duels for prime



Never mind the grunge ... Rummaging through the rubbish can be rewarding

Photo: SYLVIA MORESCHE

dumping ground. Some pickers claim certain spots as their beat, but if there is nothing of use on a certain day they move on to other pieces of land. Often squabbles erupt.

"Veteran rag pickers often win the fight," says Thami Dlamini, a 50-year-old picker from the nearby squatter camp. He remembers how yielding dumps were for the enterprising rag picker before people built shacks. "It was just one big mountain of ash and rubbish," he says. "Now all you find are small dumps everywhere. You have to work from one to the next and there are always people at each dump you go to — too many people," he adds.

For Dlamini, it is easier to live off other people's cast-offs than to beg. "I can't find a job and these days people are stingy with food and money. In *e mathikhitwane* (the dump) everything is for free." He says it not hard to find things among all that rubble. "If you have been in

this as long as I have, you would know exactly where to find things you can use or sell."

"Nevertheless, this kind of life is not easy. There are times when there is nothing worthwhile to pick. "And people look at you as if you're mad. Others give you a pitiful look, as if you're an orphan and ridicule you — especially children," he says.

There are special difficulties if you are a woman. "They (men) think they can either claim you or take you under their wing. They don't consider the fact that you are married and you are doing this because your husband is an *isidagwa* (drunkard) and you have to feed your children," says Joyce, who also lives off the refuse. She is obliged to live off cast-offs in order to survive. "I'm not ashamed of it. What else can you do if you can't find a job and your husband is not working?"

R2m in farm workers' relief aid 'diverted', says Operation

NEARLY R2m earmarked for nutritional aid to Free State farm workers was not getting through to the people who needed it, Operation Hunger and relief officials have claimed.

Money and food parcels from government's national nutrition and social development programme were being claimed by farmers but Operation Hunger field workers could find no evidence that the aid had reached farm workers, the organisation's regional director Judith Mokhele said.

A total of R1,9m — in the form of food

aid — had been given to farmers for their workers in the province, a Health and Population Development Department statement said yesterday.

The department said a private firm would be contracted to monitor the money's allocation and "establish the effectiveness and efficiency" of the programme.

Special arrangements had been made with Commercial Branch detectives for the department to report cases where aid money was abused or where it was suspected that money destined for the needy was not reaching them.

While the Free State region of the department was not aware of irregularities concerning aid to farmers, cases had been reported by individuals and organisations, but those reporting such cases "were not prepared to do so under oath", the department said.

Free State Agricultural Union spokesman Pieter Moller said the union was confident no farmers were involved in abusing the aid. Local agricultural union chairmen were responsible for checking that aid

KAY HARVEY

money reached farm workers and they would readily assist relief workers with the monitoring of funds, he said.

But a relief worker said many local agricultural unions were, in fact, "obstructive" and refused to divulge the names of farmers receiving aid in their districts.

Farmers in the Deneysburg area had received R99 516,70 in nutritional aid last year. But workers on 19 farms in the area said they had received no extra rations or money, the relief worker said.

The money and aid had been allocated for nutritional aid to 209 farm workers and

Hunger

one farmer, but the distribution of all the money had been undertaken by farmers, according to the relief worker.

The local agricultural union had refused to give relief monitors the names of farmers receiving aid at a meeting late last year, he said.

Moller acknowledged local unions were sometimes reluctant to give out the names of farmers receiving aid, but gave an assurance that the chairmen of local unions would investigate accusations of abuse. He said farmers receiving aid did not want it

Relief aid

From Page 1

to be known that they had difficulties.

Mokhele said cases of farmers selling government-funded food parcels to their workers for R5 each and pocketing the money had been documented by Operation Hunger.

Farmers actively prevented black field workers from Operation Hunger and other relief agencies from interviewing farm workers in many areas of the province, Mokhele said. However, the relief workers had devised means of secretly inter-

viewing the workers and had concluded that no relief money was getting through to them, she added.

Moller said local agricultural union chairmen were required to provide detailed accounts of how every cent of aid money had been spent. The money was allocated solely on merit after an investigation, he added.

A total of R14m had been allocated to 86 programmes to reach 155 978 people, Mokhele said. However, the relief workers had devised means of secretly inter-

To Page 2

Bop accused of hindering drought relief work

Bloom 13/1/93
DROUGHT relief workers were being refused access to areas of Bophuthatswana by the homeland's government despite severe water shortages affecting thousands of people there, northern Cape relief worker Junior Nkabo said yesterday.

Nkabo said Bophuthatswana government officials regarded with suspicion the Consultative Forum on Drought — a joint government-development agency initiative — because ANC aligned organisations were involved with it.

The most critical areas were the

RAY HARTLEY

Kudumane district and the Dithakeng area, which had been designated "red areas" by the forum as they were in need of urgent intervention, he said.

A Bophuthatswana Water Supply Authority spokesman denied yesterday the forum had been refused access to the homeland.

He said it was "advised to liaise with the office of the governor (of Kudumane district)"

(297) (287)
But Nkabo said the governor's office had consistently refused the forum permission to begin emergency water supply operations through its Water Supply Task Force.

The only sources of water for about 2 000 residents of Dithakeng were shallow wells, used by livestock, which dried up from time to time and had become health hazards.

The Bophuthatswana spokesman said water supply problems in the area had been attended to, with five pumps being installed to supplement existing resources.

Divorce Act in focus

A WORKING paper aimed at eliminating "obscurities and difficulties" in interpretations of the Divorce Amendment Act had been completed and distributed for general comment, the SA Law Commission announced yesterday. (297)

Written comments or suggestions on the working paper should reach the commission by March 15, it said. B10m 12/11/93

High demands on relief scheme

THE spread of poverty and hunger was clearly illustrated by demands on government's poverty relief programme, economists said yesterday. *6/10/93*

They were commenting on National Health and Population Development Department figures which showed nearly 3-million people had been targeted between April and December last year for aid from the national nutrition and social development programme. *12/1/93*

Of the programme's R440m budget allocation for the current financial year, R288,5m had been allocated so far to non-governmental organisations, department director-general Koen Slabber said.

But, budget allocation fell far short of what was needed to meet demand, he said.

About 9-million people were without

GERALD REILLY

visible means of livelihood, he said. If the R440m was divided among them, each would receive R40 a year, "not enough to sustain life". *(297) (297)*

Of the allocations made so far, about R50m had been channelled to the TBVC states and the six homelands.

The amount actually spent from the allocations would be known only at the end of the financial year on March 31.

Slabber expected a similar amount to be budgeted for the programme in the 1993/94 financial year.

He said the department was generally satisfied that funds were being used wisely and effectively.

Misery at end of trek of hope



FAVOURITE SPOT . . . unemployed Cornelius van Rooyen ponders the future Picture: HORACE POTTER

By RYAN CRESSWELL

IN scenes reminiscent of John Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*, destitute whites are leaving the hinterland and heading for the right-wing enclave of Richards Bay in search of a better life.

But their hopes are dashed almost on arrival. Jobs are as scarce in and around the North Coast harbour town as they are on the Highveld, and the unemployed are ending up in a white squatter camp.

Situated in a bush clearing next to the Greenhill police station, the camp consists of 10 tents, two small caravans, a plastic igloo and a make-shift kitchen. About 30 people, including a number of children and babies, are living in the camp, which is served by a single tap. Some distance from the camp are a few outside toilets.

Kitty

Residents pay nothing to stay in the camp, but are expected to work on the terrain by day. Should any of them find employment — at best on a casual basis — they would have to put 25 percent of their earnings into the communal kitty, but so far, no one has had any luck.

Welfare and church workers are frequent visitors to the camp, bearing food parcels and clothing.

Estate agent Das van Wyk and a group of fellow citizens calling themselves the Richards Bay Special Workers' Association leased the land from the Richards Bay town council some months ago, when they became aware of the plight of the families.

Jobless find refuge in Natal camp

Acting town clerk Johan Rossouw rejected any suggestion that it was a white squatter camp, insisting the "campers" were staying there legally.

"This land was leased to a local committee and this is just a transit camp where people stay while they look for work," he said.

But some of the residents have been there for several months and have run out of everything but hope. They are indignant that townsfolk have taken to calling them squatters.

"The real white squatters sleep in the bush at Palm Beach at night," said one.

Diesel mechanic Joe Herran, 52, who lost his job in the middle of last year and moved to the coast from Randburg in search of work, was one of the first to arrive. He hasn't worked since.

"But we have a good camp here. At first we had a few problems with troublemakers but we threw them out," says Mr Herran.

"Provided new arrivals agree to follow the rules, we let them stay. We can't turn people away.

"If Das van Wyk and his friends weren't helping, some of us would be on the street."

Welder Cornelius van Rooyen, 52, completed his last contract in Febru-

ary last year and has been travelling in search of work ever since.

He has been at the Greenhill camp for the last few months and spends his days slumped in a torn armchair under a tree.

On Wednesday morning, two new families, including two babies in arms, arrived at the camp in a car with fishing-rods on the roof and a small caravan in tow.

Boilermakers Louis Els, 27, and Rudolf Steyn, 27, were retrenched last month. They drove from Nigel, in the Eastern Transvaal, to Richards Bay in oppressive heat.

"The whole country is in a bad way. I know lots of people who have money problems.

"We have come down here because we heard there may be jobs," said Mr Els.

Mr Steyn said an "immediate cash flow" was his problem because he has three children to care for.

Housing

Alec van Rooyen, 20, of Empangeni, has been at the camp since completing his national service last June.

"I haven't been able to find a job since I left the army," he said.

Said Mr van Wyk: "There is a growing need for this kind of settlement for whites. More and more people will lose their jobs as affirmative action is applied.

"There are some low-paying job opportunities in Richards Bay but housing is expensive.

"A lot more camps like this will be seen this year. We already know of some in places like Germiston, Kempton Park and Hammanskraal."

Sowing the seeds of love amid hatred in divided Alexandra

STAR 9/11/93.

CHARLES WEBSTER

ON THE wall of Patience Pashe's office is a short prayer by St Francis of Assisi that bears continual silent testimony to the nature of the person toiling below: "Where there is hatred, let me sow love."

A product of a father who was a teacher, and a mother who was a nurse, Pashe dreamt of becoming a doctor. She later decided to be a social worker, and eventually became a teacher. Now she struggles, at the head of Women for Peace (WFP), based in Alexandra, to establish more understanding between the interest groups and political organisations in that divided community.

WFP is surrounded by violence — literally. On the hill behind the WFP building (which, with its burglar bars and fencing, looks more like Auschwitz) is the infamous Nobuhle hostel, while the road in front is continually patrolled by the SADF.

Growing up in Pimville, Soweto, Pashe was involved in school committees from an early age. "I was always a people person," she said. "I have always loved reading, and like helping others to read."

Running a women's organisation has its difficulties, especially within the traditional black society.

Pashe said that some of the traditional family values, or "ubuntu", that black society had lost



PEOPLE PERSON: Patience Pashe loves helping others. ● Photograph: STEVE HILTON-BARBER

through westernisation needed to be restored. She said she would like to see a time when even strangers greeted each other in the streets.

As far as women's rights go, the biggest problem, she said, was that women don't know what their rights are.

Trust

"The fact that the black population has been underprivileged in terms of education has caused menfolk to establish themselves as kings

in their own homes, and therefore they treat women as second-rate citizens."

The Interim Crisis Committee, with which Pashe is also involved and which was formed under the auspices of the National Peace Accord, has started to gain the trust of the people of Alexandra by means of its communication task group.

"People need to talk," Pashe told the Saturday Star, "but not just the leaders — we need grass-roots discussion."

By Mathatha Tsedu

THE African communal life style of extended families has always meant that no one could go hungry.

In fact, there is an African saying that hunger has no grave, which, as we all know now, is untrue as Somalia can bear testimony.

As this lifestyle crumbled in urban townships, leading to many elderly people turning into vagrants and hobos who sleep on park benches, the rural areas always stood out as a saving grace.

Even work seekers who left their rural homes would eventually turn back home if things were not working out, knowing that no matter how low things have sunk, there would always be someone out there to lend a helping hand.

But as the economic situation of black people, in particular, goes deeper and deeper into depression, even the rural areas are losing that quality that made them special.

Deep in the rural areas of Venda, away from the madding crowd, children are being dumped in hospitals under false names by mothers who have no intention of ever returning.

Child abuse, which was unheard of in many rural settlements, has also reared its head. Social workers say this is also due to frustrations caused by unemployment and poverty.

Moved by this situation, a group of men, mainly church elders, started the Takalani Children's Home at Siloam in the Nzhelele district.

Situated in thorn tree bushveld, Takalani, which literally means "be happy", provides a home for children who would otherwise be roaming the streets or wandering around in hospital wards without any hope of ever becoming anything in life.

Opened in 1988 with four children, including a three-month-old orphan whose mother had died after giving birth, the centre serves as a referral for the nearby Siloam Hospital and Tshilidzini and Donald Fraser hospitals.

The centre consists of six rondavels and a kitchen. It is run by a staff of 10, which includes two night watchmen, the director Mrs Mukondelele Phaswana (32) and her assistants.

"Social workers who find cases of extreme need also refer them to us and this, with our present register of 35 children, is way above our capacity of only 20 toddlers.

"The overstrained cash situation means the spectre of retrenchment hangs over staff members in this area where unemployment is higher than 50 percent," Phaswana said.

Today its register includes children who are attending school at primary



Director Mrs Mukondelele Phaswana and Awelani Mukwevho, a seven-month-old boy whose mother died while giving birth to him and whose father is too old to look after him.



"It is really tough to keep this place open," Mr Paul Tshindane says.

and secondary level. The cost of caring for these children is borne by the centre. This includes clothes, food and transport for those who need it.

"Dutch church donors have kept the Takalani home fires burning since its inception. But the rising cost of living, the change in the mood internationally as reform goes ahead in this country, and a dispute in the area which saw the mass departure of Dutch doctors, has seen a cut in aid to the centre," board secretary Mr Paul Tshindane said.

But the needs of the centre are increasing by the day and directors have had to rely on local fund raising to keep the place going.

"In 1992 the centre ran an overdraft of R20 000 which we are still trying to deal with," Tshindane said.

For this year the centre's budget for running costs alone amounts to R325 000. Of that amount, R125 000 still has to be raised.

"On top of that the centre needs an

Child abuse, which was unheard of in rural settlements, has also reared its head

additional R300 000 for expansion to handle the present enrolment as well as the many others who have had to be turned away because of overcrowding," Tshindane said.

The children themselves look a happy lot, learning house chores in a non-sexist environment where all share in all duties.

The centre can never replace the parents who either dumped them or have died, but for many of the children it is a home from no home that cannot be matched by anything else.

It would be a pity if this institution, the only one of its kind in the region, was to close down because those who have the means will not save it.

Its closure will mean closing the book on the future of these children, for whom Takalani not only means joy, but is the only home they can call their own.

Contact info

Those wishing to assist can contact Mrs Phaswana at telephone (01595) 30273 or Takalani Children's Home, PO Box 226, Nzhelele, Venda.

Red Cross helps 15 000 families with relief aid

LLOYD COUTTS

THE spiral of unrest-related violence remained a major threat to true reconciliation in SA, International Committee of the Red Cross in SA head Toni Pfanner said last week.

Pfanner said some 15 000 families and 19 000 individuals had been assisted through a Red Cross emergency relief programme for victims of unrest-related violence in 1992.

Most of the aid had been distributed in Natal, followed by the Reef and the eastern Cape/Border region where food, blankets and kitchen sets were donated to people whose houses had been burnt down or who had been forced to abandon their homes.

Families who lost a breadwinner were also provided with funeral expenses.

Pfanner said the persistent need for assistance for victims of unrest was a tragic indication of the human cost of violence.

"The Red Cross deplores the continued attacks on unarmed civilians, of whatever race or ethnic group. The spiral of violence, whoever its perpetrators are, remains a major threat to true reconciliation and peace.

"The Red Cross cannot resolve the political problems standing in the way of

peace, but it hopes that its action can help to foster a practical attitude of peace and tolerance among all South Africans."

The Red Cross was the only organisation systematically providing assistance to township residents, squatters and hostel dwellers, and its first aid teams provided what was often the only emergency medical structure at rallies and funerals.

Pfanner said the Red Cross wished to encourage more people to learn first aid and to form local intervention groups to save lives when violence occurred.

The Red Cross had conducted unannounced visits since October 22 to over 50 police stations in the PWV, the Transvaal, Natal, the Cape, the Free State, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, KwaZulu and Transkei, to check on the treatment and conditions of detainees.

"Our visits, which have a purely humanitarian purpose, fulfil an important function in overseeing detainees' treatment and conditions, and in a wider sense, in contributing towards a lessening of tension in areas of unrest," Pfanner said.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz

The needy could benefit by R100 m if casino law was changed

Wheel of fortune for poor

297
MAY 21/1993

MILLIONS of rands can be raised for disadvantaged South Africans by adopting similar casino legislation to other countries.

That's the view of Cathy Murat, a campaigner for a regulated casino industry to benefit the poor.

She has completed research into casino legislation in the United States and will present her conclusions to the Howard Commission, presently investigating the booming South African gaming industry.

Ms Murat's findings, published exclusively by Weekend Argus, show about R100 million could be available for community development programmes. Legislation in America's "gaming states", Nevada, South Dakota and New Jersey, ensures eight percent of "gross

wins" benefit the elderly and disabled.

Gross wins is the amount of money kept by casinos after all bets have been paid, but before operating costs and taxes are deducted. It is not profit.

New Jersey's casinos, including Donald Trump's Castle, Taj Mahal and Plaza, pay their "gross win" tax to a fund administered by the state's Casino Control Commission.

The money is deposited into an interest-bearing account in the State Treasury Department and finances programmes.

The programmes, determined by the legislature and governor, include real-estate rebates, utility assistance, aid to shut-ins and persons in boarding homes, transportation aid and pharmaceutical assistance.

■ A large chunk of profits from casinos in the United States is given to needy Americans and a campaigner for changes to South Africa's gambling legislation feels this should happen here too.

DALE KNEEN, Weekend Argus Reporter

A division of gaming enforcement, staffed by state agents, police detectives and deputy attorneys general, police the casinos and investigate the backgrounds of all individuals and corporate applicants for casino licensure.

In South Dakota, where actor Kevin Costner owns the only casino in a town called Deadwood, a commission on gaming ensures the industry is conducted "honestly, competitively and free from criminal influence and activity".

Said Ms Murat: "When I tes-

tified to the Howard Commission I suggested a 10 percent tax be levied on casinos, which is not very different to the amounts paid in America."

"About R100 million could be generated in casino taxes for the upliftment of disadvantaged people in South Africa if we had better legislation and control measures."

"If free-enterprise gambling was controlled by a body with the power to revoke licences, I believe it could also draw a tremendous amount of tourism to the country."

"It's impossible to do this, however, when casinos are able to open on every street corner and there is no control over them whatsoever. Action needs to be taken now," she said.

Sun International also believes the proliferation of "street-corner" gambling establishments is causing irreparable harm to the industry and to society in the longer term.

There are more than 300 of these casinos, all operating through deficiencies in the existing anti-gambling legislation by claiming they do not offer games of chance.

"South Africa is among the few countries of the world to tolerate unregulated and uncontrolled casino operations," said Kersaf Investment Limited's 1992 annual report.

Sun International has recommended to the standing committee appointed to investigate gambling in South Africa that appropriate action be taken to curb "street-corner" establishments.

"The development of a robust casino industry, as an important component of the tourist industry, requires operators of proven competence and honesty, adherence to rigorously defined and enforced standards of operation and adequate protection of the public interest, all of which need, as a precondition, the establishment of appropriate governing legislation."

"In addition, it is essential the necessary enforcement and monitoring mechanisms, as provided in the major countries of the world, are also present," said the report.

WHEN a Spanish businessman has a profitable year he does not invest in plant and equipment to expand his business and create jobs. Instead, he puts money aside to cover the cost of sacking workers when the market wanes. Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez sometimes tells this story to illustrate how the high costs of labour protection have contributed to his country's 22% unemployment level, the highest in the EC.

For the leader of a socialist government to suggest reducing labour protection as a key to job creation is indicative of a new openness in the EC unemployment debate — which is spread to the European Commission as it prepares a study of the link between jobs and competitiveness. The commission is examining whether the high cost of employment and high protection of European workers is one reason why so few people have jobs. For the past decade, much of the EC has been experiencing growth virtually without any net increase in jobs. Only 1% of people of working age have jobs, compared with more than 75% in the US and Japan, and half of Europe's 17-million unemployed have been without work for more than one year.

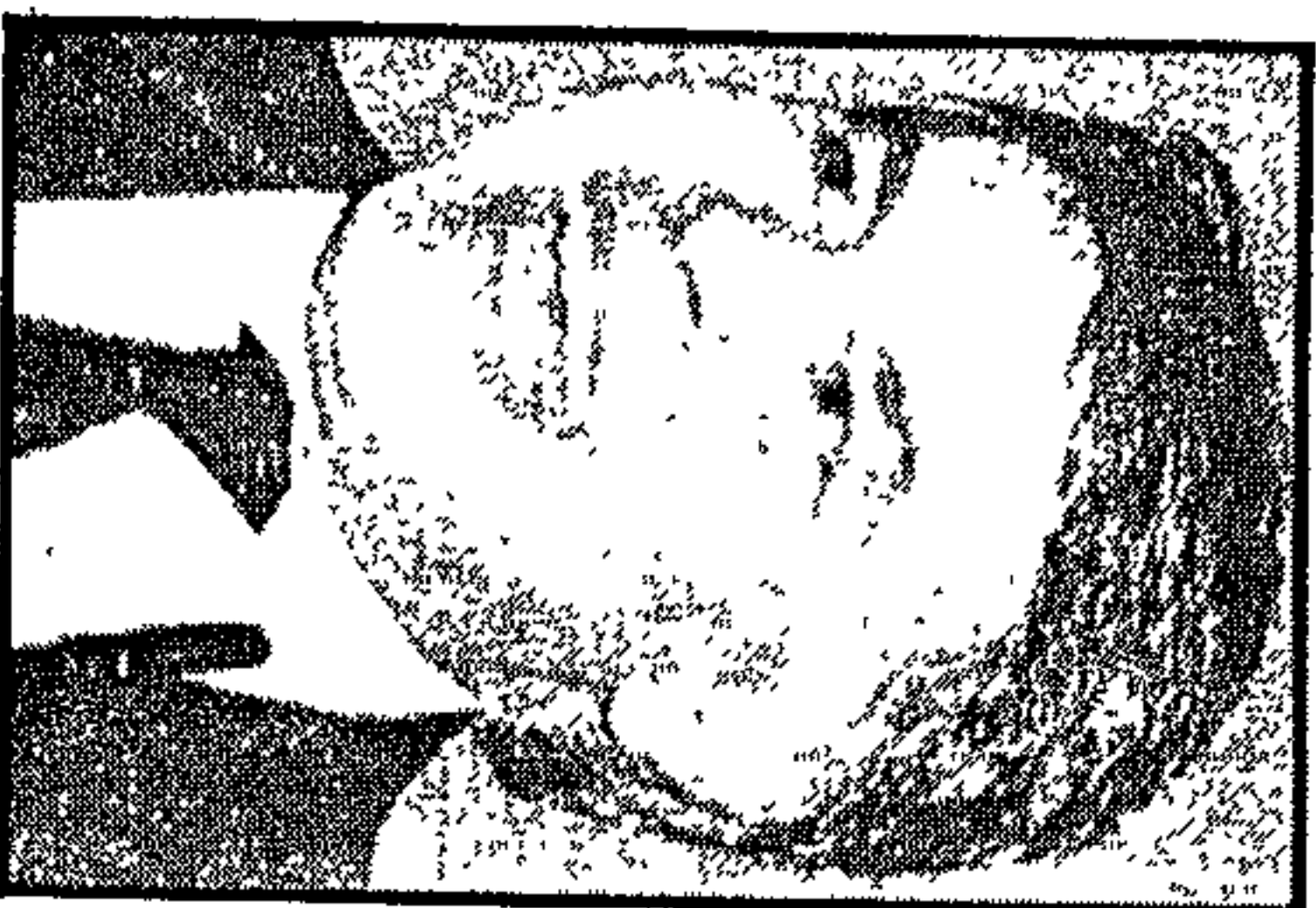
Vhile the commission is not considering abandoning its commitment to minimum employment rights as shined in the social chapter, an increasing number of officials are urging for a new balance between protection and deregulation. Debate across Europe is now focused on four main areas of reform: high costs of firing and the restrictions on part-time and temporary work. It may seem perverse to make it easier to fire people when the aim is to increase employment. But in increasingly open and competitive markets, employers, large and small, will hire only if they can fire when the going is tough.

The average cost of firing someone in the EC is 22 weeks' pay and in countries require statutory consultation with unions or the state. France, Ireland and the UK have the most restrictions. Spain, Italy, Greece, Portugal and the Netherlands have the greatest; Belgium,

Seeking a balance between job security and flexibility

8/Day 19/8/93 53A

DAVID GOODHART



□ GONZALEZ

France and Germany lie in between. Many southern European states with their low workforce participation rates and high long-term unemployment illustrate the point that the more regulation there is to protect full-time jobs, the fewer employers will offer. "The legacy of regulation in southern Europe stems from a time when product markets, too, were highly regulated, but with the liberalisation of markets the full-time employment guarantee has to be loosened too," says David Grubb, a labour market expert at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Spain and Italy, where it can cost more than two years' pay to sack someone from a large company, are in the process of cutting that amount. There has also been some reform of the tight regulations that southern European countries have inherited governing part-time and temporary work. In France and Spain, where temporary contract work was liberalised in the '80s, more than half the long-term unemployed found part-time work. In Spain, nearly 40% of all employees are now on temporary contracts compared with an EC average of 9%.

Some labour market economists argue that increasing part-time work does not increase employment overall but repackages a given number of full-time jobs into a larger number of insecure part-time or temporary ones. It may, indeed, be undesirable to allow temporary

work to reach the level it has in Spain. But the evidence from France and the Netherlands shows that part-time and temporary jobs are a useful way for employers to test out employees and that they can often lead to full-time jobs.

One of the most straightforward reasons for the EC's inferior performance on job creation compared with the US and Japan is pay. The pay of EC workers increased at an

average of 4% a year in real terms during the '80s while in the US and Japan it was virtually static. The French government has just come up with a novel scheme to offer subsidies to companies where the workers take a cut in real wages to preserve jobs.

But it is difficult, in the short term, for governments to have a direct impact on wage bargaining. They can more easily do something about the high health and social security contributions paid by employers, as well as reducing their own role in wage setting. The Italian government, for example, recently abolished the official linking of pay rises to inflation, while the French minimum wage scheme which, according to many studies, has reduced youth employment, is gradually being phased out. Payroll taxes on employers, which add on average 30% to the EC's wage costs, are coming under scrutiny everywhere.

As UK ministers point out, the model for many reforms is the low payroll tax, easier hire and fire, British labour market. For the low-productivity/low-wage economies of southern Europe the UK may hold lessons. Arguably, the UK has developed a highly deregulated labour market because of its historically open-market economy. Southern European countries have tended to mimic this pattern since joining the EC, and their once highly regulated labour markets are following suit. However, the British way is less

relevant to the high pay and high productivity northern European countries in the Netherlands and Germany, long-term employer-employee commitments at the workplace and centralised pay bargaining, plus the regulations which accompany them, may have contributed to their high value-added economies. While employment in the UK has been riding a rollercoaster — up in the late '80s and down in the '90s — the three countries with the lowest unemployment — the Netherlands, west Germany, and Luxembourg — have been severely regulated.

The OECD says there can still be an important role for the state through active measures such as spending on training the unemployed, and on financial support for job-sharing. The Dutch government has led the way on job-sharing by insisting that all new employees in the public sector are limited to a 32-hour week. The Belgian government has just agreed that workers over 55 can work half time, receiving a mixture of pay and pension, thereby releasing jobs for the unemployed. The UK, as the country with the highest overtime in the EC, could examine how to convert some of the overtime into new jobs without upsetting low-paid employees who need the extra money.

Where labour policy activism is higher, long-term unemployment tends to be lower, according to some labour market economists. For example, compulsory interviews and counselling for the long-term unemployed have had positive results in Britain and France, where nearly 30% of those interviewed found either a job or a training place.

Getting Europe back to work requires more than renewed economic growth. No EC government wants to emulate the harsher aspects of the US labour market, where two-thirds of employed workers are subject to instant dismissal and far fewer unemployed workers than in Europe qualify for benefits.

But all the signs are that the trend of the '80s towards deregulation is picking up speed. Governments as well as Brussels have grasped the importance of labour market reform and are groping towards a new balance between employment protection and flexibility. — Financial Times.

Workers *C Press*
14/193
raise R3,6-m

WORKERS at the Mercedes Benz SA car assembly plant in East London have, together with management, raised R3 633 000 to boost disadvantaged communities in the area. (291)

Shopsteward Ludwe Bakaco said negotiations to start the fund began in 1989. The company contributed R2-million.

A number of Mercedes employees, their relatives as well as organisations have already benefited from the fund. — Elnews

NEWS Budget will try to redirect social spending ● Fatal shooting: cops suspended

the nation in brief

Several people feared dead

SEVERAL people are feared dead following running battles with the Bophuthatswana police in Maboloka yesterday.

According to sources in the area police opened fire on a group of protesters marching on the local police station. *Sowetan 16/3/93*

Several people were feared dead from the alleged shooting incident. Many of the victims were allegedly taken to nearby clinics and hospitals in a critical condition.

Ninja gang members held

POLICE have arrested 21 members of the so-called Ninja gang which has been operating in the Eastern Transvaal for the past 18 months.

Traneen police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Pine Pienaar said the three leaders of the gang were still at large.

Charges being investigated against the suspects

Relief for poor blacks

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

(297)

THERE will be a brief respite for poor black people and a lot less for South Africa's middle class when the Minister of Finance, Mr Derek Keys, tables the Budget in Parliament tomorrow.

The message about tomorrow's Budget is that it will attempt to redirect social spending from the privileged class to the poor but will hit consumers and taxpayers across the spectrum where it hurts most — in their pockets.

Indirect tax, such as VAT, could increase by between two and three percent, while income tax is expected to increase noticeably.

So-called "sin" taxes on cigarettes and alcohol will also increase.

With the redirection of social spending — already more than 40 percent — more towards black people, the Government is clearly holding

■ Social spending by Government will take a new direction:

one eye on the forthcoming elections.

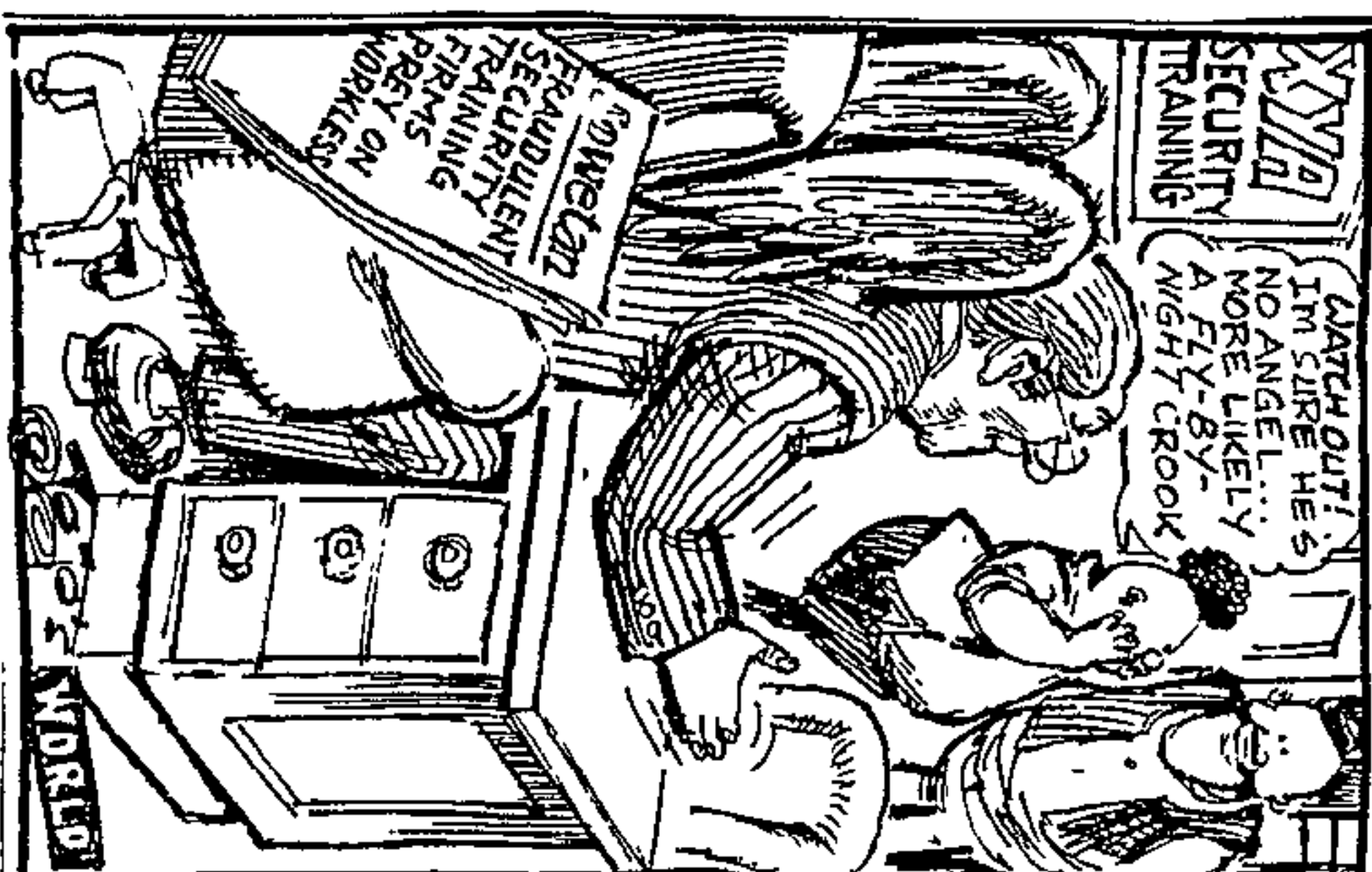
This is clear too from the announcement last week in the face of opposition from economists of the zero-rating of VAT on a wider range of basic foodstuff — the staples of the poor.

It has already been announced that parity in pensions is one of the aims of the Government but the effects of this will be felt only towards the end of the year.

It is believed that education and health spending will also be increased for the poor — blacks.

For example, South Africa's education budget is high by world standards (21 percent) but is heavily in favour of whites.

This is Key's first Budget. He took over from Mr Barend du Plessis, who retired last year, reportedly from exhaustion.



GOROSS EF

HoR to pay rent for the jobless

By NORMAN WEST, Political Reporter

UNEMPLOYED coloured people are to get help — the House of Representatives is to pay their water bills and rents or rates for three months.

All unemployed coloured people throughout the country who can prove that they have been registered "unemployed" by April 1 will have their water bills and rates or rents paid for them at the end of April, May and June.

This was announced yesterday by Mr Jac Rabie, chairman of the Ministers' Council and minister-designate of Population Development.

He said that because the tricameral parliament system was still in force and there were still separate "own affairs" budgets, the HoR could not help constituents of the other houses.

It was "with regret" that he was announcing the relief measure was limited to "coloureds".

He anticipated that people would try to make political capital out of the aid scheme and describe it as a "political gimmick" to catch votes.

Gimmick

"The genuinely destitute will have another view.

"It is not a gimmick, for no one is forced to make use of this relief — and not everybody will qualify.

"To qualify, a breadwinner will have to show proof to the municipal and regional offices that he or she has been registered as unemployed.

"The Ministers' Council has instructed the local authorities to process applications without unnecessary red tape so that those who are genuinely seeking work but are temporarily unemployed can enjoy a respite of three months from rent and municipal obligations."

Mr Rabie confirmed outgoing Minister of Health and Welfare Andrew Julies's statement this week that parity was to be introduced in social pensions and grants. This is to be announced by Minister of Finance Derek Keys in his budget on Wednesday.

At present white pensioners receive R345 a month, compared with R318 for coloured and Indian pensioners and R293 for Africans.

Mr Rabie said that in addition to parity, he expected Mr Keys to announce a 10-percent increase to R379,50 for all social pensioners.

11/5/77

Perlman star. 18/3/93 dubious on food aid

Operation Hunger has expressed grave doubts over the administration of the millions of rands allocated in the Budget to feeding schemes.

Finance Minister Derek Keys announced that more than R400 million would be spent this year on food aid by the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme for food aid, (supplemented by any funds left over from the R400 million allocated from nutrition schemes in last year's Budget) and a further R40 million would be paid to the Protein Energy Malnutrition Programme.

These organisations fall directly under the umbrella of the Department of National Health and Population Development.

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said the funds were welcome, but her major concern was that the money allocated to feeding programmes was not reaching the proper target. — Staff Reporter.

Social services funding 'at limit'

8/10 AM 18/3/93

CAPE TOWN — Finance Minister Derek Keys said yesterday spending on social services had reached a ceiling and that, in future, spending on social needs would depend on co-operation between government and non-government organisations.

Keys said many people outside government criticised it for its social spending, but substantial resources were already being applied to social services and everyone was aware that in aggregate SA had exceeded prudent limits.

He said spending on social services in general, particularly education, social security and welfare services, rose in round figures from 41% of the total Budget in 1991 to a budgeted 44% in 1993/94.

Spending on social services would increase from R51,7bn in the 1992/93 financial year to R55,9bn in 1993/94.

TIM COHEN

This included an extra R694m for pension parity and a 19,2% increase in education spending.

Discussing special dispensations, Keys said the current "spirit of reconciliation" should also prevail to allow a melding of private and public sector, non-government organisation and government department, charity worker and public servant, in a common effort to cope with SA's problems in the best way.

This should be achieved by making funding for these worthy causes conditional on a "satisfactory degree of co-operation" between government and all the agencies and organisations outside government seeking improvements in this area.

□ To Page 2

Social services

8/10 AM 18/3/93

Keys cited the National Housing Forum as an example, saying the forum represented a comprehensive grouping of interests centring on this need.

The forum's discussions with the National Housing Department had already led to an allocation of R200m from the funds under that department's control in 1993/94, with a promise of more to be found, and full participation in the determination of the next year's appropriation.

If a greater cash disbursement in the coming year was required, Cabinet was prepared to provide R200m in bridging finance.

A similar, but not equally developed, case was the work of the national economic forum in the field of job creation, he said. A supplementary sum of R60m would be set aside to facilitate the process of integration within an appropriate and agreed job-creation programme.

Other areas would be handled in the same way and, if necessary, special financing arrangements would be put in place.

"In all cases the key condition will be the evidence of an effective pooling of needs and resources between the citizen and the state," he said.

□ From Page 1

Health sector's R11-bn

Sowefen 18/3/93
■ R400m on feeding:

HEALTH services are getting more than R11 billion in the 1993-4 Budget and more than R400 million is to be spent on feeding schemes.

The *Budget Review* says that "the strained economic circumstances necessitate a drastic improvement in the cost-effectiveness in health care delivery on the part of all health authorities".

Legislation is to be introduced to establish a new management model for academic hospitals to give them greater management autonomy. Poverty and the drought have increased the demand for food aid and the government is to spend R400 million this year on the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme.

This will be supplemented by funds from the R400 million allocated for nutrition schemes in last year's Budget.

Furthermore, the allocation to the Protein Energy Malnutrition Programme, also administered by the Department of National Health and Population Development, is to be raised from R400 000 — last year's allocation — to R40 million.

Social Services Spending at 'ceiling'

Political Staff

SPENDING on social services had reached a ceiling and in future spending on social needs would depend on co-operation between government and non-government organisations, Finance Minister Mr Derek Keys said yesterday.

He said many people outside the government criticised it for its social spending, but substantial resources were already being applied to social

services, and in aggregate South Africa had exceeded prudent limits.

He said spending on social services in general, particularly education, social security and welfare services, rose in round figures from 41% of the total Budget in 1991 to a budgeted 44% in 1993/94.

Spending on social services would increase from R51,7bn in the 1992/93 financial year to R55,9bn in 1993/94. This included an extra R694m for

pension parity and a 19,2% increase in education spending.

Discussing special dispensations, Mr Keys said the current "spirit of reconciliation" should also prevail to allow a melding of private and public sector, non-government organisation and government department, charity worker and public servant, in a common effort to cope with South Africa's problems in the best way.

This should be achieved by making funding for these worthy causes conditional on a "satisfactory degree of co-operation" between government departments and all the agencies and organisations outside government seeking improvements in this area.

Mr Keys cited the National Housing Forum as an example, saying the forum represented an extremely comprehensive grouping of interests centring on this need.

297
~~297~~
297

The night

THE militant American "pro-life" group, Human Life International, has begun bringing its money, resources and expertise into South Africa to organise against abortion law reform, against contraception and against sexuality education in schools.

In the face of this powerful, well-organised and evangelical lobby, demands around abortion law reform need to be properly thought out and implemented, says Dr Helen Rees, executive chairman of the Planned Parenthood Association of South Africa.

A black and white political cartoon by Tomar. The scene is a chaotic, crowded gathering of people, likely at a political demonstration or rally. In the upper left, a man with a mustache and a woman with curly hair are visible. A sign held by a person in the upper center reads "STOP KILL PRO LIFE". To the right, another sign says "PRO CHOICE". In the lower right, a sign reads "RIGHT TO". The cartoon is signed "TOMAR" in the bottom left corner. The style is a detailed, high-contrast line drawing.

Freehold

early grave,

Conference

es spoke at the

Liberalisation of abortion laws is aimed at giving women the right to make their own choice about their lives and allows individual women to follow their own consciences about the sanctity of life, Rees says.

rule, contraception was banned and abortion was punishable by death. In spite of this, Romania had the highest abortion and abortion-related mortality of all European countries.

Also, clearly defined libbera
abortion laws are not always
sufficient to guarantee ac-
cess to abortion

Revising abortion policy
means considering the com-
mitment and ability of the

Also, the administrative procedures which have to be completed are cumbersome, lengthy and not understood by many health workers and women generally, making it impossible for the majority of South African women to

The right to safe, legal abortion is integral to the de-

Over the past two decades, 65 countries have liberalised their abortion laws, while four have restricted theirs. About 40 percent of the world population now lives in countries where no specific justification is required to obtain a legal abortion. In 25 percent of the world,

In Britain, a country with a liberal abortion policy, there is enormous regional variation in the availability of abortion services because of differential spending often influenced by the power of the anti-abortion lobby.

The result is that there are only 1 000 legal abortions done annually, mostly on white women, but anywhere between 42 000 and 300 000 illegal abortions being done, "depending on whose estimates are correct", Rees says.

Hundreds of millions of IDC funds idle

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Hundreds of millions in industrial development funds are lying idle at the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC).

Recession-weary investors have failed to take advantage of funds administered by the IDC, but corporation officials believe there are signs of improvement.

The IDC's R600m ecotourism scheme has attracted applica-

tions worth only R46m since its launch last May. Of this, R28m has been approved.

Senior GM Malcolm Macdonald said the initial momentum following the scheme's launch had not been maintained as a result of political uncertainty and unrest. However, "a couple of big offshore applications are in the pipeline".

The multi-shift scheme, which is designed to improve factories' capacity utilisation, disbursed a quarter of its

R100m allocation in the previous financial year and approvals since July last year to date amount to R8m. 019/3/93

Surplus funds from the scheme have been allocated to the low interest rate scheme for export promotion, which has spent R73m during the current financial year and already had R45m in outstanding applications. (297)

The scheme is set to exceed its R100m annual budget for

the second year.

The support programme for industrial innovation (formerly the innovation scheme for electronics) still has R55m of R120m in non-repayable research and development grants three-and-a-half years after its launch.

Electronics Industry Federation vice-president Tony Farah said stringent qualification criteria and limitations were restricting the industry's use of the scheme.

Feeding the hungry



Stimela ... to help Operation Hunger.

■ **STIMELA** Band in fund-

raising concert:

297

Sowetan | 9/3/93

By Elliot Makhaya

POPULAR band Stimela has teamed up with a furniture company to raise funds for Operation Hunger

Proceeds from the *Khululani — Free The Children Concert*, sponsored by Geen and Richards at Bakgatlagate in Pilanesberg on March 28, will be donated to Operation Hunger, according to the group's PRO, Motsei Komane

They share the stage from noon with Chicco, Chimora, Zasha, Kamazu and System Enemy. Most of these artists have not been doing live shows for a while, especially Chicco who now concentrates more on productions for other artists.

On Saturday, March 27, Stimela will do an in-store promotion at Geen and Richards in Rustenburg from 11am.



BEN TUROK
... 'Foreign organisations and large corporates think they can just throw money at the problems of apartheid and they will go away'

Work for the people, by the people

SITING BUSSES

21/3/93

474

2977

By TERRY BETTY

THE European Community, the Development Bank of Southern Africa and Liberty Life have pledged R750 000 to provide developmental training for community workers in Soweto.

Should the pilot project succeed it will be implemented on a national scale, says Institute for African Alternatives director, Ben Turok.

IFAA is an international organisation set up with funding from a number of overseas bodies to do policy research and deal with developmental issues. It has been operating in SA for two years and in the rest of Africa for seven.

The pilot project will give a nine-month part-time course for 150 Soweto-based community workers in development skills.

The participants have to already be involved in some type of com-

munity work, such as church groups, civic associations, community centres, stokvels as well as small businesses.

These people will be taught how to undertake a project and handle all the complex issues that go with it, such as planning, strategy, community research and interpreting local needs so that they are not addressed in the wrong manner.

The community workers will also be taught how to run an office, control finance, write letters and communicate correctly.

Turok says this training is especially necessary in SA, where the legacy of apartheid has a large chunk of the black population with-

out these skills. "If you had to get together a community in a white area to undertake a project, chances are you will have an accountant, a lawyer, engineer and a variety of skills that can be incorporated to get the project off the ground."

"But if you had to get together a rural black community, chances are great that there will be nobody with that sort of experience."

He adds: "Foreign organisations and large corporates think they can just throw money at the problems of apartheid and they will go away. But without development training the project will eventually run out of steam and energy and will have been a gross waste of money."

Turok says a number of foreigners pledge money to help local communities, but once the rural people have the cash they do not know how

to go about implementing the project.

Because of this, some foreign donors send experts to help with the implementation of the project, but as these people are not in touch with the community the wrong projects are often imposed on the people in the wrong manner.

The success of the IFAA project is crucial as it will be evaluated and only if markedly successful will it be implemented on a national level with the support of the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

At the end of the course, those taking part will be evaluated in the work environment to see whether there is a marked improvement in their skills in terms of organisational and productive capacity and whether this will add value to the community.

Cutting medical aid costs

STimes (B155) 21/3/93
By JULIE WALKER

PERSONAL and portable medical savings accounts offer the best solution to beat the high cost of health care — not only in South Africa but also internationally.

John Goodman — America's Mr Health-Care — is visiting SA at the invitation of Momentum Health to try to remove the confusion surrounding the funding of medical costs.

As president of the National Centre for Policy Analysis, Dr Goodman has studied the medical cover systems of many countries.

Dr Goodman believes that by empowering patients to make decisions about their own health needs, using their own money, efficiency is bound to improve.

"Make a market where there wasn't one before and

health-service providers forced to compete will definitely bring down costs."

Adviser to the Republican Party, Dr Goodman is a leading opponent of Bill Clinton's policy of managed competition, which aims to avoid the extremes of socialised medicine and free markets.

This middle ground involves employers paying a fixed sum and an employee the balance, hence making them more cost-conscious.

The objection arises because managed competition's advocates want government rather than private companies to manage it. They also want price-fixing for health-insurance premiums and heavy regulation for the in-

dustry. Dr Goodman says the ideal market is one in which risk is priced accurately, where each person entering an insurance pool pays a premium reflective of expected cost and risk. (294)

Managed competition would force insurers to charge the same price to all buyers so that those with, say, cancer, pay the same amount as those with good health. American studies show that when people cover the first \$2 500 of medical costs themselves they cut spending by up to a third without suffering.

Momentum Health has introduced a medical insurance plan to replace medical aid plus top-up insurance, aimed at the corporate market, after consulting many authorities.

A PROGRAMME to develop a policy promoting mutually beneficial relations between SA and the rest of Africa is about to start.

It is being overseen by the African Centre for Development and Strategic Studies (ACDESS).

Included on its steering committee are the African Development Bank, Commonwealth Secretariat, Economic Commission for Africa, Institute for African Alternatives and the Organisation of African Unity.

The programme's proposal says: "It needs to be recognised that the international climate is not favourable for the future of SA and that the marginalisation of Africa in the global system is an increasingly evident reality."

STEERING SA INTO AFRICA

By ZILLA EFRAI

Accordingly, there is a mutually of interest for Africa as a whole, including SA, and it is therefore particularly important that the continent looks first to its own resources and how, through co-operation, they may be optimally utilised.

The proposal states that prospects of improved interaction between SA and Africa for mutual advantage are partly hampered by tendencies of some elements in SA to seek opportu-

They perceive Africa as a mere hinterland for penetration. Also, the view that SA is a "northern country" remains a powerful psychological phenomenon.

Other steering committee members include the Institute for Economic Research in Germany and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Poverty

relief (297)

HOUSEHOLDS with an income of less than R600 a month now qualify for assistance in terms of an emergency social relief programme launched by the House of Representatives administration.

The Chairman of the Minister's Council in the HoR, Mr Jac Rabie, said funds would be made available to local authorities, who would implement the scheme in consultation with ministerial representatives.

The programme is an emergency relief measure aimed at bridging the immediate needs of people who are still awaiting the outcome of applications for formal social welfare assistance.

Mr Rabie said any household in which the income of the breadwinner did not exceed R600 a month and the spouse was unemployed, may apply for assistance. — Sapa

OVERCHARGED BY YOUR BANK?

WITH THE TELENNOVA PROGRAM YOU CAN CHECK, ONE MONTH'S BANK INTEREST CHARGED OR DEBITED TO YOUR ACCOUNT, WITHIN 3 MINUTES

- Why pay for your bank's mistakes?
- Why pay more than R600 per year to have somebody else checking for you?

first, and only once, enter how many percentage points above the prime rate you have agreed with your bank. Then enter ONLY date and balance a maximum of 25 times a month.

Rate	Prime +
1	1.00
2	2.25
3	3.50
4	4.75

FEATURES: ● AUTOMATIC Look-up of prime rate according to the date input. ● 4 Overdraft rates all with limits and the prime + facility. ● 3 Credit balance rates. ● No limit on how many bank accounts you can use or how big your overdraft is.

It is EASY, SIMPLE, ACCURATE and it is PEACE OF MIND. The first month you check could pay for this program many times over.

This program has been such a success that we are able to reduce the cost from R595 to only R295. YOU SAVE R300.

Please fax your order NOW stating your Credit Card number and expiry date or send your cheque or postal order and we will dispatch this money saver and comprehensive manual within 3 days. Please include your business name, as you would like it to appear on all screens and print-outs. (Max 30 characters).

Overdraft interest @ Rate 1 (Prime + 1.00)	520.55
Overdraft interest @ Rate 2 (Prime + 2.25)	547.95
Overdraft interest @ Rate 3 (Prime + 3.50)	575.34
Overdraft interest @ Rate 4 (Prime + 4.75)	602.74
Calculated interest on Overdraft	5 815.07
Interest charged by your bank	6 325.81
Overcharged/Under charged	-510.74

TELENNOVA SOFTWARE (SINCE 1964), 8 HILL RD, BLOMBERGRANT 7443
TELEPHONE (021) 56 1564 — FAX (021) 56 2357.

PEOPLE'S LIVES *Is it possible to redress past wrongs and harmonise indigenous law?*

In a jam...

Sowetan 22/3/95.

BLUNDER *Cruel law discards women.*

By Sizakele Kooma

THEY CAME, they tampered with the traditional legal system and left black women in a jam. When an opportunity arises to redress their blunder, they refuse to take it.

The Government deliberately omitted making changes to the indigenous law in the proposed Draft Bill on Discrimination against Women.

All the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, could say was that the South African Law Commission was still considering ways in which common law and indigenous law could be harmonised.

The hardships that "well-intentioned whites" caused black women were highlighted by the amendment to the Administration Act in the 1920s.

Black women married by civil law found themselves in the worst position. The law subjected them to the marital power of the husband. They could also no longer share in the resources of the marriage.

Although specific recognition was given in the amendment of the Matrimonial Act in 1988, for example the prevention of a man who was married by civil law to take another wife by customary law, a lot still needs to be done towards the emancipation of black married women. Issues which need attention in indigenous law include:

- Property rights,

- Rights of succession; and
- Recognition of the customary marriage as marriage.

The status of black women with regard to indigenous laws has been a hotly debated issue since the release of the proposed legislation.

While some sectors believe that indigenous law should be overridden by South African law, others believe that they should be given equal status.

Speaking at a conference on women and a charter of fundamental rights Professor Joan Church, of the University of South Africa, said the Government should not use culture to discriminate against sections of the community.

She said provisions aimed at protecting fundamental rights in respect of the population as a whole should imply in spite of indigenous law, since the latter was only considered to be a special law.

Church said the Western systems of law played a large part in distorting and exploiting indigenous law. They wiped away the democratic aspects of traditional African society and law by emphasising vertical power and patriarchies. Another speaker at the conference, lawyer Lilian Bagwa, said it was unfair for the Government not to consider the role of the "indigenous woman" played in providing for the family.

Professor Dawid van Wyk, also of Unisa, pointed out that sweeping the issue of customary law under the carpet would not make it disappear.



If protest alone could convince the Government of women's frustrations with oppressive laws at home and in their jobs, they would have it - from these women and millions of others.

Comments

• The Department of Justice has extended the date for comments on the proposal for a Charter of Fundamental Rights to March 31.

Hotline

• Comments should be sent to the Director General, Department of Justice, Private Bag X81, Pretoria, 0001.

Do you have a skin pigmentation problem?

Dark patches on your skin?
Pimples?
A dull complexion?

If so we can help you with LVC FRESH COMPLEXION CREAM which contains natural plant extracts that fade dark marks, clear up pimples and brighten the skin giving it a beautiful glow, while protecting it from the harmful rays of the sun. This product does not contain Hydroquinone or any other harmful substance.

Phone: LANCAM LABORATORIES (011) 882-1628
or write to: P. O. BOX 37110, BIRNAM PARK 2015
Trade Enquiries Welcome

WIND ADVERTISING 02

P 8808

focus on The IDT

PICKETS are never much fun when you are the target. Sit-ins are worse. Your space — and your privacy — are invaded, yet modern practice requires that you grin (or scowl) and bear it.

Politicians may become used to this sort of thing but when it happened to us at the IDT, it cast a shadow over what the Trust is busting a gut to try to do, namely, to work with the community in breaking the cycle of poverty in this country.

The demonstrations were mounted by two student organisations, Sasco and Paso, to lend weight to their call for "the disbandment of the IDT, as it is apparent that it has failed dismally on resolving the financial crisis engulfing (tertiary) institutions".

As our director of education, Professor Merlyn Mehl, a deeply dedicated educationist, reminded the students, the IDT was not established to resolve the financial crisis at universities and technikons. Its primary thrust is to alleviate the plight of the poorest of the poor in four major areas: housing, health, job creation and education.

The major focus in education by the IDT is on pre-school and primary and secondary schooling, where massive backlogs exist.

Close to R400 million has been allocated to these areas. To children at primary and secondary level, education is a right.

Tertiary education, while vital to the country, remains a privilege. However, because Mehl looks at education in an holistic way, he consulted a host of interested parties — including student organisations — on how the IDT could best serve the disadvantaged in this field.

Back came the answer: Establish a loan scheme to improve access to tertiary education by academically deserving and financially needy students.

Catalyst

This the IDT has done. The scheme is managed by an interim committee of the Tertiary Education Funds of South Africa on which a wide range of organisations serve.

At no time was the IDT seen as more than a catalyst in the matter, ready to help with loan funding but certainly not to shoulder the responsibility for what is a severe funding crisis. That is for the Government and the universities and technikons to sort out.

As proof of its readiness to assist, the IDT has committed R80 million to the programme in three years.

In 1991, loans were made to 8 426 students at 17 universities and technikons, 56 percent at "historically black" institutions. Last year, 10 003 loans were made, 63 percent at "historically black" centres.

This year, over R30 million has been made

The Independent Development Trust is using R2 billion of the taxpayers' money to bring hope for a better future to the very poor of all races in South Africa. **Jolyon Nuttall**, IDT director of communications,

reports:

Sowetan
23/3/93.

(30) *(247)*



Pickets ... never pleasant when you are the target.

available, and the "historically black" percentage has risen to 67 percent among a total of 26 universities.

Almost 100 percent of the students receiving loans at both the "liberal white universities" and the "historically black" institutions have been black.

In contrast to the students' demand for even more money, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, new chief executive of the IDT, expressed concern this week about the growing emphasis on loan funding for tertiary education. He believes that only in exceptional cases should students turn to loans.

"Otherwise," he says, "they will carry a terrible burden with them when they graduate."

"The Government must meet its obligations in terms of a subsidy formula, parents must make a contribution and the universities and technikons must reach an accord with students over their fees."

In truth, the IDT was made the scapegoat this

week for a crisis not of its making. Four decades of apartheid and deep cuts in university subsidies, coupled with economic recession, are the major culprits.

Which is why, when the sit-ins were over, we dusted off our chairs, removed the posters from our walls, and went on with our jobs.

The scoreboard shows that the IDT has supported 508 projects so far. My colleague, housing director Ben van der Ross, points out that the tally is much greater if we count the projects-within-projects.

He's right, in that sense. For example, our massive R800 million capital subsidy scheme for serviced land is counted as one project, but in fact it is being implemented at 104 different sites around the country.

The same applies to the building of clinics and to educare facilities, not to mention classrooms and schools.

Looked at on that basis, the total is well over 1 000 — and mounting.

DP warning on national lottery plans

MICHAEL MORRIS (297) ARG 23/3/93
Political Correspondent

PLANS by Ithuba/Games Africa to press ahead with plans for a national lottery before the findings of the Howard Commission on gambling are announced have drawn a sharp warning from the Democratic Party.

DP justice spokesman Mr Tony Leon expressed concern that Ithuba/Games Africa — which had already invested R5 million in research, expertise and

equipment for a lottery — might be "intent on establishing some form of prior right or legal entitlement to be awarded the sole or exclusive rights to conduct a national lottery."

He said that in view of the fact that Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee had referred the question of a national lottery to the Howard Commission "to place all claimants behind the same starting line", it is now necessary for him to confirm "that no particular organisation has any entitlement to con-

sider itself the potential sole operator of a national lottery, should one be introduced at a future date".

Mr Leon added: "Since it is conservatively estimated that a national lottery could generate R1,5 billion within five years, the award of the tender and transparent control mechanisms to eliminate potential abuses and the maximisation of competition and efficiency ... need to be publicly stated by the government ahead of the concessions being awarded."

control of the airwaves. They want to have control of the electronic media.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, in reply to the hon member for Durban North, I can only say that these negotiations are delicate.

*I should like to tell the hon member for Schweizer-Reneke that Inkatha as well as other political parties are also involved in these negotiations and discussions.

†These discussions are delicate. One cannot act like a bull in a china shop when dealing with such delicate discussions. That is what that hon member would like me to do! [Interjections.] He would like one simply to rush in, regardless of the consequences. We are dealing with a matter which is of great importance for the elections we have to hold next year.

*We are therefore dealing with this matter with discretion, and we believe that the course we are adopting at present is the best one, namely to gain some time to enable us to deal with this matter together in the best possible way.

†In a previous interpellation on 24 February I said that an advisory board would be established. Incidentally, it will consist of judges, amongst others.

I said that the advisory board would be able to set its own procedures. They are not to be prescribed by the Government, or by the Cabinet Minister concerned. It will be able to set its own procedures. It will therefore be possible to have what is generally referred to as a "transparent procedure". Eventually the hon member will be convinced that he has no reason for complaint in this regard.

Debate concluded.

Social upliftment work: funds to organizations

*2 Adv C H PIENAR asked the Minister of National Health:

Whether the State provides any funds to organizations doing social upliftment work; if not, why not; if so, (a) to which organizations and (b) what is the total amount paid over to such organizations in the 1992-93 financial year?

B627E.INT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH: Mr Chairman, the answer is yes. The State does make transfer payments to nongovernmental organisations for social upliftment.

Social upliftment is a broad concept that is undertaken by various Government departments, including the Departments of Manpower, National Education, and National Health and Population Development. Social upliftment is concerned with job creation and health programmes. A total of R688 million is being paid to nongovernmental organisations for social welfare alone. There are 1 400 registered organisations involved in this. I take it the hon member does not expect me to read him every single name here this afternoon.

In terms of the Nutrition Development Programme R440 million was made available to approximately 1 600 organisations.

I suspect that the hon member deliberately formulated his interpellation in such vague terms because he did not want to give a specific indication of what he wanted to talk about. Either that or he does not really understand what this concept is all about.

*Adv C H PIENAR: Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister need not be so quick to take offence and adopt such an "Annie-get-your-gun" attitude in regard to this whole issue. [Interjections.] It was well meant.

I want to tell hon members that my interpellation was distorted by the Secretariat, because I also asked—this was the point of the whole interpellation—what measures were being taken by the Government to exercise control over these funds. This was directed at the hon the Minister of State Expenditure, and not this hon Minister. I do not know whether he would have taken such offence.

In the days when apartheid was still Government policy, the anti-apartheid groups converged on it like a colony of fleas. It became a very lucrative industry and attention was not necessarily given to the abolition of apartheid and the improvement of the lot of the people of South Africa. It now appears to me that the colony of fleas have found a new dog after the old dog died, and this new dog's name is upliftment. All the fleas are now invading this particular dog. When one sees how much scratching is going on, it is clear that these fleas have been very active recently.

The State is not included among these organisations, but as the hon the Minister correctly pointed out, the State provides assistance by means of various organisations such as the own affairs administrations which are now being phased out, the four provincial administrations, the Black Communities Development and the Independent Development Trust (297) and the SA Development Trust.

I want to pause for a moment to deal with this proliferation of organisations and to examine how ineffective many of the existing measures are. Perhaps the hon the Minister could discuss this with us in her second turn to speak. Let me take as an example the Independent Development Trust, which is a sui generis organisation but whose capital is provided largely by the State. If one reads page 274 of the report of the Auditor-General which was published this year, one sees that in paragraph 2 he expresses his concern about the internal checking, control and auditing of the books of that organisation.

However, if one examines the De Loor Report on housing, one sees on page 253 that this is one of the better organisations in so far as internal control is concerned. The De Loor Report dealt with housing which is a subdivision of the whole issue of upliftment, and the report expressed concern with regard to the fact that the internal control and checking of the numerous other organisations active in the housing field—the hon the Minister of Finance dealt with this in the Budget—left much to be desired. Our concern is whether there is accountability and whether the State, in addition to the provision of funds, also exercises control over the distribution of those funds.

*Mr J H W MENTZ: Mr Chairman, in the times in which we live it is very important that the State should provide funds for important social upliftment. Unemployment and poverty have assumed alarming proportions. In the private sector the number of people who are struggling to survive on a daily basis increases daily. People soon learn to look after themselves, particularly in the small and informal sectors. It is wonderful to see the way people who have been pressed into a corner soon learn to keep their heads above water.

When one takes into account that only 2% or 3% of school-leavers have a chance of finding a job, one realises how serious the situation is

today. The people who work for the State today should appreciate the security they have. It is better to have little than to have nothing. I am grateful that the social pensions have been increased, because the pensioners are finding that their family members are relying on this source of income in increasing numbers. Particularly among the Black people an individual's pension must provide food for a large number of people who are without an income.

In a difficult economic period it is not possible for the State or the department to assist in every case. In the extreme cases or in emergencies, when people are simply not coping, assistance from the Government is vital. However, it is necessary for these cases to be identified in each community and for this assistance to reach them. The right channels should be used in order to reach the right people. However, most people will have to be helped to help themselves.

*The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH: Mr Chairman, the hon member for Heilbron need not be afraid that I will shoot. I am merely making sure that I am in a good position for the interpellation.

I think he had a valid argument when he asked how these funds were controlled. As far as the welfare programmes are concerned very close attention is given to certain rules in terms of which these aspects are controlled. The Registrar of Fund-raising has to receive a report every year, and an audited statement must be submitted to him for perusal.

From time to time requests are submitted to the hon the Minister when the Registrar is uneasy about the spending of transfer funds. He is authorised to undertake special investigations. Such investigations undertaken into bodies or nongovernmental organisations are undertaken on a regular basis when we suspect that the funds are not being utilised appropriately.

In the case of the Nutrition Development Programme, in addition to the policy that state-ments should be closely analysed, we also have a rule that only 25% of the approved amount is paid out, while the rest is held back until we have received a report on how the amount that has already been paid out was spent.

In every case in which Government funds are made available to nongovernmental organisations, strict measures are introduced to ensure

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

that the regulations are complied with. However, I believe we should accept that it is not always possible to exercise 100% control over these matters.

However, I should like to come to the defence of the important role played by the nongovernmental organisations and say that it would not be possible for the State, for example, to provide more than six million people with food if we did not make use of almost 1 600 nongovernmental organisations. We simply do not have the infrastructure.

*Mr J H MOMBORG: Mr Chairman, I am glad that the hon the Minister is in the right position for this interpellation.

†I agree wholeheartedly with the hon member for Heilbron that State-aided organisations dealing with social upliftment should be controlled properly to ensure that the real people benefit, and not a few individuals who fill their own pockets. It is of the utmost importance that as much money as possible is channelled, for instance, to an awareness programme on Aids.

We are about to have our first free, nonracial, one person, one vote election. People will be liberated for the first time. It would be a tragedy if liberation finally came to the vast majority of our people, and they were too ill to enjoy their freedom. It is estimated that South Africa is four years ahead of the rest of Africa as far as the impact of Aids is concerned.

These are crucial, precious years to prevent a disaster of catastrophic magnitude hitting our community. Are we going to utilise this period of grace, or are we going to squander it? If we squander it, this Government and we ourselves will be guilty of gross negligence.

We are justifiably horrified when six kids die in the Tafelberg area. I hope that we will feel the same horror regarding the plight of the hundreds of orphans whose parents die of Aids. The hon the Minister should give the money to these organisations who do social upliftment work, but she should make sure that the money reaches the people and does not end up in the pockets of moneymakers.

*Adv C H PIENAAR: Mr Chairman, we do appreciate the assistance measures such as feeding schemes for the labourers of the farming community, etc.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

seven programmes. However, the department took immediate steps and introduced the necessary measures to prevent these malpractices continuing. It is not possible to eliminate them completely when one is working with people.

However we should also express our appreciation to many nongovernmental bodies that render very useful services, and of whom we may justifiably be proud. Let me repeat that it would not be possible for the State, for example, to purchase the services that are rendered by thousands of volunteers out there, and that are subsidised by us. The subsidy we pay is not adequate remuneration for the work they do. It cannot come close to meeting the needs which exist out there, and for this reason it is vital that many of these bodies should generate funds from the private sector and should also rely on the support of the public. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded. (27)

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Ministers: appointments/transfers

*1 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the State President:†

Whether he will furnish statistics of how many (a) appointments and (b) transfers of Ministers and Deputy Ministers in respect of general affairs have taken place since he assumed his present office; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details? B562E

†The STATE PRESIDENT:

Yes. Excluding the occasion on which I appointed a new Cabinet and Deputy Ministers on assuming office, there have been 12 occasions on which I used my powers in terms of sections 24 and 27 of the Constitution to change the composition of the Cabinet and/or Deputy Ministers.

(a) Appointment of—
Ministers 17; and
Deputy Ministers 12

(b) Portfolio transfers in respect of—
Ministers 27; and
Deputy Ministers 8.

These statistics do not include mere name changes, the mere falling away of particular ministerial responsibilities or the addition of previously non-existent ministerial responsibilities, as those changes do not amount to transfers. They do, however, include the appointments which take effect only tomorrow.

†Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE: Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the State President's reply, can he indicate to us whether this erratic reshuffling of the Cabinet contributes towards the present poor administration and maladministration that we are experiencing in the country? [Interjections.]

†The STATE PRESIDENT: Mr Chairman, during the same term one of the Ministers died. Later the Speaker also died, which led to the appointment from the Cabinet of the present Speaker. During that time 11 Ministers also resigned. [Interjections.]

Restructuring occurs within every party. [Interjections.] How many editors of the *Patriot* have there been in the past two years? [Interjections.] How many information officers have there been over the past two years? [Interjections.] The CP also undergoes reshuffling. [Interjections.]

My own ministerial career proves that it is nothing new. In the first seven years of my service as Minister I had nine portfolios. [Interjections.] Hon members did not complain then.

A portion of these statistics stems from innovative decisions by the Government. Never before in our history has a role such as that of Minister for Economic Co-ordination been allocated. That was innovative action which led to improved economic co-ordination and planning. These statistics include the abolition of a department in which many problems were experienced, an abolition which had also long been called for by hon members of the opposition parties. In our fight against corruption and bad management we had the courage to close that department and to create a completely new regional situation.

Therefore my reply to the hon member is no, these transfers, with the exception of the forced transfers brought about by circumstances be-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

news in brief

Body helps the starving

Sawyer (297)
29/3/93
THE National Nutrition and Social Development Programme during the current financial year managed to help 5.8 million of the 9 million people living below the minimum subsistence level.

The Department of National Health and Population Development said in a statement in Pretoria on Saturday community involvement was the probable reason why 5537 projects could be implemented by 1620 non-governmental organisations countrywide.

na-
ew
be-
fic
the
art
fic
eo-
er,
led
eir
the
ase

IDT defends its development role

B/DPM 29/3/93

KATHRYN STRACHAN

AFTER coming under the spotlight in recent weeks, with protesting university students calling for its disbandment, the Independent Development Trust (IDT) is fighting back.

The SA Students Congress claims the IDT has failed hopelessly to meet students' funding needs — and their criticism is echoed by other organisations which say that despite the R2bn of taxpayers' money used set up the trust two years ago, housing and education backlogs are still staggering.

But IDT communications director Jolyon Nuttall said in an interview that most of the trust's projects aimed at assisting "the poorest of the poor" were well under way.

While the trust itself could not be the solution to SA's housing, education and unemployment problems, it had far exceeded its original brief by setting up community structures to take projects forward well after the trust's funds had expired.

"Sound development is not the speed with which you dispense money, but the sustainability of what is developed," said Nuttall.

The success and durability of projects — such as preschool care, school building, primary health care and the capital subsidy scheme — were dependent on the lengthy process of getting community involvement and acceptance.

"It is more important that communities have a sense of ownership of projects, rather than that they have development projects thrust on them."

However, where the quick deployment of funding was crucial, such as for drought relief projects, the IDT could and did act with speed, he said.

The trust had also found that its mission — due to end in mid-1995 — could become permanent.

Nuttall said because so few organisations had the IDT's capacity and expertise to administer such large amounts of money and to set up necessary community structures, the trust's new policy was to make its ventures permanent, using funds from initiatives such as the national housing forum.

He said that by the start of this year, R2,1bn had been allocated to 450 projects ranging from massive school building to teaching patchwork to prisoners' wives in KwaZulu. Of this amount, R900m was already in use.

The IDT's capital subsidy scheme would result in 110 000 poor people, each with an average of seven dependants, owning a piece of serviced land. However, this R800m project will meet only 10% of total need.

Nuttall said that through a R300m venture, the trust hoped to reduce the backlog of 50 000 classrooms over the next two to three years. It also aimed to fund the building of 100 new clinics in rural areas, and to grant R120m over three years to welfare projects related to development.

The IDT had earmarked R70m over three years for pre-school facilities in the absence of government funding. Drought relief received R100m and tertiary education loans R80m.

By January, 92% of the projects were off the ground, and the 8% still to be activated were in "unreachable war-zones" such as Phola Park and areas near Maritzburg.

Call for export policies probe

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — The export policies of multinational corporations now doing business in SA should be investigated by government, the SA Consumer Union has resolved. B/DPM 29/3/93

Union chairman Lillibeth Moolman said the dumping of harmful or shoddy goods into SA could be detrimental to the health and safety of local consumers.

There was the possibility that some "global companies now operating across national boundaries may be infringing consumer rights", Moolman said. This was likely where a company's export policies did not comply with the stringent laws operating within the country of origin.

Among problems identified by the union were multinationals exporting substandard technology with poor environmental and health effects, together with a lack of "genuine motive" to create jobs and stimulate production.

"All governments must be sufficiently alert to the possible situation where ethics are sacrificed for profits and when long-term consequences prove to be detrimental to the environment," Moolman said.

The consumer union called on government to sign and implement the 1985 UN guidelines for consumer protection.

"We need fair rules and minimum standards to be established to promote the good conduct of transnational corporations, to preserve our natural resources and to safeguard the health and safety of consumers," Moolman said in a statement.

The union recently resolved to request Trade and Industry Minister Derek Keys to urge government to sign the UN guidelines.

Plea for legal clout

28/3/93
THE Women's Bureau has appealed to the Minister of Justice to pass his Draft Bill on Domestic Violence into law as soon as possible.

Domestic violence was increasing, the bureau said this week.

It recommended that the Bill should include legislation on marital rape. S (Times) (Capetown)

The bureau has sent a report to Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee urging that regulations be drafted to make it possible for a "spouse cohabitee" to have immediate access to a magistrate at any time of day and night in urgent cases. — Sapa

28/3/93

Project for disabled runs official gauntlet

5 Times 28/3/93 297

By BILL KRIGE

A SCHEME to divide shares in a bushveld farm between 150 disabled and desperately poor black workers faces collapse because of secret objections by top officials.

Originally welcomed by the Department of National Health in 1991, the Agriset project was soon afterwards referred to the Office for Serious Economic Offences and budgeted funds dried up.

As a result, cash crops to the potential value of R4,5-million weren't planted last year, few disabled workers were hired and the project on the 1100-hectare farm Roodewal on the banks of the Olifants River is teetering.

Last year's probe failed to uncover irregularities,

but officials have referred it back to the investigators, keeping the grounds for the inquiry secret.

In response to queries, the Department of National Health said the hiring of able-bodied workers to assist the disabled workers meant that funds were being misapplied.

Fee

"Agriset has given the department enough reason to suspend funding pending the outcome of the investigation by the Office for Serious Economic Offences into the matter," the statement said.

But project manager Dewald Pretorius said he

had been questioned largely about a 10 percent management fee which had been written into the contract.

The Department of National Health budgeted R7,3-million for Agriset as part of its nutritional development programme at the end of 1991.

But when Agriset received the first instalment early last year, they were told the Office for Serious Economic Offences had begun an investigation.

Further instalments, due quarterly, were stopped.

Mr Pretorius's plans are modelled on schemes he studied in the United States, seasoned with his experiences as a manager of self-help schemes for the blind in the Transvaal.

"What I wanted to achieve — and, in fact, still do — is to change the basis of welfare from one of charitable handouts to something which is financially viable," he said.

It involves the formation of a Section 21 non-profit company, Agrilima, to channel State funds to an operating company, Agriset. Agriset would hire 150 disabled workers and pay them wages to farm intensively.

Collapse

A total of 49 percent of the shareholding in Agriset is earmarked, at a nominal R100 each, for disabled workers. Agriset would gradually withdraw from the entire operation as it consolidated.

Now, 18 months down the line, Mr Pretorius is staring collapse in the face.

"We can't use the State houses which have been standing empty on Roodewal for years and have been unable to conclude a lease agreement for the land and therefore can't irrigate as we would like.

"We farm intensively with chickens and dairy but we can't build permanent structures.

"In the meantime, we can't hire the people we want. We have only nine handicapped people working here from seven families instead of 150 families," he said.

Mosque opens clinic for the destitute

By Justin Pearce

SOUTH 27/3-31/3/93

THE SICK, the lame and the destitute of Cape Town are streaming to a new source of help: a mosque.

Last Saturday the historic Al-Jamia mosque in Stegman Road, Claremont opened a clinic, the first of its kind in South Africa and possibly the world.

"This is the first time I've encountered anything like this, and I have travelled widely," said co-ordinator Mr Yusuf Abdullatif.

The clinic is organised by the Islamic Medical Association, and staffed by volunteer doctors. The mosque has a tradition of offering welfare services begun by Imam Abdullah Haroun, who died in security police detention in 1969.

"I think the most astounding fact about the service is that we have never

asked the government for help," Abdullatif says "All our funds are collected or donated by the congregation."

Although the mosque's services are used mostly by Muslims, Abdullatif is eager to point out its doors are open to everyone.

"Recently we helped an Afrikaner man who had come from Nylostroom in search of work."

The mosque offers counselling on personal and legal matters, as well as food. People in need can collect food parcels from the mosque, donated by Muslim businesspeople.

Last year the mosque distributed over 3 000 food parcels, and gave advice to 4 500 families.

Besides the clinic, the Claremont mosque also runs welfare centres in Woodstock and Lansdowne.



COUNSELLING: Yusuf Abdullatif offers advice on medical and domestic problems at the Al-Jamia mosque

Photo Yunus Mohamed

'Mummy' comes to Phola Park

W/Mon 26/3 - 1/4/93

Phola Park squatter camp now has water. It will soon have a school — not as the result of development agencies but because of the work

of Winnie Mandela

(247) By FERAL HAJFAJEE (246)

THERE are no matches and tyre jokes about Winnie Mandela in Phola Park. To the thousands of residents of the East Rand squatter camp she is not just "Winnie" — she is "Mrs Mandela" or "mummy".

"Haai, haai, haai, when she comes here, she won't even get time to speak to reporters," says Sally Peterson, Mandela's representative in the squatter camp — illustrating how throngs of Phola Park people crowd around Mandela when she visits "two or three times a week".

She undoubtedly has a political agenda — but Mandela is doing for Phola Park what a clutch of development consultants seems to have failed to do.

They are simple things, but to people who have few material possessions and no power, they appear the work of a saint. She has, for example, negotiated with Telkom to put in a few more telephone lines. Now the caravan clinic has a phone and so has the hardware store, which the residents' committee uses as a meeting place.

She pays half the store's telephone bill, "so that the community has a phone".

Her meetings with the Alberton Town Council have yielded taps in each of the camp's eight sections, as well as 300 portable toilets.

Through her organisation, the Co-ordinated Anti-Poverty Programmes (Capp), she plans to start a tent school — Phola Park has no schools — and already talks are under way with the Department of Education and Training to supply teachers. And while school hasn't started, myriad khaki tents stand sentinel in a muddy open space.

Mandela has won hearts and minds by responding to bread and butter needs — she's lifted morale and brought a modicum of peace to battered Phola Park.

The camp's 30 000 residents have been hard hit by war with surrounding hostel dwellers and an internal struggle between the former residents' committee and a notorious self-defence unit which put an end to any development work.

Mandela started a new residents' association which represents the African National Congress, the ANC Youth League, the ANC Women's League and the Pan Africanist Congress to oversee development. But her strongest drawcard is that she is always around — during *The Weekly Mail's* visit to Phola Park this week, Peterson pointed to a shining white Mercedes, saying "there goes mummy's Benz".

Peterson runs the Phola Park branch of Capp from a green Zozo hut on the border of the camp. The organisation's head office is in Braamfontein and Mandela is its director, but beyond that Capp is a bit of a mystery. Its attorney, Wenzel Kerreman, this week said "We are not at liberty to discuss any matters at this stage".

Rumours of large international funders for Capp appear pie in the sky, but the Independent Development Trust is considering working with Capp. The IDT still has R24-million set aside for developing Phola Park.

"Capp clearly now has an important role," said IDT consultant Mike Morkell.

"And if it emerges that the joint structure has a high level of participation, we will work with them."

A Capp representative said they "often" met international delegations, but had not yet secured funds.

By investing a little money and time, Mandela has won the unquestioning support (and votes) of the Phola Park residents. And all indications are that the Phola Park programme is one she is repeating in townships across the east Rand, stretching as far as Ratanda near Heidelberg.

Like those who support her, Winnie Mandela clearly intends to *phola hier* — to stay here.



Tapping into a political agenda ... Phola Park residents collect water courtesy of Winnie Mandela

Photo KEVIN CARTER



Sally Peterson, Winnie Mandela's representative in Phola Park squatter camp

Photo KEVIN CARTER

MANDELA APPEALS AGAINST KIDNAPPING, ASSAULT CHARGES

WINNIE MANDELA'S appeal against a five-year jail sentence for kidnapping began in the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein this week with none of the drama of her Johannesburg appearances.

She did not attend court, although it was still packed and police maintained a high profile.

The state will ask a full bench of five judges to confirm her conviction on kidnapping and to also find her guilty on four counts of assault.

Bizos' plea will focus on the argument that there is insufficient reliable evidence to support the state's case. W/Mon 26/3 - 1/4/93

He resurrected his controversial argument that Mandela could reasonably have assumed that there was homosexual activity at the Methodist church manse of Paul Verryn, where the youths were being held.

He added that the trial judge had erred by not calling Verryn to give evidence.

Appealing with her are her co-accused, Xoliswa Falati and John Morgan.

CRIVEN "A"

MENTHOL FRESH TASTE

Available in 20's and 30's

CARRERAS OF PICCADILLY, LONDON

A TRADITION OF DISTINCTIVE QUALITY SINCE 1788

Craven 'A' cigarettes are made in Europe, North America and South Africa

problems with either
ern Transvaal now.
ows when the green
i may beckon?

MICHAEL SHAFTO

Rugby hope . . . Thobile Kobese.

Star 26/3/93

Govt 'frustrates hunger aid'

By Stan Hlophe

(297)

The Government was frustrating the efforts of non-governmental relief organisations in their bid to alleviate the hunger crisis faced by about nine million people in South Africa, Operation Hunger deputy director Mpho Mashinini said yesterday.

Releasing Operation Hunger's annual relief and development report in Johannesburg, Mashinini said the Government's own feeding schemes were haphazard and often stopped too early.

"Non-government or-

ganisations that could do a lot of work among the destitute are being pushed aside," he said.

Executive director Ina Perlman said R21 billion had been made available for relief, but it was later discovered that some of the money had been returned to the Treasury because it was not used.

This was in spite of relief being needed in many parts of the country, she said.

Perlman said more than 80 percent of the black population lived below the breadline, with 90 percent of families living on a monthly income of less than R1 000

and 84 percent depending on a family income of below R600 a month.

She said Operation Hunger had asked the Government for a R27 million budget for the 1991-92 financial year, but had only received R10 million.

In the 1992-93 financial year, the organisation had received an inadequate R6 million from the Government.

"Under normal circumstances we would be asking for R100 million from the Government as we are faced with a budget of more than R120 million, but we can't because of the attitude of the Government."



CORRADO

Evapark, DE Malan Drive, Cresta

'Place with heart' is in need of a helping hand

By Denis Beckett

When Johannesburg's Central Methodist Church set up its lunch centre 15 years ago, it was a doubly unique endeavour.

For one, it fitted no category. It rolled the function of a rescue service and the flavour of a restaurant into one defying definition. You could find at one table an eminent Silk recharging from the pressures of prowess, and at the next someone who would never see a square meal were he not seeing it here.

Secondly, it was illegal, not that it cared. It paid no mind to the Group Areas Act.

The criterion for admis-

sion was simple: pitch up. This place was for anyone.

Not nominally anyone but really anyone, regardless of complexion, regardless of pocket.

Those who could pay, paid. Those who could pay half, paid half. Those who could pay nothing, still ate.

Once, way back, after seeing an affluent-looking character take a free meal, I asked the lady at the till about abuse.

She said, and I hear her now: "You don't know what trouble he's in and neither do I. Sooner be abused by the few who abuse us than add to the desperation of the

● To Page 3

'Place with heart' in need

● From Page 1

many who are desperate.

That summed up Central Meth's restaurant. An anomaly. A place living the principles that the rest of us revere in the abstract, applaud in the movies and ignore in the concrete.

As a nation we search for signs of hope, and frequently grasp at straws. Here, there is rock. Normal people, normal decency. Too placid for headlines, the city at its unnoticed best.

Yesterday a friend took me to lunch. We walked past Central Meth, which, in the way of the world, had not been in mind.

Reminded, I said: "How about somewhere different?"

After three minutes at Central Meth he was on a cloud, going on about

the place's soul and vibe and peace and how he never realised Jo'burg had such heart.

Customers were friendly and staff were benign and strangers greeted strangers. It was a world removed from the snoot establishments my friend is used to, and he was bowled over. Then he noticed a leaflet under the tomato sauce.

Upside down

It said: "It is with great sadness that due to the present economic climate we have to announce the closure of the People Centre Restaurant on March 27 1993."

We checked out. We learnt that the restaurant serves 4 000 meals a month, and loses R2 000. My friend said: "This is upside down. That's less than I put on my expense account, at places I don't

even like."

Upside down seemed a sound summary. Hundreds of millions of rands a year go to the grand endeavours to make South Africa work, some of which are greatly grander in their hype than their effect. Here was something that does work, dying for the want of tuppence, dying for the error of simply doing a simple job instead of playing the PR game or clawing in to the fundraising circuit.

I hoped there might be a reprieve. If there is, it could usefully be accompanied by a rocket under the management, on such matters as marketing and appropriate pricing for wealthier customers. But for now, with the axe in downswing, reprieve requires an institutional pocket and an urgent one.

'Social investment may be prescribed'

HERMANUS. — An ANC government would consider compelling the investment of some contractual savings in socially desirable projects, ANC economic planning chief Trevor Manuel said.

Manuel said in an interview that the ANC favoured persuasion, but accepted it might be

necessary to prescribe some forms of investment for insurance companies and mutual societies holding contractual savings.

"The insurance companies are holding investments of about R180bn and you can add about R70bn in pension funds to that.

"We are not seeing any flow of that money into what could broadly be termed socially desirable projects.

"We're not talking about some chairman's fund to hand out largesse. we're talking about sound capital projects, job creation," he said.

"We are trying to create an

environment that is interactive and collaborative. To legislate would just create distance.

"We have to come up with a well-managed investment instrument that will deliver sound returns, even if they are a point or two below full market rates," he said.

CT 29/3/13 (297)

1977/1978

at 100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

R2,5m for social relief

(297)

MORE than R2,5m had been allo-

cated to about 15 organisations by

the Social Relief Fund since Sep-

tember, fund vice-chairman Boet

Schoeman said at a news confer-

ence in Johannesburg yesterday.

About 25 000 people were being

assisted by the fund, which pro-

vided short-term aid in the form

of food, clothing, blankets and in

some cases funeral expenses to

victims of violence and unrest.

R420m allocated to help needy and poor

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — More than R420m had been allocated to 1 614 non-governmental organisations this year to aid the needy and destitute, it was announced yesterday.

National Nutrition and Social Development Programme manager Joos Hattingh said the organisations, from welfare and religious groups to luncheon clubs, were involved in almost 5 500 projects in 367 magisterial districts.

"The plight of the needy, living below the minimal subsistence level, has been exacerbated by drought, unemployment and other factors," Hattingh said in a statement.

"Out of a total population of 38-million, the programme has succeeded in reaching 15,38% of the estimated 9-million people who are surviving without any visible means of livelihood," he said.

Of the R440m allocated to the programme for the 1992/93 financial year, less than R20m remained to be distributed.

Hattingh said that approval for projects and the allocation of funds had been devolved to elected local, district and regional committees.

It was up to these committees to distribute food and other commodities to assist the needy, destitute and "poorest of the poor" to meet the basic human needs, Hattingh said.

re
at
ng
h
r

LHD

Williams: 'Death threats'

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

NEW Sports Minister Mr Abe Williams said last night he and his family received daily death threats since he invited the State President's wife, Mrs Marike de Klerk, to Atlantis tomorrow.

People invited to listen to Mrs De Klerk address the women in the community were also intimidated, he said.

"It would be interesting to find the sense behind these ac-

tions. Actions such as these kill democratic values," Mr Williams said. CT 9/3/93

If the political groups believed in democracy, they would respect the right of people to attend tomorrow's function.

"We are experiencing a climate of political freedom and tolerance, the right of association and a spirit of negotiation.

"This function will build new foundations for a new South Africa."

He said last night he does not

know who is behind the threats, which he reported to the police.

Mrs De Klerk will speak on good relationships in South Africa with reference to the role of women.

Mr Williams said he invited Mrs De Klerk in his capacity as MP for Mamre, which included Atlantis.

Community leaders, professional women and housewives would attend. It was their democratic right to do so, Mr Williams said.

**6 MONTHS
TO PAY 0%
INTEREST**

**Panasonic®
G202 WIDE
ANGLE
LENS**

**FREE
CHARACTER
GENERATOR**



Mabuza resigns as IDT director

FORMER Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, stepped down as part-time director of the Independent Development Trust yesterday but remains a trustee of the organisation.

An IDT director said last night Mr Mabuza's resignation had "absolutely nothing" to do with yesterday's placard protest by about 200 university and college students outside the IDT's city offices.

They were protesting "underfunding" of black students. CT 9/3/93

The director said Mr Mabuza had resigned because he was overburdened with directorships.

And IDT director of education Professor Merlyn Mehl said Mr Mabuza's resignation had been announced two weeks ago. (297)

Hell! And on an empty stomach too

See 11-1313-1713193

(297)

The Ark City of Refuge in Westlake is home to more than 600 destitute people. But what does this refuge for the homeless consist of? Is it heaven, or is it hell?

Staff reporter

Justin

Pearce

Went along

to see for

himself.



WE STARTED the day with a lecture on hell. It was 7am at the Ark City of Refuge in Westlake, and we were listening to Pastor Alan talk about where we go when we die.

Apparently the hereafter is circular, and divided into quarters. There's Hades, where the wicked go after death. There's Paradise, for the righteous. There's an area for fallen angels. The fourth quarter is a vacant lot. The sections are divided by chains so the damned can see what's happening in Paradise. Pastor Alan had biblical evidence.

The Ark houses over 600 destitute people on the premises of a former tuberculosis hospital. It's a pleasant site, with trees and a backdrop of the Constantineberg. The buildings are dingy and smell foul,

but the inmates work daily on them. I stayed overnight at the Ark, posing as a school dropout. But there was no need to act dumb. Inmates included teachers and accountants, thrown onto the streets through state cutbacks and the recession.

I was offered a bath and, my body clean, they started work on my mind. Alan took me to his office. "The first thing you must know," he said kindly, "is when you walk out of this place, are you going to go to heaven or to hell?"

Getting into the Ark is easy, the welcome is warm and sincere. Getting out is more difficult — and returning even worse.

I was asked if I intended finding work. When I said yes, I was told I would be provisionally admitted for ten days. It seemed that if I was content to stay and help fix the center, I could stay indefinitely.

When I went "job hunting" the following morning, a group of trusted inmates stopped me at the door and said I needed an exit permit from the pastor, or I would not be allowed back in for the night. The glow of Christian charity was gone.

The pastor was nowhere to be found. I climbed over the back wall. The sense of imprisonment is the most frightening part of life at the Ark. My experience confirmed stories told by inmates of people being turned back onto the streets after arriving "home" half an hour late.

But conform, and you'll be fine. "If you do as they say they won't harm you," said Jackie, a middle-aged resident. "If you don't go to church, they'll chuck you out."

There are two kinds of people at the Ark. Those who experience the joy of an intimate relationship with the Lord, who are appointed as dormitory monitors and gate officials and may rise to pastor.

And those who have nowhere to go, who struggle to keep their self-esteem in the face of what some see as religious indoctrination and the

denial of human dignity

Spiritual enlightenment begins with the 50-day bible study course, attended by newcomers. A dozen odd people gather to write down what the pastor reads out.

"New heading: The purpose of God. The eternal purpose of God is to make all men see what the fellowship of the mystery is, comma, which from the beginning of the world, comma, hath (that's H—A—T—H) been hid in God and is made manifest by the scripture . . ."

One man falls asleep.

After dictation, it's question time. When asked about Eve deceiving Adam, Alan said: "Women must submit to their husbands. You know what I say, wife stands for washing, ironing, cooking, etcetera."

Buying into the Ark's brand of religion is the only way to get anywhere. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all these (material) things shall be added unto you" is a favourite Biblical quote.

I asked Jackie who owned the cars in the grounds. The staff, he said.

"Where do the cars come from?"

"If you pray hard enough, the Lord will give anything you ask."

When the dinner bell rings, you line up outside the dining room. A tall, bearded man, John the Baptist in jeans, is trying to get a prayer started. There's a noise at the back. "Be quiet!" rages John. "Can't you see I'm trying to pray?"

"Let us pray for those less fortunate than ourselves — who don't have a chance to stay in."

Supper was a stew of vegetables and fish or chicken, it was difficult to tell. Most grumpes were about food. It tasted bad, and wasn't enough.

After supper, people lie on their beds, or as a special treat attend a lecture on drug and alcohol abuse.

After lights out at 10pm, 26 people cough themselves to sleep in each dormitory. At 6am the lights are switched on and it's time for the lecture on hell.



JESUS LOVES YOU: Denis Scholtz is in charge of Christian education at the Ark. Photo: Yunus Mohamed

Stability at the Ark

See 11-1313-1713193

(297)

By Quentin Wilson

TO THOSE not put off by perpetual preaching, the Ark's City of Refuge has given a sense of stability. Reborn Christian Mr Russell van Rensburg introduces himself as someone who pieced together a shattered life "after contacting the Ark three years ago."

"Man, you would not have recognised me then," said van Rensburg. "I was on drugs and an alcoholic. My kids were in foster care, my marriage was on the rocks and when I spoke, every second word was a swear word. I was really down and out."

After being taken in by the Ark in Durban three years ago, Van Rensburg said his life turned right round. "At first I was rebellious. I rejected everything they told me about Christ."

"But they didn't give up, they struggled with me for that first three months and eventually I came round to their way of thinking." Since then Van Rensburg has reclaimed custody of his kids, built up his brick residence into a cosy home and is now part of the Cape Town Ark staff serving as a pastor.

There is a price for happiness at the Ark, and the currency is prayer. The many who find this reliance

Although the missionary staff do their utmost to convert everybody to the faith, there comes a time when people are asked to leave because of disobedience.

Mr Denis Scholtz, co-ordinator of the Ark's religious programme, puts it differently. "There are those who stubbornly refuse to accept Christ into their lives. We don't like to turn anybody away, we will struggle with them until they do."

"But sometimes, when it has been months and no progress has been made, an agreement is made that it is perhaps better for them to leave."

For those coming off the street, the Ark offers regular meals and lodgings and recreational facilities including a fully-equipped gymnasium, pool and volleyball court.

Children of residents attend a creche or primary school.

Residents are encouraged to make the City of Refuge pleasant. Vegetable gardens are planted, rooms made attractive and if there is anything they want, they are encouraged to build it themselves.

Trust picketed by those it is trying to help

How is the Independent Development Trust using R2 billion of taxpayers' money to bring hope for a better future to the very poor of all races in South Africa?

JOLYON NUTTALL, IDT director of communications,

reports:

ARC 13/3/93 (297)

PICKETS are never much fun when you are the target. Sit-ins are worse. Your space — and your privacy — are invaded, yet modern practice requires that you grin (or scowl) and bear it.

Politicians might get used to this sort of thing, but when it happened to us at the IDT this week, it cast a shadow over what the trust is busting a gut to do, namely, to work with the community in breaking the cycle of poverty in this country.

The demonstrations were mounted by two student organisations, Sasco and Paso, to lend weight to their call for "the disbandment of the IDT, as it is apparent that it has failed dismally on resolving the financial crisis engulfing (tertiary) institutions".

As our Director of Education, Professor Merlyn Mehl, a deeply dedicated educationist, reminded the students, the IDT was not established to resolve the financial crisis at universities and technikons. Its primary thrust was to alleviate the plight of the poorest of the poor in four major areas: housing, health, job creation and education.

The major focus in education by the IDT was on pre-school, and primary and secondary schooling where massive backlogs existed.

Close to R400 million had been allocated to these areas. To children at primary and secondary level, education was a right.

Tertiary education, while vital to the country, remained a privilege. However, because Professor Mehl looked at education in a holistic way, he consulted a host of interested parties — including student organisations — on how the IDT could best serve the disadvantaged.

Back came the answer: Establish a loan scheme to improve access to tertiary education by academically deserving and financially needy students.

This the IDT has done. The scheme is managed by an Interim Committee of the Tertiary Education Fund of South Africa (Tefsa), on which a wide range of organisations serve.

At no time was the IDT seen as more than a catalyst in the matter, ready to help with loan funding, but certainly not to shoulder the responsibility for what is a severe funding crisis. That is for the government and the universities and technikons to sort out.

AS proof of its readiness to assist, the IDT has committed R80 million to the programme in three years.

In 1991 loans were made to 8 426 students at 17 universities and technikons, 56 percent "historically black" institutions. Last year, 10 003 loans were made, 63 percent at "historically black" centres.

This year, more than R30 million has been made available, and the "historically black" percentage has risen to 67 percent among a total of 26 universities.

Almost 100 percent of the students receiving loans at the "liberal white universities" and the "historically black" institutions have been black.

In contrast to the students' demands for even more money, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, new chief executive of the IDT, expressed concern this week about the growing emphasis on loan funding for tertiary education. He believed only in exceptional cases should students turn to loans.

"Otherwise," he said, "they will carry a terrible burden with them when they graduate."

"The Government must meet its obligations in term of a subsidy formula, parents must make a contribution and the universities and technikons must reach an accord with students over their fees."

In truth, the IDT was made the scapegoat for a crisis not of its making. Four decades of apartheid and deep cuts in university subsidies, coupled with economic recession, are the major culprits.

Which is why, when the sit-in's were over, we dusted off our chairs, removed the posters from our walls, and went on with our jobs.

□ □ □ □ □

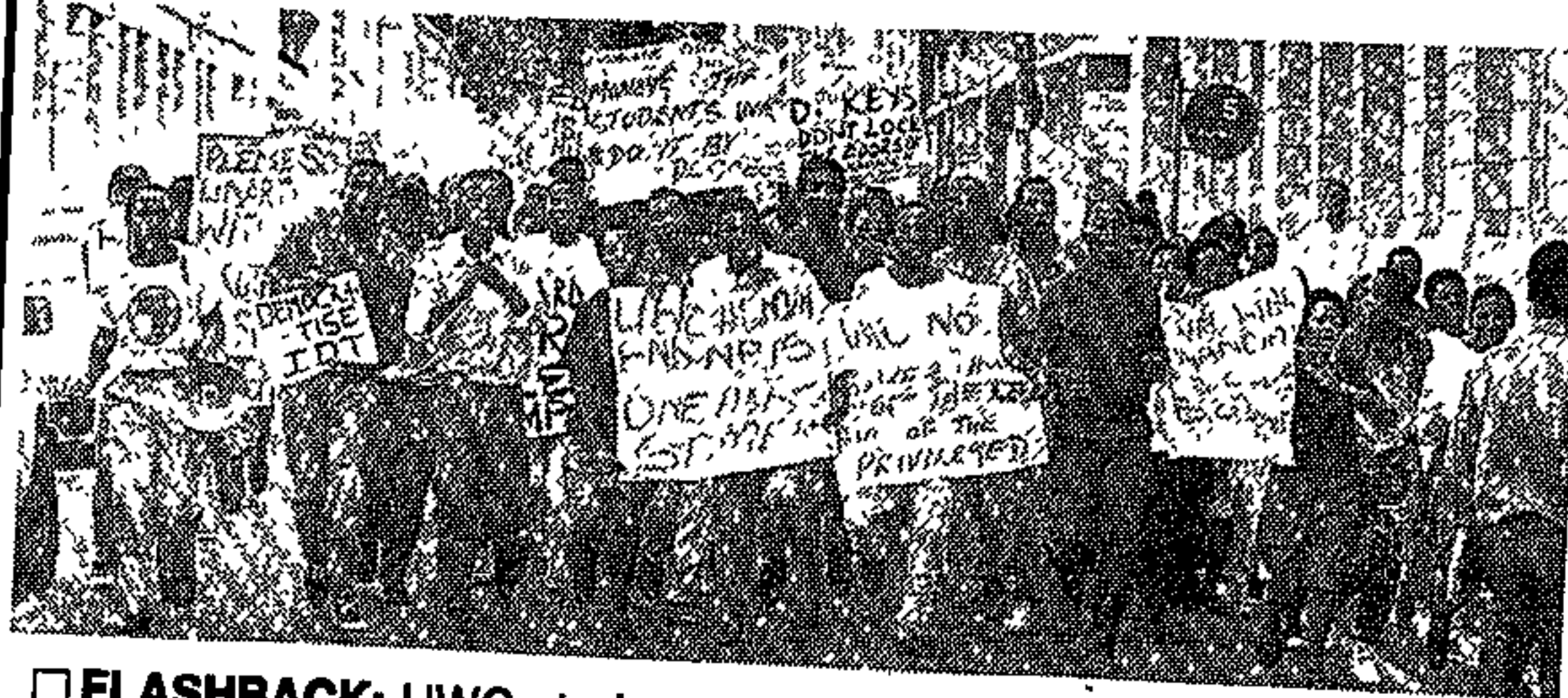
The scoreboard shows the IDT has supported 508 projects so far. My colleague, housing director Ben van der Ross, points out that the tally is much greater if we count the projects within projects.

He's right, in that sense. For example, our R800 million capital subsidy scheme for serviced land is counted as one project, but in fact is being implemented at 104 different sites around the country.

The same applies to the building of clinics and to educare facilities, not to mention classrooms and schools.

Looked at on that basis, the total is well over 1 000 — and mounting.

PERSPECTIVES



□ **FLASHBACK:** UWC students join others from SASCO and PASO in a picket outside the IDT offices this week.

EAGER to ensure that its three "women's rights" bills become law by the end of this session, the government hastily organised a major national conference in Pretoria this week.

More than 700 people, mostly women, attended — many flown in on free tickets.

Rushing back home a few hours later, a number of frustrated participants wondered what the point had been.

The three bills, recently published in Parliament for discussion, deal with the prevention of domestic violence, the removal of a variety of discriminatory provisions still entrenched in certain laws, and the promotion of equal opportunities for women.

They make some important changes. For example, the bill on domestic violence applies equally to married couples and those living with each other "as if married" and makes it easier to obtain interdicts against a violent spouse.

However, there are also serious gaps in the drafts, some of them intentional — like the decision not to deal with abortion because it is "contentious". Critics also complain that women were not consulted before the

SA'S WOMEN SHOULD NOT ONLY BE SEEN, BUT HEARD

Sunday Times 14/3/93
THE SUNDAY MORNING ASSESSMENT

If the government is serious about ending discrimination against women it should consult women, says **CARMEL RICHARD**

content was formulated.

Monday's conference offered participants a daunting agenda: a welcome, an opening address and no fewer than five panels, each with three speakers, tea and lunch, all in just over five hours.

No space for questions, let alone comments. As a special concession, however, the chairman took a couple of written questions at the end of each section.

When pressure to take part continued, the organisers agreed to extend the conference by an hour.

The first question summed up the

concerns of many: Was this conference consultative or informative? If consultative, when was there time for consultation? If informative, was it necessary to fly people in from all over the country instead of simply sending them documentation to read?

Some of the official conference speeches were simply patter, alternately sycophantic and patronising.

Then Wits law professor June Sinclair sliced through the waffle with her devastating analysis of the bills' flaws. Acknowledging that they abolished some important discrimination, she dealt at greater length with significant omissions.

Sections of the Black Administration Act were left untouched, even though they perpetuate the inferior status of African women married by customary law.

The bill did not finally scrap the marital rape exemption, so that violent husbands who rape their wives cannot be charged with rape if they live under the same roof.

The bill did not deal with abortion, leaving this issue for some no doubt desperate woman to raise before a future constitutional court.

And it left intact less obvious discrimination — like the restrictive judicial discretion to divide property on divorce.

As her list of complaints grew, so did the enthusiastic support. A standing ovation left no doubt that she captured the audience's feeling.

However, debate about the bills does not end with their content. Punctured as evidence of government

concern about human rights and equality for women, the timing and haste with which the bills were drafted and published — without prior consultation — must also be evidence of government awareness that women form 54 percent of the electorate.

The government appears to hope that if the bills are enacted quickly, they will be a vote-catching sweetener in the anticipated elections.

Strategic thinking is, of course, the business of politics, but the Pretoria conference shows that government officials do not understand how to consult.

The random guest list left out key players; the lack of time for anything other than passive listening gave the impression that the organisers did not welcome real dialogue.

And why were Justice Department officials, including the minister, the new deputy minister and the director-general, not on the panels to answer

those few questions which were allowed?

Perhaps the biggest omission was not consulting the National Women's Coalition — 60 organisations around the country working together on a women's charter, among other projects.

This is major research and, if the government wanted to know "what women want", the coalition would have been an obvious group to consult. What will happen to the bills? Clearly, if the government is determined, it has the power to ensure that they will be passed this session.

But if the bills are forced through, the resulting legislation will satisfy no one: the government risks criticism rather than credit; women will lose again with inadequate laws.

Since the government seems determined to go ahead, rather than leave the issue for a new regime, its best option now, and the best option for women, would be to refer the bills to the Law Commission (after appointing Professor Sinclair as an ad hoc member).

Then give the commission a brief to consult further and draft proposals ensuring real equality, taking into account the well-founded criticisms levelled at the present proposals.

Pledges fail to touch target for charity

Weekend Argus Correspondent

297

13/3/92

DURBAN. — After a slow start, South Africans began to open their hearts and wallets to pledge support for Red Nose Day to raise money for Operation Hunger. But their pledges were not enough late yesterday to meet the expected R5 million target set by the organisers.

Only R842 731 was raised by 4pm yesterday, but M Net's Natal Regional manager Mr Satish Balgobind said he was still confident of achieving their target.

In Natal R62 310 had been raised at the time of going to press.

Mr Balgobind said it had been tough and South Africans were urged to dig deep into their pockets.

"We would accept pledges even when all the Red Nose Day activities are completed," he said.

Progress has been slow but we are expecting a surge of big donations," he said.

"I am confident we will beat last year's figure."

Major corporations, at the time of going to press, had pledged more than R500 000. Last year R4,5 million was raised.

CP 'apology' does the trick

Elderly ripped off over food parcels

By Josias Charle

ATTERRIDGEVILLE HAS BEEN hit by a food rations scandal in which elderly and destitute residents are made to pay for food parcels that are issued free by the Government.

Scores of elderly people who do not qualify for the monthly old-age pensions are complaining that they have been asked to pay R2 to receive food parcels.

In some cases, like that of the squatter community, beneficiaries have been asked to pay R5.

The rations are made up of nutritionally valuable foodstuffs such as milk powder, maize meal, flour, oil, sugar, tea, butter beans and, in some cases, candles and soap.

The regional co-ordinator of the

■ SELLING RATIONS Destitute

asked to pay for essential goods:

National Nutrition and Development Programme in Pretoria, Mrs Marie Steyn, said she was aware there had been problems over the food distribution.

"A full investigation was ordered and I received a report which recommended that certain people who were responsible for issuing food parcels be removed or be put under close supervision."

The programme is financed by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

One of the people responsible for food rations in Atteridgeville, Miss Patricia Dibakwane, denied that elderly people were being asked to pay

R2 for food.

"We used to have a fundraising campaign in which people were donating R2 but we have since stopped that as rumours were flying that we were selling food."

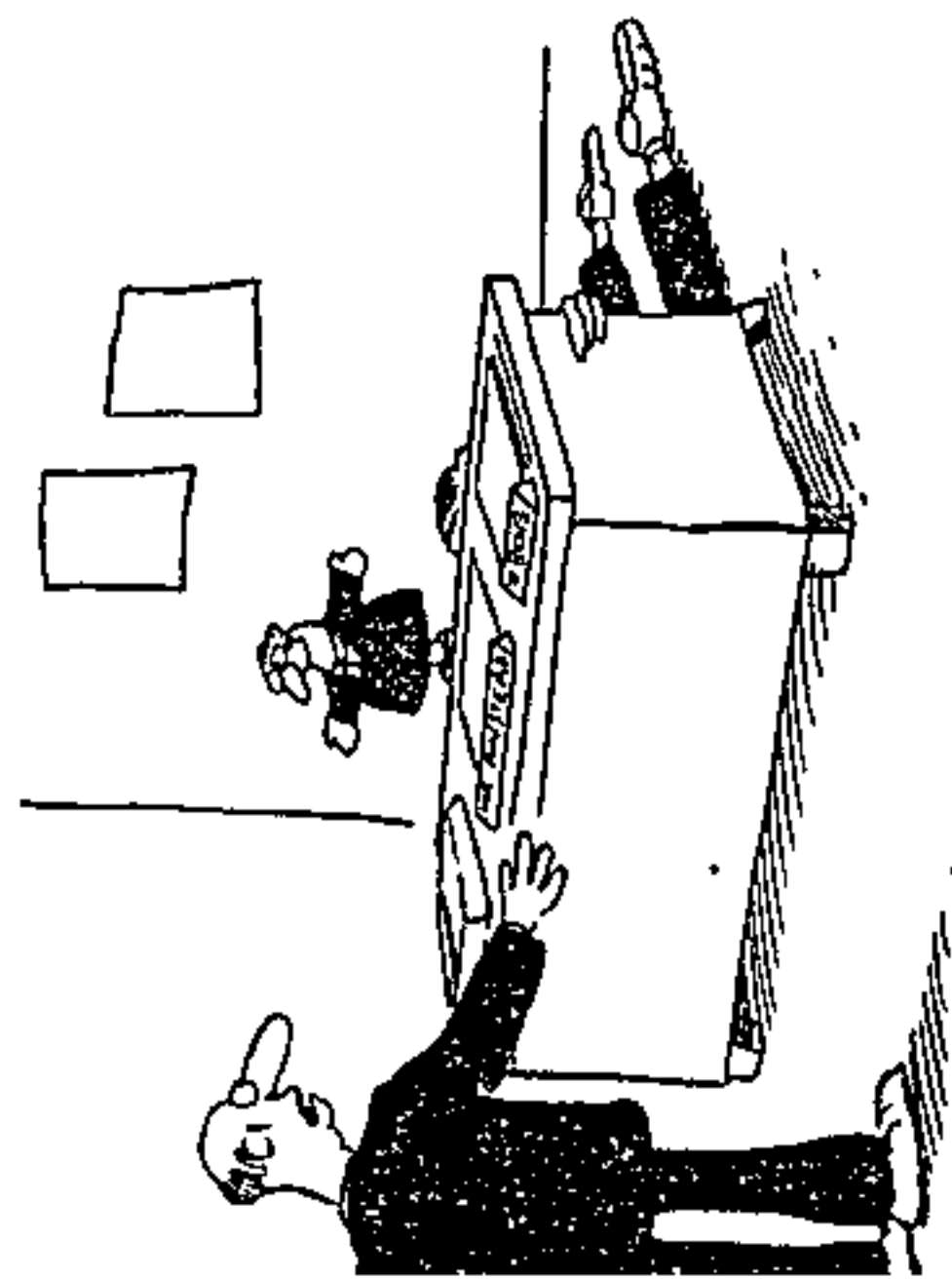
She said there was no way people could pay R2 for the kind of food that was being handed out. "That is far too little."

Dibakwane asked elderly people who were experiencing problems to contact her as dependent on the food rations.

Two community leaders, Mr Lucky Ngale and Mr Jopie Ntsoane, confirmed they were aware of the problem and said they were working on it.

Sowetan 30/6/93

297



© 1992 Focus Cartoon/Quadrant by Universal Press Syndicate

... Are you trying to tell me I'm fired?

He has our cash, claim charities

By June Bearz
Star Line

A former manager of a Hillbrow "vice den" has climbed on the help-the-needy bandwagon and raked in large sums for himself by using "charity" missions as fronts.

These charges have been levelled against Gherio Tanzarelo by several former colleagues, who describe him as a gifted musician and Jimmy Swaggart-type evangelist "with a

silver tongue". Last year Tanzarelo joined the Shepherd's Flock mission — a Venterspost organisation which shelters the destitute — to help raise money.

However, Shepherd's Flock founder Margaret Jones said Tanzarelo was dismissed from the organisation within a few months as he had failed to hand over funds collected from the public.

After his dismissal, Tanzarelo apparently established his own

"charity" operation, Bread-for-Life, in Westdene, Johannesburg. According to sources, he also failed to channel the Bread-for-Life funds into organisations that assisted the needy.

Three years ago Tanzarelo was live-in manager at the Quirinale Hotel in Kotze Street, Hillbrow. The hotel was labelled at the time as a "vice den".

Messages left for Tanzarelo have not elicited a response.

Angolan peace talks spark fresh hope

LARARE — Representatives of the Angolan government and the armed opposition Unita movement are set to meet today in the Ivory Coast capital Abidjan amid hopes for an eventual truce after months of vicious renewal civil war in Angola.

Both sides have expressed desire for a ceasefire. Angolan presidential spokesman aldemiro da Conceicao said the end to the fighting was the basic aim of the talks, while a UN mission in the country would be willing to discuss a ceasefire.

Two attempts earlier this year in Addis Ababa to get

the two sides to stop fighting failed.

At the first meeting in the Ethiopian capital, government and Unita representatives could not agree; and the second time, Unita negotiators failed to turn up.

Fighting has been raging in much of the country. An estimated 20 000 people have been killed, many more thousands wounded and 2 million displaced during the past five months.

That civil war which started soon after Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975 formally ended in the 1991 Bicesse peace accord.

But it resumed after Unita, led by Jonas Savimbi, lost last September's UN-supervised general elections to the ruling MPLA party.

While the Angolan government, which is seeking its recognition by the US government, has accepted Unita's offer for the resumption of talks in Abidjan, it has rejected its demand for the formation of a new, interim government.

Unita's decision to meet with the MPLA government came after the UN Security Council called for a resumption of dialogue at the highest

level between the two sides.

Among the government's terms are a reaffirmation of the Bicesse peace accords, signed on May 31 1991, as still valid.

It also wants Unita to accept the September election results, which Savimbi maintains were fraudulent.

But this round of talks is not expected to bring about an immediate ceasefire. Unita's Abidjan-based secretary for African affairs, John Marques Kakumba, reportedly said they would take several stages, with both sides consulting their leaders back home in Angola. — Sapa-AP

MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent

A HUGE R2,7 billion cash injection — or R550 million a year for five years — is needed to tackle the Cape's pressing socio-economic backlogs, parliament has been told.

But the Provincial Administration has only R120 million, from all sources, to spend in the present financial year.

The MEC for Community Development, Mr Dawie le Roux, also acknowledged during the provincial budget debate yesterday that the R118 million appropriated from the National Housing Fund met only 21 percent of the annual needs for housing in the Cape.

The Cape's difficulties in easing socio-economic backlogs match the crisis in health and hospital services where drastic cutbacks are expected.

Democratic Party MP Mr Eddie Trent warned during the debate: "Taking anticipated inflation at 10 percent a year into account, if the current expenditure is maintained, the backlog will be only marginally reduced to R2,5 billion by 1997/98."

He added: "These calculations ignore anticipated population growth and urbanisation."

Among the most pressing needs is the demand for about 211 000 serviced sites.

Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring told MPs there were 62 500 black squatter families in the Western Cape alone.

● Problems in the Cape are compounded by the fact that black local authorities owe government institutions more than R1,7 billion.

Furthermore, rent and service charge boycotts since July last year have led to a loss of R37,6-million in townships throughout the province — more than R9 million in the Western Cape alone.

In fact, officials pointed out that even in the absence of boycotts, local authorities got an average of only about 40 percent of the due amount.

Speaking during the debate, Democratic Party MP Mr Robin Carlisle warned that the boycotts — which he described as a "discarding of the social contract" — "are the most dangerous development other than violence itself".

"By far the simplest and most successful of the liberation tactics was to persuade blacks not to pay rental and service charges or bonds."

But, he added, "it is only a matter of time before the middle-class, particularly whites, follow suit".

"Rates boycotts have now spread to Grassy Park and are being considered in Milnerton and elsewhere."

"It is now time for the ANC to call unequivocally for all to pay their service charges and rents, except for those whose financial means make this impossible."

R2,7-bn needed to tackle backlog

No cash in coffers to relieve socio-economic crisis

APR 7/4/93 (297)

long as such tenants comply with the prescribed requirements for continued protection.

It is not possible to determine the number of protected tenants as on 31 December 1992 who still comply with the prescribed requirements for continued protection in view of the fact that the income of such protected tenants cannot be monitored on a continuous basis while some protected tenants voluntarily vacate their rented premises thereby forfeiting their protected status. It is therefore from an administrative point of view not possible to determine and monitor the number of protected tenants.

(2) Notwithstanding the fact that all rent controlled premises situated in the Sea

(b) (i) Address

32/32a Normandy Avenue, Fresnaye, Sea Point.

Richborough Villa, 3 Highworth Road, Sea Point.

22 Des Huguenot Avenue, Fresnaye, Sea Point.

(ii) Situation of Premises

Two dwellings on Erf 855, Fresnaye at Cape Town

Dwelling on Erf 468, Sea Point at Cape Town

Dwelling on Erf 668, Fresnaye at Cape Town.

Umgenti Heights: purchasing of site

52. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Housing and Works:

(1) Whether he or his Department has received representations in respect of the purchase of a site in Anthony Road, Umgenti Heights, Durban, which was previously allocated for education purposes; if so, from whom;

(2) whether he has decided to re-allocate this site; if not, why not; if so, (a) to whom has it or will it be allocated and (b) for what purpose will the land be used;

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B609E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING AND WORKS:

(1) Yes

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Education departments: *per capita* expenditure

13. Mr M A HENDRICKSE asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether he will furnish statistics on the *per capita* expenditure on (a) pupils and (b) the training of teachers in respect of each of the 14 education departments; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant statistics in respect of the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available? CS8E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

A single amount is allocated to each education department separately for the provision of CS education (excluding private ordinary schools). Each education department then decides how the funds will be apportioned between public ordinary school education, special school education, technical college education and teacher training. No separate figures regarding *per capita* expenditure can, therefore, be given for (a) and (b). The latest *per capita* expenditure for all education departments for which the Minister of National Education has a policy function for financing CS education (excluding private ordinary schools), is, however, available and is attached.

Per capita state expenditure for college/school-related education (CS education) in

the RSA for 1992 (excluding private ordinary schools)

Department	Per capita expenditure (R)
Education and Culture (House of Assembly) ...	4 372
Education and Culture (House of Delegates) ...	3 702
Education and Culture (House of Representatives) ...	2 902
Education and Training ...	1 659
Self-governing Territories:	1 157
Gazankulu	1 214
KaNgwane	1 046
KwaZulu	1 080
Lebowa	1 201
OwaOwa	1 748
KwaNdebele	1 297

Several factors should be taken into account when the *per capita* expenditure of education departments is compared. The two most important factors are:

- More than 70% of an education department's budget is allocated to the salaries of CS educators and the qualification levels of CS educators can differ significantly between education departments.
- Primary education is substantially less expensive than secondary education and the ratio between the number of primary and secondary pupils can differ significantly from department to department.

Shock burials for Guguletu

paupers

Stillborn babies and two adults are being buried in single graves during pauper burials held every week at the Guguletu cemetery.

By SOBANTU XAVIYA

UP to a dozen still-born babies and two adults are being buried in single graves during pauper burials held every week at the Guguletu cemetery.

This week the Sunday Times was present when eight children, each in a tiny coffin, were buried in a single grave.

Afterwards the grave was only half filled because, workers at the cemetery said, they expected to bury several more children in the same grave later in the day.

According to the workers, the paupers' burials take place every Wednesday morning when around 12 children and adults are usually buried.

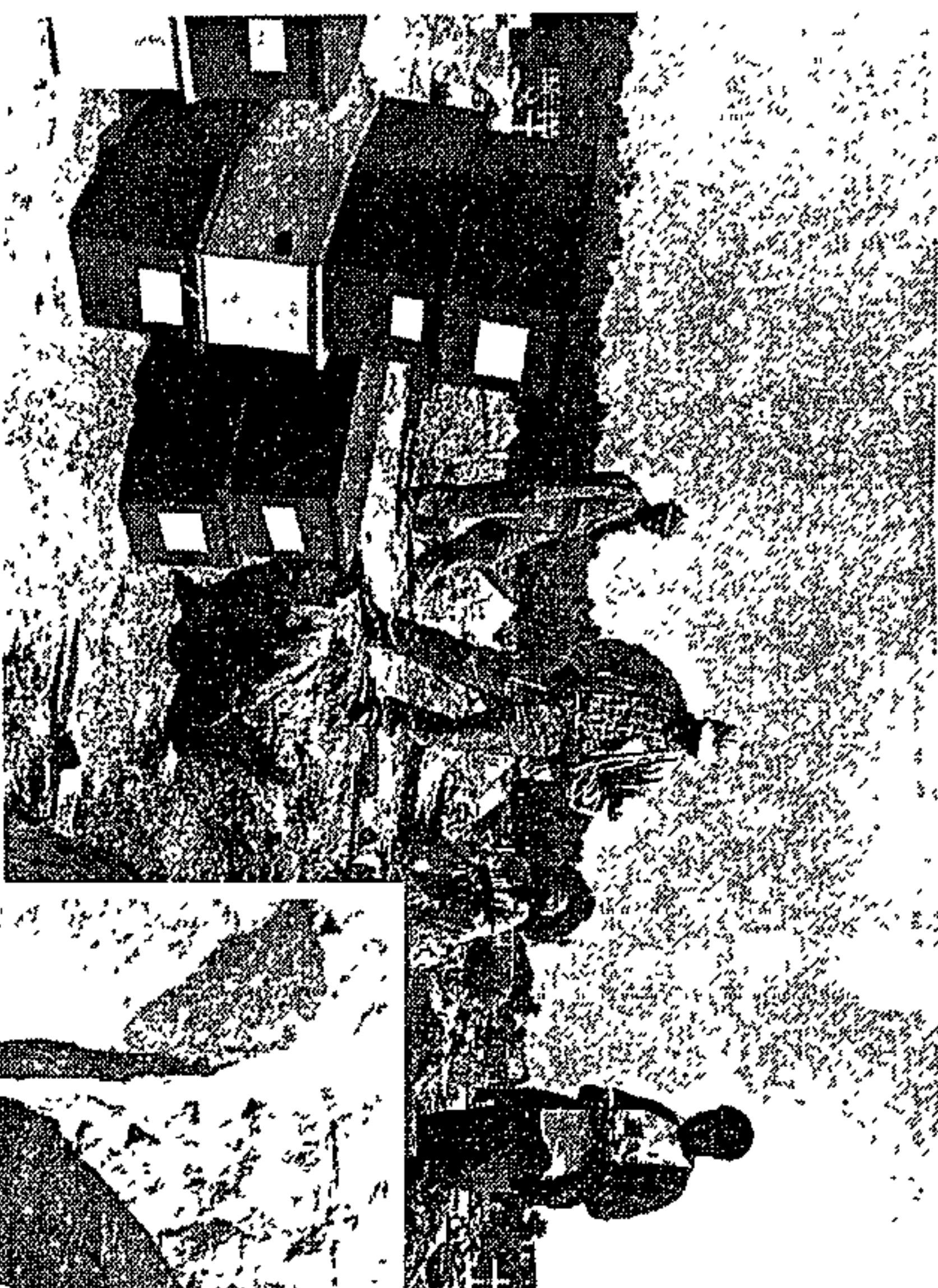
"Last week we buried 14 people, of whom six

were children," one worker said.

The standard procedure was to put two adults or three children into a grave, but when there are a large number of people to be buried, the number of children in each grave is increased to save space," a worker said.

The burial scene witnessed by the Sunday Times was a far cry from a normal funeral, with no priest or graveside ceremony. Only the workers doing the burials were present.

I watched as one worker stood on top of four tiny coffins of still-born babies, as other workers passed more coffins to him.



MASS BURIAL ... Workers, left, prepare a grave at the Guguletu cemetery in which eight still-born babies were buried together this week. On the right, a worker stands on a small coffin while others pass him the other four coffins that were placed on top of these in the same grave. Pictures: FANIE JASON

only one body to be buried in each grave.

If this was not done, he said the Sunday Times should contact the local authority, the Ikapa Town Council, for comment.

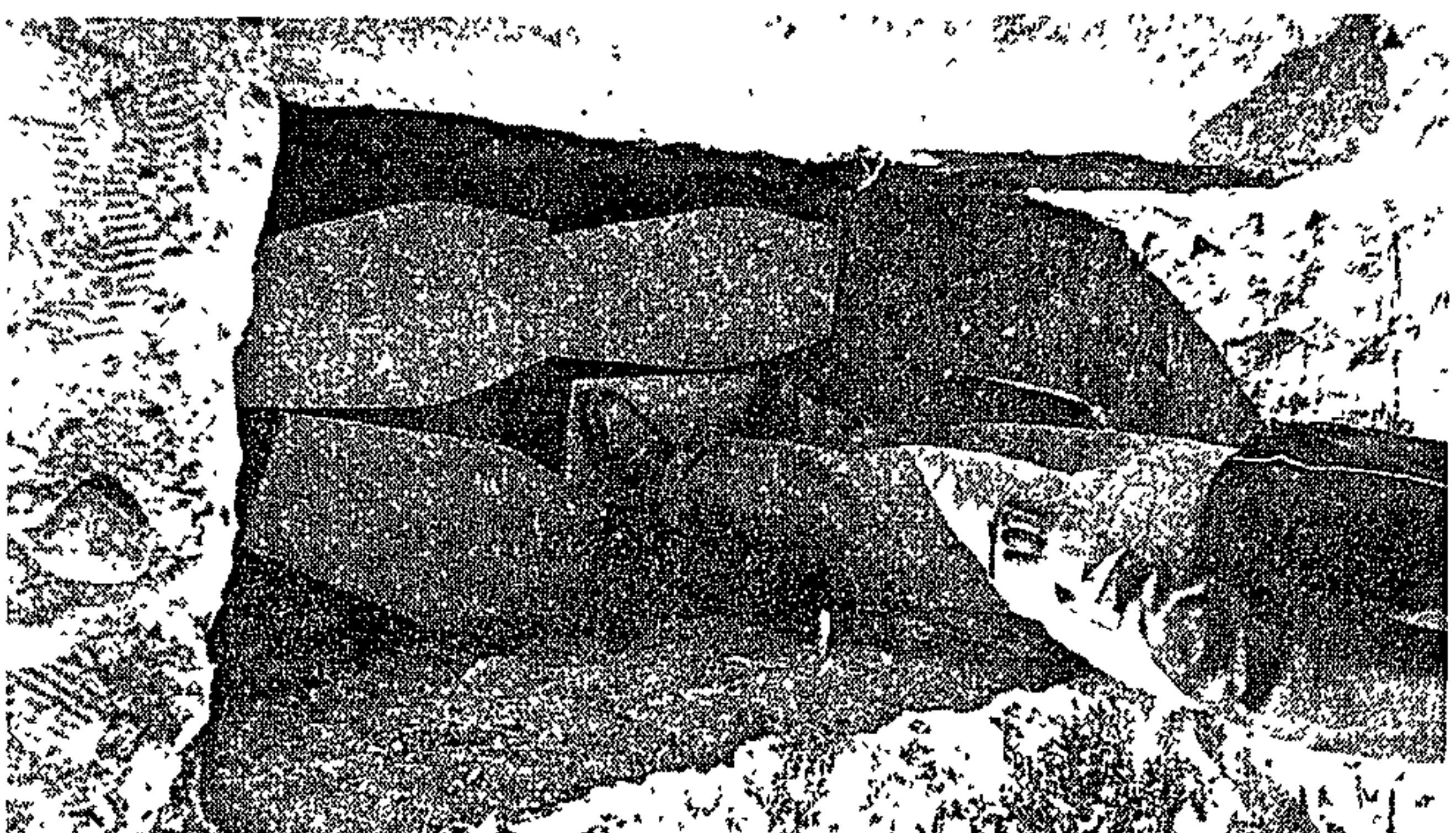
But Ikapa Town council spokesman, Mr Johannes Walters, said it was "standard procedure to bury two adults or up to 12 still-born babies in a single grave."

He denied that this was done to save on burial costs.

"An undertaker books the graves and we take his word that he is going to bury the people," he said.

Mr Walters said a pauper's burial normally cost R120 for babies and R135 for adults.

Officials at the state mortuary declined to comment.



Continue aid to SA, donors asked

By Diane Coetzer

297

South

3/4-7/4/93

THE International Fundraising Consortium (Interfund) has appealed to northern donors to continue support to non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the transitional and post-apartheid eras.

The plea is made in its latest publication, "Education Update: A Briefing on Education in South Africa".

The organisation — an international aid agency which supports development in South Africa through education and training — says the state is unlikely to commit funds to NGOs because it favours the privatisation of education.

Parastatals and the private sector have provided limited and targeted funding to NGOs, but northern hemisphere donors remain the most important source of support.

Additionally, says Interfund, a post-apartheid government will face severe economic constraints, making

it difficult to commit any more resources to education.

"Black education in South Africa is gripped by a crisis characterised by the collapse of schooling, unequal access to resources and the breakdown of a learning culture," the organisation said.

"Educational reform will have to be linked to economic growth but, in the short to medium term, development aid will be vital to rebuild the education system, in particular continued northern donor aid to educational NGOs"

According to Interfund these organisations have built up the embryonic structures of a reformed education system.

"Because of their experience and close links to communities they are appropriate agents for community development."

Interfund supports NGO projects in a number of areas, including:

- Education policy research for a future education system.
- The provision of bursaries to black students.
- Education for adults (in partic-

ular literacy).

- Supplementary tuition.
- New initiatives in technical and science education.
- Vocational guidance and production and enterprise education.
- Educare.

Programmes which provide organisational skills to NGOs and community-based organisations.

- Education for political democracy.
- Training of workers in the health sector and education about AIDS.

Star 2/4/93

'All responsible' for city's needy

By Abdul Millazi

(299)

All must share the responsibility of taking care of their communities' needy, United Community Chests of Southern Africa chairman David Nappe said at the launch of the Johannesburg and District Com-

The Chest is hoping to raise at least R6 million by the end of this year.

"This is fundraising by the people for the people and not something left solely to large corporations and philanthropists," Nappe said.

As its first priority, the Chest aimed to get at

contribute R5 monthly on the "give as you earn" principle.

Nappe added that besides fundraising, the Chest was a way of fostering fellowship and caring. A yellow ribbon, promoted by mayor Les Dishy as a symbol of peace, was adopted for

Charity rip-off hits destitute families

STAR 2/4/93

297

The rip-off of a leading charity organisation by sharp operators has not only hit many destitute families, but also hampered the collection of further funds.



Star
Line

JUNE
BEARZI

Superior Care Centres (SCC) now finds that the public is suspicious of its operations.

SCC founder Johnny Geral said this in reaction to a recent hard-hitting Star Line article in which it was revealed that "Pastor" Gerry Britz and Mike Ely had taken the organisation for almost R1 million.

Last month Britz and his wife Petro, who ran the Krugersdorp branch of SCC, were banned outright by the Department of National Health from raising funds.

However, Star Line has established that Ely, who also uses the name Amalgamated Charities, is once again conning the public into making donations which he tells them will go towards the needy, cared for by the Superior Care Centres.

Ely has been slated by Geral for pocketing these donations.

Geral has now warned the public that they should beware when making donations to those who claim they are collecting funds on behalf of the Superior Care Centres.

"All our fundraisers have original letters of appointment typed in blue print with a red logo of a helping hand on them. The public should refuse outright to hand cash to anyone claiming to work for the Superior Care Centres if their letters of authorisation are photocopies — these are fakes," Geral said.

Geral said the activities of Britz, who used R715 000 of the R818 000 collected from the public on an extravagant lifestyle, had done considerable

harm to his organisation.

"We have nine missions in the Johannesburg area and Cape Town and we provide two million meals a year to destitute families. Forty percent of our welfare recipients are children. In many instances the fathers have lost their jobs and we provide for them while their parents go out to find work.

"Since the Star Line article many of our legitimate fundraisers have been turned away by the public," Geral said.

Margaret Jones, founder of the Shepherd's Flock, said that Britz had worked for her organisation some time back. She had sacked him as all moneys collected had not been passed on to the Venterspost organisation which cares for the homeless.

"Britz's association with Shepherd's Flock has done us a lot of harm. I suggest the public who might be suspicious of our good cause should check with the Directorate of Fundraising to establish our bona fides," she said.

Star 21/4/93

'All should take care of needy'

By Abdul Milazi

(297)

All South Africans should share the responsibility of taking care of their communities' needy, United Community Chests of Southern Africa chairman David Neppe said at the launch of the Johannesburg and District Community Chest at Gold Reef City last night.

The Chest is hoping to raise at least R6 million by the end of this year.

Neppe said the Chest would fulfill an important role in assisting the city's needy.

"This is fundraising by the people for the people and not something left solely to large corporations and philanthropists," Neppe said.

As its first priority, the Chest aims to get at least 100 000 people to contribute R5 monthly on the "give as you earn" principle.

Neppe said the Chest would both assess and prioritise needs.

A yellow ribbon, promoted by Johannesburg mayor Les Dishy, was adopted by the Chest.

STAR 2/4/93
STAR

Miracle for the hungry

By Stan Hlophe

(297)

Someone up there loves the hungry folk of recession-hit Johannesburg.

To prove it, there's a small miracle taking place on Smal Street. It's one which, with the approach of Easter, will help to feed many of the golden city's thousands of hungry folk.

The Star's readers are part of that miracle: had it not been for a recent front page story on the plight of the Central Methodist Mis-

sion People's Centre, many of the city's destitute would have wondered where their next meal was coming from.

The story provoked a huge response from the public. Mission superintendent Reverend Mvume Dandala said yesterday that a significant number of calls had been received.

Dandala said the response was such that it seemed the cost of 4 000 meals a month (about R5 000) would be covered — and that the restaurant could be refurbished.

NCCR to shut today

Sowetan 11/4/93

■ **BAD LEGACY** Groups meet to discuss R7 million in funds:

Sowetan Reporter

THE NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING Committee for Repatriation is to be closed down today - leaving behind a legacy of corruption of more than R2 million.

NCCR sources yesterday disclosed that a meeting to be held at Khotso House this morning - including the African National Congress, Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Pan Africanist Congress, South African Council of Churches and the World Religion Conference for Peace - is to be dominated by what to do with the R7

million in the development fund.

The fund was set up to finance projects for returning exiles.

NCCR chairman the Reverend Frank Chikane last night confirmed that the fate of the development fund would be discussed.

He said he could not discuss the issue further.

The sources said there were attempts by elements within the NCCR to involve "big business in the operation of the fund".

This was opposed by others who felt that a new body should be formed to handle the money and assist returned exiles.

...LIVES Many women may qualify for abortion but they do not realise it

Abortion and your rights

By Sizakele Kooma

■ DISCREPANCY Black women are ignorant about legal route to end pregnancy:

Soweto 14/93

291

DO while women exploit the law or are black women ignorant of a legal and less traumatic option to terminating a pregnancy?

Although the South African legal system is restrictive when it comes to abortion, statistics reveal that 1 000 legal abortions are performed in South Africa every year, mostly on white women.

Dr James McIntyre, head of obstetrics and gynaecology at Baragwanath Hospital, believes ignorance on the part of black women is the cause of this racial discrepancy.

"A lot of people do have legitimate reasons but they are not aware of a legal route," McIntyre said.

He said the low number of legal abortions granted at the hospital, 38 in 1991 and 31 in 1992, was not a reflection of the hospital's resistance but of the fact that the women never get to the hospital in the first place.

"The population of Soweto is conservative about abortion until it happens to them. The subject is never discussed until an individual finds herself pregnant."

Women should start talking about the issue openly. Women's organisations and interpersonal communications could help.

But knowing about it and consulting the hospital is no guarantee that the woman will get an abortion. The decision whether or not the woman gets an abortion, lies with the people who will be handling the case.

"It is true that everything depends on the person who has to approve the termination. Approving a legal abortion is not just a medical issue. It has a lot to do with attitudes too. It involves the ethics and religion of the individual. It all depends on whose doorstep the woman hands. Another barrier to obtaining a le-

gal abortion, he said, was time. Most women, even though they could qualify, wait until very late.

The Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975 does not provide for a time limit but most doctors will not perform the operation beyond 22 weeks.

"The procedure is cumbersome. The woman is referred to the hospital by a general practitioner or the clinic. When she comes here she has to be seen by a gynaecologist, then a social worker and finally a psychiatrist. All this takes time. The more they delay, the lesser their chance of getting the abortion."

McIntyre said even if illegal abortions looked an easy option for a quick solution, the resulting effects were long-lasting. They include death, possible infertility and psychological trauma.

Complications inside the hospital are rare. Most of them relate to the anaesthetic and are less likely to be traumatic.

Conditions for Legal Abortion

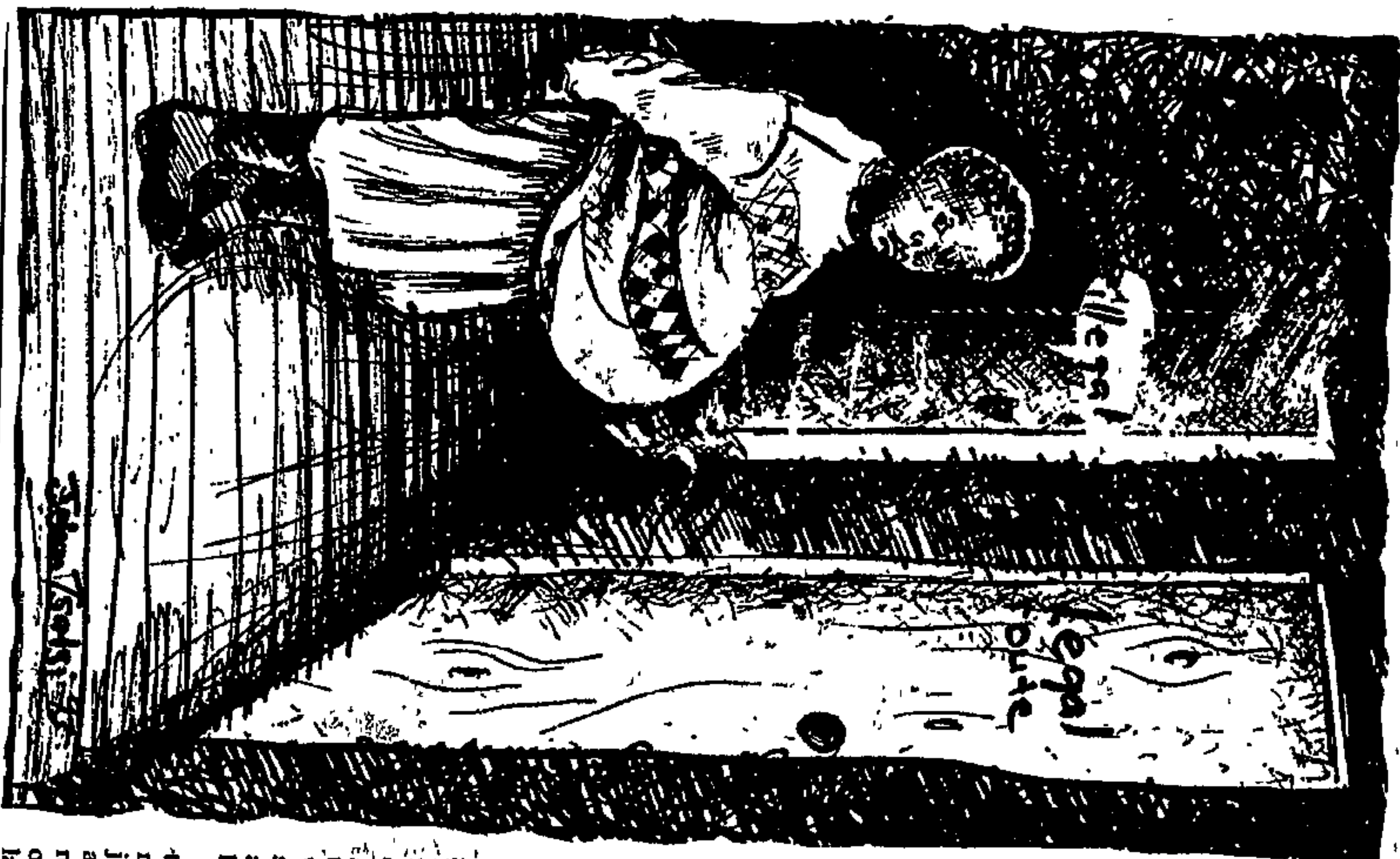
- When continued pregnancy will endanger the life or constitute a serious threat to the physical or mental health of the woman.
- When there is a serious risk that the child will be seriously physically or mentally deformed.
- Where the pregnancy results from rape or incest.
- Where the pregnancy is conceived by a woman mentally handicapped or unable to understand the full implications of parental responsibility.

Termination procedure

- When the pregnancy is not more than 12 weeks the procedure involves suctioning out the foetus.
- The operation lasts about 10 minutes.
- The woman is often well enough to go home after a day.
- When the pregnancy is past 12 weeks, labour is induced to get the womb to expel the foetus.
- The woman is often well enough to go home after two days.

More facts about abortion

- Early this year a poll showed that 51 percent of the country's psychiatrists think abortion should be legalised.
- Over the past two decades 65 countries have liberalised their abortion laws while four have restricted them.
- Legal abortions cost about R2 000.
- The penalty for carrying out an illegal abortion is a five-year jail term or a R5 000 fine or both.
- In 1992 33 people were prosecuted for carrying out illegal abortions and 20 were convicted.



NEWS Rector, lecturers accused of racism • Parties agree on procedures at 'Codesa 3'

Plea for business to aid violence victims

■ Lack of cash limits fund to crisis intervention only:

MORE than R2,5 million has been allocated to about 15 organisations by the Social Relief Fund since September last year, the fund's vice-chairman, Dr Boet Schoeman, announced yesterday. The fund, established in 1992, is managed by a board appointed by the Deputy Minister of National Health and provides short-term aid in the form of food, clothing, blankets and in some cases funeral expenses to victims of violence and unrest.

At a news conference in Johannesburg, Schoeman said the fund worked closely with peace organisations such as the National Peace Secretariat, the SA Red Cross, welfare organisations and non-governmental organisations. Because of a lack of funds, however, it could provide only short-term aid for crisis intervention. He urged church groups, welfare organisations and others involved in curbing violence to take over the process of giving aid and to reintegrate victims into their respective communities. Piek said it was also the responsibility of the private sector to help the fund. — *Sapa*

Sit-in over closure

By Sipho Mthembu

PARENTS and students attending the East Rand College of Education in KwaThema yesterday started a sit-in at the regional offices of the Department of Education and Training in Springs. The students and their parents presented a memorandum at the regional director's office demanding the opening of the college which was closed a week ago.

Lecture boycott

This followed a lecture boycott by the students, who were demanding the resignation of rector Dr Dawid Gerike and two white lecturers, Mr Sarel Roos and Mr BJ Short. The rector has been accused of a

■ CLASS BOYCOTT Demands for the

reopening of college of education:

having a racist attitude, while the two lecturers have been accused of racism and incompetence.

The demand for Gerike's resignation has been going on for the past three years, according to a college lecturer who did not wish to be named.

"He was kicked out for eight months in 1991 and for a month last year."

"Parents are now tired of disruptions and have decided to intervene. They have made it clear that they will settle for nothing short of the resignation of the three," the lecturer said. Parents at a meeting on Sunday asked the Nat MP for

Springs, Mr Piet Coetzee, to liaise with DET Minister Mr Sam de Beer to open the college. About 1 000 students and 400 parents took part in yesterday's action. The sit-in comes in the midst of rising tensions in education.

Fort Hare University has been closed and several colleges throughout the country are staging boycotts.

The National Education Coordinating Committee yesterday said it would disrupt education, including white schools, if the Government did not address grievances identified by the community.

15 and pregnant — what now?

By Sizakele Kooma

■ NOT FREE *Women and girls cannot decide their*

"The woman's perceptions must be severely disturbed or she should have a major psychiatric problem. We do consider immaturity or potential psychiatric problems as grounds for giving

"Another factor that de-

● **More on abortion tomorrow**



FOETUS DUMPED ...
Almost daily black townships wake up to a foetus, like this one found in a drain in Dobsonville, in their yards or in the veld.

Signal 'most likely' a death order

PORT ELIZABETH — The most likely interpretation of the signal recommending the "permanent removal from society" of Matthew Goniwe and two other United Democratic Front campaigners was that they be killed, a former senior Department of Education and Training official said yesterday.

Former DET community communications deputy director-general Johan Vermaak told the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court inquest into the killing of Goniwe and three other political campaigners the signal could also be interpreted to mean the men should be permanently jailed or put under house arrest.

Vermaak participated in a task group in June 1985 appointed to decide whether Goniwe should be reassigned to his post as a teacher in Cradock.

Vermaak said Goniwe was regarded in security circles as an enemy of the state and they seemed opposed to his reappointment. However, the DET had regarded his reappointment as central to defusing the unrest situation in Cradock and the rest of the eastern Cape. Children in Cradock had boycotted their schools for more than 15 months. The task group, which included DET, SADF and SAP members had unanimously agreed to

recommend Goniwe be reassigned.

George Bizos SC, for the victims' families, told Vermaak the signal was sent from Eastern Province Command to the State Security Council (SSC) secretariat for presentation to the task group.

According to a former witness, head of the secretariat's strategies branch Gen Johannes Janse van Rensburg, the signal had never been presented to the group because it had somehow been delayed. By the time it arrived the group had already completed its task.

Vermaak said although he was not familiar with military terminology the most likely interpretation was that it was a recommendation that Goniwe, his brother Mbolelo and Fort Calata be killed. He said if that had been the document's intention he and his DET colleague Jaap Strijdom would have objected strongly.

Bizos said he would submit to the court that this was the reason why the document had never reached the task group.

Earlier a former head of the secretariat's strategic communications branch Adamus Stemmet also conceded the signal could have a sinister meaning. But he denied it could have been a recommendation that the three be killed as the SSC did not deal with such matters. The signal, allegedly sent by the then head of

Eastern Province Command Brig Joffert van der Westhuizen to the SSC on June 7 1985, stated the permanent removal of important people like Matthew and Mbolelo Goniwe and Calata could lead to national reaction as had happened when three Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation officials had disappeared.

The three Peco officials referred to in the signal, Qaqawali Godolozi, Sipho Hashe and Champion Galela, are still missing.

Van der Westhuizen, now Military Intelligence head, has denied knowledge of the signal. Glenn Goosen, SC for former Eastern Province Command staff officer and alleged author of the signal Col Laurens du Plessis, said Du Plessis would testify that it was a recommendation they be killed.

"I would say he is not telling the truth," replied Stemmet.

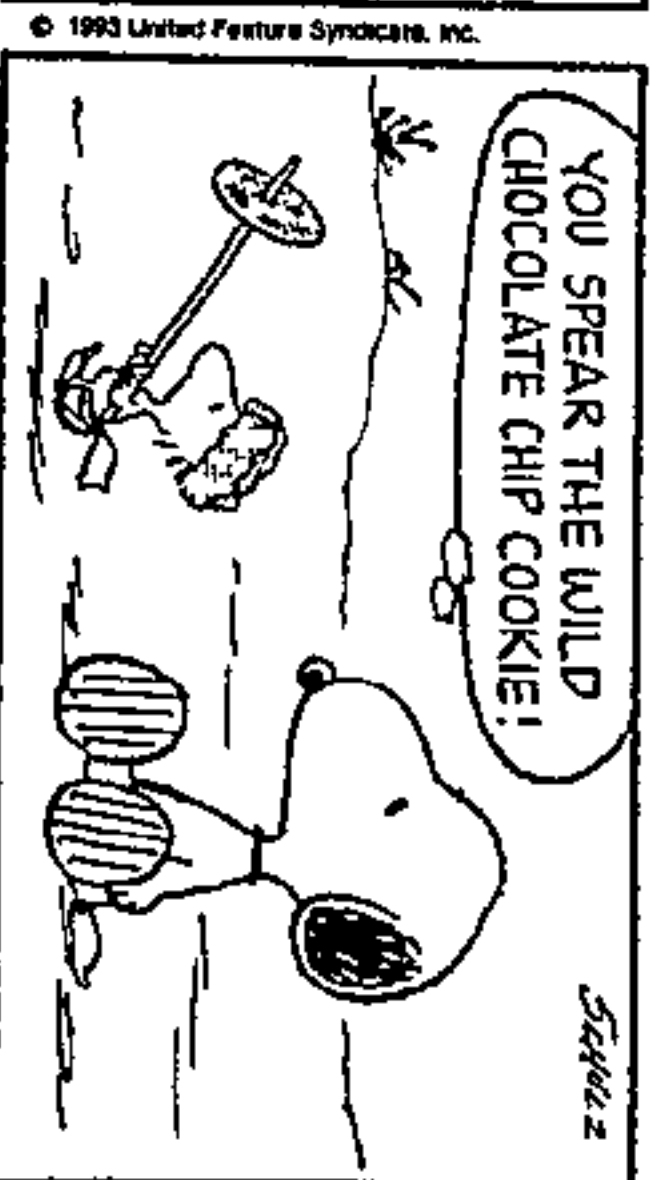
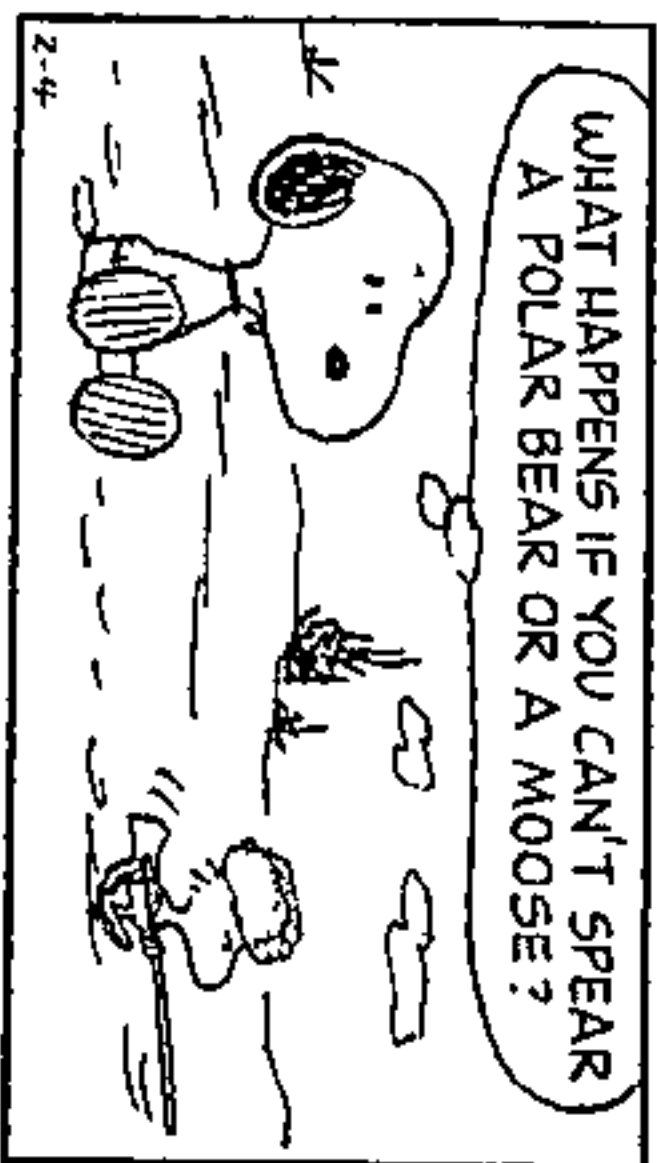
Stemmet told the court he had not felt morally obliged to inform those investigating the death of Goniwe and the others that the signal had existed.

Goniwe, Calata, Sicele Mhlawuli and Sparrow Mkonto were killed 20 days after the signal was sent.

Three years later when an inquest was held in 1989 Stemmet had still not considered it his duty to make his knowledge public. — Sapa.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



Viva's R15m helping hand

THE VIVA Trust had given more than R15m to welfare organisations since its formation in 1991, National Council for the Physically Disabled SA chairman Willem Steenkamp said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Speaking at the handing over of R520 000 to 37 beneficiaries, Steenkamp said

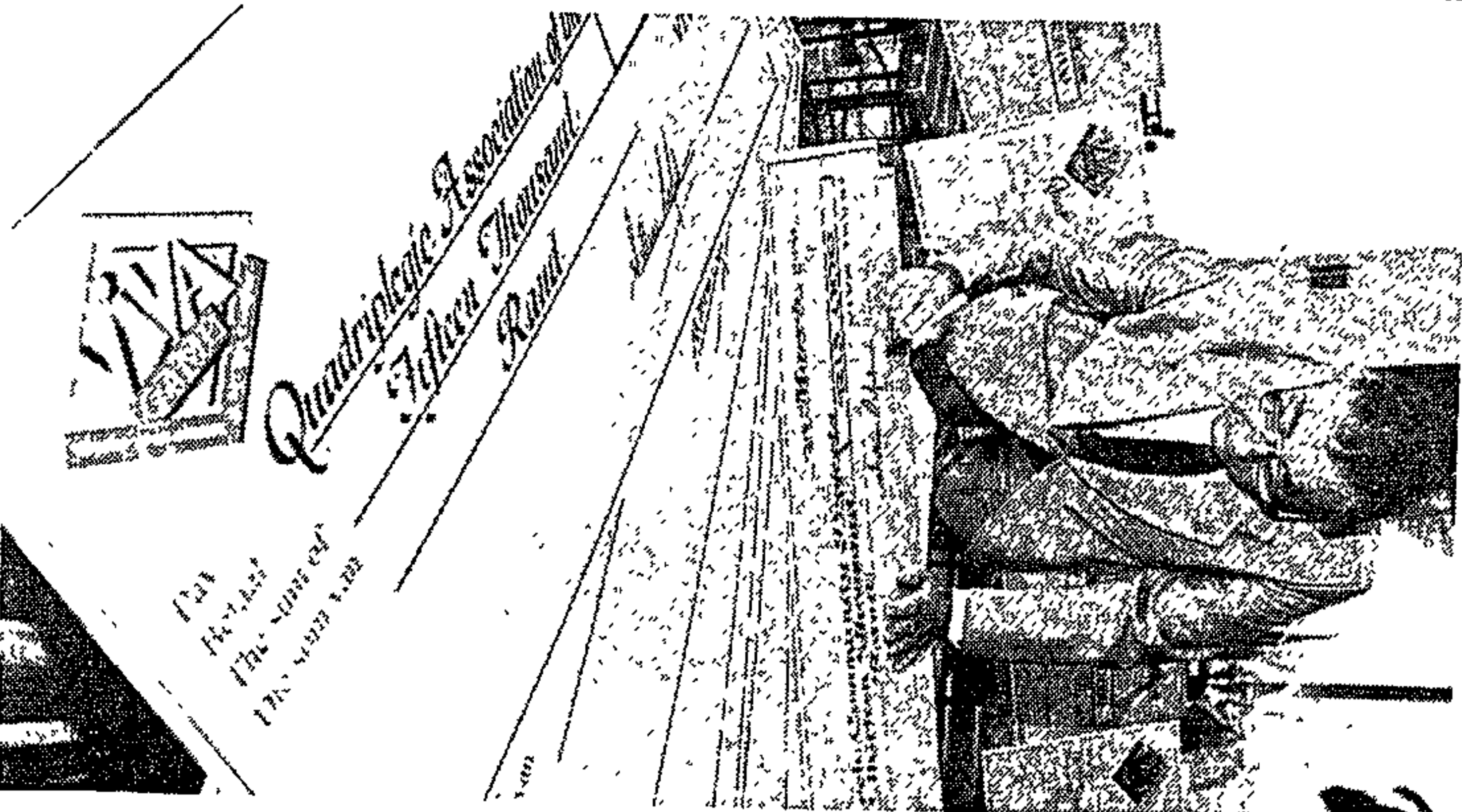
RAY HARTLEY

Viva Trust was "principally run by the disabled for the disabled and consequently very little money is lost along the way"

A trust statement said that the organisation had allocated R2,3m to national welfare organisations.

National Council for the Physically Disabled in SA chairman Willem Steenkamp puts the finishing touches to welfare organisations yesterday.

Picture ROBERT BOTHA



FM 16/4/93.

Scratch-card games in general may now be in jeopardy as charity organisations and game show operators await the findings of the Howard Commission on lotteries.

It is clear that Jacobs is unhappy about the 19% of income that Games Africa contributes to charity — the generally accepted proportion is 27%. At this stage it seems Jacobs will consider a renewal of Ithuba's fund-raising licence only if Games Africa is prepared to increase substantially its contribution to charity — assuming that scratch-card competitions survive the Howard report.

The SABC has also exercised a contractual right, in terms of its agreement with Ithuba and Games Africa, to appoint two directors to the Games Africa board. Group financial GM Steve Schubach and TV1's Brenda Koornneef have been appointed.

The SABC's Gaum and Ithuba's Bates were unavailable for comment this week.

□ Another player in the quest to run a national lottery has emerged. Fontana Holdings executive chairman Taki Xenopoulos has made overtures to a UK-based international gaming company to join him in a bid. However, in reply to correspondence from Xenopoulos, Automated Wagering Industries (AWI) has advised him to wait for government's decision on a national lottery.

On March 18 Xenopoulos wrote to AWI to discuss an online lottery. Xenopoulos wrote that he was aware AWI had, through a team of businessmen and the Board of Executors in Cape Town, investigated the market for such a venture. He was also aware that this team had not been able to progress in the way it had intended.

Xenopoulos said the "time was right to make full use of the enormous opportunities that may soon emerge." He believed Fontana Holdings could offer AWI the opportunity to develop its proposed venture. "I also believe that a powerful team involving AWI could secure the rights to operate a Lotto-type game," said Xenopoulos.

He says Fontana has had a number of meetings with Viva Trust, another fund-raising organisation. A copy of Xenopoulos's fax was sent to Viva Trust GM Vincent Baasch.

In reply to Xenopoulos, AWI vice-president D M Mahoney wrote that it was AWI's view that the group's involvement in any online gaming activity would be as a result of an approved licence or statement of support from government. This would provide for the legal operation of a lottery, in favour of a named and strictly audited beneficiary.

Xenopoulos held discussions with Games Africa director Eytan Rechter to discuss a joint lottery venture. The initial discussions have apparently failed to establish a working relationship.

DP justice spokesman Tony Leon has urged Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee to confirm that no particular organisation would be entitled to consider itself the potential sole operator of a national lottery, should one be introduced.

Eddie Botha

WELFARE FM 16/4/93.

Borrowed time

Ithuba Trust's million-rand Scratch 'n Win show on TV1 is living on borrowed time. The State director of fund-raising has given the charity organisation a two-month extension to continue operating after the expiry of its fund-raising licence.

This is the outcome of an emergency meeting between representatives of the SABC, the director of fund-raising, Ithuba and Games Africa, the organisation's sponsoring company. The March 31 meeting at Auckland Park took place a week after Ithuba's fund-raising licence had expired. At that stage the SABC was threatening to take the show off the air.

Among those present were SABC chief legal adviser Leander Gaum, fund-raising director Alwyn Jacobs, Ithuba GM Gill Bates, and Hofmeyr Van der Merwe attorney Gerald Ramsden. Ramsden represented Games Africa in place of attorney Henry Vorster, who was unable to attend. Vorster, who is also listed as a Games Africa director in the company's founding document, recently resigned as a senior partner and vice-president of Hofmeyr Van der Merwe.

CIPress
Funds 'weren't stolen'

By MOSES MAMAILA

297

18/4/93
funds, which led to donors withholding their contributions.

MEDIA reports that funds donated to the victims of the Boipatong massacre were abused by the Relief Fund Committee were unfounded and misleading; the local civic association said in a statement this week.

According to media reports, some relief committee members were involved in embezzling

The civic vehemently denied that funds were misappropriated and reaffirmed its confidence in the Relief Fund Committee.

It called on misinformed people to refrain from spreading rumours which only served to increase grief.

By Abdul Milazi

(297)

All must share the responsibility of taking care of their communities' needy, United Community Chests of Southern Africa chairman David Nappe said at the launch of the Johannesburg and District Community Chest

The Chest is hoping to raise at least R6 million by the end of this year.

"This is fundraising by the people for the people and not something left solely to large corporations and philanthropists," Nappe said.

As its first priority, the Chest aimed to get at least 100 000 people to

contribute R5 monthly on the "give as you earn" principle.

Neppe added that besides fundraising, the Chest was a way of fostering fellowship and caring. A yellow ribbon, promoted by mayor Les Dishy as a symbol of peace, was adopted for the campaign.

Move to restrict surrogate births

B/Dm 20/4/93

297 RES
TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — The SA Law Commission has recommended legislation to legally restrict and control surrogate motherhood.

The 183-page report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, was initiated in 1987 after it became known that a Tzaneen woman would give birth to her own grandchildren as a surrogate mother after being artificially inseminated.

The report states it is of the utmost importance that illegal surrogate motherhood be discouraged.

Included in measures intended to restrict surrogate motherhood, the commission proposed legislation to prohibit artificial insemination unless it was approved by a court.

It would also not be permitted unless it was proved that the commissioning wife was unable to give birth because of a medical condition. The commissioning parties should be legally married.

As a general principle, it should be a prerequisite that the married couple should not have other living children born from their marriage. An exception could be made provided the non-material interests of the other children would not be prejudiced, the commission said.

Surrogate motherhood should be permissible only if the "gametes"

(the generative cells essential for human reproduction) of a least one of the commissioning parents were used.

The commission also rejected surrogate motherhood for financial gain and said the mother should not be allowed to be a surrogate unless she had given birth to her own children.

The written, informed consent of all the parties concerned should be a prerequisite for the validity of any agreement, the commission said.

A child born of a surrogate mother following a legal surrogate motherhood agreement should, from birth, for all purposes be considered to have the legal status of a legitimate child of the commissioning couple.

A surrogate motherhood agreement and the parties involved should be subjected to a strict screening process before implementation.

Believing that the issue of surrogate motherhood should not be fragmented into various existing Acts, the commission published proposed legislation.

The proposals suggest that failing to comply with any provision of the legislation should make the guilty party liable for a fine of up to R20 000 or a year in prison.

Rail boss hands out cash

THE South African Rail Commuter Corporation has donated R245 000 to 40 organisations across the country as part of its "social responsibility" programme. *Sowetan 21/4/93*

The organisations chosen by the SARCC provide education and training, social upliftment and health care to the needy. Presenting cheques to the beneficiaries in Johannesburg yesterday, SARCC managing director Mr Wynand Burger said accepting responsibility was both a duty and a privilege for companies serving the broad South African community. — *Sapa*.

297

Projects given R200 000

Staff Reporter

The SA Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC) yesterday donated more than R200 000 to 40 community organisations as part of its social responsibility programme.

The recipients of the money include the Salvation Army, the SOS Children's Village, Twilight Children, Alexandra Aids Action group and several

Soweto high schools and training colleges.

SARCC managing director Wynand Burger said at a ceremony held in Sandton yesterday that the bulk of the money would be used for social upliftment, education and training while the rest would go towards health programmes.

Burger said the tragic death of ANC leader

Chris Hani and the events of the past week had increased the SARCC's resolve to help organisations that were involved in the reconstruction of communities.

"Society structures in communities throughout South Africa need rebuilding and the deep wounds that have shattered people inwardly and outwardly have to be healed," he said.

Corporation cuts grants

WILSON ZWANE

THE SA Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC) has cut back on its contributions to service organisations, such as the National Cancer Association of SA.

Last year, the corporation donated R400 000 to 20 community organisations involved in social upliftment projects. Yesterday, it handed out R245 000 to 40 organisations.

The money came from the organisation's social responsibility fund. Corporation sources attributed the cut to the recession.

"SARCC MD Wynand Burger said the corporation had committed itself to helping the "needy organisations" because they served many of the "poorest communities in SA".

"Our society is full of challenges and in the light of the tragic death of Chris Hani and the events of the past week ... community organisations need to be strengthened since it rests on their shoulders to be part of the reconstruction of communities that have been torn apart by violence."

8/DA/24/93

Foreign funding cuts damage advice centres

By MANDLA SKOSANA

Revised Law
Suppl to W Weekly

23/4 - 29/4/93

297

IN the dark days of political repression during the 1980s, community-based advice centres mushroomed in rural and urban centres of the country. The 1990s by contrast has seen a re-evaluation of these advice centres by foreign funders — and an apparent decision to focus on development work instead.

This decision has badly damaged the once-vibrant advice centre movement and is also affecting the communities and individuals they served. Operating against great odds, including inadequate funding and the government's "total strategy" policy, these advice centres, staffed by dedicated paralegals, empowered whole communities.

They also enriched the legal system. Paralegal departments were established in public interest law firms and later in some private law firms to fill a need not catered to within the mainstream legal system.

Advice office staff inform people with no access to formal legal help about their rights. They also provide a community service beyond paralegal work:

the offices develop into centres of communication with the outside world, helping communities in dealing with consumer and other problems caused by unscrupulous companies, individuals and civil servants. They also offer some protection against unfair dismissals and retrenchments — particularly important during this period of prolonged recession.

Even the Association of Law Societies has recognised the important role of paralegals and has established a special project to investigate questions like the qualification and accreditation of paralegals.

Perhaps their most important role is to help enforce elementary rights denied thousands of people all over the country, because of ignorance and poverty.

The advice centres have a number of serious internal weaknesses, however. They rely totally on foreign aid. Because their staff lack managerial and accounting skills, a number of advice centres have also been unable to account properly for the funds received

from donors. However, over the years neither professionals nor non-governmental organisations did anything to help teach these skills to advice office workers.

A combination of these problems and the decision by funders to channel their resources into development has led to the closing of many advice offices around the country.

The Trans-Orange Advice Offices' Association, for example, a co-ordinating body of advice offices based in the Transvaal, Free State and northern Cape, has been forced to close.

Yet these offices are shutting their doors at a time when the help they can provide is badly needed. One of the great ironies is that the foreign aid crisis should have succeeded in achieving what the state's sustained repressive machinery failed to achieve during the years of "total strategy".

The dramatic shift by donors towards development has cut off thousands of affected communities and individuals from what was often their only access to law and justice.

Donors are over-emphasising development — admittedly a desirable priority — without taking into account the reality of people's lives. The start-stop negotiation process and the resulting slow and hesitant pace of development creates uncertainty. With declining investor confidence, the anticipated huge injection of new investment into the economy has not materialised.

The depressed economy has placed the people intended by donors to benefit from development projects in a situation where they are battling for survival.

The remaining advice offices have an indispensable role to play. If funding pressure closes down even those advice offices which are left, it will dramatically increase the crisis of expectation during transition and make the task of reconstruction more difficult.

●Mandla Skosana is a founder member of the Workers' Aid Centre, president of the now defunct Trans-Orange Advice Offices' Association. He is a paralegal at the Legal Resources Centre, Pretoria.

lived in the house for decades and regard the house as the family home.

The regulations governing the townships were designed to give effect to

which the supreme court has ruled on whether the councils are entitled to cancel these tenancies.

Judge Michael Stegmann ruled that

A woman's place is in the home

Renew Law Supp to Woman
THE case of Enoch Toho has had an unexpected but important side-effect that will bring great benefits for women. (297)

Under the old township regulations it was almost impossible for women to have a house allocated to them. Virtually all township houses were allocated to men. Their wives were recorded on the housing permits as their dependents.

The result was that women had no control at all over the family home. In the Toho case, Judge Michael Stegmann ruled that the tenancy of a council house is an asset in the joint

estate of a couple married in community of property. This means that on divorce, the wife is entitled to a share of this asset. The husband cannot simply dispose of the house.

As most black marriages have been in community of property, the judgment will affect most rented township housing. Similar regulations apply to housing in the rural townships, and also to the allocation of land in rural areas. The Toho judgment seems to apply to these situations as well.

The Toho case is therefore an unexpected but important victory for women's rights to housing.

Only one scratch card game donated stipulated amount

CAPE TOWN — The scratch card scheme run by the western Cape Community Chest was the only one to donate more than 23% of its proceeds to social causes, the Howard commission reported yesterday.

The fund-raising director had stipulated that a minimum of 23% of scratch card schemes' proceeds should be yielded for social causes, it said in its report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The director had done nothing to bring other schemes to heel.

The Community Chest of the western Cape card had yielded 27,5% but the Viva Trust card had yielded 22%, the Durban and Coastal Community Chest card 21% and the Ithuba card only 15%.

"If 23% is the minimum which should be available for social welfare after allowing for prizes, operating expenses and a fair return for the operator, it follows that Games Africa (Pty) Ltd which conducts the Ithuba game for the Ithuba Trust is making excessive profits at the expense of social welfare."

Games Africa told the commission that

Political Staff

(297)

after allocating 50% of its turnover for prizes, the balance, 35% at present, was required to meet operating costs, "expansion" and a fair return.

The commission said the director should conduct a full investigation of scratch-card lotteries conducted by fund-raising organisations to ascertain what percentage of turnover was allocated to prizes, operating costs, operator's profit and social causes.

He should then fix a minimum percentage of turnover to be made available for social causes and impose that as a uniform condition, the commission said.

The commission added that it was not in a position to fix the minimum percentage but the available evidence indicated that it should be at least 22% and could reasonably be 27% or more if the amount allocated to prizes was reduced by 5%.

"Any lottery operator who fails to operate in the investigation should be prosecuted under the Gambling Act and put out of business," the commission said.

Billions spent on 'extremely popular' pastime

CAPE TOWN — The more than R8bn spent on gambling each year showed it was an extremely popular pastime for South Africans, the Howard commission report said.

More than R3,1bn in bets was placed with bookmakers and totalisators in the 1992 financial year. Hundreds of millions more were wagered at "bucket shops".

Chinese numbers game

Fah-Fee operated on a vast scale. Although individual contributions were modest, 630 gaming tables and 9 100 slot machines in operation. The annual turnover of the

About 9-million people patronised Sun International formal casinos alone was more than R1,2bn. The combined annual turnover of the five major states every year. Most were South Africans, who spent about R800m.

In January it was estimated that there were 250 formal casinos offering gaming tables and slot machines. — Sapa.

Chinese. About 1 750 informal casinos had roughly

630 gaming tables and 9 100 slot machines in operation.

The annual turnover of the

formal casinos alone was

more than R1,2bn. (297)

The combined annual

turnover of the five major

lotteries (Operation Hun-

ger, Community Chest,

Viva, Ithuba and Natal Lot-

to) was about R265m from

the sale of 127,5-million

tickets. — Sapa.

1251

Hansard

MONDAY, 26 APRIL 1993

1252

(2)

	Wrote	(a) Passed (HG)	(b) Passed (SG)	(c) Passed (LG)
Physical Science (HG)	3 918	3 262	608	No Higher Grade marks are converted to Lower Grade

(3)

	Wrote	(a) Passed (SG)	(b) Passed (LG)
Physical Science (SG)	1 788	1 627	145

1253

Hansard

TUESDAY, 27 APRIL 1993

Hansard . 1254

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Rape cases reported

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

How many cases of rape were reported in the Republic in 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively? B488E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1990—20 321
1991—22 761
1992—24 360

Children: assault/sexual abuse/neglect

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

- (1) How many (a) Black, (b) Indian, (c) Coloured and (d) White persons were convicted on charges of (i) assault on, (ii) sexual abuse of and (iii) neglect of (aa) male and (bb) female children under the age of 16 years in 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively;

- (2) how many of the persons so convicted were (a) male and (b) female (i) family members of and (ii) persons (aa) known and (bb) unknown to the victim;

- (3) how many of the abuses committed by these convicted persons took place in (a) urban and (b) rural areas? B456E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1)	1989	1990	1991	1992
(i) (aa)	341	343	355	345
(ii) (bb)	364	344	425	423
(iii) (aa)	585	556	608	526
(iv) (bb)	501	505	737	598
(v) (aa)	150	159	190	146
(vi) (bb)	164	213	115	136

- (2) The required information is not readily available. In order to obtain the information, the case dockets concerned will have to be perused. This is, however, not possible due to the extent of the task and the costs involved.

- (3) (a) 6 380
(b) 5 483

Note: Statistics with regard to the different race groups are not kept.

Rape cases reported

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

How many cases of rape were reported in the Republic in 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively? B488E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

1990—20 321
1991—22 761
1992—24 360

Noordgesig area: crime statistics

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

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) theft of other items, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to steal and theft, (k) possession of drugs, (l) drunken driving, (m) vagrancy and (n) prostitution were reported in 1992 at police stations serving the Noordgesig area in Johannesburg? B613E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 289	(h) 464
(b) 53	(i) 415
(c) 756	(j) 525
(d) 726	(k) 157
(e) 268	(l) 32
(f) 809	(m) 0
(g) 182	(n) 0
(gii) 5	

Note: (gi) — motor vehicles
(gii) — bicycles

Alexandra area: crime statistics

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

How many cases of (a) murder, (b) culpable homicide, (c) assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, (d) common assault, (e) rape, (f) robbery, (g) theft of vehicles and cycles, (h) theft of other items, (i) damage to property, (j) housebreaking with intent to

PEOPLE'S LIVES *Safe way to reduce blood pressure*

Tax hits married women hard

Sowetan 28/4/93

By Sizakele Kooma

MARRIED WOMEN pay 24 percent more tax than their husbands and 50 percent more than single women, but they continue to be discriminated against despite recent changes in the Income Tax Act.

Separate taxation of married couples, which was hailed by many as a breakthrough, has been proved to be a major disadvantage for married women.

According to an article in the May issue of *Femina* magazine, the women have found the various subdivisions which were created for couples married in community of property and for couples married under any marital regime to be more complex than the previous system which

NO BREAKTHROUGH *Live together*

unmarried to avoid heavy taxation:

taxed them jointly with their husbands.

A wife, who is married in community of property and chooses to be taxed with her husband, and is classed "married person", will pay less tax than the wife who does not choose to be taxed with her husband, and is classified "married woman".

In rands and cents the wife classified as "married person" will be taxed on the same scale as her husband.

On a taxable income of R20 000 she would pay R2 525 while the wife classified as a "married woman" will pay R3 150. Best is still the couple who decide not to marry and are taxed singly.

Best is the couple who decide not to marry and are taxed singly.

A single woman or man in the above category will pay R2 100 less than a married woman on a taxable income of R20 000.

A tax consultant quoted in the magazine said the above advantages only occur in certain tax brackets.

In some brackets it is better to be taxed as a married person and in others as married woman.

PHONE 686 65 13 06 93 83 65
DEPEND ON
Ilkian salmon
QUALITY NEVER GOES OUT OF STYLE

Midweek Homefinder Inside

FOUNDED 1876

488 49 11

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28 1993

90c

(Country R1.00)
Prices include VAT

A TIMES MEDIA PUBLICATION

W

PLE,
CI
BLOUSE

Mail

SA promised 'generous, non-partisan' aid

THE United Nations, the US government and the World Bank have promised generous and non-partisan assistance for South Africa's political transition, Goldstone Commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone said yesterday.

Addressing a press conference in Cape Town following his two-week visit to the United States, he said the offers of assistance were non-prescriptive and reflected the international community's wish to ensure the success of South Africa's first democratic government.

He said foreign experts could be called in to assist the commission during elections. The hearings will start in Cape Town in July.

"My strong impression is that there are many good and positive benefits waiting for South Africa as soon as a representative and legitimate transitional executive council is in place, and even more so when we have a government of national unity," said the judge.

US ambassador to South Africa Mr Princeton Lyman yesterday said the US government was examining the use of US pension and endowment funds to invest in bonds for housing, electrification and small business development in South Africa.

Speaking at the SeeffRadio 702 business breakfast in Johannesburg, he also said his government was hoping to announce a new US investment in South Africa next month. Mr Lyman said new sources of private investment from abroad and finance from multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank could see about \$2.3 billion (about R6.9bn) in foreign assistance and investment coming into the country annually — if the local business

BY MURIEL VANCE-JONES FOR THE PRESS

Continued (P.1) fall away for discussion

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

SA's first football pool soon

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — South Africa's first football pool will be launched early next month as a fund-raising competition run by the ailing SPCA.

The pool could create more than 100 000 jobs and pay out millions of rands in prizes every week.

This was revealed yesterday, after four years of secrecy, by SPCA general manager Mr Dudley Fortune in the wake of recommendations last week by Mr Justice Howard that a sports pool be allowed to operate in South Africa.

• The attorney-general of Natal, Mr Tim MacNally, would have to decide whether the pool would fall foul of the law, a Justice Ministry spokesman said last night.

It was his opinion, however, that until the Howard Commission's recommendations were accepted by the government, the pool would be illegal.

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (Ldn) (close)	\$350,75
Gold (NY) (close)	\$350,65
Dollar	R3,1425/40
BD 100	5534,5
FT index (100)	2832,7
Dow Jones	3415,9
Nikkei	20206,7

CAPE TIMES MON-FRI



9 771016 394001

... Town in July. Mr Pri
... impression is that said the

—INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELA



Taking a break from the Idasa conference are, from left, Natal University's economic policy unit director Gavin Maasdorp, former AIPA director Bax Nomvete, Fort Hare University-lecturer S Mayatula, and Patrick Ncube from Cape Town University's labour development research unit.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Stals calls for changes to beat poverty spiral

RESERVE Bank Governor Chris Stals said the economy had fallen into a perpetual poverty trap and major structural changes were needed to combat low economic growth, high unemployment and declining standards of living.

He was speaking at the conference on SA's international economic relations in the 1990s, which is being held at the Mabula Game Lodge under the auspices of Idasa and the Aspen Institute of the US.

Stals suggested continued cautious monetary policy to keep inflation down, saying the temptation to supplement domestic sources by the creation of more money should be resisted as more money provided more inflation.

"Whatever the source of financing for poverty alleviation, there are limits on what can be achieved," he said, adding that SA had no option but to generate more resources through a higher rate of economic growth.

He suggested financing social uplift programmes partly from external sources through foreign finance such as aid trans-

fers. He said SA was relatively under-borrowed — in 1990 foreign debt interest payments absorbed only 4,2% of total exports — and that care must be taken as the country could very easily fall into an overborrowed situation.

"Foreign funds are not freely available and could, if attainable, eventually lead to debt servicing problems. At this stage, SA should, however, gladly accept foreign funds available for the financing of poverty alleviation," he said. Redirecting domestic resources through the channelling of cash flows would reduce resources available for other purposes.

"The challenge is to strike a balance between poverty alleviation and alternative applications of our scarce resources to support maximum growth," he said.

Stals said a statement regarding current negotiations with creditor banks on extending SA's foreign debt arrangements was likely to be made in London by today.

Earlier, he confirmed that a Reserve Bank delegation was in London negotiating with creditor banks to reschedule about \$5,5bn in foreign debt. — Reuter.

The life and soul of Alexandra township

THE REV Benjamin Nzamo believes that the business of the Church is not simply to preach to the converted, but also to reach out and help communities.

Until recently, Nzamo, a founder member of the New Central Methodist Church — a breakaway from the mainline Methodist Church in which he was ordained — made it his business to walk the streets of Johannesburg, north of Johannesburg, not only to preach the

gospel but to practice what he describes as "personal community work".

It started 30 years ago when he first came to Alex which was then, and still is, a "dangerous" township. Dirt poor and often without food, he plied the streets preaching peace — as he does to this day.

"Those were dark and nearly hopeless days — but not nearly as heart-rending as in the mid-1980s during the massacres in the township."

ONE MAN'S vision brings hope to the strife-torn township of Alexandra. JOE LOUW reports on the giant step this man took in reaching out and helping his community.

We saw horrors born from years of suffering and poverty. There was a massive breakdown of values, of common decency," he says.

Nzamo describes how during the height of the massacres he used to go to the mortuary in

Randburg where "bodies were packed one on top of the other like sacks of maize-meal", and how he pleaded with the authorities to let him "unpack" the bodies for identification.

It was then that he found his "true vocation"

and helped found the New Central Methodist Church which, through its adoption of the symbol of the humble ass that carried Christ into Jerusalem, became derisively known as the "donkey kerk" in the township.

"But what they didn't know was that we chose that donkey as a symbol of service — service to the community and the fact that in the Bible it says that the humble shall be exalted and the exalted shall be hum-

bled. This is when I had a vision of what God wanted me to do."

Last week, however, his vision finally began to take shape when the Alexandra Crisis Intervention Centre opened its doors in Marlboro.

After years of working in school buildings and from his own home, Nzamo was finally able to move his self-help efforts to a "decent" place — with a little help from his friends.

The Liberty Life Foundation gave the centre an initial grant of R30 000, which was followed by some generous donations from families in Sandton and enthusiastic support from Sandton mayor Brian Crail.

The centre is dedicated to helping Alex residents through what Nzamo calls "constructive projects" — giving the unskilled and untutored the capacity to earn a living.

HE says: "We are not handing things out free here. We need to help people, especially young people, get out of the spiral of unemployment and violence. We expect them to contribute and to be very serious with what they undertake. We will not carry those who do not make an effort to help themselves."

Applicants are trained by experts in baking and cooking, dressmaking, flower arranging, carpentry, upholstery and tent-making.

At present, Nzamo is putting finishing touches to the new building, but already many applicants have made their way there. Following his original vision, Nzamo says the centre will not only get involved with the "practicalities", but will also expand its operations to areas such as crime prevention, resolving disputes and in getting youngsters back to school.

"I know it sounds very ambitious, but, God willing, it will happen."

Leaders support Red Cross efforts

By ZANELE VUTELA

THE South African Red Cross Society is planning a massive celebration of World Red Cross Day on May 8, the birthdate of movement's founder, Henry Dumont.

The theme for 1993 is "Dignity for all".

According to national communications officer Derrick Thema, "nowhere is the call for dignity more relevant than in SA. The psychosis of murder and mayhem is threatening to turn our beautiful country into a wasteland because people are not accorded the dignity they deserve. Instead, there is scant regard for life while the conflict has turned many into orphans without shelter and food."

Leaders including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, DP leader Zach de Beer, the late CP leader Andries Treurnicht and Richard Goldstone of the Goldstone Commission endorsed the theme.

In a statement they said: "At this crucial period in the history of our country we pay tribute to the worldwide Red Cross movement whose humanitarian ideals embody the essence of what we want SA to be: united in understanding, friendship, co-operation and lasting peace, free from discrimination and injustice."

Activities planned throughout the country include street collections, first aid demos, jumble sales, parades, games, displays, puppet shows and much more.

In the Johannesburg city centre, the highlight will be a "Teenaids Busters" competition which will encompass eight regions and boys aged 16 to 19, from 123 schools.

The prize will be a 50cc Suzuki scooter and the criterion for winning will be based on personality and knowledge about the disease Aids.

Self-help is the name of this game

Star 35193 (297)

By Shirley Woodgate

A grand plan has taken root in the middle of the drought-stunted mealie fields linking the power stations of the south-eastern Transvaal.

The modest creche taking shape for the 5 500 black inhabitants of Sivukile is nothing short of a miracle come true.

Self-help is the name of the game.

Behind the project stand east German immigrant Norbert Bleckert and his wife Eve, who launched their own business in Randburg with R750 and a lot of chutzpah.

Detour

Seven months ago, equipped with a R2 050 brick-making machine and a dream of ploughing their self-taught know-how into a poor community in the townships along the road where they conducted their steel business, they detoured into Sivukile.

Into the picture came George Makanya (29), a polio victim who had also served a brief political jail sentence.

He listened, then called the people to decide on a project.

He lined up some unskilled workers, who set about learning the tricks of the trade from brickmaking at 15-a-time to digging foundations for a 200-sq-m building, then laying the bricks.

Today, they are up to roof level, the bulk of the advice and materials provided by the Bleckerts, who also helped Juliet Radebe to organise a backyard candle-making business and a knitting school to augment minimum wages.

Sivukile is alongside Morgenzon which, 10 years ago, attained worldwide notoriety when Oranjewerkers targeted it as the heart of their since-aborted all-white Afrikaner homeland.

The rightwingers are now gingerly rewarding their black neighbours' ingenuity.

A hardware shop throws in a little for free and sometimes the locals hand out food for the workers.

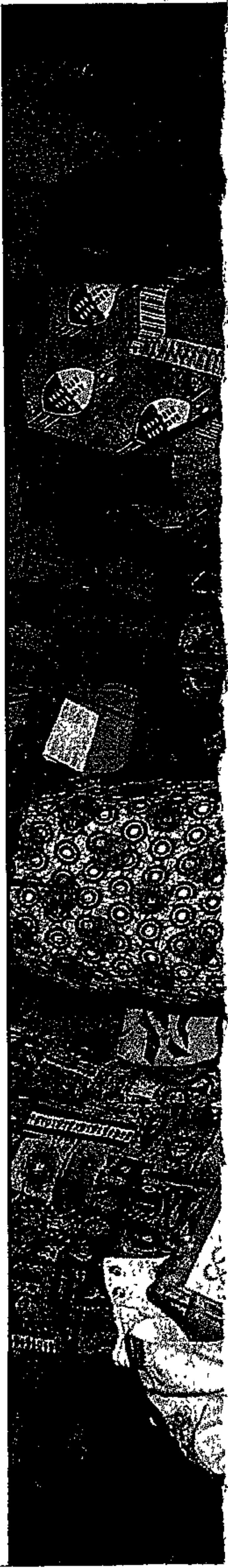
But the first prize is a grant of R25 000 from the Independent Development Trust and the promise of help from the United States embassy.

"This is the best creche in the whole of the eastern Transvaal," said Makanya, who has developed into a top community leader.

"When we have looked after our children who are our future, the people want an old age home to care for our past," he said.

Township administrator and mayor of Morgenzon Rudi van Dyk said the people's effort had earned them respect.

"The country is violence-torn but we are at peace. If Sivukile prospers, Morgenzon will be proud."



Finalists of the 1992 Sowetan/CCV-TV Community Builder of the Year Award. Prizegiving will be at the Johannesburg Sun Hotel.

Let's build our nation

Sowetan Reporter

THREE YEARS AGO one seldom heard the term "Community Builder".

Today it is freely used to identify individuals who strive

to improve the quality of life for others

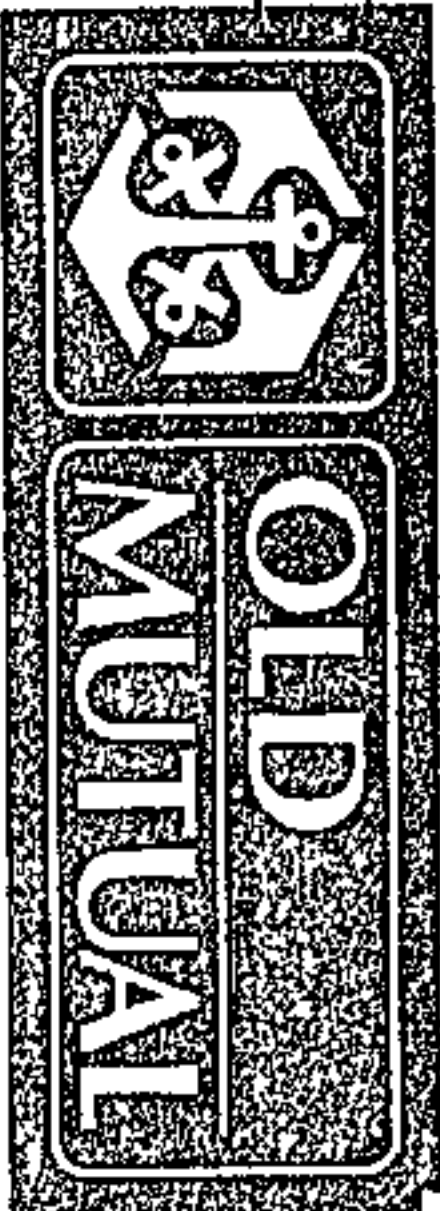
The phenomenal growth of this concept is largely attributed to the efforts of CCV-TV, *Sowetan* and most recently Old Mutual, to promote the efforts of outstanding men and women who have been identified "Community Builders" by their own communities

This year's event is well underway and the response to the request for nominations has been most pleasing.

Embark on similar projects

"Judging from the increase in the number of nominations, it would appear that the competition has achieved one of its primary objectives, that is, to motivate other community-minded people to embark on similar projects in their own areas," says CCV-TV project leader Mr. Eric Nhlapho

"Involvement with the community at this level will strengthen the infrastructure of the masses which in turn will



COMMUNITY BUILDERS People who

strive to improve their communities:

297

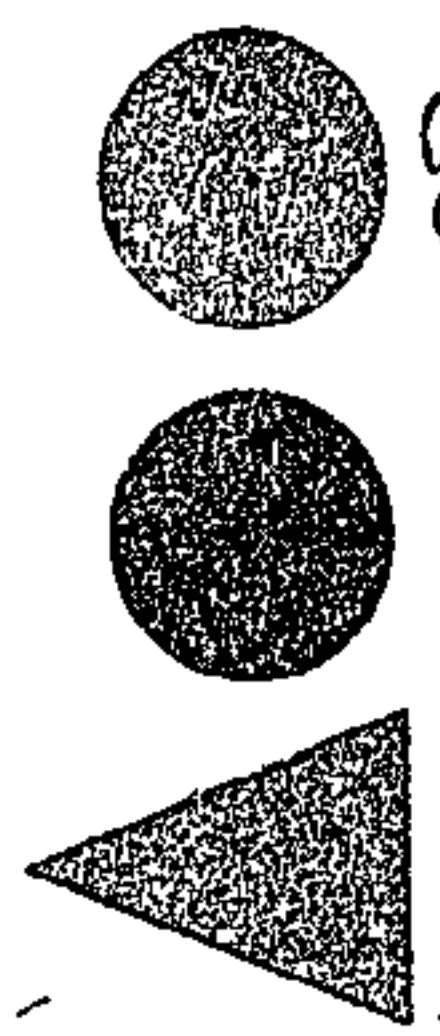
contribute to increased stability in our country.

"We look forward to introducing these unsung heroes and heroines to the public over the next couple of months and the team is already preparing for a very special live broadcast of the awards ceremony on November 9," he said.

Old Mutual is a welcome addition to the Community Builder family and their involvement has facilitated the growth of the competition and a substantial increase in sponsorship.

The number of finalists this year has been increased from six to 12. Some R45 000 will be shared between finalists and their projects.

"The objective of this competition is to recognise those individuals of our nation who are actively and unselfishly



Sowetan 4/5/93

contributing towards developing the grassroot structures of our society.

"These are the people driven by a genuine desire to improve the quality of life and circumstances of others, thereby helping the process of Nation Building," said Old Mutual general manager (services) Mr Munro.

Work and to encourage

He said Old Mutual would also like to inspire these people to continue with their good work and to encourage others to join the Nation Building project.

"We see this competition as an accolade in the recognition to these contributors to the community.

"As with all the other community projects that Old Mutual is involved in, our objective is to actively encourage

These are the people driven by a genuine desire to improve the quality of life and circumstances of others, thereby helping the process of Nation Building

Mr Munro,
Old Mutual general manager

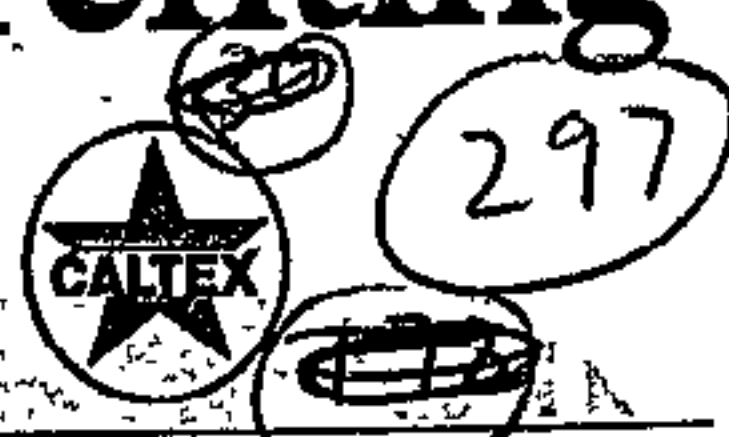
others to help themselves," Munro said. The Community Builder team is presently visiting a selection of nominees

The finalists will be announced on CCV-TV's Cosmo Life and in *Sowetan* every Tuesday from July 6 to September 21.

Thereafter, readers will get the chance to win R5 000 by voting for their favourite finalist.

SOWETAN NATION BUILDING PROG

Popular demand for parenting workshops



Sowetan 4/5/93
■ Four new areas have been added in the project:

By Pearl Majola

THERE is no stopping the Parenting Workshops project from growing.

Over the years the Pick 'n Pay-sponsored project has been the force behind Nation-Building.

This year four new areas - Duduza, Witbank, Standerton and Dobsonville - have been included as part of the project.

This is a victory for the whole Nation Building programme because it means those communities will be able to participate in other projects such as the schools' choir competition.

This is the fourth year that the supermarket chain has sponsored the project. Its sponsorship has increased each year to keep pace with the project's growth.

This year it has gone further than just pledge its support through the sponsorship.

The supermarket chain has designated Consumer Affairs Manager, Ms Alice Tukulu, to represent the company at the Parenting Workshops.

"Pick 'n Pay is proud to be part of a project that cares so much for the com-

munity," says Tukulu.

"We are also pleased with the opportunity to give something back to the communities that support us. We believe that communities can be made better together. That is precisely what we want to help do through the Parenting Workshops project," she added.

The project provides a forum for communities to identify local issues and problems and determine a plan of action to address the problems.

The Parenting Committees then set up task groups to implement the plan and work on solving the problem.

The official programme has been divided into two phases this year - the standard workshops in each area as well as the "Spirit of Nation Building Week-ends".

Soweto and Pietersburg will be the first areas to get their workshops underway this year.

The Soweto workshop takes place on Saturday May 15 while the Pietersburg event will be at the St Paul Lutheran Church in Zone 1 Seshego on Sunday May 16.

Community building are all part of this year's programme



Honouring all women who work tirelessly

■ Event is aimed at improving the lot in our communities:

By Sizakele Kooma

THE *Sowetan*/Eskom Woman of the Year is again in full swing, with two women having already been featured as nominees for the prestigious award

The annual event, which was started by the newspaper in 1987 and later to become an integral part of Nation Building campaign, seeks to highlight the efforts of rural and urban women who tirelessly work towards improving the lot of their communities.

Follow their example

The award is also aimed at encouraging those who are not involved in self-help projects to follow their example.

This year the main thrust of the competition is on getting community workers from as wide a spectrum as possible.

The panel of seven judges, themselves community workers and carefully selected from a wide range of areas around the country, have recognised categories they wish should be reflected in the 10 nominees who will make the

finalist list.

The categories include working with the homeless, caring for the aged, children and the youth, improvement of family life, job creation, education and training, health and care for the disabled

Every woman who would be featured in the monthly series would have been nominated by the readers.

Final selection

The judges will make the final selection after conducting research of the nominees' projects

The award culminates with the selection of a winner to be announced in October.

Eskom, which has been sponsoring the award for the past two years, will provide sponsorship again this year

"Eskom is proud to be associated with *Sowetan* and Woman of the Year contest. Our participation is a testimony to the things we do as an organisation to contribute to Nation Building," Eskom's communications manager Mr Bongani Khumalo said.



Our 1992 winner Mrs Emily Moabelo.

Sowetan/Eskom Woman of the Year

Please tell us about a woman who has selflessly worked to uplift her local community. The person who nominates the winner will be invited to attend the Woman of the Year award luncheon

Name of nominee: Contact number:

Type of project:

Your name and address:

Please send your details to: Woman of the Year, PO Box 30564, Witsay 1717

Your entries are to reach us not later than October 1, 1993

...struck one another
justice in Jameson Hall
Picture. HAROLD KING

g merry

s of students and their fam-
to death".

Van der Velde sentenced
Gillmore to "stretching a
om" on his radio station
to promoting Shawco,
s fund-raising organisa-
for the next five days.

e official Court of Injustice
be staged at the Baxter
tre on Tuesday.

a "victory" over the government on
ANC representation.
"Must we break windows and burn
ment there is,"
Jager (AVU, Be
At least the d
to the board.

Battered women: 'Leave'

Staff Reporter

BATTERED women advise others in the same situa-
tion to leave their attackers after the first incident,
says a Human Sciences Research Council survey of
battered women.

According to the survey report, Battered Women
Seeking Solutions: A study of women who have
taken shelter at the Rape Crisis Centre in Cape
Town, a comprehensive policy for dealing with
woman battering is urgently needed from legisla-
tors.

The full report is available for R35 from Mrs A
Tucci at the HSRC. Call (021) 202-2247.

Gamefishing in SA 'has big tourism potential'

Staff Reporter

DEEP-SEA gamefishing could be de-
veloped into a major money-spinning
tourist attraction in South Africa,
foreign entrants in the Harbour Is-
land Broadbill angling classic said
yesterday.

The competition, being fished off
Cape Point, started yesterday and
boats will return to Gordon's Bay this
morning.

Competitors will fish two of the re-
maining four nights before the tour-
nament ends.

Competitors said South Africa
boasts the most diversified and abun-
dent selection of gamefish in the
world.

Chairman of the International Fed-
eration of Sea Anglers Mr Jack Reece
said: "The government should direct
its attention to this very valuable re-
source."

HSRC calls for action on wife-battering

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Wife-battering has to be urgently dealt with, says the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

It recommends a comprehensive policy dealing with woman-battering overall. The phenomenon is not regarded by the authorities as a serious crime in South Africa and so it is difficult to combat.

The HSRC says: "Legal remedies are currently of little value because they are not practical and accessible, and also do not enjoy the support of the legal system and the police."

In a report, "Battered women seeking solutions: A study of women who have taken refuge at the rape crisis shelter in Cape Town", the HSRC says that help from family is not always available because of "social and emo-

tional relationships with the woman and the batterer".

It adds that the stigma of being beaten up also forces women to hide their plight from friends and acquaintances.

"Since women are still often regarded as their husband's property, wife-beating is commonly seen as a domestic matter which should be resolved in private," the report says.

Shelters such as those in Cape Town and other large cities and towns are usually the only refuge, even if temporary.

Funding for and access to better-equipped shelters are among recommendations contained in the report, while there was also found to be a need for long-term shelter facilities as "a lack of alternative accommodation forces many women to return to the batterer".

'Indefinite' strike by prisoners

An "indefinite" hunger strike by more than 20 political prisoners at Leeuwkop Prison to bring about their release has entered its fourth day, the African National Congress PWV region claimed yesterday.

Correctional Services spokesman Warrant Officer Rudi Potgieter confirmed that 20 inmates at the prison north of Johannesburg had "indicated that they are on a hunger strike".

The ANC's PWV region said in a statement the strike started on May 1.

The prisoners argue that their release should have followed soon after the Record of Understanding had been concluded between the Government and the ANC.

In their view, ex-political prisoners who had committed identical offences had been released and there was no justification to imprison them.

The inmates also demanded that their plight be included in key demands agreed by the ANC alliance for a transitional executive council and an election date. — Sapa.

OFFER ON...
P4410
Printers
Price R5 495,00
AL OFFER
95,00!

Volume)

N

E COSTS
OUTLAY

open to 7.00pm

NEWS Arson attack on NP member

Club is not partisan say executives

Sowetan 6/5/93
■ **STANDING CLEAR** Community

group wants to be heard loud and clear:

By Isaac Moledi

MEMBERS OF IKAGENG Women's Club have distanced the organisation from their president's alleged membership of the National Party.

The club's members said they had been threatened by unknown callers who said their houses would be petrol-bombed because they belonged to the NP.

A committee member, Mrs Winnie Serobe, said yesterday the situation was worse in KwaThema, Springs, where the club has its head office.

She said after their national president, Mrs Marjorie Mohlala, was quoted in a magazine interview as saying she was a member of the NP, people in KwaThema started associating the club with the party.

She said Mohlala's house in KwaThema had been petrol-bombed

three times.

Mohlala told *Sowetan* yesterday her house was petrol-bombed on April 20 while her family, including her 14-month-old grandchild, were asleep. The fire destroyed bedding and clothes.

On April 23, when the repairs to the house were almost complete, the attackers struck again.


At 4am on Monday this week petrol bombs were hurled into her house. They did not explode. (297)

Serobe said: "Our community organisation is non-political, non-governmental and nonracial and it does not discriminate against any religion. But we don't prevent any member from belonging to a particular political party."

"Mohlala joined the NP as an individual and not as a representative of the organisation. Her membership of a political party has no relevance or bearing on the club because we have members who belong to different political organisations," she said. (307)

'Dignity for all' campaign launched

Sowetan 7/5/93 (297)



TOMORROW is World Red Cross Day and will be celebrated with the launch of the "dignity for all" campaign run by the South African Red Cross Society.

The "dignity for all" campaign has already been endorsed by leaders across the political spectrum in the country.

Resuscitation demonstrations, street collections and jumble sales have been organised countrywide.

African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela said in a statement of endorsement before leaving on an overseas trip: "As president of the ANC, I fully endorse the Red Cross 'dignity for all' theme and campaign."

National communications officer of

■ World Red Cross Day celebration endorsed:

the Red Cross Mr Derrick Thema said: "The Red Cross is the only organisation that can foster tolerance and dignity for all because of its history of impartiality and neutrality."

A statement by leaders, including *Sowetan* Editor Aggrey Klaaste, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Zach de Beer, said: "At this crucial period in the history of our country we pay tribute to the Red Cross movement, whose humanitarian ideals embody the essence of what we want South Africa to be."

LOTTERIES ^{FM 7/5/93}

Off and running

Luck has no place in the ongoing battle among lottery operators for the chance to run the single, national lottery recommended by the Howard Commission report on gambling last month. Among contenders for the right to operate the online lottery are Viva Trust and Ithuba/Games Africa, which operate the biggest scratchcard games in the country, the Totalizator Agency Boards (Tabs), which run the off-track computerised betting on horse races, the Board of Executors; and even the Post Office.

With so much still to be decided by government, no-one is saying how much will be raised or exactly who will benefit from the proceeds.

"I think it's going to be a rough competition," says Adele Thomas, a Viva trustee. "But we all agree that the State should not run the lottery. That's our point of commonality."

The Howard report recommends that government should establish a National Lottery Board to conduct a lottery itself or offer it as a franchise to one organisation. That raised hackles all around. DP justice spokesman Tony Leon says a lottery board should be answerable to the State but it should not be another government department "with the usual mediocre brand of State appointees."

He also fears that if government runs a lottery, the controls will not be rigorous enough. "The State has an appalling record of corruption and mismanagement."

In the US, where about 35 states have lotteries, the trend is towards partnerships with private companies. In Texas, which started its lottery last year, the state pays a fee to suppliers of computer equipment, tickets and advertising.

In SA, too, partnerships are forming. Viva, which is allied with the Kagiso Trust, is among the 20-odd welfare organisations now operating scratchcard games. Viva, which doesn't have an online system yet, has found a partner in Taki Xenopoulos, executive chairman of the Fontana retail chain.

Viva's main rival is Games Africa, which runs the Ithuba game. Games Africa has spent R5m on its computerised game, Lotto Africa, which it planned to introduce in March until Judge James Howard squashed the idea of any more game introductions that might interfere with his recommended national lottery.

In October, the Board of Executors said it had made a deal with Automated Wagering International, which has installed the lotteries in eight American states and Norway, to supply the equipment for what it called the South African Lottery. This was expected to go online last month but, again, it was halted

by Howard's edict. Now the board says it is waiting to see what government decides.

The horse-racing industry, which the three-member Howard Commission went out of its way to protect, gets a boost in the report with a positive pitch for the Tabs. "It would appear from the evidence that the Tabs are adequately equipped and experienced to provide a satisfactory service as agents of the National Lottery Board. Because they already have the computer network (290 outlets), they could do so more economically than a rival concern starting from scratch. Moreover, if they were to be appointed as the board's agents, this would help to ensure the survival of horse racing."

The commission, however, did have a problem with the Natal Lotto, a weekly online game operated by the Natal Tabs on behalf of Operation Jumpstart. The game, which began in October, is seen as having too-long odds, too-little advertising and an unattractive format.

The Post Office, which already acts as a retailing agent for Ithuba game cards at its 3 000 branches, is considering making a run at the online lottery franchise too. "The government is aware of our interest," says GM Andre du Pisani.

Critics of the Howard report are also wondering why the commission seemed to give an easier ride to the idea of a national football pool. Leon points out that the commission recommends that a private promoter, rather than a national board, run the pool, but doesn't make the same suggestion for the online lottery.

Games Africa director Eytan Rechter wants to know why the commission has proposed different percentage break-downs between the lottery and the pool. The report says it would be reasonable for the pool promoter to take 35% of turnover but, on the other hand, the commission knocks Games Africa for taking 35%. Also, the report recommends that at least 22%, and perhaps about 30%, of lottery turnover should go to charity. But the commission says only 20% of football pool proceeds should go to sport

development

The commission certainly seemed happy with the representation by Times Media Ltd (TML), the parent company of the *FM*, which has negotiated deals with two of the UK's three major sports-pool companies. The commission says the draft ordinance prepared by TML "could well serve as a model for the legislation."

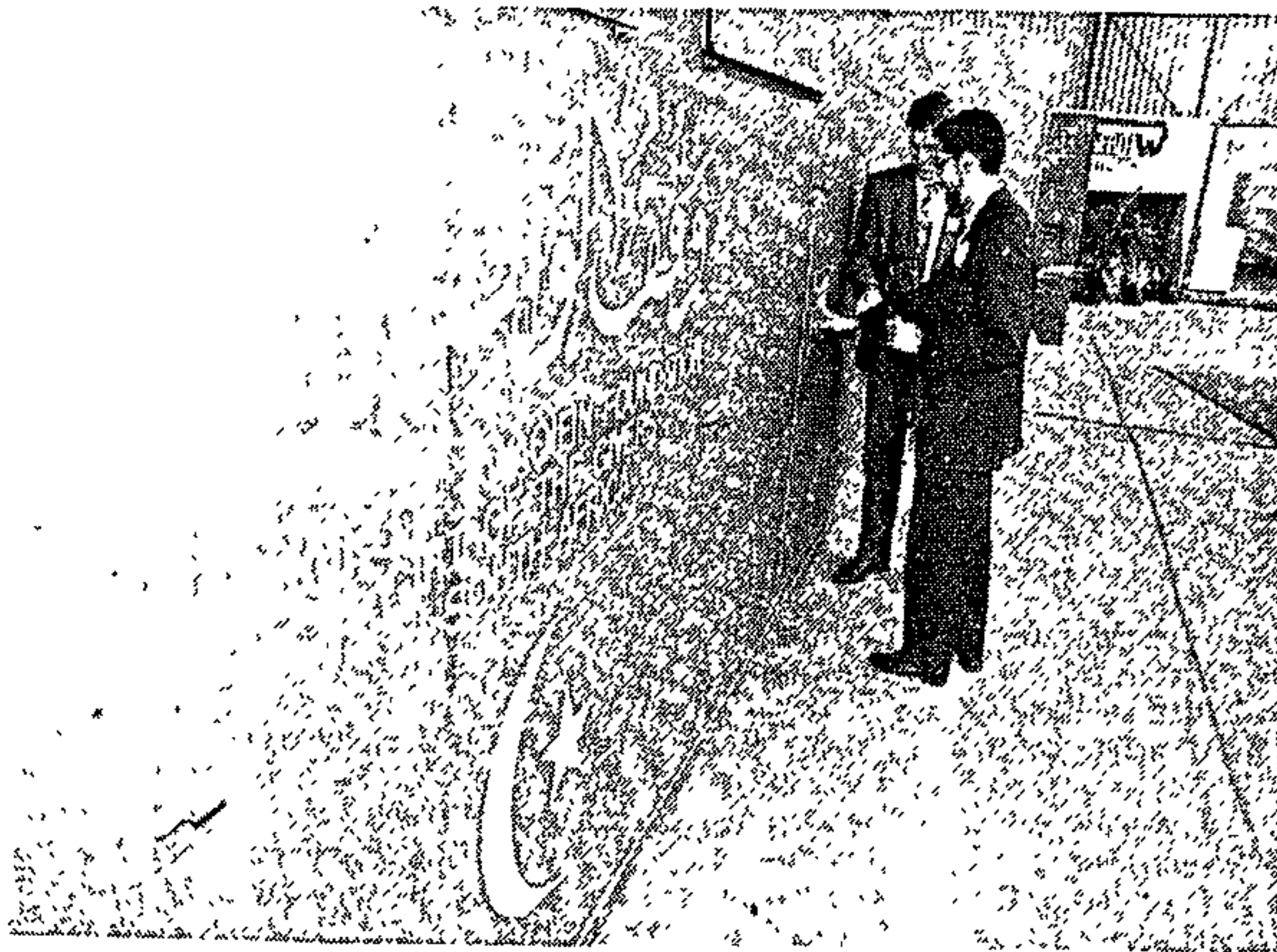
TML also seems happy with the report and its place in it. GM Neil Jacobsohn says the company did not ask for a monopoly in its submission to the commission, but it certainly is not against being awarded the sole right to operate the pool, especially since it will be competing against scratchcard and online lotteries and other forms of wagering.

"There's no question that if government allows a number of pool licences we will think hard about our position. But we're not against competition. A competitive environment is the one we're used to and the one we flourish in," says Jacobsohn.

He adds that TML would form a separate company to operate the pool and would "put together a broad-based partnership with representative black owners."

lice
s at
the
nen
was
red
ape
by
the
ot-
ea
to
i.
ere
the

ad
ent
ers
100
out
rt-
46
ed
or
rn
al
ed.
or-
re
lt-



National co-ordinator of the Waqfu'l Waqifin (Gift of the Givers) Foundation Imtiaz Sooliman unlocks a door to a container with the world's largest mobile hospital ready for shipment to Bosnia. With him is Van de Wetering Engineering MD Johan van de Wetering, whose Rosslyn firm built the hospital.

Picture ROBERT BOTHA

SA Muslims donate mobile hospital

AN SA-built mobile hospital, the biggest in the world, is on its way to war-ravaged Bosnia-Herzegovina. *BIDM 715793*

Pretoria's Van de Wetering Engineering yesterday handed over the fully fitted 126-bed hospital to the Muslim community of SA for shipment to Bosnia. *(297)*

Although the R4m hospital was financed entirely by the Muslim community, it would attend to all war victims irrespective of ethnic origin or religious belief, said Waqfu'l Waqifin (Gift of the Givers) Foundation co-ordinator Imtiaz Sooliman. *(297)*

The hospital — one of the most comprehensive ever built — consists of 20 separate isothermic containers and includes a

KATHRYN STRACHAN

complete theatre unit, an intensive care unit, wards and an ambulance.

It comprises two field tents with capacity for 50 beds.

The containerised medical unit technology provides high-quality medical care facilities that are easy to transport, can be quickly erected on almost any terrain and easily adapt to requirements.

Company MD Gerrit van de Wetering said the project was a triumph for SA design and engineering capabilities.

Representatives of the SA Muslim community are to accompany the shipment in mid-June

S
m
pl
H
U
C
A
t
e
p
f
n

I
w
t
d
y
t
a
s
t
l
u
o
a
f
r

Hospital of mercy built for Bosnians

STimes (C1 metro)
9/5/93 By BOETI ESHAK (297)

A FULLY-FITTED mobile hospital and two ambulances, paid for by South Africans, are to be shipped to Bosnia-Herzegovina in June as a belated Ramadan gift to the casualties of the war.

The hospital, with 126 beds and 14 sections, each equipped for a specialised medical service, has been commissioned by the Bosnia Relief Fund (BRF), operating as Waqfu'l Waqifin Foundation (Gift of Givers), in Pietermaritzburg.

Medical equipment, medicines, bandages and anaesthetics are also to be sent, once the blockade of Bosnia has been lifted.

The drive to raise funds was launched in January and the hospital, built by a Pretoria engineering company, was unveiled this week.

"This project has been financed entirely by South African Muslims, but the hospital will serve the needs of all war victims, irrespective of ethnic origin or religious beliefs," the national co-ordinator, Dr Imtiaz Sooliman, said.

He visited Bosnia-Herzegovina last year.

"Many Bosnians are dying of their wounds or from sepsis," he said. "Children, some as young as one year old, are operated on without anaesthetic."

Donations can be deposited at any Standard Bank branch and made out to: Bosnia Relief Fund, Standard Bank Church Street East Branch, Pietermaritzburg, account number 25 203 2454 (lillah — "gift for the sake of God"), or 25 203 2640 (zakaat — charity).

New courts set to cut divorce costs

Star 10/5/93
297

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Family courts which should sharply reduce the cost of getting divorced are proposed in new legislation tabled in Parliament.

The Magistrates' Courts Amendment Bill envisages the creation of civil divisional courts and family courts as part of a restructuring of the lower court system.

It will also scrap anachronistic legislation providing for separate divorce courts for blacks.

In a press release Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said the new family courts would "result in substantially lower legal costs" in cases which at present had to be heard in the Supreme Court.

It would also save time and increase accessibility to the lower civil courts for the public, he said.

The family court would "generally hear divorce matters" unless it was of the opinion that they should go to the Supreme Court. They would be served by "family magistrates".

Coetsee stressed that the "jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, unless where explicitly indicated, is not affected by the provisions of this Bill".

Civil matters

The Bill also provides for the abolition of separate divorce courts for blacks, established under the Black Administration Act of 1927 and a 1929 amendment.

The new civil divisional courts would "generally hear all civil matters except for

matters pertaining to the marital status of a person or to testamentary documents", said Coetsee.

These courts would embrace a number of magisterial districts and be served by senior civil magistrates.

The existing criminal district and regional courts and civil district courts would remain as part of the system.

Coetsee said the Bill, read in conjunction with the Magistrates' Bill tabled two weeks ago, "will further guarantee an independent and efficient lower court Bench".

The Bill also provides for the "participation of the legal professions in the appointment of regional, senior civil and family magistrates, by providing for their representation in the examining bodies of candidates for these posts," he said.

South African realities.

- Every 26 seconds a new baby is born. At this rate the country's population will double every 30 years.
- The population is growing by 3 323 babies a day.
- By the year 2000, the population will grow to 48 million, to 80 million by 2038, and to a staggering 272 million by the year 2100.
- The population growth is 2 percent while our economic growth is at an alarmingly low rate of 1,8 percent.
- The United Nations publication World Population Prospect 1988 predicts that South Africa could be one of the 23 most densely populated areas in the world by the year 2025 if the present growth rate continues.
- There is only one doctor for every 2 000, compared to Australia and America where there is a doctor for every 500.
- One in three people cannot find work in the present population. More than 1 000 people join those without work every day. And this does not even include the 10 million children under the age of 15 who will have to find jobs in the near future.
- One in three people in Africa suffers from hunger, poverty and poor health, and tens of thousands of children die before they are one year old.

5/11/92

Research has proved that population growth can be controlled successfully only if the standard of living of that portion of the population with high growth rate can be improved by social and economic development programmes.

To achieve this, the Population Development Programme which was launched in 1984, does the following:

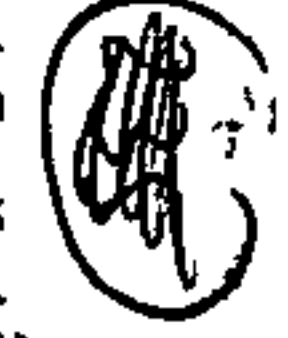
- Offers literacy classes for adults to learn how to read and write
- Encourages women to motivate their children to stay at school as long as possible.
- Educates women on the causes, implications and prevention of teenage pregnancies.
- Educates women on parental responsibility by stressing the importance of planning their lives and their children's careers.
- Motivates women to attend family planning and health education as well as educating them on child spacing.
- Educates women on income generating activities such as small businesses, self-help projects and home industries.
- Offers courses in leadership, budgeting and self-image improvement to equip women to be involved in their family's and the community's decision-making processes.
- Encourages the creation of jobs for women and employment of women.

Star 10/5/93

Poor, powerless, pregnant



297



CAPPING EXPLOSION

If the woman of the '90s is not going to be disadvantaged, she must help curb the rocketing population. Promotion of literacy is one way of capping the explosion, **Mpine Qakisa** reports.

If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a nation. This Ghanaian adage clearly spells out the dire need for South African women to stand up and take action now.

If the woman of the Nineties is not going to be poor, powerless and pregnant, it is her responsibility to curb the population growth.

And promoting literacy is one mechanism for counteracting the population explosion in South Africa, according to the Population Development Programme *Women of the '90s* booklet.

Seven years of successful schooling for women is an international threshold for fertility decline, says the booklet. More than three million adult women in South Africa are illiterate. Very few rural women have ever been to school or remained in school long enough.

When women are poor and illiterate, the children in their care also grow up in an atmosphere of chronic want, a continuous spiral of poverty and overpopulation.

In rural areas, where 60 percent of South Africa's black population reside, there is a tendency to educate boys rather than girls.

In certain religions men say daily prayers thanking God for not having made them women. These attitudes reinforce the exclusion of girls, the future mothers, from education and better jobs.

Women are thus dragged into the vicious circle of poverty, poor health, illiteracy and multiple pregnancies.

When the hand that rocks the cradle is without the advantages of education and improved lifestyle, women are trapped into being even more dependent, depressed, degraded and discarded.

Women have been described as the world's "wasted asset"

by the UN in its *World Population 1992* report.

The improvement of the role and the status of women is a prerequisite for development. There will be no sustainable development if women are left behind.

The report states that South Africa's population is growing too fast and this could disturb the important balance between available resources and the number of people.

"Unless (wo)man halts population growth, population growth will halt (wo)man."

These words by the former president of America, John F Kennedy, spell out the dire

consequences that South Africa could face.

In Africa, the role women play and their standard of living is so low that they form part of the syndrome which has been labelled "the feminisation of poverty".

Economic growth (and the quality of life) has been the fastest in those areas of the world where women enjoy higher status and the slowest where they face the greatest disadvantages.

Clearly, there is a direct correlation between a higher standard of living and the size of the family.

B10174 12/5/93

Whites suffer poverty

SA WAS currently experiencing the worst level of poverty among whites since the "poor white problem" of the '30s, Deputy Welfare Minister Boy Geldenhuys said yesterday. (297)

Geldenhuys said the era of providing welfare based on race had come to an end.

NP MP Vic Borchers said although the portion of the welfare budget spent on whites had decreased from 52% to 24%, it was still disproportionately high.

The lost people of Atlantis

By Christelle Terreblanche

THE LOST City of Atlantis might be too obvious an analogy for the community on the Cape west coast, proclaimed in 1972 as a decentralised "growth point" to check the urbanisation flow to Cape Town.

But the people of Atlantis say they are lost — neglected and powerless.

The original idea to make the town a centre for social upliftment has turned into a nightmare.

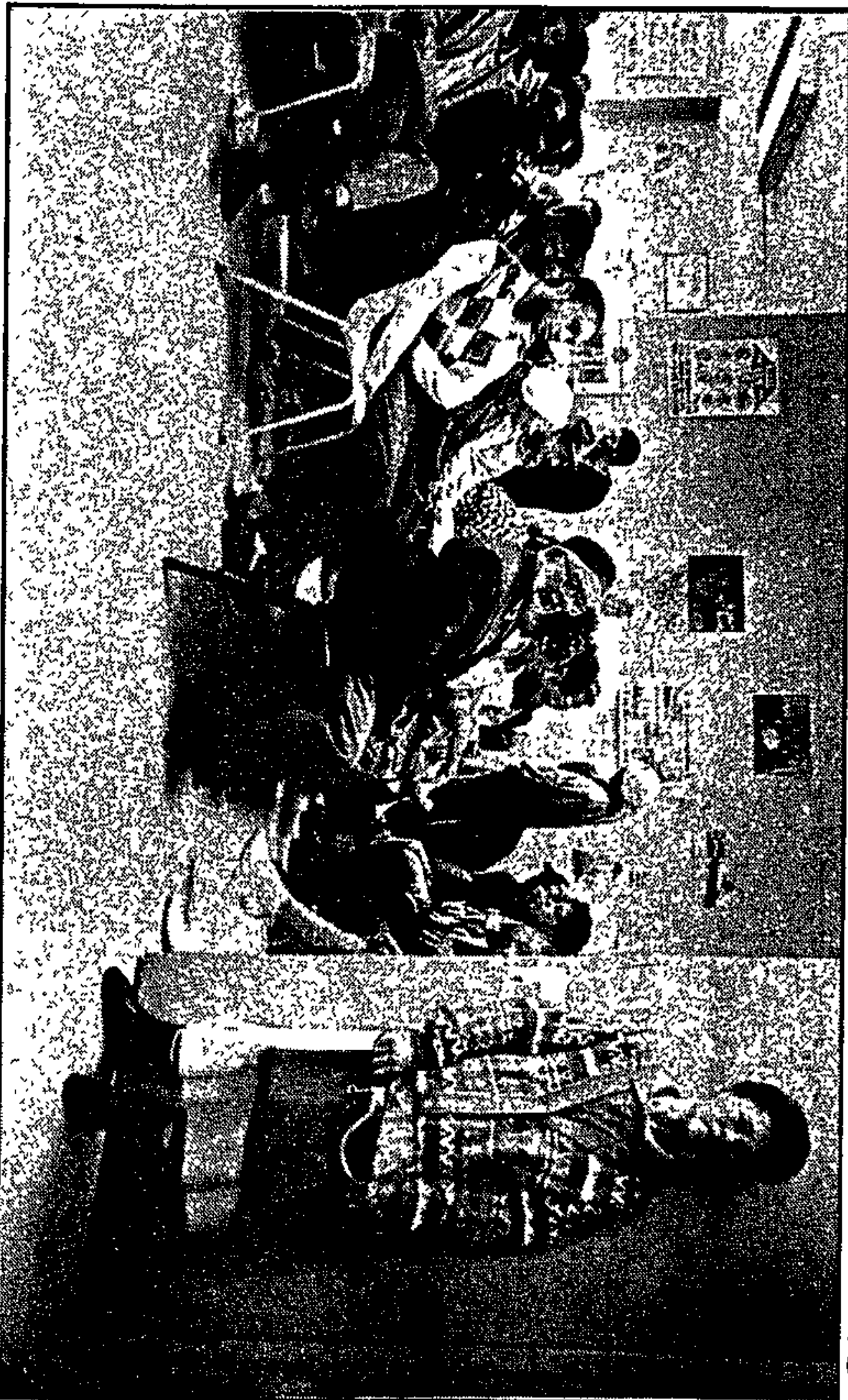
With unemployment rising to nearly 50 percent at the last count, many of the residents have become totally dependent on random state handouts.

Those who work have to travel more than 100km to Cape Town every day, at their own expense, since no free public transport is available. This is too far for the unemployed to travel every day in their often fruitless pursuit of a job.

The result is predictable: Evictions, extreme socio-economic problems, a culture of violence and general hopelessness.

The list is endless.

Most of the industries originally attracted to the town have closed down in the past few years, resulting in massive lay-offs and a dwindling local economy. Yet the extremely costly infrastructure of the town is still the responsibility of



WAITING FOR CRUMBS: The growing numbers of unemployed in Atlantis waiting for food vouchers from the state

the deprived community — it owes the Regional Services Council a minimum of R210 million.

The original idea was that Atlantis would help solve the housing backlog in the Western Cape. Now residents cannot pay their rent anymore.

They cite four main reasons: The lack of employment opportunities, low income, commuting and high rentals and service charges.



Photo: Guy van Raaij

Housing remains a problem. Rural people still pour into the town. High density housing and extended families have become the norm. According to the residents, a culture of violence has taken root.

Atlantis, they say, has become one of the homicide capitals of the world.

Add to that the high illiteracy, high dropout rate from schools, violent gangs, unwanted pregnancies

and few facilities for relaxation, and the mix is lethal.

The town now seems to exist for no apparent reason and its people have become stranded.

They want to help themselves but need a kick-start. They say that the politicians who dreamed up the town have deserted them.

In the past two years the community has initiated two forums for self-upliftment — the Atlantis Economic Forum and the Atlantis Community Forum.

At the time of a recent visit to Atlantis by Mrs Marika de Klerk, wife of the State President, a memorandum compiled by the Community Forum was handed over to Mr Abe Williams, the area's member of parliament and cabinet minister of sport.

In the memorandum residents asked that:

- Atlantis be declared a disaster area;
- Their debt to the RSC be scrapped;
- Money be pumped into the area for development through the Economic Forum and not randomly through handouts to individuals;
- The government appoint a delegation to work with the Economic Forum to find concrete solutions for the problems; and
- A moratorium be placed on arrests which are debt-related.

But no reply was forthcoming. A month ago a delegation from the forums and other community organisations delivered the memorandum again, coinciding with an appeal to the state president by Mr Jamie Momba, MP for Simonstown and ANC member, to look into Atlantis.

The community is still waiting.

A spokesperson for Williams said the minister did not accept the forums as representative of the community and could not tell when he would respond to the appeals.

Destitution and meagre handouts

South 1515 - 1915193

2967

"THEY don't think anything of us, they take us for animals." These words, by Mr Peter Arendse, 25, an unem-

ployed father of two in Atlantis, reflect the feelings of most of the people in the daily queue for handouts from the Department of Social Welfare.

Arendse has just been cheated out of R60 of the R160 he and his family received in food-vouchers, for the month.

It is Friday morning and general confusion is rampant in the offices of the Umlilas building in Atlantis town centre, where a lucky 200 people are waiting for their food stamps amid the

"soup kitchen" smell that seems to have engulfed the town.

They have been queuing since seven in the morning. Their newspaper, *Weskus News*, has just announced that the value of the vouchers are being decreased, but the department's officials know nothing about it.

As SOUTH talks to the lines of waiting unemployed it becomes clear there is no system for the amounts allocated. It seems to happen at the whim of the relevant official.

The official in charge, Mr Chris Cloete, could not answer questions on how the allocations are made. He had almost no idea of how much each person should get.

Social workers and political activists were rallying around to help the elderly and other disempowered people to get their due amounts.

Arendse gets his extra R60 after some lobbying. Others were not so lucky.

In their small house, Mr Dan and Annie Krus tell a lengthy story about their failed attempts to get the handouts, the rudeness of the officials and the hunger of their children.

They remember Mr Abe Williams, their National Party MP, telling them at the time of Mrs Marie de Klerk's costly "tea party" visit, that no-one "will go home without something". But "Oupa" Abraham Pieterse tells how he too has failed to obtain assistance.

"Officials misuse their positions," says Mrs Sylvia Brand, a voluntary worker who took up these people's plight. She tells of other abuses.

"Food parcels from the Department of Health and Social Welfare have been sold and not handed out," she says.

Democratic Party (DP) and African National Congress community leaders feel this system of handouts and its mismanagement lie at the heart of the problem of the people of Atlantis. "People have no power over their own lives. There is nothing they can do to help themselves," says Mr Jeff Leonard, DP chairperson in the area.

There are other grievances. People tell of the lack and cost of health services, and the way they are treated at the hospital.

Others have tales about their workplaces — being paid almost nothing for 14-hour shifts, having to work in hazardous conditions, and general abuse because so many other people are desperate for their jobs.

In the meantime, Williams has been making money available to cultural and sport organisations. SOUTH has been unable to establish where the money come from.

The community is adamant that this is not what they want. They need a total plan to save them from complete collapse.

Charities warned to be more businesslike

ARGUS 5/93

297

Weekend Argus Reporter

COMMUNITY projects and charities must reduce their dependency on corporate donations and start running their affairs on business lines — or face collapse.

This was the message at a seminar run by the Community Development Trust in Cape Town to representatives from more than 150 organisations by the trust's Mr Dave Jackson.

After saying it was "a pipe-dream to believe that foreign investment will come flooding into this country in such measure as to resolve all our economic ills," he warned that a high level of unemployment would be a feature of South Africa — and throughout the world — "for the foreseeable future and perhaps forever".

And, he said: "The large financial institutions, oil companies, mining houses and industrial conglomerates cannot be expected to increase their social responsibility giving in worsening economic conditions

just because the need is greater. In relative terms, there is just less money to go around."

He suggested that community organisations should start charging more realistic fees for their services and should examine other ways of developing the revenue-earning potential of their organisations and of cutting costs.

"Think of a soup kitchen not just as a crisis feeding scheme, but as a community fast-food outlet," he said. "The desperately poor may be able to pay little or nothing for the service, but there are thousands of commuters who can."

"An empty office, a stationary combi, an idle piece of equipment, an underemployed staff member — these represent wasted money," he said. "Organisations should either lop them off or find ways of hiring them out."

Mr Jackson added: "Projects should be identified, planned and managed with the fullest community participation. They

should focus on priority needs and should emphasise empowerment and self-help, rather than charity and dependency. They should avoid duplication of effort and should be well managed."

He advised delegates not to waste money on "broadside corporate mailshots couched in bleeding-heart terms".

"The most important page in your fund-raising proposal is the budget. That tells a donor whether you've done a businesslike job of researching your costs and potential sources of revenue," he said.

The Community Development Trust is establishing a full-time office in the Western Cape and will run a series of seminars to train community leaders in the skills they need to plan, launch and manage community projects with increasing professionalism.

Organisations wanting more information can contact Mr Tony Phillips, the Regional Manager, at 531 1658.

1599

Hansard

MONDAY, 17 MAY 1993

1600

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Emerdale: distribution of food parcels by organizations

17. Mr A E REEVES asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether any organizations are involved in the distribution of food parcels in Ennerdale; if so, how many;
- (2) whether there is any duplication in respect of the distribution of such food parcels; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether any employed persons are receiving such food parcels; if so, (a) why and (b) what criteria are applied in this regard;
- (4) whether her Department exercises any control over the distribution of these food parcels; if not, why not; if so, to what extent;
- (5) whether any irregularities in respect of the distribution of these food parcels have been reported; if so, what irregularities? C93E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) Yes, ten;
- (2) yes, hundreds of hungry people and squatters inundated the premises of some of the service-rendering organisations and certain food parcels were stolen. The culprits were ultimately identified and measures are being taken by the organisations that have been funded to eliminate duplication and to co-ordi-

rate the rendering of services at ground level more efficiently;

(3) yes,

(a) mainly those who have only piece-jobs earning as little as R50 to R70 per month. In order to avert legal action income is paid to the local authority, who is demanding payment for rent and water and lights and

(b) assay of destitute families is done on a continuous basis by social workers;

- (4) yes, the regional and district committees of the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme co-ordinate actions to avoid duplication. This task, however, is mainly the responsibility of the service-rendering non-governmental organisations who have been funded;
- (5) yes, as set out in (2).

Emerdale: distribution of food parcels by political parties

18. Mr A E REEVES asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether any political parties are involved in the distribution of food parcels in Ennerdale; if so, which parties;
- (2) whether the said political parties are distributing these food parcels under their own names; if not, what names are used in each case;
- (3) whether she intends investigating the matter; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (4) whether she will make a statement on the matter? C94E

The MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) No;
- (2) and (3) fall away;
- (4) no.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1601

Hansard

TUESDAY, 18 MAY 1993

1602

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Plots available/development of townships for Blacks

326. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Housing:

- (1) With reference to the reply to Question No 189 on 22 April 1992, how many plots (a) were surveyed in (i) the Cape Province, (ii) the Orange Free State and (iii) Natal in 1992, and (b) are available, with a view to the (i) 99-year leasehold and (ii) freehold title scheme;
- (2) (a) how many applications for the development of townships for Blacks in the Transvaal were (i) submitted in 1992 by (aa) private developers and (bb) local authorities and (ii) approved and (b) how many residential even will be available in the approved townships? B751E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) Cape Province

- (a) (i) 30 623
- (b) (i) 205 381

(ii) Figures are not available as township registers must first be opened before a person can obtain ownership on an erf. In total 742 township registers had to be opened in the Cape Province to allow ownership on all surveyed and approved erven. Of the 742 township registers to be opened 350 or 47% have already been opened. Enquiries to the Surveyor-General's Office and Deed Office regarding the number of erven involved have shown that this

information is not readily available. To determine the number of erven all the general plans for which town registers have been opened, will have to be examined.

Orange Free State

- (a) (ii) 15 325
- (b) (i) 86 994
- (ii) 89 738

Natal

- (a) (iii) 15 262
- (b) (i) 17 694
- (ii) 6 849
- (2) (a) (i) (aa) 13 (bb) 56
- (ii) 48
- (b) 19 077 residential erven

Self-governing territories: family housing units

334. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of National Housing:

- (1) (a) How many family housing units were built in 1992 in each self-governing territory by the (i) authority of the territory and (ii) private sector and (b) what was the total amount spent by each in respect of each territory;
- (2) whether there was a shortage of housing units in any self-governing territory as at 31 December 1992 or the latest specified date for which information is available; if so, how many units are required in respect of each territory? B753E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) and (2) Although the Department of Local Government and National Housing and the self-governing territories have an overall formal working relationship regarding the co-ordination of housing policy and the allocation of housing funds, details regarding building programmes and housing backlogs should be obtained from the self-governing territories directly in view of their autonomous status in respect of housing matters.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

R80 000 Food Campaign boost

SHARKEY ISAACS

Staff Reporter

THE beleaguered Argus Food Campaign is back on its feet, thanks to an R80 000 cash injection from the Community Chest.

The cheque, handed to Acting-Mayor of Cape Town Clive Keegan, will help the fund through winter, when monthly expenditure on food averages R20 000.

Mr Keegan thanked the Chest for resuscitating the campaign after reserves had dwindled to R46 000 and the Editor of The Argus, Andrew Drysdale, for supporting it since its inception nearly seven years ago.

He described the campaign as a vital project in a climate of volatile political change and increasing joblessness, poverty and homelessness.

Community Chest executive-director Robert Blake said the contribution was made possible by the "generosity of people in the Western Cape — in spite of eco-

nomic constraints and the tight financial situation".



FOOD CAMPAIGN

● Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, Box 15399, Vlaeberg 8018, or Box 298, Cape Town 8000.

Cheques should be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH, 400 2882.



Picture: ROY WIGLEY, The Argus.

RESCUE: Community Chest allocation committee vice-chairman Bernard Singer, left, hands a cheque to medical officer of health Dr Michael Popkiss and Acting-Mayor of Cape Town Clive Keegan.

SA's donors give billions report

SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON — Individual South Africans donated a remarkable \$2,8bn to schools, churches and welfare-oriented organisations in 1991, according to figures contained in an internal US Agency for International Development (USAid) discussion paper.

Voluntary contributions in SA from all sources is now "on the order of \$3,5bn annually" — a sum larger than the entire GDP of Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi or Madagascar — the paper states.

It adds that the "voluntary sector" may represent nearly 5% of SA's GNP, double the US figure.

The USAid/SA Strategy Concept Paper was drawn up last March by Cap Dean, chief of the agency's SA mission, as part of a major review of Washington's \$80m a year SA assistance programme.

The figures for voluntary donations were taken from an unpublished study prepared for the Kagiso Trust last September which examined welfare and development funding levels in SA in 1991.

Individual giving, at \$2,8bn, dwarfed all other categories. The next largest was "corporate social responsibility", which generated \$311m.

This was followed by direct foreign government funding at \$260m and "independent local channels using foreign funds" — the Kagiso Trust, for example — at \$185m.

The Independent Development Trust and other government-funded institutions

accounted for another \$185m, while corporate-created trusts and foundations contributed \$15m. Examples of the last group include the Energos (formerly Mobil) Foundation, Coca-Cola's Equal Opportunity Foundation, Xerox's Human Resources Trust and Union Carbide's Hexagon Trust.

Other figures quoted in the USAid paper show the US-based foundations are also making significant SA grants.

In 1992, the WK Kellogg Foundation budgeted \$6m, the Ford Foundation \$5,4m, the Henry J Kaiser Foundation \$3,3m and IBM SA Projects \$3m.

According to the UN Development Programme, embassy-directed funding by North American and European governments reached its highest level in 1992 at \$350m. Nearly half these funds went for education and training, with community development and human rights the next highest priorities.

USAid devoted 17% of its budget to private sector development, other donor governments only 1%.

The largest donor was the EC (\$108m), followed by the US (\$80m), Sweden (\$57m), the UK (\$27m), Germany (\$18m), Denmark (\$14m) and Italy (\$12m).

Greater co-ordination was needed to ensure the money was more effectively used, the USAid paper said.

● See Page 10

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

FOR the past decade, the US Agency for International Development — the principal distributor of non-military US foreign aid — has been a major, if little publicised, tool of American policy towards SA. Since 1986, when its role was formalised by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, its mandate has been twofold: to undermine apartheid and to help prepare black South Africans to run the country.

Its budget for this task has grown progressively from \$14.1m in 1986 to \$80m last year. The latter figure, which is expected to be repeated this year and could well grow once an interim government is in place, represented about 10% of all US development assistance to Africa in 1992. No other nation on the continent received more.

USAid is currently reviewing how its money should be spent in view of SA's changing circumstances. Cap Dean, the agency's Johannesburg-based mission director, is in Washington to discuss the matter. His recommendations, approved by ambassador Princeton Lyman, are contained in a strategy concept paper now circulating through the bureaucracy and which will, if accepted, form the basis of policy until an interim government is replaced under a new constitution.

As the document notes, USAid's SA programme has been unique in a couple of important ways. Elsewhere, the agency tends to work with host governments. In SA, it has been prohibited from doing so to the point where, until recently, it could not even channel funds to institutions such as the University of the Western Cape because they receive government finance.

Another unusual feature is the high proportion of grants and contracts awarded to indigenous SA organisations. Most USAid missions channel between two-thirds and three-quarters of their budgets through American contractors as a form of middle-class welfare. In SA's case, only about a third of the \$251m

A new look at the strings attached to SA's aid dollars

18/10/93
18/5/93
SIMON BARBER in Washington

the mission has been given to spend between 1986 and last year has gone to US entities.

These anomalies have been blessings. Regardless of how USAid dollars have been used by SA recipients, the bulk of the money has at least been spent in SA rather than on the overheads of the American development industry. Even more importantly, the funding has played a part in sustaining a thriving sector of non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

This has not been without controversy, of course. There can be no question that some NGOs have been favoured over others because of their political affiliations, exacerbating certain rivalries. And as the concept paper concedes (without giving details) "mistakes" have been made in the selection of recipients.

Yet such glitches are more than outweighed by the mere existence of thousands of private organisations, associations and community groups, which, with churches, civics, labour unions and other such entities, form the basis of a vibrant civil society. Inasmuch as USAid has supported this phenomenon — which funds scant parallel anywhere else on the continent — its contribution has been worthwhile.

The imminence of a transitional government raises the question whether

the agency should make its SA programme more traditional and bilateral, and less reliant on NGOs. The paper resists this notion.

"Some political activists," it warns, "are . . . outright sceptical about what the NGOs have to offer in a democratic SA. One underlying concern is that the NGO community, so vital in undermining the apartheid state, may also weaken a post-apartheid state, especially if it siphons off international funds or champions initiatives that run contrary to those proposed by a new government."

Such arguments, the paper says, should be rejected. Rather, NGOs must be defended as "efficient deliverers of needed services, effective voices for grassroots concerns, and an appropriate mechanism for helping to ensure accountability in any new government that emerges following elections".

SA "activists" are not the only ones who may find this troubling. It also stands a good chance of being attacked by the Congressional Black Caucus which tends to regard aid to Africa as a domestic affirmative action programme. Under the so-called Gray Amendment, a percentage of African assistance projects

has to be set aside for African-American contractors.

As the paper makes clear, mission director Dean would prefer to use his budget to benefit black South Africans by funding their organisations directly, rather than through American minority contractors. "The mission will make a conscious effort to increase in both absolute and relative terms funding directed towards organisations which are more representative of SA's demographic reality."

The document outlines three "strategic objectives" to be used as criteria for funding decisions. They are worded in high bureaucraticese, but this is what they seem to boil down to

The first is to help ensure "the majority population participates more fully in the political development of a democratic, human rights-based SA". Under this heading, grants would be targeted on training more black lawyers and bureaucrats, preparing for elections and promoting "a strong network of indigenous NGOs, working outside government, articulating diverse concerns and mobilising individual communities".

The second objective is to support education reform. Funds would go to NGOs offering "innovative ap-

proaches to education" and to help promote "alternative policies" the new government might otherwise ignore. Direct grants to schools and universities would increasingly replace bursaries. And in a rare (but politically necessary) departure from the preference for the money to be spent in-country, "historically black" US colleges would be funded to establish "linkages" with their SA counterparts.

The third goal is "to increase broad-based black ownership, employment and participation at all levels of the economy". To this end, USAid would back more initiatives to increase black access to capital and business opportunities, subsidise research into regulatory and legal reform and help finance pilot housing schemes. The agency is also interested in providing loan guarantees to stimulate housing construction.

As something of an afterthought, the paper adds two further goals. The first is promoting a "culture of tolerance" NGOs offering mediation services or training in conflict resolution have been and will continue to be funded, as will efforts to "help communities cope with the losses they have suffered without resort to revenge attacks". The second is AIDS prevention, on which the mission now has \$2m to \$3m to spend annually.

In the overall scheme of things, USAid's contribution is a drop in the ocean. An unpublished paper prepared by David Bonbright for the Kagiso Trust last September estimated total voluntary contributions to welfare and development in SA in 1991 at more than \$3.5bn. This is more than the entire GDP of Mozambique, Tanzania, Madagascar or Malawi.

The figure included \$260m in direct funding from foreign governments, \$185m in other foreign funds channelled through entities such as the Kagiso Trust, and \$311m in corporate social investment. All of which was dwarfed by individual donations by South Africans themselves, which Bonbright put at a hefty \$2.8bn

Star 19/5/93
Ithuba seeks recipients

The Ithuba Trust plans to distribute R10 million raised from scratch-card games to beneficiary organisations working in the health, human welfare, education and other social service fields. Written applications from registered charities should be addressed to the General Manager of the Ithuba Trust, Private Bag X3, Melville 2109 by June 30. The distribution of the money is scheduled for August 10. Ithuba gave R10 million to various charities in February. (297) 1993

SP

in
ar
be
th

ir
la
th
ce
st
F

REPUBLIC
OF
SOUTH AFRICA



REPUBLIEK
VAN
SUID-AFRIKA

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
SALDRU LIBRARY

03 JUN 1993

Government Gazette Staatskoerant

Regulation Gazette
Regulasiekoerant
No. 5083

Vol. 335

PRETORIA, 19 MAY 1993
MEI

No. 14822

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. R. 920 (297) 19 May 1993

AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE MEDIATION IN CERTAIN DIVORCE MATTERS ACT, 1987 (ACT No. 24 OF 1987)

The Minister of Justice has, under section 5 of the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Act, 1987 (Act No. 24 of 1987), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In this Schedule "the Regulations" means the Mediation in Certain Divorce Matters Regulations, 1990, published under Government Notice No. R. 2385 of 3 October 1990, as amended by Government Notice No. R. 2513 of 11 September 1992.

Amendment of regulation 7A of the Regulations

2. Regulation 7A of the Regulations is hereby amended by the deletion of subregulation (7).

Insertion of regulation 7B in the Regulations

3. The following regulation is hereby inserted in the Regulations after regulation 7A:

"Remuneration and allowances payable to a Family Counsellor and remuneration payable to a person appointed to assist a Family Advocate or a Family Counsellor

7B. (1) In this regulation "person" means a person or persons appointed under regulation 6.

12827—A

GOEWERMENSKENNISGEWING

DEPARTEMENT VAN JUSTISIE

No. R. 920 19 Mei 1993

WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES UITGEVAARDIG KRAGTENS DIE WET OP BEMIDDELING IN SEKERE EGSKEDINGSAAANGELEENTHEDE, 1987 (WET No. 24 VAN 1987)

Die Minister van Justisie het kragtens artikel 5 van die Wet op Bemiddeling in Sekere Egskedingsaangeleentheid, 1987 (Wet No. 24 van 1987), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken "die Regulasies" die Regulasies op Bemiddeling in Sekere Egskedingsaangeleentheid, 1990, afgekondig by Goewermenskennisgewing No. R. 2385 van 3 Oktober 1990, soos gewysig by Goewermenskennisgewing No. R. 2513 van 11 September 1992.

Wysiging van regulasie 7A van die Regulasies

2. Regulasie 7A van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur subregulasie (7) te skrap.

Invoeging van regulasie 7B in die Regulasies

3. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 7A in die Regulasies ingevoeg:

"Vergoeding en toelaes betaalbaar aan 'n Gesinsraadgewer en vergoeding betaalbaar aan 'n persoon aangestel om 'n Gesinsadvokaat of 'n Gesinsraadgewer behulpzaam te wees

7B. (1) In hierdie regulasie beteken "persoon" 'n persoon of persone kragtens regulasie 6 aangestel.

14822—1

297

- (2) A Family Counsellor or a person who, for the purposes of rendering assistance, is obliged to rent accommodation for the night or is absent for a period of 24 hours or longer from the city or town where he normally works or resides is entitled to the following remuneration:
- An all-inclusive amount of R65,00 per day; or
 - the actual expenses reasonably incurred by him in respect of accommodation and meals, and a special remuneration of R20,00 per day for incidental expenses.
- (3) If a Family Counsellor or a person is absent for a period of less than 24 hours from the city or town where he normally works or resides and is not obliged to rent accommodation for the night he shall be paid an all-inclusive remuneration of R25,00 per day.
- (4) (a) Whenever a Family Counsellor or a person makes use of public transport for the purposes of rendering assistance a remuneration equal to the actual cost of such transport for the forward and return journey by the shortest convenient route shall be paid to him: Provided that if more than one suitable means of public transport is available, the actual cost shall be deemed to be the amount of money which, in the circumstances, would have been charged for transportation by the least expensive of such means of public transport.
- (b) Whenever a Family Counsellor or a person makes use of private transport for the purposes of rendering assistance he shall be paid an amount for the forward and return journey by the shortest convenient route, calculated at R1,00 per kilometre.
- (5) A Family Counsellor or a person who is an officer in the Public Service or who is in the service of a body or organisation that receives financial aid from the State shall not be entitled to any remuneration payable to him in terms of subregulation (2), (3) or (4), whichever may be applicable.
- (6) When submitting for payment in terms of subregulation (2) (ii) a claim for the actual expenses incurred by him in respect of accommodation and meals, a Family Counsellor or a person shall submit the necessary receipts or other vouchers in support of his expenses to the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

- (2) 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon wat, vir doeleindes van bystand of hulpverlening, na gelang van die geval, genoodsaak is om huisvesting vir 'n nag te huur of wat vir 'n tydperk van 24 uur of langer afwesig is van die stad of dorp waar hy normaalweg werksaam of woonagtig is, is geregtig op die volgende vergoeding.
- 'n Allesinsluitende bedrag van R65,00 per dag; of
 - die werklike uitgawes redelikerwys deur hom aangegaan ten opsigte van huisvesting en maaltye, asook 'n spesiale vergoeding van R20,00 per dag vir bykomstige uitgawes.
- (3) Indien 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon vir 'n korter tydperk as 24 uur afwesig is van die stad of dorp waar hy normaalweg werksaam of woonagtig is en nie genoodsaak word om huisvesting vir 'n nag te huur nie, word 'n allesomvattende vergoeding van R25,00 per dag aan hom betaal.
- (4) (a) Wanneer 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon van openbare vervoer gebruik maak vir doeleindes van die lewering van bystand of die verlening van hulp, na gelang van die geval, word 'n vergoeding gelykstaande met die werklike koste van sodanige vervoer vir die heen-en-terugreis langs die kortste geskikte roete aan hom betaal: Met dien verstande dat indien meer as een geskikte openbare vervoermiddel beskikbaar is, die werklike koste geag word die bedrag geld te wees wat vir vervoer deur middel van die goedkoopste van sodanige openbare vervoermiddels in die betrokke omstandighede gehef sou word.
- (b) Wanneer 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon van private vervoer gebruik maak vir doeleindes van die lewering van bystand of die verlening van hulp, na gelang van die geval, word 'n bedrag vir die heen-en-terugreis langs die kortste geskikte roete, bereken teen R1,00 per kilometer, aan hom betaal.
- (5) 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon wat 'n beampte in die Staatsdiens is of wat in die diens is van 'n instansie of organisasie wat geldelike hulp van die Staat ontvang, is nie geregtig op enige vergoeding aan hom betaalbaar ingevolge subregulasie (2), (3) of (4) nie, watter een ook al van toepassing is.
- (6) By die voorlegging vir betaling ingevolge subregulasie (2) (ii) van 'n eis vir die werklike uitgawes ten opsigte van huisvesting en maaltye deur hom aangegaan, moet 'n Gesinsraadgewer of 'n persoon die nodige kwitansies of ander bewysstukke ter staving van sy uitgawes aan die Griffier van die Hooggeregshof verstrek.

Insertion of regulation 7C in the Regulations

4. The following regulation is hereby inserted in the Regulations after regulation 7B:

"Miscellaneous provisions

7C. The decision of the Registrar of the Supreme Court regarding the amounts payable in terms of regulations 7A and 7B shall be final."

Commencement

5. These regulations shall come into operation on 19 May 1993.

Invoeging van regulasie 7C in die Regulasies

4. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 7B in die Regulasies ingevoeg:

"Diverse bepalings

7C. Die beslissing van die Griffier van die Hooggeregshof betreffende die bedrae ingevolge regulasies 7A en 7B betaalbaar, is afdoende."

Inwerkingtreding

5. Hierdie regulasies tree op 19 Mei 1993 in werking.

Brain is the best weapon

297

Star 19/5/93

NELSPRUIT — Knowing that you are capable of outwitting an attacker, and a few easily learnt self-defence techniques could mean the difference between life and death.

So says Jeanette Schoultz, a grandmother of five, who considers herself the mother of all defence.

The former Zimbabwe police reservist recently addressed a large audience at Nelspruit's Agricultural College hall.

She says crime in South Africa has become violent and ugly.

As a result, many have resorted to arming themselves, installing electronic gates and gadgets or erecting two-metre walls around their properties.

A wall, Schoultz explains, provides privacy, not security; most people with weapons admit they would hate to shoot and kill someone, and electronic gadgets can malfunction.

The only dependable weapon she says, is individuals with the right psychological approach.

"We have to change our attitude towards crime, believe in

ourselves and learn to handle the situation."

A golden rule is to avoid screaming, which usually sets off an attacker.

Attackers, she says, expect to attack and not be attacked and even winning a verbal argument is a psychological setback.

Knives and other weapons intimidate victims and the best means of overcoming fear is understanding that the problem is not the weapon but the attacker's mind.

"A psychological advantage, a few self-defence and attack techniques executed by an elderly person, or even a child, would discourage most attackers", she explains.

More use should be made of natural weapons, which should be stored in easy to reach places. These include an ordinary lead pencil, a wire coat hanger and even a bunch of keys which, when properly used, can be lethal. Even a walking stick or an umbrella are handy, natural weapons.

CLYDE JOHNSON

INVEST AT

FM 21/5/93

paid to them after services had been installed for the sites and the sites transferred to the beneficiaries. (297) (2025)

The R7 500 subsidy per stand was for water reticulation, a toilet structure connected to waterborne sewerage, tarred bus routes, gravelled minor roads and registrable stands. The beneficiaries had to earn less than R1 000 a month, be over 21, have dependants living with them, be first-time property owners and receive no other State subsidy.

Of the 109 842 stands allocated through the IDT in July 1991, subsidies for only 20%, or 21 519 stands, were paid by November 1 1992. But only 49 861 stands, or 45%, were delivered by November 1 1992.

Weaver says about 50 000 stands were delivered between July 1991 and November 1992. The most accurate measure of developer efficiency lies in the receipt of the subsidies, not in the delivery of serviced stands, as some of the 49 861 stands were being prepared when the IDT scheme was launched in July 1991. Commenting on Weaver's findings, IDT housing director Ben van der Ross argues that the number of stands partly completed makes up a small proportion of those delivered.

Says Van der Ross: "I don't have the figures at my fingertips but they appear to be in the right ballpark. Receipt of subsidies signifies two things. The first implication is that, at the date in question, 20 000 end-users had been given security of tenure. But, because subsidies had not been paid out for 28 500 delivered stands, the shortfall is incurring interest in somebody's hands, possibly unnecessarily.

"The real lesson is that private sector-orientated bodies — such as the utility companies and private developers — to whom money is a cost, go to the trouble of ensuring that they actually secure end-user finance to limit their interest burden. Public-sector orientated bodies don't have the same incentive. One reason public sector bodies do not show losses is because they often do not take market-related interest into account, whereas private sector developers do.

"The question for the future is whether you channel delivery through the private sector, with penalties and incentives, or through the public sector which is capable of absorbing and hiding the real costs, because, at the end of the day, someone is paying.

Based on current data, roughly R250m in subsidies is not being drawn down."

Weaver says that at the end of July 1991, when the IDT allocated stands to developers, the largest part was allocated to trusts (33,1%). Next came utility companies (23,8%), local authorities (16,2%), private developers (13,2%), sub-regional

IDT SUBSIDY SCHEME FM 21/5/93 Lessons to be learnt

The Independent Development Trust's efficacy in distributing the R2bn grant it received from government in August 1990 has long been in question, unjustifiably it now seems.

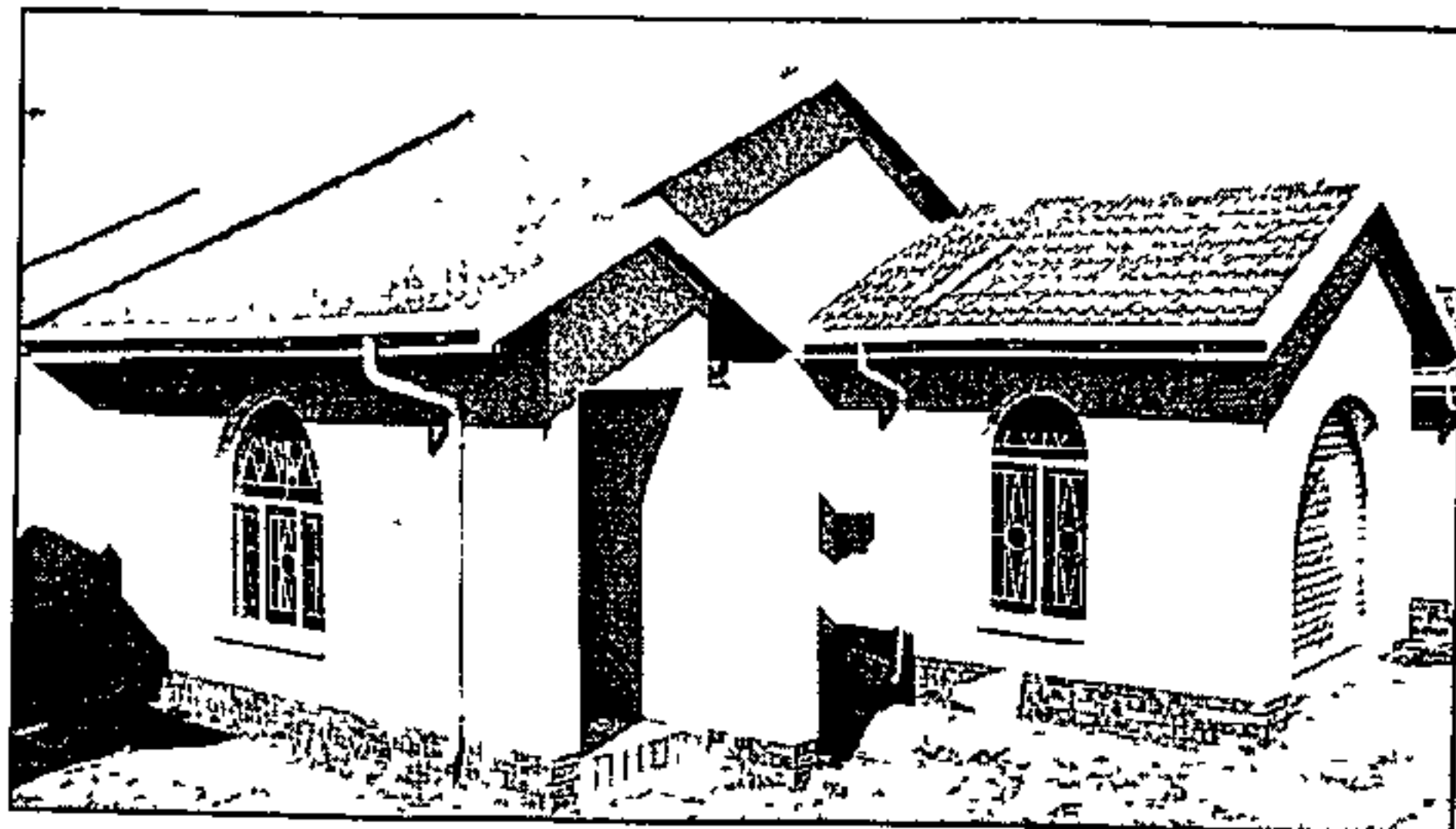
Based on IDT statistics, FHA Homes CEO John Weaver last week told the World Housing Congress in Cape Town that the IDT has been inefficient in allocating subsidies for serviced stands to development agencies as part of its housing initiative.

It took only three months — March-July 1991 — from receiving applications from various developers to approving and allocating subsidies and stands to end-users. If there is a problem, it lies in the delivery of serviced stands and the developers' receipt of subsidies — a process that depends on the development agency.

In his paper, Weaver says disbursing the R2bn granted to the IDT to address social effectiveness of the backlogs — embracing housing, health and education — was made a priority. (297) (2025)

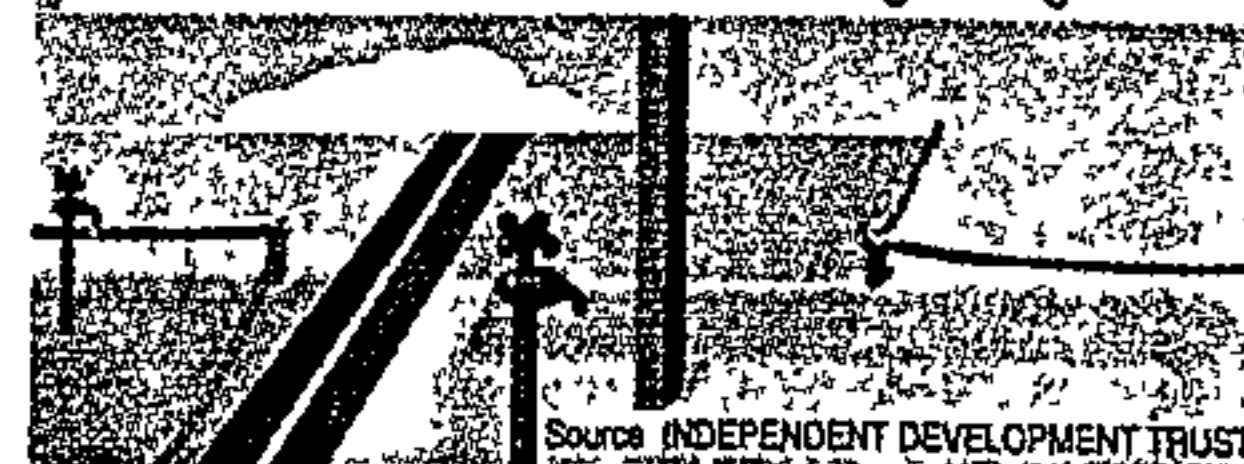
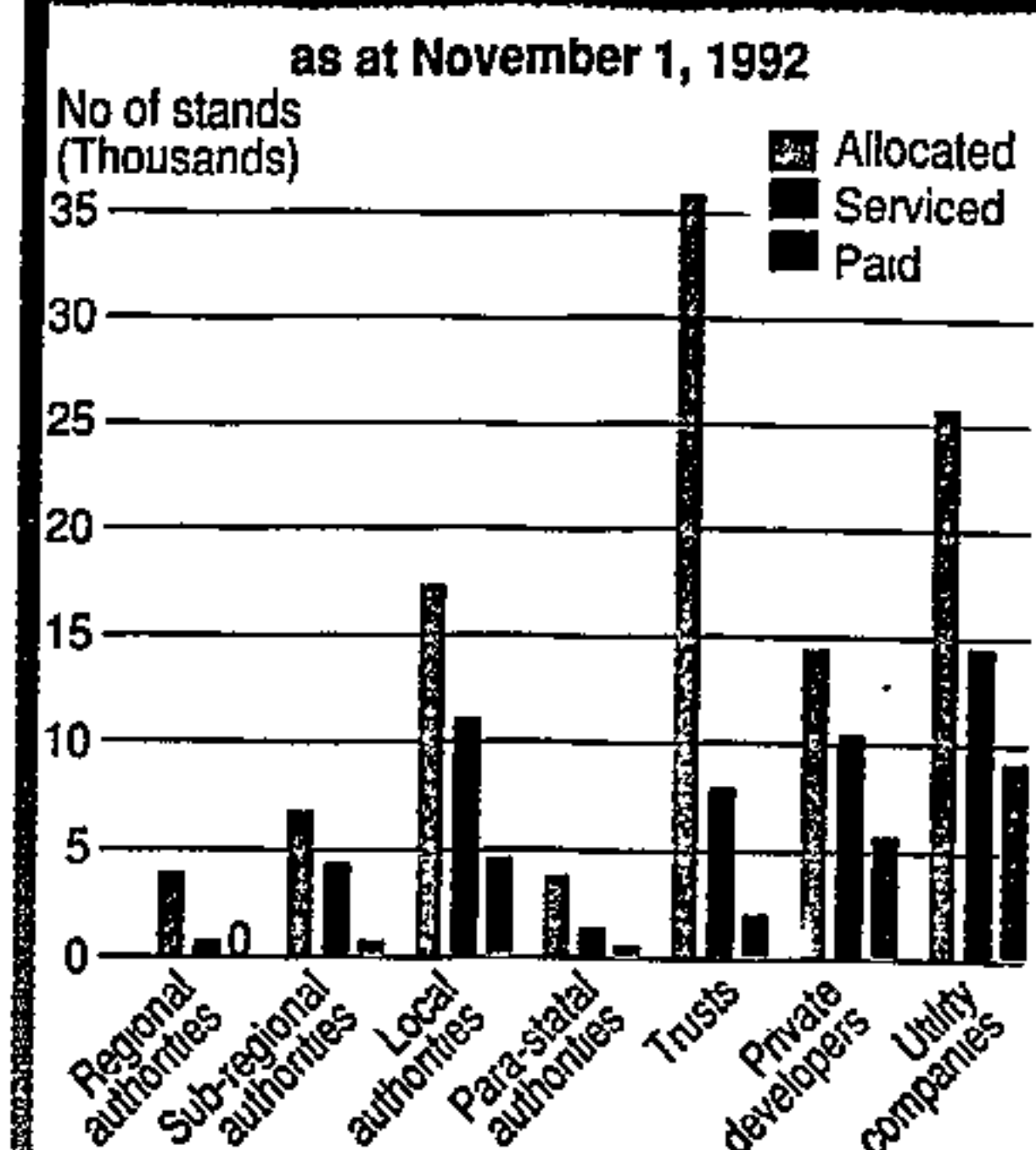
For its housing initiative, the IDT committed R750m in the form of 100 000 capital subsidies of R7 500 each for site and service housing. IDT trustees initially approved 108 applications for 99 800 sites, then increased this to 109 842 sites.

In terms of the programme, developers "in the widest sense of the word" says Weaver, were to apply to the IDT, on behalf of individuals, for subsidies which would be



Low-cost housing ... delivery is the problem

How efficient are they? Developers' use of IDT capital subsidy scheme



FM 21/5/93 (297) (2025)
authorities (6,2%), regional authorities (3,9%) and parastatals (3,6%).

By November 1 1992, the number of new stands serviced for which capital subsidies were paid out by developer type showed that private developers, utility companies and some local authorities had been the most efficient, drawing 36%, 35% and 26% subsidies respectively for their allocated stands.

The results from regional authorities, which received no capital subsidies, were different. Semi-State companies and trusts received only 5% of their subsidy allocations.

The next least effective developers were sub-regional authorities, which realised only 9% of their allocation measured by receipt of subsidies. Regional Services Councils are included in this category. Van der Ross warns against comparing trusts with other developers as the two are different.

"The advantage of Weaver's exercise is that you can analyse performances, but the principle of empowering communities through trusts, to address their needs, is still correct. Because of this experience, operating future subsidy schemes in these communities would probably be easier. The groundwork has been laid by building community capacity and establishing trust. However, practical adjustments can be made.

"This information, nonetheless, indicates fairly accurately trends with which I cannot argue. It will be fed to the National Housing Forum to help the debate in general and avoid replicating mistakes of the past."

Weaver indicates that The New Housing Company, formerly part of the Urban Foundation, performed best among utility companies in receiving capital subsidies, having acquired 66% of its allocation by November 1 1992.

17
18
19
20
21
22
23
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

- (b) communication of its proposals and functions to employers and employees in the Industry;
- (c) the establishment of a committee to address a framework for career paths and training modules in the Industry by March 1992;
- (d) regular reporting by the Industry Education and Training Board to the Industrial Council on training efforts occurring in the Industry.

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

No. R. 883

21 May 1993

MARRIAGE ACT, 1961 (ACT No. 25 OF 1961)

FIRST AMENDMENT OF THE REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF THE MARRIAGE ACT

The Minister of Home Affairs has, in terms of section 38 of the Marriage Act, 1961 (Act No. 25 of 1961), made the regulations in the Schedule. (297)

SCHEDULE

Definition

1. In this Schedule the expression "the Regulations" means the regulations in terms of the Marriage Act, 1961, published under Government Notice No. R. 2207 of 24 October 1986.

Insertion of regulations 5A, 5B, 5C and 5D in the Regulations

2. The following regulations are hereby inserted after regulation 5 of the Regulations:

"Marriage register

5A. The marriage register referred to in section 29A shall contain substantially the information prescribed on form BI-30.

Issuing of marriage certificates

5B. (1) The marriage officer who solemnizes a marriage shall, after the register referred to in section 29A (1) has been signed, issue to the parties, free of charge, a marriage certificate containing substantially the information prescribed on form BI-27, in respect of the marriage.

(2) The Director-General may on application issue—

- (a) an abridged marriage certificate, containing substantially the information prescribed on form BI-41; or
- (b) a full marriage certificate, containing substantially the information prescribed on form BI-36,

based on the particulars contained in a marriage register which is preserved by him under the Act or any other law, or of which the particulars are included in the population register mentioned in the Identification Act, 1986 (Act No. 72 of 1986), on receipt of—

- (i) an amount of R12,00 in respect of an abridged marriage certificate; or
- (ii) an amount of R24,00 in respect of a full marriage certificate.

- (b) die mededeling van sy voorstelle en funksies aan werkgewers en werknemers in die Nywerheid;
- (c) die stigting van 'n komitee om teen Maart 1992 'n raamwerk vir beplande beroepe en opleidingsmodules binne die Nywerheid daar te stel;
- (d) gereelde verslagdoening deur die Raad vir Nywerheidsonderrig en -opleiding aan die Nywerheidsraad oor opleidingspogings in die Nywerheid.

DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE

No. R. 883

21 Mei 1993

HUWELIKSWET, 1961 (WET No. 25 VAN 1961)

EERSTE WYSIGING VAN DIE REGULASIES KRAGTENS DIE HUWELIKSWET

Die Minister van Binnelandse Sake het kragtens artikel 38 van die Huwelikswet, 1961 (Wet No. 25 van 1961), die regulasies in die Bylae uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Bylae beteken die uitdrukking "die Regulasies" die regulasies kragtens die Huwelikswet, 1961, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 2207 van 24 Oktober 1986.

Invoeging van regulasies 5A, 5B, 5C en 5D in die Regulasies

2. Die volgende regulasies word hierby na regulasie 5 van die Regulasies ingevoeg:

"Huweliksregister

5A. Die huweliksregister bedoel in artikel 29A moet wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeskryf op vorm BI-30 bevat.

Uitreiking van huweliksertifikate

5B. (1) Die huweliksbevestigter wat 'n huwelik voltrek, moet, nadat die register bedoel in artikel 29A (1) onderteken is, 'n huweliksertifikaat, wat wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeskryf op vorm BI-27 bevat, ten opsigte van die huwelik gratis aan die partye uitreik.

(2) Die Direkteur-generaal kan op aansoek—

- (a) 'n verkorte huweliksertifikaat uitreik wat wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeskryf op vorm BI-41 bevat; of
- (b) 'n volledige huweliksertifikaat uitreik wat wesenlik die besonderhede voorgeskryf op vorm BI-36 bevat,

gegrond op die besonderhede vervat in 'n huweliksregister wat kragtens die Wet of enige ander wet deur hom bewaar word of waarvan die besonderhede in die bevolkingsregister, vermeld in die Wet op Identifikasie, 1986 (Wet No. 72 van 1986), opgeneem is, uitreik by ontvangs van—

- (i) 'n bedrag van R12,00 ten opsigte van 'n verkorte huweliksertifikaat; of
- (ii) R24,00 ten opsigte van 'n volledige huweliksertifikaat.

→ P 70 →

Supplementation and rectification of particulars in the marriage register

5C. If it comes to the attention of the Director-General that any particular in respect of any person in any marriage register completed or preserved in terms of the Act or these regulations, are not correctly reflected, the Director-General may supplement and rectify such particular.

Completion of marriage register

5D. Where a marriage has allegedly been solemnized in terms of the Act but the marriage register referred to in section 29A has for some reason or other not been completed or cannot be found, the Director-General may, after consideration of such proof and after such inquiry as he may deem necessary, direct that the marriage register referred to in regulation 5A with regard to such marriage be completed."

Amendment of regulation 6 of the Regulations

3. Regulation 6 of the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for subregulation (1) of the following subregulation:

"(1) Any marriage officer shall, in respect of every marriage solemnized by him, forward the documents referred to in subregulation (2), where applicable, together with the register and duplicate of the register referred to in regulation 5A, to the regional or district representative of the Department of Home Affairs for forwarding to the Director-General as contemplated in subregulation (3)."; and

(b) by the deletion of subparagraphs (ii) and (iii) of paragraph (d) of subregulation (2).

Amendment of regulation 13 of the Regulations

4. Regulation 13 of the Regulations is hereby amended by the deletion of paragraphs (b) and (c).

Insertion of regulation 13A in the Regulations

5. The following regulation is hereby inserted after regulation 13 of the Regulations:

"Offences and penalties

13A. Any person who—

- contravenes any provision of these regulations or fails to comply therewith;
- makes or causes to be made any false statement relating to any of the particulars required by these regulations to be furnished; or
- falsely makes or counterfeits or causes to be falsely made or counterfeited any marriage certificate mentioned in regulation 5B, any certified copy thereof or any certified extract therefrom,

shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction liable to a fine, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months."

Amendment of Annexure to the Regulations

6. The Annexure to the Regulations is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion of the following forms before form BI-31E.

Aanvulling en verbetering van besonderhede in huweliksregister

5C. Indien dit onder die Direkteur-generaal se aandag kom dat enige besonderheid ten opsigte van 'n persoon in 'n huweliksregister wat ingevolge die Wet of hierdie regulasies voltooi is of bewaar word, nie korrek weergegee word nie, kan die Direkteur-generaal sodanige besonderheid aanvul en verbeter.

Invul van huweliksregister

5D. Waar 'n huwelik na bewering kragtens die Wet voltrek is maar die huweliksregister bedoel in artikel 29A om die een of ander rede nie ingevul is of nie gevind kan word nie, kan die Direkteur-generaal, na oorweging van sodanige bewyse en na sodanige ondersoek as wat hy nodig ag, gelas dat die huweliksregister bedoel in regulasie 5A ten opsigte van sodanige huwelik ingevul word."

Wysiging van regulasie 6 van die Regulasies

3. Regulasie 6 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur subregulasie (1) deur die volgende subregulasie te vervang:

"(1) 'n Huweliksbevestiger moet ten opsigte van elke huwelik wat hy bevestig, die dokumente bedoel in subregulasie (2), waar van toepassing, saam met die register en duplikaat van die register bedoel in regulasie 5A, aan die streek- of distriksverteenvoerder van die Departement van Binnelandse Sake stuur vir deursending aan die Direkteur-generaal soos beoog in subregulasie (3)."; en

(b) deur subparagrafe (ii) en (iii) van paragraaf (d) van subregulasie (2) te skrap.

Wysiging van regulasie 13 van die Regulasies

4. Regulasie 13 van die Regulasies word hierby gewysig deur paragrafe (b) en (c) te skrap.

Invoeging van regulasie 13A in die Regulasies

5. Die volgende regulasie word hierby na regulasie 13 van die Regulasies ingevoeg:

"Misdrywe en strawwe

13A. Iemand wat—

- 'n bepaling van hierdie regulasies oortree of versuim om daaraan te voldoen;
- 'n valse verklaring betreffende enige besonderhede wat volgens hierdie regulasies verstrekk moet word, doen of laat doen; of
- 'n huweliksertifikaat in regulasie 5B vermeld, 'n gesertifiseerde afskrif daarvan of 'n gesertifiseerde uittreksel daaruit, vervals of namaak of dit laat vervals of namaak,

is aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding strafbaar met 'n boete, of met gevangenisstraf vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens drie maande."

Wysiging van Aanhangsel tot die Regulasies

6. Die Aanhangsel tot die Regulasies word hierby gewysig—

(a) deur die volgende vorms voor vorm BI-31A in te voeg:

1655

Hansard

FRIDAY, 21 MAY 1993

1656

plies and equipment other than medicines from provincial hospitals occurred during the course of 1992; if so, (a) what supplies and equipment form the bulk of these thefts, (b) at which hospitals in each province did these thefts occur and (c) what is the value of the supplies and equipment stolen;

(2) whether her Department is investigating the theft of such supplies and equipment; if not, why not; if so, with what result;

(3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? B674E

THE MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

(1) Yes,

(a) Tools and appliances

Linen

Groceries

Furniture

Fittings and fixtures

Computers and software

Telephones

Medical equipment

Other technical supplies,

(b) Conradie Hospital

Calestewe Hospital

Dora Ngunza Hospital

Elizabeth Donkin Hospital

Emupweni Hospital

Family planning: Northern Cape

Fort England Hospital

Frere Hospital

Frontier Hospital

Grey Hospital

Groote Schuur Hospital

Kimberley Hospital

Komani Hospital

Livingstone Hospital

Paarl Hospital

Paarl East Hospital

Primary health care clinic:

Uitenhage

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY



Provincial hospital: Port Elizabeth
Provincial hospital: Uitenhage
Tower Hospital
Tygerberg Hospital
Woodstock Hospital and

(c) R89 340,01;

Provincial Administration of Natal

(1) Yes,

(a) Medical equipment

Household appliances

Tools (electrical and mechanical),

(b) Clairwood Hospital

Eshowe Hospital

Grey's Hospital

Head Office

King Edward VIII Hospital

King George V Hospital

Port Shepstone Hospital

R K Khan Hospital

Regional Laboratory

Vryheid Hospital and

(c) R60 173,00. (Excluding losses routinely written off during annual stocktaking);

Provincial Administration of Transvaal

(1) Yes,

(a) Domestic and medical equipment represent the major part of losses through thefts reported during 1992,

(b) Own affairs

J G Strijdom Hospital

Kempston Park Hospital

Paardekraal Hospital

South Rand Hospital

Far East Rand Hospital

Willem Cruywagen Hospital

General affairs

Baragwanath Hospital

Barberton Hospital

Bethal Hospital

Boksburg-Benoni Hospital

H F Verwoerd Hospital

J D Verster Hospital

J D Verster Hospital

1657

Hansard

FRIDAY, 21 MAY 1993

1658

State President's Fund: compensation paid out 321. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

(a) How many persons who were victims of acts of terrorism or dependants of such persons have received compensation to date out of the State President's Fund in terms of section 18 (d) of the Fund-raising Act, 1978 (Act No 107 of 1978), (b) in respect of what specific incident was each such person compensated and (c) what amount was paid out in compensation in each case? B738E

THE MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

(c) Own affairs..... R 69 952,32
General affairs..... R288 495,13
R358 447,45;

Provincial Administration of the Orange Free State

(1) Yes,

(a) Hand tools and small electrical appliances.

(b) Universitas/National Hospital

Pelononi Hospital

Botshabelo Hospital

Provincial Hospital Welkom

Voortrekker Hospital Kroonstad

Provincial Hospital Hoopstad

Oranje Hospital Bloemfontein

Provincial Hospital Bothaville

Central Laundry Bloemfontein

Provincial Hospital Odendaalsrus

Provincial Hospital Sasolburg and

(c) R23 571,40;

(2) no, the Branch: Health Services of the provincial administrations are investigating all reported cases of theft. These cases are also reported to the South African Police;

(3) no.

(a) Since the beginning of the fund in 1983, 1 810 applications to the amount of R13 403 226,55 have been approved. A single application may include more than one victim as a family is treated as one application. The annual statistics are as follows,

Year	Compensation	Applications
1983-84	R 126 461,00	38
1984-85	36 543,00	30
1985-86	2 256 722,00	192
1986-87	2 178 448,00	233
1987-88	1 873 149,00	214
1988-89	1 170 371,00	123
1989-90	673 379,00	91
1990-91	3 233 598,00	740
1991-92	822 512,23	75
1992-93	1 032 043,32	74,

(b) and (c) the particulars of the 15 largest allocations of the past three years are as follows,

NAME OF APPLICANT: Grobbelaar S G
INCIDENT: Bomb blast
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Roodepoort 3 June 1988
ALLOCATION: Medical disability R50 000,00
NAME OF APPLICANT: Rikhotso C
INCIDENT: Bomb blast
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Plein Street JHB 22 June 1988

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1659

Hansard

FRIDAY, 21 MAY 1993

1660

ALLOCATION: R

Medical disability	42 454,80
Medical expenses	10,00
Transport	42,80
Personal property	133,33
Clothing	310,00
	<u>42 950,93</u>

(297) Vehicle 10 430,00

NAME OF APPLICANT: Lobi M D
INCIDENT: Handgrenade and shooting incident
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Guguletu 5 August 1988
ALLOCATION: R36 432,00
NAME OF APPLICANT: Tlomekane P L
INCIDENT: Strijdom Square shooting incident
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Church Street Pretoria 15 November 1988
ALLOCATION: R

Maintenance	26 000,00
Funeral expenses	2 300,00
Transport	390,00
	<u>28 690,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Nkadineng SK H
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Manganeng Village (Sekhukhune) 19 August 1986
ALLOCATION: R

Dwelling	8 500,00
Furniture	2 080,94
Vehicle	9 500,00
Personal property	866,66
Board and lodging	800,00
	<u>21 747,60</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Maja H M
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Bekersdal 5 November 1990
ALLOCATION: R

School books	240,00
Travelling expenses	450,00
Short term financial assistance	2 240,00

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

NAME OF APPLICANT: Rabotapi S R T
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Evaton 4 September 1990
ALLOCATION: R

Short term financial assistance	480,00
Clothing	1 380,00
Vehicle	13 800,00
Dwelling	16 300,00
Furniture	6 900,00
Personal property	1 730,00
	<u>40 590,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Mokhele JS
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Potchefstroom 8 May 1990
ALLOCATION: R

Short term financial assistance	416,00
Dwelling	39 000,00
Clothing	1 200,00
Furniture	4 798,00
Personal property	1 500,00
	<u>46 914,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Ryan W H
INCIDENT: Bomb blast
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Johannesburg 21 September 1988
ALLOCATION: R

Clothing	250,00
Personal property	66,66
Medical disability	33 963,60
	<u>34 280,26</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Rampa O A
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Steynrus 1 July 1990

1661

Hansard

FRIDAY, 21 MAY 1993

1662

ALLOCATION: R

Clothing	2 039,87
Dwelling	22 000,00
Furniture	6 900,00
Personal property	1 730,00
	<u>32 669,87</u>

(297) NAME OF APPLICANT: Phehlane M S
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Brandfort 14 July 1991
ALLOCATION: R

Vehicle	2 500,00
Stock and equipment	3 095,25
Business premises	28 000,00
	<u>33 595,25</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Kruger A J
INCIDENT: Stabbing incident in public place
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Durban 9 October 1990
ALLOCATION: R

Travelling expenses	450,00
Medical expenses	300,00
Medical disability	50 000,00
	<u>50 750,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Sepotokele R M
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Ikageng 13 March 1990
ALLOCATION: R

Business premises	40 095,00
Equipment	10 905,00
Stock	4 095,00
	<u>55 095,00</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Barbas L
INCIDENT: Shooting incident
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Krugersdorp 28 September 1991
ALLOCATION: R

Medical Expenses	52 759,51
Funeral expenses	3 258,38
Short term financial assistance	8 348,00
	<u>64 365,89</u>

NAME OF APPLICANT: Sesiabela D Z
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Westonaria 4 November 1990
ALLOCATION: R

Dwelling	39 405,50
Short term financial assistance	960,00
	<u>40 365,50</u>

(297) NAME OF APPLICANT: Phehlane M S
INCIDENT: Arson
PLACE AND DATE OF INCIDENT: Brandfort 14 July 1991
ALLOCATION: R

Vehicle	2 500,00
Stock and equipment	3 095,25
Business premises	28 000,00
	<u>33 595,25</u>

Unemployment figure for RSA

328. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

- (1) What was the unemployment figure for the Republic as at the latest specified date for which information is available;
- (2) whether his Department was made a projection to determine what this figure will be at the end of 1993; if not, why not; if so, what is the relevant figure;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B761E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

- (1) 2 118 649, 7 March 1991.

This represents an unemployment rate of 18,2% (expressed as a percentage of the economically active population). The information has been obtained from the 1991 Population Census and represents all persons who identified themselves as unemployed

- (2) A projection as at the end of 1993 has not been made as sufficient information, on which to base a scientifically sound projection, is not available.

- (3) The previous current population surveys were structured to measure unemployment amongst Blacks, Coloureds and Indians. The survey for Blacks was discontinued with effect from April 1990 because of certain deficiencies arising from large-scale migration and because

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Summit will focus on violence, peace corps

13/07/93
A "PEACE summit", focusing on violence and a proposed peace corps, will be held by the ANC PWV region on Sunday.

The situation around hostels and right-wing threats would top the agenda, the organisation said yesterday.

The formation of a peace corps was initially promoted by former SACP leader Chris Hani.

Such a corps would be community-based, made up of youths from all political affiliations and would be accountable to the community.

Members of the corps would receive paramilitary training and training in first aid and other skills.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that two municipal policemen — one on duty and one off duty — were shot and wounded in separate attacks in Tembisa on the East Rand on Wednesday.

Police reported yesterday that three arrests were made in connection with one attack.

In Soweto, police said they were investigating a case of arson after a suspected petrol bomb was hurled into ANC executive member Sydney Mufamadi's Diepkloof home — the second such attack in as many days. Mufamadi's car was destroyed in the fire.

In Natal the SAP rejected ANC allegations that police were involved in a factional war in Inanda's Bhambayi settlement, near Durban.

DIRK VAN EEDEN

The ANC's southern Natal region claimed internal stability unit policemen were "deeply involved" in Bhambayi's violence, which had claimed more than 100 lives this year — 22 last week alone.

Peace monitors have said the reasons for the violence include overcrowding, scarcity of resources and allegiances to traditional healers.

□ In its weekly report to Tuesday, the Human Rights Commission said 36 people had died and 149 were injured countrywide in incidents of violence.

Four people died in the PWV region, against 19 deaths the previous week.

In Natal the death toll dropped from 28 the week before to 20.

The Natal midlands and the Durban area were the regions worst affected.

The 20 dead included six people executed by attackers dressed in SADF uniforms. They forced their victims to lie down and shot them in the back of their heads.

The western Cape accounted for 10 of the 12 deaths recorded outside the PWV and Natal regions.

Security force actions resulted in six deaths. Two resulted from attacks on security forces.

Thirteen people were being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and 11 under Section 50 of the Act, the report said.

Charities 'must cut dependency on donations'

COMMUNITY projects and charities had to reduce their dependency on corporate donations and start running their affairs along business lines or face collapse, Community Development Trust executive trustee Dave Jackson said last week.

Addressing a seminar attended by representatives from more than 150 organisations, he said it was a pipe dream to hope that foreign investors would solve SA's economic ills.

DIRK VAN EEDEN (297)

Community organisations had to start charging realistic fees for services they provided, cut costs and develop the revenue earning potential of their organisations. "Think of a soup kitchen not just as a crisis feeding scheme, but as a community fast-food outlet. The desperately poor may be able to pay little or nothing for the service, but there are thousands of commuters who can."

Who will man the ministry?

WHILE it's easy to predict who's going to be the next president of the country, candidates for a future women's minister are more hotly debated.

●Sari-clad Frene Ginwala, the head of the African National Congress' Research Department is a favourite. Ginwala is a lawyer by training and the convenor of the Women's National Coalition. She has shown herself to be unafraid of rapping the boys on the knuckles when they ignore the interests of the sisterhood.

●Lydia Kompe, of the Women's Rural Movement, is also a frontrunner. Described as a "woman with oomph", she has worked for decades with dispossessed communities with the Transvaal Rural Action Committee. Kompe recently turned her attention to organising women in rural areas into self-help projects and into the Women's Coalition. "She has a strong sense of the feelings of grassroots women," was one comment.

●Zanele Mbeki was nominated because she is concerned with "social and economic upliftment". As the head of the Women's Development Bank, she also has the skills to wring money from depleted state coffers. Mbeki is Thabo Mbeki's wife (not that this is important). As he's tipped to be future minister of foreign affairs, the state would not have to fork out money on two ministerial residences and entourages — they could share.

●Mamphela Ramphele was also nominated. Her seminal works on poverty and on policy initiatives to combat it, are her most glowing references. But this woman also knows how to break through glass ceilings — she is the first black woman vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town. "She is the sort of person who will ensure she is accountable to women," said her nominee.

●Although young, Pregis Govender, project manager of the Women's National Coalition, is another candidate. A former official of the South African Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union, she has tackled her WNC job with the vigour of a seasoned unionist and is intent on breathing life into such oft-touted concepts as "empowerment" and "grassroots control". Govender helped establish the Worker's College, South Africa's largest permanent training institution for workers and unionists, at the University of the Western Cape.

Ministering to women's needs

SISTERS have decided to minister to themselves — at a conference earlier this month, women's delegates decided to lobby for a women's ministry.

Their demand was fuelled by the technical committee membership lists of the negotiating forum announced on the same weekend. Of the 43 members, only five are women. And there are no women on the constitutional committee.

"I am ashamed of my organisation," said the African National Congress' Frene Ginwala at the conference. "How are a bunch of men going to produce a non-sexist constitution?"

Only after a long struggle was it agreed earlier this year that each of the 26 teams negotiating the country's future should have at least one woman member.

About 200 women representing business, academia, labour and the rural areas met a fortnight ago to map out a parliamentary road. They decided that a women's ministry would free resources and give gender issues clout. A women's minister would sit in the cabinet and be at the cutting edge of policy and law-making.

But, many delegates were concerned that gender issues would be "ghettoised" by creating a separate ministry.

They warned that, depending on the commitment to this ministry, it could end up being under-resourced and under-staffed.

It could also go the way of the women's ministry in Malawi, which is little more than Kamuzu Hastings Banda's entertainment wing, serving tea and embellishing public functions.

For some conference delegates, therefore, women's desks in government departments and in regional

A women's ministry is on the agenda. Will it fight for gender issues? Or will it merely provide the 'tea girls' of the cabinet?
By **FERIAL HAFFAJEE** and **JACQUIE GOLDING**

and local government structures were a popular option. "These desks would . . . look after women's interests within a department," said Cathi Albertyn of the Gender Research Project at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Other likely mechanisms in a new government are state-funded parliamentary committees — to check all draft legislation for its gender sensitivity — and independent advisory councils to research, review and report on gender issues to parliament.

But, as Ginwala says, these "beautiful models" are useless without enforcement mechanisms. Means of enforcement include an equal opportunities commission which would investigate discriminatory employment practices, a human rights commission to probe human rights abuses and an ombudsman.

Legal enforcement could be assisted by clauses guaranteeing women's equality in a Bill of Rights, a women's charter and a women's litigation fund, which would fund test cases.

These are lofty concepts which need to be debated. More essential is the building of a strong women's movement, says Pregs Govender, the project manager of the Women's National Coalition.

"There has not been a sustained, nationally co-ordinated movement



Pregs Govender ... 'Women have organised around political issues, not women's issues'
Photo: LUANNE CADD

focusing on gender-specific issues, like violence against women and the right to control one's own body," she says.

Instead, women have organised around political issues. The 1956 march on the Union Buildings and the Crossroads women who stripped to shame policemen bulldozing shacks are etched in the country's history books.

To break the silence of women in the negotiations process, the WNC has started a campaign "to help women identify their needs and to (make an) impact on the constitution-making process".

It is an ambitious project, touted as

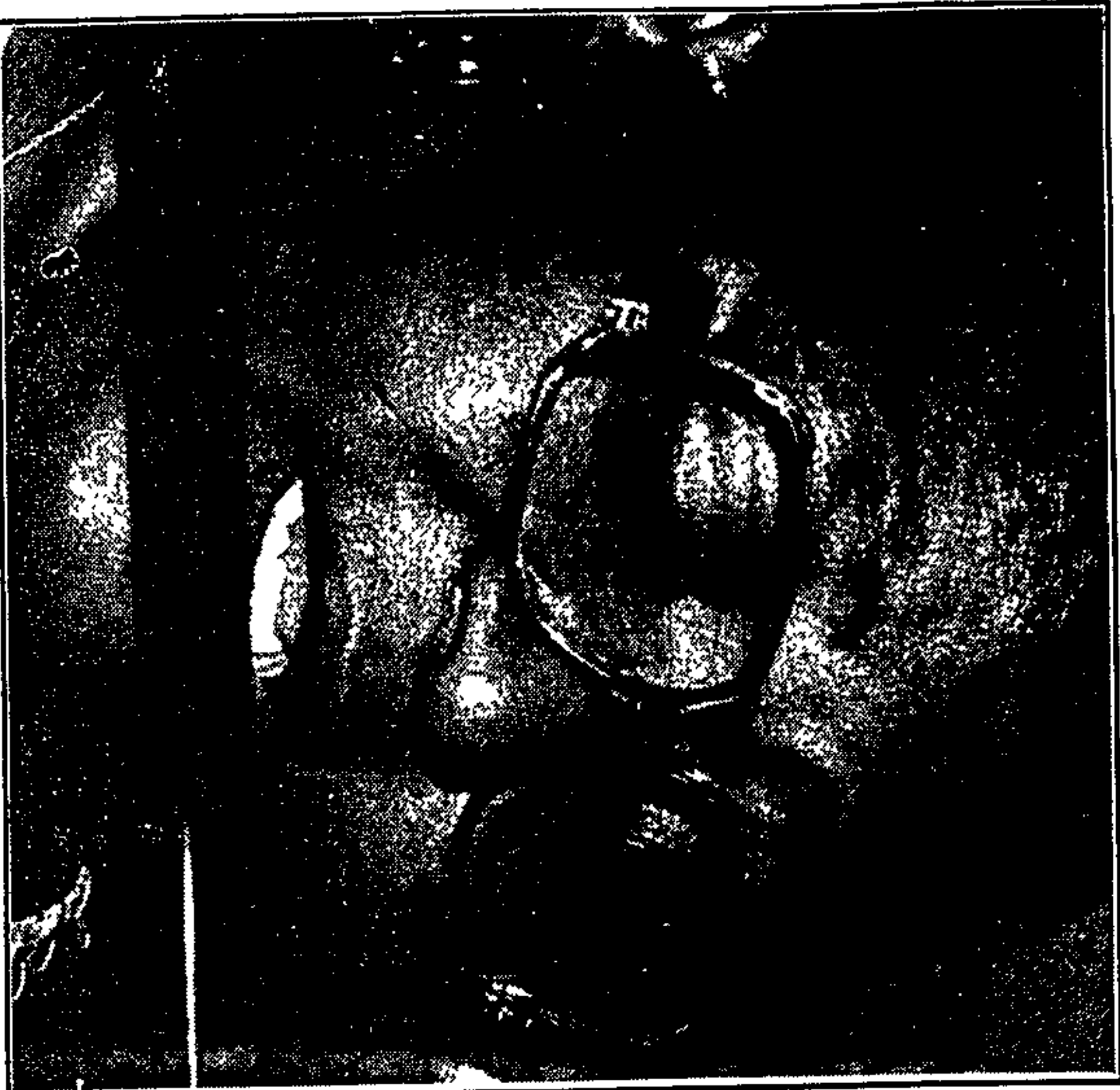
the "biggest participatory research project ever". Fieldworkers will go out this year and find out where women are in the country, and which organisations they belong to.

In a Freedom Charter-like exercise, they will document the diverse needs of South Africa's women.

From the conference, it emerged that these may include demands as diverse as water for the women of Moutse to tax reform for professional women.

After sifting through the demands, five key needs will be determined and campaigns around each of these planned, to get women involved in the transitional process.

PEOPLE'S LIVES *Unhappiness in many parts of the world • Time to repent, says gospel project*



Faith Gasia

Women's fears

By Sizakele Koona

IN MANY RESPECTS there are glaring differences between South Africa, Croatia, Georgia and Israel — but judging from the experiences of women from these countries, there are many unhappy similarities as well.

The similarities were reflected in the stories told by representatives of these countries at the 16th triennial convention of the International Council of Jewish Women held in Johannesburg this week.

Women in these countries, it emerges, find themselves defenceless against the violence gripping their countries. They are stunned by the savage attacks on civilians and are worried about the well-being of their families and the future of their children.

Speaking on the civil war raging in the Natal Midlands, Faith Gasia, acting chairwoman of the Inkatha Women's Brigade, said the struggle for political

dominance in the area was "stopping at nothing to destabilise families".

Embittered children

"Women do not have a say in what is going on around them," Gaza said. "The role they can play in solving problems is being ignored. They are forced to live with the prospect of bringing up embittered children."

Dr Melita Svob, who comes from Croatia, said women and children there had suffered greatly as a result of crimes committed in the name of anti-fascism.

"About 500 villages were wiped out in calculated attacks, destroying churches, schools and clinics."

"We have been left with no health facilities and our children face a bleak future without education," Svob said.

worries about children's future.

■ BEING IGNORED *Savage attacks and*

The suffering caused by ethnic conflicts and the ailing economies of former Soviet Union republics was brought out by Georgian Lubba Felgrun.

Lubba broke down as she related stories of teenage drug abuse and women and children dying of hunger because there was no food.

The threat of chemical warfare and a life of uncertainty has had a severe impact on Israeli children, according to Professor Brenda Danet of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

"They can't come to terms with seeing their parents in gas masks. Most of them start bed-wetting, have temper tantrums and suffer sleeplessness," Danet said.

Star 22/5/93
Terror fund pays millions

CAPE TOWN — A total of R13 403 226 had been paid out by the State President's Fund for victims of terrorism or their dependants since 1983, Minister of National Health Dr Rina Venter said in Parliament yesterday. She said 1 810 applications had been approved. The largest single payment was to L Barbas as a result of a shooting incident in Krugersdorp in 1991, where R64 365 was granted for medical and funeral expenses and short-term financial assistance. — Sapa

(297)

Broadcast union to seek interdict

LLOYD COUTTS

THE SA Broadcasting Staff Association (Sabsa) is expected to seek an interdict this week preventing the SABC from retaliating against industrial action at the corporation by withholding members' May salaries.

Sabsa's industrial action began on Friday after a dispute was declared when SABC's management refused to move from its salary increase offer of 7,5%. Sabsa was demanding a 10,5% pay hike.

SABC group labour relations manager Christo Pretorius said yesterday the association could be in breach of a strike agreement, which could negate the protection granted the industrial action.

Pretorius said the SABC was investigating the possibility that the disruption of Saturday's rugby final on TV1 had been "sabotage".

He said the SABC was awaiting a response from Sabsa by Thursday to its proposals for settlement, but was unsure of the significance of Sabsa's weekend announcement that it would suspend industrial action until legal steps against the corporation were formalised.

Sabsa spokesman Valerie Hopper yesterday refused to comment.

Seeff ties up with UK estate agency

Blom 25/5/93

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Seeff International Properties has formed an association with UK-based real estate agency Hamptons International, a step which is expected to generate mutual referrals of business between the two companies.

Seeff Residential Properties chairman Samuel Seeff said yesterday that an estimated 300 families in the UK were looking to emigrate to SA once they were able to sell their homes. The Seeff group had recorded sales of about R150m to foreign investors during the past five years, he noted.

He said the Seeff group was optimistic about the future of the new SA and felt it was time to lay the foundation for a future association with Hamptons. Already Seeff properties had been marketed to Hamptons' exclusive client base by means of brochures.

Seeff International Properties MD Carmella Seeff also believed that there were a growing number of Brit-

ish people considering a property investment in SA. Adding impetus to this trend was the favourable exchange rate and the close historical ties between the two countries.

Hamptons' referral relationship with Seeff was the first of its kind with a foreign estate agency, Samuel Seeff said. Hamptons had more than 100 offices in 16 countries and territories including Jersey, the US, Guernsey and Hong Kong as well as associated offices in France, Spain and Portugal. It was represented throughout the UK and in Scotland, serving the upper end of the property market.

Hamptons was a separately managed subsidiary of a leading financial institution offering services such as lettings and management, surveying, relocation, and commercial services. The Hamptons International division offered advice on the financial, insurance and legal implications of buying and selling property overseas.

High incidence of rape in SA fuels the rapid spread of HIV

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THERE is growing concern among medical experts that SA's extraordinarily high incidence of rape — amongst the highest in the world — is fuelling the country's AIDS epidemic.

Panos WorldAIDS reports in its latest publication that in SA a rape is carried out every 83 seconds on average. Victims of sexual abuse are increasingly worried about the risk of contracting HIV.

Johannesburg AIDS Centre spokesman Melanie Sacks said the violence involved in rape meant that the threat of contracting the virus was greater. "As the prevalence of HIV in the population rises, people who are raped will be at increased risk of infection," she said.

About half the rape victims seen at Baragwanath Hospital's special abuse unit in Soweto were less than 15 years old, and 40% of them were very young children, unit district surgeon Dr Thamsanqa Bomvana said.

Patients attending the unit were not screened for HIV because the test was considered too expensive. However, staff were pressing for routine testing because the risk of contract-

ing HIV during rape was high and increasing steadily. The virus spread at a rate of 400 to 500 new infections a day.

A recent study by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO) reached some stark conclusions: one in four SA women would experience rape; there were 380 000 rape cases in SA each year; and 95% of victims were black.

According to Wits Centre for the Study of Violence director Lloyd Vogelmann gang rape, known as "jackrolling", had become a cult in certain deprived communities. "In a society that condones violence, the more extreme the violence, the higher the status. And gang rape is the worst kind of violence," he said.

Refiloe Serote of the Alexandra AIDS action committee said child abuse was increasing in overcrowded townships as poverty, unemployment and despair undermined family life. However, it was widely denied and rarely challenged.

Arrest warrants for witnesses

SUSAN RUSSELL

A RAND Supreme court judge issued warrants for the arrest of two of Gary Beuthin's witnesses yesterday after they ignored warnings to be in court.

Soon after Judge M J Strydom issued the warrants, one of the pair, Edward Jacobs, arrived.

He said he had been delayed at a business meeting.

Meanwhile, the court was told the State and investigating officer had been unsuccessful in locating a number of people Beuthin wished to call as witnesses.

Beuthin had furnished the court with a list of more than 20 witnesses he wished to call.

He has pleaded not guilty to kidnapping and attempting to murder Jill Reeves, 33, on May 10 last year.

Beuthin admits assaulting Reeves at her Melrose flat, but claims he did so under the influence of steroids, cocaine and alcohol after she provoked him and took his car without his permission.

NATION BUILDING The 1993 Nation Building programme gains momentum

Parenting projects hit Duduza

By Pearl Majola

THE FOREVER GROWING Sowetan/Pick 'n' Pay Parenting Workshops project moves to Duduza this Saturday after the project's successful run in Pietersburg earlier this month.

The parenting project launches the first Nation Building event in this Nigel township.

At the inaugural workshop on Saturday, the community will discuss

a chance to talk about development.

the importance of development and parenting.

"Parenting workshops involve people and provide them with the common identity they need," says head of the project Mrs Anne-Gloria Masetle.

"People participating in the project have become a family. We have youth exchange programmes where the young

from different areas visit one another and provide entertainment and support whenever there are community events.

"A kind of brotherhood-sisterhood is being established and I think we are finally gradually achieving the goals of Nation Building," she says.

"In Duduza it was a young man who organised the community and formed

the committee which approached us to start Nation Building there.

"We are proud of this and of that community which realised they had issues to resolve and decided to do something towards that."

Masetle added that the parenting workshops were bringing a positive relationship among the people, which is

what had been lost for a long time. The Duduza workshop will be held at the Community Resource Centre from 9am. For further information contact Ms Thabi Manhata at (011) 880-9243.

Meanwhile, a task group aiming to create awareness about the child abuse scourge in Pietersburg has already been set up since the Seshogo workshop earlier this month.

One of the first steps the task group will take will be to organise additional training for teachers.

Pick 'n' Pay

Let's make it better together

297



for which information is available and (d) for what purposes are these lounges used by Ministers? D245E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT:

No, the relevant VIP lounges are made available free of charge to dignitaries (a), (b), (c) and (d) Fall away.

Child welfare agencies: food aid

*2. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister for National Health and Welfare:

- (1) Whether it has been brought to her or her Department's notice that child welfare agencies and other recognized bodies involved in dispensing food aid to the indigent were called upon to expend unusually large amounts of money shortly before the end of their financial year; if so, why were these agencies and bodies called upon to expend such amounts;

- (2) whether any problems have been experienced by the said agencies and bodies in respect of planning and performing their activities properly; if not, what is the position in this regard, if so, what problems; (297) (298)

- (3) whether she will make a statement on the matter? D271E

The DEPUTY MINISTER FOR NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE:

- (1) No;

- (2) yes, firstly some of the organisations thought that it would take less time to get programmes established. This did not evolve and therefore they over-estimated and could not utilise all the funds before the end of the financial year on 31 March 1993. These funds had to be paid back to the State coffer. Savings realized in this manner will be included as a supplementary annexe to the first report on the State of the Expenditure Budget of the Department for the 1993/94 financial year and made available to the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme, and secondly smaller organisations are not yet properly geared to expend funds according to Treasury Instructions; (297) (298)

cial year and made available to the National Nutrition and Social Development Programme, and secondly smaller organisations are not yet properly geared to expend funds according to Treasury Instructions; (297) (298)

Air hostesses/flight attendants: hours worked

*3. Mr N SINGH asked the Minister for Public Enterprises:

- (1) Whether any (a) air hostesses and/or (b) flight attendants on flights of the South African Airways were recently required to work longer hours than is normally the case; if so, why; (297) (298)

- (2) whether reports have been received that, as a result of these longer hours, some of these persons were too tired to perform their duties efficiently; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,

- (3) whether any steps have been taken or are being contemplated in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what steps? D272E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS (for the Minister for Public Enterprises):

The Managing Director of TRANSNET LIMITED has furnished the following reply to the hon member's question:

- (1) (a) and (b) Yes To obtain greater productivity and improved passenger satisfaction on the Johannesburg—Taipei flights.

- (2) Yes.

- (3) Yes. The extended hours were originally agreed to by the trade union after a ballot was conducted amongst their members. However, after a further ballot it has been decided to implement a new cabin crew schedule for the Taipei flights with effect from 31 May 1993. This will entail that the cabin crew to and from Taipei will be rotated in Singapore.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Expropriated land: price/return

*4. Mr M NARANJEE asked the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs:

- (1) Whether it has been decided that land acquired or expropriated in terms of racially based legislation was to be returned to the former owners of such land at the price paid at the time of the acquisition or expropriation thereof in terms of the said legislation; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (2) whether any such land (a) has been and/or (b) is to be so returned; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, to whom? D274E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF REGIONAL AND LAND AFFAIRS:

- (1) No. The Advisory Commission on Land Allocation investigates all claims regarding the restoration of ownership rights in terms of the provisions of the Abolition of Racially Based Land Measures Act, 1991 (Act 108/1991), on the merits of each case and submits thereafter its recommendations to the State President for consideration. The final decision regarding the conditions and the prices at which the identified properties could be alienated, rests with the State President-in-Cabinet after considering the recommendations of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation. The ultimate decision of the State President-in-Cabinet is binding.

- (2) (a) and (b)

On the recommendation of the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, the State President-in-Cabinet has decided that the following identified state owned properties may be alienated to the former owners, namely:

Rooiboom (Ladysmith)
Charlestown (Newcastle)
Groote Sprunfontyn (Melkbosstrand)
Asiatic Bazaar (Pretoria)

The Advisory Commission on Land Allocation is at present investigating a number of claims regarding the restoration of ownership over identified land, the details of which are not yet available.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I wish to inform hon members that the time allotted for questions on general affairs has expired. However, I am going to proceed with the rest of the questions, so that we can get the replies while the hon Ministers are here.

Housing subsidy scheme: capital subsidy coupon

*5. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of National Housing:

- (1) Whether, with reference to information furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, he or his Department intends introducing a housing subsidy scheme in terms of which a capital subsidy coupon is provided to an eligible first-time home buyer; if not, why not; if so, when is it anticipated that such a scheme or a similar one will be introduced in the Republic;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D262E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES (for the Minister of National Housing):

- (1) The hon member will be aware of the fact that the Task Group which investigated a new housing policy and strategy has recommended that a capital subsidy should form part of the solution to South Africa's housing problem. The possible utilisation of a capital subsidy coupon along the lines of the Chilean model is addressed in the report.

As the recommendations by the Task Group are at present serving as an important input in the negotiation process between the Department of Local Government and National Housing and the National Housing Forum, it would be premature to commit oneself at this stage to the feasibility of detailed issues.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

1 nation

Missing man's body found

The body of missing Camperdown farmer Alex Kalafatis was found yesterday. Police discovered the decomposed body in an abandoned house at Umgababa on the Natal South Coast. It appeared that he had been shot. Kalafatis's burnt-out car was found about two kilometres from the house. Three suspects have been arrested in connection with his death. — Sapa.

Spotlight on abortion deaths

Preventing deaths from abortions is the theme of this year's international day of action for women's health, which falls on Friday. To mark this day, the women's health project, a division of the Centre for Health Policy at the University of the Witwatersrand, is convening a workshop to discuss these issues. The workshop will be held on Saturday at the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg. — Sapa. (297)

Constable shot in Daveyton

A 32-year-old policeman, Constable ZS Mudugwe, was shot dead in Daveyton yesterday. Police said the municipal policeman was walking with a female colleague at about 5 pm when three youths came from behind and shot Mudugwe in the back of his head. The killers grabbed the policeman's pistol and fled. The woman was not injured in the attack. — Sapa.

Scores flee after four slain

Scores of people are reported to have fled their homes in the Bulwer area in Natal after a series of violent incidents at the weekend in which four people, including a five-month-old child, were killed following a rally organised by the ANC Youth League. The Inkatha Freedom Party and the league accused each other of harassment before and after the rally. — Sapa. (276)

Baby dolphin makes splash

The Seaworld Dolphinarium in Durban recorded a "splashdown" of a special kind at the weekend when Indian Ocean bottlenose dolphin Frodo gave birth at 3 pm on Sunday. Fathered by Gambit, it was the fifth calf born to the two dolphins. A special "maternity" net was used during the birth to shield the infant from the pool's hard walls — Own Correspondent.

Toddler drowns on farm

A toddler of 2½ was found drowned in a farm dam north of Pretoria yesterday. Police said Andre le Roux went missing about 8.30 am yesterday. After an extensive search, his body was found in the dam. — Sapa.

Two blasts rock Reef mine

Two explosions ripped through the Vaal Reef

2 metro

New rules for city's hawkers

By Cyril Madlala

Johannesburg's CBD pavements are to be leased to landlords in a bid to promote orderly hawking and overcome congestion and littering, the city council decided yesterday. (276)

Leasing to landlords, including those in Hillbrow and Joubert Park, will be on a permanent basis with lease periods of at least a year.

Littering

"We sincerely believe that leasing pavements will lead to more orderly hawking in the CBD and that problems such as littering and obstruction will be alleviated," management committee chairman Ian Davidson said.

Before applications for sidewalk leases were submitted to the management committee, the urbanisation department would consult hawker associations, hawkers, and any other party whose interest might be affected, the council said.

Davidson said landlords would be encouraged to erect hawker stands on

pavements adjoining their properties.

"It must be emphasised that the council is not attempting to discriminate against hawkers in favour of CBD landlords. We are in fact trying to improve informal trading so that everyone who shares the CBD can benefit," Davidson said.

Landlords leasing sidewalks would have to permit street traders to use a portion of the leased site free of charge, but the number of hawkers and the vending areas would be subject to approval by the municipality.

Although pavements would be leased to landlords only, hawker associations and consortia would be invited to lease identified market sites within the CBD.

Lessees would be required to upgrade the quality of hawking on the leased sites by providing temporary or permanent structures, refuse storage and, if possible, overnight storage facilities for the hawkers. They would be allowed to charge a nominal rental for the structures.

It was up to the landlords to ensure the sites were kept clean and traders did not obstruct pedestrians.

Cable theft hits phones

About 1 600 telephone subscribers in the Alrode industrial area east of Johannesburg will be without their services until Friday afternoon following the theft of cable on Monday, Telkom said yesterday.

A Telkom spokesman said three cables were stolen.

gularly stolen and the copper content sold to scrap dealers.

"Last year in the Witwatersrand region we had around R5 million worth of cable stolen."

Telkom hoped services would be restored to Alrode subscribers from about 4 pm.

By
He
the
end
tho
hea
are
25
Tri
bu
to
is
cri
rup
on

(a) Howick	40
Estcourt	53
(b) Pietermaritzburg	745
Glencoe	39
Howick	53
Estcourt	74
(3) (a) Pietermaritzburg	734
Glencoe	39
Howick	53
Estcourt	74
(b) Pietermaritzburg	11
Glencoe	0
Howick	0
Estcourt	0

Reserve Bank/Corporation for Public Deposits:

profits

353. Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of Finance:

- (1) Whether the Reserve Bank showed a profit (a) during the period 1 January 1921 up to and including 31 December 1988 and (b) in 1989, 1990, 1991 and 1992, respectively; if so,
- (2) whether any portion of this profit accrued to the State during the periods mentioned in paragraph (1) (a) and (b); if not, why not; if so, what was the amount, in each case,
- (3) whether the Corporation for Public Deposits has shown a profit since 1 January 1984; if not, why not; if so, what is the relevant figure in respect of each calendar year since that date?

B828E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

- (1) (a) Yes.
(b) Yes.

(2) The total profits after a dividend of not more than 10 per cent and a transfer to the statutory reserve fund of 10 per cent of the remaining profit, is paid to the Government annually in terms of the South African Reserve Bank Act, No. 90 of 1989.

The following amounts have been paid to the State:

Financial year ended 31 March	R(millions)
1921 - 1988	405,1
1989	48,7
1990	147,1
1991	70,9
1992	139,4

(3) The Corporation for Public Deposits has realised the following profits since its inception in 1984:

Financial year ended 31 March	R(millions)
1985	10,4
1986	16,7
1987	16,7
1988	15,7
1989	19,0
1990	35,6
1991	31,7
1992	27,1

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

General Affairs:

Illegal abortions: persons charged

2. Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Justice:

(a) How many persons were charged with illegally performing abortions during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available and (b) how many of the persons so charged were convicted on this charge? D233E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

The following statistics were obtained from the Central Statistical Services:

	July 1988-June 1989	July 1989-June 1990	July 1990-June 1991
(a) Number of persons prosecuted	33	44	33
(b) Number of persons convicted	26	36	20

Min Affairs:

Financial assistance to institutions

Mr A RAJBANSI asked the Minister of Welfare:

Whether any financial assistance was given by his Department to certain institutions, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, in the 1991-92 financial year; if not, why not; if so, what was the (a) nature and (b) extent of the assistance given to each of these institutions? D282E

the MINISTER OF WELFARE:

(a) Granting of subsidies

(i) Aryan Benevolent Home Council—Chatsworth	R1 166 021,16
Children's Home ...	R 504 015,48
Home for the Aged	R2 777 829,24
Handicapped ...	R 28 199,98
Service Centre for Aged ...	R 28 199,98
(ii) Cheshire Home—Chatsworth	
Adult Home ...	R 101 576,24
Children's Home ...	R 76 433,26
(iii) Chatsworth Child and Family Welfare Society ...	R 563 773,15

Development funds not reaching poor

25/08/93 (297)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Bottlenecks in development finance channels were preventing hundreds of millions of rands from reaching the people who needed the money, Development Bank of Southern Africa MD Andre la Grange said yesterday.

The bank is expected to announce next month that little more than half of the R1bn originally earmarked to be paid out during the March 1993 financial year had found its way to people on the ground. This was despite a record value of projects approved during the year.

La Grange declined to release figures, but said the past financial year had been frustrating because the

intermediaries providing the link between the bank and the people had failed to deliver adequately. These organisations included homeland development corporations, local authorities and non-government organisations.

The limited capacity of the intermediaries to implement development programmes was increasingly threatened by the political stalemate. As an example of the bottlenecks in the development process, La Grange noted the importance of legitimacy at local government level. Organisational structures which had the capacity to deliver lacked legitimacy, while those with legitimacy, such as the civics, lacked infrastructure.

... quite

Sunflowers to shine on the poor

Star 28/5/93



by Helen Grange

Community upliftment programmes undertaken by South African corporations are often unsustainable because of the "handout" philosophy behind them. Jeremy Ractliffe, Murray and Roberts commercial director and a key facilitator in the company's job creation scheme Sunflower Projects, is bent on changing that philosophy.

IF THE talk is about sunflowers, Jeremy Ractliffe is passionately interested. More precisely, Sunflower Projects, a Murray and Roberts upliftment and job creation programme, is in initiative Ractliffe is convinced is making massive strides towards building grassroots economies in fractured, disadvantaged communities. Ractliffe's role in Sunflower Projects is to help secure funding for

community-inspired projects destined to set people on the road to financial independence, the long-term objective being to lay the foundations for informal business efforts to grow.

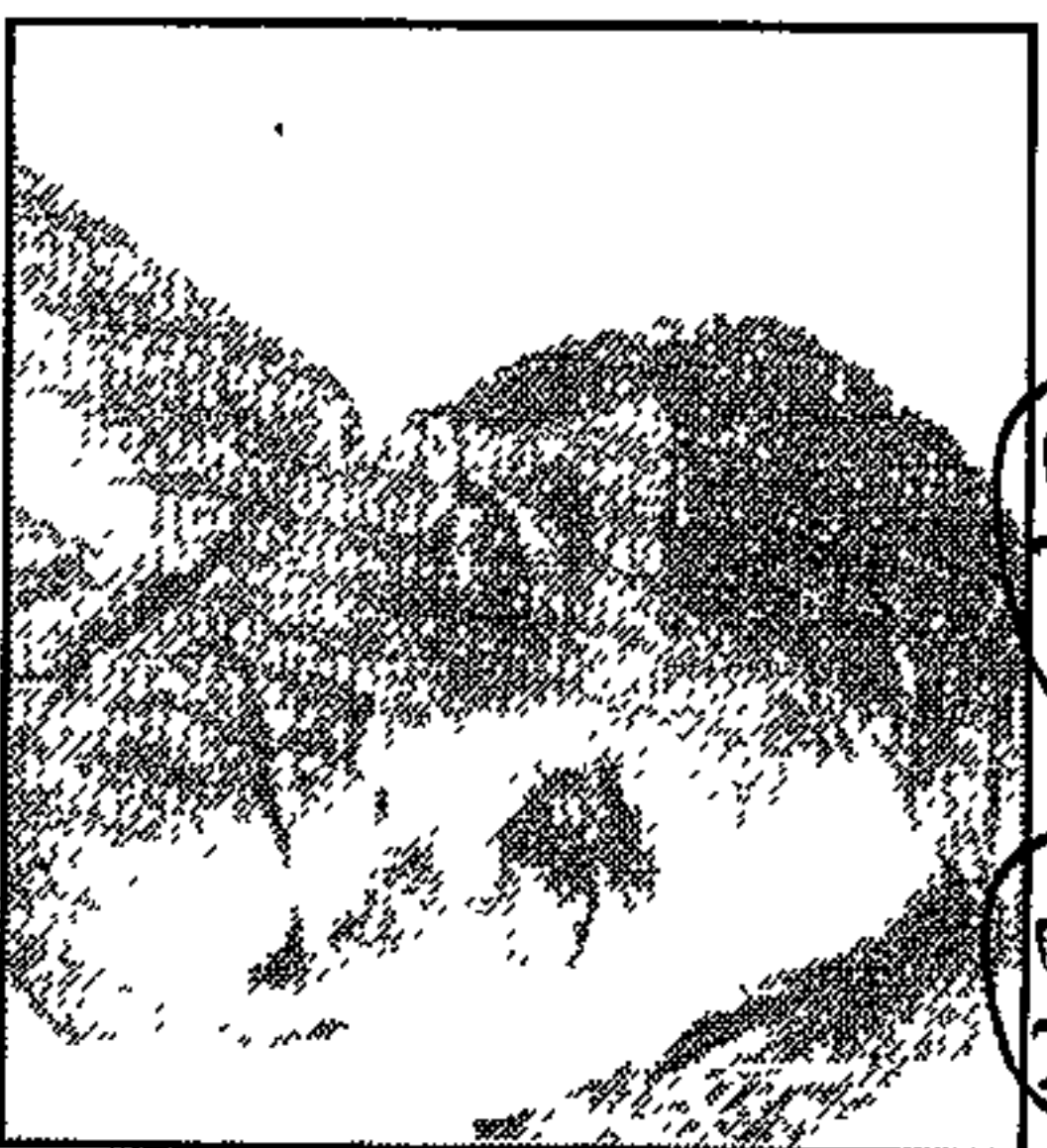
Since its launch in 1985, Sunflower has trained more than 55 000 people in skills ranging from building to electrical work to sewing and leatherwork. It can teach 60 trades and has recently introduced a complete literacy package to complement the technical training processes.

Ractliffe has been a kingpin in a number of Sunflower projects in the Transvaal and Natal. One of his most recent challenges was to try to secure permission and funds to build prefabricated structures in Sweetwaters near Orange Farm, south of Johannesburg, which could serve as classrooms for seven impoverished community teachers.

The kind of ambition which drove the Sweetwaters teachers to continue teaching despite appalling conditions is a quality Ractliffe greatly admires. His rescue instinct gravitates towards people with energy and potential but with little or no resources to realise their dreams.

"There are undiscovered gems or key achievers in disadvantaged societies who, with a financial kick-start, have a natural ability to turn dreams into reality."

One such "key achiever" was musician Kolwane Mantu, the founder of the African Youth Ensemble. Ractliffe



Jeremy Ractliffe . . . gives disadvantaged communities a new lease of life.

fondly remembers Mantu as a dedicated voluntary teacher struggling with shared instruments, second-hand strings and a shortage of sheet music to create a truly African classical orchestra.

Says Ractliffe, "All he needed was a little support to get him going."

At the same time that Murray and Roberts decided to "adopt" the African Youth Ensemble through establishing a trust and providing funding for new musical instruments, a classical musician in England got together 110 of her professional colleagues to busk on British Rail to raise an equivalent amount of money and set up a youth aid trust called Buskaid to support Mantu's project.

"It's not plain sailing. There are a lot of people involved in a Sunflower project and it's a big process getting consensus, but, it's the process which empowers people," says Ractliffe. □

The foreign news agency Reuters also provided a combi for transport and the SABC provided practice facilities and additional teachers. The British Council provided bursaries.

Today, Mantu's popular group of 36 Soweto musicians is playing publicly. Ractliffe says Sunflower applies the same criteria to large-scale community projects as he does to individuals — the "get up and go" factor must be present before Sunflower motivates for funding.

"It's easy to provide money. It's difficult to provide it effectively," he explains.

Money will be invested only where there is support and participation from the community, if it is linked to the world of work, if it promotes self-reliance and if it leads to lasting improvement in the participants' lives.

"Sunflower takes a holistic approach in that the people, with Sunflower's guidance, are ultimately uplifting themselves," says Ractliffe.

Sunflower is trying to mobilise funding to the tune of about R120 million for more than 30 projects — mostly involved in the creation of wealth-generating facilities by the disadvantaged through on-site skills training.

The process involved in getting a Sunflower project off the ground is long and endurance-testing, requiring community consensus each step of the way from the design stage to completion of a scheme.

It begins with setting up a management committee comprising local formal and informal leaders as well as representatives from any existing local authority or organisation involved in the development of the area.

After the details of the project are agreed to, a proposal is submitted to potential funders. Once funds are released, the unemployed people of the community are invited to join free courses in blockmaking, bricklaying, plastering, painting, carpentry and other building skills.

Ractliffe says the process of training is critical. It is at Sunflower's on-site training centres where people start to reshape their destinies.

BUSINESS



In the chair .. Board of trustees chief AC Nkabinde

Bottom line on social spending

F FINE words buttered parsnips, social investment reporting would be a cholesterol hazard. It is seriously deficient in hard facts and figures.

Now Toyota SA has stepped forward as one public company prepared, unprompted, to reveal those facts and figures.

The Toyota Foundation alone spent R2,3-million rand on social investment last year and will spend another R2,6-million this year. The foundation, governed by a board of trustees headed by Prof AC Nkabinde, will have spent R8,85-million over the period 1989 to 1993.

In addition to the foundation spending, Toyota itself spent other money on donations, bursaries, and a housing scheme for employees, to give a total of R8,5-million for 1992 alone, with like amounts having been spent in previous years.

That kind information differentiates the

The Toyota Foundation's report on its social projects differs from the usual social investment report in providing facts and figures.

REG RUMNEY *reports*

foundation's report from the bulk of the glossy, expensively produced reports on social investment that stream out of the corporate sector

The report contains not only descriptions of the foundation's work and detailed information on its spending, but figures on Toyota SA's additional spending.

This includes spending on help for Toyota employees to secure proper housing, and a bursary scheme. Whether these are strictly speaking social investment is a matter of definition

Even if they are excluded, Toyota spent another R860 000 on donations, allocated by its donation committee

Donations and the foundation's spending came to R3 175 705 in 1992, or just under 0,01 percent of Toyota SA's turnover of R3,2-billion.

The international norm is to express social spending as a percentage of pre-tax income. Common figures for social spending in the US and the UK are one to two percent.

Toyota's social spending, narrowly defined, amounted to a little over two percent of operating income in 1992, though that was a disastrous year because of a 49-day strike by the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa.

Throw in housing and bursaries and Toyota's spending comes out as six percent of operating income.

Toyota, again unusually, gives a detailed analysis of what goes where. A glance at the comprehensive table shows most money goes towards technical education, with the biggest amount of R1 066 000 going to the kwa-Makhuta Technical Orientation Centre in 1992, and the second biggest amount, of R505 000, going to Toyota Teach Primary School Project. The project will, according to the report, receive R505 000 this year.

Funding for foundation projects comes from annual contributions by Toyota SA and Toyota Motor Corporation Japan.

The report states "The foundation has no other prime source of income aside from these grants and does not have the luxury of a large investment base from which it can derive income."

Budgeted spending for this and future years are also given

The foundation, says the report, is already committed to funding existing projects through to February 1994 and by then will have devoted more than R13-million to social upliftment during the first five years of its existence.

Toyota has gone a lot further than many other firms in reporting on its social investment, though some, like Shell and Sanlam, to take random examples, have reported their social spending figures to *The Weekly Mail* Social Investment Award panel in past years. Among motor companies, BMW and Volkswagen have taken part in our survey.

A further step would have been to have an outside audit of the effectiveness of the company's social spending. However, since most of the money goes on education this might be difficult, since education is by nature a long-term investment in the future.

Toyota deserves commendation for this report, showing the way to the rest of the corporate sector



Subscribe to The Weekly Mail and get a free Kentridge poster

Welfare gets little of R2 billion sale

Oil windfall for the roads

JEAN LE MAY

Weekend Argus Reporter

MOST of the money from sales of stockpiled oil did not go to building clinics and improving townships as promised, according to figures given to Weekend Argus by Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Public Enterprises.

The government should have insisted that money from the sale of the strategic stockpiles was used only for capital projects, Democratic Party MP Mr Douglas Gibson says.

The International Monetary Fund warned two years ago, when the government decided to sell up to R2 billion of stockpiled oil, that selling capital assets to finance consumption expenditure was a departure from sound long-term economic strategy.

But that is exactly what much of the money was used for — although it was said at the time that it would go towards relief of the poor and violence-ridden areas.

The money was earmarked to build clinics, for informal settlements and projects in

■ The government spent more money from the sales of stockpiled oil on maintaining roads and buildings than on welfare projects in violence-torn areas.

poor areas.

Mr Gibson, a member of the parliamentary select committee on public accounts, commented that "nobody will ever be able to accuse the Nationalists of prudence in the management of the peoples' money."

"It is sad to see them disposing of capital assets and using the cash largely for ordinary maintenance and running expenses."

"To the extent that some of the projects were worthwhile the DP applauds them, but it would have been better to insist the money should be used for capital projects."

Dr de Villiers, Minister of Public Enterprises, told Weekend Argus in reply to questioning this week that R264,68 million had been paid out by the end of September 1992.

The total spent would amount to R780,8 million by the end of the 1992/93 financial year, he said, and the remaining R298,8 million in the current 1993/94 financial year — a

total of R1,3 billion.

Estimates would be adjusted once the third progress report had been made.

Dr de Villiers gave details only of money spent in 1991/92 after handing over to a working group under Finance Minister Derek Keys.

Of the R264 680 million handed out that year, the biggest chunk of R68 million went to the Department of Transport for the maintenance of roads.

The Department of National Education got R47 million for school and additional classrooms.

National Health and Population Development got R17,8 million, of which R1,7 million went on upgrading hospital facilities, R12,1 million on clinics, R330 000 on creches and R3,6 million on the rehabilitation of asbestos dumps.

The police got R3,1 million for satellite police stations, and R13,9 million went to Public Works for the maintenance of government buildings.

The House of Representatives got R2,4 million for community facilities in "coloured" areas, and R4,5 million went to the House of Assembly for upgrading state towns and state settlements in white areas.

The Department of Water Affairs got R9,1 million to build water projects in self-governing states.

Special employment programmes were allocated R4,9 million.

Big slices of the pie went to the provinces: the Cape Provincial administration got R58 million, while the Transvaal got R29,8 million, the Free State R1,3 million (which went to community and sports facilities), and Natal got R3,9 million.

None of the sums allocated to the provinces was broken down in Dr de Villiers's statement.

"The expenditure is monitored on an on-going basis," he said. "The line function departments have full responsibility for the execution of the projects and are accountable to parliament in the normal way."

Unita rebels claim important victory

SAO TOME — The Angolan rebel movement Unita said yesterday it had scored a major victory over government troops near the capital Luanda.

Unita radio, monitored in the island state of Sao Tome and Principe, said rebel forces had smashed a government offensive about 100 km west of Ndalatando, the capital of Kwanza North province on Sunday night.

It did not name the locality, but it could have been Ucuia in Bengo province, about 100 km north-east of Luanda, where Unita radio reported heavy fighting.

The radio said that rebel forces dispersed several battalions of government troops, capturing three tanks, two armoured cars, a bulldozer, nine other vehicles and 30 000 litres of fuel.

"Many dead lie scattered in the bush," it said, without giving precise casualties. The broadcast said Unita

was resisting another government offensive at Cacusso, a town in Malanje province in northern Angola which fell to rebel forces in February.

Cacusso lies on the main road and railway linking Luanda with Malanje city and Unita radio said government forces there appeared to be on the verge of withdrawing towards Luanda.

Unita radio said rebel forces had killed 30 government troops in recent fighting in another hotspot in Cunene province near the Namibian border in southern Angola.

It said the army began an offensive in the area 10 days ago and government troops raped children and old women when they overran a Unita hospital at Kandiyia.

Unita's secretary for information Jorge Valentim went on the air to defend the rebel movement's attack on a train at Quipungo in Huila province in southern Angola on Friday. — Sapa-Reuter.

Blue collar workers down on their luck

By Bunty West

When most people think of the homeless, they have a mental picture of a low income group without trade or profession, but for Lieutenant Basil McIntjies of the Salvation Army in Krugersdorp it is the blue collar worker who has now fallen on hard times.

As the man in charge of Goodwill House, where shelter for the homeless is provided, he sees the dark side of life and is trying hard to bring a little self-respect back into the lives of the jobless who have reached rock bottom.

"The families who come to us now are often artisans or professional people who, in the past, earned a good living and were comfortable. As retrenchments began, these people first lost their jobs, then their homes and, finally, their self-esteem. We provide accommodation and meals for as many as we can. But the situation is getting worse."

Around 50 people stay at

Goodwill House and 8 000 meals are provided monthly for residents and those who queue outside.

In addition, 900 children, black and white, from six schools, are fed daily with sandwiches, fruit or mealie meal and stew, depending on what is available.

Lease

Three months ago, Krugersdorp Town Council offered the Salvation Army a 10-year lease on a hectare north of town which had been earmarked for sale.

It had previously been a police station and had some dilapidated buildings on it.

Lieutenant McIntjies jumped at the chance to be able to house families in proper units and accepted the offer.

"We had hoped to work on the buildings before we housed anyone, but the need was so great that families moved in immediately, and we cleaned up and knocked down as we went along. The units are two-, three-

and four-bedroomed, but although they have bathrooms and hot water, cooking is done in a communal area."

So far, R100 000 has been spent on improving the property and 34 people are housed in eight units.

Much of the building material has been donated by companies on the West Rand, but there is a need for much more, including gutters, old paving, paint, cement, etc., to build or renovate.

The Family Mission Centre, as it is called, is run by Moya and Glen Hay, who are volunteers and live at the mission.

There are strict rules which families must follow, which helps give them the motivation to climb out of the trough into which they have fallen.

"Some of the residents have jobs, but before they can go back out into the world they need the basics."

"They save to pay for flat rental, plus deposits on lights and water, etc., and then we try and supply furniture for

them, for which they must pay us back. This takes time and the families need nurturing."

"It is not only the parents who often the children who need to see that someone else cares."

"Those who do not have jobs must spend one day per week cleaning or doing something at the mission. The other days they are out hunting for jobs."

Generosity

"We have no artificial preference here, and at present there are black, Polish, Indian, Afrikaans and English people housed with us, and their jobs range from accountant to artisan. The units are all furnished — sparsely — and the communal eating area does need a lot of work, but we are getting there, thanks to the generosity of private individuals and companies."

If you can help with anything, including old clothes and furniture, contact Moya Hay at (011) 953-1739.

Salvation Army forced to expand

By Shirley Woodgate

4/6/93
297
A marked increase in the number of battered women and children appealing for help has obliged the Salvation Army to increase its facilities in major centres countrywide, according to public relations secretary Major Dennis Lorimer.

Over a period of 18 months, 178 abused women and 209 children were assisted in one four-bedroom house in Cape Town alone, necessitating the expansion of the facility to a 14-bedroom home, he said.

A countrywide Salvation Army door-to-door Red Shield appeal for funds on Sunday raised R2,3 million and the organisation is optimistic that its target of R3 million is within reach.

The money collected by volunteers and members of the 15 000-member Church in South Africa will augment funds to help the needy of all races and ages.

Lorimer said that last year alone R16,5 million was spent on supplying 544 000 beds for homeless people. The money was also used to feed 2 million hungry mouths, run 300 family emergency centres countrywide, and meet a 60 to 70 per cent increase in attendance at emergency centres.

Women's health 'a priority'

Si Times 26/6/93
CC Metro

IMPROVING women's health must be a development priority as the health of future generations of South Africans depended on the well-being of their mothers.

This was said by the head of the Department of Nursing at the University of the Western Cape, Prof Caroline Ntoane, at the annual general meeting of the Planned Parenthood Association (PPA).

"The problems of women are inextricably caught up in the overall development process, and therefore should be addressed at that level," Prof Ntoane said. — Sapa

NEWS FEATURES *Search for child care facilities* ● *Six m*



Cosatu general secretary Mr Jay Naidoo with his son Kami at the launch of the National Child Care Campaign, are flanked by children from crèches in the CBD.

Cosatu crusade

Sowetan 7/6/93

By Pearl Majola

■ **KIDDIE CARE** *Campaign must also*

be seen as a national issue:

THE CHOICE is difficult for most mothers who find themselves with sick children on working days. Either stay home and lose the day's earnings or go to work and worry the whole day.

As more women enter the job market, the issue is more than taking leave because of sick children.

It also involves the availability of affordable child care facilities which will ensure that, while parents are at work, their children receive medical care.

In recognition of the importance of child care rights, Cosatu has officially launched its National Child Care Campaign which calls on the private sector and the Government to provide subsidised child care facilities.

The campaign, which has been going on for about a year, also calls on employers to provide 20 days' paid leave for parents to take care of their children's needs, like that of education and health.

"This campaign is about persuading employers and Government to place aside resources to properly educate children at child care stage so that they have a good foundation before entering for-

mal school," says Cosatu general secretary Mr Jay Naidoo.

"Ultimately the campaign is about free and compulsory pre-school education for all children," Naidoo says.

"The provision of child care facilities means more than just allowing parents to do their work without worry about children," says Cosatu's Gender Programme co-ordinator, Ms Dorothy Mokgalo.

"It also means that women, who have always carried the responsibility of rearing children, can get time to do and get involved in other activities.

"Another important aspect of this campaign is that it will create awareness that child care is in fact not only the women's responsibility. Parenting involves both mothers and fathers," she says.

The campaign's objectives have been divided into short, medium and long term.

"The immediate goal will be the paid leave for school meetings, children's health and other needs. The medium term aim is to get the Government and

the employers to make provision for facilities near the workplace or support established facilities in communities where the employer's majority of workers live. "The long-term aim is to involve the State, political, civic and other organisations in setting up good and affordable facilities," Mokgalo says.

According to Cosatu, some employers — particularly in the motor industry — have responded positively to the call

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL.

The answers to (a), (b) and (c) are no.

It appears that the former Ministers' Council, which during 1991, dealt with the matter, did not follow up its initiatives as indicated in the answers given previously, during its term of office which terminated during February 1993.

In view of the reassignment of portfolios to the members of the present Ministers' Council together with the concomitant relatively severe re-organisation of duties and the myriad of inherited problematic issues, which the responsible Ministers have had to deal with, this particular issue has not received any attention thus far. Nevertheless, now that the matter has been raised with me, I will pursue the matter regarding the second access road to Chatsworth with the relevant authorities.

Mr T PALAN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, is he aware that as time drags on the accident rate on Higginson Highway is increasing at an alarming rate? According to the available records, there were 644 accidents in 1989, resulting in 14 fatalities and 115 injuries. This rate is showing an alarming increase every day. I think the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council should give this matter urgent attention. He should not wait for MPs to raise matters, but should take them up from where others have left off.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, in view of the fact that he has indicated that his colleagues had to attend to a myriad of problematic issues, and that he will give the matter his attention since it has been raised now, has he considered the importance of this particular issue in order to give it priority? Secondly, does he function like a football, that moves only when it is kicked?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL Mr Speaker, the question of the second access route to Chatsworth is a matter which should have been resolved ages ago. It is, in fact, shameful that it has not been resolved. I have been involved in this issue at provincial level—this was more than 10 years ago—and I

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

believe that it must be resolved. I intend giving the matter my attention.

Mr M RAJAB: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, is he prepared to give this House an undertaking that he will resolve this issue within a specified period of time? [Interjections.]

The CHAIRMAN OF THE MINISTERS' COUNCIL: Mr Speaker, I chose my words carefully. I shall try, and try I certainly will.

Ministers:

Social upliftment: funds obtained through insurance company

*1. Mr M F CASSIM asked the Minister of Welfare:

- (1) Whether the Department recently obtained funds for social upliftment through a certain insurance company, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, below the market interest rate; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so, (a) when, (b) what is the name of the company in question, (c) what amount and (d) under what conditions,
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? D283E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WELFARE:

- (1) No—not applicable.
- (a) falls away
- (b) falls away
- (c) falls away
- (d) falls away
- (2) No.

Mr M F CASSIM: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I wish to ask why, if money is available for social upliftment at below market rates, the Ministry is not taking advantage of that?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, if I remember correctly the hon member posed this question to the Ministry of Housing. He has now posed it to the hon the Minister of Wel-

fare. Perhaps next week he will pose it to the hon the Minister. *(291)*

Vacant plots in Heathcote Rd, Durban: rezoning

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

- (1) Whether it is the intention to rezone certain vacant plots in Heathcote Road, Durban, as residential plots; if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) how will the land in question be disposed of;
- (2) whether this land was expropriated in terms of the Group Areas Act; if not, what is the position in this regard; if so,
- (3) whether the said land is to be returned to the original owners thereof; if not, why not; if so, when? D307E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING:

- (1) Yes The land in question is owned by the Durban City Council and was formerly designated a "controlled area" in terms of the now defunct Group Areas Act. Following representations by the hon member, my Department approached the Durban City Council to rezone its land in the Heathcote Road area from its existing "Open Space" zoning to "Special Residential" zoning.
- (a) The Durban City Council was approached in March 1991 to consider rezoning its properties as residential plots. The rezoning was advertised and no objections were received. It is expected that the rezoning will be finalized within the next two to three months.
- (b) It is understood that the Durban City Council intends offering the rezoned sites for sale by Public Auction.
- (2) No. The land was reserved for a "public open space" in terms of a resolution adopted by the Durban City Council on 16 November 1970
- (3) Falls away.

Mr T PALAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Ministers' reply, will he concede that, in terms of the announcement made by the hon

the State President, land which was expropriated as a result of the Group Areas Act shall now be given back to the original owners if it is still lying idle?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I concede that such a statement was made. Perhaps I should ask the hon member in turn whether he has contacted the relevant authorities, the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation, for example, with regard to this matter. His question falls within the ambit of their activities.

Mr T PALAN: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Ministers' reply, the Durban City Council is now proposing to sell those residential sites by public tender. That is why I posed this question. Could the hon the Minister not intervene to stop the Durban City Council from proceeding with the sale of these sites by public tender?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am sure the hon member is aware that that particular property belongs to the Durban City Council. I advised him during the debate on my budget Vote that I was on the verge of making a close inspection of all matters pertaining to the Chatsworth region, and should he require that land for a specific purpose, I shall take another look also at this aspect and take matters from there.

Mr A RAJBANSI: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Ministers' reply, is he aware that the Advisory Commission on Land Allocation has indicated that it has no power to deal with land such as this? Secondly, is he aware that the Government is getting the necessary authority to deal with municipalities in terms of a draft Bill that has been tabled in Parliament in order to resolve issues of this nature?

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am sure the hon member for Arena Park is fully aware of the circumstances pertaining to this vexed problem which is a problem throughout the country at the moment. The legislation he referred to has not been passed as yet. These are issues that have to be addressed, however, in order to resolve the political situation. I shall address this matter timeously.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Credit agency fights poachers

MARIANNE MERTEN

CORPORATE and consumer credit information is being used to trace illegal rhino horn and ivory traders.

Kreditinform financial director Peter Sullivan said yesterday the company had given conservation agencies "unlimited access" via modem to a network which contained about 160 000 corporate and directors' names in its corporate database and more than 9-million names in its consumer database.

The donation — worth about R20 000 — was made because "as individuals and as a company we are interested in conservation", Sullivan said.

Although the arrangement was planned initially for only one year, the company would like to repeat it, he said.

A conservation agency source said yesterday it was a sensitive operation which "has already helped conservation agencies in tracking poachers".

"SA was an outlet for illegal trade in both ivory and rhino horns because of its ports and international trade relations."

The databases did not contain any confidential information, but provided contact names used to trace illegal dealers.

Wits unveils plan to redirect youth skills

Buss. Day 9/6/93

JOHN DLUDLU

THE WITS Mental Health Unit will soon launch an intervention programme to rechannel township youth skills into social reconstruction, according to programme coordinator Melvin Freeman.

He says the programme's main objective is to equip the youth in violence-torn townships with the skills of coping with the current transitional period and the future SA, which demands more than just militancy.

The youth, he says, have to be credited for having contributed significantly to the current political negotiations through their militant struggles in the 1980s.

"Over the years skills such as leadership and militancy were built. But in the New SA militancy will have to be reharnessed to reconstruct the country," he adds.

He says youth energy and initiative developed in the 1980s will have to be rechannelled to "more progressive and constructive" programmes of rebuilding the country.

The intervention programme will consist of two parts. One part will be a pilot study that will evaluate a more effective way of training the youth in developing the coping skills.

"We want to involve the communities as volunteers."

"So the study will determine if it's

a good idea to use volunteers or social workers as trainers."

The other part will be the training of the youth in what Freeman terms "life skills", which will include negotiating skills, conflict resolution skills, and skills that will help them understand themselves and other people better.

Freeman says the programme will also try to build trust among adults and the youth to normalise the relationship between the two groups. "Adults have so much to learn from the youth and the youth in turn has much to learn from adults," he adds.

Several youth wings of political organisations have already been consulted and some have expressed support for the project.

The project will be financed by a private local foundation and non-governmental bodies will be approached.

While the programme will have psychological aspects to address the after-effects of the current violence in the townships on the youth, more emphasis will be placed on practical intervention, Freeman says.

"In our intervention we have to acknowledge the traumatic past and deal with it, as well as equip people for the future," he adds.

Call on non-governmental organisations

GAVIN DU VENAGE

THE local business sector should take over from foreign donors in supporting non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Gerald Kraak of the Interfund aid agency said in the latest Corporate Social Investment newsletter.

Kraak said NGOs, traditionally dependent on overseas support, were facing a reduction of resources as western governments cut their aid budgets and revised their policies towards SA.

If organisations were forced to shut down it would mean a loss of valuable expertise, experience and "the vision of a democratic social order which the NGO sector came to embody", said Kraak.

A "burgeoning movement" of

NGOs had sprung up in SA over the past 15 years, active in education, health, education, welfare and local government, he said.

They had developed innovative strategies to confront social needs and forged close ties with communities.

NGOs also had a keen understanding of conditions on the ground, and were also able to operate where government bodies were viewed with suspicion, he said.

Apart from their role in providing services service, NGOs formed the core of civil society in SA he said, and could play an important role in building a stable democracy.

Donor countries had actively promoted the developmental role of NGOs, but their support was no longer certain: "There can be no doubt that this aid contributed substantially to the building of a strong NGO sector in SA," said Kraak.

The local corporate sector had only recently begun looking at these organisations as conduits to help disadvantaged communities.

A few large corporations had set up funds to help NGOs, but these needed to be extended into a broader partnership between business and organisations.

This would make it possible for the corporate sector to respond directly to community needs, said Kraak.

Blacks main rape victims

Scwetau 9/6/93

AT least one woman was raped every 83 seconds in South Africa and 95 percent of rape victims were black, an international conference was told yesterday.

A According to a paper presented at the ninth International Conference on Aids in Berlin, Germany, victims of rape and sexual abuse in South Africa were increasingly worried about the risk of contracting the HIV virus.



297

service • DET denies responsibility for school

Access to legal help for deprived people

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

■ **NEW BILL** It provides for law

graduates to work among the poor:

P OOR people and those in squatter communities will have greater access to lawyers when a Bill which has been tabled in Parliament becomes law later this year.

The Attorneys Amendment Bill also provides for a major incentive for law graduates to work in deprived areas and among poor communities, because of high legal fees, have no access to legal help.

Law clinics and community legal work have traditionally never been regarded as adequate training for lawyers and were never a criterion for qualification as attorneys.

The new Bill provides for entry to

the Side Bar after a period of this "community service" and is aimed at easing the problems of law school graduates who cannot find jobs.

When it is enacted, law graduates could, for example, work for two years in squatter communities or the poorer areas of any black township, after which they would qualify as lawyers.

They will have to work in these communities full-time. There are presently more law school graduates each year than can be absorbed by the legal profession. The provisions of the Bill are that law graduates could be-

come lawyers once:

- They complete a training programme of at least four months and do articles or community service for at least a year;

- They serve articles for a year and then community service for a year;

- They do community service for two years; and

- They gain five years' experience in an "appropriate" legal practice.

A memorandum to the Bill explains that, once it becomes law, it would ensure that "vast numbers of persons who appear in court daily will have the benefit of legal representation".

297

South 12/16-16/1/93

Rape fuels the Aids epidemic

By Sue Armstrong

VICTIMS of rape and sexual abuse in South Africa are increasingly worried about contracting HIV.

The incidence of rape in South Africa is one of the highest in the world. On average, a woman is raped every 83 seconds.

And there is growing concern among experts that South Africa's high rape figures are fuelling the

country's HIV epidemic.

In Cape Town last year two men were jailed for the rape of an 11-year-old girl who contracted HIV during the attack and subsequently died of Aids. And in Alexandra, Johannesburg, a sickly seven-year-old girl was diagnosed with Aids after being sexually abused by her grandmother's boyfriend.

A recent study by the National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) reached some stark conclusions: one in four South African women will experience rape; there are 380 000 rape cases in South Africa each year; and 95 percent of rape victims are black.

Gang rape, known as jackrolling, has become a cult. In Soweto, the declared aim of young jackrollers is to impregnate every woman under the age of 26 in the township.

Apartheid carries much of the blame. "In a society that condones violence, the more extreme the violence, the higher the status. And

gang rape is the worst kind of violence," says sociologist Mr Lloyd Vogelmann of Wits University.

In the overcrowded townships where unemployment can be as high as 70 percent and families are under intolerable stress, child abuse — predominantly sexual — is becoming commonplace. But sexual abuse is widely denied and rarely challenged.

"The man abusing the child may be the mother's only source of support, so she's powerless to act," says

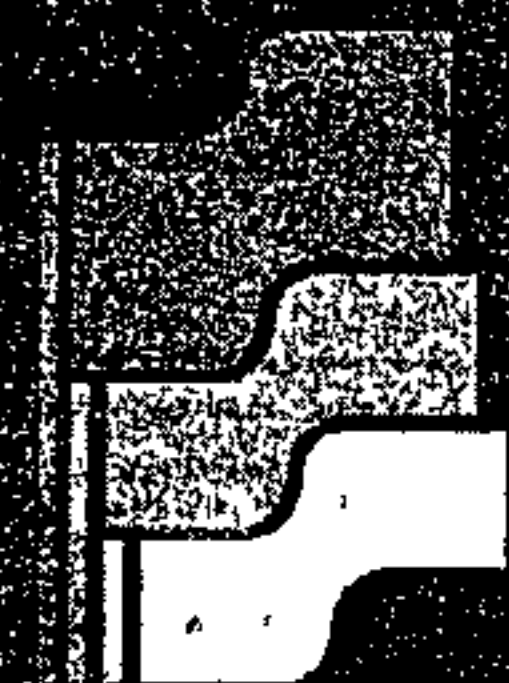
Ms Refiloe Serote of Alexandra Aids Action and a member of a child abuse committee.

"The threat of contracting HIV during rape is great. There's no lubrication, more friction than usual, and possibly bleeding, all of which adds to the risk of infection," says Ms Melanie Sacks of Johannesburg's Aids Centre.

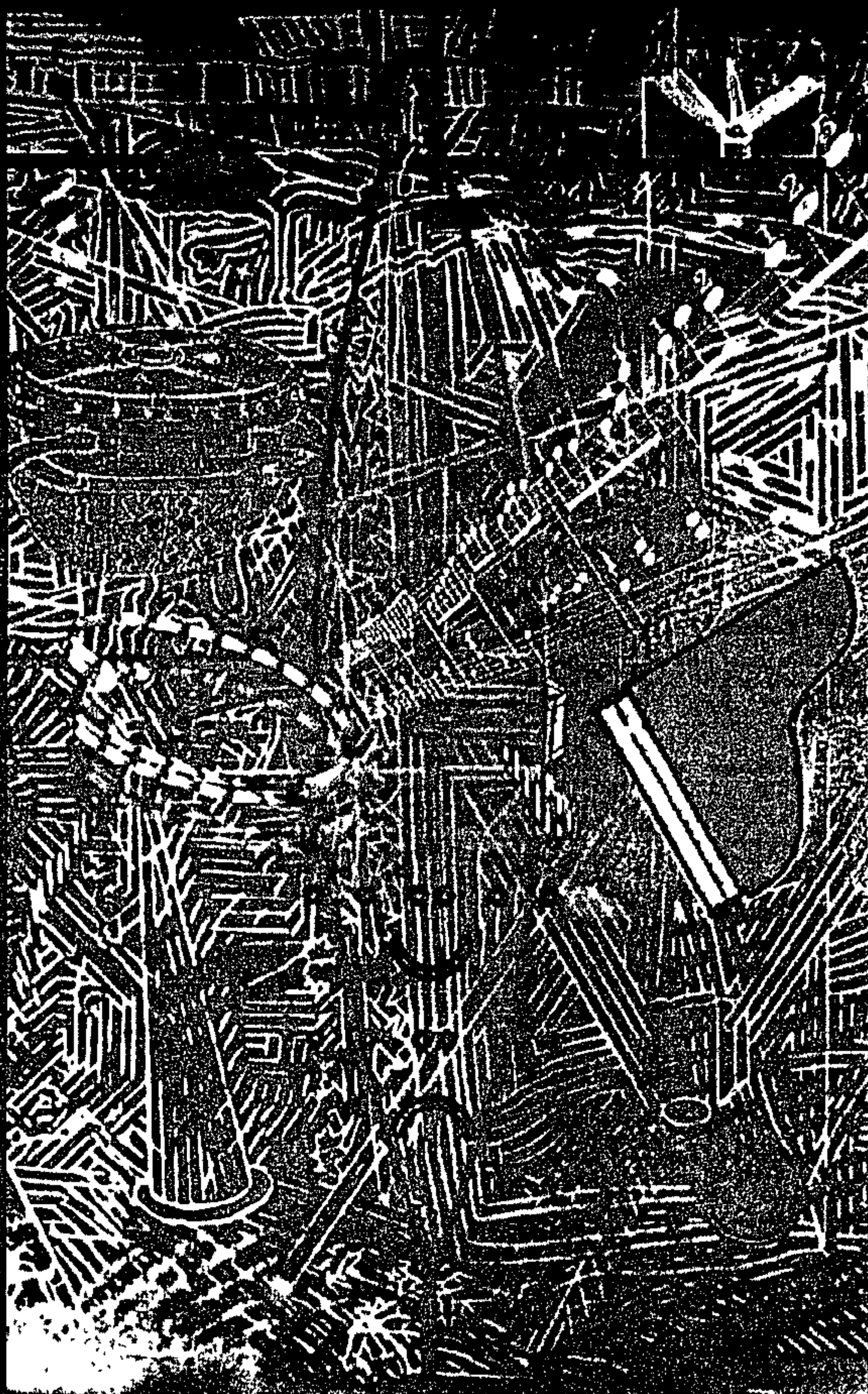
"And as the prevalence of HIV in the population rises, people who are raped will be at increased risk of infection." — **Panos**

A decade of sponsorship

Grahamstown July 1-11 1993



Standard Bank National Arts Festival



Book at Computicket For further information call (0461) 2-7115

A project of the 1820 Foundation

Little sympathy for rape victims

SOUTH 12/16-16/1/93
IN 1990 "Sugar", the leader of a gang which raped a number of schoolgirls in Soweto, was killed by a man who impaled his severed head on a broomstick and paraded it round the streets.

This anger against a rapist who had terrorised the neighbourhood is in marked contrast to the lack of sympathy so often shown to victims of rape.

Expressing a sentiment common in South Africa, the leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party's Youth League, Mr Musa Myeni said "When women expose themselves to danger by knowingly moving around alone late at night, they are being reckless."

"Knowledge that they are indecently exposing themselves could be a contributing factor to rape."

A jackroller — gang rapist — said women who go to bars unescorted "want it rough and ready and know where to get it."

Until recently the law itself showed insensitivity to a rape victim's rights and feelings. In an identity parade a victim was required to touch the man she believed had raped her.

Her past sexual history could be brought up in court as evidence for the defence.

Rape is one of the most under-reported crimes in South Africa. The National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) estimates that in urban areas one in 20 cases is reported.

In January last year, a special abuse unit was opened in the grounds of Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital. Here legal, medical and social services are integrated and female police officers and nursing assistants in attendance have undergone training in handling rape victims.

They see around 200 patients a month.

About half of the rape victims seen at Soweto's abuse unit are below 15 years old, and 40 percent of these are very young children, including toddlers.

Patients attending the abuse unit are not screened for HIV because the test is considered too expensive. However, staff are pressing for routine testing because they are concerned that the risk of contracting HIV during rape is high.

— **Panos**

State set to give the green light to lottery — sources

BRUCE CAMERON
Business Staff

(297)
APR 12/6/93

THE government is expected to give its go-ahead to a national lottery and its views on the legalisation of casinos within weeks — but, no legislation will go before parliament this year as political and vested interest pressures both grow.

African National Congress leader Mr. Nelson Mandela has now intervened directly with President De Klerk over the issue.

Government sources confirmed yesterday that an analysis of the Howard Commission report on gambling was before the cabinet and there should be reaction soon.

However, the sources indicated that no legislation would come before parliament this year because of technical and political problems.

Reliable sources indicated yesterday there was considerable behind-the-scenes manoeuvring as vested interests tried to gain the advantage in the highly profitable gambling business.

Government sources said the issue also had been the subject of debate between President De Klerk and Mr. Mandela.

The ANC had appointed its own internal committee to look at the whole question of gambling — and, particularly, a national lottery.

Mr. Mandela apparently has asked Mr. De Klerk to hold off any decisions, particularly on the lottery, insisting on consultation with the ANC.

He also did not want a lottery established before the Transitional Executive Council.

A request for a committee representing different parties to investigate the introduction of a lottery is being considered by the government.

Hospital aims to minimise trauma of rape

SI Times (Cape metro) 73/6/93

By MICHAEL O'REILLY

A NEW programme designed to make it less traumatic for women to report rape, is being introduced at Victoria Hospital in Wynberg.

Its aim is to eliminate the "second ordeal" which many victims say they are forced to undergo by having to report to police stations and district surgeons for a medical examination.

A special "comfort room" has been set up at Victoria Hospital, where women are examined, treated, and counselled in a friendly and reassuring environment.

"Our mission is the proper care and long-term follow-up of women and children who have been sexually assaulted," said Dr J S Rossouw, District Surgeon for Wynberg and Athlone.

In the new system, rape survivors who report to police stations are taken directly to Victoria Hospital by specially trained police officers, who then call the district surgeon.

women were interviewed at the police station by officers with no special training, and would sometimes wait an hour or more for the district surgeon to arrive.

"They had to wait in cold, locked police station offices," said Dr Rossouw.

It is hoped that the new process will make it easier for people who have been sexually assaulted to seek help, report the crime, and help the state to arrest, prosecute and convict the offenders.

"We're devising a team approach," said Dr Rossouw, "so we can co-ordinate the input of legal, medical and social workers, as well as non-public groups like Rape Crisis."

"A similar system is already being devised in Paarl," said Dr John Moodie, Regional Director of Hospitals and Health for the CPA.

Counselling

The room is curtained and carpeted and has comfortable seating. There are trained medical and counselling staff who can assess the patient's condition and administer preliminary medication if necessary.

The room has a separate entrance, so that the hospital's general reception area is avoided.

When the district surgeon arrives, and a police statement has been taken, the assaulted person is given a medical and legal examination.

On leaving the hospital, the rape victim is put in touch with support groups and social workers.

This procedure is a radical change from the old system, in which

Allegations of aid abuses

BY DIANA STREAK

A GOVERNMENT job-creation scheme to assist underprivileged communities was allegedly abused by local authority officials who allegedly used project materials for their personal use.

This resulted in outstanding amounts — which could run into millions of rands countrywide — which will have to be written off.

The details of the alleged abuses were raised in a question in Parliament last week by DP MP Robin Carlisle.

Mr Carlisle said on Friday that the allegations were contained in a detailed document which had been supplied to him.

According to the document in

several townships in the Western Cape material worth over R364 000 drawn from the stores of the (then) Cape Town Committee for job-creation projects has not been accounted for, (173)

At the time the Development Board was handling the co-ordination of the project and the "balances" were transferred to Ikapa Town Council when the board was disbanded. (213) (297)

The Sunday Times is in possession of a statement by a former CPA employee who claims that he and several labourers were instructed to build a ballustrade, which was then installed in the Durbanville home of a senior official, during working hours.

Urgent call to invest in future

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — An urgent call for business to forgo expectations of short-term returns and to invest in the reconstruction and development of the country was made by Liberty Life vice-chairman Dorian Wharton-Hood at the annual conference of the SA Property Owners' Association on Friday.

"We must forget the idea that the criteria for investment should only be optimum, immediate, direct return. If we do not forgo the expectation of short-term gain in favour of potential long-term returns, in a few years we shall no longer be able to expect any returns at all," he said.

SA's impoverished communities could not rely exclusively on the political system for their welfare and progress. While creating wealth, business also had a crucial role in redistributing that wealth, particularly by redistributing opportunities.

Wharton-Hood urged business to adopt share option schemes to enable employees to become shareholders and to support affirmative action programmes.

"Only when we have fulfilled these obligations to help the disadvantaged help themselves do we have any legitimate right to insist on our rights to a free market, little government interference, low taxation, foreign exchange freedom and the freedom to unbundle our corporations as and when we see fit," Wharton-Hood said.

SABC chairman and Idasa policy director Van Zyl Slabbert said the forces in SA seeking the centre in the areas of stability, growth, redistribution and legitimacy outweighed those fleeing from the centre, giving cause for optimism.

However, there remained a threat of violence and militancy on the outer flanks, which made negotiation with the right wing urgently necessary. There could be no prospect of holding elections unless ways were found to marginalise violence.

Development agencies in Africa poised to visit SA

B1 Day 14/7/93 297

LEADERS of most of the major private sector development agencies in Africa are to visit SA for the first time next month.

Their visit is expected to pave the way for local participation in projects worth hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) manager Paul Runge said the visitors included representatives of the International Finance Corporation's Small Business Development Unit, the African Development Bank (ADB) and the bank's African Business Men's Round Table.

Runge said a Safto-organised conference in Johannesburg next month would promote potentially lucrative trilateral development co-operation.

Organisations such as the French Proparco and the Swedish Swedecorp would be represented at the meeting which Runge described as "a vital breakthrough".

These and other national organisa-

tions annually allocated tens of millions of dollars to development in Africa and could in future provide lucrative financing for SA products and services. For the first time the Private Sector Development Agency of the ADB, as well as the African Project Development Facility would explain their development roles and opportunities they provided.

The project development facility was recently created by the World Bank, ADB and the UN Development Programme to identify medium and smaller projects in Africa.

Runge said SA businessmen were largely ignorant of the opportunities which private sector development organisations offered.

"While the International Finance Corporation only deals with big projects, we need to explore and find niches for ourselves in the smaller and medium projects," he said.

PETER DELMAR

Alarm over State lottery plan

Staff Reporter

Welfare organisations are alarmed by reports of Government moves to introduce legislation for a national lottery.

A Sunday newspaper said Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee wanted to bring proposed legislation, based on Howard Commission recommendations, to Parliament before the current session ended in two weeks.

In a joint statement yesterday, Viva Trust chairman Dr William Rowland and Kagiso Trust executive director Eric Molobi said: "The Viva and Kagiso trusts strongly oppose any

unilateral decision by the current Government on the issue of a national lottery."

Meanwhile, ANC president Nelson Mandela, in a letter on June 7, warned President de Klerk against acting unilaterally on the lottery issue.

The Post Office has made moves towards establishing a lottery. Senior Post Office officials recently held discussions in London with Automated Wagering Industries, a British supplier of the advanced equipment needed.

Viva has opposed the Howard Commission recommendation for a State-controlled lottery.

According to Viva Trust spokesman Dr Adele Thomas the national lottery should be owned and controlled by its beneficiaries — welfare and development organisations.

The other major player in the lottery game is Ithuba Trust, which was criticised by the Howard Commission for handing over only 15 percent of its scratch-card game turnover to social causes.

On the other hand, Viva — owned by welfare organisations — gave 22 percent of its take to charity and 10 percent to card sellers who were previously unemployed.

Shock for widow of Strydom victim

Star 14/6/93 - 297

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

The destitute family of Oupa Geelbool Mabena, a victim of paroled mass murderer Barend Strydom, last week suffered yet another setback when his former employer, the Pretoria City Council, suspended his monthly grant of R500.

Mabena's widow, Virginia (47), told The Star at the weekend that she was called on Friday to the council's offices where she was told of

the decision to suspend the grant.

Mabena died in Kalafong Hospital three weeks ago from complications resulting from injuries inflicted by Strydom during the Strijdom Square massacre in Pretoria almost five years ago.

Council spokesman Alta Oberholtzer confirmed the council's decision.

She said the matter had been referred to the Workmen's Compensation Commission to decide whether his family qualified for benefits from the commission.

Coleman said the proposals "contain certain

holiday, Coleman said.

New way to gauge social progress

CAPE TOWN — A set of indicators to measure SA's progress in improving the lot of all its citizens has been devised by the President's Council's social affairs committee.

Committee chairman Ben Piek said the proposals, released yesterday, constituted a major point of departure from existing methods of measuring the well-being of the population.

"The indicators are human-centred and are designed to be used by government in the shaping and allocation of resources," Piek said.

"The capacity of the government at various levels and of development agencies to recognise, by means of a 'red light' or 'warning light', indicators of instances where the state of well-being is of such a nature that it threatens to destabilise society in general or in specific areas, has been an important objective in developing this model."

The committee's report on the indicators stressed that individuals had two fundamental requirements — "self-actualisation" and survival. Both were essential for their well-being.

LINDA ENSOR

To survive, people needed protection, shelter and food. They also needed to experience self-actualisation, which required understanding, a sense of belonging and opportunities, all of which could be satisfied by education and training, communication and socialisation.

The committee said social mobility was an essential element of self-actualisation, which would be influenced by factors such as the availability of jobs, disposable income, freedom of association and the amount of leisure time available — all of which could be measured in terms of set criteria.

Education and training could be measured, for example, by the percentage of the population that could read, write and do arithmetic. Communication could be measured by investigating the percentage of the population that read newspapers and magazines, listened to the radio, watched television, frequented a library, were multilingual and had telephones.

Council 'to act against PAC violations'

CAPE TOWN — The multiparty negotiating council would have to act against the PAC which had flouted the council resolution on violence, Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Fanus Schoeman said yesterday.

He told a media briefing that in terms of the council's resolution, the PAC could not continue its armed struggle and negotiations at the same time. The council would have to debate a motion about this today.

Call to promote economic literacy

TIM COHEN

CAPE TOWN — The President's Council has recommended a national campaign for the promotion of economic literacy which would inculcate a sense of national reconciliation and economic development.

In one of the body's final reports, the council's committee on economic affairs recommended that an "inspiring, widely accepted vision" was necessary to promote nation-building in a divided society.

Sensitive to the emerging new constitutional dispensation, it recommended that the whole planning process and its execution be conducted by a fully representative umbrella body. The broad objectives of the co-ordinating body should be first to strive for a general convergence towards the notion that the economic efficiency of a nation was the route to long-term prosperity.

It said a fundamental work ethic was essential for such economic efficiency.

The body should also seek to instill a deep sense of understanding within individuals of their rights, responsibilities and rewards within the country's economic dispensation.

The programme should take into account the enormous disparities in SA society, encourage economic growth and development and foster a spirit of entrepreneurial expertise and enterprise.

Aspects of the forum's structure, such as its size, composition, functions, powers, funding and accountability, should be the result of consensus within the co-ordinating body.

Report reveals chilling facts on women, children

By Shirley Woodgate

Star

17/11/93

About 1,8 million children in South Africa were last year permanently separated from their mothers, most of them domestic servants working in towns, according to a report released yesterday. (297)

A two-year study, "Children and Women in South Africa: A Situation Analysis", was conducted by the National Children's Rights Committee (NCRC), assisted by the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef). (297)

Other chilling facts are that a quarter of all black children have no education at all, child abuse has doubled in the past four years, and about 10 000 street chil-

dren are living in towns countrywide.

The findings, released at the Johannesburg Civic Theatre ahead of the launch of a Day of the African Child conference starting today, are based on indications that women and children are "extraordinarily" disadvantaged in South Africa as a result of past policies dating back to pre-colonial days.

The report, which is considered a milestone in a series of planning and advocacy initiatives by the NCRC and Unicef in South Africa, comments: "The changes needed in health care reflect the changes needed in society as a whole."

Women the underdogs

By Tsale Makam

SOUTH African women, who constitute 53 percent of the population, are among the worst victims of apartheid and violence, the Commonwealth Observer Mission says in a report.

According to 1991 figures, one out of every two South African women and girls will be raped in her lifetime. One out of six women are battered by their male partners. Most of these women do not report the crimes, so statistics may be underestimated.

Despite the fact that 43 percent of

■ Law ignores worst victims of apartheid and violence:

Sowetan 8/6/93

African and 52 percent of coloured women are single mothers, almost all title deeds in South Africa are in the hands of men.

Less pay

Women in the same jobs as men often earn less.

The National Party is drawing up a number of Bills which include prevention of domestic violence, the abolition of discrimination against women and the promotion of equal

opportunities.

Although there is provision for maternity leave, women are still not guaranteed their jobs back. Maternity benefits are only 45 percent of the weekly earnings for six months if a woman has been with a particular company for three years.

The Women's National Coalition, launched on March 8 this year, has launched a research programme on a women's charter that would be incorporated into the new constitution.

Two Checkers shops to close

Sowetan 8/6/93

By Ike Motsapi

THE management of Pepkor, owners of Checkers-Shoprite stores, has told the SA Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union that it intends to close two stores this week.

This announcement comes in the wake of a national strike by about 10 000 members of Saccawu over a terminated recognition agreement.

The strike is now in its fifth week.

■ 2 500 other staff to be retrenched, says Pepkor:

Mr Jeremy Daphne of Saccawu said the union has also been informed that about 2 500 of its members are to be retrenched in other stores.

Daphne said: "The union takes exception to the company raising this matter at this stage and views it as a managerial strategy to put pressure on the labour movement."

"Management attributes the need

to retrench the 2 500 members to current sales levels.

"While the industrial action has dramatically reduced sales, the solution does not lie in retrenchments," Daphne said.

Management spokesman Miss Adele Gouws said the company would issue a statement later about the two stores.

Legal reading for the poor people

Review Law in W/maul
HANDBOOK OF PUBLIC INTEREST LAW (2nd
edition) by Legal Resources Centre (R90 or R50)

1816-2416193
LAWS affecting poor people in South Africa have not been the subject of much legal literature. While most other branches of the law feed a booming legal publishing industry, public interest lawyers and paralegal workers have over the years had to assemble their own literature from obscure statutes and case law.

The activity of these organisations, and particularly of the Legal Resources Centre (LRC), has led to the emergence of public interest law as a major branch of the law in this country.

The LRC had for years distributed a cumbersome loose-leaf manual to its branches until Durban director Richard Lyster decided in 1990 to edit and publish a comprehensive user-friendly volume for everyone in the broadly-defined field of public interest law.

After receiving a thumbs-down from major legal publishers, the LRC decided to go it alone and with the help of a local desktop publishing agency, published the first edition in 1991.

So successful was the book that demand soon exceeded supply. A second edition was clearly necessary, and it has just become available.

"The *Handbook* has been the first attempt in South Africa to compile a textbook on the laws relating to those on the lower level of the social and economic ladder," comments Lyster.

"The second edition improves and consolidates the text and adds new material bringing the book up to date with the momentous changes in laws relating to land, security and the emergence of the National Peace Accord."

The book is available at R50 for students, advice offices, trade unions and other non-governmental organisations and at R90 for everyone else, from the LRC, 71 Ecumenical Centre, St Andrews Street, Durban, 4001. Phone (031) 301-7572.

Briefs

■THE LRC's outreach has extended as far as Uganda. Charles Owar, a Ugandan lawyer, was so impressed by what he read about the LRC that he has proposed starting a centre there, using the same name.

There are similar centres in Namibia, which the LRC helped to form, and in Zimbabwe, which consulted the LRC before starting up.

The Johannesburg office recently hosted two advocates from the Lesotho Federation of Women Lawyers, in preparation for setting up a legal aid clinic in Lesotho.

The Johannesburg office has also been contacted by the attorney-general's office in Swaziland asking for help in setting up a legal aid programme, and has been approached about possible co-operation in developing a rights awareness campaign and an access to justice programme in Zambia.

■AN attorney at the Cape Town office, Wallace Mgoqi, has been appointed to the council of the University of Cape Town.

LRC Review by Wimal 18-24/6/93

Call for ²⁹⁷ 'flexible' employee benefits

STAY AWAY from status in providing a car package for employees, was the message of Remuneration Consulting at a conference yesterday, to address the issue of employee benefits.

Spokesman Paolo Ciucci for Remuneration Consulting, a division of Old Mutual, explained that previously a package for an employee consisted of a basic salary, coupled with various benefits such as a car allowance, medical aid and a housing subsidy "without the employee being made aware of the total amount spent on him by the company".

Ciucci called for a flexible strategy in employee benefits, whereby the total amount to be spent is made available to the employee and he then decides on various "menu options" in forming his own benefits package.

Home at last in army barracks

W/Mail 18/6 - 26/6/93

THE old South African Defence Force barracks next to Noord Street taxi rank may soon become a safe haven for the homeless who live in Park (Johannesburg) Station. Church groups are negotiating with the city council to convert unused buildings into shelters for the squatters, who face cold, hunger, and arrest for trespass at the station. (29)

Twice in the past six months Legal Resource Centre attorney Moray Hathorn was called in after the arrests. A group of homeless were arrested in December last year and 50 were arrested three weeks ago.

Hathorn says that in December there were cases of assault by police and investigations into the incidents were still under way.

Three weeks ago he was called in again. "After two days of negotiations with the police, they were released without charges," he says.

Central Methodist Church lay pastor Judy Bassingthwaite says the church has located old and unused buildings in Johannesburg and are hoping to acquire the Noord Street SADF barracks.

"We intend making this a joint venture with other humanitarian organisations. It's quite a big project which warrants financial backing from the business community and ordinary people who can offer assistance in kind." She adds: "Our main concern is that these people are living in squalor. Now that winter is setting in, we have to act fast, especially for the vulnerable — women and children."

The church also runs mobile clinics on Saturdays for the ailing homeless.

Critical view of social spending

Star 18/1/93

297

NEW surveys have disclosed that total spending by private sector companies on social investment programmes has climbed to almost R1 billion a year as business takes a wider role in the reform process.

The formidable scale of the budgets has been confirmed by the Business Marketing and Intelligence research unit, whose latest count estimated annual spending at R840 million — and still on the increase.

Success stories have been well recorded. But deeper studies by the Consultative Business Movement (CBM) have put question marks over whether many of the schemes have hit the real targets they set themselves to make an optimum impact at community level.

All too often, the CBM found, internal corporate departments handling social investment affairs were understaffed, overworked and crisis driven. In some instances they appeared to be "woefully ill-equipped to deal with the challenge of moving beyond cheque-book approaches".

Worse, many businesses felt frustrated by the lack of visible success from their programmes.

The analysis has resulted in a new set of guidelines on how to improve the interface between the business world and the community — and set the wheels turning on more and more development projects.

The message? Business should view social responsibility not as a cheque-book item but as an investment in the company's future.

Old-style paternalism and charity handouts no longer suffice. The development needs of communities should be tackled in full consultation with communities themselves and handled on a partnership basis.

Companies should not only provide financial assistance. They also need-

ed to volunteer their expertise and resources — manpower and internal facilities — in the planning and implementation of special projects aimed at community upliftment.

Problems and solutions are discussed in detail in a CBM publication titled *Managing Change — A Guideline to the Role of Business in Transition*.

Wider and more effective links between business and the community in general will be among a number of pressing issues to be debated at the Business Conference for Active Change that The Star will hold in association with the CBM at the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg on June 25.

The conference is expected to set important new signposts to the routes that business leaders should follow in the post-apartheid era.

"The private sector has a critical role in contributing to the development needs of South Africa, particularly during the transition," says the CBM. "In many areas, Government development projects have been discredited."

"Urgent problems such as housing shortages, the education crisis, unemployment and violence threaten to wreck hopes of a stable and peaceful transition." □

● For more information on The Star's Business Conference for Active Change call Rosemary on (011) 483-1637/40/42/45.

'Christmas is over for funders'

South 1916 - 2316193

(297)

THE CHANGE in overseas donors' perceptions of South Africa as a recipient of funds has led to the transformation of many non-government organisations who now need to prove their long term developmental impact to secure support.

For tertiary funding organisations this has meant radical changes to ensure more effective use and control of resources.

But the tertiary education fees have risen as the economy worsened, and growing numbers of students need support to study.

As a result, the shift in methods of operation has created the impression of a withdrawal of support from the most needy students.

This year the number of students supported by Kagiso Trust, one of the biggest bursary organisations in the country, rose from 5 600 in 1992 to about 11 000, giving some indication of the pressures on tertiary funding.

Kagiso Trust's director Mr Eric Moloto explained the dilemma: "South Africans could not hope that the Christmas of being victims of apartheid would come forever."

"We need to get ourselves on the basis of good development programmes which have impact."

What this has meant is a move away from funding community-based bursary organisations to channelling money directly through tertiary institutions.

Kagiso presently allocated 37 to

40 percent of their annual budget to education and training. Last year R47 million was distributed to tertiary institutions.

This year they will receive R70 million.

"We were forced to look at ourselves and other institutions that we never used to deal with," Moloto said.

"For instance, we used to give money to community bursary programmes and wait for reports. When we got them, they were very scanty. But that was acceptable at the time. We were victims of apartheid, we were harassed, we had all kinds of excuses.

"As soon as we became a professional organisation we were forced to look at other avenues. If we deployed R47 million and got half reports, people were going to accuse us of mismanaging the funds.

"So we took the money we used for bursary programmes and invested it in universities, which are in a position to give proper reports.

"We are not sure that was the correct decision, because the selection of students could not be done properly because universities employ their own criteria.

"But we are trying to affect those criteria so that the universities are not only sensitive to academic criteria but look at things like need, social background, urban/rural balance and bringing women into the universities."

'We used to give money to community bursary programmes and wait for reports. They were very scanty. But that was acceptable at the time. We were victims of apartheid.'

A service offering free advice (297)

HAVE you ever had that feeling of not knowing where to turn to when you have a problem in your life?

For some people a problem may mean that they need to get legal or financial advice, but do not know who to turn to. For other people, problems can range from being physically or emotionally abused, to children and family problems.

Sowetan 21/6/93
All they need is somebody to talk to about their problems and to be able to share their fears.

Often if you have a problem it is very difficult to speak about it to people that you know, or who are close to you, such as a family member or a friend.

We often feel embarrassed about our problems, and would hate anybody we know to find out about it.

Sometimes we feel that our problems are insignificant compared to other people's and as a result keep them to ourselves.

The old saying that "a problem shared is a problem halved" has real meaning at the Sowetan Help Centre.

At the help centre we have trained counsellors who are there to listen to your problems.

We provide a totally confidential service, including counselling for personal problems, Aids information, legal questions, family problems and marriage difficulties.

The Sowetan Help Centre runs between 3pm and 9pm Mondays to Fridays and is a free service to the community.

Magistrates poised to perform divorces

Star 28/6/93

(297)

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Parliament is about to pass legislation enabling magistrates to divorce people.

The Magistrate's Court Amendment Bill permits better-qualified magistrates to handle divorce actions which have, until now, been the domain of the Supreme Court.

The contentious Bill, which has drawn criticism in academic and legal circles, was widely backed in a parliamentary debate on Monday night. It allows both disputed and uncontested matters to be heard by magistrates with LLB degrees.

The change should, theoretically, provide cheaper divorces because they can be handled by attorneys, as advocates are not necessary in the lower courts. They should also be quicker, and people in rural areas will be spared the expense and inconvenience of travelling to Supreme Courts in the major centres.

Justice officials are preparing to launch family courts, as they will be known, early next year.

"I think the legislation will be on trial," said Tony Leon MP, a Democratic Party spokesman on justice. "I think family courts will have to prove themselves and rebut fears of the consequences. In theory they are a good idea, but time and practice will tell whether they are faster and a more accessible form of justice without a drop in standards."

Douglas Gibson (DP Yeoville) said the law would succeed in making the courts more accessible to ordinary South Africans but would fail to reduce litigation costs significantly.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Bill, he said it was likely that only the poor and indigent would make use of family courts contemplated in the Bill for divorce matters.

Referring to opposition from the General Council of the Bar, he said: "Some of us may have suspected that the advocates

and attorneys adopted different approaches because of the different impact which the Bill has on the interests of each profession, but that would no doubt be unfair and unkind."

Natal Bar Council chairman Malcolm Wallis, SC, doubted that the change would significantly cheapen the divorce process. But lengthy delays in the divorce process could be trimmed, attorneys said.

Estimates on the length of an uncontested divorce in the Supreme Court at present vary from four to seven weeks and it costs roughly R1 500-R2 000.

"Yes, an advocate must appear in the Supreme Court but his or her fees for uncontested divorce appearances are only about R350. Attorneys take the lion's share," said Wallis.

"I do not believe attorneys will charge less than advocates to make an appearance in the Magistrate's Court."

Durban attorney Roger Knowles, who specialises in divorces, said the new legislation would cut costs by about R250.

Soros to fund trip for open society directors

B1 Day 24/6/93

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — Currency speculator and billionaire George Soros is to fund a visit to Eastern Europe later this year by the 10 directors of the board of the recently formed Open Society Foundation of SA.

The society's executive director, UCT deputy vice-chancellor Mike Savage, said yesterday that board members would visit Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the former East Germany to examine projects undertaken by other open society foundations established by Soros.

The cost of the visit would not be included in the \$15m, three-year grant made by Soros for SA's Open Society Foundation.

Board members include chairman Van Zyl Slabbert, Fakile Bam, Alex Boraine, Anthony Heard, Rhoda Kadalie, Mamphela Ramphele, Khehle Shubane, Peter Sullivan and Helen Zille.

Savage, a sociologist, is to take a two-year sabbatical from July 1 in order to undertake executive control of the foundation.

He said he wished to contribute to the creation of an open and democratic society, the emergence of which was not a foregone conclusion.

"Democracy and openness are fragile in their growth and it is important that they be nurtured in their early days," he said.

While scores of applications for financial assistance had been received by the foundation, none had been approved and specific projects had not been identified, Savage said. Emphasis would be given to education and promotion of transparency and accountability in government and civil society.

Projects would have to fall within the ambit of the society's mission statement which declared that the society was committed to promoting the values, institutions and practices of an open, civil and democratic society.

The foundation supported the promotion and protection of human rights and civil liberties; strengthening of a vigorous and autonomous civil society; political pluralism; and an education system which strengthened and supported these values.

Projects that impacted on institution-building would be supported and would not include construction projects, charities, conferences and institutional research. Nor would the society support party-political initiatives, inventions or private profit-making ventures, short-term emergency relief and scholarships and bursaries.

Disabled 'need more help'

Staff Reporter

PHYSICALLY handicapped children should receive disability grants such as those given to mentally handicapped children, and grants should be treated as social grants and not fall under the Mental Health Act of 1973, as they do at present.

These were two of the demands made by the mothers of disabled children from across

the country at a consultative workshop of the Disabled Childrens' Action Group, held at the St John's Hostel yesterday.

The mothers said at present physically handicapped children received no disability grants, making it impossible to afford wheelchairs and where necessary, special care.

Mrs Miriam Maseko, an Eastern Transvaal rehabilitation

worker and mother of a seven-year-old boy suffering from cerebral palsy, said schooling facilities for physically and mentally disabled children were also desperately needed in townships and in rural areas.

She said single care grants — presently given only for "profoundly mentally handicapped" children between three and 16 — should be payable on diagnosis of disability. (297)

DBSA plans R2,8bn in spending

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Development Bank of Southern Africa is poised to spend R2,8bn on new projects after a massive increase in the number of projects approved in the financial year ending March 1993.

However, while project approval is proceeding rapidly, bottlenecks in the delivery system are preventing the funds from being paid out and are stopping projects from getting off the ground.

The bank, which released its annual results yesterday, said only R448,6m of a budgeted R1bn had been spent in the past financial year. CE Andre la Grange ascribed the problem to the drawn out political settlement process, the violence

and lack of implementation capacity.

La Grange said that when foreign money started flowing into the country, the danger existed that it could be wasted because of institutional problems. He appealed to the international community to assist SA in building up its capacity to spend funds earmarked for development. SA's current implementation capacity did not exceed R2bn a year.

The amount of new commitments during the year increased more than fivefold to R1,8bn, bringing the cumulative total committed by the bank to 1 200 programmes and projects worth more than R7,4bn, of which about R2,8bn was still to be disbursed. The bank was highly liquid

and ideally placed for its role in the transitional phase, La Grange said.

Board chairman Wiseman Nkuhlu said in his report a quantified "development vision" was needed that was based on priorities set through participation. He said yesterday that detailed projects and programmes acceptable to South Africans in general had to be put on the table. There should be a clear understanding of the role of the public and the private sectors, non-government organisations and other institutions.

The bank contained the increase in its operating expenditures to only 4,2% while its surplus of income over spending rose sharply to R105m from R34,9m in 1992.

Development Bank is poised to spend R2,8bn

B1 Day 25/6/93 (297)

THE Development Bank of Southern Africa is poised to spend R2,8bn on new projects after a massive increase in the number of projects approved in the financial year ending March 1993.

However, while project approval is proceeding rapidly, bottlenecks in the delivery system are preventing the funds from being paid out and are stopping projects from getting off the ground.

The bank, which released its annual results yesterday, said only R448,6m of a budgeted R1bn had been spent in the past financial year. CE Andre la Grange ascribed the problem to the drawn out political settlement process, the violence and lack of implementation capacity.

Institutions with the capacity needed lacked legitimacy, while those with legitimacy were not yet in a position to deliver. The bank had expanded its focus to include non-governmental and community-based organisations. While these were closer to the communities it wanted to serve, they needed support to build capacity.

When foreign money started flowing into the country, the danger existed that it could be wasted because of institutional problems. He appealed to the international

GRETA STEYN

community to assist SA in building up its capacity to spend funds earmarked for development. SA's current implementation capacity did not exceed R2bn a year.

The amount of new commitments during the year increased more than fivefold to R1,8bn, bringing the cumulative total committed by the bank to 1 200 programmes and projects worth more than R7,4bn, of which about R2,8bn was still to be disbursed. The bank was highly liquid and ideally placed for its role in the transitional phase, La Grange said.

Board chairman Wiseman Nkuhlu said in his report a quantified "development vision" was needed that was based on priorities set through participation. He said yesterday that detailed projects and programmes acceptable to South Africans in general had to be put on the table. There should be a clear understanding of the role of the public and the private sectors, non-government organisations and other institutions.

The bank contained the increase in its operating expenditures to only 4,2% while its surplus of income over spending rose sharply to R105m from R34,9m in 1992.



Picture ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus

FAREWELL: Cape Town street children say good-bye to their friend, street worker Jules Levin, who is leaving South Africa to settle in Israel.

City street children lose a good friend

Staff Reporter

Argus 6/93 (298)

CAPE TOWN street children lose a dear friend next week when popular street worker Jules Levin heads for Israel.

As a token of appreciation for his hard work, a farewell party attended by street children was held at St George's Cathedral.

Mr Levin is a familiar figure on the streets of Cape Town, talking to and advising street children.

During his two years as a street worker he has been involved in many projects with the children and has a special bond with them.

"I am very sad to be leaving and will miss all the children," he said.

"During the two years I was able to see the human being inside each street child and was able to communicate with them in a special way," he said.

Mr Levin is to settle in Israel with his wife and son.

Food parcel scandal rocks Atteridgeville

Own Correspondent

Atteridgeville has been hit by a food rations scandal in which destitute elderly residents are made to pay for food parcels that are issued free by the Government.

Scores of elderly people who do not qualify for pensions are complaining that they have been asked to pay R2 to receive food parcels.

Marie Steyn, regional co-ordinator of the National Nutrition and Development Programme in Pretoria, said there had been problems over the food distribution.

"A full investigation was ordered and I received a report which recommended that certain people responsible for issuing food parcels be removed or put under close supervision." (297)

The scheme is financed by the Depart-

ment of National Health.

Food distribution worker Patricia Dibakwane denied people were being asked to pay.

"We used to have a fund-raising campaign in which people were donating R2, but we have since stopped that as rumours were flying that we were selling food."

But residents insisted they were being forced to pay for the parcels.

Susan Nkoane (60) said: "The last time I went there I was told to pay R2. I am unemployed and destitute. There is no way I can pay that amount of money for what is supposed to be a free meal."

Maria Vivian (51), who paid R4 for parcels for herself and her brother, said: "I don't know how we're going to survive."

Community leaders Lucky Ngale and Jopie Ntsoane confirmed they were aware of the scam.

A place for survivors

South 2616-3016193

By Edwina Booysen

COWLEY House, formerly a home-from-home for newly-released political prisoners, has found a new role. The premises in Woodstock will now house a health care organisation devoted to assisting victims of violence and torture.

The Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture, a joint project of the South African Health and Social Services Organisation (Sahso) and the Church of the Province of South Africa (CPSA), will offer rehabilitative services.

"We cater for people who have been traumatised by experiences of detention, imprisonment, torture, combat, exile, civil unrest or other forms of political violence," said Mr Tom Winslow, the Centre's interim co-ordinator.

The Centre offers a wide range of services including various types of counselling, medical referrals, social assistance and support.

Winslow explained how Cowley House has changed its function according to the needs of the time.

"There was a need for a place where relatives visiting prisoners on Robben Island could stay when they arrived in Cape Town," he said.

"They would often sleep on

benches at the railway station. From 1978, for the next 13 years, Cowley House served as a rest house."

The focus of the facility changed in 1990 with the release of the first political prisoners.

A reintegration programme was started at Cowley House. Released prisoners arrived there and were given a basic medical examination.

"About one in five of the ex-prisoners had serious undiagnosed medical problems," Winslow said.

It was noticed that many of them needed not only material assistance but emotional assistance as well.

With the help of volunteers, including doctors, psychologists, nurses and social workers, the Centre was able to provide this service.

A non-governmental organisation, the Centre relies on local, foreign and individual contributions for funding.

"We receive about 80 percent of our funds from a foreign government whose name will only be made known with the official launch of the Centre on July 2," Winslow said.

The Trauma Centre opened its doors in January this year, and although it has not advertised its services, it has been extremely busy. "We did not have a full-time



COWLEY HOUSE: Formerly a halfway home for newly-released political prisoners, the Woodstock premises will now house a health care organisation to assist victims of violence and torture

staff, but relied on the services of the volunteers," Winslow said.

Winslow said the Centre is designed to deal with four specific types of survivors: survivors of captivity and torture, returned exiles, urban violence, and rural and farm violence.

"There is also a need for counselling of returned exiles," Winslow said.

"The National Coordination Committee for the Repatriation of South African Exiles (NCCR), which has now collapsed, only provided for the material needs of returnees. There was no exploration of emotional issues.

"The problems of families separated during exile who are now forced to live as a unit again; people who married non-South Africans

while in exile and whose spouses now need to adjust to life in the country; children born elsewhere, who have to adjust to a new way of life and education system, all need to be addressed," Winslow said.

In Crossroads alone, the Centre has already identified 433 people directly affected by political violence, which includes murder, attempted murder and arson, Winslow said.

"Crossroads is a Bosnia in our own backyard, yet the police are mainly focussing on the stonings on the N2," he said.

"The Centre is trying to respond to things as they happen, whether it is a massacre in the community, the assassination of a civic leader, or a petrol bombing.

"We have held health clinics since

April, where we remove survivors from the area of conflict by bringing them to the Centre for counselling or assistance. In all we have managed to see about 15 percent of the total number affected."

The Centre's chaplain, Father Michael Lapsley, was "offered to the Centre" by the CPSA.

"One of the Centre's underlying principles is that survivors can help others. As a returned exile and a survivor of a letter bomb in 1990, I speak from personal experience when helping others," Lapsley said.

He believes he shares a "common relationship" with other survivors in having worked through his ordeal and also the fact that

"Sometimes people who have been traumatised need expert intervention, but more often they also need someone who will just listen. They need to know that there is someone they can trust," he said.

Winslow said the Centre will also soon begin offering skills-training courses around issues of violence and psychological trauma.

"We will also start special programmes for children using expressive therapy such as music, games, art and drama," he said.

"This will be to assess how children are coping in the aftermath of violence.

"We are involved in a particularly interesting time in history. Now is the time to heal wounds which have been open for so long."

Bootstrap aid is new action plan

ART 11/1/93

(297)

Development of the under-privileged is not something that can be done by government alone — the communities must lift themselves up by their own bootstraps. That's the message coming from the wise men of development, reports Weekend Argus deputy finance editor **BRUCE CAMERON.**

VUKUZENZELA (meaning "Wake up and do it yourself") is the name of a Free State village. It is also another way of saying: "Pull yourself up by your own bootstraps."

The Independent Development Trust has found the best way to provide development aid to the many needy South African communities is to get people to help themselves.

Development aid is not simply a matter of identifying the problem, raising the money, bringing in experts, spending the money and resolving the problem... and the community lives happily ever after.

Instead, to be both successful and sustainable it has to be an almost painstaking process involving and trusting the community at every step of the way, while providing the aid to let it pick itself up by its own bootstraps.

Development aid is not what the government thought it should be, namely the government deciding what the people needed, how it should be provided and how it should be used.

One result of this approach is the thousands of deserted toilets in the Free State veld standing as a monument, not to a surly, unthankful population, but as yet another example of incompetent aid. It is not a lesson restricted to South Africa.

International development aid has been undergoing a revolution over the years as project after project fails and



□ **DEVELOPING A THEME:** Spelling out home truths about development this week were three wise persons of the Independent Development Trust, from left: chief executive Professor Wiseman Nkulu, trustee Dr Mamephle Ramphela and Dr Jan Steyn, chairman

leaves organisers weeping about the ungrateful masses. The patronising attitude of "Listen to daddy. I know what is best for you" just does not work.

The third annual report of the IDT is peppered with accounts of how essential it is to win the support and co-operation of a community from day one if a project is to be successful.

In South Africa, the community involvement approach is even more essential because of the distrust built by apartheid's uncaring and authoritarian administrators.

The process causes delays and is one of the reasons the IDT has spent only R1,1 billion of its initial capital input although it has R2,45 billion committed to projects.

Professor Len Karlsson, IDT director of health and rural development, said their approach was for field officers to go into a community and establish the needs.

Often, there were no community organisations or identifiable leadership. The organisations had to be established to open the way for community involvement in setting development priorities.

The IDT has found needs differ from community to community.

Some wanted water piped in from a distant spring, others a road to link a vil-

lage to the outside world, or a clinic or school or even something as simple as toilets for the village school.

Once the project was identified, the IDT would offer professional guidance, but if the community wanted to do the entire job on its own it had the freedom to do so.

The financing for projects was normally paid to the community organisation in charge and it then administered all aspects with the IDT holding only a watching brief and providing expertise when asked. Even the control of the finances for the project was left to the community.

Professor Karlsson said the communities wanted to learn skills.

An example was a village that was taught basic bookkeeping skills required to run a project.

This principle of community involvement applied to projects like the drought relief programme that drew on money supplied by the government.

About seven million people, paid R7 each a day, have benefited through the IDT from drought assistance, but the key has been to let the people decide on projects that would benefit the community rather than purely concentrate on giving

them nominal jobs.

In allowing the communities to decide for themselves, they not only got what they wanted. New executive chairman Wiseman Nkulu said in a review of the three years of the IDT that there were also a number of other advantages. These were:

■ A sense of ownership was developed with communities feeling they were, for example, building their own schools as opposed to a government department simply building one without community participation.

■ Communities gained power as they learnt new management and technical skills. They developed a confidence that led to self-reliance.

■ It brought communities together with inclusiveness being a condition of all IDT projects, and

■ Models were being built for the future with less developed communities having a good understanding of their needs and the capability to manage development projects.

Special projects director Janne Kithoff said in the IDT report that the use of available funds had been far more difficult than initially thought because of the need for consultation.

"This consultative process creates a delay on the implementation side.

"If, however, the process is not handled sensitively and correctly, the result will be development that is not sustainable and the exercise will waste resources."

Professor Nkulu believes the organisation's real contribution has not been the "visible quantifiable products", but rather the "processes which have unleashed the creative power of the poor and disadvantaged."

It is the skills that have been built up by the IDT and other South Africa development aid organisations like the Kagiso Trust and the Development Bank of Southern Africa that led to Professor Nkulu and IDT chairman Jan Steyn warning this week against a new government repeating the mistakes of the old.

Political advantage, including claiming credit for what had been achieved, should not be placed above development needs.

Professor Nkulu warned that even a government with good intentions which tried to manage all aspects of development might find it could not deliver the real thing.

Buzzing around capacity building

South 10/9-14/9/93

How to strengthen organisations was the topic of a recent seminar organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa). SOUTH reporters were there

CAPACITY building has become a buzzword in business, organisation and government circles recently.

Delegates from a wide range of organisations and institutions attended a seminar organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa last week tried to "unpack" what capacity building meant.

Keynote speaker Mr Frank Meintjies argued the case for a wide understanding of the term.

Meintjies said the state was unable to effectively deliver sustainable development and the private sector often did not meet the needs of the poor.

The social sector had therefore become increasingly important and, in countries like Namibia, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) were strong enough to criticise the government for not consulting them.

Meintjies said NGOs included community-based organisations and service organisations, although the term was often used to mean service organisations alone.

However, capacity building was not only important for the social sector. The United Nations has focused on strengthening capacity in the state sector of several African countries.

Meintjies said problems experienced by community-based organisations included over-dependence on key figures and an inability to sustain programmes.

He said universities should focus on capacity building including providing courses which were practical and allowed more entry points into the university system.

Capacity building had an operational, strategic and developmental aspect.

Organisations often saw capacity building as training skilled people rather than developing people and changing the organisation itself.

Said Meintjies: "Helping in capacity building means assisting the community to develop its goals in terms of development."

It also meant to help set visions and strategising plans and actions to meet goals.

MR Edgar Pieterse of the Foundation for Contemporary Research said capacity building was a political issue. He said inherent in the term was the notion that organisations were somehow deficient — lacking capacity.

The power relationship shifted with those who had capacity elevated.

He said organisations often got into a dependency relationship with external funders while within the

organisation a skilled elite was created.

Pieterse suggested organisations look at the resources within their communities and that capacity building be tied firmly to organisational needs and context.

Training was just one part of capacity building, said Ms Carmel Murock from the Education Resource and Information Project's (Erip) Community Youth Leadership Project.

Murock said an Erip study on building capacity in youth organisations showed youth needed to develop personally as well as have the necessary skills.

For successful capacity building, youth leaders needed the support of their organisations. She described the success of two participants from the National Sports Congress who were instrumental in getting the Gugulethu Sports Council — a body created to organise sporting codes — off the ground.

The sports council in turn initiated a plan to build a sports complex in Gugulethu.

The council had already started the first step, and produced a model of the proposed complex.

She said organisational back-up was also needed when it came to raising funds for the project.

NGOs should know when to withdraw from projects, she said.

"We now play an infrastructural support role in the Gugulethu Sports Council. It is essentially their project," said Murock.

Some of the problems encountered were the need for greater mentorship and tighter criteria for acceptance onto training courses.

Mr Cas Coovadia of the Civic Association of Johannesburg (CAJ) — a federal structure with 12 local civics as affiliates, including Soweto and Alexandra — said his organisation was focusing on building institutional capacity in local civic



VERNON ROSE

organisations.

"We learnt quickly after our first skills course that it was useless training people if community structures did not have the institutional capacity to absorb people."

Coovadia said it was also essential for people to build confidence, above their skills training.

He emphasised the need to break the dependency of civics on outside sources.

Coovadia saw NGOs as providing stop-gap measures for local civics.

"Because of their workload NGOs do not have the capacity to build local civics. We now work only on a contract basis. If they do not deliver the goods, we kick them out."

The CAJ had also set up a Policy Unit where experienced leaders in the civics would be employed by the Johannesburg City Council.

"Their role would be to start putting training programmes into place and start the work."

While the CAJ was being funded to the tune of R300 000 from July

this year to end July next year, it would be funding on a one-to-one basis.

"That means that for every one rand they out in, we will give one rand."

The organisation was also trying to take lessons learned to the community.

The CAJ is involved in having 10 to 15 families form "Housing Clubs", where they would apply for houses as a group and then manage the housing project on their own.

Mr Vernon Rose, Western Cape director of the Urban Foundation (UF), described a case study on the transformation of the Umtun Resource Centre in Gugulethu.

He described building capacity in the centre for the past two years as a "tedious, tiring, burn-out" process.

When they started out two years ago the operating costs of the centre were R900 000, with revenue comprising only R43 000 a year. The centre had also lost credibility in the community after the UF simply "placed it there and expected the community to take part".

Today, they have cut the costs of running the centre by half to R450 000 and the revenue now stands at R105 000 a year.

However, it was not only financial aspects that had to be changed.

The UF had to ensure greater community participation and help train the staff.

Although Rose admitted they are "not there yet", substantial changes have taken place, with greater community participation and credibility.

A trust has been formed, consisting of all sectors of the community, including NGOs and funders.

"Capacity building is a process of which training is just a part. It requires tenacity and endurance. It is difficult to stick to the process. It's so much easier just to climb off once the task gets going."

There are blueprints galore but the actual launch of socio-economic development schemes is losing momentum. Michael Chester reports

Development cash just sits

Star 25/8/93
(297)

Though faster socio-economic progress has been stressed as crucial to the success of democratic reform, more and more development schemes are stuck on the drawing board.

Funds totalling hundreds of millions of rands are in limbo, reserved for black advancement but unable to budge because of a complex web of problems at community level delaying start of work.

Studies show that the Development Bank of Southern Africa nodded approval to 169 projects valued at a record R1 754 million in the 1992/93 financial year.

But the cash flowing out in loans and grants to projects that reached the actual launch pad dropped to the lowest level since the '80s — below R450 million or less than half the R1 000 million — two years ago.

The evidence shows the slowness of progress is less due to a shortage of finance than a growing pile of other obstacles.

The main cause of the slowdown in the launch of projects, according to bank insiders, has been the unstable and volatile climate in most of the communities where delays have been encountered.

Also to blame were administrative bottlenecks in the implementation of many new projects, and sometimes a lack of confidence among potential long-term borrowers about the overall socio-political outlook.

Are there too many players in the arena, making it harder to harmonise development efforts?

Whatever the reason, DBSA chairman Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu laments: "In the development sphere there is little momentum."

He raises question marks over the current capacity of public sector departments, development corporations and other institutions for implementing and managing development programmes.

"Attempts to reach a political settlement, and to create conditions for a resumption of economic growth and for the programming of

economic reconstruction, have, on a number of occasions, come close to the brink of disaster," he writes in a 1993 annual report.

"The poor state of the economy, coupled with the tragic and ongoing violence, has restrained local and overseas confidence and investment. This stop-start progress towards democratic elections has let international attention on South Africa blow hot and cold.

"Emerging intermediaries for development assistance, such as non-governmental organisations and community-based organisations, represent an additional channel with great potential, but most of these still suffer severe capacity constraints.

"The country and its institutions will have to come to terms with the fact that the impetus for restructuring and reconstructing the economy, and securing the future, will have to come largely from inside the borders."

What's needed, insists Nkuhlu, is a lot more synergy among all the players.

Crucial role

The DBSA, with a crucial role to play in shaping future development, also acknowledged two more realities:

"When flows of overseas development finance commence, after a political settlement has been reached, there will be a real danger of dissipating the potential efforts of such flows if they are not channelled within the framework of a broad but focused economic and social development agenda.

"And if future development strategies are not felt by the broad mass of historically disadvantaged communities as delivering a real improvement in the quality of their daily lives — and doing so in a democratic and participative manner — disillusionment and frustration may lead to violent, counter-productive and unpredictable reactions."

The urgent need, he says, is a new total vision of development in the immediate and medium-term future. Items that must be co-

vered are:

- A comprehensive assessment of the needs and aspirations of the broad community, with suggestions about realistic priorities.

- An overall approach to development, based on a shared national vision among all levels of government, the private sector and the non-government sector.

- A plan to channel what resources are available for development in the quickest possible way and with the least wastage.

DBSA chief executive Andre la Grange mirrors concern about the pace of progress.

"More than ever before," he says, "the bank needs to ensure that development momentum is not lost during drawn-out constitutional negotiations, lingering and debilitating violence and increasingly serious capacity constraints among our borrowers.

"Worldwide changes in development thinking, and a new spirit of democracy and participation, require that we become ever more responsive to the needs of our borrowers and beneficiaries.

"Many new players are appearing on the development scene — from communities themselves and from overseas interests. We are actively promoting co-ordinated development and partnership between them."

La Grange agrees that the elusive missing key piece in the jigsaw is a "new and unified vision" among all the players.

In a reconstituted South Africa, it was vital that the restructuring of the formal business sector went hand-in-hand with the economic development of disadvantaged communities.

The two processes needed to be integrated into one vibrant and reconstructed economic system.

"There is little doubt that without early attention to the building of bridges to connect the people in these two worlds," says La Grange, "other programmes for economic growth and stability will continually founder on unsatisfied expectations.

Fault lines at every level

29/6/93

(297)

COMMUNITY participation is often seen as the master key that will free development from its murky past, when development was either of the separate variety or part of the '80s, counter-revolutionary strategy, says Steven Friedman, director of the Centre for Policy Studies in Johannesburg.

But, he says, somehow the key fails to open the door to processes that enable recipients of development aid to take increasingly effective steps to control their lives. Even with community negotiation, development projects show a tendency to create dependency, division and even, open conflict.

In a study entitled *The Elusive Community: The Dynamics of Negotiated Urban Development*, Friedman takes a long look at why development goes wrong even with considerable effort to secure community guidance.

He detects fault lines at almost every level. In the organisations that purport to represent com-

munities; in the practices of development agencies; and in the consultant "service" organisations that operate alongside community groups.

The civic organisations, thanks to the support they won in fighting apartheid, are frequently regarded as the "real leaders of the people" and are taken to represent the community in negotiating development projects, he notes.

But Friedman questions whether civic associations — or any other single organisation — can represent an entire community. The notion, he contends, rests on a simplistic belief that communities are homogenous.

"Few civics have attained the representativeness, or the depth of organisation, which would allow them to respond accurately to the full range of concerns in any given locality — particularly those of weaker, more marginal, constituencies," Friedman says.

In this regard he refers to shack dwellers, hostel residents, and hid-

den interest groups such as illegal immigrants and criminal gangs.

Development agencies who engage simply with the most prominent community group — be it the IFP, the civic body or any other organisation — run the risk of neglecting certain constituencies or imposing solutions on them.

Friedman quotes the remark of an Independent Development Trust consultant who observed: "Dropping scarce resources into deprived communities inevitably creates tensions."

And a worker in the service organisation Planact, who said: "We must begin by assuming that development is destructive."

Softening the impact of this last remark, Friedman says it is not a warning against development "it merely highlights the point that development destroys something which existed in order to build something new and key elements of the 'community' may have a stake in what is destroyed and which they may wish to defend."

Development is less likely to culminate in conflict where there is a rich, highly evolved organisational life, with even the most marginal groups represented; where the process of development is guided by inclusive negotiations; and where development agencies do not close the options down by offering only pre-packaged options.

But, at this juncture, even the development professionals are not always headed in this direction, Friedman argues.

Major funding/development agencies, including the Development Bank of South Africa, the Independent Development Trust, Kagiso Trust and the Urban Foundation, have practices that limit successfully negotiated change.

In some cases, the conditions of loans allow government interests to screen out certain community groups. In other cases, assistance is quite rigidly structured and is offered to communities on a take it or leave it basis. Quite often, the

consultation process is "not an attempt to ascertain priorities, but to gain acceptance for an already assembled package".

Alternatively, funding agencies become players in defining community representation by using "people's participation" specialists, who not only seek to understand community dynamics but to shape them by creating "participation committees".

In short, Friedman makes the point that development agencies and their social consultants are not strictly neutral players in the development process. And neither, he argues, are the service groups who lend expertise to clients such as civic organisations and tenants' groups.

"Like 'mainstream' agency employees, service group members have firmly held views on development issues. They would not join service groups if they did not. It is expecting too much to suggest that these views do not colour,

the options which they advance."

With all these problems, one of the more hopeful signs Friedman discerns is a degree of openness among the players. In the liberation camp he finds a "recognition of a lack of capacity" which encourages an appreciation of the expertise of others.

He speculates that the climate might be just about right to nurture a kind of development policy that paves the way for a subsequent, more competitive, model of change.

Development agents, looking back on their mistakes, might recognise that they have a common interest in adopting development strategies that concentrate, for the meantime, on involving weaker community interests and building skills among the disadvantaged. This, says Friedman, is a necessary stepping stone to creating a society where "genuine interest competition and bargaining will be possible". □



NGOs don't have the answers

DOUGLAS 13 1415 1983

WITH the South African government's attempts at development widely discredited, critics often assume that development programmes are best left to non-governmental organisations (NGOs). But the experience of people in squatter settlements as well as development experts from overseas is that NGOs are no better informed than governments when it comes to addressing people's needs.

"It's a mistake to assume that NGOs always know best," said Ms Somsok Boonyabancha of the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, who is based in Thailand. "No one can decide anything on behalf of others — that is the weakness of the NGO movement."

The NGOs are useful as mediators, Boonyabancha said. "They are key actors in negotiating with the government, and their expertise can strengthen people."

"But we have to try to find answers together in planning development. Every actor in the process of development should develop and learn. When NGOs operate alone, they start and then get stuck."

Natal People's Dialogue representative, Mr Patrick Mgebhula Hunsley, gave examples of how the criticisms which Boonyabancha levelled at Asian NGOs were equally applicable to South Africa.



Rose Molokoane

"The National Housing Forum is drafting policy for us, but how many squatters know of the NHF?" he asked.

Delegates directed similar criticisms at the South African National Civic Organisation

(Sanco), which was accused of not consulting with squatter communities.

"Communities who work through NGOs lose their autonomy," said Transvaal People's Dialogue delegate, Ms Rose Molokoane.

She told of a rural Transvaal community who had success in using development money in a way which they determined for themselves rather than following a scheme originated by NGOs.

Rather using the money to build a new hospital as suggested by NGOs, the community decided instead to invest the money in a scheme of sharecropping on land which white farmers had been forced to vacate because of the drought.

Their health needs were met by the nearby historically white hospital.

But NGOs are not the only bodies not taking squatters' needs into account. Boonyabancha was equally critical of the "trickle down" strategy propounded by pro-capitalist governments, the assumption being that reduced state spending will ensure strong overall economic growth, which will be of benefit to all strata of society.

This approach is currently being promoted by the International Monetary Fund as part of economic structural adjustment programmes which are designed to cut down on state spending as a means of increasing economic growth rates.

"In reality, nothing trickles down," Boonyabancha said.

This page was made possible by support from the Independent De

1993

Japan backs development effort in SA

By Norman Chandler
Pretoria Bureau

Japan has given a further R10 million to the Kagiso Trust for a wide range of development projects, including the proposed 1994 general election.

The country's ambassador Katsumi Sezaki said in Pretoria on Tuesday that the money — the seventh donation made to the trust since 1987 — was specifically for disadvantaged South Africans.

To date, Japan has donated R75 million to the trust.

Key

Signing an agreement in Pretoria with Dr. Abe Nkomo, chairman of the trust, Sezaki said the donation would support projects involving education, job creation, small business management, micro-credit schemes, reconstruction and democratisation, rural development and community development research as well as small-scale projects still to be identified.

The Japanese government believes that the uplifting of the disadvantaged in South Africa

is one of the key elements which will contribute to the peaceful solution of the South African problem," Sezaki said.

"Japan has been expanding its financial contribution, both in quality and quantity, year by year and the total amount of its assistance to South African black communities in the 1993 fiscal year will be about R16,5 million."

He said the money was being made available because South Africa was not yet eligible for development assistance from international agencies.

As soon as the South African Government applied for "developing country status", Japan would consider extending loan facilities to this country at a rate of 3 percent interest over 25 years.

Nkomo said after the signing ceremony that the gesture from the Japanese government had "infused new blood into the quest to help the informal sector". He said the disadvantaged and marginalised people of South Africa had no recourse to resources.

The donation made it possible "to speak with hope and (provide) great prospects for what is known as the 'lost generation' to become part of the mainstream of society".

NEWS IN BRIEF

Japan's R10m gift

THE Japanese government has given about R10m to the Kagiso Trust for disadvantaged people to be used for, among other things, job creation and bursaries.

The Japanese embassy said this was the 7th contribution since 1987. Gifts made over the seven years totalled R75m. Japan's total contribution to black South Africans in 1993 would be R16,5m.



When love does hurt

Sowetani 11/1/93
DARK DESTRUCTION *Behind closed*

doors family bliss lies in tatters:

By Sizakele Kooma

IT LASTS NO MORE THAN 30 minutes and does not have the directorial brilliance of a Hollywood movie but *When love hurts* succeeds in depicting clearly the devastating effects of domestic violence.

The moving stories of five women interviewed for the video, among them former Miss South Africa Michelle Bruce, show how the callous behaviour of some men can destroy the lives of people they otherwise love and care for.

Said producer Lucie Page: "It is like rape but only the stress from battering is continuous and chronic."

"It destroys your personality. You live your whole life trying to please your husband but the psychological and physical abuse never stops."

Domestic violence does not only affect the woman. The father's abusive behaviour also impacts on the children, as shown in a Natal family featured in the video. The three children cried as they related the events of the night their father went mad and attacked their mother with a knife, slashing her wrists, ear drum and head.

When love hurts also demystifies some myths about wife battering. Women stay with their abusive husbands not because they like being beaten up. The five women - one was abused for 40 years and another for 15 - always hoped they would change.

Men who abuse their wives are also not necessarily mean-looking, unemployed creatures filled with feelings of inferiority.

The successful, well-dressed and out-

wardly loving family man is more likely to abuse his wife, a social worker interviewed for the video said.

"Our patriarchal society is largely to blame. Men feel threatened by women they see as competing with them. The belief that wives are their husbands' property is another reason why men beat their wives," she said.

South Africa does not have any law against battering but the people have to do their share and change their attitudes and accept that domestic violence is a problem.

The aim of the video is to encourage people to talk about domestic violence and take it seriously. Society, Page says, does not understand domestic violence because of the secrecy that shrouds it. Battered women are ignored by neighbours and dismissed by police because it is always thought to be a family affair.

"There is a need to create an environment that will encourage women to talk without fear and feel that they are taken seriously."

"They should be educated about their rights and made aware of shelters and counselling services available to them."

Need help

Where to find help

- POWA
- Lifeline
- Famsa
- Nicro

Helping adults and children face the trauma of divorce

By PETA KROST and JENNIFER GRIFFIN

CHILDREN and their parents facing the trauma of divorce are now being given help to deal with the problems that this causes in their already shattered lives.

It comes in the form of the Family Advocates Office, situated in a building next to the Supreme Court in Cape Town.

The office — filled with toys, children's artwork and brightly coloured curtains — are in direct contrast to the heartbreak that is part of the approximately 56 cases a month that it handles.

Advocate Hester Fouché, who heads the Office, comes across more as a comfortable mother than a high-powered legal person, said "Our main aim is to protect the children of divorced parents and ensure the best future for them — and this is our way of making all the parties feel comfortable here."

The Cape Town office, which opened its doors in November 1992, was the third of its kind in the country — following the opening of a similar office in Johannesburg and the original Family Advocates Office, which opened in Pretoria three years ago.

Counsellors

There are four advocates and three family counsellors manning the Cape Town office, which assists people from as far afield as Mossel Bay, the Namibian border and Three Sisters. They have completed 968 investigations since they opened.

Five years ago the Hoexter Commission determined a need to create a mechanism to protect the children of parents in the throes of divorce. Family advocates collect information and assess a settlement most beneficial to the child. The objective inquiry occurs at no cost to the parents.

The 10 Family Advocates Offices nationwide have already completed over 5 478 investigations.

Under the new system the advocate advises the judge which parent will best be able to care for the child whereas, previously, the judge relied on the testimony of the parents.

Most judges were unable to ascertain details



HELPING HAND... More like a comfortable mother than a high powered legal person. Advocate Hester Fouché with one of her 'clients' Picture: JACK LESTRADE

of the family's home life for themselves and usually assumed that the mother should raise the children.

The creation of the Family Advocate's Office was seen as a preliminary step to the establishment of regional family courts in South Africa.

"It was found the children were being used as pawns. The child's rights needed to be protected," said Ms Francis Bosman, head of the Division of Family Advocates. "The purpose of these offices

is to get them out of the arena and to enlighten the court."

The advocates explain to the children that they are there to protect them. During the interviews — which also often draw on outside professional opinions — the advocate advises which parent should have primary custody of the child.

"We don't ask them to choose, but we talk to them and their parents about how they live now and what it will be like for the children with each one of them," said

Mrs Fouché.

In effect, the family advocate is the child's lawyer.

After 15 years at the bar doing almost any case that came her way Mrs Fouché jumped at the opportunity to work in what she believed would be "the most important part of social justice in the country".

"Where you are working with children, there is always hope but that does not mean there aren't disappointments," she said.

While some cases are "cut and dried" and can

be concluded within an hour, Mrs Fouché has sleepless nights over others that can often take ages to solve — if it is at all possible.

Since the offices first opened, an increasing number of fathers have been granted custody of their children.

"There is a definite increase in the number of fathers who apply for custody and many more fathers are getting it."

The most difficult cases that the office deals with concern accusations of sexual molestation.

Trauma centre helps victims of violence

By BILL BLUMENFELD

THE Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture in Cape Town, which opened this week, has received a boost with a R1,18-million contribution from the Danish government.

The Centre will help people traumatised by imprisonment, torture, detention, combat, exile, civil unrest, and other political violence.

More than 13 000 people are believed to have died in political violence in South Africa since 1984, according to background information supplied to the centre. Last year alone 3 499 people died and 5 685 were injured.

The centre is based at Cowley Centre — which until recently was used to accommodate returning exiles — a 19th century monastery in District Six leased by the Anglican Church.

It operates on a non-sectarian and non-party political basis and

will be manned by members of the South African Health and Social Services Organisation.

Present at this week's official opening were Danish Minister of Development Co-operation and head of European Community Aid, Mrs Helle Degn; Danish Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Peter Bruchner; Prof Ole Esperson, president of the International Council for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims in Copenhagen and Cheryl Carolus, a member of the ANC's national executive committee.

The head of the centre's management committee, Glenda Wildschut, said that as South Africa entered the fourth year in its transition to democracy, "unprecedented levels of violence grip our divided nation".

"Our country desperately

needs peace, but we also need healing. The Trauma Centre is a place for healing the wounds of the past, mending the social fabric torn by years of endemic violence, and preparing our people for a hopeful future," Ms Wildschut said.

She said Centre aimed to:

- Offer counselling, medical advice, and social services to victims of politically motivated violence. They are multi-disciplinary, holistic and aimed at empowering "victims" to gain control of their lives so that they become "survivors".

- Train health care professions and non-professionals in helping people cope with the psychological trauma resulting from acts of political violence, and

- Monitor violations of human rights in relation to its effect on physical and mental health.

The centre can be telephoned at (021) 45-7373 — Sapa

rammy Advocates. The purpose of these offices for the children, with each one of them," said "cut and dried" and can tation. While some cases are - sations of sexual moles-

Trauma centre helps victims of violence

Sitrus (Cimetro) 417193

By BILL BLUMENFELD

THE Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture in Cape Town, which opened this week, has received a boost with a R1,18-million contribution from the Danish government.

The Centre will help people traumatised by imprisonment, torture, detention, combat, exile, civil unrest, and other political violence.

More than 13 000 people are believed to have died in political violence in South Africa since 1984, according to background information supplied to the centre. Last year alone 3 499 people died and 5 685 were injured.

The centre is based at Cowley Centre — which until recently was used to accommodate returning exiles — a 19th century monastery in District Six leased by the Anglican Church.

It operates on a non-sectarian and non-party political basis and

will be manned by members of the South African Health and Social Services Organisation.

Present at this week's official opening were Danish Minister of Development Co-operation and head of European Community Aid, Mrs Helle Degn; Danish Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Peter Bruchner; Prof Ole Esperson, president of the International Council for the Rehabilitation of Torture Victims in Copenhagen and Cheryl Carolus, a member of the ANC's national executive committee.

The head of the centre's management committee, Glenda Wildschut, said that as South Africa entered the fourth year in its transition to democracy, "unprecedented levels of violence grip our divided nation".

"Our country desperately

needs peace, but we also need healing. The Trauma Centre is a place for healing the wounds of the past, mending the social fabric torn by years of endemic violence, and preparing our people for a hopeful future," Ms Wildschut said.

She said Centre aimed to:

- Offer counselling, medical advice, and social services to victims of politically motivated violence. They are multi-disciplinary, holistic and aimed at empowering "victims" to gain control of their lives so that they become "survivors".

- Train health care professions and non-professionals in helping people cope with the psychological trauma resulting from acts of political violence, and

- Monitor violations of human rights in relation to its effect on physical and mental health.

The centre can be telephoned at (021) 45-7373. — Sapa

IDT near its limit of available cash

81 Day 5/7/93

THE Independent Development Trust (IDT) was nearing the limits of the funding available for allocation to development projects, spokesman Jolyon Nuttall confirmed at the weekend.

The IDT had allocated about R2,4bn of the R2,9bn at its disposal, including R845m on site-and-service housing and the balance on education, health and job creation projects. The R2,9bn was made up of a government grant of R2bn in 1990 and interest earned on those funds.

The IDT had paid out R334m of the R845m allocated to site-and-service housing, while about 40% of stands had been occupied. The trust expected to have spent the full amount in another year, and had no further funding at present to add to the original allocation for these schemes, Nuttall said.

Asked about new funding, he said it would depend largely on the direction that the National Housing Forum would take.

There is a debate within the NHF over the extent to which site-and-service schemes should be part of NHF projects. It is understood some players in the forum believe a better standard of housing than the site-and-service option should be provided.

Nuttall said the IDT's support for these schemes, which offer a R7 500 subsidy to people earning less than R1 000 a month, was the right decision at the time.

He said the IDT had spent about R1,2bn and the balance of its funds

GRETA STEYN

would be spent by 1995. The IDT's rapid allocation of funds follows a similar pattern at the Development Bank, which earmarked R1,8bn for development spending in its past fiscal year, about five times the allocation of the previous year. Adding amounts from previous years, the Development Bank had R2,8bn already earmarked for projects but not yet spent. When added to the IDT's allocations, it brought the total amount ready to be spent to R4bn.

"Development is never easy or quick. Projects are often delayed through, for instance, difficulties with local authorities in transferring stands," Nuttall said. While development spending would help to contain violence, the present violence was hampering development efforts. He noted R24m for site-and-service schemes in Phola Park was lying "in limbo" because of the upheavals.

Development Bank CE Andre la Grange said inadequate development delivery systems meant SA was not able to spend more than about R2bn a year, in spite of more finance being available and a huge demand for the funds. He said the World Bank's pledge of \$1bn would not reach the people who needed it rapidly because of SA's limited capacity to deliver.

He appealed to the international community to help SA strengthen its ability to deliver.

Kalk Bay night shelter on cards

Municipal Reporter (297)

A NIGHT shelter should be opened in Kalk Bay, the amenities and health committee has recommended.

Medical officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss said the recession had worsened vagrancy in the area.

A night shelter could be a long-term solution because legal measures had proved inadequate, he said.

● The committee recommended cancelling the Tafelberg Shooting Club's lease of the Glencoe Avenue quarry in Oranjezicht. ARG 6/7/93

R4 m given to victims of violence

PRETORIA. — The board of the Social Relief Fund has so far allocated more than R4 million to various organisations for distribution to victims of violence.

Deputy-chairman of the board Dr Boet Schoeman disclosed this yesterday.

The Social Relief Fund was given parliamentary approval earlier this year. Its function is to make official provision for the granting of financial assistance to communities affected by unrest and violence.

Organisations and institutions help to channel aid to affected communities and make recommendations to the board on the level of assistance required and the form it should take, said Dr Schoeman.

Contributions to the fund can be made through deposits to Volkskas Bank Pretoria Branch, account number 000-385-069, or by post to The Secretary, Social Relief Fund, Post Bag X828, Pretoria, 0001. — Sapa.

Soft-voiced but strong-willed

Good news for foreign funders of development programmes in South Africa comes from the way the Kagiso Trust operates, reports PETER WELLMAN.

KAGISO means peace, and the Kagiso Trust brings peace of mind to its overseas funders because its books are in order and administrative costs are only 2,4 percent of its budget.

After the scandal of at least R500 000 missing from a committee handling the return of exiles, Kagiso is an encouraging example of how to handle development projects for a new society in South Africa.

Executive director Eric Molohi, a former ANC political prisoner, took over in 1991 and has made strong changes in the way the trust allocates its millions. He has the backing of his deputy, Horst Kleinschmidt,

chairman Dr Abe Nkomo, and an impressive board of trustees including Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Women's Development Bank director Zanele Mbeki.

Molohi has moved Kagiso away from support for communities fighting apartheid to education and training, and development. The only political consideration now is that projects should be aimed at developing a non-racist and more equitable society.

Before the change there was flak from Azapo and Inkatha, among others, who claimed political bias against them, now Kagiso is assisting an Azapo initiative — an agricultural project in the Northern Transvaal — and a health project in KwaZulu.

And there has been flak since the change, under the tough new dispensation, pupils who fail lose their funding. This has caused anger, with Kagiso accused of ignoring historical in-

justices and deprivation. Kagiso is inflexible and has told students who threatened violent retaliation that the ruling will not be changed.

And, not surprisingly, not everyone in the ANC alliance was happy with the move away from its most-favoured status. Molohi insisted on the resignation from Kagiso of two prominent ANC officials in Natal, and was accused of conducting a purge.

But these changes, with strict accountability to communities and funders, enabled Molohi to say in Kagiso's latest annual review that it has "attracted more foreign grant aid for the purposes of development and reconstruction than any other organisation in South Africa".

"Over a seven-year period, R452 million has been channelled to various projects."

Molohi says this is one of the biggest overseas investments in the South African economy in those seven years which has not



Eric Molohi... change and strict accountability since he took over Kagiso Trust has attracted more foreign grant aid.

involved repatriation of funds outside the country. Last year, Kagiso gave more than R262 million to about 300 projects.

Praise for the way Kagiso runs its affairs comes from its

biggest funder, the European Commission, which provided R340 million for this year.

The EC says: "We are happy with our relationship with the Kagiso Trust and have been impressed by the way the trust has

sought to enhance its role as a development institution.

"During this period of transition the Kagiso Trust is, we believe, playing an important role in encouraging the convergence of interests which is necessary to secure a truly national approach to the country's development problems: for instance through its involvement with the National Housing Forum and the Consultative Forum on drought. (Molohi is chairman of both organisations.)

"The European Commission has confidence in the staff of the trust. We regularly receive, as is required, both narrative and financial reports on the projects we are funding.

"On the evidence of such projects, which provide the basis for the release of more funds, it is possible to see that the approved programmes are being implemented and the European Community's financial resources are effectively utilised."

Bursaries take a big slice of

Kagiso's outlay, with R85 million for this year. The trust leaves bursary decisions to technicians and universities, but insists on an emphasis on the neglected rural areas, closing the gender gap and a mixed bag of disciplines to include law and the hard sciences.

If funds academic support programmes, such as extending first-year academic courses to two years for disadvantaged students.

And Molohi has a bedrock rule for assessing Kagiso's aid programmes. He wants to see what he calls impact and delivery: progress that can be measured in hard facts, not declarations of intent, and endless debates about process.

Now Molohi, having revolutionised the way Kagiso works, is planning yet another change — to turn study grants into soft loans, with repayments beginning in the second year after students get jobs. That will not be welcomed everywhere, either, but he is going ahead be-

cause he knows there will be more money for more students a few years down the line.

A soft-spoken but dynamic leader, who knows exactly what is done with the money he is entrusted with, Molohi's next priority is to get development onto the national political agenda.

"It is a non-issue at the World Trade Centre negotiations," he notes.

Apart from that, his major concern is that the EC and others will shift aid from trusts such as Kagiso to the Transitional Executive Council, when the negotiators finally get it going. And to whatever Government is in place after next April's general election.

He does not think that parastatals (the most likely State aid channel in future) are close enough to the communities they will be assisting. He warns that without intimate consultation, and more specifically without strong community support, State aid programmes will run into trouble. □

No pay or food - but it will help community

● From Page 1

after a shift of tough manual labour. Some are tenants facing eviction.

And the trust's secretary, Mmapula Maake, brings her two young children to work because she cannot pay a nearby creche to look after them any longer.

Motsepe is determined to keep going and says the trust's aim is to teach labour-intensive skills that will be useful in the community. After the roads, they will look at sub-economic housing. In the meantime, the roads have already made a difference.

Residents are making pretty gardens on the unpaved verge between their front gates and the road. And cutting the grass. Where women from C2 were sometimes raped on the way home from the Mamelodi taxi rank 2 km away, they now get dropped at the nearest corner.

The tarred streets are kept meticulously by residents, the value of their homes has increased and people from other areas are badgering the trust to tar their streets as well.

About 1,5 km of roads at the top of C2 has been tarred and drained so far as a pilot project, with about 10 km to do. The finish is a lot rougher than the nearby N1 freeway, but it works. The trust put 10 trainee roadbuilders, all matriculated, through a course at the Pretoria Technikon. An engineering consultant who saw their work says they "appear to be well-informed regarding the requirements of this type of road construction".

All the work is done by hand except for final compacting done by plant-hire specialist Brian Smith of Johannesburg. He is owed more than R10 000 by the trust but stays on because he, too, believes in the project.

Like everyone else involved, he hopes to be paid one day.

● Good news this week was that Pretoria Portland Cement is donating at least 40 bags of cement to secure loose stones lining the water channels.

No pay or food but it will help the community

By Peter Wellman

(297)

On the stony hillside of Mamelodi's C2 section, near Pretoria, young men with blunt and broken picks are working without pay or food for an ideal they believe in.

Ask them when they are going to stop, and they say not until the whole of C2 has a basic tar topping, with stormwater channels. They lack basics, such as a water tank and spray to stabilise the road base. So they carry

the water. They use local soil and rocks, and say simply that they are doing it for their township.

Soon the picks will be useless for digging, say the men behind the project, former ANC high-profiles Godfrey Motsepe and Moss Chikane. Motsepe was a diplomatic representative at the Organisation of African Unity, Chikane went underground in South Africa, and was sentenced to 10 years in jail. But the problem with the picks may be academic, for

there is now no money at all. At the end of the month, the telephones in the spartan Mamelodi office of the National Labour-Intensive Projects Trust will be cut off.

Motsepe is the trust's Mamelodi administrator, Chikane the chairman. About R500 000 was donated a few months ago by Heks, a Swiss Protestant outlet for that country's development aid. Heks administrator Helen Baumann visited the project yesterday and is trying to help, but

could make no promises. She said the work was efficient and up to date, and the project was well managed. She praised the way it used community resources.

The road crew was paid R35 a day until the money ran out two weeks ago. The trust has had to buy everything for the project, and some of the sparse furniture is borrowed. Some of the road crew walk 12 km a day, hoping neighbours will feed them when they get home.

● To Page 2

Hungry blacks, whites in one queue

By Shirley Woodgate

The national hunger crisis has broken through race barriers with blacks and whites in the same food queues in northern Free State towns, claimed Operation Hunger deputy director Mpho Mashini.

In Johannesburg, Hansie van Loggerenberg, who concentrates on food combined with a healthy dose of religion for poor whites in Jan Hofmeyer, has expanded his operation to include coloureds in Eldorado Park.

Last year, he fed 180 people. This year it is 250 at a cost of R100 000 in Government food aid and R73 000 in private donations scrounged from businesses.

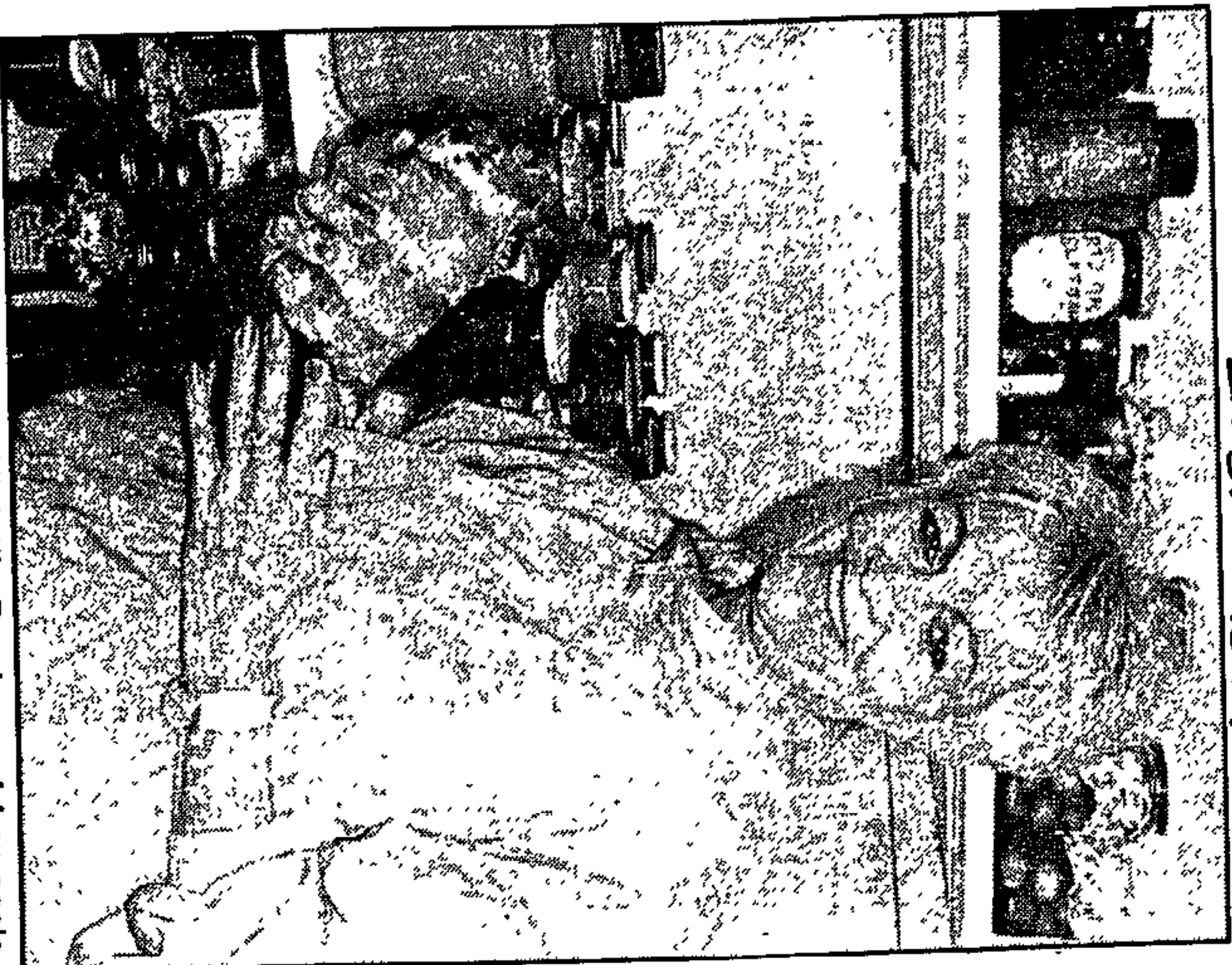
Now another issue being tackled by organisations launched to feed the hungry is the need to create work for the growing numbers of unemployed.

Department of Health and Welfare director of welfare planning Dr Joos Hattingh estimated more than 6 million in the formal sector alone were out of work. Any estimate for the informal sector would be inaccurate.

Scab labour is often the most successful route to temporary employment.

Van Loggerenberg supplies staff to replace striking workers and is expanding his employment base by searching for nearby premises to house wood-working equipment and a welding machine and a knitting machine so that he can put the unemployed to work.

Numbers at "Tannie Swanie" Swanegeel's soup kitchen in Jan Hofmeyer edged up to more than 400 daily after the resi-



Feeding the hungry . . . Kleintjie Perelra and her assistants have full-time jobs running her Pretoria-based Werk en Oorleef, which caters for 9 000 families.

Students of Government Village near Rand Airport were recently moved to the west of Johannesburg.

She claims that of the 218 houses in the sub-economic suburb, about half rely on her for food.

She, too, supplies temporary

"Standards of living have dropped further this time.

"People have lost not only jobs, but houses, cars, television sets and refrigerators, all the items which many have learnt to consider essentials, which they never had in the last depression.

"We attend to the basics: fill their stomachs, organise temporary work at strike-hit factories, and offer limited employment through a small home industry which we are establishing on our premises.

"We plan to sell our steel products, canned goods, leatherware and handwork at a flea market in Church Square next month," she said.

Pereira claimed men were first hit in 1985 when the building industry started collapsing.

Many of the white women were cashiers who had no other skills to rely on after they lost their jobs to blacks.

Mashini said Operation Hunger was spending R4 million monthly to feed 2.5 million people mainly in rural areas countrywide.

"But we are now finding increased demand from urban areas."

Back on the Reef, more than 11 000 people are being fed daily in the greater Witwatersrand by 35 missions under the umbrella of United Care Centres Association, said chairman John Rees.

United Care spent almost R2 million donated by the Government's NNSDP between March 1992 and March 1993 on feeding for a cross-section of unemployed ranging from drop-outs to alcoholics, parolees and those who have simply fallen on bad times, he said.

BUSINESS DAY Friday, July 16 1993

Aid project opportunities

THEO RAWANA

SA companies could tap into about \$20bn set aside by donor agencies to fund private sector projects in Africa, Safto senior manager for Africa Paul Runge said this week. *B/Say*

There were opportunities for SA firms to lend their expertise to private sector and aid projects. *(297)*

A conference held in Johannesburg last week had thrown light on opportunities for SA companies in private sector projects which donor agencies were prepared to fund to the tune of up to \$15m each, he said.

Formal transactions in Africa had a ceiling because of the serious forex shortage in the markets. Aid money was provided in foreign exchange and was reasonably secure. *16/7/93*

He said the World Bank, African Development Bank and UN agencies dealt with governments and therefore

infrastructural and social upliftment projects.

But in line with the shift towards commercially viable projects in Africa, the World Bank's private sector arm, the International Finance Corporation, had increased its staff. The African Development Bank had also created a private sector development unit.

Projects SA companies could engage in were in the manufacturing, pharmaceutical, industrial, agricultural, food processing and building sectors.

In the past three years Safto had been drawn increasingly into the aid "game" (at its clients' insistence and because it had predicted this need), leading to increased contact with major donor agencies and a better knowledge of how they worked.

Bid to combine relief schemes

CT 16/1/93 (297)

NEGOTIATIONS to draw all government social welfare programmes under a single umbrella are underway, House of Representatives welfare chief director Dr Ebrahim Jarodien said last night.

The HoR three-month-old Social Relief Fund has been plunged into controversy following allegations by social workers that the scheme was "out of control" in Villiersdorp and that the needy were not the only beneficiaries.

In Heidelberg earlier this month civic member Mr Mervyn Joseph said HoR members signed and passed hundreds of duplicated welfare forms collected by the community and were at no stage told "policemen and teachers" could not apply.

Dr Jarodien said a "few million rand" had been set aside to assist

Duplication costs 'eat into budget'

people in the poor economic climate.

The HoR had advised its officers that they "should be wary of those who may abuse the scheme".

However, Dr Jarodien said the multitude of social welfare organisations' administration costs "ate" into budget, and to cut costs and ensure more of the money reached those in need a single authority was required.

To "name but a few" of the many organisations, he cited the three Own Affairs social adminis-

trations, each of the four provinces' community services departments, the Department of National Health and Welfare's (DNHW) food schemes, the rural foundation and the aid scheme of the Department of Manpower.

It would be interesting to know how much money actually reached those in need and wasn't absorbed in administrative costs, he said.

Dr Jarodien said he hoped the negotiations would be positive and it was "premature" to say organisations were protecting their own interests.

He defended the HoR programme, which sought to help families to attain subsistence levels of about R1 200 a month.

The about R410 million DNHW National Nutritional and Social Development Programme national budget gave people about R40 a month.

R10-bn earmarked for upliftment and jobs

297
ARG 17/1/93

DEREK TOMMEY
Business Staff

BETWEEN R9 billion and R10 billion of projects, intended to improve the living standards of South Africa's poorest people and provide several hundred thousand jobs, are in the pipeline, reports the Professional Economic Panel (Pep).

Pep represents a group of economists, businessmen and politicians who earlier this year, in the form of the widely exposed Nedcor/Old Mutual Scenario exercise, presented a report outlining 22 action priorities for positive change in a progress report, Pep said that the

National Housing Forum and Department of Housing were expected to disburse a R500 million government grant within weeks. This money will be used to encourage private-sector funds to invest in the low-income housing market.

This news will be welcomed by many economists and businessmen who see a major drive to build low-cost housing as one of the quickest ways of creating employment. It would also give the hard-pressed building industry and building supplies industry a useful stimulus.

Some of the housing money will go into direct subsidies, says Pep. But part will be employed as a guarantee to underpin efforts to mobilise institutional funds for the development of low-income housing. Investec Merchant Bank is designing a capital market instru-

ment to appeal to prospective institutional investors.

Commenting on the report, Mr Matthew Nel, chairman of the co-ordinating committee of the National Housing Forum, said that urgent consideration was being given to defining the structure and criteria for dispensing the funds. However, he was not prepared to give a precise date for when the funds would start flowing.

Pep also reported that the short-term working group of the National Economic Forum was close to finalising a proposal for a R5 billion to R6 billion national public works programme.

This is to be launched next year and included in the 1994/95 Budget.

The government has accepted the proposal in principle but financing is still

under discussion.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa has outlined projects needing more than R5 billion which have the potential to create direct employment for more than 300 000 people.

Meanwhile, the National Electrification Forum has been given the objective of developing within a year a strategy to accelerate the electrification of the country with particular emphasis on disadvantaged communities.

Eskom has struck a R500 million deal with the Life Offices' Association (LOA) to part-finance its R3 billion "electricity for all" drive.

This is the first project undertaken by the investment development unit of the LOA in socio-economic development.

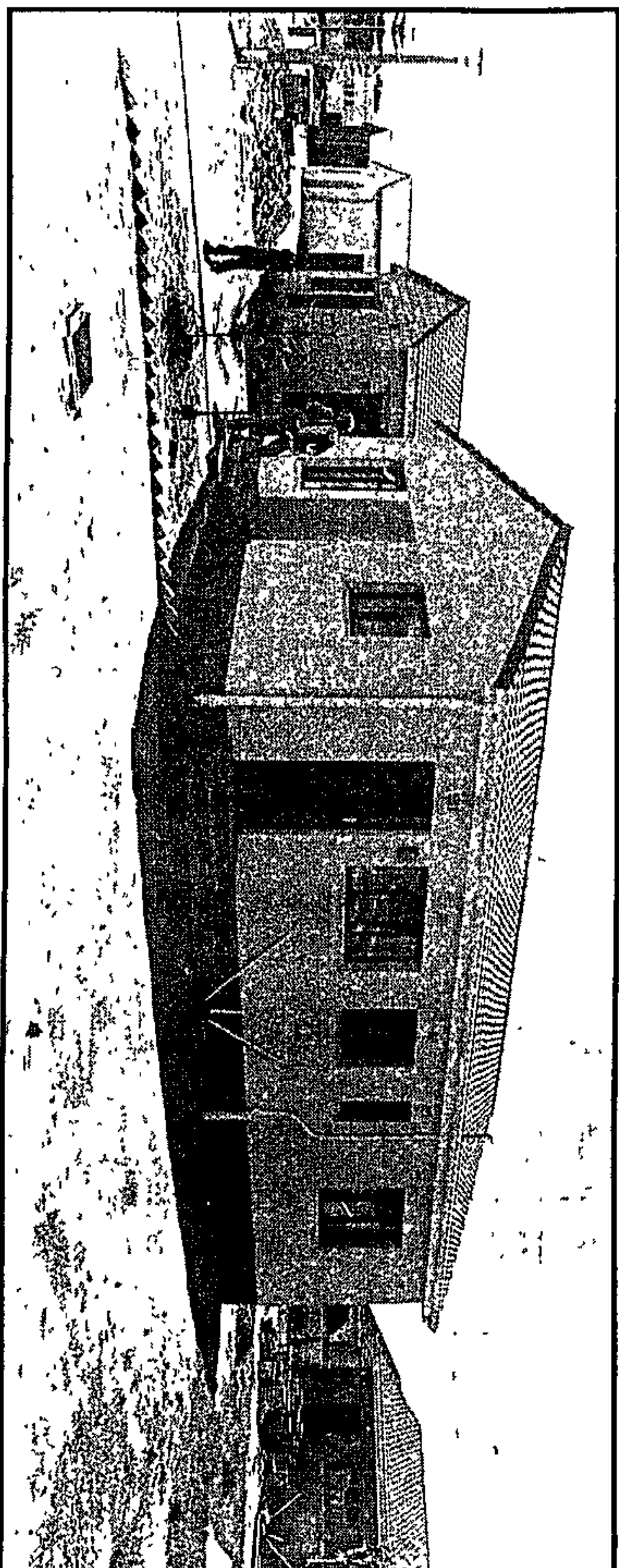
The electrification participation notes

offer a six-percent fixed coupon Eskom bond with interest payable twice a year. Eskom guarantees a return of no less than 11.98 percent, but this is also linked to a warrant which offers a variable return element based on 30 percent of the turnover generated by the electrification drive.

This instrument could at some stage be adapted to allow other forms of socially desirable investment, such as in housing, health and education.

Eskom intends to bring electricity to at least a million people.

It is becoming more involved in the retail end of its market, says Pep. It is set to supply power directly to millions of residents in virtually all PWV townships. It has been negotiating with almost all local authorities where it does not already enjoy supply rights.



□ **SHOT IN THE ARM:** A R500 million government grant is expected to be disbursed within weeks to encourage private-sector funds to invest in low-income housing projects like this one.

By MAGGIE ROWLEY
Property Editor

AN INCREASING number of government and corporate semi-junk bonds are likely to emerge to finance social programmes by local government in the new SA, MD of Seeff Trust Mike Flax forecasts.

Addressing a Seeff Trust Investment Forum last night, Flax said that these gilts or bonds were going to be made more accessible to the private investor as they would be unitised into smaller denominations.

"I am sure we will see the proliferation of gilt unit trusts offering higher income yields than cash in the bank made up of bonds of differing quality."

Gallon into gilts set to finance social projects

CF 20/7/93

Flax said since the collapse of Maserboud, Supreme and others, there had been a major move towards the other end of the risk spectrum by Seeff clients and this spectrum favoured gilts.

"If Stals remains in the Reserve Bank, it is our contention that he will keep interest rates positive and this will encourage saving and the consumption of gilts."

Seeff chairman Lawrence Seeff told the forum that the new alignment of political power in South Africa would

precipitate a change in business decisions and directions, evidence of which was already been seen.

Companies would have to change the nature of products and services to incorporate the growing suburban markets which were primarily black.

Of the nine million urban blacks, 18% or 1.6 million fell into the AB income category.

"This represents enormous buying power and if you want to operate a business successfully in South Africa

it is a market you cannot ignore."

Seeff said there was going to be a need to integrate new systems and structures within the capitalist format including a policy of affirmative action.

"Wise businessmen have already begun identifying who the new 'deal-makers' will be and what they want from the economy and how they intend managing it."

"They are beginning to adapt to the new order and these changes will

grow in speed and impetus as April approaches and will continue well beyond there."

Seeff said there would be a redistribution of wealth no matter who took the reins of power.

"This will come via direct and indirect taxation for example, inheritance tax, a capital gains tax and maybe a direct wealth on for example, a second home."

"Some whites are going to become poorer as the focus will shift income

streams to the black population and perhaps this will be most dramatically illustrated in the bureaucracy and public servant sector when more and more blacks will take over from whites.

"Our discussion with members of the ANC economic team indicate that they are sensitive to the nature of the capitalistic system and realise that the best method to grow the economy is through wealth creation via the traditional open market practice.

"If they introduce a wealth tax we believe that it will be in a style which will not necessarily dampen the spirit of entrepreneurship that must guide this country to economic success."

Centre for battered women campaign's aim

A CENTRE for battered women by the end of the year is the aim of a campaign to draw attention to their plight.

Organised by Nicro, the campaign is being run by Co-ordinated Action for Battered Women (CABW), a forum of 23 welfare organisations.

The R1,5-million campaign is being sponsored by a top local advertising agency with the media giving free coverage. A short video, When Love Hurts, will be released next month.

Second bodyguard dies after highway shootout

A SECOND bodyguard of ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu died in hospital yesterday and the two surviving bodyguards will be charged in court today following their shootout with the police early on Sunday. *Biday*

The shootout took place on the Soweto Highway as the Sisulu convoy was returning from ANC president Nelson Mandela's birthday party. One guard died soon after.

Last night the ANC named the dead bodyguards as Moloane Jabulane Cebo Ntli and Ishmael Moloane. *2017/93*

Witwatersrand regional police commissioner Lt-Gen Koos Calitz said yesterday police forensic experts had found Makarov and SA-manufactured shells and the wad of a shotgun round at the scene. They would be subjected to ballistic tests, he said.

The discoveries were made in the presence of ANC NEC member Matthew Phosa and lawyer Fink Haysom, who have been appointed by ANC president Nelson Mandela to monitor investigations.

The ANC would be invited to appoint an independent pathologist to perform a post-mortem on the ANC security guard who died immediately after the incident, Calitz said.

The attorney-general's office had also been invited to monitor investigations.

The ANC expressed concern yesterday at a possible link between a previous incident of "police aggression" against Sisulu and Sunday's incident, demanding that police disclose what steps had been taken to

By STEPHANE BOTHMA
and DIRK VAN EEDEN

investigate the previous incident and what instructions had been given to prevent a repeat.

Sisulu's security convoy had been stopped at a roadblock outside Soweto three months ago, the ANC said in a statement. The convoy had been allowed to proceed, but was immediately followed by a police vehicle and forced off the road.

"A police officer, his weapon ready to shoot, approached the car and demanded the right to search it — only allowing the convoy to proceed after a lengthy discussion with Sisulu's security guards."

At the time, the ANC had registered strong protest with the police, who undertook to investigate the matter.

It repeated demands that international peace monitors and independent experts investigate the role of the police in the incidents.

"Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel must take full responsibility for ensuring his police force ceases its acts of aggression against Sisulu and other ANC officials," it said.

The western Cape branch of the ANC expressed alarm at threats made to kill ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus and Allan Boesak, during a public meeting at Mitchells Plain at the weekend.

"These threats, following the attempt on the life of Sisulu, strengthens our belief that many of our leaders are in serious danger of their lives," it said.

Trust to focus on public servants

CAPE TOWN — The Canadian Southern Africa Education Trust Fund, a non-governmental organisation funded indirectly by the Canadian government, intended to focus more of its training efforts in SA on future public servants and media personnel, one of the fund's trustees said yesterday. *Biday*

The fund, launched five years ago, had been involved in training civil servants in Transkei, trustee Juanita Westmoreland-Traoré said in an interview yesterday.

Westmoreland-Traoré, who is Ontario's first employment equity commissioner, is on a fact-finding visit to SA.

Previously she served on the Canadian Human Rights Commission. *(297)*

In the past the fund had concentrated on fostering exchange programmes for postgraduate university students special-

LINDA ENSOR

ising in certain areas.

It recently completed a legal exchange programme. *2017/93*

Most of its funding was derived from a government agency, the Canadian National Development Agency.

Westmoreland-Traoré emphasised the intimate link between education and training and equity in employment.

In devising employment equity legislation for Ontario, her commission had emphasised the education and training of people who were in jobs where they had experienced discrimination.

She said the legislation would give greater effect to the Ontario human rights code, which prohibited discrimination but was difficult to enforce.

Coupons 'not being abused'

Staff Reporter

297

WELFARE coupons for the unemployed to stave off deprivation were not being abused, House of Representative deputy director Mr Errol Hess said yesterday.

About 3 000 families nationwide were receiving welfare help, he said.

Last week, social workers claimed the scheme was "out of control" and money was being doled to those not in need.

Star 22/7/93 **Lifetime pension is the new prize in scratchcard game**

R3 000 a month for life is the prize on offer in Games Africa's fifth scratchcard game.
 The lifetime monthly payments — "Cash for Life" — are underwritten and guaranteed by Southern Life.
 On February 24 this year, Games Africa presented R10 million to The Itumba Trust for distribution to social causes. It expects a further sum of more than R10 million will be handed over to Itumba in August.
 Richard Biesheuvel, Games

Africa's deputy managing director, says his company is constantly expanding its retailer base, which currently numbers 4 000 outlets.
 "In the past year we have given away in excess of R75 million to more than 15 million Itumba Games winners," says Biesheuvel.
 The "Cash for Life" scratchcard costs R2 and has instant prizes of R2, R5, R10, R50, R500 and R1 000. It carries a tear-off stub which offers the additional opportunity of winning on the

TV1 Win 'n Spin show and of participating in the ongoing R1 million draws.
 Right now, the shape of the industry's future lies in government's reaction to the recommendations contained in the Howard Commission report.
 Mark Hutchinson, Games Africa's chief executive, urges: "Government must stay out of the lottery business, since experience the world over has shown that the state cannot run it on a commercial basis."



Ithuba and Viva face being scratched

297 ARG 24/7/93

■ Huge financial gains are in the offing for the organisation chosen to run a national lottery and scratch-card operation if those such as Ithuba and Viva are closed.

Weekend Argus Reporter

A STATUTORY national lottery could be the death knell for lotteries and scratch-card operations like Viva and Ithuba, which annually raise millions of rands for charity.

But it could mean a business boom worth millions for the South African Post Office or Totalisator Agency Boards (TAB) if they are given the task of selling lottery tickets.

If the government heeds the advice of the Howard Commission investigation into gambling, existing lotteries and scratch-card operations will be given 18 months to close down.

Before they close a single national lottery would be opened and run by a statutorily created and government-controlled agency called the National Lottery Board (NLB).

The Howard Commission suggested the national lottery be run as a commercial enterprise and be a lotto-type game similar to the Natal Lotto and that it should be operated openly and monitored.

The cost of setting up the National Lottery Board and its initial expenses would have to be borne by the state but, once operating, the board's expenses could be met from proceeds and the initial expenditure refunded.

The lottery could transmit proceeds to the provinces proportionate to their sales and could be distributed by provincial agencies and devoted exclusively to welfare, health, education and other social purposes.

The Howard Commission envisaged the National Lottery Board could later open its own scratch-card operation, putting it out to tender.

The two existing scratch-card operations nationally are the Ithuba game, conducted by Games Africa (Pty) for the Ithuba Trust, and the Viva game, conducted by the Interhelp

Trust on behalf of the Viva Trust.

Ithuba tickets are sold at the post office and various retail outlets and it grossed R71 368 820 in its first five months from August to December 1992.

The Viva game is operated through small retailers such as corner stores and a national network of dedicated kiosks manned by 700 agents and its gross turnover was R65 248 000 from March 1991 to December 1992.

Meanwhile, the horse-racing industry is keen for the TABs, which already have the necessary on-line processing and communications equipment, to be used as agents to run the national lottery or the scratch-card operation.

In a submission to the Howard Commission, the TABs said their appointment as the board's agents would help to ensure the survival of the horse-racing industry.

There are about 290 TAB branches and agencies throughout South Africa with thousands of computer terminals that can easily be adapted to validate and process lotto tickets.

The network could also be expanded to place terminals in any shopping centre or other convenient location that can be linked to the country's telecommunications system.

The Post Office is also expected to make a move to run the lottery and a senior official has already visited Europe to see what computer technology is available.

Mr André du Pisani, general manager: post offices, was invited to Norway and Britain recently by the British company, Ladbrokes PLC, the owners of UK betting shops and Vernons Pools, as well as European and American casinos.

Post Office spokesman Mr Ben Rootman said the Post Office had the infrastructure to sell lottery tickets and was already an agent for the SABC and various municipalities.

The Post Office already netted more than R1,4 million a month through postage on Ithuba tickets.

Death of Viva and Ithuba?

(297)

ARG 24/7/93

■ On the eve of a government announcement on gambling, welfare organisations dependent on the millions of rands raised through scratch cards and lottery games have expressed concern about their future.

DALE KNEEN

Weekend Argus Reporter

CHARITY workers believe the government is poised to announce a single state-controlled national lottery, which will mean the end of commercial fundraising, including the giant Ithuba and Viva games.

A Ministry of Justice official this week confirmed the Cab-

net would make an announcement in parliament next week addressing the recommendations of the Howard Commission.

A delegation of government and Post Office officials have already visited Europe to investigate electronic gambling technology and businessmen are jostling to secure a share in the lottery.

Huge sums of money are involved. Fundraisers estimate a statutory lottery would generate about R300 million annually, with at least R60 million going to the needy.

Justice Ministry spokesman Mr Werner Krull said the government reaction to the Howard Commission had been delayed because it had been examining the financial and other implications of the report.

He was confident the Cab-

net's decision on gambling would be announced towards the end of next week. This will have implications for casinos and lotteries like Viva and Ithuba.

The Howard Commission recommended existing lotteries be given a few months to wind down their businesses and that a single, statutory lottery be launched.

The Viva Trust said "reliable information" indicated the government would introduce a state-controlled national lottery very soon.

It added that a "unilateral imposition" of a state-controlled lottery, against the express wishes of credible welfare and development organisations, would have serious repercussions.

In a last-minute attempt to stop the government from launching a lottery, the Viva

and Kagiso trusts sent an urgent memorandum to President De Klerk.

They set out "fundamental objections" to the introduction of a state-controlled national lottery.

The trusts said welfare organisations rejected the "outmoded" notion of "welfare hand-outs", which was "inherent in the model proposed by the Howard Commission".

"The national lottery should be owned and run by representative welfare and development organisations, subject to government audit and controls."

Cape Town's gambling "watchdog", Cathy Murat, said that instead of launching a new lottery the government should find a way of making lottery and scratch-card operators account for the money they raised.

Lavish lifestyles of the pro fundraisers

297 ARG 24/7/93

■ A single national lottery may be able to boost the amount of money given to charity by the R265 million welfare industry that already gives an estimated R60 million to the needy.

Weekend Argus Reporter

A STATE-controlled national lottery may give welfare organisations a larger slice of the multimillion rand lottery ticket and scratch-card "charity" pie.

And it could end the lavish lifestyles of professional fundraisers who have been paid six-figure salaries to raise money, only a fraction of which reaches the poor.

Existing scratch and lottery games which raise funds for welfare organisations registered with the Department of Health's director of fundraising raise billions of rands every year.

But less than a quarter gets to the poor. The rest is spent on prizes and administration as fundraising employees line their pockets with salaries of up to R17 000 a month.

The Howard Commission found that there was a "desperate shortage of funds for social welfare, health and education" and that these needs have escalated in recent years.

The government cannot provide adequate funds for social welfare purposes and will not be able to do so without a drastic increase in taxation. Private welfare organisations are struggling to survive.

The Vatcom Report published early in 1991 estimated that 16 million people in South Africa — or 45 percent of the population — exist "below minimum living levels".

Some 2,3 million are in dire need of nutritional support to combat malnutrition and Operation Hunger's Mrs Ina Perlman says 72 children die of malnutrition daily.

Other welfare organisations also face daunting tasks of raising money for the mentally handicapped and disabled

while other organisations fight crime and child abuse.

■ The Co-ordinating Committee of the Year of the Disabled Persons, 1986, estimates that 12,7 percent of the population — some 4,83 million people — are disabled.

■ The South African National Council for the Blind estimates 375 500 visually impaired people countrywide, 75 percent of whom are not reached by any existing services.

■ Nicro assists over 200 000 people and this number is increasing rapidly each year.

■ The South African National Council for Child and Family Welfare estimates that the budget for the entire child-welfare movement will have to increase from R69 million to R516 million a year over the next five years.

Mr Justice James Howard believes the "pressing need" for the funds could be generated by legalised lotteries, sports pools and other forms of gambling.

Lotteries, which are the most popular gambling activity for the greatest number of people the world over, would contribute a large amount to raising funds.

The combined annual turnover of Operation Hunger, the Community Chest, Viva, Ithuba and Natal Lotto is about R265 million from the sale of 127,5 million tickets.

The Community Chest of the Western Cape gives 27,5 percent to social causes, the Durban and Coastal Community Chest 21 percent, Viva 22 percent and Ithuba 15 percent.

Mr Justice Howard suggested the fundraisers be forced to give between 22 and 27 percent to welfare, which he believed was possible if they cut the prizes by five percent.

However, he believed that the most efficient way of raising funds would be through a single national lottery run as a commercial enterprise by a statutorily created and government-controlled agency.

Women welcome new law on divorce

By PEARL RANTSEKENG

WOMEN have welcomed the Magistrate's Court Amendment Bill aimed at enabling magistrates to conduct divorce cases. 25/1/93

The bill is likely to become law this year.

However, some sceptics, feel the bill would lack clout as it would be implemented by a government which had little to offer the people. 29/1

Most people interviewed by City Press said the new law would benefit blacks more than whites whose divorce actions were usually heard in the Supreme Court and were long and expensive procedures.

The bill divides the magistrates' courts into three sections: civil, criminal and family courts. Family courts will hear divorce, maintenance and custody matters.

Attorney Galetlale Rabaji said the government was trying to make the law more accessible to the people - instead of changing the judicial system.

Others said couples who wished to divorce would do so regardless.

COMPANIES IN TRANSITION

Sowetan 29/7/93

MBSA workers give chunk to charity

By Joshua Raboroko

PROUD MOMENT Numsa members

HOURLY-PAID EMPLOYEES of Mercedes-Benz SA in East London earned R3,3 million during 1992 and then set aside R771 000 as a donation to needy community programmes. It was not simply a charity handover from the company. The money had been earned by employees and they decided

try to uplift East London community:

how to spend it". Each year MBSA budgets for a special fund known as the Housing Education and Social Responsibility Fund, and each month money is paid into the fund depending on how employees

reach present quality and quantity targets. At the end of the year, monthly paid and hourly-paid employees decide how to spend the money on housing and education benefits for themselves and

on social responsibility projects of their choice.

The chairman of the shop stewards committee, Mr Alfred Mshu, said the gift to the community was a proud moment for employees and their representative union, the National Union of Metalworkers of SA.

He pointed out that for the workers, many of whom had little shelter themselves, such a gift was a major sacrifice. Mshu said that when the fund was

established in 1990, employees had not closed their eyes to the situation of how badly the people of the region were deprived.

The organisations supported by the employees are: Independent teachers' Enrichment Centre; Independent Business Enrichment Centre; National Sports Congress; Border Cricket Board Development Foundation; Institute for Social and Individual Development in Africa; and East London Mental Health Safety

Students stage sit-in

Sowetan 2/8/92
A GROUP of students at the University of the Witwatersrand staged a sit-in in the vice-principal's office on Friday, two days after student leaders pulled out of the university council, saying it was undemocratic. *SA*

'Feed the hungry'

Sowetan 2/8/92
OPERATION Hunger executive director Mrs Ina Perlman has called for the re-introduction of a compulsory feeding scheme for primary school children throughout South Africa.

Speaking in Durban, Perlman said the scheme, which was abolished in the '40s, should be accompanied by free and compulsory education. — Sapa.

(297)

'Hunger threatens lives of millions'

3/8/93
BIDAY

KATHRYN STRACHAN

MORE than 4-million people in SA were completely destitute and facing life-threatening malnutrition, Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said yesterday.

Speaking in Durban, Perlman said recent figures released by the Drought Coordinating Committee were staggering: about 17-million South Africans were living in extreme poverty.

While the National Health Department said 9-million of these were too poor to eat properly, Operation Hunger estimated the figure to be nearly 12-million.

"Of those, 4-million plus, must be classified as the ultra-poor, the completely destitute, whose children in particular are in a hunger situation that is life threatening," she said.

Only about 10% of malnourished people died of starvation; the rest were killed by secondary infections which would not be dangerous illnesses in a well nourished person.

Worldwide, 35 000 children died of hunger and hunger-related diseases every day. But many more battled against malnutrition, she said, and even if they reached adulthood, their nutritional deprivation left them unable to be educated and reduced their productivity and capacity to

contribute to their communities.

Perlman also hit out at development experts who criticised Operation Hunger for responding to demand rather than to need and for creating dependency among communities.

"We do not obey the dictate of experts who would have us say, according to the law of 'need' feeding: 'Come back when your child is below the third percentile,'" said Perlman, adding that the phrase "prevention is better than cure" applied to malnutrition as well.

She also criticised the national nutrition development programme, with its policy of targeting only the most destitute, for falling far short of the real need.

The "famine prevention situation" would continue for another two years, and the future offered no instant solutions.

Despite the major changes expected, the next few years did not hold much hope for an improvement in the level of malnutrition, she said. Even with changes such as increases in the minimum wages of farm and domestic workers, job creation and land redistribution, there would not be an overnight turnabout. It took at least five years for any community to turn itself around economically.

Govt suspends SPCA's pools

Star 31/8/93

■ BY HAYLEY SCHONBORN

The SPCA fundraising competition, "Predict-a-Draw", has been suspended — along with the national body's authority to collect money.

Francois Jacobs, fundraising director of the Department of National Health, said he had withdrawn the SPCA's authority to collect money after warning it three times to increase its wel-

fare contribution — which is about 6 percent of the proceeds of the competition. (297)

The department's policy is that 60 percent of money collected from the public must go to welfare.

SPCA national president, Dr Stuart Downes, said the percentage going to welfare was low because the competition, a soccer pool, was in its early stages and needed attractive prizes.

The SPCA will today ask an appeal board in Pretoria or Johannesburg to overturn the suspension and to prevent Jacobs from withdrawing its number.

Jacobs said that if the SPCA produced a written statement before 4 pm today, withdrawing the agreement between itself and "Predict a Draw", he would reinstate its authority to collect money.

BIDay 4/8/93
IDT warning to next govt
(297)

CAPE TOWN — Independent Development Trust (IDT) CE Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu has warned of the danger of the new government attempting to monopolise development in order to maintain the support of its constituency.

He said the IDT would like the new government to recognise and uphold the crucial role of non-governmental organisations and development agencies and to provide funds to the IDT to support these organisations.

Non-governmental organisations had developed expertise at the local level which government could not match, Nkuhlu said.

He said SA development agencies were working closely with major political, labour and business organisations to prepare a national reconstruction programme — which would include concrete, costed development projects — by the time the new government took power in April next year.

All major players, including the Finance Department, ANC, PAC, Cosatu, business and development agen-

LINDA ENSOR

cies were in the process of being consulted about the joint project.

The consultation process, initiated by the IDT, Kagiso Trust and the Development Bank, was far down the track, Nkuhlu said, and it was hoped that a work plan would be ready within a month or so.

Emphasis would be given to itemising and costing each project, defining its concrete goals — for example the specific number of houses to be built — and identifying possible sources of finance.

He stressed the urgency of the project because of the eagerness of foreign donors to have concrete proposals laid before them and also so that the new government would not have to spend months planning a development programme after it had been elected.

"The international community is very interested in getting advice and guidance on what projects they should fund during the transition. We

are not in a position to provide it at this stage," Nkuhlu said.

He felt there was a need to carefully appraise existing development institutions and to consider whether they should be rationalised.

The existence within each homeland of five different development agencies all operating independently of each other should be dealt with now so that they did not become entrenched under a new government for political reasons.

It was also necessary for development planners to confront the reality that hard choices and trade offs would have to be made as there were insufficient resources to address all SA's development needs.

Nkuhlu envisaged a team of democratically elected development practitioners being mandated with the task of drawing up a comprehensive development programme which would look at housing, job creation, education and so forth. These would then be worked through and validated through a series of workshops with the major players.

Abuse focus of women's day

(297) CTS/8/93
Political Staff

THE violence suffered by women as well as sexual abuse, rape and discrimination would be the focus of South African Women's Day on Monday, the ANC Women's League said yesterday.

Cosatu said in a separate statement that the time was ripe for women to exercise their right to a vote. Women were "ready to take our place in the forefront of the movement for democracy".

Both the ANC Women's League and Cosatu announced extensive programmes for Women's Day on August 9, the day in 1956 when 20 000 women marched on the Union Buildings in Pretoria calling for the repeal of the pass laws.

The programme includes a rally on Monday, addressed by the secretary-general of the Women's League, Ms Baleka Kgositsile, and a Cosatu rally at Mxolisi Petani Hall in Khayelitsha on Sunday.

Bear brunt

The Women's League said it would focus on "the endless violence through which women have suffered most; the representation of women in the negotiations and election, rape and sexual abuse, discrimination in relation to education, working and pay conditions, as well as the oppression faced by most women within their own homes".

Cosatu said: "Women workers bear the brunt of the retrenchments, high prices, the education crisis, and the killings in our communities."

Cosatu would focus its demands on effective measures to end the violence and a stop to unilateral legislation affecting women's rights.

It's one easy step from struggle veteran to development consultant — and you can sit back and watch the cash flow in, writes **Ferial Haffajee**

LOOKING for a great job that's politically correct and pays the bills? Become a development consultant.

You'll be in good company: all the best leftwing academics and white struggle veterans are doing it. It's one way of cashing in on all the worthy work, of youthful years squandered on "the boring meeting and the flat, ephemeral pamphlet", as poet WH Auden put it.

Now's the time to use all those contacts you made and hone all those skills gained in grassroots work and community involvement.

It's easy: pick up a set of close corporation forms from your nearest CNA, fill them in, register yourself as a cc (call yourself something like Sizwe Inc or Build a New South Africa Unlimited cc) at the Registrar of Companies, send your curriculum vitae to the Development Bank and the Independent Development Trust (IDT) — and you're on your way.

If you're the really intrepid type, you'll make sure your name's on the lists of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and, for good measure, even the United Nations.

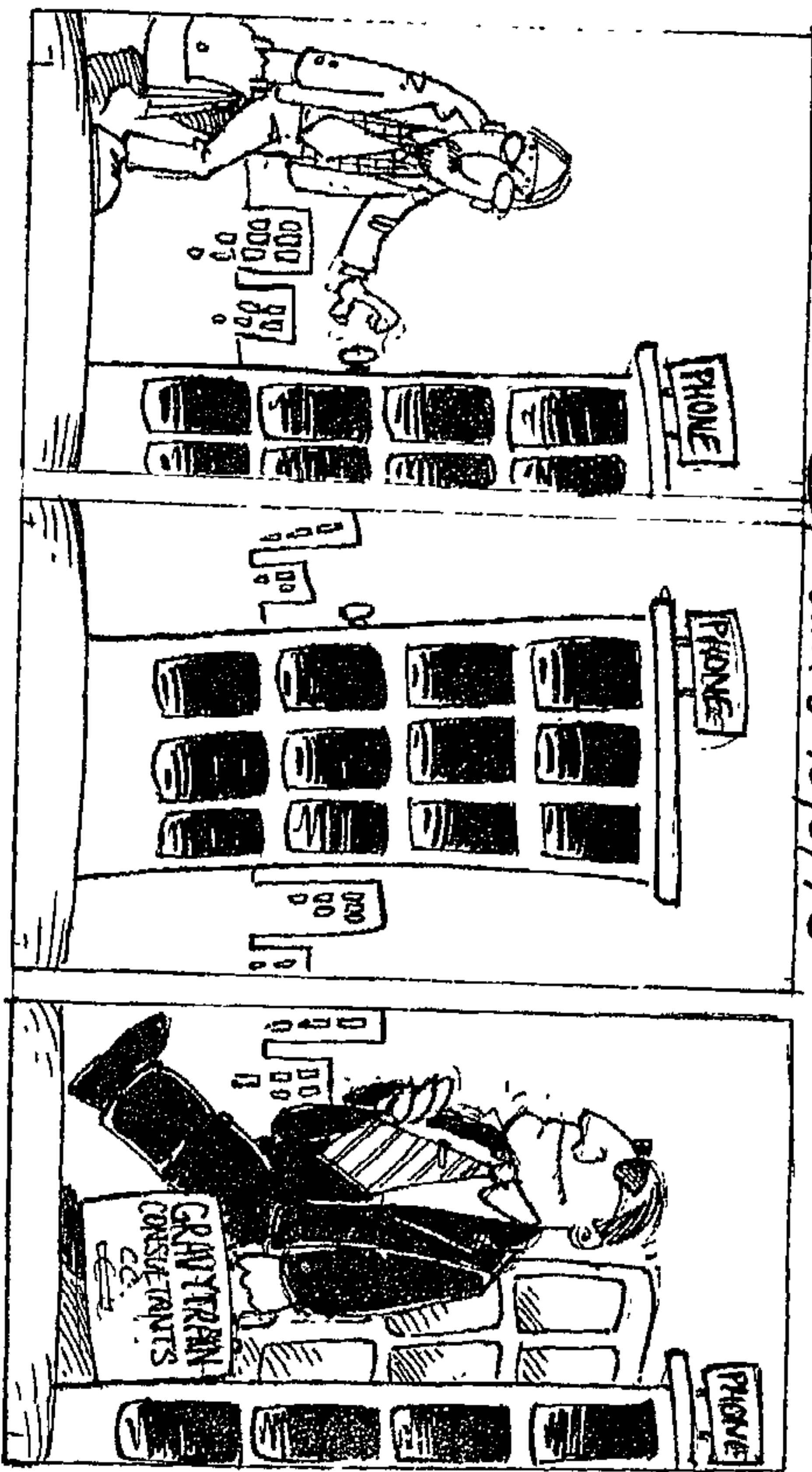
Now wait for the foreign lolly to come rolling in (after performing well on a few "contracts", as those of us who're in the know call them).

Development consultancy is one of the few booming industries in South Africa, along with security and emigration. According to Frank Meinijes of the Community Based Development Programme, the industry is mushrooming.

Dr Jannie Zaaiman of the Development Bank says the bank has 4 468 individual consultants belonging to 1 384 consultancy firms in its database. "There is an increasing need for social consultants who can play a training and empowering role," he says, adding that the pool of available consultants is growing.

Why keep on struggling when the fight's been won?

2977 Wm 6-12/8/93



With "development" fast becoming the buzzword of the Nineties in South Africa, and more aid and state money being targeted at housing, education and other development projects, "social consultancy" is the softest touch.

Social consultants are those with the ability to "interface with the community and with access to disadvantaged communities", says consultant Mike Morkel. They must be distinguished from technical consultants — like architects and town-planners — who have tangible skills. He expands: "It's establishing contacts and identifying leadership structures and the key people (in communities), and establishing joint forums. Development through established structures has not worked too well."

Another essential skill is being able to "network" (that discreet exchange

of business cards and smiles over conference cocktails). "It's who you know, networking is crucial," says Morkel.

Job opportunities came with the establishment of the IDT and the newfound legitimacy and involvement of the Development Bank. Both organisations needed people to help them enter and navigate communities where development projects were being started.

Who better to fill this role than Eighties activists who for years did this work out of commitment?

Poorly paid academics have also jumped on to the bandwagon: consultancy work not only enables them to put their participatory research into practice, but also augments their inflation-ravaged pay-packets.

"There are a significant number (of social consultants) who are still lecturing and they can hone their inter-

ests in the real world," says Morkel. "They've usually made special studies of communities and know their social make-up," adds Jolyon Nuttall, director of the IDT. He says social consultants play a vital role once the IDT's site and service projects are up and running.

"They establish the priorities which will convert a site and service scheme into a community."

Some say that development consultancy is fulfilling work, where results come quickly, and that it is better than working for non-governmental organisations with their "laborious decision-making processes and internal politics".

Money may have just a little to do with it.

The Development Bank and the IDT have similar bottom rates of R188 an hour if you run your own business, R155 an hour if you work

with an organisation like the Human Sciences Research Council and R94 an hour if you are attached to a university.

"These can be negotiated upwards," says Zaaiman. Top consultants are earning over R1 000 a day in some cases, though the really big bucks are yet to be made from organisations like the World Bank.

Consultants will score with the favourable exchange rate if they're paid in dollars and pounds. American agencies like USAid pay between \$175 and \$300 a day, while the World Bank pays a mere \$500 a day, it is rumoured.

But consultants say "lucrative" is a relative concept: "Relative to poor, rural people it's incredibly lucrative. Relative to the First World, it's not a considerable amount of money," said one consultant.

Meinijes stressed that "consultants work on a daily rate and they need to earn a lot more, because they don't work every day".

"Networking" costs time and money, add other consultants. "To do my job well, I have to go to conferences and workshops and I have to speak at these. I don't get paid for this and it can take a week out of every month," one said.

Academics who are part-time consultants are the ones who really score. They enjoy a steady income and benefits such as medical aid and pensions, which other consultants have to budget for when they negotiate their contract price.

So who's missing the development gravy train? Blacks and women, of course.

Morkel admits that it is an industry dominated by white males — and a cursory glance at the lists of consultants proves this.

This is so for "historical reasons," says Morkel, while another consultant says "The level of skills in the black community is not strong enough".

Meinijes says established (white) social consultants refer jobs to each other — referrals are another essential in this game — while the few black consultants have yet to develop such an ethos.

IDC unveils job creation plan

Star 10/8/93

BUSINESS STAFF

The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) has unveiled a plan to create a targeted 5 000 jobs in the next two years at a projected cost of R100 million.

It will work through "soft" loans to smaller industrialists who are able to create a minimum of 10 new jobs at a cost of less than R100 000 a year.

The interest on loans to create these jobs, largely in the smaller manufacturing industry where assets do not exceed R100 million, will be 5 percent for the first three years and at the normal IDC rate (currently 14,2 percent) after that. (297)

If, however, industrialists are able to create those jobs at between R50 000 and R100 000, the 5 percent rate will apply for the duration of

the loan.

The IDC believes the scheme will encourage investment at the lower end of the industrial market, creating greater business confidence in the process.

Assets

The scheme will remain in force for an initial period of two years.

There is no lower limit on the assets of the companies which would

qualify.

However, it is not aimed at the informal sector and normal IDC lending criteria will be applied.

The scheme is aimed at independent entrepreneurs, rather than subsidiaries of well-established groups.

The IDC points out that employment in industry has declined by 5 percent since 1989 and taken 71 000 jobs out of the market in that time.

ties in relief bodies

Cops probe relief food aid schemes

Sowetan 12/8/98

By Musa Zondi

SEVERAL relief and developmental organisations are being probed following irregularities in their relief work.

Mrs Maureen Sithole of the Department of National Health and Population Development said yesterday these cases had been handed over to police for further investigation.

This follows revelations about irregularities in the distribution of food aid by certain organisations.

Earlier, it was reported that about 14 cases were involved, but the number has gone down because it was discovered that problems in some cases were the result of "administrative mistakes".

Sithole said she could not divulge the

nature of the allegations because police were still investigating.

She said that if a person, for example, registered an organisation with the aim of supplying food, money collected could not be used for anything other than the purpose specified in the contract.

She said in some instances it appeared that some people deviated from the regulations and the agreed principles—hence it was necessary to ask the police to investigate.

The food aid programme is run under the auspices of the department and is administered by non-governmental organisations. It is designed to help those who are unemployed and in need of food. But this relief must be tied with some development.

'Relief fund is an election gimmick'

South 14/8 - 18/8/93

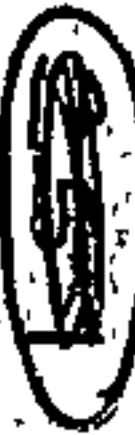
By Rehana Rossouw

A SOCIAL Relief fund aimed at victims of the recession and administered by the House of Representatives (HoR) is nothing more than an election fund, critics claim.

The fund of R17 million, established in March, has already assisted 16 000 coloured families and is expected to reach more than 64 000 families this year.

But well-placed sources in the Department of Health Services and Welfare believe the fund has no long-term benefit for the community and is merely an electioneering exercise for the National Party.

(297)



At least two NP cabinet members, Minister of Sport and Welfare Education Mr Pieter Saarnan, have publicised the fund as an NP scheme in their constituencies.

The fund was launched at the much-publicised visit in March of Mrs Marike de Klerk to Atlantis, one of the most economically depressed areas in the Cape.

But relief to Atlantis residents has been suspended because of abuse.

The R17 million was drawn from the Department of Sport and Welfare's budget, but officials in the Department say there is no statutory basis for the establishment of the

fund.

"A lot of applicants who obviously don't qualify for the fund are sent to our regional offices by MPs in their constituencies who promise that they will be assisted," complained an official.

"We have even had cases where we have turned down applications but our decisions are reversed when the applicants complain to officials higher up in the department."

According to guidelines sent by the department to its officials, the fund was established to assist unemployed people and to provide for the most urgent material needs of their families.

The relief, averaging R1 288 a month for a family comprising two adults and four children, is available for three months and then reviewed.

Interim assistance in the form of food coupons is available while applications are being processed, at R504 a month for a family of six.

A controversial regulation of the

fund is the clause stating that bread-winners awaiting assistance from a permanent scheme such as a pension or disability grant could qualify for assistance.

"As the applicant receives assistance from this scheme up to the date when the pension or grant is approved, arrears pensions or grants will not be paid," the guidelines for the fund read.

Ministry of Sport and Welfare spokesperson Ms Sonia Blegenau denied it was electioneering. She said the relief was available to anyone who could submit proof of unemployment as a result of the economic recession.

SPCA, NSL in pools legal row

★
Staff Reporter

THE National Soccer League and SPCA are involved in a legal row over the SPCA's football pools.

The NSL claims it holds the copyright for its soccer fixture lists and has taken legal action against the SPCA's publishing the lists in their "Predict-A-Draw" competition.

Vice-chairman of SPCA's national council,

Dr Stuart Downes, said in an interview from Durban yesterday the NSL had tried to get an interdict against the welfare organisation's use of the lists.

"But we took legal advice and were told as the fixtures are published in the press anyway, they become public property. At the moment we are using English fixture lists because it is the English soccer season now. I'm sure we will go back to using NSL fixtures when the English season

ends," Dr Downes said. 297
CT 14/8/93

Chairman of the NSL Pools Commission, Mr Ashwin Trikamjee, said from Durban yesterday he was "very pleased" the SPCA had stopped using the NSL fixture lists.

"But we will not drop the legal action until we get an undertaking from the SPCA that they will not use our fixture lists. If they go back to using our lists, it will be illegal because we hold copyright," Mr Trikamjee said.

Energos Foundation (297) to close next year ARCT 21/8/93

DALE KNEEN

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Energos Foundation, which has invested R62-million in community projects over the past eight years, is to close next year.

The foundation, funded by Engen, is to close because it was felt it had achieved its aims of promoting a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic society.

The Energos Foundation was launched in 1986 by Mobil in keeping with the needs of the Sullivan Programme and later the Statement of Principles for South Africa

These guided the strategies of American-owned companies in South Africa during the politically turbulent late 1980s.

Engen chief executive Rob Angel said the foundation's operating environment today was "vastly different" from when it was launched.

"In its role as a catalyst, facilitator, activist and conscience, the foundation filled a void in a particularly stressful period for our country," he said.

"Today, in contrast, there is an established development industry, with proven expertise and with access to

legitimate community structures in a way unimaginable when the Mobil Foundation was conceived."

Mr Angel said Engen would become more "pro-active in its community-business links" and that the company would make more use of its Employee Community Involvement Programme.

"We believe it is now time for the Foundation to pass on the torch it held in trust for community-owned development organisations, structures and groups and allow us to deal more directly with the larger community within which we live and do business."

Chairman Franklin Sonn said a strong emphasis on "people development" had caused the foundation to keep regular and direct contact with the community through approximately 1 000 projects.

Engen will now invest funds directly in the community and will be making use of its own employees to guide the company in selecting projects and programmes for support.

Mr Barry Hurt, a trustee of the foundation, pointed out that the company had been investing between 12 and 15 percent of its annual gross payroll expenditure in community projects over the past eight years.

ITHUBA Trust is responsible for disbursing money raised on its behalf by Games Africa.

Founded in 1989 by Gareth Pyne-James, Ithuba — it means opportunity in Zulu and Xhosa — supports more than 500 welfare causes.

Before 1992 Ithuba relied on corporate sponsorship and public donations. Between 1989 and 1992 it raised about R8-million from these sources. This year, thanks to Games Africa, it will distribute R22-million.

Ithuba general manager Gill Bates says: "We had to become more efficient in raising funds."

"It is a specialised business. Games Africa is better at it than we are. Leaving the fund raising to it allows us to concentrate on what we do best: distributing money."

SI Times (Russ) 22/8/93 500 causes benefit

The R10-million handed over by Games Africa in February was distributed among 180 beneficiaries. Since then Ithuba has received 200 donation applications totalling R250-million. The number of potential beneficiaries was screened to 550. (297)

Projects focusing on health, welfare, education and community upliftment are given preference.

Ithuba aims to support grass-roots efforts to improve the quality of life of the poor. All projects are aimed at self-help. It operates on the principle that it is better to teach a man to fish than to feed him.

Once money has been distributed, beneficiaries are subject to strict audits.

Ithuba's monthly administration and distribution costs, including salaries for eight staff, are paid by Games Africa in accordance with strict budgets and are not deducted from welfare payments.

Of gross ticket sales, Games Africa spends 5% on commissions to retailers, 6% on advertising and promotion, 6% on ticket production, 12% on administration and 6% on VAT. Viva's sales commissions are considered part of the 30% payment to charity because jobs are pro-

vided. Around 800 ticket sellers work on behalf of Viva. Administration and distribution costs are 5,5%, marketing 2,5%, scratch card 6% and managers 4%.

R8bn makes it big business

22/8/93

(297)

SOUTH Africans spend more than R8-billion a year on lotteries and gambling, says the Howard Commission on gaming.

Gambling is thus one of the country's biggest businesses, accounting for nearly 2,3% of gross domestic product.

Much of this money is spent in Sun International's homeland casinos.

But one of the fastest-growing businesses is the scratch card lottery. Combined turnover of the five major lotteries and scratch card operators — Operation Hunger, Community Chest, Ithuba, Viva, and Natal Lotto — was R275-million from the sale of 127,5-million tickets last year.

The sales growth of the established lotteries appears pedestrian alongside

Business Times corporate survey

IN its first year of operation Games Africa made R26-million for charity, more than any other private fundraising group. More than 500 welfare groups will benefit from the money, distributed by the Ithuba Trust. CIARAN RYAN looks at Games Africa.

that of Games Africa which, in only a few months, raced ahead of competitors. It is now SA's largest lottery.

Fears that the proliferation of lotteries would lead to excessive gambling are

discounted by the Howard Commission, which presented its recommendations this year.

"Although instant lotteries do provide some incentive for multiple plays and reinvestment of winnings,

there is no evidence that they lead to socially harmful excesses," says the report.

The Howard Commission recommended a national lottery to operate alongside private scratch card operators, such as Ithuba and Viva.

"An immediate end to them would deprive social welfare of substantial funds which the Government may not be able to replace."

Some criticism has been levelled at scratch card operators for the percentages handed over to welfare.

Mark Hutchinson, Games Africa chief execu-

tive, says: "When we started the scratch card games we came to an agreement with the Director of Fund-raising that the proportion of funds paid to charity would be on a sliding scale of 15% to 30% of gross ticket sales. This is in keeping with international lottery norms."

"In the first year of operation a lottery incurs large expenses, such as computers, office equipment and other start-up costs. The proportion of gross receipts paid to charity will rise from next year until 30% is reached.

"If you take too much from prize money, you lose

ticket sales and that means less money for charity.

"Shareholders will receive nothing this year. They have invested R12-million in this operation.

"We are prepared to wait a few years to receive a reasonable return for the amount of work which has gone into setting up such a complex operation. At the same time we are raising a huge amount of money for charity."

The Government is expected to react to the Howard Commission recommendations soon.

Several recommendations have come under attack from other quarters.

GAMES AFRICA

R26m for Ithuba

SI Times (Buss) 22/8/93

after its first year

(297)

GAMES Africa celebrates its first anniversary this month by handing over R12-million to Ithuba Trust.

This amount follows the R10-million handed to Ithuba in February. Another R4-million is in the distribution pipeline, making R26-million for the year, the largest private charity fund-raising effort in the South Africa.

Competitor Viva says it has collected R20-million for charity since its inception in December 1990.

Games Africa grossed more than R150-million in its first 12 months. It expects sales of R245-million next year — and at least R40-million for charity.

Games Africa chief executive Mark Hutchinson says: "This proves that lotteries are the most efficient way to raise funds for charity. A lottery is the perfect tax. It is paid only by the willing."

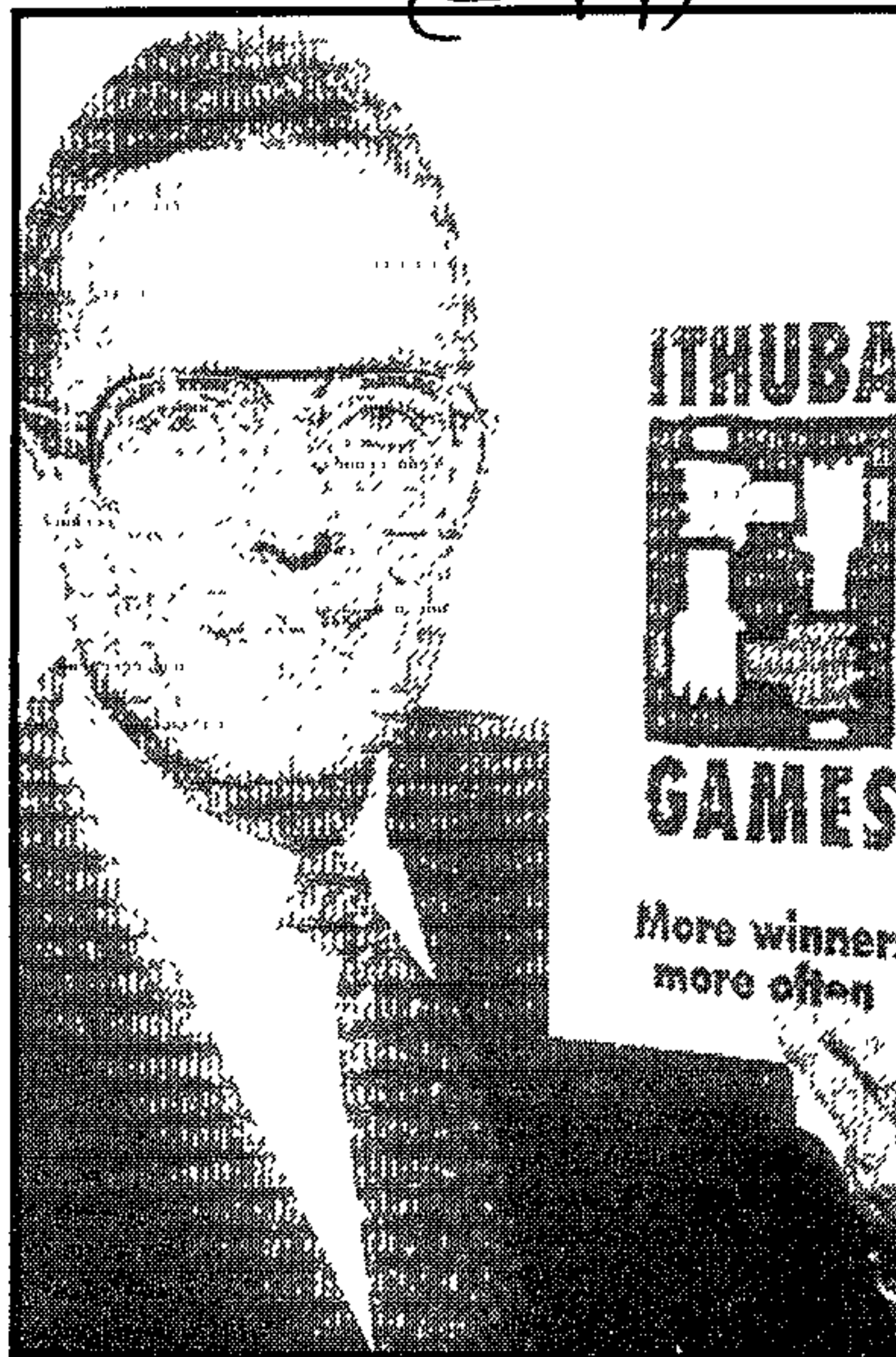
The R26-million is a resounding riposte to critics who claim there was something unseemly about raising money for charity while making profits for shareholders.

Critics

Seldom out of the news, Games Africa has consistently refused to be drawn into a war of words with welfare officials about who is best qualified to raise money for charity. The controversy made great newspaper copy, but Games Africa decided to answer its critics in hard cash for charity.

"We did not ask for a media war," says Mr Hutchinson. "Our fund-raising efforts speak for themselves."

The critics have been silenced — well, almost. Games Africa has picked up some flak for handing over only 15% of gross takings to charity. It compares with 30% from Viva. But Viva includes commission of 10% of ticket sales, which Viva counts as welfare because it creates jobs.



MARK HUTCHINSON: The perfect tax, it's paid only by the willing

Operation Hunger gives away 51,4%

Games Africa's 15% welfare payment will rise to 30% in the next few years as agreed with the government director of fund raising.

Mr Hutchinson says the amount is low at present because of high start-up costs.

Some commentators took exception to the 50% Games Africa pays out in prizes, as against Viva's 45% and Operation Hunger's 32%. The suggestion is that the more money in prizes, the less for charity. This is a charge Games Africa is eager to dispel.

Mr Hutchinson says it is clear from some comments on lotteries that ignorance runs deep.

"Lotteries are virgin territory for South Africans and a lot of education must be done."

"There is a finely balanced relationship between how much you pay out in prizes and how much you give to charity."

"Give too little away in prizes and you sell fewer cards. We have years of experience in this business all over the world."

"Violate this formula and your lottery starts to decline, raising less money for charity."

Mr Hutchinson says Games Africa's performance proves that the private sector, and not the state or welfare organisations, is best equipped to raise money for charity.

The secret of its success lies in its marketing and distribution. Whereas other scratch card operators sell tickets through an extensive network of booths, Games Africa linked up with retail-

ing chains, such as Pick 'n Pay and Western Province liquor outlets, and the Post Office. It recently received approval to sell scratch cards through petrol stations.

Games Africa chose retail outlets instead of sales booths to market scratch cards for security and convenience.

Games Africa deputy managing director Richard Biesheuvel says. "We are careful about whom we choose to market our scratch cards."

Its fund-raising efforts were given a boost when it formed an arm's length association with the SABC to produce the Win 'n Spin game, now one of SA's most popular TV programmes.

Contestants are drawn from the 2-million tickets bought from Games Africa each week. The TV game is given spice by a R1-million give-away every three months.

Lotteries

Viva chairman William Rowland says Viva is generating R1-million a month for welfare and the figure is growing steadily.

Mr Rowland says Viva provides jobs for 800 ticket sellers.

Games Africa has indirectly provided employment for over 2 000 people and for thousands more through its beneficiaries.

Mr Hutchinson is an expert on lotteries. Seconded from US consultancy Lottery Support Group, he has established lotteries in Romania and Britain. He has also set up lotteries in seven US states.

The decision to import professionals is the major reason for Games Africa's success, says Gill Bates, general manager of Ithuba Trust, which is responsible for disbursing money raised by Games Africa.

"Games Africa's management is the best in its field. It has been in the business industry a long time and this shows in its fund raising."

Mr Hutchinson says the potential for lotteries in SA is huge. Louisiana, with a population of 5-million, sells 6-million scratch cards a week. "We haven't even scratched the surface in SA," says Mr Hutchinson.

Houses built on jobs' foundation

SITING (EISS) 2218 192

YOU know you have a terrible problem when the more you try to fix it the worse it gets.

Apartheid caused severe distortions by keeping blacks in the homelands at the cost of developing a market in affordable housing.

Huge housing backlogs resulted. Underdevelopment as it manifests in rampant violence is now the major challenge for the Government and, if not countered, could bring about the downfall of the next government.

Plans to counter the backlog have been formulated and finance raised. But the housing crisis gets worse and worse.

Private institutions advanced hundreds of millions of rands of mortgage finance in the 1980s but have retreated in the face of an intractable bond boycott.

Civics association Sanco wants R30-million in salaries in the next two years to help end the R3-billion boycott. But Sanco doesn't have the ability to get the boycotters to pay.

Its power lies in being able to spread the boycott to new areas. Fewer and fewer houses for low-income earners are being built. Development agencies have all but given up

The most effective way to tackle the country's housing shortage is to give even greater priority to providing jobs. COMMENT by KEVIN DAVIE.

building low-cost houses.

One innovative scheme which has managed to get off the ground is the Independent Development Trust's R7 500 grant for a serviced site.

But this scheme has made matters worse in some areas because bond boycotts have erupted next to the serviced sites. Give us the R7 500 and we will pay our bonds again, these boycotters say.

But still the shout is for more finance. Housing Minister Louis Shill called this week for new mechanisms to raise more money.

This also won't be spent. To make up the backlog, 300 000 houses a year would have to be built over the next decade at a present cost of R7-billion to R8-billion a year, says Mr Shill.

The ANC, like Mr Shill, believes more money is needed. It wants to raise funds through wealth taxes or reconstruction levies at the risk of further eroding investor confidence.

But SA is not alone. Attempts at non-market housing solutions have failed miserably in other parts of the world.

World Bank staffers, studying housing in former socialist Europe, found that where the state had made housing a right, at best a depressed, inefficient market was created.

Waiting lists of many years were common. Once a flat had been acquired, the occupier was stuck with it. Better jobs may have been available elsewhere, but the housing shortage prevented movement.

But there are successful examples of developing societies which have buoyant housing markets.

South-east Asia, the great success story of our times, puts job creation first. Housing is a priority, but not the priority.

As employment grows so does housing provision. A man who has a job can service a bond. His interest payments can be used to make new

loans, housing more and more people in the process. This approach has been used by among others, Singapore, which makes smart use of pension fund money to house its people.

But in SA, as popularised by the Nedcor-Old Mutual scenario, housing has been given priority over jobs.

Job creation gets lip service, but it is a telling point that while many development agencies are awash with cash, the two with a job-creation record, the SBDG and Get Ahead, are starved of money.

Perhaps housing provision has appeared to be more easily achievable than job creation.

To provide jobs, uncompetitive vested interests, both business and labour, will have to be tackled. Competition will have to determine prices.

Tax incentives for the big and the powerful will have to favour the small and meek. Small business is, after all, recognised worldwide as the engine of job creation.

Tax breaks which favour capital intensity will have to be extended to encourage labour-intensive production.

The housing problem can be solved, but only once the jobs crisis has been fixed

GAMES AFRICA

Shareholders in wait for payout

STimes (Buss) 22/8/93

(297)

(322)

GAMES Africa will make no profits this year.

Shareholders expect their first modest dividend in three years. The shareholders are Vela International, a consortium of black businessmen with 28%; Kardan, listed on the Israeli Stock Exchange (24,99%); Games Management Holdings (20,01%); Ellerine Brothers (15%); UAL Merchant Bank (10%) and stockbroker Simpson McKie (2%).

Shareholders contributed R12-million to launch Games Africa. This includes a foreign investment of R3-million from Kardan, represented on the Games Africa board by Israeli businessman Eytan Rechter.

Control of the company is firmly in SA hands. Other board members include joint chairmen Gibson Thula (vice-chairman of Kilimanjaro Bottling) and Bill Yeowart (chairman of Simpson McKie), Eric Ellerine of the eponymous furniture group, attorney Henry Vorster, Brenda Koorneef and Steve Schubach of the SABC, Jacques Desmidt of UAL Merchant Bank and Milton Lutrin of Vela International.

Chief executive Mark Hutchinson of Lottery Support Group (LSG), based in Marietta, Georgia, has been seconded to run Games Africa in the two-year start-up.

Division

He says: "I am purely a consultant and have no shares or other interests in Games Africa. My job is to impart 10 years of international lottery experience to the staff and then move on to the next lottery."

Head of national sales and marketing Alex Garlick was managing director of Promotional Campaigns, a below-the-line advertising division of Ogilvy & Mather.

Richard Biesheuvel, a SA chartered accountant, is in charge of finances and will assume control of Games Africa from Mr Hutchinson next year.

Mxolisi Mabuto is manager of new business and special projects.



ALEX GARLICK: Formerly with Ogilvy & Mather

JOBS

Money in need of work

S1 Times (Bus)

22/8/93

SHORTAGE of loan finance for big and small businesses has never been a problem for the Industrial Development Corporation, says IDC chairman Christo Wiese in his first interview since taking up his post in March.

If anything, the IDC's problem is a lack of applicants for its money, some of which is available at highly preferential interest rates, particularly for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

Mr Wiese says: "We're willing and able to make loans, especially to SMEs. We want this more widely known."

One of the IDC's successful customers is Margaret Macfarlane, a businesswoman of the year, who started her successful smoke-detector business in her home.

The IDC's special schemes, such as low interest rates for companies which operate multishifts and deals for ecotourism development, have also met with less demand than the IDC budgeted for.

Pepkor chairman Mr Wiese says SME development has always been the IDC's thrust.

Although it is better known for its involvement in projects such as Sasol, Alusaf, Safmarine and Columbus the IDC has always run itself so that "the big projects never inhibit its capacity to help small and medium businesses."

But Mr Wiese believes SME promotion will receive more emphasis. "We know that our most pressing problem is unemployment." The IDC has projects which could play a catalytic role in getting large-

If you have a feasible business idea, the Industrial Development Corporation has the money to back it, writes **KEVIN DAVE**.

scale employment projects going.

"We have just announced a low-cost employment scheme. Other things, such as agricultural development projects, which could be used to create jobs, are on the table."

An example is an IDC-backed tea estate near Tzaneen where labourers are given patches to look after themselves.

"They become little entrepreneurs, earning marginally better incomes than they would on the plantation itself. If they manage their patches well, they can increase their incomes substantially."

Mr Wiese says the IDC took heed of criticism that it had mature investments and was not fostering development sufficiently.

He stresses, though, that no viable project has been rejected in favour of nurturing safe, mature investments.

"We decided long before the criticism became so loud that we would be even more of a catalyst for large-scale development to counter the decline in gross domestic fixed investment (GDFI)."

"Someone had to make the commitment. The IDC committed itself to make R10-billion available for large projects such as Alusaf, Columbus and Nampakwa Sands which would lead to R33-billion in fixed investment."

"I shudder to think how dismal the GDFI picture would look without the IDC investment."

The IDC is three years into the

R10-billion programme and is on target. But its spending on SME and special schemes is less than hoped for. This spending should be at 60% of total, but is only 27% and 37% of target respectively.

The reason is that businessmen are not coming forward with ideas — "People don't seem to be investing."

A major problem is that formal-sector jobs cost upwards of R200 000 each. Mr Wiese says the high cost of creating jobs can be traced to a small pool of skilled people, a tendency to favour capital intensity because of labour problems, the encouragement through the tax system of capital intensity and the loss of the potential to acquire high-tech expertise.

"I have a degree of sympathy when unions tell management that it is not that productive either. But there's more than enough evidence about labour productivity that, with a few exceptions, we're simply not in the race."

"Now voices say the tax regime should be used to encourage labour intensity. We all know the Far East story. But how are we going to compete against its wages, the discipline, the lack of a philosophy of entitlement? I just don't know."

"We have to promote the idea of people working for themselves — home and cottage industries. An example is women hand-knitting carpets at home."

The IDC looked at home and cottage industries a few years ago and is

considering the idea again

SA will not be able to create jobs "if we think the way we used to think. Everyone will need a change of mindset, otherwise we're dead."

Mr Wiese does not believe the next government will be more interventionist than the present one — "we've been so interventionist in the past 40 years."

He says ANC policymakers have been hammered so hard by the IMF, World Bank and foreign bankers that it has accepted the need for a market economy. But he believes many ANC leaders still privately favour socialism.

The IDC serves the government of the day. It has done this in the past and will continue to do so.

Protracted negotiations have had the advantage that "everyone is now aware of the problems. We may still differ on solutions, but everybody is aware that this is not a rich country and that we are in an extremely competitive world."

Mr Wiese says SA has many advantages for investors — a good infrastructure, surplus capacity, regional importance, a vast pool of labour at a competitively priced and an emergent black consumer market.

But investors don't take kindredly to being told how they will be allowed to invest.

"There's not a lot of investment capital floating around the world. In the rest of the world investors are begged to invest."

Mr Wiese gives the example of an invitation — delivered to his home — to set up in Gibraltar.

The perks include access to the huge EC market and 25 tax-free years.



CHRISTO WIESE: People must work for themselves

Slow progress with housing funds

23/8/93

ROBYN CHALMERS

THE Independent Development Trust Finance Corporation was making slow progress in liberating cash for low cost housing, but had signed a loan agreement with Futurebank and talks with Absa were under way, said MD Frans Pretorius.

The corporation has come under pressure for its inability to use the R120m it has for disbursement for low cost housing.

To date, R60m had been disbursed in the form of Collateralised Housing Investment Paper (Chips) to 14 retail lending agencies, including the Get Ahead Foundation and the National Stockvel Association of SA.

Pretorius said loans were being dispensed at a rate of R10m to R15m a month, but agencies faced a lack of infrastructure which was hindering effective metering out of loans via group credit organs.

Market sources said the problem was twofold: it took between 18 months and two years to establish a group credit organ and the large financial institutions were taking little interest in the corporation.

There were about 18 group credit organ's and the exponential rate of draw-

downs from the corporation was expected to increase. Average loans ranged from R2 500 to R5 000, and the default rate was nil, with arrears at about 10% of the home loan book. (297)

Yet it was unlikely that widespread lending to township and rural dwellers would occur without the banks.

The problem financial institutions faced was the costs of administering loans to people in impoverished areas. (123)

A spokesman said the cost in terms of administration, management time and adaptations of computer systems made the exercise unprofitable for banks.

"IDT-type loans mean banks have to consider the possibility of non-payment, credit and political risks — they are just not geared up in terms of delivery and collection mechanisms."

It was for these reasons that the Standard Bank, the Perm and First National Bank had shied away from the corporation.

Refugees lead new, better lives

■ BY ZINGISA MKHUMA

When Oria Sithole, her husband and her baby fled war-torn Mozambique two years ago they spent many days hiding in the Kruger National Park bush without food, and came out to beg for porridge only after the child had collapsed from hunger.

But today Sithole is a mother to two well-fed children and a proud owner of rows of blooming plots on which she grows cabbages, carrots and tomatoes.

Sithole is one of a group of Mozambican women refugees who have settled in Winterveld, north of Pretoria. Although the area is stricken by drought, many destitute families in the area are now growing their own fruit and vegetables — thanks to Operation Hunger's seeds and water pumps.

Sithole cooks the vegetables for meals and sells the surplus. When The Star visited the village, we were met by a happy



No more hunger . . . Oria Sithole works on the rows of vegetables which now feed the former Mozambican refugee and her family.

PICTURE: GEORGE MASHININI

group. Some women were breastfeeding babies and weeding plots at the same time.

Although some of their husbands live with them, the men hide during the day, fearing arrest for being illegal immigrants. The women said they felt at

home and had no desire to return because they no longer had families in Mozambique.

Sithole said: "My husband and I spent many days walking without food. We begged for food and slept in the open. Once we got jobs as bricklayers. My husband

put up the bricks while I mixed the cement.

"Now we have a place to stay and plenty to eat. Some of the children even go to school."

But life in the village has not been a bed of roses, as the drought has taken a heavy toll.

Parties to

RECEIVED

Eight shelters for vagrants to open

(297) (24/8/93) ARC
CLIVE SAWYER
Municipal Reporter

EIGHT new night shelters for vagrants are to open in the Cape Town municipal area.

Run by various organisations, the shelters will include one run by Molo Songololo in Salt River, a "Loaves and Fishes" shelter in Observatory, an "Owl" shelter in Lansdowne, and Haven shelters in Wynberg, Kalk Bay, Retreat and Kensington.

City council vagrancy committee chairman John Sonnenberg said the council did not contribute to the operating costs of shelters, but it helped them choose suitable land.

He said future councils could be entrusted with social welfare.

Constitutional proposals were that this would be the job of regional governments "but I would not be surprised if it were devolved to local level".

The council was changing by-laws to decriminalise begging and loitering, Dr Sonnenberg said.

He said the early work of the committee had been to persuade people there was a difference between vagrants and criminals.

Mayor Frank van der Velde said urbanisation meant squatters were coming to Cape

Town in increasing numbers "armed with nothing but determination to make it in the big town".

The issue of street people could not be dealt with solely by the council and the state. Communities and business had to help.

Mr Van der Velde said the city council had spent R685 300 in the past four years on shelters and care centres for street children.

The challenge was "to give the throwaways of society pride in themselves".

The mayor paid tribute to those who worked hard to solve the problem.

Star 26/8/93

Helping hand for children returning from exile

■ BY CYRIL MADLALA

Lebogang Lukhele (15) was born in exile in Tanzania, and began her education in Zimbabwe. (297)

When the SA Government unbanned political movements in 1990, she was among the many children who returned with exiles coming home. Their lives have

been badly disrupted and they need considerable help to integrate into society.

Yesterday, Lebogang had a reason to smile when Nedbank assistant manager Dr Ivan May handed over a cheque for R110 000 to the Yeoville Educational Polyclinic to help pay salaries and buy equipment. The institution was established by the Batlagae Trust to provide vital sup-

port to returning children.

"The experiences of independent, multiracial schools like Sacred Heart College have shown that in order to ensure that returnees and marginalised black students integrate effectively and permanently, a multidisciplinary approach to their education has to be adopted," May said.

Kahn mum on rape bail talk

Staff Reporter

CAPE attorney-general Mr Frank Kahn has met the regional commissioner of police of the Western Cape to discuss bail-related matters after a confrontation with anti-rape protesters in his office on Monday.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Kahn, who refused to elaborate on his discussions with Lieutenant-General Nic Acker as they

involved a rape case and were therefore sub judice.

Mr Kahn's meeting with General Acker followed an assurance he gave to the group of about 30 women who invaded his office in protest over a magistrate's decision to grant bail of R200 to two Athlone men. The men were arrested for allegedly raping and sodomising a woman in Observatory in June.

Mr Kahn assured the protestors

that he would consult police and would relay his findings to protest organiser Ms Anthea Oosthuizen. (297) 2521/8/93

He said yesterday that he wished to convey to the women the principles which applied when granting bail.

"We are all prisoners of the system which favours the freedom of the individual and we therefore have to abide by the discretion of the courts," he said.

Boost for SA health workers

By ALI MPHAKI

29/8/93

DR NTHATO Motlana recently accepted a cheque of R2,6-million on behalf of the Medical Education for South African Blacks (Mesab).

The money was donated by American citizens, corporations and foundations, who seek to redress the disparity between black and white health care in SA.

Motlana, chairman of Mesab's SA board of trustees, said the donation posed a challenge to SA companies.

Mesab provides bursaries to black, coloured, and Indian students to study medicine and other health sciences in SA.

This year it has allocated over R1,5-million and is helping over 500 students, bringing the total number of bursaries allocated to over 1 800.

SPCA to defy order to close 'pools'

SHARON SOROUR
Staff Reporter

THE SPCA is to defy a government order to stop its Predict-a-Draw soccer pool competition.

It will await the outcome of an Appeal Board hearing.

This follows an order by Director of Fundraising Alwyn Jacobs on Friday to cancel the competition by 4pm today or its fundraising number would be withdrawn.

But SPCA national council committee member Stuart Downes said it had been advised that Mr Jacobs could not "touch" the organisation until the board had ruled on the issue.

Mr Jacobs said he was unhappy that the organisation was gaining only 6,3 percent of profits from the competition and wanted to investigate "ex-

actly where the money is going".

But the SPCA said it would not bow without a fight.

Dr Downes criticised Mr Jacobs for "failing to do some things he should have done, like hold a hearing with the right people represented".

"It seems he has tried to rush past this, but we will go to an Appeal Board in Pretoria and await the outcome before we take any steps," said Dr Downes.

The SPCA felt Mr Jacobs was being "a bit unreasonable".

"The theory is that if you run a competition, and someone helps you organise it, the proceeds are split — with the former getting 60 percent and the latter getting 40 percent.

"If there is a prize involved, it's different to direct mail competitions be-

cause its chances to get off the ground depend on the size of the prize."

He said that in the case of Predict-a-Draw, the prize came from the SPCA's 60 percent.

"Mr Jacobs does not like this, but he has allowed the scratch card competitions to do it ..."

He said the competition, which started in Durban in May and had gradually expanded to the Cape and Transvaal, was getting better all the time.

Mr Jacobs, who seized the accounting books of the national council office in Johannesburg and shut down three competition bank accounts, said the council had also been ordered to stop the scheme by the Deputy Minister of Welfare.

● See page 13

SPCA fights govt over pool

Staff Reporter

THE SPCA is to go to court today to prevent the Director of Fund-raising from carrying out a threat to withdraw their fund-raising number because of their refusal to stop a Predict-a-Draw soccer pool competition.

Mr Alwyn Jacobs, the Director of Fund-raising, yesterday confirmed seizing the accounting books of the SPCA national council office in Johannesburg and shutting down their three Predict-a-Draw competition bank ac-

counts yesterday morning

He said he was "unhappy" that the SPCA was gaining only 6,3% of profits from the competition and he wanted to investigate "where exactly the money is going".

Mr Jacobs said he had faxed a final order to cancel the competition to the SPCA on Friday, and informed them that their fund-raising number was postponed until 4pm today "to give them a chance to stop the competition"

"The (SPCA) national council

has already met the Deputy Minister of Welfare who also ordered them to stop their scheme," he said.

Dr Stuart Downes, SPCA national council committee member, said he could not understand the motives of the Director of Welfare, as the soccer pool was "above board".

He said the SPCA had consulted lawyers yesterday and would not bow to the director's demands without a fight.

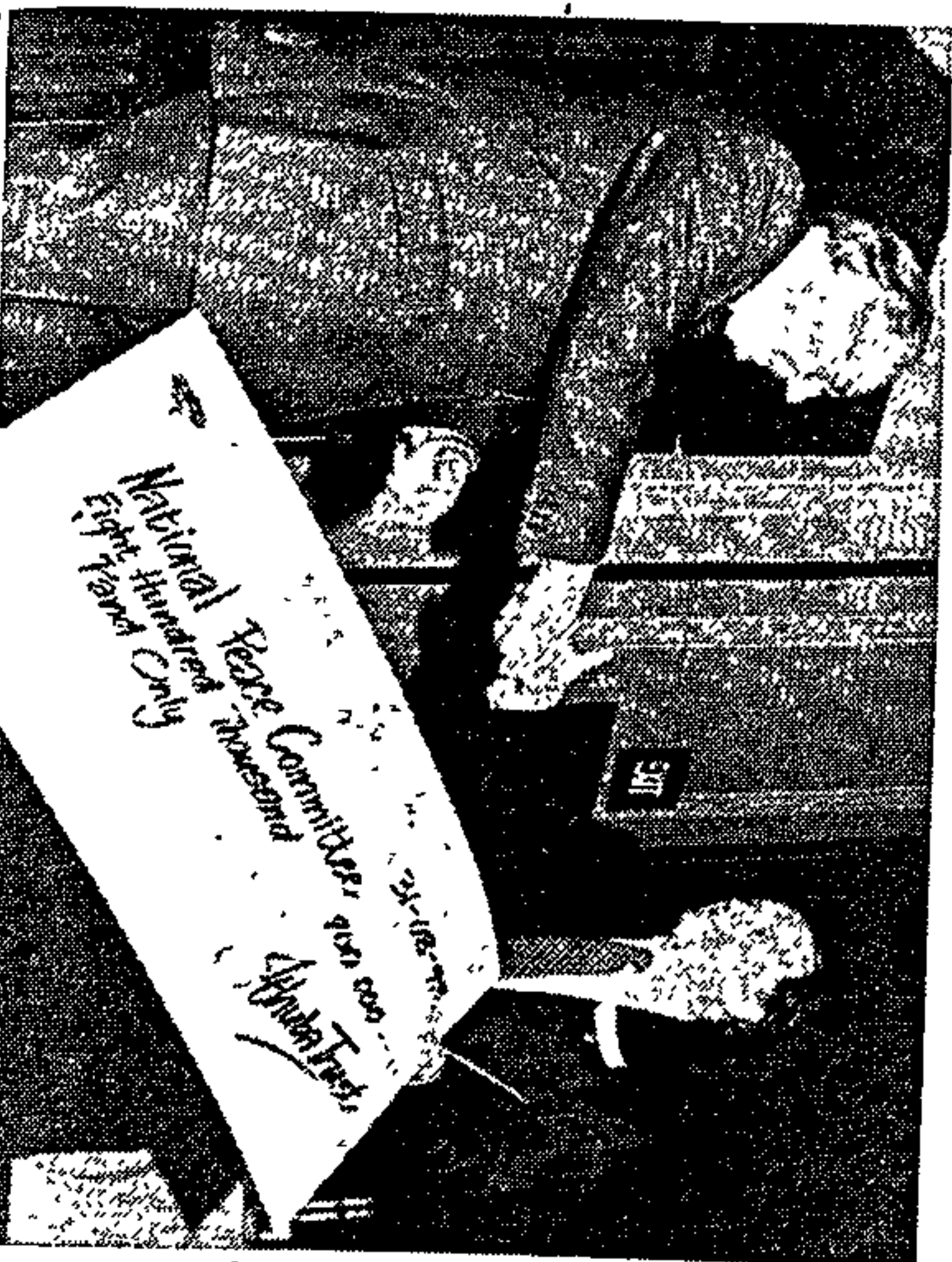
R3m for Cape from Ithuba

Business Editor

JOHANNESBURG. —

The Ithuba Trust yesterday distributed R12 million to more than 550 organisations — of which R3m went to the Western and Central Cape.

The National Peace Accord also received R800 000 for distribution to the families of those who have died or suffered as a result of political violence.



Ithuba Trust chairman Raymond Parsons, right, hands a cheque to national peace accord chairman John Hall yesterday. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Ithuba backs peace moves

SA's peace initiative was given an R800 000 boost by the Ithuba Trust at a ceremony in Johannesburg yesterday.

Accepting the donation from Ithuba Trust chairman Raymond Parsons, national peace accord chairman John Hall said the money showed that SA was a caring nation.

"We need to work hard to give credibility to the fact that our society is a caring one," Hall said.

The money would be used to give relief to families of the victims of violence and in a broader social reconstruction and development programme.

Hall said the changing nature of the violence had made it imperative that development programmes were implemented in

violence-torn communities.

"We now know that only a little amount of this violence is of a political nature. Research shows that most of it is caused by social and economic factors, so it's important to get social development interventions."

The donation came a day before national peace day.

"We hope this will make a strong contribution towards the peace initiative on Thursday," Parsons said.

The national peace accord was one of 550 beneficiaries of R12m donated by Ithuba.

The funds were distributed to welfare, health, educational and community organisations.

Ithuba commission call Restructuring of trade

Id th IC se e- p- j-



Swoop on SPCA football pool

By DALE GRANGER

GOVERNMENT fund-raising director Mr Alwyn Jacobs yesterday suspended the SPCA's fund-raising number and released teams of inspectors who swooped on dozens of football pool ticket salesmen in the Transvaal to confiscate tickets and cash.

The clampdown on the SPCA's football pool competition comes just days after Mr Jacobs enforced government orders to halt the Predict-a-Draw competition

Three Predict-a-Draw bank accounts in Durban were frozen and the accounting books of the SPCA national council office in Johannesburg were seized.

The suspension of the fund-raising number means that the national council of the SPCA is banned from raising money by any means.

But over 100 smaller branches throughout the country — which are autonomous but affiliated to the national council —

can continue to raise funds, Mr Jacobs said.

CT 11/9/93

Mr Jacobs said the 6,3% profit share the SPCA would derive from the pool was "unacceptable" as other businessmen in the scheme were taking a far greater share. He added that at least 60% of profits should go to the SPCA.

The SPCA has vowed to defy the government order by keeping the competition running.

Community Chest warns of less money

Staff Reporter CT 11/9/93

WELFARE organisations which receive money from the Community Chest cannot expect increases this year as the chest will probably not meet its charity target for 1993.

Acting chest chairman Mr Ted Parlabeau said at the chest's 65th anniversary celebration and agm last night the organisation would "probably not" meet its R13 million target and welfare organisations and recipients of funds could not expect increases.

"We do not have much to give out — although we did manage to build up some reserve funds after the 1990 and 1991 scratchcard game highs, this needs to be used to boost next year's distribution. He said scratch cards had not brought as much revenue as previous years because of competition.

Fundraising — board to hear appeal by SPCA (297)

SHARON SOROUR
and MICHAEL MORRIS
Staff Reporters

THE Department of Justice is to appoint a senior magistrate and two expert assessors to hear the SPCA's appeal against a government order to suspend its fundraising number and stop its Predict-a-Draw soccer pool.

But director of fundraising Alwyn Jacobs said his order — which took effect at 4pm yesterday — still stood, pending the outcome of the appeal.

It is not clear when the appeal board will be convened.

In a clampdown yesterday, Mr Jacobs suspended the SPCA's fundraising number, seized the accounting books of the national council office in Johannesburg and froze three competition bank accounts in Durban.

Department inspectors confiscated tickets and cash of several Transvaal soccer pool ticket salesmen.

The suspension affects only the national council. Individual branches of the SPCA still have the right to raise funds.

Lawyers acting for the SPCA said the suspension was effectively lifted until it was confirmed or set aside by the appeal board.

Mr Jacobs said he had issued the order because his investigation had found the SPCA was receiving far less than it had been promised by the company running the draw.

"The company offered the SPCA 10 percent, but after assessing the gross turnover, we found they were getting only 6,3 percent. That is unacceptable. I will never accept it."

Mr Jacobs said the poor return was illustrated by the fact that one inspector who visited 14 collection points confiscated only R28.

However, Predict-a-Draw spokesman Brian Hughes said: "I don't know where Mr Jacobs gets his figures ... the SPCA takes 100 percent of all the monies collected and this goes into its accounts. After that, they take 10 percent of what we collect on our own and 20 percent of what they collect themselves."

"We are entitled to a 40 percent cut but to date we have not taken one cent. A total of 50 percent gets paid out in prize money and our 40 percent has been paid towards prize money too."

He said Predict-a-Draw had the potential to pay out more than both Ithuba and Viva if it was given a chance.

"Soccer is a national sport here ... in England one soccer pool competition alone pays out £3,5 million (about R17 million) a week."

NEWS FEATURE *Inspiring examples of human endeavour among the poor*

Where hope burns strong

Sowetan

11/9/93

THE MASTER IN charge of my son's boarding school would say the following grace before every meal: "Lift up your hearts." The response from the boys would be drowned by the thunderous noise of 400 chairs being pulled out in unison.

In South Africa today, those four inspiring words are constantly being drowned out too.

Yet those of us who work in development frequently come across examples of human endeavour which lift up our hearts. Dare we talk about them? If we do, will we stand accused of trying to gloss over the violence, the poverty, the uncertainty?

I invite the reader to decide that.

This week, the IDT's trustees received a report on what is known in development parlance as the consolidation process at more than 100 serviced site projects around the country. This process can be described as harnessing community energy to create a social fabric around clusters of individual stands and turn them into a neighbourhood. In their initial format, the stands have no more than a tap and a toilet - but the recipients own them in full and free title.

The trustees learned that the process is rapidly gaining the stature of a "movement"; progress at many of the projects is visible and tangible.

WAKE UP *The way the poor respond to the IDT's 'consolidation' lifts up hearts, writes Jolyon Nuttall.*

The major lesson we have learnt is that disadvantaged communities have organisational and people management skills that are capable of improving very significantly the efficiency of development projects

It's clearly hard work and, yes, there are areas, like parts of East Rand,



Jolyon Nuttall.

where the process is on hold. But read, as our trustees did, the fol-

lowing snippets from reports made by consolidation facilitators in various parts of South Africa.

Zwelisha, Ciskei: Excellent spirit in the executive committee, and an excellent manager. (297)

All founder-members of the Zwelisha Development Association will receive more training in addition to that already received by trustees. Good progress in establishing a blockyard and a crèche.

The development association is receiving wide recognition.

Belabela, Warmbaths: There is a spirit of progress and action in the town and the consolidation process ought to expand rapidly once the co-ordinator is in office

Constructive workshops

Ikageng, Potchefstroom: Two very constructive workshops were held recently. In one a variety of welfare agencies which have previously competed with each other have joined forces to create an overall strategy for crèches; and in the other a number of different actors such as a literacy project, the youth league and a university professor have combined forced to plan a community centre.

Oukasie, Briss: The high mast lights have been switched on, work has begun on the new primary school, the contract for constructing the high school has been awarded and funds have been ob-

tained for the renovation of the old crèche buildings.

Thembaletu, George: On my arrival to run a Consolidation Workshop it was patently clear that a process of consolidation was well under way. There are neat, solid wooden structures on most sites, and several seem to be undergoing upgrading.

Several homes are creatively fenced and in one instance I noticed a house name, beautifully designed and wrought in wire, suspended from a trellis frame over a gate - with a climbing rose on its way up the trellis.

The people of Thabong, near Welkom, have called their new township Vukuzenzela, which means "Wake up and do it yourself". This is a very practical explanation of the term "consolidation".

The IDT is working among the poorest of the poor. It is their response to being given a chance to improve their own destinies that lifts up our hearts.

I hope this report does a little to lift up yours, too. And let's all hope that the climbing rose makes it to the top.

Quotable quote by the IDT's chief executive, Professor Wiseman Nkulu, to reinforce the points made above.

"The major lesson we have learnt is that disadvantaged communities have organisational and people management skills that are capable of improving very significantly the efficiency of development projects".

Ithuba money to go to Peace Accord

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Business Editor

THE National Peace Accord benefited for the first time this week from money raised for the Ithuba Trust through games and scratch cards, and the Win'n Spin TV show, organised by Games Africa (Pty)

Presenting R800 000 to Peace Accord chairman John Hall the chairman of Ithuba Trust, SA Chamber of Business CE Raymond Parsons, pointed out that continuing violence had pushed up the need for welfare funds.

He said SA's welfare and development needs had "rocketed in the wake of a depressed economy, unemployment, homelessness and — most unfortunate — a plague of violence"

There were now 16 million people in SA existing below acceptable living standards, and 2,3 million "in dire need of nutritional support."

The state could not provide adequate funds for social welfare purposes and would not be able to do so

Half of funds go to prizes

HALF the money raised by Games Africa (Pty), the Ithuba Trust's fund-raising associates, goes on prizes for the scratch cards, draw and TV game.

Richard Biesheuvel, deputy MD of Games Africa, told a press conference that this was the international norm. Research had shown that to allocate less for prizes would not result in more money for Ithuba because it would damage the success of the fund-raising operation.

Biesheuvel explained that it was also necessary to spend 3% of the total money raised on advertising and marketing. But this proportion would decline as the amount raised by the games increased.

without a drastic increase in taxation.

Seen in this context, private sector trusts such as Ithuba had a vital role

Parsons called on all welfare organisations to work together to cope with this immense task.

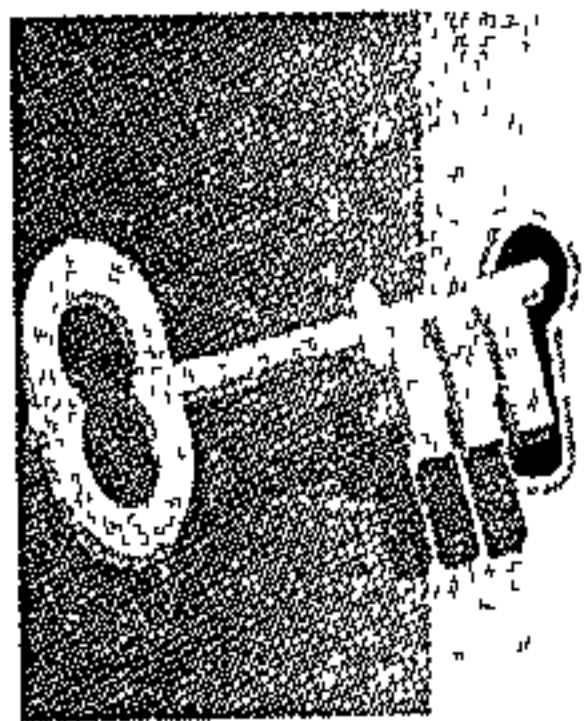
Discussing the allocation of funds he said that each region's share corresponded roughly to the available amount raised in it through the sale of scratch cards.

The Western and Central Cape received nearly R3m of a total of R12m distributed this week.

Fm 3/9/93

A blend of loan and charity

Poor entrepreneurs must be helped — but not by the clearing banks



There is one important aspect of business that those with romantic or collectivist notions have difficulty acknowledging. Most large successful businesses began as small, struggling enterprises. Their future was, to

say the least, uncertain.

In SA, most very small enterprises operate in the informal sector and have no access to conventional bank loans. That is because the lending risk they present is too high and the amounts they individually require too small to be economically viable from a clearing bank's perspective.

Not even the Small Business Development Corp (SBDC), established more than a decade ago to finance business too small for the formal banking sector, has been able to do much for the very poor trader. Though MD Ben Vosloo claims it is still the largest provider of "micro" loans, over the years they have come to number no more than 20 000. The SBDC, like clearing banks, has found that to survive it must lend most of its funds to well-established businesses.

Elsewhere in Africa, large clearers have been forced by governments to lend to indigent entrepreneurs. As a result, they have lost money and the financial system — itself a valuable economic asset — has more often than not been placed at risk. That is why the *FM* has consistently argued against even qualified politically correct banking.

But just as low-grade ore can, with changing circumstances, become worth mining, so

in banking there is a substratum that holds some commercial potential, given the right method of exploitation. Indeed, that is happening on an increasing scale in this country, as it has done elsewhere — especially in India where millions of very poor would-be entrepreneurs need initial financial help.

Such aid is being provided by small groups of civic-minded and charitable men and women, using a mixture of minuscule loans and some charity to foster small one-man enterprises. The idea goes back to the mutual saving societies and impermanent building societies in England during the Industrial Revolution.

As currently practised in SA, it is a slow process, but one with the potential to gather momentum and create many solid small businesses. At the very least, it enables people to survive; some loans are as small as the cost of an iron that enables a Soweto housewife to take in washing and ironing.

There is, however, a major cause of concern about these organisations. All depend on a steady inflow of grants to meet their costs. Severe donor fatigue, or a switching of funds from SA to elsewhere for whatever reason, would see them disappear.

The oldest, the Get Ahead Foundation (GAF), provides a good example of why they

are started, how they operate, and why they remain heavily dependent on donations. Created 10 years ago by a number of black leaders, it has been headed from the start by Don MacRobert.

He began by raising one-off grants from



Sewing session it often starts with a needle

Premier Milling, UTC and Nissan SA, then went overseas to fish in a larger pool. Among those he landed were Coca-Cola, Merck and IBM (all of which disinvested from SA during the Eighties) and 16 governments.

With branches throughout the country, GAF is now lending R500 000 a month, MacRobert says. The average size of loan to first-time borrowers is still no more than R350; he claims that his organisation is creating over 1 000 jobs each month.

MacRobert's sense of achievement is justifiable. But how to make such lending pay its way, so that well-disposed organisations are not for ever having the bite put on them?

In trying to achieve that, micro-lenders resort to practices commercial banks would regard as bizarre. First, they demand a deposit upfront, in GAF's case, it's 10% of the required loan. Then some — GAF among them — require individuals to form borrowing groups, like *stokvels*. The lending organisation tots up what the group as a whole requires and lends the sum to it.

Repayments are made by each individual, not by the group, but the latter is held responsible for each member's repayments. "Peer pressure" is thus brought to bear on defaulters. Moreover, in GAF's case, members of a borrowing group must also pay in an agreed monthly sum to create a common savings pool, just as if it were indeed a traditional *stokvel*.

The SBDC long ago concluded that informal businesses could not afford to pay interest rates close to those charged by commercial banks. That is why most of its lending has been to established operations that can

BEYOND OIL DRUMS

Shadrach Khopotse's big chance arrived in 1986. A R2 500 loan from the Get Ahead Foundation (GAF) and the offer of free premises in the Johannesburg industrial suburb of Wynberg enabled him to relocate his fibreglass furniture-manufacturing business from his backyard in Alexandra and equip himself with something better than two oil drums and a plank. GAF also gave him and his two sons basic business skills. Today, their company occupies large premises (shown here) in Marlborough and employs 20 people making fibreglass mining-pump covers, stacking chairs and canoes. The company took its first commercial loan within three years of leaving Alex.



Fm 3/9/93

(297)

PART OF A PLAN

Eight years ago, Cecilia Maluleka borrowed R25 from GAF to buy chicken offal, pigs' trotters and sheep heads from butchers and sell them outside her house in Atteridgeville, near Pretoria. Two months later she upped the loan to R50. Within a year, she had made enough, with no further loans, to finance an extension to her house in which she successfully launched a restaurant and spaza and to buy a combi. Her current studies in confectionery are part of her plan to own a professional catering service.

afford them.

That perception is not shared by organisations such as GAF. Borrowers are hit with interest rates often close to 40% a year. If they repay their loans reliably, they are refunded their deposits — and that, MacRobert maintains, brings the effective interest rate down to about 25%. Still, he allows, GAF has had to break several laws in order to keep operating (the changes to the Usury Act in January to exclude from its provisions loans below R6 000, and repayable over fewer than 36 months, has helped GAF become a little more kosher).

There is no shortage of borrowers. The only other source of loans for informal businesses is township lenders, who typically charge 50% interest per week — and sometimes become very impatient if repayments are slow to materialise.

Despite high interest rates and pressure on borrowers, which together ensure that fewer than 10% default, GAF's income from interest falls well short of its administrative costs. In financial 1992, it was only about 30%. Now it is running at more than 50%, says MacRobert — but it will, he estimates, take as long as four years before breakeven is achieved.

The reason is partly to do with inadequate economies of scale — the Get Up Lending Fund, a similar organisation started eight years ago, has a book of only R400 000, but runs up monthly pay and transport bills of about R15 000 — partly to do with the amount of sheer legwork demanded by lending to this section of the population. Borrowers often have to be visited at home, especially to collect payments, however small they are. A further reason is township violence, which prevents businesses operating and loan re-

payments being collected.

In other words, what has always been a risky business becomes even more so. Get Up's honorary secretary Lin Menge says only half its 1 000 borrowers are managing to make regular monthly repayments. With no buffer loan funds, she says, forward planning becomes impossible.

Finally, there is the constant need to raise funds. Efforts in this direction cost plenty — especially if overseas travel is involved — but, even if successful, the money gained doesn't produce loan-interest income for months or even years after the expense has been incurred.

None of this means these lending intermediaries don't have merit. Apart from giving a start to thousands of people, they provide valuable training — not only for the growing number of people who are assessing credit risk and otherwise dealing with loan clients, but also for clients themselves.

The training is usually confined to elementary bookkeeping, costing and marketing. Some organisations also provide or organise training in craft skills such as garment and curtain making (90% or more of borrowers are women, who need ways to earn income that will not remove them from their children for many hours at a time).

But this training is heavily subsidised by grants, because those who need it cannot afford adequate fees. For example, the Foundation for Entrepreneurship Development, launched in 1985 in Durban, charges students R400 for a seven-week, basic-skills course. Sponsors have to be found to cover the remaining per capita cost of R850 — and that, says manager Liz Coetzee, is getting harder every year.

Both Get Ahead and the Independent Business Enrichment Centre — launched in East London in 1991, and since expanded to Durban, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth — talk of setting up as independent banks, so they can receive deposits from the public. Doing so might help them greatly expand their operations and thereby

achieve viability. Some argue such "community" banks would also be politically more acceptable to the poor — borrowers or savers — since they would "own" them.

Such banks would presumably operate in terms of the recently gazetted Mutual Banks Act. But registration as a mutual requires, among other tough demands, a minimum of

R10m in capital and reserves.

Independent Development Trust MD Franz Pretorius reckons the capital requirement will prove an impossibly high hurdle for micro-lending organisations.

Certainly it would be easier to raise capital if community banks looked economically viable. The Council for SA Banks, which has been investigating the idea of a community bank that one-time Perm MD Bob Tucker has been trying for months to establish, has yet to reach a conclusion.

Pretorius recommends that, rather than try to turn themselves into banks, micro-lenders should try to link up with commercial banks, acting as their agents or brokers in the informal sector. The idea echoes one for which the Mutual Banks Act makes provision: a "guardian" equity-based bank providing assistance and physical resources to a mutual bank while the latter is finding its feet.

In short, a good deal of thought is being given to methods for helping very small entrepreneurs financially. There is, however, a danger in that: if the provision of capital, however small the loans may be, is made too easy, fledgling business is unlikely ever to become sufficiently robust to fly. Put another way, if too much money were given to those who do not have what it takes to become successful entrepreneurs, the culture of dependency would be promoted.

It is, anyway, not just money that potential entrepreneurs need. They would also benefit from further deregulation and a sharp reduction in bureaucratic hassle.

That said, these small informal banks, while offering no panacea for macroeconomic problems in the short or even medium term, provide valuable business opportunity and support, and thereby stiffen the sinews of a sound and competitive economy. As such, it is a grass roots process worth nurturing — but not by clearing banks.



MacRobert



Hazel's Cabin ... from nothing to profit

ENTERPRISE REWARDED

José Ribeiro Isidro fled the civil war in Mozambique, settled in Mamelodi near Pretoria, and in a backyard shack began making reproduction Cape Dutch furniture from recycled yellowwood floor boards. It found a market in Pretoria, so in 1988 he borrowed R5 000 from GAF to buy more equipment and take on staff. Today he operates from large premises in Eersterus where a dozen employees trained by him make bedroom and dining room suites and display cabinets. Last year he won the R10 000 Sowetan/Sanlam Entrepreneur of the Year award.

There cannot be peace without justice

South 3/9 - 7/9/93

By Quentin Wilson

SUMMARISING the work done by the Quaker Peace Centre in the Western Cape is no easy task. Apart from intervening where they can in crisis situations, be it between police and township residents or disputes between neighbours, the Quakers have also launched a series of economic upliftment programmes in the region.

One of their latest projects, for example, has been to assist residents in the Karoo town of Loxton to start a shop owned and run by the community.

"Ons Winkeljie" (Our little Shop) is the apt name, and after months of consultation and management training — plus a handy loan of R5 000 — the Quakers have created a new pocket of economic stability.

"We believe there cannot be peace without justice in the economic field," explains Ms Ann Oglethorpe, Director of the Quaker Peace Centre.

"That is why a lot of our work concentrates on development through encouraging self-help schemes."

Active

Funded from as far afield as the US and the United Kingdom, Quaker peace workers in the Cape have been active for many years.

In 1980 their work became more structured with the appointment of their first peace worker.

In 1988 the Quaker Peace Centre was formally opened in Mowbray, and today the Centre employs 16 full-time staff members.

"We believe in resolving conflict through dialogue," says Oglethorpe.

"A lot of our work involves going into a conflict situation and getting the concerned parties to negotiate."

Since the regional dispute resolution committee was set up at the beginning of last year after the signing of the national peace accord, the



QUAKER PEACE TRAIN: Khayelitsha children play a game of trust on a holiday organised by the Quaker Peace Centre

Quakers have been at the forefront of helping them to work.

They are also involved in the work of other organisations committed to peace, including the Network of Independent Monitors.

In their mission statement for 1993, the Quaker Peace Centre has divided their work into two main categories — assisting in the region's peace process and helping in the region's development.

"The Peace Process," reads their mission statement, "includes Peace Education, Conflict Resolution, Mediation, and participation in forums in the Western Cape, such as the Network of Independent Monitors, Education for Democracy, Preventative Action Intervention and Development (subcommittee of the Peace Alliance), the Joint Forum on Policing, and Regional and Local Peace Committees of the National Peace Accord."

"The Development Programme is divided into Economic Development, with small business advice offices in Khayelitsha and Nyanga, and Community Development, in Khayelitsha, focusing on environmental awareness, vegetable gardens, sewing classes, youth leadership training, a school holiday programme and an active involvement in civic institutions."

Vegetable gardens

According to Oglethorpe, the Peace Centre has assisted in planting 400 vegetable gardens in the region where people have been trained to grow their own food, as well as selling their surplus.

Says Oglethorpe: "This programme has been a great success. It is not only the seeds that grow, but the people as well."

"They learn to work together as a team and to take responsibility for

(297)

their work." Part of the Quakers' religious philosophy — they are also known as the Religious Society of Friends — is to strive for equality between all people by using non-violent methods.

This is what drives workers at the Peace Centre, according to Oglethorpe.

"We believe in democracy," she says. "We believe all people are equal and that there is a part of God in everyone. But being non-violent does not mean that we should avoid being present in violent situations. That is when we are needed most."

● Should you wish to help the work of the Quaker Peace Centre, their telephone number is (021) 685-7800. Financial donations can be sent to Quaker Peace Centre, 3 Rye Road, Mowbray, 7700, Cape Town.

Fighting forest fires with garden hoses

The SBDC is joining up with NGOs and communities, but it is holding off from complete restructuring. **Reg Rumney reports**

NO dramatic changes were announced at the Small Business Development Corporation's annual general meeting this week, despite growing pressure for the SBDC to become more accountable and representative.

The extra R88-million devoted to micro-enterprises includes joint ventures with communities and NGOs. The move is at least partly a response to growing criticism of the SBDC from outside sources such as the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (Nafcoc), and partly by a realisation within the organisation of the need for job creation by fostering smaller business.

The move was a result, said SBDC managing director Ben Vosloo, of "sensitivity to community needs".

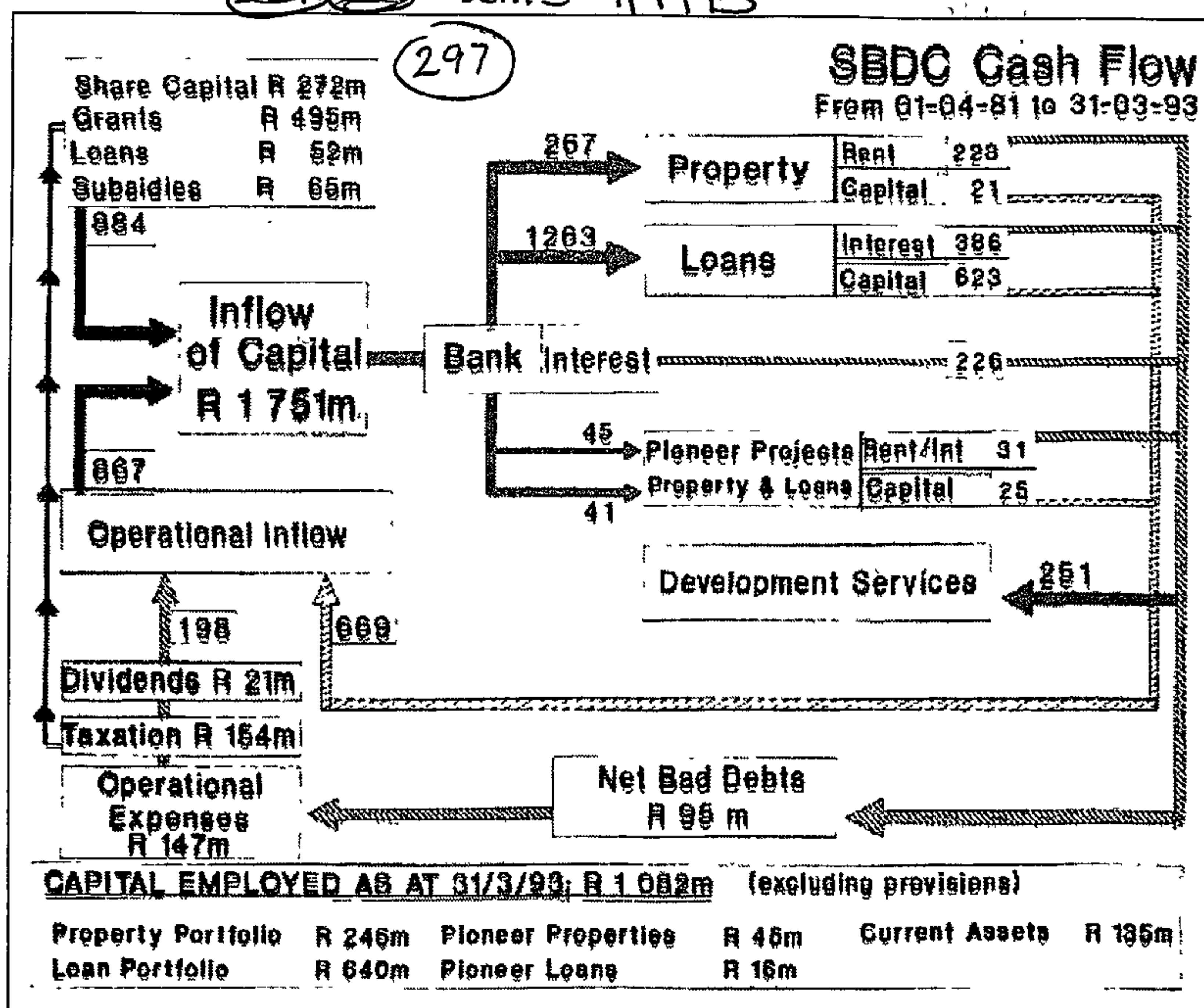
However, Vosloo stays on, as does Rembrandt founder Anton Rupert as chairman. Both symbolise for blacks the preponderantly white, Afrikaner culture of the organisation. They also arguably have been the reason for the SBDC's success in mobilising both private and public sector funds in the past for small business development.

Vosloo said the SBDC had an affirmative action programme, focusing on employing and training blacks as business advisers, and said certain targets had been set, but did not reveal what those targets were.

He said the kind of skills necessary for the SBDC were scarce and such people had to be trained internally rather than brought in from outside.

In common with other organisations, the SBDC suffers from poaching of trained black employees: for instance, in the Eastern Cape region, Vosloo said, 10 black business advisers were lost to the private sector in eight months.

Asked how the SBDC was responding to pressures for change and the perception that it is a white organisation, Vosloo said: "The SBDC is prepared to discuss whatever changes can be brought about that would



Round and round it flows ... Black lines are inflow, red outflow, and blue is repayment of capital funds

make sense."

However, he added, the SBDC was ultimately an "operational enterprise".

The whole area of small business development should be carefully analysed and reshaped, he said. Restructuring could not be done in a piecemeal fashion.

Nafcoc, which has been leading the crusade to change the SBDC, will meet the corporation next week to discuss, according to an SBDC release, "the composition of a suitable vehicle to investigate and make recommendations on the restructuring of the SBDC in the light of development needs of the new South Africa".

But Vosloo was careful to stress the SBDC would continue to do things much its own way, pointing as he has before to what he says are disastrously corrupt and bankrupt state-owned small business development organisations elsewhere in Africa as a

warning of what might happen to the SBDC.

Vosloo said expectations of the SBDC exceeded its capacity. He pointed out the R60-million in loans to micro-enterprise at a loan size of say, R10 000, was equal to only 6 000 loans.

"We are fighting a forest fire with a few garden hoses," he said.

This sentiment is echoed in Rupert's chairman's address.

"During the past 12 years the SBDC has established itself as the major national small and medium sized enterprise (SME) development agency.

"It remained at the forefront of nationwide SME interest promotion and advocacy.

"But its position of prominence also generated a level of expectations which totally outstripped its available resources to meet those expectations

With total assets of R1-billion — not even enough to build one power station — the SBDC cannot meet the nationwide demand for small business development and support."

This was aggravated by the SBDC not receiving any budgetary allocation from the government to extend its capital during the past financial year.

"As a result, the SBDC had to curtail its loan financing, property development and support services to levels affordable in terms of its own cash flow — but much below the levels required by the needs of South Africa's small business sector"

Rupert noted the SBDC will participate in establishing a representative exploratory forum to look at the SBDC's role in small business development

By the next AGM it was hoped the SBDC's board would have a set of proposals, he said

Micro moves mean more money risks

Reg Rumney

THE Small Business Development Corporation will be sailing close to the wind financially in the coming year.

At a media conference this week before the organisation's annual general meeting, SBDC managing director Ben Vosloo revealed a new emphasis on riskier, more costly loans to "micro-enterprises" — ie truly small business

This change in direction could mean the SBDC, which is run along business lines to conserve its resources, making a loss. The move, said Vosloo, would dramatically decrease the SBDC's income.

The R88-million for micro-enterprises will be directed through the SBDC's Pioneer Project Fund. It comprises R60-million allocated by the government to the SBDC and earmarked in the 1992/93 budget for micro-enterprise, supplemented from the SBDC's own income towards micro-financing.

Vosloo said the extra spending was supported by the National Economic Forum, and would be implemented in co-operation with other non-governmental and community-based organisations already active in promoting self-employment, entrepreneurship and micro-enterprise support.

The bulk of the money, R62-million, will go on small loans to fledgling businesses as well as promotion of joint venture contracting and sub-contracting.

The remaining R26-million will be spent on establishing 60 business clinics serving the needs of 152 disadvantaged communities; marketing support programmes, projects with NGOs, aftercare and mentorship support and arts and craft development, among others things

Vosloo said the move would mean both the costs and the bad debts of the SBDC would rise. These are already up in the past financial year.

The SBDC foresees the operational yield dropping from the 1993 figure of 4,8 percent to 1,5 percent in 1994.

This, as Vosloo pointed out, leaves a thin margin of error.

SPCA football pool suspended

By DALE GRANGER

THE SPCA's controversial Predict-a-Draw football pool has collapsed, with no cash available to pay anyone declared a winner of the competition at the weekend.

Cape Predict-a-Draw manager Ms Cory Smith said yesterday: "We would like to pay the winners but all our bank accounts have been frozen."

In an 11th-hour bid to save the competi-

tion, SPCA national council director Dr Stuart Downes and attorneys of the organisation, met Department of Health fund-raising director Mr Alwyn Jacobs on Monday, but Mr Jacobs refused to budge.

The government clamped down on the competition last week and Mr Jacobs confiscated SPCA national council books, froze three bank accounts and suspended the national council's fund-raising number, outlawing the organisation from rais-

ing funds.

In the Transvaal, Mr Jacobs' inspectors also seized dozens of boxes containing tickets and cash, which are still under lock and key in his office.

Ms Smith said Predict-a-Draw would try and refund people who entered last week's pool, paying between R2 and R286 to try and win thousands of rands with a series of predicted draws in Saturday's British soccer results.

(297)CT8/9/93

1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

IDT poised to begin funds drive

CAPE TOWN — The Independent Development Trust (IDT) was to launch a local and foreign fundraising drive once it got the go-ahead from the transitional executive council (TEC), vice-chairman and CE Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu said yesterday at a function to release the IDT's third annual review.

He said the IDT's trustees believed it should be a permanent institution and that it should be able to fundraise for its own purposes, including from foreign sources. Until it obtained TEC approval, fundraising would be limited to those joint projects for which broad consensus existed.

Nkuhlu said that as an independent organisation, the IDT would be uniquely placed to fund activities in which it would be inappropriate for government departments to become involved. It could also contract with government to manage certain development programmes.

Development challenges were so great that it would be unwise for government to try to monopolise the process.

IDT chairman Jan Steyn called on politicians to stop placing political advantage above genuine development goals and to tackle development issues with greater commitment. Development should be accorded a higher priority.

If development was allowed to become politicised, Steyn said, it would not be able to play a stabilising role.

LINDA ENSOR

He noted that there was a constant battle among political organisations to claim credit for development.

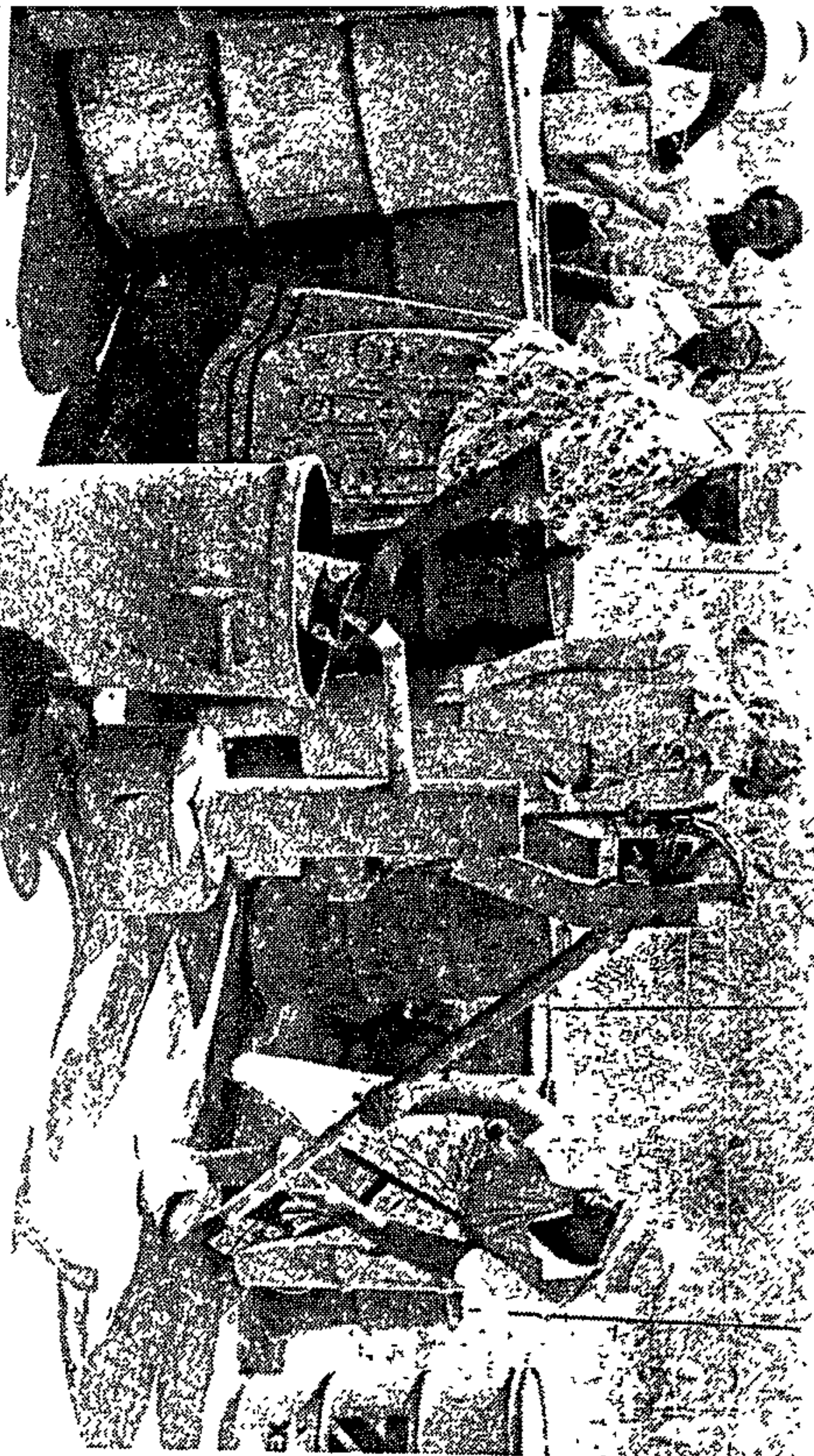
It was also manipulative and unethical for politicians to question the credibility or legitimacy of competent development agencies on the basis of a claim that they had an exclusive right to funding for their own purposes.

Steyn said the lack of consistent government policy had made the IDT's work in the past year difficult and frustrating in the past three years. Government had failed to honour its undertaking to provide sustained backing for the IDT's capital subsidy programme.

Nkuhlu announced that the IDT intended to provide soft interest loans to micro lending institutions and was establishing a number of such institutions throughout the country to provide the poor with access to credit.

The review said that since the IDT's inception, it had allocated R2,4bn to more than 3 000 projects and had distributed R1,1bn of that sum. In this period it earned a tax-free return of 17,5% on its investments which generated an additional R900m.

The cash flow projection for the period July 1993 to June 1994 was R800m, in the following year R500m, and from July 1995 onwards R326m, compared with the actual cash flow between August 1990 and June 1993 of R1,139bn.



Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman inspects one of the organisation's vegetable co-operatives set up in the Winterveld settlement in the northern Transvaal.

Operation Hunger threat

KATHRYN STRACHAN

that of the many others left devastated by drought.

Perlman said every R10 competition certificate supplied either 100 meals, 100 seed packets, a hoe or two blankets.

Unlike other charity organisations, 80% of donations went directly to the cause. Perlman said Winterveld highlighted the problems of hunger faced by many communities.

The arid area had for many years been regarded as "a dumping ground for unwanted people".

With few job opportunities and scant water sources for the almost 180 000 residents, many people were totally dependent on Operation Hunger.

As well as supplying food at eight creches, 15 community schools and various soup kitchens, Operation Hunger was involved in setting up self-help schemes such as vegetable co-operatives and brick-making groups at the settlement.

OPERATION Hunger would have to cut back on its work if it did not raise large amounts of money during an overseas visit next month, executive director Ina Perlman said yesterday. **Biday**

Perlman was told at a meeting with government representatives this week that the organisation was unlikely to get further government funding this year.

She said Operation Hunger was already feeding 2.5-million people, either wholly or partially, but there was a waiting list of another 500 000 which the organisation had not been able to consider assisting.

She said the state funding programme was unsuitable for preventing famine.

The eastern part of the country had the most urgent need. It already faced widespread hunger, and a chronic water shortage was developing, she said. **9/9/93**

Meanwhile, Operation Hunger launched its R1.2m Gold Rush Competition yesterday with a visit to the desolate Winterveld informal settlement in northern Transvaal.

The visit was intended to create awareness of the plight of the community and



Shifting policy stalls development

(297) CT9/9/93

By MAGGIE ROWLEY
Deputy Business Editor

GOVERNMENT'S failure to honour undertakings to the IDT to provide increased subsidies coupled with inconsistent state policies had hampered development, IDT chairman Jan Steyn said yesterday.

At a function to mark the end of the third year of the IDT, Steyn also lashed out at political leaders who were delaying development projects for their own political gain. He warned that if development was allowed to become "hyper-political" its ability to become a stabilising force would be destroyed.

Discussing housing, he said there had been four ministers within three years.

The IDT had supported the government's capital subsidy scheme on condition that it would be maintained but the government had failed to honour this and other undertakings to pro-

vide additional subsidies and R500m from the sale of surplus oil reserves.

Instead the IDT had received only R25m which, in the light of the initial R750m allocation being sufficient to meet only 10% of the needs, was a drop in the ocean.

Government policy inconsistencies and failure to honour undertakings to the IDT along with political events of the past couple of years had created an extremely difficult environment in which to do good development.

In view of this, the achievements of the IDT in the past three years were "remarkable", he said.

Unless political leaders prioritised development at this time "they and we all may live to regret."

"The chances of a successful and sustained transition to democracy recede with every job lost and every unplanned informal settlement and with every untrained, unskilled young South

African who seeks work.

"To turn our society around from its present economic malaise and the perceived hopelessness of so many of our people towards a growth path will be no easy task.

"While this is achievable, a minimum requirement is an appreciation on the part of leadership of the inextricable link between democracy and development."

Deputy chairman and CE, Wiseman Nkuhlu, said due to its proven track record in development, the trustees had decided the organisation should become a permanent institution.

As an independent organisation, it would be uniquely placed to fund activities in which it would be inappropriate for government departments to become involved.

He stressed that the organisation's greatest contribution had been to processes which had unleashed the creative power of the poor and disadvantaged.

R2,4bn spent on 3 000 (27) IDT projects

Property Editor

A TOTAL of R2,4bn has been allocated to more than 3 000 projects by the Independent Development Trust in the three years since it was launched, with R1,1bn of this already in the ground. **CT 19/9/93**

Investment interest on its initial grant of R2bn had resulted in an additional available sum of nearly R900m.

Housing received the largest allocation of R1,2bn followed by education R740m, job creation R165m and health/rural development R615m. Overheads amounted to R70m.

Of the total R2,865m, all but R425m had been allocated to portfolios already.

IDT chairman Jan Steyn said that the IDT had entered into a three way agreement with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and the Kagiso Trust whereby grants of R48,5m from the IDT and the EC via the Kagiso Trust and a loan of R48,5m from the DBSA would enable R145,5m to be channelled into rural water and sanitation programmes.

By CLAUDIA CAVANAGH

DESPITE some opposition from a local businessman, a council committee, agreed in principle this week to lease the old Kalk Bay tea room to The Haven night shelter.

This marks the end of a 15-year quest by a local group of people concerned about the plight of vagrants in the area — especially in winter.

Speaking to the Review, one member of the group, Mrs Peggy North, said she expected the entire plan to have come before the council and be tied up within six to eight weeks.

She said: "Over the years, the committee has experienced much disillusionment and sadness, and then three-and-a-half years ago we resumed our quest in earnest.

"There are permanently homeless people in Kalk Bay and most of them are not ordinary vagrants but earn a small living from the fishermen. Some are on disability pensions."

The night shelter will provide a place for homeless people to sleep at night, with food, washing facilities and lockers to store possessions.

The facilities will not be provided

Kalk Bay night shelter agreed to in principle

CT 9/9/93

free — anyone using the shelter will be expected to pay for the privilege

"The building — which used to be the old Kalk Bay pavilion — is locked up for nine months of the year.

"All the taps are turned off and it opens up only from December 1 until Easter."

"It seems crazy to have homeless people sleeping in the freezing cold and rain when we do have this facility," said Mrs North.

Mrs North says 30 to 40 homeless people stay in the area permanently.

At this week's city council amenities and health committee meeting it was agreed to lease the building to the Kalk Bay steering committee for one year for R150 a year, subject to it being advertised for objection.

297

'Government undermining development'

MICHAEL MORRIS
and CLIVE SAWYER
Staff Reporters

INDEPENDENT Development Trust chairman Jan Steyn has slammed the government for failing to honour development undertakings to the IDT and for creating a "bad policy environment", which has undermined development efforts.

Presenting the IDT's third annual review today, Mr Steyn said the Trust had achieved "remarkable" results in the past three years, but that "government inconsistency and suspicion and distrust" of genuine development efforts were hampering development.

"We are finding it difficult to

do good development in this environment. It is difficult to produce a good product in a bad policy environment."

There had been four Ministers of Housing in the past three years, he said, accusing the government of failing to honour undertakings to sustain the IDT's capital subsidy scheme.

Mr Steyn said of the R500 million allocated from the sale of oil reserves, the IDT had been given only R25 million for housing.

"What can you do with R25 million when you are already spending R750 million to meet only 10 percent of the need?

"We are only increasing tensions through such piecemeal efforts."

Earlier, he lashed out at politicians for neglecting development for the sake of political gain.

"South Africa cannot wait for a political solution to bed down before making effective investments in housing, education and job creation," he said.

It was wrong for politicians to delay projects in order to take credit later.

In the Trust's third annual review, he made an urgent call on political leaders to tackle development with greater commitment.

"Political instability during

transition, accompanied by extensive and enduring violence, have made effective investment in development a lot more hazardous.

"Yet, the sustained economic downturn, joblessness, homelessness and the alienated, jobless youth cry out for urgent and dedicated attention."

But political leaders were embroiled in constitutional talks and seemed unable to give development its deserved high priority.

It was possible for the country to have a better future, if leaders would appreciate the link between democracy and development.

SPCA 'football pools' suspended for fortnight

Staff Reporter

(297) ARG 8/9/93

Fundraising Act.

PREDICT-A-DRAW, the company involved in a government-blocked fundraising scheme with the SPCA, has suspended its activities for two weeks while it waits to put its case to the Minister of Justice.

Predict-a-Draw spokeswoman Corrie Smith said the competition, in which punters had to select 10 possible draw matches from the British soccer logs, would, it was hoped, resume in a fortnight.

The game was stopped by the government's Director of Fundraising Institutions, because the percentage of the takings that went to the SPCA was too low in terms of the

"SPCA national council director Stuart Downes yesterday spoke to the director of Fundraising Institutions, Alwyn Jacobs, but Mr Jacobs maintained he was still stopping the competition," said Miss Smith.

"I cannot understand what is wrong with our game. It certainly needs a lot more skill than these scratchcards, as you have to have a thorough knowledge of British soccer if you want to enter.

"We allocate the money in exactly the same way as the scratchcards — 60 percent goes to the SPCA and 40 percent in administrative costs. The SPCA uses about 50 percent as prize money."

4 Cape Times, Thui

March: Call for action on abuse

(247) (247)
Staff Reporter

ABOUT 50 Guguletu women marched to their local police station last night to protest against the "lack of police co-operation in dealing with the abuse of women and children".

The women handed a petition to the local station commander. . . .

Police confirmed that the commander accepted the petition and said the matter would be investigated. CT 9/9/93



JAN STEYN:
Chairman
of the IDT.

Give genuine development a chance!

SURVEY

AN urgent call to politicians to stop placing political advantage above genuine development goals has been made by Mr Jan Steyn, chairman of the IDT.

Mr Steyn writes in the Trust's third annual review: *WM 10-16/9/93*

"It is unconscionable to delay projects merely because you believe you should receive the credit for advances achieved. It is patently manipulative — indeed unethical — to question the 'credibility' or 'legitimacy' of committed, competent agencies because you claim an exclusive right to funding for your purposes."

He adds: "Embroidered as political

leadership is in settling the country's constitutional future, they appear to be unable to accord the high priority to development it deserves.

"To turn our society around from its present economic malaise and the perceived hopelessness of so many of our people towards a growth path will be no easy task. Yet it is achievable. However, a minimum requirement is an appreciation by leadership of the inextricable link between democracy and development."

"Give genuine development a chance!"

Mr Steyn says that the limited resources available to organisations such as the IDT,

the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Kagiso Trust, the Urban Foundation and other non-government organisations have stimulated a remarkable response from the various communities amongst whom they work.

"Indeed, it is the best evidence that our people, if given opportunities for self-advancement, have the will and the ability to improve the quality of their own lives."

Note: Jan Steyn retired from executive leadership of the IDT earlier this year but continues as chairman. Prior to heading the Trust, he led the Urban Foundation for 14 years.



JAN STEYN:
Chairman
of the IDT.

Give genuine development a chance!

A N urgent call to politicians to stop placing political advantage above genuine development goals has been made by Mr Jan Steyn, chairman of the IDT.

Mr Steyn writes in the Trust's third annual review:

"It is unconscionable to delay projects merely because you believe you should receive the credit for advances achieved. It is patently manipulative — indeed unethical — to question the 'credibility' or 'legitimacy' of committed, competent agencies because you claim an exclusive right to funding for your purposes."

He adds: "Embroidered as political

leadership is in setting the country's constitutional future, they appear to be unable to accord the high priority to development it deserves.

"To turn our society around from its present economic malaise and the perceived hopelessness of so many of our people towards a growth path will be no easy task. "Yet it is achievable. However, a minimum requirement is an appreciation by leadership of the inextricable link between democracy and development.

"Give genuine development a chance!"

Mr Steyn says that the limited resources available to organisations such as the IDT,

the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Kagiso Trust, the Urban Foundation and other non-government organisations have stimulated a remarkable response from the various communities amongst whom they work.

"Indeed, it is the best evidence that our people, if given opportunities for self-advancement, have the will and the ability to improve the quality of their own lives."

Note: Jan Steyn retired from executive leadership of the IDT earlier this year but continues as chairman. Prior to heading the Trust, he led the Urban Foundation for 14 years.

Whole page
297

P.T.O. = 7

SOURCE

EDUCATION

Urgent need to rebuild system

PROFESSOR Merlyn Mehl, director of the IDT's Education portfolio, hopes that the establishment of a national education and training forum will result in the reconstruction of education being accorded the importance it deserves in the national debate.

He writes: "It is clear that nothing less than a reconstruction of South African education around principles of equity and quality will bring about educational stability."

The activities of his portfolio over the past three years have been directed towards such reconstruction.

Guiding principles have been:

- Process has to be given as much weight as product.

- Respond to obvious needs by trying to address them in innovative ways.

- Recognise the importance of the non-government organisational (NGO) sector in education.

- Try to achieve sustainability in the educational sphere.

- Challenge the notion of "State responsibility."

The major initiatives of the Education portfolio have been in the fields of educare, school building, tertiary education loans, academic support and development and NGO support. In all these areas, the emphasis has been on reacting to needs which have been brought to the portfolio's attention rather than imposing solutions.

A sum of R70 million has been allocated to educare, apportioned to five different regions. School building is receiving R300 million, channelled through nine regional trusts, while tertiary loans and academic support programmes have been granted R80 million and R50 million to date. A total of R238 million has been earmarked for the NGO sector.

Professor Mehl notes in his report: "While much has been done, the needs caused by years of neglect are staggering. Educational reconstruction will remain a priority for years to come."



PROFESSOR MERLYN MEHL:
Director of the Education portfolio.

QUOTE

In spite of all our advances, can we today see any difference between a classroom and a church as far as instruction is concerned? We still have children sitting in rows and listening with (or without) rapt attention to one person! —
Prof Merlyn Mehl.

QUOTE

Good health is a priceless treasure: preserving it is a sound investment. — **Professor Len Karlsson, Director of Health and Rural Development.**

Boost for self-employment

THE challenge to the IDT's job creation portfolio — headed by Dr Len Konar — has been to identify projects likely to make a significant difference to the stock of jobs in the country.

As a result, the portfolio has tended to avoid small-scale funding applications.

Support has gone to:

- Organisations which assist entrepreneurs

- Macro initiatives with the potential to make an impact

JOB CREATION

- Co-ordinated skills training programmes

- Co-operative large-scale ventures with other development funding agencies.

The demands on the portfolio's resources — R115 million for job creation and R50 million for skills training — have been considerable.

Dr Konar recognises that entrepreneurial development is a long-term matter. Applications

based on requirements for more than one year are considered.

He says the range of activities being supported straddles all the significant vocational areas. Most applications come from urban areas.

An attempt is being made to bring together all the major skills training agencies to plan better use of their facilities.

"We envisage one-stop training facilities, loans offices and employment placement centres. This will be a major boost to self-employment."



DR LEN KONAR:
Head of the Job
Creation portfolio.



PROFESSOR LEN KARLSSON: Director of Health and Rural Development.

Investing in a priceless treasure

DESPITE today's continuing advances in medical technology, most South Africans still have limited or no access to adequate health services, says Professor Len Karlsson, Director of the IDT's Health and Rural Development portfolio.

"Our interaction with communities all over the country has highlighted the magnitude of socio-economic and health deprivation."

He notes that tuberculosis and malnutrition are on the increase and that the impact of Aids on health services will be profound. Infant mortality rates are still

HEALTH

at unacceptably high levels.

The IDT therefore continues to make primary health care a priority. The portfolio is attempting to tighten its focus and give special attention to rural areas.

In September 1992, R86 million was allocated to an IDT clinic building programme, after hundreds of applications for assistance had been received. A clinic building team is now actively engaged in implementing 212 primary

health care facilities around the country.

The target is to complete 138 of these by June 1994.

All projects are endorsed by the health authorities who, in most cases, pay for running costs, staff and equipment. Land usually comes from local authorities.

The team has become the primary facilitator between communities and the structures that serve them. Wherever possible, it follows the principles of job creation and development of human resources in its delivery methods.

FINANCE

Where all the money has gone

BY the end of its third year of operation, the IDT had allocated R2,4 billion to more than 3 000 projects — and had distributed R1,1 billion of that sum.

Through professional investment strategies, it had generated a return of 17,5 percent, tax free, on its initial grant of R2 billion (R2,000 million), resulting in an additional sum of nearly R900 million being available for development projects.

The funds have been divided among portfolios as follows:

	Rm
Housing.....	1,245
Education.....	740
Job Creation.....	165
Health/Rural Development	615
Other.....	30
Overheads	70
	<u>R2,865 m</u>

All but R425 million has been allocated by portfolios already.

As a result, the IDT will be mounting a drive for further funds in the year ahead.

The Trust's cash flow schedule (excluding Other and Overheads) reveals:

ACTUAL	Rm
August 1990 — June 1993.....	1,139
PROJECTED	
July 93 — June 94	800
July 94 — June 95	500
July 95 onwards	326
	<u>R2,765 m</u>

The staff complement has risen to 83 from less than 50 a year ago. The increase is due largely to the need to monitor, control and evaluate the large number of projects in which investments have been made.

INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST — YEAR 3

THE mission of the IDT is to promote the sustainable development of the people of South Africa, with a special focus on individuals and communities disadvantaged by apartheid and other injustices of the past. This will be pursued through strategies, programmes and projects that are aimed at enabling beneficiary communities to participate in the processes of socio-economic development, thereby enhancing their dignity, sense of self-worth and self-reliance.

A unique contribution

THE Independent Development Trust — now known to most people as the IDT — is three years old.

It has allocated R2,4 billion (R2 400 million) to 564 initiatives made up of more than 3 000 component projects aimed at breaking the cycle of poverty in South Africa, and has paid out R1,1 billion of that sum.

Since receiving its founding grant of R2 billion from the National Budget in 1990, the Trust has earned a further R900 million in interest to plough into development projects.

Yet, the IDT's vice-chairman and recently appointed chief executive, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, believes that the real contribution of the organisation has been not to visible products which have resulted from its funding but processes which have unleashed the creative power of the poor and disadvantaged.

Writing in the Trust's third annual review, Professor Nkuhlu says that, more than any other development institution, the IDT has succeeded in bringing about meaningful community participation in development.

This has been achieved through the Trust's refusal to provide funds unless the intended beneficiaries of the funds participate in all stages of a development project — from conception to planning and implementation.

Professor Nkuhlu identifies four advantages flowing from this approach:

1 It develops a sense of ownership. "Communities feel they are building their own schools, as opposed to a government department simply building one without the participation of the people."

2 It empowers communities "They learn new management and technical skills. They develop confidence. It starts a process which leads to self-reliance."

3 It brings communities together. "Inclusiveness is another condition in all IDT projects."

4 The IDT is building models for the future. "Less developed communities have

'Helps poor and disadvantaged
unleash their
creative power'
— Prof Nkuhlu

QUOTE

The true face of poverty in South Africa is rural. And it is largely on the shoulders of women that the burden of poverty lies. —
Dr Sholto Cross, Deputy Director of Health and Rural Development.



a good understanding of their needs and are capable of managing development projects — provided they are given real space to participate meaningfully."

What is the future of the IDT?

Professor Nkuhlu says its task will be to identify gaps that clearly exist in the development field and home in on them. As an independent organisation, it will be uniquely placed, he believes, to fund activities in which it would be inappropriate for government to become involved. These include skills training, counselling, teacher upgrading, capacity building and business development.

"In addition, the IDT is ideally equipped to contract with the new government to manage agreed development programmes in which it has acknowledged expertise."



PROFESSOR WISEMAN NKUHLU: Vice-chairman and recently appointed chief executive of the IDT.

A healthy child, right, displays an equally healthy cabbage. Deep in the drought-stricken KwaZulu-Natal valley in Southern KwaZulu, Mrs Gaby Chumwayo, left, and two helpers work lush potato fields generated by the Shingo irrigation scheme. The IDT is one of the funders of the Lima Rural Development Foundation's privatised irrigation advisory service in the region.

INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST — YEAR 3

A unique contribution

297
wm 10-16/9/93

THE Independent Development Trust — now known to most people as the IDT — is three years old.

It has allocated R2,4 billion (R2 400 million) to 564 initiatives made up of more than 3 000 component projects aimed at breaking the cycle of poverty in South Africa, and has paid out R1,1 billion of that sum.

Since receiving its founding grant of R2 billion from the National Budget in 1990, the Trust has earned a further R900 million in interest to plough into development projects.

Yet, the IDT's vice-chairman and recently appointed chief executive, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, believes that the real contribution of the organisation has been not to visible products which have resulted from its funding but processes which have unleashed the creative power of the poor and disadvantaged.

Writing in the Trust's third annual review, Professor Nkuhlu says that, more than any other development institution, the IDT has succeeded in bringing about meaningful community participation in development.

This has been achieved through the Trust's refusal to provide funds unless the intended beneficiaries of the funds participate in all stages of a development project — from conception to planning and implementation.

Professor Nkuhlu identifies four advantages flowing from this approach:

- 1 It develops a sense of ownership. "Communities feel they are building their own schools, as opposed to a government department simply building one without the participation of the people."
- 2 It empowers communities. "They learn new management and technical skills. They develop confidence. It starts a process which leads to self-reliance."
- 3 It brings communities together. "Inclusiveness is another condition in all IDT projects."
- 4 The IDT is building models for the future. "Less developed communities have

'Helps poor and disadvantaged unleash their creative power'
— Prof Nkuhlu

QUOTE

The true face of poverty in South Africa is rural. And it is largely on the shoulders of women that the burden of poverty lies. —
Dr Sholto Cross, Deputy Director of Health and Rural Development.

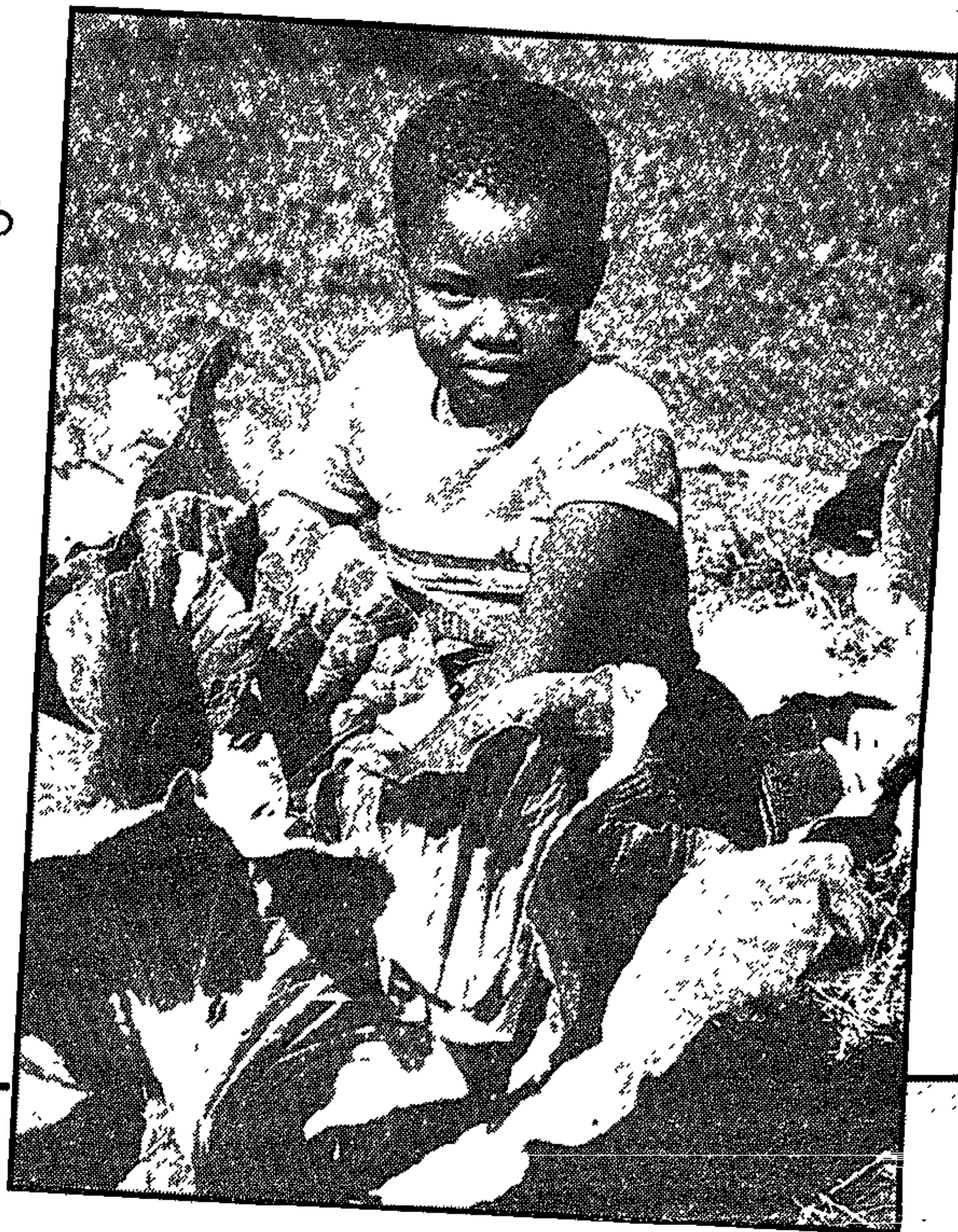
a good understanding of their needs and are capable of managing development projects — provided they are given real space to participate meaningfully."

What is the future of the IDT?

Professor Nkuhlu says its task will be to identify gaps that clearly exist in the development field and home in on them. As an independent organisation, it will be uniquely placed, he believes, to fund activities in which it would be inappropriate for government to become involved. These include skills training, counselling, teacher upgrading, capacity building and business development.

"In addition, the IDT is ideally equipped to contract with the new government to manage agreed development programmes in which it has acknowledged expertise."

THE mission of the IDT is to promote the sustainable development of the people of South Africa, with a special focus on individuals and communities disadvantaged by apartheid and other injustices of the past. This will be pursued through strategies, programmes and projects that are aimed at enabling beneficiary communities to participate in the processes of socio-economic development, thereby enhancing their dignity, sense of self-worth and self-reliance.



PROFESSOR WISEMAN NKUHLU: Vice-chairman and recently appointed chief executive of the IDT.

A woman, Mrs Gladys Chithwayo, right, displays an equally healthy cabbage. Deep in the lush valley in Southern KwaZulu, Mrs Gladys Chithwayo, left, and two helpers work in lush potato fields generated by the Shinga irrigation scheme. The IDT is one of the funders of the Lima Rural Development Foundation's privatised agricultural advisory service in the region.

TEC could usher in new era in world aid for SA

By PETER MALHERBE
in London and
JOHN FRASER in Brussels

WORLD leaders and legislators are poised to welcome South Africa back into the international financial community — if the Transitional Executive Council lives up to expectations. (297)

Sanctions — the "stick" aspect of international pressure for reform — have largely fallen away since the adoption of the TEC by negotiators at the World Trade Centre.

Frantic

Now the "carrot" beckons in the shape of the go-ahead for International Monetary Fund lending for South Africa and a package of other support measures.

European Community leaders are meeting in Belgium this weekend to discuss developments in South Africa as diplomats prepare for a frantic round of negotiations on aid to SA.

The package the EC has promised when the power-sharing TEC has been established includes:

- EC pressure on the IMF and World Bank to normalise relations with SA.

- Upgrading the EC office in South Africa to an official delegation.

- The withdrawal of "code-of-conduct" restrictions on European firms doing business in South Africa.

- A new political dialogue between Europe and South Africa, with the posting of military attachés to EC states' embassies in Pretoria and a restoration of military and security links.

Diplomatic sources have indicated that this week's agreement in South Africa to establish the TEC may not satisfy the EC leadership, who could decide to wait until the TEC is firmly in place before acting.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela and Foreign Minister Pik Botha are both expected in Brussels next month, where they are likely to hold a series of high-level meetings with EC leaders.

Mr Mandela arrives in the Belgian capital on October 8 to receive an honorary degree from the VUB, the Flemish-speaking Free University of Brussels.

Mr Botha will be in Brussels the following week to address a conference on EC relations with South Africa.

Sanctions are no longer a major issue after the lifting of EC restrictions on trade in coal, iron, steel and gold coins. Sweden is expected to announce the lifting of its trade embargo on South Africa next week.

Remaining EC restrictions are in line with UN embargos on military equipment and oil.

EC politicians have warned, however, that South Africa should not expect a major increase in aid, despite the progress towards democracy.

Development Commissioner Manuel Marin said the EC's aid programme to South Africa was the largest individual programme run by the European Community.

Because of its relative wealth compared to its African neighbours, South Africa could be excluded from joining the Lome Convention — a trade and aid deal linking the EC with 69 countries, including all the black states in sub-Saharan Africa.

Action

However, this would not prevent the negotiation of a specific trade agreement with Brussels. Such an agreement was likely to resemble the accords the EC already has with Turkey and Morocco.

A confidential Foreign Affairs briefing document quotes a US State Department spokesman as saying US opposition to IMF lending to SA (the Gramm Amendment) would be lifted "once the TEC was in place".

"The action would be taken once the ANC had given the go-ahead.

"The process of removing state and local-level sanctions in the US can be expected to begin once the ANC has formally called for sanctions to be lifted."

Mr Mandela said this week that this would happen this month.

Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans predicted the Commonwealth would lift trade sanctions within two weeks, and financial sanctions would follow soon after, the document noted.

FINANCE

Where all the money has gone

BY the end of its third year of operation, the IDT had allocated R2,4 billion to more than 3 000 projects — and had distributed R1,1 billion of that sum.

Through professional investment strategies, it had generated a return of 17,5 percent, tax free, on its initial grant of R2 billion (R2,000 million), resulting in an additional sum of nearly R900 million being available for development projects.

The funds have been divided among portfolios as follows:

	Rm
Housing.....	1,245
Education.....	740
Job Creation.....	165
Health/Rural Development	615
Other.....	30
Overheads	70
	<u>R2,865 m</u>

All but R425 million has been allocated by portfolios already.

As a result, the IDT will be mounting a drive for further funds in the year ahead.

The Trust's cash flow schedule (excluding Other and Overheads) reveals:

	Rm
ACTUAL	
August 1990 — June 1993.....	1,139
PROJECTED	
July 93 — June 94	800
July 94 — June 95	500
July 95 onwards	326
	<u>R2,765 m</u>

The staff complement has risen to 83 from less than 50 a year ago. The increase is due largely to the need to monitor, control and evaluate the large number of projects in which investments have been made.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

Trusting in funds

Huge donations by anti-apartheid organisations to liberation movements may have dried up since the 1990 political unbannings, but millions are being channelled by the EC and US firms and organisations to two development trusts — the ANC's Matla Trust and the independent Kagiso Trust.

Questions about sanctions-busting have also been raised about the ANC-linked Thebe Investment Corp's reported deals with a major US computer company, Digital, and Thebe's merger with British publisher Macmillan, aimed at winning a big chunk of the R500m/year schoolbook business.

Says Thebe MD Vusi Khanyile, who also heads the ANC's finance department: "Thebe believes that there has been widespread misunderstanding about ANC policy guidelines, which clearly state that there is nothing to prevent potential overseas investors from identifying partners, conducting market surveys and doing feasibility studies to prepare for the lifting of sanctions."

Thebe GM Litha Nyhonyha stresses that, as an independent company, it does not use its relationship with the ANC for commercial or political gain. "We abide by the ANC's stated policy on sanctions."

Nyhonyha will not elaborate on Digital's

comment that it has already started operations in SA. However, it appears that the ANC was informed of Digital's SA plans.

He says Thebe consulted the ANC on the Digital issue after inaccurate press reports. This was after ANC deputy international affairs chief Aziz Pahad had asked Thebe to explain how Digital had opened for business with sanctions still in place.

Nyhonyha says it is Thebe's intention to broaden shareholding. Until then, any profits made are at the disposal of the Batho Trust, which has top ANC leaders Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu as trustees.

Nyhonyha could not say what the value of the trust is. Initial funding from the trust to Thebe was "a modest sum." Now Thebe funds its operations through a mixture of equity and loan capital raised on the open market. "We are keen to team up with other SA investors."

Thebe is at a development stage and it would be "premature" to put a specific value on it. "We have set our goal to be a public company by 1998 with a share capital base of about R50m."

Nyhonyha denies that Thebe has ever indicated to overseas investors that, to enter the SA market, they should go through Thebe.

Kagiso Trust CE Eric Molobi is a former political prisoner and UDF executive committee member. He insists, however, that this does not influence his overseeing Kagiso's multimillion-rand development programmes. Molobi is reported to have clashed with the ANC over staff appointments made only on the basis of skills and not political affiliation.

Today, Kagiso is regarded as one of the most important development organisations, with a promised US\$500m donation by American companies and trusts on the way. During the past financial year, Kagiso received loans and donations totalling R340m. It has succeeded in assisting development in areas where government and parastatals lack credibility.

Fm 17/9/93

Last year, it spent R65m on education & training (up from about R1m when Kagiso was founded in 1986) and just over R32m on development in rural areas, compared with about R3m in 1986. The remaining funds accounted for in 1992 were being spent on health care, small business and community projects. Kagiso's funding is derived 90% from the EC.

The loan application procedure makes it almost impossible for irregularities, claims Kagiso deputy director Horst Kleinschmidt. Applications are vetted in SA and at the EC's Pretoria office and sent to Brussels where EC foreign ministries scrutinise them before a senior official gives approval.

Kagiso also insists on a contract by which 60% of the money is initially released and 30% on receipt of a progress report. If a project lasts for more than a year, the application process has to be completed again.

Concerns have been raised that, under a new government, funds will be channelled directly to that government. Kleinschmidt says there will be some bilateral aid from the EC to the government and that may be at Kagiso's expense.

"However, we attract funds from a special EC budget. Bilateral aid will be derived from a different budget."

Despite the recession, Matla's financial affairs are healthy and growing. The brainchild of Mandela, who saw the need for a body that would attend to uplifting the masses, Matla was founded in 1991 as an educational and charitable trust. After consultations with a wide range of South Africans, the idea was to form a nonpartisan trust which could channel financial and project assistance to those in need. The first donation of \$3.5m came from public funds raised in the US.

The trust is run by executive director Billy

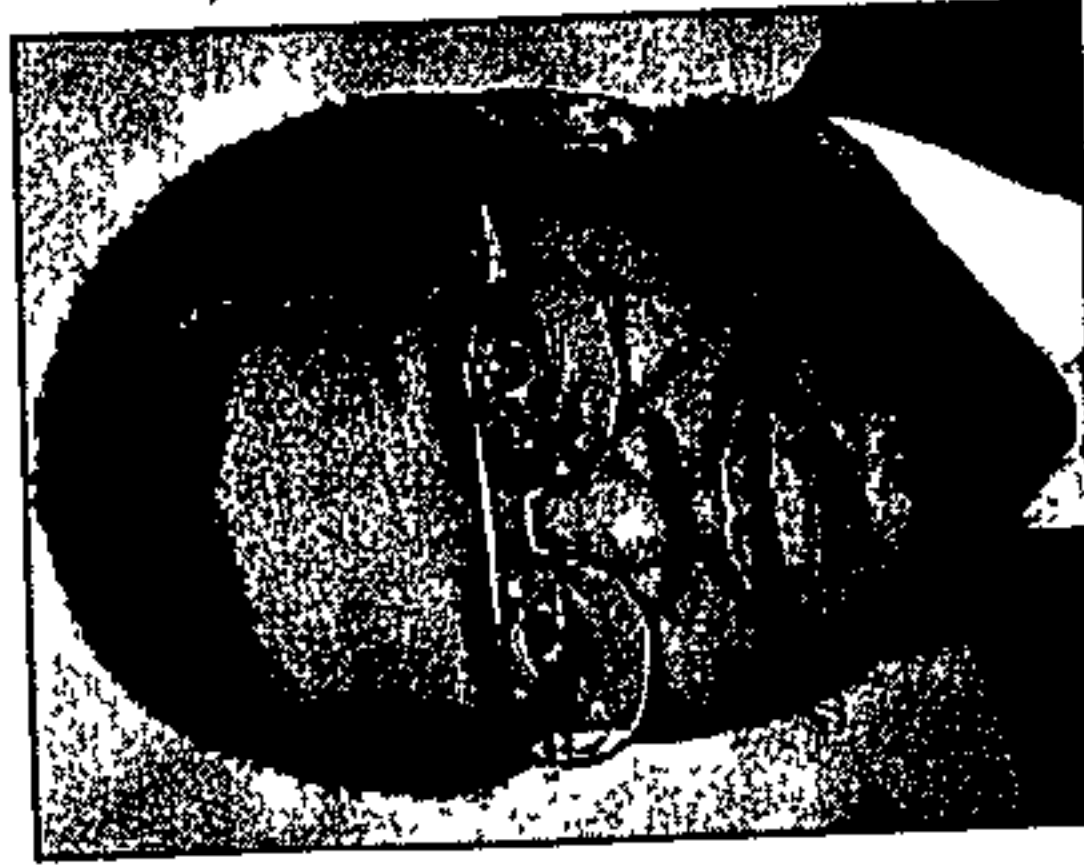
Modise, a former assistant director at the UN Institute for Namibia, and controlled by a board of high-profile South Africans. Among them are Mandela, lawyer Ismail Ayob, SA Council of Churches' deputy director-general and SABC board member Brigalia Bam, former KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza (also a director of Thebe), businessman Richard Maponya, political facilitator Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert and educationist Franklin Sonn.

Matla communications officer Barry Gilder says internal funding is slow. "However, we have a close relationship with Nedcor, which has seconded experts to assist us. We receive small donations from Eskom. A mining company has funded a training office for the trust in Witbank."

Overseas funding has been steady, says Gilder. The trust receives strong support from the Canadian government and nongovernment organisations. Partnership Africa Canada, a consortium, has donated \$500 000. The Austrian government, through the North-South Institute, has donated R1m-R2m; and Norwegian churches make small donations.

As part of its objective to strive for the upliftment of the disadvantaged through educational, social welfare and informative programmes and to promote the development of a democratic society, Matla has undertaken several projects. They are the Community & Citizen Education Programme, Africa Institute for Technology, Veterans and Sewing projects, programmes for the education and training of returned exiles.

The Italian government has undertaken to finance a R10m reception and training centre at Vosloorus. Gilder says Matla differs from Kagiso in that it is an implementing organisation. "Kagiso is a funding organisation. We receive funds and pass them on."



Vusi Khanyile

cont →

HOUSING Fm 17/9/93

IDT changes track

297

After committing R845m to provide 112 000 serviced sites over the past three years, the Independent Development Trust's housing strategy is being refocused to deal with an expected inflow of foreign loan capital and future national budget allocations.

IDT housing director Ben van der Ross says the change is due mainly to the exhaustion of funds for capital subsidies. "The IDT does not have the resources to continue to promote programmes which have the effect of funding substantial provision of physical infrastructure.

"We have concluded that our more modest level of current resources requires that we re-examine the basis on which it can be applied in the best interests of the very poor."

He says the IDT believes its most appropriate future role will be to help bring about an increase in SA's capacity to absorb large-scale funding for housing. This entails support at local level for inclusive processes to develop social compacts for metropolitan planning on issues such as identifying land for low-income housing.

However, Van der Ross says the trust is not prepared to support new projects unless there is provision for sustained funding beyond its initial commitment.

Trustees disappointed

It is clear that the IDT's trustees were bitterly disappointed by government's unwillingness to sustain funding for the capital subsidy scheme.

Even though the scheme promoted the development of 70 000 of the 112 000 serviced sites approved for finance by the end of its third year of operation last month, this comprised only about 10% of people needing housing. One result has been the creation of pockets of relative privilege within large seas of poverty.

To qualify for the R7 500 subsidy, applicants must earn less than R1 000 a month, have dependants living with them, receive no other subsidy and be over 21. Beneficiaries acquire full title to the site. They provide their own structures according to means and needs.

Some critics argue that people have a right

Fm 17/9/93

to proper housing and say the IDT should provide houses rather than just sites. But Van der Ross prefers to talk of "needs" rather than "rights" and of using limited resources to at least provide secure tenure for the largest possible number of people.

Providing somewhere to live is the priority; helping people upgrade their living environment is the next step. The IDT calls it a "consolidation process" and it can occur either at community or individual level.

Van der Ross believes SA's housing problem can be tackled in a realistic way over the next 10 years at a cost of about R4bn (at current rand values). But the problems remain daunting and he does not expect a turnaround in the housing backlog before 1995. (297)

He says the IDT will continue to take part in the National Housing Forum, which hopes to reach consensus by the end of the year on the two "critical issues" of end-user finance and State subsidies.

The NHF was formed in 1991 as a step towards co-operation in meeting housing needs. Its main aim is to negotiate a national housing plan to help meet backlogs and future demands. The IDT underwrites the forum's costs.

□ A national joint housing board, comprising government, NHF and business representatives, is expected to replace the National Housing Commission, according to draft legislation before parliament. If the law is passed, the board will provide for joint control of the housing budget.

Advice centre to be liquidated

CiPress 19/9/93

MORE than 200 000 people in the rural areas will be left in the lurch when the Rural Advice Centre is liquidated on Tuesday. ~~41~~

The cash-strapped non-governmental organisation has applied for liquidation, following unsuccessful attempts to raise funds. (297)

Financial director Rob Lewis said the centre needed about R1,7-million for the remainder of the year.

Light rain with gale force winds at times

□ 'Growing consensus that trade bars on SA should end'

Pledge by Commonwealth on the lifting of sanctions

ARG 21/9/93

OTTAWA. — Canada and other Commonwealth nations will lift trade and investment sanctions against South Africa as soon as it legislates the transition to from white domination to democracy, officials have said.

Ottawa expects legislation to establish a Transitional Executive Council to be passed by Friday — and sanctions will be lifted the same day.

"There is growing consensus in the Commonwealth that trade and investment sanctions should be lifted when the TEC bill has been passed and that is

likely to take place by the 24th," said foreign ministry spokesman Rodney Moore.

He said Commonwealth Secretary-General Chief Anyaoku of Nigeria would then issue a statement saying South Africa had met conditions for lifting the second phase of sanctions.

The trade sanctions bar im-

ports of South African steel, iron, coal and uranium. Sanctions restricting travel and direct flights to South Africa were lifted in 1991.

Financial sanctions covering loans and credit facilities will remain in force until all parties involved in the South African transition request their removal.

"We are waiting to see if there is a call by the parties for the lifting of all economic sanctions and we expect that to happen before the end of this month," said Mr Moore.

That would still leave in place a voluntary embargo on oil supplies to South Africa and a ban on weapons sales which was enforced by the United Nations. The arms embargo will remain until a post-apartheid government is firmly established.

Canada chairs the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa. External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty has written to his colleagues advising them of Canada's intentions, Mr Moore said. — Sapa-Reuter.

SA group in top US aid talks

RAMSAY MILNE, The Argus Foreign Service

NEW YORK. — An influential group of South Africans has held talks with top New York businessmen that could raise millions of dollars for development programmes among urban and rural black communities in South Africa.

The group — described as "development entrepreneurs" — is in effect spearheading visits to the United States next week by President De Klerk and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

It is led by Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, chairman of the Development Bank of Southern Africa and director of the Independent Development Trust.

He is accompanied by three associates involved in South Africa's political-economic transformation — Enos Mabuza, director of a

Johannesburg consultancy organisation; Eric Molobi, director of the Kagiso Trust; and Colin Coleman, a 30-year-old Johannesburg businessman who is acting executive director of the Consultative Business Movement.

After meeting senior officials at the United Nations, the group held key discussions with Peter Goldmark, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and with the heads of 10 other major foundations and donor agencies.

The group will meet other senior UN officials today, including Ambassador Ibrahim Gambari of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, which Mr Mandela will address next week and where he is expected to call formally for an end to sanctions. (299) ARG 21/9/93

He will then leave for Washington.

IDT Fri 24/9/93

Development vs politics

Independent Development Trust chairman Jan Steyn points out in the organisation's annual report that his scathing criticism of bickering politicians must be seen in the context of considerable progress over the past three years towards democracy. (297)

Nevertheless, it reflects growing concern among development agencies that critical socio-economic issues are being sidelined

Fri 24/9/93

while political organisations jockey for position in the run-up to next year's general election.

His comments, coming as they do from a man who has done his utmost for three years to steer the IDT through a political minefield without creating controversy, should set alarm bells ringing. (297)

Steyn says the move towards democracy has intensified rather than lessened the need for greater commitment to development, but politicians are apparently so mired in settling constitutional issues that they are unable to give development the priority it deserves. He warns that they neglect it at their peril.

"The chances of a successful and sustained transition to democracy recede with every job lost, with every unplanned informal settlement and with every untrained, unskilled young South African who seeks work," Steyn says.

A reversal of the situation is possible but requires political leaders to appreciate the inextricable link between democracy and development. They must also stop trying to use development issues for party advantage.

"We would say to our politicians: stop placing political advantage above the genuine development goals in housing, education and welfare. It is unconscionable to delay projects merely because you believe you should receive the credit for advances achieved.

"It is patently manipulative — indeed unethical — to question the credibility or legitimacy of committed, competent agencies because you claim an exclusive right to funding for your purposes. Give genuine development a chance."

Steyn points out that the limited resources available to development agencies have already stimulated a remarkable response among some communities and helped them to improve their lives. But the current level of political instability and violence has made effective development work extremely hazardous and threatens the political transition process.

"Democracy has very little chance of vesting itself in a climate dominated by socio-economic deprivation, compounded by ongoing political violence, crime and a culture of intolerance. SA cannot wait for a political solution to bed down before making effective investments in housing, education and job creation," Steyn says.

IDT CE Wiseman Nkuhlu says that by the end of its third year of operation last month the trust had committed R2,4bn to 557 projects and succeeded more than any other development institution in bringing about community participation.

In future the IDT will work towards developing a co-operative relationship with a democratic government, but without compromising its independence.

Nkuhlu says the trust will also deploy funding from international sources, received directly or through government, in the form of either grants or concessionary loan finance. ■

NGOs fight for their lives

WM 24-30/9/93

(297)

THERE'S a mood of growing concern among non-governmental organisations about the state of their sector. In conference after conference, forum after forum, there are anxious references to the weakening and debilitation of NGOs.

The stories behind the situation reports are generally the same: one organisation, deserted by donors, on the brink of closure, another rent by division and crisis, and many fretfully searching for a redefined mission and new constituency.

Unless they do something quickly and decisively, NGOs tell themselves, they will be reduced to a negligible and passive role in the transition.

Problems eating away at the health and confidence of the sector are internal and external. NGO leaders warn that the big development agents — in consorting with key political players, government and parastatals — are "downgrading" the role of NGOs.

This is compounded by NGO exclusion from the government/labour/capital National Economic Forum and other powerhouse national bodies set up to forge new policies on housing and education. A regrettable result, says an NGO leader, is that the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the private sector are talking about reconstruction mainly in terms of economic restructuring and forgetting about community development.

Many NGOs are also critical that centre stage in community upgrading — with the millions involved — is being monopolised by the larger business-related NGOs and parastatals. NGOs by and large feel frozen out of a role in shaping the unfolding "development agenda".

However, the biggest and most painful problems of the sector are internal. A major issue is the lack of human resource development and the paucity of blacks and women in decision-making.

Other self-criticisms relate to NGO work style — and the struggle to shift from a mobilising framework to one based more strongly on service delivery and capacity building. Strategy, long term planning, focusing and prioritising, policy formulation and advocacy skills and the building of financial sustainability are named as areas of crippling weakness for NGOs.

A further indictment, from the "grassroots", gives another slant to complaints about poor service delivery. Led by the South African National Civics Organisation (Sanco), the charge is that NGOs which generally

Development organisations are facing closure, division and crisis and will have to do something decisive if they are to fill their important role in reconstruction



By
FRANK MEINTJIES

raise money in the name of poor communities, are not doing enough to pass on resources and power to the intended beneficiaries.

Given all these tribulations, it is not surprising to hear calls for NGOs to co-ordinate and organise themselves as a sector. Sub-sectors of NGOs have taken up this call most effectively. Networks have been started, covering various areas of work such as urban development, literacy, training, adult education and land issues.

Organising NGOs as a single national sector has proved exceedingly difficult. Questions of "turf" and trust, or strategies for uniting such a diverse sector, and of a shortage of willing and available leadership are at the root of the problem.

A National Development Forum (NDF) — with an emphasis more on development players than NGOs more broadly — started in 1991 with high expectations, but it soon became dormant. There are efforts underway to revive it. Various external donors as well as Idasa are calling for "brainstorms" on collective NGO strategy — a synonym for moves towards a national NGO organisation.

Another recent initiative which has seemingly gone further is linked to the Pula Foundation which acted as centrepiece for a recent conference of about 50 NGO leaders in Johannesburg. The conference discussed the idea of an NGO council and mandated the planning of a larger national gathering at which an interim steering committee for such a council will be elected.

While local NGOs grapple with their afflictions and uncertainties — and a way forward — broader factors point to the growing potential and significance of NGOs. International development trends of the 1980s indicate a stronger role for NGOs in industrialised and developing countries. The argument goes: if the state can't deliver sustainable development, it must privatise and NGO-ise.

The 1990 World Bank Southern Africa report painted NGO involvement as pivotal to a turnaround in the dismal development fortunes of the region. And in Gaborone, the World Health Organisation endorsed "decentralisation" and an enlarged NGO

role as the key to better health care.

NGOs are said to be "closer to the people", less bureaucratic and more innovative than the state and more responsive to the poor than the profit-driven private sector.

Throughout the region, NGOs are testing the more favourable climate and shifting into a more assertive mode. In Namibia, the fledgling NGO forum (Nangof) is locking horns with government over the stalled Transitional Development Plan, blaming "elitism" and "bureaucratisation".

In Botswana a group of NGOs last year met government and slammed the handling of the drought programme. The government's failure to follow up issues agreed at the meeting directly spurred NGOs this year to form an interim NGO Council aimed at ongoing advocacy.

In Zimbabwe, NGOs have spearheaded co-operatives for demobilised soldiers and development initiatives among the peasantry. They have also joined trade unions in opposing the hardships caused by structural adjustment programmes.

In South Africa, NGOs have championed primary health care, have rallied against VAT, are spearheading voter education, are poised to assist in a mass literacy drive and are ready to help implement national youth development schemes.

What will be the fate of NGOs in the next few years? It is not enough for NGOs to rely on the generic worth of NGOs. They will have to fight for a say in development policy, for a continued slice of funding, and for a favourable legal environment that makes it easy for them to do their work.

NGOs are likely to experience further attrition before things get better. The siphoning off of leadership to the new public sector will be another major blow — and certainly some won't survive the shake-up. An NGO council will help NGOs to collectively find the opportunities — and a new appropriateness — afforded by what could be viewed as a "necessary" process of refinement and streamlining. It would also help the sector make its voice heard on macro policy.

■ Frank Meintjies is the director of the Community-based Development Programme at Wits University

House finds jobs for destitute

THE Mission House in Sea Point, which offers a home to the unemployed and destitute, successfully placed three of its residents in jobs last month.

Jobs were found for a chef, a carpenter and a tank depot manager.

And earlier this year a rape victim seeking refuge at the house was successfully reunited with her family in England.

"The 28-year-old woman had been adopted at the age of two and had never known her true parents," said Ros Williams who runs the house with her husband Stephen. "Working through the Red Cross Society we were able to trace her parents who then sent her a ticket to England. Both she and her

mother write to us regularly."

In addition to the rehabilitation of residents Ros has initiated a feeding scheme for street children in the area.

"We have encouraged them to come to the house where they can shower and obtain clean clothes. We provide them with coffee and a bread roll."

Ros has a register of people looking for jobs and places general advertisements in local papers. If you would like to be listed call her at 790-4967.

"Current unemployment has led to homes like the Mission House playing an important role in rehabilitating those who have lost jobs and become down and out," she said.

Ros said that if she and her husband could obtain another house they would be willing to run it along similar lines. "As the house is in a residential area the residents are expected to comply with the norms of those around us," said Ros.

Jewellery

& Diamonds



One of South Africa's most valuable community resources may soon be lost.

BRETT FELDMAN reports on the importance of Advice Offices in the Western Cape.

MR JOJI Mankayi is a Nyanga worker who deserves his pension. Problem is the Pensions Office doesn't have any record that Mankayi exists. To top it off, Mankayi doesn't speak English or Afrikaans, making it highly unlikely that he will ever resolve the situation with the Pensions Office on his own.

For many people faced with similar predicaments, there is no place to turn to for help.

Enter the community-based advice offices that assist tens of thousands of people annually in the Western Cape alone. These advice offices give free advice to local residents, workers and youth on a variety of individual problems as well as inform them of their basic human rights as workers and citizens.

In the case of Mankayi, a client of the Woodstock Advice Office in 1992, the office got results.

After four months of persistent contacts with the Pensions Office on Mankayi's behalf, he received R3 010 in pension.

"The advice office is the kind of place where any individual can walk through the door and get help with any kind of problem on a one-to-one basis. They don't have to be faced with a bureaucracy," says Ms Amy Thornton, director of the Woodstock Advice Office.

Some of the other kinds of issues advice offices commonly advise people on include unemployment benefits and rights, evictions, grants, problems keeping up with rate payments and other bills, divorce proceedings, maintenance claims, prisoner's rights and a host of other human rights issues.

Community based advice offices like the one in Woodstock have existed since the early eighties, though their roots can be traced much further back.

The first known advice office was the one started by Black Sash in Athlone in 1956. It began in response to the government's introduction of pass laws for women.

"As a result of the laws, hundreds of thousands of women who didn't have passes became criminals," says

Advice offices face funding crisis

South 8/10 - 12/10/93
(297)



ADVICE FOR EVERYONE: Amy Thornton, director of the Woodstock Advice Office

Ms Annmarie Hendrikz, Black Sash National Advice Office co-ordinator.

"Because of Black Sash's visibility, many of these women came to our offices for help in dealing with the pass laws."

As conditions changed over the years, so too did the kind of services offered by Black Sash advice offices.

The size and number of Black Sash advice offices have also changed over the years.

Currently there are nine Black

Sash advice offices serving 44 000 people annually. They are staffed largely by volunteers although they do employ 45 people nationally.

It was the Black Sash offices that served as a model for the many community based advice offices that sprung up in the early eighties.

One area lacking in advice offices is the townships. Currently there are only two advice offices known to be operating in Western Cape townships: Khayelitsha and Langa.

According to Mr Sivuyile

Mxokozeli, one of two paid staff members at the Langa Advice Office, this has been a major hurdle for residents of these areas.

"People in the townships are having to travel great distances to get to advice offices in places like Mitchells Plain and Bonteheuwel," he says.

"Comrades travelling to these areas often experience language problems in dealing with these advice office workers."

Despite these problems, though,

Mxokozeli says he wouldn't hesitate in sending a Langa client to another advice office if he felt they could assist the client more effectively.

Besides being well staffed with workers knowledgeable in paralegal matters, the advice offices have at their disposal Lawyers for Human Rights, the Legal Resources Centre and student field-workers from the social work department at the University of Cape Town. All three have been valuable resources in the advice offices' corner, especially the lawyers.

"The greatest asset we bring to the advice offices is the legal empowerment we give to people in the community in dealing with matters that require legal remedies," says Mr Riaz Saloojee, Lawyers for Human Rights director.

It is difficult to predict what will become of advice offices in the future, but Thornton disagrees that recent funding problems necessarily spell doom for the advice offices.

"Certainly we hope that a future democratic government will support citizen's advice bureaux that may be funded by the state or various local councils," she says.

And if spokesperson for ANC Health Dr Kam Chetty has any say in the matter, Thornton's vision of government support may come true in the near future.

"Non-governmental organisations like advice offices will be an important part of the health sector," Chetty says. "It's quite possible that the government could subsidise such non-governmental organisations without taking away their autonomy," she says.

On the other side of the government funding issue is Dr Johan Vilonel, NP spokesperson on Health, who says that while there may be a place for advice offices in the new South Africa, the ultimate decision must be left to taxpayers.

"The moment the government gets involved with an organisation like that (advice offices) they pay money and that money must come from the taxpayers. You don't just give money to somebody and say go on do what you like. That just can't work for any government."

ADVICE OFFICES IN THE WESTERN CAPE:

Woodstock
47-8112

Mitchell's Plain
32-7128/9

Elsies River
932-6034

Manenberg
691-2515

Bonteheuwel
694-1848

Hanover Park
692-1300

Langa
694-1917

**Lotus River/Grassy Park
Residence Association**
706-3870

Funding channelled to rural advice offices

THERE are currently eight urban-based advice offices still known to be operating in the Western Cape.

Six of these offices are entirely funded by the Social Change Assistance Trust (Scat). Advice offices in Elsies River and Bonteheuwel generate their own funds.

Recently, however, Scat decided to redirect some of its more than R15 million in funding away from the six urban advice offices to the 36 rural advice offices that it also supports.

Scat Director Ms Mpho Ndebele says the decision was made "because the human rights work that Scat does through advice offices has not changed in rural areas but has changed to a large extent in urban areas."

"Also, the rural areas don't have access to as many resources as do the urban areas," she says.

Unfortunately, Scat's decision has forced four advice offices into extinction and threatens to do the same with the remaining seven urban offices. Financially, the

decision means five of the urban offices will begin 1994 with, at most, 50 percent of the operating budgets they had in 1993.

The Woodstock office will lose its funding entirely in December and will likely close down.

The Mitchell's Plain Advice Office, which deals with 150 to 200 clients during an average week, is one of the urban offices funded by Scat that is feeling the heat.

"Should the advice offices cease to exist, the ordinary person in

the street would lose a service that has done very well on their behalf," says Willie Summers, a Mitchell's Plain staff member.

The cutbacks have also jeopardised the Advice Office Forum, the only real body which brings the independent advice offices together into a collective.

The Forum, which formerly assumed the important task of training advice office workers from all over the Cape, now concentrates almost exclusively on how to get funding.

More German funds for voter education

ADRIAN HADLAND

B1 Day

PRETORIA — The drive to educate voters ahead of next year's election received a boost yesterday when German ambassador to SA Hans-Christian Ueberschaer presented a R530 000 cheque to the Matla Trust.

The grant, which follows a R20m contribution from the EC earlier this year, would be used to set up a voter education office in the remote northwestern Cape as well as to train more women educators, Matla board chairman Ismail Ayob said yesterday. (297)

More than 28 000 people had already been trained in election and campaign techniques by Matla. About 140 000 people are expected to have completed the course by April next year. 15/10/93

"By next year there will be a vast number of people who will know how to run an election campaign," Ayob told a news conference at the German embassy.

He said six theatre groups would soon be dispatched across SA, particularly to the rural areas, to present electoral information through performance, song and discussions.

The first print order of 100 000 electoral theme comic books would be distributed countrywide soon together with pamphlets. A 13-part TV series on voting would also be broadcast.

Ueberschaer said an effective electoral education campaign would not only improve the chances of free and fair elections but would also boost the turnout.

A voter turnout of only 30%-40% would be detrimental to the outcome of the election, he said.

The German government had also contributed 27%, or about R6m, of the EC donation, he said.

Matla executive director Billy Modise appealed to business to take advertisements in the education comics and to distribute them to employees.

He said mining companies had been asked to fund the establishment of an election education office in the northwestern Cape but had so far failed to respond. The German contribution had enabled Matla to proceed with the opening of its 12th regional election office.

THE Development Bank last night went public with its national programme for reconstruction and development and made an effort to counter Cosatu's charges that it was trying to hijack the development process.

Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo said at the weekend "no one" had been consulted about the document and it had "no status at all". Nkuhlu said last night he had worked for nine months to obtain the approval of the major political parties and organised labour to develop a quantified development programme. "We spoke to political leaders and to labour and told them drawing up the programme would be a technocratic process that had to be done by people with the skills to do it."

His view was that the bank had the policy research capacity to take the debate forward. In an apparent reference to Cosatu's reconstruction programme, he said he was frustrated with vague promises and generalisations. The bank had drawn on the work of a number of negotiations fo-

turns to come up with specific figures.

Over a five-year period, government would have to spend R56,8bn on capital investment and R33,8bn on accompanying recurrent expenditure to meet the country's development needs. This would include spending of R22,6bn on housing.

However, when the five-year programme was tested against the macroeconomic constraints, it was found that it would send government's debt soaring to unacceptably high levels. A 10-year period seemed more feasible if macroeconomic stability was to be an important objective.

Nkuhlu emphasised that the programme was in draft form and invited comments and criticisms. The team that worked on the document was ready to revise its methodology and assumptions. He said it had been decided to go ahead with the formulation of the programme in the absence of the approval of all the key players in the economy, because of the need to have it ready as soon as possible. The "technocratic" process had taken place parallel to the efforts to secure political approval.

The ANC had not yet given the programme its stamp of approval, but sources said the organisation did not oppose it being used in discussions with the World Bank on SA's development needs.

R90-bn reconstruction plan

BY MICHAEL CHESTER

The Development Bank of Southern Africa yesterday unveiled the draft of a proposed five-year plan that estimates the cost of the first phase of economic reconstruction in South Africa at more than R90 billion.

Top priority has been given to alleviating the dramatic extent of absolute poverty — with disclosures that no fewer than 18 million black South Africans now struggle to survive in households with total incomes below a widely accepted minimum living level of only R750 a month.

Bank studies revealed that as many as 8.9 million of the population were regarded as "completely destitute".

The report recommends that capital subsidies of R15 000 should be made available for households with joint incomes less than R36 000 a year — or R3 000 a month.

DBSA chairman Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu said the aim was to win broad consensus on

targets well ahead of the April 27 general election.

All the main political players, plus business and trade union leaders, would be invited to a series of consultative workshops in the next few weeks to reach agreement and refine details so that a new government could make an immediate start on planning timetables.

World Bank

Insiders say the outline of the five-year plan has already been discussed with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund as the possible basis of future requests for assistance.

The main headache has been keeping the programme within the capacity of realistic economic forecasts to ensure progress could be sustained.

A rapid acceleration of economic growth and international loans and investment would be crucial.

Nkuhlu himself admitted it was possible that objectives could take as long as eight to

10 years to achieve, to prevent the economy being overburdened — and the risk of turning South Africa into "another banana republic".

The five-year plan envisages action on human development schemes to tackle poverty, unemployment, black-white inequalities, business expansion, and increasing the economic tempo.

The proposals recommend a special capital expenditure programme — above and beyond current budgets — of no less than R56.8 billion.

An annual spending rate starting at more than R3.7 billion next year should be raised to almost R19 billion by the fifth year.

By far the largest single item is housing. The DBSA wants more than R22.6 billion ploughed into programmes to combat the crisis in homelessness.

Capital spending on water supplies and sanitation would reach R13.3 billion, with an additional R9.6 billion needed for

297 rural development and access to land.

Improvements to electricity and telecommunications services would cost nearly R8 billion.

Other major items on the proposed capital account are basic education and training, primary health care, transport and small business development.

In addition, an extra R4.2 billion would go to improvements in adult education and training facilities.

Social security

Spending on social security and welfare schemes would be boosted by R4.2 billion during the five-year programme.

Better primary health care services would take R3.3 billion.

Nkuhlu said the draft report was "an attempt to take the debate on reconstruction beyond vague and unsubstantial promises which could not be met by a future government."

He said he was consulting broadly to ensure the process was democratic.

Charity Star 22/10/93 furore erupts

297

■ STAFF REPORTER

A furore has blown up around the percentage of Games Africa's multimillion-rand income which finds its way into charity coffers.

National Health Department fundraising director, Alwyn Jacobs said he was "extremely unhappy" with the percentage, which he said amounted to only 13,8 percent.

In a statement yesterday by Games Africa managing director Richard Biesheuvel, in reply to an article drawing attention to the percentage allegedly given to charity, he said 16,1 percent, or R33 million, of Ithuba Trust income was donated to more than 700 charities.

The newspaper claimed only 14,1 percent went to welfare.

"I am extremely unhappy with constant misrepresentation," said Biesheuvel. He said Ithuba's figures were audited monthly.

Higher

Sapa reports Jacobs said he was investigating the finances of all scratchcard operations to determine what percentage should go to welfare.

Referring to Ithuba's share, Jacobs said: "I am not satisfied with that figure. It must be a bit higher."

His investigations follow recommendations by the Howard Commission that all scratchcard operations be looked into. "We have done four so far and will do Viva next," he said.

Yesterday's newspaper article also said R6 million spent on research and development by Games Africa on an on-line Lotto game, which was outlawed by the Howard Commission, amounted to a R6 million loss of the public's money to charity.

■ The Star Seaside Fund, Operation Snowball, Christmas Hamper, TEACH and various other charities for which The Star collects donations receive all the money: 100 percent. Collection and administration costs are absorbed by The Star.

Minimum lottery donation mooted

LLOYD COUTTS

GOVERNMENT is looking into enforcing a uniform percentage payment by lottery operators to welfare institutions to prevent private enterprise-backed lotteries abusing the public, says Health and Welfare fundraising director Alwyn Jacobs.

He said yesterday his department had been investigating a 60/40 split of profits raised on behalf of charities before the recent introduction of scratch card lotteries, and he still believed this would be an equitable division of profits.

All lotteries and their percentage contributions to charities were being probed.

Lotteries were technically illegal and Jacobs said they should be phased out and replaced with a national lottery, as recommended by the Howard commission. Government would have to make a decision soon on the commission's recommendations. "Maybe a new government will open the doors, which will be a disaster because there will be nothing in it for welfare. People will only enrich themselves."

Meanwhile Games Africa, which runs the Ithuba scratch card lottery, yesterday denied paying only 14,1% of its income to charity, as reported by Beeld.

Deputy MD Richard Biesheuvel said 16,1% of its total income after VAT had been distributed to social causes through the Ithuba Trust. "As a fundraising organisation we are most proud of the record amount generated for charity over the past year. No other company in SA has managed to match our contribution of R30m to

□ To Page 2

Lotteries

the numbers of needy organisations." Jacobs said Ithuba's claim was misleading, as it reported the percentage of net profit given to charity after VAT. Biesheuvel denied that Games Africa had spent R6m on an abandoned research project into the on-line (computerised) Lotto game at the start of the year. He said the project was covered and carried by Games Africa shareholders. He welcomed the investigation into scratch card operators.

Unlike other major lottery operators, Ithuba is a private venture with international, corporate and private investors.

Games like those run by Viva and the western Cape Community Chest are controlled by trusts and have no shareholders.

Viva donates 30% of its income to charity, while the rest is used for prize money and overheads, including the purchase of tickets made in Canada.

□ From Page 1

'Beware the middle-class do-gooders'

By Barbara-Ann Boswell

SOUTH African non-government organisations (NGOs) should beware of foreign experts who come here to exploit their experiences.

According to Dr Patricia Ellis, a Caribbean educator with experience in adult education and a member of Barbados Adult Education Association and Caribbean Regional Council for Adult Education.

She says foreigners exploiting Caribbean NGOs robs these organisations of resources.

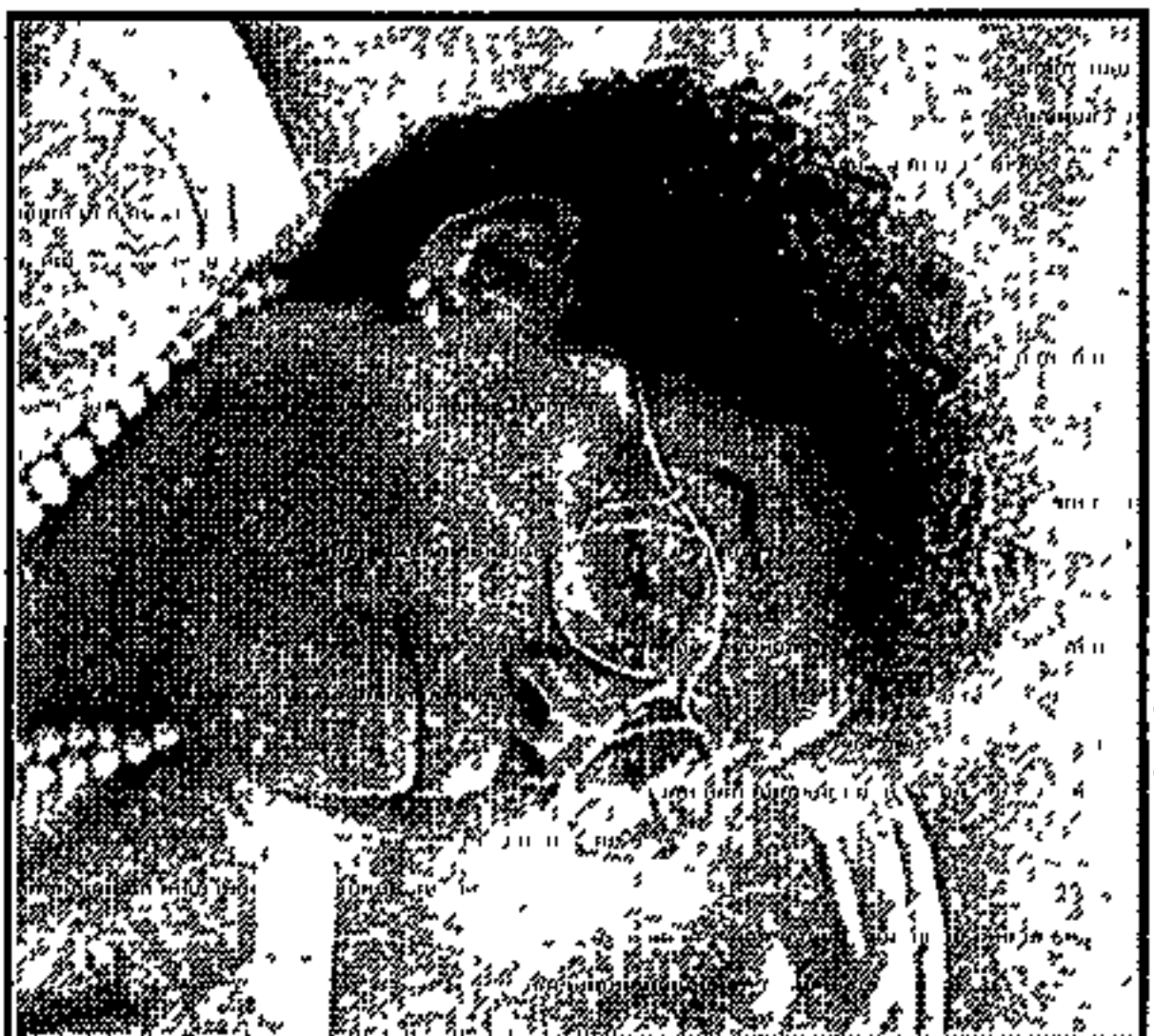
"Experts come to us from the north, spend three hours with us, and then write three books on our experiences. They get all the credit and all the money."

Ellis was speaking at a conference on self reliance for South African NGOs, organised by the World University Service (Wus) last week.

She offered valuable insights into the work of NGOs in the Caribbean, which can be applied by South African NGOs.

Ellis identified two types of NGOs in the Caribbean: social welfare NGOs and indigenous development agencies.

Social welfare NGOs were established in the Caribbean during the forties, fifties and sixties by "mid-



PATRICIA ELLIS

die-class do-gooders", and were geared at maintaining the status quo and helping people find solutions to problems from within the system.

Then, during the seventies, Caribbean residents experienced an awakening of identity, brought on by world-wide social change such as the emergence of Black Consciousness, liberation movements and women's liberation movements.

Ellis says this "awakening" led to social unrest such as riots and an attempted coup which, in turn, led to the creation of indigenous development agencies (IDAs).

"These NGOs were more con-

cerned with development — transforming and changing things, than perpetuating inequality and repression," said Ellis.

"They tackled issues such as empowerment, emancipation, race, and gender and class inequalities."

She says NGOs' contribution to Caribbean society has been unique.

They have increased political awareness among the population through heightening the community's analysing skills.

"They teach people how political decisions on a macro level affect their daily lives, they show the link between people's own situation and the distribution of power, and make them generally more aware of economic issues," said Ellis.

"They give people a chance to participate in political thought and to affect policy makers; they literally create a space for ordinary people to participate in regional forums, and empower them with the confidence to do so."

NGOs have also created "democracy in action at community levels", making it possible for people to participate in research, analysis, programme implementation and programme planning.

According to Ellis, NGOs have also played a vital role in the

Caribbean economy by encouraging small enterprise at community level.

The informal sector is especially important to the Caribbean economy, as it generates more foreign income than the government does.

NGOs also provide communities with loans to finance community projects. In doing this NGOs are providing a vital service, as banks do not finance such ventures.

On the cultural side, NGOs have reawakened the Caribbean identity, by reviving folk tales, stories and dances. These are used for conflict-solving and development.

Ellis does, however, concede that, with reference to NGOs, "all is not paradise in the Caribbean".

They experience many problems, such as a lack of clarity about their role, conflict with the government and insufficient resources.

"NGOs can't do the work of the government, and similarly the government shouldn't do things which NGOs should be doing. The government should enable NGOs to do these things.

"There is also confusion, duplication and jealousy among NGOs. They also have problems with insufficient resources," she said.

"There is a lack of money and of trained and competent staff."

Hunger relief warning

Star 1/10/93

■ BY ABDUL MILAZI

Operation Hunger was running out of funds fast and the organisation faces closure if it does not receive at least R10 million by the end of this month.

In an interview with The Star yesterday, Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said the organisation's rand-for-rand collection grant from the Government would be used up by next month, after which there would not be a single cent left to feed the 2,4 million needy

in South Africa.

She said the organisation had already spent R20 million on hunger relief alone since April this year, and the number of people in need was growing.

Perlman said the organisation would be forced to abandon its feeding scheme if the Government did not grant it a further R10 million on a rand-for-rand collected basis.

"In fact R10 million is not enough — we need far more than that to keep us going," she said.

(297)

Housing plan angers Sanco

ERICA JANKOWITZ

THE Development Bank of SA and Independent Development Trust should have consulted the SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) before presenting their R90bn plan to the World Bank, Sanco president Moses Mayekiso said yesterday.

He repeated the ANC/SACP/Cosatu view that World Bank and IMF loans had "strings attached" in the form of sovereignty violations.

According to Mayekiso, the plan had been devised without consultation and development bank chairman Prof. Wiseman Nkuhlu's housing programme "continues to anger communities with its site-and-service projects, which are a poor substitute for real houses". Sanco had called for a moratorium on such schemes 15 months ago, Mayekiso said. (297)

Nkuhlu said the document presented to the bank was an initial draft which represented a call for debate and discussion. He welcomed Mayekiso entering the debate.

Consultation had taken place throughout the process, Nkuhlu said, and further workshops would be held.

Mayekiso said that under the Nkuhlu model residential investment would rise to only 3,7% of GDP, substantially less than the World Bank norm of 5%. The Sanco model would spend less state money, "but in a much wiser manner by leveraging local institutional investor funds, especially pensions". (123)

Gambling laws can wait — ANC

CT 6/10/93

(297)

Political Staff

THE ANC yesterday came out against gambling legislation being presented in Parliament next month, but left the door ajar for negotiations on football pools and a national lottery.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said his organisation did not regard gambling as a high priority and legislation should therefore not be presented until it could be done properly after the election.

However, the ANC was not in principle opposed to a national lottery to boost social projects and to football pools, which could be instituted soon if agreement was reached through negotiations.

Mr Niehaus was commenting on speculation that gaming legislation flowing from the Howard commission report could be presented during the November sitting of Parliament.

The ANC was in favour of the recommendation set out in the draft interim constitution being negotiated in Kempton Park that gaming laws should be decided by regional authorities.

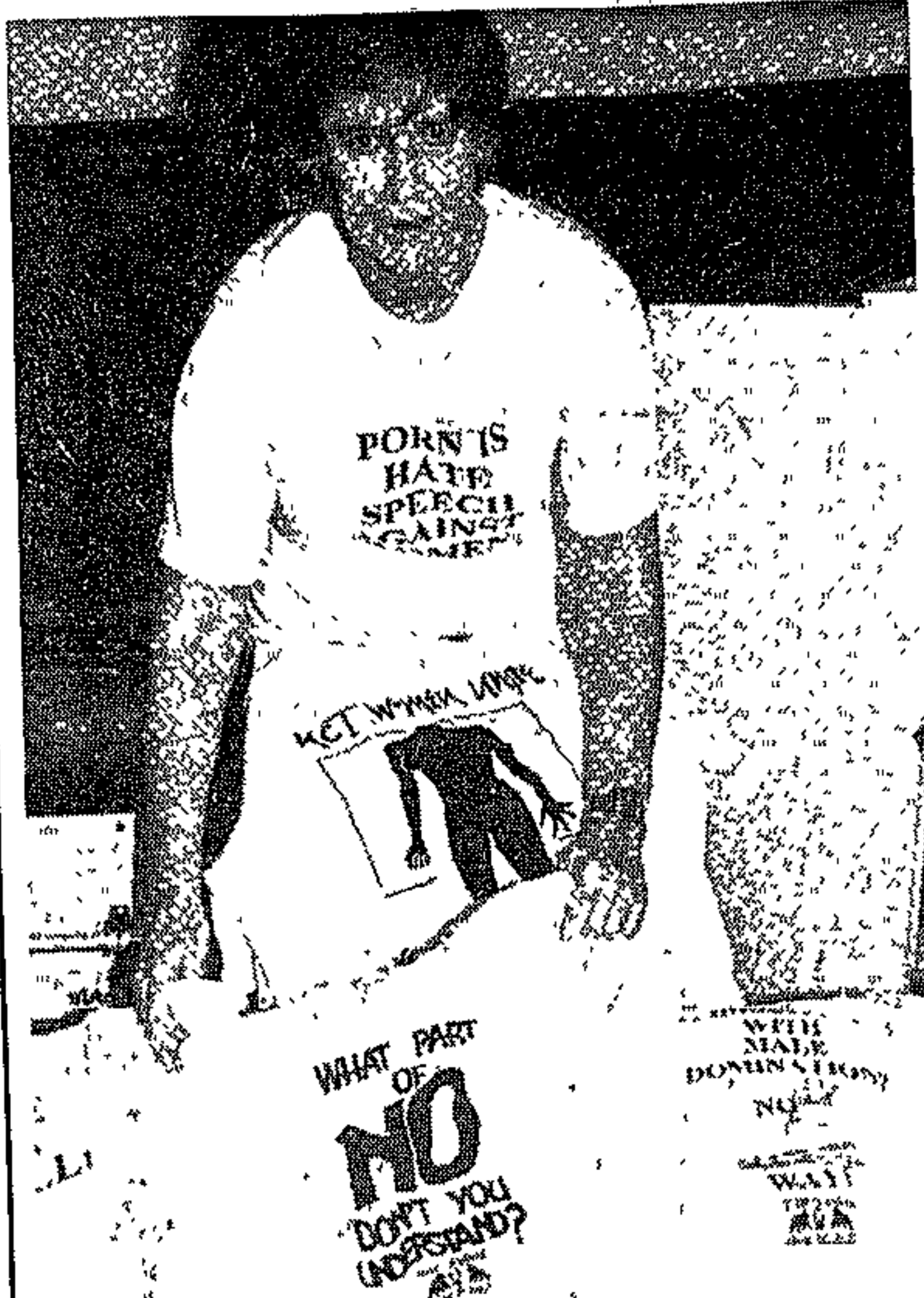
However, it is understood that some of the commission recommendations, including those for football pools and a national lottery, would have to be nationally regulated because they would operate countrywide.

Porn, violence probe urged

CT 7/10/93

By DAN SIMON

(297)



RAPE AWARENESS. . . Dr Diana Russell, of UCT's Institute of Criminology, with some of the T-shirts she designed to highlight opposition to male domination and rape. The T-shirt she is holding has the slogan, "What part of NO don't you understand?"

Picture: STEWART COLMAN

A TASK FORCE should be set up to look into pornography to determine its effects on society and its contribution to violent crimes such as rape, murder and child abuse, Dr Diana Russell, of UCT's Institute of Criminology, told students yesterday.

Addressing them with the aid of visual examples, she said that pornography "enforced" a myth that women enjoyed pain and rape.

To emphasise the need for more public awareness about rape, Dr Russell had T-shirts designed with provocative slogans, which included "One Sexist, One Bullet" and "Castrate A Rapist — Have A Ball!"

"One of the most popular scenarios surrounding pornography is that of a woman climaxing and enjoying sex after being raped," she said.

"A survey conducted in the US found that 60% of men who were questioned about rape said they would like to rape or force sexual acts on women if they could get away with it."

She said the definition of "male heterosexual" pornography was material that combined sex with the abuse of or degradation of females in a manner that appeared to endorse, condone or encourage such behaviour.

Backing this was scientific research which found that the more hard-core pornography was portrayed in a given society, so the level of violence increased during sexual attacks.

"Pornography undermines men's inhibitions about rape and says that women do get turned on by violence but that they won't admit it. It also tells men that women mean yes when they say no."

Peace brings its R6,8-m reward

Sowetan 12/10/93

THE Port Natal-Ebodhwe Joint Services Board has rewarded Mpumalanga residents for bringing peace to their township near Durban by providing R6,8 million for development projects in the area.

This is Mpumalanga's second major reward after the KwaZulu government wrote off more than R14 million in unpaid rent, service charges and water and electricity bills last week and is in recognition of efforts which have transformed the township from South Africa's "little Beirut" to a model for peace.

The JSB projects include the rehabilitation of the water network, the construction of a community centre, the rehabilitation of the solid waste disposal site, the provision of steel moulds for ventilated improved pit latrines and the upgrading of the taxi rank.

Most of the money will be used in the rehabilitation of the water network, to

begin early next year.

The project aims to provide 130 000 residents in both formal and informal settlements with running water from stand pipes on their sites by the end of 1996. (297)

The Mpumalanga taxi ranks are also due to be upgraded next year using a R1,7 million grant from the board, and a R705 000 community centre is to be opened soon.

The KwaZulu Bureau of Communication said the Cabinet had passed a resolution writing off more than R14 million with effect from September 30 this year, after requests by Minister of the Interior Stephen Sithebe.

The Mpumalanga reconstruction co-ordinating committee has been formed by the Inkatha Freedom Party, African National Congress and members of the business community to monitor the upgrading process. — Sapa.

Star 14/10/93

'Respond to Operation Hunger call'

The ANC has committed itself to "efficient disaster management" in SA, and has called on the Government to immediately give Operation Hunger the R10 million grant it needs to sustain its programmes. (297)

In a statement yesterday, ANC president Nelson Mandela said Operation Hunger's warning that it might have to abandon its emergency feeding schemes if it did not receive at least R10 million by the end of the month had to be taken seriously.

He said SA's non-governmental organisations such as the South African Disaster Relief Agency and Operation Hunger were doing excellent work in providing humanitarian aid.

The ANC was committed to providing "the leadership, political will and resources" needed to ensure a new development approach to disaster management.

— Political Correspondent.

Forging new networks Fm 15/10/93

Development finance is available; the problem is getting it to people in need. Many traditional channels have been damaged by political upheaval and uncertainty about the future of parastatals and regional governments. So new distribution networks must be speedily established. As the IDT Finance Corp has found out, the value of funds is eroded when it waits in coffers.

Finance Corp, which provides finance to low-income groups, usually for housing, has funds of R500m, R120m of which was raised through UAL's Collateralised Housing Investment Paper (known as Chips) and the balance through general investments. To distribute them, it has helped establish 14 retail, nonprofit, community-based lending institutions since the start of 1992.

Of its total capacity, R370m has been allocated to these organisations (which have already lent R80m). Loans of R500-R12 500 are offered over 1-36 months. Interest rates are determined by the Usury Act.

A further R120m has been routed through conventional financial institutions and employers. "We will lend to the lower-income

groups employed at small- and medium-sized companies," says Finance Corp GM Griffiths Zabala. Employees can repay their loans through stop orders on their pay each month. Interest rates are 22%-28%, depending on the risk rating of the employee. (297)

Zabala says the corporation hasn't had to write off any bad debts and arrears are only about 1% of total loans. But he estimates it will take about three years for each community-based institution to break even. "They will each need an average book of R20m to be viable operations." (53)

The Development Bank, which provides capital for structural development projects, is considering using similar grass-roots institutions, says GM Nick Christodoulou. One possibility is the Community Bank, which will be launched in April, to provide banking for low-income communities. While Finance Corp is a specialist wholesale financier of shelter, and a subsidiary of the IDT, the Community Bank will operate under the Mutual Banks Act which allows it to be owned by its members rather than shareholders. MD Archie Hurst says R200m of

initial primary capital will come from nonredeemable, permanent, interest-bearing shares. The rest of its funding will come from traditional retail liability products and from the wholesale market. Banking costs will be recovered from clients.

"We aim to have R1,5bn in assets within five years, 20 branches and about 120 community outlets," Hurst says.

Funds to educate the previously unbanked population will come from grants extended by overseas development agencies, routed through the Community Bank Foundation — a nonprofit organisation — "operating independently from the bank but helping to pave the way for the establishment of branches in community areas."

To help funds keep their value while they wait to be disbursed, they could be repackaged and multiplied in the wholesale market. An insurance-type product under negotiation between Housing Minister Louis Shill and the SA Special Risks Association is an example. Funds could be used to finance an insurance package to minimise the risk of lending for financial institutions.

IDT turns R2bn into homes for poor while Sanco grumbles ...

REC 16/10/93

(247)

SOcial theorists in organisations such as the National Civic Organisation (Sanco) like to apply adjectives such as "discredited" to policies and programmes that do not happen to fit neatly into their ideology.

Writing in a recent issue of the journal *Work-in-Progress*, president of Sanco Moses Mayekiso describes the IDT as "a target for restructuring or abandonment, partly because of its commitment to the discredited site-and-service policy."

Thus, in a single sentence, he dismisses an R800 million project that is providing an estimated 112 000 very poor families with the security of owning sites which have running water, proper sanitation and drainage and road access. He does this because the project conflicts with his panacea that everyone should be provided with a house that costs them only a small percentage of their income.

He overlooks the fact that the IDT scheme was launched more than two years ago to fill a void in national housing policy at the very bottom of the economic scale.

The government was to have reviewed mechanisms for addressing housing provision for higher income levels, a step which did not materialise.

Mr Mayekiso ignores the incre-

IDT SCORECARD

Proposals supported	619
Total allocated	R2,46 billion
Amount already 'in the ground'	R1,2 billion

■ This is how the Independent Development Trust (IDT) is using its R2 billion of taxpayers' money to assist in breaking the cycle of poverty in South Africa. IDT communications director **JOLYON NUTTALL** reports ...

mentalism inherent in the IDT approach, whereby the poor improve their lot step by step up the housing ladder at a cost they can afford. Mr Mayekiso's stance, fanned by his advisers, is at odds with many of his civic members in the regions. Civics have been at the heart of many of the IDT's 104 site-and-service projects throughout the country. They have jumped at the opportunity to expand and strengthen

their community networks by participating in the processes and procedures necessary to allocate limited numbers of serviced sites to large numbers of claimants.

Many have become key players in the successful implementation of these projects. The experience they have gained has enhanced their stature and the capacity of community organisations.

Their roles are now being extended in some instances as they tackle the challenge of "consolidation": the process in development parlance that provides the socio-economic fabric to bind a cluster of informal houses into a community.

In a broader sense the IDT's capital subsidy scheme for serviced sites has also ensured the development of human resources. At least one of 112 000 households has gained something from the process through:

- The value of owning property and the sense of belonging, which it confers,
- Knowledge of self-building arrangements;
- An ability to interact as part of a community;
- The development of some skills in negotiating and concluding a transaction for personal benefit.

The IDT, with all the other interest groups represented in the National Housing Forum, supports the long-term aim of providing every individual in the country with decent housing. It is aware that this would change the face of South Africa.

But it knows that this will take 10 years or more. It does not set out, as others do, to raise expectations beyond the capacity to deliver. It simply gets on with the job, step by step.

■ *Quotable quote by the IDT's chief executive, Professor Widesman Nkulu: "The major lesson we have learnt is that disadvantaged communities have organisational and people-management skills that are capable of improving very significantly the efficiency of development projects."*

A group of committed social workers hope to establish a dream centre which they hope will meet the needs of women in society on a multi-faceted level. They hope to address broad social issues such as the increasing incidence of violence against women. They also hope to assist women to self-empowerment by offering appropriate skills training in a variety of fields. How viable are these aims? Are they not perhaps duplicating services already available? GILLE WEINTROUB posed some questions...

'Dream' centre where broken lives are rebuilt

(297)
ARC 18/10/93

WHAT is the justification for establishing yet another centre for women when a number of organisations already exist to address problems such as domestic violence?

Not true. Not just another service. Existing services are extremely limited. The difference here is the training which addresses economic upliftment and empowerment in a creative way.

It is an holistic training centre designed to touch on women's lives and remove them from the drudgery of work, to give them an opportunity to move into the community and therefore become more visible. Training is for job creation for self-employment.

What will the relationship of the new centre be with organisations such as Nicro's Co-ordinated Action for Battered Women, Famsa and so on?

We work co-operatively in consultation with and not in competition with other agencies. From inception our practice is and has been to meet with as many service organisations as possible, all of which have contributed their ideas.

When Mosaic is up and running it will network and be interactive with other organisations.

What will the new centre's relationship be with the government of the day? Do you see yourselves as playing a political role, possibly allied with something like a ministry for women which might emerge in the future?

This depends on the government of the day. Mosaic will not align with particular parties. We know that the socio-political context creates the framework in which we work.

Gender is politics. Government needs to take the issues of women seriously. We are aware of political diversity and that women's issues are being recognised as being important. Mosaic is consulting with policy-makers in a future government.

Mosaic will only function within a democratic society which encompasses the vision of the new South Africa.

With its multi-faceted approach to the empowerment of women in general, will the centre be able to offer a meaningful service to women who are victims of violence? Is it viable to try to be all things to all women?

We acknowledge that any organisation has limitations, however we are combining a range of services such as the assessment of a women's difficulties; channelling her towards effective and appropriate service within or outside the centre (that is services such as academic and

skills training, counselling, support groups, healing therapies, child-care services).

In addition to these facilities, Mosaic will offer an environment which will be a safe, caring space for women. Mosaic is creative, dynamic and flexible in its development and will be able to adapt services to meet needs as they are expressed by women.

In the light of the demise of Rape Crisis as a result of insufficient funding, how will organisers ensure that funding of this centre is adequate and secure, thus avoiding a situation where expectations are dashed, and women are left with even fewer resources they can draw on?

The concept of Mosaic gives all women the opportunity to be involved in an organisation that is entirely new, refreshing and hopeful. Mosaic's aim is to create a financial basis which ensures security by receiving sufficient funding from sponsors. T

his will empower Mosaic to generate its own money in the form of training courses, a shop selling crafts produced by Mosaic-trained women which has the potential to develop into a chain of Mosaic stores, child care facilities working towards establishing a crèche, the centre to be used as a venue for outside groups or as an entertainment/educational venue.

Mosaic will train as many women as necessary to meet the demand so that services will not be limited or affected because of a lack of trained staff.

What makes this project different from any other community project which is held up by a core of enthusiastic, committed women working in an apathetic environment where there is a lack of money and skills? In other words, what makes you expect to succeed where others may have failed?

There is not a lack of money. We firmly believe that in a new dispensation in society where women's needs are seen to be a priority in its functioning, money will be invested into the needs of 53 percent of the community.

Once women's needs are recognised and addressed, the result will not only be the holistic uplifting of women, but the transformation of society as we know it. Mosaic is positively addressing our vision.

We believe in our power as women and our vision of a new world order of peace. We believe that by healing and empowering of women, through the ripple effect, society as a whole will be positively affected.

Peace and security will more easily be achieved and attained.

'Small pieces of a magical whole'

ARC 18/10/93 (297)

MOSAIC. That's the name that's been chosen for the dream centre for women planned by two Cape Town social workers. Enthusiastic offers of assistance greeted the first report on the centre, published in Today's Woman last month.

Since then, Mosaic's founders, social workers Rolene Miller and Cathy King, have been joined by colleagues Dr Fido Maforah and Nicola Coombe.

They have this to say about the name they've chosen for the new centre: "We want Mosaic to be a place where women can put together the pieces of their lives which society has rent asunder. We want it to be a place where women of different or similar origins can come together to design their lives, and through standing together, create that magical potency, enrichment and decoration for themselves and for each other."

"We want Mosaic to be a place of enrichment and healing for women, and through the ripple effect, through the enrichment and healing experienced by these women, to reach society as a whole."

"We want to stop the violence and begin to heal our citizens of the pain and anguish experienced in the past and especially at this time of change and uncertainty in our country."

They base their explanation on a dictionary definition of the word mosaic as "small pieces of different or similar materials fitted together

to form a design which seems to have been developed for the purposes of increased magical potency, enrichment and decoration".

On a practical level, steps have been taken towards these goals: A part-time administrative worker has joined the team, and a steering committee comprising legal, marketing and accounting personnel, has been set up. Mosaic has been registered as a non-profit organisation in terms of the Companies Act.

Urgently needed are temporary premises where interim training courses and counselling services can begin early next year. A five-month full-time training course to train field/support workers in aspects of social work, accounting, law, education and health care is envisaged. Professionals are invited to share ideas.

Anyone wishing to make contact with Mosaic organisers should write to Mosaic: Training, Service and Healing Centre for Women, Box 3200, Cape Town, 8000.

● A Sunday-evening Soiree will be held on October 24 at the UCT College of Music as Mosaic's first fund-raising project. The programme features Sarita Stern and students of the UCT Opera School, Marie Viljoen, winner of the Wooltru Award for opera and participant in Mimi Coetzer's Debut, as well as piano and flute performances.

A finger supper and De Wetshof wines will follow. Tickets are R30. Bookings: 419-8260.

Scratch industry may have to give more to charities

S. Times
By CAS St LEGER

SOUTH AFRICA'S scratch card industry could be forced to slash its profits after an investigation by the Director of Fund Raising is released.

The probe — called for earlier this year by the Howard commission of inquiry into gambling — was conducted by Mr Alwyn Jacobs, whose report is expected within a week. 24/10/93

Insiders predict that it will recommend that a far higher percentage of income from scratch card sales be donated to welfare organisations.

Release of the report by the director of health is being timed to coincide with the short session of Parliament next month, when Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee is expected to table new legislation on gambling. (297)

This week, Mr Jacobs publicly criticised one of South Africa's "big two" scratch card operators, Ithuba, for donating only 13,8 percent of its takings to welfare after VAT.

The amount agreed to when the Ithuba scheme was launched was 15 percent, and this was to increase to 30 percent once capital costs were paid, according to Mr Jacobs.

However, Mr Richard Biesheuvel, deputy managing director of Games Africa which administers the Ithuba scratch card game, said there "appears to be a misunderstanding".

Ithuba is adamant that it gives 28,2c from every R2 ticket sold — a grand total of R33-million or 16,1 percent — to welfare.

But Mr Jacobs is expected to call for enforcement of a 60/40 split for professional fundraisers, with all expenses, including prizes, being paid out of the 40 percent and 60 percent of the gross proceeds going to charity.

"The rule is a thumbsuck dating back a number of years. Any state-of-the-art lottery around the world would have to shut down if this was enforced," said Games Africa chief executive Mark Hutchinson.

So stringent may be the guidelines drawn up by Mr Jacobs that some of the estimated 16 scratch card operators may have to close.

Dr William Rowland, chairman of the Viva Trust, the second-largest scratch card scheme, said his company gave 20 percent to charity — 30 percent if the commission paid to ticket sellers was included — and that this had to be the industry norm.

Viva was aiming at another seven percent.

He said the revised Howard commission recommendation of 22 percent out of each R2 ticket going to welfare was an attainable level.

● The Sunday Times Charity Crossword nets 71 percent for charity.



CT 25710/931

LOCAL HEROES . . . Eight recipients of awards for contributing to the improvement of Western Cape communities line up at the Ubuntu Awards ceremony in Guguletu on Saturday night. The award ceremony was the first of what will be an annual event. Holding their awards after the presentation are, from left: Mr Sam Montsi (business), Mr Thembisile Bukwana (sport), Mr Duke Ngukena (arts), Mrs Pat Nobatswa-Bosman (medicine and community health), Mr Victor Baweni (management), Mrs Prince Ngambo (education), Mr Wallace Mgoqi (community development) and Mr Christmas Tinto (politics).

(297)

Picture FANIE JASON

Chest fails to make target

CT 21/12/93 (297)

Staff Reporter

THE Community Chest has fallen far short of its R10 million target for 1993, collecting just over R6,1m in a "jolly difficult year".

But Chest executive director Mr Robert Blake, who admitted "we won't get anywhere near R10m", was yesterday optimistic that the fund-raising organisation would top R7m in donations by the end of the year and could make up the deficit with money saved in the past few years.

"It's going to be tight (in 1994), but it's not negative," he said.

Mr Blake attributed the drop in revenue this year mainly to less success with the Chest's scratch

Scratch card sales hit badly

card game than in the past three "tremendous" years.

In 1990 the Chest earned R10m, in 1991 R15m and last year R12,5m with the scratch card project, he said, but this year "we've had an extremely disappointing year with our scratch card games".

Competition with nationwide

scratch card games had influenced the Chest's sales, however, these groups often contributed to the same beneficiaries.

Private and business donors had continued to support the Community Chest strongly, and their contribution this year was slightly higher than last year's.

"Despite the socio-economic situation... people have continued to give," he said, expressing gratitude to those who had donated money this year.

Mr Blake was hopeful that laws concerning gambling and lotteries would be "sorted out" in the new year, as the Community Chest could expect to be a regular beneficiary of a state lottery if one was established.

NEWS FEATURES *Recession has taken its toll ● Mixed feelings as Ugandan Asians return*

WHILE SOUTH AFRICA'S homeless blacks swell squatter camps throughout the country, in the thorn scrub outside Pretoria a whites-only settlement is mushrooming for destitute Afrikaners.

Although the country's recession is showing signs of bottoming out after nearly four years, retrenchments continue to take their toll without respect for South Africa's dying notion of white privilege.

"I know what it's like to have a house with a swimming pool and to drive a Mercedes," said boilermaker Hannes Olivier. "But my life has taken a dive."

Olivier is camp supervisor at Genadeplaas (Mercy Farm), a neatly laid out, church-sponsored settlement at the end of a dusty farm track 60km north-east of Pretoria.

He lives in one of the few dozen tents that house about 120 homeless whites, some with babies, some crippled, many with the vacant gaze of a broken spirit. They have no electricity or telephone and three horses provide their only transport.

"If someone got sick we would have to ride four kilometres to the neighbours and beg to borrow their phone," Olivier

Poor whites find mercy

South African 21/12/93
TENT CAMP *Destitute Afrikaners'*
Settlement mushrooms outside Pretoria:

said. "We're running out of space. Every day we get more people arriving and already we've got seven or eight in one tent."

Olivier and a few others in the camp have part-time jobs but most are unemployed and spend their days tending the settlement's vegetables or staring into space.

"We were thinking of starting some kind of light industry, for example welding, like a kributz," Olivier said. "But it's difficult without power."

Mercy Farm residents have no luxuries apart from a twice weekly donation of tobacco. On a recent Sunday they were treated to ice-cream, which they jealously measured out spoon by spoon. Camp resident Martinus used to work as an electrician on the coal mines in

297
Withbank in the Eastern Transvaal but got laid off six months ago. "I've looked everywhere for work, but there's nothing. Maybe next year will be better. They say next year will be better."

Provider

Last year the public service, long a provider of sheltered employment for whites, retrenched 12 380 people. Thousands more have been laid off by mines and industry.

In Danville, a working class white Pretoria suburb near a giant iron and steel works, a church group hands out twice-weekly food parcels for poor whites.

A Renault Five parked in the centre grounds and stuffed with overflowing bags is the home of an out-of-work

I know what it's like to have a house with a swimming pool and to drive a Mercedes. But my life has taken a dive

transvestite hairdresser who offers cheap blue rinses.

Spinster Marna Isabel Lourens (61) pushes a supermarket trolley six km to the feeding centre in sub-tropical heat to pick up her food parcel. She lives in a backroom provided by a benefactor.

Manna Pitzer (56) says he has to survive on a disability pension of R370 a month. He lives on a smallholding 40km from the feeding centre and hitches to get his food parcel.

"I start early in the morning and get a lift from the kaffirs in their trucks," said Pitzer, using the pejorative South African term for blacks. "I have to leave here for home early because the kaffirs won't pick you up after dark."

The feeding centre is run by Lenie Pretorius, who said it provided 600 families with food. "Some of the people who come here have holes in their shoes from walking the streets looking for work. They only come here when they're desperate, when they've sold their houses, their cars, their furniture."

Pretorius said the centre had been running for seven years but there had been a big increase in the numbers of "destitute over the last 12 months. "It will get worse next year when the blacks take over," she said, referring to South Africa's first nonracial elections on April 27.

Blacks, however, remain the biggest recipients of food aid in South Africa. The relief agency Operation Hunger provides emergency help for 2.6 million of them. — Sapa-Reuter

Even scratchcards can't boost coffers

Tough times deal blow to charities

Star 27/12/93

■ BY SHIRLEY WOODGATE

Thousands of South African charities, whose survival depends on billions of rands in voluntary donations, are heading for the crunch as their money supply dries up.

Charities both large and small are reeling as the economic downturn, growing unemployment, political uncertainty and rampant poverty combine to put the zip on purses that previously boosted the funds of these organisations.

Even the launch of scratchcards has failed to significantly fill the dwindling kitties, mainly because of the expense of running the games, which have a large turnover but only a small proportion going to beneficiaries, according to Southern African Institute of Fund Raisers vice-president David Cuthbert.

The total amount needed to keep about 56 000 non-profit organisations going is immense — about R10 billion annually.

Operation Hunger, one of the

THE economic downturn, growing unemployment and political uncertainty are hitting charities hard as their money supply begins to dry up.

(297)

country's biggest charities, with a budget of about R10 million a month to help feed some 2,5 million mouths, was not getting the same response as before, said newly appointed executive director Mpho Mashinini.

"Fortunately we can still rely on our original lifeline, the man in the street, who has regularly donated his R20 a month for the past 10 years. Overseas funding has also picked up, with people who did not want to be involved in the old South Africa now keen to come in with the new South Africa," he said.

The picture painted by Helen Starke, head of the National

Council for Child and Family Welfare, is bleak: income from public and corporate donations is down by 23 percent this year.

Animal welfare societies are being forced to cope with decreasing funds at a time when pets are being shunted out by people downgrading to smaller premises, said SPCA administrative public relations officer Barbara Nash.

Millionex has urgently appealed for help to boost its charity income as support fell to half the R5 million target.

Beneficiaries include The Star Seaside Fund, Operation Snowball and The Star Christmas Hamper Fund, whose income from donations is down a whopping 40 percent, according to Star promotions manager Hilly Camacho.

Cuthbert added: "The challenge is to redefine our priorities. We will have to become more cost-effective, more accountable in spending our money and more innovative in fund-raising."

Seifsa decides to administer all employee benefit funds

SEIFSA is to establish a Section 21 non-profit company to administer all employee benefit funds, says head of the federation's employee benefits division Ken Morgan.

Interviewed in Seifsa's jubilee commemorative publication, Morgan said this would have a limited effect on his 550-strong division, but the new company's board of directors would equally represent employers and workers.

The decision had been taken after it was calculated that it would be cheaper for the industry itself to administer various funds and assets than to hand the task to insurance companies and medical aid administrators.

"Over the years Seifsa and the trade unions have built up an infrastructure of employee benefits which has not been equalled in any other SA industry," Morgan said.

The largest of the funds were the pension and provident funds which together controlled assets of almost R8bn. The Metal Industries Provident Fund, established in 1991 as a result of trade union pressure, boasted 158 600 members and R1,3bn in assets.

Morgan said from March 1 next year, members of the Metal Industries Group Pension Fund would have the option of joining the provident fund. Thereafter, recruits would be

ERICA JANKOWITZ

allowed to join the fund they preferred.

All funds had been declared actuarially sound and their assets were administered by specialists employed by the funds in consultation with their committees.

"The performance of these specialists has consistently been above average, as measured against portfolios managed by certain insurance companies on behalf of the funds and against other funds that participate in the actuaries' investment surveys," Morgan said.

He said members of all these funds could pledge their benefits as security against loans from various financial institutions, facilitating the purchase of houses. (297)

In addition, further funds had been placed with an Urban Foundation subsidiary which specialises in low-cost housing to help members in this category.

Other funds administered by Seifsa were those pertaining to medical, sick pay and permanent disability schemes. The Metal Industries Medical Aid Fund alone paid out more than R100m a year to its 22 000 members, Morgan said.

Scratch cards out but lottery in under new laws

Political Staff

(297) ARG 1/11/93
LEGISLATION to regulate the gambling industry is to be introduced at the parliamentary session starting on November 22, Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee confirmed today.

He said legislation was still being formulated to regulate the "vast" industry, and referred to the recommendations of the Howard Commission earlier this year.

Mr Coetsee would not give details, but it is understood that the legislation will follow the recommendations of the commission closely.

The commission said a limited number of casinos should be allowed to operate under strict control in certain areas and a single national lottery should be used to raise funds for welfare.

Scratch card competitions will gradually phased out, a government source indicated today. There have been complaints that only a small part of money raised by scratch cards goes to charity.

The Howard Commission also raised the possibility of a national football pool.

Gambling will be one of the areas to fall under proposed regional governments.

Under the proposed legislation, regions will decide for themselves whether to allow casinos. In this way, existing casinos in areas like Bophuthatswana and Transkei could be retained.

Govt set to scrap scratch cards

297

25/11/93

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE government plans to replace the burgeoning scratch-card industry and similar games of chance with a single national lottery and a national soccer pool.

But the fate of homeland casinos will be left to regional governments in a new dispensation.

These are the main features of a comprehensive shake-up of South Africa's R8 billion-a-year gambling industry which will be debated in Parliament later this month.

Government sources said yesterday the major aim of proposed legislation would be to place all forms of games of chance under strict regulation and to ensure that a large percentage of proceeds were channelled to appropriate social projects like education, housing and welfare.

The financial affairs of both the lottery and the soccer pool would be subject to public audit.

ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus said yesterday that his organisation felt that a new gambling dispensation should wait until a government of national unity was installed.

He acknowledged that gambling was not a burning issue for the ANC at the moment but added that the ANC was opposed to unilateral restructuring.

In the past, the ANC has insisted that changes to the gambling dispensation be approved by the multi-party negotiating forum, which has already proposed that decisions on gambling be devolved to the still-to-be-established regions.

But the thinking in the government is that a single national lottery and football pool are matters which should be decided at central government level as a matter of urgency.

The government has warned repeatedly that it finds the current state of uncontrolled gambling unacceptable and that swift action is necessary to bring the industry under closer supervision and to ensure that it was taxed effectively.

In terms of the proposed new gambling dispensation, the fate of casinos in the TBVC states would be a matter to be sorted out by the new regional governments after the April 27 poll.

Parliament resumes on November 22 for the third session this year.

Operation Hunger wins funds

B/D 64 11/1/93
KATHRYN STRACHAN

OPERATION Hunger had been pledged an unprecedented amount in foreign donations during the organisation's recent fund-raising tour of Europe and the US, executive director Ina Perlman said last week.

At least R7m had been confirmed and a further R10m had been promised, she said.

However, Perlman added that foreign government representatives canvassed had stressed they were willing to help alleviate the problem of hunger as long as there was a sign from the SA government that it was prepared to handle the country's development and hunger problems more effectively. (297)

"With a country of our GNP, where hunger is caused by inequality, they expect to see our government making a realistic contribution," she said.

Perlman said the message from Europe and the US would be relayed at a meeting with representatives of the government food programme this week.

She attributed the increase in donations partly to the growing trend of foreign companies wanting to invest in SA.

These companies were concerned about their social responsibility programmes once they were in the country, and were therefore eager to make donations to Operation Hunger, Perlman said.

She warned that the country's malnutrition crisis was not over. Many parts of the country faced dire food shortages, and as most of the foreign donations would not be received before January, urgent government help was needed for December.

Many parts of the country, particularly the northern Transvaal, were still afflicted by drought, and the areas which had seen rain would only reap the harvest next March. The recent rains would also do little to benefit those who did not have land to cultivate, Perlman said.

Games Africa to sue Beeld

LLOYD COUTTS

GAMES Africa, the company which operates the Ithuba scratchcard lottery, is to sue Beeld for a series of articles on the game by the morning daily *Beeld*.

Games Africa deputy MD Richard Biesheuvel said yesterday summons had already been issued, after a number of stories on the company's percentage contribution to charity, valueless scratchcards and a player who allegedly won R10 000 but was not paid.

"In view of the widespread damage caused by gross misrepresentations in Beeld, and on advice from senior counsel, the board of directors of Games Africa has decided to institute le-

gal proceedings against Beeld for loss of goodwill and for loss of income destined for social causes in SA," he said. 4/11/93

"The first summons has been issued, and others will follow in due course. . . . We cannot allow malicious action on the part of any party to damage the credibility of our operation to the detriment of social causes in SA and the shareholders of Games Africa."

Beeld editor Willie Kühn said his newspaper would "most certainly" defend the action. "We've already referred (the matter) to our lawyers and they're looking at it," he said. (297) 243

Call for new labour courts

ERICA JANKOWITZ

INDUSTRIAL Court president Adolph Landman yesterday proposed that industrial council circuit courts be established to hear all matters arising in their particular sectors, thus reducing the country's backlog of labour cases.

Landman suggested councils should nominate suitable candidates as additional members of the Industrial Court, subject to his approval. *BIDAY*

"These persons should be available to service, on a part- or full-time basis, the industry for which the industrial council has been established," he said. *(297)*

If no suitable candidate was available, an additional Industrial Court member could be assigned to this position. Industrial councils would be expected to provide infrastructural support.

Welfare bodies to map out strategy

BIDAY 5/11/93

KATHRYN STRACHAN

A NATIONAL welfare summit will be held at the World Trade Centre tomorrow to map out a future strategy for the neglected and fragmented welfare sector.

The summit will bring together about 800 stakeholders to identify critical issues facing welfare.

Marge Brown, spokesman for the summit's ad hoc committee, expected that a national welfare forum would be created. Competition among the various sectors for future Budget allocations would be fierce, she said. A forum would put the welfare sector in a better fighting position.

A high proportion of future Budgets was expected to be allocated to development and education at the expense of welfare, which played a crucial role in protecting the many vulnerable people who fell outside development projects, she said. While education received a high proportion

of the Budget in terms of international standards, the allocation for welfare remained relatively low.

Brown said there had been many confrontations between the state welfare sector and the informal sector, and it was crucial that a common vision be found. Welfare faced critical problems in the wake of the violence, which had left people disabled, families scattered, children abandoned, and which disrupted the payment of pensions and grants.

Another obstacle for welfare was the state's decision to cut benefits for foster parents at a time when violence and the AIDS epidemic orphaned an increasing number of children.

Brown said the forum was also necessary to influence developments such as controversial new amendments to the Social Assistance Act.

Chest lowers its sights by R3-m

□ Target now set at R10-m

SHARON SOROUR
Staff Reporter

THE Community Chest has lowered its sights and set a R10 million target for its annual fundraising campaign which ends on December 31 — R3 million less than last year.

Announcing the target, chest chairman Sarel van Aswegen said it was "disappointing" that the amount was less than those of the past two years.

In 1991 the chest raised a record R15 million of which R8 million was generated by Challenge scratch card sales.

"Last year, only R13 million was reached due to competition in the scratch card field which has since intensified with the commencement of national TV scratch card game shows," he said.

While this year's target is lower than the figure requested by welfare services, there were encouraging factors, namely:

- Surplus income from the 1991 bonga fund-raising year had been invested in a special general reserve fund which meant that in spite of the big drop in income from scratch card sales, fund allocations to welfare organisations could be expected to remain at reasonable levels for the year end.

- Chest donors continued to support the organisations in spite of the "stringency" of the economy, with "Give-As-You-Earn" payroll deduction scheme showing "dramatic" growth in new membership and increased donations from existing members.

Commenting on the target, chest executive director Robert Blake said

(297)
AUG 5/1992

if the R10 million target was reached, the chest would still be able to disburse R13 million to welfare organisations thanks to its contingency reserve.

The need of welfare organisations would be assessed once applications, which were accepted until the end of December, had been processed.

"We are going to have to make our target of R10 million — and at the moment we are a long way from reaching it. But we are positive we will make the R9.5 million mark."

November and December were important months and 40 percent of the chest's income came in in the last quarter of the year.

Mr Blake said the chest's "fortunes" were still attached to the scratch card business, which the chest initiated, as an income resource.

However, the market had become very competitive, and this had confused people.

He said the market had also been affected by the economy, with people unable to afford many scratchcards.

"But the people of Cape Town still donate, they are not dropping their donations and are still supporting welfare organisations. There is a positive feeling, and one of gratitude, that people do still care, and that's a fact."

- The chest's year-end campaign will be launched on Sunday with a Community Chest Awareness Day at the Waterfront from 11am to 5pm.

Entertainment includes puppet shows, jazz and marimba music, and ballet and modern dance performances, with local disc jockey Dimitri Jegels broadcasting live from the venue.

'Halt new welfare laws'

JOHANNESBURG. — More than 600 delegates at a welfare summit at the World Trade Centre agreed at the weekend a moratorium should be placed on new legislation affecting social welfare and on the unilateral restructuring of social services.

Mr. Cassim Salojee, a member of an ad hoc committee elected at the summit, said the aim was to establish a national forum before the April 27 election to prevent the government

from taking any action to affect welfare and social services.

Welfare and social services should be given equal weight to other issues discussed at the negotiating forum.

Delegates resolved not to accept proposals that welfare be an exclusively regional concern.

An ad hoc committee was elected to establish an interim national structure. — Sapa

(27) CT8/11/93

Put handouts in the bin

Sowetan 8/11/93

■ **COUNTRY LIVING** Rural people want to become independent:

By Joe Mdhlela

ORINARY people in the reserves will continue to lead unfulfilled and uneventful lives if funding to set up projects is not made available to them.

This is the view of Mr Horst Kleinschmidt, deputy chief executive of Kagiso Trust.

Men, women and children who have been thrown into these desolate rural settings by the apartheid Government want an opportunity to lead meaningful and productive lives.

"They are far from bitter and despondent," he says. "But they want a better future for their children."

He is right. These are the men and women who refuse to bask in the sun, hoping against hope that a miracle will improve their lot.

"No, that is not what we want," says an articulate and proud elderly Mr Key Kwinana who has spent all his life in Thembaletu, a rural settlement in Ciskei.

"We want to grow vegetables."

Then his eyes become slits. The forehead furrows, not that he is angry, but being a calculating man he gives every

"We want to grow spinach, cabbage, carrots ... we want to grow anything that will make us self-sufficient. We do not want favours or handouts"

word meaning

He will not talk for the sake of talking. He knows he has got to make a strong point, a strong case for his people.

"We want to grow spinach, cabbage, carrots ... we want to grow anything that will make us self-sufficient. We do not want favours or handouts."

In his simple, yet erudite way, Kwinana says part of the produce will go to the market. What remains will be consumed by the community.

Clearly, he understands basic eco-



A community wishing to be self-sufficient.

nomics. Perhaps not the text-book stuff, but the economics of survival.

Hope despite extreme hardship

Women folk support their leader as he talks about the projects of small-scale farming.

"We will produce and then sell. From our sales we will save some money so that we can develop our projects into co-

operatives," says Kwinana.

Thembaletu means hope. Indeed, it seems the country folk in this part of the world are sustained by hope, despite the lack of resources.

However, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and not the Government, are likely to help realise the dreams of this community. These organisations include among others, Inde-

pendent Development Trust, Kagiso Trust and the South African Council of Churches and Interfund. Without their help there is little hope of helping rural dwellers improve their lives.

But the best intentions and the most ambitious plans need funding to "kick-start" even the simplest economies.

Windmills to draw water to irrigate farming projects require money.

The brick-making mills need money.

Community funding project

Deputy chief executive officer Kleinschmidt put it this way: "Without the assistance of the NGOs there will be more problems for these communities. No funding will be forthcoming, so that there will be very little to motivate them to run any project."

He says NGOs play a very important role in developing the communities, "especially in the areas where the Government is not prepared to give support."

In the final analysis, the NGOs only provide the funding and training. It is the rural dwellers who must in the end take control of all the projects they initiate. The role of the NGOs is limited to funding and giving encouragement and moral support.

The community development programmes are helping to spur on rural communities whose desire is to be empowered "so that the question of handouts in their lives is relegated to the rubbish bins of the apartheid era."

For another view of the community funding project, tune in to TSS at 9pm tonight.

"We will produce and then sell. From our sales, we will save money so that we can develop our projects into co-operatives"



Giving hope to rural dwellers.

Welfare bodies seek moratorium

MORE than 600 delegates at a welfare summit at the World Trade Centre outside Kempton Park agreed on Saturday that a moratorium should be placed on any new legislation affecting social welfare and on the unilateral restructuring of welfare and social services.

Cassim Salojee, a member of an ad hoc committee elected at the summit, said the aim was to establish a national forum by the end of March to prevent government from taking any action which would affect

welfare and social services before the election.

Delegates expressed concern "that decisions which have serious implications for welfare are being taken at the multiparty negotiations" and resolved not to accept proposals that welfare be an exclusively regional concern. (297)

Delegates representing both governmental and non-governmental organisations as well as the informal and formal welfare sector also agreed that a

need to establish a national welfare forum existed.

The ad hoc committee's main task will be to establish regional committees who will elect representatives to sit on the interim national structure before the formation of a national forum.

The forum would need to be all-inclusive with special emphasis on grassroots organisations and a balance should exist between formal and informal welfare structures, the ad hoc committee said. — Sapa.

R1m appeal to help needy

Political Staff

A CITY-BASED funding organisation, the Equal Opportunity Foundation, has launched a R1-million appeal to boost its finances, derived from funds allocated by Coca-Cola seven years ago. (297) CT 10/11/93

It hopes to raise the R1m from 2 000 businesses.

The foundation, which has allocated R13,6m to 503 education and development projects in the past seven years, said that with the economy in recession, costs and unemployment were increasing and the number of deserving projects was growing.

Welfare in distress if Millionex misses target

LEE-ANN ALFREDS
Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — One of South Africa's biggest fund-raising campaigns, Millionex, is in serious trouble with only half of the R5 million target having been raised — less than two weeks before the competition closes.

Millionex joint chairman Abraham Krok said although the campaign had mounted a concerted effort to woo more subscribers in the run-up to the November 24 deadline, only R2,5 million had been collected.

"This year fund-raising has been very difficult because of the economic situation in the country and also because

most of the welfare organisations solicit the same companies for assistance," he said.

"If we don't reach our target of R5 million we are going to disappoint many of our beneficiaries who depend on us for financial assistance."

Millionex beneficiaries include the National Peace Accord, Family Life Centre, Remedial Teaching Fund, Takalani for the Mentally Handicapped, the Drug Trust Foundation and the National Council for the Aged.

Mr Krok appealed to the public and corporations to support the campaign, which had raised more than R20 million since its inception seven years ago.

"The terrible economic times have made it difficult for the man in the street to contribute to the fund

"This has forced us to rely more and more on corporate institutions," he said.

"I therefore wish to appeal to corporations to support Millionex because they have the economic muscle.

"There's still time to buy shares," he said.

The draw for the R1 million first cash prize will be held at The Carousel Entertainment World outside Pretoria, on November 24 at 9pm.

Anyone who would like to buy Millionex shares is asked to phone (011) 337-4150 or to go to their nearest Nedbank.

Rural women given grant of R3m

Political Staff

A GRANT of R3 million to a Women's Development Bank to help rural women gain access to capital for development projects was announced last night by the Open Society Foundation.

The money would help productive women in rural areas gain access to capital without the usual require-

ments for collateral, the foundation's chairman, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said last night.

The bank would use the money to create a revolving fund for credit, he said after the foundation's board of trustees meeting.

Dr Slabbert said that although the foundation had only been in existence for 18 weeks, it had already

allocated R6m.

This included R1m for the National Youth Development Forum, R300 000 for Idasa's voter education programme for radio and television media, R150 000 for the Institute of Defence Studies and R150 000 for the Black Sash Advice Office Trust.

Dr Slabbert said the foundation was privately funded and it was com-

mitted to promoting an open society accountable to the people it served.

Its trustees had decided it would concentrate on training people for local government, youth development, rural community development with a focus on the empowerment of women and communications with an emphasis on radio and television for educational purposes, Dr Slabbert said.

ET 16/11/93

Advisers' on aid slammed

JOHANNESBURG. — Kagiso Trust executive director Mr Eric Molobi yesterday attacked the emergence of "consultants" who creamed off huge amounts from development aid through steep charges.

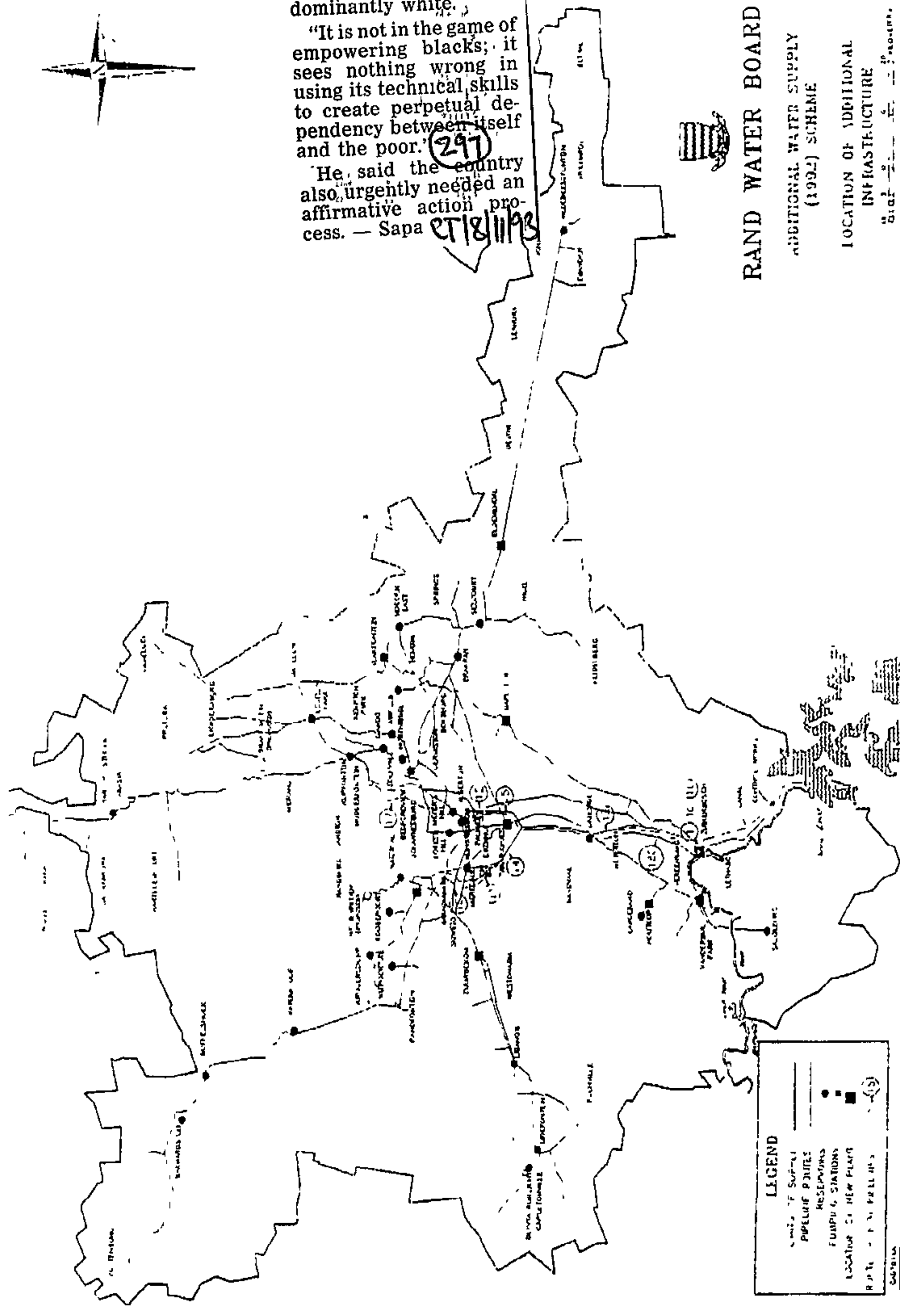
Addressing the Urban Foundation's annual meeting here, he said this "new elite" was predominantly white.

"It is not in the game of empowering blacks; it sees nothing wrong in using its technical skills to create perpetual dependency between itself and the poor."

He said the country also urgently needed an affirmative action process. — Sapa

H.19

Fig 1 Supply area



Viva, Ithuba set to merge

CT25/11/93 (297)

THE two warring scratchcard operators, the Viva and Ithuba trusts, are expected to announce a merger today.

Sources said the two, together with Kagiso Trust, would set up a new trust to be administered by Games Africa — the present manager of Ithuba.

The merger is expected to end the disputes that have damaged the scratchcard industry and give it new credibility.

Meanwhile, Johannesburg businessman Mr Taki Xenopoulos responded to the news with threats of legal action, saying he had spent the past nine months and "several hundred thousand rand" concluding an identical administration agreement with Viva Trust.

Now he learnt through the media that Viva intended entering

Threats of legal action

into an identical agreement with Games Africa.

Viva Trust chairman Dr William Rowland said he found it contemptible that anyone should threaten legal action that could only be to the detriment of welfare and development in the country.

Viva was "engaged in negotiations which will lead to an immediate and spectacular increase in welfare benefits". Any agreement

would be based on the best possible deal for Viva's beneficiaries.

Mr Xenopoulos said Dr Rowland's position as head of a welfare organisation did not give him the right to ignore ethical and legal rules in commercial dealings.

Sources said Dr Rowland had been locked in negotiations with Games Africa and that an announcement which would see Games Africa co-operate with Viva Trust was expected later today.

One source said Viva's monthly turnover was about R4 million a month and that about R1m of this was distributed to welfare.

The source added: "Viva has been forced into an agreement because of a lack of funding." — Own Correspondent, Staff Reporter

Scratchcard operators in merger deal

THE two warring scratchcard operators, the Viva and Ithuba Trusts, are expected to announce a merger today.

Sources said that together with Kagiso Trust, the two operations would set up a new trust to be administered by Games Africa — the current manager of Ithuba.

Johannesburg businessman Taki Xenopoulos responded to the news with threats of legal action, saying he had concluded an identical administration agreement with Viva Trust. He had spent the past nine months and "several hundreds of thousands of rands" negotiating the agreement. However he had learnt through the media that Viva intended entering into an identical agreement with Games Africa.

81 Day 25 11193
KATHRYN STRACHAN

The merger is expected to end the disputes that have damaged the scratchcard industry and bring it new credibility.

Viva Trust chairman William Rowland said he found it contemptible that anyone should threaten legal action which could only be to the detriment of welfare and development in the country. Viva was "engaged in negotiations which will lead to an immediate and spectacular increase in welfare benefits".

(297)
Xenopoulos said Rowland's position as head of a welfare organisation did not give him the right to ignore ethical and legal rules in commercial dealings.

Development Bank payouts rise 81%

THE Development Bank of SA has pulled off a major turnaround in loan payouts, reporting an 81% pickup in the six months to September compared with the same period a year ago. *B/Say 24/11/83*

The bank, which struggled last year to get funds out to communities, disbursed R292m (R161m). Political problems, violence and lack of capacity at grassroots level had caused a bottleneck in the flow of development funds. CE Andre la Grange said the disbursements since September had already reached the same level as the last full financial year — about R400m, and the R700m mark was in sight for the year. "This is exceptional for the kind of circumstances we face." *(297)*

Most organisations involved in the development process — government and non-government — were adapting to the changing environment and were able to operate more effectively under conditions that had previously hampered progress.

The bank managed to avert injudicious use of its resources while broader systemic difficulties persisted. Resources had been

GRETA STEYN

channelled into addressing these difficulties so that funds could start flowing. Effort had been put into building capacity.

The bank had cash of R900m at its disposal, which was 39% of the undisbursed loan commitments. The cash available had been fully committed and would have to be supplemented by further borrowings. However, La Grange said there was still slack to be taken up on the funding side, which augured well for the bank's ability to meet heightened spending needs.

He announced that the bank had been formally approved as SA's counterpart agency for dealing with the World Bank after extra-parliamentary support had been obtained. But he did not envisage the need for international finance to fund development in the next two years, as there was enough domestic liquidity available.

The bank expected a "rethink" of its role once a new government was in place. Restructuring, including the controlling bodies and management, was possible.

Viva and Ithuba trusts merger 'benefit welfare'

BIDEN 26/11/93

KATHRYN STRACHAN

SCRATCH card and lottery fundraising organisations Viva and Ithuba trusts yesterday announced their merger after a year of negotiations.

Viva Trust chairman William Rowland told a news briefing in Johannesburg the appointment of James Africa — the administrator of the Trust — to distribute and administer the scratch card and lottery to increase the benefits.

national lottery would be resisted. "We have pioneered this field, while the state's record has been to reduce its contribution to welfare."

In response to threats of legal action from Johannesburg businessman Taki Xenopoulos, who claims he concluded an agreement for the identical rights to administer the Viva Trust, Rowland denied there had been an agreement.

He said negotiations with Xenopoulos had broken down. It was a very competitive environment, and his mission had been to get the best possible deal for the

there had been "a merger of the two trusts of funds welfare."

In the distribution of 500 cents each subordinated compulsorily coupon unsold debentures (junior debentures) of 500 cents each

unavailable (securities)

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) Registration No 05/08191/06

Viva, Games Africa bury the hatchet

Star 26/11/93

■ BY MICHAEL SPARKS

Viva Trust has decided to bury the hatchet with Games Africa and has signed an agreement granting Games Africa sole rights to sell, market and distribute the Viva scratchcard game, Viva Trust chairman Dr William Rowland announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

Controversial

297

Admitting that it was a "dramatic reversal" of the public antagonism between the two organisations, Rowland said there had been "genuine personality differences" in the past.

But these differences had been patched up in the past year to 18 months.

It was at that time that the controversial head of Games Africa, Gareth Pyne-James, left that organisation.

Rowland said the agreement had been signed because it would increase the number of outlets distributing the scratchcards to more than 6 000, giving scratchcard buyers easier access to the games.

The agreement means that Games Africa will market and distribute both Viva and Ithuba Trust scratchcards.

He added that the two organisations and the Community Chest were engaged in further discussions about the formation of a combined "Super Trust" which would distribute funds.

The agreement means that Viva Trust will receive 25 percent of the funds collected, which will then be passed on to welfare organisations. This, Rowland said, was a precondition for the agreement.

If the Government accepted the recommendations of the Howard Commission report on gambling, exempting scratchcard games from VAT, that figure could increase to between 31 and 32 percent, Rowland added.

Prize money

A further 45 percent of the funds are used for prizes.

Ithuba Trust chairman Raymond Parsons said his organisation currently distributed 18 percent of the money collected to welfare organisations, while half went to prize money.

Viva forced to cut deal with enemy

S1 Times 28/11/93

BY JOCELYN MAKER
A DEAL struck this week by South Africa's two scratchcard giants was forced on one of them by the imminent collapse of its marketing infrastructure.

The agreement signed on Wednesday between the Viva Trust and Games Africa, marketing arm of the Ithuba game, will follow two weeks of high drama in Viva ranks.

The organisations have been arch-enemies in the scratchcard market. In the past, Games Africa will be responsible for the sale, distribution and marketing of both Ithuba and Viva scratchcards. Amid allegations of the eaking of confidential documents, threatening phone calls and bad faith, the Viva Trust — which represents all the major welfare organisations in South Africa — finally had to choose but to join forces with its major rival.



SETTLED ...
Mr Raymond Parsons, right, and Dr William Rowland at the press conference at which the deal was announced.
Picture: HERBERT MABUZA

Last Friday Viva's general manager, Mr Vincent Baasch, was ordered to vacate his office after weeks of putting pressure on the trust to sign a contract which would have allowed a company he registered in December last year to take over the marketing of the Viva game.

His partner in the venture, Ticket Games Services, was to be Greek tycoon Taki Xenopoulos, who is now threatening to sue the Viva Trust for reneging on what he claims was a firm agreement struck during nine months of negotiations.

Viva took the decision not to sign with TGS last Thursday after trustees had repeatedly rejected seven drafts of the proposed contract.

But the trust then found itself in a critical position. Ten days before its next scheduled draw, and termination of its existing marketing contract with a company called Interhelp, Viva had no way of continuing to sell and administer its scratchcards.

The Interhelp contract expires on December 31, and after being given notice that it would not be renewed — because the service had been "extremely inefficient" according to Viva Trust chairman Dr William Rowland — managing director Mrs Rosemarie

called in to book us into another hotel."

Mr Ntsoyi said certain lawyers "who were not as disciplined as the activists when it came to keeping time" caused more friction by regularly oversleeping and keeping the entire group waiting.

Barrett sold the 700 Viva ticket kiosks situated throughout South Africa to Games Africa.

Mrs Barrett confirmed this weekend that her company had signed a contract with Games Africa which will come into effect on January 1.

"Viva suddenly found itself with no one to sell its tickets, and nowhere to sell them from. The only option for survival was to turn to Games Africa," said a top Viva source.

But, he revealed, Viva's problems dated back to February, when the business relationship between general manager Mr Baasch and Mr Xenopoulos was formed.

"The Fontana king (Mr Xenopoulos) is a dynamic figure, and he quite swept some of the trustees and Mr Baasch off their feet. He whined and dined them lavishly, and negotiations about the proposed new marketing arrangements began in earnest some time in March.

"TGS was to take over the retailing and distribution of the existing operation and, in addition, launch a ticket lottery for Viva. For months TGS put forward proposals, but they kept moving the goalposts. By last month Mr Baasch was becoming extremely impatient," the source said.

"He was the only full-time Viva employee, and he ran the show from the beginning. A few weeks ago he began to threaten that he would leave unless the deal with TGS was finalised and signed. There were many and some heated arguments.

"As general manager, Mr Baasch was in a powerful position. He knew there was no one else who could take over at short notice. All the trustees, and Dr Rowland, are in full-time employment."

The source said the decision not to renew the Interhelp marketing contract had been at the insistence of Mr Baasch. "He knew that, once that happened, he and Mr Xenopoulos could step into the gap. But Mr Baasch also tried to put pressure on the

trustees to sign with TGS by claiming that if we didn't act quickly Viva would miss its chance at getting a time slot on CCV for a live TV show.

"As it happens, Viva was already talking to the SABC and Games Africa about the CCV proposal, but Mr Baasch and Mr Xenopoulos kept up the pressure.

"Then, on November 18, Viva's executive committee discovered that Interhelp had linked up with Ithuba."

"By that afternoon Mr Baasch was talking to Mr Xenopoulos to get up a meeting for the next day. They must have had a sense of what was going to happen," said Dr Rowland.

The next day he received a letter from Mr Xenopoulos's lawyer informing him that legal action would be taken against both the Viva Trust and Dr Rowland in his personal capacity.

"We had to move, and move quickly, to save Viva, and the obvious solution was Games Africa, who were ready and waiting to do business with us."

"I am shocked and deeply disappointed that this has happened. I told them what my intentions were in June. I will not be drawn into a mud-slinging match now," he said.

Asked why he had registered TGS with a share capital of R100 as far back as December last year, Mr Baasch — the sole director — said this was with a view to launching a ticket lottery.

In terms of the Viva-Games Africa agreement, Games Africa, which manages the Ithuba game, will be responsible for all sales, distribution and marketing of Viva scratchcards in future.

Ithuba chairman Raymond Parsons said the arrangement would eliminate "wasteful competition".

Mr Baasch — andibly emotional and at times close to tears — vehemently denied to the Sunday Times this week that he had tried to "blackmail" Viva into signing the TGS contract or had removed any documents from Viva's offices.

"I am shocked and deeply disappointed that this has happened. I told them what my intentions were in June. I will not be drawn into a mud-slinging match now," he said.

Asked why he had registered TGS with a share capital of R100 as far back as December last year, Mr Baasch — the sole director — said this was with a view to launching a ticket lottery.

They're here!

Instantly

LIGHTS

Billions 'on the way' for social, economic building

BRUCE CAMERON, Business Staff

BILLIONS of rands are set to be invested in social and economic reconstruction and in affirmative business action, African National Congress head of economics Trevor Manuel announced today.

Plans included.

- An arrangement with United States fund managers to finance social infrastructure development and the stimulation of black business;

- An initiative to be announced "within days" by a major, unnamed South African life insurance company to spend millions of rands on socially responsible development projects;

- A post-election, international, special reconstruction bond to allow foreigners interested in South Africa to help fund development; and,

- Access to international capital markets from which the government withdrew last year when the first Codesa talks failed and foreign funding became prohibitively expensive.

Mr Manuel announced the plans at a breakfast of the Independent Business Forum in Cape Town.

Visiting United States Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown, who made an unscheduled appearance at the breakfast, said US president Bill Clinton intended to move rapidly on economic assistance to ensure economic and political equality.

He said a special section of an investment agreement under the auspices of the American foreign assistance agency, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, scheduled to be signed by himself and Finance Minister Derek Keys today, would make provision for affirmative action investment by US businessmen.



Focus on Business



Plan to acquire cash Sowetan 11/2/93 without the hassles

By Joshua Raboroko

MANY forums are being created by the private sector and the corporate world to empower black business by promoting a fully integrated economy through meaningful black-white participation.

The latest is the Business Challenge attempt to form a self financing scheme likely to give blacks a greater chance of becoming and being trained as entrepreneurs by acquiring finance without hassles.

The deal, which is estimated to cost R10 million and is being negotiated by the Development Bank of Southern Africa; the Independent Development Trust, has been seen as an important milestone toward black advancement.

BC chief executive Mr Phil Khumalo

said the deal would be completed soon and was designed to help thousands of the unemployed and disadvantaged.

He said talks were at an advanced stage toward the formation of the scheme.

DBSA executive Mr P Smith confirmed that they were working toward such a project but said it was premature to speculate about it at this stage. (297)

"We have to tie certain knots before the project gets off the ground," he said. (297)

The project will include giving loans ranging from R20 000 to R200 000 — without collateral — to people wishing to start business.

"We are financing those people who have been disadvantaged as a result of apartheid."

They would be helped with equipment, material and cash flow and will be taught

how to start a business plan and develop their skills.

Sub-contracting and opportunities such as franchising would not be ruled out. He added that, in fact, "we will try to help them" with any business they wished to undertake.

He said Potchefstroom University and the South African Business Advisory Bureau would provide services such as tuition and counselling.

He added that in the target market of this project, there existed the potential that individual entrepreneurs could afford to pay for services rendered.

After the launch of the scheme Khumalo will resign his position and become chairman. It is understood that the completion will take place on December 12.



Phil Khumalo

Rural project: DBSA to work with W Bank

JOHANNESBURG. — The Development Bank of South Africa has been formally approved as South Africa's counterpart agency for dealing with the World Bank and would conduct technical work on the International financial institution's proposed Rural Restructuring Programme (RRP).

DBSA chief executive Andre le Grange said yesterday the bank would serve in this capacity at least until the end of the first quarter of 1994.

Extra-parliamentary support had been obtained for the move, he added.

Regarding the RRP, the DBSA would do "technical" work on the proposal, canvassing the opinions of as many South Africans as possible on the matter.

The programme calls for rapid land reform to give victims of apartheid access to land to alleviate poverty and increase small farm output.

The World Bank would finance land purchases over five years, amounting to about 30% of all agricultural land.

Beneficiaries of the programme would receive a variety of grants and subsidies as well as access to agricul-

tural finance and extension, water resources and social services to aid their move to farming.

Mr le Grange said he had talks with the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress on Tuesday, and added that they all agreed that the matter of World Bank finance -- and other donor finance -- had to be managed properly.

"They have so many resources at their disposal they could easily overrun us, set the development agenda and put development in South Africa on a course we do not want."

Mr le Grange said he regarded the Agricultural Development Fund Bill, discussed in Parliament on Monday, as possibly leading to the creation of duplicate facilities. Institutions such as the DBSA existed to administer donor funds.

He cautioned that South Africans were "babes in the woods" when it came to administering large amounts of donor funds and the country would have to learn to be tough in negotiating the terms on which funds would be accepted. — Sapa

DBSA approved as World Bank conduit

The Development Bank of South Africa has been formally approved as South Africa's counterpart agency for dealing with the World Bank and would conduct technical work on the international financial institution's proposed Rural Restructuring Programme (RRP).

DBSA chief executive Andre le Grange said yesterday the bank would serve in this capacity at least until the end of the first quarter of 1994. *Star*

Extra-parliamentary support had been obtained for the move, he added. *2/12/93*

The farm programme calls for rapid land reform to give victims of apartheid access to land to alleviate poverty and increase small farm output.

The World Bank would finance land purchases over five years, amount-

ing to about 30 percent of all agricultural land.

Beneficiaries of the programme would receive a variety of grants and subsidies as well as access to agricultural finance and extension, water resources and social services to aid their move to farming.

Le Grange said he regarded the Agricultural Development Fund Bill, discussed in Parliament on Monday, as possibly leading to the creation of duplicate facilities. Institutions such as the DBSA existed to administer donor funds. *(297)*

He cautioned that South Africans were "babes in the wood" when it came to administering large amounts of donor funds and the country would have to learn to be tough in negotiating the terms on which funds would be accepted. — Sapa.



Market watch ... US Commerce Secretary Ron Brown (left) visited the Johannesburg Stock Exchange this week. He was shown around by JSE president Roy Andersen

PHOTO: RUTH MOTAU

Financing opportunities for SA

Much attention has been paid to the inflow of aid money for development but the private sector can benefit too.

Reg Rumney reports

SOME opportunities for local business in the return of development agencies such as the World Bank to South Africa were spelled out by James Friedlander of US law firm Akin, Gump recently.

He was speaking to journalists at a Hofmeyr Van der Merwe presentation on international financing sources for South African projects.

South Africa will have access to World Bank loans — or more strictly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loans rather than the virtually free International Development Association (IDA) loans available to poorer countries.

The Bank only lends to government or government-guaranteed projects, not the private sector. But opportunities exist in supplying goods and services for World Bank projects, and information on these

should be readily available when the Bank officially reopens its offices here.

South African companies can all bid for contracts on projects funded by the World Bank and in the past few years South African firms have been awarded Bank contracts, Friedlander said.

There are opportunities to supply goods and services both in the region and worldwide. "The World Bank disbursed \$12-billion over the last year and the IDA \$4-billion. Most of this goes into the procurement of goods and services."

The World Bank publishes a list of proposed projects monthly.

Directly dealing with private sector investment are two other World Bank associates, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Africa Enterprise Fund (AEF). The IFC usually lends \$8-million to \$10-million. The AEF makes smaller loans, of up to \$5-million.

"The IFC is looking for new projects and expansions of existing projects." The IFC likes to work on a 60:40 debt:equity ratio, and will take up to 25 percent of a project.

Typically, he says, the IFC lends to finance privatisation, industry and tourism. "The project has to

have a good rate of return."

The IFC offers longer periods than the maximum 12 years commercial lenders go for — and at a fixed rate.

Participation by the IFC is advantageous for the outside investor in that it brings in a powerful partner in the form of the World Bank to guard against mishaps like government intervention of some sort in a project.

"IFC participation gives a sense of security."

Another benefit for South African investors is the IFC can easily syndicate loans for projects, bringing in other foreign investors who can be comfortable a particular project has a World Bank imprimatur.

Political risk insurance is extended to investors through Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (Miga). It insures, among others, against three types of risk:

- War or revolution.
- Expropriation.
- Non-convertibility of the country's currency.

The insured does not have to be covered for all these risks.

The investor must be a Miga member and the investment must be in a Miga country.

(297) WM 3-9/12/93

Mothers left holding the baby

DI CAELERS

Weekend Argus Reporter

A SHOCKINGLY high average of seven out of 10 South African men who should pay maintenance default at some point, forcing mothers to shoulder a huge financial burden.

But South Africa is no exception. The default rate for maintenance payments is notoriously high worldwide. It's generally accepted that about 50 percent of men default, spiralling to more than 85 percent in poorer communities.

And while the statistics are guaranteed to have people gasping in horror, they do little to change the situation for the mothers, either divorced or single parents, who are forced to live with the confusion, anger, fear and uncertainty of knowing their income can mostly not be guaranteed.

The head of the University of Cape Town's socio-legal unit, Sandra Burman, says maintenance awards are notoriously unreliable as a source of income: "Failure to pay the maintenance ordered does not automatically set in motion a criminal charge."

"A woman must lay a non-support charge at the court and, when the husband is several months in arrears, he will be summonsed for contempt of court. If however, he pays only in part or late, he may in practice never be summonsed, however inconvenient this may be for the recipient."

And that's if the woman manages to obtain a maintenance order at all.

Dr Burman said that for a maintenance hearing to take place, a woman had to supply the address of the father of her children — and so the more mobile the population, the easier it was for an unco-operative father to vanish.

■ Only about half of South Africa's mothers who should get monthly maintenance payments actually get the money. And State maintenance grants that should be their safety net are mostly inaccessible or grossly inadequate.

Black Sash case worker Hilda Boikanyo — who deals with about 10 cases of maintenance payment default every day — advocates a system whereby maintenance is deducted directly from the father's wages.

And if the father isn't working, the government will need a better system of grants than the present R100 a child, which is paid out only if the father is disabled, deceased, a pensioner or in prison.

Dr Burman said the result was a high proportion of single and divorced mothers providing for their children "out of uncertain and frequently grossly inadequate incomes".

Weekend Argus spoke to three single mothers, all of whom were ready "to throw in the towel" rather than face another session with the city's maintenance officers.

The mother of a 13-year-old illegitimate son said she had been left literally "holding the baby" and described her subsequent maintenance experiences as a never-ending battle.

"About 17 months ago he just decided to pay me R100 less than he was supposed to. Several letters from the Cape Town courts followed and finally, a year ago, a warrant for his arrest. But even though Johannesburg (where he lives) knew his address, they did nothing."

"A second warrant for his arrest went out in August, when I was R1 700 out of pocket, and only then did the money suddenly appear in my account."

ARGUS 4/12/93 (297)

Her child's father was also supposed to pay medical bills. "But he never pays them even though I send them to him. My son's orthodontist has now refused to proceed with treatment because of the unpaid bills. It's humiliating."

The divorced mother of a teenage son, from Plumstead, said she wanted to tell her story to warn other women never to accept unofficial increases in maintenance as they could well find themselves on the losing end.

"In December 1990 my ex-husband said he would increase my maintenance to R200 and that he would tell the court and sort things out with them."

"Two years later he stopped paying altogether and when I went to the Wynberg court to complain, I was told he was in credit and that he didn't have to pay a cent until he'd worked off his credit."

She has consequently had no maintenance for the past five months. "And he's never paid school fees, never bought a school uniform or books and never furnished me with a medical aid number, even though our divorce papers state that he's supposed to pay medical bills."

The single mother of a three-year-old daughter, from Kenilworth, once believed a court order for maintenance would end her problems — but found it was just the beginning.

"The magistrate gave him a serious lecture about the consequences of defaulting, but it was just a joke. He was supposed to make his first payment two

weeks later via stop order, but I just about had a nervous breakdown and my credit rating was destroyed before that order was signed.

"Three letters were sent out in the first two months — but nothing else happened. At that stage he was moving around quite a bit and when I phoned the Wynberg maintenance officer saying one of the letters had been sent to the wrong address, the response was an extremely bored 'Well then there's nothing we can do about it.'"

Now, about a year later, her ex-boyfriend has cancelled the stop order and her maintenance is again not being paid. "I feel so helpless, I don't know where to turn. If I go back to the maintenance officer I know I'm just going to get the run-around again."

Ilse Olickers, Lawyers for Human Rights' women's desk director, said these were problems being experienced by middle-class white women, "so you can imagine what it's like for black women".

She said it was perhaps time to look at a completely different system, such as the one in Scandinavian countries where all men of virile age paid a standard tax and the women collected from the government in the form of grants.

"There is no individual paternity relationship scenario because it's mostly impossible to enforce and police," she said.

Dr Burman agreed, saying a possibility to be considered was the automatic taxation of every man with a child, and the payment of a child allowance for every child to the mothers of children.

"This would be more reliable than the present system of tax allowances for children and court orders against fathers."

Attorney-General Frank Kahn was unavailable for comment.

Hunger respects no boundaries

Star 4/12/93

OPERATION Hunger field workers are finding that poverty is colourblind. About 6 500 of the 266 000 people who are fed by the organisation in the Free State are whites, reports LOUISE MARSLAND.

IN A DUSTY squatter camp next to a railway line outside Bloemfontein, noisy children queue at an Operation Hunger soup kitchen with old men and women, mothers and young men just returned from looking for work.

Among the black faces is a white one: it belongs to Johan Wiese (24), a security guard who lost his job and was taken in by a black family.

Wiese said he was there because, after he lost his job, he had received no help from his own family. Philémon and Queenie Setlako took him in when he had nowhere else to go, giving him his own "room" at the back of their shack.

"I want to live with these people. They help me. Whites think more of themselves than others. But here, if I need something, people help me."

On the other side of town at a soup kitchen in the white suburb of Orange-sig, 120 women and children queue up at midday for soup.

The women, with care-worn faces, trail barefoot children. All carry plastic containers to take soup back to family members at home.

Black community-health workers are feeding 6 500 whites at soup kitchens in Free State towns — the conservative heartland of South Africa — in addition to 260 000 black people. A further 24 000 people of all races who have applied to join feeding schemes are on the provinces' waiting lists.

Helpless

(297)

There are many hard-luck stories — jobs lost because of the drought, the mines closing, farmers throwing families out of their rural homes.

Hasie Bezuidenhout (65) was left with no income after her husband's death a year ago, soon after his business was liquidated.

"I was helpless. I came to Operation Hunger for help and they asked me what skills I had."

Bezuidenhout, who now embroiders linen to make ends meet, said she



LOUISE MARSLAND

THE malnourished child hung on to her mother's arm, too weak to lift her head. The mother, elbowing her way through the crowd clamouring for the attention of Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman, told how the local clinic refused to see her without a fee of R13.

Dipping into her purse for the money, an outraged Perlman promised to take action. A Bloemfontein clinic will soon be on the receiving end of Perlman's wrath.

For more than a decade, Ina Perlman has fed the hungry, the poor and the downtrodden of South Africa. They call her Mmabatho — Mother of the People. This month she retires after 13 years as Operation Hunger executive director, and she will be sorely missed by her staff and the millions she has touched.

A compassionate Perlman this week listened patiently to civic leaders in a dusty, wind-blown Free State squatter camp talk about the problems local residents are having with local contractors laying water and sewerage pipes.

The poverty-stricken community has been given fancy toilets which, after only three months, are overflowing into streets and vegetable and flower gardens because the pipes fitted were apparently the wrong size.

Armed with invoices and work specifications, she promised to get to the bottom of their problems.

Perlman describes Operation Hunger's constituency as the "ultra poor, the destitute and those right at the bottom of the heap who get left behind." What has motivated her all these years has been anger, yet

Mother of People has given millions hope

(297)



SHE HAS ENJOYED IT: Ina Perlman will be sorely missed when she retires after 13 years as Operation Hunger executive director.

she admits that she has been "one of those lucky people" who has always enjoyed her job.

"Obviously there have been the horror moments, but it is the greatest privilege in the world to feel you are doing something positive for others.

Basically I'm a people person. I take each group as I find them — if I can help half, it's rewarding," she says.

The self-help schemes are the mainstay of her organisation. Perlman emphasises she is not "a lady bountiful with

been paying R3 a day to women to pick cotton, whereas the 1 500 women in our self-help projects were earning R300 a month making beadwork and another 1 500 families were earning R100 a month farming land we had obtained for them. So of course they weren't interested in jobs at R30 to R40 a month."

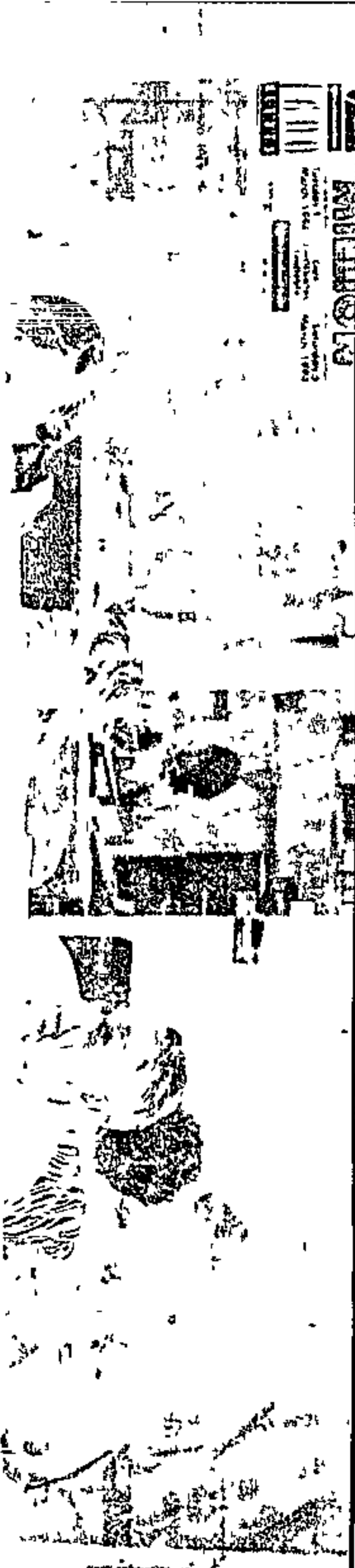
The worst moments are seeing desperately hungry children probably damaged for life — all for the lack of 10c a day.

No "powder puff" speeches either. At one of her last official duties — at the Miss World fund-raising banquet last month — Perlman lectured on human rights and warned of the dangers of the extreme hunger and poverty in this country were ignored. "I thought that with all those corporate heads there, I wasn't going to miss that opportunity," she laughed.

Giving the people land, particularly the large tracts held in trust by the Government, was one of the only ways of ensuring that the rural population became self-sufficient. Perlman said that with the majority of the rural population functionally illiterate, land was the only answer. "They have no hope, there is no other means of survival for them."

But "Mmabatho" does not intend to just disappear and she has a firm mission over the next six months leading up to the election.

"When the political hot air starts, I have told my staff they must challenge every political party on 10 points — including proper birth control, free prenatal care, free compulsory education for all children, re-introduction of State school feeding schemes, literacy programmes, realistic housing projects and free medical treatment."



plastic containers to take soup back to family members at home.

Black community-health workers are feeding 6 500 whites at soup kitchens in Free State towns — the conservative heartland of South Africa — in addition to 260 000 black people.

A further 24 000 people of all races who have applied to join feeding schemes are on the province's waiting lists.

Helpless

(297)
(244)

There are many hard-luck stories — jobs lost because of the drought, the mines closing, farmers throwing families out of their rural homes.

Hastie Bezuidenhout (65) was left with no income after her husband's death a year ago, soon after his business was liquidated.

"I was helpless. I came to Operation Hunger for help and they asked me what skills I had."

Bezuidenhout, who now embroiders linen to make ends meet, said she had never known such kindness. She said whites had not wanted to help her. "I knew everything would work out all right when I came here."

Mother of four Gerty Jones, an epileptic on a disability pension, was left destitute a year ago when her husband went to prison. Now she makes R250 a month selling her goods through Operation Hunger. "I don't know what I would have done otherwise."

Bloemfontein Operation Hunger director Judith Mokhele said it was a real eye-opener to have white families applying for aid. Initially, when going to white areas to assess needs, black field workers were chased away by dogs. They enlisted white colleagues to assist. Now they are invited into people's homes for tea.

"White poverty is a new thing for us. Bloemfontein is where the real new South Africa started. We never thought whites would come to a soup kitchen for pap."

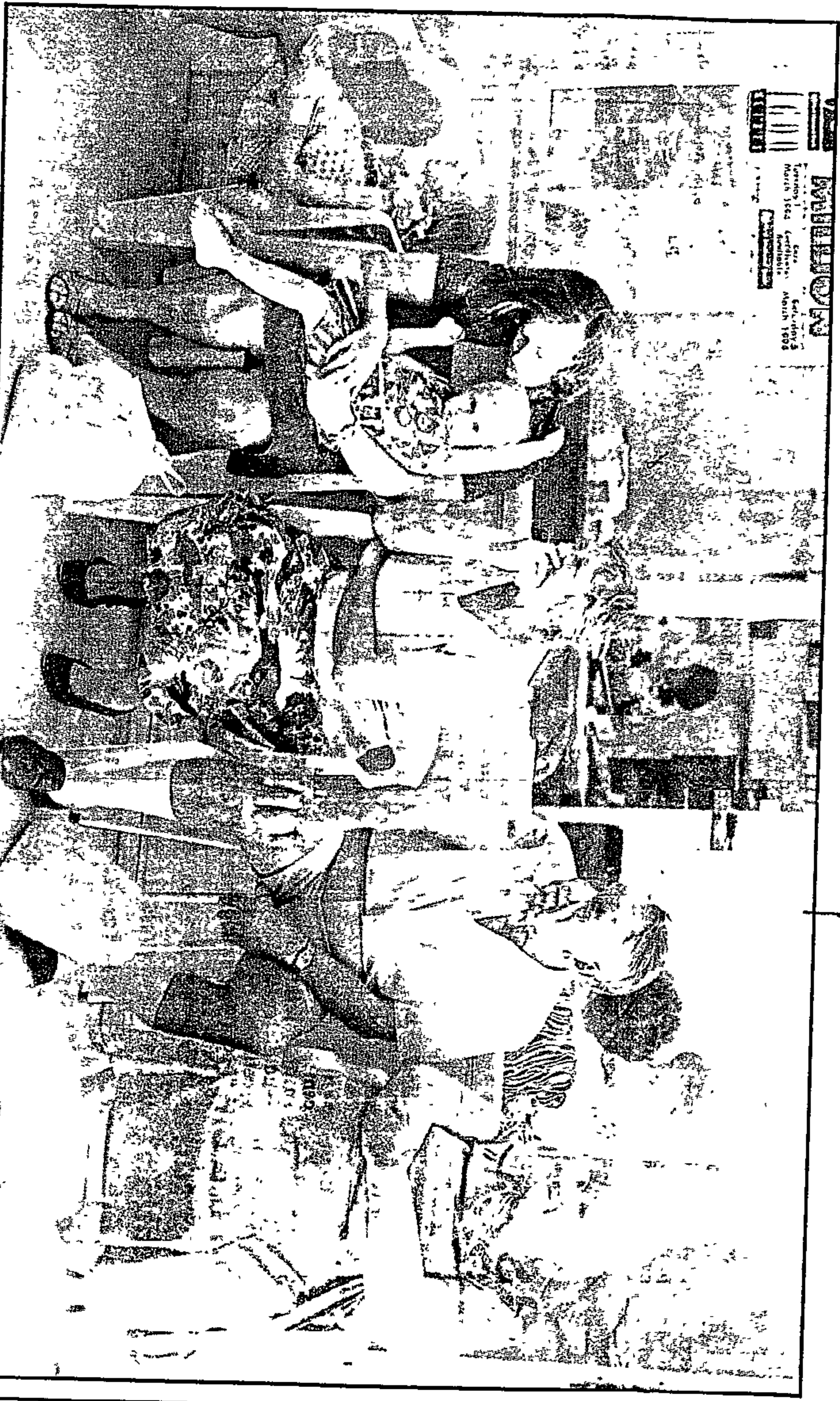
"Of course, some of the people we are feeding are probably AWB. But if no one else will help them, we will."



wrong size. Armed with invoices and work specifications, she promised to get to the bottom of their problems.

Perلمان describes Operation Hunger's constituency as the "ultra poor, the destitute and those right at the bottom of the heap who get left behind". What has motivated her all these years has been anger, yet

the horror moment the greatest privi world to feel you something positive Basically I'm a pet I take each group them — if I can be rewarding," she says: The self-help section. The mainstay of he tion. Perلمان emp is not "a lady bou



POVERTY LINES: Destitute blacks (top) line up at an Operation Hunger soup kitchen outside Bloemfontein. Below: At the organisation's head office in the Free State capital, whites in increasing numbers appeal for aid.

● Photographs: MYKEL NICOLAOU

Ina shares more than her bread

297 ARG 4/12/93



INA PERLMAN ... "greatest privilege".

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The malnourished child hung on her mother's arm, too weak to lift her head. The mother, elbowing her way through the crowd clamouring for the attention of Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman, told how a Bloemfontein clinic refused to see her without a fee of R13.

Dipping into her purse for the money, an outraged Mrs Perlman promised to take action and the clinic will soon be on the receiving end of the Perlman wrath.

For more than a decade Ina Perlman has fed the hungry, the poor and the downtrodden of South Africa. They call her Mmbabatho — Mother of the People. This month she retires after 13 years as Operation Hunger executive director and will be sorely missed by her staff and the millions she has touched.

Patiently and with compassion, Mrs Perlman this week

listened to civic leaders in the dusty wind-blown Free State squatter camp of Freedom Square, where residents have problems with contractors who are laying water and sewerage pipes.

The poverty-stricken community has been given fancy toilets which, after only three months, are overflowing into streets and painstakingly planted vegetable and flower gardens because the pipes fitted were allegedly the incorrect size.

Armed with invoices and work specifications, she promised that she would get to the bottom of their problems.

Mrs Perlman describes Operation Hunger's constituency as the "ultra poor, the destitute and those right at the bottom of the heap that get left behind". What has motivated her all these years has been anger, yet she admits that she has been "one of those lucky people" who has always enjoyed her job.

"Obviously there have been the horror moments, but it is

the greatest privilege in the world to feel you are doing something positive for others. Basically I am a people person. I take each group as I find them — if I can help half, it's rewarding."

The mainstay of her organisation is the self-help schemes. Mrs Perlman emphasises that she is not a lady bountiful with a basket. "I have never handed out a cup of soup or a bag of maize in my life. We respond to community requests, we go in and every feeding scheme is a partnership with the community. Otherwise there is the danger of dependency."

Mrs Perlman recalls that one of the highlights of her job was telling off a group of beefy cotton farmers who had come to complain that Operation Hunger was feeding their workers so well, that the people did not want to work.

"We found out that they had been paying R3 a day to women to pick cotton, whereas the 1 500 women in our self-help projects were earning R300 a month making beadwork and

another 1 500 families were earning R100 a month farming land we had obtained for them. So of course they weren't interested in jobs at R30 to R40 a month. I told the farmers to discuss it with the farm-workers' union."

The worst moments are seeing desperately hungry children probably damaged for life — all for the lack of 10c a day.

No "powder puff" speeches either. One of her last official duties was at the Miss World fund-raising banquet last month where she lectured on human rights and warned of the dangers if the extreme hunger and poverty in this country was ignored. "I thought that with all those corporate heads there, I wasn't going to miss that opportunity," she laughed.

Giving the people land, particularly the large tracts held in trust by government, is one of the only ways, she believes, to ensure that the rural population can become self-sufficient. Mrs Perlman says that with

the majority of the rural population functionally illiterate, land is the only answer. "They have no hope, there is no other means of survival for them."

But the "Mmbabatho" does not intend to just disappear and she has a firm mission over the next six months leading up to the elections.

"When the political hot air starts, I have told my staff they must challenge every political party on 10 points — including:

- Proper birth control;
- Free pre-natal care;
- Free compulsory education for all children;
- Reintroduction of state school feeding schemes;
- Literacy programmes;
- Realistic housing projects;
- And free medical treatment.

"The present government only discovered black poverty in 1990 and with a new and caring government, the feeding side will fall into their hands, more and more," she said.

Welfare got R13-m in 8 months

Report on games industry released

Star 7/12/93

■ BY NORMAN CHANDLER
PRETORIA BUREAU

Welfare organisations were given R13,1 million from a turnover of R92 million obtained by an organiser of the popular scratchcard games in an eight-month period which ended on March 31.

This has been revealed by the Director of Fundraising, who has been investigating the multimillion scratchcard industry.

Fundraising director Alwyn Jacobs says in a report, released in Pretoria yesterday, that R30 million was allocated to the organisation running Ithuba scratchcards.

Jacobs says the Ithuba Trust — run by Games Africa (Pty) Ltd — had operated within the legal requirements for scratch-

ITHUBA is discussing ways to increase the percentage of turnover for welfare from the scratchcard games it operates

(297)
card and similar games.

An amount of R13 196 070 was raised for welfare and subsequently distributed by Ithuba Trust during an eight-month period.

Jacobs says that insofar as Ithuba was concerned "R1 of every R2 ticket sold was refunded to the public in the form of cash prizes and 16,21 percent of gross turnover of R92 119 158

(excluding VAT) was paid to Ithuba.

"After VAT, which was at 10 percent, and prizes (at 50 percent) were paid, the percentage allocated to Ithuba was 32,4 percent of turnover."

He notes that Games Africa (Pty) Ltd and Ithuba are engaged in discussions aimed at accelerating the increase in the percentage of turnover to be allocated to welfare "and (the Directorate) will support any increase agreed to between the organisations in question."

Ten days ago, Games Africa and the Viva Trust — a rival organisation — established a working relationship which has resulted in Games Africa obtaining marketing rights to Viva scratchcards.

R6,5m for Rural Foundation

Political Staff

(297)

CT8/12/98

A R6,5-million grant to the Rural Foundation was announced yesterday by the British government. The Rural Foundation promotes better working conditions on farms and improved facilities in rural areas.

The grant is for the foundation's programmes for basic primary health care and training of

lay health workers in the rural areas of Natal and the Eastern and Northern Cape.

It was announced last night by the Minister of Overseas Development, Baroness Lynda Chalker, at a function at the Bishopscourt residence of the British ambassador, Sir Anthony Reeve.

The health programmes would be implemented over a four-year

period from 1993/4 to 1996/7 and would help to meet the basic health needs of approximately 31 000 farmworkers and their families on more than 400 farms.

It would also aid more than 400 health workers, said a statement from the foundation's media officer, Ms L Koch.

Ms Koch said the Rural Foundation expected to assist some 350 000 rural people.

Nicro opens safe place for battered women

(297) CT10/12/93

THE derelict, old Parsonage building behind the Lutheran Church in Long Street has been transformed into a bright and cheerful safe place for battered women — the Nicro Women's Support Centre.

It opened in mid-September, another step towards recognition of the plight of abused and battered women.

The centre will open officially early next year.

"It was a dream to start a centre," said co-ordinator Jane Keen, who along with colleague Naomi Hill and the staff, show the compassion needed for their difficult job.

It is not a shelter, but a non-residential training, counselling and resource centre which also supports other community initiatives.

Statistics for battering were vague and outdated but a guestimate pointed at one in every four women for the greater Cape Town area, Ms Keen said.

"We know in our heads it is underestimated and not dealt with satisfactorily. It's not acknowledged as a crime but seen as a domestic affair."

Nicro began working on the issue of battering five years ago and campaigned with other organisations under slogans such as "Battering is a crime" and "When love hurts".

A dramatic increase in calls from women highlighted the need for a co-ordinating centre.

The church building had been standing empty for a year but after negotiations with the council they moved in. "As I plugged in the telephone it started ringing," she said.

"The calls came from all over — from Mitchells Plain, Kuils River, Rondebosch, Durbanville to Phillippi squatter camp."

Ms Keen said a large part of their work was done over the phone.

"It's important because the woman has plucked up the courage to phone — it's the time to really connect."

In their first two months they had more than 80 calls and a number of women walked in after noticing the small board outside.

The initial interview is free, then fees are charged on a sliding scale. "But we won't turn anyone away."

Personal history, options if the woman's safety is seriously threatened, and how ready she is to leave are all discussed. There are groups for women who aren't ready to leave but need support and the children of battered women are also counselled.

There is a doctor on their advisory board and staff are trained in first aid in case of emergencies. Ms Keen said they were building up banks of doctors and lawyers to deal with serious legal and medical queries.

She stressed the importance of the training and counselling courses offered.

"We do a lot of training with health care professionals but still need to work on lawyers, religious leaders and police," she said.

With only one shelter in Cape Town for battered women run by the Salvation Army, "the state needs to be lobbied for funding."

For Ms Keen battering is "not only the physical abuse but the emotional and psychological abuse — having to beg for a haircut, being verbally abused in public, criticised, put down, having to be subjected to pornography that is left lying around, that is being watched".

She believes awareness could be created "if the women's stories could be told, but I don't think people really believe such stuff".

Celean Jacobson

By DAWN BARKHUIZEN
and SHARON CHETTY

Groups receiving aid face cuts from donors

SITWES 12/12/93

HUMAN rights organisations and other groups receiving financial aid are facing a battle for survival as major donors prepare to start channeling money directly to a new government.

Foreign donors who ruled out government-to-government aid agreements because of apartheid, but pumped roughly R1.5-billion into non-government developmental and human rights organisations, are now expected to form bilateral agreements.

Chunks of the R1.2-billion foreign aid package and the R1-billion contributed by local businesses would be re-allocated to a new government, said Mr David Barnard, co-ordinator of the Programme for Development Research.

The bottom line is less money for non-government organisations (NGOs) and a major shake-up of the biggest "alternate aid" network in the world.

Swedish government spokesman Lena Johansson, whose government is one of the biggest international donors to the ANC and NGOs, said this week Sweden was not likely to cut relations with NGOs, but predicted a "parallel approach" to funding in the next four to five years.

About 15 000 NGOs, employing 225 000 people, were established in South Africa to fight for human rights and plug the holes left by a white-orientated government during the past 10 years, Mr Barnard said.

Many of the organisations were involved in literacy, relief feeding, community development projects, medical and scientific research and combating AIDS.

"The thing scaring the NGOs is that they have no future guarantees for a place in the sun. The responsibility of giving money will go to the govern-

ment, as it has in the rest of Africa," Mr Barnard said. Among the most surprised NGOs were those which, despite proud track records, were now perceived as "bourgeois white organisations".

Urban Foundation sources believe the organisation has a 50-50 chance of surviving after April next year. And some Black Sash members despair for their future as funding for human rights is no longer likely to be a priority.

The Urban Foundation's Eastern Cape regional director, Roger Matlock, said: "No-one knows what the future holds.

"We are positioning ourselves as best we can, making sure we are as skilled and streamlined as possible. Only the slick, smart and transparent will survive."

Black Sash chairman Jenny de Tolly said the example of other Southern African governments was

that, para-legal funding was "at the bottom of the pile". Her organisation is funded mainly from overseas. (297)

"There is concern about NGOs existing in the future. To help us plan, we are trying to raise money for a two-year period. Right now, we have cash in hand for a third of the year, and promises for two thirds," she said.

In addition, the recent arrival of many foreign embassies and absentee donor organisations in South Africa would force greater accountability from some NGOs which, in the past, "frittered away millions".

Kagiso Trust executive director Eric Molobi, whose organisation last year gave 300 projects R292-million, making it SA's largest foreign aid distributing agency, said millions had been abused by NGOs with poor management skills.

An embassy source said: "The general trend is not to stop NGO funding altogether, but to decide on the balance of funding after we see what form a new government takes.

"There is no question of not cutting down on NGO money, though. How much they get will depend on their capacity to deliver."

Mr Molobi said: "Many NGOs did the work where the state failed to provide services. Their roots were in government resistance, and they played a major advocacy role.

"Now that has changed. They face a very difficult future. Many don't have the skills for development."

While some NGOs expected to be taken on board by a new government, donors hoped distributions would be made "on the basis of merit, not relationship".

Mr Molobi added certain NGOs were jockeying for favour with political par-

ties, which were in turn trying to apply pressure on NGO workers to use their skills and resources for electioneering.

Operation Hunger spokesman Mpho Mashanini said his organisation was maintaining ties with overseas funders while consulting political players in the hope that a new government would be less hostile to NGOs.

"Getting a vote doesn't mean getting a meal or a job. Feeding will need to go on," he said.

"We hope the new government will not try to recreate the wheel and duplicate existing skills, but rather recognise the role NGOs have played in building close links with people."

At the same time, NGOs were sceptical of the "new missionaries" opening offices in South Africa and, in some cases, suggesting the installation of hi-tech computerised equipment in remote rural areas.

NGO sources also criticise donors for spending too much money in the wrong places without checks and balances.

Development and flower beds have changed the face of Oukasie. People pay the service connection fee, and boycott is a word they don't know. They have even won a measure of respect from their white neighbours in Brits, reports Jo-Anne Collinge

'Disposable' location stays put

Star 13/12/1973

(297)

Oukasie was intended to be a disposable township. Officials did not even give it a unique name. With several other Transvaal plateland settlements, it shared the label old location.

But this old place, on the doorstep of Brits, refused to lie down and die — or, more accurately, pack up and move to Bophuthatswana, as the National Party Government tried for decades to coerce it into doing.

Today, it bristles with new growth, planned and co-ordinated by the Oukasie Development Trust (ODT), in which the Oukasie-Civic Association (OCA) is the senior partner and the vital link with the community at large.

True, the whole place looks like it has been thoroughly shaken up. Shacks perch uneasily on the newly marked stands; the sewerage excavations have left uneven trails of broken rock; the steel skeleton of the double-storey high school juts out awkwardly above the little houses.

But your eyes and ears tell you that people's lives have been changed by security of tenure and the supply of water and electricity to their doorsteps. Flower beds and vegetable gardens have already been established around many shacks.

Brickmaker and builder Murphy Sedumedi says: "Since people have known that they are here for good my work hasn't stopped."

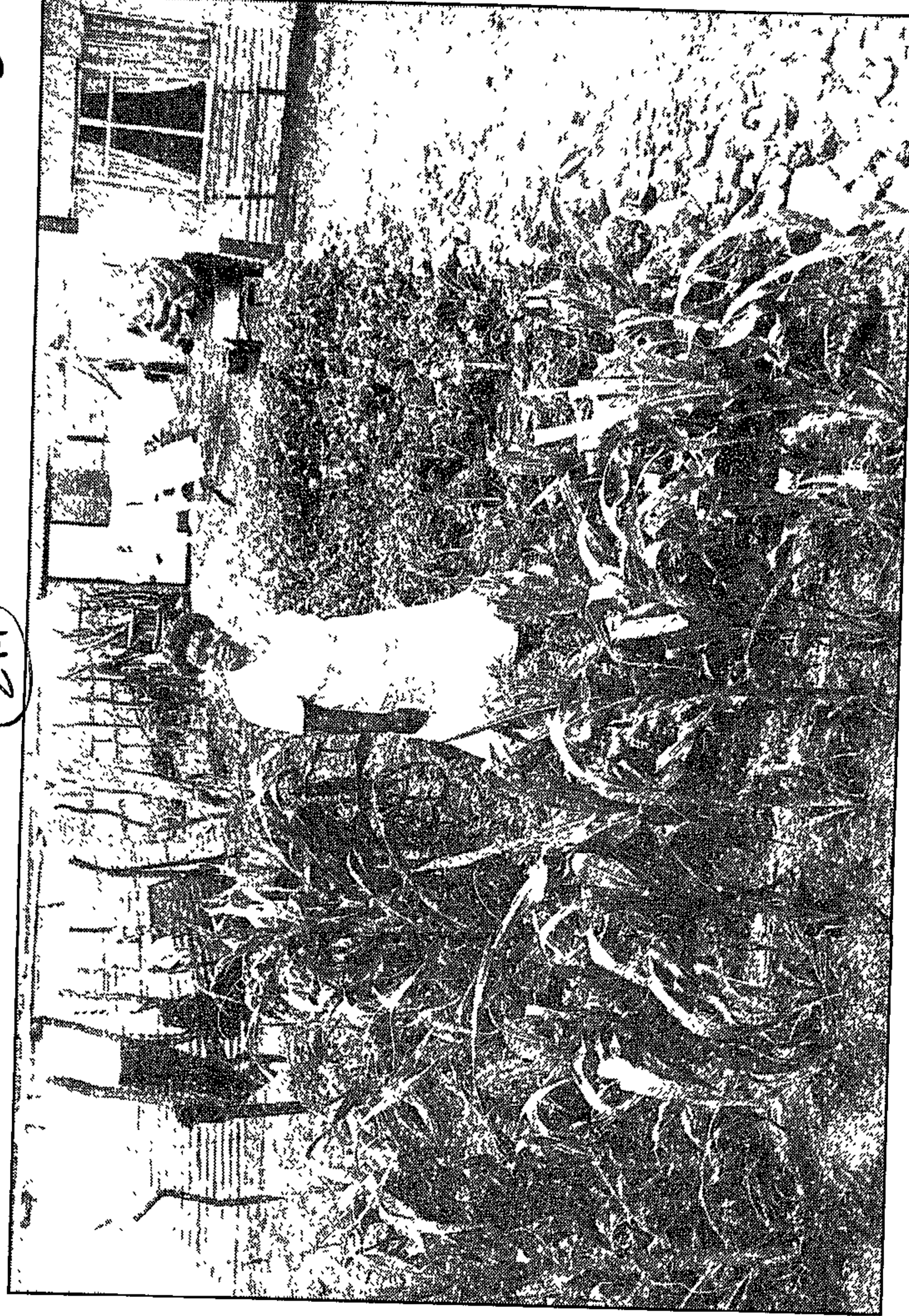
He has taken on two assistants and, since the highest street lighting was switched on, "I am able to do night shift. It's wonderful, especially with enough water nearby."

The towering street lights, which first cast their rosy-gold glow over the shacks and flat roof houses in June, are described as "real crime busters" by ODT community liaison officer Jacob Moatse.

Back in the office, which the ODT shares with the civic association, residents are calling in to pay the fee for connecting electricity to individual homes. Moatse says the Regional Services Council put up R2,2million for this aspect of the development programme.

The trust decided to electricity 1 000-odd homes in the old section of Oukasie first and opted for the pre-paid meter system. Although this system is often shunned in townships because of its boycott-immunity, boycotts are the last thing on the minds of Oukasie's service-hungry people.

As Moatse outlines developments, it becomes clear how adept the ODT has been in gaining access to resources. In addition to the RSC, names like the Independent Development Trust, Kagiso Trust, the National



Oukasie gets green ... with water on tap, Martha Malapane is one of many householders raising a fine vegetable patch in the 'location' that was intended to be 'disposable'.

PICTURE: JACOUB RYKLIFF

and township are effectively one. This, he reasons, should make residents in the suburbs keen to see Oukasie upgraded.

"If we don't improve, their property will be devalued."

Sandile Shongwe, OCA general secretary, is optimistic that, ultimately, the whites of Brits "are going to realise that we are going to have one tax base and a single local administration".

No matter how impressive the development in Oukasie has been, it would be political daydreaming to say it has converted Brits Town Council to the ethos of the "new

South Africa."

After all, the majority of councillors still back the notion of an Afrikaner Volkstaat where only whites would have a vote.

Mayor Bert Botha says that when the decision to remove Oukasie was reversed "we decided if we can't shift it we'll have to make the best of it ... (and) in Oukasie's case nobody's going to object to a black township situated next to the white area."

But, Botha stresses, the council wants a relationship of good neighbourliness, not integration. He doesn't quite see the point of the local negotiating forum which the council

and the OCA have formed.

"We are the developed town and they are not developed. They can ask us for advice," he ventures.

Japie Steenkamp is one of two NP councillors in Brits. He is also chairman of the Afrikaner Sakekamer and, in this capacity, a member of the ODT.

"I really do think that development in Oukasie has changed attitudes. When people realised the place was being upgraded ... well, we're all people of habit and Brits fell into the habit of thinking Oukasie is there to stay."

He cites a survey by the South African Communication Service, which found that 86 percent of whites, 82 percent of blacks, 92 percent of Indians and 76 percent of coloureds in Brits favoured negotiating the future of their town.

"The vast majority of people in Brits want their town to go forward together," he says, dismissing the results of a CP poll which purported to show the opposite.

But Steenkamp is far from complacent. If Oukasie's development has been impressive, it could have been even more successful if it had secured the enthusiastic backing of the Brits council, he argues.

Steenkamp imagines that technical planning and co-ordination of the programme would have been better if it had been done locally instead of long-distance, by the Pretoria-based Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Similarly, RSC funds could have been accessed much more effectively and accounts for services administered more efficiently if the local council took responsibility.

The stance of Brits Town Council certainly does not promise Oukasie swift passage to nonracialism and democracy. But already the community is light years away from its apartheid past ... a past which condemned it to economic uncertainty as a "deconcentration" point where labour was plentiful and cheap, and which subjected it to smothering uncertainty under the threat of forced removal.

There is the merest hint of triumph as Moatse passes across the text of a resolution taken by the California city of Berkeley. It records that, just 24 hours after Nelson Mandela's call for an end to economic sanctions in October, Berkeley voted 9-0 to lift sanctions, and to "develop a policy of reinvestment and other appropriate assistance, especially as it benefits our sister city of Oukasie in ameliorating the effects of apartheid."

Signs of life in Jurassic Park

Fm 17/12/93

292

The Commissioner for Inland Revenue has finally produced detailed regulations for settling outstanding assessments involving movie schemes which, in some cases, date back to 1987. The regulations will resolve disputes over tax deductions worth millions of rands and settle an issue that threatened to undermine the integrity of the tax system because of the large sums of tax revenue at risk.

Vast sums of money had been committed to movie production on the basis that sleeping partners in a movie-making venture would be able to use generous marketing and export allowances, available to movie manufacturers under the Income Tax Act, to shelter income from other sources. Ingenious (perhaps over-ingenious) financing arrangements were devised and, together with the allowances, these enabled taxpayers to claim deductions of as much as eight times the amount of money committed to a scheme.

Revenue was reluctant to address the issue of movie-related deductions and failed to issue assessments involving movie schemes for years on end. Then, about a year ago, assessments were issued on a large scale, all of which disallowed deductions.

Taxpayers who had participated in making the movie *Jake Speed*, and had their claims for deductions disallowed, took the matter to the Income Tax Special Court and lost (based on Section 103, the general anti-avoidance section of the Act).

Left to the normal workings of the courts, the situation would have taken years to reach finality in the Appellate Division on that case alone. And, if deductions were then disallowed, taxpayers would have faced enormous, even ruinous, bills for interest on provisional tax underpaid.

Settlement

In the circumstances an ad hoc settlement, announced by Finance Minister Derek Keys in his Budget speech in March, made sense — though some said the deduction worth R1,50 for every R1 invested in movies, announced in April, was niggardly. Taxpayers were given until November 30 to apply but this deadline can still be extended by the commissioner on good cause.

The regulations contain many pitfalls for taxpayers, some of which relate to timing issues. Not least are rules determining the date from which interest payments will run on underpayment of provisional tax, and others which permit the adjustment of deductions between different tax years.

The regulations carefully explain how to calculate the amount put into a scheme (net contribution). Kessel Feinstein tax partner Ernest Mazansky says the definition of net contribution prevents the taxpayer benefiting from "loans" arranged within the partnership which never have to be repaid, except out of income received from the scheme.

Revenue blocked this practice by basing the 1,5 times formula on the taxpayer's cash expenditure, defined as his contribution to the partnership and any other amount paid by him in cash, provided these amounts were funded from his own resources or from any loan repayable by him.

The position of taxpayers in large partnerships and subpartnerships has also been clarified.

To accommodate many sleeping partners in movie schemes, tax planners often set up complex structures with partnerships and subpartnerships. These might not have qualified as partnerships under law as it could be often argued they infringed the requirements in the Companies Act that partnerships may not have more than 20 members.

Now the regulations have extended the definition of a partnership, for settlement purposes, to any arrangement purporting to be a partnership.

A curiosity, says Mazansky, lies with the requirement that a movie must have been manufactured. Surely a definition of manufacturing is needed, as many movies forming the basis of schemes were shot outside SA and the rough cuts imported for editing. Nor do the regulations state that manufacturing should have taken place in SA.

There are several important provisions dealing with the sensitive issue of timing. The regulations provide that, in determining net investment, the taxpayer must deduct income (including income from outside SA) received before February 28 this year. This means income actually received and not just accrued from the scheme — contrary to normal income tax usage which taxes income either accrued or received.

Not surprisingly, the regulations provide that — in the year of actual receipt — the income will be exempt from tax. This is necessary, because otherwise the income would effectively be taxed twice, once in the year of receipt and a second time by reducing the net contribution subject to the 1,5 ratio.

KPMG Aiken & Peat tax manager Vinnie Roodt raises the issue of the three-year prescription period for reopening an assessment — in this case, one in which a deduction had been disallowed.

This would be a serious matter for film investment cases which were assessed more than three years ago and where the deductions were disallowed. Roodt argues that these should be reopened and reassessed in accordance with the offer, provided the taxpayer lodged an objection to the disallowance at the time.

Mazansky says the settlement regulations provide that movie-related deductions, previously allowed by Revenue (in cases where the assessments have prescribed under the three-year rule), have to be deducted in ar-

riving at the net contribution to which the 1,5 factor is to be applied.

Perhaps the most important timing issue concerns interest on provisional tax under- or overpaid. Mazansky says the overall effect of the requirements of the Act on the earning of interest on provisional tax overpaid — read with the settlement terms — would have left some taxpayers in an inequitable position.

This is because they would have incurred nondeductible interest in some years where tax was underpaid and have earned taxable interest in years where tax was overpaid. The regulations take account of this problem, by effectively permitting, on application, a transfer of the tax overpaid to those years where there was an underpayment.

Coopers & Lybrand tax partner Koos van Wyk argues that the settlement discriminates retroactively against law-abiding investors in movie schemes who — when their claims for marketing and other deductions were disallowed — paid their taxes according to assessment. Some received assessments in July-December 1992.

The regulations provide that these taxpayers who paid according to assessment will, from October 1 1992, receive no interest from the date of payment until the date of final refund, when the settlement ratio applied to that particular taxpayer throws up a credit in his favour. This would be the case whenever the taxpayer had paid an assessment in which the movie deduction had earlier been disallowed in full.

So taxpayers who postponed payment to May 31 1993 achieved interest advantages.

Mazansky notes that at the time of an April press release, Revenue indicated that if tax payments were made before May 31, no interest would be chargeable for underpayment of provisional tax.

Music recording

Until publication of the regulations, no mention had been made of music recording schemes. But they are now subject to the same regulations. The interest-free period for those schemes runs to October 31. But regulations were published only on October 29.

Ian Meiklejohn, of the Commissioner's office, contends that a taxpayer who reacted promptly to the publication of the regulations would have had to pay only interest for the days it would have taken him to arrange payment of the overdue tax.

Ernst & Young tax partner Ian McKenzie notes the wording of the claim form, concurrently published, could be read to imply that Revenue has a discretion as to whether to accept the taxpayer's offer to settle. This would be a disconcerting and totally unexpected outcome, as all earlier official pronouncements indicated that taxpayers could accept the settlement as a right.

GAMBLING

FM 17/12/93

Kobie Coetzee finally rolls the dice

After a very quiet nine-month gestation period, government gave birth last week to a Lotteries and Gambling Board Bill that pleases the vested interests in the well-established lottery, casino and sports betting industries and is uncontroversial enough to pass muster with the religious right that would like to see all forms of gambling declared illegal.

The Bill's critics, however, say it disregards the spirit of the interim constitution, which makes gambling an issue to be decided regionally, and also creates yet another unelected, bureaucratic control board with wide discretionary power (*Business* November 26).

The Bill also is intentionally murky on the future of the 400-plus minicasinos that operate through a loophole in the current Gambling Act.

But that loophole (customers play with worthless chips that are redeemable with a broker supposedly independent of the casino) will be closed with the imminent introduction of the Sixth General Law Amendment Bill, an omnibus piece of legislation that gives the police the ammunition they need to prove a connection between brokers and casinos and then put the minicasinos out of business once and for all.

Attorney Grant Kaplan, of the Gaming Association of SA, which represents minicasino owners, says this is a shrewd move on the part of Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee to "quietly close all the casinos" except for those owned by Sun International, which is allowed to keep its monopoly — at least for now — under the new legislation.

Farewell to minicasinos

Werner Krull, a spokesman for Coetzee, says it would have been incorrect to include the minicasinos in the legislation that creates a control board when they are illegal under the existing Gambling Act. And, he adds, this is not an attempt to close a loophole, but to give the police a better chance to prove that a misdemeanor is being committed.

Instead of declaring certain gaming activities legal or illegal, the Bill creates a Lotteries & Gambling Board comprising a chairman; representatives of the Ministries of Justice, Finance and Health; six members representing welfare organisations, the disabled and community development; and one representative from each province "if requested by the government of a province."

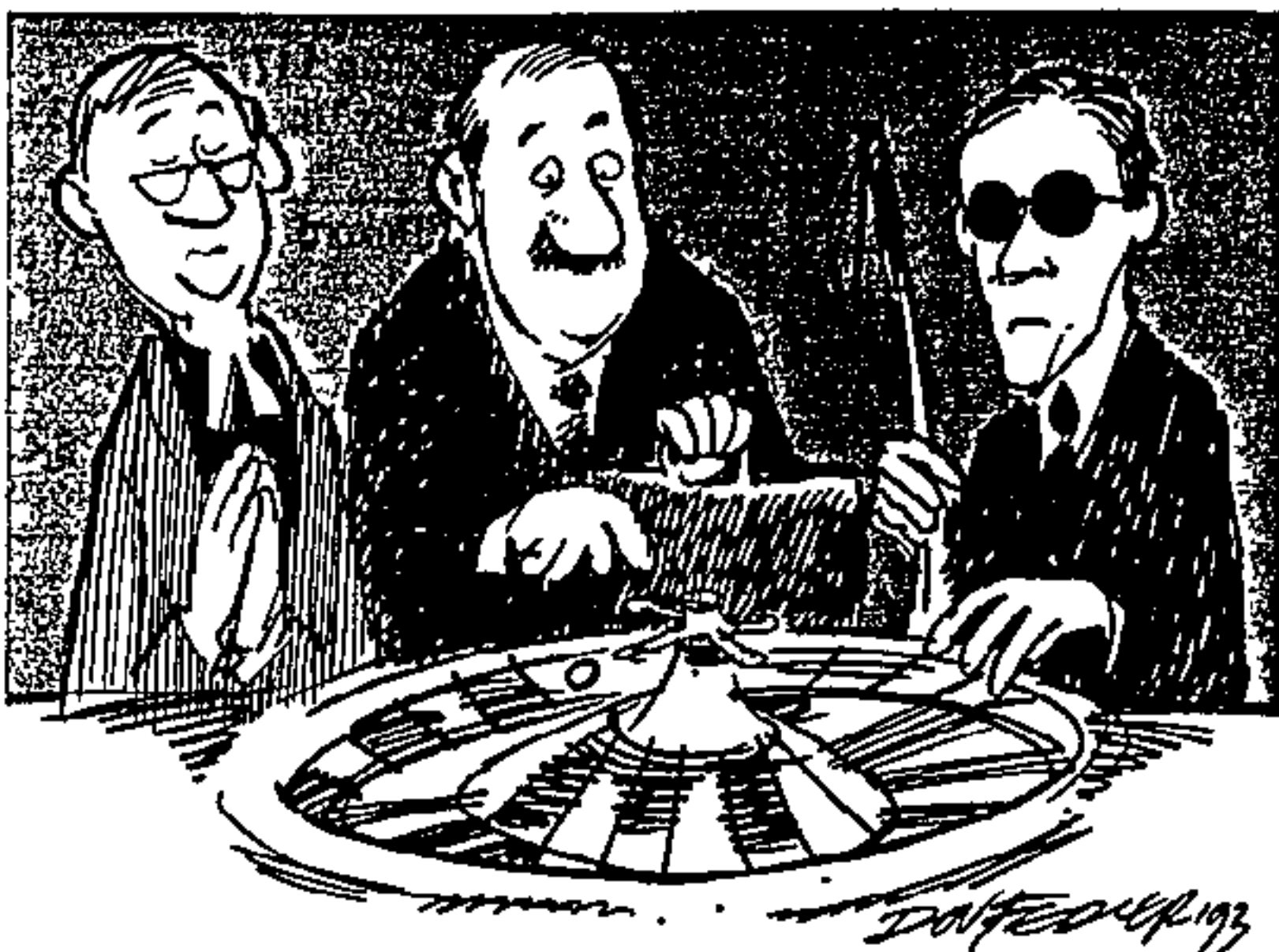
The board, which is not expected to form before the April election, will then be able to appoint executive committees and advisory panels to help make recommendations to the Justice Minister regarding the proposals in the controversial Howard Commission re-

port on gambling, which was finalised in March. After the Minister has his final say, the board will be the body that controls the newly approved enterprises.

In particular, the board will advise the Minister on:

- The measures necessary to implement a State-regulated national lottery and sports pool "with a view to the promotion of social upliftment, welfare activities and sport";
- Proposed agents for the State-regulated lottery;
- The allocation of funds raised by the lottery and pool;
- The legalisation of casinos and the granting of casino licences; and
- A national policy on bingo and betting on sports events.

In the interim, gambling activities in the



TBVC states will remain legal and under the control of the board following their reincorporation into SA. As for the registered charities that operate unlawful lotteries and scratchcard games, the board can recommend temporary immunity from prosecution until the start of a State lottery.

Sun International deputy MD Peter Brown welcomes the Bill, saying the industry must be controlled. "In other countries around the world where there is gaming, it comes under a regulatory authority."

Protea Hotels chairman Otto Stehlik is not sad to see the minicasinos disappear. "The 10 casino licences (recommended by the Howard Commission) would be worth nothing if 1 000 casinos are operating."

Kaplan and his members say they have been fighting too long to roll over and play dead now. "Certainly everyone should be able to apply for a casino licence. And if the board comes out with legislation that the private casino operators consider unfair, they will find another loophole."

As for the scratchcard operators who were given a reprieve, Viva Trust chairman William Rowland praises Coetzee's "sensitive"

handling of the draft legislation. "We have for some time believed that regulation of the industry is urgent and overdue." Last month Viva signed a deal with the Ithuba Trust to run their scratchcard games in tandem. Games Africa, the private company that now operates both trusts' games, is very interested in running a national computerised lottery under State control.

On the political side, proponents of federalism are livid at the prospect of an all-powerful national board that will have the authority to control every form of gambling from bingo to dog racing everywhere in the country, even though the interim constitution specifically calls for gambling to be a regional power.

DP deputy Justice spokesman Mamoo Rajab believes the Bill highlights the fact that the Nats and ANC do not see the importance of vesting powers in the regions. "They pay lip service to federalism without making sure the powers are handed down. This just shows that they don't really mean what they say."

Stehlik is not as pessimistic about the chances of devolving the decision-making power to the provinces. "Everything in SA is in a state of flux. No-one is absolutely sure what shape it will be in a year's time."

Proponents of deregulation say the legislation will create a super bureaucracy to entrench the power of special interests by granting a limited number of licences — or in some cases one national licence — to existing companies. "We are dealing with legislation aimed at creating preferential treatment and patronage for elites to conduct business in casinos and lotteries," says attorney Gavin Weiman, who prepared the Free Market Foundation's submission to the Howard Commission. "The Bill is not only silly, but a sham."

Critics argue that experience with monopolistic agriculture control boards proves that such boards work to limit competition, protect the powerful, fix prices and set themselves up for charges of favouritism and even corruption. "This board would be subject to all the problems that beset all the other boards," says Michael Schewitz, who contributed to the submission. "The institution (of boards) is dubious. Economists prefer non-discretionary methods."

And the next great debate over what Stehlik calls "the most sensitive subject government has to deal with"? The Gaming Association's Kaplan says it's "finding competent people to put on the board." *Maureen Sullivan*

Oil reserves to 'pay for social projects'

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA has excess strategic oil reserves of more than R1,2 billion which could be used for social upliftment projects, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Mr George Bartlett said this week.

Mr Bartlett said while the level of reserves had been

steadily eroded since the relaxation of sanctions, and had funded various job-creation and other projects, the present volume still amounted to about 77 million barrels with a current market value of about R3,25bn.

This represented about 8½ months of current imported crude oil requirements

against an international average of six months.

Mr Bartlett added, however, that it would be unwise to sell off the excess reserves immediately as world oil prices were depressed.

He said reductions in the strategic reserves had meant large savings in fire-fighting and safety measures as well

as in equipment and personnel used for the protection of strategic installations.

These savings had been funnelled into the equalisation fund.

Strategic oil supplies were currently stored in Cape Town, Saldanha Bay and at Ogies in the Transvaal, which together had a total storage

capacity of 180 million barrels. The lifting of the UN oil embargo last month led the cabinet to withdraw remaining security provisions concerning countries of origin, trading companies and persons involved with the supply of oil to South Africa, Mr Bartlett said.