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SPEAK

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END WATER APARTHEID!

MOUTSE WOMEN ON THE MARCH

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WHERE ARE THE DADS?

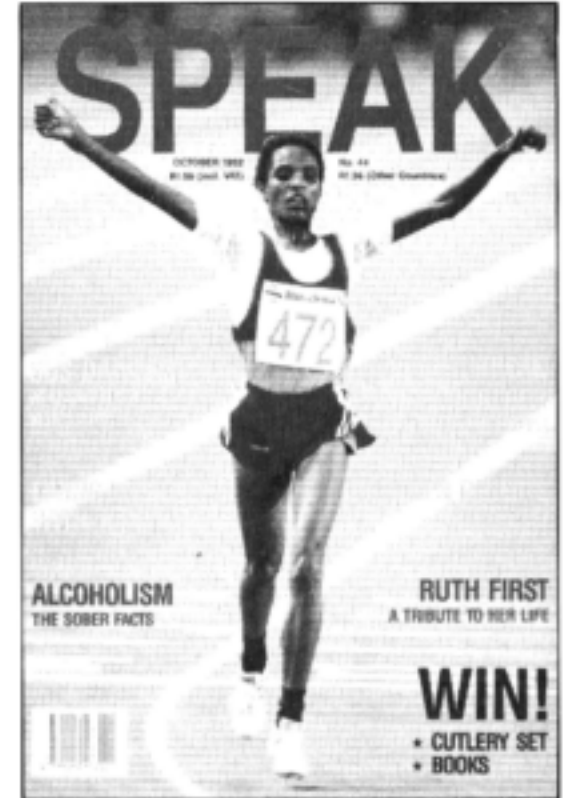
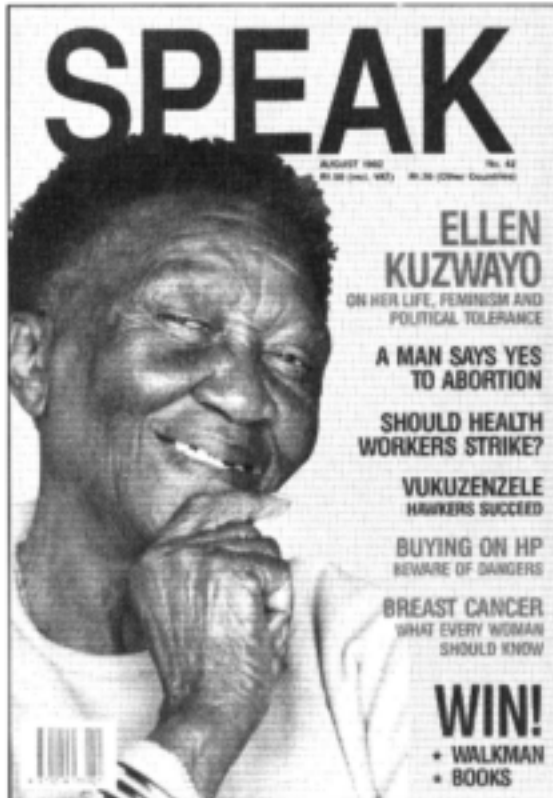
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★ A WALKMAN



SPEAK MAGAZINE

— *Putting Women First* —



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Cover Photo by Elmond Jiyane, **Dynamic Images**
On the Moutse march

COMMENT

Two important dates are coming up: November 28 - International Day to End Violence Against Women and December 1, World AIDS Day. Violence and AIDS are linked. Women have told us about partners who refuse to use condoms. Some women are even beaten when they ask husbands or boyfriends to use condoms.

The spread of AIDS will be slowed down when women and men are equal and when there is honesty in relationships. Men must stop abusing women. As our back cover says: women have a right to say when, how and if they want to have sex.

We salute the woman who had the courage to share her story about being HIV positive with SPEAK.

People in rural areas are often ignored. Rural women from Moutse in the Northern Transvaal marched to protest the serious problems caused by "water apartheid," made worse by the drought. We hope their voices will be heard.

We celebrate the achievements of Mary Monama of Vosloorus. Her concern for early childhood education has brightened the lives of many children. School holidays are coming up and young people have more time on their hands. Young love often blossoms during the holiday season. We urge teenagers to be sensible whilst in love. Teenage pregnancy is no joke, we are told by a teenage mother. ◉

Talk back

Right on, Nana!

Thank you, Nana Gumede (Taxi Talk, SPEAK September issue) for bringing up this issue of women's choice to have children or not.

I agree with Nana when she says we have the right to choose. We should also be in a position to choose how many children we want and when.

Women who are childless are rejected by society, accused by their in-laws and most of the time abused by their husbands. These women are even discriminated against by women who have children.

If these women were given a break and accepted by society, they could easily help society by adopting children who are found in rubbish bins and orphanages. Let us all as women stand up for these women. They have rights too.

*Faith Nkosi
Vosloorus - Transvaal*

Pay pensions by cheque

I appeal to the government to help old age pensioners. It hurts

me to see long queues of old women and men waiting for "the pay" as they call it. It is terrible to see old people being carried to pension offices by ox-wagon or sledge due to the lack of transport. Many times, old women die waiting in the queues for this pay.

I suggest the government send cheques to pensioners so they do not have to queue up waiting for pay during hot or cold weather extremes. Pensioners usually have accounts with shopkeepers. These shopkeepers can cash their cheques.

*Pumelele Nonguiya
Mqanduli - Transkei*

In support of beauty contests

I was interested your article about beauty contests in the September issue of SPEAK. I don't know whether Thoraya Pandy was writing about other people's views on beauty contests or writing her own views. It seemed as if she was against beauty contests and scorned them. If it was not like



From Nana Gumede's Taxi Talk, SPEAK 43

that she could have written about other people's views NOT her views because this gave an that SPEAK is against beauty contests.

I'd like to say to those who scorn beauty contests that there's nothing wrong with them. I do not agree with Phindi Mavuso when she says "beauty contests put women down". There's no such thing. In our African culture, young women used to wear just a little and show off their bodies. It was good and they were not put down. Women have the right to show their beautiful bodies and intelligence.

*Josephine Malala
New Eersterus - Transvaal*

SPEAK is against beauty contests. We believe people should be valued for what they do and not how they look

Don't change men like underwear!

Can we fight for our democratic rights and independence when we ourselves accept bondage? Because we depend completely on men and boyfriends, we women are looked at as incapable and too stupid to lead. I find it disgusting when at month-end I see women flocking in their hundreds to mines to sell themselves to men. Where is their self respect? How do they have the guts to take money from another women's child? When you wear hotpants and mini-skirts and drink liquor, men will be in desperate need of you to satisfy their egos but I bet my life they will never make any marriage proposals. Changing men like underwear does not mean you're loved or beautiful but rather that men want to destroy you and use you. Afterwards they will call you "wara". Nobody can give you a future. Only you yourself can do

that. We must not show lack of self-respect and self-reliance as women on the way to our promised land.

*Mavis Siamisang
Northern Cape*

Politics and marriage

Today we see African women behaving in an un-African manner. They are involving themselves in politics. Our culture is being destroyed by the

**Thanks to all readers who have written
Please keep your letters flowing in.**

We are often forced to shorten letter because of space.

**Send your letters to:
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South Africa**

so-called western civilization. I acknowledge that African women are also victims of apartheid but they should not behave as they please. I am very opposed to any form of

discrimination against women, and believe all should be equal before the law. Political equality should not be confused with domestic equality. Like it or not, a man will never be equal with his wife at home. A man's position as the head of the family will never be wished away.

This is a goal which African women will never attain. They should love their husbands and stop politicising their marriages. They should not overlook their tradition and culture. They wear trousers, smoke cigarettes and drink alcohol. They use politics as a scapegoat.

*Moses J Mdsilela
Elandskraal Township - Eastern Transvaal*

The Promised Land

The sky is covered with grey clouds

The mountains covered with snow

The ocean flows with blood
The river streams with tears
The sweet smell of fragrance turned into decay and death
There are still many rivers to cross

Land Oh Beautiful land - what happened to our promised land.

*Winnie Nyweheni
Hermanus - Western Cape*

CONGRATULATIONS!
Congratulations Sarah Thukoane. You are the lucky winner of our Walkman competition in SPEAK 43! You will be receiving your prize soon.

Don't miss out!
Become a **SPEAK** subscriber and get your copy delivered to your doorstep each month.

See inside front cover for details.

Sol Kerzner is a man with many faces. One minute we hear rumours that he paid the government to make sure they pass a law to stop gambling in South Africa. It is said he does not want competition for his casinos in the bantustans. Next minute we see pictures of him hobnobbing with the ANC's Thabo Mbeki at Mbeki's 50th birthday party. We only hope Mbeki's not one of the judges at the Miss World Beauty contest to be held at Sol's "Lost City" in December this year. We hear grassroots ANC members in Bop are worried it may not only be The City which is lost.

* * * * *

We've noticed The Weekly Mail seems to dish out weekly doses of sexism. In its film festival supplement (Weekly Mail, October 16 - 22), the first thing we are told is about award-winning Indian film director Mira Nair's good looks and gorgeous smile. We don't hear about the looks of



Kwa-Sophie

the male film directors. Why? Because with men, looks don't matter - it's what they do that counts.

* * * * *

... even worse is Weekly Mail Krisjan Lemmer's joke about the South African soccer team losing in Nigeria. Lemmer says the nickname of the SA soccer team should be changed from "Bafana, bafana" to "Bafazi, bafazi" because, like women, they get screwed by everyone. Perhaps the Weekly Mail itself should

be called "Bafana, bafana" because only immature "boys" show sex as an act of winning and losing, with men being the winners and women the losers. "The *Weakly Male*" might be even better.

* * * * *

"Aiming population control programmes at women is barking up the wrong tree. It takes a woman nine months to develop a baby, but men can procreate every day of their lives!" wrote Ms Cathie Turnbull of Vereeniging in a letter to a daily newspaper. We agree with Ms Turnbull and have a suggestion to make. Sing the words "No condom, no sex" to the tune of Bob Marley's song "No woman, no cry."

* * * * *

Quote of the month:
 It's not just the web
 It's the way that we spin it
 It's not just the world
 It's the women within it
 It's not just the struggle
 It's the way that we win it
 That's what makes us strong
 Song sung by women at Greenham
 Common in Britain ◉

Challenge

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Agenda

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Moutse women marched for more two hours in the hot, blazing sun to make their demands to the Transvaal Provincial Administration

Photos by Elmond Jiyane

Women from Moutse in the Northern Transvaal marched to demand an end to “water apartheid”. Thoraya Pandey reports

We want water!

Moutse people on the march

In Moutse, a rural area in Northern Transvaal, just two and a half hours drive from Johannesburg, black people struggle for every precious drop of water. Since 1989, Moutse residents have held many meetings with government officials to discuss the water supply problem.

The Moutse municipality says it does not have money to provide underground water pipes because Moutse is such a big area and Moutse’s 42 villages are too far away from each other.

The Moutse community believes this is nonsense.

“The Loskop Dam supplies water to white farmers who live right next to us. It also supplies water to Lebowakgomo which is much further away from the Loskop Dam than our villages,” said Ntwane Podile, a Moutse resident.

A report by the Rural Action Committee (RAC) says canals which carry water from the Loskop Dam, south-east of Moutse, go right past Moutse on the way to the white farms in Groblersdaal and Marble Hall in the north-east. Water from the canals is used to water crops on the white farms. A person standing on the border between Moutse and the white farms will see bright green crops on one side and the dry, dusty fields of Moutse on the other.

While white farmers have irrigation pipes to water their crops, there are very few taps in Moutse. People get water from wells, boreholes and rivers, many of which are drying up because of the drought.

"We have to get up at four o'clock in the morning and walk very far to fetch water from a river," said Mokgetjsane Ramadumetjsa. "The water from the river is not always clean but we are forced to drink it and use it," she added.

Martha Motlamoyane said Moutse people have to use the same water over and over again "to wash our bodies, to water our plants and feed the animals. We don't throw water away once it has been used, even if it is dirty," she explained.

Sometimes government trucks supply water to the villages. This water is sometimes sold for as much as R2.50 for 200 litres. When these trucks do not come, families go without water.

The water situation in Moutse became so bad that the Rural Women's Movement organised a protest march on 24 October 1992. More than a thousand people, mainly women, marched from

Tambo Square Stadium to the offices of the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA), where they handed over their demands. The six kilometre march took them more than two hours in the hot, blazing sun.

Moutse resident Martha Motlamoyane said: "Women and men came from all over Moutse to join in the march. Some left their homes early this morning - even before the sun came up - to be here." She said the drought had united the people against the government.

Mokgetjsane Ramadumetjsa said: "We are marching because for three years we have been asking for water taps and electricity for all the villages."

Motlamoyane told SPEAK why there were more women than men at the march.

"Women live here (in rural areas) while men work in the cities.

"We are the ones who have to look after the children, land, animals and everything else," said Motlamoyane.

Lydia Kompe (better known as Ma'm Lydia) is a member of the Rural Women's Movement and a

fieldworker of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (TRAC). Kompe, who led the march, says the drought has made the future of rural people appear hopeless.

"People are leaving their homes and running to the cities only to find there is no work, food or places to live. Many women are forced to return to the rural areas."

She said the burden of the drought weighs heavily on women and children.

"Pregnant women do not have water, milk and fresh



Waiting for water



Women from Moutse are tired of their demands being ignored by the government

vegetables. How can you feed a baby if there is not enough drinking water?" she asked.

"The education of the children is seriously affected because children wake up at four in the morning to get water. When they get into the classroom, they fall off to sleep because they are tired. They cannot even get a drink of water because there are no taps at schools," she added.

The water shortage also causes arguments between people who wait at the water points.

"Sometimes people wait for hours and when they get to the water hole, it is dry."

Kompe believes there is a lot of stress among women because they have serious worries all the time.

"They are worried about their lives and if next year will be like 1992.

"Even if rain should fall tomorrow, it would not solve the problem. Many people have been forced to sell their animals because there is no grass and water to feed them so they have nothing," ex-

plained Kompe.

"White farmers bought most of the animals at very low prices. They knew people had no choice but to sell to them."

Kompe says the government's drought relief fund has not been used to help black people in the rural areas.

"White farmers are given water and money to keep their farms going while we beg for water and electricity.

"We are more affected by the drought yet we are receiving no aid from the government" said Kompe, angrily.

The people of Moutse also marched to demand better education and health facilities, better treatment for pensioners and more job opportunities. For South Africa as a whole they demanded immediate election of an interim government and a stop to violence and corruption. ●

“Women were priests in my home”

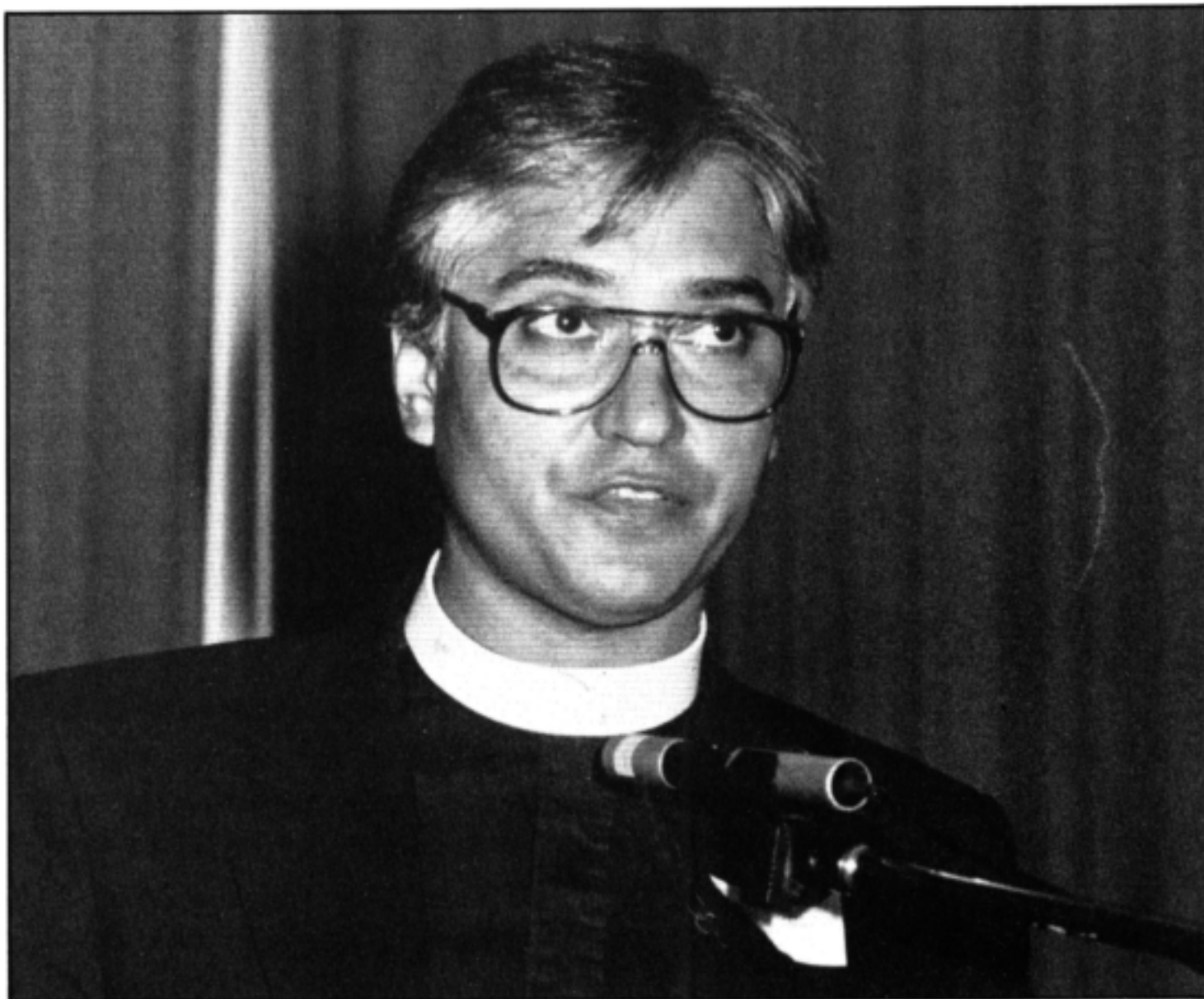


Photo by Die Burger

Anglican women can now be priests. Dean Colin Jones proposed this be allowed at the church's ruling body meeting. He told *Gaye Davis* why

The ruling body of the Anglican Church of Southern Africa decided in August this year that women could be ordained as priests. Dean Colin Jones of Cape Town, who put forward the motion at the ruling body meeting, said there had been strong feelings both for and against the idea.

Dean Jones told SPEAK, "... the Gospel has never defended the maleness of Christ. The point about Him is that he is human. He was sent to represent God, but not as a male."

During the debate, Dean Jones told delegates

how, as a child, he was raised by his mother and his grandmother. "Women brought me to faith. They were the priests in my home, and I thank God for that."

Dean Jones said he was left believing "the only reason I had left for arguing that priests should be men, was that I was a man myself."

For him, God represented both male and female. "The essential characteristics of God are not wrapped up in gender," he told delegates.

He was aware of the pain of those who were against the idea, he said. "For this reason we were

very careful on both sides to be sensitive.”

Those against the idea of women becoming priests were worried about breaking away from the tradition of the Bible. The Dean of Bloemfontein, the Very Reverend Paddy Glover, said by allowing women to become priests, the church ran the risk of “inventing a new religion” which could “affect our fundamental understanding of God the Father, as taught by Jesus”.

Bishop Derek Lamont of George said he saw the priesthood “as that of the father or patriarch. It is the father who blesses the bread and the cup,” he said. He believed the ministry of women was very important and that all other roles should be open to them.

Dean Jones told SPEAK there were many things that the church had once considered to be right, such as slavery and putting heretics to death. “We have moved from those positions, so it is dangerous to argue that things should stay the same,” he said.

Dean Jones said he had always been troubled by the fact that while men could become priests, for women in the church the highest possible achievement was to become a nun. By doing this a woman has to set aside her life totally for God. She has to give up everything - marriage, children. But priests do not have to do this.

Bishops who are opposed to the idea will not be forced to ordain women as priests said Dean Jones.

Dean Jones believes those against the idea - and there are women among them - might find themselves able to change their minds after experiencing women priests in action.

He believes the decision was “absolutely right.”

Around the world, the most Anglican women priests are in Canada, New Zealand and the United States, with only a handful in Africa. ●

Dean Colin Jones was born in Cape Town and attended Harold Cressy High School. He trained for priesthood at St Peter's College in Alice, Eastern Cape. He was ordained as a deacon in 1975, and as a priest in June 1976. Soweto Day - June 16 - is special for him, because it was on that day in 1976 that he first celebrated holy communion as a priest.

After becoming a priest he served in many parishes on the Cape Flats and the Cape West Coast. From 1983 to 1986 he was the fulltime chaplain of the University of the Western Cape. He became the Dean of Cape Town in September 1988. He is married and has two children. ●



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Photos by Anna Zieminski

Mary Monama, chairperson of the Vosloorus Creche Association, has set up four creches in Vosloorus, 30 km outside Johannesburg. She tells *Mahadi Miya* why she did it

For the love of children

Early childhood education is something community worker Mary Monama can tell you a lot about. She started a creche in 1987 in Vosloorus because it broke her heart to see children turned away from the government creche in the township - the only creche there was. Today she runs four creches. Her love of children shines out of her - partly learnt from her grandmother, who was a childminder.

SPEAK: What made you decide to start a creche project?

Monama: I was working at the one and only creche there was in Vosloorus, which was run by the government. I was good with children and I saw how long the waiting list was. I could not stand by and watch children suffer and wait for up to two years to be admitted. That creche could only take 270 children. More than 600

children were put on the waiting list every year. It broke my heart to see parents go back with their children to leave them with grannies. They were not getting the skills they needed to prepare them for school. I decided to leave my job and open my own creche project.

SPEAK: How many children did you take in the beginning?

Monama: I started with only 35

children in August 1987. The beginning of the following year I had 150 children. The number kept growing, until I had to open branches in different parts of the township.

SPEAK: Where does the money come from to pay for the creches?

Monama: Parents pay a monthly fee of R70, which is not enough. Sometimes I have to go without my salary and skip payment of certain bills. This has also put a strain on my marriage because sometimes I have to take out money from my pocket to pay for things for the creche.

SPEAK: How are you dealing with this problem?

Monama: With the help of the creche parents' committee we encourage parents to bring nutritional food to creche. Some parents contribute towards buying food, like powdered milk or a jar of peanut butter.

SPEAK: How are the creche teachers trained?

Monama: Firstly, I train them on the job. The second step is to invite a health worker to give advice. Thirdly, they go to childcare courses run by Educare.

SPEAK: What is Educare?

Monama: Educare means education and care. It is a course designed for pre-school helpers and principals. The course covers education about the development of a child from birth to school-going age. It also teaches us administration and management skills.

SPEAK: Who pays for this training?

Monama: In some cases we are assisted by the Vosloorus Creche Association, of which I am chairperson, but all in all we have to pay from our pockets.

SPEAK: What does the Vosloorus Creche Association (VCA) do?

Monama: It was formed to protect the independent creches when they were in danger of being closed down at the suggestion of the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the local social workers. It was easier to fight this problem as a group than as individuals. The Vosloorus Creche Association raises funds. It also creates awareness about the importance of early education and safe childcare amongst parents and childminders. We visit independent childminders who look after one or two children and invite them to workshops.

SPEAK: Have you ever been trained in childcare?

Monama: Yes, I have attended many courses and workshops on childcare. Among the courses I have done are child enrichment courses run by the Rand Afrikaans University. I have also attended courses at Funda Centre and Vista University. I am presently doing a course at the technikon in Benoni.

SPEAK: Why do you believe pre-school education is so important?

Monama: Pre-school education develops the child mentally, physically, socially and intellectually. A child who stays at home does a lot of unsupervised playing. She or he is not exposed to other people, like teachers and other children, who help the child develop



Pre-school helps to develop children in many ways

● **FEATURE**

socially to not be timid or shy. At pre-school the small muscles of the hands get training, so it is easier to hold a pen and write. Pre-school also helps the child's concentration because they listen to the helpers when they give lessons and tell stories.

SPEAK: Where are the creches run?

Monama: We have four creches in people's houses who allow us to use them during the day. We invite a representative of the Transvaal Provincial



Children learn through playing

Administration and another from the Health Department to inspect them for us to make sure they are safe before we use them. Each

creche has a principal who works hand in hand with me, so I do not need to be there always. I am able to attend courses without worrying how the creche is run.

SPEAK: What are your hopes for the creches?

Monama: We, together with the VCA, hope to get one big centre. Vosloorus has a lot of young couples who are

still of child-bearing age. A much bigger and more suitable place is needed to cater for the children in future. ◉

Early Childhood Educare Organisations

There are many organisations which offer Early Childhood Educare (ECE) advice and help.

The Southern African Association of Early Childhood Educare (SAAECE) offers information about early educare, children's and parent's rights. Their address is:

Early Childhood Educare
PO Box 673, Pretoria, 0001
Telephone: (012) 322-0601/2

The following are addresses and telephone numbers of the regions which are part of SAAECE. They can help people get in touch with local early childhood education centres:

Central Rand Association for ECE
PO Box 48680
Roosevelt Park, Johannesburg, 2129
Telephone: (011) 642-183

Durban and Coastal Society for ECE
PO Box 37246, Overport, Durban, 4067
Telephone: (031) 297-166

East London and Border Association for ECE
50 Albany Street, East London, 5201
Telephone: (0431) 207-23

East Rand Association for ECE
PO Box 108, Brakpan, 1540

Telephone: (011) 562-768
Greater Soweto Association for ECE
PO Box 422, PO Orlando, Soweto, 1804

Telephone: (011) 935-1171
NTAECE, PO Box 11138, Brooklyn, Pretoria, 0011

Telephone: (012) 360-484
OFS and N Cape Association for ECE
Urban Foundation, PO Box 6100, Bloemfontein, 9300

Telephone: (051) 324-895
Pietermaritzburg Association for ECE
PO Box 11067, Dorspruit, Pietermaritzburg, 3206

Telephone: (0331) 451-164
Port Elizabeth Association for ECE
PO Box 5385, Walmer, Port Elizabeth, 6065

Telephone: (041) 383-622
Western Cape Association for ECE
24 Herschell Walk, Wynberg, Cape Town, 7800

Telephone: (021) 618-131
Here are just some of the many local individual early childhood education centres in different parts of the country:

Training and Resources for Early Education (TREE)
69 Krishna Road, Durban, 4001

Telephone: (031) 845-314
Chatsworth Early Learning Centre
PO Box 45221, Chatsglen, Durban, 4012

Telephone: (031) 430-287
Grassroots Educare Trust
PO Box 38055, Gatesville, Cape Town, 7764

Telephone: (021) 638-3111
Vumanl
25 Church Street, Woodstock, Cape Town, 7925

Telephone: (021) 479-546
Early Learning Resource Unit
37 Denver Road, Landsdowne, Cape Town, 7764

Telephone: (021) 696-4804
Ntataise
PO Box 41, Viljoenskroon, Orange Free State, 9520

Telephone: (01413) 333-11
Molosongololo is a magazine for all children between the ages of six and 13 years old. It has stories, puzzles, exercises and colouring in, amongst other things. Molosongololo costs R20.00 for ten issues. The address is:

Molosongololo, Community House, Salt River, Cape Town, 7925
Telephone: (021) 478-820 ◉

Tasneem Essop: Teaching and learning

Of the eight Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) regional education officers, Tasneem Essop is the only woman. She told *Thoraya Pandya* about her work

Tasneem Essop works in the Western Cape "on an education sub-committee which educates union members about Cosatu's policies and worker issues." She enjoys her work because she also "learns from others".

Essop studied at the University of the Western Cape, taught at a high school for three years and then went into worker education.

She said male unionists have never discriminated against her.

"I have very strong views on sex discrimination and do not allow people to judge me because of my sex.

"Our women's forum is growing in strength. Issues such as sexual harassment are being discussed more seriously in unions. Women who were afraid to raise these issues before are now making sure they are discussed in their unions," she said.

Essop is also chairperson of University of the Western Cape's Workers' College, a member of Cosatu's Regional



Photo by Thoraya Pandya, SPEAK

"I do not allow people to judge me because of my sex," says Tasneem Essop, COSATU education officer

Economic Development Negotiations Forum and co-ordinator of the Cosatu women's forum in the Western Cape.

Before joining Cosatu, Essop worked for the South African Municipal Workers' Union (Samwu) where she was given the name 'Condom Queen'. Asked how she got this name, she said, "At meetings I would always urge workers to use condoms. A few meetings later someone said 'Here's the

Condom Queen' and since then the name stayed with me.

"I did a lot of education around AIDS in the union. It was difficult in the beginning because Samwu's membership is mostly men. They said AIDS did not affect them so they were not interested.

"It took a lot of hard work to get people to understand and accept that AIDS is a serious problem in this country".

Her hard work

did pay off - workers began to take AIDS seriously.

Her working life is very busy. "I get back from one meeting and rush off to another. It's crazy, I know, but I love my work," Essop told SPEAK.

In the little spare time she has, listening to jazz, watching movies and playing snooker is what she enjoys doing. "I'm a keen snooker player and have beaten quite a few men in my time!" ●

More than an advice office



Photos by Claire Keeton

The nightmare of the Bisho massacre on September 7 has not ended for many people living in the Ciskei. Legal advice office co-ordinator, Pumla Madlingozi tells *Claire Keeton* why

Pumla Madlingozi: "I would like to show that women have the power to be in the forefront"

Twenty-eight people were killed and 200 more injured in Bisho on 7 September, 1992, when Ciskei Defence Force (CDF) soldiers fired on people taking part in an African National Congress (ANC) march.

The violence did not end with the march. Ciskeian soldiers went on the rampage in villages, attacking and beating people. Pumla Madlingozi, of the King William's Town Legal Advice office, told *SPEAK* about her work helping

those affected by the violence.

Madlingozi has been on her feet day and night since the Bisho massacre. In the weeks following the Bisho massacre, Ciskei villagers have been fleeing their homes - from Mdange, Ramnyiba, Peelton, Zikhalini, Kwelerhana, Dakana, Phakamisa, Tamara - after being beaten by Ciskei soldiers and police. People have flocked to the Legal Advice office for help. The office is overcrowded with women refugees.

Many of the refugees have deep scars, not yet healed, on their backs. They are too scared to return home. They are grateful for the shelter in Madlingozi's offices, which she rents with the King William's Town region of the South African National Civic Organisation.

Madlingozi says, "I'm looking for more places for people to stay. It is not proper to have people sleeping in crowded offices. There are more than 150 people sharing one bathroom,"

she said, pointing to women, children and even babies, crushed into the narrow corridors.

The refugees have reported torture of schoolchildren, assaults in police stations, soldiers beating elderly pensioners and other brutal attacks. Paralegal worker Madlingozi writes down what they say has happened to them. She then gives these statements to lawyers who take legal action to try and protect people from further harassment by police and soldiers. An example of this type of legal action was the court interdict which the ANC Border branch won in the Bisho Supreme Court earlier last month.

This interdict tries to stop members of the CDF from "unlawfully harassing, assaulting, threatening and verbally abusing" ANC and Youth League members.

Keeping a watch on the violence in the region is not the only work the Legal Advice office does. It also gives people advice on issues like pensions and unemployment. Madlingozi said her office has dealt with many cases of people who had been harassed by



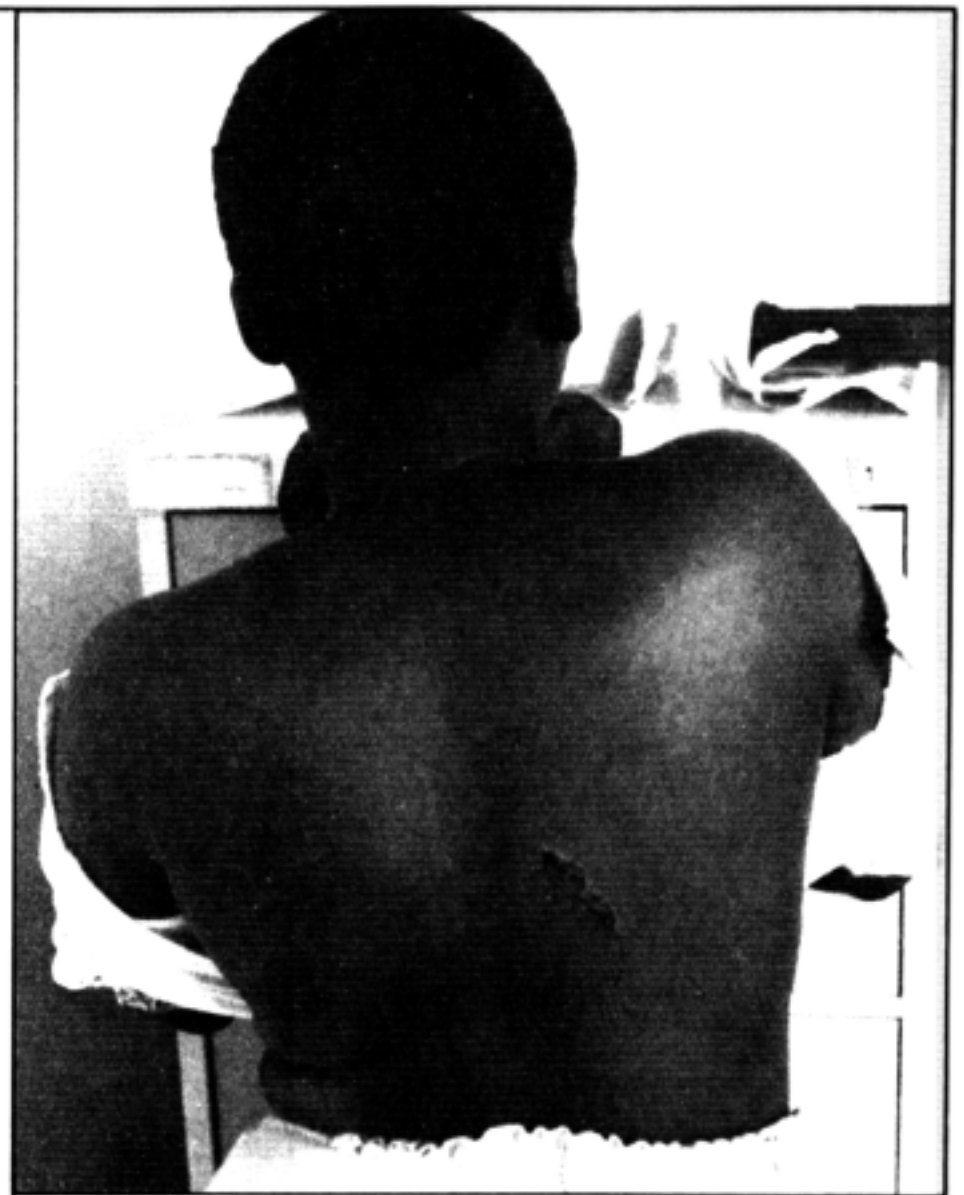
The Legal Advice office now houses many refugees from the violence

headmen, many of whom are closely linked with Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's African Democratic Movement (ADM).

Madlingozi used to be the administrator of the Legal Advice office. When the director left at the end of 1991, she stepped into his shoes.

She told SPEAK, "Men had said a woman cannot lead this advice office. This is an insult and I would like to show that women do have the power to be in the forefront."

A woman shows wounds she said she got from being beaten by police at Tamara Police station



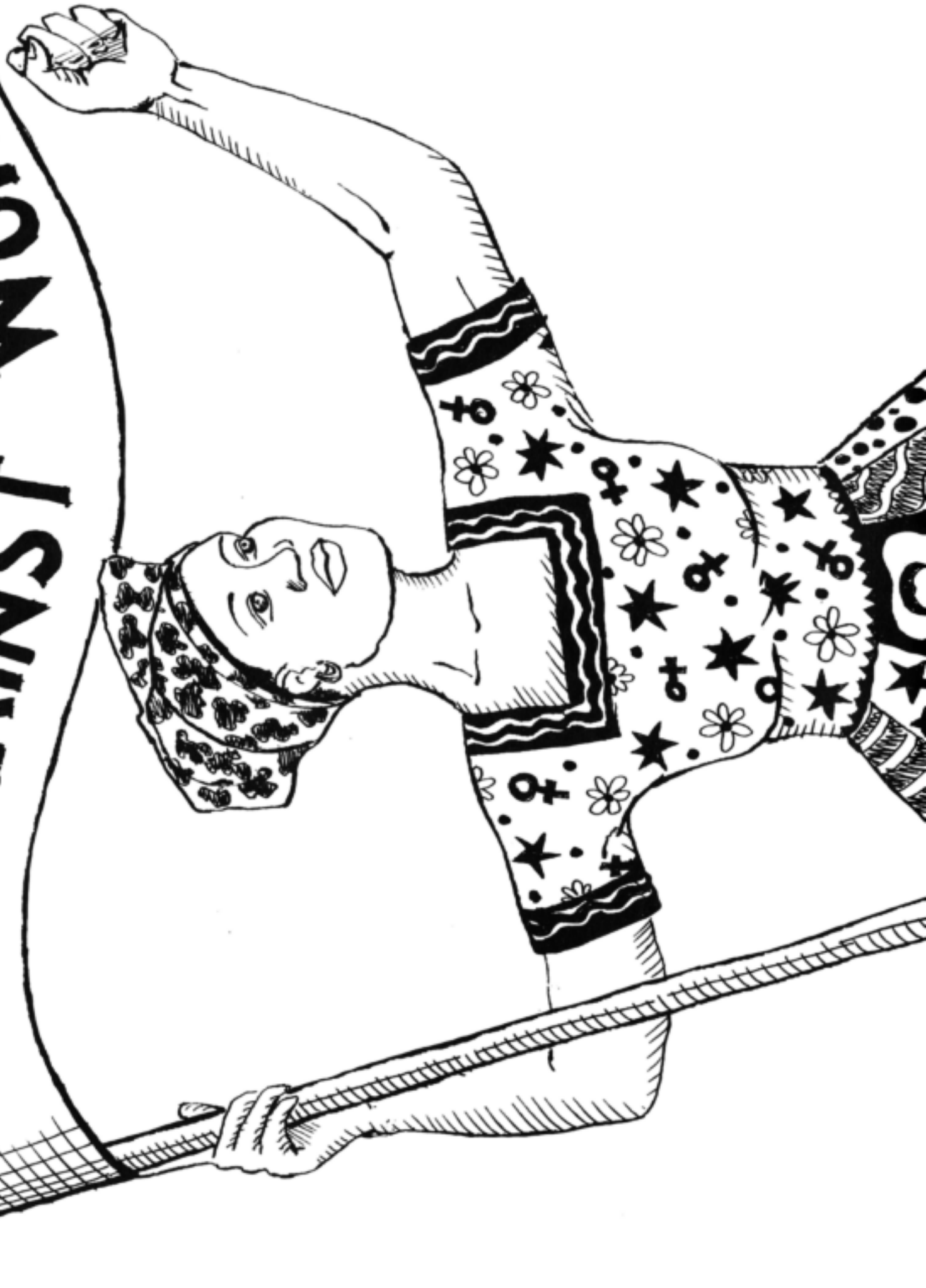
Madlingozi has done exactly that. She managed, on her own, to re-open the advice office in August this year, after it had been closed for four months because there was not enough money to run it.

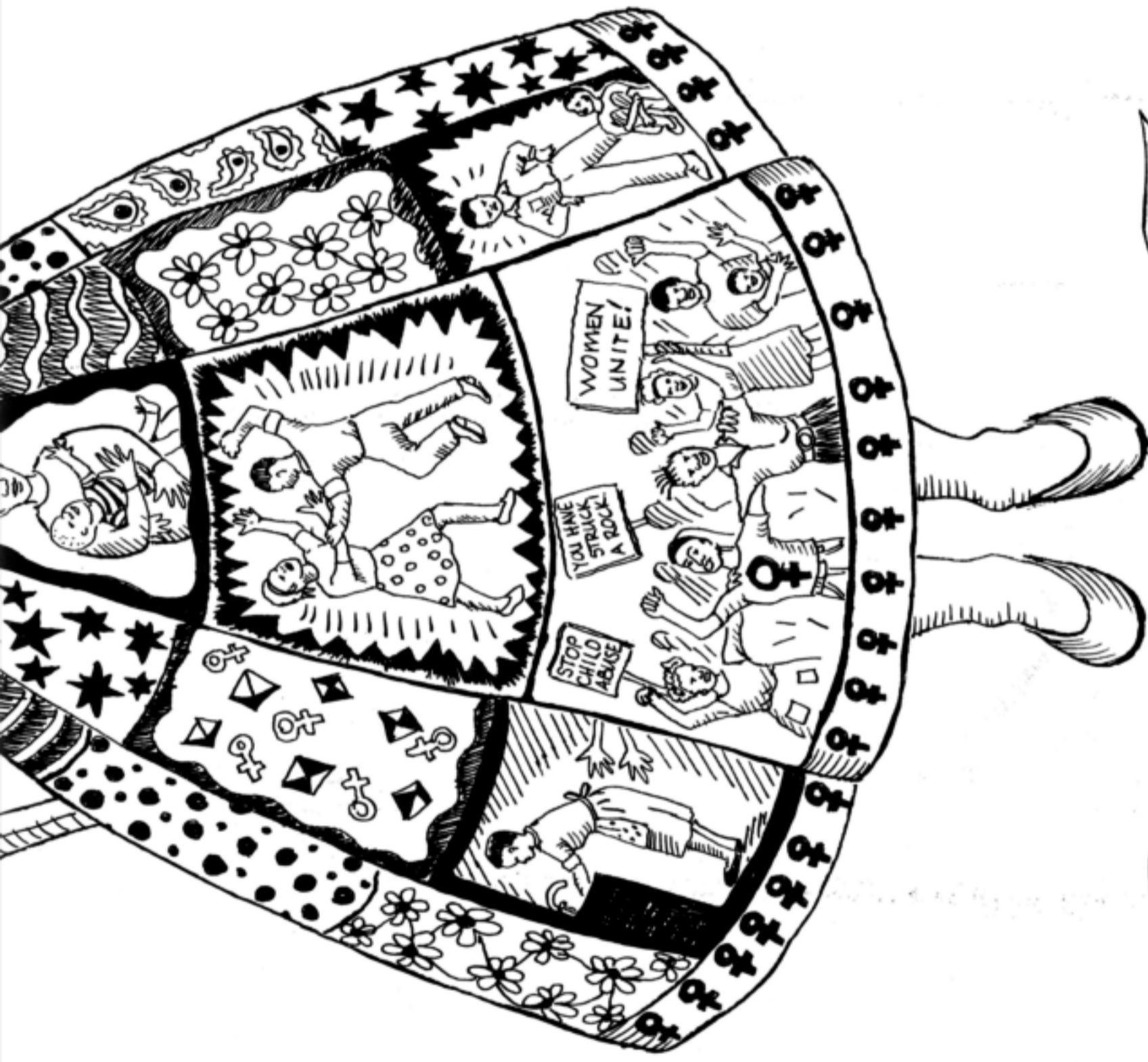
"I was working at Border Council of Churches when I saw people who had been badly beaten by soldiers at Dimbaza. I decided then to re-open the office even though we weren't really ready."

Madlingozi is encouraged by the people who come to her office because "they do not lose their fighting spirit."

Madlingozi used to work with the Ciskei Department of Foreign Affairs in 1980. She gave it up when she felt her work - registering people as Ciskei citizens - was wrong. She is now seen as one of Ciskei's "enemies" because of her tireless campaign for human rights. ☪

**END VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN!**





SPEAK MAGAZINE

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF NO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN • 25 NOVEMBER 1992

Teenage Moms

“Maybe Miemie would not have fallen pregnant if we had been open about sex,” the mother of a teenage girl who got pregnant told SPEAK. Thoraya Pandy looks at the problem of teenage pregnancy

One out of every three pregnancies in South Africa is a teenage pregnancy. The Women’s Health Project says both the teenage mother and her baby usually suffer.

Miemie Maholwana was eighteen years old and had just completed Std 9. She had plans to go to university. During the school holidays she and her boyfriend spent a lot of time together.

“I had sex for the first time and did not really

think about it,” she remembers.

“A few months later my breasts and stomach got bigger and my clothes were getting tight.”

People noticed how “fat” Miemie was getting. One day her mother called her to the room and angrily demanded she take off her clothes.

“I wanted to run away! I wanted to make my stomach go down. I really hated being pregnant and I was scared,” said Miemie sadly.



"My mother saw my stomach and started hitting me. I thought she did not love me anymore."

Miemie became a stranger in her own home. No-one spoke to her unless they had to.

"Even my friends treated me differently."

Miemie did not know about contraception when she had sex for the first time.

"My boyfriend and I never talked about contraceptives because it seemed to be my responsibility."

Miemie's mother once tried to take her to a family planning clinic but did not explain why. Miemie refused to go and ran away.

"I did not want Miemie to fall pregnant," Mrs Maholwana told SPEAK, adding, "it was difficult to talk about birth control to my children because I was shy. In our culture, parents don't speak to their children about things like sex and birth control.

"I thought speaking openly in the family about sex would encourage them to have sex. Maybe Miemie would not have fallen pregnant if we had been open about sex."

Mrs Maholwana now believes it is important for both parents and children to be open and honest about sex.

Miemie dropped out of school and later gave birth to a healthy son, Mbongiseni.

"It was difficult changing from a girl into a mother," said Miemie.

Unlike many boyfriends, Miemie's stood by her although there were times when he did not take responsibility.

"He had to pay for everything the baby needed. Most of his salary went into buying clothes, food and medicines for our baby.

"This sometimes made him angry and he would just stay away for a few days."

It's the girls who usually carry the burden of teenage pregnancy. The fathers of these babies often choose to blame the girls and run away.

When Donnie Petersen's teenage girlfriend told him she was pregnant, he simply ended the relationship.

"I was in standard ten at the time. How could I be made to leave school because of a baby?"

He did not go to see the mother of his child to find out if she needed anything.

"I did not want anything to do with her because she should not have fallen pregnant in the first place," said Donnie.

Donnie said he was like other boys who did what they wanted but never got blamed.

"Most of the boys at our school who got girls pregnant wanted nothing to do with their girlfriends and children."

"Boys do not feel responsible because they are not the ones who fall pregnant," said Khosi Xaba of the Women's Health Project.

"The girl is always blamed for falling pregnant



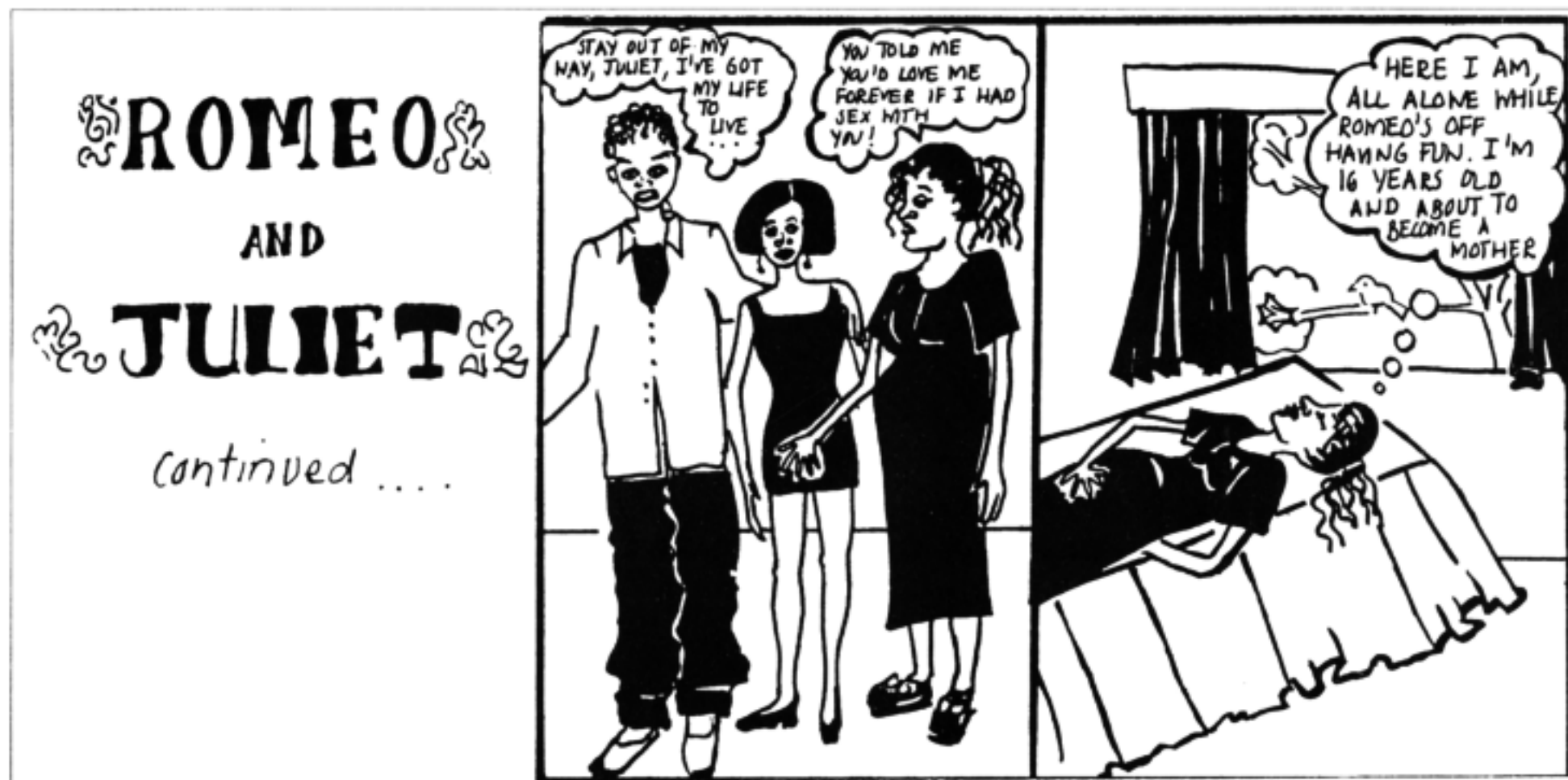
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while nothing is said about the boy. Society must place the same pressure on boys as it does on girls."

Xaba said sex education should be part of the school syllabus and that "it must be taught in a

way so boys and girls understand they must be equally responsible about sex."

Xaba also urged youth organisations to look at creative ways of talking and learning about sex and sexuality. ☉



Facts about teenage pregnancy

Teenage mothers face many problems. Here are some of them:

- babies born to teenage mothers have a greater chance of being stillborn (born dead); have a low weight at birth and have problems after birth;
- teenage mothers are often single and do not earn money. Both the mother and baby suffer because of poverty;
- the nutrition of babies born to teenage mothers is often very low;
- teenagers who get pregnant often do not want to admit it, and therefore do not seek proper medical advice and care;
- there is a greater risk of high blood pressure (hypertension), difficult labour and problems during birth because the teenager's pelvis is small compared with the unborn baby's head.

Anyone who has sex without using contraception runs the risk of causing a pregnancy. Abortion in this country is not freely available to all women. Backstreet abortions can be very dangerous and can lead to severe infection, infertility or even death. Family planning clinics and centres for teenagers provide

information, guidance and advice on sex, contraceptives and relationships. All services and most contraceptives are free. Do not be shy or afraid to go - rather be safe than sorry.

Here are some of the places you can go to:

The Planned Parenthood Association (PPA)

Unit 8A, The Waverley, Dane Street
Mowbray, Cape Town, 7700
Telephone: (021) 685 3017

Durban

705 Commercial City
Commercial Road, Durban, 4001
Telephone: (031) 305 2588

Johannesburg

3rd floor Malborough House
60 Eloff Street, Johannesburg, 2001
Telephone: (011) 331 2695

Port Elizabeth

Office 39 Fettes Road
North End, Port Elizabeth, 6056
Telephone: (041) 34 3003

There are also government family planning clinics all over South Africa. Look in the telephone book for the address or telephone number of a clinic near you. ☉

Ai! Those double standards



Photo by Thoraya Pandey, SPEAK

Different standards are expected from women and men in society - and women suffer because of it, says *Desmond Missouw*, a Khanya student from Soweto

"Men want virgins when they themselves are not virgins," says Missouw

It is worrying to hear men say they only want to marry virgins and women who do not have children. Men say: "Lo ya umtwana ugrand, indaba unengcosi - that lady is lovely, the only problem is she has a child".

Didn't that woman get the child through a man?

The very man saying those words may well have a child or two outside of marriage, or he could be a divorcee.

The same double standards go for virginity. Men want virgins while they themselves are not virgins.

Families make the problem worse by looking down on a man who marries a woman who already has a child. They say: "Uyokondla abantwana benye indoda - He is going to maintain another man's child".

The woman may well be financially independent, although that is not the point here.

The very same family want their daughter to get married, even if she has "illegitimate" children - all the better if she finds a man with no children. Fewer problems.

A man must always have the

best, not "secondhand" women, as the saying goes. It is not important that he himself is so-called "secondhand".

Someone once said the way men treat women is like how a baboon behaves in a mielie field. The baboon goes into a mielie field to steal mielie cobs. He would start at one end of the field, pick one cob and put it under his armpit and move on to the next one. When he lifts his arm to put the second cob away, the first one drops to the ground.

This will go on until he reaches the end of the field with only one cob under his armpit. A lot of damage has been left behind - mielie cobs would be scattered all over the field.

Men demand a virgin and a woman who hasn't had children after they have had their "fill".

Ai! those double standards. ●

Don't kill the world!

Indian feminist scientist Vandana Shiva believes modern science's way of 'development' is killing the world. In her book called *Staying Alive*, she explains why

By Elinor Sisulu

The Western way of development is killing the earth's forests, soils, waters and air, says Vandana Shiva in her book called *Staying Alive*. Caring about profit, not people, is the Western way, she believes. This affects the quality of peoples' lives.

Too much mining affects the goodness of the soil because important minerals are removed. Forests are being cut down for their wood for profit-making factories. Others are being cleared for huge "scientifically" managed farms.

Trees, soil, rocks and sand which help keep water in the ground are removed when forests are destroyed. This leads to a shortage of water and the land turning into desert.

Factories pour out poisonous chemical pollution which make



Photo by Rats Mayet

Indian scientist Vandana Shiva joined the struggles of the rural women of her country to stop the destruction of the earth

the air unhealthy.

Modern science developed in Europe in the fifteenth century. Factories were built which needed more and more raw materials, like wood and cotton. The Europeans colonised America, Africa and parts of Asia in the search for raw materials - forcing their

kind of 'development' everywhere they went.

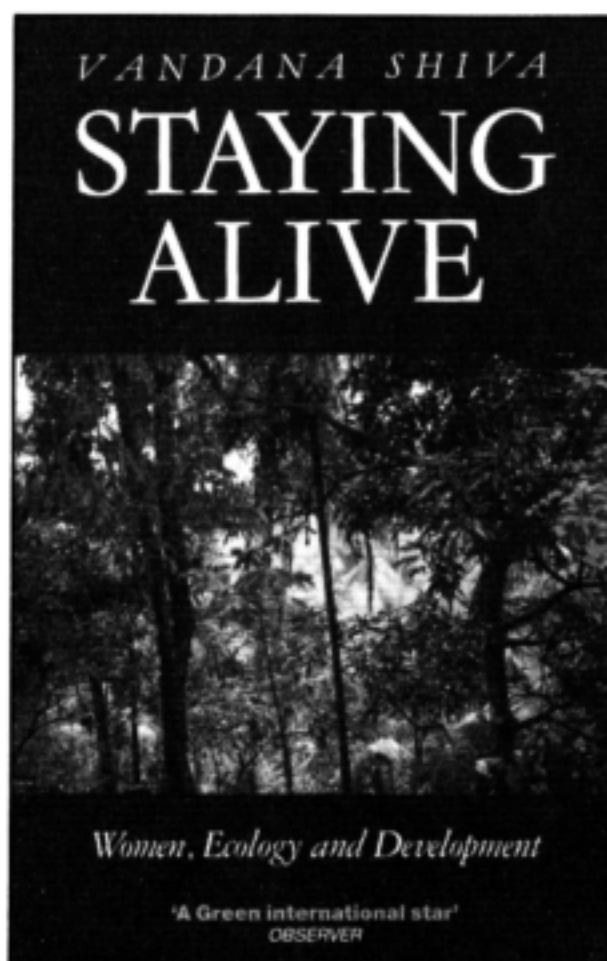
Shiva says this meant the oppression and exploitation of the people they colonised. It destroyed the culture and way of life of native peoples by taking away their control over their land and water.

Women, who were

traditionally farmers and providers of food for their families, suffered most from Western science and development. Women's knowledge of seeds and growing of food, passed on through the generations, were ignored and replaced by modern farming practices.

The only kind of work which is valued in Western society is paid work. Bearing, feeding and looking after children is not seen as work. Modern agriculture only values crops which are grown for profit. Food which women grow to feed their families came to be looked at as useless. Women had less land to grow their crops. Men grew crops for sale and earned money by working in factories and mines. This increased their control over women. Women had less and less say over how the land and water resources should be used.

Women have struggled against this Western way of development. Shiva says, because they are close to nature, rural women in India have been in the forefront of the struggle against the destruction of the earth. She writes about the struggles of the Chipko movement in India. The



The cover of Vandana's book, *Staying Alive*

word Chipko means "to embrace" - and that is what the women who organised the Chipko movement in the 1970's did. To stop woodcutters from chopping trees women put their arms around the trees. Shiva gives the example of a woman in the Reni forest in the Alakananda Valley, who saw men with axes. She whistled to other women in the area. The women came together and surrounded the men saying:

"This forest is our mother. When there is a shortage of food, we come here to collect grass and dry fruits to feed our children. We dig out herbs and collect mushrooms from the forest. You cannot cut these trees."

They forced the government to ban cutting down trees for sale in the Alakananda Valley for ten years.

Shiva says dams have caused many rivers to go dry. Piped water supply methods have caused more water to be used as well as wasted. This has led to water shortage.

Women suffer most from this problem because they are the ones who have to walk long distances to look for and fetch water.

In 1979, hundreds of Chipko women gathered together in Tehri, carrying empty water pots. They showed the district collector their empty pots and asked him why the metal pipes and concrete tanks provided by male engineers had failed to provide water.

The women said: "We have come to tell you that nature is the source of all water, and we are the producers of food for our families. Unless the mountains are clothed with forests, the springs (rivers) will not come alive. Unless the springs come alive, the taps will be dry. It is the live spring, not the taps which fill our pots."

Vandana Shiva is the director of a science, technology and natural resource institute in India. She visited South Africa in September this year, to speak at the Earthlife Africa conference in Pietermaritzburg. Her book, *Staying Alive* is published by Zed Books. ●

"I learned th

A woman's world has recently been shaken. Her husband has AIDS and she is HIV positive. People have to organise around AIDS, she writes in her story for SPEAK

I first heard about AIDS in the early 1980's. I learned it was mostly white homosexual males in San Francisco, United States of America (USA) who got it. Doctors said if you had AIDS, you died. About five years ago, they said East Africa was crawling with AIDS. Some people even said it would kill half the black population by 1995. I did not believe it. Racists would love to see us all drop dead of a sinister sexual disease. I did not think AIDS was something which could happen to me.

Four months ago, my husband collapsed. Doctors said he had full-blown AIDS. I was tested. I am HIV positive.

At first, I felt angry. Why should I die because my husband sleeps around? But on second thoughts, I don't think my husband "slept around" much - or no more than most men in this society. I met him five years ago. Most people who get AIDS have had HIV (the virus which can lead to AIDS) in their bodies

without knowing it and without being ill for a long time - even up to ten years. He most likely had the virus before I met him. It is even possible I had it before he met me. I love my husband and have lived with him for years. Rather than blame each other, we both need to learn how to cope.

I have learned you can live with HIV, and even with AIDS, for a long time. In the USA and Europe, researchers say three-quarters of the people who have HIV may never get AIDS.

After a long time, HIV destroys your body's immune system - which means your body cannot fight illness. AIDS develops when "opportunistic diseases", like TB, cancer, pneumonia, and meningitis, take advantage of how weak your body is. These diseases often become deadly. Because your body is so weak, it "panics", giving shooting fevers, diarrhea, weight loss and night sweats.



e hard way”

My husband developed TB, the ordinary TB which is widespread in Africa and can be cured - the same kind of TB two of my friends had last year. Because he has AIDS, he was in a dangerous condition within two weeks.

My husband has mostly recovered and he is back at work. With the medicine now available, if he looks after himself he might live for some time, but how long? The doctors really don't know. They know his body is very weak, and he has very little defence if he gets another serious illness.

Doctors cannot cure HIV yet. But they can slow down and possibly stop the virus from further weakening your body. They can use modern medicine to help stop many of the opportunistic diseases you get with AIDS.

Drugs, like "AZT" or "DDI", slow down the virus before your body becomes weak. This is now normal treatment in rich

countries.

You can help your body fight diseases, even when you have HIV or AIDS. You need good food, enough sleep, cut out babalaas (you can have a drink or two once in a while but no heavy drinking). This advice is not only sensible, it is necessary if you want to go on living.

If I take my pills and look after my health, I may never get AIDS. My husband, who has AIDS, may live two months, or two years, or - who knows?

I have learned you can survive with HIV and AIDS but it costs money.

AZT costs at least R480 a month; DDI costs R360 a month (and most chemists charge much more). If you have an opportunistic AIDS disease, the cure also costs a lot. It cost about R30 000 - the price of a new car - to cure my husband's TB, in a good, private hospital.

We have been lucky - his employer paid the medical bills. Most employers will not pay, and



MANIK DESIGN 92



many will fire you if you are HIV positive. Our medical insurance refused to pay. The person ill with HIV or AIDS is treated as if it is their fault, and they are made to suffer more.

My husband and I are lucky: we have a nice house, good food and medicines when we need them.

The medical system in this country has always helped the rich survive; the poor die like flies.

In the USA, AIDS activists forced medicine companies to lower the price of AZT from US\$ 800 (about R2 240) to US\$

100 (about R280) a month. Government programmes in England give AZT out free. American insurance companies cannot refuse to pay if you get HIV or AIDS - and they cannot insist you take a blood test, either. Employers cannot fire you if you have HIV.

The people here do not control the government yet, but we can use our organisations to take up issues of education, prevention and medical care for all who need it. We need to become seriously aware and active about AIDS.

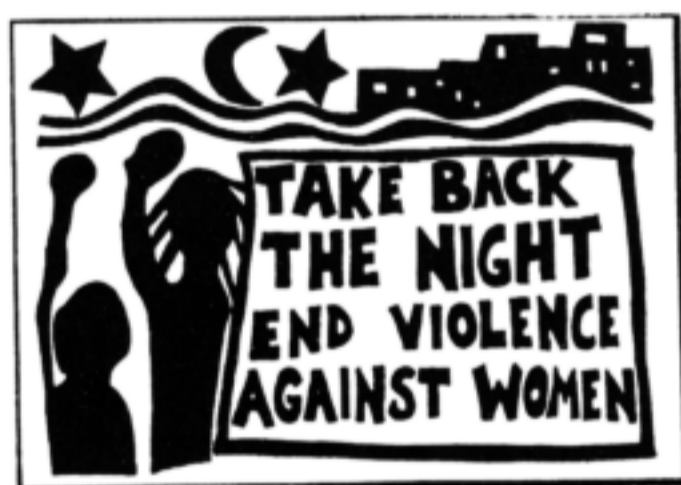
We can all do something to

prevent the spread of HIV. We can each look after our own personal safety.

Using a condom during sex helps to stop the virus from going from an HIV infected person to an uninfected one. Since most people who are infected do not know, everyone must just get used to using condoms, always".

SPEAK would like to thank the writer for telling, and sharing, her story. Those who speak out help to make people aware how serious HIV and AIDS is and help to prevent its spread. Thanks also to the NPPHCN AIDS Programme for their assistance. ☉

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BELVILLE
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PO Box 61884
MARSHALLTOWN
2107

Fax: 021-959-6107

Fax: 011-333-4509
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Or apply in person through any ANC, NCCR offices, Batlagae Trust, Saset or the Peninsula Technikon in Cape Town.

SELECTION

Selection will be done through written assessment exercises on communication skills, numeracy skills and functional mathematics.

CLOSING DATE

Applications must reach us not later than 15 November 1992. Women who respond with this advertisement can still apply until the 15th of January 1993.

You just have to say the word 'theatre' and Johannesburg actress Irene Stephanou's eyes light up. She tells SPEAK why



Thinking theatre

Irene Stephanou has performed in theatres, cafes, school halls, on streets and at political events for eight years. She works both as an actress, often writing her own plays, and a teacher. She feels strongly about bringing issues like abortion and contraception out into the open through theatre. *Bobby Rodwell* asked Stephanou about her work.

SPEAK: Why did you become an actress?

Stephanou: I believe theatre is a powerful way in which social and political issues can be looked at. It is like storytelling. It is a way of giving and exchanging ideas. It is a way in which I can express my feelings.

SPEAK: What issues do you deal with?

Stephanou: There are many things which worry me and make me feel sad. Inequality and poverty in South Africa must be put across in theatre. I feel most strongly about the way women are treated in society. Most of the work I do

is about women and the relationship between men and women.

SPEAK: In what way is theatre a good way of communicating these issues?

Stephanou: Through theatre women can communicate to other women and men. For example, I worked in the Progressive Arts Project (PAP) women's group in the late 1980's. Women from different

Inequality and poverty in South Africa must be put across in theatre

backgrounds came together and shared ideas with each other. We learnt everyone has a story to tell and everyone's story is important. We worked on plays and poetry together. When we performed we shared our ideas and experiences with the audience. We performed at political rallies and women's events. Women in the audience responded very well. Theatre is a way in which issues, like rape, become very real because they are acted out in front of people's eyes.

SPEAK: What are some of the issues you raise in your own plays?

Stephanou: My last play was about the way governments and the church put restrictions on contraception and abortion and

how this affects the lives of women. In some countries the church condemns contraception and this causes a lot of problems for women. It also makes many women believe sex is not something to enjoy but is there to produce babies. About abortion, I say women should have the choice. Society has double standards. Society says so much about the rights of unborn children yet it neglects the rights of those who are born into our society. Look around and see all the homeless children on the streets. There are so many. This is true of South Africa and of other countries. What does the South African government do about homeless children? Nothing. Yet it tells us it is wrong to prevent a child from being born.

SPEAK: Do you believe black women identify with the way you raise issues?

Stephanou: I write from my own experience so I write from a white point of view. I do not try to write from the experience of black women in this country. I would not know how. I have never been part of that experience. I believe the issues I deal with are important to all women and that women watching my plays will identify with them in some way. I write about the fact that white women sometimes oppress black women in the same way white men oppress white women. It shocks me that white women often talk about their own oppression but don't see that they oppress other women. ●

"In some countries the church condemns contraception and this causes a lot of problems for women," says Stephanou

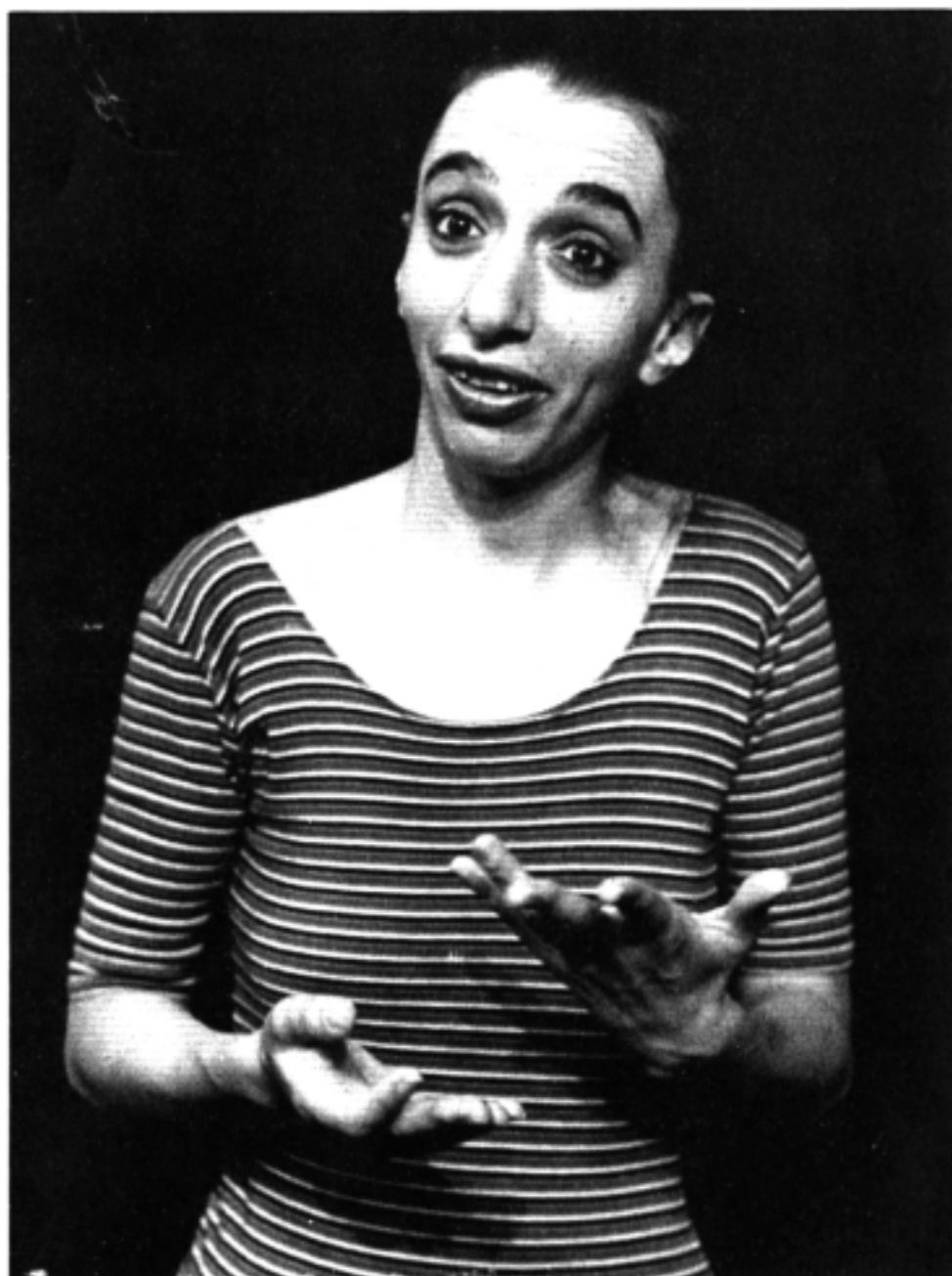


Photo by Ruyshin Couzyzer

As a matter of fact...

Breast is always best

About 60 percent of the babies born in Swaziland die before they reach the age of two months. The Director of Medical Services blamed the high death rate on changing from breastfeeding to bottle feeding when the baby is still very young.



Don't burn your balls!

A growing number of Kenyans have started washing with chemicals or battery acid after sex because they believe it will kill the HIV virus which can cause AIDS.

A Kenyan doctor specializing in AIDS has warned people not to do this because the acid has left many people with serious burns. What is more, the acid does not stop people getting HIV.



Moscow children sell themselves

Child prostitution in Moscow is spreading fast because of Russia's economic problems. There are more than 1000 child prostitutes in Moscow, many of whom operate openly on Red Square and in front of Lenin Museum, the Komsomolskaya Pravda newspaper reported. Many of

the prostitutes are as young as seven or eight years old. Most of the girls have run away from their homes. Others are sold into prostitution by their parents.



Cigarettes smoke kills non-smokers too

People who smoke cause serious health problems for those who don't smoke, says the American Heart Association. It says about 53 000 people die every year from cancer, heart and other diseases caused by breathing in other people's cigarette smoke.



Abusive parents must pay

A USA couple was ordered last month by a court to pay about R6,74 million to their 21 year-old daughter, Denise Richie for sexually abusing her. Richie's father sexually abused her from the age of 12 and her mother ignored her pleas for help.



Carrots against cancer

Carrots may not be your favourite vegetables but, like

broccoli, scientists say they can help prevent cancer. Carrots contain *beta carotene* which could fight off cancer.



How to give up coffee

People who want to give up caffeine drinks like tea or coffee are advised to do so by drinking less and less over a few days. Those who suddenly stop drinking their daily two or three cups of coffee, tea or any drink with caffeine, may feel depressed, anxious, slow and suffer from headaches. ☉



Information from: local daily and weekly newspapers, international and local journals, health articles and magazines.

Pregnancy and alcohol

When a pregnant woman drinks alcohol her unborn baby "drinks" too



Women who are thinking of becoming pregnant - or women

who are pregnant - need to know the facts about drinking alcohol during pregnancy.

When a pregnant woman drinks alcohol, some of it goes into her bloodstream and then into her placenta which "feeds" the foetus (unborn baby). It goes into the foetus's blood stream (see diagram).

The same amount of alcohol which is in the mother's blood will be found in the baby's blood. The liver of the foetus is not fully developed. Its body cannot break down the alcohol so the alcohol will stay there for a long time.

Alcohol can harm or kill the cells in the foetus and can affect its normal growth and development. The baby could be born with physical and mental handicaps which will be with the child for the rest of his or her life.

How can alcohol affect a foetus?

These are some of the effects which alcohol can have on a foetus:

- any woman who drinks during pregnancy is more likely to have a miscarriage (spontaneous abortion) or a baby born early (premature) than a woman who does not drink;
- if alcohol harms the development of the foetus's brain, the

result can be mild to severe brain damage and mental retardation;

- in serious cases, where the mother has been drinking heavily throughout pregnancy, the baby may be born with Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS). Such a baby may have some or all of the following: mental retardation, heart problems, below average weight and size, small head size and particular facial features, like a flat upper lip, small eyes and chin and low-set ears.

Are there "safe" times to drink?

Alcohol can affect the foetus throughout the pregnancy in different ways.

During the first three months of pregnancy the brain and spinal cord, heart and liver of the foetus begin to develop. During this time its cells are more likely to be affected by alcohol. If the mother is not able to eat enough healthy food, takes medicines or smokes, it can also affect the foetus.

During the second (four to six months) and third (six to nine months) trimesters of pregnancy the foetus can also be affected by alcohol. During this time the body of the foetus and all its organs grow in size.

Alcohol can affect this growth and the baby may have a birth weight which is below normal. The baby, once born may also take longer to grow and develop.

If you are planning to have a baby it is best to stop drinking alcohol before you become pregnant.

Is there is a "safe" amount to drink?

If a pregnant woman has six drinks a day, the chance of her having a baby with FAS is more than 50 percent. Sudden heavy drinking, like once in a while at a party, is especially harmful.

Some doctors believe a small amount of alcohol, for example, a glass of wine or one beer regularly during pregnancy is not harmful. Other doctors believe even this small amount of alcohol is bad for the foetus.

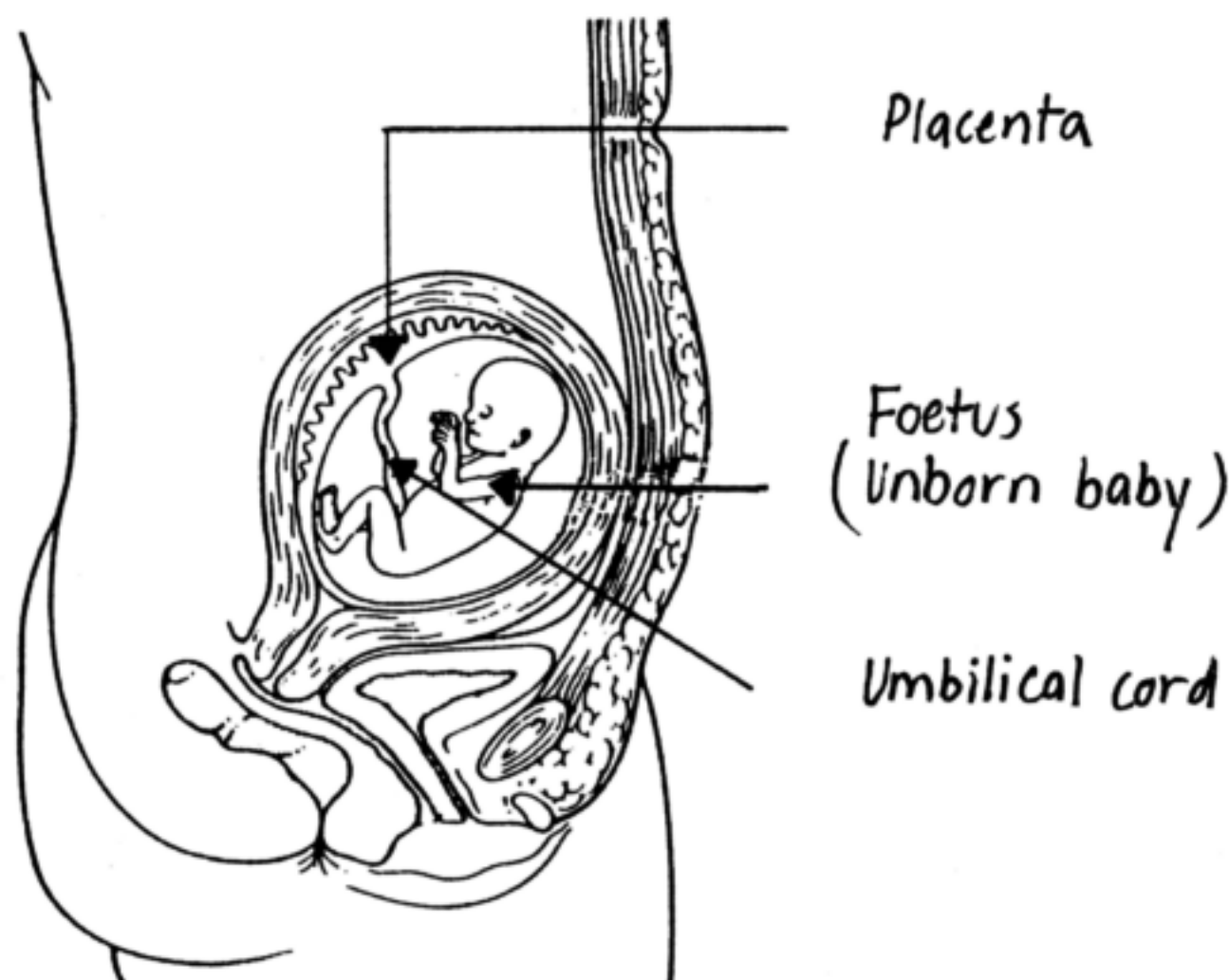
It is better to not drink at all during pregnancy because even small amounts of alcohol mean a bigger risk of miscarriage and of mental and physical damage to the foetus. The effects last forever.

It is important to remember that many medicines, like cough and 'flu medicines which can be bought over the counter, have

alcohol and other things which may harm the foetus in them. If you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant you should not take any medicine unless you ask your doctor. If you are sick and want medicine tell the doctor or chemist you are pregnant so they can suggest medicine which will not harm the foetus.

If there is a chance you could become pregnant without intending to and you drink a lot of alcohol, use a reliable contraceptive to avoid the problems spoken about. You can contact the nearest office of the Alcoholics Anonymous or SANCA (South African National Organisation on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence). These organisations are there to advise and help people with drinking problems.

It is time people were given information about the dangers of alcohol and pregnancy. Spread the word. ●



This drawing shows the baby in the mother's womb

Taxi Talk

Pauline agreed to go to a mostly women-only belly-dancing show. What an eye-opener it turned out to be, she writes in this month's *Taxi Talk*

I did not really want to go, but my friends dragged me off to watch a live belly-dancing show last month. It was supposed to be a "women-only" evening, I was told, except that a handful of "gender-sensitive" men were also invited. The evening might not be so bad, I thought. At least I would be with people who wanted to appreciate the "art" of belly-dancing.

As we entered the dimly-lit room I saw some faces I knew. I must say I did raise an eyebrow when I bumped into some of the men there. "Are they gender-sensitive? If they are, it's news to me," I thought to myself.

I did not let this bother me too much because most of the people in the room were women who, like me, came to enjoy the evening.

"This is going to be fun," I told myself as the dancing started.

No sooner had the belly-dancing begun when the crowd started to scream, whistle, jump up and down and scream some more. It was mostly women shout-

ing for the belly-dancer to take off her clothes.

"Take off some more clothes!" shouted some of the women with lustful looks on their faces. The belly-dancer did.

The belly-dancing turned out to be an excuse for a strip-tease show.

Progressive women are fighting against being treated as sex-objects by men. Is there any reason why is should be okay for women to treat another woman as a sex object? No, I thought, this cannot be right.

Are we not fighting for a society where women and men are seen as equals and that looks should not matter?

I sat throughout the show shaking my head in disbelief.

So-called "progressive" women behaved like men do at shows like this.

I left feeling empty. If women are going to behave in the sexist way men do then the struggle for the liberation of women still has a long way to go. ◉



NOTICES



Tuesday December 1 is International AIDS Day. Many organisations are planning cultural programmes, discussions, and other events. Here are some of the organisations you can contact to find out more

Progressive Primary Health Care Network (PPHCN)
National office:
Telephone - (011) 337 8539
Southern Transvaal:
Telephone - (011) 377 712
Durban:
Telephone - (031) 301 2902
Cape Town:
Telephone - (021) 696 8470
Port Elizabeth:
Telephone - (041) 432 186
Community AIDS information Centre
Telephone - (011) 403 7103

Adult Learning in the Workplace, a project which service trade unions based at the University of Cape Town (UCT), is running a part-time course for those who have been involved in training in trade unions for at least two years. The course consists of 27 sessions and will run from March - October 1993. For more information contact Jeanne Gamble at (021) 650 2889

The Wits Workers' School runs basic literacy classes and classes for workers who want to complete their formal education. The registration fee is R2 plus a monthly fee of R5. To find out more about the classes telephone: **Theo Ndzadza at (011) 716 3670**

If you need advice and treatment on work-related health problems, workers can phone for appointments or visit the following centres:

Industrial Health & Safety Educ. Project:
12 Cromwell Road, East London.
Monday - Friday from 9am - 4pm
Telephone: (0431) 45 301

National Centre for Occupational Health:
106 Joubert Street Ext, Hillbrow, Johannesburg
Telephone: (011) 720 5734
Monday - Friday from 7.30 am - 4.30pm.

Workers Clinic, Industria House:
350 Victoria Road, Salt River, Cape Town
Tuesday - Thursday from 9 am - 6pm
Telephone: (021) 47 8043 or 650 3508

Workers Health Centre:
6 Manfor 1st floor
19 Cambridge Ave, Durban (opposite King Edward Hospital)
Tuesday - Thursday from 8.30 am - 6.00 pm
Telephone: (031) 25 8115

IF YOU WANT TO PLACE A NOTICE IN SPEAK, GET IT TO US BY THE 10th OF EVERY MONTH!!!

SEND IT TO US:
PO BOX 261 363, EXCOM, 2023
TELEPHONE: (011) 296166

AIDS involves all of us!



**As women we
have a right to
say:
NO CONDOM, NO SEX!**

I'm just starting out in life and I'm not going to take any chances. I told my partner that if he won't use condoms I don't want to have sex.



... I have a right to say when, how and whether I have sex.

**WE HAVE A RIGHT TO DEMAND
SAFER SEX!**