

POPULATION - VITAL STATISTICS

1982 & 1983 -

1984 - JAN. - DEC

**Big fall in
coloured
birth rate**

Mercury 16/1/82
(237)

PRETORIA—The South African coloured people were reported to have experienced one of the most dramatic decreases in population growth in the world.

'This is because the infant mortality rate has decreased,' Dr M Lotter of the Human Sciences Research Council told the congress of the South African Sociological Association in Pretoria yesterday.

'When more children survive they realise they do not need to have so many children,' he said.

Dr Lotter said the population growth of all groups in South Africa had decreased because both men and women were using modern contraception to a greater extent.

Mr R van der Merwe said that nine out of 10 black men refused to be sterilised, but six out of 10 said they would allow their wives to be. — (Sapa)

Call to jail (237) unmarried Cape Times fathers 23/2/82

Staff Reporter

TO REDUCE the birth-rate among people of colour, a minister of the Ned Geref Kerk has called for the imposition of heavy penalties — either a stiff fine or a long term of imprisonment — on men who father illegitimate children

In a letter to the Burger, the Rev A E van den Berg of Velddrif on the West Coast said it was "with mixed feelings" that he observed what the government was doing for non-whites "Never before has so much been done for them," he declared

Soweto was being provided with electricity, schools built, recreational facilities created, and thousands upon thousands of houses built All this, Mr Van den Berg said, was being provided largely with funds from white taxpayers

Meanwhile, he believed that there was no gratitude among the people for whom everything was being done, but rather an attitude of "you owe us this"

Mr Van den Berg felt the country's biggest problem was the "unheard-of" non-white population increase "In this respect things are snowballing in an ugly manner, and if we do not do something drastic, we shall be building houses till the end of time at a much faster rate than at present, with whites still paying for it," he said

His solution was a "morals" act When a baby was born, regardless of colour, a marriage certificate should be handed in at registration of birth In the event of the child being illegitimate, the father must be prosecuted by the State and a heavy penalty or lengthy term of imprisonment imposed "because a law has been contravened"

Although it seemed harsh, Mr Van den Berg conceded, the birth rate among non-whites would be reduced

Black Africa's need for family planning

237
Stou
8/2/83

There is no evidence that population trends in Africa, outside of the Republic, are likely to be deflected from their alarming course

Surprisingly, there is quite a lot of political exhortation and people are urged to practise procreative restraint. Frequently it is argued that the lack of response to this is conclusive evidence that the black people of Africa are unwilling to reduce their fertility levels.

The conclusion is questionable, to say the least. Every competent marketing manager knows that you don't promote a product if it isn't available on the shelves to do so frustrates the potential customer and is counter-productive.

Today, the reservoir of potential family planners in black Africa is almost untapped for that very reason: those who might wish to respond are circumscribed by the instructional and contraceptive vacuum in which they live. Family planning services just aren't there.

This apparent "reluctance" lends credence to a second dubious piece of folklore: "Black leaders see population control programmes as political dynamite."

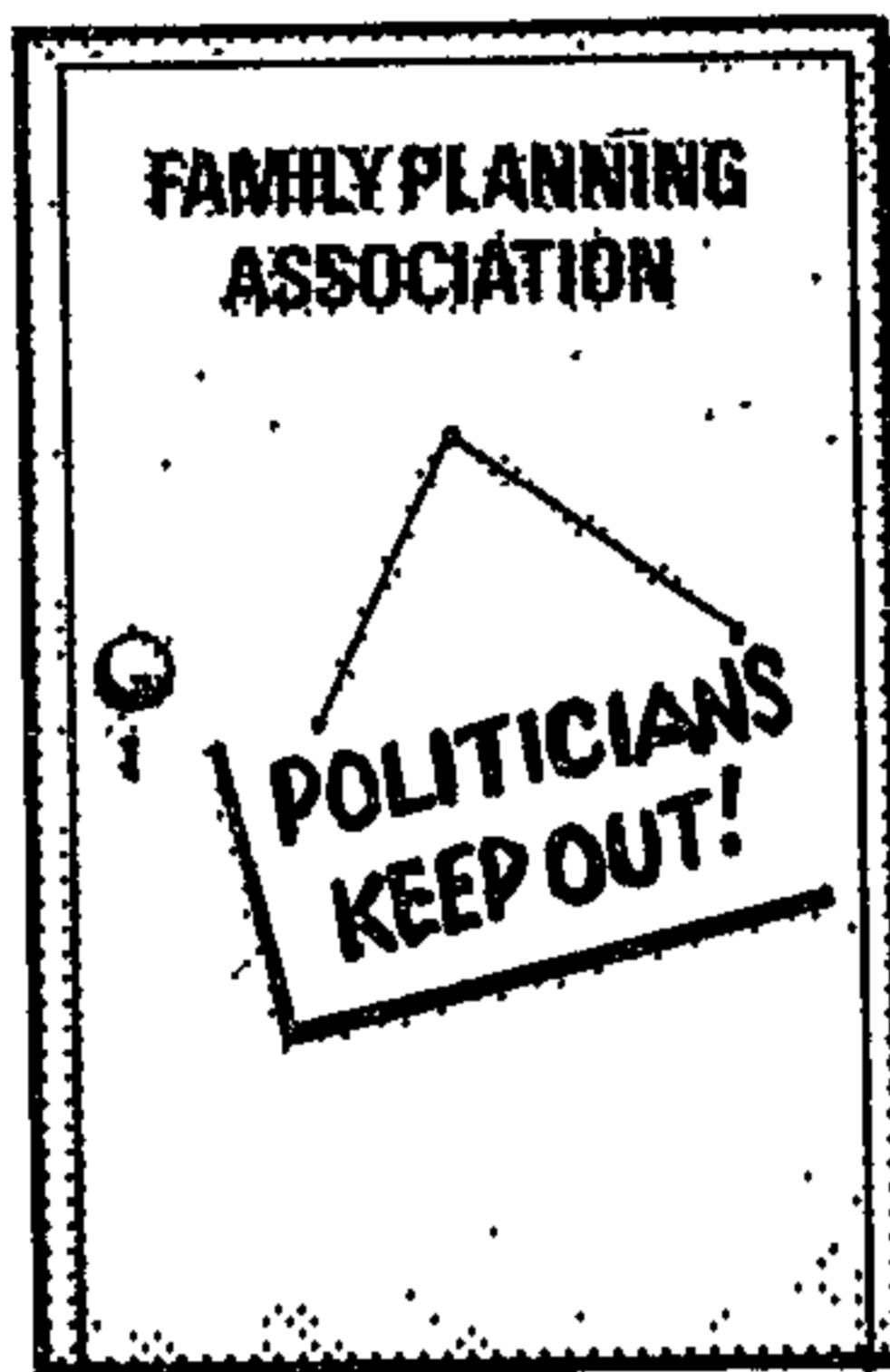
Obviously the semantics are unfortunate, with "population control" construed as nothing short of China's punitive programme of "one family, one child." Yet the "political dynamite" remains an assumption — none of the options have been tried with any diligence.

The absence of vigorous family planning programmes in black Africa provides little opportunity for a politics/population confrontation and, consequently, there is limited evidence for or against the "political dynamite" theory.

Rhodesian experiences in the period up to 1980 probably provide the only examples. Theoretically, all the sociological, racial and political auguries for a family planning programme at that time were of the worst and were exacerbated not infrequently by parliamentary comment of resounding crassness.

Events at the time of the Pearce Commission in the sixties provided the foundation for the longest-standing politics/population myth.

There is little evidence for or against the "political dynamite" theory, says Peter Dodds, former director of the Rhodesian Family Planning Association, who now lives in Manzini, Swaziland.



An exhaustive and well conducted survey in the Gwelo Tribal Trust Land after the commission had visited the area revealed a sharp upswing in the birthrate.

The upswing was, from then on, quoted by the pro-natalists (almost exclusively white) as clear evidence of a popular reaction against family planning. That there was no family planning programme in the area for the people to reject was glossed over.

What the Gwelo survey did do was provide further corroborative evidence of a particular communal form of reaction to stress.

The Aberfan tip disaster in Britain is the most widely quoted example. There, the procreative upswing went far beyond the bereaved parents of scores of children who were killed: there was a general increase in the birthrate.

Probably there was a "Pearce reaction" throughout Rhodesia, but only Gwelo happened to be under the microscope at the time.

The second instance was in the mid-seventies when the government introduced its scheme to attract

"one million settlers." By then there was a family planning programme, it had a high profile and was making substantial progress.

The popular conclusion was that the scheme would spell disaster for the programme. Instead, the progress graph continued its climb without a hiccup.

What is also a matter of record for that period of substantial social disruption and increasing violence was the ability of most family planning association personnel to remain at their work, even in the remotest areas. Through the entire decade the programme did not falter and when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe the flow of family planners had risen to 65 000 a month.

That they had planned to good effect was revealed in 1981 when the Population Reference Bureau, the demographic authority of the world, analysed the Zimbabwe data and concluded that the programme had reduced the annual population growth rate from 3,7 percent to 3,2 percent.

There is good evidence that, politics notwithstanding, a good family planning programme could take root in Africa if it was sustained on an efficient and close personal basis by both the public and the private sectors.

Politicians have only one duty in matters of population. Their function is to ensure that adequate resources are allocated to the programme, that the health services offer a full-time and sympathetic service, and that the contraceptive range is complete and up to date.

Lastly, but possibly more important, they have a need to recognise that a family planning programme is not the exclusive preserve of the bureaucracy. To deprive a national programme of the involvement of the layman and the dynamism of private enterprise is to rob it of the elements essential for success.

3 A candidate must not take out of the examination room any examination books supplied by the University.

6 Pages must not be extracted from this book

skaf, mag uit die eksamenboek weggeneem word nie

6 Geen bladsye mag uit hierdie eksamenboek geskeur word nie

Sharp fall in white birth rate

237
ROM
2/3/82

By GERALD REILLY

THE birth rate among whites has declined sharply since 1970 — from 23.2 per thousand to 17 per thousand, according to a Human Sciences Research Council report released in Pretoria yesterday.

Possible reasons for the declining birth rate are given as political uncertainty, the recession, rising food and other prices, and the shortage of accommodation — regarded by many South Africans as suitable for raising a family.

The report says there has been a marked change in the attitudes of white Afrikaans-speaking women to a "large" family.

This tied up with the noticeable decline in the birth rate.

Three surveys are compared in the report. The first was conducted in 1967 among newly married women in Pretoria, the second, in 1970, was conducted among the same group of women and the final survey was in 1975.

One noticeable trend was the sudden increase in the popularity of the two-child family. In contrast to 15% in the first two surveys, 31% in the third survey favoured two children as the desired number.

The average desired number of children of 3.6 in the first two surveys dropped sharply to 3.1 in the third survey.

It was apparent from the report that a marked reorientation has taken place. During the final survey almost 60% of the women regarded families with four or five children as large, in contrast to 12% in the first survey.

Almost 80% of the women had completed their families before turning 30.

If the women who wanted more children were taken into consideration, it would appear that 88% would have completed the family building process before their 35th birthday, the report says.

300
300
24 000
300
24 000
24 000
300
300

Dec 31:	Income Statement	Life Policy	(Surrender value of policy therefore no amount can be received)
01, Jan 1:	Life Policy	Bank	
(2)	Premiums Treated as an Asset		
Jan 2:	Income Statement	Insurance Expense	being closing entry
Jan 31:	Bank	Debtor (Insurance Company)	
Jan 2:	Income Statement	Income from Life Policy	being closing entry
Jan 2:	Debtor (Insurance Company)	Income from Life Policy	being accrual of proceeds
04, Jan 1:	Insurance Expense	Bank	
Years 02 and 03 - same as 01			
Dec			The data confirmed there was a link between having a job and the birth rate. Having a job seemed to have a restraining effect on the birth rate. Where women entered the labour force in large numbers, a low or declining birth rate was often the result.
01, Jan			A countrywide survey among white women revealed that working women had fewer children than housewives.
(1) Premium			In the 30-34 age group housewives had an average of 2.6 children as against two children among women in the category of professional workers and 1.9 children among women in the category of administrative and clerical workers.

ACCC

237

Whites must breed for the future, says MP

By Colleen Ryan
Rebel MP Mrs Bessie Scholtz has called on white couples to have bigger families

Mrs Scholtz, the Germiston MP who sided with Dr Andrew Treurnicht in his rightwing rebellion last week, was responding to a Human Sciences Research Council re-

port which revealed a dramatic drop in the white birthrate since 1970. The report said there had been a marked change in the attitudes of white Afrikaners speaking women to

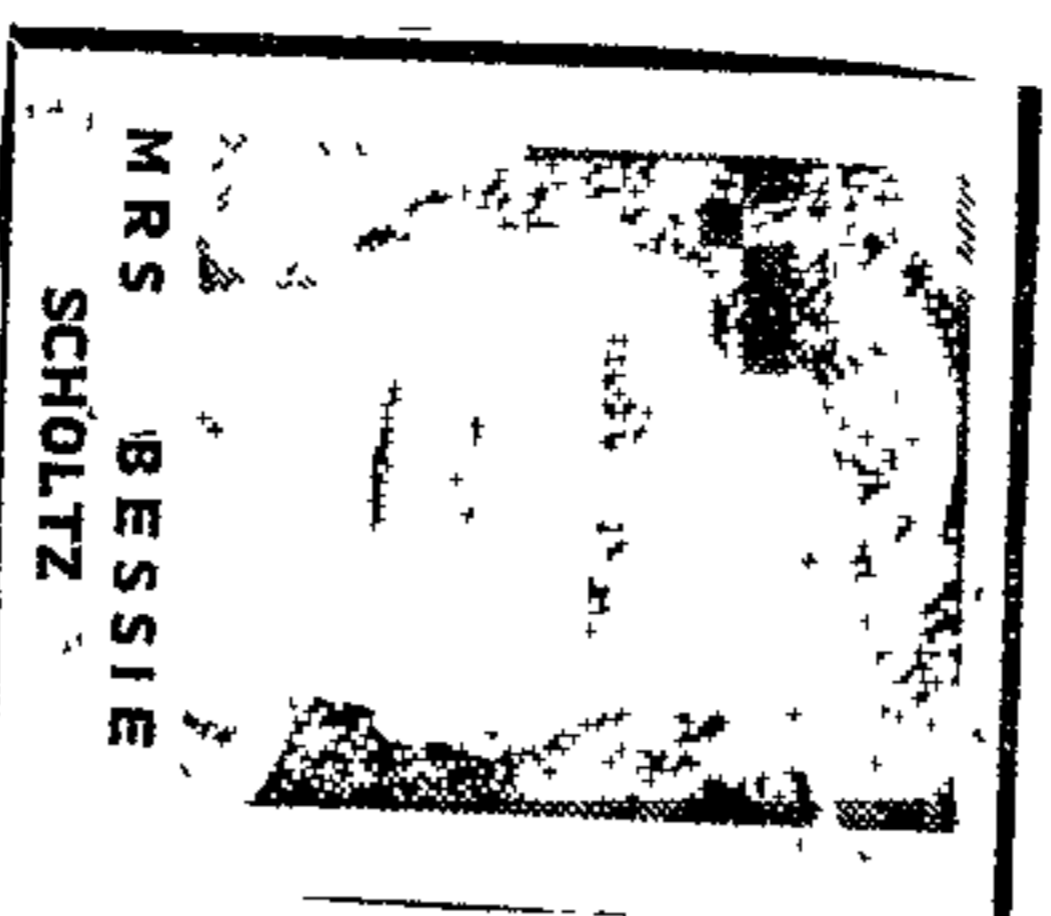
the idea of having large families. Mrs Scholtz, who is the mother of 11 children, said people put off having children so they could work for "comforts and luxuries" right from

the beginning of their marriages. Mrs Ina Conradie, president of Die Vroon Moeder Beweging, agreed that young couples demanded a high standard of living, and so postponed

starting a family. Mrs Conradie said she did not believe Afrikaners women did not want children: "Parents realise it's very expensive to have children. The economic situation has defi-

nately had an influence on the birth rate." The changed attitude of Afrikaners women was in line with a world-wide trend, the executive manager of the Af-

rikanse Taal Kultur Vereeniging, Mr F. Kok, told The Star. Mr Kok also believed young couples worked to acquire material possessions. "They want to start their lives where their parents had ended theirs — with the luxuries of life."

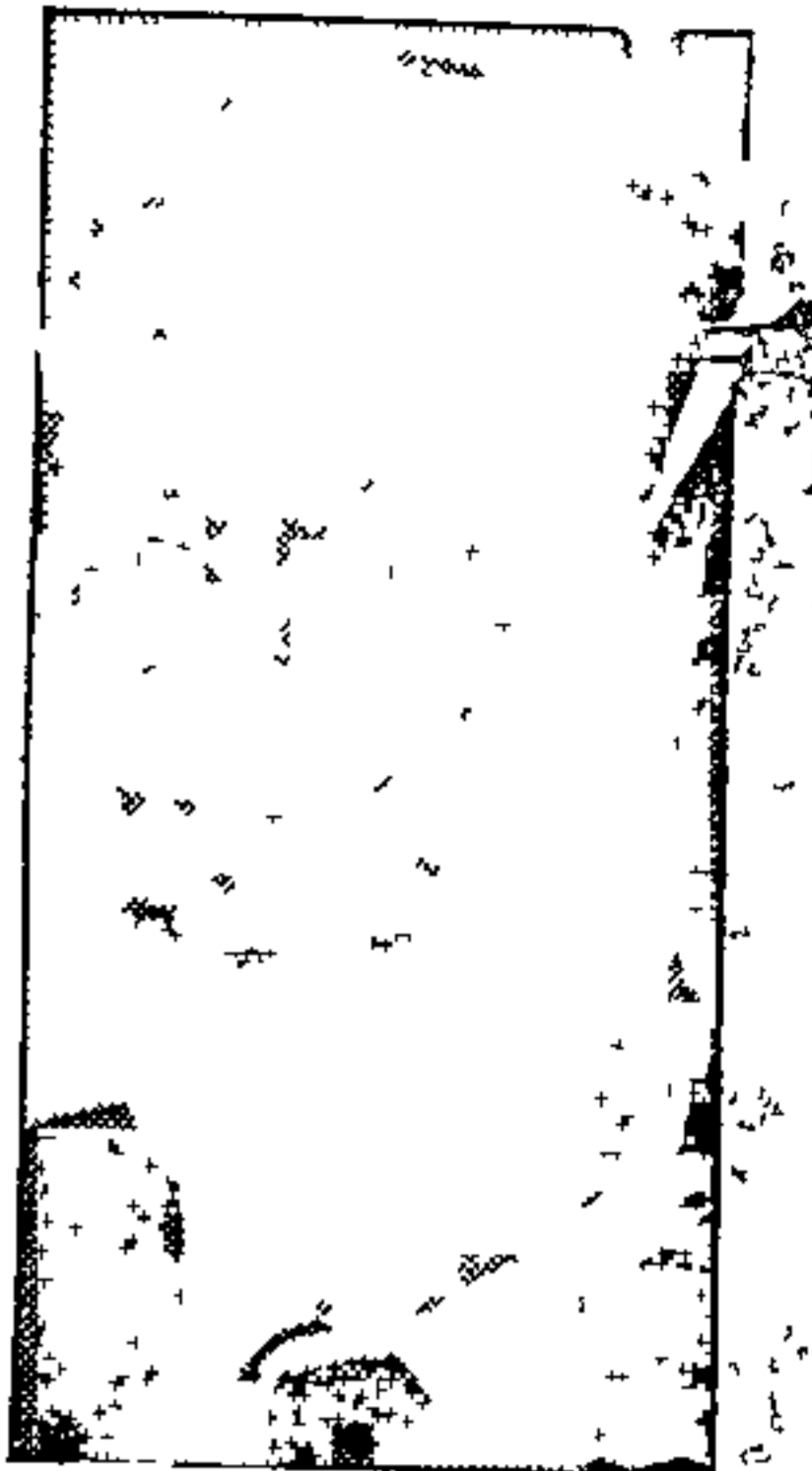


MRS BESSIE SCHOLTZ

The Argus, Thursday March 11 1982

Abortion is a sensitive issue

HELEN SUZMAN, left, and GRAHAM McINTOSH, right, both PFP MPs, argue fiercely in Parliament on the sensitive issue of abortion.



237 11/3/82

It happened last week when the Minister of Health, Dr LAPA Munnik, presented a Bill containing some minor changes to the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975, to Parliament for approval.

Although the Bill itself merely provided for some changes in terminology, the debate in Parliament became an interesting discussion on the pros and cons of easing South Africa's strict abortion laws.

The central figures in the debate, holding decidedly opposing views, were members of the same political party — the official opposition, the Progressive Federal Party.

They were Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), South Africa's longest serving woman politician who is known for her boldness in speaking her mind in public life, and Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North), an enthusiastic young politician who is a theological graduate.

At the very start of the debate Mrs Suzman made it clear her party was to have a free vote on the issue, because her colleagues did not all share her view that the procuring of abortions should be 'liberalised'.

This is what she told the 175 male members of Parliament, and the one other woman MP, Mrs Bessie Scholtz of Germiston District

'I should like to point out that the fears I originally expressed when the 1975 Act became law — that is that legalising abortion in South Africa (for that was the first time that abortion was legalised by statute) would do nothing to decrease the incidence of back-street abortions — have proved only too real.

The numbers of legal abortions are actually decreasing — there are only a few hundred a year — because of the strictness of our law, while the numbers of illegal abortions remains very high indeed.

To back this argument Mrs Suzman said 33 000 operations to remove the

residue of abortions were performed in South Africa's hospitals in 1979, and about 27 000 in 1980. A high percentage of these, she said, must have been caused by septic abortions, while some may have been the result of normal miscarriages.

Mrs Suzman complained that the present Abortion Act was 'too circumscribed', having too many procedures and too much 'red tape' to go through before a woman could procure a legal abortion.

The Act had been formulated by a commission that consisted of 'ten male chauvinist politicians'. It omitted the 'human provision' allowing girls under 16 to have legal abortions.

It insisted on a procedure which involved 'no

The Act had been formulated by a commission that consisted of 'ten male chauvinist politicians'.

fewer than four doctors; a state psychiatrist if the abortion was for mental health reasons ('and they are few and far between'); and a magistrate in cases where the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest.

'This all added to the trauma and delayed the procedures so that indeed by the time these unfortunate women have obtained all the necessary permission, it is often too late to have a safe abortion'.

Mrs Suzman said this act had been in force for seven years, and there had never been a commis-

sion of inquiry into its workings

'I believe it essential that such a commission of inquiry should have been set up, and needless to say, it should include women. These women must be qualified to sit on such a commission and representatives of all races must also be included.'

Mrs Suzman also made a strong plea for allowing women who had fallen pregnant despite having been sterilised to procure a legal abortion.

'If anything could prove that a woman did not want anymore children — and generally this happens when women are middle-aged, already have large families and do not want any more children — it is surely the fact that they have undergone sterilisation. If, however, they still fall pregnant, in terms of the existing legislation they still have to go through all the difficult procedures and probably end up not being allowed to have a legal abortion'

Mrs Suzman said South Africa's abortion laws were certainly not in line with the progress in so many other countries where abortion laws had been liberalised and it was recognised that 'women make their own decisions about pregnancy'.

While Mrs Suzman was speaking, and indeed throughout the debate, it became clear that most of the MP's listening to her disagreed with her views. She faced a barrage of interjections, and even earned the sympathy of the Minister, Dr Munnik, who, when he replied to the debate, said he felt 'really sorry' for her with 'all these honourable

male chauvinists attacking her from all angles'

Dr Munnik said he could not accept her suggestions for 'liberalising' the abortion laws, because such provisions would inevitably set the law on the road to allowing 'abortion on demand' to which he was vehemently opposed

Mrs Suzman's principal rival in the debate, Mr McIntosh, said he opposed abortion in principle because he had a high appreciation of the value of human life.

'The real issue is what is one's view on human life, and how does one see it. That basically is a religious decision, no matter what one's religion may be. That is why, whether one is Muslim, Jewish or Christian, one

... a strong plea for allowing women who had fallen pregnant in spite of having been sterilised, to procure a legal abortion

will find that serious religious people are opposed to abortion on that basis,' said Mr McIntosh.

Using this line of argument, Mr McIntosh dismissed most of Mrs Suzman's pleas for liberalising abortion.

On the question of allowing girls under 16 to have abortions, he said:

'I do not have any daughters, but I am quite sure that if I were to have a daughter who found herself pregnant at a young age, under 16, it would be a matter of great pain and concern to me.

'My own feeling is, however, that unless there is any physical danger to the girl in question it is better in those circumstances for someone to bear the consequences of his or her actions.

'That still unborn child could mean much to some other family if it should be put up for adoption. With black children, it is, of course, not so easy, although with the system of extended family life, blacks adopt children easily.' The snag was the new black mothers did sometimes not care well for adopted children, and this was something the Minister of Health should pay attention to.

On the question of failed sterilisation Mr McIntosh said there were many families who had faced the birth of a 'laalametjie' (afterthought)

'In many instances it has been a great shock to those families when these babies suddenly arrived. Later on, however, those children become to them a great source of joy.'

He argued that if failed sterilisation was to be allowed as a reason for abortion the 'next logical thing will be that failed contraception will have to be allowed as a reason'

'Then we will ultimately find ourselves in a situation of abortion on request'

Of course there were numerous views put forward by the many other speakers in the debate — too many to quote here

The burning question of abortion will no doubt rage on indefinitely throughout the world. All one can do is take note of the views expressed — and make up your own mind.

LUCILLE PARKER

SEX AND SENSE

FM 30.4.82

237

"Family-planning is a taboo subject for most businessmen," says Mary Hahn, chairman of the fund-raising committee of the Family Planning Association (FPA) "Yet it is essential for personal, national and international survival that family size is controlled and that commerce and industry promote family planning both in offices and on the factory floor. Most companies do not want to be associated with this and do not recognise the implications of ignoring it."

According to Hahn "Unwanted pregnancies and related family problems are also the cause of considerable absenteeism and staff turnover in commerce and industry. Yet a knowledge of family planning among all employees, both male and female, will result in improved productivity and reduced staff cost."

The FPA has introduced a male-motivation programme and is hoping to get the support of businessmen in terms of both time, money and access to workers. Last year a pilot project was established in Port Elizabeth and further programmes are being established on the Reef and in Durban.

"This is an important area in which to teach both method and attitudinal change. A male motivation programme is also being introduced by a large mining house in an effort to improve the quality of life for migrant workers and their families in rural areas," she says.

"However, much more co-operation is required by both commerce and industry. At present, few employers are willing to give either time during working hours or money for family planning programmes. It is particularly important that we be given time. For example, clinics in Soweto are often closed by the time the workers return home."

The FPA works in close co-operation with State health departments and in partnership with the National Family Planning Programme. The organisation is non-political and non-racial and therefore has credibility in black communi-

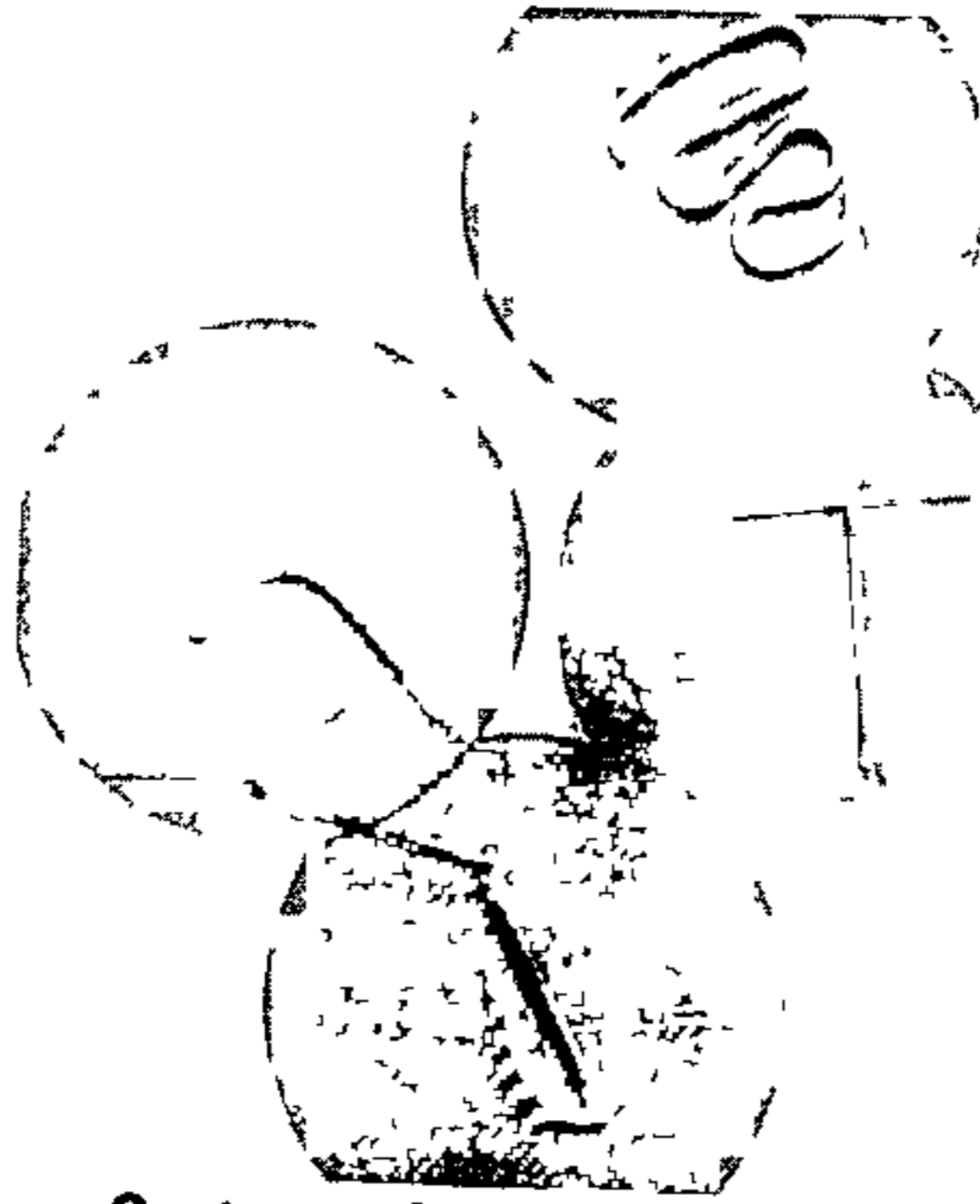
ties where the State organisations do not.

This is particularly important because family planning programmes in SA have to overcome political as well as other resistance. In addition, says Hahn, "it is hard to convince blacks that their standard of living will be improved by restricting family growth. Children are regarded as wealth."

Recent legislation enables education projects sponsored by commerce or industry to be tax-deductible. But, according to Hahn, "the establishment of family planning advisory centres or the implementation of educational programmes is expensive. For example, it costs about R6 500/year to maintain an education officer. Yet, despite continued appeals to government, these programmes are not regarded as 'educational' and the family planning education programmes are not tax-deductible."

Statistics indicate the urgency of the situation. SA's population will double to 50m in just 25 years. Present growth is estimated to be 2 000/day, 14 000/week, 60 000/month and 730 000/year. Over the last decade the black population has grown 28%, Asians 18%, coloureds 19% and whites 8,8%.

Already there is pressure on existing facilities, housing services and infrastructure, and this can only get worse. It is essential that future crises are averted by family-planning now.



Contraceptives ... can lead to greater productivity

Year	Membership		
	African	Asian and Coloured	White
1980
1979
1978
* 1977	39
* 1976	39
* 1975	39
1974
+ 1973	36	3	39
1972
1971
1970
	Total	White	Asian and Coloured

CAPE TOWN GAS WORKERS UNION

Dramatic drop in white birthrate

ARGUS
18/5/82
237

Medical Reporter

SOUTH AFRICAN whites can no longer maintain their numbers through natural increase.

Analyses by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) show that recently there has been a dramatic decline in the birthrate of whites.

Whereas in 1973 the birthrate among white South Africans was 23 a 1 000 of the population a year, the figure for 1979 was 16 in 1 000. In 1910 the number of births stood at 33 a 1 000 — more than double its present rate.

Dr J M Lotter, of the Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research, says that research conducted by the HSRC has thrown light on the birth pattern of all population groups in South Africa

WORKING WOMEN

The birthrate of whites, he says, has been affected by women entering the labour market. Increasingly more women are entering the labour market, he says.

"It is also clear", says Dr Lotter, "that white women regard smaller families than was formerly the case as the ideal."

Research undertaken by the HSRC has also shown that in contrast to black Africa, there are indications that the birthrate among blacks in South Africa is also declining.

This has been attributed to the fact that an increasing number of blacks in urban areas are practising family planning and regard smaller families, more than formerly, as the ideal.

INDIANS

In the past two decades the birth rate among Indians has also declined and there has been a dramatic decline in the birthrate among the coloured population too

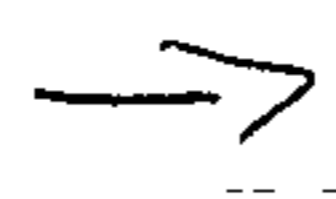
The HSRC says there has been a gradual decline in the world birthrate since 1970 which has led to a more optimistic view of the outcome of population problems.

237 Hansard Q. Col. 965 -
Children born in Republic 966
2/6/82

713 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Prime Minister:

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian children were born in the Republic in 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively?

The PRIME MINISTER



3 JUNE 1982

966

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1978	73 216	634 000	66 824	19 019
1979	73 090	642 000	72 127	19 233
1980	74 777	663 000	72 975	19 766
1981	Not available as yet			

Figures for Blacks are estimates

(237) (23) Post 18/6/82

Lack of homes burdens clinics

THE lack of housing in black and coloured areas burdened the family planning clinics, and made it unfair to "bring a child into the world when there would not be a roof over its head"

This was said by the chairman of the Family Planning Association, Mrs D Gulson, at the association's annual meeting this week

By upgrading the temporary structures and by teaching general hygiene and proper family planning to the community,

the association could help to rectify this problem, she said

"Awareness" was the operative word in family planning and the association had certainly achieved it this year, she said

Education programmes were receiving support and there was increased interest in counselling and pregnancy testing

Attendance also increased at the clinic which helps couples overcome sexual problems through teaching and advice by trained doctors

'SA Indians live longer than whites

237 S-Express 15/8/82

INDIANS live longer than other South African races, according to Government statistics

But Indian mortality experts insist they do not

Figures from the Central Statistical Services Department show that Indians live much longer than whites and coloureds

The department's annual report on population estimates of births and deaths indicates fewer deaths for every 1 000 people in the Indian community

A department spokesman agreed the death rate for Indians was lower than that of other race groups

In 1980 the Indian death-rate was 5,9 in 1 000 people. Figures for coloureds were 9,2 and whites 8,3

The spokesman said the breakdown on causes of death indicated that Indians had heart, hypertensive and metabolic diseases

Heart disease, the greatest killer, was responsible for almost half the Indian and white deaths

However experts on Indian mortality said the figures were misleading

Professor Y K Seedat,

BUT THE STATE'S STATISTICS ARE WRONG, EXPERTS CLAIM

By HELENE ZAMPETAKIS

head of the department of medicine at the University of Natal, was surprised by the CSS findings

He has found that heart diseases "among Indians and whites has reached epidemic proportions" — and that it is far more serious among Indians

Heart disease he said was caused by hypertension, diabetes, obesity, smoking and low-fibre diets

"With diseases like this in epidemic proportions it is hard to believe that Indians live longer," he said

A study by Prof Seedat in-

dicated that hypertension and heart disease were more widespread among Indians than whites

Professor Cyril Wyndham, of the South African Medical Research Council's institute for biostatistics, agreed

"In all three of the major causes of death, Asians have by far the highest mortality rate," he said

The CSS figures failed to show when and how people had died. Blacks and coloureds had a high infant mortality rate and this gave the impression that they had shorter lifespans

Indians had a lower infant mortality rate and this showed in the figures of total deaths

There were more deaths among whites because "whites are an older population"

"Because Indians have a younger community it records fewer deaths but among the older generation of Indians the mortality rate is very high," Prof Wyndham said

Professor H M Govadia, associate professor of paediatrics at the University of Natal, said the Indian infant mortality rate was higher than whites

"Much of longevity is determined by the position on the socio-economic scale

"Where people are poorer and badly nourished one expects higher mortality rates. Everything indicates that Indians have a mortality rate higher than whites and lower than coloureds and blacks," he said

POLITICAL comment in this issue by Ken Owen, design by Les Stephenson, headlines and sub-editing by John Leask, all of 171 Main Street, Johannes-

Taking a bite out of the shark taboo

By STEVE GRBIC

AUSTRALIANS do it, New Zealanders do it, even the English do it

The Italians are said to adore it but South Africans, by and large, don't like it

Shark meat, that is

A notable exception is South African fish expert Professor Margaret Smith, head of the department of ichthyology at Rhodes University, Grahamstown

"I eat sharks," she said

"They are very tasty and contain lots of protein. Pickled shark is out of this world"

Prof Smith said South Africans were too fussy in their eating habits

"Unless they have a roast on their tables at least three times a week they have a fit.

"Most sharks are highly nutritious and lovely to eat. The flesh is firm and beautiful and, most important of all, it has no bones so is ideal for children and animals"

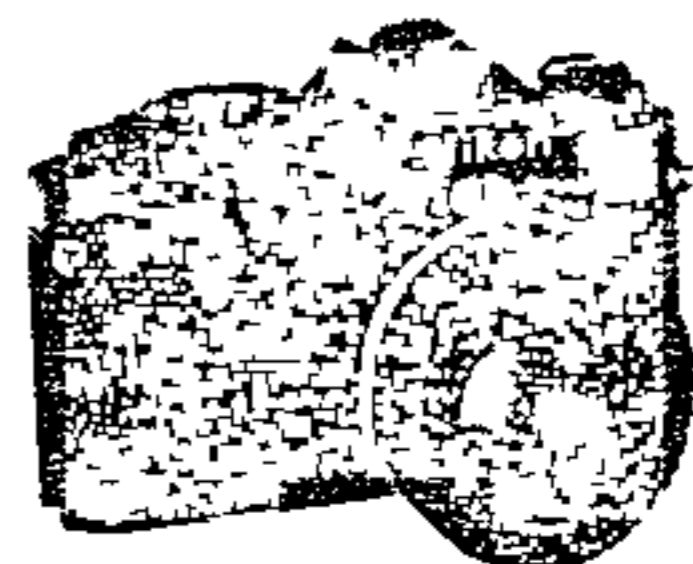
She said most fried fish bought in fish-and-chip shops in Australia and Britain was shark

Prof Smith said the only danger was in pollution but this also applied to many other types of fish including tunny, barracuda and the king mackerel

Ben's
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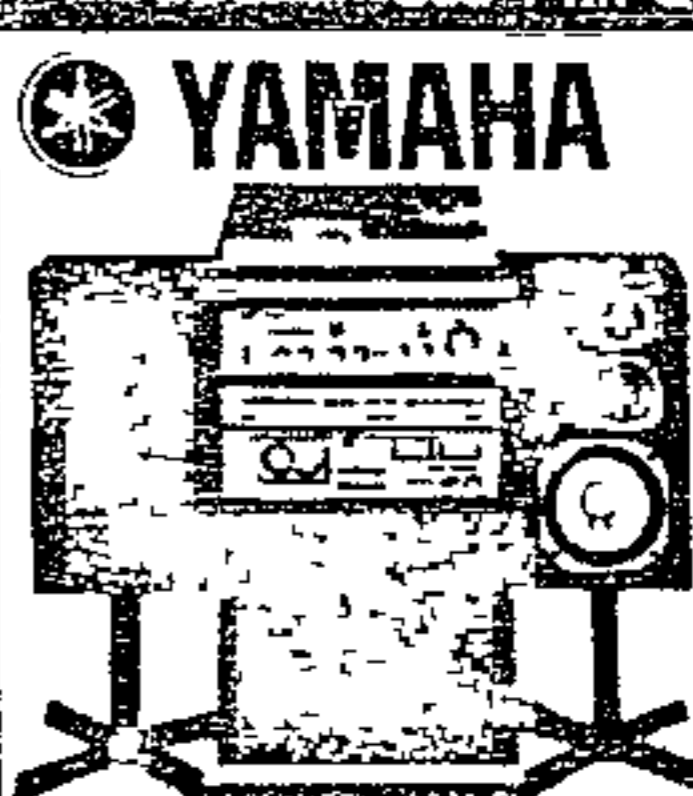
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Sowetan 237
10/8/82

SA birth rate policy for blacks fails to meet mark

SOUTH AFRICA'S white Government is losing its fight to limit black births

Since 1975, the Government has waged a campaign to persuade blacks to adopt family planning methods, and have two children instead of the average five at present

This campaign is well advertised for instance in all the public buses serving the route between Soweto and Johannesburg, as well as in all other large cities in the Republic

It is estimated that about 800 000 women — 40 percent of black women in the Johannesburg industrial region — regularly use modern contraceptives and do so against their husbands' wishes, according to a recent survey published by the Institute for Demographic Research.

The white population of four million is only 17 percent of South Africa's total population, and the white birthrate is plunging fast

The black population, at its present rate of growth, will practically double from 20 to 40 million in the next 20 years, according to latest predictions

The white minority, the argument goes, will then be relatively so small numerically that it will have difficulty in remaining the country's dominant group

The Government, in its family planning programme for blacks, does not practice mass sterilisation (only 8 300 black women were sterilised in 1980) or mass abortion (24 000 blacks women had abortions in 1979)

The success of the contraception campaign in urban areas is generally attributed to the fact that the style of life in an industrial milieu has destroyed many black customs and traditions on the sanctity of birth. Some of these stem from a high infant mortality rate, a scourge which better medical care has partly solved.

The survey said 20 percent of the mothers admitted that their last pregnancy was unwelcome — AFP

Bid to enforce family planning

By JANE ARBOUS
Municipal Reporter

AN ATTEMPT to force people receiving disability or subsistence allowances to submit to family-planning treatment will be made at the 67th congress of the Association of Cape Divisional Councils which starts in East London today.

A resolution put forward by the Kareeberg and Kamdeboo Divisional Councils has asked the

Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions to provide measures forcing people living on grants to limit their families

The Kamdeboo Council suggested that this could be achieved by forcing women to furnish proof before receiving any money that they made use of family planning

The motivation for the motion was that people at present receiving pensions and allowances

"adopt the view that they can have an unlimited number of children and that the government must care for them"

The department has not yet replied to the request and the motion will be pursued at the three-day congress

Delegates will also be informed that the question of electrifying fences alongside roads has not yet been resolved

A resolution put forward by the Vaalrivier Divisional Council last year was that the Provincial Administration be requested to draft conditions for "shocking devices" in fences along public roads

In its reply, the Provincial Roads Department said the administration was concerned over the "element of danger" in electrified fences.

An in-depth investigation into possible claims resulting from such electrification had been arranged and "it is hoped that finality will be reached in the foreseeable future"

A motion put forward by the Klein Karoo-Langkloof Divisional Council that the government give local authorities control over the issuing of permits to traders for the sale of sorghum beer will also be discussed

Bid to curb family handouts

ARGUS
12/8/82
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Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON. — The Department of Health is to be asked to ensure that family allowances and disability grants are no longer given unless women concerned prove they have made use of family planning.

This is the result of a motion carried at the 67th annual congress of the Association of Divisional Councils of the Cape yesterday.

The motion was proposed by the Kamdeboo Divisional Council which said family allowances were being paid to people who refused to use family planning.

These people adopted the view that they could have an unlimited number of children and that "the Government must care for them"

'BLOOD BOILS'

Proposing the motion, Mr J A van H Pienaar, vice-chairman of the council, said as a taxpayer "my blood boils" when he saw between R60 000 and R70 000 being paid out for grants and pensions in the small town he lived in.

This money was often used "to make a turn at the bottlestore"

The only opposition to the motion came from Dr T G Schiebusch, president of the municipal association of the Cape, who warned that it was a 'sensitive' issue and could damage the image of local government.

The granting of pensions and disability grants was not the concern of local authorities, he said.

TOILETS

A motion proposed by the Stormberg Divisional Council that representations be made to government departments to have rest and toilet facilities built on all roads, was referred to the executive committees of the divisional councils association and the municipal association for further investigation.

Mr J H Esmeyer, of Stormberg said between 3 000 and 4 000 people on about 50 buses travelled

from Cape Town to the homelands each week. These buses stopped anywhere along the road for passengers to relieve themselves and large-scale pollution resulted which was a health hazard.

Capab praised by

Divco

Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — The Cape Performing Arts Board (Capab) was praised for the high standard of performances it presented throughout the province at the annual congress of Divisional Councils.

Mr G J van der Vyver, a life president of the Association of Divisional Councils of the Cape Province said Capab maintained a high standard of performances in both the city and country areas.

The ballet section was the best in the country and the stage performances did not have "to stand back" for anyone, he said. Capab also provided a valuable service to schools, libraries and the country areas.

He thanked Mr Gene Louw, Administrator of the Cape, and Mr J A Pinaar MEC in charge of roads for their work in Capab.

Mr Louw said it was not easy to control Capab as there were problems of finance, personalities, obtaining artists and negative Press publicity. He thanked the association for its "positive spirit and support".

Controversial contraceptive 'still popular'

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E. Post

20/8/82

By JERRY McCABE

DESPITE claims that the contraceptive drug, Depo Provera, is responsible for a "collapse of the Department of Health's family planning scheme", the drug is still widely used in the Eastern Cape

A local spokesman for the Department of Health said the often controversial drug was still popular with 90% of its users in the Eastern Cape.

The spokesman was commenting on reports that the drug — which is injected and remains effective for six months — was losing popularity in many parts of the country and had resulted in many women from lower income groups opting for backstreet abortions rather than use the drug

"There are areas where the drug has been losing popularity because of old wives' tales. We also find it also loses popularity in regions where there is political or industrial unrest, or where an election is being held because it is easy to use as a political tool," the spokesman said.

She said there were groups of women going off Depo Provera but that this was a "natural phenomena

in the use of any medication".

Because of its simplicity, the drug is favoured for use among millions of black women

"But many white women are also using it because they find they have difficulty remembering to take contraceptive pills," she said.

A recent report in a Sunday newspaper said many thousand black women had rejected the use of the injection and were having abortions

The result was that hospitals had to deal with many victims of illegal abortions

This was unlikely, the local spokesman said

There have also been claims of severe side-effects from Depo Provera with women complaining of headaches, depression, cramps and sterility

The Department of Health spokesman said the injection was still the best method of contraception for the lower educated groups

"But each woman is examined and only after all the factors have been considered, do we decide which method would best suit her

We would not give her anything that would be detrimental to her health"

The use of Depo Provera has been widely condemned in parts of the world and several countries have banned the drug

"They would ban fresh air if they could," the spokesman said

"It is being used in America and there are lots of reports of its use in other parts of the world. Even countries, such as the Scandinavian countries, that are supposedly against its use, are using it"

Dr D Zeeman, medical director of the firm which produces Depo Provera, said in his experience the drug was not losing popularity.

"On the contrary, it is becoming ever more popular throughout the Third World and is probably the most widely used family planning drug in the world"

Depo Provera was also used in the treatment of breast cancer and cancer of the womb.

Dr Zeeman said his company was considering legal steps against the newspaper which claimed Depo Provera was responsible for a rise in the number of abortions

Upjohn hits at 'activists' over its drug

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Tribune
26/9/82

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B

Tribune Reporter

A SERIOUS disservice has been done to women all over the world by small activist groups seizing on Depo Provera as a target of opportunity, according to the manufacturers of the highly controversial injectable contraceptive drug.

And Upjohn, the multinational pharmaceutical manufacturer who introduced Depo Provera to the world in the 1960's, say these groups, small in number and largely without constituency, have supplanted scientific fact, supporting the drug with sensationalised claims and half-truths.

These claims and half-truths, Upjohn says, attempt to restrict personal contraceptive choice and ignore prevailing national customs and practices.

"It is Upjohn policy and practice to make Depo Provera available to all women in all countries where it is approved or registered for use," said Dr Daniel Zeeman, medical director of the company in South Africa.

"We also believe that all decisions by patients about contraceptive methods must be fully informed and free of coercion," he said.

Dr Zeeman was commenting on a front page article published by the Sunday Tribune on August 15 headed "Shock Boom in Abortions."

In the article doctors working at Baragwanath Hospital near Soweto — the biggest black hospital in the country — were quoted blaming Depo Provera for the "total collapse" of the Department of Health's family planning scheme.

They said that tens of thousands of black women were being forced to use abortion as a primary means of

Shock contraceptive charges rejected as a 'disservice'

Ministry has stated that the risks associated with the drug far outweigh its benefits.

Widely used in the Third World countries and on pockets of Third World populations the drug is considered easy and convenient for use on women with a "low motivation" factor.

The patient is only required to submit to an injection every three months and the contraceptive is almost 100 percent effective.

Some researchers claim that the drug is so effective that in some cases the user may be rendered permanently sterile.

Side-effects listed range from severe headaches and nausea to depressions cramps and chaotic menstrual bleeding — or total cessation of menstruation.

The drug is contraindicated (not recommended to be prescribed) for women with a wide range of medical conditions. Although the contraceptive is supposed to only last for three months, researchers claim that a delay in return to fertility often results.

Studies of the drug's long-term effects by reputable organisations indicate links between Depo-Provera and cancer of the breast, cervix and endometrium, but as yet offer no proof of actual cause.

● The US third national cancer survey found that the rate of cervical cancer in Depo Provera users was between three and nine times that of the population at large.

● Early experiments on beagle bitches given high doses of Depo

Provera fested themselves in people, with more than 10-million women using the drug safely since the 1960's.

But according to doctors who spoke to the Tribune, the complaints of many women who have received the drug at Government family planning clinics are often disregarded.

Doctors claimed that women are often not warned of possible side-effects and in fact are often not even told what the injection they are being given is.

"When they do experience nausea or chaotic menstruation, they are told they will get used to it or that it will settle down," a doctor claimed.

Upjohn says Depo Provera is a safe effective contraceptive agent, developed through responsible research and responsibly marketed.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has not been answered), leave columns (2) and (3) blank

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than use Depo Provera, the mainstay of the Government's trusted family planning service.

It was stated that at the already overcrowded Baragwanath 7000 abortions — or "follow-up services" — were performed annually on women who had first visited a backyard abortionist. The figure was rapidly escalating as more black women became aware of the unofficial service.

And doctors claimed that the same pattern was being followed at every major black hospital in the country.

Depo Provera, the doctors said, was often the only thing available to women attending Government clinics, and many would rather have an abortion than suffer the side-effects associated with the drug.

The drug is banned in the United States and Zimbabwe and its use is severely restricted in Britain.

A world-wide campaign is underway to further restrict the use of the drug, which came in for heavy criticism at the Humanities international conference in Melbourne Australia only this year.

In Britain, the Health

they developed breast tumors.

● Research participated in by Upjohn on monkeys indicated a link between Depo Provera and endometrial cancer, abnormal growth of the clitoris and decreased resistance to disease.

While beagles and monkeys are routinely used to test drugs before they are used on humans, Depo Provera supporters are now disputing the relevance of such studies for women.

Depo Provera has been profitably exported from the US for many years while banned by the US Food and Drugs Administration as unsafe for use by American women.

Basically, campaigners claim that while there is still doubt about the long-term effects of Depo Provera the drug should be banned from use to protect women's health and that of future generations.

Upjohn says Depo Provera is "probably the safest hormonal contraceptive drug available and is a convenient and effective family planning option."

And says the company, earlier concerns about the long-term safety of the drug theorised from animal studies have not man-

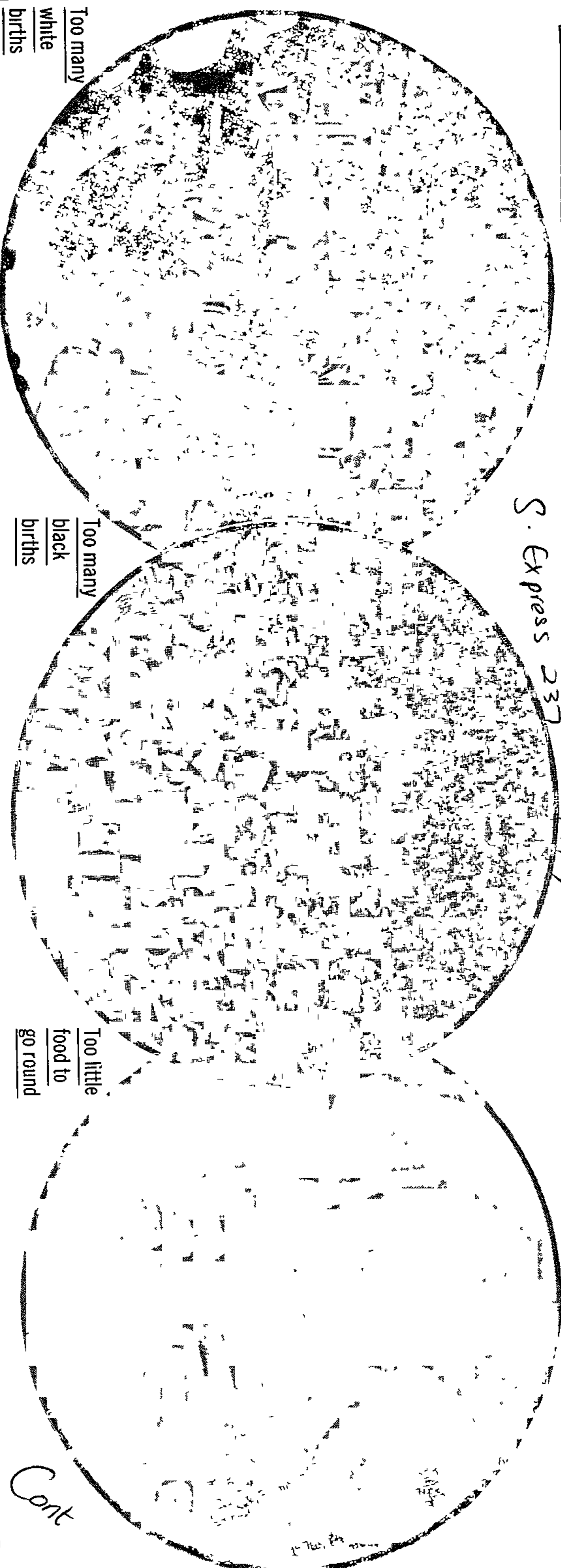
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THE PROBLEM... THE PRICE

● A NATION INDIFFERENT TO THE POPULATION CRISIS

● A NATION INDIFFERENT TO THE POVERTY CRISIS



It's time South Africans learnt to separate politics from birth control

HAVE a baby for Azama' became a popular slogan in Soweto after the 1976 unrest — and the number of gymnasium mothers shot up.

At a recent Federation of South African Women's rally, a prominent (male) United Democratic Front member attacked contraception, saying it was a government plot to sterilise black women.

These are simply equal and opposite reactions to the campaign by Mr M C Botha, former Minister of Bantu Affairs and father of seven, for whites to 'outbreed' blacks.

Botha's Babes' and similar calls from white politicians in the past two decades have resulted in blacks becoming deeply suspicious of family planning.

But while South Africans haggle over the politics of birth control, the rest of the world is busy curbing the population explosion that is putting 150 babies into the world each minute.

South Africa is dangerously out of step with both the developed and developing countries — South Africa's population is expected to jump 57% by the year 2000 to 44.9-million people, given the present growth rate of 2.28%.

Third World countries have put population control high on their lists of national priorities. At the United Nations population conference in Mexico last month attended by over 150 countries, the Third World asked

for more foreign aid to make family planning available to its people.

A statement by 18 Third World countries, including Zimbabwe, said over-population had damaged the environment and created conditions for social disorder.

They could no longer afford to wait for the development approach to take effect as rapidly rising numbers were sabotaging gains made.

The development approach was popularly accepted at the previous UN population conference in Bucharest 10 years ago. It is based on the fact that if people's living standards are raised through development programmes and they have access to contraception, birth rates automatically drop

Now policy planners in Africa want to step up birth control programmes Kenya, which has the highest fertility rate in the world, is leading the field and its community health workers now offer family planning services to 90% of the country's fertile population.

In South Africa family planning is reaching only 22% of the fertile population. China, with its coercive measures and one-child families, is reaching 66%. The UN recommendation is 80%.

Pretoria has finally woken up to the need for a national family planning

Too many
black
births

Report by MARION WHITHEAD

policy, which has been based on the report on demographic trends published by the science committee of the President's Council last year. Family planners are beginning to implement it — but the going is slow.

On a budget of R30-million they aim to supply family planning services this year to 1.34-million people — only 8% more than last year — and put 30 to 40 community liaison officers (the main thrust of their development approach), in the field to determine the people's priorities and needs.

"We would like to depoliticise family planning," said Dr Harm Pretorius, head of the Department of Health's family planning programme, in an interview this week.

Dr Pretorius said the old racial numbers game threatened the survival of everyone in South Africa, regardless of which government was in power.

He said the country was already having problems producing enough teachers to staff existing schools, and if the birth rate continued unchecked, services and facilities would not be

able to keep up.

He said the Mexican conference would not change the South African family planning policy.

"We are already tackling the problem from both sides, with a community development programme going ahead as fast as possible, as well as making family planning available," he said.

The goal is to stabilise the population at 80-million by the year 2050 as this is the maximum number South Africa's water resources can support, according to the President's Council report.

Expand

Dr Pretorius said he wanted to expand services in the following areas:

- More clinics in towns and rural areas
- Sex education for the youth — 11-million South Africans are younger than 15 years
- Sterilisation — there is a backlog of 4 000 in the Western Transvaal where this method has become very popular among women who have completed their families

In order to do this, Dr Pretorius said he would ask for his budget to be increased to R45-million next year.

"This is money well spent in an attempt to make ends meet," said Dr Pretorius in pointing out that it cost

Too little
food to
go round

R24 a year to renew family planning services to an individual, whereas a pregnancy would cost at least R40 000 if housing, education, health services and creating employment were taken into account.

"We're in line with what the rest of the world is doing, our methods are the same as those used elsewhere," he said.

While Pretoria's family planning policymakers are falling over backwards to gain acceptance both here and abroad — they were not allowed even to send observers to the Mexico conference — actual practice in the clinics sometimes leaves a lot to be desired (see accompanying story on Soweto).

Professor John Hanks, director of the Institute of Natural Resources at the University of Natal, said more should be spent on family planning as many women who wanted contraception did not have access to it.

"We must recognise that this is a South African problem, not a racial one, and it must be treated as a national problem."

Veteran family planner, Dr Elin Hammar, head of the independent Family Planning Association's non-racial clinic in Johannesburg, said the best way to depoliticise family planning was for politicians to keep quiet on the issue.

Dr Hammar said blacks should also be involved in planning policies — there was not a single black on the President's Council science commit-

tee — and the paternal approach which discouraged self help must be dropped.

Women must be given the knowledge to make an informed choice of the method of contraception they wanted at easily accessible clinics

Disenchanted

She gave the example of women on farms becoming disenchanted with family planning because nurses had arrived in a mobile clinic and given contraceptive injections without explaining their effects on the menstrual cycle. After three months of menstrual chaos and no-one to explain it, the women wanted nothing more to do with contraception when the nurses returned.

Family planning should be closely linked to general health services. Employment of women was an important factor as women working outside the home had fewer children than those working only at home.

Sex education for teenagers should emphasise the responsibilities that went along with a sex life.

Dr Hammar also pointed out that no country with rigid anti-abortion laws had been able to reduce its population — including South Africa.

"It takes a helluva lot of money to do good family planning in a caring way. To take care of women's health you need highly skilled personnel," Dr Hammar said.

Sunday Express

23/9/84

23

Loops for girls in Soweto raise infertility fears

"A RECIPE for infertility" is how a health worker has described the high incidence of venereal disease in Soweto and the large number of teenagers using the loop, an intra-uterine device to prevent pregnancy.

The health worker, who cannot be named for professional reasons, said this week family planning clinics had fitted a quarter of teenage girls in Soweto with loops.

Yet doctors do not recommend the loop for women who have not yet had children because it increases the danger of pelvic infections eight times. Promiscuity increases the chances of getting pelvic infections — and bad infections can result in infertility. More than 80% of infertility cases at Baragwanath hospital have blocked tubes as a result of infections.

Contraception is readily sought by Soweto teenagers. Up to 50% are sexually active by the time they are 15 years old and they are anxious to avoid the trauma of

unwanted pregnancies.

A health worker said girls were routinely fitted with loops because these were cheap (50c each, plus R2 for insertion), they lasted for up to five years and, unlike the pill, the girls did not have to remember to take them each day.

She said the mini-pill, the method of contraception doctors recommend for teenagers, was not supplied to Soweto clinics.

"I just wonder what is going to happen in five years' time when the girls who are on loops now and are sleeping around, want to have babies," said the health worker.

● Dr Harm Pretorius, head of the Department of Health's family planning programme, said his clinics did not promote IUDs for young girls but their mothers often insisted on them because they were afraid the girls would not take the pill regularly. Some clinics did not operate according to guidelines issued by the department. "We are trying for better quality staff and service that will reduce that sort of criticism," Dr Pretorius said.

A REVISION of attitude to the country's snowballing problem of the aged population is essential if a social disaster is to be avoided at the end of the century, say sociologists

This view is supported by the PFP's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, who warns, too, that the cost to the community of non-discriminatory pensions for the country's expected nearly 2-million population of over-65s at the close of the century will be staggering

Like other authorities, Mr Schwarz emphasises that with the white population sliding to zero growth, fewer working taxpayers will have to foot the "stupendous costs of looking after greater numbers of old people

Figures supplied by the Human Sciences Research Council illustrate the massive proportions of the problem which could escalate out of control into a social catastrophe

By the year 2000, the number of whites over 65 will have increased from 7 09% of the total white population of 4 274 600 in 1975, to nearly 500 000 or 10% of the then estimated white population of 5-million and by 2020 it will be nearly 15%

The number of blacks older than 65 in 1975 was 602 410 or 3,07% of the black population of 19 642 990. By 2000 the total will escalate to 1 156 320 or 3,80% of the estimated black population of 30-million

Coloureds over 65 will increase from 69 240 in 1975 to 143 910 or 4,03% of total coloured population by the end of the century

Asians older than 65 in 1975 totalled 15 070. By 2000 this will have increased to 52 190 or 4,63% of the Asian population

The number of over 65s of all groups in 1975 was 950 780 in a population of 24 737 840. By 2000 this will have doubled to 1 839 550 in an estimated population of 40 349 620 or 4,56%

The ageing face of the future

By GERALD REILLY of the Mail's Pretoria Bureau

In 1904 according to the HSRC, only 2% of the white population was 65 or older. By 1970 the percentage had shot up to nearly 7%

A projection by the National Institute for Sociological Demographic and Criminological Research of the HSRC is that by the year 2000 the over-65s will constitute 10% of the white population, and 15% by 2020

The number of aged in other population groups has not increased as a percentage of their total populations because of the high birthrate among blacks, coloureds and Asians

However the number of elderly falling in those three racial groups will rise rapidly in the coming two decades

The HSRC research debunks certain stereotypes often applied to the aged

It is generally believed that retired people, especially those compelled to retire, seek other work. However the reality is that the majority of retired white men are not interested in working again

They are not therefore, according to the HSRC, a potential source of trained labour

Another finding is that after retirement pensioners do not lose the status they enjoyed in the community before retirement

A third of the men who responded to the survey also said their health improved after retirement

It was found too, that — unlike the white population — all elderly Indian people formed part of the extended family. The result was that they had a high degree of emotional and financial security

Another alarming finding was that four out of five white old age pensioners are women — because of a higher life expectancy

The HSRC report points out that the rapid increase of aged people will have enormous financial, political and social consequences. In the 1979-80 financial year nearly R300-million was budgeted for old age pensions. This would increase enormously by the end of the century

Mr Harry Schwarz says it is imperative that preparations be made now for an aged problem which could deteriorate into a disaster by the end of the century

Like other authorities, Mr Schwarz believes a retirement age of

70 would result in more old people remaining independent

To force retirement on a man or woman when they are physically fit and mentally able to cope with their work responsibilities, is a flagrant waste of skilled workers

Mr Schwarz says the problem will take on massive proportions unless the ground work is done now to accommodate a situation where the aged of all population groups creep up to more than 4% of the total population

He claims the whole pensions system is in dire need of revision. Company pension funds for black workers had become a loaded political issue. The Government had blundered headlong into a problem area without first embarking on an education programme to eliminate worker opposition

In need of revision, too, were social values, so that the community accepted some of the responsibility for caring for the aged. There was a time when children, unquestioningly took on the task of looking after their aged parents

With the fragmentation of family life which has taken place over the past 40 years, sociologists say many children are prepared to abandon their parents to charity when they get old

Here again Mr Schwarz stresses there is a need for education

The Government must also prepare for a non-discriminatory pension system in what will develop inexorably into a non-discriminatory society

One of the major causes of the fall of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government was the issue of pensions and the neglected care of the aged

In South Africa, too, it could become a raging issue, especially with the increasing political clout, if measured in numbers alone, of the older section of the population

93 babies born a day in Soweto

BABY

237

Sowetan

4/10/82

BOOM

THIS might yet be another baby boom year at Baragwanath hospital with a record 24 968 already born at the maternity section of the hospital from the period January up to September this year.

More babies are still expected, and the figure might rise to 30 000 babies born for the year as the hospital has not as yet compiled figures for October and the rest of the year.

By LEN KALANE

The 24 968 figure would mean that an average 2 775 babies are born every month at Baragwanath and clinics throughout Soweto. The figure also includes home confinements.

On a daily average it means 93 babies are born a day in Soweto.

The 1982 figures up to September month already show an increase of 3 162 babies born compared to last year. In 1980, from January up to December,

28 130 babies were born in Soweto clinics, at Bara and at home. The figure has been rising steadily during the past five years.

The Department of Statistics in Pretoria said blacks accounted for 40.0 in births out of every 1 000. The department does not have actual figures as most blacks did not record births, an official said.

The average birth rate for whites out of every 1 000 was 16.0 and for

coloureds 26.0, while that of Asians was 24.0.

Figures

During the past five years the birth-rate figures at Bara were as follows.

1978 — 27 909, 1979 — 26 246, 1980 — 25 894, 1981 — 28 130 and 1982 up to September — 24 968.

A hospital spokesman at Baragwanath said the figures did not reflect the birth-rate of Soweto alone, as there were people from other areas who were brought to the hospital to give birth.

This, she said, accounted for the upsurge in the number of babies born at the hospital.

**R3 000 Gold Cross
contest tomorrow**

Four factors need answers in over-population problem.

Four questions pertinent to the problem of over-population in South Africa in future years are posed in an article in the latest edition of the *South African Journal of Science*.

The writers of the article, Timothy Hart and Pauline Morris of the Human Development Division at the National Institute for Personnel Research, Johannesburg, recall that in some circles South Africa has been characterised as a microcosm of the world, with First and Third Worlds in the same economic and social melting pot.

They write: "If this analogy is accepted, then perhaps it would be wise to be cognisant of the viewpoints of those who question orthodox conceptions of the population problem and over-population, particularly when these underlie policy prescriptions for the Third World."

They suggest South Africa should consider the following questions:

- To what extent are poverty and over-population fixed in structures which perpetuate demographic parasitism?
- To what extent will efforts to stimulate demographic transition succeed within these structures?
- To what extent are we prepared to modify the

structure of our society to accommodate demographic transition?

- To what extent are we prepared to modify the structure of society in seeking to alter the organisation of scarcity and accustomed ways of living?

"If these questions strike an unsympathetic chord, then the policy options for those seeking to avert over-population are few: either resources will have to be stretched, or fertility will have to be suppressed.

"The former technological strategy is something of a gamble, and the latter, in a heterogeneous society, poses awkward political problems."

The writers of the article have little doubt that population issues will increasingly test the "ingenuity and physical resources of planners and policy-makers".

They add: "At this crucial juncture, it would seem folly to disregard any perspective on the population problem and over-population.

"Potential solutions may require a searching appraisal of some of the structures that underpin the existing socio-economic order in this country, but to turn them aside might be to alienate support for a national population strategy, particularly among those who will most acutely feel its effects." — Sapa.

Now the
awful, 237
dreaded
husband

Staff Reporter

DO you take this man to be your awful, dreaded husband some women may do just that if a Ned Geref Kerk suggestion that the bride promises "humble submission" rather than "docile obedience" to her husband becomes policy

This suggested change in the marriage vows, made by the NGK synod to its church service committee, was given the thumb's down this week by the Very Rev E L King, Dean of Cape Town, who told the Cape Times

"I don't believe for a moment that a wife is meant to submit to her husband When a man and woman marry, they enter into a covenant together Each should help the other to grow, and seek to sustain and develop the potential they perceive in one another"

Abominable

Feminist activist Ms Anne Mayne finds the suggestion "abominable" According to the law, "any woman who marries is putting herself in a subordinate position As it is, the nuclear family is an unhealthy unit that stifles both partners"

Cape Town personality Joyce Waring finds the concept of humble submission "infantile and laughable"

"It implies that a woman must lie down and let a man walk all over her"

Ms Andy Thesen of the Women's Movement of the University of Cape Town said the idea of a bride vowing humble submission was "extremely sexist. We reject the marriage ceremony that sees a woman's role as secondary and obedient to her husband"

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Literacy rate in SA now 60,5 pc

Stuart Flitton
10/11/82
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23

By Stuart Flitton

More than 87 percent of whites living in South Africa are literate, and the literacy rate for the whole country is 60,5 percent, according to a recently published report of the 1980 census

It is the second of three preliminary reports based on the last census

According to the report, which deals with social characteristics, 51 percent of blacks, 69,6 percent of coloureds and 77,8 percent of Asians are literate

A higher percentage of whites are divorced than the combined total of the other three races. More than 2,3 percent of whites are divorced. The figure for coloured people is 0,8 percent, for Asians it is 0,5 percent and for blacks 0,7 percent

The percentage of couples "living together" as though they were married is highest among coloured people with a figure of 3,7 percent. More than 3,2 percent of blacks are "living together" while the figure for whites is one percent and for Asians 0,7 percent

POPULATION

The population of the country is given as 24 885 960. There are 16 923 760 blacks, 4 528 100 whites, 2 612 780 coloured people and 821 320 Asians

The biggest churches, with more than four million members, are black independent churches other than the Zion Christian Church. Next in line is the NGK with more than 3 million members, 31,7 percent of them black

The Roman Catholic Church has the biggest Asian membership of any Christian church. Its total membership is 2 356 300

Not far behind is the Methodist church with 2 112 800 members

A problem arose with statistics for the Anglican Church because its members were not sure what to call themselves. More than 400 000 people said they belonged to the Church of the Province of South Africa and more than 95 000 people said they belonged to the Church of England in SA

More than 845 000 just called themselves Anglicans, while 260 000 said they belonged to the Church of England

There were 125 000 Jews

Among the eastern religions Hinduism was the biggest with more than 500 000 followers. There were more than 300 000 Muslims, and Confucius had 16 040 South African followers

NO RELIGION

Some 500 000 blacks, or three percent of all blacks, said they had no religion, while this figure was less than one percent for all other races

More than 3 million people did not specify their religious preferences

According to the census only 22,3 percent of blacks are South African citizens, the others are citizens of various homelands and states

According to the census there are 80 Sri Lankans resident in South Africa and citizens of East Germany, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Russia also live here

A spokesman for Central Statistical Services in Pretoria said the figures in the report were not exact, but that the room for error was slight

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Women's rights will cut Africa's births

2004
8/11/83
237

POPULATION growth and whether to curb it is one of the most controversial subjects in Africa.

Only a few African countries have official reproduction policies, perhaps because most Africans see human reproduction as a personal matter. They resent advice from governments about how and when to procreate.

That is why in Kenya three years ago, for instance, newspapers were bombarded with letters denouncing a statement made in Parliament by the then Minister of Constitutional and Home Affairs, Charles Njonjo, that Kenyans were "breeding like rabbits". "But we are also dying like flies," angry Kenyans wrote. "Get out of our bedrooms!"

In traditional African societies, which are male-dominated, a man's social stature is determined to a large degree by the number of children he has — the more the better.

Having many children not only reflects a man's virility, it is also looked upon as a blessing from the gods.

Fixed policy
Expense

The population of Black Africa — 362-million in 1980 — is expected to increase fourfold by the year 2020. By then, says the United Nations Food Report for 1983, the region may be able to supply little more than half its own food needs. Here MUKAMI IRERE, Women's Editor of the Kenya Times, argues that the gradual assertion of the rights and value of women is vital if population growth rates are to fall

second wife, and a third and fourth, until he can get "enough" children.

Having a large number of children (say, more than seven or eight, by one wife) also means that a man's security in old age is guaranteed, as each child, on becoming an adult, is expected to look after his or her parents.

In rural Africa, the number of children also determines the level of economic productivity within a household. Most rural Africans are peasants, and children provide the manpower to till the land, herd cattle and goats, pick coffee or cotton or tea.

In Africa, there are also many men who work in towns and cities, but whose "proper" homes — where their families live — are in the rural areas.

These are usually workers who cannot (or, in some cases, would not) have their families join them in towns or cities. For these men, the urge to have as many children as possible is determined by the same reasons: pride, security, manpower.

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(because she did not want her child to understand) was that she had not conceived.

Among African urban dwellers, there is still a deep-rooted tendency to have as many children as possible. But the realities of housing a large family in a city or town has emerged as a strong deterrent to having large families.

In cities such as Nairobi and Lagos, more and more men who wish to live with their families face the decision of whether to limit their fertility.

Usually, the economic reality does not leave them much of a choice. But perhaps the single most important factor affecting fertility in Africa today is the emergence of women as independent human beings, rather than their husbands' chattels.

This independence, which has changed, and will continue to change, the relationship between African men

and women, is born of women's ability to earn a living independently of their husbands.

In fact, some men have gone as far as to suggest that African women have waged a war against their men, that they have rebelled and can no longer be controlled.

I would not go as far as calling it a war. Rather, it is an assertion of women's rights and of their value as PEOPLE, not just as child-bearing machines.

This new awareness among African women, I feel, will do a lot more for fertility in Africa than the Pill.

A married woman who has two or three children and also has a job is bound to resist strongly all efforts by her husband to increase her family.

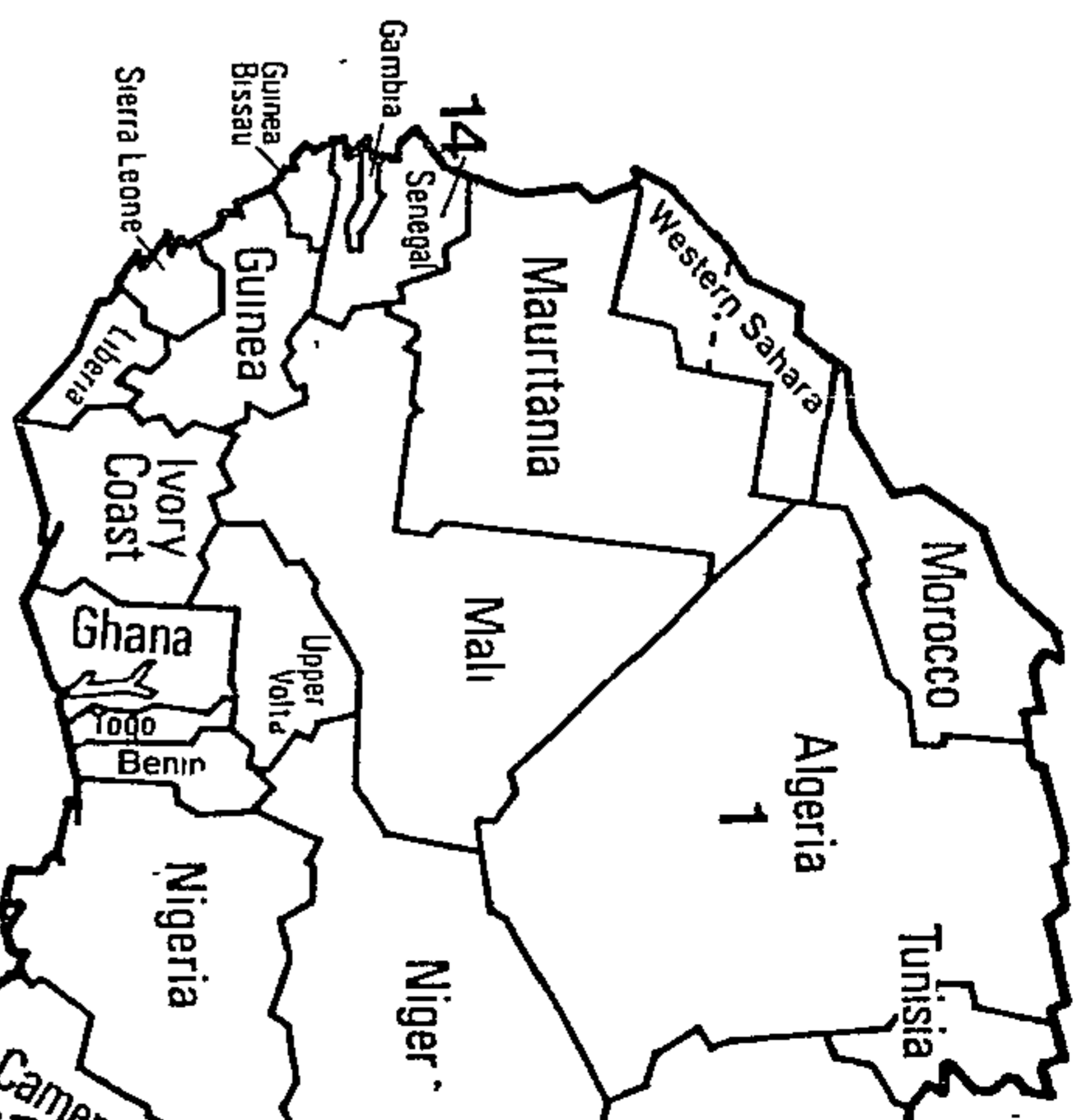
Her job gives her a feeling of security, particularly in these days when divorce is an everyday reality in Africa.

A job can give a woman more security even than a child can, and she will not jeopardise that job to satisfy her husband's ego by having more children than she can look after.

Because such women are afraid to use contraceptives, behind their husbands' backs, it has become common to see married women waiting to see their gynaecologists to try to get abortions, which are illegal in most African countries.

In the end, therefore, the current high fertility rates in Africa will be lowered by the changing attitudes women have towards themselves, their men, their combined and separate futures.

And this should be so, as the greatest responsibility of having a child ultimately rests with a woman, not a man, in Africa as elsewhere.



The single most important factor affecting fertility in Africa today is the emergence of women as independent human beings, rather than their husbands' chattels

181 Its Will Be Births

2-million in 1980 — is expected. By then, says the United Nations, the African continent may be able to supply little more than the gradual assertion of the population growth rates are to fall

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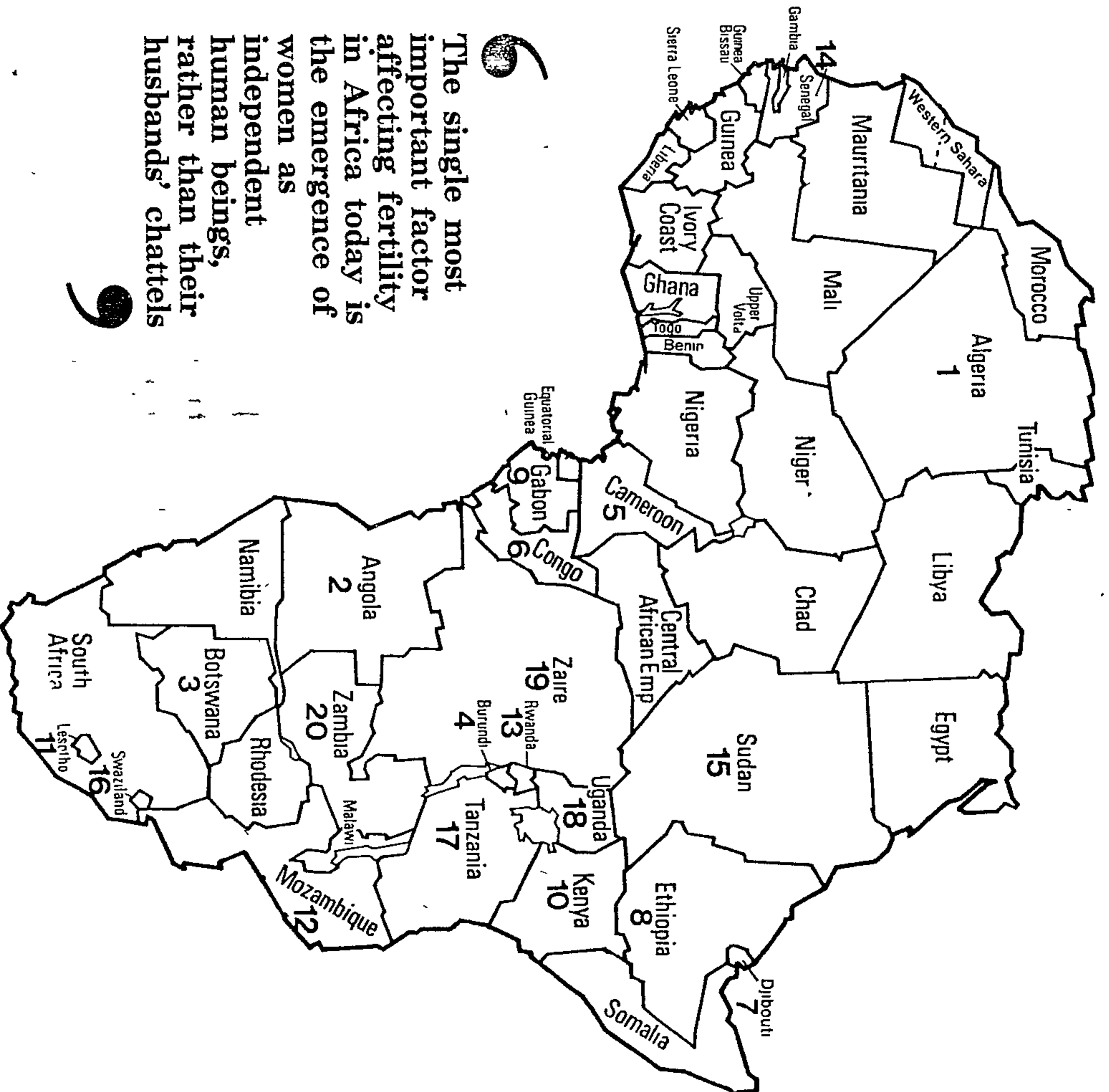
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Inquiry into family life

ARGUS 21/1/83

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By SUE GARBETT, Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Government is so concerned about the breakdown of traditional family life in South Africa that it has appointed a working committee to investigate the situation

The roles of religion, education and sport in bringing the South African family back together are just three of the aspects which will be investigated by the committee in the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning

Committee chairman and head of social planning Dr Hennie Fourie said: "The family unit of today is not as we remember it. This has prompted us to look at the family on a national basis in all race groups."

He added "Our main objective is to devise family enrichment programmes for all population groups"

When asked how the committee would be able to reconcile with its intention the pass laws and Group Areas Act which have had a detrimental effect on the family life of so many South Africans, Dr Fourie said. "We will be looking at everything."

He said one of the Government's main concerns was the acute shortage of social workers to help cope with child abuse, incest and related concerns

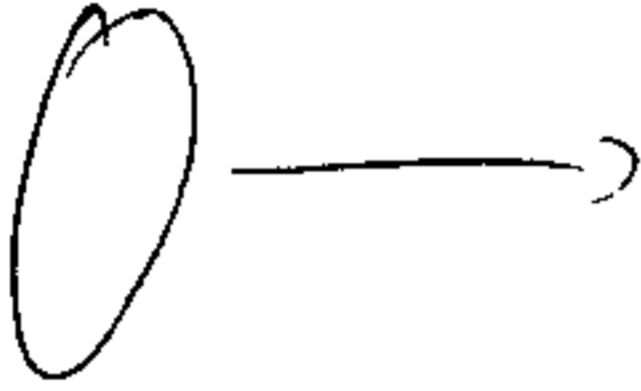
It is believed that statistics released recently on the rocketing divorce rate, child abuse, the increasing number of couples who live together without marriage, and the incidence of children born out of wedlock worried the Government to the extent that it decided to initiate action

The statistics do paint a frightening picture of a society in turmoil as changing lifestyles and roles play havoc with the traditional picture many have treasured for so long of family life.

One of the saddest statistics involves children, for in the 10 years from 1970 to 1980 (the latest figures available) the number of white children involved in divorces rose from 11 098 to 21 039. There are no comparative figures available for the black, coloured and Indian communities

In the same period white children born out of wedlock increased from 2 628 to 3 437. In the coloured community the increase was about 500 births, while in the Indian community the number has risen from 1 419 to 2 461

The number of white people living together without getting married has more than quadrupled in the same 10-year period. In 1970, 12 211 people chose to live outside wedlock while in 1980 the figure rose to 53 260.



Small news

+ (11)
F.W.

Bursary record

EAST LONDON — An all-time record number of 762 Gadra bursaries have been awarded to underprivileged black and coloured students this year

The Gadra Educational Welfare Committee, a division of the Grahamstown Area Distress Relief Association, has spent R57 439 on the 1983 bursaries. The

money has been distributed as follows

- 37 university bursaries R20 879
- 14 technical, secretarial R3 610
- 37 teacher learning R12 950
- 454 high school R18 000
- 220 primary school R2 000

The chairman of Gadra's educational sub-committee, Mrs

Thelma Henderson, said in a report on the awards "Every year we reach greater heights as far as income is concerned and every year the scope of our work widens and extends"

Mrs Henderson said fund-raising efforts this year would have to be extended to meet the greater demand for education



MRS HENDERSON

D. Dispatu 21/2/83 50 2/4

Gadra welfare fund explained

EAST LONDON — The manner in which recipients benefit from the Grahamstown Area Distress Relief Association's (Gadra) educational welfare fund is outlined in a report by the chairman of the fund-raising and bursaries sub-committees, Mrs Thelma Henderson

Students supported by Gadra bursaries at university do a wide range of courses including MBBCH V, Social Work II and HDE. They are at Rhodes, University of the Western Cape, Stellenbosch, Fort Hare, Zululand, Vista and University of South Africa

Teachers in training at all levels are mostly at the Cape Teachers' College in Fort Beaufort, as well as at Dower in Port Elizabeth, Belville, in Cape Town and Rhodes in Grahamstown

Technical and secretarial students are spread all over the country, from Mabopane East in the Northern Transvaal,

Mangosuthu Technical College in Natal, Zwelethemba in King William's Town Iqhayiya and the technikon in Port Elizabeth

Assistance is given at junior school level for cases of desperate need. A young blind boy in standard 6, for example, was fitted out with the clothes needed by the school he will attend. Small amounts are also paid simply to enable families to keep their children in school and off the streets. The drop-out percentage is thus lowered and kept in check.

In all instances from Standard 6 upwards families are to be involved in and responsible for some of the educational costs. Setwork books and stationery bursaries are given after parents have paid to school fee.

Only partial tertiary bursaries are given. Students attending the Cape Teachers' College and

Lennox Sebe Teachers' College are given assistance only if they are considered worthy of partial bursaries by the Department of Education and Training and the Ciskei Government respectively.

Last year Gadra paid the salary of a teacher at the Riebeeck East School, following the removal of the people to Alicedale and the closure of the school. As not sufficient houses were ready at Alicedale, a number of families were left behind and the children were without education. The school was reopened following a Gadra offer and this year the Department of Education and Training has taken responsibility for the teacher's salary.

Gadra education work extends across a very wide spectrum. Each year thousands of books are given to private schools in Grahamstown and principals and teachers from the black

schools are invited to collect what they need in their own schools and libraries

This year Gadra will assist in the creation of a small library of text books for general use by 37 black nurses who are presently upgrading their qualifications at Settlers Hospital in Grahamstown

The new Nombulelo State High School in Grahamstown, supported by Gadra, had admitted pupils in Standards 6, 7 and 9. Next year all classes will be operational. As its total capacity is 1 200 pupils, the work of Gadra education is likely to increase as yet more pupils require aid to attend school.

The report advised all interested in receiving Gadra assistance that because of the massive number of applications the closing date for bursary applications had to be brought forward to October 31 in 1983 for 1984. DDR

'Disaster' warning on SA birth rate

CAPE TIMES

24/3/83

237

By TONY WEAVER

A MASSIVE programme should be launched immediately to curb population growth and boost the development levels of all races to close the gap between black and white, the science committee of the President's Council said in its report on demographic trends yesterday.

The report, labelled "staggering" by Professor David Welsh, Professor of Southern African Studies at the University of Cape Town, recommends the implementation of a 43-point plan

If an immediate plan were not adopted for the implementation of a national population programme under the auspices of a Population Planning Council, the consequences would be frightening

Disease, poverty, a devastated environment, urban and rural decay, social turmoil and a breakdown of essential services are the inevitable consequences if steps are not taken to reach a stabilized population of 80-million within the next 40 years, according to the report.

'Apolitical'

The committee chairman and former rector of the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor E J Marais, said this week that the report should be as "apolitical" as possi-

ble

However, it is likely there will be a strong backlash from some churches, right-wing white political groups and some black activists

Professor Welsh said yesterday it was clear from the "sober" and "unemotive" report that the magnitude of the problem was "awesome" Solving it would of necessity mean the effective dismantling of apartheid

Main aim

It would also require "a fully representative national government" which could "harness the energies and commitments of the entire population in facing up to the impending national crisis"

The main aim of the programme will be to stabilize the population at a growth rate of two children per woman not later than the year 2020 — a mere 37 years' time

Tabling the report before the PC yesterday, Professor Marais said if parity were reached in

the population growth of whites, Indians, coloured people and Africans, a drop of only one baby per woman would spell the difference between wholesale disaster and the growth of a stable society

Stabilized

If each woman had three children by the year 2000, this would give a population of 450-million by the year 2150 If this dropped to 2,5 children per woman, the population would reach 178-million in 2150 In both cases the population would still be growing

However, if by the year 2000 each woman bore only two children, by the year 2150 the population would stabilize at a low, constant figure of 62-million

The committee established that the biggest single factor inhibiting population growth is the availability of water The maximum population South Africa's water supplies will be able to support will be between 70- and 80-million

Current figures

The present South African population is in the region of 29-million, of whom about 21-million are Africans, 4,5-million white, 2,6-million coloured and just under 1-million, Indian

Professor Marais said this week "We have not got even one year to waste The impossible has to be achieved and personal opinions are of no relevance whatsoever"

● More reports, page 8

CAPL Times 25/3/83

'Restructuring' of SA society

Staff Reporter

MEMBERS of the President's Council (PC) have emphasized that the envisaged Population Programme would involve far more than just an upgraded family-planning scheme, and could involve the restructuring of South African society

After two days of debate, the far-reaching report was unanimously accepted by the council yesterday and referred to the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, for his consideration

In sharp contrast to previous debates in the PC, both the chairman of the science committee, Professor E J Marais, and the chairman of the economic affairs committee, Mr Braam Raubenheimer, praised the press for its "objective" and "thorough" coverage of the report

Members emphasized that in implementing a programme aimed at stabilizing the South African population at a level of 80-million by the year 2020, the media would play a crucial role in raising awareness among the public of the urgency and importance of the campaign

But it was the question of a co-ordinated national development programme aimed at levelling the economic and educational gaps between black and white which most speakers stressed

Mr Raubenheimer said an important facet of the programme would have to be an upgrading of education and training levels of all population groups

Former Senator D G van Rensburg said it was time whites stopped being concerned about maintaining their numbers at a high level and rather paid attention to their contribution to the South African community as a whole

The State Vice-President, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, cautioned members that the report dealt with a "very sensitive matter" and that their approach should be "sensitive and apolitical"

Mrs Margaret Lessing said the report was so important she hoped it would "be studied by the United Nations, as it "recognized the right of women to determine the size of their families" and could become "the Freedom Charter for women"

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House and Q Col 819
Births

25/3/83

615 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian children were born in South Africa in 1981 and 1982 respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Data for 1982 not available. Latest available data as follows

	1980	1981
(a)	74 777	79 061
(b)	680 000	699 000
(c)	72 975	77 281
(d) (Asians)	19 766	20 882

Figures for Blacks are estimates

237
Merwe 15/4/83 Th

Health workers say minister's statement 'irresponsible'

JOHANNESBURG—A statement by the Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe, that responsibility for the high death rate of children suffering from malnutrition should be shared by those who bred uncontrollably, was 'totally irresponsible', the Health Workers' Association said last night.

It was reacting to a report of Dr van der Merwe's reaction in Cape Town to a statement by Prof Alhe Moosa, head of the department of paediatrics at the University of Natal, that the drought would aggravate the toll from malnutrition.

The HWA said Dr van der Merwe's statement — that anyone would have sympathy with people who were underfed, sick and suffering, but it was also important to realise there was 'too little food and

too many people' — reflected 'a calculated and convenient ignorance of the basic causes of some of the major health problems facing our country'.

It could not be denied that malnutrition was a problem related to poverty and maldistribution of wealth and available food, the association said. But 'the maldistribution is the direct result of the existing economic and political order which leaves the majority of black people in South Africa in a state of poverty'.

The association said it fully endorsed the statements and the work of Prof Moosa, and insisted that the minister give greater cognisance to 'scientific facts, and abstain from indulging in subjective Nationalist Party rhetoric' — (Sapa)

● See Editorial Opinion

Hansard
Births registration 27/4/83
Q 601 1116-1117
17 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister
of Internal Affairs

What is the procedure followed by his Department in the registration of births in respect of (a) (i) legitimate and (ii) illegitimate children and (b) cases where one or both parents are not in possession of identity documents?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The procedure followed in the registration of births is outlined in the Births, Marriages and Deaths Registration Act, 1963 (No 81 of 1963) especially sections 4 to 12 thereof, the regulations published in terms of the Act under Government Notice R 1737 of 1 October 1971 and in

WEDNESDAY

1117

departmental directives. The relevant directives are contained in a manual and circular that are available in my office for the hon member's perusal.

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell the House whether it was necessary for officials at the Harrison Street Johannesburg office of his department a few days ago to view a baby before registering its birth?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as I have said this handbook and these instructions form a bulky document which provides for the various circumstances under which a child is registered. I suggest that the hon member study it first and then discuss the matter with me. He is most welcome to do that.

Sterilisation drive stepped up

About 9/5/83

SOUTH AFRICA has just enough water to support a population of between 70-million and 80-million people. The present population is 29-million and already there are reports from the drought-stricken areas of the country that children are dying of kwashiorkor. If every woman limits herself to two children between now and the year 2000 — a short 17 years away — there will be 65-million people in South Africa. How much worse will the drought situation be then?

THESE figures from the recent PC Demographic Report are frightening. What is being done to limit the run-away population growth?

The Association for Voluntary Sterilisation, founded in 1974, is currently stepping up its campaign. Funded by the private sector, the organisation, under the chairmanship of Dr V P de Vilhiers, has the blessing of the Government.

Voluntary sterilisation in men and women, as a means of family planning, is being widely encouraged and the majority of the large medical aid societies are paying for the operations.

Sterilisation for the underprivileged is free of charge and transport is arranged from home to hospital or clinic and back again.

In the Cape there are three educational audio/visual programmes aimed at the lower income groups. These programmes have been scientifically worked out to appeal to the widest possible audience and copies of the colour slide shows

have been made for showing in hospitals, clinics and factories.

There are two basic programmes — one tells the personal story of a coloured man who decides to have a vasectomy.

Sensitively handled, the story answers all the questions a man would ask on whether the operation will affect his sex life, whether it is painful, if he will need time off work and how effective it is.

The second programme is the story of Marie, who has her "tubes" tied after the birth of her fourth child. It goes on to show how she and her husband manage to save up for a refrigerator and are also hoping one day to own their own home.

There are plans to take the educational programmes into the country districts to be shown at farm club meetings and clinics, where there is difficulty in breaking down cultural prejudice against sterilisation and where it is an established tradition to have large families as an insurance against old age.

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Johannesburg Municipal Transport Workers Union

Golden Arrow Officials Staff Association

General Workers Union of South Africa

General Workers Union

East London Municipal Transport Workers Union

Durban Municipal Transport Employees Union

Coloured Postal Employees Association of South Africa

Black Allied Workers Union

Bay Bus Workers Company Union

Artisan Staff Association

African Transport Workers Union

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

Witwatersrand Tearoom, Restaurant & Catering Trade Employees Union

Witwatersrand Liquor & Catering Trade Employees Union

South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)

Pretoria Liquor and Catering Trade Employees Union

Pretoria Catering Trades Employees Union

National Union of Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers

Natal Liquor and Catering Trades Employees Union

Liquor and Catering Trades Employees Union

Hotel, Liquor and Catering Trade Workers Union

Hotel, Bar & Catering Trades Employees Association

(237)

Hansard Q. 61 1447

Family planning

2/6/83

820 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1981-'82 financial year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

R1 300 000

SHOCKING REPORT

THE DEATH OF THE FAN

~~237~~ 237

City Press 10/7/83

By BARRY STREEK

FAMILY life is dead for most South Africans.

Traditional families — parents living together and with their children — just do not exist

This is the stunning conclusion of four experts, writing in the latest edition of the journal "Work In Progress".

And, even more shocking, is that one expert says it will take generations to undo the damage

Expert No 1, Black Sash president Sheena Duncan, says migrant labour and the pass laws had destroyed families in urban communities over the last 20 years

"The destruction of family life is now probably the most fundamental problem facing any democratic government coming to power in the future.

"The rebuilding of our society will not be achieved overnight.

"The foundations have crumbled and it will be generations before the damage can be undone."

Mrs Duncan says many South Africans have lost all understanding of normal family organisation and gave up the struggle long ago.

"There is no advantage to the state of matrimony. It just created more worries

"Men and women who will never be able to live together see no point in marriage

"They form casual relationships and the 50 percent illegitimacy rate in Soweto is an indication of this

"We have a national disaster on our hands and it is quite clear that developments in the foreseeable future will aggravate the crisis

Expert No 2, researcher Joanne Yawitch says in the country's rural areas



women are heads of their households and that male authority was no more than a formality

It seems, she says, that more and more young women prefer to stay single
"Girls who are

Killed b

say the

marned and have husbands in cities are struggling as I do Many are suffering as I do," one unmarried woman told her

Although there was a decline in the number of women opting for marriage, Government policy towards the urban family and women "does not take any of this into account"

"Government urban policy assumes the existence of families in townships"

She concludes "The nuclear family does not exist for the majority of people"

Expert No 3, Wits social anthropologist Davis Webster, reviewing the book "Fami-

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THE DEATH

THE FAMILY

Killed by apartheid,

say the experts

married and have husbands in cities are struggling as I do. Many are suffering as I do," one unmarried woman told her.

Although there was a decline in the number of women opting for marriage, Government policy towards the urban family and women "does not take any of this into account".

"Government urban policy assumes the existence of families in townships"

She concludes "The nuclear family does not exist for the majority of people"

Expert No 3, Wits social anthropologist Davis Webster, reviewing the book "Fami-

lies Divided", on migrant labour in Lesotho, by David Murray, says the book shows that women are the final repositories of the accumulative oppression of an unfeeling economic and political structure in Southern Africa

Expert No 4, Anne Mullins, who interviewed women in the laundry industry says because it cannot be argued the nuclear family unit - parents and their kids - is the norm, the word "household" would be a more accurate term than "family"

Estimates of the average size of a "family" in Soweto range from 6 to as high as 29

"Clearly, this hous-

ing situation is not compatible with the existence of nuclear families."

Half the people she interviewed lived in households headed by women.

The absence of family life was reflected by the fact that grandmothers rather than mothers played a significant role in child care.

While low wages and the migrant labour system put considerable limits on the family ideal for Africans, housing shortages, forms of child care and female-headed households also play a role.

"These are the creations of apartheid society," she says



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It seems, she says, that more and more young women prefer to stay single

"Girls who are

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(237)

City Press 10/7/83

Supplementary reply to Question No 1098
on Friday, 26 August 1983, put by Mr K M
Andrew (col 1983)

237 Hansard Q Col. 2075
Identity documents 7/9/83

1098 Mr. K M ANDREW to asked the
Minister of Internal Affairs

- (1) How many identity documents were
(a) applied for by and (b) issued to
(i) White, (ii) Coloured and (iii) In-
dian South African citizens over the
age of 18 years in each specified
month of 1983 for which figures are
available,
- (2) whether any applications for identity
documents for (a) White (b) Coloured
and (c) Indian South African citizens
over the age of 18 years were still
being processed as at the latest
specified date for which figures are
available?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AF-
FAIRS

The reply to Question No 1098 has
been reconsidered after it was learnt
that—

- (i) in the case of the reply to question
(1) (b) the figures furnished erro-
neously did not include identity docu-

ments issued to persons over 15 but
under 18 years old, and

- (ii) in the case of the reply to question
(2) the figure given erroneously only
included applications received during
1983

The reformulated reply is as follows

- (1) (a) Separate figures in respect of the
different population groups and
age groups are not available.
The total figures for the three
population groups 15 years and
older are

1983	January	14 879
	February	21 995
	March	22 733
	April	17 341
	May	17 483
	June	22 732
	July	17 403
	August	24 272

- (b) Separate figures in respect of the
different population groups are
not available. The total figure
for the three population groups
15 years and older are

1983	January	12 142
	February	13 977
	March	14 581
	April	8 552

2077 THURSDAY, 8 SEPTEMBER 1983

1983	May	17 562
	June	15 575
	July	20 689
	August	25 210

- (2) Statistics are not kept on the basis of

Govt plans population development programme

237
S. Post
20/9/83

PRETORIA — The Government had decided to evolve a "population development programme" in the light of the President's Council's science committee's recent report on demographic trends in South Africa, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said today

Opening a three-day meeting of the South African Nursing Council in Pretoria, he said the President's Council report was one of the most important documents to have appeared in the last decade

It indicated clearly that if present demographic trends continued, South Africa would in the near future face a situation where the necessary balance between population and realistic exploitation of existing resources could not be maintained

Consideration would thus have to be given to ways and means of influencing demographic trends in such a way that they were in line with exploitation of available resources, Dr Van der Merwe said

"In the light of this report, the Government has decided to set about estab-

Dr VAN-DER MERWE
... important report

lishing a population development programme in earnest"

The Department of Health and Welfare would be the co-ordinating body for the new programme

A point of departure would have to be that the State alone did not have the responsibility for the social, economic and physical development of communities

Communities would have to involve themselves effectively to improve their quality of life, he said — Sapa

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Betsy's baby boom call raises an outcry

Political Correspondent

MRS Betsy Verwoerd's call for a white baby boom raised howls of displeasure from many organisations yesterday. Addressing what amounted to a Conservative Party rally in Johannesburg on Kruger Day, the wife of the former premier and architect of apartheid, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, said she believed that seven or more children would be appropriate for white families.

Whites needed to increase their birthrate and she was critical of those who said that two or three children were enough.

Mrs P Kozik, regional organiser of the Family Planning Association, said it was a 'damaging' statement.

'People should have as many children as they want and can afford to care for properly and not act in response to political and emotive appeals,' she said.

'The idea of having babies for reasons other than per-

sonal ones came and went, one hopes, with nazi Germany'.

Mrs Gertrude McMillan, of the Durban Child and Family Welfare organisation, said having babies was a personal matter and people should make their own decisions.

'It remains a question of how many they can afford and care for,' she said.

Mrs Sheena Duncan, national head of the Black Sash,

said it was a pity that Mrs Verwoerd should have emulated a former Cabinet minister, Mr M C Botha, in making a racial issue out of South Africa's white birthrate.

'The white birthrate has dropped because of the prosperity whites have and the black birthrate will drop when they too are allowed to share in that prosperity.'

Mrs Else Schreiner, National President of the National Council of Women, described Mrs Verwoerd's statement as outdated and irresponsible in light of world

population figures and diminishing resources.

'A similar statement was made a few years ago by a Nationalist minister which not only caused resentment among black and brown people but had an adverse effect on the family planning movement,' Mrs Schreiner said.

'It was seen as a swart gevaar play, an encouragement to whites to breed as fast as possible while blacks were to be persuaded to decrease their birthrate.'

(Report by P Pollok, 12 Devonshire Place, Durban)

Sunday Express
Correspondent

AN ominous warning on the population explosion was sounded this week by the new president of the Public Health Institute, Dr Audrey Nyschens.

You may be punished, doctor warns the couples planning big families

He said punishment for couples who had big families would have to be considered if the birthrate made it necessary.

But those with fewer than three children would be supported by tax, education, housing and medical benefits

He told more than 500 delegates at a congress in Durban this week there was no longer time for the authorities to be diplomatic or tolerant in dealing with the population growth rate. Only a vigorous short, medium and long term campaign could solve the problem now and for genera-

tions to come. In fewer than 60 years, if present fertility rates remained constant, the population would be 121-million. South Africa's water supply could support a population of only about 70-million. Dr Nyschens said it was clear that whites in South

Africa had reached an almost static growth rate, while the replacement rate for blacks was more than five. This indicated that by the year 2100 there would be 805 million blacks in the country, and just over six million whites. It was estimated that in

the year 2020 R670-million would have to be spent on health and R2 000-million on education. Dr Claude Newburg, senior deputy medical officer of health for Johannesburg, said six out of every 100 South Africans suffered from venereal disease — the "greatest

epidemic of all time". And the "sex for fun" attitude promoted by the media and accepted by the public without question would advance sexual permissiveness and make the "copulation explosion" even worse, he said. Only the common cold was more prevalent than VD.

In 1982, the World Health Organisation reported that 250-million new cases of gonorrhoea and 50-million new cases of syphilis occurred each year. In Johannesburg alone there had been a four-fold increase in these diseases in the past 10 years. Permissiveness — the biggest contributor — the media, war, the pill, abortion, sodomy, prostitution, women's lib, drugs and alcohol, pornography, pop music, and even sex education came under fire for boosting the sexual revolution and spread of VD.



**24 HOURS
LOOKS AT**

THE CROWDED CITIES

**People problem
'can't be seen
in isolation'**

237
Apr 24/10/83

By Stephen McQuillan

Effective family planning programmes to defuse a population time-bomb hinge on the success of a wider strategy which includes an overall improvement in the quality of life for millions, says a government expert

Control of the "people problem" can come only as part of a simultaneous development of the communities which need help most

And that is almost a catch-22 situation

Dr Jan Rossouw, chief director of community education with the Department of Health and Welfare, says the key to effective family planning is a better understanding of life

And that is the problem

"How can we educate people if their health is bad? How can we improve their health if they are illiterate?"

As 40 percent of the black population and 30 percent of the coloured community are illiterate, Dr Rossouw says the problem is not easy to solve

"Family planning is just about impossible without looking at development in all sectors," he said

That had to be a priority

"Information on contraception and sterilisation can be given only to people who understand the value of that information," says Dr Rossouw

"Many people don't understand because they don't have the same quality of life as others. They don't understand the extra cost and effort involved in feeding, educating and housing a large family

"We have to make them understand. For instance, we find that, with the infant mortality problem, children are dying right next to a hospital or clinic

"Or you have to consider the effort required to get a tuberculosis patient into a clinic"

Improved living standards would lead to faster progress in birth control. High population growth was a sign of lack of development

"I can't see why people would

Some people are afraid of allowing others to develop, according to a Government expert. The price of this is population growth and the effect of that is a lower living standard for all.

'modernise' as far as family size is concerned if they don't 'modernise' in the rest of their lives"

The Government had to speed-up the development of community schemes which had to be integrated with existing family planning progress

The causes of the flow of people to cities were inter-related with living standards and, to halt the inflow, solutions had to be inter-related

And that, said Dr Rossouw, was the aim of his department.

Monthly inter-departmental meetings were held with all government departments and these could have an influence on the developing population's quality of life

A quarter of the black popula-

tion lived on farms. The Government, with the co-operation of the SA Agricultural Union, had established a foundation for rural community development

"If we improve the quality of life on farms, there is an incentive for people to stay there," said Dr Rossouw

"But some people are afraid of allowing others to develop. The price of this is population growth — and the effect of population growth is a lower quality of life for all"

In towns and cities, the Government was on the point of establishing local committees for community development — the only way to tackle the city problem comprehensively

**Contraceptives
for men relied
on worldwide**

More than 80 million people world wide rely on male methods of contraception.

This emerged in a study carried out by the World-watch Institute in the United States which found that male birth control methods were far from obsolete

The latest research suggests that men have much more interest in contraception and a willingness to practise it — than they have been given credit for, according to Mr Bruce Stokes, author of the paper, Men and Family Planning, published in 1980

Until the advent of the Pill and loop in the 1960s most couples used male contraceptive methods, if they used any at all

Of more than 250 million people in the world currently using contraception, one-third still rely on male methods about 37 million men use condoms and about 35 million have vasectomies, said Mr Stokes, adding that millions of others depend on withdrawal

By comparison The Pill and the loop each have 50 to 65 million users world wide

Most of the people who rely on male contraception live in industrial countries

One out of five Americans, one out of two Italians, and four out of five Japanese use a male method of birth control regularly

In Japan 79 percent of married couples use condoms. In the United States, 10 percent rely on vasectomies

"The number of couples using a male method of birth control is likely to increase in the years ahead," said Mr Stokes. "Condom sales in the US grew from 300 million in 1975 to nearly 500 million in 1980"

"Recent studies suggest that as the members of the American postwar baby boom complete their families, at least 30 percent of the men will have vasectomies. And male sterilisations are becoming more popular in Great Britain, China and India"

He added that the development of a male pill could increase men's use of birth control dramatically

Surveys of American men indicate that nearly half would consider using an oral contraceptive

If it is technically feasible a male pill will be available within two decades

"Changing patterns of contraceptive use, new male birth control technologies and programmes, and our growing understanding of men's interest in birth control all suggest that men can participate more actively in planning the birth of their children," Mr Stokes concluded

Cont



World crisis looms as man's natural resources deteriorate

With the world population now at four billion and more, consumer demands have already begun to out-strip the yields that can be sustained by the croplands, grasslands, fisheries and forests, according to a report funded by the United Nations

The Worldwatch Institute of the United States has warned that the world-wide production per person of several key commodities — fish, beef, mutton, wool, cereals among them — has either levelled off or dipped into decline

Mr Lester Brown, president of the institute, stated in a special study "As ecological stresses and resource scarcities translate into inflation, they begin to influence individual child-bearing decisions and national population policies

"Indeed, inflation could become a powerful contraceptive force in the future"

Mr Brown argued that the growth in world population has placed unsustainable burdens on one biological system after another

The scarcity of commodities of biological origin had been partially offset in recent years by the extensive substitution of petroleum and petroleum products — synthetic fibres substituted for wool and cotton, plastics replacing paper, cardboard and lumber, synthetic rubber now accounting for two-thirds of world rubber consumption

The lack of new cropland had been offset by mechanisation, irrigation and fertilisation of existing cultivated areas "But the safety valve may now be closing," Mr Brown warned "By the end of the century, oil production per person could be one-third less than it is today

"Inflation is one of the clearest signals that the earth's biological

Talking of a population explosion...

Here is one man who has solved the problem of transporting his growing family — by turning his car into a ten-seater

Father-of-five David Hannah stretched his 1964 Jaguar to nearly seven metres. He cut it in half and welded in a new centre section with a third pair of doors and row of seats

Mr Hannah (27), who runs a welding business at Hampton, Middlesex, said "I had to do something with a family of our size, especially as it could get bigger. All our five are girls and we still want a son"

systems and oil reserves are under excessive pressure

"Global double-digit inflation in peacetime did not exist prior to these downturns in per capita production of several basic commodities

"Traditional sources of inflation could be controlled with fiscal and monetary policies

"But these economic policies cannot deal with the fundamental population/resource imbalances unfolding as world population moves from four to five billion"

Without a concerted effort to stabilise population size at a level far lower than currently projected, a deterioration of the earth's biological resource base and of the living standards may be inevitable

Mr Brown advocated a timetable to halt population growth at around six billion by the year 2015

He was encouraged that several industrial countries — including West Germany and Belgium — had already stabilised their population totals. And a number of developing nations — among them Red China, Indonesia and Colombia — had birth rates that were falling faster than had been expected

Unfortunately, to date, very few countries had used the entire range of policies and programmes that were usable to reduce fertility

"As world population moves toward five billion," he told the UN, "humanity is moving into uncharted territory in the relationship between population size and natural systems and resources

"All national political leaders will have to deal with the consequences in one form or another"

1 child could become norm

One-child families could become the social norm for a period in some countries, says Mr Lester Brown of the Worldwatch Institute

"Many countries may find themselves emulating China — going beyond family planning to national birth planning

"A nation birth quota is apparently established each year in Peking as an integral part of overall economic planning. At local level these quotas are in effect translated into birth permits

"Because all Chinese couples are directly involved in resource planning as members of local production teams, they understand well the need to plan carefully the growth in population if their standard of living is to improve"



Research boost for the small family

237

Care Times 8/11/83

Staff Reporter
ANOTHER boost to those who insist that small families make for a better world has come in the form of research which proves with "a reasonable degree of certainty" that adolescents in smaller families are less aggressive than those in larger

ones and riots" as reasons for the research, says researching the aggressive behaviour of "normal" adolescents. Another reason given for conducting the research is the increasing incidence of national, international and interpersonal hostility. The brochure says the

main areas of research are into two sets of factors — the personal and the environmental. It says research has indicated that an adolescent's specific family situation is less important in determining aggressive behaviour than personality traits which are innate or are acquired during early

childhood. But, it continues, definite environmental factors such as a poor socio-economic background, large families and the order in which children are born affect aggressive behaviour. On the personal score the brochure says all types of aggressiveness in adolescents are

closely related to anxiety which is reflected in emotionality, irritability, feelings of insecurity and a high tension level. The brochure adds that aggressiveness is not inborn but that innate characteristics make it more difficult for some adolescents to control their emotions

than others. It concludes that the "great challenge" is to raise children with sufficient love, care, tolerance and understanding so that they do not develop into people who are irrational and hostile to others or who turn their aggression on themselves, such as in suicide.

Illegal abortion killing women

237 6/2/84

Staff Reporter

ILLEGAL abortions and lack of ante-natal care have been cited as two of the main reasons for maternal death in a study carried out at the King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban

In the study, published in this month's Medical Journal, Dr E B Melrose of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of Natal reviewed 258 consecutive cases of maternal death

from 1975 to 1982

According to the study, abortion accounted for the second-highest number of deaths, only one less than that from the most common cause, hypertensive disease

Dr Melrose said that over the past eight years abortion had ranked among the top four causes of maternal death and was the most frequent cause for gynaecological admission to King Edward III, a

hospital dealing almost entirely with abnormal or complicated cases

"Sadly, all too often death occurs because the woman concerned has tried to procure an illegal abortion. None of these women had received ante-natal care before admission.

"The unhappy statistics of death after abortion illustrate the need for sympathetic counselling, education in family-planning and greater flexibility in the abortion law."

Dr Melrose emphasized the importance of ante-natal care as a prerequisite for a healthy pregnancy and said that only 16 percent of the women who had died had received any care during pregnancy

"It remains of tantamount importance to educate not only the public but also those in political power about the importance of ante-natal care and family-planning. This also implies the improvement of transport and means of communication in the rural areas."

Mobile team

Dr Melrose said a central flying squad service would make a significant difference to the number of maternal deaths, as many of the patients arrived from outlying hospitals *in extremis*. A mobile emergency team could make it unnecessary to move dangerously-ill patients — a practice known to increase the chance of death.

"In a developing country with few resources this may seem a big dent in an already stretched budget, but surely no price can be placed on the value of a mother to her husband and family," Dr Melrose said

298 (237)
Infant mortality rate
Hansard Q Col. 182 15/2/82
56 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Whites in the Republic in 1981, 1982 and 1983, respectively?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

	1981	1982	1983
(a)	80	80	Not available
(b)	59.2	59.2	Not available
(c)	18.8	20.7	Not available
(d)	13.3	13.4	Not available

The figures in (a) are estimates based on available information

The basic data for the calculation of rates for 1983 are not available as tabulations have not been finalised as yet

The infant mortality rate represents the number of children who died before reaching the age of one year per 1 000 live births

Coloured and (d) Indian children were born in South Africa in 1982?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a) 77 684
- (b) 690 000
- (c) 81 533
- (d) 21 400
- (b) Is an estimate based on available information
- (d) Is in respect of all Asians—Indians not available separately

Dagga/drugs

362 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

What was the (a) mass and (b) value of the (i) dagga, (ii) LSD, (iii) heroin, (iv) cocaine and (v) other drugs confiscated by the South African Police in 1983?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Handwritten: 237 Hammond Q. 61. 425 Births 29/2/84
 360 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning
 How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c)

(i) Dagga	(a) 143 734 kg	(b) Calculated at the current smuggling price of approximately R1 000 per kilogram, the estimated value is R143 734 000
(ii) LSD	63 units	R630
(iii) Heroin	None	—
(iv) Cocaine	174 gram	R43 625
(v) Other Opium Tablets	29 gram 191 736	R7 250 R1 730 425

Note
 (i) Except for the quantity of dagga found in possession of individuals, no precise record is kept of the mass of dagga burnt or otherwise destroyed. Figures released in respect of dagga destroyed are estimated purely by approximation.

Population surge threatens stability

AR&US 16/3/80

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Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA and all its people would inevitably get poorer unless they could smash the vicious circle of high black fertility and poverty, the Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said in Cape Town today.

Addressing the first meeting of an interdepartmental Government committee to co-ordinate a national population programme, Dr van der Merwe warned that the population surge was the biggest threat to the country's stability

He said only an intensive development of the country's lesser-developed people could make it possible to stabilise the country's population at 80-million by the end of the next century

"The main goal of the programme is to raise living standards for all the people in the country. Experience and research show that fertility drops when people's quality of life is significantly raised," he said

The President's Council's 1983 report warned that South Africa would go into an irreversible economic and social decline if the population, including that of the independent homelands, rose above the critical point of 80-million

Improve

Dr van der Merwe stressed the importance of self-help and family-planning programmes to improve living standards, particularly in remote areas and among black workers on white-owned farms.

The population explosion of blacks on white farms and other rural areas was among the highest in the world, he said, adding that the independent homelands had to be included in a national population programme

He said the country's water resources were not enough for a population of over 80-million. If this figure was exceeded, today's water restrictions would be nothing compared to those of the future, drought or no drought

At present trends, the State's bill for social pensions, by the turn of the century would shoot up to R5 000-million in today's money, compared to about R1 200-million now.

Cape Times 17/3/84 (237)

PC man warns of resource shortages

Staff Reporter

SERIOUS shortages of water, food and other natural resources are predicted before the middle of the next century if South Africa's population growth rate is not reduced to "replacement level" by the year 2020.

The chairman of the President's Council's science committee, Professor Ernst Marais, said at a symposium in Pretoria yesterday on the provision of water in the Vaal river catchment area, that agriculturalists and hydrologists had a tremendous responsibility to inform political, cultural and community leaders about the impact of uncontrolled population growth on the country's vital resources.

Growth rate

Professor Marais said the only way South Africa could achieve the overriding demographic aim of a numerically-stable population of 70 to 80 million by the end of the next century, was by a national population programme supported by all sectors of the country's people.

He said the current economic growth rate could not accommodate the present rate of growth of the population.

"For the period 1981 to 1985, an estimated 292 000 new entrants to the labour market will annually line up for employment," he said.

Drought

"Generating employment for this number of new workers is clearly outside the capacity of the economy — even at a sustained average growth rate of 4,5 per cent in gross national product."

He also expressed grave doubts about the capacity of the agricultural industry to supply food to the "exploding population", especially under disastrous drought conditions, and said that within 50 years, the country would be confronted with "absolute terminal conditions" with regard to water supply.

"We will have water shortages in various areas long before we reach a population figure of 70-million," he said.

Campaign to curb population growth

By BARRY STREEK

WITH a grim warning, the government yesterday launched a national campaign to control South Africa's escalating population growth rate

The Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe, warned that there would not be enough water, let alone food, if South Africa's population rose beyond 80 million

He said South Africans might have to face

CAPE TOWN 17/3/84 237

water-rationing in normal times, not only during droughts

Dr Van der Merwe issued the warning at the first meeting of the inter-departmental committee to co-ordinate the government's population development programme

He said this might be the last chance for South Africa to control the population growth "We just have to succeed"

South Africa had many intense problems but one of the biggest

and in his opinion one with the greatest influence on the future, was the rapid population growth, particularly among black people and to a lesser extent among coloured and Asian people

"It is very clear that if we do not succeed in bringing the population growth under control within a reasonable period, or at least to achieve a balance between population totals and sources of survival, we will shortly have problems with every-

one's existence which will seriously threaten the stability and further development of Southern Africa"

The science committee of the President's Council had come to the conclusion that the black peoples of South Africa and large sections of the coloureds had already landed in a cycle of high fertility and consequential poverty

It was important to break this cycle as soon as possible, Dr Van der Merwe said.

It was not sufficient merely to have a family planning programme. The institution of a comprehensive population development programme was necessary

"As the main aim of this programme, we must raise the quality of life and the living standards of all the people of South Africa"

"Practice and research indicate very clearly that as soon as the quality of life of people is meaningfully raised, fertility drops," Dr Van der Merwe said



Buthelezi told to reduce Zulu growth

C.T. 17/3/82 Political Staff (237)

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi would face serious problems if the Zulu population growth was not reduced, the Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said yesterday.

"The fact of the situation is that if we do not do anything, have any success, in the curtailment of the Zulu population growth, Chief Buthelezi's problems will be even greater than mine," Dr Van der Merwe said.

He was responding to questions about black suspicions about the government's programme to control the population growth.

Among those who have criticized government plans is Chief Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu.

Dr Van der Merwe said Chief Buthelezi would have to realize that the population growth of the Zulu people would have to be controlled "at some time or other".

"If he does not do something about this, his problems will be greater because his people will sit around him," he said.

More young Cape mums are unmarried — report

W/E ARGUS 28/4/84 237

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE number of unmarried teenaged mothers in the Peninsula is increasing, according to a report in the latest SA Medical Journal

A report on trends in adolescent pregnancies seen at Tygerberg Hospital between 1976 and 1980, says "It is possible that a relaxation of moral standards in recent years and a more tolerant and understanding attitude on the part of the public has resulted in a far more ready acceptance of childbirth out of wedlock among most race groups everywhere"

Steady decline

The report says there has been a steady decline in the pregnancy rate for coloured adolescents over this period, though an average of 81,6 per cent of coloured adolescent mothers were unmarried

"During the review period, the number of white adolescent mothers who were unmarried increased from 19,2 percent to 22,8 percent, while the number of black adolescent mothers who were unmarried increased

by four percent to 67,8 percent"

"When considering the illegitimacy rates in the various racial groups, a number of factors should be taken into account" These include

● Socio-economic circumstances,

● Differences in moral standards — "it is often assumed to be acceptable for a coloured or black woman to demonstrate her fertility before marriage by bearing at least one child, but it has been found that extramarital conception causes great distress",

SA blamed for black infants death toll

SOUTH Africa, which produces at least 12 percent more food than it needs, still has a high infant mortality rate and widespread undernutrition, according to an article in a leading British medical journal, The Lancet.

In a series of hard-hitting disclosures Professor A Moosa, of the Department of Paediatrics and Child Health at the University of Natal, Durban said that between 30 and 70 percent of black school children were underweight and between 22 and 66 percent of pre-school children had stunted growth

Diseases

"South Africa produces enough food to meet 112 percent of the optimum daily energy requirement of everyone in the country. It produces enough to export essential foods such as maize to neighbouring countries," he said

"Yet undernutrition and the diseases associated with it are common in the black community."

Professor Moosa also said that while blacks had poor access to basic health services 98 percent of the State health budget was spent on curative services, "demanded and expected by whites who had one of the highest standards of living in the world"

He said the R150 million Johannesburg Hospital, which cost the taxpayer about R70 million a year to maintain, was for whites only and many of its wards were empty because of lack of

Disparity

in health

services

slammed

staff

In Cape Town there were two huge hospitals and a new Groote Schuur Hospital was being built at a cost of over R200 million. He added that the country's gross national product was R1 790 per head, putting it among the top nations of the world, yet most have incomes well below the basic household subsistence level

Change

"South Africa has the resources to bring about meaningful change. Does the Government of South Africa have the will to bring about this change?" he asked. Professor Moosa blamed the Government's policy of "separate but unequal development" for the discrepancy in the state of health and socio-economic development of population groups within the same country

Swieten 30/5/84 (237)

ILO reports on apartheid

Family planning 'was aimed to reduce blacks'

THE National Family Planning Programme introduced in South Africa in the 1970s was aimed at reducing the birth rate among blacks and coloureds, according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

By SAM MABE

In its 1983 Special Report on Apartheid, the Geneva-based ILO says black women workers in factories, offices, on farms and domestic services have been and continue to be targets of campaigns intended to reduce the birth rate rather than to "plan families"

Such campaigns, the report says, are often instigated and supported by employers.

The report goes on to say that influx control laws and the loss of citizenship rights through the granting of "independence" to homelands also served to reduce the number of blacks from white South Africa

But the immigration of whites into South Africa was being encouraged by the Government. In 1981 there was a sharp increase in the number of whites coming into South Africa to settle

Plans

South Africa had also recruited Polish exiles who had found refuge in Austria, and during 1982 an average of 50 Poles were reputed to be entering South Africa each month

Meanwhile the Government has announced its plans to launch a population-control programme to slow, and in the next 116 years, to stop the growth of the population



of Mzimhlophe and Ms
a of Orlando East

to Kina

Senefen

29/5/84

(237)

Growth plan lashed

THE Government's ambitious plan at slowing and then stopping population growth in South Africa is viewed with suspicion by blacks who claim it is aimed at them and not every section of the society.

The plan aims at slowing and then, by the year 2 100 stopping population growth in South Africa. It is said the plan will involve every section of society in an attempt to raise living standards, especially among those who reproduce the most — the poor.

The programme, recommended last year by the Scientific Committee of the President's Council and accepted by the Government last

September, is intended to stop South Africa's population growth at 80-million.

Beyond that number it is feared the country's water resources would not be enough for everyone.

Strange

At the moment there are about 29-million people in the country. Without the programme the total would reach 181-million in 2 100 at present rates of growth.

Mr Lybon Mabasa, the president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said this plan has nothing to do with improving the living standards of those

who reproduce the most.

He said it was strange that white families were encouraged to have more children and the Government always encouraged people to immigrate to South Africa.

"This scheme is racially motivated," Mr Letsatsi Mosala the secretary of the Black Allied Mine and Construction Workers Union said.

He said this became

clear where it mentioned the need for population control "especially among those who reproduce the most - the poor."

"It is a camouflage to get at us. The whites are not going to be affected."

He said perhaps if the Government was representative of all the population groups, the plan would have been received free of suspicion.

The Pill: Is it legally right to give to under age girls?

W/C ARGUS 19/5/84

237

By IRVING STEYN

Weekend Argus Reporter

FAMILY planning clinics in Cape Town and Johannesburg are supplying contraceptive pills to sexually active girls under the age of 18 without parental consent — but are unsure where they stand legally in terms of the Children's Act

However, councillors at these clinics maintain they are acting in the best interests of young people when the alternative is unwanted pregnancy

Dr Ellen Hammer, chairman of the Johannesburg Family Planning Clinic, said "We have not known for over 10 years where we stand legally on the issuing of contraceptives. We treat each case individually"

Sister Merle Fisher of the Family Planning Association in Cape Town said "We supply contraceptive pills to girls under the age of 18. We don't know where we stand legally. It is not spelt out anywhere"

"The children's act says that you may not give medical attention to a girl under the age of 16 without parental consent"

The law in South Africa is silent on the issue of when contraceptives should be issued and whether parents' consent should be obligatory, according to Professor Sybrandt Strauss, a law lecturer at the University of South Africa

Condoms may be freely supplied, but if medication like the Pill is prescribed, parents' consent should be sought. But, Professor Strauss said, there had never been a court case on this topic

A spokesman for the Department of Health and Welfare said there was no fixed policy on the issuing of contraceptives and that the counsellor's decision depended on the individual

"If the girl is responsible and aware of the side effects of taking contraceptives, we usually issue her with the Pill or another form of contraception"

But the spokesman said too many girls refused to consult their parents on the use of contraceptives

"Parents should play a larger role in sex education. If a

daughter is considering having sex with her boyfriend she should be able to tell her parents about this," he said

Breaking the law

Sister Fisher said it was "better skating along this way for at least no one said 'no'"

"What would happen if someone really takes us to court. We're breaking the law, which states clearly in the Children's Act you may not prescribe to a child under the age of 16 without parental consent"

"But we do so for good psychological reasons and only with prolonged counselling"

'Reproduction revolution' means redefining terms like motherhood — prof

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

HELSINKI — Medical progress, such as the implantation in wombs of deep-frozen embryos, means terms like motherhood and fatherhood will have to be redefined in the next 15 years, says a professor of ethics

Dr Peter Singer, of the centre for bio-ethics at Monash University, Melbourne, told a

world conference on in-vitro fertilisation here "The reproduction revolution means we will have to question and re-define terms like motherhood and fatherhood long before the end of the century"

The conference heard that the deep-freeze storage of embryos was the most daunting of many dilemmas test-tube scientists had to face. It had the power to do more than anything else to upset the order of things in society

Two hundred and fifty such embryos are now in suspended

animation, frozen in a tank of liquid nitrogen in Melbourne

Two months ago one of them, now a little girl called Zoe, was born, becoming the first freeze-thaw embryo baby

Five others have also been thawed, replaced in their mothers' wombs weeks or months after they were fertilised and are now being carried as unborn babies

Scores, perhaps hundreds, of other frozen embryos are now stored in hospitals and clinics around the world

atches R19 000

rgus Foreign Service
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63 was sold for more than
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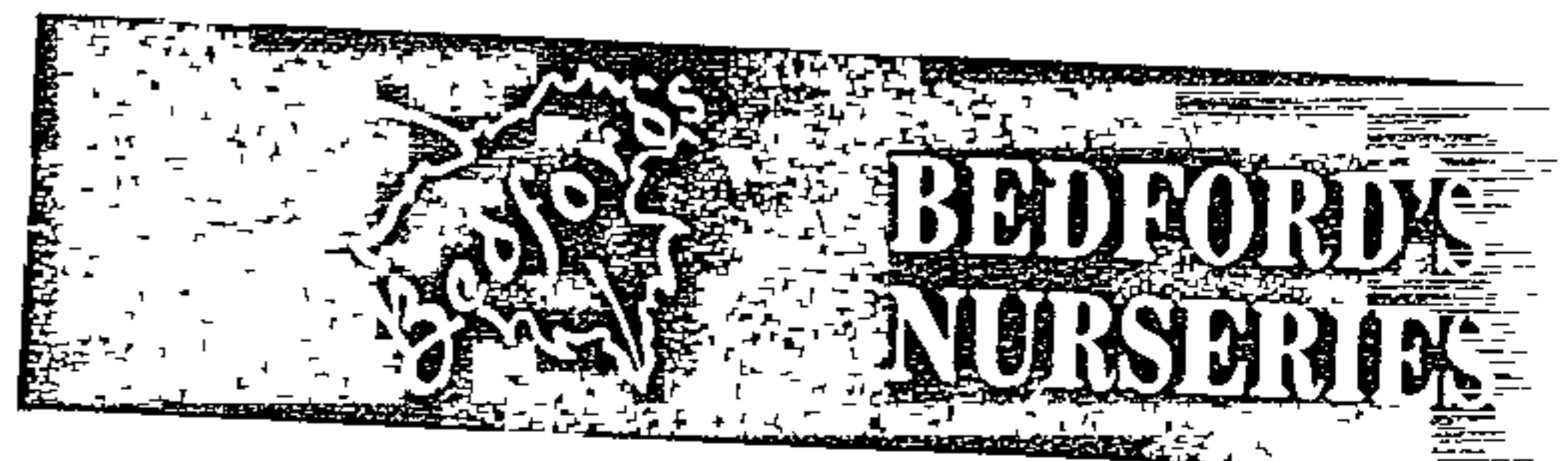


ROTPROOF and EASY TO INSTALL
ATER DOES NOT COLLECT ON NET

Quotation

NORTH WEST POOL SERVICES
53 RIETVELD CENTRE MILNERTON
PHONE 524-220

AINET quality product



AUTUMN IS FOR PLAN
PLANT SA

Coloured birthrate increases

By Terry Friend

The birthrate of the Coloured population of Roodepoort showed a massive jump of 62 percent in one year, but this was more than negated by an unprecedented leap of 153 percent in the death rate

The birthrate went up from 16,5 per 1 000 members of the population in 1982 to 26,8 last year, the annual report of the city's medical officer of health revealed

The death rate went from 2,8 to 7,1, and the infant mortality rate climbed 20 percent to

stand at 41

The Black birthrate went up from 20,6 to 26,1, while the deathrate showed a small increase from 7,1 to 7,6. The deathrate of the Blacks on the mines actually dropped from 2,1 to 1,9

By comparison the White deathrate showed

a slight drop from 3,6 to 3,5, and the birthrate a moderate climb from 17,7 to 18,7

By far the biggest killer among Whites was narrowing of the arteries and ischemic heart disease, followed by other diseases of the heart.

Cape Times 16/5/84 237

More sterilizations needed

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
— More people needed to have themselves sterilized than the 23 000 who did so in 1983 if the country's population development programme was to succeed, the Min-

ister of Health and Welfare, Dr Nak van der Merwe, said yesterday.

During debate on his portfolio, Dr Van der Merwe said he was trying to improve the country's sterilization programme, which he considered an important contributory factor to the success of the family-planning programme.

Those people who consented to undergo sterilization operations did so entirely of their own accord and there was no question of the State paying them to have it done.

A total of 23 000 people had been sterilized last year but this was still not sufficient.

Because it was important that people be encouraged to practise family planning, his department intended reaching 1.29 million women during 1984.

Dr Van der Merwe said that although his department had established a "formidable" family-planning service organization around the country, consisting of 27 000 service points, it needed the co-operation of the public.

That was why the department had launched the Population Develop-

ment Programme earlier this year.

The programme's aim, among other things, was to stabilize the country's population at 80 million by the end of the next century. Furthermore, it was hoped women would each limit themselves to two children. — Sapa

EXCLUSIVE!

MALCOLM FOTHERGILL reports on the new population control plan.



80-MILLION!

237

Spur

26/5/89

That's the limit for S A's population

An ambitious population-control programme to stave off disaster in Southern Africa will be launched within the next three months.

Aimed at slowing and then, by the year 2100, stopping population growth in South Africa, the plan will involve every section of society in an attempt to raise living standards, especially among those who tend to have the most children—the poor.

Present family planning efforts will continue, but will play only a supporting role in the new plan.

The programme, recommended last year by the scientific committee of the President's Council and accepted by the Government last September, is intended to stop South Africa's population growth at 80 million.

Beyond that number, all the country's water resources would not be enough for everyone.

At the moment, there are about 29 million people in the country. Without the programme the total would reach 181 million in 2100 at present rates of growth.

The cornerstone of the programme will be intensive grassroots participation.

The body overseeing the initiative, the Population Development Programme, is busy appointing nearly six dozen social scientists to find out what townships and other communities believe are their main social, economic and physical needs.

Once priorities have been established, programmes to meet them will be planned.

If a community is unable to carry out a particular task itself, it will look to other resources, such as the Urban Foundation.

Matters that cannot be dealt with on a local level will go through the country's 44 regional development associations or the Department of Health and Welfare to the National Regional Development Advisory Council, on which are represented the heads of Government departments and private enterprise.

The head of the Population Development Programme, Dr JH (Boet) Schoeman, said black leaders were enthusiastic about the plan.

"At all levels and in all population groups we have found a most encouraging reaction."

Private sector support would be vital, he said. "This is an immense challenge and the Government will not be able to meet it on its own."

The emphasis, he said, would be on the quality of life. "This is not a numbers game."

Experience in many Third World countries had proved that improving people's quality of life lowered birth rates.

Full report inside. See "The People Plague" in REVIEW.

Abortion: The options

Interview

Gorry Bowes-Taylor



AKG 42
14/6/84
937

ABORTION is an agonising issue. For any woman to make an informed choice, here are two views from (in alphabetical order) Dr M. Dyer, Abortion Reform Action Group, and Bea Leeson, Pro-Life

Why have so many countries liberalised their abortion laws?

ARAG: The main motivating factor in legalising abortion, so that 65 percent of the world's women now have access to legal terminations, has been an attempt to preserve women's health by providing a safe medical alternative to b a c k s t r e e t ministrations

In this country the number of "operations for the removal of the residues of pregnancy" continues to rise, in fact. In 1983 there were 32,839, the majority believed to be related to self or backstreet interference

It is estimated that the death rate from backstreet abortions is one in 300, while one in three women will be permanently sterile from the same cause

Abortion accounted for the second highest number of deaths and was the most frequent cause for gynaecological admissions to the King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, according to a survey published in February 1984 of maternal deaths from 1975 to 1982

A further impact was given to abortion legislation by the increasing recognition of a woman's right to control her own reproductive destiny, and by the urgency of reducing population growth rates. No country has managed significantly to reduce the population growth rate without including legal abortion in the methods

may inflict the death penalty

It is also well known that one of the contraceptives most used in this country, the intra-uterine device, acts at least partly by preventing satisfactory implantation of the fertilised ovum, in other words by causing an early abortion

PRO-LIFE: The legal definition of an abortion is "the killing of the living foetus of a pregnant woman". Foetus is Latin for "young one" or "offspring". Dr William Lilley, world-renowned "Father of Foetology" (foetology is the study of the foetus or unborn human), says "Any high school biology text book tells us life begins at conception and ends at death. In modern antenatal care we are concerned with the welfare of two patients: the mother and the child. We are caring for the same child throughout pregnancy, before as well as after birth

"Abortion is therefore abhorrent. It represents a policy which would be regarded as immoral and criminal with a patient in any other age group"

What is the attitude of your organisation to family planning?

ARAG: Contraception and abortion should be complementary, not competitive, methods of fertility control

Given reasonable access to contraception, abortions decline but will never be eliminated. We do not have the perfect contraceptive so ignorance, illiteracy, poverty and contraceptive failure will continue to be responsible for many accidental pregnancies.



Illustration by BRETT SHUMAN

finances. Family planning, to retain credibility, requires the back-up of legal abortion

This is obviously absolutely essential after failed sterilisation — a woman who is responsible enough to subject herself to an operation to control her fertility deserves better than the categorical "no" which is all she can expect under our law if she still becomes pregnant, and the failure rate in a series at Groote Schuur Hospital over five years was 2.5 per 1,000

PRO-LIFE: Our organisation has no official policy on family planning

medical schools. By the UCT Declaration, for instance, the entrant to the medical profession pledges his devotion to his patient's health

The World Health Organisation definition of health is as follows "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"

It is difficult to envisage how an accidentally pregnant girl or woman, under severe psychological strain as a consequence, can be in a state of mental well-being, and her physical well-being is of course at considerable risk when she resorts to backstreet interference

In addition the aspirant doctor may voluntarily make the Declaration of Geneva, which had a clause pledging "the utmost respect for human life from the time of conception". However at the 35th World Medical Assembly of October 1983, this wording was changed by substituting "from the beginning" for "from the time of conception" and the South African Medical Journal editorial of January 28 1984 comments "since nobody can say exactly when life begins, the new formula can be interpreted any way you want it" — highly significant comment

PRO-LIFE: "I will neither give a deadly drug to anyone if asked, nor will I make a suggestion to this effect. Similarly, I will not give to a woman an abortive remedy

"If I fulfil this oath and do not violate it, I may be granted to me every life and art, being honoured with fame among all men for all time to come, if I transgress it and swear falsely, may the opposite of all this be my lot"

They are obviously ir-reconcilable, which is why most medical practitioners no longer take the oath when qualifying

This wholesale retreat from the Hippocratic code has led to the formation of the World Federation of Doctors Who Respect Human Life, with branches in over 30 countries, including South Africa. Membership in this international body is established by signing the Declaration of Doctors, a modern equivalent of the Hippocratic Oath.

This statement was formulated by the eminent cytogeneticist, Professor Jerome Lejeune, and in part reads "When confronted with tragic situations, it is the duty of the doctor to do everything possible to help both the mother and her child. The deliberate killing of an unborn human to solve social, economic or eugenic problems is directly contradictory to the role of the doctor"

Do you regard abortion as indicated where severe congenital abnormality of the foetus has been established?

ARAG: In a civilised society, severely abnormal individuals who are born must obviously be afforded every possible assistance to improve the quality of their lives, but it must be in the interests of society, both psy-

chologically and economically, to make every effort during pregnancy to avoid the conscious infliction of pain and suffering on individual families because of the birth of congenitally abnormal babies

It is one of the anomalies of our Abortion Act that abortion is allowed in these circumstances, which include cases where the women have had German measles in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, even though only one in five of the babies concerned will be congenitally abnormal and that one cannot be identified before the abortion

PRO-LIFE: Abortion can never be justified to kill a defective unborn child because it will not have a useful and productive life and will be a burden. There is no logical reason to differentiate between the killing of a pre-born child because it is defective and the killing of a post-born child for the same reason

In spite of amniocentesis and other methods

of pre-birth testing for abnormalities, some defective babies will be born and these will be the logical victims of the eugenicist. If they would have been killed before birth, had their defects been detected, why not after birth?

Is abortion justified for a rape-conceived foetus?

ARAG: Legal abortion provides the only humane disposition of a pregnancy resulting from rape. The trauma is vastly exaggerated by forcing the woman to give birth to its consequence

The rape clause in our Act shows a remarkable lack of sympathy for the victim, who has to be interrogated by two doctors and submit an affidavit to a magistrate about the incident

Logically these cases should be covered, as in the British Act, by a clause allowing abortion where the pregnancy causes mental or physical ill effects to the woman. Where, as in our Act, rape is one of the

few clauses under which abortion may legally be granted, women are often suspected of lying about rape having caused a pregnancy, which is degrading

PRO-LIFE: Abortion is not justified for a rape-conceived baby, for the baby is innocent of any crime

The trauma of the rape will live with the woman all of her life. The damage has already been done, and the question now is would it be better to kill her developing baby and submit her to the trauma of abortion, or could she be helped to solve her problem with loving support and, although unwillingly pregnant, give her innocent baby a chance to live?

The woman who is raped is a victim, and so is her baby if he is aborted. It would be a pity to kill the baby for the crime of his father.

For further information: ARAG Cape Branch — PO Box 11486, Vaalberg 8018, Pro-Life — PO Box 1601, Cape Town 8000

cont.

In an abortion, is it human life that is taken?

ARAG: This would imply that every fertilised ovum represents a human life and has a right to life, but the moment at which a fertilised ovum may be considered to represent a human being is a purely hypothetical one. It differs among religious faiths and, where freedom of religion is practised, it is unacceptable that one religion should impose its belief on this matter on all people.

In South Africa, if a woman miscarries before 26 weeks, there is no registration of the birth and no burial of the foetus, seeming to indicate that legally the foetus is not regarded as having rights before 26 weeks.

Conversely, the unwantedly pregnant woman has a life and her life affects those of others, especially if she risks it in the backstreets — we have the example of the nine women who died from this cause at Baragwanath Hospital in 1978, four of them leaving four or more children.

It is hypocritical for our women to be denied abortion on broad socio-economic grounds on the basis of the Sixth Commandment when the law does already allow abortion on its own narrowly circumscribed indications, and when the law

PRO-LIFE: Many emotive and compelling reasons may be given, which include the gross over-population scare tactics, about which we have heard ad nauseam lately, an appeal to the radical feminists' fictitious right to abort, a deceptive presentation of the ethical, medical, moral and social issues involved, and a concession to the seductive argument that a law which is constantly flouted should be erased from the legislature, etc, etc.

What, in fact, happened in this country, as in most other countries which first legalised, then shortly thereafter liberalised abortion, is that politicians, continually harassed by certain individuals and a few pressure groups totally dedicated to the pro-abortion ethic, and bombarded by their persuasive propaganda, caved in to the vociferous demands of a scrupulous minority who claimed to have authoritative facts and figures to prove their theses

OCUS

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Blacks suspicious of Govt's plan to stop growth of population

w/6 ARGUS
2/6/84 (237)

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Government's ambitious plan at slowing and then stopping population growth in South Africa is viewed with suspicion by blacks who claim it is aimed at them and not every section of society

The plan aims at slowing and then, by the year 2100, stopping population growth in South Africa. It is said the plan will involve every section of society in an attempt to raise living standards, especially among those who reproduce the most — the poor

The programme, recommended last year by the scientific committee of the President's Council and accepted by the Government last September, is intended to stop South Africa's population growth at 80-million.

Beyond that number it is feared the country's water resources would not be enough.

At the moment there are about 29-million people in the country. Without the programme the total would reach 181-million in 2100 at present rates of growth.

Mr L M Mosala, a former member of the Committee of Ten, said that in a normal society the plan, when looked at purely from a social and economic point of view, should be regarded as a healthy planning process.

"Open to question"

"But in an inequitable society whose structures of control are based on racial domination, suppression and exclusion, such plans must remain open to question.

"In the 1930s, Afrikaner political and church leaders were preaching 'swart gevaar' and encouraging Afrikaners to breed more children. We hope the current plan will be free from political ideology and be formulated with all sections of the population."

But Mr Lybon Mabasa, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), was more forthright when he said this plan had nothing to do with improving the living standards of those who reproduced the most.

He said it was strange that white families were encouraged to have more children and the Government always encouraged people to immigrate to South Africa.

"This scheme is racially motivated," Mr Letsatsi Mosala, secretary of the Black Allied Mine and Construction Workers Union, said.

He said this became clear where it mentioned the need for population control.

"It is a camouflage to get at us. The whites are not going to be affected."

when the

Too bad it isn't 100 years. It would concentrate the mind wonderfully to think that the universe might start pitching rocks at us in the year 2084.

There's nothing like a common enemy to unite warring factions — and this one isn't even an evil empire or little green men, but insensate hunks of rock. Even if we lose this battle, we will have been a species that was worth it. And we might win.

Anyway, it's out there somewhere, a disaster waiting to happen. So is Halley's comet, which is due back in our neighbourhood in 1986. I hope we're here to see it.

That blaze hanging in every night sky might induce even politicians to take a view somewhat longer than the next election. In fact, I hope we're here in some form that can fight back when the real light show starts 14-billion years down the road — New York Times News Service.

Sexually transmitted disease is

Black infertility growing in SA

237

Staw

12/6/84

A countrywide birth control programme has been launched to curb South Africa's population growth but more people, particularly blacks, are faced with infertility

Urbanisation, the migrant labour system, increased prostitution, casual sex in the cities and malnutrition in rural regions have all contributed to a high and growing incidence of infertility among the black population, say several medical experts

One estimates that 30 percent of the black population suffers from infertility

And with migrant labour figures rising and the movement of rural

A nationwide birth control programme has been launched to curb the country's population growth. But SUSAN PLEMING reports that medical experts maintain infertility is growing, with close to one-third of blacks affected.

people to the cities, the situation is expected to worsen

OVERCROWDING

In 1981 alone 1 329 000 migrants came to South Africa from the homelands, according to figures compiled by the Institute of Race Relations

Overcrowded living conditions in the townships do not help. In 1979 researchers discovered that an average of 7,1 people lived in each house in Soweto

Overcrowding has resulted in unhygienic living conditions

Mrs Ina Perlman of Operation Hunger says even more people have moved to the cities since the drought forced them to move or starve

PROMISCUITY

Professor Ephraim Mkgokong of the department of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Medical University of South Africa says migrant labour and prostitution are two of the factors which have contributed to an increased number of sexually transmitted diseases and infections which in turn have resulted in loss of fertility

"About 40 percent of all gynaecological operations we do at Ga-Rankuwa Hospital are related to infertility," he said

A spokesman for the Department of Health and Welfare's family planning department in Pretoria said it was impossible to prove that migrant labour had led to sexual promiscuity and resultant infertility

"There has not been any research on this topic and so it would be difficult to state that urban migration had caused these problems," he said

A representative for the Johannesburg Family Planning Clinic said, however, that the infertility rate was bound to increase if people continued to leave their families in the homelands and established casual relationships in the cities

SEX FOR MONEY

"Some of these people who move to the cities try to make money out of sex and spread venereal diseases," she said

The head of the infertility clinic at Cape Town's Tygerberg Hospital, Dr Arend van den Heever, estimated about 30 percent of the black population were infertile

In the rural areas, he said, malnutrition had contributed to the problem as it disturbed the body's normal hormonal functions

Professor van den Heever urged family planning clinics to stress the moral and medical implications of being sexually promiscuous

SA's population: the gathering storm

By Susan Fleming

The South African population is growing by leaps and bounds — despite an increase in infertility

Key population statistics include

● The present population stands at 29 million

● Without an effective control programme, there will be 181 million people in the year 2100

● A total of 23 000 people were sterilised last year, and the Department of Health hopes to reach 1,29 million women during 1984

● The government's population control programme intends to check population growth at the 80 million mark

Dr Boet Schoeman, head of the population development programme, said it was hoped to improve socio-

economic conditions so as to reduce the fertility rate

"We will focus on improving education, health, housing and job opportunities

"We realise that the migrant labor system is problematic, but we will try and find some solution," he said

Director for the Department of Health's family planning section, Dr J H Pretorius, said sterilisation would only be carried out on women who had families of the desired size

"We did a survey to find out what people regarded as a desirable family size, and discovered that it was smaller than the actual family size"

But Dr Pretorius stressed that enforced sterilisation would not solve the population problem

"We will try and teach people the benefits of family planning.

"In countries like China and India couples are only allowed two children. We would not do that here," said Dr Pretorius

1982 file surveys were used, while in 1983 a physical survey was used

Hansen 5/6/84
Southern Orange Free State: population 1451

793 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development:

What was the (a) adult (i) male and (ii) female and (b) child population in each of the townships falling under the control of the Southern Orange Free State Administration Board as at 31 December 1983?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

	(a)(i)	(a)(ii)	(b)
Bloemfontein	23 917	29 304	28 782
Allanridge	484	367	1 244
Bethulie	1 182	1 548	1 830
Boshof	586	439	1 004
Bultfontein	1 033	1 141	1 995
Brandfont	1 273	1 326	2 138
Clocolan	1 193	1 460	2 351
Dealesville	320	409	435
Dewetsdorp	630	1 452	3 756
Edenburg	565	652	821
Excelsior	429	637	1 655
Fauresmith	462	505	1 022
Ficksburg	4 308	5 767	5 972
Fouriesburg	556	842	1 265
Hennenman	1 772	1 930	2 946
Hertzogville	367	408	582
Hobhouse	345	389	465
Hoopstad	658	712	1 296
Jagersfontein	988	1 106	2 033
Jacobsdal	254	321	530
Koffiefontein	1 667	1 009	1 696
Ladybrand	3 281	2 364	3 995
Luckhoff	136	169	298
Marquard	1 362	1 876	1 106

(1) (a) 4

(b) 448 on 30 September 1983

(2) (a) State 1982 360
Private 28 625
(b) (i) State no records available
(ii) State unknown
Private unknown
(ii) State unknown
Private unknown

Hansen 5/6/84
Malnutrition 5/6/84
893 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) What is the estimated number of (a) Black, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) White Children suffering from malnutrition in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available;

(2) whether his Department is taking any steps in this regard; if not, why not, if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) (a), (b), (c) and (d) The term "malnutrition" is ill-defined. It encompasses many kinds of malnutrition. The standards to assess over-nutrition, under-nutrition and even some of the avitaminoses are not universally applicable. This applies particularly to intercultural differences when assessing various age groups. In the light of these difficulties no general and valid estimates of the number of children suffering from malnutrition per population group are available in the RSA

(2) Falls away

(2) Republic

(a) Full time	Whites	Asians	Coloureds	Blacks
(i) doctors	22	1	—	—
(ii) nurses	420	26	152	475
(iii) motivators	—	24	129	713
(b) Part time				
(i) doctors	151	13	1	3
(ii) nurses	71	1	4	18
(iii) motivators	—	—	—	—

Hansen 5/6/84
Family planning clinics 5/6/84
894 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare:

(1) How many family planning clinics, including mobile services, were available in (a) the White areas of the Republic, and (b) each specified national state whose government had not yet taken over health services, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) how many (a) full-time and (b) part-time (i) doctors, (ii) nurses and (iii) motivators from each race group were employed by his Department in family planning services in (aa) the Republic and (bb) each such national state as at that date?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) (a) 30 000 permanent points as at 31 December 1983, 8 000 points were visited at irregular times;

(b) Kwandebele—36.
Kangwane—38



National States

- (a) Full time nurses
—Kwandebele 1
—Kangwane 1
- (b) Part time—none.

Handwritten: Howard Q. 6/1. 5/6/84
Dental clinics 1455
897 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

How many dental clinics had been established in respect of each race group in (a) the Republic, and (b) each specified national state whose government had not yet taken over health services, as at the latest specified date which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

- (a) Whites—68.
Coloureds—36
Indians—7.
Blacks—35.
For all race groups—84.
- (b) Kangwane—Blacks—5.

Handwritten: Notifiable diseases 5/6/84
898 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

How many cases of each notifiable disease were notified in respect of each race group in 1983?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Diseases	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks	Unspecified
Cholera	9	8	230	6 557	9
Typhoid	43	67	21	4 994	8
Paratyphoid	0	0	0	1	0
Tuberculosis	660	10 957	402	42 470	143
Brucellosis	60	2	0	19	0
Leprosy	3	1	0	120	0
Diphtheria	1	6	0	22	0
Meningitis	49	315	3	251	0
Tetanus	5	18	1	261	0
Polioyelitis	0	4	0	87	0
Measles	1 275	1 435	20	11 734	59
Viral hepatitis	732	399	52	644	46
Rabies (Human contacts)	—	—	—	—	136
Trachoma	0	1	0	567	0
Malaria	115	15	7	805	3
Toxoplasmosis	1	0	0	1	0
Primary malignancy of bronchus	125	116	12	105	0
Primary malignancy of lung	63	30	9	44	0
Malignancy neuplasm of pleura	0	1	0	0	0
Poisoning from any agricultural or stock remedy.	4	20	0	60	0
Lead poisoning.	0	0	0	2	0

Handwritten: KwaZulu: extension 5/6/84
Howard Q. 6/1. 1457
971 Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development †

- (1) Of how many parts does the national state of KwaZulu consist.

- (2) whether it is the intention to extend the area of this national state, if so, (a) when and (b)(i) how many hectares are to be added and (ii) what is the estimated cost thereof?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) 25, plus 4 areas which are being administered by KwaZulu Government in terms of Proclamation R 19 of 1981

- (2) The intentions of the Government in regard to the consolidation of KwaZulu will only be known when the Government makes known its recommendations in this regard in the usual manner. The process that will lead to the announcements of the Government's intentions is presently under way

Handwritten: Howard Q. 6/1. 1457
Matriculation examination 5/6/84
989 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education

- How many White pupils entered for the matriculation or an equivalent examination in (a) 1981, (b) 1982 and (c) 1983?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

- (a) 1981 - 64 291
- (b) 1982 - 61 302
- (c) 1983 - 64 621 (preliminary statistics).

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

Prime Minister

Handwritten: Howard Q. 6/1. 1458
South West Africa: amount paid to political party/front

*1 Mr J H HOON asked the Prime Minister †

- (1) Whether (a) the Government and/or (b) the Administrator-General of South West Africa paid an amount to a political party or front in South West Africa in the past five years in settlement of a case certain particulars of which have been furnished to the Office of the Prime Minister for the purposes of replying to the question, if so, (i) what are the particulars of the case, (ii) what amount was paid and (iii) to what political party or front was it paid,

- (2) whether statutory authority for this payment was obtained, if not, why not, if so (a) when, (b) under what statutory provision and (c) who granted this authority?

†The ACTING PRIME MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I request that the reply to this question stand over [Interjections]

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Acting Prime Minister's reply, I should like to ask him when we shall receive a reply to the question

The ACTING PRIME MINISTER As soon as I have the facts at my disposal [Interjections]

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE Further arising out of the hon the Acting Prime Minister's reply, I want to ask whether that is a promise [Interjections]

SA private sector to aid control of birth rate

237
Star
30/6/84

By Malcolm Fothergill

South Africa's private sector is being drawn into an ambitious, multi-million rand attempt to slow, and then stop population growth by raising living standards

Plans being drawn up now will involve practically every business in the country.

Phase one of the scheme, which aims to halt the growth of South Africa's population — around 29 million at the moment — at 80 million by the year 2100, begins on Monday.

It will involve teams of social scientists visiting townships and other communities throughout the country to find out from them what they believe are their main social, economic and physical needs.

Phase two, will see the private sector combining in an effort to raise the living standards of the country's workers and their families, and is scheduled to begin in September or October.

It has already won the enthusiastic backing of private enterprise through

Assocom backs numbers move

By Malcolm Fothergill

Assocom has thrown its weight squarely behind the population-control plan

In a speech in Klerksdorp this week, Mr Raymond Parsons, chief-executive of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, warned that every month represented 0,5 percent of the time available to tackle the problem, or see it become intractable

"What is the use or purpose of all our strivings if they are to be neutralised by the mere growth of numbers?"

No rate of economic growth in South Africa would make people better off unless it included a plan for curbing the population growth rate

"Our efforts to promote economic development could well be neutralised."

Mr Parsons said the Population Planning Council should be set up as soon as possible

bodies such as the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the Federated Chamber of Industries and the South African Agricultural Union

Dr JH "Boet" Schoeman, chief director of the Population Development Programme, said pamphlets, posters and other material giving details of the programme was being prepared now to be sent to private-sector organisations, who would pass it on to their members

The aim of the material was to show businesses how they should become more involved in the welfare of workers — for example, by helping with the education of their children and helping them buy their own homes

"The focus will be on the education, training and socio-economic upliftment of the country's poor people

"Family planning will play a part, but a small one"

The programme, recommended last year by the scientific committee of the President's Council, is based on the link between rising standards of living and falling fertility

Infant deaths among coloured fall sharply

Medical Reporter

DEATHS among coloured babies in the city have dropped to 19,3 in 1 000 — a cause for “great satisfaction”, says the city’s Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan

Last year the number of coloured babies who died in their first year dropped to 19,3 in 1 000 live births — down from 21 in 1982 and 32,2 in 1975. The World Health Organisation considers a rate of 20 or below the norm in developed countries

The overall figure for Cape Town was 21,2 — 10,6 for the city’s 266 000 whites, 19,3 for the 538 000 coloured people and 32,3 for the 128 000 blacks

SOON DISAPPEAR

The disparity among the races soared in the mid-1940s when the rate for blacks was more than 280, compared to about 110 for coloured babies and less than 40 for whites. Now all race groups have a rate well under 40 and Dr Coogan says the disparity should soon disappear

gan says the disparity should soon disappear

The 1982 rate for South Africa as a whole was 13,4 for whites and 59,9 for coloured people. The estimated 1979 figure for blacks was 190,8

Dr Coogan said the infant mortality rate was generally regarded as “the most sensitive index of the quality” of a city’s health service

HIGH STANDARD

“The overall decline in the black and coloured infant mortality rates over the past decade gives cause for great satisfaction and is a reflection of the high standard of maternal and child-care in the city,” he added

Dr Coogan ascribed the falling Cape Town rate particularly to the improvement in home visiting services by community health workers and to the “excellent paediatric and maternity services” of UCT medical school

Black birth rate is static

RDSM 26/7/84
237

By DEBBIE REYNOLDS

WHILE South Africans are breeding fewer babies, the country is still gripped in a population explosion when compared to other Western countries.

Central Statistical Services told the Rand Daily Mail this week the baby population was falling rapidly among all South African races except blacks.

The birthrate among blacks — contrary to popular belief — is not rising but has remained static for 10 years at 40 births per 1 000 people

While whites have decreased their families by 7% and coloureds and Indians by 8%, South Africa's population growth rate remains ahead of other Western countries

The reason for this, a Johannesburg demographic expert believes, is that a large part of South Africa is "not as advanced" as the rest of the world.

"The view taken by a lot of black parents is that children can supplement the family income by working," the expert said

"They still have not learnt the rules of family planning and birth control" On the other hand white, Asian and coloured families had learnt the hard way that large families equalled poverty.

"The economic trend has resulted in educated people realising they cannot support more than maybe one or two children. The bleak economy definitely has a large part to play"

Another reason for the decline in the white birthrate has been suggested in previous reports which say Afrikaners are suddenly producing fewer children.

According to statistics the English community grew by 25% from 1970 to the 1980 census while the Afrikaans community grew by 20%

The reason some experts believe is that Afrikaners are becoming urbanised and therefore the traditional family is reduced

Speaking in Zimbabwe on Monday, the director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, Mr Edouard Saouma, said Zimbabwe was second only to Kenya as the country with the fastest growing population in Africa

He said Zimbabwe now had eight million people compared to four million 20 years ago

South Africa's population in the 1980 concensus was over 24 million, excluding Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana.

Of this total, about, four million were whites, two million coloureds, 821 000 Asian and 16 million blacks

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Blacks (237)
E. Post
exception
26/7/84
to fall in
birthrate

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The baby population of South Africa is falling among all races except blacks, according to a new survey.

The birthrate among blacks is not rising but has remained static for 10 years at 40 births per 1 000 people.

Whites have decreased their birthrate by 7% and coloureds and Indians by 8% — but South Africa's population growth remains ahead of other Western countries.

The survey says the view taken by many black parents is that children can supplement the family income by working.

They still have not learnt the rules of family planning and birth control.

South Africa's population in the 1980 census was over 24 million, excluding the independent states. Of this total, about 4 million were whites, 2 million coloureds, 821 000 Asian and 16 million blacks

Blacks 237

suspicious of family planning

Pretoria Bureau

Although most South African blacks recognised the need for family planning, they had reservations and suspicions about the motives of the National Family Planning programme, a recent Human Sciences Research Council report said here.

The report said the main objections "revolved around a statement made by a Cabinet Minister at the establishment of the family planning programme in 1965".

The Minister was interpreted as urging whites to have more children and so increase the relative size of the white population compared to that of the blacks.

SUSPECT

The political undertones of that address would seem to have had reverberations down almost two decades, with the result that the motives behind the programme remained suspect.

Most blacks were in favour of sex education in schools and the provision of contraceptives to teenagers, but few were able to relate family planning to an improved quality of life, the report said.

Although they were aware of the economics involved in raising large families, most did not perceive a population problem, pointing out that there was much uninhabited land and "more than enough wealth to sustain a large population".

Mercury 5/9/84 (237)

'Staggering' increase in S A blacks

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA—South Africa's black population continues to increase at a staggering pace, according to Central Statistical Services figures.

The monthly survey of black population groups show that between June 1979 and June this year, the black population increased by a huge 2 370 000 to 18 255 000

According to the figures, of the 6 030 000 economically active blacks, 488 000, or eight percent, were unemployed at the end of June

In the same period the coloured population increased by 239 000 to 2 798 000

Of this number, 63 000 out of a total of 1 010 000 economically active coloureds were without work — 6,2 percent

The black population natural increase is estimated at close to three percent, and the coloured increase at about 1,88 percent

Economists pointed out yesterday that the actual unemployment problem was underestimated in the CSS statistics

They said the basis for categorising a worker as employed was misleading — if he worked for five hours or more in the previous seven days

There were many thousands of blacks working short-time, or part-time, earning less than enough to attain minimum subsistence level

Of the total Asian population of 875 409 at the end of June, 293 851 were economically active and 18 824 were unemployed

Family planning is within 5km of all PE women

237

28/9/84 E. Post

By JENNY CULLUM

NO woman in Port Elizabeth need travel more than 5km to get advice on modern birth control and free contraceptives

From a small beginning by the Department of Health and Welfare 10 years ago, when the subject was almost "hush-hush" and opposed by many, family planning is now a way of life for women

Economic pressures also mean that family planning is becoming increasingly important

- Family planning clinics deal with between 10 000 and 12 000 women monthly in the Greater Port Elizabeth district

This figure was revealed by Mrs Ena van Rensburg, chief community liaison officer for the educational sub-programme for the Eastern Cape in the Department of Health and Welfare, to mark the 10th anniversary of the birth control programme in the city

In Port Elizabeth there are 40 clinics, either mobile or at hospitals, health centres and factories. There are municipal, provincial and departmental clinics

The overall aims are to promote family planning

and improve the socio-economic standards in all communities. There are two divisions, clinical and educational

The educational responsibility is to provide information for family planning and motivation. The basic approach is a personal "door-to-door" one - getting women to adopt family planning

In the Eastern Cape department there are eight liaison officers, who are graduates, and they are responsible for the supervision and training of 12 black and three coloured senior advisers

There are 17 coloured and 93 black junior advisers, who have specific areas and call on women in their homes

They explain family planning and often leave pamphlets on general health for families. Women who are interested then visit the nearest clinic for advice on the most suitable contraception method and are given free contraceptives, such as pills, injections or IUD

"Today there is a great awareness of family planning - it has become a way of life for women. From 1974, when there was a lot of suspicion and the subject was not widely discussed,

there is now greater social acceptance and awareness

"Women accept it as part of their role - to plan their family and avoid a haphazard approach. They see it as a way of achieving a better life for parents and children. Because of economic pressures, family planning is making a lot of sense," said Mrs Van Rensburg

The family planning units also address groups and show films. At factories they work to motivate women and co-operate with the Family Planning Association, a private welfare organisation

Rural areas present more of a problem because distances are greater and there is more prejudice

Among problems which arise through ignorance of family planning are

- Parents who have more children than they planned
- Married couples whose children are born at too short intervals.
- Women who become pregnant against their doctor's advice
- Couples who "have to" get married
- Unmarried mothers
- Women who unexpectedly become pregnant

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Govt aims to limit population

By Sue Leeman,
Pretoria Bureau

3/1/84

237
Star
One aim of the Government's recently announced Population Development Programme was to limit the average number of children for each wife to 2,1 for all population groups by the year 2010, the deputy Minister of Health and Welfare, Dr G De V Morrison said today

At a development conference in Barberton, Dr Morrison said the Government was aiming for a population of 80 million people at the end of the next century. South Africa's water resources could only support a population of this size.

However, if current trends continued, the population could rocket to 180 million by the year 2100, he said. Dr Morrison said the Government's current family planning programme was not sufficient to stem South Africa's population tide.

However, research had shown that when the quality of life increased meaningfully, fertility decreased, and the Government therefore had as one of its main

objectives the acceleration of social and economic development.

Dr Morrison said the South African population was currently growing at an average rate of 2,3 percent a year — one of the highest growth rates in the world. If this continued South Africa would have a population of 48 million to support by the year 2000 and by the year 2040 the country's population would be 138 million.

Dr Morrison said white women now had an average of 2,08 children, Indian women 2,7 children, coloured women 3,4 children and black women 5,2 children.

The Population Development Programme, he said, would concentrate on health, education, housing and economic programmes as well as rural development and urbanisation.

His department would appoint senior officials to oversee regional programmes and would work hand-in-hand with the local regional development councils in this regard.

A family plan to avert disaster for SA

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Unless South Africa's population growth was controlled, the country faced disaster, Mr P J Loubser MEC in charge of hospital services said yesterday.

Opening a new community health centre at Beaufort West, Mr Loubser said "Everything possible should be thrown into the struggle to turn the tide against the population explosion"

Mr Loubser said that, at the present rate of growth, by the year 2000 the population of South Africa would be 48-

million and by the year 2020, 72-million

"You can judge for yourselves the enormous demands which will be made on the country and the services which have to be rendered and the need for providing schooling, housing, medical services and so on," Mr Loubser said

He continued "There can be no doubt that unless our population growth is controlled and all families educated and aided to have the number of children they can afford to feed, clothe and educate properly, a disastrous state of affairs will be the inevitable result

"The stability and peace of the world

are undermined by excessive global population growth which hampers economic and social progress and increases the likelihood of mass famine in the relatively near future

"Over-population also gives rise to severe environmental problems, increases the number of restless young people without jobs and enhances the likelihood of civil unrest"

One of the most important endeavours of community health centres was to enable the family planning service to be used to the full, Mr Loubser said

White pupil enrolment is down — TED

STAR 28/12/84
By Susan Fleming

White pupil enrolment for Transvaal schools in 1985 is expected to drop by 2 500 compared with last year, says the Transvaal Education Department (TED)

Next year's expected enrolment figure showed a decrease of nearly 8 000 pupils compared with 1982 as the white birth rate continues to drop

In contrast, the number of black children expected to go to school nationwide in 1985 will be about 50 000 more than this year

The Department of Education

and Training has already launched building programmes to cope with additional pupils

Fewer white children from the Transvaal will enrol for school next year, a spokesman for the Transvaal Education Department, said yesterday

The TED spokesman said about 535 000 pre-primary to secondary school pupils were expected to register for 1985, representing a decrease of about 2 500 pupils compared with the beginning of 1984

At the Grade One level, about 43 000 children are expected to start school for the first time in 1985

At the Std 10 level, 26 500 pupils are expected to register for school — compared with this year's figure of 28 744

BUILDING

The chief of public relations, at the Department of Education and Training, which administers black education, Mr Job Schoeman, said his department expected about 3,7 million pupils to enrol for school next month — 50 000 more pupils than this year

Mr Schoeman said contingency plans, which included building projects, had been made to cope with the possibility of additional pupils

He said R133 million of the total 1984/1985 budget of R709 257 000 had been earmarked for building projects

By next month 3 900 new classrooms, which will accommodate about 156 000 pupils, will be completed

Population - Vital Statistics

1986

57% of black women use contraception, says survey

PRETORIA — A survey on fertility trends, which found that 57% of black women between the ages of 15 and 49 use contraception, has shown that South Africa's populace does not view birth control negatively, a Government spokesman on health said yesterday.

Some 80% of Asian and coloured women of the same age group were users of contraceptives, Dr F P Retief, Director-General of the Department of Health and Welfare, said in Pretoria. He added that the same percentage of white women used methods of birth control.

"The doubt, excessive sensitivity and even negative attitude regarding the acceptability of fertility control by developing populations has been disproven," Dr Retief said.

Explaining the findings of the Human Sciences Research Council survey among Asian, coloured and non-homeland black women, Dr Retief said information regarding fertility trends was important for the Government's Population Development Programme.

The programme, announced in March last year, is aiming to achieve zero population growth by the time the country has a total of 80 million people, a level of 2,1 children per family.

Dr Retief said that since 1974, R200 million had been spent on informing the public about family planning, with more than 1 200 advisers and 1 600 nurses in the field.

Up to 25 000 people a year were now being sterilised, which Dr Retief said had proved the "most reliable method of ending fertility".

Over 1,3 million people were using the department's 36 000 service points around the country, he said.

According to the HSRC survey, more than 95% of the women questioned knew about one or more of the recognised effective forms of contraception.

Over 57% of black women, 78% of Indians and 72% of coloureds used some form of contraception at the time of the survey, which was carried out in 1982.

The survey leaders noted that the trend among most women was to choose the newer, more effective means of birth control over the older, traditional ones.

Extra-marital first births are highest among coloureds, at 37,3% and second highest among blacks, at 36,5%. Only 6,2% of Indians have their first child out of wedlock.

According to the survey, a mother's level of education had an obvious influence on the number of children she would choose to bear.

Among all three population groups, married women who studied up to Standard Five had an average of four children each. Women with an education of matric and above averaged two children each.

The survey noted that the decrease in the country's infant mortality rate over the past 20 years had contributed to the sharp rise in the population growth.

Dr Willie Mostert, head of the HSRC's Demographic Research division, estimated the present infant mortality rate to be 13 per 1 000 for whites, 24 for Indians, 60 for coloureds and 80 for non-homeland blacks. — Sapa

RT GROUPS

S. Express 20/1/85 (237)

Soweto infant mortality rate shows sharp decline

By PAM KRAMER

THE infant mortality rate in Soweto has declined to the level reached by black Americans as recently as 1970

And Soweto's rate has decreased dramatically since 1950 when almost one in four black babies in the Johannesburg municipal area died before they reached the age of one year. Today Soweto's figure is one in 33.

The reason, say health experts, is that the process of urbanisation is accompanied by vast improvements in quality of life.

Clean, running water, water-borne sewerage, accessible health facilities, literacy and education, and the greater sophistication of urban life all contribute towards an improved life expectancy, the experts say.

However, the official infant mortality rate for Soweto of 32 deaths per 1 000 live births is still much high-

er than the 1980 figure for black Americans — 21,4 per 1 000 — and the 12 per 1 000 for white South Africa.

South Africa's overall infant mortality rate is 90 per 1 000. Botswana's and Kenya's is 80 and Zimbabwe's 70.

Deliver

Although the figures are largely accurate, Dr Les Irwig of the University of the Witwatersrand medical school said that about 20% of women who deliver at Baragwanath hospital are untraceable after a few months.

"It is reasonable to suggest that 20% of infant deaths are not reported which may result in a slight under-estimation in the statistics."

Dr Irwig said the Soweto figure could be as high as 42 per 1 000.

And Soweto is probably the most sophisticated of South Africa's black urban townships.

In a paper published in 1982, Professor Harold Stein, head of paediatrics at Baragwanath, reported that factors such as increased income, improved nutrition, sanitation, safer water, better hygiene and education all accounted for the improved mortality rates.

"The fact that a mother can read a tin to tell her how to mix food makes all the difference."

According to Prof Stein the two main causes of death — malnutrition and gastroenteritis — are being treated far more efficiently at Baragwanath than they had been decades ago.

In 1956 one in four infants died of gastro-enteritis. In 1980 deaths due to gastro-enteritis had dropped to about 2%.

Baragwanath sees fewer extreme cases of malnutrition — 9% in 1980 as opposed to 40% in 1950.

"Mothers are becoming more aware of health and are bringing their children in much earlier. Greater earning capacity to buy the right kinds of foods is also a factor."

Improvement

Professor Cyril Wyndham of the Institute for Biostatistics at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the improvement was largely due to the "tremendous drive in the clinics to get across the message put forward by the United Nations Children's Fund concerning primary health care."

Dr Marius Barnard, PFP health spokesman, said "Urbanisation improves health

● To PAGE 2

Soweto infant death rate drops

The government policy to decentralise increases the population as well as the infant mortality rates."

The urban mortality rates were startlingly better than those in the rural areas, he said.

Dr Barnard said the urban figures, which could now be compared with other African and most South American

● From PAGE 1

countries, were also far more easily obtainable than those for the rural areas.

"The trouble is that we know basically very little about the rural areas. The question is: is every death reported? If you go to places like Beaufort West you'll get the fright of your life at the

high coloured and black infant mortality rates there."

For Transkei the death rate in 1980 was 130 per 1 000 infants under the age of one.

A survey conducted in the rural Ciskei in the same year (one year before independence) revealed that the infant mortality rate was estimated at between 180 and 240 per 1 000 live births.

A study by the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch in 1977 found that 25% of black children in the rural areas of the Transkei and the Ciskei died before they reached one year.

The man behind THE Report

● Prof Tjaart van der Walt, the man behind the controversial report on the disturbances on the East Rand is not what you might have expected. Joe Podbrey interviews him.

Turn to LIVING

237

Infant ~~2018~~
Σ-post ~~2018~~
mortality
19/2/85
figures
'inflated'

By KIN BENTLEY

FIGURES putting the black infant mortality rate at between 90 and 140 in a 1 000 were inflated, the regional director of the Department of Health and Welfare, Dr J D Krynauw, said yesterday

Dr Krynauw said it was difficult to assess the figure because, while almost all infant deaths (under one year old) among blacks were registered, many births were not, which had the effect of artificially inflating the figure

He said the rate in the Port Elizabeth area was probably between 50 and 70 a 1 000, "which is still far too high, considering that for whites it is about 12 to 15"

He said figures given for the Grahamstown area in 1978, for instance, were 378 infant deaths per 1 000 births (111 deaths out of 370 registered births) But taking the actual number of births that could have been expected to have taken place in a population of 36 000 to 40 000 people, namely about 1 500, Dr Krynauw said a more realistic figure would have much lower than the official figure

Referring to the Population Development Programme, Dr Krynauw said one of its major priorities was to cut down the black infant mortality rate

The programme was proposed by the President's Council and accepted by the Cabinet about two years ago, Dr Krynauw said

The structure consisted of the National Regional Development Advisory Board, eight regional development advisory boards and smaller local committees, which included local authorities, welfare organisations and the private sector

The Urban Foundation was also involved in the programme, and the problem of co-ordination was discussed at the recent Human Option conference in Grahamstown, Dr Krynauw said

He said the programme had four major aims economic, physical, constitutional and social

Dr Krynauw said he was chairman of a local inter-departmental committee started this month, which co-ordinated the activities of the various Government departments involved in the development programme A national inter-departmental committee existed under Dr F D Retief, director general of the Department of Health and Welfare

"The whole aim of the programme is to improve the quality of life of all To make it a success we must have the co-operation of the communities involved," he said

Throughout history, when civilisations improved their standards of living their birth rates dropped

On the other hand, poverty and a high birth rate formed a vicious circle, which, if left alone snowballed, he said

"Our whole future depends on successfully tackling this problem," he said. "We can't, however, do it on our own We need the co-operation of the communities concerned"

Dr Krynauw said motivation of the population was a problem, with a great deal of apathy existing for various reasons

Crisis ahead if high birth rate not curbed

ALBUS
28/2/85
257

Political Staff

SOUTH Africa has only one generation left to reduce its exploding population growth rate if it is to avoid a crisis of poverty and deprivation

This warning was made by senior health department officials in Cape Town last night at a Press briefing on the population development programme

The programme has the support of the highest officials in Government, including President P W Botha and the Cabinet, who review its progress every six months

The health officials said if the country failed to conquer its population problem, vital resources such as water and food would not be enough to go around within 60 years

Tax penalties

They also indicated that if the programme of socio-economic upliftment did not yield a lower birth rate, the Government would have to consider "incentive and disincentive" proposals

These could include tax penalties on larger families and allowing women to choose legal abortion

The Department of Health has already commissioned an international study on the way other countries have tackled the "emotional problem" of abortion

The department also plans to give evidence to the Margo Commission, which is investigating South Africa's tax system

Target year

The health officials said the year 2010 was the target for reducing the population growth rate to replacement level (2,1 percent)

If the population continued to grow at its current rate of 2,8 percent a year, then by 2020 the State would spend each year (in 1981 prices) R200-million on education, R670-million on health and R780-million on housing

South Africa's water resources, using optimal irrigation schemes and importing water from neighbouring states, could accommodate only 80-million people. Yet at the current population growth rate the total number of just the black population would reach 121-million by 2040

Exploding population crisis

Birthrate must be reduced, says Govt

237

DBH

Star

28/2/85

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Cape Town

South Africa has only a generation left to reduce its exploding population growth rate if it is to avoid a massive crisis of poverty and deprivation.

This warning was given by senior Department of Health officials at a Press briefing in Cape Town last night on the population development programme

The programme has the support of the highest officials in the Government, including President Botha and the Cabinet

Health officials said that if South Africa failed to get to grips with its population problem within 60 years there would not be enough food and water to go round

Incentives

They also indicated that if the present programme of massive socio-economic upliftment of all people did not yield satisfactory results in terms of a lower population growth rate, the Government would have to consider various incentive and disincentive proposals

These would include tax penalties on larger families and allowing women the choice of legal abortion

The Department of Health has already commissioned an

international study into how other countries have tackled the "emotional problem" of abortion, and also plans to give evidence to the Margo Commission, which is investigating the tax system

Health officials revealed that the ambitious population development programme had set the year 2010 as its target to reduce the population growth rate to replacement level (2,1 percent)

If South Africa fails to achieve this and the population continues to grow at its present rate of 2,8 percent a year, then by 2020 the State will be required to spend every year (at 1981 prices) R200 million on education, R670 million on health, and R780 million on housing

South Africa's water resources, even using irrigation schemes and importing from neighbouring states, could accommodate only 80 million people

But at the current population growth rate, the total number of the black population, alone will reach 121 million by the year 2040

The Government has accepted that the only reliable way to ensure that the population growth rate is reduced is to upgrade the quality of life of all communities

Overseas experience has proved that societies with high standards of living breed at a reduced rate

HEALTH

SA child death rate lowest in Africa

The healthiest places to be born are Finland, Japan and Sweden. NEIL LURSEN of the Argus Foreign Service reports. ARGUS 5/3/85 (237)

ACCORDING to the latest figures released by the World Bank, South Africa has the lowest infant mortality rate on the African continent.

The rate is calculated as the number of children who die before they reach their first birthday out of every 1 000 born in a year.

The World Bank figures, recorded for 1982, give south Africa a rating of 55 — a sharp improvement over the 1970 rate of 74

Africa's worst rating belongs to Angola where it is 165

Afghanistan

The world's worst — where figures are available — is in Afghanistan where a staggering number of 205 children per 1 000 died in 1982

The report, the World Bank Atlas, 1985, says statistics are not available for Kampuchea and the Soviet Union

Though South Africa has a better rate than African countries like Zimbabwe (83), Zambia (105), Mozambique (111), Botswana (80), Nigeria (109), Zaire (106), Kenya (77) and Swaziland (130), its performance is poor in comparison with the world's best

The healthiest places to be born are Finland, Japan and Sweden where the infant mortality rate is seven

Next on the survival scale are Switzerland, Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark where the rate is eight

New Zealand

Both the United States and Britain have an infant mortality rate of 11 while Australia's is 10 and New Zealand's 12. Israel's rate is 16 — an improvement over its 1970 rate of 25

The central focus of the World Bank report is gross national product per capita — the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year divided by its population

With the amounts given in US dollars, the report shows that nearly half the world's people live in countries with a GNP per capita of 270 dollars

The figure for South Africa is 2 650 dollars

Israel's GNP per capita is 5 320 dollars, Britain's 9 620, America's 13 160, Zimbabwe's 850, Zambia's 640 and Switzerland's 16 960.

The wealthiest people in the world on average are the citizens of the oil-rich United Arab Emirates where the GNP per capita is 24 080 dollars

Namibia's statistics are given separately from South Africa's. The territory's infant mortality rate is 116 (137 in 1970) and its GNP per capita is 1 910 dollars

Some other World Bank figures for South Africa

Life expectancy at birth 63 years (58 in 1970).

Population in 1982: 30 422 000 (projected to 31 345 000 in 1983)

Distribution

Growth rate in GNP per capita from 1973 to 1982 0.5 percent

The report warns readers to be cautious about the figures. Statistical systems in many developing countries are still weak and this affects the reliability and availability of data, it says.

It also says the statistics reveal nothing about the distribution of income within countries

New laws to curb ^{ARGAS} flood of ^{12/3/83} divorces ²³⁷

Political Staff

LEGISLATION was published in Cape Town today to cut South Africa's divorce rate, one of the highest in the world, and running at a rate of one in every 2,3 marriages.

Since divorce laws were eased in 1979, the rate of couples breaking up has rocketed.

The Department of Statistics revealed the latest figures today — 16 661 divorces affecting 20 313 children going through the courts in 1983. Figures for last year are not yet available.

Two Bills — the Divorce Amendment Bill and the Family Court Bill — published today, aim at stemming the tide of divorces. The Bills also aim at giving greater protection to the children of dissolving marriages.

INSUFFICIENT

The Bills were recommended by the Hoexter Commission of Inquiry into the structure and functioning of courts, which found that insufficient steps were taken to repair marriages before they landed in the courts. Unsatisfactory divorce settlements were also causing welfare problems at later stages.

The family courts will deal specifically with divorces and in future both parties in a divorce will have to testify.

They will be established in the same areas as the divisions of the Supreme Court, but will be headed by "family magistrates" who will be recommended by a family court advisory board consisting of a judge of the Supreme Court and chief family magistrates.

The courts will be a court of record and, subject to provisions in any other law, will be open to the public.

JURISDICTION

They will have jurisdiction over any matter referred to in the Matrimonial Affairs Act, or any divorce action, and will deal with acts of violence, including sexual violence, committed by one member of the family against another.

The courts will also have jurisdiction over the Child Care Act and cases involving minors, except where treason and murder are involved.

It is proposed, however, that social welfare officers and marriage guidance councillors will have to be consulted before any court action and the recommendations of the social welfare officer will have to be taken into consideration.

Bid to stem divorce rate

Staff Reporter GILL TURNBULL investigates the effect of the Divorce Amendment Bill and the Family Courts Bill.

SPECTRUM ISSUE: Divorce

Two bills which, if passed by Parliament, will have far-reaching effects on the country's divorce procedures were introduced this week.

The Divorce Amendment Bill and the Family Courts Bill both deal with the break-up of family life. The first aims to lower the divorce rate by making litigation more difficult and the second to serve the best interests of children involved.

Family Courts will deal with a full range of offences committed by one family member against another such as rape, incest, indecent assault and bigamy. It will also cover all offences committed by children under 18 years except those involving treason and murder.

Family courts will also hear matters referring to the Matrimonial Affairs Act, any divorce action defined in the Divorce Act and all proceedings under the Child Care Act.

Breakdown

The bills follow a commission of inquiry into the structure and functioning of the courts and a South African Law Commission evaluation of the effects of the 1979 Divorce Act.

Statistics show that after the 1979 Divorce Act was passed accepting "irretrievable breakdown" as grounds for divorce instead of proven guilt, the divorce rate rocketed to an all-time high of one in every 2,3 marriages in 1983.

Legal experts expected this rise as couples who had previously been contemplating divorce took advantage of the new law but the figures were expected to level out after a while. Statistics for 1984 are not yet available.

The new Divorce Amendment Bill provides that

● Both spouses should testify in court before a divorce will be granted. This provision may be dispensed with if the court is satisfied that adequate grounds exist for failure of the

defendant to be present at the trial.

● Summons in a divorce action in which children are involved will not be issued unless a welfare investigation has been made.

● The court has the power to postpone divorce proceedings and order that an attempt at reconciliation be made through marriage counsel.

While there has been a mixed reaction to the proposed changes to the divorce law, the Family Court Bill has been welcomed by welfare workers.

Miss Helen Starke, director of Cape Child Welfare, says her organisation has lobbied for years for a court of law that also contains a social component.

"Family matters cannot be dealt with purely from a legal point of view — they must be seen as a social problem, too."

She says it is important that this bill be implemented and not left sitting on the shelf.

Manpower

"Practical issues such as lack of manpower need solving but because the term 'social worker' has been defined as any person who is registered as such and not merely as employed by the State or a welfare organisation the way is clear for the appointment of part-time workers on a sessional basis."

She particularly welcomed a clause in the Divorce Amendment Bill covering cases where one parent receives sole custody or guardianship of the children. The court can also order that on death custody may go to some other person than the surviving parent.

The Family Court will have Regional Court status and a memorandum to the bill says family magistrates will be appointed by the State President and will not be civil servants. They will be qualified as attorneys, advocates or regional court magistrates and will be chosen by a central Family

Court advisory board for their suitability for the post.

There is provision for seven divisions of the Family Court and their areas of jurisdiction coincide with the areas of the Supreme Court division although there will be no direct link.

It is still to be made clear whether couples will be allowed the choice between a Supreme Court and a Family Court hearing for a divorce.

Professor June Sinclair, professor of law at the University of the Witwatersrand is strongly opposed to the Divorce Amendment Bill saying it is a step backwards at a time when other countries were simplifying the divorce procedure and taking uncontested divorces out of the courtroom.

"I object to making it more complicated to get a divorce. Some misguided people blame the 1979 act for the rising divorce rate but if you're happily married you are not going to get divorced because the act makes it easy. The state of law has nothing to do with marriage breakdown and if the purpose of the bill is to stop this it is positively naive and won't be achieved."

Professor June Sinclair
"I object to making it more complicated to get a divorce."

She expressed the fear that long delays would cause frustration which could lead to violence in the home and added that delays in financial issues could cause extra financial hardships.

Commenting on the Family Courts Bill, Professor Sinclair would like to see the appointment of judges to sit in family courts. She feels that in appointing lesser qualified officers of law the priority is wrong.

"We appoint judges to deal with money matters. Shouldn't we draw on the expertise of our most qualified people to deal with human nature?"

Finally, while she agrees with the substance of the Family Courts Bill, she feels that practically speaking there are not enough social workers to do the job.

Fewer divorces

"There will be fewer divorces simply because the courts are so clogged up."

Cape Town divorce lawyers agree and one predicted "chaos" in the courts.

The chairman of the general

Mrs Helen Suzman
"The intention is very good but the method is dubious."

council of the Bar of SA, Advocate Henri Viljoen, said he presented a memorandum to the Department of Justice in July 1984 in which "grave disquiet" was expressed at the provisions of the bill making reports of social workers mandatory in divorces where children were involved and suggesting that it was likely to lead to enormous delays in granting divorces and great unhappiness in the many cases where both parties desired a divorce and where the best possible arrangements had been agreed to by them for the children.

Many cases

The memorandum continued "Similarly, to oblige defendants in all cases to attend court will, once again, in the very many cases where both parties are agreed that divorce is the only remedy and the legal grounds exist, only cause added costs and undesirable delays. Accordingly, instead of removing tension and unhappiness, the provisions may well cause it."

Mrs Helen Suzman, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on women's issues, pointed out that while the intention was very good as the idea was to protect the interests of the

children the method was dubious because of a manpower shortage.

"There are likely to be terrific delays and increased friction between parties."

The new government measures come at a time when marriage counsellors feel there is a general move away from taking divorce as an easy way out.

Marked change

While figures for 1984 are not yet available, officials of Life Line and Famsa as well as social workers at Child Welfare say they have noticed a marked change in attitudes towards marriage in the past 12 months. Many more couples were asking for help, there was a much stronger willingness to work at troubled marriages and there was a general awareness of the destructiveness of divorce.

This follows a world-wide move towards a greater commitment to the family. Feminists who in the 70s urged women to leave boring marriages and seek self-fulfilment are now writing about the loneliness of a loveless (childless) old age.

Teenage mothers spark abortion call

5/6 Argus 16/3/85 237

By VERNON MATZOPOULOS
Weekend Argus Reporter

WITH South Africa having possibly the highest incidence of teenage mothers in the world and an estimated 200 000 illegal abortions yearly, our abortion laws are again under scrutiny.

A survey at the Paarl Hospital from 1973 to 1983 showed a staggering 30 percent of all births were to mothers aged 19 years or younger and five percent of all mothers were younger than 16

Only the Caribbean islands (26 percent) and America (20 percent) come near this figure

If the figures are representative of the country as a whole, more than 300 000 babies are born yearly to teenage mothers — unplanned and unwanted

Vicious circle

"It's a tragedy," said Dr V P de Villiers, a senior lecturer in the department of obstetrics and gynaecology at the University of Stellenbosch, who conducted the study "No country can afford the vicious circle of socio-economic demands that will be generated by this catastrophe

"Should we not follow other Western countries by considering legalising voluntary abortion for these young girls?" he asked.

Dr de Villiers said the young mothers were emotionally ill-equipped to stimulate or inspire their babies, had adjustment problems with their families and were often disliked or driven from home

Neglect, assault

"There is often a weak relationship between the young mother and her child and instances of neglect and even assault on the child can occur

"Further education is to a large extent impossible and many young mothers never return to school"

Mrs Nan Trollip, national president of the Family Planning Association, told a Johannesburg conference that restrictive legislation had not succeeded in eradicating or controlling illegal abortion

The figure of 200 000 backstreet abortions was a conservative estimate

For all women

Dr M Dyer, of the Abortion Reform Action Group, said if the Government was to reach its goal of two-child families and limiting population to 80-million by 2010, it was essential that abortion be available for all women

Without this back-up, effective family planning could not succeed, she said

The option of an abortion should not be confined to teenage mothers, but should include married women as well, many of whom were breadwinners

● Percentage figures for teenage mothers in relation to all mothers for other parts of the world, supplied by Dr De Villiers, are Japan one percent, Egypt 3,5 percent, Hong Kong 4,4 percent, West Germany nine percent and China one percent

Pharmacists: Let us supply the Pill

Star 10/5/85
737
Pretoria Correspondent

Pharmacists yesterday called for the right to distribute oral birth control without prescription

A motion to this effect was passed unanimously at the 40th annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa

The Family Planning Association estimated that 200 000 illegal abortions were performed in South Africa each year, said Boland pharmacist Mrs Karen Hirsch who proposed the motion.

Furthermore 500 000 unwanted babies were born in South Africa each year and the Government

had expressed concern about the population explosion

The South African population, now 28,4 million, increased annually by 2,3 percent, by the year 2040 it was estimated there would be a population of 180 million.

Water resources could accommodate 80 million

Said Mrs Hirsch: "The pharmacist is well placed to provide an efficient and professional service in the supply of oral contraceptives to the public."

At the moment a patient had to go to a doctor, clinic or family planning centre which was not always convenient.

MPs clash in row over abortion law

Parliamentary Staff

THE question of reform in South Africa's abortion laws led to a clash between two members of the Opposition in the House of Assembly

Speaking during the Health and Welfare vote, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), who made it clear that she was not speaking on behalf of her party, appealed for an independent judicial commission of inquiry to examine the Abortion and Sterilisation Act

But her colleague, Mr Graham McIntosh (PFP Maritzburg North), who is screening a controversial anti-abortion film, *The Silent Scream*, for parliamentarians this week, vigorously opposed any move to liberalise South Africa's present abortion laws and supported the Government stance

Mrs Suzman said at least 200'000 illegal abortions were performed annually in South Africa

She said "These figures tell a poignant story of desperate women determined to end unwanted pregnancies and not having access to safe, modern methods of abortion"

Referring to the film *The Silent Scream*, Mrs Suzman quoted leading British medical authorities, including anti-abortionists, who considered the film either "grossly misleading" or who were sceptical about its genuineness

Control

Mrs Suzman said whatever the Pro-Lifers thought, statistics showed that women who were determined not to continue with unwanted pregnancies would risk their lives to end them

Unwanted pregnancies were a disaster to many women, particularly in poor economic conditions when many women were the breadwinners, she said

But Mr McIntosh said abortion was not a necessary part of a population control programme

The white community had reached its present population growth rate of 2,1 children per family through social upliftment, not liberal abortion laws

"Communities which find contraception difficult to accept will view abortion with horror," he said

It would be "extremely irresponsible" of the Government to tag abortion on to its population development programme

Dr George Morrison, the Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare, said "Christian ethics preclude us from allowing abortion on request or demand"

Replying to Mrs Suzman, he said "We are not prepared either now or in the future to subject the Abortion and Sterilisation Act to a judicial inquiry"

Abortion: An issue to divide the nation



By PIPPA GREEN, Political Staff

THE controversy over the right to legal abortion is back in the spotlight with the Government statement that liberalisation of the present laws is definitely not on its agenda.

Dr George Morrison, Deputy Minister of Health, made this clear in the House of Assembly after Mrs Helen Suzman pleaded with him to appoint an independent commission of inquiry to review the restrictive laws.

The subject of abortion has stirred up heated emotions, especially from those with strong religious convictions and from the anti-abortion body known as Pro-Life.

At the same time, a range of women's organisations from the Afrikaanse Christelike Vroue Federasie to the National Council on Women and the Abortion Reform Action Group have appealed to the Government to appoint a commission to review the Abortion and Sterilisation Act.

While Mrs Suzman warned Dr Morrison that several women's organisations would be extremely disappointed by his attitude, her party colleague Mr Graham McIntosh screened the controversial anti-abortion film, *The Silent Scream*, on four occasions to his parliamentary colleagues and staff.

Discussion

The *Silent Scream*, which shows a video created by ultra-sonic waves of a three-month-old foetus supposedly recoiling in terror from an abortion instrument, has been strongly criticised by international medical authorities.

Speaking in Parliament, Mrs Suzman said Lord Thompson, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority in Britain, had refused to screen the film on British TV, because the editors of the programme "found no one in the country of medical eminence who was prepared to accept that the film formed the basis for a proper discussion of the moral, psychological and medical issues of abortion".

Dr Marje Dyer of ARAG has charged that the movements in the uterus are speeded up and magnified while the entire operation is prolonged, thus creating a distorted picture.

She said: "A foetus of 12 weeks, which is six centimetres long, has no feeling whatsoever. The cerebral cortex is undeveloped and there is no evidence that it feels pain."

The script of the film, narrated by anti-abortionist Dr Bernard Nathanson, a former head of one of America's largest abortion clinics, relates that in the suction-abortion method the foetus's body is sucked out and disarticulated and that the head is then "crushed by forceps" because it is too big to escape from the womb.

Heartbeat

Quoting several American medical authorities who have viewed the film, Dr Dyer said that at 12 weeks "there is nothing to be crushed".

Mr McIntosh, a staunch anti-abortionist, said that what was significant about the film was the evidence that the foetal heartbeat increased as the abortion progressed.

He argued that the "crux of the abortion issue is the basic view of human life".

He said "Abortion is tied up with the Holocaust, with forced removals and resettlement and with detention without trial in a compassionate society with decent social benefits and the right of every individual to be free and live a decent life, abortion is out of place".

The remark highlights the debate about when human life begins.

Dr Dyer said "An ovum is alive, a sperm is alive and a fertilised ovum is alive. But at what stage do we

'A foetus of 12 weeks, six centimetres long, has no feeling whatsoever... there is no evidence that it feels pain'

ascribe the status of human life to a fertilised ovum?

"The precise moment differs from religion to religion and country to country and in a country where freedom of religion is professed, one religious group is able to impose its opinions on another."

Explosion

But while the philosophical and spiritual questions about the starting point of human life rages, there are other more immediate questions which the abortion issue confronts.

The questions range from the fate of unwanted children and the impending population explosion to the question of the right of women to choose whether to continue a pregnancy.

There are also the thousands of illegal and sometimes fatal abortions a year which, the abortion reform school holds, are testimony to the fact that women will rarely continue with unwanted pregnancies, whatever the laws.

While there is controversy over the much-publicised figure of 200 000 illegal abortions a year in South Africa, there is little doubt that they far exceed legal abortions.

"It shows," said Mrs Suzman, "that women determined not to continue with unwanted pregnancies will go to any lengths to end them, including risking their own lives."

In the first 10 months of last year, 566 women were granted legal abortions, while nearly 30 000 women were admitted to hospitals for "the removal of residues of a pregnancy", most of which are generally assumed to be the results of back-street abortions.

Teenage

According to Dr Dyer, the exact number of illegal abortions is not the issue. "We know for sure that there are at least three times as many 'septic miscarriages' (inevitably the result of back-street abortions) than legal abortions. What matters is that women are having to resort to back-street abortions when they should have access to safe medical and legal abortion."

No country, she added, was able to bring down its birth rate effectively without "considerable recourse to legal abortion as a back-up to a family-planning programme, particularly in a country like South Africa with a high teenage pregnancy rate."

At present, abortion is permitted only under certain strict conditions,

Mr McIntosh has equally firm views. "Abortion is not the way for a civilised society to solve the problem of unwanted children. The reduction in the white population growth rate was not brought about by abortion but by social improvement."

Asked about the fate of unwanted black babies in South Africa whose adoption prospects are considerably less hopeful than white babies, Mr McIntosh said many blacks viewed abortion "with revulsion".

He said "The solution is social upliftment, not abortion."

But today in South Africa there is evidence that thousands of women, of all ages and all colours, resort to back-street abortion.

The women's organisations which have called for a review of the abortion laws do not yet seem to have had any significant impact on the Government.

It is a fact which has left many women campaigning for legal abortion somewhat bitter.

Dr Dyer said "They (the lawmakers) are not concerned about women's rights. Those are a non-starter as far as men in Parliament are concerned."

Apartheid's role in 'alarming' birth rate

237 NM 15/7/85

Political Reporter

APARTHEID has contributed to the alarmingly high population growth in South Africa, University of Natal economist Prof Jill Nattrass argues.

Writing in the latest issue of Indicator S A, Prof Nattrass says that by slowing down urbanisation and the modernisation of blacks, especially black women, apartheid has contributed to the population growth rate.

She recommends a 'comprehensive urbanisation policy' as a cornerstone of any population programme.

'All the studies done on African family structures in South Africa have shown that rural families are larger than urban families and that rural women have significantly more children,' Prof Nattrass says.

Encourage

'One of the most detrimental effects of the apartheid policies of influx control and resettlement is that too low a proportion of the African population lives in the urban areas, in terms of the average level of economic development.

'One must expect that a policy such as apartheid, which discourages the urbanisation of the African group, will inevitably also encourage the persistence of high population growth rates.'

'The returns from wage labour dramatically increase the cost of having children, in terms of income loss during the maternity cycle,' she says.

'A general policy change will ultimately have a far greater hope of success on the demographic front than will any population programme that is grafted to existing policies,' Prof Nattrass concludes.

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2 Cape Times, Friday, July 19, 1985

PE women urged to have babies

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Calls had gone out for all African women to have a baby next year and attendances at family-planning clinics here were dwindling, Mrs Penelope Aarts of the Family Planning Association said yesterday

"The old propaganda that whites are trying to reduce black numbers has been strongly revived. Those who used to come to our clinic in numbers are no longer attending and our black workers have been intimidated"

Interviews with local and State authorities showed declining attendances at clinics

Dr Japie Krynauw, regional director of the Department of National Health and Population Development, described the situation as sad

"The very people we are trying to help will be the sufferers in the long run. Our people have been threatened and as a result services are suffering"

The municipal Medical Officer of Health, Dr Jo Sher, said the matter was a cause of concern

He said people working in the service had tried to make contact with the organizers of the campaign

"It's like chasing a will o' the wisp. Notwithstanding the difficulties, we are trying to meet the circumstances of individual cases"

AR 6/8/85

CITY

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Cash-reward plan to fight teen pregnancies

Staff Reporter

A GOVERNMENT-sponsored incentive scheme might help to combat pregnancy during adolescence, says the head of the family planning unit in the department of gynaecology at Tygerberg Hospital, Dr Charl Roux.

Dr Roux spoke on adolescent sexuality at the annual meeting of the Family and Marriage Society of South Africa (Famsa) in Cape Town last night.

He said the subject was "the most pressing issue in our society at present" and he felt such a scheme would help curtail unwanted teenage pregnancies.

"What I have in mind is the possibility of, for instance, a financial incentive to women who have not had a baby by the age of 20."

Under 14

Dr Roux said 46 percent of South Africa's population were teenagers. At his hospital last year, 20 percent of births recorded were to teenage mothers.

"Just over one percent of the 20 involved births to mothers under the age of 14. We had two 19-year-olds last year going through ninth pregnancies."

He blamed parents and schools for not communicating sufficiently with children over sex-related issues, which deprived them of vital information.

"Too many parents regard domestic talk on sex as some sort of communist plot — but they have no right to ignore the problem of pregnancy and you cannot ask teenagers to make responsible decisions if they don't know all the facts."

"It is the responsibility of parents to foster a climate which prevents the possibility of the child being too scared or inhibited to discuss matters of this kind with them."

Specialists

Dr Roux said ignorance led to teenagers "having to experiment with sex or do it in the dark, so to speak."

By the time teenagers consulted specialists about contraception, he said, they were "already sexually active — their parents have taught them table-manners but not about sexuality."

"Our duty becomes to try salvaging what is left to be salvaged."

He said responsible sexuality should be encouraged. Better use could be made of the media, but television, in particular, hampered the cause through an excessive portrayal of advertisements with sexual connotations.

Circular on population explosion

Municipal Reporter

UNLESS South Africa's birth rate is reduced the country could have a population of 138-million by 2020, but only enough water for about 80-million people, says the Department of National Health and Population Development

The department, which is co-ordinating the National Population Development Programme aimed at curbing the population explosion, says its target is a population of 80-million in 2100

In a circular to the Cape Town City Council, the department identifies educational "bottle-necks", growing unemployment, the economic decline, rapid urbanization, rural degeneration and socio-economic problems like malnutrition, poverty and overcrowding as the major problems facing population planners

Education is singled out as a particularly important prerequisite for slowing down the birth rate, and the government has called for priority to be given to the provision of basic education for as many pupils

as possible in the short term

More teachers will have to be trained, new educational models developed, electronic aids used more widely and literacy promoted

Health care should be decentralized, and should focus on prevention "in contrast with a hospital or clinic-centred approach"

Education and health should be better co-ordinated and family planning expanded

People should be encouraged to build their own homes and building standards for low-income groups revised

The cabinet has stated that "the main objective of the National Population Development Programme is to raise the living standards and quality of life of all people in South Africa"

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan, has praised the fact that the cabinet has identified socio-economic problems as the main cause of overpopulation

Dr Coogan said his department would give the programme its fullest cooperation

X BUS DAY 14/2/86 (237)

Birth rates down but still off target

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Birth rates in all population groups had fallen considerably, National Health and Population Development Minister Dr Wilhe van Niekerk said yesterday

In his maiden speech he said white birth rates had fallen to about two children per family, while birth rates of Indians had

declined by 42%, coloureds by 30% and blacks by 21%

He said contraception usage had improved, with 84% of white women, 78% of Indians and 57% of blacks who were capable of becoming pregnant using some form of contraception

Van Niekerk warned that the population programme had to

achieve its target of a growth rate of 2,1 children per family by the year 2010, or a population of 80 million by the end of the next century, because SA did not have the resources to support a population larger than that

If present trends continued the population, now at 28m, would reach 138m by 2040. — Sapa

WEDNESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY 1986

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

National servicemen failed to report for duty.
HAN S W P D 12/2/86
Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) Whether any national servicemen called up for their initial training in (a) 1985 and (b) January 1986 failed to report for duty; if so, how many in each case,
- (2) how many of those who failed to report in 1985 were (a) traced and (b) charged?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) As the particulars which were supplied last year were misused by a certain organisation which campaigns for the discontinuation of National Service, I am not prepared to furnish the figures
- (2) Persons who fail to report for National Service can be tried in any Magistrate's Court. The required information is, therefore, not readily available

Military service

2. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence:

How many persons were, in 1985, (a) charged with and (b) convicted of (i) failing to report for military service, (ii) failing to serve after having reported and (iii) refusing to serve on religious grounds?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

Statistics can only be supplied in respect of trials by Courts Martial for contraven-

HoA

tions of section 126A(1) and (2) of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957); as this section specifically penalises refusal to render service in the SA Defence Force and failure to report therefor. Statistics regarding trials in Magistrates' Courts and Summary Trials are not readily available and to obtain these will be time consuming and expensive

- (a) (i) 3 (refusal to report for service in the SA Defence Force)
- (ii) No longer applicable (See section 126A, as substituted in 1983).
- (iii) 0 (Section 126A only penalised refusal and does not distinguish between refusal on religious or other grounds)

(b) (i) 2

(ii) Not applicable

(iii) 0

Citizen Force/Commandos

3 Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

How many (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Asians and (d) Blacks were rendering voluntary service in the (i) Citizen Force and (ii) Commandos as at 31 December 1985?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

It is policy not to divulge personnel strength. The information, expressed as a percentage of the population group in the relevant forces, is, however, as follows

(a) Whites	(i) 78,56	(ii) 89,67
(b) Coloureds	21,44	6,00
(c) Asians	—	2,60
(d) Blacks	—	1,73

Volunteers for national service

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

4. Mr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.

- (1) How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Asian and (d) Black persons volunteered for national service in the South African Defence Force in 1985;
- (2) how many of these volunteers in each category could be accommodated;
- (3) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 284 on 5 March 1985, suitable accommodation has been found and adapted for Coloured volunteers, if not, why not; if so, (a) where and (b) how many servicemen can be accommodated as a result?

(1) Yes

(a) (i) (b) (ii)

Tembisa

5 Soccer fields; 4 areas were levelled for the future erection of 10 netball fields . . .

R4 500

5 Boreholes . . .

R11 960

5 Soccer fields improved;

R4 511

Duduza

2 Soccer fields were improved;

R2 000

2 areas were levelled for the future construction of net-volleyball fields.

R4 511

Bethlehem 2 Soccer fields were improved; 2 areas were levelled for the future construction of net-volleyball fields.

R2 000

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

- (1) (a) (b) (c) (d)

211 (women) 4 010 667 0

- (2) 211 (women) 1 847 297 0

- (3) Yes

(a) Eerstervier and Faure

(b) A total of 2 338 can now be accommodated that is an increase of 491 or 26,5% on the intake of last year.

- (2) Vote 16—SA Defence Force

Infant mortality rate
29. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services:
What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Whites in the Republic in 1984?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES:

- (a) 80,0 (Estimated—registrations of births and deaths incomplete)
- (b) 46,5.
- (c) 17,4.
- (d) 11,7

Infant mortality rate defined as number of infant deaths per 1 000 live births.

HoA

Sport/recreational facilities in Black areas.
HAN S W P D 12/2/86
Dr P A MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence.†

- (1) Whether the South African Defence Force has provided sport and recreational facilities in Black residential areas in the current financial year; if so, (a) in which Black residential areas and (b) what, in respect of each of these residential areas, is the (i) nature and (ii) cost of the facilities provided;
- (2) from which Vote has the provision of these facilities been financed?

Detainees visited by State doctors
 HANSMAN 13/2/86
 31. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) Whether any visits were made by State doctors in 1985 for the purpose of examining persons detained in terms of security legislation, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether records were kept of these visits; if not, why not; if so, what total number of visits were made in 1985,

(3) whether any reports on such visits were submitted by State doctors to his Department in 1985; if so, how many such reports were submitted;

(4) whether any action was taken by his Department as a result of such reports, if not, why not; if so, (a) in respect of how many cases was action taken and (b) what were the circumstances of each of these cases?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

(1) Yes

(2) Yes = 2378

(3) Yes = 2378.

(4) (a) 50.

(b) *Hunger Strike* = 15 cases

(i) Taken to hospital, where necessary, and treated

(ii) Persuaded to eat—with success.

Depression = 30 cases

(i) Consultation arranged with psychiatrist where necessary.

(ii) Treated at Prison or Hospital by District Surgeon.

Minor Injuries. = 5 cases

Treated according to injury by District Surgeon

THURSDAY, 13 FEBRUARY 1986

†Indicates translated version

For written reply:

General Affairs.

Lebowa; electricity
 HANSMAN 13/2/86
 6 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid †

(1) (a) How many towns in Lebowa are supplied with electricity at present and (b) in respect of which date is this information furnished,

(2) (a) what agency administers the consumer costs in respect of the supply of electricity and (b) at what unit cost is the electricity supplied;

(3) whether street lights are switched on in uninhabited areas of Lebowa-Kgomo in the evening; if so, (a) why, (b) where and (c) what agency is responsible for the cost of the power consumed in this regard?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) (a) 13

(b) 7 February 1986.

(2) (a) The Department of the Interior of the Lebowa Government.

(b) To small consumers at 6,27c per unit and to large consumers at 3,3c per unit and R10,70 per kVA.

(3) No

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES.

For the period January to October 1985

(a) 44

Age	Number
(b) 20-24	1
25-34	27
35-44	9
45-54	3
55-64	2
65+	2

Information for November and December 1985 not yet available

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian children were born in South Africa in 1984, (i) including and (ii) excluding the national states?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES.

(i) (ii)

(a) 81 550 81 472

(b) 730 000 400 000
 (Estimated) (Estimated)

(c) 89 492 89 471

(d) 22 454 22 440

Male/female immigrants
 HANSMAN 13/2/86
 60. Mr A B WIDDMAN asked the Minister of Administration and Economic Advisory Services

(a) What is the estimated number of (i) males and (ii) females who entered the Republic as immigrants in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) how many such (i) males and (ii) females were 17 years of age or younger?

The MINISTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

For the period November 1984 to October 1985.

(i) (ii)

(a) 9 557 9 806
 (b) 2 472 2 348

Matriculation examinations

HANS · 24 Feb 1986
177. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of National Education.

- (a) How many (i) Black, (ii) White, (iii) Coloured and (iv) Indian (aa) private and (bb) other candidates wrote the matriculation examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board in 1985 and (b) how many such candidates (i) passed and (ii) failed their examinations?

Q. COL 143

(b)	Black	White	Coloured	Indian
(i)	232	1 145	88	43
(ii)	448	73	18	3

The above statistics only pertain to candidates who wrote examinations in six or more subjects

Infant mortality
HANS · 24 Feb 1986
179. Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (a) What are the major causes of infant mortality for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks and (b) what is the percentage of deaths from each of these causes in respect of each race group?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No separate statistics are available in respect of private and other candidates.

The figures apply to the year 1983

Race group	Cause	% of infant deaths
White	Low birth weight	40%
	Congenital anomalies	19%
	Respiratory infections	7%
	Perinatal respiratory conditions	7%
	Intestinal infections	3%
Coloured	Intestinal infections	30%
	Low birth weight	27%
	Respiratory infections	16%
	Congenital anomalies	4%
	Perinatal respiratory conditions	2%
Asians	Low birth weight	46%
	Intestinal infections	12%
	Congenital anomalies	10%
	Respiratory infections	5%
	Perinatal respiratory conditions	5%
Blacks	Intestinal infections	57%
	Low birth weight	21%
	Respiratory infections	13%
	Perinatal respiratory conditions	3%
	Nutritional deficiencies	2%

Sport: persons participating

196. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of National Education

- (a) What is the estimated number of persons of all race groups who actively participate in each kind of sport and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (a) The number of persons actively participating in each kind of sport is not available. The following numbers of affiliated members have been furnished by the National Controlling Bodies in respect of each kind of sport

Kind of sport	(A) Number affiliated members	(B) Date	Kind of sport	(A) Number affiliating members	(B) Date
Aerobatics	2 400	85-11-16	Judo	4 638	85-12-02
Acrogyrnastics	1 176	85-10-31	Jukskei	9 891	85-12-02
Athletics	142 983	85-12-01	Canoeing	3 060	85-11-12
Basketball	7 250	85-12-06	Karate	30 000	85-11-19
Billiards and Snooker	1 973	85-11-26	Clay Pigeon Shooting	612	85-09-01
Inland Casting	200	85-11-30	Small-Bore Rifle Shooting	600	85-09-23
BMX Cycling	2 216	85-12-03	Korfball	18 972	85-12-06
Baseball	2 901	85-10-22	Power Boating	7 000	85-12-03
Boxing	28 000	85-12-04	Power Lifting	240	85-12-30
Archery	700	85-11-11	Power Flying	1 500	85-11-16
Surfing	3 000	85-12-04	Cricketer (Men)	29 895	85-11-15
Wave Ski Surfing	686	85-10-31	Cricketer (Women)	139	85-11-07
Bridge	36 500	85-11-05	Body Building	600	85-10-25
Croquet	410	85-11-28	Light Tackle Boat	3 350	85-11-29
Service Shooting	1 500	86-01-09	Angling	250	85-10-31
Triathlon	3 150	85-11-30	Air Rifle Shooting	3 200	85-11-04
Cycling	1 584	85-11-11	Masters Athletics		
Formula "K"	300	85-11-07	Microflight Aeroplanes	343	85-11-16
Weight Lifting	260	85-11-19	Model Power Boating	240	85-10-29
Golf (Men)	62 316	85-11-13	Model Yachting	90	85-11-20
Golf (Women)	7 000	85-11-04	Modern Pentathlon	6 119	86-01-10
Gymnastics	15 398	86-01-13	Motor Sport	7 446	86-01-17
Full Bore Shooting	2 421	85-12-05	Squash (Men)	110 000	85-11-05
Gymkhana	3 000	85-12-18	Squash (Women)	6 000	85-12-02
Handball	450	86-01-07	Netball	300 000	85-11-01
Handgldng.	250	85-11-29	Underwater sport	3 800	85-12-12
Hockey (Men)	15 000	85-11-12	Pistol Shooting	2 300	85-11-15
Hockey (Women)	33 000	85-11-05	Badminton	13 160	86-02-03
Ju-Jitsu	250	85-11-20	Polo	407	85-10-31
			Polocrosse	668	85-11-19
			Pony Club	1 152	86-01-20
			Homing Pigeon	4 000	85-12-05
			Practical Shooting	2 100	85-11-22
			Radio Motordrivers	250	85-10-30
			Radio Flyers	1 425	85-11-16
			Tennquoits	2 290	86-01-22
			Rowing	2 000	85-11-05
			Bowls (Men)	38 875	85-11-12
			Bowls (Women)	27 604	85-11-19
			Bowls for the Blind	350	85-12-28
			Roller Hockey	366	85-12-08
			Roller Skating	366	85-12-12
			Rock and Surf		
			Angling	5 528	85-11-11
			Rugby	290 143	85-11-26
			Equestrian Sport	4 502	85-11-14
			Saddle Horse	1 500	85-12-18

X

257 Howard Q. 601. 315
Immorality Act 26/2/85
214. Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice.

(1) How many cases under section 16 of the Immorality Act were referred to

Attorney-General	Cases referred
Pretoria	53
Johannesburg	17
Bloemfontein	7
Kimberley	9
Cape Town	24
Grahamstown	27
Pietermaritzburg	7

(1) (2)(a)(i) (2)(a)(ii) (2)(b)

Persons prosecuted	78	58	9
Persons convicted	9	5	2
Persons awaiting trial or still on trial	3	3	0
	16	12	2
	5	2	2
	45	32	12
	4	2	2

216 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order.

Internal Security Act

(1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 18 (1) and (b) section 20 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1984, if so, how many in each case;

(2) whether any notices which expired were renewed, if so, how many,
(3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) No.

(b) (i) Yes, one.
(ii) Yes, two.
(iii) No

(2) Falls away

HQA

each Attorney-General in the Republic in 1984,

(2) how many of the persons concerned (a) were (i) prosecuted and (ii) convicted and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(3) Section 18(1)—None
Section 20(1)—Eleven.

281 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) How many persons were charged with offences under the Internal Security Act in 1984,

(2) how many of them (a) were (i) released without trial, (ii) acquitted and (iii) convicted of lesser offences and (b) are still on trial or awaiting trial,
(3) for what period was each person detained before being charged or released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) 59

(2) (a) (i) None

(ii) Three

(iii) One
(b) 45.

(3) 2 for 25 days
4 for 30 days
1 for 34 days
1 for 35 days
1 for 36 days
1 for 38 days
1 for 40 days
4 for 42 days
2 for 49 days
1 for 59 days
1 for 70 days
1 for 71 days
1 for 77 days
1 for 80 days
4 for 81 days
1 for 83 days
4 for 98 days
1 for 104 days
2 for 105 days
1 for 106 days
1 for 113 days
1 for 115 days
1 for 128 days
1 for 129 days
1 for 132 days
3 for 133 days
3 for 134 days
1 for 138 days
1 for 140 days
1 for 147 days
1 for 151 days
2 for 175 days
2 for 178 days
3 for 179 days
1 for 183 days
1 for 185 days

(b) 17 for 1 day
9 for 2 days
65 for 3 days
13 for 4 days
24 for 8 days
1 for 11 days
4 for 13 days
33 for 14 days

Detainees: hospitalized

223 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any detainees (a) were hospitalized in 1984 and (b) are hospitalized at present, if so, (i) how many and (ii) for what reasons,

(2) whether hospitalized detainees may be visited by their relatives, if not, why not, if so how often,

(3) whether the relatives of detainees are informed when detainees are hospitalized, if not, why not; if so, in what manner?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) (a) Yes.

(i) 15.

(ii) Appendicitis 1
Haemorrhoid operation 1
Observation and treatment for depression 5
Malaria 2
Confinement 2
Hand operation 1
Gunshot wound 1
Asthma 1
Injuries sustained during sabotage incident 1

220 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) for what period was each detained before being released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 166 Persons

(2) Yes, as often as is recommended by the district surgeon and depending on

HQA



237 *Howard R. G. 315*
Immorality Act 26/2/85

each Attorney-General in the Republic in 1984,

214 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (2)(a)(i) (2)(a)(ii) (2)(b)

Attorney-General	Cases referred	Persons prosecuted	Persons convicted	Persons awaiting trial
Pretoria	53	78	58	9
Johannesburg	17	9	5	2
Bloemfontein	7	3	3	0
Kimberley	9	16	12	2
Cape Town	24	5	2	2
Grahamstown	27	45	32	12
Pietermaritzburg	7	4	2	2

Howard R. G. 315
Internal Security Act 26/2/85

216 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

Internal Security Act

(3) Section 18(1)—None. Section 20(1)—Eleven.

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- (1) Whether any notices in terms of (a) section 18 (1) and (b) section 20 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, (i) were issued, (ii) were withdrawn and (iii) expired in 1984; if so, how many in each case,
- (2) whether any notices which expired were renewed; if so, how many,
- (3) how many notices in terms of each of these sections were of effect as at 31 December 1984?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) No

- (b) (i) Yes, one
- (ii) Yes, two.
- (iii) No

(2) Falls away

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) 59

(2) (a) (i) None

(ii) Three

220 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

Internal Security Act

(a) How many persons were detained in 1984 in terms of section 50 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, and (b) for what period was each detained before being released?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(a) 166 Persons.

- (iii) One
- (b) 45
- (3) 2 for 25 days
- 4 for 30 days
- 1 for 34 days
- 1 for 35 days
- 1 for 36 days
- 1 for 38 days
- 1 for 40 days
- 4 for 42 days
- 2 for 49 days
- 1 for 59 days
- 1 for 70 days
- 1 for 71 days
- 1 for 77 days
- 1 for 80 days
- 4 for 81 days
- 1 for 83 days
- 4 for 98 days
- 1 for 104 days
- 2 for 105 days
- 1 for 106 days
- 1 for 113 days
- 1 for 115 days
- 1 for 128 days
- 1 for 129 days
- 1 for 132 days
- 3 for 133 days
- 3 for 134 days
- 1 for 138 days
- 1 for 140 days
- 1 for 147 days
- 1 for 151 days
- 2 for 175 days
- 2 for 178 days
- 3 for 179 days
- 1 for 183 days
- 1 for 185 days

- (b) 17 for 1 day
- 9 for 2 days
- 65 for 3 days
- 13 for 4 days
- 24 for 8 days
- 1 for 11 days
- 4 for 13 days
- 33 for 14 days

Detainees: hospitalized

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- (2) whether hospitalized detainees may be visited by their relatives, if not, why not, if so how often
- (3) whether the relatives of detainees are informed when detainees are hospitalized, if not why not, if so, in what manner?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) (a) Yes

(i) 15

- (ii) Appendicitis 1
- Haemorrhoid operation 1
- Observation and treatment for depression 5
- Malaria 2
- Confinement 2
- Hand operation 1
- Gunshot wound 1
- Asthma 1
- Injures sustained during sabotage incident 1

(b) Yes

(i) One

(ii) Observation and treatment for depression.

(2) Yes, as often as is recommended by the district surgeon and depending on

3-DAY 7/3/86 (237)

Brain drain is leaving SA dry

SOUTH AFRICA can be expected to recede into a Third World technology as many more professionals deny the country their skills.

That is according to Professor Roy Marcus, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand and president of the South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers, who was commenting on the increased number of emigrating professionals.

Latest Central Statistical Service figures show that in the first 11 months of last year, 10 265 South Africans settled abroad compared with 7 443 for the same period in 1984. Immigrants totalled 16 421 against

THELMA TUCH

26 895 in the January-November period in 1984

In November 985 emigrated against 1 007 immigrants — a gain of 22 compared with a gain of 1 416 in 1984

Among the emigrants were 420 engineers (277 in 1984), 62 medical doctors and dentists (47), educationists 116 (108), accountants 126 (85) and administrative and managerial workers 429 (236).

The engineering brain drain is leaving the country barren of essential advanced technology requirements

needed to maintain its basic infrastructure, said Marcus.

This, he said, will be felt in eight to ten months when a general economic upsurge is expected.

He criticised the government for not having any industrial strategy. The government's White Paper in July last year merely advised that the CSIR be responsible for ensuring adequate technological transfer back into the country, he said

Ken Mockler, executive director of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, said the departure of accountants from the country — mostly to Australia — will be felt when the economy improves.

ARGUS 9/5/85

Jobs plan to counter population explosion

South Africa's population explosion and the efforts being made to provide additional jobs were raised in Parliament yesterday

Preliminary results of the 1985 Census showed there were just over 27-million people of all races in South Africa, including the self-governing national states. Mr Piet Badenhorst the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, reported

At the present population growth rate this figure would reach 39,5-million by the end of the century, 64-million by 2020, and 137-million by 2050

The largest population group in the country was 6,6-million Zulus. At present growth rates they would number 9,9-million by 2000, and 39,7-million by 2050

INCENTIVES

Mr Badenhorst said measures aimed at improving the quality of life should reduce the high population growth rate

The Minister of Trade and Industries, Dr Dawie de Villiers, reported that in spite of the current economic difficulties, the response from industries, both inside South Africa and outside, to the Government's decentralisation incentives had been tremendous

In the past 33 months, 2 909 applications had been approved, involving a capital investment of R4 572-million

RIPPLE EFFECT

When these new, decentralised industries eventually came into being 194 240 job opportunities would have been created but this figure could be multiplied by 2,3 to a "formidable" total when one took into account the ripple effect from the workers spending their earnings and providing still more jobs

Dr De Villiers said more details of this, and the country's industrial and export policy, would be spelt out in a White Paper to be tabled in Parliament, hopefully within the next fortnight

Meanwhile, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, reported that about 36 000 unemployed people were expected to receive training for specific jobs in the 1985-86 financial year under the Government's training and employment programme

ALL RACES

Outlining the scheme, for which R25-million has been set aside, Mr Du Plessis said initial surveys showed that in spite of the recession there was a significant number of posts for which suitable candidates could not be found

The programme, devised by a special action committee, aimed at training unemployed people of

all races in fields in which there were currently vacancies, or in which posts were expected to be created in the future

The Department of Manpower had asked that R25-million of the R100-million provided for short-term job creation in the main Budget in March be set aside for the special project, and a supplementary Budget would be presented to Parliament for this purpose

SMALLER TOWNS

Mr Du Plessis said the scheme provided for the eight group training centres and their satellites, as well as private employers registered with his department, to conduct training courses on their premises or in smaller towns in various parts of the country

"For this purpose, it is envisaged that suitable instructors and supervisors be employed from the ranks of unemployed artisans," the Minister said

The scheme also provided for the payment of maintenance allowances to unemployed people while they received training

Special attempts would be made during and after the training programmes to place unemployed people in available posts

Mr Du Plessis said it was envisaged that a special action committee would be established under the chairmanship of the Director General of Manpower to launch and monitor the project

— Sapa

11/2/86 STATE DAY
Cancer worse in whites

PARLIAMENT 237 More whites
died of lung cancer last year
than members of the other three
population groups combined, ac-
cording to figures supplied by
the Minister of National Health
and Population Development,
Dr Willie van Niekerk, in reply
to a question by Dr Marius Bar-
nard (PFP, Parktown) yester-
day.

Deaths caused by primary
malignancy of the lung were
whites 136, coloureds 71, Asians
three and blacks 50 — Sapa

000 91

5 DAY 11/3/86

Black birth rate outstrips white

237

THE high rate of growth in the black population is being maintained, while the white population is moving steadily towards zero growth.

This is clear from Central Statistical Services' mid-year population estimates, which show a massive increase of 1,4-million in the black population, between June 1980 and June last year, to nearly 18,5-million

This is more than 700 000 greater than the combined increase of the other three population groups

In the same five years, whites increased by 344 000 to 4 901 000, coloureds by 290 000 to 2 922 000, and Asians by 83 000 to 905 000.

The birth rate among blacks is estimated at 40/1 000 and among whites at 16/1 000.

The statistics show Zulus are by far the largest of the black groups. They increased by 654 000 in the five years to 6 551 000.

6 DAY 11/3/86

Agriculture's 'worst crisis'

GERALD REILLY

THE agricultural industry faces its worst crisis in 50 years with hundreds of farmers on the verge of bankruptcy, says SA Agricultural Union economist Koos du Toit.

The credit-worthiness of many farmers has been destroyed by four successive seasons of drought and another looms, he says.

"For many there is no solution. They have exploited every possibility of staying on the land.

"The reality is that they will have to pack up, with serious consequences for the entire agricultural industry.

"Many are technically insolvent or have already gone bankrupt."

Du Toit says even farmers who were millionaires five years ago are struggling to survive.

He estimates total farmers' debt at R11,5bn — an increase of 135% since the last good farming year of 1981/82.

Police tapes on trial

users of the insecticides from suffering any side-effects from those somewhat dangerous chemicals?
The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, yes, we are taking every possible precaution. We have had special clearance from the Registrar of Fertilisers, Farm Feeds and Agricultural Remedies for the use of certain of those insecticides.

Regional services councils
*26. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
Whether any provision has been made for the representation on the proposed regional services councils of the Black South Africans living on farms in rural areas, if not, why not; if so, what are the particulars of the provision so made?

Alexandra: medical records removed
*25. Mr P R CROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:
(1) Whether members of the South African Police removed any medical records of patients from a clinic in Alexandra recently, if so, (a) on what date, (b) how many, (c) on whose authority and (d) why,
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:
(1) Yes
(a) 24 February 1986
(b) 309 patient cards and one register, which was handed back to the clinic
(c) By virtue of a search warrant, issued by the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg
(d) The South African Police had information at their disposal which indicated that persons who were injured during the recent unrest in Alexandra, received treatment at the clinic. The management of the Alexandra clinic refused to supply information to the investigating officers or to the investigating officers regard to the investigation

Whether population statistics on Mitchell's Plain are kept by the Central Statistical Services; if not, why not; if so, what was the (a) adult and (b) child population of Mitchell's Plain as at the latest specified date for which information is available?
The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC SERVICES:
Yes
(a) 32 273—19 years and older
(b) 32 032—0 to 18 years
Population census 6 May 1980

which I do not have particulars available here that I, because I am willing to help hon members in this, would appreciate it if they would place any further question on the Question Paper
Central Energy Fund
*22 Mr B GOODALL asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:
What total amount was collected on behalf of the Central Energy Fund in the latest specified financial year for which information is available?

Regional services councils
*26. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
Whether any provision has been made for the representation on the proposed regional services councils of the Black South Africans living on farms in rural areas, if not, why not; if so, what are the particulars of the provision so made?

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insecticide to combat the locust infestation in the Karoo region; if so, (a) what insecticide and (b) (i) what total quantity had been used as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) over what period was it used?
The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS:
Yes, locusts are insects and are being combated with insecticide [Interjections]

Regional services councils
*26. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
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(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC SERVICES:
Yes
(a) 32 273—19 years and older
(b) 32 032—0 to 18 years
Population census 6 May 1980

(a) Diazonon, Fimithrothion, Lindane and BHC
(b) (i) Diazonon 166 225 litres
Fimithrothion 66 000 litres
Lindane 479 875 kg
BHC 2 383 475 kg
(ii) From October 1985 until 28 February 1986

Regional services councils
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Whether any provision has been made for the representation on the proposed regional services councils of the Black South Africans living on farms in rural areas, if not, why not; if so, what are the particulars of the provision so made?

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

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC SERVICES:
Yes
(a) 32 273—19 years and older
(b) 32 032—0 to 18 years
Population census 6 May 1980

Mr E K MOORCROFT Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply given by the hon the Deputy Minister, is he aware of allegations that the measures being taken are inadequate to control the plague, and will he make a statement in this regard?
The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I can assure the hon member that adequate control measures are being taken. We are doing everything possible to combat the plague. It is, however, not possible under any circumstances to have absolute control.

Regional services councils
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(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC SERVICES:
Yes
(a) 32 273—19 years and older
(b) 32 032—0 to 18 years
Population census 6 May 1980

Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE. Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he inform the House how successful the application of the particular insecticides was in combating the locust infestation?
The DEPUTY-MINISTER Mr Speaker, with the exception of Lindane, which seemed to be unsuccessful in one of the developing stages of the wingless locusts, all the other agents were successful.

Regional services councils
*26. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
Whether any provision has been made for the representation on the proposed regional services councils of the Black South Africans living on farms in rural areas, if not, why not; if so, what are the particulars of the provision so made?

Alexandra: medical records removed
*25. Mr P R CROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order:
(1) Whether members of the South African Police removed any medical records of patients from a clinic in Alexandra recently, if so, (a) on what date, (b) how many, (c) on whose authority and (d) why,
(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC SERVICES:
Yes
(a) 32 273—19 years and older
(b) 32 032—0 to 18 years
Population census 6 May 1980

Mrs H SUZMAN. Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, could he tell the House whether any precautions are taken in order to prevent the

Regional services councils
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Yes
(a) 32 273—19 years and older
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Population census 6 May 1980

Whether his Department is using any

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The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC SERVICES:
Yes
(a) 32 273—19 years and older
(b) 32 032—0 to 18 years
Population census 6 May 1980

Locust infestation: insecticide
*24 Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Agricultural Economics.

Regional services councils
*26. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning:
Whether any provision has been made for the representation on the proposed regional services councils of the Black South Africans living on farms in rural areas, if not, why not; if so, what are the particulars of the provision so made?

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Yes
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The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC SERVICES:
Yes
(a) 32 273—19 years and older
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Population census 6 May 1980

543
14/3/86 STAR 237

Voluntary sterilisation 'most popular contraceptive'

By Joe Openshaw,
Medical Reporter

The most popular form of contraception in the world today is voluntary sterilisation and, by the end of last year, 110 million women and 70 million men had been sterilised

Dr V P de Villiers, national chairman of the Association for Voluntary Sterilisation of South Africa (AVSSA) said this in Johannesburg yesterday at the inaugural meeting of the Transvaal region of the association

"My calculation is that for the next 10 years there will be a sustained demand for 300 000 sterilisations a year."

Voluntary sterilisation surpassed all other approaches to family planning, he said

More than 40 million sterilisations had been performed in 1985

"The operation is legal, cheap, effec-

tive and simple. People in the lower income bracket are sterilised free of charge."

He said two or three children were sufficient for most couples

"Should we in South Africa avoid all further births after the third, an estimated 500 mothers would be prevented from dying and we would also prevent the loss of 10 000 babies"

Guest speaker at the inauguration was Dr Marcus Filshie, senior lecturer and honorary consultant at the University of Nottingham and the Queen's Medical Centre, England, who gave technical details of the Filshie Clip, for surgical contraception

He said surgical contraception had come to stay and, because of education efforts in Nottinghamshire, 82 percent of couples over 35 had chosen surgical contraception

much did the subsidy increase on each of those occasions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

No The subsidy scheme came into effect on 1 October 1982. Since then the subsidy had not been increased

Howard Q. Co. 647
14/3/85

395 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) What are the present subsidies paid by his Department to private welfare organizations for the different post levels of Black social workers,
- (2) what percentage of the scale average for social welfare positions is paid by his Department to private welfare organizations,
- (3) whether this percentage is to be increased, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(1) Social Workers

Salary subsidy R893,78 per month
Administrative subsidy R341,42 per month

Supervisors

Salary subsidy R1 325,86 per month
Administrative subsidy R458,88 per month

Manager's Posts

Salary subsidy R1 507,44 per month
Administrative subsidy R458,88 per month

(2) 75%

(3) No Taking all into account the subsidies are considered to be fair and reasonable

Commissions/departmental committees

403 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Trade and Industry

(1) How many (a) commissions and (b) departmental committees of inquiry were appointed in respect of his Department in 1984,

(2) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been completed, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(3) whether any of the reports of such commissions and committees have been made public, if so, (a) how many and (b) of which commissions and committees,

(4) what is the total estimated cost relating to each of these commissions and committees?

The MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

(1) (a) None

(b) Two

(2) Yes

(a) Two

(b) (i) Committee of Inquiry into the Application of the Industrial Protection Policy

(ii) Committee of Inquiry into the Future of the Sishen-Saldanha Project

(3) No The report of the Committee of enquiry into the Application of the Industrial Protection Policy will be made public as soon as the English version has been printed

As regards the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Sishen-Saldanha project please see the reply to oral Question 20(2) dated 26 February 1985

(4) R12 400 in respect of (2)(b)(i)
R114 500 in respect of (2)(b)(ii)

Alexandra

423 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

Whether he or the Government has received any representations from the Municipality of Alexandria in regard to the incorporation of any additional land into the municipal area of Alexandria, if so, (a) what was the gravamen of the representations, (b) what areas of land were involved and (c) what was his or the Government's response thereto?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

(a) and (b) Representations were received for the extension of Alexandria by 102,1 hectares, being a portion of portion 16 of the farm Lombardy 1R of Johannesburg and is leased for a nominal amount to the West Rand Development Board on condition that it be used for education and recreational purposes only. The Alexandra Town Council wants this land to be incorporated in Alexandra for residential purposes.

Representations were also received to extend Alexandra's boundaries by the inclusion of Wynberg, a portion of Kew and the area between the eastern boundary of Alexandra and the N3 national road

(c) Both these representations are being investigated in consultation with all the parties concerned

Tax

468 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(a) What amount in tax was collected

from Blacks in terms of the Black Taxation Act in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) how many Blacks paid tax on income during this period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

(a) R326 129 064

(b) 2918 781

Howard Q. Co. 649
14/3/85

469 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many (a) White and (b) Black children were born in South Africa in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 81 119

(b) 710 000 (Estimated)

Births

470 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian children were born in South Africa in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) 87 485

(b) 22 350 (Asians—Indians not available separately)

14/3/85

Persons moved to Black states
471 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) How many persons were moved from the East Rand in 1984 to (i) national

much did the subsidy increase on each of those occasions?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

No The subsidy scheme came into effect on 1 October 1982. Since then the subsidy had not been increased.

Handwritten: 14/3/85
Welfare organizations: subsidies

395 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) What are the present subsidies paid by his Department to private welfare organizations for the different post levels of Black social workers,
- (2) what percentage of the scale average for social welfare positions is paid by his Department to private welfare organizations,
- (3) whether this percentage is to be increased, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) by what amount?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (1) Social Workers
Salary subsidy R893,78 per month
Administrative subsidy R341,42 per month
Supervisors
Salary subsidy R1 325,86 per month
Administrative subsidy R458,88 per month
Manager's Posts
Salary subsidy R1 507,44 per month
Administrative subsidy R458,88 per month
- (2) 75%
- (3) No Taking all into account the subsidies are considered to be fair and reasonable

- (4) R12 400 in respect of (2)(b)(i)
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The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Yes

- (a) and (b) Representations were received for the extension of Alexandra by 102,1 hectares, being a portion of portion 16 of the farm Lombardy 1R. This land belongs to the City Council of Johannesburg and is leased for a nominal amount to the West Rand Development Board on condition that it be used for education and recreational purposes only. The Alexandra Town Council wants this land to be incorporated in Alexandra for residential purposes. Representations were also received to extend Alexandra's boundaries by the inclusion of Wynberg, a portion of Kew and the area between the eastern boundary of Alexandra and the N3 national road

- (c) Both these representations are being investigated in consultation with all the parties concerned
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- (a) What amount in tax was collected

from Blacks in terms of the Black Taxation Act in the 1983-84 financial year and (b) how many Blacks paid tax on income during this period?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

- (a) R326 129 064

- (b) 2 918 781

Handwritten: 297
Handwritten: Births

469 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitution and Planning

- How many (a) White and (b) Black children were born in South Africa in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a) 81 119
(b) 710 000 (Estimated)

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470 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

How many (a) Coloured and (b) Indian children were born in South Africa in 1983?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (a) 87 485

- (b) 22 350 (Asians—Indians not available separately)

Handwritten: 14/3/85
Handwritten: Persons moved to Black states
475 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

- (1) How many persons were moved from the East Rand in 1984 to (a) national

Sterilisation will be 'vital' for SA

By Kate McKinnell

With population figures doubling in South Africa every 25 years, Mrs Mary Carson believes voluntary sterilisation will be vital here

But in establishing a Transvaal branch of the Association for Voluntary Sterilisation of South Africa, she is stepping into thorny territory

Sister Bernard Ncube, president of the Federation of Transvaal Woman, has been reported as saying that contraception is a "safe way of murdering a nation". And family planning generally has been mistrusted by black people because of the racial lines along which it has been guided in the past

Mrs Carson refuses to see the concept of voluntary sterilisation in that light — she says her concern is for the future and the prospect of a population overwhelming the country's water and food resources

She says the AVSSA's efforts are aimed at all South Africans "People need to be confronted with the alternatives — contraception now or unemployment, mass starvation and poverty later," she says.

"The fact is that South Africa's population will soon outgrow its resources — and everyone has a responsibility to change that, whatever their colour"

The AVSSA was founded in 1975 in Cape Town and went national in 1980. Among its aims are to overcome prejudice and bring

about a better understanding of the benefits of sterilisation, and to encourage health personnel to recommend voluntary sterilisation to people who do not want more children.

It provides a wide range of educational material and Mrs Carson has made several audiovisual programmes

The organisation also trains staff to promote sterilisation as an alternative form of contraception

Mrs Carson says "We encourage sterilisation for couples who have had the number of children they want and can afford. There is no safer form of contraception — it has a failure rate of only one percent — and sterilisation does not have any of the unpleasant side effects or dangers that are associated with some contraceptives"

She stresses the word voluntary at all times, and says that couples should receive lengthy counselling and be given ample time to think before a decision on sterilisation is made

People have to consider that the procedure is irreversible. And, as Mrs Carson says, men and women can be sterilised

Vasectomy, the sterilisation procedure for men, is quicker and less painful than the mini-laparotomy and laparoscope operations for women. These operations can be done under local anaesthetic and the laparoscope can be completed in only six minutes

Myths surrounding sterilisation, which

Mrs Carson quickly dispels, are those that suggest men become impotent and that women require hysterectomies after sterilisation

She says "A vasectomy is definitely NOT castration — the men's hormone balances are unaffected by the procedure"

"And a study of sterilised women showed the incidence of hysterectomies to be no different from that in other women"

Anyone referred from a family planning clinic is sterilised free of charge at a provincial hospital, while most medical aid schemes cover the costs of private hospitals

Mrs Carson says the AVSSA will continue to press for more widespread hospital sterilisation services. She also wants hospitals to perform sterilisation procedures on women without having to get their husbands' consent

She says "We would also like to see legislation allowing voluntary legal abortion when sterilisation fails"

And what about the negative feelings that exist in the black community?

Mrs Carson feels these are mainly born out of ignorance about sterilisation, and with a better awareness of sterilisation and the alternative of poverty in an overpopulated world, the idea will become more acceptable

She says the AVSSA has a multi-racial committee and the support of many black doctors and academics



MARY CARSON "There are many misconceptions about voluntary sterilisation"

● Picture RUPHIN COUDYZER

TOBACC
Patlle

Area:

(2) what was the average annual amount paid *per capita* in 1985 to Black persons in respect of (a) each of these three types of pensions and (b) these disability grants;

(3) what will be the maximum (a) amount payable per annum to Black persons and (b) free income allowed per annum to Black persons being paid the maximum pension or grant in respect of (i) old-age pensions, (ii) blind persons' pensions and (iii) disability grants in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1) (a) (i) 264 295

(ii) 4 484

(iii) 1 456

(iv) 119 285

(b) (i) 171 792

(ii) 2 914

(iii) 1 092

(iv) 81 114

(2) (a) Old age pension: R898,50 (R74,87 per month)
Pension for the blind: R887,68 (R73,97 per month)
War veterans pension: R944,23 (R78,97 per month)

(b) Disability grant: R898,42 (R74,86 per month)
Old age pensions The monthly amount payable for the period March 1985 to September 1985: R65,00. With effect from 1 October 1985 the monthly amount was increased to R79,00. During May 1985 an additional bonus of R36,00 was paid.
Pensions for the blind The same as old age pensions

War veterans pensions: The same as old age pensions and an additional allowance of R5,00 per month
Disability grants: The same as old age pensions.

Figures do not include that of the national states. Not available

(3) (a)(i), (ii) and (iii) R886: The difference between the figures mentioned in (2)(a) and in (3)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) is due to arrears pensions that were paid out.

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii): From 1 March 1985 to September 1985 the free income limit was R252 per annum. With effect from 1 October 1985 the free income limit has been increased to R270 per annum

Q & A 744
Social Workers
Mr P G Soal asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) What total number of (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian social workers are registered with the Council for Social and Associated Workers.

(2) how many social workers does his Department employ.

(3) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) White 4 310
(b) Black 868
(c) Coloured 616
(d) Indian 296

(2) (i) The Welfare Section of the Department employs five social workers

(ii) There are forty nine social work posts in the Department's Mental (Psychiatric) Health Branch, of which thirty nine are filled.

(3) As at 1986.02.28

546. Mr P CROONJE asked the Minister of Transport Affairs:

(1) Whether in the 1985-86 financial year the South African Transport Services was found guilty of operating certain bus services without a licence; if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b)(i) on which routes and (ii) for what period was every such service operated.

(2) whether the South African Transport Services opposed an application by certain bus companies to introduce an inter-city bus network; if so, why.

(3) whether in the preceding period of 12 months the South African Transport Services opposed applications by bus companies to open certain bus services operated by them between Johannesburg and Durban to all races, if so, (a) on how many occasions and (b) why;

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

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) No

(a), (b)(i) and (ii) Fall away

(2) Yes. The South African Transport Services is a State business concern and as such it must protect its revenue. As any other hauler it has the right to oppose applications.

(3) No. Transport Services has, on two occasions opposed applications to operate certain bus services for the same reasons mentioned in part (2) of the reply.

(4) No.

Medicines Control Council

552. Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development.

With reference to his reply to Question No 219 on 4 March 1986, in what years was each of the 995 applications that were pending before the Medicines Control Council at the end of 1985, lodged with the said Council?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

1975	3
1976	3
1977	13
1978	45
1979	26
1980	19
1981	44
1982	83
1983	164
1984	338
1985	257

Q & A 746
Advertisements
581. Mr A B WIDMANN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

What was the cost to the State of family planning advertising in the 1984-85 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.
R1 625 000

Natal

White 1 (December 1984)
Coloured 1 (December 1983)
Asian 1 (March 1984)
Black 23 (4 in December 1983, 1 in January 1984, 4 in February 1984, 1 in March 1984, 5 in April 1984, 3 in May 1984, 2 in June 1984, 1 in July 1984, 1 in August 1984, 1 in October 1984)

OFS

White 0
Coloured 0
Asian 0
Black 2 (1 in December 1983, 1 in July 1984)

Transvaal

White 1 (September 1984)
Coloured 1 (December 1983)
Asian 0
Black 11 (1 in December 1983, 3 in January 1984, 1 in April 1984, 2 in May 1984, 1 in October 1984, 2 in November 1984, 1 in December 1984)

(b) Deaths in all Provinces during the period December 1983 to December 1984 0

(2) (d) health education

(b) continuation of an effective programme

(c) surveillance

237 *Hansen* *Q. 61/811*
Family planning section, staff complement

565 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(1) (a) What is the staff complement of the family planning section of his Department and (b) how many posts in this section are vacant at present,

(2) whether any steps are being taken to fill these vacancies, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be filled?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(1) (a) 2 349

(b) 598 posts as at 28 2 85

(2) Yes

(a) suitable applicants are being recruited on an ongoing staff recruitment basis

(b) when suitable applicants become available, and with allowance for present financial constraints

Substandard A

572 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

How many Black children were enrolled in 1984 in Substandard A in (a) each specified region and (b) the Republic?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

The honourable member is referred to table 3 4 2, page 192 of the 1984 annual report of this Department

Tsitsikamma Toll Road

584 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether a viewing site is being developed at the Tsitsikamma Toll Road, if so (a) what is the total estimated cost involved and (b) what company is constructing it,

(2) whether tenders were called for the construction of the viewing site, if not, why not, if so, (a) who were the tenderers and (b) what was the tender price of each such company

(3) whether the lowest tender was accepted, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) A rest area including a viewing site, picnic facilities, and ablution block, internal roads and parking areas, a tourist information centre and the caretakers accommodation is under construction at the Tsitsikamma Toll Road

(a) R3,7 million

(b) Messrs L T A Earthworks (South)

(2) (a), (b) and (3)

No In view of the circumstances set-out below the work was performed as a supplementary brief to an existing contract in respect of which tenders were invited Factors taken into account by the National Transport Commission in not inviting tenders for this part of the work were as follows

(i) The remoteness of the site,

(ii) To limit construction costs The contractor was already working on the road adjacent to the rest area, and

(iii) The undesirability of engaging more than one contractor to carry out work on a small site

Tenders were, however, called for by L T A Earthworks (South) in respect of

the construction of facilities at the rest area including electrical installations and power supply units

Buildings. R million

(i) LTA Building (Eastern Province) 1,55

(ii) B and E Construction 1,61

(iii) Andrew Hannah and son 1,64

As the tendered prices were all considered to be too high the work was undertaken by L T A Earthworks (South) with the assistance of a masonry sub-contractor, Eastern Cape Contracting Services, at a total cost of R880 000

Electrical installations R

(i) Elmec Industrial 396 427

(ii) Crown House Engineering 425 074

(iii) Smith and Weldrich 420 241

The lowest tender namely that of Elmec Industrial was accepted

Power supply units R

(i) Meisner 85 000

(ii) V and R Engineering 93 245

The lowest tender namely that of Meisner was accepted

231 *Hansen*
Military disability pensions
594 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare.

(a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

(a) There are currently 12 252 Military pensions in payment

(b) R26 816 603

Natal

White 1 (December 1984)
Coloured 1 (December 1983)
Asian 1 (March 1984)
Black 23 (4 in December 1983, 1 in January 1984, 4 in February 1984, 1 in March 1984, 5 in April 1984, 3 in May 1984, 2 in June 1984, 1 in July 1984, 1 in August 1984, 1 in October 1984)

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Black 11 (1 in December 1983, 3 in January 1984, 1 in April 1984, 2 in May 1984, 1 in October 1984, 2 in November 1984, 1 in December 1984)

(b) Deaths in all Provinces during the period December 1983 to December 1984 0

(2) Yes

(2) (a) health education

(b) continuation of an effective comprehensive immunization programme

(c) surveillance

(a) suitable applicants are being recruited on an ongoing staff recruitment basis

(b) when suitable applicants become available, and with allowance for present financial constraints

Substandard A

237
Heumen *Q. 61/811*
Family planning section: staff complement
565 Mr G B D McINTOSH asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

572 Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education

(1) (a) What is the staff complement of the family planning section of his Department and (b) how many posts in this section are vacant at present,

How many Black children were enrolled in 1984 in Substandard A in (a) each specified region and (b) the Republic?

(2) whether any steps are being taken to fill these vacancies, if not, why not, if so, (a) what steps and (b) when is it anticipated that they will be filled?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

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Buildings R million

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(ii) B and E Construction 1.61
(iii) Andrew Hannah and son 1.64

(3) whether the lowest tender was accepted, if not, why not?

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The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

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(i) Elmec Industrial 396 427
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(iii) Smith and Weldrich 420 241

The lowest tender namely that of Elmec Industrial was accepted

Power supply units R

(2) (a), (b) and (3)

(i) Meisner 85 000
(ii) V and R Engineering 93 245

No. In view of the circumstances set-out below the work was performed as a supplementary brief to an existing contract in respect of which tenders were invited. Factors taken into account by the National Transport Commission in not inviting tenders for this part of the work were as follows.

(i) The remoteness of the site,

(ii) To limit construction costs. The contractor was already working on the road adjacent to the rest area; and

(iii) The undesirability of engaging more than one contractor to carry out work on a small site

The lowest tender namely that of Meisner was accepted
Heumen
Military disability pensions
594 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Health and Welfare

(a) How many persons are in receipt of military disability pensions and (b) what amount was paid out in such pensions in respect of the year ended 31 March 1984?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELFARE.

(a) There are currently 12 252 Military pensions in payment

(b) R26 816 603

Tenders were, however, called for by L T A Earthworks (South) in respect of

SA whites outnumbered 17-1

BBC man

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The explosion that determines South Africa's future will be one of population rather than political upheaval, says journalist Graham Leach, BBC Radio's correspondent in Southern Africa since 1983, in a book entitled "South Africa" to be published in Britain next month.

Leach reported on South Africa for the BBC in 1976 and 1977, returning in 1983 to gain first-hand experience of the current unrest.

Only a fool, says Leach, would predict whether a political revolution will happen. But the revolution which will certainly take place concerns the number of people who will have to be fed, and the resources and economic and social planning which will be needed to meet an immense population explosion in the 21st century.

"It is thus, rather than any imminent political upheaval, which is likely to influence the future of South Africa and determine how its political and ec-

onomic life will develop."

With information based on Department of Health and Welfare figures, Leach writes "The South African population will multiply almost five times over the next six decades."

"And whereas the whites are at present outnumbered almost 5-1 by the blacks, by 2040 this ratio will have risen to around 17-1."

THE 'IF' ABOUT THE FUTURE

He says "If the country is able to create wealth and can put into action a programme of urbanisation and rural development, it should be possible to improve the standard of living of the black masses while steering the country away from the anarchy which will ensue if millions of blacks are left impoverished, feeling that the first-world opportunities which South Africa can offer are becoming fewer and that the country, or parts of it, is slipping into third-world chaos."

"But it is a big 'if'."

But, he says, it is reassuring that South Africans "on both sides of the argument" are trying to find a solution. In this there is cause for hope.

On Namibia, Leach says "South Africa is not about to throw in the towel at any price." An unconditional pull-out from the territory at present is unthinkable because of the perceived Communist threat, because the South African Right would capitulate on it, and because black South Africans would see it as white capitulation.

"In fact, the deadlock may suit some of the parties involved. While the United States would like to get the Cubans out of Angola, they would not risk a showdown with the Soviet Union that would jeopardise the arms control talks."

The Soviet Union "is probably quite happy with the way the conflict is ticking over at present and is prepared to play the waiting game."

"As for South Africa, it still feels confident it can handle itself militarily in the region. Consequently, it believes it can hold out for the best possible deal over Namibia."

BUDDY 2/4/86
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Bank sees big jump in schooling

Economics Reporter

THE population is expected to double during the next 20 years to about 64-million.

Blacks will markedly increase their share of the total, according to the latest *Barclays Business Briefing*. It says whites have achieved a First-World growth profile, with coloureds and Indians not far behind, while the black growth rate is expected to peak in the decade ahead.

There should be another quantum jump in the next decade in education because there are now 5-million children in primary schools but only 1-million in high schools.

Thus, says Barclays, indicates a huge increase in the high school population in the next few years.

Barclays is worried about the performance of blacks at high school level.

In standards 9 and 10 the fall-out before matriculation is 25% and the failure rate at matriculation is 50% compared to 10% for white pupils.

Barclays expects a dramatic increase, however, in black matriculants before the year 2000 and in tertiary education after that date.

The modernisation of education has two implications one is that it is far from obvious that the economy will grow fast enough to absorb newly-qualified young people. The other is that the equalisation of educational standards, assuming they will be raised to white levels, will be enormously expensive and require a continuously growing economy.

There is even further to go with the training of doctors and nurses — with 80% of doctors now white and only 2% black.

The problem of social security was described as daunting with the number of black pensioners increasing because of population growth; decay of the extended family; urbanisation; and high levels of unemployment and under-employment.

In 1984 total spending on black old-aged pensions outran that on whites for the first time.

The *per capita* disparity, however, remains enormous.

The *Business Briefing* says the feeble economic growth rate means that it will need a high tax burden to redress disparities in wealth.

It adds that foreign banks should appreciate the need for socio-economic modernisation and help rather than hinder SA's economic growth.

Fingerprinting draws fire from all sides

SIPHO NGCOBO

GOVERNMENT's massive uniform documentation drive, which will require the fingerprinting of all white, Indian and coloured as well as black applicants, has drawn sharp criticism from across the political spectrum.

Organisations opposed to fingerprinting include such diverse groups as the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP).

Helen Suzman, PFP law and order representative, said the new move was "the most extraordinary, unnecessary and expensive exercise."

"South Africa smacks of a country behind the iron curtain. I personally do not know of any civilised Western country which insists on fingerprinting of any of its citizens whenever an identity document is applied for.

"It has serious criminal implications. All Government should be doing is replacing the pass book with the same document presently carried by whites."

Sue Trathen, Transvaal chairwoman

of Black Sash, criticised the fingerprinting of applicants as an "invasion of privacy".

HNP leader Jaap Marais said he was opposed to fingerprinting.

"This should not be done. It's regarded by people as being closely associated with criminality and the vast majority of people are not involved in criminal actions. To introduce fingerprinting is completely unwarranted and very humiliating."

It is reported that legislation to provide for uniform identity documents for all races will go through Parliament within the next week or two.

A source close to the Cabinet said from Cape Town that related legislation providing for full citizenship for all South Africans and for the abolition of influx control and the introduction of "orderly urbanisation" was expected to be submitted at the same time.

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL 1986

act, 1984 (Act 111 of 1984) which commenced on 1 January 1985, determines that the administrative, clerical, professional, technical and general A divisions of the Public Service from the date of commencement are deemed to be included in the A division. Information in regard to persons employed in the A division as at 30 September 1985 is as follows.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
46 049	1 740	1 824	479

(b) At 30 September 1985 the total number of persons in the Public Service in each population group were as follows:

Whites	140 199
Coloureds	35 653
Indians	6 104
Blacks	94 842

Children adopted

582. Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

	Reference Books		Influx Control	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kempton Park	374	159	808	316
Alberton	51	4	858	172
Germiston	41	55	99	50
Boksburg	511	130	4 008	445
Springs	180	168	363	223
Brakpan	48	1	243	10
Delmas	69	2	35	10
Benoni	782	87	860	96
Heidelberg	39	11	26	6
Bronkhorstspuit	22	32	41	26
Cullinan	62	21	82	34
Nigel	22	3	35	1
TOTAL	2 201	673	7 458	1 389

Q. 971
HANSMAN 8/4/86

600. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) How many persons were moved from

Removals
8/4/86
HANSMAN 8/4/86
600. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(2) how many of these persons (a) mov-

HoA

TUESDAY, 8 APRIL 1986

974

ed voluntarily and (b) were moved (i) by decree, (ii) by court order and (iii) in terms of other specified legal provisions?

Portugal	49 159
United Kingdom	225 381
Other Europe	28 329
United States of America	5 416
Other America	3 749
Australia	4 311
Other Oceania	1 462
Asia	5 526
Stateless and unknown	1 199

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(1) (a) None

(b) 36

(i) 29

(ii) 7

(2) (a) 36

(b)(i), (ii) and (iii) Fall away.

Q. 972
HANSMAN 8/4/86
607 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services

(1) What was the total number of White South African citizens resident in the Republic as at 31 December 1985,

(2) (a) how many persons resident in the Republic as at that date had not taken out South African citizenship and (b)(i) what were their countries of origin and (ii) how many of them came from each such country?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

(1) 4 462 930

(2) (a) 476 000

(b)	(i)	(ii)
Zimbabwe	59 400	
Other Africa (excluding Zimbabwe)	19 997	
German Federal Republic	24 579	
Greece	9 165	
Italy	17 914	
Netherlands	20 413	

Children's homes

634 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister

HANSMAN 8/4/86
Q. 974

HoA

Estimates based on available information
Only countries from which more than 3 000 persons originate are shown separately

Q. 974
Public Service: posts available
HANSMAN 8/4/86
615 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Advisory Services

(a) How many posts were there in the Public Service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) how many such posts were vacant as at that date?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY SERVICES

(a) Information as at 31 December 1985:

230 268 (A and B divisions plus Non-classified plus Education plus Prisons Service)

(b) During 1985 savings measures on personnel expenditure were announced and in consequence thereof 47,7% of all vacant posts in the Public Service were abolished. As a result of this, valid figures concerning vacancies in posts in the Public Service are not available. It is estimated that at present about 7% of the posts in the Public Service are vacant

HANSMAN 8/4/86
Q. 974

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply would he please indicate whether what is required in order to receive a subsidy is a factual determination of the percentage of pupils or whether undertakings are required that the percentages will be adhered to?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, as I have said in my statement as well as on another occasion in this House, the whole matter of the composition of pupils—which is definitely taken into consideration for registration as well as for the determining of the subsidy—will be handled with the greatest circumspection and the relevant Directors of Education will discuss the cases with the associations or controlling bodies of the schools concerned on merit. My answer to the hon member's question is therefore that, in view of the spirit in which we must render the service, we should handle this delicate matter in such a way that it will benefit the education and upbringing we serve—also in the important work done by private schools in this regard.

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, do I understand the hon the Minister correctly that he is going to look at the factual situation and not require undertakings?

The MINISTER Yes, we shall do that.

†Mr H E J VAN RENSBURG Mr Speaker, further arising out of the vague and unsatisfactory replies of the hon the Minister, is it correct that a White private school or a private school falling under the hon the Minister's Department, will not be able to register if there are less than 70% White pupils enrolled at such a school? In the second place, what are the implications for a school which cannot register as a result of such a provision?

†The MINISTER The hon member is speculating, and I am not prepared to reply to speculations. If the hon member wishes to put a new question, he is free to lay it upon the Table. We will then reply to it.

†Mr J J B VAN ZYL Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply in which he said that it was determined

HoA

"on merit" and in which he continually referred to "merit", can he explain to us what he means by the word "merit" and what he regards as "merit" in these circumstances?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I really do not believe that the hon member for Sunny-side can expect me now to explain in detail all the points of merit which are taken into consideration [Interjections] I want to refer the hon member to the statement originally made by my colleague, the hon the Minister of National Education, to statements subsequently made by me as well as to my speeches as recorded in Hansard during the own affairs appropriation debate.

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, and in particular with reference to the question of representation, I should like to ask him whether he could in all good conscience extend the date for the receipt of representations from the private schools on the registration requirements from tomorrow to some date after the opening of the Transvaal schools?

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, if problems having real merit are experienced and where any institution finds it necessary to make an input, we are prepared to look into it provided it is within limits.

For written reply

General affairs

De facto de jure population

HANS WARD 8/4/86
262 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) What is the latest estimate of the (a) de facto and (b) de jure Black population of (i) Old and New Crossroads, respectively, and (ii) each specified other township in the Cape Peninsula in respect of (aa) adults males, and females, respectively, and (bb) children,

- (2) how many persons in each category

were (a) employed and (b) unemployed at the time when the estimate was made;

- (3) what is the date of this estimate?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) (a)(i) and (ii)(aa) and (bb) The de

	Men	Women	Children
Old Crossroads	3 487	4 513	9 958
New Crossroads	3 076	3 376	7 006
Langa	15 286	4 591	6 183
Nyanga	12 768	4 555	6 847
Guguletu	25 965	18 202	33 822
Khayelitsha	2 762	4 576	11 708
Site C	9 599	8 890	13 348

- (2) No figures regarding unemployed Blacks are available as legislation does not necessitate their registration as such

(bb) Nyanga 7 420 8 116 beds
New Crossroads 6 924 —
(cc) Guguletu 30 084 9 277 beds

- (3) 31 March 1985
31 December 1985 in respect of Site C

(b) 31 December 1985

HANS WARD 8/4/86
291 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (a) What total number of persons can be accommodated in the (i) houses and (ii) single quarters presently available in (aa) Langa, (bb) Nyanga and (cc) Guguletu without there being any undesirable overcrowding and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

(a) What total number of Black persons in the Republic were resettled in 1985, (b) (i) from what specified places were they removed and (ii) in what specified places were they resettled and (c) for what reasons were they resettled?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(a) Urban Areas 2 807
Rural Areas 3 630

- (a) (i) Houses Single Quarters Including hostels erected by employers

(aa) Langa 11 525 9 179 beds

(b) (i) Urban Areas

Alberton/Germiston 29
Alexandra 87
Benoni 94

HoA

COMMON ID BOOKS (237)
#12136 FIN (1/11/85)

15m in 16 weeks?

President P W Botha is understood to be furious about the premature disclosure of details of the proposed new common identity documents for all South Africans

He had hoped to personally announce the details during discussion of his Budget vote in parliament next week. But he was "scooped" by weekend press reports that government plans to issue 15m new ID documents between July and October — on the face of it a well-nigh impossible feat

It was also reported that applicants for the new documents would be fingerprinted. This has caused a massive outcry in many quarters

Botha's anger at the early disclosure has caused government departments concerned with the new ID documents to clam up. As the *FM* went to press, officials were unable to give any more information about the new documents or to say how much the new system would cost, and whether provision has been made in the current Budget. Nor could they say whether the Department of Home Affairs can cope logistically with issuing 15m new documents within four months, as reported.

The current estimate of Home Affairs expenditure in the coming year is R72,394m, of which R24,862m is allocated to population registration

Although the figure for population registration is 34,7% up on the previous year, this is mainly due to provision being made for the registration of blacks, a task previously handled by the old Department of Co-operation and Development

It seems unlikely that the four-month deadline will be met if government hopes to stick within budgeted figures. Even working 24 hours a day, officials would have to pro-

duce the new ID documents at a rate of around 5 000 an hour to meet the deadline.

In its latest annual report, the Department of Home Affairs says overtime work in the population registration section had to be stopped last year to save money. The report says an estimated 676 738 whites, coloureds, Indians and Chinese over 16 have not yet been issued with ID documents

In 1984-1985, the department issued 552 013 new or replacement documents, the report says ■

Legislation gives details of new identity documents

Political Staff
In terms of legislation published today, blacks will no longer be forced to carry identification

But in future everyone must have his fingerprints recorded when applying for a common identity document.

And the Population Register, which is the foundation stone of apartheid legislation, will be closely linked to the issue of identity documents

The Identification Bill, which introduces a common identity document for all race groups, is the first legislative step towards scrapping the influx control machinery. Included in the legislation on the way out

are the ~~Blacks~~ (Abolition of Passes and Coordination of Documents) Act and major parts of the Population Register Act.

Although the Bill scraps the need for anyone to carry an identity document everyone will have to identify himself "without delay" if asked to do so by an authorised officer.

This can be done by production of any State-issued identity document or by making a statement in which particulars of identity are given.

A person can also be identified by someone else who has identity documents

Refusal to meet the request could result in a maximum fine of R500 (or six months).

The Government has introduced measures to reinforce the legal obligation of individu-

als to submit details for the Population Register

And the obligation has been extended to employers, who will have to submit details of employees, as will landlords for tenants.

The Bill says the new identity document will contain:

- Identity number and the date of issue of the document.
- Full name, sex and date and place of birth.
- Citizenship.
- A recent photograph
- Any other particulars contained in the Population Register which the Minister of Home Affairs stipulates should be included.

When applying for a Book of Life, individuals will have to supply details for the Population Register

Apart from the details required for inclusion in the identity document, fingerprints will have to be supplied, particulars "required when notice of birth is given", details of drivers' licences, firearm licences, marriage particulars, passport details, official language, occupation, residential and postal address, and any other particulars determined by the Minister of Home Affairs

Race is not mentioned anywhere in the legislation although it is clear that it will still be included in the Population Register as, in terms of other legislation, race classification has to be given on a birth certificate.

(ii) Housing R39 252 933
Infrastructure R917 682

(2) Rate of interest in respect of loans
Housing 11,25%
Infrastructure 1% and 11,25%

Q 2295
Subsidised border fencing
433 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the
Minister of Public Works

Whether his Department bears the cost

Transkei	4,8 kilometres	R20 047,82
Bophuthatswana	17,55 kilometres	R84 126,00
Venda	74,7 kilometres	R253 473,66
Swaziland	80 kilometres	R319 933,45
Lesotho	37,530 kilometres	R173 626,62

Yes, in so far as it concerns the erection of border fences between States and the maintenance thereof

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

of subsidised border fencing; if not, by which Government Department(s) is this cost borne; if so, (a) how many kilometres of fencing were erected between the Republic and each specified independent Black state during the latest specified period of two years for which figures are available and (b) what was the cost involved?

Q 2295
Family housing units
533 Mr A SAVAGE asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many new family housing units for Blacks in White urban areas were built by each Development Board in 1985 and (b) what was the expenditure in that year on (i) such housing and (ii) infrastructural services for such housing?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) None—Development Boards do not erect houses in White urban areas

(i) and (ii) Fall away

Q 2295
Black spots
600 Mr G B D MCINTOSH asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid.

(1) (a) How many Black spots were re-moved in each (i) magisterial district

(2) what was the total (a) amount paid out in compensation for, and (b) cost of removing, each of these Black spots in 1985?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) One to date

(a) (i) Pietersburg

(ii) Transvaal

(b) (i) The Seakamela Community

(ii) 5 707.

(c) On the farm Avon 73 LS

(2) (a) and (b) No costs were incurred

in 1985 The Seakamela Community was resettled in the course of January this year at a cost of R2 523 907 of which R2 050 877 was paid as compensation for improvements left behind by the community on the farm Dalmeney, from which they moved

Q 2297
Ekangala
684. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) What was the (i) adult (aa) male and (bb) female and (ii) child population of Ekangala Township as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) to which tribal or ethnic group do they belong in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) As at 31 March 1985

	(i) (aa) Males		(ii) Children		Total
	(bb) Females				
Male	460	558	974	1 992	
Female	144	186	346	676	
Children	44	68	143	255	
Total	99	133	274	506	
Ndebele	59	70	144	273	
South Sotho	48	68	148	264	
North Sotho	12	15	35	62	
Swazi	50	58	123	231	
Shangaan	133	164	320	617	
Tswana					
Venda					
Xhosa (Transkei)					
Zulu					
Total	1 049	1 320	2 507	4 876	

additional benefits and (b) what specified additional benefits do they receive?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) (i) By Rail

Pilots, their wives and dependent children receive one annual holiday free pass, and unlimited privilege tickets at quarter-fare. Pilots in possession of a grey or black pass receive unlimited free journeys, and their wives and dependent children one annual holiday free pass and unlimited privilege tickets at quarter-fare.

(2) whether these members of staff receive or qualify for any additional benefits for travel after a long period of service, if so, (a) after what period of service do they qualify for these

Q 2297
Staff: travel benefits
741 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether (a)(i) pilots and (ii) clerks attached to the South African Airways and (b)(i) directors, (ii) assistant directors, (iii) deputy directors, (iv) clerks, (v) shunters, (vi) engine drivers and (vii) artisans attached to the South African Transport Services receive any travel benefits; if so, for what specified benefits do members of staff in each category qualify annually;

Detention deaths reach highest ever levels

237
254/86 W. Mail

DETENTION DEATHS IN LAST 12 MONTHS				
PLACE	NAME AND AGE	WHERE HELD	OFFICIAL REASON	DATE
REEF	Andries Raditsela (29)	Tsakane	Brain injuries (2 days)	6/5/85
PRETORIA	Meshack Mogale (16)	Mamelodi East	Unknown (2 days)	17/11/85
	Joel Phoshoko (28)	Pretoria Central P/S	Unknown (A few hours)	1/4/86
EAST Tvl	Sonnyboy Mokoena (24)	Pilgrims Rest P/S	Found hanged (2 days)	16/8/85
	Eric Ngomane (22)	Hazyview P/S	Unknown (3 weeks)	12/4/86
NORTH Tvl	Ngoake Ramalede (26)	Lebowa	Fell off truck (1 day)	18/10/85
	Makompo Kutumela (25)	Lebowa	Severe assault (1 day)	6/4/86
	Peter Nchabeleng (59)	Lebowa	Heart attack (1 day)	11/4/86
EAST CAPE	Mzwandile Muggels (20)	Steytlerville P/S	Injured during arrest (1 day)	3/7/85
	Johannes Spogter (13)	Steytlerville P/S	Head injuries (2 days)	5/7/85
	Thembalake George (15)	King Williamstown	Injuries (1 day)	16/8/85
	Loyiso Ndzandze (20)	King Williamstown	Injuries (3 days)	21/9/85
	Mbuyiselo Mbotya (35)	King Williamstown	Head injuries (1 day)	21/9/85
TRANSKEI	Batandwa Ndondo (22)	Cala	Shotgun wounds (1 day)	24/9/85
OFS	Sipho Mutsi (20)	Odendaalsrus	Brain haemorrhage (1 day)	5/5/85
	Johannes Mashego (26)	Pays P/S	Unknown (A few hours)	19/4/86

Sixteen people held on politically related charges are known to have died in police custody during the past year, according to these DPSC figures. The chart indicates the official cause of death, days spent in detention and place of death.

DEATHS in police custody over the past three weeks now toll five — three of which appear politically related.

Since the beginning of the month ● 26-year-old Johannes Mashego died in Parys, Orange Free State, a few hours after his arrest by the South African Police.

● Eric Ngomane, a 22-year-old high school pupil, died at the Hazyview police station, in the Nelspruit area, about three weeks after his arrest by the SAP.

● Peter Nchabeleng 59, the UDF Northern Transvaal president, died within hours of being in Lebowa police custody.

● Lucky Makompo Kutumela, 25, a member of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation and the Media Workers Association of South Africa, died also within hours of being held by Lebowa police.

● Trade unionist Joel Phoshoko, 28, died at the HF Verwoerd Hospital within a few hours of presenting himself at Pretoria Central police station.

Commenting on this spate of deaths in custody, Detainees' Parents Support Committee representative, Max Coleman, said "Detentions are proportional to the amount of political activity taking place and in turn deaths in detention are also proportional. Also the manner in which people, activists in particular, are being rounded up and hounded increases the risk of death in the process."

A total of 13 people died in police custody last year, a figure matched only in 1976 and 1977. Never before have there been five deaths in so short a space of time as the last few weeks.

Speaking at a memorial service for the UDF's Nchabeleng on Tuesday, Coleman said the occurrence of such abuses "is not surprising when one realises the total power the interrogator has over his victim under the South African security legislation."

"He can work on him away from any interference from a lawyer, the courts, an independent doctor or family member and he can do it for as long as he likes."

The DPSC has recorded a total of 61

In 21 days, five people have died in detention. Never before have so many political detainees died in so short a time. RUTH BECKER reports

deaths in security detention since 1963 and 18 in police custody relating to political arrests during the last 18 months. Half of these occurred within the first five days in custody, twenty three within the first day.

An analysis of 76 case histories of detainees conducted by the DPSC two years ago claimed that 93 security policemen were involved in 17 different locations.

This, Coleman says, "leads one inevitably to the conclusion that serious assault during and immediately after arrest is a common cause of death and, in fact there is during the present state onslaught on political activists a very fine line between death as a result of police action and death in police custody."

Another fine line exists between death while held under security or criminal legislation, he added after the service.

Paris Malatji, for example, was shot dead at Protea police station, Soweto, in 1983. He was taken in by security police, held as a criminal, but interrogated as if under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Trade unionist Andries Raditsela, who died of brain injuries in May last year at Tsakane Brakpan, was similarly not held under security legislation.

Referring to the extensive powers the Internal Security Act allows the government and the potential extension of State of Emergency indemnities in new legislation tabled this week, he described the current situation as "the spreading of a de facto State of Emergency."

Two of this month's deaths occurred in Lebowa. But, according to Coleman, homeland repression is no more than an extension of South African government practices. "They either have security legislation patterned on the Internal Security Act with security police trained by the SAP, or operate totally in conjunction



Widowed Mojaji Nchabeleng — wasn't notified of post mortem. Picture VUYI MBALO

with the SAP. They can already boast 13 deaths in detention, eight in Transkei, two in Venda and three in Lebowa," he said.

● The South African Medical and Dental Council this week adopted guidelines for the care of detainees. They recommended police should not restrict district surgeons from treating detainees, that medical care should not be interrupted and that panels of doctors be established to

treat detainees.

The council said doctors should render medical assistance to "terrorists" but advise authorities of the circumstances without delay. This contradicts the guidelines for ethical behaviour in civil unrest situations suggested by the National Medical and Dental Association (Namda).

Asked to comment yesterday, a Namda representative said they welcomed the SAMDC's attention to medical care of detainees.

They fully endorsed the SAMDC acknowledgement that doctors are obliged to render medical care to detainees, and supported the calls for unrestricted access to detainees, clarification of the standing orders relating to health care during detention and imprisonment and uninterrupted medical care being available to detainees.

Namda stressed district surgeons should comply with existing regulations stating detainees be seen by a medical practitioner within 24 hours of detention and at all times on request.

Cape Times

2/15/86

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Infant mortality rate down

Medical Reporter

THE infant mortality rate for Cape Town's coloured population was last year the lowest in the history of South Africa, according to Medical Officer of Health Dr Reg Coogan's annual report for 1985

However, he says that although the infant mortality rate for blacks living in greater Cape Town had "come down well" in the 10 years since 1975, increases in infant deaths in 1976 and 1985 show "the price that has been paid" during times of unrest

"For long periods Guguletu and Langa have been dangerous no-go areas, and vital street cleaning and garbage removal services and immunization programmes have suffered with the inevitable cost in babies' lives," he writes

Figures for deaths due to measles with complications show similar upsurges in the wake of periods of unrest.

In 1985 the coloured infant mortality rate had dropped from about 22 (in each 1 000 live births) in 1984 to 17,6. The white infant mortality rate was just over 10 in 1984 and 12,4 last year. The figures for blacks were just over 30 in 1984 and 37,8 last year.

Infant mortality rates are considered important indicators of the overall social conditions under which communities live

4 The Star, Monday May 5 1986

237

Contraceptive injections cause controversy in Namibia

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Is the use of the
contraceptive drug Depo-
Provera another in a series of
plots by imperialists and coloni-
alists to subjugate Africans?
This contentious question has
been raised again — this time
in Namibia, where an estimated
50,000 women use the injectable
drug as their only form of birth
control.

The general secretary of the
Namibia Women's Voice, Ms
Nashilongo Elgert, says the ad-
ministration of Depo to young
schoolgirls and to mothers who
have just given birth, is one of
the forms of "roleless vio-
lence" being perpetrated on the
territory's people, with the

eventual aim of "the total de-
struction of the Namibian na-
tion".

In an article in *The Namibi-
an* newspaper, Ms Elgert con-
demns Depo as a "dreadful
drug". She is qualified in radiog-
raphy and radiation medicine,
and is currently working on a
Master's thesis in health science
education through the Universi-
ty of New York. She works as a
radiographer at Windhoek's
State Hospital.

Those who have condemned
the drug over the years, have
accused it of causing a variety
of adverse side-effects, from

birth defects to cancer, to steri-
lity and heavy menstrual bleed-
ing. Because it is almost always
administered to the poorer
women in Third World coun-
tries, it has been seen by more
radical opponents as part of a
vast plot to control the develop-
ing world.

Supporters of Depo point out
that the injection — which pro-
tects a woman against unwant-
ed pregnancy for at least three
months — is the most conve-
nient and effective method of
contraceptive for use in unso-
phisticated, isolated popula-
tions.

The rift between the drug and
birth defects and cancer is far
from being proven. Depo sup-
porters claim the health risk to
mothers is low-income rural
areas who have children at vir-
tual yearly intervals, far ex-
ceeds that of the possible side-
effects of the contraceptive.

One of the most publicised
tussles over the use of the drug
was in Zimbabwe, in the latter
half of 1981, when radical
Health Minister Dr Herbert
Ushewokunze clashed head-on
with Family Planning Associa-
tion Director Mr Peter Dodds.

After much acrimonious pub-

lic debate over the use of the
drug, the minister eventually or-
dered its banning and Mr Dodds
shortly afterwards left the asso-
ciation and the country.

The director warned that
withdrawing Depo would jeo-
pardise the country's highly re-
garded family planning pro-
gramme, which had from the
mid-1970s made significant
progress in reducing the coun-
try's high birth rate.

Officials in Namibia have
pointed to Mr Dodds' stand as
the correct one.

Dr Jock Orford, head of the
Department of Gynaecology and

Obstetrics at Windhoek's State
Hospital, said the withdrawal of
Depo in Zimbabwe led to the
country having one of the high-
est instance of babies being
"dumped" at birth by their
mothers.

Speaking to *The Namibian*,
in reply to Ms Elgert's claims,
Dr Orford said the use of Depo
in family planning had no politi-
cal connotations and was in-
stead providing a service to the
community.

Almost 60 percent of women
preferred Depo injections as a
contraceptive to either inter-
uterine devices or to the Pill, he

added.

Dr Andreas Oberholzer, medi-
cal superintendent at the Wind-
hoek State Hospital, said no pa-
tient at the hospital was given
Depo without her express con-
sent.

"It would be a criminal of-
fence if we injected someone
without her consent and the pa-
tient would be able to lay
charges," he said.

However, he did say Depo
was not given to young girls be-
cause of its high hormone con-
tent.

Dr Orford said the major dis-
advantage of Depo was it took

some time for the hormone to
be completely cleared from the
body once treatment was
stopped. In most cases, the ef-
fects of Depo would remain in
the patient from three months
to a year after the injection had
ceased to be administered.

Depo is in use in a number of
countries in southern Africa and
has been registered in many
countries around the world.

However, the United States
Food and Drug Administration
which has some of the strictest
licensing conditions in the
world, has not yet registered
Depo.

In Zimbabwe, Depo is being
used, although the authori-
ties say it is on a more limi-
ted scale than before.

BUDDAY (237) 262 13/5/86
Population warning

HARARE — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe warned in Harare yesterday that any attempt by outside interests to halt Africa's population explosion would be doomed to failure.

13/5/86

Opening a conference on Population and Development, held under the aegis of the African Parliamentary Union, Mugabe said the right of each nation to implement its own policy had to be recognised. — Sapa.

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● VAN NIEKERK

Abortion law group given little hope ²³⁷

GOVERNMENT is not contemplating changes to abortion laws.

National Health and Population Planning Minister Dr Willie van Niekerk, who met a deputation from the Women's Bureau of SA in Cape Town yesterday, said most people were satisfied with the existing law.

Van Niekerk said the deputation represented "the minority of women in SA".

Deputation leader Margaret Lessing said Van Niekerk told them he had the backing of the Cabinet in his decision.

She said after the meeting that the deputation represented women of all races.

"Dr van Niekerk is of the opinion that backstreet abortions are not a problem," she said.

He does not believe there is a need to revise the law as it stands, not even to make provision for abortion in failed sterilisation. He told us that only a minority thought there was a need for change."

A social worker and a community health nurse said backstreet abortions were rife in townships. — Sapa.

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Africa's population problem

By Robin Drew, of The Star's Africa News Service, reporting from Harare

How to dispel the dark shadow hanging over the African continent — its soaring population — has been under examination in Harare this week by parliamentarians from 30 African countries.

The conference has before it some frightening statistics. The continent as a whole is the least developed of the world's inhabited areas. But in terms of population growth rate, it is the fastest growing region.

In a keynote address, Dr Frederick Sai of Ghana, the World Bank's senior population adviser, said that every other part of the developing world has begun to bring its excessive rates of population growth under control.

"Only in Africa are growth rates still expected to rise by some small amount, cresting at an annual 3.09 percent a year in the period 1990-95, before they begin finally to decline."

But even if current expectations are fulfilled and the rates of growth do move

slowly downward, the annual increases in absolute numbers will continue to be ever larger well into the 21st century.

A three percent growth rate doubles a country's population every 23 years and, said Dr Sai, this has only to be sustained for a few generations and the result is absurdly large and impossible totals.

Africa's current population is estimated at 553 million and by the end of this century it will have grown to 877 million.

Dr Sai made the point that only rarely did absolute numbers pose a problem. The trouble lay in the impact of rapid population growth on development and the quality of human life.

For example in 1980 nearly half the 60 million children of school-going age were not in school despite the fact that many African countries were already putting 25 to 35 percent of their national budgets into education.

No one really knew the true number of unemployed in Africa, but estimates of up to 30 percent of the potential labour force were probably an underestimation.

Just to keep unemployment from getting

worse under current population growth rates would mean increasing the number of jobs by three percent a year, which was a prodigious challenge, barely within the capacity of industrialised countries.

There was a growing awareness of the adverse effect on development of rapid population growth, said Dr Sai, but the majority of African governments did not yet perceive the developmental need for slowing down this rate.

The conference also considered recommendations drawn up at a workshop of parliamentarians in Kenya last year which said that members of parliament should create and sustain an awareness of population and development issues among the peoples and governments of their countries.

Parliamentarians were urged to examine existing legislation on family planning and fertility issues with a view to ensuring that safe contraceptive services could be made freely and easily available to those who wanted them.

There was also a suggestion that legislation be enacted to support family

planning, including a minimum age of marriage.

In his opening address to the conference, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, urged the delegates to come up with practical solutions.

But he warned that people must not be made to feel that policies were being imposed on them. Every nation had the right to formulate its own policy and programmes which should take into account socio-economic, cultural and ideological attitudes and be capable of adaptation to regional circumstances.

He asked how many recommendations had been successfully implemented despite resolutions passed at other international conferences on population control.

This week's meeting, the All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development, is the first of its scope to be held in Africa.

A member of the parent body, the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, said the aim was to draw up an action plan which would be a milestone for future important steps.

AREA A: Alberton, Benoni, Johannesburg, Kempson Park, Randburg, Springs, Uitenhage, Sasolburg, Wonderboom, Durban Westonaria, those portions of the last-municipal areas within a radius of 24,14 km of Pietermaritzburg, Potchefstroom, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, KIMMunicipal Areas: Beacon Bay,

AREA C: Worcester Municipal Area D: Port Shepstone and Murrumbidgee, Harrismith, Koonstad, Ladang, Richards Bay and Rustenburg

Footnotes

1. Additional allowance - Bicycle

(3) (a)	Year	Price in cent per kWh for firm power	Price in cent per kWh for non-firm power	Actual average price in cent per kWh
	1977	0,5	0,166	0,390
	1978	0,5	0,166	0,381
	1979	0,5	0,166	0,408
	1980	0,5	0,166	0,400
	1981	0,5	0,166	0,166
	1982	0,5	0,166	0,167
	1983	0,5	0,166	0,167
	1984	1,1	0,25	Nil
	1985	1,1	0,25	0,255

(b) (1) 0,75 cent per kWh for firm power plus a premium of 0,35 cent per kWh if the supply is reliable; and 0,25 cent per kWh for non-firm power ie during *force majeure* situations and delivery of more than the contracted supply

It may be mentioned that electricity is not supplied in terms of the Nkomati Accord. It is done in terms of a tripartite agreement between the South African, Portuguese- and Mozambique Governments (called the main agreement) and a supply agreement between Escom, the Portuguese- and Mozambique Governments.

(u) March 1977 to 31 December 1985

Staff transferred

848 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether any staff members attached to the commissioners' courts were transferred from the former Department of Co-operation and Development to his Department with the transfer of these courts in 1984, if so, how many,
- (2) whether any of these staff members

were subsequently transferred to posts in his Department not related to the work being done by the commissioners' courts; if so, (a) why and (b) how many;

(3) whether any additional staff members have been appointed to fill the vacancies caused in respect of the said courts by the transfer of these staff members, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The hon member is referred to my written answer Question No 839 of 1985

Maintenance
 851 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) What was the average number of (a) new maintenance order applications made and (b) cases finalised per month at the maintenance court at Observatory, Cape Town, in 1985,

(2) what percentage of (a) maintenance order applications were (i) finalised by the maintenance officer and (ii) referred to trial and (b) fathers failed to comply with maintenance orders in 1985,

(3) whether any of these fathers were prosecuted, if so, what percentage of those who failed to comply were prosecuted,

(4) What is the average maintenance per child per month granted by these courts in respect of Black persons in 1985?

what was the increase on this occasion,

(2) whether the means test for *in forma pauperis* proceedings will be re-evaluated in the light of the rising cost of living and the cost of divorce; if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

There is no maintenance court at Observatory, Cape Town. Observatory falls within the magisterial district of Cape Town and maintenance enquiries originating from Observatory are held in the Magistrate's Court, Cape Town. Statistics of cases which originate from Observatory are not kept separately and the required information is, therefore, not available.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) (a) The required information is not available
 (b) R100.

Maintenance

855 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether any complaints have been received by any persons attached to his Department regarding the division of maintenance court functions among Observatory, Wynberg and Cape Town in the Cape Peninsula; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the complaints and (ii) response thereto,

(2) whether any action is to be taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(1) and (2) As far as can be established no complaints have been received by officers of the Department

HANS AND
 856 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice
 20/5/86 GSW 1809

(1) (a) How many *in forma pauperis* divorces were granted in 1985, (b) what was the limit in cash or assets for qualification for *in forma pauperis* divorces as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c)(i) when was this limit for the means test last increased and (ii)

(c) (i) On 15 January 1965 with the promulgation of the rules regulating the conduct of the proceedings in the several provincial and local divisions of the Supreme Court of South Africa

(ii) Before the commencement of the above-mentioned rules the matter was dealt with separately in each Division of the Supreme Court.

In the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State Provincial Divisions the limit was R50
 In the Cape Provincial Division the limit was R30

(2) Yes The matter is at present under consideration

Maintenance.

857 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) What percentage of maintenance order applications was (a) finalised by the maintenance officer and (b) referred to trial in respect of (i) Coloured and (ii) White persons in 1985,

(2) what was the average maintenance order granted per month per child in respect of (a) Coloured and (b) White persons in 1985?

reply; if so, (a) what total amount is involved and (b) what is the name of this body,

(2) whether guarantees have been obtained from the body concerned that these funds will be used exclusively for the training of Black persons, if not, why not,

(3) whether he will make a statement on this state of affairs?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) (a) and (b) No

(2) Falls away

(3) No

Vereeniging: public meeting

*3 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order †,

(1) Whether any members of the South African Police were present at a public meeting in Vereeniging on 24 April 1986 that was addressed by the State President and other persons, if so, (a) how many and (b) why,

(2) whether any of these members were marksmen, if so, (a) how many and (b) why,

(3) whether the presence of members of the South African Police was aimed at certain elements of the population, if so, at which elements,

(4) whether he arranged for an ambulance with a doctor to follow the State President from the airport to the above-mentioned meeting, if not, by whom were these arrangements made, if so, why;

(5) whether this meeting was attended by non-Whites, if so, in terms of what statutory provision were they permitted to attend it,

HOA

(1) Whether any complaints have been received by or charges have been laid with any member of the South African Police regarding the treatment of detainees at the Guguletu police station, if so, (a) when and (b) what was the nature of the complaints or charges,

(2) whether an investigation has been held into the treatment of detainees at this police station, if so, what were the findings, if not,

(3) whether an investigation will be held into the treatment and interrogation of detainees at this police station, if not, why not, if so, when?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No (a) and (b) Fall away

(2) No

(3) Yes, as soon as specific complaints are received by the South African Police

Q con 1761
Abortion and Sterilization Act
*5 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

Whether he will recommend the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the functioning of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, No 2 of 1975, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

No. The Act functions satisfactorily and reflects Government policy

Mrs H SUZMAN. Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he tell us how many organisations have made requests over the past year that such a commission be appointed?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, there

HOA

were about five very small organisations while about 15 large organisations said that the Act should not be changed

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, does he not think that that therefore is a very good reason for having a commission of enquiry as to whether the Act should be changed?

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! That really boils down to argument

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I did not hear the hon member for Houghton. Would she be so kind to repeat the question please?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS She is in trouble! [Interjections]

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister has paid me a compliment [Interjections] I am a little too old for that! [Interjections] I asked the hon the Minister whether the very fact that some organisations asked that the Act be changed and others asked that the Act be not changed was not a good reason for the appointment of a judicial commission to find out what the real answer is

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the answer is no [Interjections]

Q con 1762
Cusa
*6 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) requested permission from the South African Police to hold a rally at Vosloorus on 1 May 1986, if so,

(2) whether such permission was granted, if so, on what date,

(3) whether this permission was withdrawn at a later date, if so, (a) on what date and (b) why?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

HOA

Concern over Black teen pregnancies

27/11/86 237

Increasing teenage pregnancy among blacks is cause for concern, said Dr Willie van Niekerk, Minister of National Health, in Johannesburg yesterday

He said a 12-year-old girl having her first baby and a 19-year-old having her third were "the realities of the day"

"The quality of life of these poor mothers and their children will remain low and their prospects for a better future are dim

"The incidence of retardation among children of very young mothers is markedly higher and the risk of child abuse and child abandonment is far greater"

The Minister said more than 10 million South Africans are under 15 "This represents a very useful population with accompanying opportunities, challenges and problems"

gency, weekend

work cameras saw the failure

TB increases by more than 1 100 cases a year

Medical Reporter
REPORTED tuberculosis (TB) cases in greater Cape Town have increased by more than 1 100 a year in the past decade — but 1 000 treatment beds have been closed

This was "very depressing", the Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan, said in his annual report

TB was on the increase when it should have decreased

In 1975 2 742 new cases of TB were reported, by last year the figure had risen to 3 825

The hospital beds were shut for financial reasons

There is now only one bed for every 25 cases of TB in the area Dr Coogan said this was "a grave error"

The unrest severely hampered the work of TB clinics in the townships in the past year, Dr Coogan said The x-ray unit

at Langa had been destroyed by arsonists

"The disease is fundamentally a manifestation of socio-economic ills — malnutrition, bad housing, overcrowding and poverty It is not possible to eradicate TB by medical means alone," he said

He said patients now had to attend township clinics, but, in spite of intensive health education, more than 30 percent of patients did not take their medication as opposed to two percent among in-patients in TB wards

"This raises the spectres of failed treatment courses, relapses and the emergence of drug-resistant bacilli"

Pleas to the Department of National Health and Population Development and the South African National Tuberculosis Association (Santa) had produced "nothing but long debate", he said.

Unrest takes high toll in babies' lives

Medical Reporter
UNREST in black areas of the Western Cape took its toll with an increase in infant deaths last year

Cape Town's medical officer of health, Dr Reg Coogan, said in his annual report that the figures showed "only too clearly the price paid by this group during times of unrest"

"For long periods Guguletu and Langa have been dangerous no-go areas and vital street cleaning, garbage removal services and immunisation programmes have suffered, with the inevitable cost in babies' lives," he said

While figures for the black population had dropped significantly in the past decade, they showed increases in 1976 and last year

Dr Coogan's report said the 17,6-percent infant mortality rate for coloured people in the Western Cape was "well within the World Health Organisation's acceptable limit for a city of the developed Western world", while the white rate — at 12,4 percent — had not changed in the past decade

He said the rate was a valuable indicator of loss of life and its close relation to social conditions

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(4) What is the average maintenance per child per month granted by these courts in respect of Black persons in 1985?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

There is no maintenance court at Observatory, Cape Town. Observatory falls within the magisterial district of Cape Town and maintenance enquiries originating from Observatory are held in the Magistrate's Court, Cape Town. Statistics of cases which originate from Observatory are not kept separately and the required information is, therefore, not available

Maintenance

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- (1) Whether any complaints have been received by any persons attached to his Department regarding the division of maintenance court functions among Observatory, Wynberg and Cape Town in the Cape Peninsula, if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) nature of the complaints and (ii) response thereto,
- (2) whether any action is to be taken as a result, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) and (2) As far as can be established no complaints have been received by officers of the Department

HANSARD

856 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice *20/5/86 GCL 1809*

- (1) (a) How many *in forma pauperis* divorces were granted in 1985, (b) what was the limit in cash or assets for qualification for *in forma pauperis* divorces as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) (i) when was this limit for the means test last increased and (ii)

HoA

(3) (a)	Year	Price in cent per kWh for firm power	Price in cent per kWh for non-firm power	Actual average price in cent per kWh
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	1980	0,5	0,166	0,400
	1981	0,5	0,166	0,166
	1982	0,5	0,166	0,167
	1983	0,5	0,166	0,167
	1984	1,1	0,25	N/A
	1985	1,1	0,25	0,255

were subsequently transferred to posts in his Department not related to the work being done by the commissioners' courts, if so, (a) why and (b) how many,

- (3) whether any additional staff members have been appointed to fill the vacancies caused in respect of the said courts by the transfer of these staff members, if not, why not, if so, (a) how many and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

The hon member is referred to my written answer Question No 839 of 1985

Maintenance
851 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice *20/5/86 GCL 1808*

- (1) What was the average number of (a) new maintenance order applications made and (b) cases finalised per month at the maintenance court at Observatory, Cape Town, in 1985,

(2) what percentage of (a) maintenance order applications were (i) finalised by the maintenance officer and (ii) referred to trial and (b) fathers failed to comply with maintenance orders in 1985,

- (3) whether any of these fathers were prosecuted, if so, what percentage of those who failed to comply were prosecuted,

HoA

what was the increase on this occasion,

- (2) whether the means test for *in forma pauperis* proceedings will be re-evaluated in the light of the rising cost of living and the cost of divorce, if not, why not, if so, when?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(1) (a) The required information is not available

(b) R100

- (c) (i) On 15 January 1965 with the promulgation of the rules regulating the conduct of the proceedings in the several provincial and local divisions of the Supreme Court of South Africa

(ii) Before the commencement of the above-mentioned rules the matter was dealt with separately in each Division of the Supreme Court

In the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State Provincial Divisions the limit was R50

In the Cape Provincial Division the limit was R30

- (2) Yes The matter is at present under consideration

Maintenance

857 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice. *237*

- (1) What percentage of maintenance order applications was (a) finalised by the maintenance officer and (b) referred to trial in respect of (i) Coloured and (ii) White persons in 1985;

(2) what was the average maintenance order granted per month per child in respect of (a) Coloured and (b) White persons in 1985?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(1) and (2) The required information is not available.

Coal

863 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs †

(1) (a) How much residual coal is derived in the Republic from every ton of coal which (i) is exported, and (ii) is gasified by Sasol, and (b) how many tons of residual coal were derived in the Republic in the latest specified period of 12 months for which information is available,

(2) whether an investigation was instituted recently into the utilisation of such residual coal, if so, (a) when, (b) by whom and (c) what were the findings,

(3) (a)(i) how many tons of coal were exported by the Republic in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (ii) what was the average price per ton and (b) what average price was obtained per ton of export coal in 1970, 1975 and 1980, respectively,

(4) (a) at what tonnage are the Republic's commercially exploitable (i) coal reserves in general and (ii) coke reserves estimated, (b) what factors were taken into account in calculating these estimates and (c) in respect of what date are these figures furnished,

(5) whether the Republic exports any coke quality coal, if so, (a) why and (b)(i) what tonnage was exported in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (ii) what percentage of the Republic's coke reserves does this tonnage represent,

(6) whether Escom makes use of residual coal to generate electricity, if so, to what extent, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS

(1) (a) (i) Approximately 0,3 tons of residual or presently unsaleable coal were produced in the Republic for every ton of coal mined for export during 1985

(ii) Approximately 0,03 tons of residual coal were produced for every ton of coal gasified by Sasol during 1984

(b) Approximately 48,5 million tons of residual coal were produced in the Republic during 1985

(2) Yes

(a) July 1985

(b) Discard Coal Utilisation Committee of the Interdepartmental Coal Exploitation and Utilisation Committee, in collaboration with the CSIR and private sector

(c) The investigation is continuing. A considerable number of proposals regarding the possible utilisation of residual coal were received and are being considered

(3) (a) (i) 44 712 677 tons in the 12-months period ending 31 December 1985

(ii) R68,86

(b) 1970 R6,79
1975 R13,90
1980 R23,61

(4) (a) (i) 55 892 million tons

(ii) The Republic has no reserves of coke *per se* (such material does not generally occur in the natural state) but its coking coal reserves amount to 2 147 million tons

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(b) Geological and physical factors relating to the occurrence and composition of the coal and the prevailing economic and technological factors at the time when the estimates were made

(a) 191,

(b) 25,

(c) 1 458, and

(d) 1

as at 31 December 1985

Maintenance

900 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether maintenance orders are in certain cases made in respect of persons up to the age of 21 instead of 18 years, if so, under what circumstances,

(2) whether the complainant has to apply for such an order to be made up to the age of 21 years, if so, (a) why and (b) what procedure is to be followed in this regard?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

(4) and (2) There is no age-limit for the granting of maintenance. Age is, however, one of the factors that is considered in the granting of maintenance

Maintenance

901 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

(1) (a) On what grounds and (b) at what stage are garnishee orders made in respect of maintenance rulings,

(2) whether garnishee orders are made automatically, if not, why not,

(3) whether garnishee orders must be specifically requested by the complainant, if so, why?

(c) December 1982 (De Jager-report) and December 1985 with respect to the Waterberg Coalfield

(5) The Republic does not export any prime coking coal but does export a coal which has low coking properties and is used by importers for blending with high-grade coking coal from other sources in the world

(a) Although reserves in South Africa of prime coking coal are limited, more than adequate reserves of the type of coal exported exist, and which are sufficient to satisfy local demand, leaving an excess for export

(b) (i) 2,66 million tons in the 12-months period ending 31 December 1985

(ii) 0,1 per cent of the RSA's total coking coal reserves

(6) Yes. Residual coal which originates from a first beneficiation process and which is afterwards submitted to a second beneficiation process is used at Hendrina power station and will also be used at the new Matimba power station. Residual coal is also used at the Umgeni and Ingagane power stations on a small scale.

2015180 QAL 1813
HANS WILD
869 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Communications

What was the backlog in respect of applications for telephone services in 1985 in the (a) King William's Town, (b) Stutterheim, (c) East London and (d) Komga area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(a) King William's Town, (b) Stutterheim, (c) East London and (d) Komga area as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

Comp. Trans 24/5/85 (237) 2000

Black wives in Natal to lose minor status

Political Staff

BLACK women in Natal will finally lose their "minor" status in marriage in terms of amending legislation introduced in Parliament

The changes to laws which are nearly 60 years old bring the Natal civil code in line with the KwaZulu code which was changed recently and now leaves only black women in the Transvaal as "minors"

However, the PFP made it clear yesterday that it would "fight all the way" to have the amendments extended to Transvaal women as well

The proposed changes come in the Laws on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill which was introduced in Parliament yesterday

In another change proposed by the bill, black women who live permanently in Natal and are partners in a "customary union" are excluded from provisions in terms of which she is regarded as a minor and her husband deemed to be her guardian

above the voted R4 347 000, the Board's budget would be exceeded if timely steps to curb its expenditure were not taken

(c) The decision was taken by the Legal Aid Board in the normal course of its financial control function

(2) Yes. With effect from 1 April 1986 all applications for legal aid in respect of the instituting or opposing of divorce actions or any action connected therewith, are considered by the Board's head office and legal aid is only granted in deserving cases. If legal aid is granted, there is an automatic limitation of R500,00 in costs per case whether for instituting or opposing a divorce action or any action connected therewith. Any expenditure in excess of this R500,00 can only be approved by the Director of the Legal Aid Board

(3) (a) and (b) This information is not readily available

(4) (a) and (b) This information is not readily available

(5) Yes

(a) Legal aid could be granted in deserving cases

(b) Each case was decided on merit and a variety of circumstances led to legal aid being granted by him, for example where the lives of the wife and children were threatened or where the wife ran the risk of losing her share of the joint estate as a result of the husband's conduct

(6) Yes.

(a) This information is not readily available

(b) There could have been a variety of reasons, one being that the

applicant did not qualify on the means test

(7) This information is not readily available

(8) Yes
HANSBAND
Maintenance Orders
237

854 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

Whether any arrangements or agreements have been made with the independent Black states for the enforcement of maintenance orders, if not, (a) why not and (b) what steps are to be taken in this regard; if so, (i) what arrangements or agreements and (ii) how are they enforced?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Yes

(1) Agreements for the enforcement of maintenance orders have been made with the following independent Black States

(a) The Republic of Transkei—Proclamation R 48 of 1977, Government Gazette 5467 of 25 March 1977

(b) The Republic of Bophuthatswana—Proclamation R 105 of 1978, Government Gazette 6003 of 5 May 1978

(c) The Republic of Venda—Proclamation R 310 of 1979, Government Gazette 6794 of 28 December 1979

(d) The Republic of Ciskei—Proclamation R 174 of 1983, Government Gazette 8954 of 4 November 1983

On 16 April 1986 the Multilateral Technical Committee on Judicial Matters appointed a task team consisting of representatives from the

Republic and the TBVC-countries to investigate the whole issue regarding the enforcement of maintenance orders

(ii) In terms of the Provisions of the Reciprocal Enforcement of Maintenance Orders Act, 1963 (Act 80 of 1963)

HANSBAND
Community Connections
871 Mr P G SO... asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) Whether any ammunition is being or was provided to the 245 community councillors referred to in his reply to Question No 554 on 8 April 1986, if so, (a) how many rounds of each specified type of ammunition, (b) on what dates, (c) to how many community councillors and (d) in respect of which specified community councils,

(a) Seven
(b) The S A P has declared them incompetent as they could not succeed in a course in handling a firearm
(c) Botleng (Delmas)

Regional Director Bloemfontein

Orange Vaal

(1) Yes

(a) 240 rounds x 38 Special

(b) Reitz
5 July 1985, 31 July 1985, 3 July 1985

Heilbron
27 July 1985

Hartsmuth
5 June 1985

Bothaville
5 February 1986

Viljoens-
Kroon
5 February 1986

Arlington
26 March 1986

Lindley
26 March 1986

Tweeling
1 April 1986

Koppies
15 April 1986

(c) 40

(d) As in (b) above

(2) No

(a), (b) en (c) Fall away

Regional Director Pietersburg

Eastern Transvaal

(1) Yes

(a) 820 rounds x 9 mm

(b) Amersfoort December 1985
Barberton July 1985
Breyten August 1985
Carolina July 1985
Davel July 1985
Morgenzon July 1985
Piet Retief September 1985
Sabie August 1985
Wakker-
stroom February 1986

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-
AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING:

- (3) whether any member of the East Rand Development Board notified the residents of Silvertown in 1985 that a housing scheme for four-roomed houses was to be developed in Tsakane, if so, (a) when was this notice issued and (b) how many houses were to be provided;
- (4) whether this housing scheme has been completed, if so, (a) when and (b) how many four-roomed houses were provided, if not, (i) why not and (ii) when is it anticipated that it will be completed;
- (5) whether work has begun on this housing scheme, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is work due to begin, if so, (i) when and (ii) what progress has been made;
- (6) whether the residents of Silvertown are to receive priority in the allocation of four-roomed houses in terms of this scheme, if not, (a) why not, (b) who will receive priority in the allocation of these houses and (c) who took the decision in this regard;
- (7) whether the rentals for four-roomed houses built in terms of this scheme have been determined, if not, (a) when and (b) on what basis will they be determined, if so, (i) what are these rentals and (ii) on what basis were they determined;
- (8) whether any residents of Silvertown moved into two-roomed houses on a temporary basis pending the completion of the four-roomed houses, if so, (a) what are the rentals for these houses and (b) on what basis were they determined;
- (9) whether these persons will be allocated four-roomed houses when the housing scheme is completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) what provision will be made for these persons, if so, on what basis will these houses be allocated;
- (10) whether he will make a statement on the matter?
- (1) (a) During 1982.
(b) It was created as a transit area to accommodate the families who were to be rehoused from the old Brakpan Black township in Tsakane
(c) Temporary corrugated iron structures were provided. Some residents erected additional rooms themselves
(d) Approximately 9 730
- (2) Yes, the families who are still accommodated there
(a) Tsakane
(b) As soon as the houses of the final scheme which is presently under construction are completed
- (3) Yes The Tsakane Ad-hoc Home-seekers Committee was interviewed on two occasions during 1985 by the Chief Director and senior officials of the East Rand Development Board during which meetings the Chief Director inter alia undertook to investigate problems which were identified
- (a) During the discussions
(b) 272, for the remaining families
(4) Not yet
(a) and (b) Fall away
(i) A site-and-service scheme was originally approved The scheme was, however, not acceptable to the residents of Silvertown and alternative arrangements for the provision of a housing scheme had to be made
(ii) Approximately 31 July 1986

- (5) Yes.
(a) and (b) Fall away
(i) During July 1985
(ii) 40 houses are 60% to 80% completed. First allocations are expected to be made during May 1986
(6) Yes
(a), (b) and (c) Fall away
(7) No
(a) The East Rand Development Board has been requested to apply for the approval of provisional rent based on the amount of the tender for which information is expected shortly
(b) On a differentiated basis as determined by the National Housing Commission
(i) and (ii) Fall away
(8) No, the families who moved into two-roomed houses did so voluntarily and on a permanent basis
(a) and (b) Fall away
(9) (a) and (b) No, unless the residents concerned who originally preferred to move into the two-roomed houses apply for alternative accommodation in which event applications will be considered on merit
(10) No
237
Legal aid
Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice:
(1) Whether payments of legal aid funds for divorces were suspended in 1985, if not, what steps were taken in respect of such funds in that year, if so,
- (a) when, (b) why and (c) on whose instructions;
- (2) whether the Legal Aid Board intends making funds available for divorces in future, if not, why not, if so, when;
- (3) what (a) total amount was spent by the Legal Aid board on divorces in 1985 and (b) percentage of the total budget did this amount to,
- (4) how many (a) men and (b) women were granted legal aid for divorces in 1985,
- (5) whether any special provision has been made for the Director of the Legal Aid Board to grant legal aid for divorces during the above-mentioned suspension of payments, if not, why not, if so, (a) what special provision and (b) under what circumstances will legal aid be granted for divorces in terms of this special provision,
- (6) whether any applications for legal aid for divorces in 1985 were refused prior to the suspension of payments; if so, (a) in respect of how many cases and (b) what were the reasons for the refusal in each case,
- (7) in respect of how many cases was legal aid granted in 1985 for Supreme Court proceedings in terms of Rule 43,
- (8) whether legal aid officers are permitted to negotiate with other attorneys on behalf of persons who approach them for legal aid, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes

(a) 18 November 1985

(b) There was a marked increase in applications for legal aid resulting in an indication that, despite an additional R1.5m over and

not, why not, if so, (i) what specified sites and (ii) why were they rejected in each case;

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

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1), (2) and (3) The resettlement and housing of Coloureds as well as services to be provided for these families, are functions which fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Administration. House of Representatives. The said Department will therefore possibly be in a position to supply replies to these questions

(4) Yes

(a) Coloured residents in Alexandra, the Sandton City Council, Mr J A Rabie, MP (House of Representatives), Minister D M G Curry and the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Administration. House of Representatives.

(b) During the period 1979 to 1985

(c) (i) The proclamation of a Coloured group area north of Johannesburg for those Coloureds living in Alexandra Black township as well as for other Coloureds employed in the Sandton/Wynberg area.

(ii) Investigations were conducted to identify a suitable area and negotiations were entered into with the parties concerned

(5) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(i) Portions of Lombardy, Frankenswald Estate, Modderfontein 35-IR, Portion 5 of Bergvlei 37-IR, Zandspruit 191-IQ, Olifantsfontein 410-JR, Kaalfontein 13-IR and Waterval 5-IR

(ii) Due to planning considerations

(6) No I have already issued a statement regarding the proclamation of the Coloured group area

TRANSFERRED
Maintenance allowances
2370

1008 Mr L F STOFFBERG asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning †

(a) What amounts were paid out in maintenance allowances for unmarried mothers, (b) how many mothers qualified for these allowances, (c) what total number of children were benefited by these allowances, and (d) what average amount was paid out per unmarried mother in respect of the Black population group in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

(a), (b), (c) and (d)

Records in respect of the payment of social pensions and allowances to Blacks are not kept on such a basis that statistics as requested in respect of unmarried mothers and children can be provided. Payments of allowances to unmarried mothers were implemented with effect from 1982

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Up to 10-m urban blacks by year 2000

17/6/86

SPAL

237

Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — There would be between eight million and 10 million more urbanised black people in South Africa by the year 2000 than at present, according to Professor A J G Oosthuizen, chairman of the President's Council's constitutional committee

Professor Oosthuizen, who has conducted more than 200 research projects in this field, told a conference on urbanisation the Government's urbanisation strategy in the past had not been acceptable to all population groups

He pointed out that urbanisation had created a large commuter population, a formidable black buying power and large peripheral townships, which presented a management challenge

Future influx tendencies would depend on the manner in which a new, ordered urbanisation policy was implemented, Professor Oosthuizen said

The abolishing of influx control had

put a new complexion on the matter

Mr Gert Claassen, of the Development Bank of Southern Africa said that, because of the changes it brought, urbanisation was seen by too many as a threat

He saw the process as a dynamic development factor and pleaded for direct and unrestricted access to markets for private entrepreneurs

NEW YORK EXAMPLE

Mr Claassen took the development of New York as an example of how unrestricted free enterprise could flourish

When bureaucratic civic authorities brought in regulations and restrictions, the New York economy started its downward trend, he said

"There are too many rules and restrictions limiting private initiative in South Africa," he added amid applause

The conference was attended by town councillors, commercial and agricultural leaders as well as representatives of the homelands



September 1, he said.
- Sapa

German birth rate drops

WIESBADEN — The population of West Germany, where lack of enthusiasm for children is considered a national problem, shrank further last year

Total population fell by 29 000 to 61 million in 1985 while German citizens dropped by 107 000 to 56,6 million. West Germany has the lowest birth rate in the world and leading politicians often urge measures to combat hostility to children. — Sapa-RNS

DD 31/07/86



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of our needs, 94 per cent
The balance, 94 per cent
by the skim milk factories.
The dairy industry consisted of
stock units and farmers had a capital investment
of 2.2 billion in the industry.

WOMAN

Family planning is the question

WOMAN'S FORUM

Changing life-styles and traditional habits have made it necessary for blacks to have smaller families than they used to have in the past, says Mrs Glorina Mohoho, a nursing sister at the Johannesburg City Health Clinic.

Mrs Mohoho is in charge of the family planning section at the clinic.

She believes that the eagerness of people to day to live in comfortable homes and drive beautiful cars puts pressure on them to cut the number of children.

"In the past, families used to live mainly on starch diets which came from their own resources. Today families spend lots of money on good healthy diets and therefore cannot afford to feed big families,"

MRS VIRGINIA MOSIME, also in the family planning section

A family with many children was once considered to have all the warmth and happiness that one could desire. A man's children were considered his riches.

With urbanisation and the intervention of birth control campaigns, people began to cut down on the number of children they had — because they could not afford having more or for their health.

Should those who feel they want big families be deprived of the opportunity to have them?

Write in and give us your opinion on this subject and you stand a chance of winning R25, the prize for the best letter.

All letters should be addressed to Woman's Forum, Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000, and should reach us by August 20.

Mrs Mohoho said she says that family planning clinics do not advise people on the number of children that they should have.

Her colleague, Mrs Virginia Mosime, said that people should con-

with their children. They cannot give each adequate attention."

She says that small families do not only bring 'peace of mind' in the home but they offer the parents time to improve themselves through things like studies without being hindered by child-rearing problems.

Mrs Mohoho says that people who believe in big families are not only negligent but ignorant of the methods of contraception that are available at family planning clinics.

"Some people still believe in having big families for security. Having a large number of children does not ward death off in one's family. Misfortune can strike whatever the size of the family."

"There are therefore no disadvantages in having a small family."

She says that the most important thing that couples should consider when they plan to have a big family is what will happen to the children if one of them dies.

Mrs GLORINA MOHOKHO of the family planning section at the Johannesburg City Health Clinic.

consider their health before they have many children. She says that bearing too many children makes a woman susceptible to cervical cancer.

The stresses and frustrations of bringing up many children could also cause hypertension.

"Big families make it difficult for family members to establish strong bonds," Mrs Mosime says.

"Parents do not have the chance to form meaningful relationships

le, Goodwood,



Black populace burgeons

THE black population will exceed 20-million for the first time within the next 18 months

Central Statistical Services (CSS) figures released yesterday in Pretoria show that between May 1985 and May 1986 the number of blacks increased by 540 000 to 19 277 000

The figures exclude the black populations in the TBVC countries

Economists point out that SA's unemployment problem expands with the expanding population. They say there is not nearly enough work for the existing labour force and that when the more than 250 000 new work-seekers a year are taken into account, the extent of the problem comes into focus

12/18/86 BUS J...
237
GERALD REILLY

The CSS figures show the number of economically active blacks in May was 6,5-million. The official unemployment figure was 530 000.

This is 3,9% higher than the 510 000 unemployed in May last year. Unemployment among males increased by 9,4%.

The figures conflict with estimates made by leading labour academics who say the total of unemployed and under-employed blacks could exceed 2-million.

The number of black work-seekers in May was 2 000 higher than the 50 960 of May last year

'We've already resigned'

By ZB MOLEFE

237 SOUTH Africa's Family Planning Association - due to be expelled from the International Planned Parenthood Federation because of the country's racial laws - said this week it has already resigned from the IPFF

FPA national organiser Elizabeth du Preez told *City Press* the association sent its resignation letter to the London-based IPFF after a national council meeting in Johannesburg

31/8/86
CITY PRESS
last month
The FPA was suspended from the IPFF in 1984 after IPFF teams visited the country in 1983 and 1984 to investigate racial discrimination within the FPA

Du Preez accused the IPFF - which will be holding its Members' Assembly in Tokyo on November 11 - of unfairness

"They're concentrating on SA's politics - and ignoring what we're doing here," she said

Du Preez said that when the IPFF teams visited SA, they did not insist that the FPA be suspended or expelled

They said the decision would be reviewed at the Tokyo conference

"But now it seems that they've ignored the recommendations of their delegation," she said

Feelings of the FPA's imminent expulsion surfaced last month when the IPFF opened its new headquarters in London

(b) The fence was activated on 1 August 1986

(c) (i) and (ii) Along the Eastern border of the Republic of South Africa between Komatipoort and the border of Kangwane

(d) 3,500 volt

(e) Eclair (Pty) Ltd

(f) RM 6,7, including the cost of the patrol road

(2) Yes (a) and (b) Fall away

(i) and (ii) Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word 'Danger' in English, Afrikaans, Shangaan and Portuguese appear all along the barrier fence on both sides. The warning signs are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres

(3) Yes

(a) Two

(b) During the night of 20/21 August 1986 and 27/28 August 1986

(c) Mocimboa do Castelo

Tearsmoke in enclosed spaces
1197 Mr W F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether there are directions for the use of tearsmoke in enclosed spaces by members of the South African Police, if so what are the main provisions of these directions,

(2) whether these directions were complied with on the occasion of the National Party meeting held in Pietersburg on 22 May 1986, if not,

(3) whether an investigation has been held in this regard, if not, why not, if so, what were the findings?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes, but it is, however, not deemed in the public interest to make known the directions

(2) and (3) All aspects which relate to the events in Pietersburg on 22 May 1986 were investigated and are incorporated in the police docket. Pending the Attorney-General's decision, I am not prepared to make known further particulars and/or information

Own Affairs

Aid scheme for unemployed persons
1198 Mr J H VISAGIE asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

(1) What is the maximum amount per annum paid by his Department in terms of the aid scheme for unemployed persons in respect of (a) the husband (b) the wife and (c) each minor child in a family,

(2) whether persons wanting to qualify for financial assistance in terms of this scheme must provide proof that they are looking for employment, if so, what are the requirements in this connection in respect of (a) men and (b) women,

(3) (a) on what date was this scheme implemented and (b)(i) what total amount has been paid out in terms of the scheme to unemployed White persons and (ii) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

(1) (a) R1 968 per annum

(b) R1 968 per annum

(c) R588 per annum

(2) Yes

(a) Unemployed men must submit

written proof from potential employers that they had applied for employment but that none is available

(b) The same evidence as in the case of men is required in respect of women

(3) (a) 1 September 1985

(b) (i) R3 240 463

(ii) 31 July 1986

WEDNESDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER 1986

Indicates translated version
For written reply

General Affairs

Sharpeville: Black population
1178 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) What was the (a) official and (b) estimated Black population of Sharpeville as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) Whether any (a) formal and (b) informal housing has been provided for Black persons in this town, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many housing units, and (ii) when, in each case,

(3) whether electricity has been provided in the Black residential area of Sharpeville, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) how many houses are supplied with electricity,

(4) whether there is a sewage disposal system in this Black area, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of this system,

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Sharpeville is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Town Council of Lekoa and the reply to this question is therefore included in the reply to question No 1180

Sebokeng, Black population

1179 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) What was the (a) official and (b) estimated Black population of Sebokeng as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) whether any (a) formal and (b) informal housing has been provided for Black persons in this town, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many housing units, and (ii) when, in each case,

(3) whether electricity has been provided in the Black residential area of Sebokeng, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) how many houses are supplied with electricity,

(4) whether there is a sewage disposal system in this Black area, if not, why

not, if so, what is the nature of this system,

- (5) whether any (a) sports and (b) library facilities are available to Black persons in this area, if not, why not, if so, (i) what specified facilities and (ii) where are they located in each case,
- (6) whether any rental payments are outstanding in respect of any houses for Blacks in Sebokeng, if so, (a) what total amount, and (b) in respect of how many residents, for the latest specified period of three months for which information is available,
- (7) whether the Black residential area of Sebokeng is to be upgraded, if so, (a) when, (b) what total amount has been set aside for this purpose and (c) what projects will be included in the upgrading of this area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Sebokeng is situated within the area of jurisdiction of the Town Council of Lekoa and the reply to this question is therefore included in the reply to question No 1180

Lekoa: Black population

1180 Mr P G Soal asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

- (1) What was the (a) official and (b) estimated Black population of Lekoa as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
- (2) whether any (a) formal and (b) informal housing has been provided for Black persons in this town, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many housing units, and (ii) when, in each case,
- (3) whether electricity has been provided in the Black residential area of Lekoa, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) how many houses are supplied with electricity,
- (4) whether there is a sewage disposal

system in this Black area, if not, why not, if so, what is the nature of this system;

- (5) whether any (a) sports and (b) library facilities are available to Black persons in this area, if not, why not, if so, (i) what specified facilities and (ii) where are they located in each case,
- (6) whether any rental payments are outstanding in respect of any houses for Blacks in Lekoa, if so, (a) what total amount, and (b) in respect of how many residents, for the latest specified period of three months for which information is available,
- (7) whether the Black residential area of Lekoa is to be upgraded, if so, (a) when, (b) what total amount has been set aside for this purpose and (c) what projects will be included in the upgrading of this area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Lekoa is a City Council which has jurisdiction over six towns namely—Sharpeville, Sebokeng, Boipatong, Bophelong, Zamdela and Refengkgotso

- (1) (a) Total in respect of the Council's area of jurisdiction 296 253
(b) Total in respect of the Council's area of jurisdiction 400 000

As at 31 March 1986

- (2) (a) Yes
- | | (i) | (ii) |
|--------------|----------|------------|
| Sebokeng | — 18 772 | Since 1965 |
| Boipatong | — 1 880 | Since 1955 |
| Sharpeville | — 5 466 | Since 1942 |
| Bophelong | — 1 406 | Since 1955 |
| Zamdela | — 578 | Since 1976 |
| Refengkgotso | — 128 | Since 1976 |
- (b) No, because the State does not provide informal housing

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(3) Yes

	(a)	(b)
Sebokeng	—	7 500
Sharpeville	—	5 922
Boipatong	—	1 882
Bophelong	—	1 406
Zamdela	—	1 692

Refengkgotso — No, residents cannot afford the installation of electricity in their homes (a) and (b) Fall away

(4) Yes

Sebokeng	—	Waterborne sewerage
Sharpeville	—	Waterborne sewerage
Boipatong	—	Waterborne sewerage
Bophelong	—	Waterborne sewerage
Zamdela	—	Waterborne sewerage
Refengkgotso	—	Bucket system

(5) (a) Yes

- (i) Sebokeng — 10 Tennis courts, 37 Soccer fields 22 Netball courts, 1 Baseball field, 1 Golf course 2 Boxing rings, 2 Athletic tracks
- Sharpeville — 3 Tennis courts 4 Soccer fields 12 Netball courts 1 Baseball field, 1 Boxing ring, 1 Athletic track 1 Swimming pool
- Zamdela — 1 Tennis court 2 Soccer fields 1 Netball court 1 Swimming pool
- Refengkgotso — 1 Soccer field
- Bophelong — 2 Tennis courts, 3 Soccer fields
- Boipatong — 2 Tennis courts, 2 Soccer fields 2 Netball courts

(ii) In Black townships

(b) Yes

	(i)	(ii)
Sebokeng	—	2 libraries
Sharpeville	—	1 library
Zamdela	—	1 library
Bophelong	—	1 library
Boipatong	—	1 Library

(ii) In Black townships Refengkgotso—No, due to a lack of funds a library could not yet be provided (i) and (ii) Fall away

(6) Yes

	(a) Accumulative Arrears	(b) Number of beds/ houses/businesses
Sebokeng hostels	R 90 529	± 6 035 beds
Zamdela/Refengkgotso hostels	R 50 168	± 3 344 beds
Sebokeng—Houses/businesses	R19 460 465	± 19 878
Zamdela—Houses/businesses	R 726 822	± 1 564
Refengkgotso—Houses/businesses	R 12 825	± 20
Sharpeville—Houses/businesses	R 7 565 704	± 6 080
Bophelong—Houses/businesses	R 1 848 041	± 1 412
Boipatong—Houses/businesses	R 2 709 735	± 2 086

As at 31 March 1986

Sebokeng—Hostels	R 64 982	± 4 330 beds
Zamdela/Refengkgotso—Hostels	R -46 244	± 3 082 beds
Sebokeng—Houses/businesses	R20 386 265	± 19 911
Zamdela—Houses/businesses	R 825 341	± 1 564
Refengkgotso—Houses/businesses	R 16 132	± 19
Sharpeville—Houses/businesses	R 7 949 843	± 6 083
Bophelong—Houses/businesses	R 1 945 210	± 1 416
Boipatong—Houses/businesses	R 2 859 766	± 2 086

As at 30 April 1986

Sebokeng—Hostels	R 72 329	± 4 821 beds
Zamdela/Refengkgotso—Hostels	R 20 041	± 1 336 beds
Sebokeng—Houses/businesses	R21 312 109	± 19 910
Zamdela—Houses/businesses	R 923 860	± 1 563
Refengkgotso—Houses/businesses	R 19 439	± 19
Sharpeville—Houses/businesses	R 8 333 982	± 6 073
Bophelong—Houses/businesses	R 2 042 379	± 1 413
Boipatong—Houses/businesses	R 3 009 797	± 2 082

As at 31 May 1986

(7) Yes	mast lighting, upgrading of stormwater drainage, installation of watermeters to an amount of R3.5 million will be undertaken as soon as funds become available
---------	--

Sebokeng

(a) In process

(b) R2 418 500

(c) Installation of electricity Provision of infrastructure to 60 sites
Upgrading of hostels
Cleaning of township

Sharpeville

(a) In process

(b) R52 000

(c) Cleaning of township

Other projects such as upgrading of roads, provision of high-

HoA

provision of highmast lighting, upgrading of sewerage pumpstation and tarring of roads to an amount of R2 347 000 will be undertaken as soon as funds become available

Refengkgotso

(a) In process

(b) R88 200

(c) Cleaning of township
Upgrading of hostel

Boipatong

(a) In process

(b) R445 000

(c) Cleaning of township
Upgrading of hostels

Other projects such as the provision of infrastructure to 50 stands to an amount of R40 000 will be undertaken as soon as funds become available

Evaton: Black population

Other projects such as the provision of services to 500 stands and highmast lighting to an amount of R2.4 million will be undertaken as soon as funds become available

1181 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(1) What was the (a) official and (b) estimated Black population of Evaton as at the latest specified date for which information is available

Bophelong

(a) In process

(b) R32 000

(c) Cleaning of township

Other projects will receive attention as soon as a decision has been taken regarding the continued existence of the township

(2) whether any (a) formal and (b) informal housing has been provided for Black persons in this town if not, why not, it so (i) how many housing units and (ii) when, in each case.

(3) whether electricity has been provided in the Black residential area of Evaton, if not why not it so (a) when and (b) how many houses are supplied with electricity

Zamdela

(a) In process

(b) R4,620 million

(c) Provision of infrastructure to 900 stands
Upgrading of hostel
Cleaning of township

(4) whether there is a sewage disposal system in this Black area, if not, why not, if so what is the nature of this system,

(5) whether any (a) sports and (b) library facilities are available to Black persons in this area, if not why not, if so, (i) what specified facilities and (ii) where are they located in each case,

(6) whether any rental payments are outstanding in respect of any houses for Blacks in Evaton, if so, (a) what total amount, and (b) in respect of how many residents, for the latest specified period of three months for which information is available.

HoA

(7) whether the Black residential area of Evaton is to be upgraded, if so, (a) when, (b) what total amount has been set aside for this purpose and (c) what projects will be included in the upgrading of this area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) (a) 95 273
(b) 140 000 As at 31 March 1986
- (2) (a) Yes
(i) 8 752
(ii) Since 1965
- (b) No, because the State does not provide informal housing
(i) and (ii) Fall away
- (3) Yes
(a) Since 1982
(b) 302
- (4) Yes a bucket vacuum tank and waterborne system are available
- (5) (a) Yes
(i) 1 sport stadium 1 golf course, 1 bowling green, 2 tennis courts
(ii) In Evaton
- (b) Yes
(i) 1 Library
(ii) In Evaton
- (6) Yes
(a) (b)
31 March 1986 R2 801 381 8 693
30 April 1986 R2 796 910 8 538
31 May 1986 R2 734 793 8 252
- (7) Yes, the whole area is to be re-planned and redeveloped. The upgrading of the water-, sewerage and electricity network at a cost of R41 358 800 has been in progress since 1982. The completion date of the redevelopment process is depend on the availability of funds
(a), (b) and (c) Fall away
- Soweto: Black population**
- 1182 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning
- (1) What was the (a) official and (b) estimated Black population of Soweto as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
(2) whether any (a) formal and (b) informal housing has been provided for Black persons in this town, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many housing units, and (ii) when, in each case,
(3) whether electricity has been provided in the Black residential area of Soweto, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) how many houses are supplied with electricity
(4) whether there is a sewage disposal system in this Black area if not, why not if so, what is the nature of this system,
(5) whether any (a) sports and (b) library facilities are available to Black persons in this area if not why not, if so, (i) what specified facilities and (ii) where are they located in each case,
(6) whether any rental payments are outstanding in respect of any houses for Blacks in Soweto, if so, (a) what total amount, and (b) in respect of how many residents, for the latest specified period of three months for which information is available,
(7) whether the Black residential area of Soweto is to be upgraded, if so, (a) when (b) what total amount has when (b) what total amount has

been set aside for this purpose and (c) what projects will be included in the upgrading of this area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

- (1) (a) 535 783
(b) 900 000
As at 31 March 1986
- (2) (a) (i) 75 258
(ii) Up to 31 December 1985
(b) No, because the State does not provide informal housing
(i) and (ii) Fall away
- (3) Yes
(a) Since the establishment
(b) 65 000
- (4) Yes, a waterborne sewerage system
(a) Yes
(i) 2 bowling greens, 1 golf course, 73 soccer fields 1 cricket pitch, 3 soccer stadiums, 4 swimming pools, 2 athletic fields, 1 cycle track, 30 netball courts, 1 boxing club, 23 tennis courts, 1 amphitheatre
(ii) In Soweto
- (b) Yes
(i) 3 libraries
(ii) In Soweto
- (6) Yes
(a) (b)
31 March 1986 R2 021 669 22 000
30 April 1986 R2 075 464 23 000
31 May 1986 R2 470 811 27 000
- (7) whether the Black residential area of Dobsonville is to be upgraded, if so, (a) when, (b) what total amount has been set aside for this purpose and (c) what projects will be included in the upgrading of this area?
- Dobsonville: Black population**
- 1183 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning
- (1) What was the (a) official and (b) estimated Black population of Dobsonville as at the latest specified date for which information is available,
(2) whether any (a) formal and (b) informal housing has been provided for Black persons in this town, if not, why not, if so, (i) how many housing units, and (ii) when, in each case
(3) whether electricity has been provided in the Black residential area of Dobsonville, if not, why not if so (a) when and (b) how many houses are supplied with electricity
(4) whether there is a sewage disposal system in this Black area if not why not, if so what is the nature of this system
(5) whether any (a) sports and (b) library facilities are available to Black persons in this area, if not why not, if so, (i) what specified facilities and (ii) where are they located in each case,
(6) whether any rental payments are outstanding in respect of any houses for Blacks in Dobsonville if so, (a) what total amount, and (b) in respect of how many residents for the latest specified period of three months for which information is available,
(7) whether the Black residential area of Dobsonville is to be upgraded, if so, (a) when, (b) what total amount has been set aside for this purpose and (c) what projects will be included in the upgrading of this area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(1) (a) 61 415
(b) 77 163

As at 31 March 1986

(a), (b) and (c) Fall away

(2) (a) Yes

(i) 4 423

(ii) Since 1958

(b) No, because the State does not provide informal housing

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(3) Yes

(a) Since 1979

(b) 1 267

(4) Yes, a waterborne sewerage system

(5) (a) Yes

(i) 5 tennis courts 1 rugby field 1 swimming pool, 8 soccer fields, 4 netball courts, 1 sport stadium, 2 volleyball courts

(ii) Within the boundaries of Dobsonville

(b) Yes

(i) 1 Library

(ii) Within boundaries of Dobsonville

(6) Yes

(a) and (b) Total amount (service charges not included) outstanding in respect of ± 40% of tenants

31 March 1986

30 April 1986

31 May 1986

R100 231

R326 069

R348 731

(c) what projects will be included in the upgrading of this area? (7) Yes

(a) In process
(b) R1 830 380

(1) (a) 239 346

(b) 371 000

As at 30 June 1985

(2) (a) Yes

(i) 27 743

(ii) Since establishment up to 30 June 1985

Alexandra: Black population

1185 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(b) No, because the State does not provide informal housing

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(3) Yes

(a) Since 1974

(b) 22 084

(4) Yes, waterborne sewerage system

(5) (a) Yes

(i) 10 soccer fields, 10 tennis courts, 5 netball courts, 2 swimming pools

(ii) Within the boundaries of Diepmeadow

(b) Yes

(i) 2 Libraries

(ii) Within the boundaries of Diepmeadow

(6) Yes, as a result of administrative difficulties statistics are only available for the end of June 1986 and not for a three month period as requested

(a) R1 113 850

(b) 20 840

(7) whether the Black residential area of

Alexandra is to be upgraded, if so.
 (a) when, (b) what total amount has been set aside for this purpose and (c) what projects will be included in the upgrading of this area?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTION-AL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

- (1) (a) 122 589
 (b) 140 000.
- As at 31 March 1986
- (2) (a) Yes
 (i) 2 951 houses and 18 blocks of flats;
 (ii) Since the establishment of Alexandra
- (b) No, because the State does not provide informal housing
 (i) and (ii) Fall away

(3) Yes

(a) Since 1979,

(b) 465 houses and 18 blocks of flats

(4) Yes, a bucket system and waterborne sewerage

(5) (a) Yes

(i) 4 soccer fields, 2 basketball courts, 7 netball courts

(ii) In Alexandra

(b) Yes

(i) 1 Library

(ii) In Alexandra

(6) Yes, as a result of administrative difficulties statistics are only available

(2) whether this complex is fully occupied, if not, (a) how many units were vacant as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) when was this complex last fully occupied,

(3) whether the South African Transport Services intend opening this complex to persons who are seeking accommodation but are not in their employ, if not, why not, if so, when,

(4) whether he or any member of the South African Transport Services has received any representations regarding the opening of this complex to

Salary Scale

Not exceeding R4 170 per annum
 R4 171 to R5 520 per annum
 R5 521 to R6 870 per annum
 R6 871 to R8 220 per annum
 more than R8 220 per annum

(2) No

(a) 1 416 beds as at 20 August 1986

(b) As a result of measures to increase productivity, staff numbers have decreased and to date the complex has not as yet been fully occupied. It is the intention to convert four of the seven residential blocks to flats for family housing which will accommodate 112 families of employees of Transport Services

(3) It is already the policy to accommodate employees of the Government and private sector on request by their employers

(4) Yes

(a) The Town Council of Ibhayi, Port Elizabeth

(b) 21 April 1986

(c) (i) Request to accommodate away

HoA

THURSDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER 1986

†Indicates translated version,

For written reply
 C. CARL 2536 H. 1986
 General Affairs HAN 2/1986

Port Elizabeth, New Brighton: accommodation complex

1190 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) (a) When was the South African Transport Services accommodation complex at New Brighton in Port Elizabeth built, (b) what was the cost of building this complex, (c) how many accommodation units are there in the complex and (d) what rentals were being charged for these units as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

persons not employed by the South African Transport Services, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) nature of the representations and (ii) response thereto?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (a) The complex was completed during 1984

(b) R10,25 million

(c) 1 764 beds

(d) Tariffs are calculated on the following sliding scales with effect from 1 May 1986

Tariff per month

R48,00 per month (R1,60 per day)
 R53,40 per month (R1,78 per day)
 R56,40 per month (R1,88 per day)
 R65,40 per month (R2,18 per day)
 R72,00 per month (R2,40 per day)

members of the Municipal Police Force

(ii) The request was agreed to

Bogie truck

1214 Mr W V RAW asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services entered into a contract with any person or company for a bogie truck to be attached to a daily passenger train from Johannesburg to Kimberley for courier loads, if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the annual value of the contract,

(2) whether this contract is to be discontinued, if so, (a) why and (b) on what date will it cease to be operative?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) No (a), (b) and (2)(a) and (b) Fall away

HoA

Solution to population explosion 'a priority'

Religion Reporter

Southern Africa was headed towards poverty, misery and even famine unless a solution could be found for the tremendous population explosion, the deputy director of the Department of National Health and Population Development, Mr L A Pretorius, has said

If the population continued increasing at the present rate of 2,3 percent a year, it would reach 138 million by the year 2040

South Africa could, however, only provide water for 80 million according to scientific research, Mr Pretorius said He was addressing a meeting of Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) clergymen at an information conference held in Cape Town recently

It was futile to try to confront individuals with the issue, especially those whose traditions dictated they should have large families The solution to the population explosion lay in improving the quality of life of all people in South Africa, he said

It had been proved world-wide that when people's standards improved, there was an automatic decline in population growth

His department ran a population development programme which gave attention to ways in which the standard of living of all population groups could be improved

The church had an important role to play in improving people's quality of life Congregations could launch various projects and programmes, Mr Pretorius said, cautioning the clergymen that they should always be mindful that biblical charity was not aimed at keeping the beggar on his knees, but rather at helping him help himself

DAILY

Tuesday, September 24, 1985

3 die violently in Mdantsane

EAST LONDON — A Ciskei policeman was burned to death by a rioting crowd and two people fleeing police died after falling over a cliff during unrest in Mdantsane's Potsdam section at the weekend

Four schools, a clinic, a tribal office and a headman's house were also destroyed by fire, Ciskei's police liaison officer, Lieutenant Mavuso Ngwendu, said yesterday

Lieut Ngwendu also confirmed that police had opened fire on a house where a funeral vigil was taking place for Ntomboxolo Mboniswa, a 15-year-old school pupil who was shot dead in unrest two weeks ago

Lieut Ngwendu said the violence broke out at about 4 pm on Saturday when a crowd, comprising youths and adults, set alight four schools in Potsdam. Damage was extensive

The group then destroyed a headman's house, a clinic and a tribal office. All were set alight by petrol bombs hurled at them

When the police arrived, the group hurled petrol bombs and stones at them. The police retaliated by opening fire

Two fleeing people fell over a cliff and died. Police arrested 58 people

At 11 am on Sunday, a group of people barricaded streets in Potsdam. Cars were stopped and petrol was siphoned from them

When the police arrived, stones and petrol bombs were hurled at them and they retaliated by opening fire. There had been no reports of gunshot injuries, Lieut Ngwendu said

On Sunday evening a Ciskei policeman was caught by a mob while leaving Potsdam

He was doused with petrol, set alight and burnt to death

Lieut Ngwendu said the name of the dead policeman could not be released as his next-of-kin had not yet been notified

Lieut Ngwendu said a group of youths who were cutting the power supply to mast lights in Zone 9, Mdantsane, were confronted by police on Saturday night

The youths ran into a house where a vigil was being held for Ntomboxolo Mboniswa, who was due to be buried the next day

Before the police could speak to the people, stones and petrol bombs were hurled at them and they were forced to open fire

Lieut Ngwendu said two police vans were badly damaged in the attack

He could not confirm reports that two people were killed and 13 others injured in the incident, because no such reports had been received by the police

One of those reported dead was identified by Miss Vivian Kemele as her sister, Mrs Bukelwa Vinati, 22. The other was said by eyewitnesses to have been an 18-year-old youth who was not identified

Mr Xolani Tini, a marshal at the vigil, said the injured were taken to Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in private vehicles after the police had stopped shooting

He claimed that when the cars arrived at the hospital they were turned away by hospital

authorities

As a result the injured were taken to Frere Hospital, where two were certified dead on arrival. The rest were admitted in a serious condition

Dr V Esprey, the superintendent at Cecilia Makiwane Hospital, denied yesterday that the hospital had turned away patients on Sunday morning

She said the hospital accepted anybody, irrespective of personal circumstances

Anyone who felt aggrieved by the actions of hospital staff should report the matter to the hospital authorities and lay an official complaint

The matter could also be taken up with the director-general of health, she said

The allegations against the hospital were "empty", she said
— DDR

Heunis
land
plan not
final

PRETORIA — The government would welcome discussions with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi on the consolidation proposals for KwaZulu, which were announced yesterday, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said

The Commission for Co-operation and Devel-

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Mr
Mbuyiselo Mbotya, 35, of
Ginsberg, died in hospital
on Saturday, the Border
police liaison officer,
Lieutenant Dot van
der Vyver, confirmed
yesterday

Lieut Van der Vyver
said Mr Mbotya had
been arrested on Friday
evening for a criminal
offence. He had been
taken to police cells in
King William's Town
where he was taken ill

She said police took
him to hospital in King
William's Town and he
was transferred to Frere
Hospital in East London
on Saturday morning

The cause of his death
was not known and
police were still investi-
gating, Lieut Van der
Vyver said

She said it would be
improper to reveal the

Arrested man dies in hospital

reason for Mr Mbotya's
arrest

Mr Mbotya was a mem-
ber of the King William's
Town Youth League and
the United Democratic
Front

Dr Ben Hall, medical
superintendent at Frere
Hospital, confirmed Mr
Mbotya had died at the
hospital and his body
taken to Cambridge
mortuary

He did not know the
cause of death, saying it
was a "police case"

Miss Nomtandazo
Mbotya said her brother

was arrested on Friday
evening while walking
with a girlfriend. Two
policemen put her
brother into a van and
drove away

They received a tele-
gram from Frere asking
her parents to go urgent-
ly to the hospital. They
arrived at 1.45 pm

Mbuyiselo was in a
ward and could not
speak. His eyes were
closed and he seemed to
have difficulty breathing

She and her mother
learnt later that her
brother was to have had
a head operation

He had been working
in Port Elizabeth until
four months ago. Earlier
last week he had been
arrested with rioting
schoolchildren at Gins-
berg township near King
William's Town, and later
released, she said

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Health director: birth control not the answer

OS/1098 DISPATCH

Dispatch Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN — It was no use planning a population development programme in Pretoria because it would not work at grass-roots level Dr J H Schoeman, regional director of the Department of Health and Welfare, said in Grahamstown yesterday

He told delegates at the annual South Eastern Areas Development Association's congress that individual communities must identify their priorities

"Then we move in to help and jointly to address the problems," Dr Schoeman said

The problem of population growth could not be tackled by family

planning programmes either it would not succeed Dr Schoeman said "We must concentrate on community involvement, development and participation

South Africa faced a development problem Population growth of 2.3 per cent a year indicated that the population would grow to as many as 160 million by 2050

It had been proved that by improving the quality of life the birth rate dropped Thus the aim of the population development programme was to concentrate on social and economic development to accelerate this transition

"We believe we have 25 years to meet this goal," Dr Schoeman said

By concentrating on education formal and informal, training primary health care to counter high infant mortality the informal sector and deregulation in the economic field much could be achieved

"We must also provide the basic needs of people promote the status of women, develop the rural areas and accelerate the urbanisation process because it is easier to provide service to urban centres" he said

The government could not do this alone it was up to all communities to co-operate in creating a balance between social, economic and physical development he said

dog-leg flight to the US.

...government departments. ... to the private sector.

official welcoming party.

Influx control was boosting black birth rate

IF INFLUX control had not been scrapped SA's black population would have reached 846-million by the year 2100, the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) said in Pretoria yesterday.

HSRC projections compared that figure to only 73-million if the system's scrapping was combined with industrialisation of the national states.

Without the industrialisation factor, but with the influx system gone, the black population would reach 132-million by 2100.

The HSRC said "Continued influx control in SA could have led to an un-

geably large population in the country." Government scrapped the system earlier this year as part of its new orderly urbanisation policy.

The HSRC said "The scrapping of influx control and the development of a meaningful urbanisation policy are positive steps towards counteracting the high population growth rate."

Laws in the past severely hampered the migration of blacks to the industrial and urban centres of SA, with the result they did not share to the same extent as other population groups in the benefits of modernisation. That would have in-

cluded a rapid reduction in child mortality and a swing towards low fertility or smaller families.

The HSRC said a strong correlation had been found worldwide between low levels of mortality and fertility, and industrialised urban populations.

The average number of children per white woman in SA now was about two, while the corresponding number for Indians and coloureds was about three.

For blacks, the urban woman had about four children, while her counterpart in black national states had between six and seven.

The HSRC said the rapid population growth could be ascribed to declining mortality rates among blacks and the absence of family-planning programmes in the homelands, where about two-thirds of the black female population lived during their reproductive years.

Without extensive modernisation in the national states, a substantial decline in the size of black families there, "the increasing natural growth will lead to such a large overall population in SA early next century that widespread poverty and famine will be the order of the day". — Sapa

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SA has population growth problem

SA HAD a serious population growth problem, National Health and Population Development Minister Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday.

He told a public meeting in Witbank that SA could accommodate 80-million people. Projections showed this number could be reached by 2020 and increase to 138-million by the year 2040.

SA could have 47-million inhabitants by the year 2000, he added.

The population growth rate was currently 2,3% annually, Van Niekerk said. — Sapa.

Demand for sterilisation grows

237
23/10/86

The advantages of permanent surgical contraception are being increasingly appreciated and demanded throughout the world, according to Dr V Pohl de Villiers, chairman of the Association of Voluntary Sterilisation of South Africa (AVSSA)

"Today voluntary sterilisation is the most popular form of contraception in the world

"By the end of 1985 more than 110 million women and 70 million men had already benefitted from the sterilisation," said Dr De Villiers

Discussing the demographic realities in South Africa, the AVSSA chairman said that a total population much in excess of 50 million people would probably be beyond the country's resource capabilities

"My calculation is that for the next 10 years there will be a sustained demand for 300 000 sterilisations a year

"We in South Africa have the available technology, we have the infrastructure of hospitals, and we have the medical manpower All we need is commitment

Dr De Villiers stressed that a marked benefit of sterilisation is the reduction in

both the maternal and child mortality "Should we in South Africa be able to avoid all further births after the third an estimated 500 mothers would be prevented from dying and we would also prevent the loss of 10 000 babies

"Apart from the reduction in mortality, a marked improvement in the health of mothers and other children will follow Psychologists are emphatic that the children need constant personal guidance and attention, and this stimulation is most available to the 1 or 2 child family

"Fewer, but higher quality children will result if we can have sterilisation accepted by mothers at an early age to have fewer children"

Dr Sallie Woodrow, one of the founders of the family planning movement in South Africa in the 1930's and incumbent AVSSA honorary secretary, quoted population advisor to the World Bank and former professor at the Medical School of the University of Ghana, Dr Fred Sai

"The dignity of the female person in Africa is also at stake When we look at world-wide statistics, we see that women in Europe and the United States spend 3 to 5 years bearing children, while women in Kenya spend 18 to 20 years bearing chil-

dren If we are interested in getting our African women to stand side by side with us in development, we must reflect on this fact

"Surgical contraception should be viewed as one of the most appropriate fertility-regulating mechanisms for Africans today Many women complete their families in the late 20s and 30s The health and self development dictate cessation of child bearing"

Dr N D Goldstuck, of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of the Witwatersrand, said a successful vasectomy programme requires continual and greater informational and educational effort than tubal ligation

"Men are much more reluctant to undertake responsibility for family planning for numerous reasons There is the machismo of male orientated societies and men in primitive communities may not understand the difference between vasectomy and castration Vasectomy is less interesting to doctors because it is a technically simpler and less interesting procedure than female sterilisation"

With acknowledgement to PSYCHIATRY AND MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN PRACTICE

A MAJOR effort to curb SA's runaway population growth was launched by President P W Botha in Pretoria yesterday.

He told the inaugural meeting of the Council for Population Development that population on the development programme was an important initiative to help secure the social, economic and political stability of SA.

If the 2,3% population growth continued, today's 28-million population would expand to 47-million by 2 000. That was an increase of 19-million in the next 14 years.

Botha said SA would have to maintain an economic growth rate of 5% a year to accommodate new entrants to the labour market.

There were about 10-million children under the age of 15 who, within the next few years, would be looking for jobs.

Health and Population Develop-

Drive to curb SA's population growth

(237) BUSDAY
28/10/06

GERALD REILLY

ment Minister Wilhe van Niekerk said SA did not have the long term resources or the socio-economic ability to accommodate a population with a growth rate of 2,3% a year.

He said if the programme failed everything else being attempted, such as political advancement and economic growth, would be to no avail.

Government was convinced the aims of the programme could only be reached if the quality of life and living standards of all groups in SA were raised within a specific period.

He said, "We must succeed in maintaining the momentum of the programme until 2010." As well, the programme had to be depoliticised

1166 5/1/86

200

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Family planning clinic in Guguletu

Staff Reporter

THE Family Planning Association's (FPA) first clinic for teenagers in a black township has opened at the Uluntu Centre in Guguletu.

At the opening yesterday Dr Herman de Groot, chairman of the Western Cape FPA, said teenage pregnancy was a "number one social evil".

The effects of teenage pregnancy were devastating in Third World countries ... "which is where we are".

The effects included interrupted schooling for the mother and the burden of bringing up the baby by, in most cases, the grandmother.

CYCLE OF POVERTY

This perpetuated the cycle of poverty. Dr de Groot said the FPA aimed to raise the quality of life for all

The FPA opened its first clinic in for teenagers in Claremont in 1982. The Urban Foundation and the Uluntu Centre invited the association to Uluntu

More than 1 100 young people visited the clinic in the first three months. Of those 176 wanted contraceptive advice, about two-thirds of whom were under 17

Dr de Groot, a senior lecturer in obstetrics and gynaecology at UCT, said it was unfortunate that few boys visited the clinic.

6/11/70

SARIC

20 000 ²³⁷ unwanted births in CT area

CAPE TOWN — More than 20 000 unwanted children are born in the greater Cape Town area every year; most of them to unmarried women under 19.

To combat this problem, the Western Cape region of the Family Planning Association has established a youth centre in Guguletu to give sexual guidance and advice to teenagers.

Mrs Erica Greathead, regional family planning organiser, said the response from Guguletu teenagers had been phenomenal.

Since the centre was established three months ago, staff had seen more than 194 teenagers who had sought contraceptive advice and more than 1 200 for education on the functions of the body.

Pregnancies in 11-year-old girls were not uncommon, though the average age was 16, she said.

Teenage pregnancies in Cape Town's black townships had increased by more than 109 percent in the last seven years, giving rise to a host of socio-economic problems and leading to greater unemployment. Mrs Greathead said — ~~SARIC~~

They're counting on Alex — in township census No 3

By Mojalefa Moseki

They are counting families in Alexandra again. New township administrator Mr Steve Burger has ordered a new census.

He rejected figures in the 1984 census ordered by former mayor, the Rev Sam Buti, as inaccurate and misleading. That census showed there were 80 000 families in the township.

Before Mr Buti took over from West Rand Development Board, a census found there were 68 000 families in Alex. Mr Buti said the figure was too low as it excluded "illegal residents".

Mr Burger was appointed administrator in June after Mr Buti and his council resigned. His census started three weeks ago and is expected to continue at least six more.

Said Mr Burger yesterday "I do not think the last census was accurate. We estimate there are 100 000 or more families in Alexandra. To provide adequate services we have to know exactly."

Men step into 'female role' as family planners

Weekend Post Reporter

MEN are stepping into the traditional female role of providing family planning guidance in the Eastern Cape, where there are already two fully trained male black educators training more volunteers

Mrs Penelope Aarts, regional organiser of the Family Planning Association (FPA), announced the breakthrough this week

The first course in the region for black men had just been completed, she said

But their role is being hindered by a lack of co-operation from some companies, which are reluctant to allow production time for lectures — an essential part of the programme

Some black and coloured men have already been trained as "motivators" in addition to full-time educators

"Unfortunately in PE economic and political factors have considerably affected the work done by our counselors — and particularly the men," said Mrs Aarts

"Firms that have had to retrench staff or are working short time are reluctant to allow educators production time for instruction"

Political unrest, intimidation and boycotts had also taken their toll as work among youths and groups had become virtually impossible.

Family planning clinics in black areas had been forced to close and, for their own safety, the educators had to keep a low profile

One of the men educators trains volunteer motivators, who in turn could do invaluable work in the firms where

they were employed, while the other works with educational groups and at offices and factories

The training course takes up one week a month for four months and leads to a National Health Department diploma. The course costs R100 a person.

But for people to be able to take the courses, the co-operation of companies is needed. Under present conditions many are reluctant to give employees time off

A comparison of statistics for 1984 and '85 of births to mothers under the age of 20 at hospitals in Port Elizabeth shows a decrease of 131 births during 1985 at Dora Nginza Day Hospital, an increase of 130 births at Livingstone Hospital and a decrease of 16 births at Sandford maternity section at the Port Elizabeth Provincial Hospital

National Health and Development Minister Willie van Niekerk warned at the first meeting of the 25-member multiracial Council for Population Development in Pretoria that the present generation was the last that would be able to do something about the rapid population growth in South Africa.

"If it does not succeed in getting this increasing problem under control, our future generations will be confronted with situations similar to those in the rest of Africa where poverty, hunger and unemployment are already common, particularly as a result of the high population growth," Dr Van Niekerk said.

At the beginning of this year the Minister told Parliament that the birth rates of all South Africans had dropped, but that much more had to be done.

The white birth rate had fallen to about two children a family, that for Indians had declined by 42%, for coloureds by 30% and for blacks by 21%

237 W/E 1984 P/11/86

Youth centre formed to curb pregnancies

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12/11/82
237

More than 20 000 unwanted children are born in the greater Cape Town area every year — most of them to unmarried woman under the age of 19

already had sexual relations

Mrs Greathead said many mothers even brought their daughters to the centre for sex education

To combat this problem the Western Cape region of the Family Planning Association has established a youth centre in Guguletu to give guidance and sex advice to teenagers

Teenage pregnancies in the city's townships have increased by more than 109 per cent in the last seven years, giving rise to a host of socio-economic problems and leading to greater unemployment, she said

Mrs Erica Greathead, family planning regional organiser, said the response from Guguletu teenagers had been "phenomenal" Since the centre was established three months ago, staff had seen more than 194 teenagers who had sought contraceptive advice and more than 1 200 for education on the functions of the body

She stressed that the problem was not confined to black areas. There had been such an upsurge in pregnancies in other areas that Family Planning had established a youth guidance centre in Claremont five years ago, she said — DDC

She

She said she was particularly pleased at the latter since most teenage pregnancies were due to ignorance. Pregnancies in 11-year-old girls was not uncommon though the average age was 16

She added that the primary purpose of the clinic was not to give advice on contraception but said it would be "silly" to ignore this when research had shown that most teenagers who asked about contraception had

SUGAR MANUFACTURING AND REFINING INDUSTRY

Parties Employer Organisation: The Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers' Association

Trade Unions: The Amalgamated Engineering Union; The Natal Sugar Industry Employees' Union; The South African Electrical Workers' Association; The Sugar Industry Employees' Association SA

Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Workers', Shipbuilders' and Welders' Society; The National Sugar and Refining and Allied Employees Union

Area Magisterial Districts of Durban, Hiabisa, Inanda, Lower Tugela Lower Umfolozi, Mtunzizi, Pine Eshwe and Piet Retief.

Footnotes

1. Annual Leave - All workers are entitled to continuous service.

End of apartheid 'won't stop poverty'

The destruction of apartheid would contribute greatly to human dignity but it was also likely to be enjoyed "in poverty, hunger and squalor," said one of South Africa's top demographers, Professor J.L. Sadie, yesterday

In a grim analysis of the country's future demographic trends at the Resources 2 conferences, followed by what he called "an unpleasant message," Professor Sadie said that the country's high-fertility black community would continue to be dogged by ill-fortune from birth to death

For one some extra 3,8 mil-

lion workers were likely to be added to the 4,6 million not fully employed in the modern sector by the year 2000

For every 100 withdrawals from manpower in the fertile community there would be 336 additions seeking work, and only 62 percent had a chance of remaining fully employed in this sector over a lifetime

In his analysis Professor Sadie argued that high fertility rates created a vicious circle of undernourished infants with poor maternal care, leading to underdevelopment of mental powers and low school achievement, reinforced by overcrowding of schools and conse-

quent lack of much-needed entrepreneurship

One quarter of all black children were below 80 percent of their expected weight — this was five times as much as the proportion of white children with the same problem — and half suffered from second-degree malnutrition

"Growing up as semi-healthy, mentally stunted, lethargic and apathetic persons, they cannot derive maximum benefit from the educational system and do not develop into the kind of human material which is the prerequisite of economic development," the professor said

The proliferating human numbers were thus not accompanied by equivalent human capital.

The labour supply was outrunning the supply of enterprise from which it derived its livelihood.

"These hard facts are vociferating against perceptions in this country that there is a unique illness here whose destruction will, by implication, usher in the Millennium

"The unpleasant message is that when apartheid goes this country will continue to be confronted by the age-old problems of real economic life."

Masa issues birth control guideline

Post Reporter *8/11/84*

23
A GUIDELINE for the prescription of contraceptives to minors has been issued by the Medical Association of South Africa. The latest issue of the *SA Medical Journal* says

"Masa recently requested the Department of National Health and Population Development to consider the introduction of legislation clearly defining the doctor's position should he prescribe contraceptives to a minor without parental consent.

"According to the Director-General the authorities would not be prepared to introduce legislation which infringed on parents' rights to decide on the welfare of their children."

MASA has therefore advised that.

- Doctors can prescribe contraceptives to sexually active minors, but they must make every effort to obtain a patient's permission to inform her parents.

- If a parent complains, the doctor must cease treatment immediately.

Groups

Tay-sachs, a disorder affecting the central nervous system at about six months, was more common in Jewish babies, he said

Besides these birth defects characteristic of certain population groups, the incidence of birth defects in South Africa was comparable with those in Western countries

Very little was known about birth defects in Third World countries, 'but as far as conditions such as cleft lip and haemophilia are concerned, we expect the incidence to also be about the same,' he said

Dr Op't Hof said certain disorders such as down's syndrome, which occurs in one in 600 births, could be prevented in that they could be detected in prenatal diagnostic tests and an abortion carried out legally with the consent of the mother

Dr Op't Hof suggested that people with a family history of genetic disorders and pregnant women of advanced age should consult the Department of National Health

Nation

One baby

N/4 20/4/86
in 14

237
has birth

defect

Mercury Reporter

ONE in every 14 babies born in South Africa has some kind of birth defect and care of people with genetic disorders is costing the State about R3 billion a year

This was revealed yesterday by Dr Johan Op't Hof, head of the Department of National Health's genetic services division, who said that in 5%, or one in 20, of all new born babies, the disorder was serious

Dr Op't Hof said the division had studied birth defects as part of the Year of the Disabled

No one population group had a higher incidence of birth defects than the others, but some genetic disorders were more common in some population groups

Members of the Afrikaans sector of the population, for example, were more prone to porphyria, which causes light sensitivity and a sensitivity to certain drugs, and also to hyper-cholesterol

Unisa research study shows a marked drop in black metropolitan birth rates

By Sejamothopo Motau, Pretoria Bureau

There has been a marked drop in birth rates in black metropolitan areas in recent years, according to Unisa's Bureau of Market Research (BMR)

Studies by the BMR conducted around Johannesburg, Pretoria and 10 other metropolitan areas in October and November 1985 show that the percentage of black children under 10 is "much lower" than that of children aged between 10 and 19. The studies involved 6 400 respondents

The surveys also show that black women are increasingly assuming the role of household head. About 25 percent of the households studied were headed by women

In all areas surveyed except Port Elizabeth, where males make up 50,2 percent of household members, there were slightly more females than males in each household

Soweto had the highest average household income at R9 624 a year. Next was Pretoria (R9 359) and then the East and West Rand (R8 828). Average household income was lowest in Bloemfontein (R5 611)

10/2/87
Average annual income a person was highest in Soweto (R1 756) and lowest in Kimberley (R1 030)

About a third of black metropolitan household income went on food. More than 33 percent of the money spent on food was used to buy meat and meat products

The study also showed that black women are spending more on their personal appearance, with visits to the hairdresser a prominent feature

Beer was found to be the most popular alcoholic drink

Among Indians, the average annual household income was highest in Johannesburg (R18 397). In Durban the figure was R13 992

Indians in Johannesburg, who were found to be better off than those in Maritzburg and Durban, spent relatively more on clothing and footwear, medical and dental care, income tax, servants and holidays

Studies among coloured people showed the average annual income for each household was R12 249 in Johannesburg, R10 358 in the Cape Peninsula and R9 627 in Port Elizabeth

Divorce rate rockets on the Witwatersrand

It's over
— some
smile,
others cry

The Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A couple comes out of the courtroom hand-in-hand. Excited and smiling, they turn and hug each other.

Just married? No, just divorced

But not all the scenes on divorce day at the Rand Supreme are so happy. Every Wednesday, the foyers and corridors are full of men and women, most looking nervous and tense.

Some are accompanied by friends, some by family and many by their advocates. Very rarely are there children.

The women's toilet is the place where many about-to-be-divorced women go to compose themselves. Some sob, while others repair make-up and straighten their shoulders before going into court.

Many men are visibly distressed and anxious.

About 90 percent of divorces are unopposed — and they take about 10 minutes to dissolve, which is one of the details that sticks in the person's memory of their divorces because it's hard to believe a marriage of 10 years or more can end so quickly.

But a fast divorce is preferable

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — About 6 300 divorces were granted in the Rand Supreme Court last year — the most here yet in a year.

It is an increase of about 500 since 1985 and about 300 more than 1982 — the year which saw the second highest number of divorces in the Witwatersrand.

More than 90 percent of divorces are unopposed, but even an unopposed divorce can cost about R1 000 in legal fees.

This means that if even half the men and women were legally represented last year, legal fees would have amounted to more than R3,1-million.

Many people are represented because, although the procedure for a divorce is relatively simple in legal terms, an individual finds it difficult to understand.

Sundry fees

The R1 000 fee, charged by well-established law firms, consists of attorneys' fees of between R600 to R700, advocates' fees of about R140 and sundry court and other fees of about R50.

An unopposed "do-it-yourself" divorce should cost less than R50 — but many individuals do not know where to start.

There is a book on sale, called *The Do-it-yourself Divorce* but some people have said that even with its help, they have had difficulties.

The steps involved include

- Buying a summons sheet and annexure from a stationery store. The Annexure is a sheet of paper which has the heading *In the Supreme Court of South Africa*.

- Drawing up a divorce settlement, which is finally set down on the annexure. The summons must have a R1 revenue stamp on it. These are available at the Post Office.

- Visiting the registrars' offices at the Supreme Court, where the summons will be issued and the annexure dealt with.

- Taking the summons to the deputy sheriff in the district where the husband or wife lives. His fee for serving it is R24.

- Collecting the papers about 10 days later and taking them, with identity book and marriage certificate, back to the registrars' office. They will assign a date for the divorce application.

The court appearance is the last necessary act and should take the least time and effort. However, if the applicant's papers are not in order, the divorce will not be granted.

The registrars at the Rand Supreme Court are familiar with divorce procedures and can offer much useful advice.

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Slow down birth rate — Parsons

16/2/87

237

SA economy could be paralysed

Dispatch Correspondent

PRETORIA — Unless South Africa takes steps to contain its burgeoning population, any effort to promote economic development could be negated, the chief executive of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, said here

This would mean the population would double by the year 2020 — and again over the next 50 years

Mr Parsons said the black population stands to lose the most if this scenario materialises

Addressing a service club, he said despite the sensitivity of the subject for both religious and political reasons, the country could not shy away from the economic realities of the problem

"Education, especially among mothers, has been identified as the key factor in solving demographically-related problems"

"If South Africa is fortunate enough to realise a 3,5 per cent gross domestic product growth rate over the next 20 years, almost two-thirds of it will be swallowed by the additional mouths to feed"

South Africa has not laid down an urgent policy, he said "Although the various elements of a population policy have now been forged nationally, I believe it still requires a specific focus

The President's Council, he said, had already warned that the current high population growth would have a paralysing effect on the economy's capacity for growth if present trends continued, especially among the black population

"This focus could be created if government was willing to consider making 1988 'Population Development Year'"

"The ideal is that the replacement level of an average of two children per woman should be reached as soon as possible, but not later than during the second decade of the next century"

● Political change is crucial to economic progress in South Africa and the social betterment of its people, the chairman of Stanbic, Mr Henri de Villiers, says in his annual review

A grim scenario awaited South Africa if the government failed to urgently implement key population control practices.

"Failing prompt and decisive political action, South Africa faces a future of violent deadlock between different racial and political groupings"

The total population could grow unchecked to nearly 200 million by the year 2100

Mr De Villiers warned against the risk of South Africans "lapsing into an introspective mentality and a siege economy"

While a state of siege may lead to some immediate increase in business activity, in the longer term it will affect the welfare of everyone

11 hurt in weekend accidents

EAST LONDON. — Eleven people were injured in road accidents in the East London area at the weekend.

Four people were slightly injured early yesterday morning when the vehicle they were travelling in overturned between East London and Bisho

A woman pedestrian received neck injuries in a collision with a car in Settlers' Way yesterday morning and another pedestrian was treated for minor injuries received in a collision at the Chiselhurst subway

Five people were slightly injured yesterday afternoon when the vehicle in which they were travelling overturned in Settlers' Way — DDR

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) and (b) I do not consider it in the interest of public safety to reveal information of this nature

Management centres

114 Mr B B GOODALL asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many joint management centres had been established as at 31 December 1986, (b) where are these centres located and (c) who (i) is the chairman and (ii) are the members of each of these centres?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) Eleven

(b) Bloemfontein, Bng R Otto (SADF) Durban, Bng J H Pretorius (SADF) Johannesburg, Maj gen M van Eyk (SAP) Cape Town, Bng R N van der Westhuizen (SAP) Kimberley, Bng D C Benade (SADF) Nelspruit, Maj gen J J Bisschoff (SADF) Pietersburg, Maj gen G L Meinng (SADF) Port Elizabeth, Bng W G Krizinger (SADF) Potchefstroom, Bng J G du P Coetzee (SADF) Pretoria, Bng J P M Moller (SADF) Walvisbaai, Acting Cdr I J Manning (SADF)

(c) (1) As in (b) above

(ii) The members of each centre are regional representatives of State Departments present in the region or represented there and which have an interest in the activities of the management centres

HOA

Internal Security Act

129 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) How many persons were being detained under section 28 (1) of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,

(2) whether any such persons had been detained for longer than three months, if so, (a) how many and (b) for what period in each case?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) None

(2) (a) and (b) Fall away

Internal Security Act

157 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order

How many visits to detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982, were made by (a) inspectors and (b) magistrates in 1986?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 2738

(b) 3143

20/2/87 Howard

Detainees

159 Mr P C CRONJÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether he received any written representations in 1986 from detainees held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act, No 74 of 1982, relating to their detention or release, if so, (a) how many and (b) in how many cases did the representations result in the release of the detainees concerned?

HOA

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Yes

(a) 64 persons

(b) None

Bophuthatswana/Ciskei/Transkei/Venda

162 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether any South African officials had been seconded to the Government Service of (a) Bophuthatswana, (b) Ciskei, (c) Transkei and (d) Venda as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Yes. The number of seconded officials as at 1 February 1987 was as follows

(a) Bophuthatswana	331
(b) Ciskei	525
(c) Transkei	103
(d) Venda	232

Infant mortality rate

197 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Home Affairs.

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Whites in the Republic in 1985?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(a)* 80,0
(b) 40,7
(c) 16,1
(d) 9,3

237 Howard 20/2/87

Rates are expressed as per 1 000 of the population

The lower rates, compared with the rates of previous years, are attributed to an advanced closing date as declared in paragraph 2 3 1 1 in the 1985 annual report of Central Statistical Service

*Estimated because of incomplete registration of deaths

Commuter services

230 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the total loss incurred by the South African Transport Services on commuter services in the (a) Vaal Triangle, (b) Cape Town/Penninsula, (c) Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage and (d) Durban/Pinetown areas in the 1986-87 financial year?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

The total estimated loss in respect of each of the areas is as follows

R-million
(a) 314
(b) 157
(c) 11
(d) 153

Government-subsidised passengers

232 Mr D J N MALCOMESS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What percentage of (a) first-class and (b) second-class long-distance rail passengers travelled at Government-subsidised fares in 1986?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

For the financial year 1985-86

(a) 3,9 per cent

Howard 20/2/87

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Site	Summer 85/86	Winter 86
Foreshore	20	24
Epping Market	20	24
Paardeneiland	20	25
Salt River	10	15
Greenpoint	10	20
Tamboerskloof	5	10
Edgemoed	10	15

The accepted maximum allowable concentrations for the aforementioned pollutants are

- (a) Lead 2.5 micrograms per cubic metre (monthly average)
- (b) Sulphur dioxide 80 micrograms per cubic metre (annual average)
- (c) Particulates 100 micrograms per cubic metre (annual average)

Family planning advertising

529 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

What was the cost of the State of family planning advertising in the 1985-86 financial year?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

R2 142 000

Mixed marriages

530 Mr L F STOFBERG asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many mixed marriages between (i) Whites and Blacks (ii) Whites and Coloureds and (iii) Whites and Indians have been entered into in the Republic since the repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act No 55 of 1949, and (b) in respect of what specified period is this information furnished?

in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

The authorities concerned do not keep a record of the subsequent history of all persons who are injured or wounded. After people have been treated and discharged (and are not required for further judicial investigation) further follow-up work is not carried out in all cases. The monthly statistical reviews released by the Bureau are compiled two weeks after the end of the month concerned, so that people who were initially seriously injured and later died can be reflected in the review. The two week period also gives scope to verify all the other unrest data of the previous month, so that the Bureau's monthly review contains only accurate, tested information

(a) to (d) The information as requested in the question is thus not readily available and would require an unreasonable degree of research

Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters

533 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(a) What total amount had been spent on the Commission of Inquiry into Health Matters as at the latest specified date for which figures are available and (b) on what specified items was this money spent?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (a) R507 307,00 as at 26 January 1987
- (b) The funds were used as follows

Salaries	R265 812
Administration expenses	R 68 331
Members' allowances	R144 734
Publications	R 27 747
Technical services	R 683
	R507 307

Visits to detainees

534 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) Whether any visits were made by State doctors in 1986 for the purpose of examining persons detained in terms of security legislation, if not, why not, if so,
- (2) whether records were kept of these visits, if not, why not, if so what total number of visits were made in 1986,
- (3) whether any reports on such visits were submitted by State doctors to his Department in 1986, if so how many such reports were submitted
- (4) whether any action was taken by his Department as a result of such reports, if not, why not, if so, (a) what was the number of occasions on which action was taken and (b) what were the circumstances in respect of each of these cases?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes
- (2) Yes = 2 898 visitors
- (3) Yes = 2 898 reports
- (4) (a) Yes
 - (i) Hungerstrikes—40 cases
 - (ii) Depression—20 cases
 - (iii) Minor complaints—50 cases
- (b) (i) Hungerstrike cases Consequences of such acts were explained to them by the District Surgeons All cases were persuaded to take their food again

Handwritten notes and signatures, including 'Haward 23/2/87' and a circled signature.

H.O.A.

Handwritten notes and signatures, including 'Haward' and a circled signature.

Handwritten notes and signatures, including 'Haward 23/2/87' and a circled signature.

H.O.A.

with Administration and Broadcasting Services

What was the estimated (a) number of unlicensed television sets in the Republic as at the end of 1986 or the latest specified 12-months period for which figures are available and (b) loss of revenue suffered by the SABC as a result?

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

(a) Economically active population as at 30 6 86

(b) Public sector employment (on the assumption that the following categories are included)

	Whites	Coloureds	Asians	Blacks
(a) Economically active population as at 30 6 86	2 116 000	1 058 000	305 000	5 918 000
(b) Public sector employment (on the assumption that the following categories are included)				
Total	627 720	179 184	36 456	744 676
Central Government	152 650	76 943	17 977	149 657
Provincial Administrations	131 192	29 410	5 188	99 565
Local Authorities	63 600	29 200	6 400	141 500
Self-governing National States	—	—	—	129 599
South African Transport services	99 569	17 157	1 856	99 465
Posts and Telecommunications	54 677	10 809	2 124	29 897
Sundry Statutory Bodies	14 052	1 656	99	12 318
Public corporations	82 108	9 498	1 007	70 751
Agricultural control boards	2 208	420	48	732
Universities	23 278	3 508	1 317	9 883
Technikons	4 386	583	440	1 408

Children born

252 Mr A B WIDMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many (a) White (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Asian children were born in South Africa in 1985. (i) including and (ii) excluding the national states?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(i) 79 863 (ii) 79 800

* (a)

(b) 749 920 (estimated) 411 481 (estimated)
* (c) 83 705 83 682
* (d) 20 396 20 386

HoA

*The lower figures, compared with the figures of previous years, are attributed to an advanced closing date as declared in paragraph 2 3 1 1 in the 1985 annual report of Central Statistical Service

Citizenship certificates

253 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many citizenship certificates (a) (i) had been issued and (ii) remained to be issued as at 31 December 1986, and (b) were issued in 1986, to citizens of each national state?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

	(a) (i)	(ii)	(b)
KwaZulu	1 602 154	1 480 576	8 146
Lebowa	277 854	1 118 723	1 677
Owaqwa	163 642	841 088	4 299
Gazankulu	98 400	400 115	571
KaNgwane	4 574	519 373	8
KwaNdebele	35 404	324 007	4 358

The figures furnished under (a) (ii) are projections based on the 1985-census figures as supplied by the Central Statistical Service.

Citizenship

254 Mr R A F SWART asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many Blacks in each independent Black state regained their South African citizenship between 1 January and 31 December 1986 in terms of the provisions of the National States Citizenship Amendment Act, No 13 of 1978,

(2) whether any applications were refused, if so, (a) how many from each state and (b) why in each case?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Transkei—396
Bophuthatswana—257
Venda—129
Ciskei—2 127

(2) No (a) and (b) Fall away

Strikes

255 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower

HoA

(1) How many (a) strikes as defined in section 65 of the Labour Relations Act, No 28 of 1956, and (b) discontinuances of work reportable in terms of section 65A of the said Act, took place in 1986,

(2) how many (a) (i) recognition and (ii) other agreements have been filed with his Department in terms of section 31A of this Act since 1 September 1984 and (b) status quo orders in terms of section 43 of the Act were (i) granted and (ii) refused by the Industrial Court in 1986?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) (a) 643 strikes
(b) 150 work stoppages

(2) (a) (i) 174 recognition agreements
(ii) 1 090 other agreements

(b) (i) 187 Status quo orders were granted
(ii) 93 Status quo orders were refused

Strikes

256 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower

Whether any payments were made in 1986 from the fund established to assist motor industry workers who refuse to join strikes but are unable to work, if so (a) how many, (b) when, (c) to whom and (d) what was the total amount involved?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) No

(b) Falls away

(c) Falls away

(d) Falls away

Note The scheme, which was established

Handwritten initials and scribbles

Handwritten signature

White birth rate could stall economic growth

DD 27/2/87

337

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The low white birth rate in South Africa will have negative effects on the quality of the country's human resources thereby constraining economic growth, the chairman of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellensbosch University, Mr Jan Sadie, said yesterday

According to statistics, the white birth rate has declined from 90 501 in 1973 to 79 858 in 1985

The effects of such a decline has become apparent in white schools where there are 153 637 vacancies Up to 17 schools are empty

Mr Sadie predicted it would become increasingly difficult to fill vacancies in the executive, highly skilled and professional areas

Emigration from South Africa was compounding the problem, he said

"The effects of the birth rate are not being felt so much at the moment

because for a number of years the economy has been in the doldrums," Mr Sadie said

However, he said, as soon as the economy recovered the shortage of skilled personnel would be critical

He suggested that management conducted the necessary in-house training to improve the skills of black workers to take up these positions

But given the sort of backlog in these areas due to discrimination it would be difficult for blacks to meet the demands, he said

The low birth rate, he said, would result in a decrease in white students at universities but that this would be compensated by the admission of blacks at several white universities

Mr Sadie predicted that the number of white births would remain more or less the same with the present rate of each woman of reproductive age having an average of 2,1 children

Train more blacks — BER

Low white birth rate 'hurting SA'

THELMA TUCH

SA'S LOW white birth rate will have negative effects on the quality of the country's human resources, thereby constraining economic growth, chairman of the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University, Jan Sadie said yesterday.

Statistics show the white birth rate declined from 90 501 in 1973 to 79 858 in 1985. The effects of such a decline are apparent in white schools where there are 153 637 vacancies. Up to 17 schools are empty.

Sadie predicted it would become increasingly difficult to fill vacancies in the executive, highly skilled and professional areas. Emigration was compounding the problem, he said.

"The effects of the birth rate are not being felt so much at the moment because for a number of years the economy has been in the doldrums," Sadie said.

However, as soon as the economy recovered, the shortage of skilled personnel would be critical.

He suggested that management conduct the necessary in-house training to improve the skills of black workers to take up these positions.

But given the backlog in these areas because of discrimination, it would be difficult for blacks to meet the demands, he said.

The low birth rate would result in a decrease in white students at universities, but this would be compensated for by the admission of blacks at several white universities, he said.

Sadie predicted that the number of white births would remain more or less the same (2.1 children per woman of reproductive age).

17 counts of ⁽²³²⁾ ~~17~~ ¹⁹⁸⁷
abortion retracted

The trial of Johannesburg gynaecologist, Dr Simon Friedman, re-opened yesterday with the State withdrawing 17 of the 20 counts of procuring abortions

In his statement handed to the court by defence counsel Mr G Farber, Dr Friedman (56), of Maple Drive, Atholl, Sandton, pleaded guilty to the remaining three counts

Dr Friedman said in the statement that between November 1981 and March 1986 he procured three abortions. These were carried out on three separate occasions in and around Johannesburg.

One of the two co-accused who allegedly assisted him, Mr Derrick Littleford (54), of Roo-depoort, has turned State witness and charges against him have been withdrawn. The second co-accused has left the country.

Defence counsel requested that the hearing be postponed in preparation for evidence in mitigation of sentence.

The hearing was postponed to March 30

...ential becomes



By Carina le Grange
The document on "artificial" birth methods released by the Vatican this month does not surprise or shock bishops and informed lay members of the church, according to Pretoria priest Father Hyacinth Ennis.

The directives forbid as morally illicit test tube births and artificial insemination (whether from husband or a donor), surrogate motherhood, cloning, attempts to fashion animal human hybrids, freezing of embryos and the planting of human embryos in artificial and animal uteruses.

It says the only acceptable way to give birth is through natural sexual acts between married couples.

Father Ennis, lecturer in moral theology at St John Vianney Seminary, said: "The document is .. the confirmed decision of bishops individually and corporately in all parts of

Vatican document on test tube birth no surprise to bishops, says moral theologian

the world. It is not that new to bishops here or elsewhere."

Asked whether adoption is the only way infertile Catholic couples could have children, Father Ennis replied "The document says further research should be done on infertility so medical science could come up with other methods."

The document rules out therapeutic abortions should pre-natal examinations such as scanning and amniocentesis tests indicate genetic or other

abnormalities. "No abortion is acceptable," he said.

"Medical science works with two lives in the case of pregnancy. One is not more important than the other"

METHODIST CHURCH
The Rev Peter Storey said: "The Methodist approach would be based primarily on a pastoral concern for guarding the dignity of human life and the sanctity of family life."

"That would not necessarily exclude some of the advances

The Vatican has condemned artificial insemination and other methods aiding infertile couples to have their own babies as morally illicit. Doctors in South Africa disagree with the Catholic church directives on "artificial" birth methods in general use.

What do you think?
Phone Speak Out! with your views today between 6 pm and 7 pm on 834-7747

in medicine and genetics which can enrich rather than detract from life. If AID (artificial insemination by donor) enables a childless couple to become parents, it is difficult to condemn it out of hand if the donor is somebody else.

"Christians will be at one in our opposition to the practice of genetic engineering which takes the creation of life out of

the context of the family love relationship."

Mr Storey also said abortion was not condemned by the Methodist church should the mother's life be at risk

NED GEREF KERK

Professor D du Toit of Stellenbosch said science and techniques developed so fast the issues needed constant reassessment.

The NGK approved of artificial insemination within the marriage and that in vitro fertilisation was welcomed as long as donors were not used.

Surrogate motherhood was condemned and the church was hesitant about the freezing of embryos and experimentation.

Pre-natal tests which might be a precursor for abortion were accepted only in cases where there was no other choice but to save the life of the mother, he said.

Most doctors support artificial birth methods

South African doctors support most "artificial" birth methods - condemned last week by the Vatican

But the doctors are in agreement with the Vatican on issues such as surrogate motherhood

A gynaecologist who is a practising Christian said the Vatican's rejection of pre-natal testing with the view to a possible abortion also contradicts South African legislation

He pointed out that the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975 states that if pre-natal tests show a foetus has a serious congenital anomaly, if the mother's life is in danger (physically or mentally), or if she had been raped, a legal abortion may be granted

"My view is that I have no hesitation to abort a baby with Down's Syndrome, Mongolism Myelocoele (abnormality in development of the spine), or a case of classical anencephalic

"This will protect the mother and whole family from

immense stress, and I do not hesitate in performing an abortion under these conditions"

However, the law has a conscience clause which allows any doctor who opposes abortion of any form to be excused from having to perform the operation, he added

The Catholic Church condemns abortion outright. The gynaecologist said "I feel problems arise where scientific advances lead to surrogate motherhood, freezing of embryos, and the genetic engineering of embryos. This is a worry

"But I believe artificial insemination, using the ovum and sperm of the married couple, to be a normal procedure solving infertility

"In cases of donor sperm, it is a different matter, as with surrogate motherhood, although I believe there is a case in South Africa where the woman's mother is the surrogate mother. The baby has not been delivered yet. I don't personally agree with it"

Another gynaecologist said of the Vatican's rejection of artificial birth methods, he said he found it "very sad"

"It is a tragedy for the people who have to be guided by this ruling because it denies couples the chance of their own child"

The head of the University of Pretoria's Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Professor J V van der Merwe of the H F Verwoerd Hospital, said the statement that conception is seen as artificial is to be regretted, as that is not the way it is experienced by infertile couples

"If modern methods of aid used within the monogamous and stable love relationship to overcome problems of fertility are rejected, the couple would find it very difficult to accept this"

He said donor insemination is legal in South Africa if certain regulations are followed.

SPEAK OUT!

(25)

25/3/87

STPR

(25)

'Abortions not done for gain'

237
28557
31/3/87

JOHANNESBURG — A prominent Johannesburg gynaecologist, Dr Simon Friedman, 57, faces possible disciplinary action by the Medical Council after the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday fined him R3 000 (or three years) for performing three illegal abortions.

A further three years were conditionally suspended.

Passing sentence, Mr R Rheeder noted that the abortions had been carried out "on the spur of the moment" and had not been for monetary gain.

Mr Rheeder also said it was clear the actions of Dr Friedman, of Sandton, had under the circumstances been the "lesser

of two evils" and that the integrity of the doctor was beyond any doubt.

The magistrate further said the evidence placed before the court in mitigation clearly showed Dr Friedman had often helped people and had not charged them.

Abortion was always a serious matter, he said, but added that the seriousness was in this case mitigated by the background circumstances.

Dr Friedman pleaded guilty to having performed illegal abortions on November 17, 1981, April 13, 1985, and March 15, 1986.

In all instances he charged only the R30 consultation fee.

Regarding the March 15, 1986 case, Dr Friedman explained he had received a phone call from a former co-accused, who has since fled the country. At the address provided he found a 14-year-old girl bleeding badly.

"I had to empty the uterus to stop the bleeding, and I felt that moving her to hospital in that condition would have been dangerous."

On the other two charges, Dr Friedman said the one related to a 31-year-old woman who admitted that "something had been done" at her flat.

The doctor found that the baby would probably abort on its own, but the woman refused point blank to go to hospital, saying she had just started a new job.

The doctor said he felt it would be best to do what would have happened anyway, so he removed the foetus.

The other abortion was on the 37-year-old daughter of a colleague.

This patient had a contraceptive device fitted but still fell pregnant and Dr Friedman feared she might resort to a "back street" abortionist if he did not help her — Sapa

Birth plan was a secret

Northern Transvaal Bureau
TZANEEN — It was the best kept secret in a town where most secrets leak out sooner or later. Only the immediate family knew Mrs Pat Anthony was going to give birth to her daughter's triplets — and they kept it to themselves.

The news broke at the weekend in a London newspaper, which had bought the story for an undisclosed sum.

Friends of the biological parents, Mr Alcino Ferreira-Jorge and his wife Karen, knew nothing of the plan to transplant a fertilised ova to Karen's mother, who had offered to bear children for her daughter, who, after bearing a son, cannot have any more babies.

"I had dinner with Alcino and Karen quite recently and they didn't breathe a word about the transplant," said Miss Jill Goodwin, of Pietersburg, one of Karen's former school friends.

"Despite frequent contact this year, I had no idea such a plan was afoot," said Mrs Lynn Whyte of Tzaneen.

Surrogacy is 'undesirable'

By Carina le Grange

Surrogate motherhood is considered "undesirable" by the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa), the body said in a statement released yesterday

The association did not differentiate between surrogate motherhood for financial gain and surrogacy undertaken for charitable reasons

Masa said "After having considered the possible social, legal and ethical implications, the federal council of Masa, at a meeting held in May 1986, came to the conclusion that surrogate motherhood was undesirable

"This decision was taken on the basis of information and views requested and received from the legal, theological and social welfare professions, and the Department of National Health and Population Development has been informed accordingly

CONSIDERATION

"It must be stressed that the ethical and legal principles involved in surrogate motherhood are not something to be decided on by the medical profession on its own. In an interim statement on IVF (in vitro fertilisation) issued during October 1985, the World Medical Association rejected on ethical grounds surrogate motherhood for commercial purposes

"This statement was subsequently referred to a working committee for further consideration. This committee has acknowledged the transfer of a human embryo is a justifiable means of treating infertility, but also pointed out that it could give rise to many new social, ethical and legal problems, and attitudes would vary from country to country and community to community"

237
 same
 8/11/87

Tzaneen not sure how to handle new-found fame

By Dirk Nel,
 Northern Transvaal Bureau

TZANEEN — Residents of bustling Tzaneen, the picturesque North-Eastern Transvaal town, are not sure how to handle their new-found fame.

The town has been the focus of national and international attention since the news broke at the weekend that a grandmother, Mrs Pat Anthony (48), was carrying her daughter's unborn triplets

A local newspaper editor was awakened at 4 am yesterday by a German television team looking for the addresses of Mrs Anthony, her daughter, Karen and son-in-law, Mr Alcino Ferreira-Jorge

Later in the day, a procession of television crews, reporters and photographers had invaded the town, only to find none of the central figures in the human drama at home.

Relatives refused to comment, saying they had been sworn to secrecy, because of a contract with the *Mail on Sunday* in London

Speculation is rife about the sum paid by the newspaper for the story. An amount of R48 000 has been mentioned.

Mr and Mrs Ferreira-Jorge were still unavailable for comment yesterday.

Mr Raymond Anthony, husband of the country's first surrogate mother, has made it clear that neither his wife nor the natural parents would pose for pictures.

There were mixed reactions from townsfolk approached by *The Star*.

"What a marvellous idea — I would consider it myself if I could not have children," said a young mother pushing her baby down the street

"No, I have moral objections to such a procedure," said a critical farmer's wife.

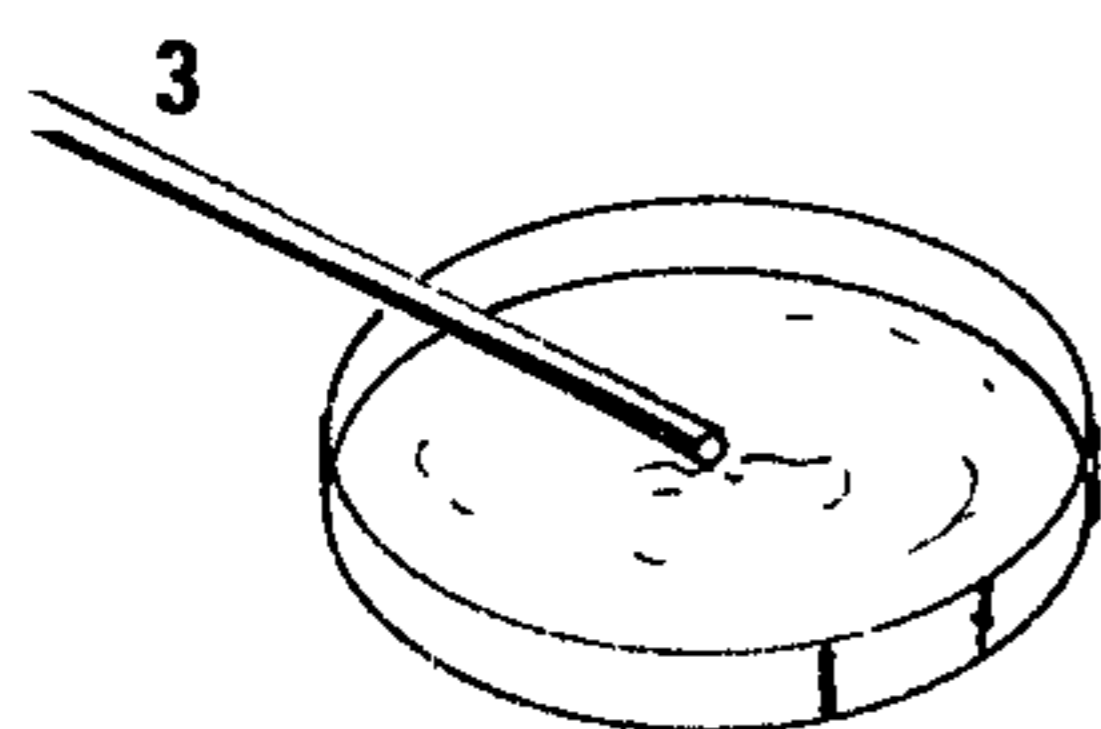
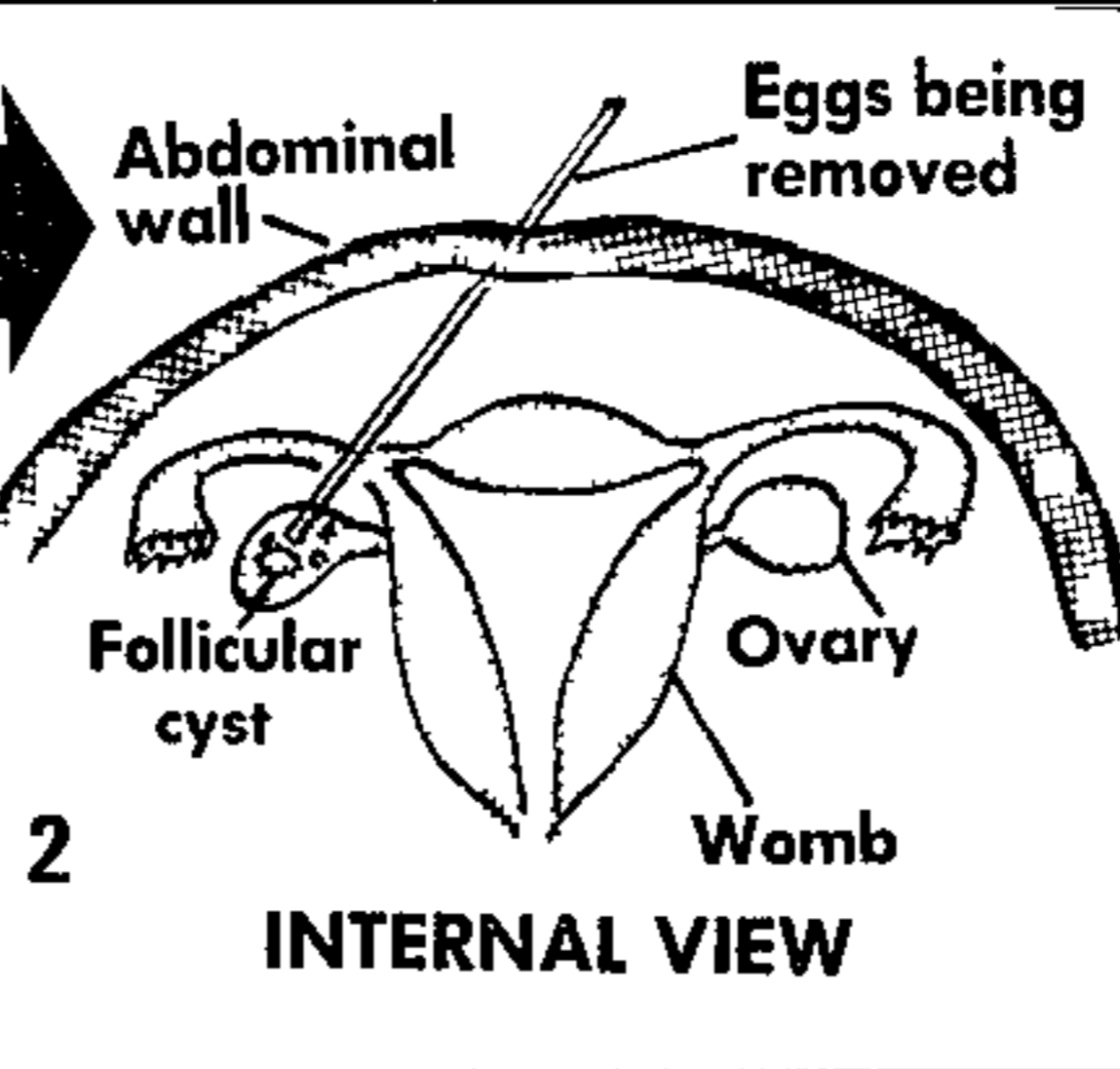
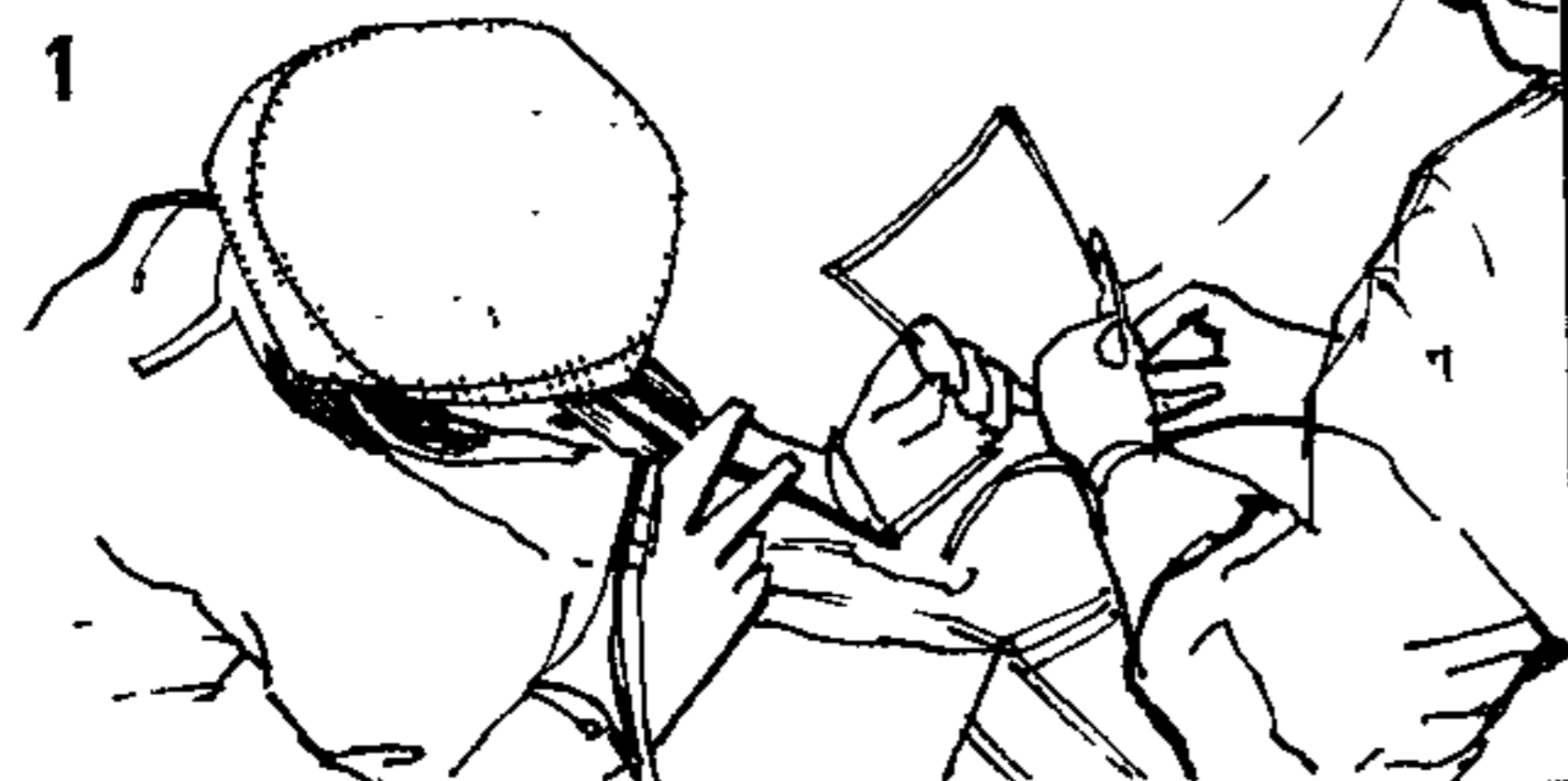
"What an ouma," a businessman quipped

The local priest, Father Laffan, expressed doubts that the Catholic Church would give its blessing to such a pregnancy.

He refused to elaborate as he had not discussed the matter with the families concerned

Both families are members of the local Catholic church.

A surgeon looks down the laparoscope at the ovary. With the left hand he manipulates a teflon-lined needle which sucks up the eggs into the tube held by the nurse.

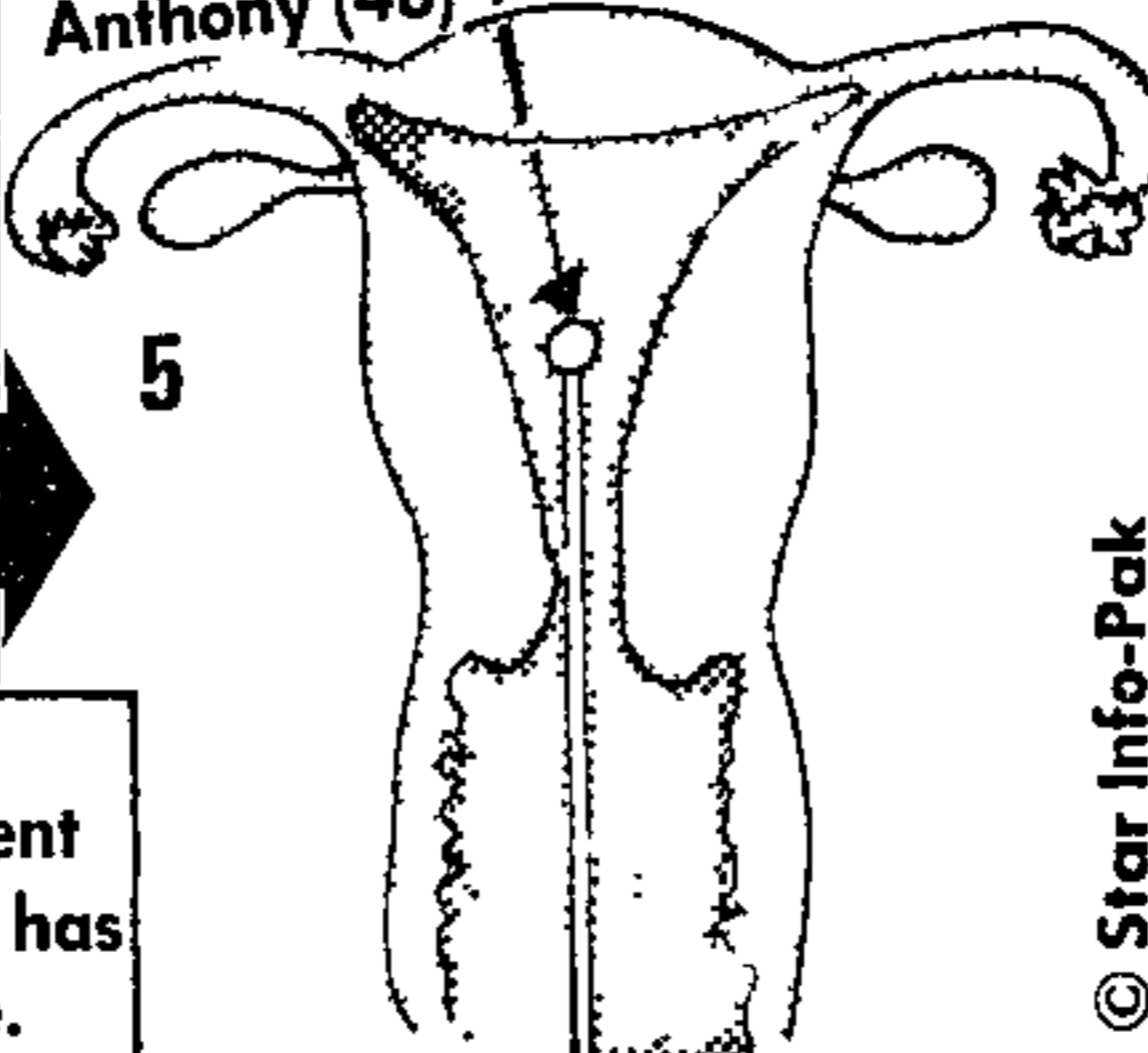


The father's sperm has already been prepared and collected. The eggs are then fertilised.



48 hours later sufficient cell division has taken place.

The fertilised egg is implanted into the grandmother, Mrs Pat Anthony (48)



How in vitro fertilisation is engineered by doctors. After stage five (bottom right), the pregnancy continues as normal. In this specific case, four fertilised eggs were implanted into Mrs Pat Anthony, but one did not "take", (or adhere to the womb lining) leaving three to follow the normal development to embryo and foetus.

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CONT

STAR 8/4/87

(287)

Legal snags unlikely, say lawyers

While no specific laws exist to govern surrogacy in South Africa, lawyers believe the Tzaneen case — which was not undertaken for financial gain — will not present legal problems.

Professor J van der Vyver, professor of law at Wits University, said the South African case was clearly different from the way surrogate motherhood was usually practised in the United States.

Ova were transplanted from the mother, meaning the triplets would continue to be her biological children — even though they were being carried by their grandmother.

"This leaves very few legal difficulties," Professor van der Vyver said. "It only needs proof of biological motherhood and the couple would have all claim to those children."

In this case, it was clearly carried out for compassionate reasons, not big business, he said.

In the US, money was often the reason. And to ensure a higher success rate, an ovum was often not transplanted from the woman wanting a child. The surrogate mother gave birth to her own child, whom she then contractually gave up — often leading to great trauma and heartache.

If the American-type of surrogacy — for financial gain and using the surrogate mother's own ova — were to be legitimised in South Africa, further legislation was needed. "It amounts to bartering in children," Professor van der Vyver said.

If a surrogate mother gave birth to her own child in South Africa, the child would officially be illegitimate. She would be its sole guardian. She would have to go through an official adoption process.

Professor S A S Strauss, of the faculty of law at Unisa, said that

while no specific legislation existed to deal in detail with surrogacy, the strict regulations contained in the Human Tissue Act — dealing with artificial insemination and "test-tube" fertilisation, — would apply.

Just because no specific legislation existed did not mean there was no law, he said. The principles of common law applied.

For a surrogate agreement to be enforceable, one would have to look at whether it offended the general moral conception of the public. Unless it was contracted for financial gain, Professor Strauss did not think a surrogate agreement would offend.

Where there was a dispute over who should keep the child, a court would look at the interests of the child. But if the genetic parents were capable, there would be no reason why they should not keep the baby.

Common law principles would not rule out a surrogate mother acting as the vessel to carry another couple's child. But there was also a strong case to be made, where a woman no longer had ova, for ova to be donated by her sister or another family member.

If the ovum of the surrogate mother were used, the baby would be illegitimate. "But I think an agreement could still stand up. The problem could be solved by the couple adopting the baby."

He said he had assisted in drawing up draft altruistic surrogacy agreements for doctors who had asked what they should do if approached by couples interested in the process. "We have been at pains to make sure those agreements would be accepted as valid."

The Law Commission had published the Children's Status Bill, still to be considered by Parliament, which would have "the beneficial effect" of legitimising children born from artificial insemination.

Seminar focuses on abortion in Zimbabwe

237
SMA
9/4/87

HARARE — About 40 000 illegal abortions are committed in Zimbabwe every year, a government gynaecologist Dr Douwe Verkuyl has said in Harare

Addressing participants to a one-day seminar on "The unwanted child in Zimbabwe," Dr Verkuyl said about 20 women were admitted every day into the two major hospitals, Harare and Parirenyatwa, suffering from the effects of incomplete and dangerous backstreet abortions, the semi-official news agency Ziana reported yesterday

He said women in Zimbabwe had two options, the first was to go to a country where an abortion was legal (and this option is mainly for the rich) The second was to have a backstreet abortion, which was basically interfering with the developing foetus with sticks, metal objects, drugs, poisons and herbs

The second option, he said, was likely to kill the mother before the baby

Dr Verkuyl, who is from the Netherlands, said although abortion was legal in his country and is paid for by national health, Holland had the lowest rate of abortion in the world

Sex education, parental attitudes to sex and the communication between parents and children on this subject, coupled with the fact that abortions were legal in Holland, were factors that contributed to low abortion rates, said Dr Verkuyl

PROGRESSION OF AIDS

He said with the progression of AIDS in Zimbabwe it may soon become necessary to have a larger number of legal abortions which at present were permissible only in cases of rape, incest and mental disorders in the mother

He said if a mother had AIDS, there would be a 25 percent chance that the baby would be infected The Ministry of Health, he said, was "getting into gear" on how to screen expectant mothers for AIDS.

The screening process would cost about R5 million a year working on an average of 400 000 deliveries a year

On baby dumping, another speaker, Miss Cathy O'Meara, of Harare Legal Projects Centre, an organisation aimed at promoting legal understanding within society, said a woman could be charged with murder if the death of her baby resulted; attempted murder if the baby did not die and culpable homicide for negligence

She said the law in Zimbabwe provided that no woman could be sentenced to death for killing her child

Since March last year, the courts had wholly suspended sentences on women who had dumped their babies, because they took into consideration the emotions of the mother at the time of killing or dumping her baby, the societal pressures that might have caused her to take such drastic measures, or the fact that she might have carefully premeditated her actions.

INFANTICIDE PROBLEMS

Miss O'Meara cited a case of a 20-year-old woman who dumped her baby because her boyfriend had disappeared without trace At the time she had two illegitimate children, and looked after her dead mother's three children without support from her father

She was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, compared with the case of a Miss Greta Ndowana who got six years imprisonment

Greta, who was 23 at the time, had a good educational background, was employed as a secretary, lived with her mother and sister who would have been supportive of her, but she did not know who the father of her child was

Mr Justice MacNally, a Supreme Court judge, said Miss O'Meara had called for a reassessment by the courts of infanticide, and encouraged society to look closely at the problems associated with infanticide

Miss O'Meara, who is a lawyer, said many women who were pregnant and unmarried did not realise that they could claim maintenance from the father of the child, and ignorance of the law compounded the problem of baby dumping — Sapa.

16 000 black infants died in 1985 — CSS report

Staff Reporter

MORE than 16 000 black children, each under one year old, died in South Africa, excluding independent homelands, in 1985, according to a report from the Central Statistical Service (CSS) in Pretoria

The report, entitled "Deaths of Blacks, 1985", was released late last month by the CSS, but is not yet available in Cape Town. According to a press release, 95 959 deaths of black people were registered in 1985

In 1984, 101 965 deaths were registered, and the "apparent decrease" in the number of deaths was explained by a change in acceptance date for the information and "remissness on the part of blacks to register deaths"

In 1985, the report said, 16 787 black children under the age of one died in South Africa, compared with 18 252 in the previous year

The figures do not include stillbirths. The number of infant deaths in 1985 average out to just under 46 a day, almost two every hour

A spokesman for the CSS in Pretoria yesterday said no figure was given in the report for the number of infant deaths per thousand live births

There are no released statistics for directly comparative figures concerning infants of other races

However, a similar report on deaths of "whites, coloureds and Asians" notes that 9,7 "white", 40,3 "coloured" and 15,6 "Asian" infants per thousand live births died in 1985

The main cause of infant deaths, which in the above three groups amounted to 4 476, was disorders related to shortened pregnancy and a birth weight that was too low, according to the press release

Diseases of the vascular system, such as heart attacks, were the most common cause of death among "whites, coloureds and Asians". Neoplasms, such as cancer, were far more common in "blacks", accounting for 7 995 deaths in 1985. Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders killed 2 827 black people

237
Cape Times
12/5/85

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CNR Times 10/6/87 .237

Violent society statistics

Staff Reporter

A **COMPREHENSIVE** report on the causes of death in South Africa, conducted by the Medical Research Council, has provided "strong support for the observation that South Africa is a violent society"

Unnatural causes of death, including road accidents, violence, poisonings and suicides, counted for 36% of the total loss of potential life years — calculated on an average lifespan of 65 years, says the report.

This means that of the 2.5 million years of life lost in 1984, nearly one million were lost because of traumatic injuries.

The report, based on the 1984 mortality statistics of the Central Statistical Services, says that in the white community, heart disease still ranks as the top killer, with cancer second, disease of the lungs third and accidents and violence fourth.

Infants under the age of one year carried most of the burden of child deaths in 1984 — 73% of the 32 380 child deaths recorded that year occurred in this group

The report expresses concern at the lack of reliable statistics from black communities.

It said this hampered the development of strategies to combat high infant mortality.

Drop in black, coloured birth rate

Star Political Staff

16/6/87

An average of 2,8 children for each black mother were born in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area last year, compared to 5,3 in the rural areas.

This had dropped from the overall 1984 figure of 5,2, the Department of Health and Population Development said in its annual report tabled yesterday.

During the same period the birth rate for coloureds had dropped from 3,6 to 3,5 children for each mother, the Asian figure had stayed at 2,8 and the white fig-

ure had risen from 2,08 to 2,1 year, 5 million would have no jobs by 2 000.

The birth rate was monitored as a quality of life indicator in the department's population development programme

At the present growth rate of 2,3 percent a year, the population would be 47 million in 2 000, 70 million by 2 020 and 130 million by 2 050

NO JOBS

South Africa could optimally only accommodate a population of about 80 million

At present growth rates and a 4 percent economic growth rate a

At the aimed 3 percent economic growth rate, 6,7 million or 40 percent would be out of work in 2 000

There was a clear link between rapid population growth and poor quality of life, the report said

That was why it had started its monitoring of quality of life indicators, the total fertility figure, adolescent pregnancies, infant mortality, life expectancy, economic dependence, personal per capita income, education, children not at school and room density.

1/16/87 (237)

More jobless if birthrate doesn't drop

Parliamentary Staff

THE black birth rate in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area last year had dropped from the overall 1984 figure, the Department of Health and Population Development said in its annual report tabled in Parliament.

Only 2,8 children were born to every black mother.

During the same period, the birth rate for coloured people had dropped from 3,6 to 3,5, the Asian figure had stayed at 2,8 and the white figure had risen from 2,08 to 2,1.

The birth rate was monitored as one of the quality-of-life indicators in the department's population development programme

At the present growth rate of 2,3 percent a year, the population would be 47-million in the year 2000 and 130-million by 2050.

At a three-percent economic growth rate — the figure aimed at in the coming year by the Government — 6,7-million would be jobless in 2000 if the birthrate did not drop

Love story

SM
22/6/82
237

NOTHING should be more natural than boy meets girl, boy and girl wed, set up home and raise a family. But in South Africa the course of true love is "natural" only if the colour equation is correct according to ideological reckoning. The marriage which united Hendrik Koornhof and Raehana Bobert should have earned only passing notice as a social event involving the nephew of an ambassador and former Cabinet Minister. But because bride and groom are registered as races apart, their union has created extraordinary interest. So far — and we hope it stays that way — general reaction seems to accord with the sentiments of Uncle Piet the Ambassador who has

given his blessings

There are, however, problems ahead. Although Uncle Piet once pronounced apartheid dead, his newly-wed relatives will have to find somewhere to live in a society still visibly ruled by the ideology.

One suggested solution was so simple, so bizarre: a technical adjustment would miraculously convert the bride into a "white" woman. Naturally she and her family instantly rejected this well-meaning but insulting idea. Anyone with any dignity at all, with any sense of pride in heritage, would do the same. Mr and Mrs Hendrik Koornhof will make their way without apartheid's hypocrisy — and good luck to them

Notifiable Diseases
 Viral Hepatitis A 57
 Viral Hepatitis B 171
 Viral Hepatitis (undifferentiated) 365
 Yellow fever 0

Whites 149
Coloureds 51
Asians 15
Blacks 57

Infant mortality

Infectious and parasitic diseases 30 6%

127 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(a) What are the major causes of infant mortality for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks and (b) what was the percentage of deaths from each of these causes in respect of each race group for the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

128 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

How many persons in each race group died of lung cancer during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

Period 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1985

(a) and (b)

(i) **Whites**
 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 56 6%

133 Mr C D DE JAGER asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

Whether Escom is undertaking or planning certain power-supply projects in the magisterial districts of (a) Kuruman (b) Kathu and (c) Olifantshoek if so (i) what is the nature of each such project (ii) when was each project commenced or will it be commenced and (iii) what is the envisaged date of completion in each case?

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) Yes
 (b) Yes
 (c) Yes
 (i) (ii) and (iii)

Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 53 2%

Infectious and parasitic diseases 14 3%

Congenital anomalies 14 3%

(iv) **Blacks**
 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period 35 0%

Scheme	Divisional Council	No of points	Length of line	Quote date	Start date	Completion	Scheme accepted
Bermolt	Postmasburg	8	23	—	—	1986	Yes
Witboom	Postmasburg	22	65	—	—	1986	Yes
Gamagara	Postmasburg	15	38	—	May '87	Jun '87	Yes
Lovedale	Postmasburg	32	140	—	Aug '87	Dec '87	Yes
Perth	Kuruman	4	12	May '87	—	1987	Not yet

Scheme	Divisional Council	No of points	Length of line	Quote date	Start date	Completion	Scheme accepted
Grasvlakte	Postmasburg	25	50	Jun '87	Aug '87	Dec '87	Not yet
Rooiwal	Olifantshoek	17	58	Jul '87	—	1988	*
Blikfontein-Strelly	Kuruman	112	332	Aug '87	—	1988	*
Van Zylsrust C	Kuruman	61	167	Sept '87	—	1988	*
Van Zylsrust B	Kuruman	112	325	1988	—	1989	*
Lilyveld	Postmasburg	8	28	Oct '87	—	1988	*
Korannaberg	Postmasburg	36	165	1988	—	1989	*

* If the scheme is accepted

The following schemes will be investigated and quoted from 1988 onwards

- Kuruman area Van Zylsrust balance 847 km
- Olifantshoek area Mount Leonard 80 km Lamoteng 70 km and Young 43 km
- Postmasburg area Tierkop 52 km Stofdam 19 km Ossa 43 km Witdraai 45 km, Meintjies 13 km Witsand 37 km and Strathmore 27 km

Extensions in existing networks will be installed as follows

- 1987 Kuruman 1 km and Postmasburg 23 km 1988
- Kuruman 34 km and Postmasburg 25 km

Abortions 2-11-87

137 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

How many women had legal abortions in 1986 in terms of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act No 2 of 1975?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

792

Housing units

139 Prof N J J OLIVIER asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

(a) How many housing units in Black townships were sold in freehold to Blacks during the latest specified 12-month period for which information is available and (b) in which townships are these houses situated in each case?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) No housing units have thus far been sold to Blacks under the freehold system

2/19/87

(b) Falls away

Vacant posts

143 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

(a) How many posts were there in the Public Service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available (b) how many such posts were vacant as at that date and (c) what percentage of persons employed in the Public Service are not White?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

Information with regard to posts/persons in the Public Service during September/October 1986 was as follows

- (a) 270 119
- (b) 33 722
- (c) 62%

Foreign media

175 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether since 1 January 1987, any appli-

18/9/87

Koornhof marriage: will there be two sets of rules?

By MICHEL DESMIDT

TOP connections with the Government should make it easier for Mr Hendrik Koornhof to obtain a permit to live in a "white" group area with his young coloured bride

This is the view of Mr Richard Coates, who has fought a two-year battle to live with his coloured wife, Joan, in their Uitenhage home situated in the white suburb of Fairbridge Heights

Mr Koornhof, nephew of South Africa's Ambassador to the United States, Dr Piet Koornhof, made the headlines last week when he married Moslem Miss Raehana Bobert in a civil ceremony in Randburg

Their marriage across the colour line, now legal with the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act, has the blessing of Dr Koornhof, and the couple plan to live with family until they are married in December in the Islamic tradition

Their future also hinges on them being given permission, in terms of the Group Areas Act, to live in the area of their choice

"With his connections, I doubt whether he'll have any problems getting a permit," said Mr Coates, whose own application was refused by the Administrator, but has been resubmitted on appeal

"By starting afresh, they're in a better position than us because they can first apply for a permit before buying a house in a white area," said Mr Coates, adding that he and his wife were already living in their home, into which Mr Coates put his life savings, when objec-

tions by neighbours forced the authorities to act

He has asked the Administrator to have a change of heart and reverse his earlier decision, on the grounds that the order forcing him to sell his house within three months, or face having it auctioned, was causing "unnecessary hardship"

"We don't know whether we are coming or going. We're carrying on as usual, but with this thing hanging over our heads

it's very unsettling," said the quietly-spoken Englishman

Living illegally as a "mixed couple" had been easier than trying to make a life as a legally married couple, he said

For the last two years, Mr Coates has tried in vain to sell his house

Mr Coates said it was unlikely that a permit would be granted because of the number of objections lodged by the residents in the neighbourhood



Mr RICHARD COATES, his wife, JOAN, and their daughter, ELANA.

ARGUS

1/7/87

237

CITY/NA

Black infant mortality rate an 'outrage'

Staff Reporter

GASTRO-enteritis and pneumonia were the first and second most important killers of coloured and black infants and constituted a "public health outrage", Dr Louis Grivetti, associate professor of nutrition at the University of California, said

Speaking at a meeting of the Western Cape branch of the Nutrition Society of Southern Africa, Dr Grivetti said 1 733 out of 100 000 coloured infants died of gastro-enteritis while only 41 out of 100 000 white infants died of the disease

Dr Grivetti is well-known for his studies on the nutritional habits of the Tswana in south-eastern Botswana and for devising a drought "early warning system" after studying the Tswana's nutritional habits during periods of drought

Nutrition

He was in Cape Town to attend the sixth annual congress of the South African Dietetics and Home Economics Association

He said that while the infant mortality rate for whites was already unacceptably high, the rate for coloured people constituted "a public health outrage"

Nutritional diseases ranked only fifth as infant killers in the country

"In 1984 Wyndham produced the startling statistic that the mortality rate for all causes of death among coloured and black children in South Africa was seven times as high as that of whites and the mortality rate of Asian children twice that of whites," he said

"About 130 out of 1 000 Xhosa infants, 78 out of 1 000 coloured infants and 18 out of 1 000 white infants died

Seasonal

"It was found that the deaths were seasonal, with a clear relationship between sanitation and diarrhoea."

Dr Grivetti said that with the Xhosa's income, not education, had the greatest influence on nutrition and it was found there was no difference in child nutrition whether the family had a home garden or not

He said 20 percent of the infants who died, died before their first birthday and 30 percent before they were two years old. A high incidence of twins, which could influence the malnutrition of children, was noted

About 17 percent of Xhosa children between the ages of two and three had a protein and calorie deficiency and the effectiveness of nutrition education centres in Xhosa areas hinged on problems mothers experienced trying to implement what they had learnt when they returned home

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) (a) 550
- (b) 404 as at March 1987
- (2) No (a), (b) and (c) Fall away

Closure of Durban schools

*4 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

- (1) Whether any consideration is being given to closing (a) Mansfield High School, (b) William Hartley Primary School and (c) a junior primary school in the Glenmore area in Durban, if so, (i) why and (ii) what is the name of the junior primary school in question,
- (2) whether any decision has been taken regarding the closure of these schools, if not, when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken, if so, (a) on what date and (b) what was the decision,
- (3) whether any representations have been received from any educational institutions regarding the grounds and facilities of Mansfield High School, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

- (1) (a) Yes
- (b) Yes
- (c) Yes
- (i) Decreasing pupil enrolment
- (ii) Carrington Heights Junior Primary School
- (2) No, a final decision has not been taken
- (a) and (b) Fall away
- (3) Yes
- (a) (i) Technikon Natal
- (ii) M L Sultan Technikon

- (b) (i) 9 December 1981
- (ii) 24 April 1980
- (c) No final decision has been taken at this stage

At present some of the classrooms are leased to Natal Technikon

For written reply General Affairs

Group Areas Act

221 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Justice *11/8/87*

- (a) How many persons charged during the period 1980 to 1986 with alleged contraventions of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, have been convicted and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (a) and (b) The information for the period 1980 to 1983 is not readily available in the Department For the period 1984 to 1986 four (4) persons have been convicted
- For the honourable member's information I may add that alternative steps are also taken against unlawful occupants For example, approximately 500 occupants evacuated their places of residence in Johannesburg during 1981-1984 The last-mentioned evacuation was, *inter alia*, brought about by negotiations and the issuing of summonses and written notices to the unlawful occupants

In forma pauperis divorce

157 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Justice

- (1) Whether the means test for *in forma pauperis* divorce proceedings has been re-evaluated since January 1965, if so, (a) on what dates and (b) what factors were taken into consideration in these re-evaluations, if not, why not?

- (2) whether he will take steps to have this means test re-evaluated in the light of the rising costs of living and of divorce, if not, why not, if so, what steps?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

- (1) Yes
- (a) The means test concerned, like any other similar provision of law, is constantly reviewed in the normal course of events During 1980 it was formally re-evaluated by the Commission of Inquiry into Proceedings in the Supreme Court of South Africa
- (b) The above-mentioned Commission recommended that the amount be adjusted due to monetary depreciation The Rules Board for Courts of Law Act, 1985 (Act 107 of 1985), which placed the responsibility to make rules for the Supreme Court and the lower courts on the Rules Board for Courts of Law, has since then been put into operation

- (2) Yes The Rules Board for Courts of Law considered the Commission's recommendation at its recent meeting and the Board's decision has been submitted to me together with numerous other suggested amendments of the relevant rules I am presently considering these suggestions

Top management: cash loans

282 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services granted any cash loans to any members of its top management in 1986, if so, (a) to whom and (b) what as the (i) amount, (ii) rate of interest and (iii) terms of repayment in each case,
- (2) whether these loans were granted subject to any conditions relating to the purpose for which they could be

- used, if not, why not, if so, what were these conditions,
- (3) whether this loan facility is available to all staff members of the Transport Services, if not, (a) why not and (b) to what categories of staff is this facility available?

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

- (1) No
- (2) and (3) Fall away

Staff: second-hand motor-cars

283 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

- (1) Whether the South African Transport Services provide a facility to certain categories of staff whereby new or second-hand motor-cars can be purchased at special low prices, if so, (a) (i) to which categories of staff is this facility (aa) available and (bb) not available and (ii) why in each case, (b) how many staff members are making use of this facility at present, (c) what discount as compared to normal retail prices is provided, (d) to what extent are customs and excise duties paid on these vehicles by the staff members concerned, (e) in whose name are these vehicles registered, (f) (i) how many vehicles is a staff member permitted to purchase in terms of this facility and (ii) why, (g) what are the terms of the loan facilities provided in respect of such purchases, (h) what was the total annual cost to the Transport Services of this facility in the latest specified financial years for which information is available, (i) how many motorcars have been purchased in terms of this facility by each specified category of staff members purchase motor-cars in terms of this facility,
- (2) (a) how are such motor-cars disposed of after the period of repayment has been completed, (b) (i) to whom do the profits from such transactions accrue and (ii) why do they so accrue,

Infant deaths among coloured on decline

2372
15/7/87

Municipal Reporter

INFANT deaths in the coloured community have decreased significantly in the past decade, Cape Town's medical officer of health, Dr Reg Coogan, said in his annual report released today.

The coloured ethnic group is the largest in Cape Town's population.

Infant mortality rates (IMR) were generally accepted as the most sensitive index of the quality of health services, Dr Coogan noted.

According to World Health Organisation criteria, an IMR of between 10 and 20 deaths per 1 000 is acceptable for a city in the developed Western world.

Comparative Cape Town figures for 1975 and 1986 are

- Whites 12,2 and 9,3;
- Coloured 32,2 and 17,1,
- Blacks 59 and 38,3,
- Average 34 and 20,3

However, Dr Coogan warned that the figures for blacks had to be treated with caution because of the "ebb and flow" of the population in Langa and Guguletu.

237 22/8/87

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

Infant deaths up in Ciskei



A 65% HIGHER infant mortality rate in resettlement villages has been discovered in an extensive study by the Medical Research Council (MRC) in a rural district of the Ciskei homeland.

The MRC said in its annual report for 1986, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, that the infant mortality rate in the Hewu district of Ciskei, near Queenstown, was 41 per 1 000.

But in the resettled villages the infant mortality rate was 68 per 1 000.

This compared to the infant mortality rate of 12 per 1 000 among white South Africans and 130 per 1 000 in a 1980 study of a rural area of Transkei.

Because of a poor rainfall and cold winters with frost, the land in the Hewu district could not bear heavy use in spite of the needs of the population of 100 000 people.

There were two large medical centres and 23 small clinics.

Although the lack of doctors was a serious problem, the medical resources were reinforced

with competent sisters, Red Cross nurses and village health workers.

The medical researchers visited 5 102 houses.

"The more stable communities in the older traditional villages clearly have a beneficial influence on the health of children in those villages," the MRC said.

The study confirmed that diarrhoea was the commonest cause of death among babies of three to 24 months and accounted for 46% to 73% of deaths.

The Paediatric Mineral Metabolism Research Unit at Baragwanath Hospital found that "a large proportion" of 260 children surveyed in the KwaNdebele homeland were "chronically undernourished".

Mrs ANTHONY . . . Implanted with fertilised egg.

... are
doing well
A Johannesburg

Grim floods toll rises

THE death toll in the Natal floods could eventually be as high as 200, the Minister of National Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference in Cape Town after the first meeting of the special cabinet disaster relief committee, of which he is chairman, that as at 1pm, 145

deaths were recorded and another 76 people were missing.

"While it was very difficult to assess the number of homes damaged in the disaster, it could be as high as 30 000 to 50 000.

"I have no doubt this is the biggest natural disaster this country has ever encountered," he said.

"The picture that emerged at this morning's report-backs from several Government departments was worse than I had expected," he said.

The deputy Minister of Transport, Mr Myburgh Streicher, told the Press conference it was hoped that all trains in the province would be running within the next four to five days

~~237~~ 237 smetw 2/10/87

those concerned in the case of the latter Act

These Acts also provide for exemptions from the minimum wages and other conditions of employment, in wage regulating measures, which can be granted on the merits of each case.

237

Abortions

537 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) Whether his Department or any body or person falling under his control has received any information, complaints and/or representations in regard to abortions allegedly performed at an East Rand hospital, particulars of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, if so, what are the circumstances surrounding this matter,

(2) whether the matter has been reported to the Transvaal Director of Hospital Services or any member of his personnel, if not, why not, if so,

(3) whether any action has been taken in this regard, if so, what action, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) No

(2) The Transvaal Director of Hospital Services became aware of a possible excessive number of abortions at certain of the East Rand Hospitals, during routine inspections

(3) The matter is being investigated

Members seconded to SWA

538 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether any members of the South African Police Force have been seconded to the Government of South

HoA

West Africa if so, what jurisdiction does he have over the duties of such members,

(2) whether any members so seconded are engaged in patrolling duties for any mining companies, if so what are the names of these companies?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes Members of the South African Police who are seconded to the Government of South West Africa, are, for the purpose of discipline, still under the control of the commissioner of the South African Police

In respect of their duties, these members are under the command of the Commissioner of the South West African Police

(2) No

Directors-general

539 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

(1) Whether directors-general are appointed for a fixed period, if not, (a) what are the terms and conditions of their appointment and (b) what effect does this have on their period of service, if so,

(2) whether directors-general so appointed complete their present period of service with retirement and then obtain a contract appointment, if so,

(3) whether they receive their retirement and pension prior to entering into their contract period, if not, when do they receive their retirement and pension, if so, what effect does this have on the pension they receive at the end of their contract period?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

(1) Yes—in terms of the provisions of section 11 of the Public Service Act,

1984 (Act no 111 of 1984), as amended

(a) Falls away

(b) Falls away

(2) No—term of service can within limits be extended consecutively. Where such terms are not extended, the Director General will retire on pension. The service conditions for Directors General do not make provision for contract appointments

(3) No—Upon the expiry of their terms of service or any extension thereof

Employees: salary increases

540 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Communications

(1) Whether an agreement has been reached between the Post Office and a certain union, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, to grant a salary increase to employees who recently participated in illegal strikes, if so, (a) what is the percentage of this increase, (b) why was it granted and (c) what is the name of the union concerned,

(2) whether he intends increasing tariffs in order to finance this increase, if not, how does he intend financing the increase, if so, (a) which tariffs will be increased, (b) (i) by how much and (ii) with effect from what date will they be increased?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(1) Yes, but only in respect of those semi-skilled and unskilled employees on the two bottom notches of the applicable salary scales. The same increases apply to Whites, Coloureds and Indians

(a) 15% on average

(b) Research has shown that the salaries were no longer market related and an increase was contemplated. The increase which

HoA

the Department finally undertook to implement was considered justified, and

(c) Post and Telecommunication Workers Association (PCTWA)

(2) No the expenditure will amount to approximately R5 million for the current financial year and will be financed from the expected operating surplus of the financial year

(a) and (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away

Members Afrikaner-Broederbond

541 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether members of the South African Defence Force are permitted to be members of any organisations the proceedings of which are secret or confidential if so,

(2) whether a certain organisation the name of which has been furnished to the Defence Force for the purpose of the Minister's reply is one of the organisations which have been approved for membership, if so (a) why and (b) what is the name of this organisation,

(3) whether any of these approved organisations call for an oath of allegiance by members to the organisation concerned and/or fellow-members of that organisation, if so, what are the implications regarding special treatment for fellow-members or conflict of interests concerning allegiance sworn to as members of the Defence Force?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(2) Yes

(a) It is a non-violent cultural movement of which the aims and ideals are not in conflict with any laws of the country

(b) The Afrikaner-Broederbond

those concerned in the case of the latter Act

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(b) Research has shown that the salaries were no longer market related and an increase was contemplated. The increase which

the Department finally undertook to implement was considered justified, and

(c) Post and Telecommunication Workers Association (POTWA)

(2) No, the expenditure will amount to approximately R5 million for the current financial year and will be financed from the expected operating surplus of the financial year

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NATAL DEATH TOLL HAS GONE UP TO 231

THE death toll in Natal's flood disaster continued to creep up yesterday.

Minister of National Health, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, said there were now a total of 231 dead while the number of missing had crept up to 139 missing

The number of homeless had increased to 567 521.

Dr van Niekerk announced that since opening an appeal for donations, to the Disaster Relief Fund R567 521,90 had been donated

He thanked the public for showing their compassion. He appeal-

SOWETAN Correspondent

ed for more donations.

Cash donations to the fund can be made at any bank in the country. The account into which money may be donated is account number 000028-2928 — repeated 0000282928 at Volkskas, Pretoria

Appeal

Offers of donations in kind such as blankets and food can be made at the regional office of the Department of National Health, Commercial City Building, 16th Floor, Commercial Road,

Durban or Private Bag X5418, Durban (telepho- X5418, Durban (tele- phone (031) 31-9375 Ext 20).

Meanwhile, the British Embassy has donated R100 000 to the Red Cross for flood relief.

And a delegation of Ministers and MP's from the Labour Party who visited Natal, said in a statement that the floods had exacerbated what was already a poor housing situation

Speaking on behalf of the group, Mr Tommy Abrahams MP (LP Wentworth), said the poor housing conditions and lack of storm water drainage in many areas "were an invitation to disaster"

BLACK BIRTH RATE SLOWING

DAVID FURLONGER

BLOEMFONTEIN — The birth rate among South African blacks may be declining more quickly than anticipated

But it has still taken the country longer than most to bring its fertility rate down to manageable levels.

Professor Charles Simpkins, of Cape Town University School of Economics, told the FCI congress yesterday that urbanisation and other social factors were slowing the black birth rate.

The growth of the black middle-class, better education, rising expectations and the higher costs of raising children all contributed to the lower birth rate, Simpkins said.

The rate was low around cities. In the PWV region, the black rate of 2,8 children per woman was the same as the national rate for coloured women and compared with the 2,1 of whites.

"The rate is beginning to drop. It may mean fertility is dropping quicker than anticipated," Simpkins said.

People moving to urban areas adapted to birth rate tendencies there, he said. Blacks also married at a later age than they used to.

Despite the positive development, SA's transition to low fertility had been slow. It took European nations between 40 and 50 years in the 19th Century to bring population growth under control. In that period, populations grew four-fold.

By contrast, it would have taken SA 130 years, by which time the population would have risen 16-fold.

He said forecasts for the rest of the century were for a city population growth of between 4% and 4,5% a year.

Bloem population to grow by 4,5pc (237)

BLOEMFONTEIN — City population growth was expected to be four to 4,5 percent between 1980 and 2000, which was not an unprecedented or impossibly high rate, the executive council meeting of the SA Federated Chamber of Industries in Bloemfontein heard yesterday

Dr Charles Simkins, associate professor in

the School of Economics at the University of Cape Town, said 60 percent of migration would be to the PWV area. He said 100 000 sites a year needed to be developed to accommodate the increase.

"Urbanisation had to be accepted and cities developed accordingly." — Sapa

D/D
25/11/87

Fewer urban black wives

237

JOHANNESBURG

There is an alarming decrease in the number of urban black housewives who are married, and this has now fallen to less than one in every two compared to three in every five 10 years ago

This information came from Market Research Africa's Today's Urban Black Household reports for 1977 and 1987, which are based on personal interviews with a 1 000 urban black township housewives

There has been a sharp increase in the number of black housewives who are bringing up a family as a single parent

Today, as many as one in every three housewives are single and living as such, compared to one in every five in 1977

The number who are widowed or divorced has remained constant, 16 per cent in 1987 compared to 15 per cent in 1977

There has also been an increase in the number of marriages arranged by civil contract, 31 per cent in 1987 compared to 23 per cent in 1977

However, the church wedding still predominates, 56 per cent in 1987 and 61 per cent in 1977

Customary marriages account for only 13 per cent of marriages, though lobola is involved in virtually all unions (99 per cent)

"It is clear that the break-up of family life is a major cause of the crisis amongst young township blacks," the head of MRA Research, Mrs Angelique Amado, said — Sapa

POPULATION - VITAL STATISTICS

1988

~~GENERAL~~ - ~~STATISTICS~~

~~1988~~

~~GENERAL~~ - ~~STATISTICS~~

CAPE TOWN 19/1/88
237

Whites want to adopt black babies'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Twenty-five white families have contacted King Edward VIII Hospital to ask about adopting black babies since the plight of abandoned babies was highlighted last year

Mr Brian Sharpe, the senior social worker at the hospital, said while the number of calls from white families wanting to adopt black babies was largely in response to the media coverage about abandoned black babies, it could also have

been the influence of the popular TV-series "Webster", in which an American couple foster a black child. Only one black family has responded so far, which Mr Sharpe said was "disappointing"

He said about 20 babies were abandoned each month at King Edward VIII and many have to stay on at the hospital because "there are so few resources for them"

Yet, while white families are willing to open their doors to the children, it is not

legally possible in South Africa to adopt across the racial barrier

Mrs Linda Motsemme, the case supervisor at the Durban African Child and Family Welfare Society, said it was against the law for a white family to adopt a black child

"There are white families who want to adopt black children," she said "Since the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act there have been more inquiries, because people think it might now be possible"

Page 4 BIRTHS Page 12 State of emergency censorship restrictions

has visited Uganda for 20 years

Out of condoms

PORT ELIZABETH — Family-planning clinics here have run out of supplies of condoms for the second time in four months. The city's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Etienne du Plessis, said a new batch was expected soon. "It is a problem in government clinics throughout South Africa because of the anti-Aids campaign and the resulting increased demand for condoms," he said

CAPF 7m15 24/2/88
236

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Infant mortality rate

387 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Home Affairs

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Whites in the Republic in 1986?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) 80.0* (Estimate — registrations incomplete)
(b) 31.6*
(c) 13.6*
(d) 7.0*
*Per 1 000 births

Gainfully employed people directly/indirectly in State employ

435 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

What percentage of gainfully employed (a) Whites (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks were (i) directly and (ii) indirectly in State employ in the Republic as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (i) (a) 4.8% (b) 1.5% (c) 0.3% (d) 4.2%
(ii) (a) 2.1% (b) 0.6% (c) 0.1% (d) 4.5%

Percentages as at 30 June 1987

(i) Includes central government, provincial administrations and government trade enterprises
(ii) Includes local authorities, parastatal institutions, universities and technikons, agricultural marketing boards and public corporations, excluding (i)

Medical University of Southern Africa students qualified as doctors

448 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

How many students in each race group qualified as doctors at the Medical University of Southern Africa at the end of 1987?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Table with 2 columns: Population group, Graduates. Rows: Black (48), White (0), Coloured (0), Asian (0).

Black workers repatriated

470 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe (b) Lesotho (c) Swaziland (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated in 1987.
(2) How many of these workers in each category had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) Separate statistics in respect of Black workers who are removed, are not being kept. The total number of Black persons who were removed during 1987 is as follows: (a) Zimbabwe 3 124 (b) Lesotho 3 308 (c) Swaziland 1 349 (d) Botswana 2 669 (e) Mozambique 26 870. Total 37 320

Handwritten signature

Deportations/repatriations

539 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE Minister of Home Affairs

(a) How many Black (i) male and (ii) female persons were (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated from the Republic in 1987 and (b)(i) in terms of what statutory provision and (ii) to which states were they so (aa) deported and (bb) repatriated?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(aa) Deportations

- (a) (i) 139 (ii) 1

(b) (i) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

Table with 2 columns: (i) and (ii). Rows: Lesotho (33), Transkei (73), Mozambique (10), Zimbabwe (10), Swaziland (3), Ciskei (2), Botswana (2), Bophuthatswana (5), Venda (2), Total (140).

(bb) Repatriations

(a) (i) and (ii) 37 423 Separate figures in respect of male and female persons are not being kept

(b) (i) In terms of section 16 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

Table with 2 columns: (i) and (ii). Rows: Zimbabwe (3 124), Mozambique (26 870), Botswana (2 669), Swaziland (1 349), Malawi (99), Zambia (1), Tanzania (1), Zaire (1), Gambia (1), Lesotho (3 308), Total (37 423).

Persons residing in Greater Cape Town area
548 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (a) What is the estimated number of (i) Coloured, (ii) Indian and (iii) White persons who reside in the Greater Cape Town area and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (a) (i) 1 068 921
(ii) 17 437
(iii) 542 705

(b) 1985 population census

Greater Cape Town area comprises the following magisterial districts

Bellville
Cape
Goodwood
Kuils River
Paarl
Simonstown
Somerset West
Stellenbosch
Strand
Wellington
Wynberg

Birth rate

614 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Home Affairs †

What was the birth rate in respect of the (a) White (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black population groups in each of the latest specified eight years for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

Year	(a)*	(b)*	(c)*	(d)*1/
1979	16.4	27.4	24.4	40.0
1980	16.5	27.1	24.5	40.0
1981	17.2	28.2	25.5	40.0
1982	16.7	29.2	25.6	40.0
1983	17.2	30.7	26.2	40.0
1984	17.0	30.8	25.9	40.0
1985	16.5	28.3	23.1	39.1
1986	14.9	27.1	21.8	39.1

1 Estimated

*Number per 1 000 persons

Own Affairs

African languages: compulsory for White primary/high school pupils
40 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Education and Culture

Whether it is compulsory for White (a) primary and (b) high school pupils to learn an African language in the Transvaal, Natal, the Orange Free State and the Cape Province, respectively, if so, what African language or languages in each province?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

	(a)	(b)
Transvaal	yes, in std 3, 4 and 5, and 7 Northern Sotho, Tswana, Zulu	yes, in std 6 and 7 Northern Sotho, Tswana, Zulu
Natal	yes, in std 4 and 5, if a teacher is available	Zulu
OFS	yes, in std 3, 4 and 5 Southern Sotho	no
Cape	no	no

Overseas visits

45 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health Services

(1) Whether he or the Deputy Minister of Health Services undertook any overseas visits in 1987, if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit,

(2) whether he or this Deputy Minister was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits, if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him or this Deputy Minister and (d) why,

(3) whether any costs were incurred by the Department of Health Services and Welfare as a result, if so what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES

(i) 1 075

- (1) No
(2) Falls away
(3) Falls away

Overseas visits

49 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of the Budget and Welfare

(1) Whether he undertook any overseas visits in 1987, if so, (a) which countries were visited and (b) what was the purpose of each visit,

(2) whether he was accompanied by any representatives of the media on these visits, if so, (a) what were the names of the journalists involved, (b) which newspapers or radio or television networks did they represent, (c) to which countries did each of these persons accompany him and (d) why,

(3) whether any costs were incurred by the Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services as a result, if so, what total amount in that year?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND WELFARE

(1) No

(a), (b), (2) and (3) fall away

Christmas cards sent out

50 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Health Services

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) the Department of Health Services and Welfare sent out Christmas cards in 1987, if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed (ii) to whom were they sent (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards and (iv) who was responsible for printing them in each case,

(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards, if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES

(1) (a) No

(i) (ii) (iii) and (iv) fall away

(b) Yes

- (ii) To various organizations and individuals in the discretion of the Head of the Department
(iii) R1 303,25
(iv) The Government Printer

(2) No — as official postal material

Christmas cards sent out

54 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of the Budget and Welfare

(1) Whether (a) he and/or (b) the Department of Budgetary and Auxiliary Services sent out Christmas cards in 1987, if so, (i) what total number of cards was printed, (ii) to whom were they sent (iii) what was the total cost of producing and distributing these cards, and (iv) who was responsible for printing them, in each case,

(2) whether postage stamps were used to send out these Christmas cards if not, how were they distributed?

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND WELFARE

(1) (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(i) 1 800

(ii) The decision to whom cards should be sent rests with the Minister and the Head of the Department

(iii) R2 190,00

(iv) The Government Printer

(2) (1)(a) above—No—as official postal material

(1)(b) above—Yes—own expense

Std 10 examination White scholars passed

56 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Culture †

How many White scholars in the Republic passed the Std 10 examination in each of the latest specified eight years for which figures are available?

S7T 13/13/88

Chemists

want to

dispense

birth pill



By RUTH GOLEMBO

BIRTH-control pills will be freely available to young girls without a doctor's prescription — if pharmacists have their way.

The shock decision was made at this week's South African Association of Retail Pharmacists (Saarp) conference in Cape Town.

Delegates cited the sharp increase in the abortion rate and the population explosion as reasons for wanting the pill to be dispensed without a doctor's consent.

According to statistics, more than 200 000 abortions are performed and 500 000 unwanted babies are born in South Africa annually.

A similar move to make the pill more easily available in Britain recently caused a wave of outrage from parents who said it would lead to increased promiscuity and increase the spread of the killer AIDS virus.

Safety

In SA, the new plan still has to be passed by the medicines control board.

While pharmacists are all for the relaxed rules, according to Saarp's president Gary Kohn, medical experts are more cautious about giving the go-ahead.

One family planning expert warned that while the pill was safe for healthy young women it could be dangerous if taken by someone with a medical history of illnesses like porphyria or epilepsy.

Dr Esther Sapire, chairman of the medical committee of the Family Planning Association of SA, said "While it is important to make the pill as freely available as possible to curb unwanted pregnancies, it is also important to make it as safe as possible."

But Mr Kohn said "Pharmacists are highly qualified professionals and we see no reason why they should not take the responsibility for dispensing oral contraceptives."

Whole page (237)



Dr Adam Omar

Proposed law to co-opt muslims

THE Muslim Youth Movement (MYM) said there was much ignorance and apathy among the Muslim masses with regard to the Islamic laws on inheritance, succession, marriage and divorce.

There were many reasons for the deterioration of the Muslim family structure, such as the economic and political system in South Africa.

But Muslims did have recourse to the teachings of Islam and its dynamic principles to guide them in life, said the MYM in a statement to SOUTH.

The responsibility of remedying the social disorder fell on the shoulders of the community and its leadership.

The statement said people were now saddled with a Muslim clergy whose obsession with the letter of the Islamic law - rather than its spirit - had rendered the law, and by implication the Muslim personal law, to be redundant and obsolete.

Divorces and polygamous marriages took place at random without due consideration for proper and consistent procedure prescribed by Islamic law and juristic practices, said the MYM statement.

The loopholes in the law had been exploited, so that an unscrupulous husband could, for a paltry sum, divorce his wife or marry another woman to satisfy his hedonistic impulses.

MYM said they wished to indicate that polygamous marriage under Islamic law occurred in extremely rare circumstances.

It appeared that the state wanted to co-opt and win the confidence of sections of the Muslims with the proposed Muslim Law while much more fundamental human rights were being denied to the majority of South Africans, said the MYM statement.

Current legislation in the apartheid statute books affecting marriage and divorce could fulfill the needs of conscientious Muslims if they left a will and got married by legal contract which would include the relevant Islamic safeguards for the families.

There were serious doubts whether a state-administered Muslim Personal Law would meaningfully solve the problems.

The MYM said the problems could only be solved if the Muslims themselves put their administrative house in order in terms of Personal Law.

Bitter over divorce

SOUTH spoke to two women who claimed their marriages were not given a second chance because of the ruling of a certain Muslim clergyman.

Both women, in their mid forties, spoke bitterly about their quick divorces.

Mrs S, who could not be identified for professional reasons, said her second baby was only three days old and the other child only two years old, when her husband divorced her.

He had been married twice before and had also divorced those women.

She said she hardly knew him when they got married. "He seemed very religious and reasonable and only wore Islamic dress. I therefore had all the trust in this man and was also hoping he could be a father for my son from a previous marriage," said Mrs S.

She said after the birth of their second child, he told her very bluntly he wanted a divorce.

She suggested her husband should go to a clergyman for help in saving their marriage.

Two weeks after her husband saw the clergyman he was issued with a divorce certificate.

Mrs S said she was feeling very bitter and angry because the clergyman did nothing to save her marriage.

She was also advised that she could get married again after three months according to the Islamic Law.

Another woman Mrs H said her husband divorced her after 26 years of marriage.

When she discovered her husband was having an affair with another woman she contacted a Muslim marriage counsellor.

She and her husband went for counselling and after a month he was granted a divorce certificate.

THE Islamic Council of South Africa (Icsa) told SOUTH legalising Muslim marriages would have positive effects in stabilising family life and uplifting the Muslim community.

Icsa's secretary Dr Adam Omar, said they were aware of certain groups rejecting the proposal as they saw it as co-opting

of Muslims into an oppressive and exploitative society.

Icsa dismissed these criticisms as puerile and did not see the struggle for Muslim rights as sectarian or reactionary.

There were many other

countries with large populations of non-Muslims like India, Nigeria and Singapore who recognised Muslim rights, he said.

The introduction of Islamic Law was only the beginning for Muslims in

the wider struggle for liberation. Just as the state's recognition of fair labour practices and the right to organise unions did not lead to the abandonment of the struggle, so the recognition of Islamic Law would be a

basic step in the struggle for human freedom, said Omar.

Icsa viewed it as an insult to Muslims that the recognition of Islamic Law would make Muslims abandon the struggle.

Icsa said they had enormous support from Muslims in Natal and the Transvaal.

Law will stabilise family

Muslim marriage probe

THE South African Law Commission has circulated a questionnaire to Muslim organisations to ask their opinion on the legalisation of Muslim marriages.

The questionnaire tries to establish to what extent Muslim traditions conflict with South African laws relating to marriage, divorce, succession, custody, maintenance and other aspects of the law of persons and the family, and to seek solutions for such conflicts.

The commission is an independent statutory body established under Section 2 of the South African Law Commission Act 19 of 1973.

The commission consists of seven members appointed by the State President, who represent various branches of the legal profession.

The chairman of the commission is a judge of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

The objects of the commission are to do research into all aspects of South African law, in order to make recommendations for its development, improvement, modernisation or reform.

When the investigations and questionnaire are completed, the commission will send a report and a draft bill to the Minister of Justice.

HALT RD ELSIES RIVER (FOOT OF BRIDGE)

ELSIES

PH 592 1801
PH 592 1790

SPAR foodmarket

SAVEWAY

CNR HOLLOWAY & COMMERCIAL

FOODMARKET

STREETS MATROOSFONTEIN
PH 931 3997

SNOWFLAKE SELF RAISING FLOUR 500g	69c	SNOWFLAKE CAKE FLOUR 2.5kg	2.39
SUGAR 2.5kg	2.59	GANTS MEATBALLS & SPAGHETTI 400g	99c
BEACON FRUIT CHEWS 150g	79c	GANTS MEATBALLS & BEANS 400g	99c
CHOPSTICK RICE 2kg	1.69	IMBO SPLIT PEAS & SOUP MIX 500g per packet	79c
ROYAL JELLY 80g	29c	TWIN SAVER TISSUES 100s	99c
ROYAL INSTANT PUDDINGS 80g	39c	BLOSSOM MARGARINE 500g	1.49
BAUMANN'S TENNIS BISCUITS 200g	99c	GOLDEN TIPS TEA BAGS 100s	1.59
BAUMANN'S CREAM CRACKERS 200g	99c	KOO APRICOT JAM 900g	1.49
SUNFLOWER OIL 750ml	1.59	ALL GOLD TOMATO PASTE 115g	39c
FROM OUR BUTCHERY		HARTS PEANUT BUTTER 1.59	
BRISKET per kilo	4.99	FROM OUR DELI	
SPAR BRAAIWORS per kilo	5.89	SMOKED VIENNAS per kilo	
		3.99	

INAUGURAL LECTURE

Professor RJC Wilding (BDS, M Dent, for Dental Health Workers at 19h30 on Tuesday, 22 March 1988 in the Council Chamber, Senate Building (University of the Western Cape)

the Western Cape, will deliver his inaugural lecture on The Application of a Model to the design of curricula



UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

Own Affairs

Hospitals; intensive care units/wards

18 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Health Services and Welfare

- (1) Whether there are any intensive care units or wards in hospitals falling under the control of his Department, if so, (a) how many such (i) units and (ii) wards are there in each specified hospital and (b) for which race groups are these units and wards used,

- (2) whether any additional intensive care

units or wards are being planned by his Department, if so, (a) how many of each in respect of each specified hospital, (b) for which race groups and (c) when is it anticipated that each of these units and wards will be ready for use?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH SERVICES AND WELFARE

(1) No

(a) (i) falls away

(ii) falls away

(b) falls away

(2) No

(a) falls away

(b) falls away

(c) falls away

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

†Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

State President

*1 Mr P G SOAL — State President [Withdrawn]

KwaNdebele Police Force: proclamation to perform duties in accordance with South African common law

*2 Mr P G SOAL asked the State President

Whether, in view of the successful application of Chief Gibson Mathebe against the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of the KwaNdebele Police on 6 March 1988, he will consider exercising the powers vested in him in terms of section 25 of the Black Administration Act, No 38 of 1927, read with subsection (4) of section 30 of the National States Constitution Act, No 21 of 1971, to issue a proclamation requiring the KwaNdebele Police Force to perform their duties in accordance with the common law in South Africa, if not, why not, if so, when does he intend to issue such a proclamation?

The MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES (for the State President)

No The court has already applied the common law

Ministers

Question standing over from Tuesday, 15 March 1988

*8 Mr T LANGLEY — Law and Order [Reply standing over]

†Mr T LANGLEY Mr Speaker, may I ask the hon the Deputy Minister what the reasons are for the delay in replying to one simple question? [Interjections]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

Mr Speaker, I have only been asked to request

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

that this specific question once again stand over There is also a similar question later in the Question Paper, which in my opinion relates to this particular question

Mr T LANGLEY I think you are afraid to reply to this question!

Mr SPEAKER Order!

New Questions

*1 Mrs H SUZMAN — Justice [Reply standing over]

Legal abortions

*2 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

How many women had legal abortions in 1987 in terms of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, No 2 of 1975?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

810

Stutterheim, Eastern Cape. detention centre

*3 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs
Whether his Department or any persons attached to his Department have been involved in the planning or construction of a detention centre to be built in or near Stutterheim in the Eastern Cape, if so, (a) what is the nature of that involvement and (b) for whom is this detention centre being built?

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

No

(a) and (b) Falls away

*4 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS — Justice [Reply standing over]

Pretoria meeting attended by Minister

*5 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether he and/or the Deputy Minister of Law and Order recently attended a meeting in Pretoria which was also attended by two persons whose names have been furnished to the South African Police for the

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Howard

MONDAY, 28 MARCH 1988

759

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) 21 September 1987
- (2) No
- (3) Yes, in accordance with applicable legislation
- (4) No (a) and (b) fall away

Pensionable service: new conditions on buying back

656 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) Whether, with reference to the imposition of new conditions on the buying back of pensionable service in the latter half of 1987, he is required to consult with any staff associations prior to altering the conditions of service of their members, if not, why not, if so, in terms of what statutory provisions,
- (2) whether he has received any indication as to whether any staff associations intend to take legal action against him or his Department in connection with the alteration of buy-back conditions, if so, which staff associations are involved,
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) No Only those office-holders specified in,
 - (i) section 17(3) of the Government Service Pension Act, 1973 (Act 57 of 1973),
 - (ii) section 8(6) of the Temporary Employees Pension Fund Act, 1979, (Act 75 of 1979), and
 - (iii) section 2 of the Associated Institutions Pension Fund Act, 1963 (Act 41 of 1963),
- are required to be consulted prior to alteration of the relevant pension fund provisions
- (2) Yes, in a personal letter addressed to me I have no authority to divulge the contents thereof
- (3) No

760

Buying back of pensionable service: applications

666 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) How many applications for the buying back of pensionable service were received by his Department from members of the Natal Education Department after 21 September 1987,
- (2) whether any of these applications had been lodged with the Natal Education Department prior to the above date but were not forwarded to his Department in time, if so, (a) how many applications and (b) what action was taken by his Department in respect of them,
- (3) whether he has received any representations concerning the applications not so forwarded, if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) purport of these representations and (ii) response thereto,
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Not recorded
- (2) (a) Not recorded
(b) falls away
- (3) Yes, not recorded
(a) Falls away
(b) Falls away
(c) (i) Falls away
(ii) Falls away
- (4) No

KwaZulu Natal Indaba Fund-raising Organization: activities

682 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 532 on 7 October 1987, the KwaZulu Natal Indaba Fund-raising Organization furnished his Department with a description of its activities in applying for a temporary fund-raising number to be issued to it, if not why not if so, what were these activities?

761

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

Yes, in applying for a temporary authority to collect contributions, the KwaZulu Natal Indaba Fund-raising Organization furnished the Department with an application form and a constitution as required by the Fund-raising Act. According to the constitution, the objects (activities) of the organization are to handle and supervise fund-raising for the KwaZulu Natal Indaba

East Rand hospitals: abortions

683 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) With reference to his reply to Question No 537 on 7 October 1987, on what date did the Transvaal Director of Hospital Services become aware of a possible excessive number of abortions at certain East Rand hospitals,
- (2) whether the investigation into this matter has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so, when,
- (3) whether any action has been taken in this regard, if not, why not, if so, (a) what action and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) June 1987
- (2) Yes,
(a) falls away,
(b) November 1987
- (3) No, all legal requirements have been adhered to
(a) and (b) fall away

SABC: control-over programmes

735 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- Whether the Publications Control Board has any authority in respect of programmes televised by the SABC, if not why not, if so, to what extent?

MONDAY, 28 MARCH 1988

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

The hon member's attention is drawn to the fact that no such body as a "Publications Control Board" exists in terms of the Publications Act, 1974 (Act 42 of 1974)

However, if with his question the hon member has meant whether programmes televised by the SABC are subject to the control provided for in the aforementioned act, the answer is in the affirmative. All feature films televised have been examined by committees of publications and approved for screening. The normal conditions applicable to screening in theatres plus any other that the Directorate of Publications may deem necessary for televising, must be strictly observed. Because of logistical and other reasons, however, most of the other programmes of the corporation are handled on an exemption basis.

Flood relief: applications

746 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) (a) How many applications for flood relief have been received from (i) individuals and (ii) companies by the committee responsible for administering the Natal Flood Relief Fund, (b) how many claims have been settled and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,
- (2) whether the application forms originally used in submitting claims have been altered, if so, (a) why and (b) when,
- (3) whether any claims submitted on the original application forms have been returned to applicants for re-completion on the altered application forms, if so, (a) how many and (b) why,
- (4) what amount had been contributed to the Natal Flood Relief Fund by the (a) public and (b) State as at the latest specified date for which figures are available,
- (5) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) A total of approximately 82 000 Not possible to furnish particulars of individuals and companies separately
(i) Falls away

By MARC DOBSON

MARRIED African women stand to gain more rights in future. An Act passed recently in Parliament will dramatically change key aspects of marital law affecting African marriages if people choose to use the civil law - a development not everyone is likely to welcome.

The Marriage and Matrimonial Amendment Act 1988 forbids any man who already has a wife by a customary marriage - the traditional marriage form in the rural areas - from marrying another woman in a civil ceremony and thus acquiring a second wife.

The Act also removes the marital power from the man in civil marriages and brings African civil marriages into line with those of other race groups. African women, who have long resented having always to refer to their husbands on matters of finance, can now control their own property.

Commenting on the Act, Dr Sandra Burman, a research fellow at the Socio-Legal Unit of the University of Cape Town (UCT), said its long-term effects were important as it went a long way in addressing some of the legal disabilities of married African women.

But the Act would need to be well publicised to be accepted by the community, she said.

Until now, the law had regarded a customary marriage as merely a "union" and men were able to enter

into as many of these "unions" as they wished. When a man already married in the customary fashion entered a civil marriage, his first wife was automatically discarded.

"Some rural women are unaware that their husband has married again. The husband leaves the rural area to go and look for work in the city. He finds a job, sends money back and is only able to visit occasionally," said Burman.

"He marries another woman in the city by civil law and doesn't tell his wife in the tribal area. When he dies she finds she is not entitled to claim anything from his estate, as whatever he has goes to his wife from the civil marriage. The children of the rural wife, though, can claim some of the inheritance."

A man working in the city would often get married to get a house, as houses were only allocated to those with a marriage certificate. There were some "unbelievable" custody battles centering on the issue of housing, said Burman.

With people having to wait up to 15 years for a house, many parents were acutely aware that the one with

custody of the children got the house as well. Almost 20% of African men were awarded custody of their children.

If the house was registered in the man's name - which was usually the case - and he could prove he had other dependants, he was able to retain it. Some men married again immediately after their divorce to ensure they would not end up homeless, said Burman.

The new Act is not retrospective and only affects future marriages, not existing marriages where a man might already have acquired two or more wives.

Any African man entering into a civil marriage will be asked to declare whether he has already entered a customary marriage. If he conceals that he is already married, he can be found guilty of perjury.

However, the big question was whether the Act would define a woman of a customary marriage as a wife or not, said Burman.

A wife in a customary marriage is under the guardianship of the head of her husband's family. She has very

limited rights of ownership of property and almost no contractual capacity.

"The bill doesn't say that a customary marriage is now the same as a civil marriage, so it's not clear whether it will affect her rights."

Under the new Act all future African civil marriages will now automatically be made in community of property, but couples could opt for an ante-nuptial contract if they so wished.

Any couple choosing an ante-nuptial contract would automatically come under the accrual system. Those with an ante-nuptial contract before the Act was passed could change to the accrual system which offers better protection to the woman at the end of the marriage.

Previously, all African marriages were automatically made "out of community of property", unless there was a declaration to the contrary made before a magistrate either before the marriage or within a month after the marriage.

About 50% of African marriages opted for an "in community of property" arrangement, said Burman.

New Marriage Act gives women more rights

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Marriages bust as economy booms

Cap. Times 9/4/88 (237)

A DRAMATIC country-wide increase in the number of married people seeking guidance and counselling — particularly in the middle and upper-income groups — is running parallel with the upturn in the national economy

And SA's already staggering divorce rate appears to be on the rise

While there may be more money about than there was this time last year, soaring living costs, difficulties in domestic budgeting, extravagance and indebtedness are still being seen by experts as main root-causes of divorce, and of mounting family problems and break-ups — even family violence

The national divorce rate, one of the highest in the world, rose by more than 7% from 1985 to 1986 and worse could be in store for last year. Central Statistical Services figures show there was a 20,8% increase in the overall number of registered divorces between 1980 and 1986, the last year for which national statistics are available

While there were 19 150 divorces in 1980, the figure rose to 23 134 for all races in 1986. By far the highest figure each year has been that for whites

The upsurge in the number of people seeking marriage guidance is seen as an encouraging sign that more couples may now be looking to counselling rather than the courts to solve their marital problems

Annette van Rensburg, national director of the

Divorce the break-up of family life and even family violence are increasing sharply in SA. ROGER WILLIAMS, in a Top of the Times survey, quotes marriage guidance experts as saying that the mounting social stresses leading to the wreckage of marriages and family life are largely money-related.

35-year-old Famsa (Family and Marriage Society of SA) notes that while the economy may be improving "we still appear to be dealing with the after-effects of the recent recession"

There had been "a tremendous increase" this year in the number of people with stress and other problems seeking advice and guidance at Famsa's 18 offices throughout the Republic, she added

And Frieda van der Walt, who directs Famsa's Western Cape operation, reported a "dramatic upsurge" in counselling activity in this region in the past few months, in the middle and higher, as well as the lower income groups

Unemployment is seen as a major factor in the



HIGH AND RISING . . . The SA divorce rate is one of the highest in the world — and rising. Even better economic times have been unable to divert the trend of once happy couples going the Kramer vs Kramer route.

break-up of marriages, as is the fact that wages and salaries have not kept up with inflation. This has in many cases led to a lowering in living standards, with attendant stress in marriages and in family relationships generally

"In many cases the people who come to us are in serious financial difficulty," she said

Van der Walt produced figures showing that the number of new clients registered at Famsa's Cape Town office in the first three months of this year was almost double that for the corresponding period last year — 415 in 1988 as against 233 in 1987

She said people came to

Famsa mainly with stress problems, most of them money-related

"We are also finding that, with a higher-than-ever proportion of young married women going out to earn a living (often as the main breadwinner), there is change taking place in the role of the woman in the family. Much of our counselling is on the adjustments that have to be made within the family to this new pattern that is evolving

"In fact we would like to see the large-scale projection of community programmes, showing families how to cope with, and how to adapt to the strained economic circumstances of today"

From Johannesburg, Annette van Rensburg said "We've been receiving up to 68 calls in one morning at our national council office alone, and we've got long waiting-lists for counselling all over the country"

While those seeking help could be seen as a cross-section of South African society, racially and socially, people in the middle and upper-income groups were in the majority, said Van Rensburg

And while problems dealt with were mainly emotional instability, ineffective communication, infidelity, desertion and alcohol-abuse, the root causes of these problems were largely financial



Mexico	Transvaal	70	197 960,80	141 609,70	
Mozambique	Cape	1	278,00		
	Cape	3	1 769,50		
	Natal	1	232,00		
	OFS	5	1 650,00	1 650,00	
Netherlands	Transvaal	69	63 751,97	48 370,17	
	Cape	3	733,00	644,00	
	Natal	1	100,00	100,00	
	OFS	2	140,00	140,00	
Norway	Transvaal	4	898,00	698,00	
Philippines	Cape	1	810,00		
Poland	Cape	26	7 748,50	4 208,00	
Portugal	Cape	7	1 189,50	1 189,50	
	OFS	3	400,00	400,00	
Rumania	Transvaal	1	1 018,50	25,00	
Scotland	Cape	26	17 894,00	2 977,00	
South West Africa	Transvaal	1	495,00	315,00	
Spain	Natal	4	4 077,00	3 551,00	526,00
	Cape	35	7 215,00	4 720,50	
	OFS	1	80,00		
Sri Lanka	OFS	2	1 700,00		
St Helena	Cape	16	11 499,00	5 961,00	
	Transvaal	1	10,00	-40,00	
Swaziland	Natal	10	4 755,00	3 008,00	
	OFS	1	5,00		5,00
Sweden	Transvaal	109	57 871,05	34 205,30	10,00
	Cape	1	43,50	43,50	
	OFS	2	120,00	120,00	
Switzerland	Cape	4	341,00	210,00	
	Natal	1	750,00	750,00	
	OFS	1	60,00	60,00	
	Transvaal	1	45,00		
Taiwan	Cape	4	165,00	147,00	
	Natal	1	100,00		
Tristan da Cunha	Cape	2	2 285,00	1 435,00	
United Kingdom	Cape	24	4 811,98	1 669,50	283,00
	Natal	7	1 732,00	1 666,00	
	OFS	51	7 860,07	4 435,07	1 025,00
Uruguay	Cape	1	64,00		
USA	Cape	10	3 207,00	972,00	
	Natal	2	91,00	91,00	
	OFS	4	200,00	180,00	
USSR	Transvaal	6	2 410,00	2 085,00	
Western Germany	Cape	8	2 584,00	2 316,00	
	Cape	36	35 040,00	7 030,00	
	Natal	2	400,00	200,00	
	OFS	6	600,00	600,00	
	Transvaal	2	5 440,00	5 440,00	
Zaire	Cape	1	342,00		
Zambia	Transvaal	5	5 662,81	4 833,75	
	Cape	3	152,00	152,00	
	Transvaal	5	4 400,00	4 400,00	
Zimbabwe	Cape	108	103 958,00	32 058,00	
	Natal	24	16 419,80	8 493,00	



	OFS	12	2 100,00	1 460,00	40,00
	Transvaal	102	102 270,86	35 257,94	
TOTAL	Cape	502	452 606,73	170 577,67	283,00
	Natal	70	41 119,80	29 318,00	526,00
	OFS	1 420	685 386,07	482 408,07	2 400,00
	Transvaal	718	858 127,66	512 971,47	70,00
TOTAL		2 710	2 037 240,26	1 195 275,21	3 279,00

Diarrhoea/dysentery: infant mortality
 407 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development.

How many (a) White, (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black children died of (i) diarrhoea and (ii) dysentery in 1986 and 1987, respectively?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

The Department of National Health and Population Development does not keep record of infant mortality as a result of diarrhoea and dysentery

Detainees: visits by State doctors

408 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

- Whether any visits were made by State doctors in 1987 for the purposes of examining persons detained in terms of security legislation, if not, why not, if so,
 - whether records were kept of these visits, if not, why not, if so, what total number of visits were made in 1987,
 - whether any reports on such visits were submitted by State doctors to his Department in 1987, if so, how many such reports were submitted,
 - whether any action was taken by his Department as a result of such reports, if not, why not, if so, (a) on how many occasions was action taken and (b) what were the circumstances in respect of each of these cases?
- The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT**
- Yes
 - Yes 3 800
 - Yes 3 800
 - Yes

- Alleged assaults 20 cases
 - Hunger-strikes 50 cases
 - Depression 30 cases
 - Minor complaints 50 cases
- (b) (i) **ALLEGED ASSAULT CASES**
 Reported and followed up as follows
 a form SAP J88 was completed in all cases, and handed over to the Chief criminal investigations officer, for his attention
 The necessary medical treatment was given
- (ii) **HUNGER-STRIKES**
 Consequences of such acts were explained to them by the District surgeon. All cases were persuaded to take their food again
- (iii) **DEPRESSION CASES**
 Where necessary cases were referred to a Psychologist, Psychiatrist (or both) for treatment
 Cases were hospitalised where indicated
- (iv) **MINOR CASES**
 Including toothache, tummy upsets, flu and colds, etc. Appropriate treatment was administered
- Infant mortality: causes
 409 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development
- (a) What are the major causes of infant mortality for (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks and (b) what was the percentage of deaths from each of these causes in respect of each race group for the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

MAJOR CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY IN THE RSA, 1985

Population group	(a) Cause	(b) Percentage of all infant deaths
(i) Whites	Certain conditions originating in perinatal period	56,6%
	Congenital anomalies	18,8
	Other diseases of the respiratory system	7,7
(ii) Coloureds	Certain conditions originating in perinatal period	38,5%
	Intestinal infectious diseases	25,1
	Other diseases of the respiratory system	15,8
(iii) Indians	Certain conditions originating in perinatal period	53,2%
	Congenital anomalies	14,3
	Intestinal infectious diseases	10,0
(iv) Blacks	Certain conditions originating in perinatal period	35,0%
	Intestinal infectious diseases	25,1
	Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	13,5

Typhoid: cases/deaths
 410 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development how many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from typhoid were reported in respect of each race group in each province for each month in 1987?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a) CASES OF TYPHOID NOTIFIED PER PROVINCE IN THE RSA, 1987 (as on 23 February 1988)

Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
CAPE												
Asians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Blacks	5	9	8	12	3	6	14	5	8	3	2	0
Coloureds	0	4	2	0	1	5	2	1	3	1	0	0
Whites	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
NATAL (including KwaZulu)												
Asians	1	2	2	1	5	1	2	7	0	1	0	0
Blacks	54	73	100	91	52	57	48	54	54	26	10	0
Coloureds	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Whites	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	0
Other	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OFS (including QwaQwa)												
Asians	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blacks	8	3	2	1	1	6	7	3	2	1	0	0
Whites	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSVAAL (including Gazankulu, KaNgwane, NwaNdebele, Lebowa)												
Blacks	261	284	360	293	358	264	197	142	143	134	10	0
Coloureds	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Whites	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0

(b) DEATHS FROM TYPHOID NOTIFIED PER PROVINCE IN THE RSA, 1987 (as on 23 February 1988)

Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cape	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Natal	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
OFS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transvaal	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	0

All deaths were Blacks

Poliomyelitis: cases/deaths

411 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) How many (a) cases of and (b) deaths from poliomyelitis were reported in respect of each race group in each province for each month from January 1987 to the latest specified month for which figures are available.

(2) how many persons of each race group were immunized against poliomyelitis in each province in 1986?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) NOTIFIED CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS IN EACH PROVINCE IN THE RSA, 1987

Province	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cape	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Natal (including KwaZulu)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Transvaal (including Gazankulu, KaNgwane, KwaNdebele, Lebowa)	2	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
OFS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

All cases were Blacks.

(1) (b) No deaths from poliomyelitis were notified in 1987.

(2) The best estimate of the number of persons immunized against poliomyelitis in 1986, is provided by the number of third doses administered according to returns received from the seven health regions of RSA. No such data have been received from the national states

NUMBER OF THIRD DOSES OF POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE ADMINISTERED PER PROVINCE (EXCLUDING NATIONAL STATES)

Province	Asian	Black	Coloured	White
Cape	322	29 939	62 716	14 333
Natal	17 278	58 166	2 516	8 130
OFS	4	25 582	1 226	4 820
Transvaal	3 465	105 972	5 643	36 866

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Figures show 1 505 people drowned in SA last year 237

EAST LONDON — More than 1 500 people drowned in South Africa last year, according to South African Lifesaving Association statistics

The executive director of the association, Mr D S Whitting, said in a press statement that 1 505 people drowned in 1987

Of the total, 564 or 37,5 per cent were children of 14 years and under

On average 125 people drowned every month, 47 per cent of which were children

Of the 1 505 drownings, 1 352 were in freshwater situations while 153 were drownings at sea

The black population suffered the most tragedies with 994 lives (66 per cent) lost

Among the "coloured" population 331 people (22 per cent) died, whites

139 (9,3 per cent), and Asian 41 (2,7 per cent)

Mr Whitting said South African Lifesaving was anxious to make the public aware of drowning incidents

This would result in a better public response to steps being taken to reduce the incident of drownings, he said

The steps include patrols at major resorts and teaching programmes, aimed predominantly at school teachers

South African Lifesaving consists of two associations, one actively engaged in beach patrols and the other in the teaching of lifesaving methods and inland patrol activities

The Surf Lifesaving Association of South Africa has effected over 56 000 rescues on South African beaches to date — DDR

- (a) How many farm schools were subsidized by his Department, (b) what was the average subsidy paid per farm school, (c) what total number of pupils were registered at these schools, and (d) what was the total cost to his Department of the subsidization of these farm schools, in 1987?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

- (a) 5 576
 (b) R24 509,49 (preliminary amount for the 1987/88 financial year)
 (c) 486 991
 (d) R136 664 928,93 (preliminary amount for the 1987/88 financial year)

Printing contracts awarded to two companies

836 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

- (1) Whether his Department awarded any printing contracts in 1987 to two companies, the names of which have been furnished to the Commission for Administration for the purpose of the Minister's reply, or to their associated companies and printing operations, if so (a) in respect of what publications or printed matter, (b) how many copies of each publication or item were ordered from each company and (c) what are the names of the companies concerned.
- (2) whether these contracts were put out to tender, if not, (a) why not and (b) what was the total amount paid by his Department in respect of each of these contracts, if so, what was the (i) tender price originally accepted and (ii) total amount paid out in respect of each contract.
- (3) whether his Department subsidizes any publications published by the above companies if so (a) which publications and (b) (i) why and (ii) what is the amount of the subsidy, in each case
- (4) what total amount was spent by his Department in 1987 on printing and publishing involving (a) the above companies and (b) any other specified companies?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

- (1) No
 (a), (b) and (c) Fall away
 (2) Falls away
 (3) No
 (a), (b) (i) and (ii) Fall away
 (4) Amounts spent on printed matter as a result of contracts allocated to companies by the Government Printer, are as follows

(a) R36 922,80

(b) R130 283,09 — in respect of services rendered by CTP Bookprinters, Pretoria Printers and Promedia

Family planning clinics available

882 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) (a) How many family planning clinics were available to (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in South Africa as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) how many women in each race group were using these facilities in the (i)(aa) 1980-81 and (bb) 1984-85 financial years and (ii) latest specified financial year for which information is available
- (2) whether his Department has drawn up any educational programmes aimed at encouraging males and/or females in the Republic to practise birth control, if so, what are the relevant particulars?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) Family planning clinics are identified as clinic points. These clinic points either form part of a primary health care service rendered by local authorities or single purpose family planning services and Section 30 services (Health Act) rendered by the Department of National Health and Population Development. Where possible clinics are multiracial. The present number of clinic points are 57659. The clinic points per race are

not available. Information is furnished as on 31 December 1987

- (i) Falls away
 (ii) Falls away
 (iii) Falls away
 (iv) Falls away

(b)(i)	White	Asian	Coloured	Black
(aa)	1980/81 316 020	133 356	624 900	2 097 276
(bb)	1984/85 346 116	135 648	690 756	2 573 112
(ii)	1987/88 539 268	186 480	949 380	3 866 604

(2) Educational services for women have been presented as an integral part of the Family Planning Programme since its inception in 1974

This service is especially directed at women in their fertile years. Housewives as well as working women are involved. The educational message includes aspects of both family planning (what family planning means, its advantages, information on contraceptive methods, services and the availability thereof) and related health education.

An education programme specifically directed at men was initiated in 1977. An important aim of this action is to increase the knowledge and involvement among men in the decision-making that relates to fertility and the acceptance of family planning. It is important that men support the use of a contraceptive method by women. The promotion of contraceptives for men (especially the condom and vasectomy) is similarly important. Joint decision-making by the man and woman regarding the planning of their family is stressed in both the female and male educational actions. Potential family planning clients are involved in groups in townships and receive information and education in order to ensure the social acceptability of family planning. Working men and women are also motivated in groups. Extensive liaison work is done amongst employers in order to launch education programmes at places of employment. Presently 18 612 employers are involved.

Another very important task of the Family Planning Advisers is to liaise with formal and informal leaders and to convince them

of the important contribution of family planning to the improvement of the quality of life. This task is undertaken with the guidance of the Community Liaison Officers. Community organizations and groups are also involved. Satisfied family planning clients are recruited as supporters who voluntarily spread the family planning message to others.

Education is provided by female and male Family Planning Advisers. Whenever possible advisers are recruited from the same population groups as the people who receive educational services. Thus the Family Planning Adviser is a grass roots worker from the community which he or she serves. After appointment Family Planning Advisers receive intensive training to ensure the effective rendering of educational services.

Presently 158 departmental Community Liaison Officers posts, 982 departmental female Advisers' posts and 378 departmental male Advisers' posts are deployed countrywide in the RSA.

Men and women are also reached by means of advertisements in the press, on radio and television, as part of the advertising campaign of the Family Planning Programmes.

Population growth control programmes. co-operation

883 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) Whether there is any form of co-operation between the four independent Black states the self-governing territories and the Republic of South Africa regarding population growth control programmes, if so, what are the relevant details, if not
- (2) whether he intends to take steps to bring about co-operation in this sphere, if not why not, if so (a) what steps and (b) when?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

- (1) Yes. South Africa is presently negotiating with the TBVC-states and the Self-governing Areas to implement Population

Development Programmes The main aim of a Population Development Programme refers to a balance between population size, socio-economic development and natural resources. This places emphasis on demographic programmes (including growth control programmes) as well as development programmes. One can therefore not refer to population development initiatives in Southern Africa as only population growth programmes.

Co-operation between South Africa and the TBVC-states

Substantial progress has been made with discussion between South Africa and the TBVC-states regarding the implementation of Population Development programmes.

Since 1984 SATBVC discussions on population development matters took place in the Multilateral Working Group on Population Development. Substantial SATBVC population development co-ordination was established in this working group. To strengthen the negotiation South Africa took the initiative to host the first SATBVC ministerial meeting on population development during February 1987. At this meeting Ministers politically committed themselves to the implementation of Population Development Programmes in the different states. The Ministers further, to strengthen co-ordination, decided to upgrade the Working Group on Population Development to the status of a Multilateral Technical Committee on population development and to establish Bilateral Technical Committees in the RSA and each of the TBVC-states.

During 1987 substantial progress was made between South Africa and the TBVC-states with regard to the implementation of Population Development Programmes in these states. Approval at political level to implement a Population Development Programme in each of the TBVC-states has been obtained. Transkei, Ciskei and Venda have accepted programme structures and is in the process of establishing personnel components. Bophuthatswana on the other hand has thought it fit to establish a separate department for population development.

Co-operation between the RSA Government and Selfgoverning Areas

Progress regarding the implementation of Population Development Programmes was also made in the Selfgoverning Areas. To establish population development discussion and subsequent co-ordination between the RSA Central Government and Selfgoverning Areas, Ministers involved in population development met during March 1987 to discuss joint actions.

The Ministers at this meeting decided to establish a joint Technical Committee between the RSA Central Government and the Selfgoverning Areas. They further decided that joint co-operation should be strengthened by the establishment of Bilateral Technical Committees between the RSA Central Government and the Selfgoverning Areas.

The aforementioned structures materialised during 1987. KaNgwane, Lebowa, KwaZulu and OwaQwa accepted the implementation of Population Development Programmes at Cabinet level and is presently planning the implementation of population development structures and personnel components.

The RSA Central Government is further negotiating with Gazankulu and KwaNdebele to obtain political commitment for the implementation of a Population Development Programme.

- (2) (a) Falls away
- (b) Falls away

Resignation of qualified nurses

902 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Whether, during the latest specified period of three years for which figures are available, any (a) White (b) Coloured, (c) Indian and (d) Black qualified nurses resigned from employment in hospitals falling under his Department, if so, how many in each case in each specified year?

The MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

This information was furnished by the different Provincial Governments

ORANGE FREE STATE

Yes	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	261	205	209
(b) Coloured	0	2	7
(c) Indian	0	0	0
(d) Black	71	74	114

NATAL

Yes	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	424	404	440
(b) Coloured	29	33	23
(c) Indian	35	59	56
(d) Black	172	143	102

CAPE PROVINCE

Yes	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	559	587	567
(b) Coloured	175	203	173
(c) Indian	3	3	10
(d) Black	96	101	121

TRANSVAAL

Yes	1985	1986	1987
(a) White	1 055	943	858
(b) Coloured and Indian	51	32	29
(d) Black	276	308	283

Zimbabwe/Zambia/Zaire traffic tonnage handled

934 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

What was the traffic tonnage handled by South African harbours for (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Zambia and (c) Zaire in 1980, 1983, 1985 and 1987 respectively?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

Financial year	(a)	(b)	(c)
1981/82	732 544	137 706	316 320
1983/84	415 113	238 095	312 537
1984/85	541 368	161 224	310 885
1986/87	963 589	61 668	227 512

Record is only being kept since the 1981/82 financial year

Experiments on animals

948 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) Whether any universities in the Republic are conducting experiments on animals for research and other purposes if so, (a) which universities and (b) what is the nature of the experiments,

(2) whether any control is exercised by the State in this regard, if so, what control?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) Yes

(a) No official records are kept of universities which are conducting experiments on animals

(b) (i) Training in respect of medical and veterinary professions

(ii) research in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of sicknesses in the medical and veterinary world,

(iii) diagnostic tests in respect of disease conditions in man and animals, and

(iv) testing of substances for use by man, animals and plants

(2) No, but various state departments and interested organizations are at the moment preparing a code of ethics for the humane treatment of animals used in research, training, diagnosis and testing of substances in the Republic. Before this code is finalised it will be discussed with all interested parties including the Committee of University Principals with a view to the implementation thereof. Control is being exercised over the ill-treatment of animals through the Animal Protection Act.

SATURDAY TRIP ROOM

STARVAATION

By ANTHONY DOMAN, Municipal Reporter

THOUSANDS of stricken families fighting "increasing hunger, malnutrition, distress and despair caused by grinding poverty" have been saved from disaster by The Argus Food Campaign, says Medical Officer of Health Dr Reg Coogan.

The campaign, operated through the Mayor's Relief Fund, is a "unique exercise in community health", said Dr Coogan in his 13th and final annual report — he retires this year.

After Government food parcels proved inadequate to cope with people suffering from "grinding poverty and the lack of job opportunities" in early 1986, the campaign took over "most successfully".

It brought relief to thousands of stricken families and the "genuine gratitude and goodwill generated" were enormous Contributions from industry, the business sector and people in general were "excellent".

The Argus had been of "enormous benefit" to the fund, particularly reminding readers of the existence of the campaign.

At the time his report was written the total had reached more than R400 000.

"Our many generous contributors can take comfort from the fact that, during this recession, no needy family in the city will starve while we can prevent it," said Dr Coogan.

Other major points in his report were Cape Town's success at lowering its infant mortality rate, its joint nuclear accident exercise, and the battle against air pollution, Aids and tuberculosis.

The infant mortality rate had been halved in 12 years to 17,84 deaths in every thousand, he said. According to World Health Organisation criteria, between 10 and 20 was acceptable for a city of the developed Western World.

Cape Town's figures were the best in the country, he said.

On nuclear accident readiness, he said the combined nuclear accident exercise held by the Atomic Energy Corporation, Eskom and the City Council came after "nearly a decade of intensive argument with the nuclear establishment".

It would be necessary to hold at least another three exercises to cover all of the city, he said.

Small nuclear accidents could be handled with a trained populace but a major accident would present "overwhelming difficulty".

Dr Coogan sharply criticised the fact that the operator of the plant was designated Emergency Controller; this presented an "obvious conflict of interests".

Turning to disease, Dr Coogan said tuberculosis was the biggest public health problem.

Distressing

Studies had shown that the shortage of housing, leading to gross overcrowding, was a major cause of the spread of infectious conditions such as TB.

"It is distressing that no significant progress has been made in controlling TB," he said. "It is not possible to eradicate it by medical means alone."

One "grave error" was the closing of more than 1 000 treatment beds between 1975 and 1980. Treating TB sufferers as outpatients was "cent wise, rand foolish and was storing up a lot of trouble for the future."

In Cape Town only one bed was available for every 25 cases, compared with the national ratio of one in five.

Dr Coogan urged swift action to combat Aids. It was estimated that more than 1 000 persons in the Western Cape were positive for the HIV virus, and these people were potentially infectious to others.

AKGUS 18/5/88 (737)

Top cause of black deaths — homicide

Medical Reporter

HOMICIDE was the main cause of death in Cape Town's black population last year, according to the annual report of City Council Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan.

One hundred and fifty three black people died violent deaths

Road accidents were high on the list of causes of death in all three population groups, with 318 killed.

Cancer was the most common cause of death in the coloured population, with 631 dying of various forms of the disease

It was also the second-top cause of death in whites, with 382 dying

"Legal intervention", which Dr Coogan said was the "pohte term for controlling unrest by the au-

thorities" caused six deaths — three coloured and three black

Dr Coogan reported that the death-rate from ischaemic heart disease in whites had declined dramatically in the past decade.

After reaching a peak of 2,6 in 10 000 people in 1973, it fell to 1,3 last year.

In spite of the drop 366 whites died of ischaemic heart disease and it was listed as the third most common cause of death in this group last year. Other forms of heart disease caused 148 deaths.

The main cause of death among whites was "symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions".

Other leading causes of death in whites were pneumonia (sixth), motor vehicle accidents (eighth) and suicide (10th).

Homicide caused the death of

17 whites and six died of pulmonary tuberculosis

After cancer, "symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions" was the highest cause of death among coloured people

Heart disease also took its toll on this group with the third highest cause of death listed as ischaemic heart disease (353 deaths) and other forms of heart disease was the fourth (324 deaths).

The sixth most common cause of death was homicide (245), with motor accidents causing 192 deaths, pneumonia 146, TB 64, rail accidents 35 and suicide 25.

Cancer was the second-leading cause of death in blacks, with motor accidents fourth after ill-defined conditions

Seventy-seven blacks died of pulmonary TB and 72 of pneumonia

KWV

CHIVAS
REGAL

City's illegitimate birth-rate 45% — MoH urges State action

BY KAREN STANDER
Medical Reporter

NEARLY half the mothers who gave birth in Cape Town last year were unmarried and a third of the babies born in Western Cape Regional Services Council areas were illegitimate.

According to the annual report of the Cape Town City Council's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan, 2 800 teenagers gave birth last year and almost 2 300 were unmarried.

The most dramatic increase in

illegitimacy was in the white population where the percentage has doubled since 1982. From four per cent of white births in 1958, the percentage increased steadily until it reached 11,3 per cent in 1986. Last year it leapt six percent to 17,2 per cent.

In the coloured population the number of illegitimate births increased from 6 700 in 1986 to 7 100 last year, an increase of three per cent to 43 per cent. The percentage of illegitimate babies born to black, coloured and Asian women was 47,6 per cent last year.

The overall percentage of illegitimate births in Cape Town last year increased by three percent to 45 percent.

No previous figures were available for teenage pregnancy but a breakdown of the ages of young mothers showed that 37 14-year-olds gave birth last year (two were married), 114 were 15 (seven were married) and 344, of whom 28 were married, were 16.

In the area served by the RSC, 58,1 of black births were illegitimate, 50,1 of coloured births, 7,2 of whites and 5,9 of Asians

Deputy Medical Officer of Health Dr Stewart Fisher called for an intensive "lifestyle education" programme at schools which would include education on sex, Aids and other sexually transmitted diseases, as well as life-skills and how to handle teenage problems.

In an interview Dr Coogan said recession and unemployment led to a breakdown of social mores, including an increase in sexual promiscuity.

"It will take many years to re-

dress the balance and counter the evils of unemployment and a lack of education and employment," he said

The State had started an upliftment programme, but all that had been achieved in four years was a number of surveys.

"How many surveys do we need? How many more years will it be before they get down to the nitty gritty of providing houses for squatters and jobs for the unemployed?"

● Homicide main cause of death in townships, page 2.

'Baby boom' in the Mother City raises concern

Sowetan 20/5/88

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Increase

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Redress

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"How many surveys do we need? How many more years will it be before they get down to the nitty gritty of providing houses for squatters and jobs for the unemployed?"

(23) B/row 24/5/12

Koornhof loses his 'don't fence me in'

SIMON BARBER in Washington

WHILE ALL about him his colleagues have been raising their collective middle finger at the world. Piet Koornhof, Pretoria's man in Washington, has been struggling to keep the embers of Glasnost and civility alive. In welcoming visitors to his Embassy he has exuded an air of being genuinely grateful they came and has battled considerable odds to convince them his government shares that gratitude. Not a few have left so, the momentous and historic change is only months away.

Sadr, Koornhof is a man upon whom reality has all too often grimly intruded. It did again last week. The Embassy and adjacent residence are to get a fence. Throughout his year on post, the Ambassador has fought a quiet but determined rear-guard action against the idea. SA itself might be under siege, but he was damned if he was going to let his little corner of SA be infested too.

By all accounts, the plan dates back to 1984, the year SA grabbed the American political consciousness and TransAfrica's Randall Robinson inaugurated the daily charade of process and prearranged arrests outside the Embassy by staging a sit-in in then Ambassador Brand Fouries office.

demonstrations were entirely peaceful, nauseating only for their display of pampered self-righteousness. They did, however, sour Embassy morale and, despite a Federal regulation barring demonstrators from within 150m of the mission, there was always the chance that matters could get out of hand. A firm of architects, the Iranian-owned Georgetown Design Company, was engaged to design a set of gates and railings in keeping with the Embassy - an undistinguished pile with a few Cape Dutch flourishes - and the result was informally approved by the District of Columbia Arts Commission, the city's official aesthetic watchdog.

Less accommodating was the District of Columbia's Public Space Committee. While it is unclear who exactly owns the greensward upon which the fence is to be erected (SA, the US Federal government or the city), the barrier will intrude on what is technically known as public space.

Zoning permission was therefore required. The city fathers, sensing a splendid opportunity to "send a message to SA," and thereby cleanse their souls, sat on the application for two years until prodded by the State Department.

The latter is responsible for Embassy security, and because it was planning new quarters for its people in Pretoria it was especially anxious not to encourage any tit-for-tat from SA, where the diffuseness of American governance is not well understood.

Prodded, the Public Space Committee replied that "for reasons of policy" the District of Columbia would "not respond to any request from the SA government." Cute and, as it happens, quite illegal. As boring as it might seem to the professional bureaucratic classes in state and local government, they are not entitled to have foreign policies.

At which point, Koornhof arrived and, for the reasons already outlined, decided to allow the city's pharisees their little whim. Additionally, he did not want to spark an ugly political fracas for the sake of a structure that would not (and here he had a point) stop any really determined act of terrorism.

For its part, the State Department was loath to proceed against the city, however monstrous the latter's usur-



□ KOORNHOF... his battle lost

pation of authority, without the Ambassador's go ahead. It believed it could win a court suit summarily, but, as one official put it, "Before we start the Third World War we need a plaintiff. We can't do it sua sponte." The Ambassador's reluctance did not sit well with his staff, many of whom had endured through the demonstration days of 1984-5. More recent developments served only to heighten their concern.

The US Supreme Court last March judged the 150m rule unconstitutional. This has made it much more difficult for protesters to get arrested,

which has generally been the point of their showing up outside the Embassy in the first place. It creates a nice little piece of street theatre in which the local police force is obliged to mime the role of the SAP for the benefit of local news cameras.

To get arrested now will require something altogether more offensive than crossing an imaginary line, and the diplomats do not thrill at the prospect of overzealous would-be arrestees smashing windows and then getting manhandled on the Embassy's grounds.

Now or are they keen for a repeat in Washington of last month's episode in backwater Burlington, Vermont, where a consular official lost his composure. The official, Duke Kent Brown, found his car mobbed by an unusually rowdy crowd of neo-follower children. In attempting to make his escape, he gunned the accelerator a little hard and rammed a policeman.

This, of course, did not greatly disturb the neo-flower children, but the local police chief took an altogether dimmer view, as did the prosecuting attorney, unhappily himself a former policeman. Charges are being pressed.

The Vermont debacle, like a Ghanaian student's attempt to bean the former South African Ambassador to Canada, Glenn Babb, with a mace a couple of years back, has thus far been the exception. North America is

not yet France: shots have yet to be fired. But the climate is changing. The equating of the SA government with Nazism, long a part of the sanctioners' discourse, has been officially blessed by Archbishop Desmond Tutu. He and others in the limited pantheon of media stars America has appointed as black SA's legitimate spokesmen have become equivocal on the question of violence.

Let but one or two publicity-seekers internalise the message and ugliness becomes more than plausible, especially if there is some triggering event in SA itself. Say, as one diplomat did, that Nelson Mandela dies in prison.

Last week, sensing that his masters were losing sympathy with his hesitation, Koornhof finally told the State Department to proceed against the city. There will, no doubt, be a row as the very people who helped make the fence necessary try to block its construction on the grounds they do not wish to "co-operate with Nazism".

A number of moralists can be expected to turn into aestheticians as well changing the name of Embassy row from Massachusetts to Mandela Avenue is one thing, but its graceful aspect must not be permitted to become another victim of apartheid.

At a guess, the bulldozers will probably have to be sent from SA at considerable expense. Even though Washington has yet to pass a selective purchasing law to discriminate against firms that do business with SA, it would take a bold local contractor to undertake the job. The mills of the pharisees grind exceedingly fine.

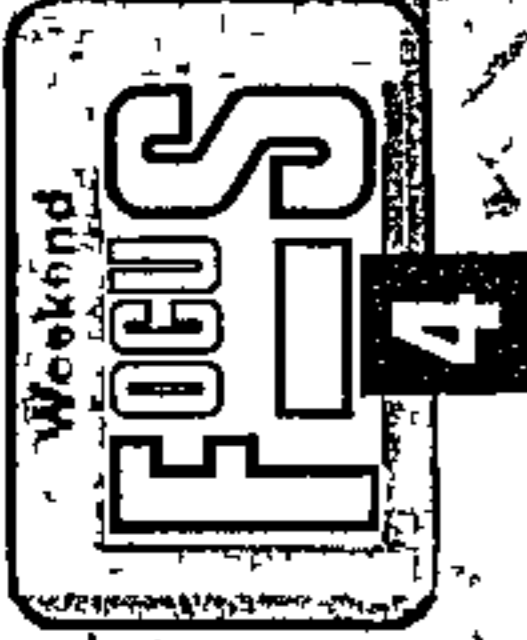
Is a fence really that big a deal in relation to all SA's other problems? By itself, perhaps not, however grotesquely the city's petty bureaucracy may exploit it to parade the beautiful innocence of their souls. What is important is the symbolism and what it implies for the ideals of South Africans like Koornhof.

Koornhof wanted to display the natural hospitality of the Afrikaner to the world. He wanted to say we have nothing to hide. He wanted to say come in, let's talk about my country like reasonable men and you will see how little truly divides us.

Reality has caught up. The Embassy must now begin to mirror more closely the state it represents.

Dear Sir

CAPE Town's Medical Officer of Health reported last week that 2 800 teenagers gave birth last year and almost 2 300 were unmarried in total, this meant 45 percent of all babies born were illegitimate. Weekend Argus Reporter TYRONE SEALE examines some of the facts behind.....



ILLEGITIMACY!

WHEN A FAMILY PICTURE IS PORN

BENEATH the bland statistics of Cape Town's rising illegitimate birth rate lies a grim scenario of children at risk, young mothers' hardship and inadequate education in teenage problems and birth control, says Ms Helen Starke, director of the Child Welfare Society

Ms Starke was reacting to the news that nearly half the mothers who gave birth in Cape Town last year were unmarried and that a third of the babies born in Western Cape Regional Services Council were illegitimate.

The City Council's Medical Officer of Health reported last week that 2 800 teenagers gave birth last year and almost 2 300 were unmarried. In total, this meant 45 per cent of all babies born were illegitimate.

Ms Starke said that in many cases babies were probably "technically illegitimate", meaning they were born out of wedlock but to couples who were living together.

In both the white and black communities an increasing number of couples were shacking up, but this probably did not account for the majority of illegitimate births.

Where a single mother had to raise a child, economics

soon turned the odds against them.

"Economics is the main problem for a mother who has to raise a child without getting money from the father on a regular basis.

"Already the emotional stresses and pressures of bringing up a child on her own are great and there's the problem of the child not being sure of its identity after a while.

"The mother of the child lives with her mother and the child is often not sure who is its real guardian. Very often the child's mother has to work to make ends meet and a grandmother or aunt would play the role of mother.

"For a mother who does not have someone in the family to look after her child there's a shortage of day facilities and it is particularly difficult to find adequate care for babies.

"There aren't many centres catering for babies and often the care is expensive.

"Where the mother of the child is living with her mother, that child almost becomes a sibling to the mother rather than a child. So the mother meets someone and she's about to get married.

"Now there's the problem of the child not wanting to leave granny, because granny looked after him. Otherwise, granny doesn't want to let him go. Does the child stay with granny or does he come with his mother and her new husband? If he stays, will

granny be able to care for him into his teenage years?

"These are problems facing young mothers all the time."

Ms Starke says many children are technically abandoned. Mothers place them in the care of relatives or friends, only to visit and pay for the child's maintenance initially.

"After that, the mother drifts away and one has a child without maintenance, no legal rights, no schooling, no birth certificate and no legal guardian to register the child at school.

"Children getting lost in this way are almost exclusively illegitimate children of young mothers."

Commenting on the fact that only 500 of the 2 800 children born to teenagers were legitimate, Ms Starke said: "One must presume that these 14 to 17-year-olds were forced to get married because they had babies.

"What does such a marriage hold for anyone? It only produces high-risk children — children who are vulnerable to neglect and abuse and all the problems stemming from that.

"The risk to the family and the child is high. Getting married doesn't reduce the risks attached to raising a child on one's own, particularly if one is in a low-income group.

"Teenage mothers' education is interrupted and they are suddenly thrust into parenthood. Should they want to go back to school, they often

face stigma problems at school.

"If a mother does return, she finds it difficult to fit in with her peers. While their priorities are the latest fashions and discos, she can only talk about the fact that she lost sleep because the baby's teething.

Ms Starke said another major problem young mothers were up against was getting the fathers of their children to meet their financial commitments to children.

"Mothers are expected to run around to trace the fathers and prove that they are working. Many women don't have the time and knowledge to do this. Besides, every time a mother goes to a Maintenance Court hearing, she loses her job if this happens too often.

"If the father is ruthless, he can give up his job every time just before he gets to court. If the magistrate suspects this is the case, the father could be put in jail.

"The next problem is if he's in jail, he can't work and pay anyway. The only possible advantage for the young mother is to see the father get a sentence of at least six months, because she can then apply for a State grant.

"In some cases, a man has several illegitimate children before marrying a woman with three children. Suddenly the mothers of all his other children feel sorry for him and don't want to disrupt his new family with claims for

maintenance and they let him get away with it.

"Another possibility is that the father does not pay, but has some relationship with the mother and the child and the mother does not want to lose this, so she lays no charges of non-support against the man."

Ms Starke believes proper education will provide a breakthrough.

"We need to educate our young people more effectively. The last thing teenagers want is to be preached to and told not to have boyfriends or girlfriends, because 'it's wrong'.

"Our education should put realistic pictures across Young people should be made aware of birth control and the question of not giving birth control to girls under the age of 16 without parental consent should be cleared up.

"A great deal of attention should be given to educating boys. At the moment, much of the material around is aimed at girls and they are 'blamed' if they fall pregnant.

"The parents should not be blamed and the child should not be punished for the parents' lack of insight. Young people should be educated more effectively to cope with the various issues in life.

"Of course, drastic steps should be taken to improve the socio-economic lot of the underprivileged community to give young people a healthier atmosphere in which to develop."

by MARC CHAMPION in Washington and SARAH HELM in London

IT IS a naked photograph of a beach pornographic? According to Massachusetts Supreme Court, the state's child pornography laws were so strict they could put a parent behind bars for holiday snaps.

The court ruled the law unconstitutional, effectively leaving Massachusetts with no child pornography law at all. The US Supreme Court — the final arbitrator of constitutional questions — has agreed to review the case this autumn. Its judgment will have important implications for child pornography laws in the US.

At issue was the conviction of Douglas Oakes, sentenced to 10 years in prison for taking photographs of his 14-year-old step-daughter wearing the bottom section of a bikini and a scarf, her breasts exposed. The girl's mother took the photographs to the police. The Massachusetts Supreme Court found that Mr Oakes should not have been convicted because the pictures were neither "obscene" nor "pornographic". Because of its breadth, the law might have convicted not only Mr Oakes, but also "a parent who takes a frontal view picture of his or her naked one-year-old running around on the beach".

At the heart of the case is the problem of protecting children from sexual abuse, while maintaining the First Amendment guarantees of freedom of expression. Each state has its own pornography laws. Massachusetts, one of the strictest, makes it illegal to photograph any child under 18 in a "state of nudity".

Following the Oakes case, the state legislature has tabled new provisions for the law which would require that pictures taken with "obscure intent" be considered



THE PERFECT CRIME

Why child abusers go free

MORE cases of child abuse are reaching the courts, but because of the legal difficulties surrounding children's evidence in court many molesters, particularly sexual abusers, walk away unpunished. This has prompted calls from people involved in child welfare for a new look at the child's position in court. **Weekend Argus reporter GILL TURNBULL reports**

As the sexual abuse issue is brought into the open magistrates are beginning to impose heavier sentences. Whereas two, three years ago it was unusual for a first offender convicted of indecent assault to go to jail, this is now happening. This should help protect children and act as a deterrent.

But because of the way the legal system works, a person who sexually abuses a young child is far less likely to be punished than one who does the same to an adult.

A clinical psychologist at the Child Welfare Society of the Cape says it is important that the various professions understand children's inability to withstand the pressures of traditional cross-examination.

"First, we need to learn how to get accurate evidence from children. Court procedures must be adapted so that child witnesses are not swamped by leading questions, pressured into agreeing with implied ideas or intimidated into saying what they think is expected of them."

It was normal for a child to crumple under the pressures of hostile cross-examination

from a seemingly aggressive adult. But this did not prove they were falsifying — it only proved they were children.

Magistrates have the discretion to adapt court procedures to accommodate children and sometimes this happens. In Wynberg a concerned magistrate permitted the prosecutor (who would have already established next to her while leading evidence.)

The court also allows the State's case to start with evidence from the mother (in case of the victim, in which case the mother would have to wait outside while the child was testifying) — so that when the child is in the witness box she can sit by her daughter's side.

DETECTIVE Sergeant Grant Robertson of Durban's Child Protection Unit recommended two years ago that children should be cross-examined through a mediator.

He had observed that black children who gave evidence through an interpreter coped far better than others who were questioned directly.

Overbearing cross-examination can break down an

adult witness in the interests of truth. But there are no special procedures for children. However young and sensitive, or however traumatised they are by the court environment, they are subjected to the same procedures as adults. This, concerned court officials say, must be changed.

Explained the clinical psychologist, "Children are designed to function in life with a familiar mediator (parent/teacher) but in court this is taken away from them."

"The abused child is particularly skilled at picking up the implied demands of adults because this is a basic survival skill for them. Remember that the abused child lives in an environment which is supposed to be safe and loving but which, in reality, is threatening and frightening. So they are particularly vulnerable to leading questions and implied cueing from adults."

The abuser always threatens the victim with dire consequences if the abuse is reported.

"The point where children's credibility is attacked is often

where their understanding of why or how differs from that of an adult.

"It is unreasonable to expect children to acquire an adult understanding just because they are in court. It is entirely normal for a young child to see things from their own point of view. An extreme example is a child of two who would believe that because his eyes are closed and he can't see you, you can't see him either."

LAWMAKERS have also failed to understand normal victim behavior, whether the victim is a child or an adult.

"The Law has this fixation that a victim should report the incident immediately and that the more innocent they are the more immediately and unambiguously they should report. This belief is founded on lack of understanding of how a child copes with the dangers and pressures of life within an abusive family."

"It is quite rare for children to spontaneously report incest soon after it began to happen"

While it is often said children fantasise, the clinical psychologist points out that children are unlikely to fantasise something that is frightening and unpleasant.

"An exception would be a bid for revenge, in which case it would come from an older child and the impression created would be that the offence was sudden and unprovoked — which seldom happens in cases of incest."

"Incest happens insiduously starting from a young age with normal loving contact. The sexual overtones develop slowly so it is often not possible to pinpoint the moment when parental love actually turned to sex."

"Also, there are tests of truthfulness which are unlikely to come out if the incident itself is imagined."

"When adults are cross-examined heavy emphasis is placed on their consistency when relating events in relation

In Arizona, an 18 year old girl is on birth control — by law!

her sons have been put up for adoption

She pleaded guilty to charges of child abuse after her estranged husband found the boys, 18 months and six months, left alone in their apartment for two days when the temperature hit more than 43 deg C

Suffering from malnutrition and dehydration, they were hospitalised for eight days

The judge said the unusual sentence he had imposed on her was merited because of her "lack of nurturing" and because of the "close call her children had had with death."

by RAMSAY MILNE, Weekend Argus Foreign Service in NEW YORK

An 18 year-old Arizona woman has been sentenced to life on birth control — for all of her childbearing years — for abandoning her two sons in a sweltering apartment last summer

Civil rights activists have called the sentence, the first of its kind in any court in the US, a "stunning violation of a person's right."

But the teary-eyed defendant, Debra Ann Forster, did not seem to

pictures taken with "fascistic intent", he considered criminal, a definition broader than the "obscenity" requirement of adult pornography

The move has been welcomed by the American Civil Liberties Union, which will be involved in the Supreme Court hearing. But the ACLU does not go far enough in protecting freedom of expression. According to the ACLU, there should be no exceptions to the guarantees which the First Amendment provides. The scourge of child pornography should be combated under the laws against sexual abuse, not as an exception to the First Amendment.

SOCIAL services in Cleveland, northern England, received 30 referrals for child sexual abuse in March this year, despite the departure of the paediatrician Marietta Higgins and the decision to halt the use of her controversial reflex anal dilatation technique.

The number now being referred is far lower than the peak of 81 referrals in May and 110 in June last year in the midst of the crisis, but it is identical to the number referred in March last year — when Dr Higgs was in Cleveland — and identical to the average for last year as a whole.

The figures, not yet published and subject to marginal adjustment, show referrals slowly rising again since Christmas.

There were 23 in January, 27 in February, and 30 in March — far more than the handful of suspected cases in the whole of 1986, before thorough monitoring of suspected sexual abuse by the authorities began. This gives support to the view that child abuse is widespread, despite the controversy over diagnostic techniques and investigation methods used in Cleveland in the past.

Details of the referrals have emerged in the run-up to the Cleveland inquiry report, expected at the end of this month amid mounting concern that many children taken into care and subsequently sent home since the crisis broke may after all have been victims of sexual abuse.

When Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss reports she will have to consider two separate issues. How the suspect cases were mishandled after they had been identified, causing distress to innocent parents, and whether genuine identified cases were wrongly returned home.



Children may not be able to remember dates and times as such, but they can pinpoint incidents in relation to events in the family's history — their birthday, the day the schools broke up, the arrival of a kitten.

"Normal court practices and cross-examination procedures are fine for adults but we have to learn how to present children to best effect. If we are serious about protecting children's rights we have to understand their needs and how they function and devise court procedures especially adapted for them."

The whole ambience of a court room, with officials in long black cloaks, huge dark wooden boxes and a magistrate sitting far above everyone else, was designed to intimidate. "For children this is entirely inappropriate."

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MISSISSAUGA

Spotlight on health problems caused by illegal abortions

237
29/5/88
CP News

Backstreet operations can kill - but they continue

CP Correspondent

SOAPY water, bicycle spokes, plant stalks, candles, vinegar, turpentine and stomach massages are among the methods used by clandestine abortionists but they often kill the women they are intended to help

According to a spokeswoman for the Women's Global Network on Reproductive Rights, Marge Berger "women have abortions whether they are legal or not"

The organisation, which has called for abortions to be made legal, has organ-

ised events tomorrow, the International Day of Action for Women's Health, to highlight the consequences of backstreet abortions in countries where safe abortions are a crime

South African government statistics for 1982/83 - the latest available - show that at least a quarter-of-a-million women had illegal abortions in that period. Of these, 32 000 were later operated on to repair damage done by illegal abortionists

Only 450 babies were legally aborted, usually after

rapes or in incest cases.

According to the Durban-based Abortion Reform Action Group, the number of women who risked illegal abortions was probably much higher than the government figure

The Family Planning Association estimated that for every known death from abortion, 10 to 15 women were harmed in some way

Spokeswoman Lou-Anne Freeman said "Abortion is illegal throughout most of Africa and has traditionally been a little-used option because

of the desirability of large families. Yet studies show an increase in abortion-related deaths

"Some groups, especially young women in urban areas, frustrated by the lack of family planning methods, now resort to abortions as a means of limiting family sizes"

She said the Family Planning Association did not promote abortion but advocated humane treatment when illness and possible death threatened as a result of an unsafe abortion

Illegal abortions from unwanted pregnancies caused between 25 and 50 percent of maternal deaths "simply because women do not have access to the family planning services they want and need or they have no access to humane treatment for the complications of abortion", she said

Abortion Reform Action Group public relations officer Jenny Wild said the government had done nothing to change the laws and, "notwithstanding a 12-year lobby on our part, they have closed every avenue"

She praised work done by the unions who were taking up the issue, despite their many "frontline" commitments

Meanwhile, South

Africa is not the only country with problems. More than half the up to 55-million abortions done worldwide each year are clandestine

Berger said "The number of deaths caused by abortions is directly associated with whether abortion is legal and available under safe conditions"

She criticised governments and religious leaders who opposed safe abortions for not caring about women

Doctors and health workers "have a vested interest in keeping abortions illegal" because they make untaxed money from secret abortions. Meanwhile, taxpayers must fork out vast amounts to treat women hospitalised after backstreet abortions, she said.

Studies on the costs - emotional, physical and financial - of illegal abortions were seldom funded by the authorities. She said this was because they were "anxious that abortion on demand did not become an issue".

Berger called for midwives, nurses and doctors to be trained to do safe abortions. "Women have the right to decide if and when to have children," she said

STATS 1968
Transvaal
has highest
divorce rate
(237)

More than 60 percent of 18 371 divorces granted to whites last year were in the Transvaal, according to Central Statistical Services in Pretoria.

The Cape had the second highest number of divorces at 20,5 percent with 11,3 percent in Natal and 7,7 percent in the Free State

CSS said that last year 41 033 white, 17 930 coloured and 6 503 Asian marriages were solemnised. These figures included 1 393 mixed marriages, of which 130 ended in divorce.

Also during the year 24 673 minor white, 5 867 coloured, and 1 405 Asian children were involved in divorces which were granted — Sapa

- 1884 — 103
1885 — 96
1886 — 102
1887 — 143
- (ii) 1983 — 16
1984 — 20
1985 — 12
1986 — 12
1987 — 1
- (iii) 1983 — 3
1984 — 6
1985 — 7
1986 — 8
1987 — 2
- (iv) 1983 — 30
1984 — 26
1985 — 28
1986 — 20
1987 — 11
- (v) 1983 — 132
1984 — 115
1985 — 129
1986 — 138
1987 — 79

(vi) The information is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information, all the court records concerned will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible.

(2) No

(3) In terms of the present *pro Deo* system, everyone who is accused of a capital crime, is entitled to *pro Deo* defence. During the pre-trial procedures, it however happens that the accused indicates that he prefers to appoint his own legal representative. Should the accused in fact require *pro Deo* defence, the Bar Council concerned is requested to appoint a *pro Deo* Counsel for the accused. The decision as to which advocate is to be appointed, therefore rests with the Bar Council concerned.

Ekangala size and population

1066 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) (a) What is the size in hectares of Ekan-

gala, (b) what is the (i) *de facto* and (ii) *de jure* population of this area and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

- (2) (a) (i) how many housing units have been built in Ekangala to date and (ii) how many persons are still waiting for houses and (b) how many tents are currently being used to shelter those persons still waiting for houses,
- (3) (a) how many houses are provided with (i) electricity, (ii) a water-borne sewerage system, (iii) running water and (iv) facilities for telephones and (b) what provision has been made to provide those persons currently living in tents with (i) toilets, (ii) water and (iii) fuel,
- (4) (a) what (i) sport and (ii) recreational facilities are available in Ekangala at present and (b) how many (i) shops and (ii) (aa) occupied and (bb) unoccupied industrial sites are there in this area,
- (5) (a) (i) what public transport services are currently available to persons living in Ekangala and (ii) to what percentage does the State subsidize each of these services and (b) (i) how many kilometres of road are there in this area and (ii) how many of these are tarred?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) (a) 543,1521 hectares

(b) (i) and (ii) 9 028

(c) 30th April 1988

(2) (a) (i) 2 447

(ii) 4 000

(b) None

(3) (a) (i) 1 709

(ii) 1 709

(iii) 2 447

(iv) None

(b) No persons are living in tents

(i) to (iii) Fall away

(4) (a) (i) Soccer field with athletic track

Hall with amenities for volleyball, karate, table tennis and body building
1 Practice soccer field

(ii) Hall available for concerts, functions, receptions, etc

(b) (i) 20

(ii) (aa) 173

(bb) 128

(5) (a) (i) Putco bus service and private taxis

(ii) 75% in respect of bus service

(b) (i) 78,4 km

(ii) 48 km

The amounts given under (4) (b) (ii) (aa) and (bb) are in regard to Ekangalana, adjacent to Ekangala. All the information were supplied by the KwaNdebele Government Service who now has the powers

Non-White children: adoption by Whites
1120 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether his Department received any applications from White married couples to adopt non-White children during the latest specified five-year period for which information is available, if so, (a) how many such applications were (i) granted and (ii) refused and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions were they (i) granted and (ii) refused,

(2) whether his Department keeps statistics of prosecutions instituted against White married couples for contravening the relevant statutory provisions in this regard, if not, why not, if so, how many such prosecutions were instituted during the above period?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) The information is not readily available. To obtain it, all applications for adoptions country-wide over many years will have to be scrutinised. However, the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Child Care Act, 1983 (Act 74 of 1983) which regulates the

adoption of children. The provisions of sections 18(3) and 18(4) of the Act are of particular interest

(2) It is not clear what offences the hon member has in mind

Bedford, magistrates

1177 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether he will furnish particulars of the persons who served as magistrates in Bedford in the Cape Province during the latter half of 1987, if not, why not, if so, (a) what are the names of these magistrates, (b) for what period did each serve as magistrate in Bedford and (c) what (i) was their length of service as magistrates, and (ii) were their qualifications, in each case?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(a) to (c)

Only one person has served as magistrate in Bedford during the latter half of 1987. He is Mr F. N. Vorster who has served there since 1 October 1985. He has held the post of magistrate since 1 August 1983 and has a Diploma in Law.

Staff housing subsidies

1240 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of Communications

What total amount was allocated by his Department for the (a) 1986-87, (b) 1987-88 and (c) 1988-89 financial years for the payment of staff housing subsidies on a (i) compulsory and (ii) voluntary basis?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

(a) (i) and (ii) R79 378 850,12,

(b) (i) and (ii) R84 319 829,38 and

(c) (i) and (ii) R84 106 030,00

A global amount is budgeted for in respect of housing subsidies and funds are not allocated separately for or record kept of subsidies on compulsory and voluntary additional payments

Abortions: authorities granted

1245 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

In how many cases were written authorities for abortions granted to (a) Whites, (b) Coloureds, (c) Indians and (d) Blacks over the latest specified five-year period for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
(a) 490	475	613	618	812
(b) 88	81	88	131	89
(c) 17	37	31	28	12
(d) 30	36	34	61	36

Abortions performed

1246 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(a) How many abortions were performed at hospitals under the control of his Department in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available and (b) how many such abortions were performed on (i) Whites, (ii) Coloured, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	1	0	1	0	1
(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	
	Whites	Coloureds	Indians	Blacks	
1983	0	0	0	1	
1984	0	0	0	0	
1985	0	0	0	1	
1986	0	0	0	0	
1987	0	0	0	1	

Clinic points' functions

1248 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) Whether he will furnish information on the functions performed at clinic points other than the single-purpose family planning service points in South Africa, if not, why not, if so (a) what are these functions and (b) what percentage of these services is devoted to family planning

(2) (a) how many clinic points are located in

(xvi) Identification of environmental problems with referral to health inspectorate

(b) Family Planning = 5% with the exception of Northern Cape Health Region = 11%

(2) (a) Statistics not available per residential area

- (i) Falls away
- (ii) Falls away
- (iii) Falls away
- (iv) Falls away

(b) Single-purpose family planning clinic points = 31 239 Unable to provide detail for each race group as services are multiracial

(3) As on 31 May 1988

Job creation: amount spent

1276 Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Manpower

(1) (a) What total amount was spent by his Department on the creation of jobs during the latest specified period of 10 years for which figures are available, (b) how much of this amount was spent specifically on creating jobs for Whites, Coloureds, Indians and Blacks, respectively, and (c)

how many jobs were created in respect of each of these race groups,

(2) whether any other Government Departments are operating job-creation schemes approved by his Department, if so, (a) which Departments and (b) what schemes in each case?

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(1) (a) The only job creation scheme for which the Department of Manpower is responsible is the Special Work Creation Programme in the private sector This programme started in October 1985 and the amounts spent on it are as follows

1985/86 financial year R 8,5 million
1986/87 financial year R21,4 million
1987/88 financial year R14,9 million

(b) Funds are not allocated according to population group but are made available to employers in the private sector who provide work for unemployed persons of all population groups on specific projects

(c) Separate figures are not kept for the various population groups

(2) No

- (a) Falls away
- (b) Falls away

Questions in the House

Death sentences commuted

President Botha had commuted 115 death sentences between 1983 and the end of 1987, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in written reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (PFP Johannesburg North) in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He said 994 people were sentenced to death over the same period, 182 of them in 1983, 168 in 1984, 189 in 1985, 207 in 1986 and 248 in 1987. Of this total, 593 had been executed. *237* *2316186*

Information on how many of those sentenced to death had been defended by *pro deo* counsel was not readily available in the department.

Asked whether consideration was being given to providing more experienced senior counsel for *pro deo* defences, Mr Coetsee said the decision as to which advocate was appointed rested with the Bar Council concerned.

Mauritius may soon raise custom tariffs on some SA imports



Prime Minister
Jugnauth

The Star's Africa
News Service

PORT LOUIS — Mauritius is studying the possibility of increasing custom tariffs on South African imports.

The moves follow an outcry at the last summit of the Organisation of African Unity over Mauritian links with South Africa

The spokesman said, however, that if any change was announced it would not affect basic commodities which had no customs duties. It would also not affect raw materials for the export processing zone.

Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth told the legislative assembly yesterday that Mauritius should "symbolically do certain things" to show his country's sympathy with South Africa's blacks.

He said that for South Africa the volume of trade it had with Mauritius was insignificant.

"South Africa won't be hurt even if Mauritius severed its trade links," he said.

Crashes dip, deaths rise

Road traffic collisions in April this year (32 645) were down 12 per cent compared with the previous month (37 095), according to the latest figures by the Central Statistical Services

However, the CSS points out that the number of casualties during April (10 417) increased by 0,9 per cent over the March figure (10 108)

In April 898 people were killed — a 4,4 per cent increase over the 860 deaths in March, due to the larger occurrence of fatal collisions in which two or more people died. — Sapa.

No help for hotel without a phone

EAST LONDON — A popular Transkei Wild Coast holiday resort has been without a telephone for eight months because technicians are unable to get there to repair it

Pleas for help to the post office have gone unanswered and the Hole-in-the-Wall hotel has now opened an office in Umtata to take bookings

The hotel management said it appeared that there were no technicians at Mqanduli, where the exchange for the area is

situated, and technicians in Umtata had no vehicles available to undertake repairs in the country areas.

A spokesman from the hotel's Umtata office said today countless letters to the post office in Mqanduli, the Umtata Post Office and the Postmaster had all gone unanswered.

Further representations to the Postmaster-General and to the Minister of Telecommunications had brought no results — Sapa

ea
FOC
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3 008 white abortions granted

Star 23/6/88
Written authority was given for 3 008 abortions for whites in the past five years, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said in the House of Assembly yesterday

In a written reply to a question by Mr Clive Derby-Lewis (CP Nominated), he said written authority had been given for 477 coloured abortions, 197 African abortions and 125 Indian abortions in the same period

237

12/23/88
1/10/89
1/15/89

MARGARET THATCHER, who professed not to know much about the US presidential hopeful Governor Michael Dukakis, should do her homework quickly. The battle lines for the first clash between the British government and a new Dukakis administration have already been drawn on the thorny problem of South African sanctions

Governor Dukakis, a Democrat, stands a very good chance of being the next US president. A Wall Street Journal/CBS poll put him 49 to 36 in front of the Republican contender Vice-President George Bush among those Americans considered likely to vote next November. Unlike Thatcher, American women like Dukakis even more and prefer him to Bush by 52 to 28.

SA has emerged as a major plank in the party platform at the Democratic convention in Atlanta next month, which begins on the 70th birthday of Nelson Mandela, who has been in prison in SA for 25 years. His wife, Winnie, will speak at the convention.

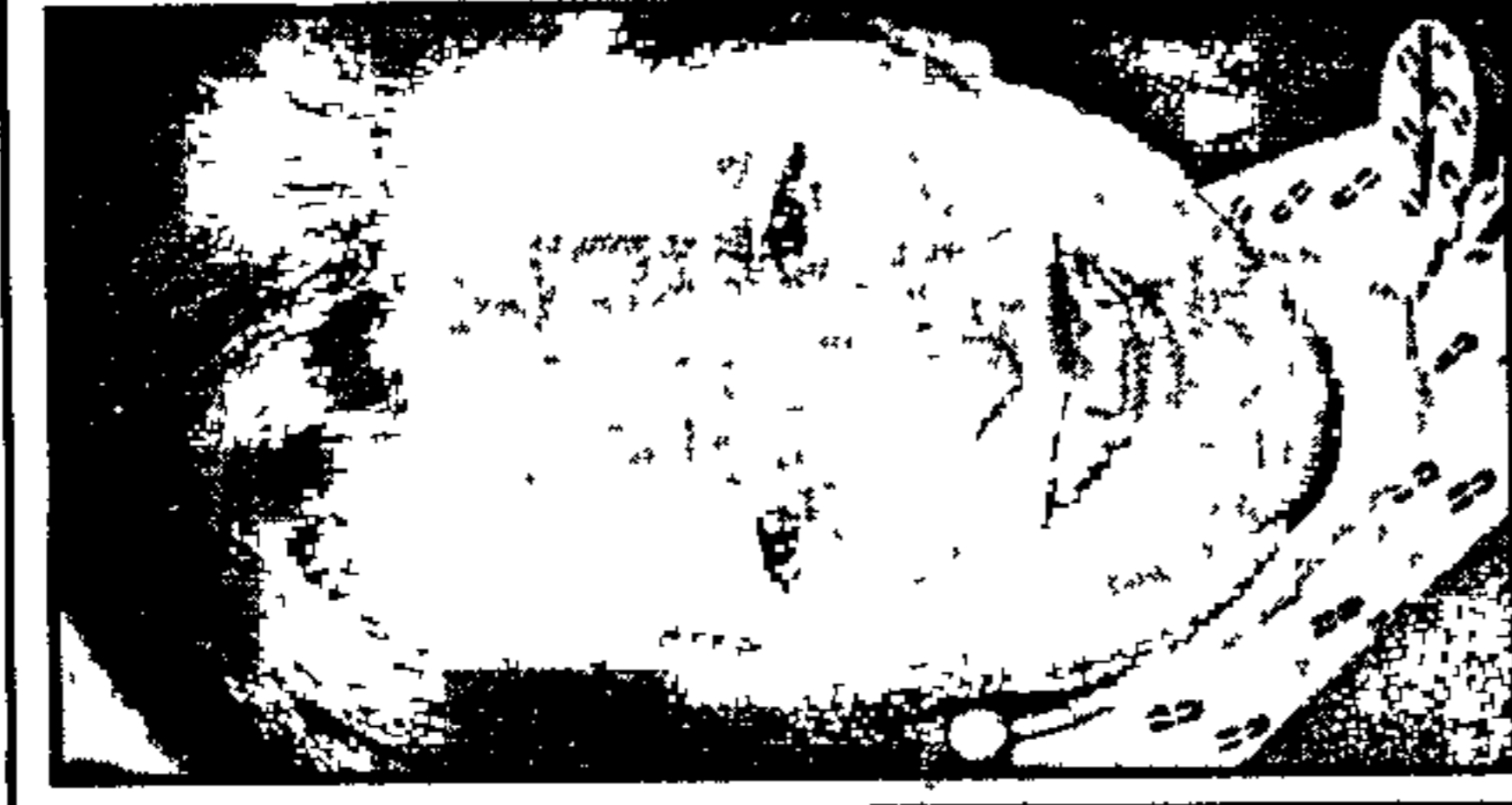
Foreign policy is not Dukakis's strong point, but he is clear on one thing: he opposes the South African government and supports more economic sanctions against it.

In his first major foreign policy speech to the Atlantic Council this month, Dukakis accused SA of "blatant racism," "terrorist acts" and "naked military aggression".

Under pressure from his Democratic rival Jesse Jackson, who goes to the convention with a powerful battery of delegates, Dukakis has described SA as a "terrorist state". This is thought, by party insiders, to be a shrewd concession by Dukakis which has more to do with party politics than a fervent desire to stop apartheid.

Jackson has been dissuaded from forcing a tough anti-Israeli line on the conference which could lose crucial Jewish votes, or from pushing for tax increases — which could lose all the votes SA is a soft option. It pleases Jackson's supporters and offends no one but the South African government.

One of the first acts of his new administration would be to call for a ban on all US investment and trade. As president, Dukakis would urge America's allies to join him.



□ THATCHER . against

Maggie and Michael could come to blows over SA



□ DUKAKIS for sanctions

British Foreign Minister Lynda Chalker is in Washington for talks with the Reagan administration, which opposes South African sanctions. DAVID BLUNDY argues from the US capital that Democratic support for sanctions cannot be ignored

Even Bush, who cannot expect to receive more than a smattering of the black vote, has started calling SA names. He described it recently as a "racist state".

"That is like calling rain wet," said a US State Department official. Bush went on to say that the US should stay "engaged" and use "moral influence" on SA.

Thatcher has an equally firm conviction that sanctions do not work, that "constructive engagement" will have more effect on the South African government and she would refuse to go along with president Dukakis. There is already concern in the British Foreign Office that UK companies that do business with or have investments in SA would be banned from trading in the US under the Dukakis proposal.

SA and apartheid are emotional

issues in America, and a Bill is going through Congress at the moment which will impose tough new sanctions. It is almost certain to be vetoed by President Reagan.

Dukakis's new term "terrorist state" is more than colourful rhetoric. Under the Export Administration Act of 1979 it has a precise definition.

A terrorist state — like Libya, for example — has, among other things, repeatedly to support acts of international terrorism aimed at civilians or facilities in more than one country and harbour terrorist groups. The legal penalties are a ban on the export of military supplies, on air links and bilateral development assistance.

But the US already does this under the limited sanctions against SA already in place. And State Department officials doubt that SA meets all the qualifications for a "terrorist state".

The "terrorist state" label may

therefore be as hollow, and toothless, as the term "racist".

Dukakis and the Democratic Party platform may find themselves out of step even with new liberal thinking in America, which has not modified its opposition to apartheid but increasingly believes that sanctions do little to stop it.

The Washington Post, a bastion of the liberal conscience, said in an editorial this month: "We don't think any new sanctions are justified while such doubt exists about whether the old ones were wise".

It quoted the South African parliamentarian Helen Suzman. "It is surely senseless to blunt by sanctions the only weapon with which blacks can improve their position in the workplace and beyond the workplace."

Another Washington Post columnist argued that black economic

power in SA was the most effective weapon against apartheid.

There is little doubt among Republicans or Democrats that the US sanctions haven't worked, although Dukakis and Jackson would argue that this is because they are not tough enough and have too many loopholes.

However, a US Presidential report on the results of sanctions says that, far from inflicting damage, the South African economy is doing better, in terms of exports, than it was before.

"In fact, SA's trade surplus has risen, not fallen, since we and our major allies imposed trade sanctions," said the executive summary.

"The impact of sanctions to date has been significant neither in hastening the demise of racism in SA nor in punishing the South African government. After years of confounding with embargoes on arms and oil, SA has shown itself adept at evading sanctions."

237 6/day 5/7/88

If a poll were taken, I imagine most readers of this newspaper would say they favoured Vice-President George Bush to succeed Ronald Reagan. Their opinion is understandable. It is also mistaken.

Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, the Democratic presidential nominee, has taken a predictably craven stand on SA, bowing as all candidates must to special interests.

To appease the Reverend Jesse Jackson, his seconds have agreed that the country should be labelled "terrorist" in the party manifesto and that "a date certain" should be set for the departure of all remaining US companies.

The candidate's own position paper on SA is equally risible.

He supports the Anti-Apartheid Amendments Act of 1978 even though it would deprive him of almost all policy-making power in southern Africa, should he be elected. He vows to press for total sanctions in the UN Security Council.

Unlike the Soviet Union, Cuba, the MPLA, Unita, most of Africa, the European allies and the current administration, he is in favour of delinking Cuban withdrawal and Namibian independence, thus aligning himself with P W Botha's most bullet-headed advisers.

Bush, by contrast, advocates continued "engagement". Early drafts of the Republican platform talk of "democratic enhancement" and of finding "tough, rational answers for what we can do" to strengthen black bargaining power through support for education, unions and private enterprise.

Both candidates are lying. Neither will be able to fulfil his campaign promises once elected. Both agendas are the purest political fluff.

The most important thing to remember about the SA debate in this country is that it is almost entirely unconnected to SA. An analogy might be the dispute over the wording of the Nicene Creed. In theory, the question was how Christians might most effectively communicate their devotion. What actually was at issue was the allocation of temporal power between ecclesiastical factions.

Until November 1985 — and Reagan's landslide re-election — SA was largely a marginal matter, of significance only to such marginal interests as students, clergymen and a few city and state legislators, most of whom, being marginal, saw in it an opportunity to make themselves less so. Even civil rights groups placed it low on their list of priorities.

Reagan's crushing victory

Dukakis or Bush: does it make any difference to SA?

SIMON BARBER in Washington



□ DUKAKIS - predictable stand

changed that. His opponents were in desperate need of new ideological weapons to claw their way back SA, or to be more precise the beguiling myth that a US administration could end apartheid within a political timeframe if it so wished, was an obvious choice.

It was an obvious choice for several reasons.

First, it had to do with race and race is the one subject that has only to be whispered to turn the white establishment to guilt-ridden jelly.

Second, it involved a policy, economic sanctions, that in this particular instance no sentient western government would ever willingly adopt,

so there was little risk of the Reagan administration invalidating the weapon by caving in.

Third, inasmuch as there was such a risk and the demand for sanctions might be met — as it was with the President's executive order in 1985 and the comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act the following year — it could safely be assumed there would be no positive effect in SA itself sufficient to kill the issue.

Fourth, there was in particular no chance that apartheid would dissolve during Reagan's last four years in office. In short, here was the political equivalent of a perpetual motion machine, an ideological gun with an infinite magazine.

Should Bush be elected, the gun will still be needed. And because he will maintain his predecessor's opposition to further sanctions, it will still be available.

Whatever he and his advisers now say he will do, Congress, whose continued control by the Democrats is guaranteed, will at best persist in immobilising him, at worst drive him back, year by year, new sanction by new sanction.

If, on the other hand, Dukakis wins, the weapon is no longer required. The party of those who have had to resort to it will be in power, and SA can once again slide off the scope — which, truth be told, is where most mainstream Democratic politicians, Dukakis included, would prefer it stayed.

But what about Dukakis's campaign promises, you ask?

The fact is that in American election politics, there is no such thing as a solemn oath. Platforms are generally torn up as soon as the election is



□ BUSH ... looking for answers

over, and inasmuch as they are not, their planks are valid in direct proportion to the extent they touch on American voters' material well-being.

The only people who will notice when the language on SA disappears into the ether are the activists who forced its insertion in the first place. And since their candidate will have won, they are unlikely to carp excessively.

An exception might be Jackson. He will demand compensation for SA not being declared a "terrorist" state, but that was part of his plan from the start. He is what is known in the trade as a shakedown artist. His *modus operandi* has always been to

extort impossible concessions so that he can extort again when they are not delivered.

A list of those Dukakis might be expected to consider as replacements to Chester Crocker would include Don McHenry, the former UN ambassador; Pauline Baker, the former staff director of the Senate Africa subcommittee when it was chaired by Senator George McGovern; Michael Clough, study director of the Secretary of State's advisory committee on SA; Stephen Davis, author of "Apartheid's Rebels"; Investor Responsibility Research Centre analyst and Dukakis's chief Africa adviser; Robert Rotberg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and, a long shot, Nancy Stetson, current staff director of the Africa subcommittee.

Apart from Stetson, an unpopular figure who is also one of the most ardent sanctioners in the Senate, and Rotberg, whose views seem chiefly driven by fashion and career opportunity, the rest all have doubts about sanctions and the current legislation in particular.

Baker talks about surgically targeted pressures. McHenry manages to appeal to Dukakis's flaccid internationalism and hedge at the same time by appealing vaguely for concerted allied action, claiming it is the only way but knowing full well that it probably won't happen.

Davis takes a bit of Baker and spices it with the idea of encouraging the ANC to offer a vision of post-apartheid SA that whites can live with. Clough, rather more bravely than the rest, says that more (unspecified) sanctions may be necessary but the real focus should be on black empowerment in much the same manner as the draft Republican platform.

Whoever is selected will have to contend with a permanent bureaucracy that broadly favours the current approach and will continue to contest hotly any intrusion on its foreign policy prerogatives. It will take the newcomers aside and tell them what they can and cannot do.

Of course, Dukakis will be tempted to make zealous noises if and when he takes office. Something of the order of Vice-President Walter Mondale's "one man-one vote" betise in 1977 has to be expected. But Dukakis, like Jimmy Carter, will learn and SA will fade, once more, into the background.

Surely that is better than having an endless series of sanctions battles between Congress and the administration, which there will most assuredly be if Bush succeeds?

A lesser of two evils, perhaps, but face it, a sound American policy on SA is an ontological impossibility.

SCOTT SKIET and DONNER/John Scott

Higher birthrate for teenage whites

Star 12/7/88 (237)

By Clare Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

Teenage pregnancies among whites increased in the past year, according to Government statistics

Teenage pregnancies among blacks declined from 13,8 percent of births in 1986 to 12,4 percent last year — a “very encouraging move” according to health workers

The rise in white teenage pregnancies of 0,1 percent in the same time emerged from the latest indicators used to measure South Africa's progress toward a stable, realistic birthrate by the year 2 010

The lowering of the birthrate is considered the chief aim of the Population Development Programme (PDP), according to Dr NB Gouws of the Department of Health and Population Development

Too many for too little

The PDP is attempting to defuse the potentially explosive situation of an estimated population of 120 to 190 million in South Africa by the end of the century in a country which can accommodate only 80 million

Indicators used to monitor the effectiveness of the PDP in stabilising the birthrate at 2,1 by the year 2 010 include teenage pregnancy, infant mortality, life expectancy, literacy, school attendance, income, participation in the economy and living conditions

Goals can be set by measuring the performance of each region in terms of the indicators

A study using methods devised by the Oregon State University was made in 1985, showing that in the PWV area 52 percent of the final objectives for the indicators had been reached by black people, while majority of black people in Ermelo and environs had achieved only 28 percent

“Ermelo's black people thus demand far greater attention than do blacks living in the PWV area,” Dr Gouws says

Among whites personal per capita income remained constant and teenage pregnancy worsened

Among coloureds the percentage of economically active people and room occupancy density, or living conditions, worsened

Among Asians, while the number of economically active people improved, school attendance and room occupation density worsened

Among blacks, only unemployment worsened, while other indicators improved

Dr Gouws pointed out the Chief Directorate of Population Development does not operate in the homelands, where 60 percent of South Africa's black people live and which, with a birthrate of 6,3 percent, represented the country's greatest population problem

CARNIAGE ON ROADS

237

Sowetan 29/7/88

4 000 killed between January and May this year

MORE than 4 000 people were killed on South Africa's roads between January and May this year, the National Road Safety Council has said.

By
MZYKAYISE
EDOM

A total of 50 340 people were injured while 167 331 collisions were recorded during the same period

A spokesman for the NRSC yesterday said 4 193 people were killed in road accidents throughout the country and of those killed, 3 540 died on the spot

The accidents breakdown is as follows:

- There were 167 331 collisions,
- 4 193 people were killed and another 50 340 injured
- Of those killed 1 040 were drivers, 1 184 passengers and 1 970 pedestrians
- A total 12 353 people were seriously injured 4 283 of them were drivers, 4 325 passengers and 3 745 pedestrians
- There were 8 108 major accidents and 23 299 minor ones

The spokesman said most of the accidents were in the Transvaal, Free State and the Cape

"The majority took place at night. The highest number of accidents occurred over the Easter holidays," said the spokesman

There was a slight increase in the number of accidents reported between January and May this year compared to the same period last year, the spokesman said

Though the NRSC could not give us a breakdown on how many private cars, taxis (for black passengers) and trucks were involved in the accidents, the *Sowetan* was told that most of the accidents involved taxis in the townships and on the highways

"Most of the taxis, especially during peak hours, are overloaded and travel at high speed. This results in accidents," the spokesman said.



POLICE and a fireman at the house of Mrs Winnie Mandela in Orlando West, Soweto, yesterday after it was set alight by a mob of schoolchildren
Pic JOE MOLEFE

Mandela home burnt

THE Soweto house of Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, was reduced to ashes after a group of pupils set it alight yesterday

The house in Orlando West was completely gutted save for the backyard room which was not attacked

A spokesman for the South African Police yesterday said a group of schoolchildren from a Soweto school pelted the house with stones before setting it alight using

petrol. Police were investigating arson, the spokesman said

It took the Soweto Fire and Rescue Department team about two hours to put the fire out.

According to eye witnesses, the pupils arrived at about noon and stoned the house. Petrol from a generator in the yard was used to set the three-roomed house on fire.

Members of the security forces later arrived on the scene and surrounded the house

while firemen battled to stop the huge flames. Another witness who declined to be named said the attack was retaliatory following the alleged assault of three

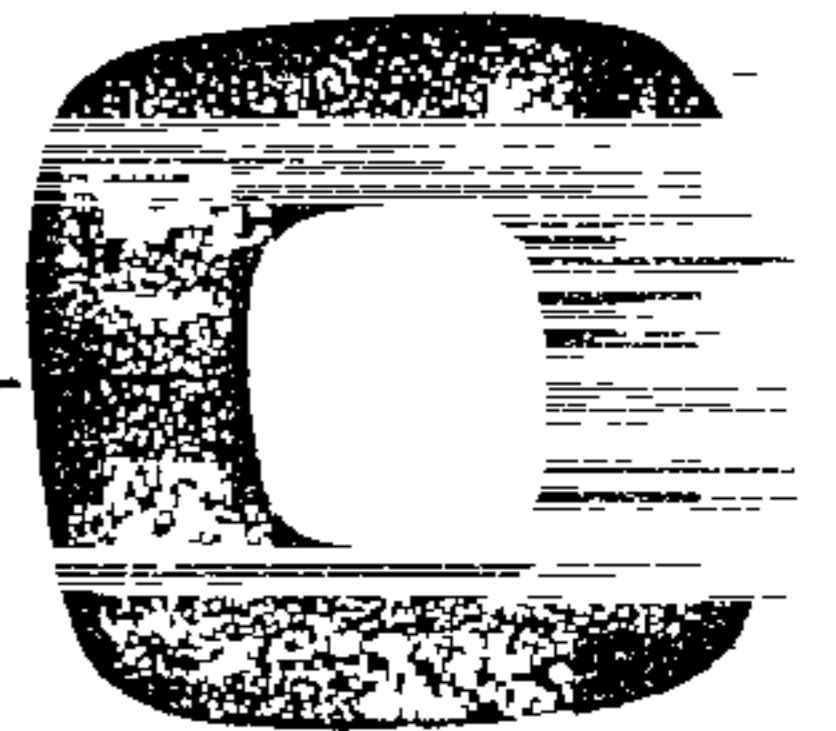
• To Page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency

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Babies abandoned out of sheer desperation

SARA MARTIN

TEENAGE pregnancies among whites are on the increase, according to Government statistics

The figures showed that while teenage pregnancies among blacks declined from 13,8 percent of births in 1986 to 12,4 percent last year, white teenage births increased by 0,1 percent, from 7,2 to 7,3 percent, of births for the same period

But such statistics tell nothing of the human drama of the young mothers who out of sheer desperation abandon their babies

According to the Child Protection Unit of the SAP, nine babies have been found abandoned in appalling conditions in the Witwatersrand magisterial area since the unit was established

The babies range in age from two weeks to two months

Most of the desperate mothers do not realise there are certain institutions that would help them in their predicament. One of them is the Princess Alice Adoption Home in Westcliff

If only they would realise we are here to help them and look after their babies, says the matron of the home, who may not be named for ethical reasons

A baby brought to me recently had been found in a gutter in such advanced stages of dehydration that even I hardened by so many cases, wept when I saw him

Says the matron: The braver girls who seek our help are school-going girls. They have no money and nowhere to go

"On the other hand many of them come here from good homes so that they can be with girls in the same predicament

The Princess Alice takes in expectant mothers a few months before their delivery date

If they want to give their baby up for adoption the baby returns to the home and within a few days finds new, suitably screened parents



HOPING FOR A NEW SUNRISE Statistics tell nothing of the human drama of the young mothers who out of sheer desperation abandon their babies. Here "Belinda" looks forward to a new life once her baby is born. Picture by Steven Davimes

STV 30/11/88

Pregnant girls prepare for the ultimate sacrifice

(237)

Angela has been with the home since mid-May. Her baby is due in a month's time. Even though her condition is clearly visible there is an apparent determination to distance herself emotionally from the unborn child

Unlike other pregnant mothers who may caress their stomachs, feeling for the baby's kick, her hands remain firmly at her side, well away from the bulge. "Throughout the pregnancy I never thought of keeping it," she says

"I have accepted it like a death in the family"

For a few brief seconds the mysteries of life and death will mingle for her and then there will be nothing more than the pain of loss

But she is prepared for it. Social workers have been speaking to her daily to help her.

"I know there are people out there who will give my baby more loving care and financial help than I can. What future does a child have with a single

The Saturday Star spoke to two young girls who had to make the decision to give up their babies and who are determined to remain firm in their decision. Their names have been changed to protect their anonymity.

parent who can hardly support herself?

"The father has written us both off. I have written him off. I have heard since that he already has another illegitimate child for whom he pays maintenance. As it is, as an artisan apprentice, he can hardly make ends meet

"I don't think I could face seeing the baby once it is born. But I would like to take a peep, just to make sure his limbs are all there

Belinda is confident that what she is doing is right

"My mother and father were divorced after having five children. My mother has since remarried. My father has been divorced twice and is about to be divorced for the third time. I have been through all that — the trauma of divorced parents, step-parents and step-brothers and step-sisters you don't get on with, maintenance that is never paid, the struggle to make a living. I just don't want a child of mine to start off life like that

"The father of the child wants to marry me. But he is too immature to be a husband, never mind a father. I am planning to go to Welkom and start a new life after the baby is born"

Princess Alice Adoption Home, a service of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, places about 60 babies in adoption each year and about 50 expectant mothers are accommodated

For further information telephone (011) 646-5641

Family planning clinic opens at station

Staff Reporter *ARSW 11/9/88 92*
A FAMILY planning clinic opens at Cape Town station today.

237
The first station clinic in the country, it will be run by the Regional Services Council hospital and health services' family planning section and will operate from 7am to 6pm on weekdays and from 8am to

1pm on Saturdays.
Chief professional nurse Mrs Pat Collis said it would offer a family planning service, counselling and health education.

"The services are free and for everybody. Workers can drop by anytime," she said.

Besides contraception aids, services offered would include physical examinations, urine

testing, papsmears, blood tests and sex education.

If venereal diseases were detected patients would be referred to hospitals.

Aids cases would be referred to the Aids Advisory Group.

It will be staffed by trained nurses who are specialists in community health and family planning.

Suicide — a growing problem

237 SMC
2/9/88

No less than 2,2 percent of deaths among white South Africans are caused by suicide every year — while among Indians the figure is 1,2 percent

These figures were given by Dr Aubrey Levin, the Director for Mental Health, Department of Health Services and Welfare, House of Assembly, who was one of the speakers at the Southern African Conference on Suicidology

"These are alarming figures, particularly the figure for whites, which is more than double the British figure," Dr Levin said

He said that an "unbelievably low" 0,6 percent of blacks and coloureds took their own lives each year. "Out of every 100 000 blacks, only 2,8 commit suicide every year, while 4,7 out of every 100 000 coloureds take their own lives annually"

Citing possible reasons for suicide, Dr Levin said there were several "The lack of social bonds, destruction of the family or diminishing strength of family life the effects of urbanisation and the stresses of modern living are among the reasons

Inadequacy is a key reason

"A lack of religious faith is another possibility, but one of the most important reasons for suicide is an inadequacy of mechanisms to cope with everyday problems," Dr Levin said

"The kindest thing parents can do is to teach their children that pressure, strain and adversities are inevitable parts of life

"They should teach their children emotional resources to cope with life's bad times — and, indeed with the successes of life too

"People of this modern age are fast becoming technological wonders, but this is sadly at the cost of developing their coping and social skills. Respect for life is something that cannot be stressed enough"

Dr Levin added that another problem was that there was an inadequate use of psychological help "There is such a stigma attached to seeking psychiatric treatment that many people would rather go off and silently kill themselves than seek help"

Another cause of suicide was depression "Iron-

Medical and psychological experts from throughout South Africa meet today at the first-ever Southern African Conference on Suicidology. Under discussion at the two-day conference is one of the biggest health problems in the modern western world, and, indeed in South Africa suicide

cally, depression is often brought on by medication. Many treatments for high blood pressure and other disorders bring out depression, which can lead to suicide"

While suicide was a "catastrophic act" for the person involved, repercussions for family and close friends were probably just as bad

"They often bear lifelong burdens of guilt," he said

Another emotion felt by survivors left behind was anger "For instance there could be resentment, and bitterness 'Why did he leave me? Did she not love me? I was rejected' Often people are not aware of their own anger, but live with it expressing itself in other ways"

The suicide of someone dear could lead to suicide of survivors

Dr Levin said he hoped the conference led to new insight into suicide and its prevention

Looking back on his experiences with people who committed suicide, he said one of his saddest memories was of an adolescent boy who impulsively took his life after a fight with his mother

"While he lay dying, I tried to counsel him. He mumbled to me that it was all a big mistake, that he didn't mean to kill himself, and that he was just angry at the time. But of course, as in many cases, it was just too late. It saddens me so much. I am sure that all those people who jump off buildings, if given the chance to change their minds, would do so half-way down"

His advice to people contemplating the act "Seek help. Nothing is ever as hopeless as it seems. Discuss your problem with someone. Every crisis in life has an answer"

Road death toll up 10 pc, says AA

By Sue Olswang

South Africa's horrifying road death statistics — which revealed a record 1 033 deaths in July alone and more than 16 000 deaths since the beginning of last year — reflect a frightening upward trend and an urgent need for greater road safety awareness, says the Automobile Association

The death toll on South African roads has increased by almost 10 per cent this year, according to the AA, which issued a number of road safety pointers

Driving at excessively high speeds is an obvious danger, according to the AA, especially when speeding motorists suddenly encounter a pedestrian or an animal

High speeds also create dangers for motorists who do not slow down when they see fog, mist or smoke from a veld fire. The AA says it is usually only when drivers enter the smoke or

237
fog that they realise it was thicker than anticipated and are forced to slow down drastically, often causing other vehicles to crash from behind.

Reduced driving visibility and an inability to stop in time have been the cause of a recent spate of multiple vehicle pile-ups on freeways

To avoid creating fire hazards on South African roads, the AA advises that motorists do not flick burning cigarette ends from their vehicles and children should not be allowed to play with lighters or matches

In the event of a road accident, the AA advises motorists to immediately switch on their hazard warning lights and get out of the way of other traffic as quickly as possible

Motorists should immediately summon help from ambulance, traffic authorities and/or police and should render assistance to the injured only if they have been trained in first aid.

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A lack of health care in parts of SA is leading to a huge proportional increase in black infant deaths, said Dr HGV Kustner of the Department of National Health and Population Development yesterday

Deaths due to lack of health services

CPT-7mfs
12/10/88

85
237

Addressing the conference on population development in Southern Africa, Dr Kustner said SA health services faced a dilemma.

The dilemma amounted to the "very noticeable disparity between the undisputed excellence of the hospital-centred health care offered in this country versus the basic, yet essential community-oriented primary health care services"

A breakdown of the infant mortality rate over the past five years emphasized this inadequacy. Three white babies in 1 000 died over this period, while the statistics for black babies were between 94 and 124 per 1 000. Coloured babies had an infant mortality rate of 52 per 1 000 and Asians 18 per 1 000.

Infant mortality rates assumed special importance, he said, because they were commonly used as indicators of health and the effectiveness of health services the world over.

In the black communities, childhood mortality was attributable to a number of infectious diseases, especially gastro-enteritis, but also infections of the respiratory system. Immunization against certain diseases would also alleviate the high mortality rate in these communities, said Dr Kustner.

Hope for future generations of disadvantaged children, who have a dramatically higher chance of dying in their first year of life than their white counterparts, lay in improved community midwifery and the strengthening of basic primary health care, Dr Kustner said.

Argus 27/10/88

More divorce, but marriage popular

The Argus Correspondent

737

PRETORIA — Although the divorce rate has increased, marriage remains the most popular way of life for more than half South African adults.

According to demographic statistics, compiled by Central Statistical Services (CSS) and released this week by the Department of Home Affairs, 51,8 percent of the population over the age of 18 are married

During 1987 there were 41 033 white, 17 930 coloured, and 6 503 Indian marriages, bringing the total number of married couples in these three groups to 1,75-million. Data for blacks was not available.

The divorce rate was up, with a total of 23 785 divorces: 15,8 divorces in a 1 000 for whites, 10,7 for coloured couples and 5,9 for Indians.

In these divorces a total of 31 945 minor children were involved

The total population, calculated in mid-1987 at 29-million, consisted of 20-million (69 percent) blacks, 4,9-million (17 percent) whites, 3-million (10,5 percent) coloured and less than a million Indians

237 2/11/88

Mixed couple flees after CP's victory

PETER DELMAR

THE CP's success in last week's municipal elections has prompted a Pietersburg mixed couple to seek refuge from discrimination for a second time, this time fleeing for what they hope will be greener pastures in Johannesburg

John Whiteley, 51, said yesterday he and his Indian wife Sherin, 38, had decided finally to leave Pietersburg after the elections last week in which the CP regained control of the town council.

He lost his job as a storeman months ago and blames discrimination for his failure to find new employment. Whiteley also said his family had been evicted from their home in the Indian township of Nirvana and could not find alternative accomodation because of an influx of coloureds and whites in the area.

UN refugees

In 1969 Whiteley was jailed for three months for contravening the Immorality Act. After he and his wife of 20 years fled SA to Botswana they were declared UN refugees and later settled in Norway and the UK before returning to Pietersburg

"Things got really bad after the CP split from the Nats in 1982. Since then it has been going from bad to worse. I can only see us going back to the days of whites only signs and old-style apartheid," he said.

Whiteley has spent the past few days looking for a new job in Johannesburg and finding a house for his wife and four children in Lenasia.

Political comment in this issue by Ken Owen Newsbills by Kevin Davis Headlines and sub-editing by Michael Moon All of Times Media Ltd 11 Diagonal Street Johannesburg

STAMPS / COINS / INVESTMENT

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pala had a calculated course of
conduct consistent with that essen-
tial act of repudiation.

'An extra-parliamentary victory'

Mixed couples for white areas

237
Blom
11/11/88

PRETORIA — The Transvaal's Administrator-in-Executive Committee has decided to grant permission for two mixed couples to live in white areas on the Reef.

The decision follows the announcement that Unisa theology Professor Gerald Pillay and his wife, would be permitted to live in Irene, Verwoerdburg, relatively close to the university, "for as long as it pleases the Administrator."

In a media release in Pretoria, the province said that, in granting permission to the two mixed couples to live in white areas, the fact that the Group Areas Act was presently under consideration by Parliament and the President's Council had been taken into account.

The committee's decision will enable white G Palkowich and his Indian wife Nasiera and coloured R A Searl and her white husband to live in Kempton Park and Roodepoort respectively.

Willie Hoods, MEC in charge of group areas denied that the three successful applications in one week represented a new approach by the province.

Provincial official Kas Geyer said

there were 1 025 applications for persons classified as black, coloured and Indian to live in areas set aside for other race groups last year, of which 990 were granted.

Brian Currin, National Director of Lawyers for Human Rights, said the decision to allow Pillay and his family to live in Irene was a major victory for extra-parliamentary pressure groups

"One of the main bases of the CP's municipal election campaign was the Group Areas Act Irene is part of the Delmas constituency held by the CP. CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht has vowed to reverse the decision on open areas. And with all that, they could not stop the permit being granted. These objections are political rhetoric," he said.

The opinion of the residents was made clear in the municipal elections, he said

The CP candidate for Irene and Doringkloof, Bertus Blom, focused on the Group Areas in his campaign and polled only 360, or a quarter, of the votes

Blom, a neighbour of the Pillays, said: "The administrator's decision makes a mockery of democracy and of advertisements by the NP saying own residential areas was an NP policy". — Sapa.

Dania van Zyl

23 die in Vaal crashes in year

BY PAULA FRAY

Yesterday's fatal crash in Kempton Park marked the fifth Transvaal aviation accident this month and the 15th in the province in the past 12 months with 23 recorded deaths

Most of the aircraft in recent Transvaal crashes have been from private companies, but yesterday's accident was the third involving South African Air Force planes in less than 12 months

Atlas Aircraft Corporation was testing the plane on behalf of the SAAF

Last December saw two accidents involving SAAF jets

A SAAF pilot was injured after ejecting from his Mirage F1 only moments before it crashed into a mountain in the Ohrigstad area, and a SAAF Cheetah crashed at Jan Smuts Airport after its brakes failed. The pilot escaped uninjured

In January, a pilot and his passenger, a 22-year-old serviceman, died when their plane flipped on the runway at the Vanderbijlpark airfield

In one of the most horrific aviation accidents this year, 17 people died at the beginning of March when their twin-engine plane en route to Jan Smuts from Phalaborwa exploded in mid-air and smashed into the ground in Germiston

DRAGGED

Later in March, the pilot of a light aircraft that crashed in the Grasmere district was dragged to safety by two passengers only minutes before the single-engine Piper Cherokee burnt out

A Fochville pilot suffered facial injuries in May when his light aircraft hit a powerline at Boskop airstrip near Potchefstroom coming to a stop — upside down — only metres from the busy Carletonville road

Later in May, a Mozambican survived a plane crash in the Lowveld. Two other men were killed

A pilot, Colonel Andre Bekker, died in an air crash at Wonderboom airport during a demonstration flight in a private plane. Colonel Bekker had been stationed at the SAAF headquarters in Pretoria

ESCAPED

In June, two men escaped injury when their helicopter crashed near Brits causing damage estimated at R180 000

At the beginning of October, a pilot was killed and his three passengers injured when a light aircraft crashed at Klerksdorp at night

In a dramatic suicide bid last week, a Pretoria man allegedly stole an aircraft and threatened to crash it into a city building where his wife worked. He was rescued with slight head injuries after the plane crashed

Earlier last week, a plane crash-landed in Benoni and three people escaped injury. Ten people had a "miracle escape" when their 10-seater plane crashed in a mielie field near Witbank and a Tzaneen man was uninjured when his micro-light crashed into a street in the town

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STimes
20/11/88

MIXED COUPLE BEAT RACIST LAWS

A MIXED couple this week beat the Group Areas Act. Faced with the threat of having their rose-lined cottage in a white suburb of Strand confiscated for breaking the Group Areas Act — they fought the law by applying for a reclassification as white.

This week the family who do not want to be identified for fear of attack by rightwing radicals heard their application had succeeded.

They are all classified as white and now the wife and their 8-year-old son who were breaking the Group Area law by living in the family home, can live happily ever after.

The husband, a wealthy shop owner said: "I love my wife and we are very happy in our house. There was no way I was going to give up either her or the house.

"I was certainly not going to let anyone kick me out because she was not classified white — although one would never know she was not white.

"It seems so ridiculous. We have lived together for 12 years and had absolutely no problems

Police

"Then, when they dropped the Mixed Marriages Act three years ago we at last were allowed to get married. But since our wedding, the trouble started

"We were suddenly visited by police and other government officials and warned that it was illegal for my wife to live here with me.

"I then applied for a permit for her to live here but that was refused. We then replied to have her and our son reclassified

"It took months before we heard anything about the application — but this week my lawyer received a letter saying it had been approved.

"My wife and child are now white — and I am so happy. All our troubles are over now," he said

But the businessman was taking no chances

"I live in a very conservative area. Most of the people here are my cus-

By RUTH GOLEMBO

tomers.

"I am sure most of them did not even know my wife was not white — so it's better that we just get on with our lives and let sleeping dogs lie," he said.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis said in Parliament recently that two homes — one in Uitenhage and one in the Strand — were being inhabited in contravention of the Group Areas Act.

He said the properties would be confiscated and sold by the State.

In December last year, Mr Richard Coates, a British engineer who shared his home in Uitenhage with his coloured wife, Joan said he had been told the house would be sold by the Government and there was nothing he could do about it

PETER DELMAR

FAR-REACHING changes to the law affecting black customary marriages would come into effect on Friday, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee announced yesterday.

The Marriage and Matrimonial Property Law Amendment Act, arising from recommendations of the SA Law Commission, extends provisions of the Matrimonial Property Act of 1984 to black customary marriages. Coetsee said in a statement a man

in a customary union would no longer be able to enter marriage unless it was with his customary law wife, and provided he was not in a customary union with another woman.

The object of the changes, Coetsee said, was "to combat the evil of the woman and children being discarded without dissolving the customary union in terms of customary law."

with the resulting social problems"

Other new provisions include

□ In the case of marriages before introduction of the Act, black couples will enjoy the same option available to other races to change the matrimonial property system applicable to their marriage,

□ The marital power of the husband will be abolished in respect of mar-

riages concluded after introduction of the Act,

□ From now on, black marriages will, contrary to the current position, be in community of property, unless this is excluded by antenuptial contract. Marriages in community of property from now on will be subject to the system of concurrent management, and

Govt introduces sweeping changes in law on black marriages

□ The provisions of the 1979 Divorce Act, in terms of which a court may transfer assets from one spouse to the other on divorce in certain marriages will also apply to marriages of black couples concluded before introduction of the Act.

Coetsee said an information campaign would bring the provisions of the Act to the attention of the public

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MARRIAGE LAWS

TO CHANGE

Sowetan . 11/12/88

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20

BIG changes to the marriage laws affecting blacks come into effect tomorrow and the Department of Justice is launching an information campaign to tell the public about the most important points.

It will bring black marriage laws into line with those affecting whites, coloureds and Indians

The changes were made in the Marriage and Matrimonial Property Law Amendment Act

passed by Parliament earlier this year based on the recommendation of the Law Commission, says a statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr Cobie Coetsee

From tomorrow the major changes will be

The marital power of the husband is abolished in respect of marriages of blacks that are made after the Act comes into effect

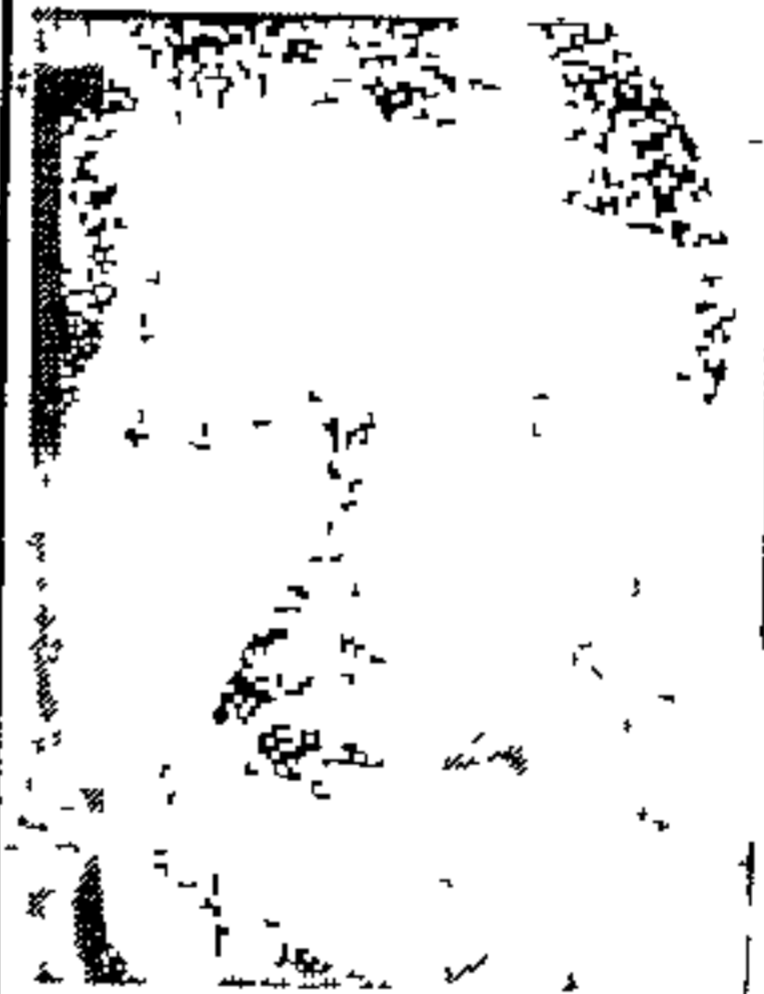
Contrary to the present position, blacks will be married in

community of property, unless it is excluded by ante-nuptial contract

Marriages in community of property will be subject to the system of concurrent management

The provisions of the Divorce Act will apply to black marriages made before the Act comes into effect. This enables a court to transfer assets from one spouse to the other on divorce in certain marriages out of community of property

In the case of marriages made before the Act comes into effect, the same options available to other races will be available to black couples to change the matrimonial property system applicable to their marriage while it subsists



Mr. KOBIE Coetsee . . . eradicating evil.

The new Act takes away the right of a black who is married by customary law to get married, unless he marries his customary law wife and provided he has no other customary law wife

"The object is to combat the evil of the woman and children being discarded without dissolving the customary union in terms of customary law, with the resulting social problems," the Minister explained. — Sapa

Uniform new marriage law

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Clips 4/12/88

THE Department of Justice has launched an information campaign to tell the black public about the newly-changed marriage laws

The new laws bring black marriage laws into line with those of other races

The changes were made in the Marriage and Matrimonial Property Law Amendment Act passed by Parliament earlier this

year based on the recommendations of the Law Commission, says a statement by the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee

The major changes of the Act, which takes effect immediately, are

● The marital power of the husband is abolished in respect of marriages of blacks that are made after the Act comes into effect

● Contrary to the present position, blacks will be

married in community of property unless this is excluded by ante-nuptial contract

● The provisions of the Divorce Act will apply to black marriages made before the Act takes effect

● In the case of marriages made before the Act takes effect, the same options available to other races will be available to black couples to change the matrimonial property system ap-

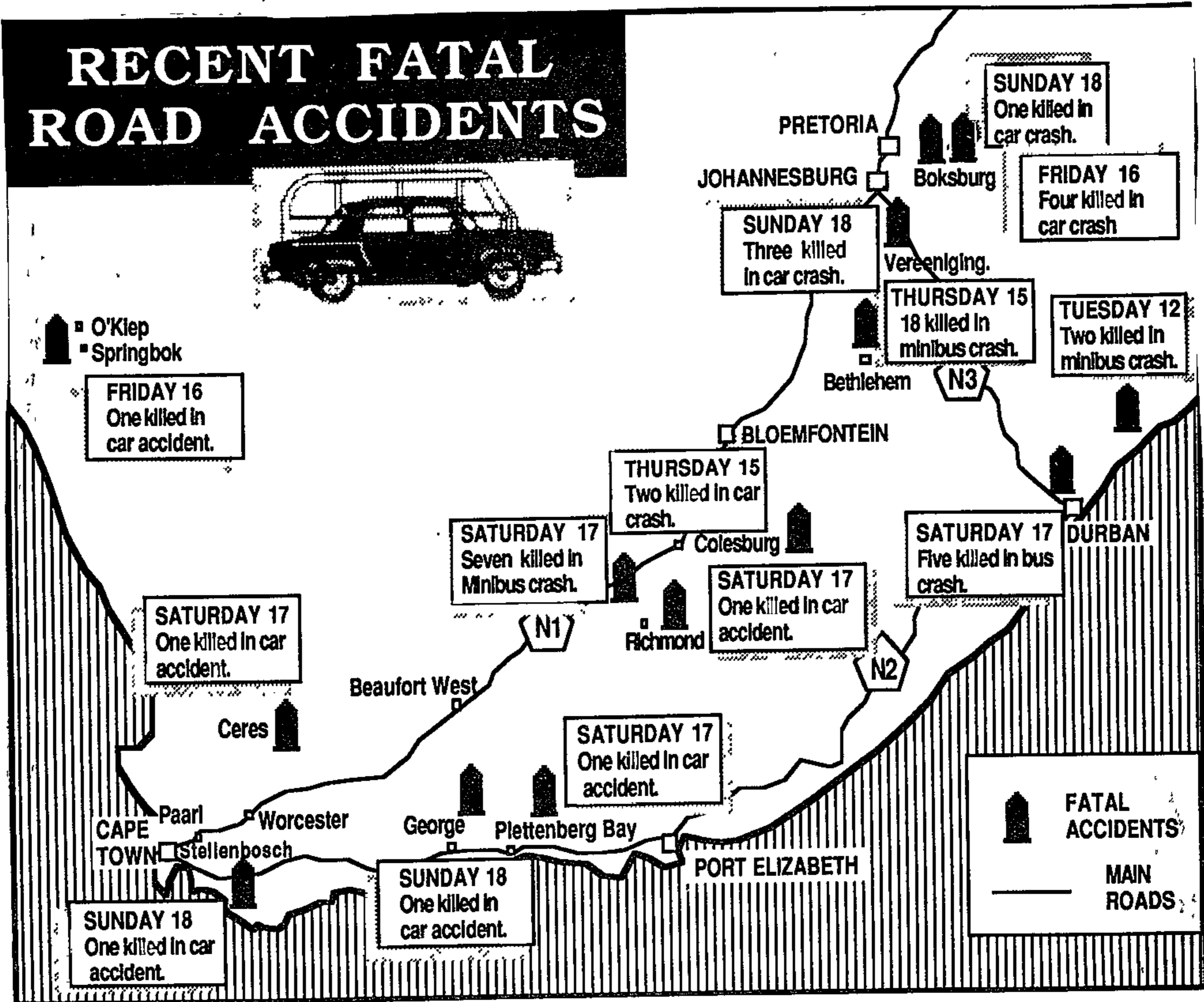
plicable to their marriage while it subsists

● The new Act takes away the right of a black who is married by customary law to get married again, unless he marries his customary law wife

"The object is to combat the evil of the woman and children being discarded without dissolving the customary union in terms of customary law," the Minister explained - Sapa

(228)

RECENT FATAL ROAD ACCIDENTS



Each year thousands of South Africans travel to holiday resorts for the festive season with the knowledge that hundreds will not return and many more will be maimed or seriously injured

The National Road Safety Council reports that in December last year 727 people were killed on the roads and 6 227 were injured in 32 509 accidents

The number of people who lose a limb or any of their senses or are maimed remains a silent statistic. It is estimated they outnumber fatalities by at least two to one.

Traffic authorities are quick to point out that while South Africa has one of the highest death rates in the developed world — more than nine thousand people died on the roads last year — it also has to deal with Third World problems

"When you talk about First World countries, South Africa has by far the worst record," said Mr Petrus de Jager, a traffic expert with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

South Africa sees proportionately eight times more road

Why SA's road death toll soars

More than 725 people were killed on local roads in December last year. And the indications are this year's holiday death toll will be much higher. **PAULA FRAY** reports on one of the world's highest road death tolls

deaths than the United States or Britain and five times more than West Germany, according to the council's figures, which weigh fatalities against traffic volume

Deputy traffic chief of the Transvaal Mr CB Fourie said the biggest problem was that South Africa was "a First World mixed with a Third World"

The country had different states with different laws and standards, he said. A driver could get a licence, valid in South Africa, in one of the states. So a person who learnt to drive a heavy duty truck on a dirt road where there was very little traffic could then drive in busy city such as Johannesburg

As the popularity of minibuses grows, the accidents — many with multiple fatalities — become more common. In one of many accidents involving minibuses this month, 18 people were killed outside Bethlehem in the Free State when their minibus collided head-on with a bus

Mr Bjorn van Oort of the National Road Safety Council blames inadequate roads and poor education. "We've got a First World traffic flow in a Third World country"

Pointing out that just over 40 percent of those killed were pedestrians, Mr van Oort said many poor people walked to work, regularly crossing major freeways on foot

Driving test standards were not as stringent as in Europe or the United States and an estimated half-million South Africans carried forged licences, he added

Mr Fourie agreed that a high number of pedestrians were killed each year. He said many pedestrians had no idea of how fast a vehicle travelled and so could not estimate its speed or stopping distance. Most of the pedestrians who were knocked down had a "high level of alcohol" in their blood, he added

Mr de Jager, who expects road deaths to top 10 000 this year, cited slack law enforcement as another factor

"The South African police have a lot of work to cope with at the moment with the situation here — they can't spend their time on traffic offences," he said, adding that local traffic police units were seriously understaffed.

South Africa has no licence endorsement system for traffic offenders and no central register to collate information on driving offences, although this could change with new legislation currently before parliament

237

~~McGregor~~



608

Holiday death toll over 100

Star 19/12/88

237

Staff Reporter

The holiday death toll on South African roads rose dramatically this weekend with multiple deaths occurring in at least four accidents involving buses, mini-bus taxis and family cars

Unofficial estimates put the toll at well over 100 deaths since the start of the Christmas holidays two weeks ago

Seven people were killed and 10 injured when a mini-bus overturned and burst into flames outside Richmond in the Cape

Another five people were killed and 63 injured in Durban when a bus allegedly skipped two robots, collided with about 11 pedestrians, then ploughed into a municipal bus before it overturned

Three elderly people were killed instantly, and a family of four seriously injured, following a head-on collision between two cars on the old road between Vereeniging and Johannesburg near Walkerville late yesterday afternoon

A further four unidentified people were killed instantly and four injured — one of them a policeman — when a bakkie and a police van were involved in head-on collision in Putfontein, Benoni, on Friday

Traffic officials in Natal put the death toll for the past two weeks at at least 50, with 350 people — about 25 percent of them pedestrians — injured

In the Cape, Boland police said weekend accidents claimed at least 10 lives

Among those killed was a 14-year-old boy who was knocked down by a car on the Prince Alfred-Ceres road. In one accident, 16-year-old Rosalind Leeuskietter of Richmond was killed when she fell off a bakkie

At least six pedestrians — four of them unidentified — died in Bellville and Cape Town suburbs over the weekend

An 18-year-old youth, Ronald Ian Slater of Randburg, was killed when he fell off a bakkie in Marine Drive, Plettenberg Bay, and landed in front of an oncoming vehicle. The accident happened at about 10 am

Christmas road death toll mounts

S/Times 25/12/88 (237)

THE grim Christmas road death toll is mounting with the highest fatalities recorded in the Cape Province — 15 yesterday alone

The other provinces, however, appear to have escaped more lightly with Natal authorities reporting an unusually low toll for this time of the year

Transvaal and Free State officials said there had been no serious accidents by midday yesterday

Serious

At least 15 people — including four babies — died and 23 were injured in road accidents in the Cape Province.

On Friday night, a 25-year-old woman, her mother, and her 10-month-old daughter died in a head-on collision in the Karoo

The 26-year-old driver of the other car, whom Oudtshoorn police said will be charged with culpable homicide, is in a serious condition in hospital

Three other people involved in car accidents at the weekend

Sunday Times Reporters

will also be charged with culpable homicide, police said.

The actions of a 32-year-old man, who faces charges of driving under the influence of alcohol, resulted in the deaths of three men and injuries to five others after a lorry collided with a stationary combi near Klapmuts

A bus driver also faces charges after a bus carrying passengers to the Transkei overturned near Graaff-Reinet, resulting in the death of one woman and injuries to 26 other people

And a woman from Van Staaden, near Uitenhage, has been charged with culpable homicide after a 12-year-old boy was knocked down and killed while selling peaches on the side of the road

No official statistics were available from the Automobile Association or the National Road Safety Council yesterday

star 27/12/88
**Christmas
births: 43**
in Jo'burg

237

By Celeste Louw

Forty-three Christmas babies were delivered in Johannesburg hospitals and clinics on Sunday, and the maternity ward of the Baragwanath Hospital saw the first of 13 at 12 15 am.

A spokesman for the Florence Nightingale Nursing Home said they had eight new babies — the first delivered just after 1 am.

Three mothers at the Park Lane Clinic were happy to pose with their Christmas babies. The fourth one born in the clinic was still a little weak to be shown to the world.

Mrs Beverley Home, of Rand Park, said her little daughter at home would be very pleased with her new sister, Melissa, who was born just after 3 pm.

SURPRISED

Mrs Jennifer Alexander, of Annindale, said although baby Christa was expected on Christmas Day, it was still a "pleasant surprise".

Mrs Malissa Daniel was caught by surprise when her baby boy was born on Christmas Day.

The two provincial hospitals delivered seven babies. Five were born at the Johannesburg Hospital and two at J G Strijdom.

70 have died in car accidents on long weekend

237

Christmas road deaths rise

Staff Reporters
Stew 28/12/88

Staff Reporters

At least 70 people have died — eight in a single head-on crash north of Pretoria — as a result of road accidents since the start of the Christmas weekend.

The heaviest toll has been in the Western Cape, where 27 lives have been lost. In Natal alone since the start of the Christmas rush to the coast in early December, 75 people have been killed on the province's roads.

A Natal Provincial Administration spokesman said there was "a definite increase" in cars heading for the coast this week and she advised motorists to keep their distance on Natal's wet and misty roads.

At one place on the N3 highway just outside Maritzburg, the number of cars recorded at 3 pm travelling south yesterday almost doubled from 750 per hour on Monday to 1 420.

The spokesman said five people had been killed in a collision near Mtunzini. The names of those killed have not been released.

A spokesman from the Transvaal Provincial Administration said 18 people had died on Transvaal roads over the weekend.

A Free State spokesman said there had been three deaths, all pedestrians, in the province, while accidents claimed the lives of 24 people in the Western Cape and Boland over the Christmas weekend.

Four men were killed in a crash between a bus and

a car near Peddie, in the Ciskei, yesterday. Thirty-nine others were hurt in bus accidents in King William's Town and near Kei Bridge, on the Transkei-South Africa border.

Although many reports are still outstanding, a list of accidents since the beginning of the Christmas weekend runs as follows:

In the Transvaal

● Seven people were killed and eleven injured in a head-on collision between two minibuses at Mattaffin near Nelspruit on Monday.

● Three people were killed in two accidents in the Pretoria area and three in three separate accidents near Potchefstroom.

● Three accidents near Lydenburg left three people dead while one person was killed near Middelburg in the Cape.

● On Monday two people were killed and three injured in an accident on the N1 near Klappmuts shortly before 11 pm.

● At the same time, a man died and 12 people were injured, seven seriously, in an accident on the corner of Civic and Owen roads, Matroosfontein.

● Also on Monday, Mr I P Du Plessis of Pineview, Grabouw, was killed and Mr Johannes Vorster of Pineview, Grabouw, was seriously injured when the car in which they were travelling overturned 20 km from Hermanus.

● On Christmas Eve, Miss Belinda Hanekom (19) of

Ceres, died in hospital after a bakkie in which she was travelling left the road near the town.

● Also on Christmas Eve, a 17-month-old toddler, Greg Roy Wepener of Alamein Road, Milnerton, Cape Town, was killed when he fell from the back of a bakkie-camper driving through Swellendam.

● Later that day, a 43-year-old woman, Miss Lena Cupido of the farm Dasbosrivier, was killed at Rawsonville when she fell off a trailer behind a tractor and landed under the wheels.

● A four-year-old boy, Lourens Oktober, of Napier, died after being hit by a car.

● Miss Getrude Seroot (22) and Belinda Hanekom (19) both of Ceres, died when their bakkie left the road and overturned.

● Three-month-old Kirk Smith of 9th Avenue, Kensington, Cape, and Mr Stanford Pietersen (32) died in a collision between a lorry and a car 20 km from Malmesbury.

In Natal

● Two people were killed and seven others injured when a minibus went out of control and overturned on the N3 near Maritzburg on Monday.

● Four people were killed on Christmas Day in a collision near Verulam in the Ciskei.

● Four men were killed instantly in a three-vehicle collision near King William's Town yesterday.

POPULATION - VITAL STATISTICS

1989

Pensions to be assets in divorces: New bill

CME TIMES 6/1/89

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By BARRY STREEK

ACCUMULATED pensions of both husbands and wives will be considered assets in future divorce actions, a bill tabled in Parliament yesterday proposes

The changes contained in the Divorce Amendment Bill follow an investigation by the South African Law Commission into the possibility of making provision for a divorced woman to share in the pension benefits of her former husband.

The commission decided that the large number of working women meant both partners' pension benefits should be considered

It said the existing financial ar-

rangements in divorce were unfair, because pension benefits were presently not regarded as an asset

A memorandum attached to the bill explained that it envisaged that "the accumulated pension interest of a party to a divorce action shall, for the purpose of the division of the assets of the parties, be deemed to be an asset of his estate"

"Pension interest" was defined as the amount a member of a pension fund would have received if he had resigned from the fund on the date of his divorce.

The bill still has to be considered by a standing committee before being submitted to Parliament.



W/LEAKS 14/1/89 (237)

Infant death rate 'unusually high'

by VIVIEN HORLER

Weekend Argus Reporter
EXPERTS believe there may be areas in the Peninsula where unusually high numbers of newborn babies are dying.

Cape Town's Peninsula Maternal and Neonatal Service reports a perinatal mortality rate of about 30 for every 1 000 live births

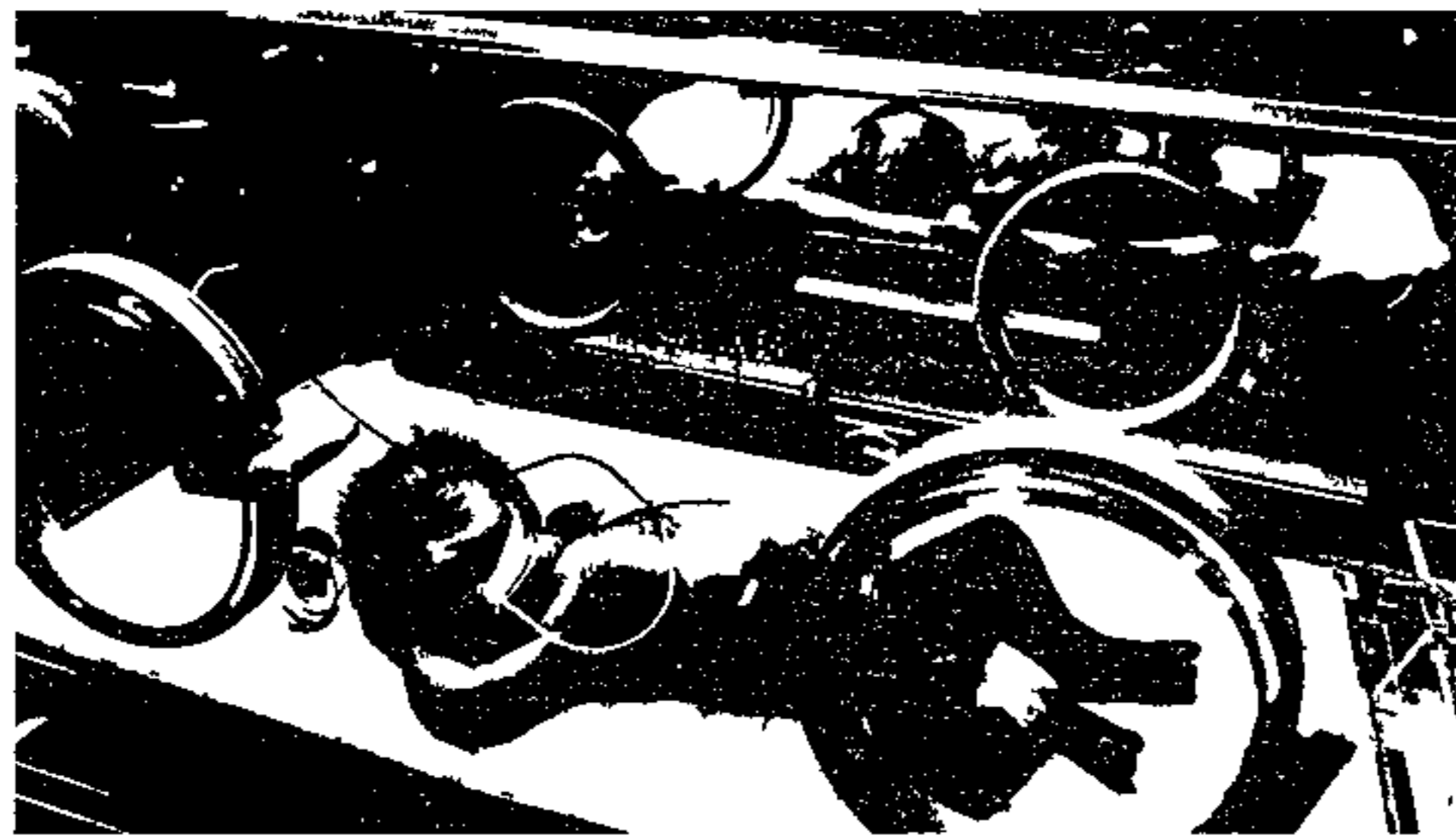
However, says Professor Herman de Groot of UCT Medical School, this figure has remained constant for approximately 12 years, in spite of improvement in the economic status of most of the people covered

"So there must be pockets of high perinatal mortality somewhere in the region. We're looking at the region area-by-area to pinpoint them"

Africa comparison

Professor de Groot, in charge of community obstetrics, said the figure of 30/1 000 compared "very well" with other African countries, but was "not at all good" compared with developed countries. In Sweden, for instance, the mortality rate would be in single figures, he said

This week Mozambique's



Health Minister Dr Leonardo Simao claimed his country had the highest infant mortality rate in the world — surveys indicated 200 babies died in their first year of life for every 1 000 live births

The comparable total for the Cape Town municipal area is 17,8 deaths for every 1 000 live births (This breaks down in race groups as 4,9 whites, 16,4 coloured, 8,9 Asians and 30,5 blacks)

The Peninsula Maternal and Neonatal Service is responsible for about 25 000 births a year, of which about 300 are white

Low-risk mothers are delivered at one of the five Midwife Obstetric Units (MOU) — in Heideveld, Hanover Park, Retreat, Mitchell's Plain and

Khayelitsha — while mothers at any kind of risk are referred to Groote Schuur, Somerset, Peninsula Maternity or Mowbray Maternity hospitals. A sixth MOU will be completed in Guguletu this year

At the MOUs, the mothers are delivered by midwives — thousands of women never see a doctor during the course of their pregnancy

However, the midwives are trained to be alert to any risk factors such as disease, age, high blood pressure, or a history of miscarriages and refer these mothers to the hospitals

"The system we have in the Peninsula is unique in South Africa, and it works only if our midwives are first class. Other-

wise we would have no community credibility

"We have to make it obvious to the community that they're not getting second-class care and that if they are told they will have their baby at an MOU that's because it is safe to do so"

While the populations in the coloured areas are relatively stable, the situation in Khayelitsha presents special problems

The latest available figures for Khayelitsha, from 1987, show a mortality rate of 11 for every 1 000 live births

A study found 94 percent of mothers gave birth to live single babies, and most (53 percent) came from the squatter area in Site C

"We always want to do better, but with the constraints of people arriving from rural areas and the steadily increasing numbers, I think we're doing a reasonable job. This is entirely due to the excellent care provided by the midwives, the neonatal and the obstetric staff, Professor de Groot said

"And our figures could be even better if the influx of people dropped off and if they booked earlier"

Heart-related death rate climbs

By Carina le Grange

Nine Aids-related death claims were received by Old Mutual last year, according to findings of research into death claims received from 1985 to 1988 by the insurance company. The findings were released today.

These were the first Aids-related claims received by the company.

But the most disturbing factor of the survey into causes of death over the last three years was the high incidence of heart-related deaths, according to general manager Mr Bobbie Jooste.

"The alarmingly high death rate caused by heart disease among the country's most productive age group (41 to 60 years) is cause for great concern," he said.

Over the past three years heart-related disease was responsible for 50,2 percent of death claims by the company's policy holders.

Heart-related deaths in the 42 to 60 years age group increased by almost 24 percent over that of the under-40 age group.

But in the under-40 age group, motor accidents outnumber all other causes of deaths. As many as 35,5 percent of policy holders in this group died on the road compared with 11,8 percent in the over-40 age group.

In all, violent causes of death — such as accidents, drownings, fire and military deaths — in the under-40 age group exceeds that of any other group.

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Baha'i in

Intensive search

Population boom the 'concern of all'

237
ARCUS 20/11/89

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa's population explosion is threatening poverty, unemployment and social collapse, the deputy director-general of the Department of National Health, Dr Boet Schoeman, has warned.

He says in a statement that the situation is everyone's problem and should not simply be brushed aside by those who do not believe they are contributing to it.

Although certain sectors of the population are falling in line with the country's demographic objectives by having only two children, the fertility rate of other population groups is still among the highest in the world.

"If the rapid population growth is allowed to continue South Africa may have an irreversible population crisis on its hands within a few decades. The last generation which may be able to deflect this crisis has already been born. For this

reason all responsible inhabitants of the country should contribute towards counteracting this trend," Dr Schoeman said.

Certain segments of the population, such as rural blacks, could be effectively influenced if employers exposed them to the message of the population development programme.

The programme, launched about four years ago, aims at achieving a balance between the population growth and the country's natural resources.

This could be done by raising the living standards of all people as quickly as possible, particularly among those in underdeveloped sectors. It is an accepted fact that the fertility rate drops as living standards rise.

Dr Schoeman said this could be clearly seen in the difference in the birthrate between the urban black population, where a woman gave birth to an average of 2,8 children, compared to six in remote rural areas.

For this reason the population development programme emphasised rural programmes.

"On thousands of farms throughout the Republic outstanding programmes have been launched to raise the standard of living of the rural population by raising the status of the wives of farm workers," Dr Schoeman said.

This was being done by presenting courses to improve their skills, making family-planning clinics more accessible, giving literacy classes, improving the quality of leisure time and housing conditions and presenting courses in general health and family care, nutrition, general hygiene and training.

● Dr Schoeman has invited individuals and organisations who are interested in starting projects to contact the nearest population development office or the Department of National Health and Population Development.

Report highlights race contrasts

See 24/11/89

By Patrick Laurence

237

The concentration of wealth among whites has led to the majority of blacks dying younger and, consequently, has led to a lower life expectancy.

This finding is contained in the report for the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty in South Africa by Professor Francis Wilson and Dr Mamphela Ramphele

The life expectancy of South Africans is markedly less than that of citizens of the People's Republic of China — 54 years against 69.

South Africa's per capita gross national product (GNP) is nearly 15 times higher than China's, which would normally mean South Africans could expect to live longer than the mainland Chinese.

But the inequality of wealth in South Africa — the concentration of wealth among whites at the expense of the majority of blacks — means that the majority of blacks die younger and, consequently, that the overall life expectancy falls

below that of China, Sri Lanka, Brazil and Mexico

In their report, entitled "Uprooting Poverty" (published by David Philip), Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphele focus on another astounding fact: infant mortality among blacks in South Africa — who are citizens of the richest country in the sub-continent — is higher than the national average of several neighbouring countries, including Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

Again the explanation is inequality, an inequality which coincides largely with divisions based on colour or what the authors prefer to call "colour-caste".

Professor Wilson is a distinguished professor of economics at the University of Cape Town, and Dr Ramphele, now a senior research officer at UCT, was a close friend of Steve Biko, the Black Consciousness leader who died in detention.

● See Page 9.

Deaths outstrip birth rate

Star 30/1/89

All races in SA are having fewer children

237

By Bruce Cameron,
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's whites are dying faster than they are being born, while the birth rate of other race groups is also dropping rapidly

White South Africans, in common with most western European countries, are having progressively fewer children as standards of living improve

On average, South African white women are now having only 1,8 children a year — significantly down on the two only a year ago

Statistics

These latest statistics were revealed in an exclusive interview by the Minister of National Health, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk

The birth rate of blacks, excluding those in the national states, has dropped from 4,2 per woman to 3,9. Only five years ago the rate was 5,2

The birth rate per coloured woman has dropped from 3,2 to three and Indians from 2,5 to 2,4

Dr van Niekerk said he was pleased with the latest results

which still, however, were not within target

The Government's population development programme was still aiming at a stabilised birth rate of 2,1 per woman for all groups by the year 2010

Dr van Niekerk said the changed approach to population control was the main reason for the success of the programme

The key was improvement of the quality of life

It was not just a matter of telling people that smaller families were better for them

He said the birth rate had to be reduced for all groups to 2,1 per capita income. Also, room density rates had to be reduced, teenage pregnancy reduced, the status of women improved, life expectancy increased and infant mortality brought down

He added that improved literacy would play a significant role

Dr van Niekerk said his department would concentrate on assisting the self-governing national states and the TBVC countries

Rural areas in South Africa would also be targeted

Challenge over marital queries

737

Cape Times 2/2/89

Staff Reporter

AN EMPANGENI attorney has challenged the Minister of Justice to clarify the marriage laws as millions of blacks are still uncertain over whether or not they are marrying in community of property

A massive government campaign to publicise recent changes to the Marriages and Matrimonial Property Law Act "does not inform that the changes do not apply to most blacks living in South Africa," the attorney, Mr Errol Smith, told the Cape Times yesterday

"The welcome reform embodied in the Act — which came into operation in December last year — is likely to be overshadowed by the confusion to which it will give rise both in the minds of our black citizens and its practical application," he said.

The amendments — which eliminate the differences that existed between the common law marriages of blacks and non blacks — stipulates that all marriages in South Africa are now in community of property and of profit or loss unless the parties agree otherwise by an ante-nuptial contract. Mr Smith, who is the vice-president of the Natal Law Society, argues that most blacks are deemed to be citizens of one or another of the self-governing homelands which abide by a section of

the Black Administration Act whereby marriages of black people are out of community of property unless the parties declare otherwise

This section of the Act was repealed last year, thereby leaving no laws governing the marriages of blacks living or domiciled in the homelands

This affected millions of blacks living in South Africa as it was internationally accepted that the domicile of the husband determined the laws under which a couple was married, Mr Smith said

Therefore only those citizens of the TBVC states currently domiciled in the Republic were affected by the amendments to the Marriages and Matrimonial Property Law Act

In a debate that erupted in the latest edition of the SA attorneys' journal, De Rebus, between Mr Smith and the director-general of the Department of Justice, the director-general suggested that the legislation of a self-governing territory should not apply to persons outside the area

"If the South African Parliament wanted to provide that legislative assemblies could pass legislation which would be applicable to persons outside the respective self-governing territories, it would have done so expressly," he wrote

Many Cape men 'falsely accused' of being fathers

By KAREN STANDER, Medical Reporter

ALMOST 40 percent of alleged fathers in paternity disputes are falsely accused

This finding, described as "startling" by the South African Medical Journal, was made at the Provincial Laboratory for Tissue Immunology in Cape Town

A study using 18 genetic systems in more than 2 000 cases of doubtful paternity found that more than 38 percent of the alleged fathers were not the biological fathers of the children and had been falsely accused

The journal commented "This high paternity exclusion rate is particularly significant in South Africa, where the onus falls on the alleged father to disprove paternity through laboratory tests should a dispute arise."

The study was made by two doctors and three medical technologists between January 1979 and April last year, when 2 124 cases were tested

HIGHEST RATE

An analysis of four different population groups revealed the percentage of men excluded from being the biological father varied from one group to another

The highest rate, 41 percent, was found in black and coloured men while 31 percent of Cape Malays and 22 percent of white men were excluded

The study found it was essential for laboratories to use a number of genetic systems when testing for paternity since the potential problem of laboratory error was magnified when a single genetic system was tested

The authors warned it was important for investigators to be familiar with the problems encountered in defining antigens (substances which stimulate the formation of antibodies) in the different population groups

If these requirements could not be met there was a danger of a man being falsely accused of being the biological father owing to the inability of a laboratory to identify a rare antigen.

Paternity charges often false

Star 5/2/89
237

CAPE TOWN — Almost 40 percent of alleged fathers in paternity disputes are accused falsely

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MULTIPLE TESTS

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— Sapa

10 000 died on SA roads in '88

By Deborah Smith,
Pretoria Bureau

Last year was the blackest yet on South African roads, with more than 10 000 deaths *SA 1/12/88*

The number of recorded deaths and accidents broke all records, according to statistics supplied by the Central Statistics Bureau

The number of deaths on roads last year totalled 10 690 — a seven percent increase on the 9 905 deaths in 1987

About 1 010 people died in December

Divorce

ALTHOUGH the 1989 Divorce Amendment Bill sets out to remedy some unfair financial arrangements when people get divorced, because pension benefits are not regarded as assets on divorce, there are a number of difficulties which could defeat its purpose, says Colin Tomsett, executive director, Sage Life.

"Because of this the Bill should be carefully reviewed before it becomes law," he says (the Bill is likely to be considered by Parliament this year). "It could be very difficult to administer in its present form and the uncertainty it could create would lead to even worse feeling between divorced spouses."

"Both the legal profession and administrators of pension funds are likely to experience real prob-

FINANCE STAFF

lems in interpreting and administering the Bill as it now stands." The Bill provides for the accumulated pension interests of the parties (including retirement annuities) to be regarded as assets in their estates. Marriages by ante-nuptial contract after November 1 1984, which exclude the accrual system, community of property and community of profit and loss will be exempt from the provision.

The Divorce Amendment Bill is an extension of the changes brought about by the Matrimonial Property Act of 1984, which changed the law relating to property arrangements on marriage and sought to bring about greater economic equality between

spouses. The Act took into account changed social conditions, including the greater economic and general emancipation of women. Retirement provision was not included in the Act.

"The new Bill is an extension of these changes and will have far-reaching consequences for retirement planning for both husbands and wives," Mr Tomsett says.

"I hope that the positive objectives of the Bill will not be overshadowed by the problems inherent in its draughtsmanship."

"For example, the Bill defines the pension interest of the spouses in unclear terms. The intention appears to be the amount of the withdrawal benefit on the date of divorce, which in many cases often excludes contributions by

the employer. The definition, however, could be interpreted as including these contributions as well."

Withdrawal benefits differ from fund to fund and the pension interest could vary in each case.

For many years the pensions industry has been campaigning for preservation of pension benefits on withdrawal. An acceptable basis of preservation would result in a calculation of pension interest that would be fairer to both parties.

The court may order that part of the pension interest of one spouse be paid to the other when any pension benefits accrue.

The Bill could effectively make both spouses members of one fund causing a tremendous administrative burden on the fund,

which would increase administration charges and the cost of the benefits.

As the Bill now stands, there could even be a problem in calculating the amount to be paid on retirement to the spouses.

And would they each be entitled to commute one-third of their respective benefits and would both obtain the tax concessions on the lump-sum commutation?

Possibly a better, less expensive and far simpler solution would be to split the pension interest of the member spouse, in whatever proportion the court orders, and pay the portion assigned to the other spouse into a single-premium retirement annuity fund. In this way the separation of the assets would be easy and effective, with no ongoing ad-

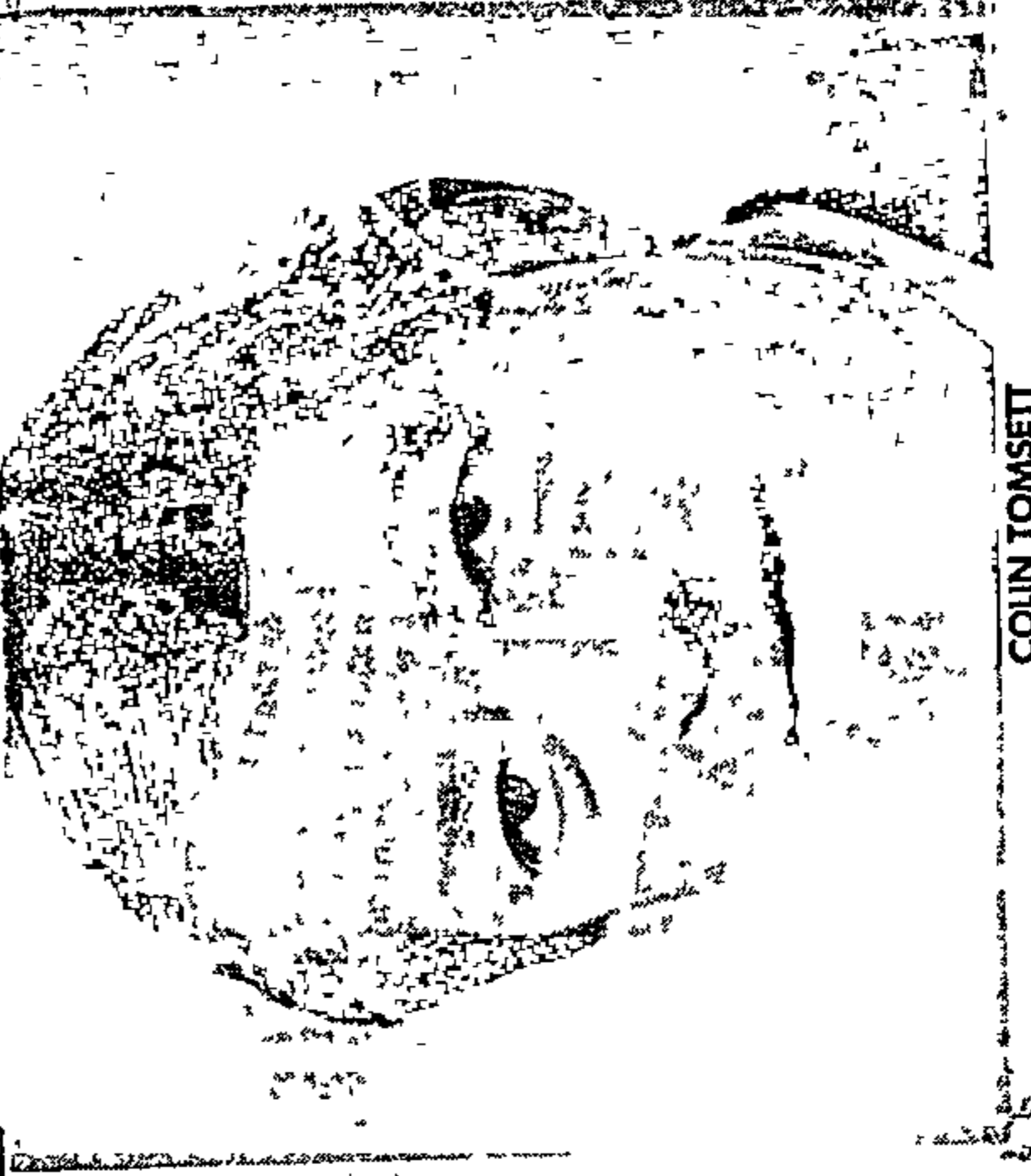
ministrative and other problems," he says.

"Even if this were done, the non-member spouse would still be prejudiced because of the lack of preservation."

Other consequences of the Bill relate to adequate pension planning by both spouses as retirement planning could be severely affected by the reduced retirement benefit each spouse would receive.

"It would be a great pity if a constructive piece of legislation were to fail in its objective because of the kinds of difficulties I have outlined," Mr Tomsett says.

"I believe the Bill can be remedied before it becomes law, without too much difficulty. I hope this will be done."



COLIN TOMSETT

Amendment Bill needs serious revision

1988: The year of driving dangerously

237

8 Nov 17/2/89

Never did more people die on South African roads in one month than in December last year, a Central Statistical Service (CSS) spokesman says

The number of fatalities was 1 010, an increase of 16,6 percent on the December 1987 figure of 866

December 1988 was the worst single month for traffic casualties, and the year itself went down as the worst yet for the number killed in road accidents, as well as the number of vehicles involved in collisions

The CSS says there were 418 546 vehicle collisions from January to December last year, compared with 387 151 in 1987. The 8,1 percent increase

Last year was the worst yet for road accidents in South Africa **KAIZER NYATSUMBA** reports

was the highest single annual increase in collisions

The number of collisions on the roads in November 1987 rose by 0,9 percent from 35 037 to 35 347 last year, and the total number of fatal collisions rose by 3,3 percent from 693 in 1987 to 716 last year

In November last year more people were injured (10 700) on South Africa's roads than the previous November (10 100) and more vehicles were involved in collisions (59 304)

Generally, however, October 1988 was worse than November of the same year in terms of

the number of collisions, the number of fatal collisions, the amount of fatalities and the number of vehicles involved in collisions. In that month there were 35 510 road traffic collisions, 795 fatal collisions, 10 993 casualties and 59 578 vehicles involved in collisions

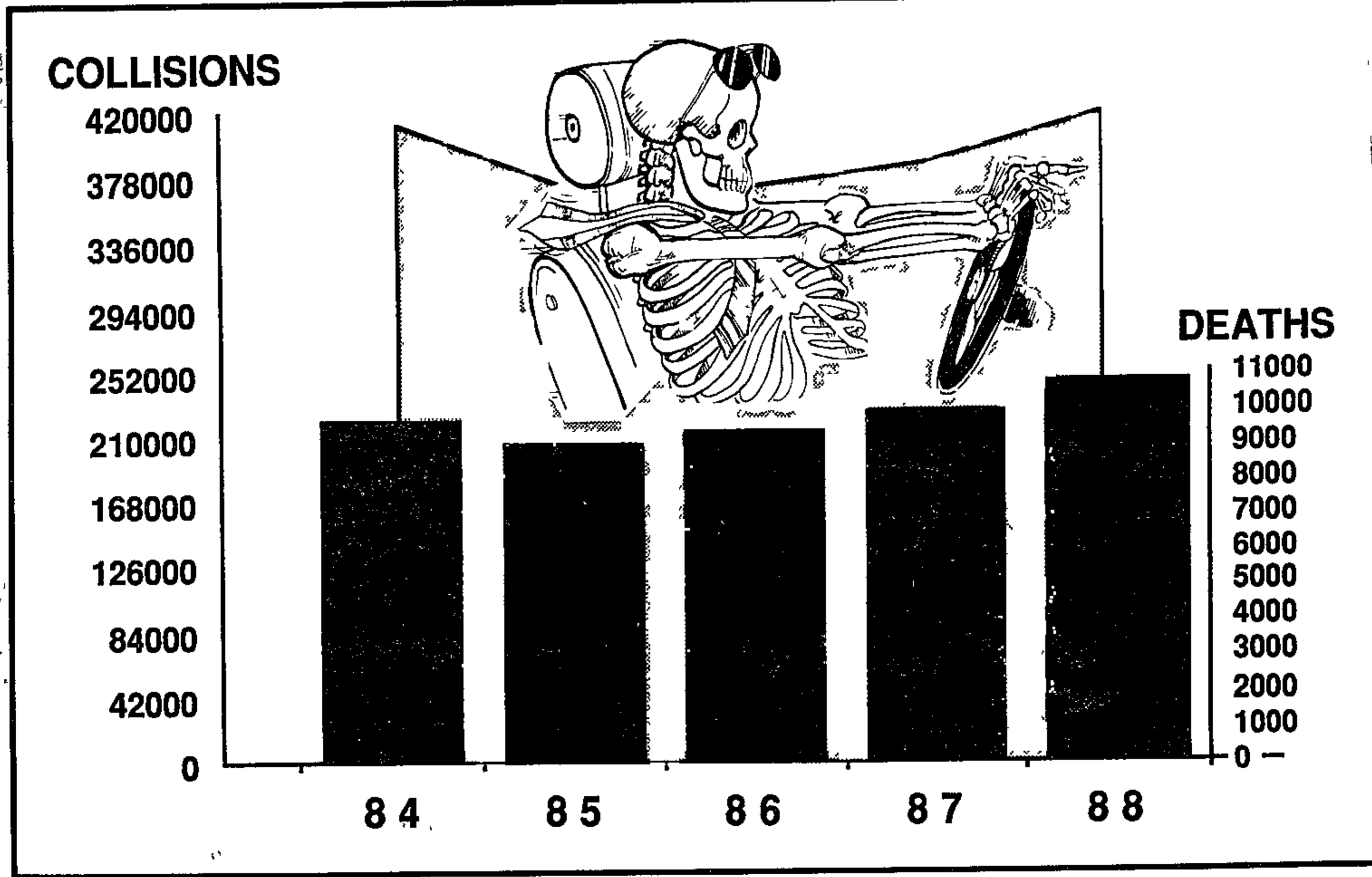
Of the total number of casualties in November last year, 192 were drivers, 225 were passengers, and 406 pedestrians

The number of vehicles involved in collisions between January and November last year increased by 8,4 percent, from 592 738 in 1987 to 642 411

The largest increases involved mini-buses (19, percent), heavy commercial vehicles (14,4 percent), light delivery vehicles (13,2 percent) and articulated vehicle units (12,9 percent)

The AA's assistant general manager for road traffic affairs, Mr Robin Scholtz, expressed grave concern about the rising number of casualties, saying a concerted national effort was needed to improve attitudes of all road users towards road safety

"Recent figures indicate collisions are costing South Africa at least R4 billion per annum. Together with the loss of life, it is something the country cannot afford" he said



Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA'S fight to get its population explosion under control is "already showing success", according to the deputy Director-General of Health, Dr J H Schoeman

Population monitoring reports covering 1987 and 1988 showed a definite drop in birth-rates in all ethnic groupings outside the TVBC countries — Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei — he said last week.

If the present trend continued, he added, "carrying capacity" of 80 million — the maximum population the country could comfortably provide for in terms of such natural resources as water — was not likely to be reached for another 50 years

Speaking a few hours after delivering an address to a Keep South Africa Beautiful seminar for health officers in Sandton, Dr Schoeman said that the total population figure for South Africa, including the self-governing territories but excluding the TVBC countries, was 27,7 million.

What happened in the next 25 years depended on the success of the government's current population development programme, a socio-economic project which was founded on the fact that enhancing living standards led to a drop in the number of children born to each fertile woman.

If the population kept growing as rapidly as at present, he said, South Africa, excluding the TVBC countries, would have 60,4 million people by the year 2015. But if the population development programme succeeded, the 2015 figure would be only 47,5 million.

The programme was "already showing success", Dr Schoeman said, to judge by the annual population monitoring reports for 1987 and 1988

In 1987 an average of two children were born for each white woman of child-bearing age, while in 1988 this figure dropped to 1,8. The figure for coloured women was 3,2 in 1987 and three in 1988, while Asian women

Top official: Definite drop in SA birth rate

Cape Times 20/2/89

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averaged 2,5 babies in 1987 and 2,4 in 1988.

In South Africa, excluding both the TVBC and self-governing areas, the figure for black women dropped from 4,2 in 1987 to 3,9 in 1988

"We say that if this decline continues the population will only reach 80 million by 2040, and then we should have control," Dr Schoeman said

Dr Schoeman said that he did not have current figures for the TVBC countries because they had their own departments, "but the population development programme is working in these countries, and they are very committed"

In fact, he added, TVBC ministers met with the Minister of Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, in Cape Town last week to discuss progress.

The department of health fully supported the population-control measures in the TVBC countries, "and in each country we have seconded an official to help them"

Dr Schoeman said that the highest number of black births per fertile woman occurred in the rural areas because of greater poverty and stronger adherence to the tradition of large families, "and so we are concentrating on these areas"

Pointing out that the monitoring report figures were provided not by the department but by the Human Sciences Research Council, he said that "we seem to be getting positive results at this stage"



SA faces costly housing challenge

CAPE TOWN 20/2/89

237

Staff Reporter

A TOTAL of R10,8-million will have to be spent on housing each day for the next 31 years to accommodate South Africa's predicted population of 70,2-million in the year 2020.

This is one of the challenges facing South Africa if the latest population growth predictions by the deputy director of Stellenbosch University's Institute for Future Development, Mr Johan Grobbelaar, prove correct.

For the government to begin providing housing for the expected population in 2020, and to provide for the current backlog, 25 hectares of land will have to be developed daily.

Each plot of 300 sq m, with 150 sq m of infrastructure accommodating six people, will cost R20 000, with a total cost of over R10-million.

But, financing these houses

may become even more difficult than at present.

Mr Grobbelaar says "The employment growth rate in the formal economy is dropping fairly rapidly, and currently it is almost at a standstill.

"People are investing in capital instead of labour and, according to my predictions, even with a two percent growth rate, 55 percent of the total labour supply will find itself in the informal sector in the next century."

This problem is compounded by whites emigrating, because, according to Mr Grobbelaar, every skilled person in South Africa provides job opportunities for five unskilled people.

"In 1985 the potential labour force was 18,7-million, and in 2020 it will be 43,87-million, but the number of whites in the labour pool will remain much the same as now," Mr Grobbelaar said.

It also appears that the South African population is ageing on average. This process is taking place far more rapidly among whites than other population groups.

"The median age for white males in 2020 will be 36,75, compared to 28 in 1985. In comparison, the median age for black males will be 22,99 in 2020 compared to 19,54 in 1985.

Ageing process

"This illustrates the increase in the generation gap between blacks and whites," he said.

The general ageing process, however, will result in 9,03 percent of the population being over the age of 60 in 2020.

"These changes in the overall population will necessitate continuous business adaptations as it becomes increasingly obvious that many products and services will have to be aimed at older people.

Housing challenge

Minister launches national family planning programme

CAPE TOWN — The increase in family disorganisation, caused by urbanisation, poor living conditions and community unrest, had necessitated the formation of a National Family Programme, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr. W. A. van Niekerk, said yesterday

Launching the programme at a press conference, the Minister said it aimed to achieve the highest quality of life for all South Africans through working on a national, regional and local level

The high divorce rate, statutory placement of children, child abuse, family violence and homicide, the high rate of extra-marital births and cohabitation had all called for the formation of a programme

Family disintegration had been shown by the alarming divorce rates. In 1987 alone there were 15,8 divorces per 1 000 married white couples, and 10,7 divorces per 1 000 married coloured couples. In the Asian community, there were 5,9 divorces per 1 000 married couples, South African Welfare Council statistics showed

Although comparable figures on the divorce rate of blacks were not available, family life in the black community was also disintegrating

The Committee on Married and Family Life, chaired by Prof Freida Francisco-la Grange, and established by the South African Welfare Council, had been formed to implement the programme

It has planned a national family year for 1990 aimed at promoting the quality of married and family life, as well

as national family congress and regional programmes

Family and marital research would also be promoted by the committee and it would serve as a forum for deliberations with the Interdepartmental Consultative Committee on Social Welfare Matters, universities, welfare organisations and other bodies

Social welfare services affecting the family had to be strengthened while contract labour, taxation, housing and community development should be revised where necessary

Regional welfare boards had been instructed to co-ordinate the family programmes, while schools and universities and training colleges were urged to become involved in them.

Re-socialisation of children and young people on their release from detention would become a priority, while day care and guidance on dealing with marital crises would be investigated.

More effective action on failing to pay maintenance was also to be investigated while health care and church life would be encouraged.

Employee support and advancement programmes should be introduced and trade unions would be encouraged to push for benefits for female workers and provide services benefiting family life, such as housing assistance, study loans and bursaries

Jobs should be created in the informal and small business sectors so that piece-work could be done at home, enabling family ties to be reinforced

The programme also planned to prepare young people for marriage and family life — Sapa

(237)

Abortion Act should be reviewed

"Keep your laws off our bodies", read a banner carried by one of the 300 000 demonstrators who marched through the streets of Washington in protest against a threat to American women's since 1973 have enjoyed right to abortion.

The banner briefly summarised the feeling among the women who since 1973 have enjoyed right to abortion.

the constitutional right to abortion. The right could possibly be overturned in a case to be held at the United States

Supreme Court later this month
For more than 15 years American women have had the choice of making

their individual decisions on whether or not to have their babies.

In South Africa abortion is illegal and prospects of the situation changing seem very dim. Repeated calls to Parliament by PFP MP Mrs Helen Suzman to have the Abortion Act reviewed and official proposals made by the Family Planning Association have all been futile.

According to Section 31 of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975 a woman is entitled to an abortion only if

- the continued pregnancy endangers her life or constitutes a serious threat to her physical health,
- the continued pregnancy constitutes a serious threat to her mental health,
- a serious risk existed that the child to be born would suffer from a physical or mental defect,
- the foetus was alleged to have been conceived in consequences of alleged rape or incest,
- in consequence of unlawful carnal intercourse with a female idiot or imbecile

A spokesman for the Department of National

By SIZA KOOMA

Health and Population Development said 1112 legal abortions were granted to women between September 1987 and August 1988

The figures showed that 930 of the women were white, 109 coloured, 57 black and 16 Asian

He said that a rough estimate by a sociologist put the figure of illegal abortions performed every year at 200 000

Baragwanath Hospital, in Soweto, treats up to 10 women who have

He said most black women were not aware of the legal option they had to an abortion, and those who knew often came when it was too late for an abortion to be performed.

"The power of decision in granting a legal abortion lies with a social worker, gynaecologist and psychiatrist who all have to see the woman before a conclusion is reached," Dr Hammar said

"This is a very long procedure which does not obviously lead to



had incomplete abortions a day

Most of the women are from backstreet abortionists who perform the "operation" with a catheter, are often teenagers or older women between the ages of 30 and 40 years

Professor C van Gelderen of the hospital said the women were often admitted with serious infections and physical damage to the uterus. Ten die every year

permission being granted. Those who choose not to go through it and others whose appeals failed sometimes opt for an illegal abortion

She said the Family Planning Association's proposal to the Government included adjustments to the Abortions Act to allow persons under 16 and over 40 to qualify for an abortion

Failed contraception, she said, should also justify a legal abortion

THATCHER

by REAGAN

SUNDAY TIMES (237)

SOME years ago while I was still Governor of California I was invited to address a large meeting of business leaders in London. Upon arrival I met another American and long-time friend, the late Justin Dart.

The British Conservative Party had just elected Margaret Thatcher its leader. She was the first woman to hold that position. Justin knew the Thatchers and arranged a meeting for me with the new leader.

I shall be forever grateful. We found there were great areas of agreement on the economy and government's proper role with regard to the private sector. That first meeting in her office lasted the better part of an hour-and-a-half.

That evening I was the guest at a reception having to do with the group I was addressing. One gentleman had learned of my morning visit and asked "How did you like our Mrs Thatcher?"

I told him how greatly impressed I was and said "I believe she'd make a magnificent Prime Minister." He replied "Oh my dear fellow, a woman Prime Minister?"

Respected

His tone suggested he believed the idea unthinkable. I couldn't resist reminding him that "England had a Queen named Victoria once who did rather well." He said "By jove, I'd forgotten all about that."

Well, Margaret Thatcher has now been Prime Minister of the United Kingdom for 10 years. She is respected by all the heads of state who have had any contact with her.

She has brought great improvement to Britain's economy and returned to private ownership businesses and industries that had been taken over by government. It is a remarkable achievement.

Looking back to the late '70s, we recall it as a depressing period economically. In America, there were petrol queues, high inflation, rocketing interest rates and some fellow talking about a "malaise."

But the situation in Europe, particularly in Britain, was even worse than our own. What we called the "misery index" they called the "British Disease" "stagflation."

This was a combination of zero growth and high inflation which in one year topped 25 percent. Still worse, after almost 40 years of socialism, the habits of inefficiency on the factory floor and lack of enterprise in the executive suite had become deeply ingrained.

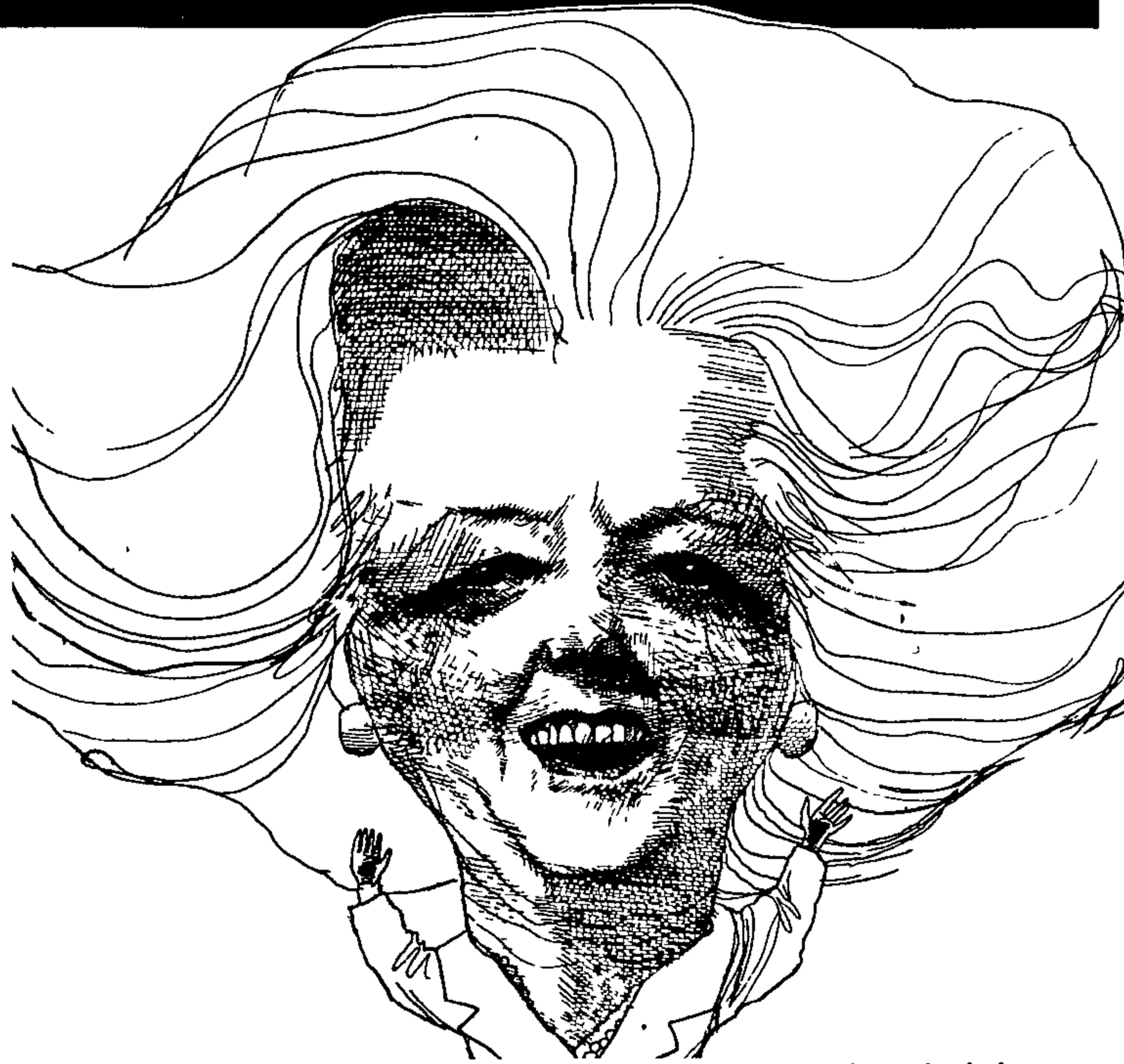
Qualities

The British spirit of enterprise, which had transformed half the world in Queen Victoria's day, seemed to have been put to sleep.

Margaret Thatcher changed all that. She demonstrated two great qualities. The first was that she thought seriously about how to revive the British economy and entered office with a clear set of policies to do so.

She brought down inflation by controlling the money supply and she began removing the controls, subsidies and regulations that kept business lazy. Her second great quality was the true grit of a true Brit (or, perhaps I should say, of a true-blue Brit).

We both realised that our poli-



Ronald Reagan

former US President, assesses the British Prime Minister, who will have been 10 years in office on May 4

cies wouldn't solve such deep-rooted problems overnight. The first effects of the world recession of 1981-82 were painful.

I remember meeting her in Washington at a time when people in both our countries were calling for a change of course. Margaret Thatcher never wavered. And she was proved right by events.

Britain is enjoying today an unprecedented economic recovery — one as long as our own British businesses, woken from the long sleep of socialism, are our feisty competitors in world markets.

Finally, she has begun to dismantle the undergirding of socialism itself by privatising large nationalised industries like steel and airlines.

Strength

Just as I would claim modestly that our tax cuts of 1981 have stimulated a wave of tax-cutting around the world, so Margaret Thatcher's privatisation programme has been imitated as far afield as Turkey and New Zealand. We could do with a little more of it in the US.

As a result, Margaret has brought about a resurgence of those things Great Britain always stood for. Never was this more evident than in her immediate response when British sovereignty over the Falklands was challenged.

We used our good offices to try to get a peaceful settlement on which all sides could agree. But it was always clear to me that if such a settlement wasn't available, then the British would fight. I knew Margaret's strength of determination by then, others may be did not.

respond to the charges. When the meeting ended, I caught up with her. I was really upset by the incident. I told her what I thought of the charges he had made, that he was really out of line and had no business or right to do what he had.

Her quiet response was "Women know when men are being childish."

Now I find that I've been using Margaret's first name. I think I should explain that first names are the rule in our Economic Summits.

It's amazing the difference it makes in sessions of this kind to be on a first-name basis rather than using formal titles. I have reason to believe this was brought about by Prime Minister Thatcher.

Personal relations matter more in international politics than the historians would have us believe.

Of course, nations will follow their over-riding interests on the great issues regardless, but there are many important occasions when the trust built up over several years of contacts makes a real difference to how things turn out.

I found it personally advantageous to have a friend as well as an ally in Downing Street. Margaret Thatcher was always frank and forthright in her dealings with us.

Backing

I was grateful to have her moral and material backing when we decided that we would have to bomb terrorist targets in Libya in order to protect our forces in Europe and Americans around the world.

Whether we agreed or not, however, I knew that her advice came from someone who was a friend of the American people and who shared the same basic outlook on the great political and social questions of the day.

We place the same high value on freedom. We were fortunate in that, sharing the same outlook, we were elected at a time when opportunities were opening up for extending our own freedom to other countries — to many Third World countries, to Afghanistan, to Eastern Europe, to the Soviet Union itself.

Margaret Thatcher — this great lady — has not only served her country well, she has served the Free World well.

She is truly a great statesman. So much so that I'll correct what I just said. She is a great stateswoman holding her own among all the statesmen of the world.

ret presiding, a head of government who is no longer holding office (and I won't name him) launched a veritable tirade at the chair.

The charges were that the meeting was not being run in a democratic manner, that the chair was dictatorial, etc. Margaret let him have his say and then continued with the business before the meeting. She made no effort to

That determination was never more valuable than when NATO decided to install intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe to counter the Soviet SS-20s.

I had offered the zero-zero option of withdrawing the missiles on both sides. Yet when the Soviets refused and walked out of the Geneva Conference, it was we who were denounced as warmongers by the so-called peace movement.

All over Europe the peace marchers demonstrated to prevent Western missiles being installed for their defence, but they were silent about the Soviet missiles targeted against them!

Again, in the face of these demonstrations, Margaret never wavered. Western Europe stood firm. We installed the missiles — and the Soviets, under the new leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev, returned to the bargaining table two years later to negotiate the INF Treaty withdrawing both sets of missiles.

I believe that historians will see that as one of the great turning points of the postwar world. It could not have been achieved without the endurance and courage of leaders like Margaret Thatcher.

With all of her strength, Margaret Thatcher is still a lady. There is an attractive humanness to her.

Our annual "Economic Summits" are meetings of seven heads of government — the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Italy, Western Germany, Japan and the United States. The meetings rotate with each member-country hosting the summit in turn.

A few years ago when the summit was in England with Marga-

MP proposes sterilisation

CAPE TOWN — It might be necessary for males to be sterilised after fathering a certain number of children or after reaching a certain age, Willie Meyer (LP Robertson) said yesterday

Speaking during the Health Vote, he said it was important that population growth was limited as this would ensure a better standard of living for all

" People must realise children cost a great deal of money to feed, clothe and educate, he said

Meyer added the high prices of medicines and medical services caused concern and all prices of medicines should be frozen until the economy recovered

— Sapa

...caused an unemployment problem...

Africa *CAPC Times 20/4/89 237*

Govt says no to abortion

THE government would not allow abortion on demand, and that was final, said the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, while replying to the Health Vote yesterday. Earlier in the debate, Mrs Helen Suzman (DP Houghton) had appealed for a new commission of inquiry into the working and efficacy of the Abortion and Sterilization Act of 1975. She had said the existing Population Development Programme was not very effective and should be backed up by a more liberal abortion law. Dr Van Niekerk said the Child Care Act was under review but proposed amendments would not be able to be submitted to Parliament during the present sitting. In reply to a question about child abuse, Dr Van Niekerk said he was extremely concerned about it and every effort was being made to combat it. He said various offences could be dealt with under common law and that not all child abusers were criminals. Each case had to be dealt with individually.

Star-20/4/89, 237

No abortion on demand — Minister

CAPE TOWN — The Government would not allow abortion on demand, and "that is final", the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said in Parliament yesterday while replying to the health vote.

Earlier in the debate Mrs Helen Suzman (DP Houghton) had appealed for a new commission of inquiry into the working and efficacy of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act. She had said the existing population development programme should be backed by a more liberal abortion law.

CONCERNED

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

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

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

On the question of unequal treatment of patients of colour as compared to that afforded to whites, he appealed to members to bring any such incidents to his attention —

Sapa

Cedara	150	79	0	0	3	2*	90	0	150	0
Grootfontein	98	68	0	0	0	0	80	0	110	0
Eisenburg	202	102	5	0	0	0	15	0	210	0
TOTAL	793	428	6	0	3	2	325	0	763	0

Figures as on 1 April 1989

*Not prospective farmers, but officials of the Department of Local Government, Housing and Agriculture in the Administration House of Delegates

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(b) Manpower Consultant, Intern Psychologist, Senior Clerk and Clerk (Three)

(2) No

Mr K CHETTY Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to know from him if his department intends increasing that number, and also if it intends creating more job opportunities for Indian women as has been done in the Transvaal

The DEPUTY MINISTER Certainly if there are vacancies and if the applicants comply with the requirements, we will certainly appoint them

R K Khan Hospital: infant mortality 237

*2 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) How many infants under the age of one month died at the R K Khan Hospital during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available,

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

D44E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) Deaths of infants at R K Khan Hospital which occurred under one month of age

Year	Deaths	Total Births	Deaths per 1 000 live births
1984	69	4 744	14,545
1985	57	4 838	11 781
1986	51	4 711	10 825
1987	60	4 071	14,738
1988	54	3 650	14,794

The average for the period in question is 13,337 deaths per 1 000 live births,

(2) yes, these figures reflect largely the early neonatal mortality. Figures which represent deaths that occur within the first month of life, but after discharge from hospital are not available

In comparison to World Health Organization figures, a perinatal mortality of 13 deaths per 1000 live births are acceptable

Mr K CHETTY Mr Chairman arising out of the hon the Minister's reply I would like to know if

INTERPELLATION

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

General Affairs

Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, repeal

1 Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

Whether it is the intention of the Government to repeal the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, No 49 of 1953?

D85E INT

Mr M RAJAB Mr Chairman, by arrangement with the hon the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning I withdraw the interpellation printed in my name on the Order Paper

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For oral reply

General Affairs

Questions transferred from Thursday, 6 April 1989

SATS: Indian women in administrative posts

*1 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the South African Transport Services employ any Indian women in administrative posts in Durban, if so, (a) how many and (b) in what ranks,

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

D42E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) Six

he agrees with me that there is a need for a neo-natal clinic at the R K Khan Hospital?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, I believe there is always a need for neo-natal clinics in every large regional hospital because neo-natal diseases are of importance

New question

SAA. Indian males as air stewards

*1 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether the South African Airways (a) have appointed and/or (b) intend appointing Indian males as air stewards, if not, why not, if so, when,

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

D68E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) (a) No

(b) To date all applications were unsuccessful. Should a suitable candidate apply, and provided a vacancy exists, he will be appointed

(2) No

Mr J VIYMAN Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to say that stewards are usually known as waiters and wine stewards in hotel circles. Historically, Indians have excelled as wine stewards and waiters in hotels. Why are we then not suitable for the SAA?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, I agree with the hon member that Indians have always been known to be very well equipped as stewards and they have normally done this sort of job. However, I want to point out to the hon member that these are applications to the SAA and there are many applications. Therefore it may appear to somebody that the Indians are not being appointed.

I can tell the hon member that there are hundreds of people belonging to the White group, the Coloured group and other groups who are also not appointed. The requirements are very, very stringent and depending on whether or not we have the vacancy and whether people are in a position to comply with the qualification that we

require, we will certainly appoint them. People are appointed on merit. The Indians are not excluded as Indians. I want to give the hon member that assurance.

Rev E J MANIKKAM Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, if I heard him correctly he said "suitable" applications. Are we given to understand that there is not one suitable applicant from the Indian community? If I confine myself to members of the Indian community, from the more or less one million Indians who are resident in this country, is there not one suitable candidate?

We would like the hon the Deputy Minister to answer whether recognition is given to Indians who — as was pointed out by the hon member for Camperdown — excel as far as rendering that type of service is concerned, and when other allied industries ask for high qualifications when it comes to the type of service concerned.

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, again, the inference is that people are not appointed because there are no suitable Indians, or rather South Africans of Indian origin. May I point out to the hon member that we have just appointed a pilot who belongs to the Indian community. There is therefore no prejudice against the Indian population in South Africa. However, if the hon member would like to investigate the issue further or to put further questions as to why the applications have been refused, he is free to do so.

The information at my disposal is that to date all applications were unsuccessful, but that does not mean that in future there will not be a successful candidate. There could be and there probably will be, as I see the situation. I have therefore replied that should there be vacancies in the future and should suitable candidates apply, they will certainly get the job. We are not discriminating. We have stated this so often. We are not discriminating against South Africans of Indian origin on the basis of race or creed. In fact, this applies to all race groups in South Africa.

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET Mr Chairman further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he not aware that both in the domestic services as well in the international services there are stewardesses of colour? The question here is, however, why there are no

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, I am very glad that the hon the Minister has pointed that out to me, because the hon member's question really only deals with the issue of males. I certainly hope that in time to come we will have suitable males to appoint.

Mr T PALAN Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I wonder — the question may not be pertinent, but as a matter of interest — whether the hon the Minister could tell us how many of these applicants were not successful, if he has such a record. Otherwise I will put the question in writing.

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, the

hon member is free to do that. I do not have that record with me.

Mr S ABRAM Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I would like to ask the following. He spoke of certain norms with which the applicants must comply. Is it possible for the hon the Deputy Minister to explain to us what the minimum qualifications and norms are?

The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, I should like to do that, but there is a whole series of norms and standards which are fixed by the Airways. If it should satisfy the hon member, I shall ask the Minister to furnish him with the answers.

'Each year 200 000 women have abortions'

By Deborah Smith,
Pretoria Bureau

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

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

Government would not allow abortion on demand.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

The Star
SEASIDE FUND

Companies under compulsory liquidation

268 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice

How many companies were placed under compulsory liquidation in the area of each Master of the Supreme Court in 1988?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE
 B587E

Transvaal	626
Cape of Good Hope	130
Natal	148
Orange Free State	47
Northern Cape	15
Eastern Cape	35

Persons declared bankrupt

269 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Justice

How many persons were declared bankrupt in

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(a)

	(i) On 31 December 1988	(ii) On 10 April 1989
Witwatersrand Command Detention Barracks	61	43
Western Province Command Detention Barracks	3	6
Orange Free State Command Detention Barracks	9	13
Walvis Bay Detention Barracks	51	2
King's Rest Detention Barracks	1	4
Total	125	68

(b)

Contravention of Section 14 MDC (Absence without leave and non-attendance where required to attend)
 Contravention of Section 21 MDC (Offences in relation to the acquisition or disposal of public property)
 Contravention of Section 16 MDC (Assaulting or ill-treating subordinate)
 Contravention of Section 22 MDC (Causing or allowing a vessel or aircraft to be hazarded)
 Contravention of Section 25 MDC (Negligently or willfully causing damage to or destruction of public property)
 Contravention of Section 27 MDC (Using or taking article issued or under control of another person)
 Contravention of Section 12 MDC (Dereliction of duty by sentry, watchkeeper, etc)
 Contravention of Section 15 MDC (Assaulting superior officer)
 Contravention of Section 20 MDC (Theft of public property or property belonging to a comrade mess etc)
 Contravention of Section 33 MDC (Drunkenness)

Contravention of Section 17 MDC (Using threatening, insubordinate or insulting language)
 Contravention of Section 13 MDC (Desertion)
 Contravention of Section 18 MDC (Malingering, feigning or producing disease, maiming, etc)
 Contravention of Section 19 MDC (Disobeying lawful commands or orders)
 Contravention of Section 28 MDC (Offences in relation to the driving of vehicles—
 Common law offence of theft

RSA: export of petrol to African countries

334 Mr J R DE VILLE asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology

- (1) Whether South Africa exports petrol to any African countries, if so, (a) to what countries and (b) at what price per litre in each case,
 (2) whether his Department is kept informed of the retail selling price of petrol in these countries, if so, what price is charged per litre in each of them?

B686E
 The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
 AND TECHNOLOGY

(1) Yes

(a) and (b)

South Africa supplies petrol within the Customs Union to the ECOSA- and BLS-States which is technically not regarded as exports. The South African oil companies

also export petrol to other countries subject to the following conditions, namely that

- (i) no financial support by the Equalization Fund is applicable on such exports,
 (ii) any such export would not detrimentally affect the supply situation of the RSA, and
 (iii) a foreign exchange profit is realised

Exports of petroleum products increase the capacity utilization of the South African oil refineries which is to the benefit of South African fuel users

- (2) In respect of South West Africa and the ECOSA- and BLS-States, the prices are determined on the same basis as those for South Africa and differ only due to different levels of levies and transport costs. The prices in these countries are as follows with comparable zone prices where applicable, in the RSA

	Pump Price	Location	Price Zone	Comparable RSA Price
SWA				
Petrol 93 Octane	104 c/ℓ	Walvis bay	1A	103 c/ℓ
Diesel	102 c/ℓ	Walvis bay	1A	102 c/ℓ
Petrol 93 Octane	110 c/ℓ	Windhoek	10A	109 c/ℓ
Diesel	107 c/ℓ	Windhoek	10A	107 c/ℓ
Transkei				
Petrol 93 Octane	109 c/ℓ	Umtata	9A	109 c/ℓ
Diesel	107 c/ℓ	Umtata	9A	107 c/ℓ
Bophuthatswana				
Petrol 93 Octane	112 c/ℓ	Mmabatho	17A	112 c/ℓ
Diesel	111 c/ℓ	Mmabatho	17A	111 c/ℓ
Venda				
Petrol 93 Octane	116 c/ℓ	Thohoyondo	18A	116 c/ℓ
Diesel	112 c/ℓ	Thohoyondo	18A	112 c/ℓ

Minorco faces last hurdles before victory

Case Times
28/4/87

232

NEWMONT, the US's largest gold producer, a US court injunction and the UK Takeover Panel stand in the way of Minorco taking control of Consolidated Gold Fields (ConsGold), in spite of Minorco obtaining acceptances for its offer from more than 50% of ConsGold shareholders

While the US court injunction, which prevents Minorco from increasing its 30% stake in ConsGold, is in force, the SA-owned Minorco cannot take transfer of the shares handed in by those shareholders accepting its offer

ConsGold said in a statement that litigation over the injunction would run its course and proceed to a full trial,

which is not expected to take place before September

By this time the May 17 deadline for additional acceptances of the offer will be closed and in terms of the offer, the injunction has to be lifted before the bid can be accepted

There are few options open to Minorco for it to be successful with the largest takeover bid in the history of the UK

Clearly Minorco will have to obtain an extension from the Takeover Panel in the UK regardless of which route it

takes to gain control of ConsGold

ConsGold have been encouraged by the fact that shareholders representing some 64% of the outstanding ConsGold shares had rejected the offer

Although the majority of shareholders have technically sacked the ConsGold board of directors, chairman Rudolf Agnew said that the board remained adamant that it would fight on for the independence of the company.

Newmont has indicated that it will continue

its opposition to the hostile bid and is a key element in the Minorco-ConsGold battle

Minorco will not be able to pressurize the Newmont board into lifting the injunction because Minorco cannot sit on Newmont's board even if the extraordinary general meeting of ConsGold shareholders proves to be successful for Minorco

In the meantime Gold Fields of SA (GFSA) has issued a statement saying that it would not sell its shareholding in ConsGold until the verdict of

the US court is finalized in spite of an appeal made by Edwardes for GFSA and Driefontein Cons (Dries) to do so

By accepting the offer GFSA and Dries would benefit to the amount of R1,3bn in cash and 57m Minorco shares worth R1,8m

The Rembrandt group has first right to refusal for the 38% holding in GFSA owned by ConsGold, but a spokesman for the group said that it was not prepared to comment on whether or not it would take up the right to purchase the shares before any finality was reached in terms of the takeover

— Financial Staff, London Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

237

BIRTH CONTROL

237 FMW 28/4/89

Market stimulation

It must rank as one of the quotes of the week. Commenting on the decision to order 10m condoms from local companies, the chief health care director of the Department of National Health & Population Development, Dr Harm Pretorius, tells the *FM* "We want to stimulate the local product"

The department has ordered another 10m condoms, required for its family planning and VD clinics, from Korea. They were chosen from a field of 17 foreign brands. Others were rejected either because they failed the SA Bureau of Standards (Sabs) test or because of cost.

Pretorius says the Korean condoms were accepted on price, but not the SA ones. They were chosen to "stimulate" local manufacture.

The only local producer is Vulco-Latex, which markets the Crepe de Chine brand and provides an undisclosed portion of Allied Pharmaceutical's Alphatex and Safetex brands. Marketing manager Etienne Human says the company has the capacity to provide two-thirds of SA's requirements.

Sabs tests are needed only for condoms bought for government programmes. Pretorius says products destined for the private sector are exempt. Though better-known brands, such as Durex, have reliable in-house testing facilities, he can't say the same for some of the more obscure brands.

He doesn't believe, though, that SA could suffer a rash of dumped condoms.

"People are very brand-conscious when it comes to such personal products. Women are increasingly buying condoms and they certainly won't risk an unknown product" ■

Better life linked to fewer children

Down on the farm
a 'revolution' stirs

Ref 2/5/87 (A)
237

By Winnie Graham

A baby is born every 26 seconds in South Africa .. eight out of 10 farm workers cannot read or write .. by 2000 there will be 13 million black children at school

An estimated eight million people could be unemployed by the turn of the century .. the cost of providing housing for our people could be as much as R50 000 million over the next 12 years

These are some of the frightening statistics which prompted the Government to found the Directorate for Population Development in 1984.

The target they set themselves was reducing the birthrate to 2,1 children per woman by the year 2010 But how can it be achieved?

With estimates showing that 60 percent of all blacks live on white-owned farms, the country seemed a good place to start.

Research has shown that population growth can be controlled only if the standard of living can be increased. The higher the standard, the lower the growth rate

Tour for journalists

Dr Donne Schweigart, director of Population Development, spelled this out when she talked to the press at the start of a tour of the northern Free State and western Transvaal last week

The enhancement of the quality of life, she said, was as important a factor in reducing numbers as any family planning programme A gigantic effort had to be made to provide education, primary health, housing and training skills for the people Self-help schemes and jobs had to be created

Dr Schweigart told the journalists "It is the small projects that will start the change"

During the next two days the press corps was to visit seven farms and see some of the "small" projects farmers had initiated In four or five years several of the farmers had made enormous strides providing decent housing for their staff (some with electricity and running water)

Schools for farm children were being upgraded, primary health services made available and recreation and sports opportunities created

Through the formation of community development associations and with the co-operation of the Rural Foundation, just one "community development association" (20 such associations being formed annually), is having an impact

The 15 farmers in the Bothaville North Community Development Association have set the pattern for change in their area. Their wives are doing their share and have initiated innumerable small self-help schemes among workers' wives

Women who once had nothing to do are now spinning and weaving wool, making clothes by hand or machine, learning to bake and to can fruit. Most have started vegetable gardens

The farmers have had the support of training centres such as Boskop, near Potchefstroom, where courses are being offered to farm workers

When the Boskop Centre opened in 1977 it trained just 417 people Last year, says the chief executive manager, Mr Schalk van der Merwe, more than 23 500 people were trained Here workers — many illiterate — are being given the opportunity of upgrading their skills

They come from many parts of South Africa to take courses in a number of subjects The widely acclaimed 6M-management course is one of the most popular. Farming courses include sheep and lamb care, wool classification and artificial insemination, dairy and cattle farming, pig care, vegetable farming and vehicle maintenance

Farm hands who may never have learned to read or write are now being instructed in leadership training, industrial relations, personnel management and conflict management

Mr van der Merwe says the training not only helps step up productivity on farms, but does an enormous amount to improve the self image of the workers who, when they return with their certificates, are usually given wage increases

Whatever the motives may be for improving the quality of life of farm workers, one thing is certain both farmers and workers have gained for the experience But are families getting smaller? Some farmers claim fewer babies are being born on the farms now but only time will tell if "operation upgrade" has had the desired effect

Handwards.
237

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY **NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT** **BROADCASTING SERVICES AND THE FILM INDUSTRY**

NP announcement of retirement of leader
340 Mr C B SCHOEMAN asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry

- (1) Whether he or any official in his Department released the announcement of the retirement of the leader of the National Party in South Africa, if so, (a) on whose authority and (b) why,
(2) whether he or his Department arranged a press conference to be addressed by the new leader of the National Party, if so, (a) on whose authority, (b) why and (c) at what cost?

The MINISTER OF INFORMATION, B695E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY **NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT** **THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT**

Causes of infant mortality
276 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Health

† Indicates translated version
For written reply
General Affairs

Cause (a) and (b)	Population Group			
	(i) Whites	(ii) Coloureds	(iii) Indians	(iv) Blacks
Perinatal causes	49,4	36,1	58,7	36,1
Congenital defects	16,7	—	10,9	—
Ill-defined conditions	8,6	—	—	13,2
Intestinal infection	—	26,3	9,0	24,3
Respiratory diseases	—	16,6	—	—
Viral diseases	—	—	—	—

Detainees examined by State doctors
322 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

- (1) Whether any visits were made by State doctors in 1988 for the purposes of examining persons detained in terms of security legislation, if not, why not, if so,
(2) whether records were kept of these visits, if not, why not, if so, what total number of visits were made in 1988,
(3) whether any reports on such visits were submitted by State doctors to his Department in 1988, if so, how many,
(4) whether any action was taken by his Department as a result of such reports, if not, why not, if so, (a) on how many occasions was action taken and (b) what were the circumstances in respect of each of these cases?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT
(1) Yes,
(2) yes,
TPA 470
CPA 1 979
PAO 286
NPA 271
Total 3 006
(3) yes,
TPA 470
CPA 1 979
PAO 286
NPA 271
Total 3 006
The medical reports are no longer being submitted to the Department of National Health and Population Development but to the four provincial administrations
(4) No no request in this context was submitted,
(a) and (b) fall away
B665E

Cape Times. 11/5/89 (237)

Watch the birth rate, medic warns

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Population growth in contrast to diminishing natural resources has become a world health priority

Port Elizabeth medical officer of health Dr Etienne du Plessis said this week experts had determined that the country's natural resources could carry a population of 80 million. This figure would be reached by 2040.

Dr Du Plessis said the dominating group at that time would be in "serious trouble coping with this situation"

He said the one variable in an increasing population, which was controlled by the family, was the number of children a fertile woman could have in a lifetime

To keep the population number at a constant level, families should on average have 2,1 children, said Dr Du Plessis

In the "white group" South Africa was following a Western trend. The latest figures show whites have on average 1,8 children — a negative growth rate

This figure is in keeping with most Western countries, in par-

ticular France and Germany, where there was a negative growth in the population

Statistics indicate that the average number of children born in the Indian population group was 2,4, three in the coloured group and 5,1 in the African group

He linked responsible citizenship to responsible parenthood. "To give the children and the country the best chance for the future it is the responsibility of every caring citizen to strive for a goal of two children per family unit," Dr Du Plessis said

Extraordinary Part

Syndicate vies with Gencor in bid for Mobil

The Mobil saga has taken an unusual turn with a syndicate of prominent Durban businessmen attempting to outbid Gencor for Mobil's assets in South Africa.

Mr Mangalpersaid Hariram, spokesman for the group, said it had R150 million at its disposal provided by the four syndicate members and a possible further R150 million from another businessman.

He said the initial plan was to raise Gencor's offer by at least five per cent — Sapa.

● Mike Siluma reports that following the postponement of its urgent Industrial Court application on Tuesday, the Chemical Workers Industrial Union yesterday said it would hold a ballot to prepare for a national strike against Mobil.

The strike would be to force Mobil to negotiate with the CWIU preconditions for disinvestment prior to the sale of the company's assets.

At Tuesday's hearing, Mobil's attorneys undertook to see to it that Mobil provided the union with full information pertaining to the sale. The company says its local management did not know about the proposed sale until it was announced publicly more than a week ago.

The CWIU claims Mobil is refusing to negotiate.



Manufacture

Howard

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Publications warned/suspended

168 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) With reference to Proclamation No R99/1988, how many publications had been (a) warned in writing, (b) warned in the Government Gazette, and (c) suspended for (i) less than three months and (ii) three months, as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) whether any of the publications concerned submitted representations to his Department under regulation 7(S)(b) of the said proclamation, if so, (a) which publications and (b) what was (i) the purport of and (ii) his response to each such representation?

B403E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) (a), (b) and (c)

Twelve periodicals were initially notified that I examined a particular series of issues of their publications in terms of media emergency regulation 7. Eleven of those publications were eventually warned in the Government Gazette. Up to 17 April 1989 two publications were suspended for less than three months and three publications for three months.

(2) Yes

(a) *Al Qalam*, *Die Stem Grassroots*, *New Era*, *Out of Step*, *South Sowetan*, *The New Nation*, *The Weekly Mail* and *Work in Progress*

(b) (i) Representations are regarded as confidential communications between the publishers and my-

Munane

(b) (i) 134 persons

(ii) 620 persons

(iii) 129 persons

(2) (a) 34 persons

(b) (i) none

(ii) 24 persons

(iii) none

(3) No

(4) Up until 30 April 1989

Infant mortality rate

275 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Whites and (d) Indians in the Republic in 1988?

B595E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

As many late registrations of births and deaths in respect of 1988 are still being received, the 1988 data have not yet been processed. However, the relevant information in respect of 1987 is as follows

(a) 8‰ estimate — registrations incomplete

(b) 4‰

(c) 1.3‰

(d) 1.1‰

* Infant mortality rate = number of infant deaths ÷ e deaths of children under the age of one year per one thousand live births

Marasmus/kwashiorkor

277 Dr M S BARNARD asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

How many (a) cases of (i) marasmus and (ii) kwashiorkor were reported, and (b) children were treated in clinics for each of these diseases in 1988?

B597E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a) (i) 200 (ii) 100
Marasmus and kwashiorkor are not notifiable diseases. Exact figures on the inci-

dence of these diseases in 1988 are therefore not available,

(b) the Department of National Health and Population Development subsidise the provision of skimmed milk powder and a protein-vitamin-mineral powder (PVM) to clinics for the treatment of marasmus and kwashiorkor in children in the age group of 1 to 6 years

During 1988, 2 242 cases of marasmus and 7 470 cases of kwashiorkor received treatment through this scheme. As only about 12% of clinics throughout South Africa participate in the scheme, it is clear that the incidence of these diseases are probably substantially higher than the above-mentioned figures

Milk-powder, export and import

281 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Finance

What (a) total quantity of milk-powder was (i) exported and (ii) imported in 1988 and (b) was the value of the milk-powder (i) exported and (ii) imported in that year?

B601E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(a) (i) 1 346 113 kg

(ii) 6 536 137 kg

(b) (i) R7 381 863

(ii) R16 213 358

Secondary schools in Western Cape, teachers employed

295 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) Whether two teachers, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, were employed in secondary schools in the Western Cape in 1988 if so (a) at which schools, (b) in what capacities (c) on what basis and (d) what are their names,

(2) whether these teachers are currently employed by his Department in the Western Cape, if so (a) at which schools (b) in what capacities and (c) on what basis if not (i) why not and (ii) who made the decision not to employ them?

B605E

Black infant mortality rate

80 per 1 000

CHC 7/1/87 12/5/87
237 Political Staff

THE infant mortality rate among black children in 1987 was estimated to be 80 for every thousand births, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said yesterday. He stressed that this was an estimate as registrations were incomplete.

Replying to a question tabled by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP, Parktown), Mr Botha said the infant mortality rate for coloureds was 46,3 per thousand live births, that for Indians was 19 and for whites 11,9.

He added that as many late registrations of births and deaths for 1988 were still being received, the 1988 data had not yet been processed.

Howard

1139

WEDNESDAY, 17 MAY 1989

1140

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

(2) No

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Northdale Hospital: Black/Indian infants died
18 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) How many (a) Black and (b) Indian infants under the age of one month died at the Northdale Hospital during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available,

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

D97E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) and (b)

	Black	Indian
1984	—	14
1985	—	18
1986	—	14
1987/88	6	19
1988/89	4	17

Florence Nightingale Drive: collisions
19 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

How many (a) non-fatal and (b) fatal collisions occurred on Florence Nightingale Drive in Westcliff, Chatsworth, during each of the latest specified three years for which information is available?

D101E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(a) 1986 105
1987 139
1988 125

(b) No fatal collisions were recorded during the above-mentioned three years

Own Affairs

Durban: shortage of houses for Indians
15 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of Housing

What was the actual or estimated shortage of housing for Indians in Durban as at the latest specified date for which statistics are available?

D100E

The MINISTER OF HOUSING

The estimated shortage as at 1 May 1989 is 21 661

1141

THURSDAY, 18 MAY 1989

1142

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

(a) nature reserves, (b) defined water catchment areas and (c) national parks during the latest specified period of five years for which information is available, if so, (i) what are the relevant details in each case and (ii) when was each such area originally identified?
B369E

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Nature reserves/water catchment areas/national parks
164 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Environment Affairs

Whether his Department has purchased any land for the purpose of creating or extending

(b) (i)

State Forest

Seralia

Langkloof

Langkloof

(c) (i)

Name of Park

Vaalbos National Park Established on 10 September 1986

Karoo Nation if Park Extension

(ii)
Extent (Ha)
Purchased Identified

Property
Remaining Extent of Portion 2 of the farm Acre No 2 KT, District of Pietersburg
The farm Elandsvlakte No 7, District of George
The farm Diepkloof No 6, District of George

Extent
2085 8670 ha
2489,2100 ha
6450 8037
2044 7217 ha
9626 3051 ha

Purchased Identified
1982
1982
1985
1985
1985

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS

The Department of Public Works and Land Affairs purchased land on behalf of the Department of Environment Affairs and the National Parks Board where applicable

(a) No, (i) and (ii) fall away
(b) Yes, (i) and (ii) as per attached schedule
(c) Yes, (i) and (ii) as per attached schedule

Property
Remainder of farm Holpan 90, Administrative District of Kimberley
Remainder of farm Graspan Estate 92, Administrative District of Kimberley
Farm Drooge Veldt 292, Administrative District of Barkly West
Portion 1 of farm Mozib 279, Administrative District of Barkly West
Portion 1 of farm Than 280 Administrative District of Barkly West
Portion 5 (Paarden Kraal) of farm Stolshoek 182 Administrative District of Beaufort West
Farm Klein Plaat 183, Administrative District of Beaufort West
Portion 2 of farm Stols River 171 Administrative District of Beaufort West

Extent
2085 8670 ha
2489,2100 ha
6450 8037
2044 7217 ha
9626 3051 ha
2310 2809 ha
843 0550 ha
313 5478 ha

Purchased Identified
1982
1982
1985
1985
1985
1981
1981
1981

Wives under pressure as divorces soar

Stw 19/5/89

277

By Carol Midgley

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

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

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

Figures for blacks were not provided

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

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

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version.

For written reply

General Affairs

King Edward Hospital: Black/Indian infants died
17 Mr K CHETTY asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) How many (a) Black and (b) Indian infants under the age of one month died at the King Edward Hospital during the latest specified period of five years for which figures are available,

(1) (a) and (b)

Particulars of deaths at the hospital are not recorded according to race group;

	Non-Whites
1984	598
1985	596
1986	546
1987/88	480
1988/89	460

(2) no

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

INTERPELLATIONS

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

General Affairs

IVIS interactive video system: irregularities

1 Mr D S PIENAAR asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(a) When did he first become aware of possible irregularities in the Department of Education and Training with regard to the procurement or development of the IVIS interactive video system and (b) what action did he take as a result thereof?
B1093E INT

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID, Mr Chairman

Mr J B DE R VAN GEND: Mr Chairman, I rise on a point of order. On three occasions I have requested an interpellation to be placed on the Order Paper—an interpellation relating to the local metering of telephone calls—and on three occasions I have been told that the hon the Minister of Communications was not available to reply to my interpellation. I noticed the hon the Minister of Communications was available this morning. He was actually sitting in this House. I should like to know why my interpellation which should have been on the Order Paper today is not being answered by the relevant hon Minister when he is in the House and available today.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I believe that is a valid point of order. I refer the hon member to Rule 178(1), which states that notice shall be given of each interpellation selected for reply by the Whips' Committee in a House. I suggest the hon member refer his complaint to the Whips' Committee in the House.

Mr J B DE R VAN GEND: Thank you, Sir. I shall do that.

*The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE: Order! I again call upon the hon the Minister of Education and Development Aid to speak.

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID: Mr Chairman, the IVIS purchase is a professional and technical educational matter, every aspect of which was dealt with departmentally on the initiative and under the auspices of the Director-General. In the course of 1985 he informed me about the negotiations from time to time, about the progress being made with the development of the course and the department's positive expectations in regard to that aspect. With respect to the interpellant's question, the following is relevant:

Firstly, the Director-General informed me in October 1985 that approval apparently had to be obtained from the Tender Board for the fact that the department had not, by way of tender, selected the firm Learn Tech for the purposes of conducting negotiations. I ascertained that the rectification of this matter was, being given thorough consideration by the competent authority. The Director-General gave me the assurance that the envisaged contract could not be finalised without the aforementioned approval of the Tender Board. Subsequently he informed me from time to time that the matter was taking up time because the Central Mechanisation Committee of the Commission for Administration and the Tender Board had made penetrating enquiries to which the department had had to furnish replies. Ultimately he informed me, in April 1986, that all the necessary approval had been obtained, that the contract had been concluded, that the system had been delivered and that it had been installed and was in operation at the College for Further Education, Soshanguve.

Secondly, on 22 October 1985 I referred a letter from the managing director of the firm B & D Education Systems, in which he expressed criticism about the IVIS system, MDR to the Director-General for urgent comment. From a discussion with the Director-General it appeared that the letter was the culmination of sustained efforts on the part of the correspondent to promote the large-scale purchase, by the department, of his firm's product, the TOAM system. On the one hand he cast suspicion on the specific IVIS system and the technology involved in that system and, on the other, strongly praised his

Too many black children are dying

South Africa 5/6/87 (237)

SOUTH Africa has managed to halve its infant mortality rate, but there is still great cause for concern in rural black communities, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said.

Addressing a national occupational therapy congress in Johannesburg, Van Niekerk said the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for South African blacks was still above the World Health Organisation's goal for the year 2000.

Rural problem

"In 1986, 42 000 babies under the age of one year died in South Africa — 38 600 of these were black," said Van Niekerk.

He said a Human Sciences Research Council survey showed a much higher mortality rate in black communities in rural areas.

"It appears as though there is a problem with the delivery of health services in the rural areas," he said.

Quality of life to be surveyed

stars 6/129 (237)
Pretoria Bureau

A record 16 000 people are to be asked searching questions on the quality of life in South Africa during the next two months.

The Human Sciences Research Council announced this week that a national demographic survey to determine socio-economic conditions is to be held

Described as the most extensive of its kind to be undertaken in this country, it will look at social issues — including education, sport, unemployment, health services and problems experienced by the aged.

The findings are expected to help social workers to identify problem areas.

Survey co-ordinator Mrs Tertia Richards said one of the key research areas would be the black female group between the ages of 15 and 49.

She said the only way to get accurate information on births and infant mortality among blacks would be to question a representative sample of mothers.

Mrs Richards appealed to farmers in particular to co-operate with HSRC interviewers

"In the past, farmers have been suspicious and reluctant to grant their workers permission to take part in the survey," she said.

No way to know 9/6/89

The abolition of influx control in 1985 effectively destroyed a vital database for projecting black population growth patterns. And it has created a situation in which it is virtually impossible to estimate the black populations of SA's two major urban concentrations — the PWV and western Cape.

The 1985 census figures were based largely on urban black populations still subject to influx control. They are the only comprehensive figures currently available to planners for projecting the growth of urban populations. But the distortions that occur when using the 1985 figures as a base have now become clear with the publication by a Pretoria planning consultancy, Datakonsult, of what could be the most comprehensive population projection ever compiled in SA.

In some cases, projected populations for townships on the Witwatersrand and in the western Cape in 2000 are well below the officially estimated populations *at the end of last year* — and even further below what are believed to be the *de facto* figures for some of the fastest-growing communities.

For example, Datakonsult's figures project a population of 50 832 for Langa township in Cape Town by 2000. However, the provincial authorities estimated the population at 61 703 at the end of 1988. Another glaring discrepancy is Datakonsult's remarkably low projection of a population of 7 844 for Khayelitsha by 2000. The official figure of the mushrooming settlement on the False Bay coast was 109 830 at the end of last year — but social workers in the township believe closer to 200 000 people live there.

Official population figures for Witwatersrand townships at the end of 1988 are also in some cases considerably higher than Datakonsult's projections for 2000. Katlehong near Germiston had an official population of 500 000 at the end of last year, while Datakonsult projects that it will be 304 429 by 2000. Other variances include Vosloorus near Boksburg with 130 000 officially (115 060 projection for 2000), Ratanda near Heidelberg, 25 500 (23 791), Soweto, 1,2m (1,15m), Tembisa, Kempton Park, 420 000 (330 204), Kagiso, Krugersdorp, 176 010 (111 625), Mohlakeng, Randfontein, 65 000 (61 111), Dobsonville, 86 090 (84 269); and Evaton, Vanderbijlpark, 130 226 (115 744).

Datakonsult's Henri Marais says his company is aware of discrepancies, but short of establishing an entirely new database, which would have been an almost impossible task, the 1985 census figures were all that were available. The subsequent scrapping of influx control obviously distorted the projections.

He says projecting population growth in rapidly expanding urban communities — or even trying to estimate current numbers — has become extremely difficult not only among blacks but in some white areas as well. Government departments do not always use the same method for estimating current populations and even official figures can, therefore, vary considerably.

Marais says that in spite of the discrepancies in some figures in the major urban areas, Datakonsult's overall projections are probably the most accurate and comprehensive available — and reaction to the document has been positive.

Datakonsult projects a total SA popula-

tion, including the TBVC states, of 48m by 2000 of which 51% will be urbanised. The 1985 census figures, adjusted by Datakonsult for underenumeration, were 35m of which 45% was urbanised.

By 2000, there are expected to be 29m people in the four provinces, 10m in the TBVC states and 12m in the six non-independent homelands.

Johan Grobbelaar, of Stellenbosch's Futures Research Institute, says planners face considerable difficulties in projecting black population growth. The registration of vital events such as births and deaths is not compulsory for blacks, which makes accurate projection of growth patterns far more difficult than in other communities. Grobbelaar says it is a Third World problem.

The rapid population shift from rural to urban areas has led in some cases to local authorities estimating massive population concentrations which are subsequently shown to be far too high. He says the most negative aspect of inaccurate data is probably the danger of underbudgeting or overbudgeting for the provision of services. ■

(237) Fmail 9/6/89.

White births are on a downward trend in Germiston ^{Star 31/7/89}

By Anna Louw,
East Rand Bureau

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The number of white births in Germiston has dropped consistently, and the population profile is of an increasing number of residents being in the older age group, says Dr Cora Erasmus, the city's medical officer of health, in her annual report to the council.

She said there was a need to encourage young people to settle in Germiston.

The infant mortality rate had averaged 5,5 percent over the past five years. In 1939/40 the infant death rate was 44,76 percent.

Dr Erasmus said the major cause of deaths in the city last year was heart disease and cancer. There was an increase in suicides — the youngest was nine years old.

Communicable diseases remained well under control because of a successful immunisation programme by the health department.

But the situation among blacks was less satisfactory when it came to tuberculosis.

No Aids cases were identified by the sexually-transmitted disease clinics in the city during 1988.

According to Dr Erasmus's report, there were 48 teenage pregnancies. Altogether 111

illegitimate births recorded.

The greatest demand for housing was among the elderly.

The abolition of influx control resulted in a squatter problem in some areas. It had also led to an explosion of hawkers.

A highlight of the report was a joint venture by the Germiston and Boksburg councils in operating the Rookraal waste disposal site.

Dr Erasmus said the operation of this site was being done in compliance with anticipated legislation intended to preserve the environment.

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Soviets' moving in our direction"

Mr Bush was speaking at the Pieterskerk, a cathedral in which pilgrims worshipped before sailing for the New World

The letter hinted that Mr Gorbachev was interested in an invitation to next year's summit. The summit leaders were cool to the suggestion, with Mr Bush calling the idea "premature"

On their arrival in the Netherlands, Mr Bush and his wife Barbara were formally greeted by

Queen Beatrix, who welcomed the first American leader to visit the small but longtime ally

Mr Bush, who returns to Washington today, had tea with the queen and later met the Prime Minister, Mr Ruud Lubbers

The president began his 10-day journey last week in Warsaw, Poland, where once-banned Solidarity now shares power with the Communist Party. Then, in Budapest, Hungary, Mr Bush paid tribute to the economic reforms under way there. — UPI

China ^{18/7/87} scorns sanctions

BEIJING — China, in a swift and tough response to the leading industrial nations' summit, warned yesterday that anti-Beijing sanctions to protest against the crackdown on the democracy movement could isolate the country and "undermine world peace and stability"

"Any action that aims to meddle in China's internal affairs will be of no avail," the leading Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, said in an editorial. "The Chinese government and people will never give in to any pressure."

The editorial, presumed to reflect the Chinese leadership's views, was also carried by other leading dailies.

It was an unusually swift and lengthy response to criticism of China issued by the summit of the world's seven leading industrial democracies in Paris

The summit's final communiqué noted condemnation of the "violent repression" of the pro-democracy movement "in defiance of human rights" — UPI

Infant death rates ^{CMT Times 18/7/87 237} at lowest level

Political Staff
INFANT mortality rates in South Africa have dropped to their lowest levels ever and life expectancy levels have increased for all races, a Department of National Health study shows

However, the infant mortality rate among blacks — 61 deaths for every 1 000 live births — is six times higher than that for whites — 9.3 deaths

The infant mortality rate for coloured people was estimated in 1985 to be 40.7 for 1 000 live births and 16.1 for every 1 000 live births for Asians

The study, Health Trends in South Africa, compiled by Dr R R C Seele, shows that the infant mortality rate

for blacks declined from 190 for every 1 000 live births in 1945 to 85 for 1 000 in 1970 to 70 for 1 000 in 1980 and 61 for 1 000 in 1985

The decline was marked in the urban areas such as Cape Town, where it went down from 90 for every 1 000 in 1970 to 38 for 1 000 in 1985. In Johannesburg it declined from 100 for 1 000 to 28 for 1 000 in 1985. The only urban area where there was an increase was Kimberley, where it went up from 67 for 1 000 to 76

The study also shows that the life expectancy of blacks — 62 years — surpassed that for coloured people — 61 years — for the first time in 1985

69 held in Plain sloop

Staff Reporter

POLICE have arrested 69 people during a night operation in Mitchells Plain

The Friday night arrests were made in connection with 21 cases, and included 15 arrests for murders and eight arrests in rape cases

No fire, Norway told

OSLO — Norway yesterday accepted an explanation from the Soviet Union that no fire occurred on board a nuclear submarine that belched smoke on Sunday. But officials complained that the Soviets should have reported what they called a defect in the sub's power system — Sapa-AP

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116 found dead on city streets monthly

Staff Reporter **(237)**

Police have confirmed that an average of 116 unidentified black people are found dead on the streets of Johannesburg every month.

Witwatersrand police spokesman, Lieutenant-Colonel Frans Malherbe, yesterday said it was most unfortunate that such an alarming rate of people died each month.

He said police had a tremendous job trying to trace families of unidentified people.

"In most cases people don't come forward to claim the bodies and we have no alternative but to give them paupers' funerals."

This follows a report in the *Sowetan* quoting a spokesman for the Government mortuary saying most of the casualties who, with white victims last year totalled 3 391, were given paupers' burials because their families could not be traced. The figure did not include people found on the streets of Soweto.

According to figures released by the spokesman, during the first five months of 1989, 1 239 bodies were processed by the Johannesburg mortuary and the figure was expected to double by the end of winter.

Ex-Koevoet man suspended

A police constable stationed in Belfast has been suspended after two allegations of rape were made against him.

It is believed the man, in his late 20s and unmarried, is a former member of Koevoet.

Eastern Transvaal police spokesman Lieutenant Wickus Brits said it was policy to investigate allegations against a policeman in the same way as any other alleged criminal.

— Staff Reporter

Azapo case is dismissed in Durban

Own Correspondent **(117)**

DURBAN — An application by the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), which challenged its banning, was dismissed in the Supreme Court, Durban, yesterday.

Azapo was banned in terms of the Security Emergency Regulations proclaimed on June 10 last year.

Azapo claimed the regulations were invalid and of no force and effect in law.

It also claimed its banning in terms of the regulations was invalid and of no force and effect in law.

The State President and the Minister of Law and Order, cited as respondents, disputed the claims and submitted that the emergency regulations and the banning of Azapo were valid.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Booysen found the State President had acted within his powers in promulgating the regulations.

He found that the Minister of Law and Order had acted within his powers in banning Azapo. The judge ordered Azapo to pay the legal costs of the action.

Govt clampdown feared

Sowetan 26/7/89
THERE are fears that the Government may impose a clampdown on gatherings called to protest against the controversial Labour Relations Amendment Act, the Sowetan learnt yesterday.

The fears come after

By LEN
MASEKO

the banning of a meeting called to discuss the LRA scheduled for the weekend. The meeting was banned by a Vereeniging magistrate.

138 The Police Directorate yesterday said the meeting, scheduled to have been held at Mphatlalatsane Hall on Saturday, was banned under the Criminal Procedure Act.

237 The meeting was called by affiliates of the

National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), and independent unions.

A spokesman for the organisers, Mr Eddie Mbangeni, said police barred about 3 000 people from entering the hall, telling them the meeting was banned. They were ordered to disperse.

He said organisers, who were taking legal advice, would call another meeting soon.

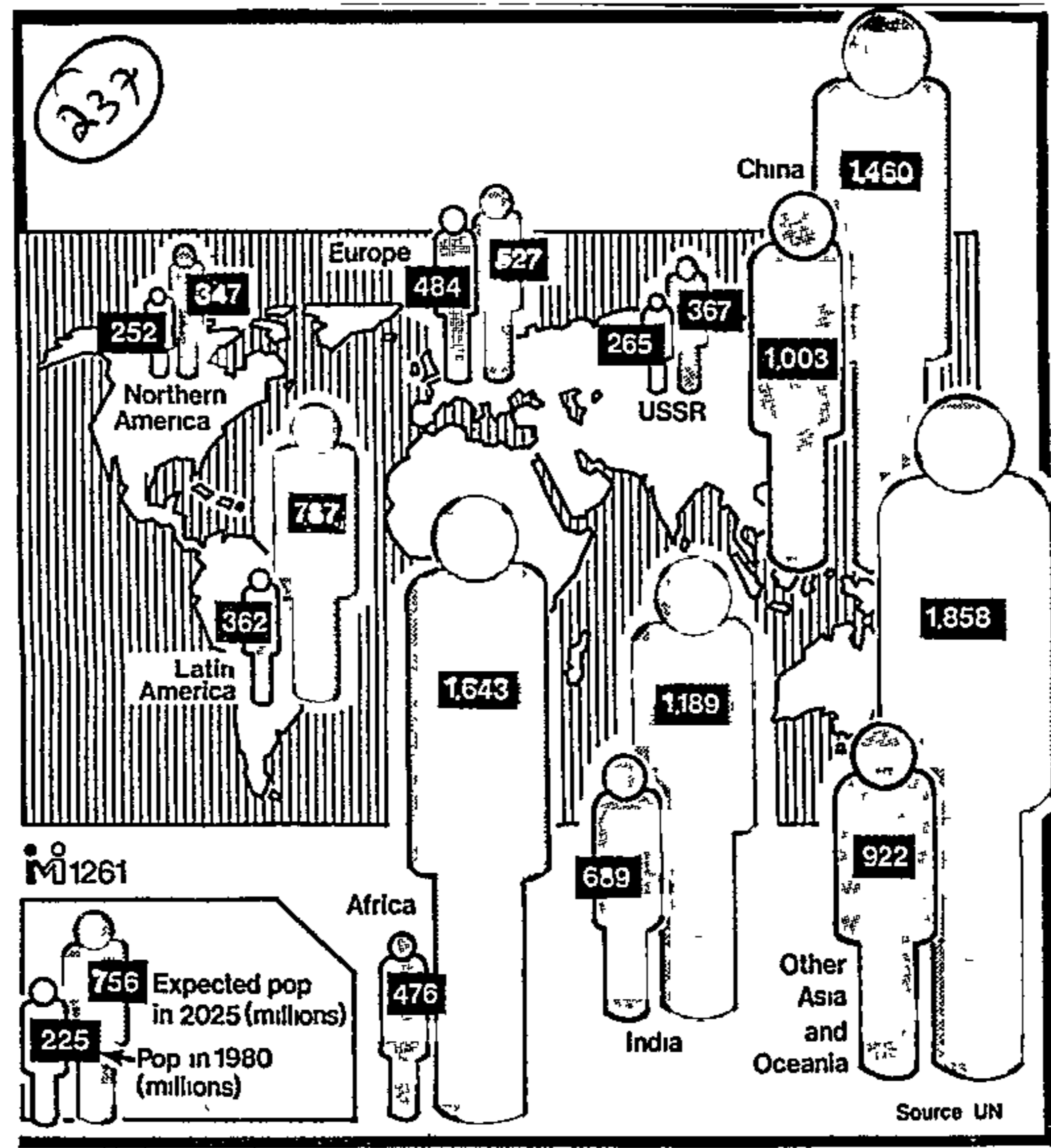
Meanwhile the Government has warned that it will investigate Cosatu's proposal to other unions that workers should embark on "sustained industrial action" from September 1, in protest against the LRA and the forthcoming elections.

The damages clause in the LRA - it allows companies to sue unions for compensation in the event of illegal strikes - is receiving urgent attention, the acting Minister of Manpower has said.

Mr Eli Louw said in a statement that this section of the labour law was causing problems because trade unions sometimes washed their hands of actions of their members for fear of being sued for damages by management.

The Minister has asked the National Manpower Commission (NMC) to review the legislation and recommend changes.

w mail 28/7 - 3/8/89



Despite Africa's expected future population being unupportable, men's attitudes to birth control remain unwaveringly sceptical

Obstacles to low birth: men

A UNIVERSITY lecturer announced to a recent Zambian seminar: "We need people in Zambia. If you have not started producing, start now."

Another attack came from the director of the Pro-Life Association of Zambia, Moffat Mbewe: "This whole issue of population explosion in Zambia and the developing world is a hoax. It's the white man's new way of wiping out the black race."

On the other side of the continent, in Ghana and Nigeria, critics have said that Western concern for Africa's growing population is a hypocritical device to boost sales of Western-made contraceptives.

As pressures for stronger family planning programmes increase in Africa, so does the opposition.

All over the continent, the attitudes of Catholic and Muslim leaders make contraception a sensitive issue.

Yet, as World Bank consultant Ben Gyepi-Garbah points out, sub-Saharan Africa is making progress in family planning and birth control: "African countries are now aware of the direct relationship between population growth and the level of economic and social development."

All countries in the region now have population policies and programmes, he says, compared with only four in 1974. Even in conservative Niger, where several Islamic associations oppose contraception, it has been legalised by the government.

Since Africa has the fastest population growth rate in the world and the lowest rate of economic growth, it is not surprising that more and more people are coming to share the view of Professor DA Akyeampong, vice-chancellor of the University of Ghana, that "the present high growth rate (of population) has led to the general degradation of the quality of life and the environment in the region"

By NIYI ALABI in Accra and ELIAS NYAKUTEMBA in Lusaka

But the gap between awareness and action is large. A survey showed that only 12 percent of Ghanaians are practising a family planning method. The problem seems to be men.

In a snap survey by a local newspaper, 62 out of 104 women "complained bitterly of male resistance to contraception". A Health Education Office report cites complaints by women that their husbands threatened divorce if they used contraception, which the men associate with female infidelity.

Even educated men tend to prefer large families. A wealthy Accra architect told his wife he would marry a second wife if she objected to a fourth baby. The wife, now pregnant, says: "But for the fear of losing my husband to another woman, I would never have thought of going through another pregnancy and childbirth. The experience is traumatic."

It was not by chance that the subject of this year's Family Planning Week in Ghana was "active male involvement".

All the women interviewed by the Health Education Office expressed the wish to have fewer children over longer periods of time — a desire which the World Fertility Survey found to be global.

Their attitude is based largely on health grounds and on the knowledge of what is best for their bodies and for their children. This is why most official population campaigns are based on "family welfare".

But with women's status still closely linked with motherhood, and children seen as a vital assurance for old age, slogans such as "fewer children for a better life" mean nothing. —

1 345 people drowned in South Africa last year

Staff Reporter
A total of 1 345 South Africans drowned last year, according to figures released by the South African Lifesaving Association

An average of 112 people drowned every month — 40 a month being children. Statistics compiled from association records reveal that of that total, 776 were black, 364 coloured, 177 white and 28 Indian.

Of the total, 471 were children aged 14 years or under.

educate pool owners on first-aid measures in the handling and resuscitation of victims of drowning accidents is also being conducted, said the association's executive director, Mr Derrick Whitting.

"Lack of swimming skills is the main cause of the problem and education in this area is what we're aiming at," he said.

He told The Star many of the drowning incidents at resorts could be attributed to alcohol abuse.

The association has called for increased public awareness on the seriousness of the matter as it would help them reduce the incidence of drowning.

The association is actively engaged in beach patrols at major resorts and the teaching of lifesaving methods and, more recently, has started inland patrol activities.

A swimming pool owner's course to help

Now Baby Dawson flaunts apartheid laws

NOW even white babies are joining the defiance campaign.

The latest novel act of defiance comes from a man determined to flout the Population Registration Act by refusing to register his two-month-old baby.

Alan Dawson, who describes himself as "a typical white middle class South African", says he won't register his baby because this entails stating the race of the child.

The Population Registration Act, he says, is pivotal to South Africa's race problems and he is "fed up" with obeying an "unjust and morally indefensible" law.

And it appears that after Dawson's decision was made public, many oth-

er whites in a similar situation have supported him and said they will follow the same course of action — or rather non-action.

Says Dawson "What we are seeing here is a realisation by white South Africans that it is not enough just to say that you are opposed to unjust laws — one must be prepared to demonstrate this by disobeying them"

The formation of an organisation along the lines of the End Conscription Campaign is in the pipeline "The organisation will provide backup to those parents who do not wish to classify their children in terms of the

Act", but its main aim will be to have the racist aspects of the Act repealed by mobilising as many people as possible to defy it, according to a statement released this week

The consequences of such an act of defiance could be far-reaching. In a country where everyone is "classified", an "unclassified" citizen could have the identity problem that goes alongside being a "non-person", according to the statement. He or she will be unable to register at either a "white" or "black" public school, will be denied the vote and could be arrested for contravening the Group Areas Act — belonging to no group at all "The cost to the child would be tremendous, yet these people are still prepared to go ahead and deny their children the privilege of a white middle class existence," according to the statement.

Of course there is always the prospect of membership in the "open" group — part of the National Party's reform package which allows for living in a "free settlement" area. But Dawson and his supporters reject outright the formation of yet another group which by implication defines people opposed to racial segregation as "second class".

Weekly Mail Reporter

WM gets go-ahead on four films

THE Publications Appeal Board has granted the Weekly Mail Film Festival permission to screen uncut versions of four films that had been denied exemptions by the Directorate of Publications.

The films are Darryl Roodt's anti-war film *The Stick*; Oliver Schmitz's *Mapantsula*, a film about a township

gangster; *Segopotso*, a film by Joelle Chesselet and Craig Matthews on the making of *Township Boy*; and Kevin Harris' *Namibia, No Easy Road to Freedom*.

All four films were passed subject to age restrictions.

● See PAGE 24

1-7/9/89.

SA facing a flood of the aged and frail

237

Star
13/9/89

By Louise Burgers

By the year 2020 the number of South Africans of all races over the age of 75 will have risen by 112 percent, and more than 4 million will need frail care in old age homes

The need for facilities for the elderly will reach crisis proportions if the problem is not addressed now, the executive director of the Rand Aid Association, Mr Leon Ghavalas, warns.

Rand Aid, one of the oldest and most successful welfare organisations, is trying to tackle the problem now. Rand Aid cares for more than 1 000 elderly people on the Reef at three "villages", and operates an alcohol rehabilitation centre for men.

Formed in 1903 after the amalgamation of the Present Help League and the Refugee Committee, Rand Aid's first task under the chairmanship of Lord Milner was to create a retreat for old men and a temporary home for the unemployed and disabled, many of whom were veterans of the South African War.

Food parcels were distributed during the Depression and employment found for veterans of World War 1.

After World War 2 the organisation decided to concentrate on caring for the elderly and rehabilitating alcoholics.

Some war veterans treated 45 years ago are still with Rand Aid at Reid House, the home for "Korsakoffs" — incurable alcoholics — at the Wedge Park complex in Edenvale.

Today, Rand Aid runs Tarantel Village for the elderly in Edenvale and Bramley Village for the elderly in Johannesburg

TRANQUIL

Units for single pensioners and couples are situated in tranquil surroundings with well-kept gardens.

Pensioners who earn R250 a month pay R50 rent, which includes free medical care, transport to town, social activities, water and electricity.

Within the housing complexes for the elderly, there are geriatric homes for the frail who need 24-hour care.

A new R50 million village for the elderly, called Elphin (every living person has intrinsic needs) Lodge is under construction.

"We are in a very fortunate position. From being several thousand rands in the red in 1978, through good management we have managed to build up an investment portfolio of R30 million," Mr Ghavalas told The Star.

"We need constant funds for the day-to-day costs of maintaining the villages.

"Eighty percent of our total costs are food and labour. The Government has tended to believe that welfare organisations have to move towards private funding.

"In principle this is a good thing, but there has to be an incentive to invest in a welfare organisation.

"We need ongoing funding to pay the day-to-day operational costs, which are R2,5 million a year and escalating annually."

He believes that to survive, a welfare organisation must be run as a business: "In today's society, welfare organisations cannot expect hand-outs."

Gallows not used for two months

Abolitionists heartened by
Govt's change in attitude

DAVID CAPEL

SOUTH Africa's appalling execution rate — at one stage second only to Iran — has dropped dramatically in recent months, prompting abolitionists to believe the winds of change are blowing through the Department of Justice.

For two months now, the gallows in Pretoria have not been used and human rights lawyers and others are hopeful that the Government is having a serious rethink about a capital punishment system that has earned South Africa a reputation for bloodthirstiness.

Call renewed

Abolitionists are heartened by the apparent sensitivity of the new De Klerk administration towards the death penalty, but they have renewed their call for capital punishment to be scrapped entirely, or, at least, for a moratorium to be placed on all hangings until the system is reviewed.

This week, during his inaugural speech after his swearing in as State President, Mr de Klerk announced the commutation of seven death sentences. This means the number of executions in South Africa this year remains at 37, while the total number of commutations for 1989 is 44.

The men who were reprieved this week, with their new sentences in brackets, are M Mokapi (15 years) N Booysen (20 years) D Skoularikes (25 years) F Brenner (25 years) K M Ngunane (20 years) G P Sigubudu (15 years) and G Moseki (20 years).

The last executions to take place in South Africa occurred on July 18 when Buti Joseph Leboloane, Joseph Tsebane Manyane and Simon Tommy Selepe were hanged.

At one stage South Africa was hanging almost one person every two days. Last year 117 went to the gallows, while 47 had sentences commuted.

The previous year's figure was even higher, reaching 164; in 1986, 121 people were hanged, in 1985 137; in 1984 115, in 1983 90, in 1982 100, in 1981 96, and in 1980 130.

When the Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty was at its strongest in the early 1970s, the rate of executions dropped significantly.

In 1974 40 people went to the gallows, while in 1975 the figure was 68. When the society became moribund in the mid-seventies, the execution rate increased sharply, rising to 88 in 1977, 132 in 1978 and 133 in 1979.

The society believes its relaunch last

year and the pressure it has brought to bear on the Government since then have helped reduce the execution rate.

This week Professor Denis Davis, honorary director of the society and a professor of law at the University of Cape Town, said one of the main reasons the number of executions had dropped was that for the first time the Government was allowing every prisoner on death row the opportunity to exhaust every possible avenue towards a reprieve.

This pre-supposed that this was not being done before, which was a "horrendous situation".

Professor Davis believes the Government is responding to both domestic and international pressure.

He pointed out there were almost 300 people on death row at present and if they were all hanged — or a large number of them — this would mean "an enormous number of executions, which would bring on more pressure".

He believed there was "a wind of change" blowing through Government on the issue of capital punishment.

Mr Peter Leon, chairman of the Witwatersrand region of Lawyers for Human Rights, said the fact that no one had been hanged for two months was "a very hopeful sign".

He agreed one reason for this was that the Department of Justice was ensuring all death row prisoners exercised all legal rights. If a prisoner had not made use of his right to petition the State President, the Department would pressure him to do so.

Mr Leon believed there was "considerable embarrassment" in Pretoria that in 1987 our execution rate was only slightly lower than Iran's. It was clear the death penalty had been allowed to "get out of control".

Discretionary basis

He believed the growing exercise of clemency had a lot to do with the campaign being waged by the society and others to have the death penalty scrapped.

It was also interesting to note that the Government's own Law Commission recommended that the death penalty be used on a discretionary, rather than a mandatory basis.

Ms Laurel Angus, a member of the national council for the society, said she, too, was very encouraged by the latest developments. It was significant that, in his first address as State President, Mr de Klerk had chosen to announce the commutation of seven death sentences.

Teen baby boom



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South 2-8/11/89

PREGNANCIES among schoolgirls are booming.

And this week the country's various education departments were sharply criticised for the lack of sex education at schools by family planners and social workers

The head of the Family Planning Unit at Groote Schuur Hospital, Dr Esther Sapire, said the Peninsula Maternity Services delivered an average of 400 babies each year of 16-year-old and younger

Teenagers were not getting support and information at home or at schools, a major contributing factor to the increase in teenage pregnancies

"Peer pressure is another contributing factor. They are made to feel like freaks if they are not sexually active," Sapire said

"Because of this pressure their experience of sex is often devoid of all intimacy, love and caring. It is more of an animal act than an expression of love."

Sapire said teenagers who decided to have sex should realise that they would enter an adult world

"She will be sitting in queues at hospital instead of playing netball with her friends

"A child is so disorganised, how can she remember to take a pill every day?"

Sapire said a survey conducted among 1 000 women at an antenatal clinic showed that while 99 percent knew about contraception, 75 percent had an unplanned pregnancy

More than 20 percent of the women surveyed were teenagers and 50 percent were pregnant for the second time, with an unwanted baby

Apathetic

"It isn't that they don't know about contraception or where to get it. It's just that they are apathetic and believed it couldn't happen to them," Sapire said

She said parents were not involved in sex education and schools were not equipped to do so

Doctors, who could be an ideal source of information, were more involved in treating the sick than educating their patients

"On the other side we have peer pressure. Some children lie a lot, claiming to have had sex with lots of partners," Sapire said

"In the media you often see two people glancing across a restaurant and the next minute they're in bed. Casual sex seems to be natural and acceptable in society. Contraception or the risks involved in casual sex is never represented

"Journals and magazines have more articles about how to be a better lover or how to achieve a blockbuster orgasm. The techniques of sex become more important than responsibility in sex."

While the law prevented sex with minors — children under the age of 16 — it did not prevent them from experimenting or experiencing sex at an early age

"The lawyers can make the laws but they cannot stop teenagers from having sex," Sapire said

"I spoke to a 15-year-old who had already had eight partners

"I have been involved in family planning since 1957 and I have never seen a teenage virgin requesting contraception

"We are accused of encouraging teenagers to have sex by providing them with contraception, but as they are already sexually active we believe they need protection from unwanted pregnancies

"It would be irresponsible to refuse to provide protection because they are at risk"



Children as young as 12 are experimenting with sex and girls become mothers at 14, REHANA ROSSOUW discovered in an investigation into teenage pregnancy.

A Mitchells Plain teacher confirmed that six pupils in her Standard 7 class this year dropped out because of pregnancies.

Many blame the lack of sex education and contraception at schools and in the community:

Teenagers who became sexually active at a very young age were often badly affected if the relationship broke up. They may suffer eating dysfunctions later, or depression or even consider suicide

"Sexual dysfunction may occur from having sex without intimacy

"At our clinics we provide counselling as well as contraceptives. Some of them are not happy about what they are doing and we do not moralise, we guide them to make decisions which will be comfortable to live with

"They need to be told of the risks of sexually transmitted diseases, of AIDS and herpes

"Cancer of the cervix is more likely to develop later if a girl starts sex early and has frequent partners

"When we speak to the teenagers, most of them say they have never considered this," Sapire said

"The baby also does not have much of a chance in life. The young girls repeat the lack of parental guidance, trust and bonding. The babies are often left in the care of someone else while they go out and work to support it

"They don't realise that a baby is a 24-hour responsibility for life"

Sapire said she attempted to combat the problem by training trainers in family planning and lecturing social workers and medical students on sexuality and contraception

"There are 59 youth advisory cen-

tres in South Africa where teenagers can go for counselling and sex education

"There is definitely a need for adequate sex education at schools but it does not seem likely that this will be provided soon," Sapire said

"Parents need to be educated at the same time so that their children know they can speak openly to them about their problems

"The most important lesson to give a teenager is to tell them to like themselves and have enough information to make their own choices

Undesirable

"If they feel good enough about themselves and feel confident to do their own thing, they will not follow the crowd

"An unwanted pregnancy at any age is undesirable"

Teachers and social workers complained that the education departments were not providing adequate resources and funding to encourage proper sex education at schools

Outside welfare and service organisations were not encouraged to visit schools to provide lectures or contraception

Schoolgirls who fell pregnant were required to leave school and many never returned

Teachers speculated that teenagers experimented with sex on the schoolgrounds

A teacher at a Mitchells Plain school said this year six pupils in her Std 7 class (aged from 13 and 15) had dropped out because they were pregnant

"It's tragic. The girls' whole lives are ruined. They come back to the school to show us their babies who are often unwashed, underfed and not properly cared for. What future does this baby have?"

Teachers say although they cannot prove it, the statistics in teenage pregnancies increase after periods of boycotts

Pupils, who are usually supervised by teachers while their parents work, stay at home, invite a few friends — and in some cases — end up pregnant

"The major problem at schools is pride. Principals are not willing to reflect what is happening at individual schools," said Shaun Samuels, a worker at the Careers Research and Information Centre (CRIC)

"Principals either want to compete with other schools or feel that the high teenage pregnancy rate is a reflection on themselves"

Statistics of pregnancies at schools were undisclosed because many were hidden or not admitted by staff

Samuels said a major problem in combating teenage pregnancies at schools was the lack of resources, particularly in rural areas. Pupils in rural areas had to create their own entertainment.

Sad regrets of the gymslip mums

Melanie

(Not her real name)

"I WAS fourteen years old in Std 7. All my friends were having sex with their boyfriends. It was the in thing

"We would do it after scenes, or at a friend's house after school before her parents got home

"I didn't think of getting the pill or condoms or something. Condoms were things boys made fun of — you know, blow it up or fill it with water. Besides, I wasn't going to walk into a clinic and tell the nurses I was having sex already

"Then I was pregnant. It took me a long time to realise. First I was scared, then I told a few friends. They were excited, they thought it would be kind of cute to have a baby

"I thought my parents would kill me but it wasn't so bad. I got a long speech and that was it

"I left school and waited for the baby to come. When she was born my friends used to visit and play with her, saying how cute she is

"After a while they stopped coming, I think the novelty wore off. I got more and more bored. I was sitting at home weekends while other kids my age were having a jol

"I used to leave my daughter with my mother and go out, sometimes the whole weekend

"If I could do it all over again, I'd do it differently"

Janine

(Not her real name)

"I COULDN'T tell my mother because I knew she would be very disappointed in me. I kept putting it off until it was too late, she knew already

"I am in Std 9 and my parents wanted me to study further — law or something

"They really freaked, said I was throwing my life away. My father wanted me to have an abortion, but because I told them so late, we couldn't arrange it

"I'm going to do my matric by correspondence now. I'm still going to study at university when my baby's older

"I'm now six months pregnant. My boyfriend hasn't visited once since I told him I was pregnant. I never want to see him again"

Janine's mother said she never realised her daughter was having sex. If she had known, she would have done something about it

"I never spoke to her about sex or contraceptives. She never told me she was sexually active

"The children of today know more about sex than their parents do. Why couldn't she take responsibility for it

"If she wanted to have sex, she shouldn't have expected us to be the ones who worry whether she falls pregnant or not"

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mail 3/11/89

Upsetting the planners

Officials in the Department of Development Planning are slowly having to come to grips with the consequences of scrapping influx control four years ago

Experts have, of course, always argued that the process of urbanisation is unstoppable. They will not be surprised by the Urban Foundation's recent figures showing just how rapidly SA's rural population is urbanising

For government planners, on the other hand, the statistics are a rude awakening from the delusion that you could scrap influx control yet still, somehow, deflect migration to the cities by offering "attractions" in alternative rural development centres

Research done by the foundation's urbanisation director Ann Bernstein and her team, reveals that by the year 2010, SA's population will be around 60m, compared to 34m in 1980. Blacks would comprise 80% of the total, up from 72% in 1980. Moreover, whereas in 1985 SA's metropolitan areas had a total black population of 9,3m, this is expected to rise by 300% to 26,8m by 2010

That's not all. By the year 2000, SA will have at least four major centres with populations the size of the Witwatersrand today (4m), while the PWV alone will have some 12m by then

These figures have jolted the bureaucrats in Pretoria. For years urbanisation was seen as an undesirable process that had to be curbed at all costs. Now they're beginning to concede that their previous policy of pouring money into decentralised growth points might have been ill-advised. The lesson of the uneconomic cost of job-creation in far-flung decentralised industries, rather than concentrating on existing metropolitan areas, is getting through. Some estimates are that as much as R700m/year was pumped into incentive schemes in a vain attempt to keep blacks out of the cities.

An estimated 300 000 job seekers enter the labour market each year. The Decentralisation Board's 1986/1987 annual report says 126 366 jobs were directly created by its initiatives in the previous five years. At a cost of R2,054bn, that's about R15 882 a job.

Government's own research highlights the weaknesses in the system. The Nkuhlu report, a critical analysis of current decentralisation policy by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), found that the majority of industries established in these areas were unsustainable. In 1986/1987, 25% of them were technically insolvent, while 33% had not made a profit. Between 52% and 74% would not have been profitable but for subsidies. Profits in 1986/1987 were lower than in 1982/1983. Average profit — taking the subsidies into account

— was 2% on assets

The DBSA's report (not yet officially released and due to be discussed by the Cabinet and the TVBC States in the new year), concludes that the existing industrial development points are not generating enough momentum to become self-sustaining. It also questions whether the cost of the programme justifies its results

It broadly recommends that the costs of the programme should be scaled down and that assistance should be confined to two types of incentive packages (details yet to be defined). Also, that sectors other than manufacturing (such as agriculture, small business and tourism) should also qualify for some form of aid. In short, a multi-sectoral approach based on comparative cost advantages, urban industrial integration and people participation

DBSA officials confirm a major shift in decentralisation policy is in the offing, but say the situation is "extremely sensitive" as the proposed changes do not yet have government's blessing. DBSA director of policy analysis Stef Coetzee admits there are "structural weaknesses" in the present scheme and there is to be closer integration between urban and regional development policy in future. He stresses, however, that "even if there are serious shortcomings, there are aspects of the current policy that have worked well. You can't just discredit the

whole policy. What we are dealing with is a process of structural economic reform"

So despite overwhelming international and SA evidence that decentralisation policies have failed, government planners seem reluctant to jettison the old policy entirely.

Emphasis is at least likely to shift to a larger number of deconcentration points located between the homelands and the cities. There's also growing recognition of the importance of cities as such and a realisation that planners ignore them at their peril. In short, there has been progress, but we're still likely to be saddled with pretty contradictory and inappropriate legislation.

Bernstein believes ad hoc approaches like the ones likely to emerge no longer have any relevance. Government, she says, has to acknowledge the reality of urbanisation and stop trying to stand in its way. She points to foundation research which revealed that "of the 2,4m people living in informal settlements in the PWV area, 67% had been resident in the area for between five and 10 years. That means two-thirds were living here before the abolition of influx control"

Research shows that the major trend in urbanisation in SA is to the important urban centres. The reality, says Bernstein, is that "cities have coped better than people thought they would in improving the quality of life of individuals and as centres of economic activity. The decentralisation policy seeks to create self-sustaining urban centres to offer a choice to people. That's not happening. In fact, the evidence is to the contrary. The number of people who can be induced to live in these areas is demographically insignificant"

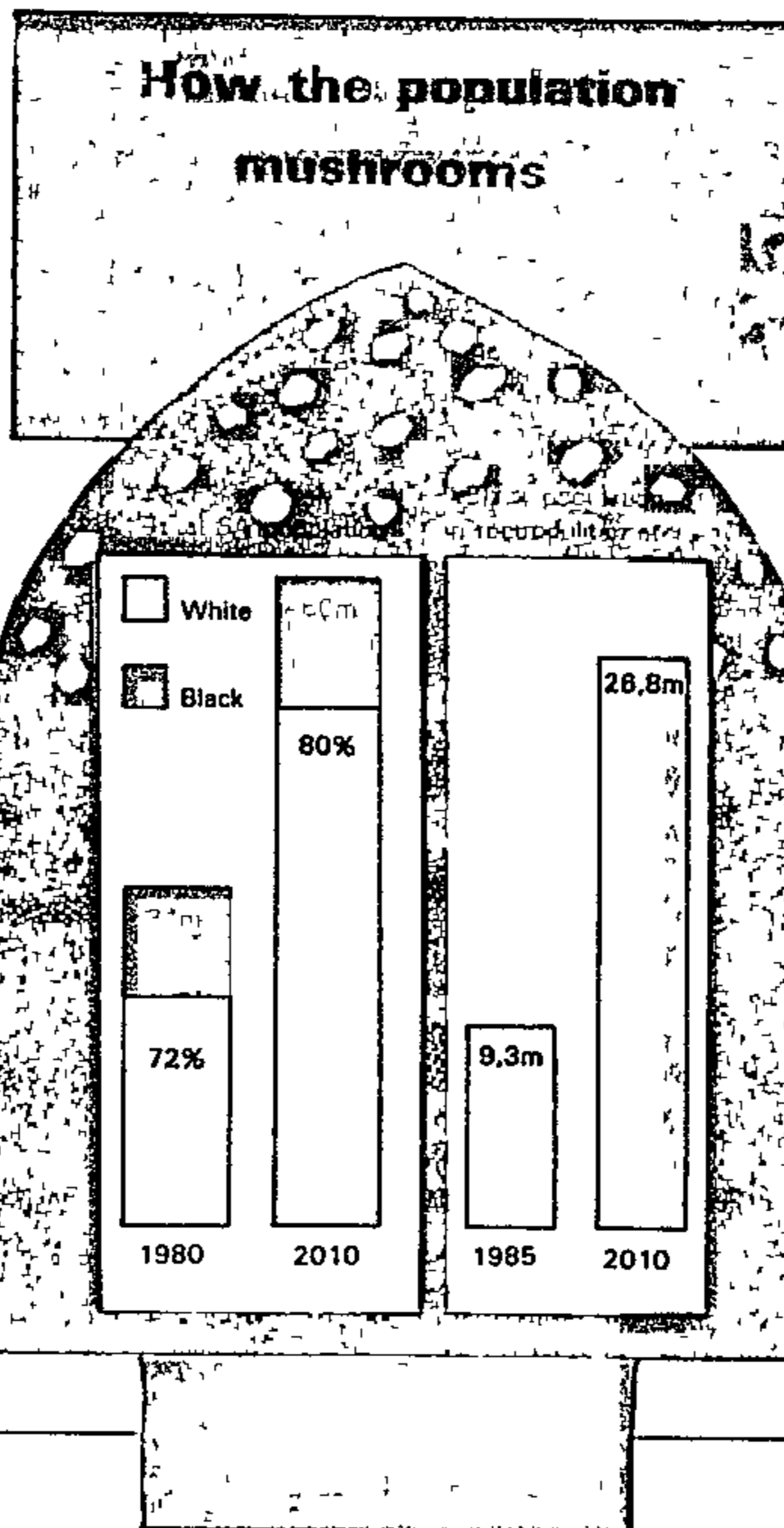
The evidence clearly suggests that government must abandon its decentralisation policy and concentrate, instead, on what Bernstein calls managed urban growth. Here the focus should be on managing the real problems of urban development, such as the massive growth of informal housing on city peripheries and the effective "greying" of inner city areas.

The tragedy, says Bernstein, is that decentralisation has distracted policy makers from their primary goal of planning a democratic, non-racial metropolitan future.

"To compound the problem, we waste time by debating whether a black South African can live next to a white South African."

She adds: "This is not the key issue facing our city managers. The priority for investment shouldn't be Bronkhorstspuit or the capital of Venda."

"The key issues should be how we should be managing our cities that will more than double in population between 1980 and the year 2000 — a decade away"



Birth control methods debated

EVERY conventional females using contracep-
method of birth pre- tives who fall pregnant.
vention has a failure rate Of the various forms
considering the number of of contraception like "the

0,001 percent in every 10
000 women falling preg-
nant.

It is because of this
lower failure rate that
sterilisation is the prefer-
ed method in females who
have strong medical rea-
sons not to ever fall preg-
nant again.

Among the reasons are
a severe heart disease,

serious sugar diabetes and
hypertension.

However, a number of
hospitals in the country
have policies which pro-
hibit sterilisation on any
woman unless her hus-
band agrees to it irrespec-
tive of the serious risk to
her health which may be
posed by accidental preg-
nancy.

Ironically, any married
man can easily have a
vasectomy (male sterilisa-
tion) without much fuss
being made about his
wife's consent.

Pietersburg official of
the Community Health
Awareness Project
(Chap), Dr Tom
Marishane, said: "Ideally,
consent of both married

partners should be sought
in deference to
matrimonial bliss. How-
ever, if the male, despite
strong medical evidence
presented to him does not
wish to consent, the final
decision should be with
the female.

"We cannot reiterate
enough the importance of
presenting medical
grounds for sterilisation
to a husband in a manner
which makes him to un-
derstand that well. This is
the spirit contained in an
informed consent to any
operative procedure on a
patient, or one's rela-
tions," Marishane said.

Self-insemination dangers

Medical Reporter

Gynaecologists commenting on the alleged self-insemination of a Johannesburg woman who gave birth to twins last week were concerned about the threat of sexually-transmitted diseases

Ms Elaine Ensor, a lesbian who apparently artificially-inseminated herself with the aid of a disposable syringe, gave birth to a boy and a girl in a Roodepoort clinic on Thursday. The sperm was donated by a coloured homosexual friend.

An in-vitro fertilisation expert told The Star this method of home-style insemination was possible, provided the sperm was kept in warm, humid conditions and used within three days, but he

queried how carefully the donor had been tested for sexually-transmitted diseases

"In Australia there was a case where two girls died of Aids after artificial insemination. In this country, the law states that the sperm donor in such a case must be tested for sexually-transmitted diseases every three months. Not just for Aids but for herpes and other venereal diseases. These diseases are not necessarily externally visible but may be carried by the sperm."

Ms Ensor's donor told a Sunday newspaper he had been tested for Aids.

A gynaecologist in private practice said he was concerned other childless people might try to copy Ms Ensor. He said he felt very strongly about the issue and that it horrified him

Star 16/11/89

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Two sets of triplets *star 17/11/89* 237 born at Baragwanath

Medical Reporter

Maternity staff at Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital might be forgiven for thinking the stork was a little over generous last week

Two sets of triplets, four girls and two boys, were born within two days of each other, swelling nursery numbers rather unexpectedly

While the hospital was prepared for the first set born at 5 pm on November 9, the second set were a surprise, even to their mother

Miss Julia Sithole (17) arrived at the hospital just two hours before the caesarean section birth of her three babies on November 11. Unable to read or write and living in the rural area of Jacksonsdrift near Vereeniging, she had had no ante-natal care and was unaware she was carrying triplets.

When visited by The Star at Baragwanath on Wednesday, Miss Sithole shyly admitted to being scared when doctors told her she was having three babies and would have to have a caesarean section. She has another

child, born when she was just 14 years old

Hospital staff said they did not know how she would support the children. Their proud father, Raymond, a 20-year-old apprentice builder, earns only R100 a week

"If anyone can help this family we would be very grateful," a hospital sister said

PREPARED

To Miss Rose Dlodlo (39), another three babies were no big deal. She has five already

Happily, Miss Dlodlo, a domestic worker from Melville, had been attending ante-natal clinics before her triplets' birth and was well-prepared for the threesome

The three girls, whom she has named Thandi, Thandeka and Thembi, were so tiny at birth they were placed in the premature baby ward, but if their loud squeals are anything to go by, they are quite healthy.

Miss Dlodlo said she would return to work as soon as she was discharged from hospital and would take her three babies home to her employer's house

Big baby boom at Bara

By SELLO SERIPE

237 C. Press 19/11/89

BARAGWANATH Hospital is having a pre-Christmas baby boom

Two sets of triplets have been delivered within days of each other

Rose Dlodlo, 39, a domestic worker, produced three girls – Thembi, Thandi and Thandeka – on November 9

Two days later, while admiring

nurses and other mothers in the maternity wards were still talking about the triplets, 17-year-old Julia Sithole gave birth to two boys and a girl by Caesarean section

“I have completed my task and it is their father’s business to name them,” she said

Their proud 20-year-old father is an apprentice builder

Vehicle accidents can hurt back pocket

Star
239
20/11/89

Deaths and injuries from motor vehicle accidents continue to soar each year. At the Johannesburg Hospital, for example, 96 percent of the 25 000 trauma cases treated annually are motor vehicle accident victims.

For the State patient, treatment at provincial hospitals is immediate and inexpensive. For medical aid members, the private institution is the obvious place to go after a motor vehicle accident and most believe their medical scheme membership will provide the necessary financial cover.

Not so, says Dr Mackenzie. The patient will pay out of his own pocket. And if injuries are extensive, this can be financially ruinous.

Compensation

He will eventually be compensated but only after liability has been established in the courts. Depending on the outcome, either the MVA Fund or one of its appointed agents will usually meet the medical costs. Alternatively, if liability is not established, the medical aid scheme is obliged to pay, but this may be 12 to 18 months after the accident.

While the medical aid patient can, and is often obliged to, seek treatment in a provincial institution, standards in these hospitals have dropped considerably.

What does the medical aid patient in a private hospital do until he is paid out?

"The patient needs financial assistance from the time he or she crosses the threshold of the hospital, and this is where the existing system is deficient," Dr Mackenzie believes.

"The medical aid schemes say 'There is a legal dispute. In terms of the working of the MVA Act we are not suppliers and therefore are not entitled to claim medical and hospital costs directly from authorised insurers or the MVA Fund.' The MVA Fund in turn says 'Sorry, the courts still have to decide the matter. In the meantime why don't you try the medical aid scheme'."

As a result of delayed payment, private hospitals are unwilling to admit MVA cases unless a sizeable

The Motor Vehicle Assurance (MVA) system has far-reaching deficiencies, particularly for the medical aid member, warns Dr Don Mackenzie, who serves on the Motor Vehicle Accidents Act Committee of the Medical Association of South Africa.
TONI YOUNGHUSBAND reports.

deposit is paid up-front.

This also serves as a disincentive for private hospitals to provide the necessary infrastructure and specialised facilities for emergency treatment.

Dr Mackenzie says many full-time doctors entrusted with the emergency treatment and subsequent reconstructive procedures at provincial hospitals are newly qualified, relatively inexperienced and without formal training in the various surgical disciplines.

"They simply do not possess the necessary expertise to deal with difficult and complex poly-trauma cases

"When one considers that the ages of MVA victims fall mainly in the age group 15 to 34, with a three-to-one male predominance, one does not have to be Albert Einstein to appreciate what a critical role their efficient and speedy treatment and rehabilitation has on productivity and the economy of the country"

Dr Mackenzie has suggested that a new MVA scheme be established with the following features

- A no-fault or no-blame type of insurance which includes the treatment of injuries only. It should be run by a private insurance company or conglomerate which should have no connection with any medical aid scheme.
- The insurance must be compulsory.
- Funding should be by a fuel levy collected by the Central Energy Fund and paid to the insurers
- The existing MVA legislation would still operate for the determination of damages in respect of pain and suffering and loss of earnings.

Surplus funds could be used to build quality private trauma hospitals and reopen existing facilities such as wards at the Johannesburg Hospital closed because of severe staff shortages and lack of funds.

A STORM erupted this week over a "family planning" clinic providing easy abortions for white South African women a mere four hours' drive from Johannesburg.

The clinic, which opened in the Bophuthatswana town of Mafikeng a month ago and has already performed about 30 abortions, is operating illegally and is to be closed, an angry Bop government official said this week.

It was opened by doctors who got permission to run a family planning clinic, not an abortion centre, said the official. Its closure will put paid to the hopes of hundreds of women who planned to end unwanted pregnancies by slipping across the border.

The clinic has been inundated with calls from desperate women who welcomed the "legal" alternative to backstreet abortions.

But the homeland's Secretary of Health, Dr Paul Mokgethi, is furious that the clinic has been operating without a licence. He will meet the doctors who run it tomorrow. "I am fuming," he said. "When the doctors applied for a licence they told me they were going to run a family planning centre

Planned

"Imagine my surprise on discovering that South African women were flocking there to terminate unwanted pregnancies

"I have no choice but to close the operation down"

The Marie Stopes International Organisation — named after the birth control pioneer who set up clinics for women more than 60 years ago — provided R350 000 to set up the Well Woman Centre in Mafikeng.

Dr Charles Schlebaum, who heads the clinic, qualified in the Netherlands in 1966 and registered with the South African Medical and Dental Council in February this year.

So far, the clinic has only offered abortion facilities, but it planned to operate eventually as a full-scale family planning centre

Life

Dr Schlebaum was out of the country when the clinic's cover was blown this week and could not be reached for comment, but the centre's petite manageress and nurse, Mrs Thandi Mhlongo, admitted they were under investigation.

Bophuthatswana's abortion laws are the same as those in South Africa and a woman may abort only with the permission

"Go-ahead" is granted if pregnancy threatens a woman's life or mental health, if the baby will be born seriously mentally or physically handicapped or if the woman conceived during a rape attack.

Dr Lieba Cohen of the Transvaal Family Planning

Ministry to shut down Bop 'family planning' clinic as SA

whites pour in for illegal ops

Charles Schlebaum, who qualified as a doctor in the Netherlands



The bright entrance of the Well Woman Centre in a quiet street in Mafikeng

Association said "It is not easy to get a legal abortion

"Any woman seeking one must be counselled by a social worker and two psychiatrists at a State hospital

If they judge her fit, the abortion is performed"

But, say pro-abortion campaigners, the number of women who have inquired about the Bophuthatswana

clinic or made the pilgrimage to the neat centre in a quiet Mafikeng street proves that women in this country want abortion on demand.

Since the Well Woman

Centre opened, more than 30 women — some only 16 others of 40 — have travelled to Mafikeng for abortions.

Mrs Mhlongo says the phones have not stopped ringing for days

"We are fully booked for weeks ahead. We've had calls from all over South Africa and so far only one caller has phoned to condemn the centre

"I am not surprised at the response. We are providing a service women desperately need"

Thousands of women in South Africa have illegal abortions every year

A spokesman for the Abortion Reform Action Group, Mr Chris Diamond, said about 200 000 illegal abortions were performed every year in South Africa

"ARAG would like to see the law in this country changed so that women who want abortions can get them on demand," he said.

Next door

Sunday Times, Dec 10 1989

abortions storm

Babies galore around the country on Christmas Day

Staff Reporter

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More than 100 babies were born in the Transvaal on Christmas Day, the first of them a little girl born at one minute after midnight in Garankuwa Hospital near Pretoria

Twenty other babies were also born in the hospital. Other big hospitals richly blessed on Christmas were Leratong Hospital on the East Rand with 13 new-borns and Johannesburg's Coronation Hospital which had 14 births

Coronation's first Christmas baby, a boy, who still has to be named, was born to Ms Carmen Meyers (16) of Newclare, at 12 07 am weighing 2,7 kg

Five babies were born at the Johannesburg Hospital and four at the HF Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria. Klerksdorp also saw the birth of four babies.

Fourteen-year-old Patricia Mashexa of Orlando West, Soweto, was probably

the country's youngest Christmas mother. She gave birth to a baby girl at Baragwanath Hospital, which recorded its lowest number of Christmas babies in years.

Abigail, who was born five minutes into Christmas and weighed 3,4 kg, was one of the five Christmas babies born at Baragwanath.

In the northern Transvaal, seven babies were born on Christmas Day.

A Natal couple, Mr Rajendra Sahue and his wife Sunisha, of Verulam, received the unusual Christmas present of quads — three boys and a girl. Mother and babies are doing well at the St Aidan's Hospital in Durban.

In the Free State at least 65 children were born on December 25.

Harare's two major hospitals delivered 30 babies on Christmas Day, the Ziana news agency reports, quoting spokesmen for the institutions.

POPULATION — VITAL ~~STATISTICS~~ STATISTICS

1990

High rate of still births in poor areas worries the experts

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THE high perinatal mortality rate in the lower socio-economic groups is a matter of great concern for the medical world.

This concern is highlighted in a new study on deaths at and around the time of birth.

The study was conducted in the Tygerberg Hospital area by the Perinatal Mortality Research Unit of the Medical Research Council.

During the 18-month study period, 12 587 patients were delivered, of whom 356 had a stillborn infant weighing 500 grams or more.

All stillbirths that occurred between January 1984 and June 1985 in a "Coloured" population were studied.

The mothers hospital record was studied to obtain her age, last date of menstrual cycle, information on clinic attendance and any complications that had occurred during pregnancy

The infant was examined for any external abnormality.

The placenta was also checked for blood clots, discoloration of membranes and loss of normal shine.

Once all the results were available the cause of the stillbirth was classified as follows:

1. Infections - acute amniotic fluid infection diagnosed on clinical grounds and syphilis (diagnosed by the specific clinical tests).

2. Diabetes - when an abnormal glucose had been diagnosed in the

mother

3. Unknown - when no specific cause could be found on clinical grounds

4. Anoxia-enclampsia and severe hypertension, intra-uterine (death inside the womb) growth retardation and when there was a problem with the umbilical cord.

5. Trauma - mechanical difficulty, complicated delivery or where precipitous labour caused cerebral haemorrhage.

The study supported the findings of Woods and Draper that infections and congenital abnormalities are major

HEALTH NEWS



By MOKGADI PELLA

causes of intra-uterine death among the lower

socio-economic group in the Cape

When the incidence of the different causes of intra-uterine death is considered, it becomes clear that it is much more common among patients who receive no ante-natal care (care before birth).

Various financial factors certainly influence attendance at ante-natal clinics, as was found during the economic recession in the USA during 1982 when the proportion of patients who did not receive ante-natal care increased from 6,2 percent in 1980 to 8,2 percent

RS Greenberg found that the efficacy of ante-natal services was modified by the social status

Poor socio-economic circumstances are often associated with malnutrition, which may be aggravated by pregnancy

This was supported by a study in Addis Ababa where a correlation was found between stillbirths and severe poverty.

This study postulated that malnutrition might play a role in increasing the incidence of these deaths.

One thing is clear,

however the medical world is becoming increasingly concerned by the apparent link between high rates of poverty and high rates of stillbirth

Greatest killers are on the ground

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Motor accidents, circulatory disorders and malignant growths are the major cause of death in South Africa, according to an article in the latest issue of the *Continuing Medical Education Monthly*.

"Road accidents account for 42 percent of all non-natural causes of death. Yet the public alarm caused by an aircraft accident overshadows concern about road deaths," writes Sanlam's chief medical adviser, Dr Altus van der Merwe.

SMOKERS

In fact, motor cars cause 19 times more deaths per kilometre than air travel and motor-cycles 480 times more.

But a smoker is 20 times more likely to die from smoking than in a traffic accident.

One in 400 smokers who smokes less than 20 cigarettes a day is likely to die for every year of exposure compared to one in 8 000 people in a traffic accident.

Circulatory disorders are responsible for 41,9 percent of male deaths and 40,3 percent of female deaths and growths cause 17,5 percent of deaths among men and 18,2 percent among women.

In a study conducted between 1973 and 1982, it was found that motor-cycle accidents caused paralysis in 24,8 percent of the cases.

PREVENTABLE

Relative risks of paralysis from popular sporting activities were listed as riding 18 percent, diving 16 percent, mountaineering 14 percent, gymnastics 12 percent, trampolining 8 percent, motor-cross 7,7 percent and hang-gliding four percent.

"It gives one food for thought to see that 65 percent of all premature deaths and 83 percent of potential years of life lost are due to preventable conditions. Can society afford not to take up this challenge?" Dr van der Merwe concludes.

THOUSANDS OF TEENAGERS HAVE BACKSTREET OPS

SAFETY ABORTION STROCK

W/E Akeas 24/2/90
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By VIVIEN HORLER, Weekend Argus Reporter

THOUSANDS of South African teenagers are having backstreet abortions and risking serious illness, even death, every year because of the rigidity of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act.

So says Professor Eleanor Nash of the University of Cape Town's department of psychiatry, who, along with many others wants to see the law changed.

Amid calls for a new look at the Act, she says pregnant girls under 16 should be allowed to have a legal abortion without proving that having a baby will mentally unbalance them.

Both Ms Carole Charlewood, the Democratic Party's spokeswoman on women's affairs, and Professor Lynn Gillis, also of UCT's department of psychiatry, believe it is time the government looked at the 15-year-old Abortion Act again.

Professor Nash says teenagers of both sexes need access to sex education and contraception, and girls should be given every encouragement by the authorities to remain at school if they do become pregnant, including counselling, health care and crèche facilities.

In a paper in a recent South African Medical Journal, Professor Nash quoted figures which indicated that thousands of teenage girls, unable to get a legal abortion, resort to backstreet methods and then need hospital treatment.

In 1985, for example, while 102 girls (15-19 years old) obtained legal abortions in this country and another 105 of the same age went to Britain for an abortion, a staggering 13 600 were operated on for "removal of residues of a pregnancy", according to Department of Health figures.

Professor Nash told Weekend Argus that while some of those cases probably involved spontaneous miscarriages, the medical profession believed "most" were the result of illegal abortions.

Many of the girls were septic when they were admitted.

"Options should be there"

Ms Charlewood said she did not favour abortion on demand, but said "the options should be there for those in the greatest need".

"I think a new look at the Abortion Act is long overdue, and certainly the extent of the need has to be investigated."

"Backstreet abortions can be horrific in terms of the permanent damage caused. Girls can be left permanently sterile, and I've come across cases where young girls have bled so much they've needed emergency hysterectomies. Backstreet abortions can also kill, of course."

"There is also the problem of population growth — one of the most serious problems facing this country — as well as the fact that a teenage mother's schooling is interrupted."

In an editorial in the same Medical Journal, Professor Gillis said it was generally felt that girls under 15, in the post-pubertal period, should not be exposed to the stresses of pregnancy and childbirth because this could "throw many of them off their developmental course in ways which carry ominous implications for maturation."

He said "There is evidence that young adolescents are particularly unready: they experience pregnancy and childbirth much as children do. They frequently have a poor knowledge of conception and contraception, the baby is conceptualised as an object and not as a living being, and they do not think of themselves as mothers."

"They characteristically react to their predicament by massive denial, which explains the common clinical finding that many hide the pregnancy until very late."

The Minister of National Health, Dr Rina Verter, has indicated that she is prepared to look at

STICK-A-PIC CLUE MIX-UP

THE last clue in The Argus-Atkinson's Toyota Stick-a-pic competition in the Saturday Special edition and some copies of the Late News edition of Weekend Argus today was incorrect.

Entrants who paste this clue onto their grids will not be disqualified, and the clue, which appeared in most copies of the Late News and Sunday/Racing and Sports final editions of Weekend Argus, will again be published in The Argus on Monday. We regret the error.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The required information is not readily available. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member it may be mentioned that during the period 1/1/88-31/12/89 no prosecution has been instituted in the area concerned.

Sexual Offences Act: offences

57 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Justice How many persons were (a) prosecuted and (b) convicted of (i) offences under section 14 of the Sexual Offences Act, No 23 of 1957, and (ii) incest during the latest specified period of five years for which statistics are available?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE B145E
237

The information is not readily available in the Department. In an effort to be of assistance to the Honourable Member, the following information was obtained from the Central Statistical Services. Hansard 22/2/90

Statistics for prosecutions and convictions under sections 14 and 15 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1957 (Act 23 of 1957), are kept jointly Section 14 and 15 of the Act

Period	Prosecuted	Convicted
1983-1984	400	330

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

UNIVERSITY	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Orange Free State	8 819	186	—	73	—
Natal	8 143	275	2 147	1 593	—
Rhodes	2 922	149	165	443	—
Rand Afrikaans	8 052	377	11	129	—
Witwatersrand	13 962	289	1 422	2 250	—
Port Elizabeth	4 209	385	30	74	—
Potchefstroom	8 361	102	14	240	—
Pretoria	21 654	82	23	116	—
Cape Town	9 960	1 841	425	1 096	—
Stellenbosch	13 269	507	11	40	—
South Africa	56 537	5 319	9 903	41 445	—

The above provisional statistics were obtained from SAPSE table 2 7 and include both undergraduate and postgraduate students

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

INTERPELLATIONS

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

General Affairs

Aids. available statistics
Mr M RAJAB asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

Whether there was an increase in the incidence of Aids during the latest specified period of 12 months for which statistics are available, if so, what steps does the Government intend taking in this regard?

D21E INT

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT Mr Chairman, 135 Aids cases were diagnosed in 1989, compared to 87 cases during 1988. Up to the end of 1987, Aids occurred predominantly amongst White homosexual men. Since 1988, however, an increase in the number of Black cases has come to our attention, and in 1989 22.7% of cases were Blacks, the main modes of transmission being heterosexual and mother-to-child. Only 12 Coloured and 2 Asian Aids cases have been identified.

Due to the long latent incubation period of the human immuno-deficiency virus, we know that the cases presenting now merely reflect the pattern of exposure approximately ten years ago—in other words, during the late seventies and early eighties.

This means that an increasing number of cases will occur in the next decade, even should no further spread of the virus occur as from now. Two broad avenues of intervention are possible. The first is that the blood transfusion services are to render blood and blood products as safe as possible—this is being done at a cost of approximately R10 million per year. The second avenue is the education of the population aimed at safer practices.

The two main risk practices are multiple sexual partners, be it homosexual or heterosexual, and the intravenous use of drugs. These practices are

not medical problems but forms of social behaviour which cannot successfully be controlled by legislation but rather by education. Therefore, the responsibility for 90% of the transmission rests with the community and not with a single State department, the State or the private sector alone.

The State is not shying away from its responsibility, but cannot succeed on its own. Therefore the only reasonable chance of success would be if the problem could be addressed by the community itself. Community involvement in the educational programme is a prerequisite to success. The department has launched awareness campaigns and has disseminated knowledge through the media, brochures to the general public and professional groups, such as medical and dental practitioners, as well as the nursing profession. The latter came off the press last week and is in the process of being mailed to all nurses.

However, motivation towards safer practices cannot be achieved only through mass campaigns. A small-group or individual approach is needed. The department has established Aids training and information centres—which are called attics—to facilitate training of individuals from the community to achieve this. Other aspects may also be addressed and the State has established an Aids Advisory Group [Time expired].

Mr M RAJAB Mr Chairman, at the outset allow me to welcome the hon the Minister to this House. I believe this is the first opportunity she has had to visit us since she was appointed. I am sorry that a matter such as Aids had to be the first item on the agenda as it were.

I listened very attentively to the hon the Minister and I want to say that the projected position is quite frightening. We know that an independent survey done very recently has found that by next year 18% of all Blacks in South Africa between the ages of 15 and 60 will be infected with the HIV positive Aids virus. It is frightening that this survey has also established that within eight years half of these people will be dead.

As far as we are concerned, as bad as the problem may be obviously we who come from Natal are more alarmed than most, because the pattern appears to be that Natal and KwaZulu would be the areas where this growth—if I may use that word—will be taking place. Although

Thousands risk illegal abortion

237 w/6/16/65 24/2/90
 ■ From page 1.

any new evidence about the Abortion Act which is brought to her attention.

In a 10-year study at Paarl Hospital from 1973, about five percent of all mothers were 16 or younger, and about 8 percent of all the women who were referred to Groote Schuur's Pregnancy Advisory Service were under 16.

Says Professor Nash "We have found that the majority of girls referred to the advisory service are sexually ignorant, many have been sexually active but are unaware of the availability of contraceptives.

"The parents have often been taken unawares, are often not equipped to advise the girl, and some have not even used contraceptives themselves.

"Abortion is just one possibility Pupils — girls and boys — need to be taught about sexual education, contraception and mothercraft, so they receive an education for life and are not just taught narrow academic subjects like English and Afrikaans.

"A pregnant girl needs to stay at school and complete her education or she may end up an ill-educated, unskilled and often not a very conscientious mother who gives her child a bad start."

Low birthweight

Youthful pregnancies carry risks, including potentially life-threatening pre-eclamptic toxæmia, premature labour, high blood pressure and a disproportion between the size of the mother's pelvis and the baby's head.

There are also risks for the baby, which include competition between the foetus and the rapidly growing mother for nutrients, low birthweight, and often a poor mother-child relationship.

A long-term American study found children born to mothers under 16 had lower IQs than those born to older mothers, and early pregnancies also disrupt the mother's education, which may trap the young mother and baby in a web of poverty.

Professor Nash said the number of legal abortions in South Africa in terms of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act was "modest".

"While many girls are seen to be distressed, few are judged to be psychiatrically disturbed in conformity with the requirements of the law."

Frantic parents

"The data for the removal of the residues of pregnancy, which are reported under the provision of the same Act, suggest that alternative routes are sought for illegal termination in many cases, some have legal abortions done in the UK.

"The remainder go on to term to swell the number of unplanned, illegitimate infants."

Frantic parents often went to great lengths to obtain legal abortions for their daughters, "especially those families who set a high value on education and career development".

Recover quickly

In Northern Europe, as many as 90 percent of pregnancies in girls under 15 are ended by abortion. Studies have shown that teenagers generally recover more quickly from an abortion than older women, and having had an abortion, they are more likely to use contraceptives afterwards, and less likely to become pregnant again as teenagers.

"With this in mind, serious consideration should be given to amending the Abortion and Sterilisation Act to permit the legal termination of pregnancy, if desired, in a girl of under 16 years without seeking psychiatric sanction," said Professor Nash.

March 1991
date set for
next census

PRETORIA — The next population census will be held on March 7 next year, the head of the Central Statistical Service, Dr Treurnicht du Toit, has revealed

The census, held every five years, should have taken place this year, but was postponed for economic reasons.

Dr du Toit said the census was expected to cost R55 million

The services of about 44 000 people are to be engaged on a temporary basis to help gather data.

— Sapa

237

SA's infant mortality 'on par with Central America'

INFANT mortality rates for blacks and coloureds in SA are more in line with the average of 58 per 1 000 in Central American countries than the average 160 per 1 000 for Africa, according to the HSRC's Institute for Sociological and Demographic Research.

Between 62 and 68 black infants die per 1 000 born, compared with about 13 per 1 000 among SA's whites

Speaking at an HSRC conference in Pretoria yesterday, the institute's Dr J Rossouw said infant mortality in SA — as in other countries — was an indicator of the socio-economic situation and health services available to the population

She said it was unlikely that low levels of mortality would be reached unless the majority of the population emerged from a state of poverty and attained higher secondary school education

TANIA LEVY

The material standard of living and education levels of black people should be given priority in any development policies, as these two socio-economic variables had clearly emerged as determinants of infant mortality.

There was an inverse relationship between infant mortality and the level of a mother's education, particularly at secondary school level. The type of dwelling, water supplies and toilet facilities had also been found to be factors influencing infant mortality

Rossouw said SA's overall infant mortality rate of 58 per 1 000 would continue to decline

Although levels for the black and coloured populations were the same, the coloured rate of decline was more than double that of blacks



Sentrachem

Limited

RESTRUCTURING OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER OPERATIONS

Secret operations for counsel for Goldstein said Justice Mr. Goldstein in dismissing the

sooner has she come home will neither be swift nor easy — and not subject to some puerile carrot and stick timetable

LETTERS

Box 11 CAPE TOWN 8000

State maternity scheme encourages large families

From M G ISMAIL (Lentegeur):

PUBLIC servants are underpaid, the economy is in a bad shape, the population explosion is an enormous problem, funds are needed to maintain the standard of health care and Dr Rina Venter suggests a reduction in the number of cardio-vascular departments

In view of all this, did anybody ever wonder why maternity fees at state departments are so ridiculously low?

At state maternity departments people pay according to their level of income and number of dependants. So a patient with an income of

- R1 000 + no dependants pays R362,
- R1 000 + 2 dependants pays R154,
- R1 000 + 3 dependants pays R107,
- R1 000 + 4 dependants pays R53

Thus, the more children you have, the less you pay! This is in direct contrast with the present economic aims to curb the population growth

The maternity fees should serve as a deterrent, but as at present they look like an encouragement

At present the minimum payment for maternity services is a mere R14! This includes

- All visits to the department while still pregnant,
- The delivery of the baby, and
- Up to seven home nursing visits after delivery

Above all this, money can be paid in instalments until delivery date, whereby all monies must be paid. Why is the state making it so easy?

People who strive for a better living and plan their family well fall into higher income groups and therefore pay more for services. On the other hand, people with low education levels and in a low income group (and who often don't plan their families) pay nominal fees

This is probably why they have such large families. Why plan, when it costs only R14 for the entire service! And you can pay it off in instalments!! And above all they don't pay tax!!

People who already receive maintenance grants from the state for three, four or five children are also often seen at the maternity centre with their next child, at only R14!! Where is all this going to end? We as taxpayers are already paying for their babies!!

People should pay progressively more for each additional child. Eg

- For the first child a minimum of R100,
- For the second child R200,
- For the third child R300

This must be paid in full before delivery time. People should also be taxed more, for each additional child

These would guarantee

- A decrease in the population growth, and,
- An increase in revenue

Public servants can then get their well deserved increase, and Dr Rina Venter need not consider reducing the number of cardio-vascular departments

Whemy no
er seems to
the AWB

WENDY TOUGH (Ronde-

stian I felt deeply offended
atched, on television, the
enting a casket containing
of silver to one or other

What do you hate about this age?

From JAMES M THOMPSON (Constantia).

I WAS at a restaurant where I could not

Over left out

(b) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972)

LBS countries/Zimbabwe/Mozambique. workers repatriated 14/3/90
 136 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

- (1) How many Black (a) workers and (b) persons from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique, respectively, were repatriated in 1989,
- (2) how many Black (a) workers and (b) persons from each of the above countries had been granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(1) Statistics on the basis as required by the honourable member are not available. However, the total number of persons (irrespective population group) removed

	(a)	(b)*
Zimbabwe	329	16
Lesotho	158	110
Swaziland	15	35
Botswana	38	23
Mozambique	199	30

Separate statistics of exemptions granted to persons on the ground of long service alone, are not available.

* Excluding workers, but including the wives and children of workers

to the countries in question in 1989 is as follows

Zimbabwe	5 817
Lesotho	4 728
Swaziland	1 269
Botswana	843
Mozambique	38 758

(2) During the period 1 January 1988 up to 26 February 1990, the following exemptions in terms of section 7 bis (1) of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937) were granted in respect of workers and persons from the following countries

	(a)	(b)*
Zimbabwe	329	16
Lesotho	158	110
Swaziland	15	35
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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Administration and Economic Co-ordination

(a) How many (i) Whites, (ii) Coloureds, (iii) Indians and (iv) Blacks were employed in the following broad occupational categories in Departments, viz Labourers, Educators, Nursing, Services and Other Personnel and (b) what total number of persons in each race group was employed in Departments as at 30 September 1989?

15/3/90 B155E

QUESTIONS

† Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Departmental employees

59 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister for

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
Labourers	1 050	35 237	2 065	132 821
Educators	68 657	37 743	12 655	54 692
Nursing	25 881	15 082	5 992	26 315
Services	84 533	13 469	3 722	41 286
Other	121 980	18 119	7 077	22 318
(b)	302 101	119 650	31 511	277 432

Films: subsidies

74 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Home Affairs

(1) What amounts were paid in subsidies in the 1988-89 financial year in respect of films in (a) Afrikaans, (b) English and (c) the Black languages,

(2) in respect of how many films in each language were these subsidies paid?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

- (1) (a) R5 653 688
- (b) R2 161 549
- (c) R5 200 223

- (2) Afrikaans 13
- English 13
- Black languages 122

Infant mortality 237
 87 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs

What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Whites and (d) Indians in the Republic in 1989?

15/3/90 B202E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

As many late registrations of births and deaths in respect of 1989 are still being received the 1989 data have not yet been processed. However, the relevant information in respect of 1988 is as follows

- (a) 62*
- (b) 57,5
- (c) 13,2
- (d) 17,4 (estimate)

* Latest estimate of the Human Sciences Research Council in respect of 1988

NOTE

Infant mortality rate means the number of infant deaths (ie deaths of children under the age of one year) per one thousand live births

(b) In terms of section 43 of the Admission of Persons to the Republic Regulation Act, 1972 (Act 59 of 1972) ~~()~~

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The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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Infant mortality

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What was the infant mortality rate for (a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds, (c) Whites and (d) Indians in the Republic in 1989? Hansard 15/3/90 B202E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

As many late registrations of births and deaths in respect of 1989 are still being received, the 1989 data have not yet been processed. However, the relevant information in respect of 1988 is as follows.

(a) 62*
 (b) 57,5
 (c) 13,2
 (d) 17,4 (estimate)

* Latest estimate of the Human Sciences Research Council in respect of 1988

NOTE

Infant mortality rate means the number of infant deaths (ie deaths of children under the age of one year) per one thousand live births

Handwritten: 15/3/90 Mixed marriages (237)
 89 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

How many mixed marriages between (a) Whites and Blacks, (b) Whites and Coloureds and (c) Whites and Indians (i) had been entered into in the Republic since the repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, No 55 of 1949, as at 31 December 1989 and (ii) were entered into in the Republic in 1989?

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
 B204E

(a)	(i)	77	(ii)	24
(b)	(i)	1 690	(ii)	513
(c)	(i)	595	(ii)	202

Transport studies: funds

95 Dr Z J DE BEER asked the Minister of Transport *Handwritten:* 15/3/90

(1) Whether the Department of Transport contributed any funds to the (a) Greater Johannesburg Area Transportation Study, 1970, (b) London Transport Executive Study, 1971, (c) Jomet Studies, 1975-1980, (d) Masstran Pre-feasibility Study, 1983-1985 and/or (e) Masstran Feasibility Study, 1989-1991, if so, what was the extent of these contributions (i) in each case, and (ii) in total, as at the latest specified date for which information is available.

(2) what transit systems were recommended by each of the above studies.

(3) whether any of these recommendations were accepted, if so, (a) which recommendations and (b) why, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT
 B195E

- (1) (a) No
 (i) Falls away,
 (b) No
 (i) Falls away,
 (c) No
 (i) Falls away,
 (d) Yes

(i) R1 046 184 as at 28 February 1990,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

been referred to the relevant authorities for possible prosecution,

(b) falls away, *Handwritten:* 15/3/90

(c) 1 January 1989 to 21 February 1990,

(2) (a) horizontal collusion by suppliers on prices, conditions of sale, market sharing and tenders, as well as vertical price collusion are prohibited in terms of Government Notice 801 of 2 May 1990 Alleged contraventions are referred to the Department of Justice or the South African Police with the view to possible prosecutions

Allegations of horizontal collusion by buyers are investigated by the Competition Board on an *ad hoc* basis in terms of Act 96 of 1979

Investigations may give rise to prohibitions which, when contravened, are handled in the same manner as mentioned in (1) (a),

(b) members of the public may refer complaints regarding restrictive practices to the Competition Board, while alleged contraventions of prohibitions may be referred to the Competition Board or the South African Police

Nurses' lowering of retirement age

116 Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister for Administration and Economic Co-ordination

Whether his Department is considering lowering the retirement age of nurses, if so, what is the new retirement age to be, if not, why not?

Handwritten: 15/3/90
 The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC CO-ORDINATION
 B278E

No

The approach is not to look into the lowering of the retirement age of single groups in the Public Service in isolation but to take the position of all public servants in such case into consideration

Case of *The State v W H Rabe* previous offences

145 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether Mr W H Rabe was at any time convicted of any offences prior to his conviction for common assault in the case of *The State v W H Rabe*

Handwritten: 15/3/90

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Handwritten: 15/3/90
 The MINISTER OF JUSTICE
 B358E

State v W H Rabe in the Piet Retief Regional Court on 12 February 1990, if so, (a) when, (b) of what offences, and (c) what sentence was handed down, in each case?

No

Case of *The State v W H Rabe* evidence

146 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether, in the case of *The State v W H Rabe*, concluded in the Piet Retief Regional Court on 12 February 1990, any medical evidence concerning the cause of the death of Mr Ekau Xaba was led, if so, (a) what evidence and (b) by whom was such evidence presented, if not, why not,

(2) whether any evidence was led suggesting a connection between the alleged assault and the death, if so, (a) what was the gravamen of such evidence and (b) by whom was it presented,

(3) whether any mitigating factors were taken into account in the judgment and conviction of Mr W H Rabe, if so, what factors?

Handwritten: 15/3/90
 The MINISTER OF JUSTICE
 B359E

(1) Yes

(a) That the cause of death was subdural bleeding and gall peritonitis

(b) Dr F J van der Sande

(2) Dr F J van der Sande testified in this regard His evidence did not suggest a connection between the alleged assault and the death Dr van der Sande testified that the alleged assault could not have caused the death of the deceased

(3) Mitigating factors do not apply to judgment and conviction They are, however, taken into account when sentence is passed

Case of *The State v W H Rabe* autopsy

147 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether, with reference to the case of *The State v W H Rabe*, an autopsy was held to establish the cause of death of Mr Ekau Xaba, if so, (a) on whose instructions, (b) when, (c) by whom and (d) what were the findings?

Handwritten: 15/3/90
 B360E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1573/90 Mixed marriages (237)

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The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
B204E

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(3) whether any of these recommendations were accepted, if so, (a) which recommendations and (b) why, if not, why not?
B195E

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

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(b) No
(i) Falls away,
(c) No
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(d) Yes

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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1573/90 B278E

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1573/90

State v W H Rabe in the Piet Retief Regional Court on 12 February 1990, if so, (a) when, (b) of what offences, and (c) what sentence was handed down, in each case?
1573/90 B358E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

No

Case of *The State v W H Rabe*: evidence

146 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether, in the case of *The State v W H Rabe*, concluded in the Piet Retief Regional Court on 12 February 1990, any medical evidence concerning the cause of the death of Mr Ekati Xaba was led, if so, (a) what evidence and (b) by whom was such evidence presented, if not, why not,
(2) whether any evidence was led suggesting a connection between the alleged assault and the death, if so, (a) what was the gravamen of such evidence and (b) by whom was it presented,

(3) whether any mitigating factors were taken into account in the judgment and conviction of Mr W H Rabe, if so, what factors?
1573/90 B359E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE

(1) Yes

(a) That the cause of death was subdural bleeding and gall peritonitis

(b) Dr F J van der Sande

(2) Dr F J van der Sande testified in this regard His evidence did not suggest a connection between the alleged assault and the death Dr van der Sande testified that the alleged assault could not have caused the death of the deceased

(3) Mitigating factors do not apply to judgment and conviction They are, however, taken into account when sentence is passed

Case of *The State v W H Rabe* autopsy

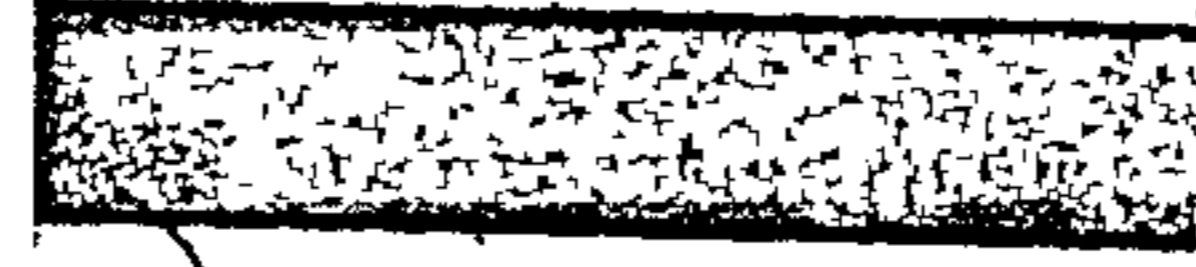
147 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice

Whether, with reference to the case of *The State v W H Rabe*, an autopsy was held to establish the cause of death of Mr Ekati Xaba, if so, (a) on whose instructions, (b) when (c) by whom and (d) what were the findings?
1573/90 B360E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

CAF 7/7/90 (237)

day, March 16, 1990 5



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Black infant mortality: 62 per 1 000

Political Staff

THE infant mortality rate for blacks was almost five times as high as that for whites, Minister of Home Affairs Mr Gene Louw revealed yesterday.

The black infant mortality rate was estimated by the Human Science Research Council to be 62 per 1 000 live births in 1988, while the white infant mortality rate was 13,2 per 1 000.

Mr Louw, who was replying to a question tabled in the House of Assembly by Mr Mike Ellis (DP Durban North), said the infant mortality rate for coloureds was 57,5 per 1 000 live births and for Indians was estimated to be 17,4 per 1 000.

2 300 mixed marriages

Political Staff

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(a) Sections 1 to 11(a) inclusive, 12 to 17 inclusive, 18(b) to 20 inclusive

(b) (i) sections 11(b) and 18(a)

(ii) section 11(b), which provides for the representation of parents of pupils at farm schools in the governing body of such schools, was not put into operation because it was realized that it could cause problems in practice Section 18(a), which is dependent on section 11(b) could consequently not be put into operation

(2) No

(3) No For the reasons furnished at question 1(b)(ii) The result was that no governing body with parent representation therein has been established for state-aided schools situated on farms

*8 Mr L F Stofberg—Planning and Provincial Affairs † [Question standing over]

Abortion and Sterilization Act: representations
*9 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

Whether she, her predecessor and/or her Department received any representations regarding the amendment of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, No 2 of 1975, during the past five years, if so, (a) from whom and (b) what was the (i) purport of and (ii) response to each such representation?

Hansard 20/3/90 237 B461E
The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

Yes, only two representations with regard to the revision of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975 were received by the Department of National Health and Population Development during the past five years,

(a) — the magazine *Thandi* and

— the Women's Legal Status Committee,

(b) (i) and (ii)

— the magazine *Thandi* raised certain questions regarding the application of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975.

this Department informed *Thandi* that this Act does not prohibit abortion but that it could be done within certain criteria as been prescribed in the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975, 237

— the Women's Legal Status Committee posed a request to appoint a commission of inquiry, consisting only of women, into the Abortion and Sterilization Act, 1975,

the Women's Legal Status Committee was informed that the factors which led to legislation in this regard have not since changed significantly and that the Act complies with the objectives the legislator had in mind at that time The appointment of a commission of inquiry is therefore not advocated

The Department of National Health and Population Development once again declared itself willing to review the Act, provided that motivated requests be addressed to this Department Hansard 20/3/90 237

*10 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) How many women had legal abortions in 1989 in terms of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, No 2 of 1975,

(2) what is the estimated number of women who had illegal abortions in that year? B462E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) The number of legal abortions for the period January 1989 to December 1989 reported up to 1 February 1990 is 785,

(2) no official figures on illegal abortions in the Republic of South Africa are available

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, may we inquire how many of the 785 persons who had a legal abortion were of the white population group?

†An HON MEMBER They do not keep those records [Interjections] Hansard 20/3/90

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, that information is not at my disposal I will try to obtain it for the hon member if he places such a question on the Questions Paper 237

— Rooedeport SAP accommodation

*11 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs †

(1) With reference to the reply of the Minister of Law and Order to Question No 6 on 20 February 1990, what amount does the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs need for the provision of alternative accommodation to members of the South African Police who are accommodated in the existing single quarters of the Police at Rooedeport,

(2) whether the amount has been appropriated by the State, if so, when, if not, why not? B505E

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS Hansard 20/3/90

(1) The single quarters were completely renovated during 1983 and in normal circumstances would not have been renovated again for at least seven years The present dilapidated state of the buildings can be ascribed to moisture penetration The cracks in the walls are apparently also due to excessive moisture on the site and appear to be of a seasonal nature The demolition of the single quarters were considered but the National Monuments Council have made representations for the retention thereof owing to the historical characteristics of the buildings As a result no specific amount has been set aside for the provision of alternative accommodation, either by means of hiring or the erection thereof Urgent investigations are in progress to determine the stability of the soil in order to first strengthen the foundations and repair the cracks in the walls prior to undertaking the complete restoration of the building complex

(2) No For the reasons as set out above

†Mr J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware that this matter of the restoration of the single quarters has already been called for on 1 July 1988 and has been discussed with his Department Hansard 20/3/90

†The MINISTER No, Mr Speaker, I am not aware of it

However, I will look into this matter

†Mr J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, can he give the House an indication of approximately how long it will still be before the restoration is done and secondly, what is the cost involved and whether there has been budgeted for it?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, as I have said, at the present time urgent investigations are in progress As soon as I get the results, I will communicate with the hon member for Rooedeport

— Jan Smuts Airport: emergency landing

*12 Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises † Hansard 20/3/90

(1) What were the reasons for the emergency landing carried out by an aeroplane of the South African Airways (Flight SA 356) at Jan Smuts Airport on 2 March 1990,

(2) whether any measures have since been taken to prevent a repetition of this incident, if not, why not, if so, what measures? B506E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

(1) As a result of a jammed flap system, an abnormal landing was executed

(2) The aircraft manufacturer supplies an abnormal-procedure checklist during aircraft certification in which mechanical defects of this nature are addressed

Before a certificate of airworthiness can be issued, proof must be furnished that a safe landing with a jammed flap system can be executed

†Mr J J S PRINSLOO Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, can he

Hansard 21/3/90

Cape 29 159
 Natal 10 176
 Orange Free State 3 568
 Transvaal 14 953

(b) (i) complete information is not yet available regarding the data for 1989. The following information is as at 28 April 1989 and is included in the reply to Question 420 of 1989,

Cape	9 639
Natal	9 447
Orange Free State	2 773
Transvaal	10 283

(ii) notified deaths,

Cape	1 171
Natal	59
Orange Free State	36
Transvaal	644

Hansard 21/3/90

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

Information regarding separate figures for urban and rural areas are not readily available. Information is available for 1987 only. Prematurity and low birthweight are the causes of 47,7% of all neo-natal deaths. The percentage for the various population groups is as follows

(a) Whites	33,7%
(b) Coloureds	50,5%
(c) Indians	53,2%
(d) Blacks	48,0%

205 Mr P H P GASTROW asked the Minister of Manpower *Hansard 21/3/90*

(a) How many strikes occurred in 1989, (b) in how many cases did the strikes arise out of wage demands and (c) what were the main causes of the remainder of the strikes? B485E

The MINISTER OF MANPOWER

(a) 738
 The Department of Manpower only keeps record of strikes which have to be reported in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1956

(b) 267
 The figures furnished are for strikes and workstoppages as separate figures are not kept

(c) Working conditions
 Disciplinary measures
 Wages and other matters
 Trade union matters
 Other or unknown

Note
 The figures furnished are for the period 1 November 1988 until 31 October 1989

Own Affairs

Land transferred to White farmers

27 Mr A B BRUWER asked the Minister of Agricultural Development *Hansard 21/3/90*

(1) Whether any land has been transferred to his Department by the Department of (a) Development Aid and (b) Public Works

Hansard 21/3/90

Land Affairs with the view to making it available to White farmers, if so, (i) how many hectares (aa) have been transferred and (bb) are still to be transferred by each of these Departments, (ii) what pieces of land are involved and (iii) in respect of what date is this information furnished,

(2) what procedure is followed in allocating land that is again made available to White farmers,

(3) whether the political affiliations of persons applying for such land play a role in the allocation thereof, if so, to what extent?

B248E

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Reply bound in Annexures of House — see M/205-1990

Group Areas Act, permits for Hillbrow

33 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government *Hansard 21/3/90*

Whether his Department received any applications for permits in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of (a) business and (b) residential premises in the

(a) Yes
 (i) (aa) 2
 (bb) None

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Each application is considered on merit in terms of the provisions of section 21(2)(a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966

(b) Yes
 (i) (aa) 10
 (bb) None

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Each application is considered on merit in terms of the provisions of section 21(2)(a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966

Hansard 21/3/90

Hillbrow constituency in 1989, if so, (i) how many such applications had been (aa) granted and (bb) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (ii) what were the reasons for (aa) granting and (bb) refusing each application? B293E

Hansard 21/3/90

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of applications for permits per constituency are not kept. For the area known as Hillbrow the situation since taking over the function on 21 July 1989 to 31 January 1989 is as follows

(a) Yes
 (i) (aa) 2
 (bb) None

(ii) (aa) and (bb) Each application is considered on merit in terms of the provisions of section 21(2)(a) of the Group Areas Act, 1966

**Over 700 mothers
aborted last year**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY - A total of 785 legal abortions had been carried out during 1989 in terms of the Abortion and Sterilization Act, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter said on Tuesday.

Replying to a question from Mr Tony Leon (DP Houghton), she said no figures for illegal abortions were available. - Sapa. (237)

Soutwa 12/90

(237)

SA may rethink abortion laws 237

By NICCI YOUNG

THE Government is taking a new look at the controversial abortion issue, and this week invited comment on the 15-year-old Abortion and Sterilisation Act 517/1960 28/3/90

"Our statement was a pre-emptive step," said Health and Population Development Department liaison director Dr Johan van Niekerk

"It was drawn up in response to speculation in Parliament that people might approach the department on this matter"

Under the current legislation, legal abortions are only available if a woman can prove she was a victim of rape or incest or a carrier of the AIDS virus or that she or her baby would suffer irreparable physical or psychological harm if it was born

~~28/3~~ Moral

"I find it very interesting that the Government has actively invited comment on the Act," said DP MP for Umbilo and spokesman on women's affairs Carole Charlewood

"It demonstrates an open-mindedness despite the Government's traditionally conservative moral stance and its fear of the Roman Catholic and Afrikaner sections"

Abortion Reform Action Group spokesman Chris Diamond said an estimated 200 000 women a year risked their lives by having illegal abortions.

And a gynaecologist at Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital, Professor C van Gelderen, estimated that between 10 and 20 women attended the hospital each day as a result of backstreet abortions

Rural mothers under most stress - Hulley

THE development of rural women featured high on the agenda of the Pretoria women's conference on population development.

Most of the delegates from rural areas, including the Free State, KwaZulu, Ciskei and

Sowetan 30/3/90
237
By SIZA
KOOMA

Venda urged women's organisations present at the conference to do something about the plight of rural women who were often left in the dark on develop-

ments in the country and were not developed themselves

Mrs Joan Hulley, area president of the Associated Country Women of the World (Southern Africa), said it was imperative that the standards of the population of the non-urban black population, which was reflected as 60.4 percent in 1985, be maintained if urbanisation and squatter proliferation around cities was not to become an insoluble problem.

She said rural mothers worked harder and for longer hours than any industrial worker. The hard work diminished the energy to fend for their families, nurture their children and see to their education.

"The economy of most families in deprived circumstances plays a large role in the high fertility rates. Their children are their wealth.

Despair

"In my practical experience, very few rural women have less than six children and many of the young girls have illegitimate babies," Hulley said

The women, she said, were reduced to despair and an ever-widening circle of poverty by their men who always made them pregnant to ensure that they remained faithful to them while they were away in the city. They were often too exhausted to care or think about family planning and involving themselves in development projects.

She said rural and urban well-being were closely interlinked and their development had to be parallel. To ensure that rural communities were not neglected, as they had been, there should be national and strategic plans with greater involvement of women's leaders and grassroots organisations.

Hulley said non-formal education was a catalyst to the movement of rural communities from dependence to independence and self-reliance, and women's organisations were an invaluable source of that type of education.

Change fertility trends - Venter

WOMAN



DR RINA VENTER

MORE than 100 women leaders and delegates from women's organisations this week committed themselves to the enhancement of women's status in South Africa as a way of containing population growth. The women, from all over the country and the homeland states, were

responding to the Minister of National Health and Population Development Dr Rina Venter's call to prevent catastrophe from rapid population growth. The South African population presently stands at less than 40 million. It is estimated that the country can only accommodate 80 million

people, a total which could be reached by 2020. An explosion in population could result in high unemployment rates, an increased housing shortage, high education costs and illiteracy. Venter told the conference that an investment in women was crucial to abate population growth. She said South Africa had, in its 1984 popula-

tion development programme, chosen to adopt a strategy that would influence the population to change its fertility trends rather than force abortions or to stop medical services. "To influence a population to change fertility trends means, in short, to create a situation in a country which will ensure that couples choose to

have fewer pregnancies," Venter said. This, she said, meant a high level of education for all, adequate knowledge and use of primary health care and family planning facilities, intensive manpower training, adequate housing and a growing economy. The women resolved to commit themselves to:

- * Providing non-formal education.
- * Creating jobs to improve the economy of the country.
- * Providing child care facilities.
- * Starting networks among individuals and women's organisations, and
- * Developing rural women.

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4 Star
4/5/90

237

Dark city bursting at its seams as people flock in

By Winnie Graham

Alexandra, the "dark city" wedged between Johannesburg and Sandton which is now undergoing a major facelift, is becoming one of the fastest growing towns in South Africa

The population has shot up from 120 000 to 200 000 in just over two years and authorities are predicting that by the turn of the century more than 400 000 people will live there

Efforts to upgrade Alex's sewerage system, roads, power and water supply have continued unabated, but little, it seems, can be done about the population explosion threatening to engulf it

Mr Steve Burger, the administrator of Alexandra who this week took the representatives from ACE donor companies on a bus tour of the city, said new arrivals were settling in the area daily.

In July 1986 there were 5 500 "informal structures". Today there were 16 500. Statistics showed an average of 6,2 people occupied each unit

While the local people were upgrading their properties, shacks continued to go up on every available piece of open space

"Alexandra is bursting at the seams," he said

In 1988, when squatters started moving in "in great numbers", the council had tried to legalise them by signing agreements with them. Today, however, many were erecting shacks in streets (both Fifth and Sixth Avenue have been closed to traffic), making it virtually impossible to keep tabs on numbers

Squatters came mainly from the Ciskei, Transkei, Venda and Mozambique. In some instances hostel dwellers in Johannesburg sub-let their accommodation in the city town to live with their families in Alexandra

So desperate were people for a place to erect shelters they are squatting in the local cemetery

Mr Martin Ramokgadi of Alexandra said it was impossible to accommodate more people in the city

Winnie Graham

17

system

He emphasised the bottom line in the shrinking of the service, as far as the PSA was concerned, was that no public servant

qualification in the private sector

Olivier said the tempo of resignations in the service until two weeks ago had not slowed

237

Malnutrition just one of many problems

TANIA LEVY

MORE than 40 000 blacks died of malnutrition every year, Wits University senior lecturer and physician Joe Variawa told the Institute of Marketing Management's health care branch in Johannesburg last week

In all, 24% of blacks died of illnesses that could have been prevented. By contrast, only 2% of fatal diseases among whites could be prevented

Variawa said 2,3% of SA's total health expenditure went towards prevention. Immunisation had not reached the majority of South Africans

As far as infant mortality was concerned, up to 124 blacks, as opposed to 12 whites, died before their first birthday. While the life expectancy of a black man was 50 to 55 years, his white counterpart could expect to live to the age of 67

Apartheid had meant whites received First World health care and blacks Third World treatment, Variawa said. Bed occupancy in black hospitals in the Transvaal and Cape was 103% compared with 60% in white hospitals.

More talks

tion, to allow them to return to SA. A government source said at the weekend there had been ready acceptance by the ANC of the need for some kind of security legislation during a period of transition. However, the ANC had suggested some valid changes

Government, he said, had given the ANC an undertaking it would give notice as soon as possible that certain aspects of the Internal Security Act and other scarcely used legislation, like the Intimidation Act, would be amended or scrapped in the next parliamentary session

If all goes according to schedule, another meeting between the ANC and government to ratify agreements is likely in June, opening the way to the next and far more difficult phase in the process - deciding what form the constitutional negotiating forum should take and who should attend

In the next few weeks the ANC will also be pushing for the creation of a new structure to ensure efficient communication between it and government

From Page 1

Mandela said on Friday "Although I have been in touch with the State President as well as with other Ministers, it is always better that the organisation itself, through a recognised structure, should be able to establish channels of communication with the other body involved in the search for peace"

Government sources indicated they had no serious objection to the setting up of such a structure. Since the April 5 meeting between the ANC and government, Mandela has had an almost direct line to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, and government members are pleased with the results

Reuter reports that the CP and PAC responded coolly to the outcome of the peace talks

The CP dismissed as "pious talk" a commitment to ending violence announced by government and the ANC

The PAC said it would not suspend its own guerrilla campaign and would negotiate only when the transfer of the majority of land to blacks was on the agenda.

...big... we... member... Steve... tual decision has b
Tshwete, who revealed that he was the first ex-

Revise Abortion Act – Kane-Berman

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A top medical official has joined the call for the revision of South Africa's controversial abortion law

Dr Jocelyn Kane-Berman, Chief Superintendent of Groote Schuur Hospital, said the Abortion Act should be revised in the interest of society, women and thousands of unborn, unwanted and potentially unloved children.

A few weeks ago the Government joined the debate when it announced that it was to take a look at the Act. A call was also made for people to approach the Department of Health with ideas for changes.

The Abortion and Sterilisation Act of 1975 forbids abortion in South Africa unless the woman has been raped, the baby is abnormal or a medical panel agrees that having the baby will irreparably damage the woman physically or mentally.

In a letter to the editor in the latest edition of the South African Medical Journal, Dr Kane-

Berman said new norms, values, ethical and legal principals must be formulated to meet the needs of societies that lack supportive extended family structures, and who are unable to nurture millions of unwanted children born daily throughout the world.

Since 1980 she said, publications on medical ethics have increased considerably in volume and depth of understanding of these and other important issues

"It is essential that the abortion issue should be widely debated in the light of contemporary thinking and prevailing circumstances. In this century inventiveness and improved living standards have increased humankind's life span and ability to overcome most ills and deficiencies.

"The problems of this age are not those relating to survival of the species but rather those of longevity, increasing numbers of dependent mentally and physically handicapped individuals, child abuse and overpopulation."

SA 7/5/90
237

Star 9/5/90

237



Bloody slaughter, or every woman's right?

It's a crime — except for women with the price of a plane ticket to Europe. It represents either the slaughter of the innocent, or a woman's right to control her own body.

CLAIRE ROBERTSON of the Pretoria Bureau reports.

Abortion and the raging controversy surrounding it has found a new focus in South Africa with the recent announcement that the Department of Health would consider representations on the country's abortion laws

The Soviet Union was the first country to legalise abortion on request, in 1920. Japan and some East European countries followed in the '40s, as did Scandinavia

In 1975 SA allowed abortions to be performed following rape and incest, and in cases of foetal abnormality or when the mother's physical or mental health is threatened

The Abortion and Sterilisation Act stopped neither abortions nor the debate

If more attention had been paid to the views of those championing the issue then, thousands of injuries could have been prevented, says the Pro-Choice lobby

Chris Diamond, a spokesman for the Abortion Reform Action Group (Arag), said it appeared the then Minister of Health ignored representations on the issue and even denied he had received any

Helen Suzman, who has campaigned for a liberalising of South Africa's abortion laws since before

the promulgation of the Act in 1975, said she was "infuriated at the time of the parliamentary select committee — which later became a commission — that there was not a single woman member

"I hope that if the Minister of Health goes ahead with an inquiry into South Africa's abortion laws, she will see to it that it includes qualified women of all races

"I am very pleased the Minister has finally agreed to the many pleas over the years — rejected by her predecessors — for a review of the Act. Our laws are far too narrow," said Mrs Suzman, who advocates abortion on motivated request for "any woman who doesn't want to have a baby — it should be her choice"

Dr Claude Newbury, head of Pro-Life in SA, said the organisation would, in responding to the Department of Health's invitation, ask for a total ban on abortion

Neither rape, nor incest, danger to the mother or severe abnormalities in the foetus were grounds for abortion, according to Dr Newbury. Every argument could be refuted on medical or moral grounds

"The scientific facts are that the child in the womb is human. Have you ever heard of a woman giving

birth to a carrot or a rabbit?"

Abortion "turns the womb into a bloody tomb, women into walking graveyards, doctors and nurses into professional assassins, and hospitals into antiseptic abattoirs"

Mr Diamond stated that Pro-Choice advocates had never said they were in favour of abortion — it was the woman's right to choose that was at stake. "Abortion happens anyway — we need to make it legal and safe"

He stood by Arag estimates of 200 000 illegal abortions in SA a year, pointing out that Baragwanath Hospital alone dealt with 3 600 cases where gynaecological complications were known to have been caused by illegal abortions

The Department of National Health and Population Development recorded 963 legal abortions from mid-1988 to mid-89 — 600 of which cited a risk to the mental health of the woman as the reason

In total, 20 children under 14 had legal abortions — the largest single group being white

One issue on which the Pro-Choice and Pro-Life factions agree is the need for counselling for women either seeking or who have procured abortions. Dr Newbury's wife, Glenys Newbury, runs one such service for the "victims of abortion". It's known as Sorrow's Reward

According to Mr Diamond, legalising abortion on request would allow women to be counselled before and after the operation

"The taint of illegality makes it hard, if not impossible, to receive proper counselling. No decision — keeping the child, having it adopted or terminating the pregnancy — is free of permanent trauma"

He said that, as happened in Britain, post-abortion counselling on the use of contraceptives could perform a valuable service in SA

What some endure to get rid of their babies

Whatever the law, South African women do manage to procure abortions. They endure the leering innuendo of a back-street abortionist, and may pay with their lives.

At Baragwanath an estimated six to 10 women die every year from complications from illegal abortions.

For women from all walks of life, the abortions happen in seedy flats in Hillbrow, with the woman dilated while still conscious, ineptly anaesthetised and trussed in position, and finally operated on with

instruments boiled on a kitchen stove before being sent away still partly drugged

Some women endure suction abortions without anaesthetic in a rural Lesotho hospital; others attack their own bodies with sharp instruments, drink toxic potions or inject saline solutions

Still others — an estimated 2 000 a year — fly to Europe to be operated on in clean, sophisticated clinics after routine counselling. The plane ticket and clinic fees total about R5 000.

1275

THURSDAY, 10 MAY 1990

1276

Leasehold Bonds

Cape Town 2 760
 Port Elizabeth 3 220
 King William's Town 242
 Vryburg 12
 Kimberley 320

Mortgage Bonds

Cape Town 73 913
 King William's Town 3 805
 Vryburg 1 558
 Kimberley 2 913

Securonal Bonds

Cape Town 5 573
 King William's Town 197
 Vryburg 3
 Kimberley 45

These figures are included in (2)(a)(i)(aa) as all executed deeds are also registered

(a) (u) (bb) As no reference is made to magisterial districts in deeds but only to administrative districts and as the boundaries of these districts do not correspond in all respects, it is almost impossible to determine how many deeds were registered in each magisterial district. No record is held of the number of deeds registered in each individual administrative district.

(b) (i) Not readily available as no record is held by deeds registries

(ii) The same as under (2)(b)(i)

1277

THURSDAY, 10 MAY 1990

1278

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

QUESTIONS

+ Indicates translated version

For written reply

General Affairs

Babies born out of wedlock

26. Mr W J DIETRICH asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

(1) What percentage of babies born during the five-year period (a) 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1984 and (b) 1 January 1985 to 31 December 1989 was born out of wedlock,

(2) (a) what percentage of these babies in each of the above periods was from each of the four population groups and (b) in respect of how many such babies in each population group was financial support being granted by the State as at 31 December 1989 or the latest specified date for which information is available?

C84E

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

(1) (a) and (b) This data is not available at the Department of National Health and Population Development. Queries must please be addressed to the Department of Home Affairs,

(2) (a) see "(1) (a) and (b)", (b) data is not available

237

'139 dead in police action since Feb 2'

Stes
145/90
ESMARE VAN DER MERWE
Political Reporter

237

A TOTAL of 139 people have been killed and 1 429 injured "directly or indirectly by police action" since President de Klerk's reform speech on February 2.

This shock figure — including the homelands which have been plagued by unrest since the unbanning of the African National Congress — was given this week by the Human Rights Commission in its latest update on political unrest.

The HRC said there was "a contradiction between what the Government is saying to the international community and what the police are doing on the ground".

Much of the current repressive State action was taking place in country towns and rural areas. Its breakdown revealed that 89 people died through direct or indirect police action in South Africa and 50 in the homelands.

A total of 966 people had been injured in South Africa against 463 in the homelands.

National-service suicides fall 'as pressure eases'

Staff 18/5/90
STAFF REPORTER

237
Suicides by national servicemen dropped by one third last year — but the number of permanent force members who took their lives is almost treble that of 1988

Statistics released in Parliament this week show that 11 national servicemen committed suicide in 1989 compared to 17 the previous year. The number of attempted suicides also dropped from 335 in 1988 to 259.

In the permanent force (PF) the situation is reversed. In 1989 there were 13 suicides. Only five committed suicide the previous year. The number of attempted suicides also increased, from 57 in 1988 to 70 last year.

Suicides Anonymous founder, Mr Sam Bloomberg, attributed the drop in deaths among national servicemen to

- Decreased pressure — national service had been cut and stresses were no longer as great as during periods of serious conflict.

Emotional problems

- Improved facilities for servicemen with emotional problems. Mr Bloomberg said he regularly gave lectures to SADF staffers on recognising and dealing with emotional difficulties.

- Greater sensitivity by the SADF to people with suicidal tendencies. Consideration was given to employing them in less stressful jobs, he said. The authorities also discouraged bullying.

Mr Bloomberg said many school leavers and unemployed or lonely young men were insecure about their future. It was possible that by placing them in the army they were taken out of stressful situations.

The suicide trend among PF members was more in accordance with that of the general white population, he said. PF members, generally older than national servicemen and often with families

to support, were likely to be feeling the economic pinch.

Sources also pointed to the declining image of the SADF and its prospects in a "new South Africa" as adding to the personal insecurity of PF members.

Insecurity, Mr Bloomberg said, was one of the primary causes of suicide in any society.

Mr Bloomberg said he did not believe conscription drove young men to suicide.

The increase in PF suicides and decrease in national service suicides dispelled the theory that soldiers killed themselves because they were "in captivity" (forcibly conscripted).

Although no official statistics are available (the strength of the army is secret and there are no official figures for civilian deaths) he believes the suicide rate in the army is comparatively low.

He noted that while suicide statistics for national servicemen had dropped, the number of suicides in the young white civilian population had climbed dramatically.

Experts estimate the suicide rate in South Africa has topped 5 000 annually. About one fifth comprises people under the age of 23. Most of these were whites, Mr Bloomberg said.

He said the suicide rate in this young group was increasing more rapidly than in any other population group, which was particularly disturbing when one remembered that, until 25 years ago, suicide was unheard of among the young.

Mr Bloomberg warned that given statistics were unlikely to reflect the true situation.

Many suicides, such as deliberate car accidents, appeared to be ordinary accidents and were listed as such (Research in the US

showed that 33 percent of all so-called road accidents were deliberate).

Many attempted suicides were not notified. He estimated that for every one successful suicide, there were 50 attempts. This was the case not only in the army, but also in civilian life, he said.

He attributed macabre suicide methods used in the army — such as swallowing razor blades and glass — to the availability of "weapons". Slashing wrists with razor blades, a method which features prominently in suicide attempts by soldiers, was frequently linked to sexual problems, he said.

End Conscription Campaign president, Chris De Villiers, said that many young men left the army with psychological problems. Suicides could take place after completion of national service, he said.

"It cannot be denied that people being forced into the army results in increasing the level of violence throughout society."

Stressful situation

The argument that servicemen who committed suicide while in the army would do so any way was shunning off responsibility, he said.

"There are people who are not suited to military training. People are being forced into a situation which is unnatural and stressful and unless the SADF is very careful there will be problems."

Research information obtained by the Project of the Study of Violence at the University of the Witwatersrand estimates that in South Africa 23.4 white men out of every 100 000 committed suicide.

This figure had more than doubled since 1985.

In England and Wales eight per 100 000 killed themselves and in the United States there were 13 suicides per 100 000 men.

Of the total South African population 2.2 percent of whites died by suicide and 0.6 percent of the black community

National-service suicides fall 'as pressure eases'

Stev 18/5/90

STAFF REPORTER

(257)

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18/5/90

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Political Staff

A white baby has a six times better chance of surviving the first six months of its life than a black baby

This has emerged from the address to Parliament by the Minister of National Health and Population Development Rina Venter, in her budget debate

The infant mortality rate per 1 000 live births was 9,3 for whites and 60,6 for blacks

Nearly 50 percent of the South African population was urbanised. By the year 2000, 62 percent of the black population would be urbanised. This would have far reaching effects on health care needs, its cost and financing, Dr Venter said

Developing countries spent between two percent and three percent of their gross national product on health care, whereas developed countries spent between five percent and 12 percent. South Africa spent 5,4 percent of GNP on health care, and this could limit future health care provision, Dr Venter said

Destructive lifestyles

Adequate water and sanitation would avoid many diseases resulting from unhygienic and poor socio-economic conditions. But on the other hand many health problems in developed countries were caused by destructive lifestyles, like vehicle accidents, smoking, stress, alcohol and drug abuse

Dr Venter said at the end of last year, there were 5,78 million beneficiaries of medical aid and medical benefit schemes. They covered 68,8 percent of the white population group, 33,8 percent of Asians, 30,2 percent of coloureds, and 5,5 percent of blacks

This was 19,5 percent of the South African population. Adding the schemes which covered the transport and uniform services, 21 percent of the population were covered by medical schemes

"This means that 79 percent of all South Africans are dependent upon State health services," Dr Venter said. A quarter of these people received the services free, 71 percent paid a small amount, and

Black babies' survival poor, says Minister

four percent paid the full tariff of R10

As long as families existed in low socio-economic living conditions, where there was no clean water and sanitation available, there would be a shortage of beds for babies with gastro-enteritis

"The answers cannot be found in the hospital, but outside in the community"

And as long as South Africa had one of the highest road accident figures in the world, there would be a shortage of beds for trauma in intensive care units

"As long as our child mortality rate stays unacceptably high, we shall have problems with our population growth. As more babies died in underdeveloped communities, so the birth rate escalated

"As long as the literacy figure for blacks stays low, we will have a high child mortality rate

"As long as we are not able to curb the violence of low socio-economic living conditions, we will be inundated with patients at casualty sections in our hospitals

"As long as we are unable to succeed with our education programme to promote healthy lifestyles, we will have patients who are the victims of over-indulgence of alcohol, too much smoking and too little exercise," Dr Venter said

The reconstruction of health services had to run parallel with the socio-economic upgrading of communities, Dr Venter said, and this was the joint responsibility of all Government departments

Nine people die at weekend as violence continues in Natal

Nine people died in Natal in unrest-related incidents over 24 hours, police said yesterday.

There were six deaths near Richmond after faction fighting broke out between two groups, police public relations officer Major Mike Lombard said in Pretoria.

A black man died in a necklace murder at KwaMashu near Durban. There have been no arrests.

Two black women were killed in separate incidents

near Port Shepstone when they were set alight.

Major Lombard said "mobs" were responsible for the murders, but the motives were unknown.

At Masico near Theunissen in the Free State, 22 people were arrested after clashes with police using shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas.

In Soweto, police fired teargas to disperse a group of black people who had set a home and car alight, Major Lombard said. — Sapa.

Stev 28/5/90

~~237~~

237

†Mr H A SMIT He has no respect for the Chair

[The hon member for Overvaal thereupon withdrew from the Chamber]

†The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! I now once again call on the hon the State President

†The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Chairman, the hon the Minister of Justice said in public that he had informed me after I became leader of the NP and that I was aware of the fact that Mr Mandela would meet Mr P W Botha On account of my line function prior to this, I was not involved with this matter [Interjections]

Ministers

Question standing over from Tuesday, 22 May 1990

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty: signing

*20 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether, subsequent to his reply to Question No 9 on 20 February 1990, the Government has taken a decision to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, if not, why not, if so, when does it intend to sign the treaty?

B1066E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

The position of the Government has not changed in essence since I replied to Question No 9 on 20 February this year

New questions

Adoptions, different race groups

*1 Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

Whether the race group of prospective adoptive parents is a factor in determining their suitability, if so, why?

B1045E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

Yes

The Child Care Act, 1983 (Act 74 of 1983) provides that the court shall not place a child in the custody of any person whose classification in terms of the Population Registration Act,

Cape Town deaths due to unrest-related incidents

*3 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any persons died in Cape Town as a result of unrest on or about 6 September 1989 if so, how many?

B1056E

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

No As far as could be ascertained not in the area of jurisdiction of the Cape Town police station

Durban academic hospital, earthworks programme delayed

*4 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

(1) Whether the Cabinet injunction not to proceed with major hospital construction has meant that the commencement of the earthworks programme for the new Durban academic hospital has been delayed if so, (a) for how long has it been delayed and (b) what additional costs are likely to be incurred as a result,

(2) whether the University of Natal has been informed of the delay, if not, why not, if so, when,

(3) whether she will furnish the date on which the said earthworks programme will commence, if not, why not, if so, what is that date?

B1068E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(1) No,

(2) falls away,

(3) the existing planning provides for the calling of tenders during July 1990

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Chairman arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, I wish to say that her reply now is in total contradiction to a reply to a similar question asked in respect of the Natal Provincial Administration's Hospital Services Section which indicated that there had been a delay of six months in the earthworks commencement

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! What is the hon member's question?

Mr R M BURROWS Mr Chairman, is the hon the Minister aware of the position of the Natal Provincial Administration?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the answer is yes I stated during the discussion of my Vote that the situation at King Edward VIII Hospital is being considered as a priority

*5 Mr R R Hulley — Law and Order [Question standing over]

Irradiated food health problems

*6 Mr V J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

Whether she or her Department has received any reports of instances or alleged instances of individuals experiencing health problems as a result of the consumption of irradiated food if so (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) what was the (i) purport of and (ii) response to each such report?

B1071E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

No

Harms Commission: evidence by Minister

*7 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether he in his capacity as the Minister of Defence is willing to give evidence in person before the Harms Commission if not, why not if so,

(2) whether he has indicated this willingness to the chairman of the Commission if not, why not if so, when?

B1075E

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

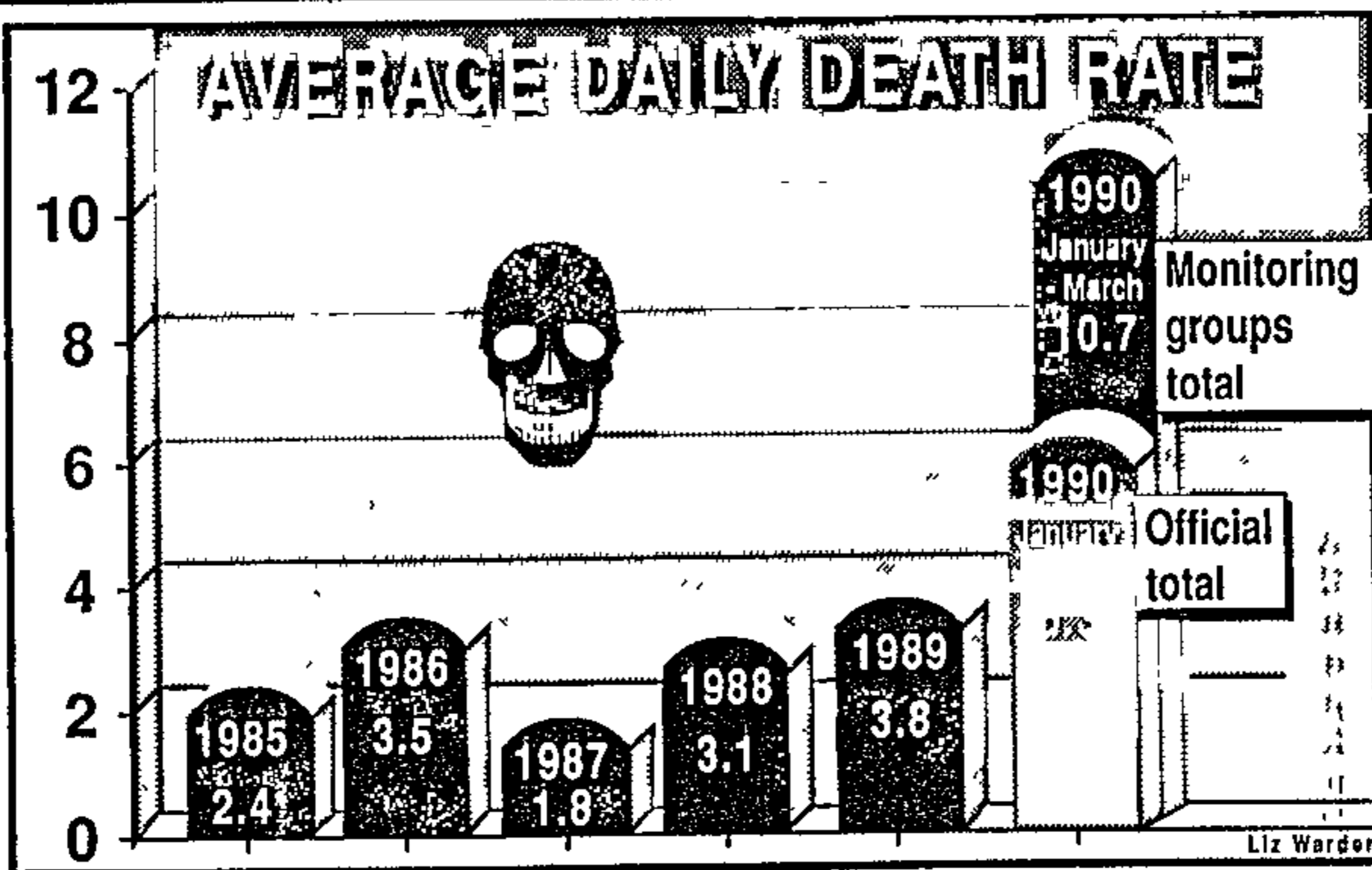
(2) Yes By means of my legal representative during February 1990 and personally on 2 March 1990 The hon member is also referred to column 1631 of the Hansard of 26 February 1990

Cycads illegally removed

*8 Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether certain persons, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minis-

(237)
Star
6/6/90



4 emergency years, and still the violence rages

With the Cabinet expected to debate today the lifting of the state of emergency, the four years of curbs have been criticised for not only failing to alleviate political violence, but actually exacerbating the situation

In the first three months of 1990, 574 people died in unrest, according to official figures. Independent monitoring groups put the figure as high as 966.

If the emergency is lifted in the next few days, it will be against a background of the worst political violence South Africa has experienced since the clampdown in June 1986.

Kragdadigheid

Democratic Party national chairman Tian van der Merwe said yesterday he had no doubt political pressure was a factor in the Government's decision to end the curbs.

"But they must also have learnt by now that it has not helped. In fact, the application of the emergency regulations has aggravated the situation in many areas."

The expected move away from the emergency also represented the end of P.W. Botha's *kragdadigheid* politics, characterised by the prominence afforded State security forces, Mr van der Merwe said.

The emergency was "used infinitely more against the ordinary democratic processes than against violence. These grossly repressive measures were ineffective against violence but brutally effective in the suppression of the normal manifestations of democracy."

Violence flared at the start of this year, prompting Institute of Race Relations executive director John Kane Berman's to predict, in April, a carnage of 4,000 political deaths this year if the violence continued at the same rate.

From January to March, 10 people were killed in unrest each day, according to independent monitoring groups, and six

If the state of emergency is lifted, it would be against a background of the bloodiest and most widespread political upheaval the country has experienced since the June 1986 crackdown. Many believe the curbs have in fact fanned the flames of unrest, reports CLAIRE ROBERTSON of The Star's Pretoria Bureau.

a day according to official figures.

This was more than double the average daily death rate of 2.7 for the preceding five years, according to Bureau for Information statistics.

In the first eight days of March, there were more than 400 serious incidents of unrest — a rate equal to the worst days of the 1985/86 riots.

Last week 27 people died in Natal in the space of two days, but the deaths are not confined to that province — said by some sources to be targeted for special curbs should restrictions in the rest of the country be lifted this week.

In the first three months of this year, more than 10 times the number of people died in political violence outside of Natal than in the same period in 1989.

Pattern

Last year saw a record number of deaths in South Africa as a whole — 1,403 — since the imposition of the state of emergency.

A survey of political deaths, and the reasons given for the continuation of the curbs over the past four years of the emergency, shows a distinct pattern — until this year.

● In 1985, 879 died. The following June, the emergency was imposed because "the ordinary law of the land is inadequate to enable the Government to ensure the safety of the public and maintain public order", according to then State President Botha.

● In 1986, 1,298 died. The following June, the emergency

was reimposed because the background against which the original declaration had been made still prevailed, Mr Botha said.

Threat

● In 1987, 661 died. The following June, the emergency was reimposed because the "revolutionary and terrorist threat against our society remains a reality".

● In 1988, 1,149 died. The following June, the emergency was reimposed — again because public safety could not be ensured by ordinary laws, according to Mr Botha.

● In 1989, 1,403 died. This week, as the date for renewal approaches, Government sources have been quoted as saying "the emergency will fall away and security will revert to measures contained in the 'ordinary law of the land'".

President de Klerk has stressed that the emergency is not a "pawn in the negotiations" and cannot be lifted until unrest has calmed. Since his European tour, however, Government sources have been quoted as saying "we don't really need the emergency any more".

They have reportedly said security could be left to measures under the "ordinary laws of the land" — those mentioned specifically as being inadequate to cope when the emergency was imposed and renewed.

The legislation referred to as now being sufficient for the country's security needs — the Public Safety and Internal Security Acts — have, respectively, been available to the State for 37 and 40 years.

1931

THURSDAY, 21 JUNE 1990

1932

University rectors/registrars: salaries

521 Mr J A JORDAAN asked the Minister of Education †

- (1) (a) What persons are at present occupying the posts of (i) rector, (ii) vice-rector, (iii) registrar and (iv) assistant registrar at each of the universities falling under his Department, (b) for what period (i) was each of these persons appointed and (ii) has each of them occupied his present post and (c) what is the total remuneration package, including salary and fringe benefits, of each of these persons,

- (2) (a) on what date did each of these persons last receive a salary increase, (b) what percentage salary increase did each of them receive and (c) what percentage salary increase was granted at each of these universities to each category of (i) academic and (ii) administrative staff on that date?

B1229E

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION

(1) (a) *University of Zululand*

(i) Prof Dr A C Nkabinde

(ii) Prof Dr H J Dreyer

Prof Dr A J Thembeba

(iii) Mr H P de Jager

Mr E W Redelinghuys

(iv) Mr A Engelbrecht

Mr R J Mbuli

Mr C Y Mkhize

Mr E T S Z Mthiyane

Mr J J P v d Westhuizen

Mr B M Zulu

University of the North

(i) Prof Dr P C Mokgokong

(ii) Mr M J Malatji

(iii) Mr H J J Kursten (up to 30 April 1990)

Mr M J Masemola (acting)

(iv) Mr G du Toit*

Mr J H du Toit*

Mr S R Galloway

Mr P Hagen

Mr P C H Jansen*

Mr S C Mokgoka

Hansard

Mr M C Makumbula

Mr M A Mashego*

Mr F M Mogoba

Mr M A Phoshoko

Mr J B Richards

Medical University of Southern Africa

(i) Prof L T Taljaard

(ii) Prof E L Karlsson

(iii) Mr P D Hartzer

(iv) Rank does not exist at this university

Visia University

(i) Prof Dr S W B Engelbrecht

(ii) Prof Dr E W Neuland

(iii) Mr A N P Lubbe

Mr C S van Niekerk

(iv) Mr J C Coetzer

Mr B de Wet*

Mr I J Meyer*

Mr J H Peyper*

Mr D J Retief*

Mr J Rheeder#

Mr K O Russeel*

Mr L R Tau*

Mr D Troskie

Mr W J van Zyl

senior deputy registrar

* deputy registrar

(b) No information in this regard is at the disposal of the Department. Conditions of appointment and the total remuneration packages of personnel are dealt with by councils of universities as a confidential matter

(i) and (ii) Fall away

(c) Falls away

(2) Falls away See (1) (b)

Legal abortions: applications

530 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

How many applications for legal abortions were (a) made to and (b) granted by (i) private doctors and (ii) clinics or hospitals in 1989?

Hansard B1265E

237

1933

THURSDAY, 21 JUNE 1990

1934

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

(a) and (b) *Hansard* 21/6/90

- (i) Applications for legal abortions are usually submitted to the superintendent of a hospital — statistics in this regard are not readily available. No statistics are available with regard to legal abortions granted and done by private doctors, *237*
- (ii) 698 legal abortions were granted and done at provincial hospitals and private hospitals/clinics during 1989

Deaths due to miscarriages

532 Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development

How many (a) White, (b) Black, (c) Coloured and (d) Indian women died as a result of incomplete and septic miscarriages in 1989?

Hansard 21/6/90 B1267E

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT.

No statistics are available with regard to the death rate as a result of incomplete and septic miscarriages *237*

Own Affairs

Cape Town Gardens: Group Areas Act

125 Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of the Budget and Local Government

Whether, with reference to the reply by the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs to Question No 72 on 18 April 1990, there have been any applications since 21 July 1989 for permits in terms of the provisions of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1966, in respect of residential land or premises in the Cape Town Gardens constituency; if so, (a) how many such applications had been (i) granted and (ii) refused as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what were the reasons for (i) granting and (ii) refusing each application? *Hansard* 21/6/90 B1097E

The MINISTER OF THE BUDGET AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

No applications for permits have been received for the suburb Cape Town Gardens for the period 21 July 1989 to 30 April 1990. Statistics are not kept for parliamentary constitencies

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STERILISATION

..the once only action

Soweto 25/6/90

237

STERILISATION was the focus of a family planning seminar held in Funda Centre, Soweto.

The seminar, organised by Family Planning division of the TPA in Johannesburg, was the first of many that the TPA has planned in an effort to increase awareness of the availability of family planning services.

Addressing the small crowd of teachers and health workers who attended the seminar, Miss M. Sithole from the TPA in Pretoria said: "Sterilisation's main advantage as a contraceptive method is that it is a once only action."

"A man or a woman who has chosen this method does not need to carry on using another contraceptive."

She pointed out that vasectomy (male sterilisation) was one of the only two methods of contraception that men could use in South Africa.

She said men were reluctant to take respon-

By PEARL MAJOLA

sibility for family planning

"There is the machismo of male oriented societies and men in primitive communities may not understand the difference between vasectomy and castration

"Men are more interested in proving their virility than in taking responsibility for family planning or they fear that a vasectomy will

hurt their sex lives

"But vasectomy is one of the safest, simplest and most effective methods of contraception for men.

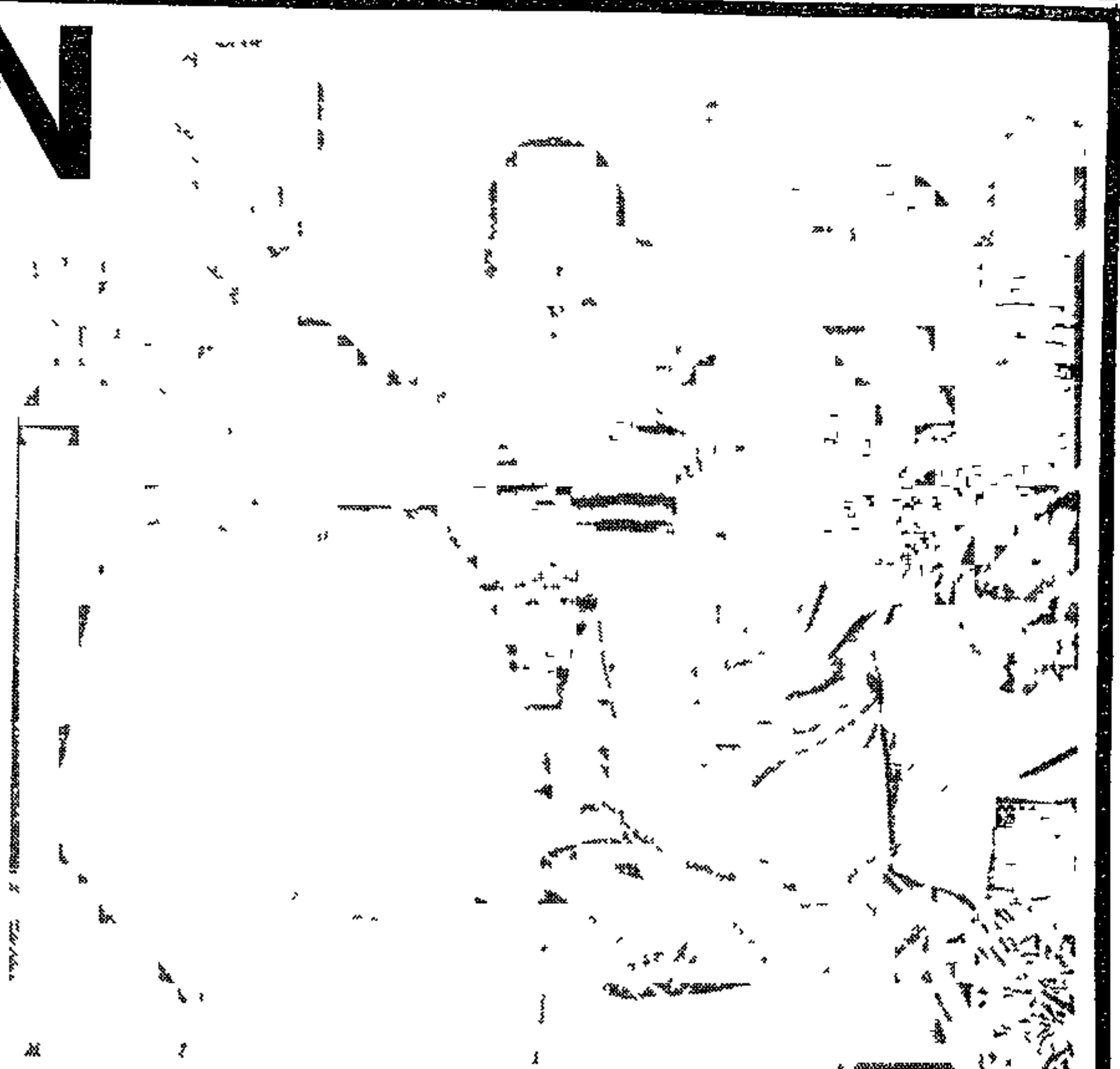
"Sterilisation as a method is easy, free, permanent and frees the couple from the fear of unwanted pregnancies

"It is a method that honestly enhances the quality of life of every individual whose family is complete," she concluded

Mrs J Isaacs, speaking on the different

types of contraceptives and their role in family planning, said that the main aim of the Family Planning programme was to contribute towards the improvement of the quality of life for all South Africans

Isaacs also said that family planning was important for many reasons, especially that it prevented unwanted pregnancies which in turn caused back street abortions, premature sterility and even death



Some of the people who attended a seminar on Family Planning and Sterilisation at Funda Centre. Picture by MOFFAT ZUNGU

Miss M Sithole



Hecklers, speakers clash over abortion

By SHARKEY ISAACS, Staff Reporter

SPEAKERS on abortion clashed with anti-abortionists at a lively public meeting in Rondebosch and a heckler was reprimanded for calling one of the speakers a liar

Professor Mike Savage of the Department of Sociology at UCT chaired last night's debate organised by the Civil Rights League to discuss the Department of Health's call for ideas on changes to the controversial Abortion and Sterilisation Act. The deadline for submissions is June 30.

The panel of speakers consisted of University of the Western Cape law lecturer Mr Jeremy Sarkin-Hughes, UCT history lecturer Dr Helen Bradford, who has studied two centuries of abortion in South Africa, Dr Trudy Thomas, who has worked as a community doctor for more than 20 years, and Dr Marg Dyer of the Abortion Reform Action Group.

Professor Savage limited heckling and interjections and reprimanded a "pro-life" speaker who called a panel speaker a liar.

He allowed "open debate" on the pros and cons of abortion after urging the audience of about 200 to give panelists a chance to air their views.

Keeping a tight rein on proceedings, Professor Savage several times called to order pro-life speakers for not making a point and merely making statement or quoting extracts from the Bible.

Decide for themselves

Speaking from the floor, city councillor Mr Eulalie Stott said she believed women had a right to decide for themselves.

While there was religious freedom, with no-one having the right to force people to believe what they believed, a similar policy was not applied to abortion, Mrs Stott said.

UWC anthropology lecturer Mrs Rhoda Kadalie accused people with Bibles of "hypocrisy" and said she had not seen them at Crossroads where malnutrition among children, many from unwanted pregnancies resulting from inadequate sexual education, was rife.

Referring to an alleged upsurge of pro-lifers in the United States, she said this group was manipulated by politicians to suit their own ends.

Speaking on the legal aspects of abortion, Mr Sarkin-Hughes said South Africa already had "abortion on request" but abortions were only permitted in terms of the Abortion and Sterilisation Act, which he described as a "dismal failure".

Abortion laws in South Africa were far from adequate and forced many women to seek the alternative, mostly dangerous routes, that were available, he said.

Permission for an abortion had to be sought from a whole host of people and stringent procedures had to be "meticulously complied with" before it was effected. Lack of secrecy forced many women to seek backstreet help and the high rate of illegal abortions endangered the lives of many women, Mr Sarkin-Hughes said.



Picture HANNES THIART, The Argus

ABORTION MEETING: Dr Helen Bradford, University of Cape Town history lecturer, addresses the lively meeting on abortion in Rondebosch while University of the Western Cape law lecturer Jeremy Sarkin-Hughes, left, and Professor Mike Savage of UCT's sociology department, who chaired the meeting, look on.

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SA rapidly growing blacker and younger

By Patrick Laurence

South Africa is in a phase of rapid population growth in which the black component is growing steadily larger and younger.

These central points emerged from a major study of population trends released by the Urban Foundation yesterday.

Nightmare for the CP

The study, which will certainly be seen as a Mathusian nightmare by the Conservative Party, predicts that the population will be nearly 60 million in 2010 or nearly double its 1985 size of just over 33 million.

Over the same period the black population will grow from 24.5 million to 48.5 million and the black component of the total population will rise from 73 percent to 81 percent.

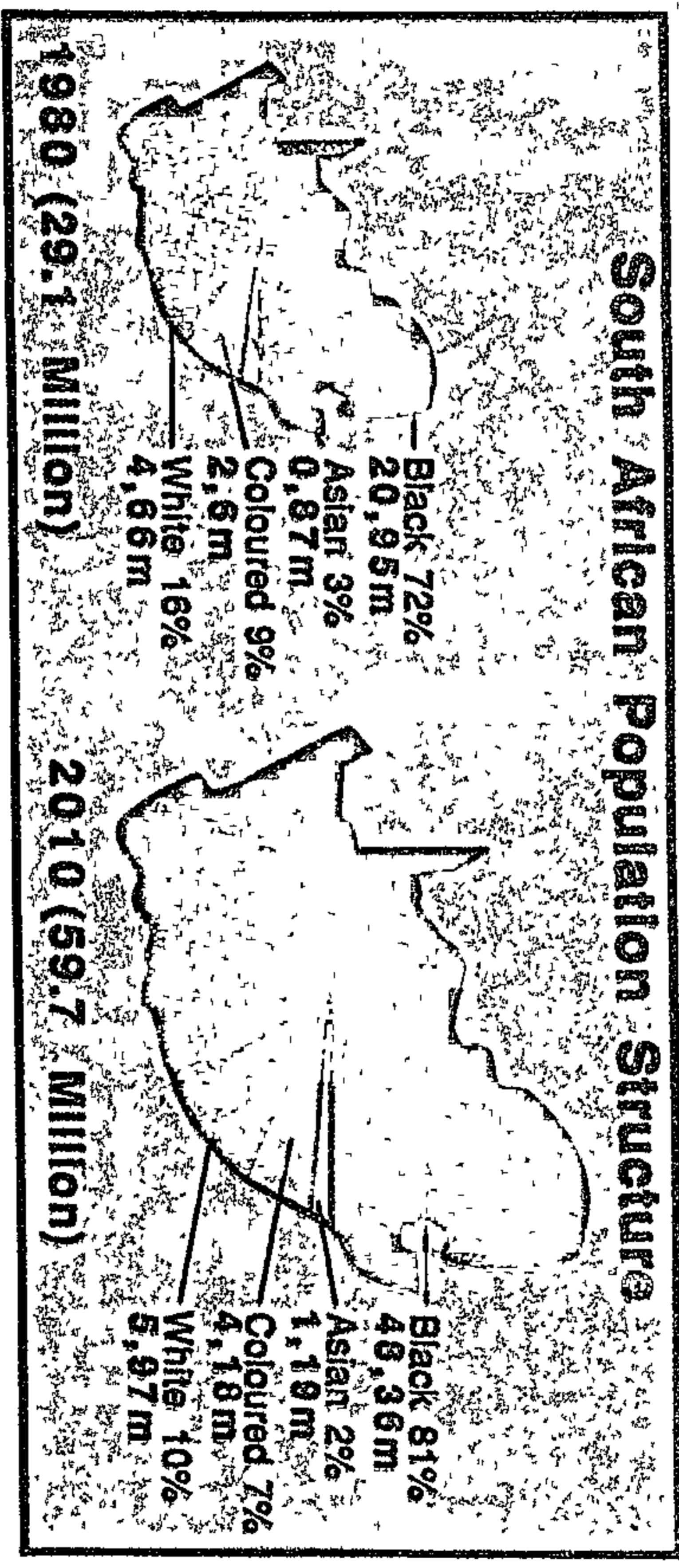
The reverse side of the same demographic pattern reflects a relatively declining white population, falling from 15 percent of the total in 1985 to 10 percent in 2010.

As the population becomes blacker, so, too, it becomes younger.

Two figures, both for 1990, emphasise the point: 42 percent of blacks are aged 14 or younger while the equivalent figure for whites is just over 21 percent.

Another statistic underlines the same point. 66 percent of blacks are aged 27 or younger.

As the Urban Foundation observes, the challenge posed by the youthful black population is that it will have to "dominate the development agenda" or, to extrapolate,



Within 20 years whites will make up just 10 percent of the population

late, it will become a powerful destabilising, even revolutionary, force in the hoped-for new South Africa.

But the growth rate is not distributed evenly, geographically-speaking, it is faster, and the population thus younger, in some areas.

Areas of rapid growth rate are the main metropolitan areas where the

natural increase is reinforced by inward migration of mainly black people from the rural hinterland.

The Urban Foundation identifies three central metropolitan areas:

● The PWV urban complex, an area stretching from Pretoria through the Witwatersrand to Vereeniging, but embracing large, proliferating

informal black settlements such as the Winterveld.

● The Greater Durban area, including Maritzburg and Durban and the vast camps of bivouacking squatters around Durban, some just 15 km from the Durban city centre.

● The Cape Town region, with Cape Town and its satellite towns, with their

older white and coloured populations, forming a nucleus encircled by relatively new and rapidly growing squatter camps.

The rapid growth is illustrated concretely in the case of the PWV.

Its population in 1985 was — judging by the Urban Foundation's graphs — about 8.5 million.

By the turn of the century it will be 12.3 million and by the year 2010 16.5 million.

The black majority in what was regarded as a "white area" under apartheid ideology will grow ever larger with the passage of time.

A large proportion of the black people are and will be, to use the Urban Foundation's terminology, "housed informally"

in garages, backyard shacks and squatter camps on open land near the towns and cities of the PWV.

The Urban Foundation comments "Given the current housing shortage and current demographic trends, it is likely that the proportion of people living in such poorly-served circumstances will increase over time.

Looking back and taking note of the failure of apartheid policies to prevent black urbanisation, the Urban Foundation offers one central piece of advice.

"The policy emphasis should be on managing this phenomenon rather than trying to prevent it."

Summing up on South Africa's demographic trends, the Urban Foundation says

"We are, in short, in a period of fundamental transition towards large, predominantly black metropolitan areas."

The Urban Foundation offers some sombre thoughts South Africa's economic growth rate has lagged behind its population growth for nearly two decades; it may continue to do so for some time yet, with the inevitable consequence that South Africans will go on getting poorer.

But there are some hopeful aspects to focus on: urbanisation offers the opportunities of "economies of scale and agglomeration," in the long run, it tends to reduce family sizes and thus helps stabilise population growth.

Looking back and taking note of the failure of apartheid policies to prevent black urbanisation, the Urban Foundation offers one central piece of advice.

"The policy emphasis should be on managing this phenomenon rather than trying to prevent it."

Over-population will cripple South Africa

Own Correspondent

The biggest threat to the survival of this planet is the rapid population growth.

World Population Day tomorrow is aimed at heightening public awareness of pressures created by population growth and the need to cut the world's birthrate.

A spokesman for the Department of National Health and Population Development said the world's population had already exceeded 5 000 million. About 75 percent of these people lived in developing countries with the balance resident in the more affluent First World.

At the present growth rate the world's population could reach a staggering 6 450 million in the next 10 years.

Africa's population was the fastest growing in the world and doubled roughly every 24 years, said the spokesman. About one third of the continent's population, 150 million people, suffered from famine while millions lived in extreme poverty.

South Africa, including the TBVC countries, doubled its population every 32 years with a baby born every 26 seconds, a total of 3 323 newborn children a day. If nothing was done to curb the growth the population could number more than 50 million by year 2000.

The spokesman said experts believed the region could only accommodate 80 million people with its available natural resources and socio-economic capabilities. Rapid expansion of the population was already causing problems.

Labour

There was an imbalance of about 30 percent in the demand for and the supply of labour in the country. More than 1 000 work seekers entered the job market daily without any hope of finding employment. Retrenchments in the gold mining industry would have a significant impact on the number of unemployed.

In addition, more than 3 mil-

lion children under the age of 15 would seek employment by the year 2000. It was already estimated that more than 8 million people could be unemployed by the end of the decade, said the spokesman.

The National Housing Trust had estimated that South Africa had a shortage of about 700 000 houses, which meant more than 210 000 dwellings would have to be built each year to meet the demand.

Vast areas of land had already been crippled by subsistence agriculture, characterised by over-cropping and over-grazing.

He added that health and education services would be swamped by demand should the population continue to grow at its present rate.

The department had launched the Population Development Programme (PDP) in 1984 to address the problem of unchecked population growth. It had been proved that when people's standard of living rose, the community's fertility decreased.

POVERTY ^{CHL} ^{TOD} ^{21/7/90} KILLS ²³⁷ 43 BABIES

By GLYNNIS UNDERHILL and DAVE MARRS
AT least 43 newborn babies from the Cape Flats and surrounding areas have died of malnutrition, exposure and poverty related diseases since January.

New figures disclosed by the Salt River State Mortuary yesterday show a total of 263 deaths among Cape Flats babies under the age of one year in the first half of this year.

The figures emerged yesterday after reports of the deaths from exposure of six babies during one of the coldest and wettest winters in several years had the public rallying in support.

Calls from concerned readers flooded the Cape Times switchboard yesterday and Operation Hunger stepped in to establish a special fund to prevent further avoidable deaths.

It took a concerned police captain at the Salt River morgue to highlight the extent of the problem. Station Commander, Captain Johann Jordaan, said he had decided to investigate the records after noticing an alarming pattern developing.

He found that the six exposure deaths already reported are only the tip of the iceberg.

A breakdown reveals that of the 263 babies who died, 24 died of gastro-enteritis, 19 from pneumonia, 40 from cot deaths, 79 from natural causes (a "good percentage" believed to be unrecorded cot deaths), and the rest from tuberculosis, heart defects and other illnesses.

Uitsig civic leaders accused the Western Cape Regional Services Council of being "indirectly responsible" for the six exposure

deaths after failing to act when repeatedly told of "inhuman living conditions".

A social worker and assistant secretary of the Ravensmead/Uitsig Civic Association (Ruca), Mr Gerchwin Kohler said the council had been sent three memoranda that listed the problems and needs of the community.

The latest communication of April 19 this year had specifically mentioned the "row houses" of Connaught Road and Coronation Street — where babies have since died of malnutrition and exposure.

The memorandum warned of "serious health problems" in the row houses.

It emphasised the need for the homes to be upgraded and for ceilings, plumbing and electricity to be installed, as well as for the block drainage systems and stormwater drains to be repaired.

Western Cape RSC chief executive officer, Mr Chris Moeke, declined to comment on the situation until Monday.

A visit to the area by the Cape Times and Operation Hunger's regional director, Mrs Roselle Frasca, revealed large pools of water in the rubbish-strewn streets.

The houses where two tiny exposure victims have died did not have ceilings and stains showed where rain water had run down the inside of the walls.

A soup kitchen is to be established in the area. Yesterday food parcels were distributed to two mothers who have lost babies through exposure. Both have a surviving twin to feed.

A relieved Mrs Mary-Anne Booisse, whose



REVEALED DEATHS Station commander Johann Jordaan, at work yesterday.

From page 1

five-month-old baby, Francois, died of malnutrition on Sunday night, said she was glad to receive assistance, especially the promised money and coffin needed for the funeral ^{CHL + Mrs 21/7/90} ⁽²³⁷⁾.

Responding to the shock statistics, a spokesman for the RSC Medical Officer of Health said an immediate investigation had been launched to determine why malnutrition had not been detected in the children before it was too late.

District nurses did visit new-born babies in the Cape Flats to monitor their progress and encourage mothers to attend the clinics regularly, he said.

The Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Gordon Oliver, described the six infant deaths as "a desperately tragic situation" which had not come to his attention until yesterday.

"The chronic poverty which this highlights is not unique to this area. It is prevalent throughout the Cape Flats. I think the situation urgently requires the rallying of the greater community of Cape Town," Mr Oliver added.

After the Cape Times had published the mothers' plight yesterday, the public responded immediately with offers of money, blankets, food and clothing — and even a baby's coffin.

Mrs Janet Mills she was concerned that there were people suffering in this way while others led such privileged lives.

Mr Ismail Davids said he was "shamed" that the deaths had been allowed to happen.

Mrs Sheila Marthinussen added that a fund should be maintained so that people who were in trouble could obtain assistance before it was too late.

Any donations can be sent to the Operation Hunger Cape Flats Fund, PO Box 18542, Wynberg, 7824, telephone 797 3667.

Steps taken against child death rate

CML file 25/7/90

(19) (20) (237)

By PETER DENNEHY

DEATHS of children under five years of age whose bodies are sent to the state mortuary in Salt River are to be reported daily, rather than weekly, to the office of the Medical Officer of Health (MoH) concerned.

This was said yesterday by Professor Deon Knobel, head of the department of forensic medicine at the University of Cape Town medical school and head of the pathologists at the mortuary

He said this step had been agreed upon after a spate of mid-winter children's deaths, reported last week by the Cape Times

Dr Michael Popkiss and Dr Stewart Fisher, MoHs of the City Council and the RSC respectively, will continue to report children's deaths to local clinics as they have been doing for years, albeit on a weekly basis, so that social workers can do house visits

"We are all concerned about the high rate of infant mortality," Prof Knobel said "To address this problem, one of the things we must do is ensure that bereaved families get both social and psychological support."

Dr Popkiss said yesterday that final infant mortality rate figures for Cape Town municipality in the year ending June 1990 were not yet available, but

indications were that these would be the lowest yet

In 1987/88 the figure (for all races) was 19,39 per 1 000 live births, and last year it was 18,32

A spokesman for Dr Fisher's office said the RSC infant mortality rate for the year just ended was also not yet available, but he added that in the years 1986 to 1989, the coloured figures had been respectively 21, 18, 18, and 19 deaths per 1 000 live births

Another measure being taken within Prof Knobel's department was that preventable natural deaths were being separated from cases of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, or "cot deaths", in an ongoing research project Detailed forms are to be filled in in respect of cot deaths

Usually, bodies go to the state mortuary in Salt River only in cases of death from unnatural or unknown causes This would account to some extent for the relatively high "cot death" figures reported from the mortuary — 40 so far this year

Some of the babies who had died this winter had not been completely healthy — they had suffered from colds and diarrhoea, Prof Knobel said The causes of malnourishment — poverty and ignorance — were also being looked at, he said

Community nursing services could help to alleviate ignorance, especially concerning recognition of the symptoms of illness, Prof Knobel said

Cape Times 27/7/90 (237)

10 Flats babies die

By GLYNNIS UNDERHILL and DAVE MARRS

TEN babies on the Cape Flats have died in poverty-stricken conditions in the past seven days

New figures disclosed by the Salt River State Mortuary yesterday show that four of these babies, all under 12 months old, died in a sequence of cot deaths. One baby, three-week old Tanya Messiah of Guguletu, was suffering from malnutrition, according to a mortuary spokesman.

The Cape Times visited the mother of another victim, six-week-old Alfonzo Everts, who died last Saturday in a farm labourer's makeshift shanty in Philippi.

His mother, Mrs Elsabe Everts, said she had fed her son a warm water bottle, pumpkin and infant formula cereal before putting him down beside her in their single bed on the freezing cold winter's night.

The corrugated asbestos covering in the room where he died remains unsealed, allowing icy air to penetrate.

"I turned him in his blanket in the night and only saw in the morning that some-

Poverty, cot death takes toll

thing was wrong,' she said.

Mrs Everts said the state mortuary had told her that her son had died from cot death, but she believed the freezing conditions might also have been a factor.

"Sometimes we have to bring the fire into the room, it gets so cold," she said.

The other two children who died of cot deaths in the past seven days were one-month-old Cibexa Mfukuxa of Nyanga East and three-month-old Nicole Jacobs of Retreat.

Professor Deon Knobel, head of the department of forensic medicine at the University of Cape Town medical school and head of pathology at the state mortuary in Salt River, said a survey was being done to see what percentage of the babies had died in bad living conditions or under the optimal weight.

A spokesman for the Chief Executive Officer of the Western Cape Regional Services Council described claims that the RSC was "indirectly responsible" for the deaths of babies in the area because they failed to act on warnings of bad conditions, as "a distortion of the facts".

Meanwhile, a group of concerned Cape Flats residents have obtained a fund-raising number and appealed to the business community to "keep the fund alive" as a long-term solution to the problem.

And Operation Hunger has moved to save other babies in the area who have been identified as being at risk due to poor living conditions and malnutrition, or whose parents have little or no income.

Most dead city babies 'underweight'

By GLYNNIS UNDERHILL

MOST of the 263 dead babies brought to the Salt River state mortuary over the past six months were underweight

Professor Deon Knobel, head of pathology at the mortuary, said a "large percentage" were 20% to 40% under the optimum weight. "Provisional studies indicate that most of these children may be under the expected weight applied by the Institute of Child Health and the child health clinics," he said yesterday.

Statistics from the mortuary have shown that 241 babies under the age of 12 months died in the first six months of 1989.

Professor Knobel said he could not say what percentage of the babies last year had died weighing less than the optimal weight.

The apparent increase in the number of cot deaths in 1990 and the increase in the number of autopsies performed this year were the result of

stringent diagnostic procedures taken to try to separate cot deaths from broncho-pneumonia.

"In a young child it is sometimes very difficult on naked eye examination of the lungs to differentiate between congested lungs often seen in cot deaths and the hardening of the lungs seen in early broncho-pneumonia," he said.

Professor Knobel said a survey was under way to determine what percentage of the babies had died this year in poor living conditions or under the optimum weight.

● City businessman Mr Marco van Embden has donated R50 000 worth of blankets to the Mayoress's Fund for distribution to needy children.

He said yesterday: "It has been one of the severest winters for many years. When one is in the fortunate position of being warm oneself, it makes you all the more conscious of the damp cold and misery which is the lot of so many."

Education 'the key to birth control'

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By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

ONE in every three of South Africa's 15 million women is completely illiterate, the Minister of Health and Population Development, Dr Rina Venter, said yesterday.

This high illiteracy rate among women was one of the major factors hampering population control, improved living standards and development programmes in South Africa, she said.

Speaking on the role of women in population development at a symposium in Bloemfontein, Dr Venter said these illiterate women were not equipped to educate their children or to increase their awareness of health care and the need for proper nutrition. Dr Venter said there was a close relationship between population growth and quality of life.

The fact that many women in South Africa, particularly in the rural areas, had not attended school or had a poor educational grounding had a strong effect on their abilities to make deci-

sions concerning financial matters, careers for their children and child spacing, she said.

Dr Venter noted that although significant changes had taken place regarding the role of women since World War II, the majority of the 800 million people worldwide living in the greatest poverty were women and children.

"Households where women play the leading role have increased in the developing world from 18% to 35% in the past 25 years.

"The poverty in these households is higher than in any other type of household and is aggravated by a high birth rate."

Dr Venter said this "vicious circle of poverty" from generation to generation had become a major problem in South Africa. In certain rural areas women still had eight or more children, she said.

Dr Venter appealed to women to support the Population Development Programme and to become involved in projects for the improvement of the quality of life of other women.

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Wage gap between blacks and whites remains substantial'

Business Day Reporter

SIXTY-eight percent of black families live on less than R600 a month, according to research published yesterday by the SA Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR)

Research officer Ahmed Jooma says in Social and Economic Update that the average household subsistence level (HSL) of urban African households is R564 a month, whereas 60% have a monthly income of less than R500 a month

Jooma says that in 1981 black workers collectively earned about half the amount whites did.

Despite a narrowing in the wage gap be-

tween race groups (blacks are now earning 70% of what whites are), the difference in the income level between blacks and whites remains substantial

He says official figures estimate that there are three million unemployed people in SA. Two million of those are subsistence farmers and people in the informal sector

Statistics indicate that about 400 000 people enter the job market every year, although there are very few jobs available

There are 13,6-million economically active

people in SA and the homelands, 58% of whom are employed in the formal sector. A total of 2,7-million blacks were employed in the informal sector in October 1989

The black infant mortality rate declined from 76 per 1 000 live births in the four years between 1970 and 1974 to 62 per 1 000 in the years 1983 to 1987

From 1980 to 1984, the infant mortality rates for Indians, whites and coloured people per 1 000 live births were 20, 13 and 57 respectively — a decline in comparison with the period between 1970 and 1974 when figures were 38, 20 and 98 respectively

RACE RELATIONS FIM 1417190
POVERTY FOR MOST

More than half of all black families live on a monthly income of less than R500 a month — a figure 12% lower than the poverty datum line, or household subsistence level (HSL) of R564 for black families

The HSL is calculated by the Institute for Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth

Ahmed Jooma, a research officer at the Institute of Race Relations, writes in its

FIM 1417190

latest *Social and Economic Update* that, despite a narrowing in the wage gap between race groups (blacks, coloureds and Indians in the same categories of work now earn 70% of what whites do, compared to half of white earnings in 1981), the difference in income levels between white and black South Africans remains substantial

This is exacerbated by a mismatch between an academically orientated system of education and the need for people with technical skills, Jooma found. This meant that though 400 000 people entered the job market each year, there are not enough employment opportunities. There are now 13,6m economically active people in SA and the homelands, of which 58% are employed in the formal sector

The significance of the informal sector is growing and by October 1989, 2,7m blacks were employed in it

Despite poverty and poor living conditions, Jooma notes, infant mortality for all population groups is declining. The black infant mortality rate declined from 76 per 1 000 live births between 1970 and 1974 to 62 per 1 000 from 1983 to 1987. From 1980 to 1984 the infant mortality rates for Indians, whites and coloureds per 1 000 live births were 20, 13 and 57 respectively — a decline in comparison with the period between 1970 and 1974 when figures were 38, 20 and 98 respectively

SA 'must create 380 000
extra jobs every year'

Apr 3/1990

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By Michael Chester
The impact of the population explosion has been underlined by new estimates that show the total number of new jobs South Africa must create to hold the lid on unemployment has soared to 380 000 a year.

The gravity of the problem was underlined this week by Sebastian Kleu, economic adviser to the South African Reserve Bank, when he addressed a conference at Sun City on the role of small businesses in the 1990s

The conference was a highlight of the nationwide special programme of events marking the third annual Small Business Week

Dr Kleu said that as

increases in the total population added to the flow of school-leavers, South Africa was confronted with the dilemma of trying to create at least 1 300 extra jobs every single workday between now and the year 2000

Gaps

While the current overall shortage of capital was a serious problem for the national economy, it offered golden opportunities to expand the number of small business operations

Moreover, small businesses could also hold the key to filling growing gaps in the shortage of skills at management level.

South Africa needed to train no fewer than 115 000 new managers to meet demand by the end of the 1990s.

Only about 40 000 were likely to be produced from the traditional source — white workers in the formal sector.

Perhaps the most valuable assistance that Government could offer to small business entrepreneurs was to remove any obstacles caused by over-regulation

It could prove more fruitful for large companies if, instead of taking over or eliminating small competitors, they used small industrial firms as independent sub-contractors to supply their big production lines

Population growth: State control or free love?

Africa's survival may rest in its ability to cut population growth — an option likely to run into serious trouble in South Africa, where family planning has a controversial reputation

JO-ANNE COLLINGE reports

THE salvation of Africa lies in sustainable economic growth — and that, argues the World Bank, depends largely on its ability to cut the rate at which its population increases

This prescription does not go down easily on a continent where the population growth rate is headed for about three percent a year — the highest recorded rate for a whole region

It is probably even less welcome in South Africa, where part of the conventional "wisdom" of apartheid was that white babies were a boon to the nation but black babies were the knell of doom

When apartheid goes, does population planning lose its jaundiced look? Can the first post-apartheid government afford to avoid taking a definite position to limit the growth of population?

Does past suffering under apartheid exempt South Africans from facing up to the situation bluntly described in a recent report by Dr Nafis Sadik, executive director of the United Nations Population Fund?

"Fast population growth in poor countries has begun to make permanent changes to the environment. During the 1990s these changes will reach critical levels

"At the start of the 1990s the choice must be to act decisively to stop population growth, attack poverty and protect the environment. The alternative is to hand our children a poisoned inheritance"

Influential South African women make it clear that population planners, even in a democratic order, will be entering a minefield

Lydia Kompe, former trade unionist and now a rural field worker with the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, speaks heatedly about apartheid's legacy to population planning

At the moment "when we talk about contraception it's just another way of murdering us. We have been extremely exploited and insulted by past policies. For instance, methods such as depo provera — which are banned in many parts of the world — have been pushed onto us"

From her travels through the rural areas it strikes Kompe as ludicrous to call South Africa overcrowded. She passes through endless landscapes of fertile and empty land. "It's the laws which make us overcrowded, laws which limit blacks to 13 percent of the land. We haven't got the land, so whether we stop giving birth or not we will be overcrowded"

Once the land laws go and land reform proceeds, South Africa can become self-sustaining in terms of food, argues Kompe. "I don't think at this juncture anyone can say that the food will run out and that the land will be overcrowded"

Regina Nzo, a leading figure in the African National Congress Women's League and a nurse by profession, rejects out of hand the notion of a population policy, which she equates with population control. But health education and spacing of children are approaches that she embraces with enthusiasm

Joyce Mabudafhasi, of the ANC's Northern Transvaal interim committee, insists "When governments decide they want to have a high or a low rate of population growth, it's already imposing something on the people"

South Africa, with an annual population increase calculated anywhere between two percent and 2.6 percent, is well below the all-Africa average

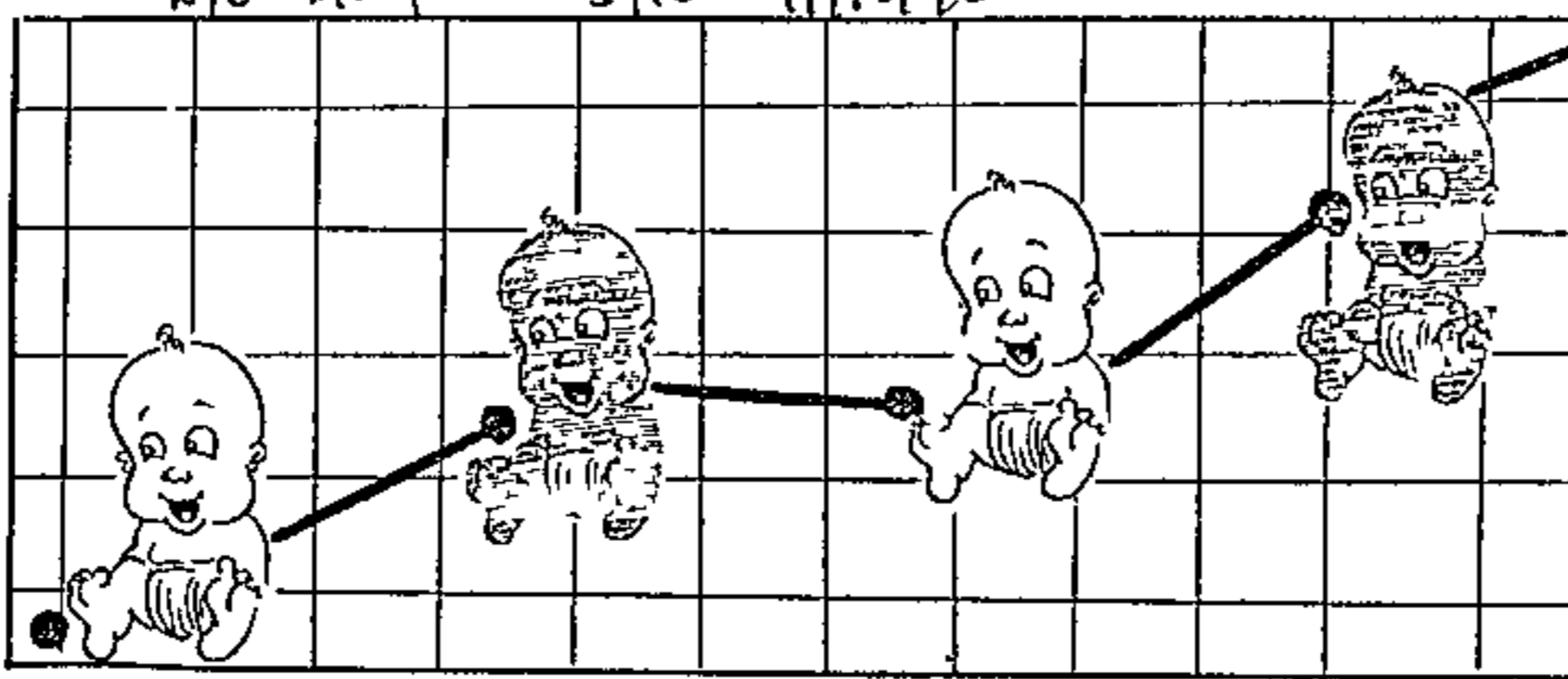
But, a recent paper produced by the Urban Foundation (UF) — which puts the increase at 2.5 percent — points out that South Africa is still in trouble. The UF states "South Africa's economic growth rate has not matched its rate of population increase during the past decade. The extent of divergence is not as great as has been the case elsewhere in Africa, but the trend is nevertheless a worrying one

"Modernisation has, in short, on the one hand expanded the capacity of the economy to produce goods, but it has on the other hand decreased the death rate and, hence, increased the population growth rate"

The fact that South Africa has an extraordinarily young population — 37 percent under the age of 14 years, as against a world average of 33 percent — means that it will take decades for the population growth rate to taper off

Economists within the democratic movement have no doubt that a future government cannot afford a laissez faire approach to population questions. But they also know they are treading on delicate ground

Neither the ANC nor the Congress of South African Trade Unions can afford to



Planners in a new South Africa will have to make decisions about limiting population growth — an issue given a racial tinge by past governments

into economic alternatives for South Africa — has anything like a population policy

ANC economist Tito Mboweni is convinced that a population policy is a necessary facet of development planning. "Population policy will need to be related to the question of economic growth," he says. "At present people see it as a moral issue and the authorities are giving the issue a racial tinge, so the debate gets very muddled"

A non-coercive strategy to limit population is certainly one way of tackling the goal of a satisfactory margin between population increase and economic growth, Mboweni acknowledges

But, he hastens to add, there are other facets of economic policy that must be simultaneously addressed

Wits University economist Fuad Cassim

reckons no government can afford to ignore the consequences of exponential population increase — consequences such as high unemployment, a large proportion of the population economically dependent on a relatively small number of workers, and the heavy demand for social services

The problem presents the classic chicken and-egg situation. Improved living conditions usually lead to a drop in the size of families. But, at the same time, a drop in population growth is needed to create higher standards of living

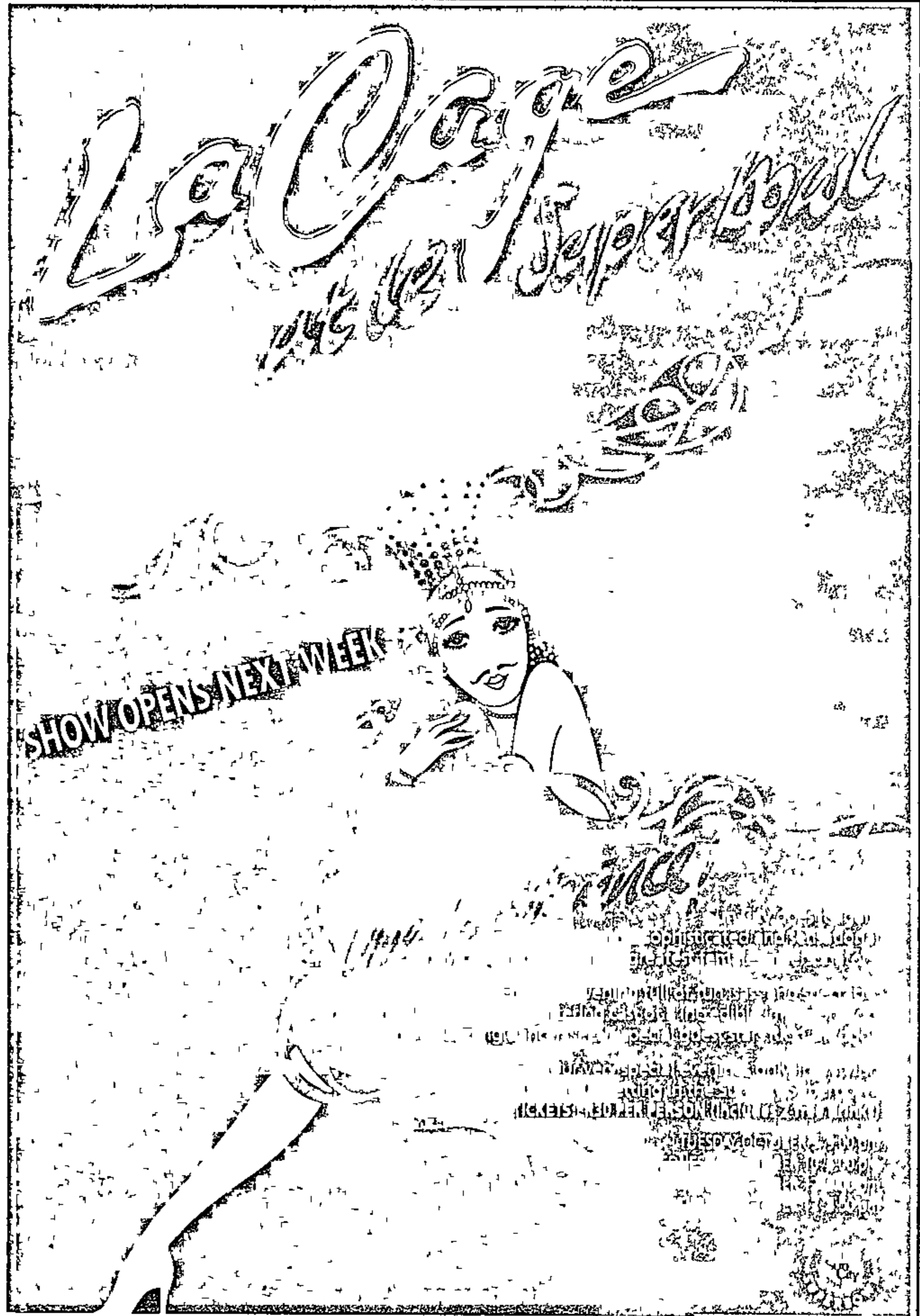
Cassim argues that this points to the need for an economic policy which aims at both growth and a measure of redistribution, so that more people are elevated to a socio-economic situation in which family planning services become a welcome and meaningful facility

Diliza Mji, president of the National Medical and Dental Association, unequivocally supports an active population policy and is convinced that "under a democratic government the rulers will have legitimacy to speak and a lot of people will respond positively"

His policy would embrace legal reform, a strong educational component and an overhaul of the delivery of family planning services

Mji asserts that under apartheid family plan-

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o by bus, go by car, go by train, go by plane — but "drag" yourself to Sun City

Population growth: State control or free choice?

Wife maker
5/10 - 11/10/190



State control or free choice?

● From PAGE 3 (237)

ning services were elevated to central government control (while other preventive services were delegated to local government) because of their political significance. He believes they should be reintegrated with primary health care services, that "we should be formulating policy with communities participating".

Contraception, he says, should not be proffered in isolation. It should be part of a package of maternal and infant services, including nutrition and vaccination.

And this is where a truce can probably be called between the population planners and those who seek to limit the interference of the state in family affairs.

Nzo concedes the need to look at health and social policy in order to "raise the socio-economic status of women so that they can feed their children, have the resources to nourish them and the opportunity to raise them."

If women cannot be secure in their minds that the children they bear will survive to adulthood, they will see no point in limiting their numbers, Nzo argues.

Mabhudafhasi might leap to the defence of the individual vis a vis state population planners, but she would fight for greater availability of services.

"The clinics in the rural areas are few and far between and the services are not that good," she says. There is little use in educating people about the advantages of smaller families if the means for achieving this are kept effectively beyond their reach.

"The government must take responsibility. People's taxes must be used to take care of the health of the people."

Desiree Daniels, education officer for the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), asserts: "I do think that a post-apartheid government should have a policy in this area, but it should come from the ground. If it emanates from the leadership it may have no effect on the ground."

The UN's Sadik points out that human resource development is unique in that it is at once a means and an end. "An end, because it improves equity and quality of life; a means, because it is the foundation of sustainable economic growth."

She reminds her readers: "At this juncture we are not talking about the interests of distant descendants. It is our own children who will inherit a world twice the size of our own, who will farm one acre where we have three, who will be denied the diversity of life we have enjoyed, unless we initiate measures needed to keep future options open."

"Such action brooks no delay. It must begin in the first years of this critical decade."

Star 11/10/90

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Ex-prisoners call on Govt to act quickly

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Fifteen freed ANC prisoners, including six who were due for release in 1995, have urged the Government to move quickly in removing obstacles so that negotiations can begin in earnest

The group, whose offences included terrorism and treason, vowed to continue the struggle through community organisations.

Spokesman for the group Vronda Z Banda said at Cowley House yesterday "We call on all peace-loving South Africans to support the peace initiative. We also urge those who don't support the ANC to give peace a chance"

Titus Hendricks of Paarl, who was serving seven years, said the mood on Robben Island was quite good

There were about 246 prisoners still on the island and most were optimistic, he said

Mr Banda denied there was uncertainty among the prisoners about the release programme

"The prisoners understand the details of the Pretoria Minute and its arguments. People are just waiting for the process to be completed"

Alton S "Vietnam" Sobuwa of Nyanga, who was one of the accused in the Oscar Mpetha trial, said he had mixed feelings as he had left comrades behind

Several members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union were marshals when the elated, toy-toying former prisoners entered Cowley House

Others released were Mzwakhe Hespro Cikozani of East London, sentenced in 1983 to 12 years, Jeffrey Legoabe and Bennet Komane, both of Soweto, sentenced in 1979 to 16 years, Petrus Sekonyela of Bloemfontein, sentenced in 1988 to four years, Sphiwe Wellington Dinca of Port Elizabeth, sentenced in 1983 to 12 years, Johannes Altau Boesak of Oudtshoorn, sentenced in 1986 to seven years, Wellington Vukile Gumenge of Port Elizabeth, sentenced in 1984 to 10 years, Thlomelang David Maape, sentenced in 1988 to four years, Wanda Cele of Umgababa, sentenced in 1988 to four years, Parks Peter Tebogo of Dewetsdorp, sentenced in 1987 to seven years; Moses Jabulani Mkhize of Maritzburg, sentenced in 1987 to six years, and Ashley Budaza of Port Elizabeth, sentenced in 1987 to six years in prison

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'Curfew could be lifted'

Birth control 'a govt plot'

237
JOHANNESBURG — Almost half the black people in South Africa's major metropolitan areas believe that family planning is a government plot to reduce the black population

This is one of the findings of a recent survey undertaken by Decision Surveys International (DSI) among blacks living in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, and released in Johannesburg yesterday

DSI said in a statement that in spite of a realisation that smaller families were economically desirable and that families should often be planned, traditional norms and practices still exerted a considerable influence

According to the survey, 47% of

20/10/90
those questioned agreed that a man without children would be poor in his old age, 43% agreed that a man who had fathered many children commanded more respect, and 45% were of the opinion that family planning was a plot by the government to reduce the black population

Over half (59%) of women felt, however, that even if her man was against it, she should practise birth control, while only 23% of men were in agreement

Over half of those spoken to said they would never stop using sangomas or inyangas ("witch-doctors") This was also true of younger people and was more often said by men than by women

The survey found that in spite

of the adherence to traditional values, 41% of city blacks had at some or other time attended a family planning or youth health centre Only 16% of those questioned claimed to belong to a medical aid scheme — almost all were in a higher-income bracket

DSI said it would appear that education on Aids was reaching the urban black adult. Only 17% could not offer a description of how the disease was caught and tended to be those aged over 50 years

What the survey found encouraging was recognition of how to avoid catching the disease 69% said they should keep to one sexual partner and 35% said condoms should be used — Sapa

Plea for fewer births

237

THE chairman of the Council for Population Development, Professor JP de Lange, said yesterday that southern Africa was entering a critical period in which the sub-continent would have to get its unacceptable rapid population growth in check.

De Lange said in Pietersburg on the eve of the council's first meeting in the northern Transvaal if South Africa did not succeed in the next decade in bringing about the same decline in population growth in the rural areas that had been

achieved in the metropolitan areas, the population growth would become uncontrollable with disastrous socio-economic consequences.

He said although remarkable successes had been achieved in metropolitan areas, the situation in the rural and deep rural areas was, to say the least, alarming.

That was one of the reasons why the council was holding its meeting in the northern Transvaal - a region with a very high population growth.

"If we want to be successful we will have to

create a climate to facilitate the transition from the traditional perception of family sizes to a modern perception of smaller and well-planned families," he said.

These changes in perceptions would have to be achieved with the full understanding and sensitivity to the economic, political and social realities of southern Africa.

Development would have to concentrate to a large extent on projects that could have influence on fertility behaviour. - Sapa.

Prof pleads for lower birthrate

Sowetan 2/11/90

SOUTHERN Africa is entering a critical period when it must keep its rapid population growth in check, chairman of the Council for Population Development, Professor JP de Lange has said

Speaking in Pietersburg on the eve of the council's first meeting in the Northern Transvaal, De Lange said if South Africa did not succeed in the next decade in controlling population growth in rural areas as had been achieved in urban areas, it would become uncontrollable with disastrous

socio-economic consequences

He said although remarkable successes had been achieved in metropolitan areas, the situation in rural areas was alarming

That was one of the reasons why the council was holding its meeting in the Northern Transvaal - a region with a very high population growth

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ern perception of smaller and well-planned families," he said

These changes in perception would have to be achieved with full understanding and sensitivity of the economical, political and social realities of Southern Africa

Development would have to concentrate on projects that could influence fertility behaviour.

De Lange appealed to individuals and organisations of all sectors to become involved with the Population Development Programme - *Sapa*



ANRODA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED SHARES

Notice of a Public Offer of shares in terms of a Prospectus registered by the Registrar of Companies on September 4 1990

ANRODA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED
Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa on May 17 1989 under Registration Number 89 02801 06

SHARES OFFERED
The offer in terms of this Prospectus shall be for 3 000 000 ordinary par value shares of one hundredth of one cent each at 75 cents each

MAIN BUSINESS OF COMPANY

From the time of its incorporation Anroda has been a Construction Company employing conventional and approved non conventional building methods

Anroda operates on a non speculative basis principally in the low cost housing market and will only consider a construction project upon the positive completion of exhaustive financial feasibility studies and geological reports

LAST DAY FOR SUBSCRIPTION

The last day for subscribing for shares offered to any member of the public in terms of this Prospectus is 16 00 on Friday the 30th November 1990

COPIES OF THE PROSPECTUS MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE

Company Offices
SPB House
12 Sherbourne Road
Parktown 2193
Tel (011) 482 2820

Auditor's Offices
Hurwitz Levitan & Co
Unit 2 Pine Place
116 Johannesburg Road
Lyndhurst 2192

during normal working hours (excluding Saturdays Sundays and public holidays)

I am interested in buying

Anroda Construction Company shares

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Code

Phone number

Enclosed please find my cheque postal order for

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FW warns on SA population crisis

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

President de Klerk has urged all political leaders to throw their weight behind the Population Development Programme in an attempt to curb the country's high population growth rate

In an opening address to a business summit on population development held in Midrand yesterday, Mr de Klerk said South Africa faced a population crisis

Uncontrolled population growth was a severe threat to the country's future

Responding to Mr de Klerk's request for bigger efforts to curb the population explosion,

top business leaders called for urgent private-sector involvement

They stressed that a lower population growth rate could be obtained only through the upliftment of the country's underprivileged by means of education and a solid economic growth rate

Mr de Klerk said that at the present economic growth rate of 1,5 percent annually, unemployment and poverty would continue

The population was currently growing at 2 percent while the available labour force was increasing at almost 3 percent

The gravity of the problem could only be grasped if one understood that the economic growth rate necessary to accommodate new job-seekers should be almost double that of

the population growth rate, meaning that South Africa needed an economic growth rate of about 5 percent a year

"The fertility perception of society has to be changed so that it becomes more receptive to small-family norms," he said

Department of National Health and Population Development deputy director-general Dr Boet Schoeman said that while the unacceptable growth rate had initially been a rural problem, high fertility now also occurred in squatter communities as a result of rapid urbanisation.

The many urban black people already in favour of smaller families had not necessarily changed their value systems, but had modernised their perceptions of family size

Volkswagen SA chairman and managing director Peter Searle called for the creation of a national body of all interest groups to act as a "policy filter" for development priorities.

Iscor managing director Willem van Wyk said the Population Development Programme could not be implemented successfully unless top management demonstrated "honest and visible commitment and support"

One initiative was to make family planning services available at the workplace, thus influencing employees to accept smaller-sized families as the norm, he said

'Over 47-m blacks by 2010'

CAPE TOWN — In 2010, South Africa's black population is expected to be more than 47 million — a figure equal to the expected size of the country's population at the turn of the century

The black population, including people living in the independent homelands, is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2,75 percent between now and 2000.

The figure is representative

of more than 1,2 million black births a year, according forecasts by the Institute for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University

However, the white population is increasing at a natural growth rate of only 0,61 percent

The report recommended that South Africa try to reduce its overall population growth rate to the world average of 1,68 percent a year. — Own Correspondent

Population explosion

IN the year 2010, South Africa's black population is expected to be more than 47-million

The black population, including people living in the independent homelands, is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 2,75 percent between now and 2000

Sowden 13/11/90
The figure is representative of more than 1,2-million black births a year, according to forecasts by the Institute for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University.

However, the white population is increasing at a natural growth rate of only 0,61 percent a year

which is in accordance with population growth rates in more developed regions. At this rate, the whites will need 114 years to double their numbers

Report

The report recommended that South Africa try to reduce its overall population growth rate to the world average of 1,68 percent a year between 1990 and the turn of the century.

"Failure to achieve this goal will lead to further impoverishment and the reduction of South Africa to the status of a typical African country characterised by socio-economic squalor and permanent political instability in concert with environmental degradation," the report said

According to forecasts, whites will number 5,28-million or 11,19 percent of the population in 2000, coloureds 3,19-million or 7,91 percent, Asians 1,11-million or 2,35 percent and blacks 37,05-million or 78,55 percent of the population.

Baby

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Sowetan 2/11/90

Shock

3 women die a day from abortion

AT LEAST three women die every day of 25 who end up at Baragwanath Hospital for incomplete illegal abortion.

Another 13 women undergo legal abortion and are treated for normal miscarriages a day at the hospital.

These shock figures were revealed by Baragwanath gynaecologist Dr James McIntyre, who said the high fatality rate was due to complications and infection setting in after

By **IKE MOTSAPI**

illegal abortions were performed.

The hospital treated women of all ages for incomplete abortion, "though a significant number are under the age of 20".

"Some of them are married women," McIntyre said.

He could not say whether some of the women treated for incomplete abortion had first consulted "backyard abortion specialists" in the townships.

"It's difficult to come

to that conclusion because of the complicated situation," he said

He pointed out that the hospital conducted legal abortions in some circumstances permitted by the law.

This happened if doctors realised that there was a serious threat of illness to the unborn child

They normally conduct a legal abortion after advising the mother of the risks involved.

Legal abortion is also performed on women who fall pregnant after being raped.

Another legal reason

for abortion is if the mother is mentally unsound

A doctor who could not be named for professional reasons said the abortion fatality rate was shocking.

"Women will disturb a pregnancy in an attempt to miscarry regardless if it is illegal.

"The abortion law does not appear to be a deterrent

"It puts a woman in a situation where she will put her future fertility or even her life at risk to terminate her pregnancy."

More Natal schools to go 'open'

Sowetan 22/11/90

PARENTS of pupils at three more Natal schools this week voted overwhelmingly in favour of implementing the B-model of education.

The schools are Danville Park Girls High School, Durban Preparatory High School and Sherwood Primary School.

At Danville there was an 88,81 percentage poll with 86,25 percent of the parents voting in favour of model B

At DPHS there was a 95,3 percent poll with 92,1 percent of the parents voting in favour of model B.

At Sherwood there was a 95,8 percent poll with 91 percent of the parents voting in favour of model B

In terms of model B a school can determine its own admission policy whilst remaining under the control of the State - *Sowetan Correspondent*

Fewer pregnancies at Cape schools

ALTHOUGH at least 10 pregnant schoolgirls are writing matric examinations at present, there has been a definite decrease in the number of pregnancies among high school pupils in the Cape since 1985, according to education authorities.

They were responding to queries in the wake of a report that at least five girls had been asked to leave a hostel at De Villiers Graaff High School in Villiersdorp after allegedly being found in possession of condoms and the Pill.

The issue of pregnancy among school pupils was also raised in a recent sex education video for high school pupils which has become a controversial talking point among educationists - and which has been banned from white "own affairs" schools

Cape Education Department spokesman Dr Orland Firmani said cases of girls who became pregnant in Standard 10 and decided to leave school and not write matric, were not normally brought to the attention of the department.

For this reason, they could not say authoritatively how many pregnancies there were among matric girls

"However, if such a pupil decides to write the Senior Certificate examination, she will have to apply for permission either to interrupt the Senior Secondary course or write under the control of a private invigilator, or both

"During 1990 10 such cases were referred to the Department," he said - *Sowetan Correspondent*

Events have 'overtaken' the need for population control

STELLENBOSCH — Population control, rendered unnecessary in SA by AIDS, should be replaced by AIDS-prevention programmes, Prof H J Odendaal, of Stellenbosch University's Medical Department, said on Tuesday. *BIDay 29/11/90*

At a three-day conference, Odendaal, the head of obstetrics and gynaecology, said the AIDS epidemic would result in a labour shortage. *(237)*

Among the more terrifying projections was one that every available hospital bed would be needed by AIDS patients within seven years.

Odendaal said there was only one way to curb AIDS sexual habits had to change.

Education had to be concentrated on teenagers, the highest risk group.

Money devoted to family planning should be diverted to these ends, because there would be no population explosion. The birth rate would have to be maintained to replace those lost to the workforce through AIDS, he said — Sapa.

Poor prospects for pensioners

LINDEN BIRNS

PENSIONERS could find themselves in dire straits because of pension practices and the impact of inflation, the Actuarial Society of SA warned this week.

In a statement, the society expressed its concern that the long-term effects of inflation were not fully understood by many pension scheme members, trustees and employees. *BIDay 29/11/90*

"For instance, many pension funds give increases equal to two-thirds of the inflation rate. This is reasonable in the short run but leaves the pensioner in poverty in the long run," it said.

If inflation averaged 15% per annum, then pensioners would see their pensions lose 40% of its original value within 10 years, it said.

The onus was therefore on pension fund trustees to point out the benefits members would expect to receive at retirement will

subsequently be reduced by inflation

In his research paper Mike Walker said that the very high investment returns earned over the past twenty years were partly a result of high inflation.

Walker urged that these high investment returns be used to insulate pensioners from inflation by regular, adequate increases.

The Actuarial Society called on its members and all other parties involved with pension funds to strive to give reasonable increases to pensioners. *(237)*

These parties should recommend a strategy of maintaining a minimum purchasing power of pensions and pointed out that draft legislation in respect of guaranteed pensions increases was recently introduced in the UK.

© See Page 10

Abortion a 'hot potato' in new SA?

South 13/12/90 - 17/12/90

ABORTION will be legalised in a new South Africa if women are involved in constitution-making and believe they have the right to abortions, according to a top African National Congress legal department spokesperson

At a recent conference titled "Gender and the Constitution" Mr Kader Asmal said women had the right to determine their political, economic and health rights for a new South Africa.

"Around the question of health, women have the right to abortion," Asmal said.

"I believe firmly in a woman's right to determine her fertility, whether or not she should have a child"

Outlaw

Asmal said not all women's rights could be reflected in a constitution, a Charter of Women's Rights which would encompass the basic rights of women would have to be drawn up

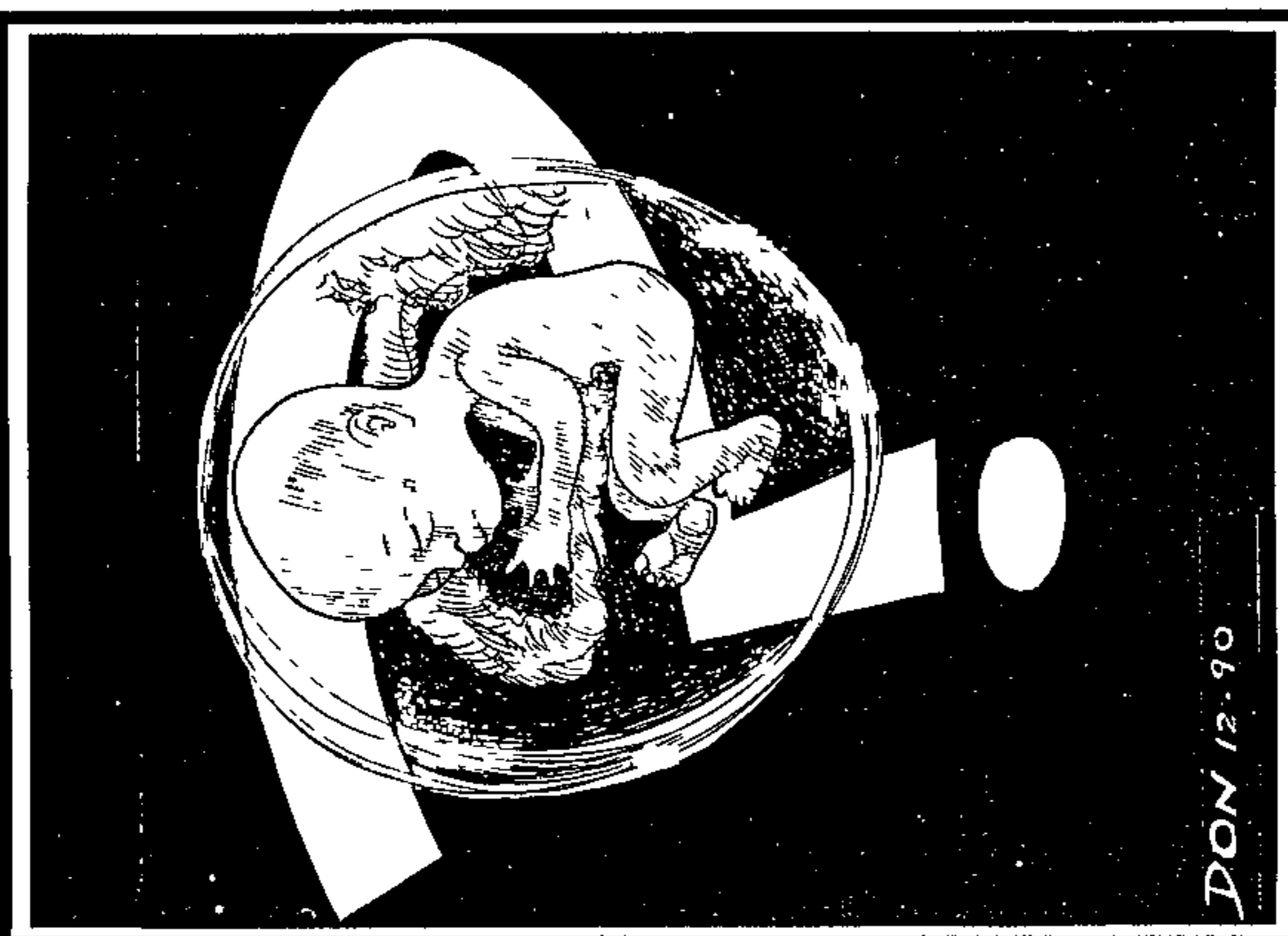
Once a new government was in session, equality legislation would have to be passed and new legislation would be guided by the Women's Charter

Legislation outlawing abortion in South Africa except under extreme cases could be legalised by the new parliament.

ANC Women's League spokesperson Ms Lindwe Phillips said the organisation had begun the process of drawing up the Charter at a national consultative meeting in Johannesburg last weekend

"We have decided to consult all women's organisations in the country about the Charter as we want all the women to be involved," Phillips said

She said the Women's



The debate on legalised abortion — a potentially controversial issue in a new South Africa — has started. Firing the first salvo, ANC constitutional expert Kader Asmal told a conference on women in Cape Town recently that a woman had a right "to determine her fertility; whether or not she should have a child". But family planners are saying abortion must not be seen another form of contraception, writes REHANA ROSSOUW:

isation believed abortion should not be used as a form of contraception as women faced health risks after the procedure

Women risked death, infertility and emotional problems after undergoing abortions

"We often find that after the event, up to four or five years later, women manifest these problems" Greathead said

"Rural women particularly, who have no access to health care, risk death or infertility when they have abortions

"Even for healthy women abortion has a physical or mental effect"

At the same time an important statistic to keep in mind is that South Africa has among the highest teenage pregnancy rates in the world. One in five South African teenagers fall pregnant every year

In urban areas, teenagers have access to health care and are able to obtain legal abortions on the grounds of the psychological effects of the pregnancies," Greathead said

"They have knowledge and access, unlike their rural counterparts"

Greathead said her organisation was often contacted by parents wanting to know

where they could go for legal abortions

People did not know they were eligible for legal abortions

"But abortion on demand achieves nothing. It must not be seen as an alternative form of contraception," Greathead said

Teenagers

We believe that only under certain circumstances must abortion be made legal — failed contraception or sterilisation, for instance.

We need to extend the present law, not legislate for the legalisation of abortion.

"The age of the person eligible for a legal abortion can be extended to encompass teenagers and women over 35, the social circumstances of the person can be taken into account or failed contraception can be used as a criteria."

There is also debate whether abortion is an issue affecting only women. In other countries, court cases brought by men in an attempt to stop a woman aborting his child have not been successful

While it is understood that the conception of a child directly affects women it has not been disproved that men are as equally committed, said a male activist who has ex-

perienced three women abort his child without consulting him

"So far only women's sentiments have been addressed when the legality of abortion is discussed. This attitude tends to leave out the other party, thus opinions on abortion are not fully representative."

Greathead agrees fertility is a joint issue, considering the fact that it takes two to make a baby

"But at the same time men should realise that they must not make babies if they can't be fathers," she said.

"For some men, making a woman pregnant is their way of proving their manhood. Men must also take responsibility for not making babies."

Greathead said South African women and men were ignorant about their body and its functions. Many did not know how contraception worked and myths about contraception had to be dispelled

"Political parties would serve their members better if they educated them about the benefits of family planning and thus prevented more abortions"

"Political parties in South Africa seldom address the quality of life of the population," Greathead said

SA abortion law 'discriminates against the poor'

By Carina le Grange
Medical Reporter

The 15-year-old Abortion and Sterilisation Act is a "disaster" which discriminates against a large section — mainly black women — of the community, according to Cape Town-based Dr M Dyer in the latest issue of ACA News.

ACA News is the official journal of the national co-ordinating advice centre body, Advice Centres Association. Dr Dyer's article was first presented at an ACA seminar on Women and Health in June.

Dr Dyer says South African abortion laws discriminate against the poor, the illiterate and the unsophisticated — women unable to go abroad to obtain abortions.

Disquieting

She cites the Department of National Health's statistics for abortions during the period 1982 to 1988 to support her statements 3 261 white women had abortions as opposed to 489 coloured women, 131 Asian woman and 257 black women (6 percent of the total despite the fact that the majority of women are black)

According to the law, legal abortions can only be obtained if a woman can prove she is the victim of rape or incest, if the mother should suffer irreparable physical or psychological harm or prenatal tests prove that a foetus would result in a severely disabled child being born

Reports on patients admitted to major hospitals after illegal black street abortions which went wrong paint a disquieting picture. At the

King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban, abortion was the most frequent cause of admission to gynaecological wards over a seven-year period, Dr Dyer says

Doctors who compiled the report stated "Our data confirm a high incidence of serious complications after illegal abortion, treatment involves the expenditure of great sums of money"

Other reports from Baragwanath, Kalafong, Pelonomi and Cape hospitals reveal a high incidence of deaths and that an even bigger number of women are saved only through hysterectomies. Many of the women are young.

"All this confirms that girls and women trapped by accidental and unwanted pregnancy will find illegal ways out if legal ones are denied to them, no matter what the law, or the church says," Dr Dyer says.

It has been estimated that about 200 000 illegal abortions a year are performed in South Africa, and hundreds of women who can afford it go abroad for legal abortions in other countries

Dr Dyer says abortion should be a matter decided between a woman and her doctor, and that anti-abortion bodies such as Prolife ignored work which has been done on the effects on women denied abortions, forced to have unwanted children

Dr Dyer says the law was devised by a committee of "men whose main qualifications seemed to be that they were conservative, tending towards being elderly, mainly members of the National Party and NGK ... there were no women members"

90 children are born in Soweto daily

Sowetan 20/12/90

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ABOUT 30 000 babies were born in Soweto during the past 11 months - an average of 90 a day.

Of the 30 000 babies born about 410 died after birth

These figures were given to *Sowetan* by Baragwanath Hospital public relations officer Mrs Hester Vorster and Mrs Zodwa Cele, informations officer for Soweto clinics.

By IKE MOTSAPI

At Baragwanath Hospital 18 269 babies were born between January and November, Vorster said.

Cele said the figure of births recorded at Soweto clinics during the past 11 months exceeded 10 847.

A doctor at the hospital said the figure could be higher than that recorded.

He said this was based on the fact that some women delivered their

babies illegally

"It is common that some women delivered their babies at their homes

"Some women are actually using illegal means to induce their pregnancies

"Considering these factors one cannot say exactly how many babies are born in Soweto every day.

"The bad thing is that some of these babies die because of infections related to the methods used in inducing these pregnancies

"I want to take this opportunity to advise them that there are health centres where they can receive professional treatment," the doctor said