

POVERTY - GENERAL

1987

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— DECEMBER
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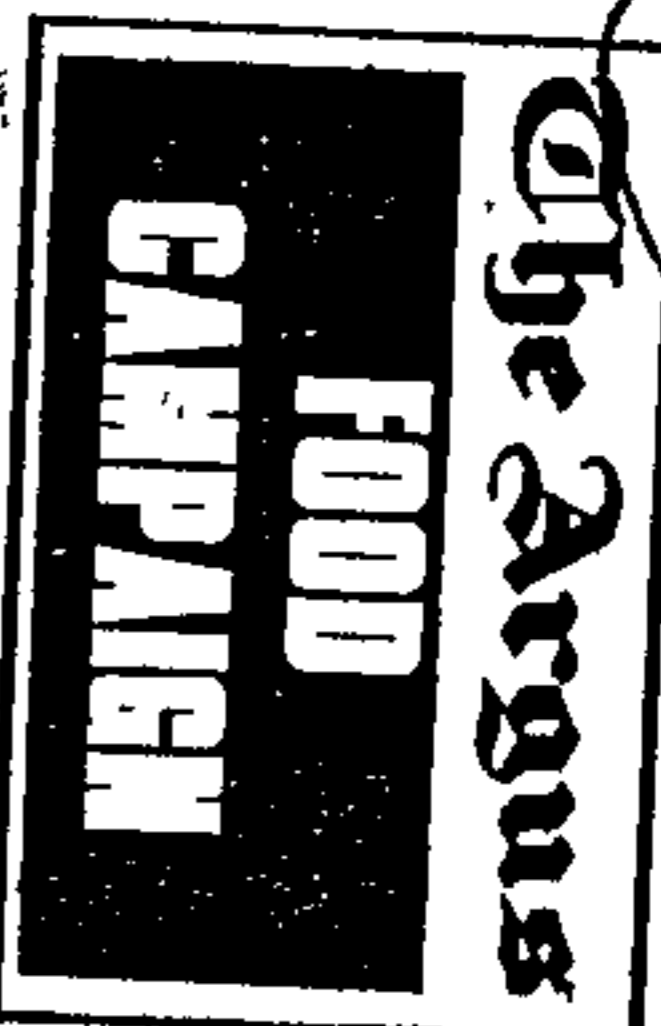
Readers open hearts — R205 000 in Kitty

Staff Reporter

THE Argus Food Campaign has broken through the R200 000 barrier.

This week the fund reached R205 817.99 after a flood of contributions from Santa Claus in the form of Argus readers who gave up Christmas celebrations and gifts to help their needy neighbours.

Workers who went without Christmas lunches or parties and gave the money they would have spent to the campaign include the staff of Vincent Pallotti Hospital, the mechanical and electrical consultants for the new Groote Schuur



Hospital, SA Warehousing Services, M J Lewis and Partners, Shell's public affairs department, and Smith's Furnishing Company.

Members of Bergvliet Ladies' Club sent R112 in lieu of gifts and R400 came from Admark Recruiting, money they would have spent on presents for clients.

The Argus Food Campaign, in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund, was launched in October in response to the desperate plight of thousands of Cape Town families going hungry because of unemployment.

Since then readers have opened their hearts and pockets to needy citizens, contributing not only cash but tons of food.

The Argus has also launched the Tuberculosis Crisis Fund in association with the South African National Tuberculosis Association (Santa) to fight the spread of TB, a disease caused primarily by overcrowding, malnutrition and poverty.

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

Cheques should be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund.

Cheques for the TB Crisis Fund should be sent to The Secretary, Cape Province Tuberculosis Council (Cape branch of Santa), Mezzanine Floor, Monte Carlo Building, Fore-shore 8001.

● See Page 7.

Women 10. Events 11.3. Racing 12. Sports 14.16. V. Page 3 of tonight

REGS 15/1/87 (244)

Positive response to Rhodes's plight

MARCELE KATZ

THE residents of Rhodes in the north-eastern Cape at last have something to smile about. Following an article on one of Today's Woman pages about the plight of these poverty-stricken people, Mr Richard Sykes, who works for a clothing manufacturer, decided to do something about it. His company provided clothing to the people, and photographer Paul Alberts who co-ordinated the arrangement, said even his sensitive camera had difficulty in capturing the intense emotions when the clothes were handed over.

"These people were overwhelmed at such goodwill. They have never experienced generosity in any form and they're so used to battling for a living that a new set of clothes means an incredible amount to them."

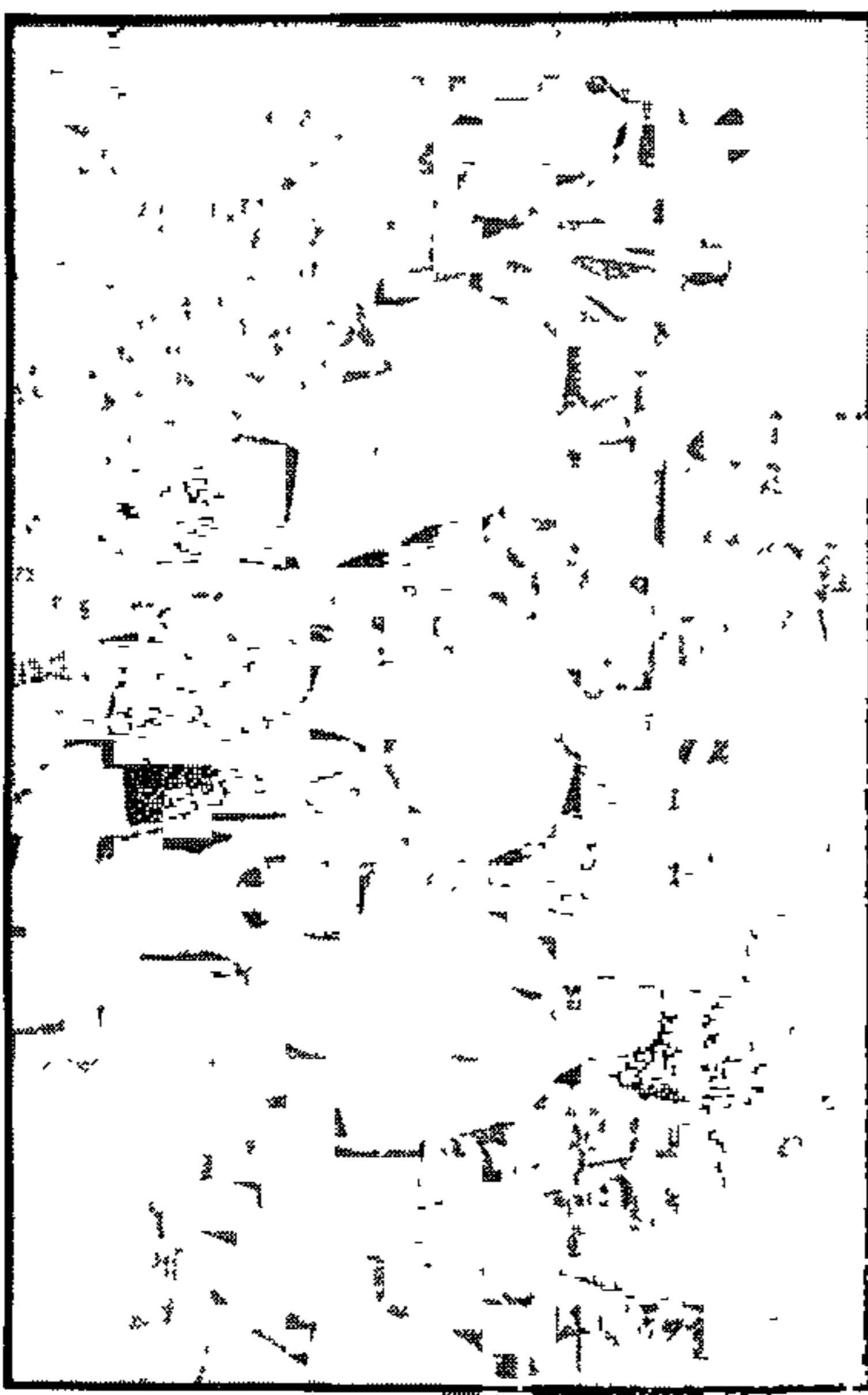
Eight crates stacked with new and semi-new garments were distributed among the community. For people who were accustomed only to hand-me-downs, these gifts seemed to come from the gods.

Excerpts from the letter they sent to Richard Sykes of Rex Truiform say it all.

"Dear Mr Richard,
The surprise you gave to us will remain in our hearts forever as long as we live. No one has a word to complain, the clothes fit and Mr Paul took some photos to beautify the occasion. We are grateful indeed to all the clothing you have given us. Mr Richard, may God's blessings fall upon you, your family and all those who helped you to make such a good work be such a success. We hope to see you one day to shake hands with you sir. In all the years it is the first time we have received clothes free of charge here at Rhodes that is why we show our gratitude by writing a letter to you, and more especially to a white man. May your days on earth be lengthened.

The Community of Rhodes"
Richard Sykes says there will be more to follow.

August 13/1/87
"May God's blessings fall upon you, your family and all those who helped you . . ."



TODAY'S WOMAN

Photographs
PAUL ALBERTS

Above: Happiness . . . trying on brand new clothes. The garments, donated by a Cape Town clothing manufacturer, were sorted out and distributed among the residents of Rhodes according to age. Paul Alberts said that once the people had tried on the clothes they'd never otherwise have been able to afford, they were reluctant to take them off. Top right: Part of one of the original photographs which appeared in last year's article.

Public rallies to aid city's needy 241

Staff Reporter

ARGUS 20/11/87

MORE than 114 tons of food have been distributed to needy Cape Town families since the start of The Argus Food Campaign three months ago

Launched on October 18 to help the medical officer of health, Dr Reg Coogan, and his City Health Department cope with desperate poverty and hunger resulting from the recession and unemployment, the fund this week reached R208 731,58.

Dr Coogan said a "fairly ample helping hand" had been extended three times to each of the 8 000 families on the department's "genuinely hungry" list since the start of the campaign.



This list was constantly updated as families' circumstances changed.

The Food Campaign had resumed with "great vigour" after the holiday and 5,5 tons of food had

been distributed through 17 centres to more than 2 000 families last week, Dr Coogan said

He believed factors contributing to the campaign's success included

- A "heartwarming response" from the public;
- The assurance that every item of food went only to the most needy families whose circumstances were investigated by his field staff,
- The lack of administration costs as the campaign was run by his department's workers as part of their duties,
- The generosity and goodwill of food producers and suppliers and, particularly, the loan of a giant freezing chamber for perishables

Fears for the future as grim starvation stares SA in the face

Ina's fight against famine

By Susan Fleming

Whites seeking aid as hunger grows

This year may be one of the most difficult for Operation Hunger as starvation increases and funds are harder to come by, according to the relief organisation's executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman.

Since 1985 there has been a sharp increase in the number of urban dwellers requiring aid from Operation Hunger.

The organisation is now feeding 300 000 urban people a day, an increase of 200 000 since 1985.

An example of the plight in the urban areas is in Port Elizabeth where Operation Hunger feeds at least 165 000 people daily.

"This year will be a difficult one for Operation Hunger. Urbanites simply do not have the same survival techniques as homeland people," Mrs Perlman said.

She predicted an increase in the number of whites seeking aid. At the moment Operation Hunger is feeding about 20 000 whites a day.

"We never used to get appeals from whites, but these are on the increase. One of the most shattering aspects of white relief is that some of those who apply really do not need it. Of the first 100 cards we got requesting relief we found that 80 percent were cons."

She added: "My greatest fear is that in an economic upswing there will be more mechanisation and less people needed. Unemployment will rise and that means we will have a bigger job to do."

"There are so many school leavers, especially in the rural areas, who have been out of school for three years and more and have still no work," Mrs Perlman said.

When Ina Perlman enters the rural areas women and children cheer

Her arrival sparks festivity and while villagers sing and dance in Mrs Perlman's honour she looks at them shyly and smiles

The head of Operation Hunger has been described by some people as South Africa's Mother Theresa. She would shudder at this description. Her modesty and "let's get down to it" attitude does not allow for gushy talk.

Tens of millions of rands have been raised by this diminutive woman, her staff and the high-powered Businessmen's Action Committee to feed the starving and sponsor self-help projects.

Operation Hunger, the largest relief organisation in South Africa, was launched in August 1980 and 18 months later had raised R235 019. Since then it has experienced massive growth and the 1986/1987 annual budget was R12 million.

In her "wildest nightmare" Mrs Perlman said she never expected Operation Hunger would become the huge relief organisation it is today.

"Initially we saw ourselves as a temporary relief organisation to combat malnutrition and become involved in self-help projects. But, the drought changed this and because our network was so developed we found we were able to step in very quickly and help people who were starving."

BUDGET FOR THE HUNGRY

She adds "People in South Africa are incredibly compassionate. I think they budget for the hungry as they would for tea, sugar and their holidays at the coast."

Mrs Perlman was aware of poverty at an early age. "Being brought up in Port Elizabeth made one very aware that there were people who were starving."

Her "career" in community help started in her 20's when she worked with the African Children's Feeding Scheme. Years later, in 1972 she joined the finance department at the South African Institute of Race Relations.

"Before I joined the institute I did an appallingly long stint of school galas, rugby matches and taking my four children from one place to another. I think I knew every rugby field and swimming pool in the Johannesburg area. When the job came up at the institute I jumped at the opportunity."

Mrs Perlman was appointed the southern Transvaal manager of the institute in 1974 and in 1980 Operation Hunger was launched. Operation Hunger has gone from strength to strength, but it "lives on the brink".

"The minute money comes in we spend it. The need is enormous and I live in constant fear that we won't have enough money. Every



As the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman spends a lot of time in the rural areas finding out how bad things are. The barren area of Sekhukheland in Lebowa has received a great deal of her attention.

Feeding schemes in Venda are success

Recent surveys in Venda have shown the success of Operation Hunger's feeding schemes in countering malnutrition

Surveys were conducted in a village where Operation Hunger had been working for some time and in another where a feeding scheme had just been launched. In both villages, residents' economic status and job opportunities were similar.

In Maphake village in Venda, where feeding has been undertaken for some time, very few children examined were malnourished. Of 72 children from the ages of one to two, only four were clinically malnourished and four underweight. Of 83 children examined from the ages of three to five, three were clinically malnourished and three underweight.

In the village of Masia, where feeding had just begun, 29 of 77 children from one to two were clinically malnourished and six underweight. Of 75 three to five-year-olds examined, 49 were clinically malnourished children and 14 were underweight.

cent counts."

Earlier this year meal rations had to be cut by half because of a shortage of funds. But a large donation from the German Government solved this crisis and once again full rations were sent to hungry recipients.

One of Operation Hunger's biggest crises was in September 1984 when it was R1 million in debt. "We owed this money to our suppliers and fortunately they agreed to wait for the money rather than let people go hungry. By November we had raised R5 million, 95 percent of which was raised by the Businessmen's Action Committee."

Until last year 90 percent of Operation Hunger's funds were raised in South Africa. In the past financial year this position has changed and about 30 percent has been donated from overseas governments and companies.

Although Operation Hunger has received massive public support Mrs Perlman fears for the future.

"People keep saying we have turned the corner and overcome the hunger problem, but we are still getting appeals all the time."

After a recession people assumed that the plight of the hungry would diminish.

"With each recession companies mechanise that little bit more which means more people lose their jobs and need help."

The good rains countrywide also gave people the wrong impression. Despite the rain in some areas the optimal period for planting crops has passed.

When numbers for feeding drop Mrs Perlman hopes to concentrate on self-help projects. At the moment Operation Hunger spends R100 000 a month on these projects.

Mrs Perlman speaks with pride of the successful self-help project in kwaNdebele. At one time Operation Hunger was feeding about 10 000 people in kwaNdebele. But, when their lucrative beadwork business was launched this dropped to 1 500.

One of her philosophies is not to "teach" a community about self-help. "One of the most fatal words is 'teach' because it implies superiority. We are there to support a community and to share knowledge if they want it. It takes a long time to break down that 'Yes Madam' relationship."

Picture by Karen Sandison.

294 235 244
MP's worker stole for food

Tygerberg
Bureau

ARGUS 23/1/87

A GARDENER employed by Mr Myburgh Streicher, MP for De Kuilen and Deputy-Minister of Transport Services, was today fined R200 (or two months) by a Bellville magistrate for stealing copper cable from his employer's garden.

Denver Brand, 26, of Oval Street, Beacon Valley, Mitchell's Plain, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing the cable on January 20.

He told Bellville magistrate Mr P J Venter he took the cable, which was among some bushes in the garden, and sold it for R25 "to buy a train ticket and food for my five children"

Brand returned the cable, valued at R200, to the Durban-

ville policeman who investigated the theft.

Brand said his income as a gardener was R322, "on which my family cannot make it".

He had no previous convictions.

Nun selling Operation Hunger food claim

By Susan Fleming

Operation Hunger will stop its feeding scheme in the Northern Transvaal areas of Mothapo and Molepo because of claims that a Roman Catholic nun is charging villagers R2,40 a month for food supplies

The executive director,

Mrs Ina Perlman, said she "was shocked and horrified" to hear of claims that the nun was charging for food and said an investigation would be launched.

Mrs Perlman added that in 1983 she had discovered that villagers were being charged for food. Operation Hunger

had immediately stopped feeding in that area. 10c to each child receiving soup at school.

Feeding was resumed one year later.

The Sowetan this week said Sister Walburga Sehone, a nun based at the Subiaco Mission at Ha-Mothapo, had admitted charging for food. School principals were also accused of charging food.

Sister Walburga told The Star the money, had been collected by the community each month to cover her travelling costs, the service of a cook and for the onloading and offloading of food.

Mrs Perlman says . . .

"It is the policy of Operation Hunger not to charge for food and I am horrified and shocked at the claims that Sister Walburger is charging for food. We will investigate this issue immediately

"In 1983, we heard that Sister Walburger was charging R1 for food. This was taken up with the bishop in the area and supplies were immediately stopped. About a year later it was resumed when we were sure that money was no longer charged.

"Whenever I have visited the area I have asked whether people are being charged and have been told they are not. If Sister Walburger claims she is using the money for transportation costs and to pay people to onload and offload food, then I am dismayed

"If there is a problem with distribution then we usually step in and help. We would subsidise petrol if the need was legitimate."

Sister Sehone says . . .

"Money has been collected from the villagers to cover my travelling costs, the use of a cook and for people to onload and offload the food. For example I spend at least R600 on travelling in this area

"I did not collect the money myself. The community collected it and delivered it every month

"We need this money. These people are not cripples and need to look after themselves

"I'm very sad that Mrs Perlman is thinking of stopping food supplies. I beg her not to. I'd like it very much if the feeding was taken over by another denomination. I'm sick of the problems.

"Mrs Perlman says that I should not be paying people to onload and offload food. I have had such problems getting the community to do this for free that I had no choice but to pay people."

Cape Times

6/2/07

US
grant
launches
Cape
Op
Hunger

241

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape branch of Operation Hunger opened in Wynberg last night, with US Ambassador, Mr Edward Perkins, handing over R265 250 (\$125 000) to the organization

Mr Perkins said the current economic climate had drastically increased the numbers of black South Africans in distressed circumstances

"Recipients of aid from Operation Hunger have risen by 400 000 in just two and a half years. It is heartening to note, however, that in areas in which Operation Hunger has established feeding programmes both chronic malnutrition and deaths due to undernourishment have subsided significantly," he said

He said the grant was the fifth in a series made by the United States to Operation Hunger since 1984.

"This grant, like two of the others, is termed a 'challenge' grant — one which is provided on a 3:1 matching basis," he said

This allowed Operation Hunger the leverage to solicit funds from other donors in a way which might not otherwise be possible

R256 250 for hungry

Staff Reporter

ARGUS 6/2/87 (74)

THE United States Government is to give R256 250 to Operation Hunger.

The pledge was signed by the US Ambassador, Mr Edward Perkins, at the opening of the organisation's Cape Town office last night.

The fifth contribution to the organisation by the United States since September 1984, it is a "challenge grant" which provides funds on a 3:1 matching basis.

This enables Operation Hunger to gain funds from institutions with the understanding that their contributions will be increased by matching funds from the United States.

"Recipients of aid from Operation Hunger have risen by 400 000 in just 2½ years," Mr Perkins said.

"It is heartening to note, however, that in areas where Operation Hunger has established feeding programmes, both chronic malnutrition and deaths through undernourishment have subsided significantly," he said.

Nun admits to charging R2,40 for relief food

By Sue Fleming

An investigation by Operation Hunger in the Mothapo/Molepo area near Pietersburg has shown that pupils were charged 20c a month each for food and, in some schools, were not given rations if they could not pay.

The investigation was sparked by reports last month which alleged a Catholic nun charged families R2,40 a month for Operation Hunger food and that school principals were charging 20c a child a month.

In a meeting between the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman, her staff and school principals at Subiaco Mission yesterday, the principals said some children had not received food because they did not pay the 20c

FEEDING SUSPENDED

The feeding of about 19 000 children and 650 families has been suspended until at least March 5 when Operation Hunger and community leaders meet again.

Mrs Perlman has told principals "If you can assure us your community wants the feeding and that nothing will be charged, the scheme could be resumed within 24 hours."

The principals told Mrs Perlman the money charged had been used for transportation, for a cook and for cooking utensils.

Several said they had given the Catholic nun half the money they collected. Sister Walburga Sehone, of the Subiaco Mission, denied this, but admitted charging R2,40 a family a month. About R250 a month was collected.

Cam. Int. 2/2/84

Pupils charged for charity

JOHANNESBURG — An investigation by Operation Hunger in the Mothapo/Molepo area near Pietersburg has shown that pupils were charged 20c a month each for the organization's food rations.

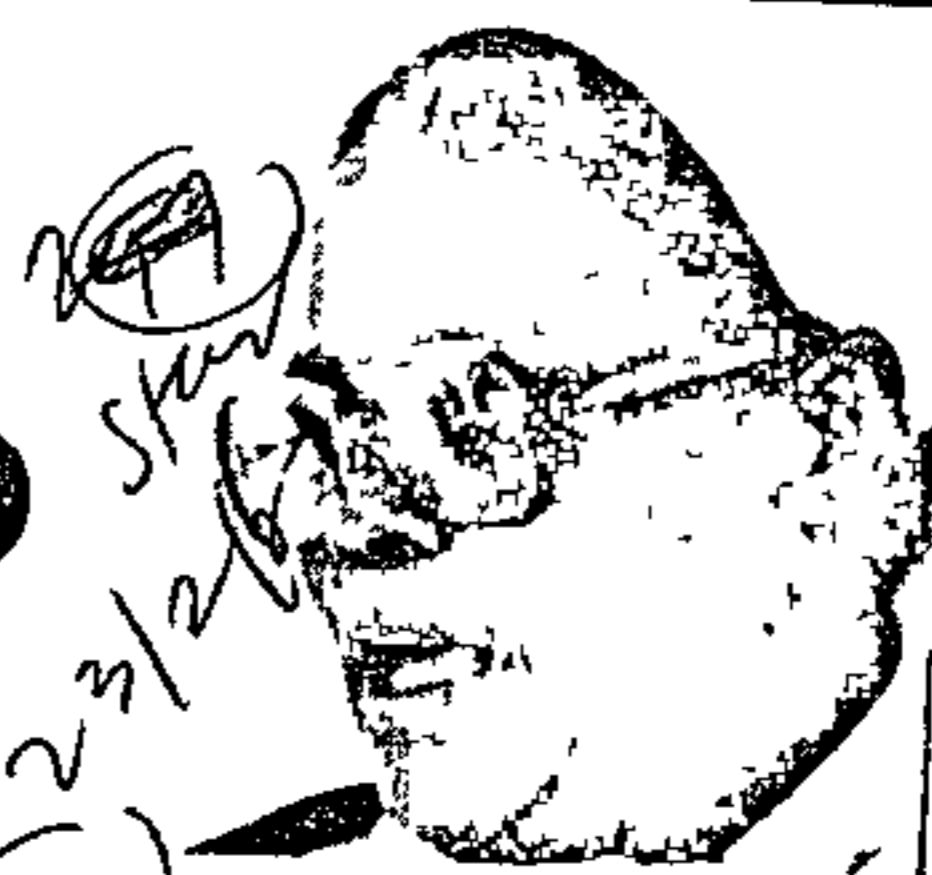
The investigation was sparked by reports last month which alleged that a Roman Catholic nun charged families R2,40 a month for Operation Hunger food and that school principals were charging 20c a child a month.

Principals told Mrs Ina Perlman, the executive director of Operation Hunger, that the money had been used for transport, for a cook, and for cooking utensils.

Sister Walburga Sehone, of the Subiaco Mission, admitted charging R2,40 a family a month. About R250 a month was collected — Sapa

241

Nun didn't feel need to tell charity about fees



Sister Walburga Sehone of the Subiaco Mission, who charged families in her district R2,40 a month for Operation Hunger supplies. "I never thought all of this would become such a big thing," she said.

By Susan Fleming

The Catholic nun who charged villagers in the Mothapo/Molepo area near Pietersburg for food given through Operation Hunger did not tell the relief organisation about it because she thought it unnecessary.

Speaking from Subiaco Mission last week Sister Walburga Sehone said she knew that food given by Operation Hunger could not be charged for. Sister Walburga charged families R2,40 a month.

"I did not think it was necessary to tell Operation Hunger that people were making a donation. I never thought all of this would become such a big thing," she said.

At a meeting between Operation Hunger's Mrs Ina Perlman and school principals in the district last week it emerged that pupils paid 20c a month for food and it was claimed that those who could not afford this were often not given food.

The principals also said half the money they collected went to Sister Walburga for transport costs. She denied this.

"I never took money from the schools," she told The Star. "I received money only from some of the families."

Sister Walburga said she collected about R250 a month from the villagers. Only a few of the 650 families getting food had paid, she said, and the money was used to pay for the unloading of food, to pay cooks and to cover transport costs.

She denied families went without if they could not pay. "The poor who were in need got food but I'm not the good God and I could not reach everyone."

Mrs Perlman said in no circumstances should money be charged for Operation Hunger supplies. She also stressed that people should not pay for cooks or food distribution.

"There appear to have been a number of misunderstandings about feeding in that area. Certain conditions have to be met by people who accept food from Operation Hunger and these conditions cannot be changed."

"The community has to accept the responsibility for the running of the schemes. There has to be total community involvement," she said.

Feeding suspended

Under the Fund Raising Act relief organisations were not allowed to charge for any supplies given to communities.

The feeding of about 19 000 children and 650 families has been suspended until at least March 5 when Operation Hunger and community leaders again discuss the issue.

Until that date Mrs Perlman has told principals to consult villagers to ensure they understand the principles of Operation Hunger and re-assert the need for maximum community involvement.

"If you can assure us your community wants the feeding and that nothing will be charged, the scheme could be resumed within 24 hours," Mrs Perlman told the principals.

She added "Operation Hunger is an organisation which hopes to stamp out malnutrition."

"The feeding is crisis intervention but the most important step is to assist the community with projects so that they will then be able to buy food themselves."

"That is why we are so adamant that there is community involvement," she stressed.

After meeting the school principals Mrs Perlman addressed a group of women waiting for food in the grounds of Subiaco Mission.

"I am sorry there have been problems in this area," she said.

"We will have to make new arrangements for the feeding."

"We had to stop the scheme and I am sorry, but we will start again as soon as we can," she said.



"I am sorry there have been problems in this area. We will start feeding as soon as we can," Mrs Ina Perlman and her staff told people at the Subiaco Mission last week.

● Pictures by Karen Sandison



People from the Mothapo/Molepo area listened intently to Mrs Ina Perlman.

State food parcels a boost for city's poor

Staff Reporter

FOOD for the city's poor has been boosted by 10 000 Government food parcels.

They would make a "significant difference" to the supplies being distributed through The Argus Food Campaign, said Dr Reg Coogan, Cape Town's medical officer of health

Cape Town's citizens have given R211 034 and tons of food to the Mayor's Relief Fund through the campaign, but contributions have dwindled to a trickle, according to a spokesman for the mayor's office, which is handling the fund

Dr Coogan said food distribution was going ahead at a rate of 5½ tons a week.

"Last week we distributed food to 1 700 families," Dr Coogan said



"We have maintained this figure from the second half of January and all through February. That works out at about 18 000 people who have benefited"

"MIRACULOUS"

The 10 000 Government food parcels, each weighing 11kg, can feed a family of five for from three to four weeks, Dr Coogan said

"We will be distributing these in addition to our own mixed parcels over the next 10 weeks. They will make a significant difference to the number

of eligible families we are able to help."

Paying tribute to his staff, Dr Coogan said it was "really miraculous" that no problems had been experienced in the distribution

"Tremendous gratitude" had been shown by recipients

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

Cheques should be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund

● Latest contributions:

J P Nieuwmeyer R20
 Ian D G Ivy (in lieu of birthday cake) R50
 S P Schmidt R100
 Alfa Itua R5
 Matroosfontein Holy Trinity Primary R100

Sea Point/Camps Bay Round Table R200
 J F McCausland R100
 Robin and Christina Gerber's blackjack game R25
 I C Ramsay R250
 St Nicholas Anglican Church R26
 C Laubscher R26
 Mr and Mrs W T Fairhead R50
 J Gelb jun R15
 O J J Egger R25
 Ane R25
 Dorothy Berry R50
 H M Raesfeldt R10
 Mr and Mrs W Stern R100
 Cape Corps Ex-Servicemen (Silvertown branch) R25
 W E Waylech R20
 M M B Levy R20
 Appletiser staff R7
 Stephen Holdings R250
 First Church of Christ Scientist R100.

NEWS 24/2/81
 244

Pignit of the jobless

AR 6-15 1/2/78

(241)

CAPE TOWN — the sunshine city to which thousands of tourists flock to sample the delights of its beaches and the majesty of its mountains

But beneath the beautiful facade of South Africa's showpiece lies misery and hardship for the thousands living below the headline because of unemployment.

This is the side of Cape Town tourists never see

Where hungry children cry themselves to sleep and desperate parents walk the streets hoping to earn enough to last another day

You need not venture into the townships to find such misery

The problem is far more widespread. More than 60 000 Capetonians are officially unemployed. This is a conservative figure — the number of people involved is considerably higher, possibly even double

The Argus has had a wave of letters from desperate readers whose lives have been shattered by unemployment

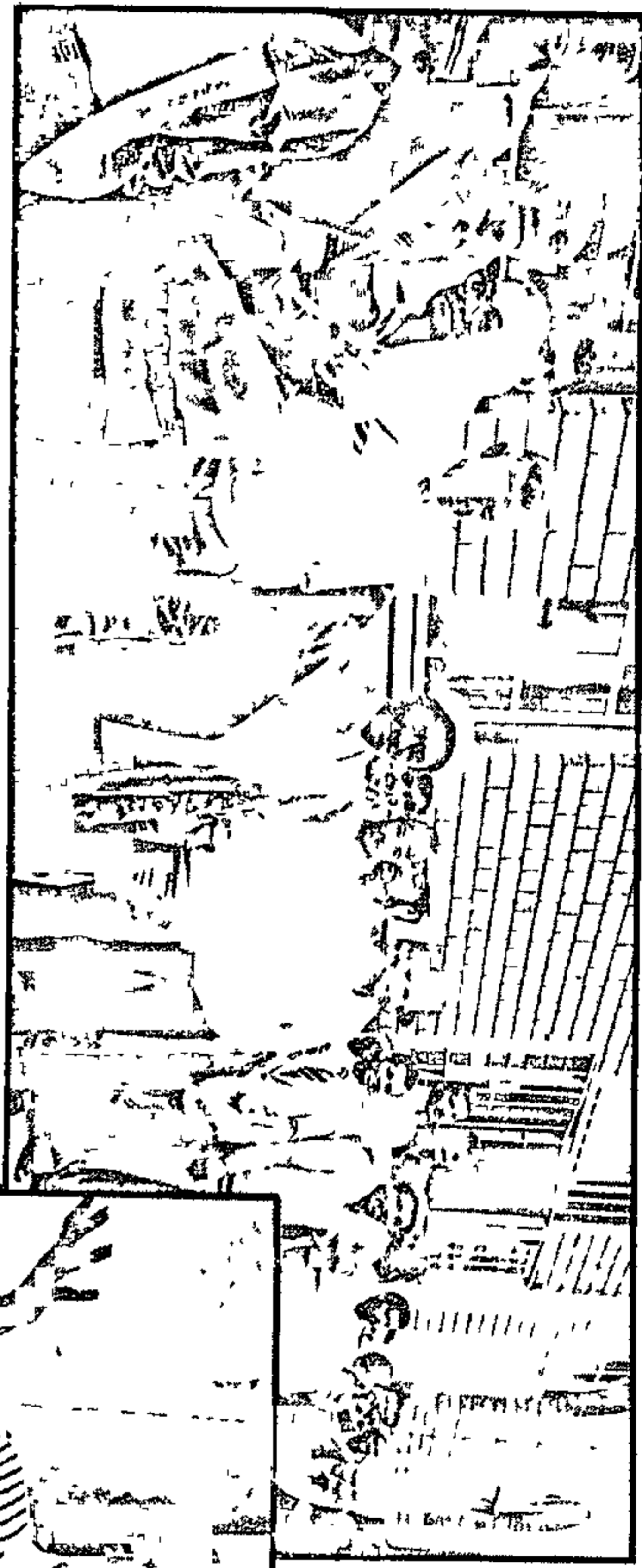
One of the saddest and most consistent problems is that of people over 40 who are turned down by employers in preference to younger recruits

This letter from a Sea Point woman says it all. "I am a proud but humble job-seeker

"How does a middle-aged ('over the hill'), well-qualified respectable lady say please will you seriously consider me for your vacancy you see, my savings are depleted and I have been declared destitute

"How can a prospective employer choosing between the selected shortlisted few, be aware of the plight of the person with a smiling face, sitting opposite him — hoping and praying

"How do you get it across to him? You try to look your best, smile and make a joke, but underneath you're desper-



The unemployed line up daily seeking work

Below Manenberg matriculant Vanessa Bartlett scans the newspapers each day for job vacancies. She has been unemployed for more than a year.



Staff Reporter REHANA ROSSOUW looks at the side of Cape Town where hungry children cry themselves to sleep and desperate parents walk the streets hoping to earn enough to last another day.

ate, really hurting. There is no way you can beg him to give you a job

"Sometimes you're up against a bored secretary who wants to change employers. You want to shout 'give me the job, I need it more than her'

"I've been reduced to going to the Department of Welfare for a grant. But that doesn't help when the bills come in

"Once you're classed as destitute, your friends treat you like a leper. People seem to think that you do not have the drive or ambition to secure employment."

Other readers, wrote of being desperate enough to resort to crime, frustrated by walking the streets and still going home without jobs

But young workseekers are often just as unsuccessful

Vanessa Bartlett, 19, a matriculant from Manenberg, has been job-hunting for more than a year. She wrote begging The Argus to help her find "an honest and good job"

"I matriculated in 1985 and completed a secretarial course at the Cape Town School of Commerce. Since then I have been looking for a job

"Every morning my mother wakes me at 8am and I rush down to the post office to phone for jobs advertised in the newspapers

"All the companies I phone tell me they are looking for people with experience. They add they want older women

"I've been to the Department of Manpower, I've sent application forms to hundreds of companies and I've been to all the employment agencies, but I still haven't found a job

"Once a week my mother gives me trainfare to town where I go from company to company looking for a job. The thought of shoplifting and other means of making money has crossed my mind — I'm that desperate

A "despondent parent" from Kenilworth wrote of the anguish of her 23-year-old son who has not found a job since he completed his military service in December last year

"He came out of the army full of enthusiasm, pride and excitement. This has now turned to despair, unhappiness and loss of faith in his country

"He applied for 10 jobs, was turned down at eight and refused two prospective interviews. The firms all wanted experienced people although my son has a business diploma



"He is now thinking of emigrating and I must ask 'Can South Africa afford to lose young people of this calibre?'"

"Something has to be wrong with a country when young people cannot find employment when the economy is supposed to be on the incline. What is the future of young people in South Africa?"

Area manager for a large personnel agency in Cape Town Miss Anne O'Healy said jobs for unskilled, inexperienced workers were still scarce, although prospects

had brightened for top employees

"We find our clients are prejudiced against older people, even though they have more experience and are generally more responsible

"There are more vacancies this year than there were last year, but our clients are still looking for experienced people

"We've managed to place a few matriculants, but only the top students." Many job-seekers have given up hope

R2m food for EL area's hungry

(24)

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14/3/87 ple.

Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The East London branch of Operation Hunger spends more than R2 million a year on food alone.

At the third annual meeting of the organisation last night, the regional director, Mrs Linda Murray said more than one million people were fed at a cost of R10 million nationwide by the organisation annually, most of whom are children

"Because of the closure of so many factories, and the spiralling unemployment, requests for feeding are constantly on the increase — and will not abate," Mrs Murray said

"Operation Hunger has a greater

responsibility to assist more people who are affected by the recession. Many school children have opted to return to school this year, which may mean more requests for feeding programmes"

The chairman of Operation Hunger in the Border, Mr David MacNaught, said the importance of Operation Hunger was shown by how many people rely on it for daily nourishment.

"The most difficult task is not to feed the people but to turn hunger into self-sufficiency," he said

"The problem of hunger is much greater than anyone in South Africa thinks. We need to educate the public as to the magnitude of the problem"

Post Focus

THE MAGIC FOOD BOOK ⁽²⁴⁾ IS THEIR HOPE

Port Elizabeth's Community Chest is stepping up its fund-raising efforts this month by holding its first door-to-door collection. It's a step necessary to boost the chest's funds. But the director, Mr Harold Davidson, realises that the question on many people's lips as they are asked to contribute will be "Why should I help?" He believes this *Tale from the Town-ship* written by a woman whose organisation is helped by the chest, will go a long way towards answering that question

HAVE you ever stopped to think about the poor — the really hungry poor, who stoop under the weight of the sheer poverty of everything in their life? It is not a pleasant thought and less of a pleasant sight. But it is a reality.

Those of us who work for charity organisations witness this reality weekly, right here in Port Elizabeth.

We swallow the lumps in our throats and often wipe the tears from our eyes as we listen to case histories and try to assess which families to put on our food lists and which to turn away.

"Turn away", yes, because that is what we have to do at times due to insufficient funds to feed them all. As one of these charity workers I have often wondered if our meagre handout was worth it.

Or whether it really made any difference to the folk who received it — or whether it was a little "do gooder" game we were playing and if it would even be missed if we stopped. I pondered on this until one rare Thursday.

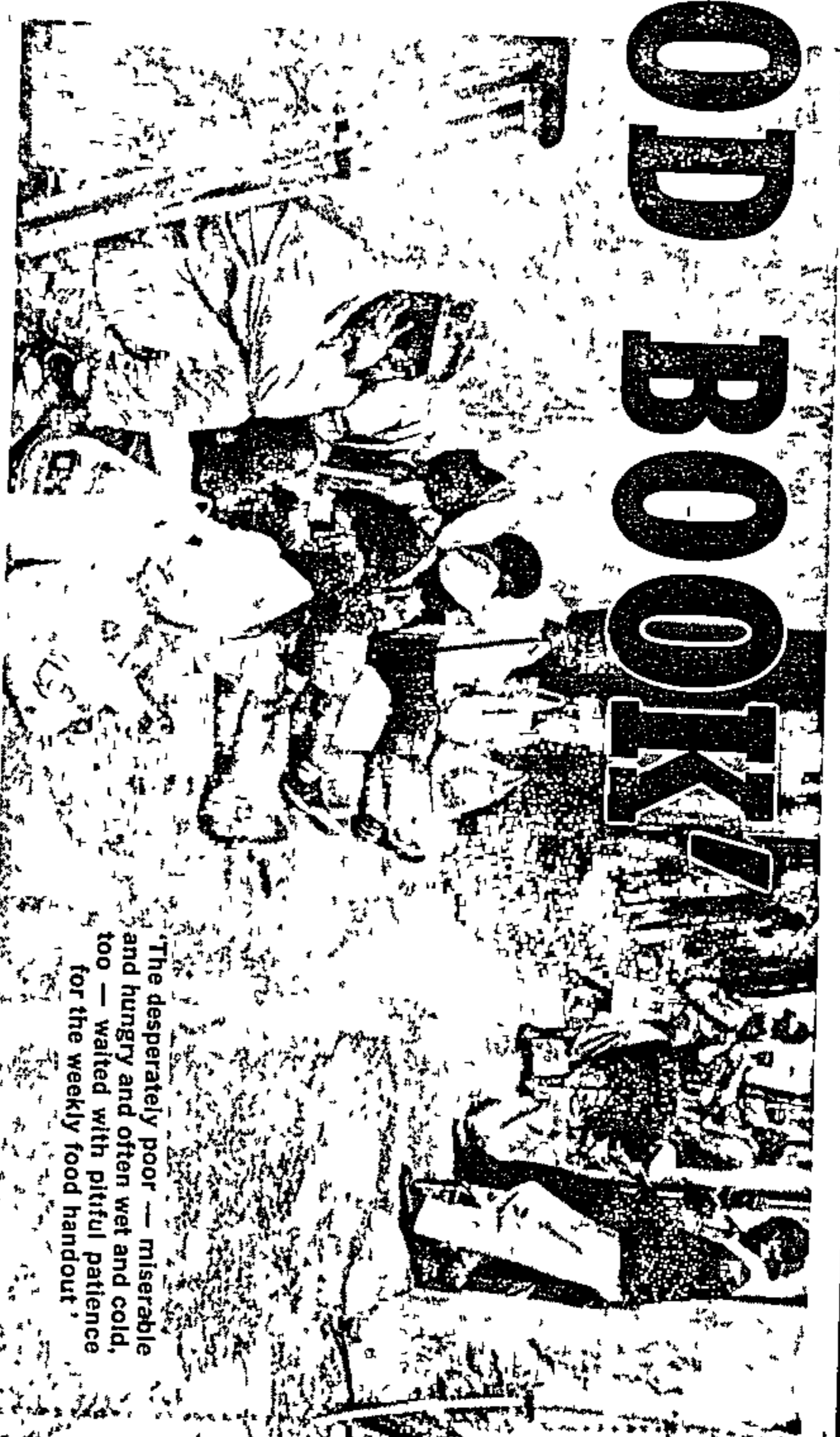


His hand caressed the loaf of fresh brown bread

'We swallow the lumps in our throats and wipe the tears from our eyes'

The people just stood another and another came down that morning. But not one single person moved out of the queues. The lucky ones had

'The old story we know so well — hungry children, no work, no money'



The desperately poor — miserable and hungry and often wet and cold, too — waited with pitiful patience for the weekly food handout.

from the aged wanting pensions. He was wet and cold and extremely anxious. He stated his case. The old story we all know. It now hungry children no work, no money.

I said I was sorry we could only feed the unem-ployable old and sick. "Madam, he pleaded. "I'm a man and I made a promise to my children this morning."

"I told them they would have something in their stomachs tonight. I have been three days now on one cup of coffee."

"I can cope but they cannot. I cannot bear their crying. I cannot let them cry one more night. "Please, I cannot let

14/3/87 SX 2005

from

words answering that question

US STEAM L & DRY CLEAN

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HAVE you ever stopped to think about the poor — the really hungry poor, who stoop under the weight of the sheer poverty of everything in their life? It is not a pleasant thought and less of a pleasant sight. But it is a reality.

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Or whether it really made any difference to the folk who received it — or whether it was a little "do-gooder" game we were playing and if it would even be missed if we stopped.

I pondered on this until one rainy Thursday recently when we were due for our weekly township day.

We have a mobile unit on the outskirts of the township. We arrived before the rain started.

But the skies were dark and grey and farmers and gardeners were all praying for the heavens to open.

Our miserable, hungry, cold, poor folk stood in long queues awaiting the food handout for those already on the books.

The prayer of others was not for rain but just to have their names written in that magic "food book".

My own duty there is to interview and assess these hopefuls.

On noting the condition of the weather, I remarked to the other workers that after the first shower we would all be able to go home as the mobile unit is only big enough for a few of our workers. The others have to stand outside.

That day changed my entire outlook towards the needs of our poor here in Port Elizabeth.

The first shower came and no-one moved — except our workers who rushed into the unit and complained about the cold and wet conditions outside.

We re-arranged ourselves about so as to accommodate them and looked out expecting that some of the queues would have shortened. But there

'We swallow the lumps in our throats and wipe the tears from our eyes'

the people just stood.

The shower passed and another and another came down that morning.

But not one single person moved out of the queues.

The lucky ones had brought black refuse bags with them and had fashioned coverings from these.

Four hours after the first shower I was still interviewing hopeful people.

By this time however, they were so cold that some could not speak. They were not just shivering, but actually shuddering from the cold.

One woman came in with a wet shivering child.

They were handed a loaf of fresh brown bread.

The sweet smell of this delicacy set the little one's saliva glands working.

He swallowed and put his hand gently on the bread.

His mother said quietly in Xhosa "Not in here, my child."

That was dignity in the extreme.

The only way he could have eaten that bread was to wolf it.

She knew and did not want that disgrace witnessed.

We knew and saw and swallowed for different reasons.

He kept his hand on the bread caressing it and never taking his eyes from it.

The rain kept falling.

A man in his thirties came in, evidence of a new trend.

Men now come and try for food for their children.

In earlier days, when most men had employment, we never saw them apart



His hand caressed the loaf of fresh brown bread..

from the aged wanting pensions.

He was wet and cold and extremely anxious.

He stated his case. The old story, we all know it now: hungry children, no work, no money.

I said I was sorry we could only feed the unemployable, old and sick.

"Madam," he pleaded, "I'm a man and I made a promise to my children this morning."

"I told them they would have something in their stomachs tonight. I have been three days now on one cup of coffee."

"I can cope but they cannot. I cannot bear their crying. I cannot let them cry one more night."

"Please, I cannot let them down, I am their father."

"I will do any work anyone offers me, but tonight I must have food. If I leave here with nothing I must steal. Please help me not to do that."

He battled to control himself. I broke all our rules and gave him food, but only on that one day.

I do not know where he is now.

Perhaps he has found work — but, more likely, his children are still crying, if they are able to.

Some of the tales are terribly tragic. Some hopeless and some even funny.

But always, there is one case each week that gets to me more than others.

Mabel came in, destitute.

She suffered from very poor health and had no means of support at all.

The days of sharing with your neighbour are virtually over.

When food is so scarce it is extremely difficult to starve your own child so that your neighbour may eat.

We had good news for Mabel. Word had come from Pretoria that her pension had been granted.

We told her and said that she could expect her first payment in approximately three months' time.

With a huge smile of gratitude on her face, she said "Oh! I will be so happy to be able to wash with a piece of soap again."

50 000 city hungry get parcels

Staff Reporter

ARGUS 22/1/82
24
THE Argus Food Campaign reached 5 521 Cape Town families — about 50 000 people — in a “staggeringly successful” first two weeks of this month, said the Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan

In only eight working days 45 tons of food were distributed. This is an average of about 22 tons a week. In late March the average was 18 tons

The parcels were handed out at 27 Peninsula centres

“They were tremendously well received. Whatever planning is made for future relief of unemployment and the recession, the need is now,” Dr Coogan said



Contributions to the fund had reached R212 000, he said

“But of course we have spent quite a bit of that”

He said the campaign's policy was to buy as much food as could be stored and handled at the best possible prices

Thoughts of stopping or even slowing down did not enter his mind

“I intend to carry on indefinitely,” he said

Competition

● The personnel manager of cosmetics company Yardley, Miss Wendy Gittins, said the firm was waiting to establish the proceeds of its fund-raising competition for the Food Campaign

“We hope to have R8 000,” she said. The company will match the amount collected, so the campaign could benefit by R16 000

Tickets were sold at shopping centres and schools throughout the Peninsula during the past two weeks. Prizes include a colour TV, a sailboard, a computer, and cash prizes for pupils and schools

R1m for Op
Hunger

Staff Reporter

OVER a million rand was collected for Operation Hunger in 24 hours at the weekend in three massive "telethons" held in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg

While the final count is still to be done, the figure given at the end of the Friday-noon to Saturday-noon telethon was R1,2 million, about R250 000 of which was collected in the Cape Province

Included in the donations from people in the Cape was a pledge of a litter of prize piglets — which led to pig farmers all over the province equalling or bettering the offer

Remembering the hungry

Staff Reporter

ARGUS 29/4/87 241
THE Argus Food Campaign is heading for its first quarter-million after a R19 000 boost by Yardley, of London

The campaign fund, started six months ago, stands at R232 531,67

The gift is the proceeds of a competition organised by the Yardley Sports Club and a matching contribution from the company.

Club members and pupils and teachers from four schools — Herzlia Constantia, Cape Town High, Valhalla Senior Secondary and Wynberg Girls' High — sold R9 500 worth of tickets

S Barden of Greenhaven won a 67 cm colour television set, C Lavies of Wierda Park, Pretoria

won a sailboard, Ellen Goldston of Wynberg won a computer and Maria Gordon of Scottsville, Kraaifontein won a radio-cassette-recorder

Mrs Irene Chambers and Miss Dolores Andrews won prizes for selling the most tickets

Food parcels

The Argus Food Campaign, in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund, was launched in October as a response to widespread hardship caused by unemployment

Since then Argus readers and have opened their hearts and pockets to help feed the hungry citizens of Cape Town and thousands of families have benefitted from food parcels distributed by

the City Health Department under the direction of medical officer of health Dr Reg Coogan

● Cash contributions may be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, PO Box 15399, Vlaeberg 8018 or to PO Box 298, Cape Town 8000

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund

Offers of food may be made to Dr Coogan at ☎ 210-2100

The Divisional Council also has a feeding scheme which it is running in association with the South African National Tuberculosis Association (Santa)

Cheques, made out to Santa, may be sent to Santa, Mezzanine Floor, Monte Carlo Buldore-shore, 8001

If your main
interest is interest,
we pay as much as

0.650%

Cape Times 29/4/87

Turn over a new culinary leaf

244
Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A dish to rival South Africa's best culinary offerings may be contained in a government pamphlet on "Making Ends Meet"

It recommends that SA families use vegetable peels and leaves in stews, and in particular pumpkin shells or beetroot leaves.

"Delicious when cooked with potato and onion," it adds.

It also urges families to cook or bake potatoes, carrots and sweet-potatoes in their skins

The pamphlet, issued by the Department of Health Services and Welfare Administration. House of Assembly, appears to be aimed at the country's "poor whites"

It says, "Families are finding it more and more difficult to make ends meet. Here are hints on how to lighten your load"

It urges families to

- Not take bets or gamble.
- Buy goods free of GST
- Grow their own vegetables.
- Buy children's clothes that

allow for growth.

Save pieces of soap and melt them down to make their own

Recipes for cleaning aids are also contained in the pamphlet

A PE dietician said she had experimented with vegetable peels and leaves and had found them to be "very tasty" and exceptionally high in vitamins A and C. Carrot leaves were especially tasty

Her hint for prospective food entrepreneurs. Beetroot leaves should be cooked as spinach.

The Argus

FOOD CAMPAIGN

Practical aid for the ^{Argus 22/5/87} city's poor ²⁴¹

Municipal Reporter

THE Argus Food Campaign which, in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund, has raised nearly R250 000 to help feed the city's very poor, is helping an "unhappy situation" in a practical way.

In his budget speech today Executive Committee chairman Mr Dick Friedlander said the high level of inflation, allied with two years of severe economic recession, had brought "extreme hardship and financial difficulties" to many.

"And the large-scale unemployment that now prevails will inevitably cause bitterness in many of the thousands of households that have been affected," he said.

"TOLERANCE"

Although social welfare was not a recognised function of local government, the council had responded to the "unhappy situation" in a practical way through the organisation, collection and distribution of food, arranged through the Mayor's Relief Fund.

Where there was "satisfactory evidence" that an inability to pay was because of unemployment, the council made every effort to show "tolerance, understanding and patience".

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

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund.

Offers of food can be made to Dr Reg Coogan, 210-2100.

Call to help feed hungry children

Cape Times 26/5/87

241

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

THE principal of Cascade Primary School in Mitchells Plain has appealed to the public and business sector to assist with project "Plain Aid" — to help feed hungry schoolchildren and their parents in the Eastridge/Tafelsig area

Mr Joe Maart said that a survey last year had shown that more than 2 400 children in seven schools in the area were going without breakfast or lunch each day

He said children were "under-nourished, right on our very doorstep" and the situation warranted "urgent action".

Mr Maart said the survey was initiated after a teacher found 11 Std 2 pupils in her class falling asleep during lessons.

Subsequently the survey found that 500 children at Tafelsig Primary School were attending school without a morning or midday meal, 300 at Huguenot Primary School, 250 at Tafelsig Senior Secondary School, 350 at Eastville Primary School, 280 at Yellow Wood Primary School, 400 at Cascade Primary School and 250 at Spine Road Senior Secondary School

Mr Maart said it was hoped that Plain Aid, a campaign to be officially

launched on June 10, would raise funds for a central soup kitchen, so that children and their parents could have a meal before school and at lunchtime

He said they also hoped to tackle other social problems, such as unemployment and liquor and drug abuse

As a temporary measure the American-owned pharmaceutical company Warner Lambert is currently taking sandwiches — donated by children and parents from Bergvliet and Plumstead schools — to the seven schools

Mr Maart urged "anybody who could help" to attend the Plain Aid launch at the Cascade Primary School on June 10, when the organization would draw up a constitution and apply for a welfare number to legally collect funds

He also appealed for a vehicle to collect the donated food and bring it to a central point

An organizer for the Peninsula School Feeding Association, Mr Norman Freeman, said yesterday that 168 000 children were being fed by the association in the Western Cape

The organization currently supplies Cascade Primary School with 20 loaves of bread daily

However, Mr Freeman pointed out that this only provided a third of each child's actual food requirement daily

CAP- Traps 27/5/87 (200) (24)

Rising costs may cut her family link

By RENEE MOODIE

MRS Florence Bailie of Wynberg is 83 years old and can no longer read or write because of failing eyesight.

To her, the telephone is an essential means of communication with her children and grandchildren, who are spread as far afield as Johannesburg and Namaqualand — but she is afraid that rising costs may eventually take this precious link from her.

It was announced in Parliament this week that telephone rentals were to increase from R11 to R15 a month and telephone unit charges from 12c to 13,5 cents.

"When I turned 80 I got an extra R10 a month, but that doesn't go far and everything just keeps going up.

"I am lucky, my children are very good to me but there are many el-



PHONE LINK. . . Mrs Florence Bailie at the telephone which is her only link with her family.

Picture: RICHARD BELL

derly people who do not have even that privilege," she said.

Mrs Bailie is not the only pensioner to be angered by the latest postal and telephone tariff increases.

She said yesterday several people living in her pensioners' complex had also complained

about the increases.

"One lady even said she would have to give up her phone," she said.

She said that the residents of the complex also relied on their telephones for safety and security.

Mrs Bailie worked in a variety of government jobs before her retirement at the age of 60. "I also worked during the war. Come to think of it, I've done a good bit for my country, and I paid taxes all those years," she said.

Deposits for electricity punish poor in Atlantis

RRS 29/5/87

201

Staff Reporter

ATLANTIS residents are being hit hard by the extra deposits they have to pay if their electricity is disconnected.

The Atlantis Residents Association (ARA) has appealed to the Divisional Council to change its policy and be more sympathetic to the plight of people already struggling under a series of financial difficulties

"They pay a R50 deposit when they move in, but if they are disconnected they have to put down further deposits," said ARA secretary Mr William Cloete "This is simply punishing people for being poor

The council's policy, according to a spokesman, is that after a first disconnection residents must pay an extra R50 deposit, a R3 reconnection fee and their outstanding account before supply is reconnected

"Money problems"

For a second disconnection, a further deposit is required This is calculated by multiplying the amount due by three The deposit required is the difference between this sum and the R100 already on deposit.

"This is not a new policy, it has been in effect since 1982," she said

Mr Cloete said about 75 people had come to the ARA offices this week to complain about the extra deposits

"We've asked for a meeting with a senior council official, but so far have heard nothing," he said "People have difficulty paying their bills because they have money problems

"But electricity is not a luxury, it's a necessity and if they're disconnected they have to scrape together the money to pay the bill

"This is hard enough, but they're shocked when they are told they have to find enough for a further deposit

"We deal with people who sometimes have R200 or R250 on deposit with the council," said Mr Cloete

"These are huge sums for people who are often in financial difficulties because they're unemployed"

The poor can help end unemployment

Cap Times 17/6/82 (241)

From MARY ELLIS (Kenilworth):

ONE of our most urgent problems is unemployment. The cause of this unemployment is lack of money in circulation among the very poor. Because money is the scarcest resource for the poor, there is no demand or buying power to stimulate production of more staple food, clothing, transport, education, housing and other commodities.

The problem can be tackled in two ways. Firstly, by comprehensive social security for

All unemployed people between 16-60 receiving some weekly money, which would stimulate manufacture of the necessities of life,

Similarly all pensioners and handicapped people should receive some weekly money for the necessities of life

Secondly, by large state and private works campaigns, for example

Building a city by labour-intensive methods,

Fencing agricultural land, building water supplies, improving roads;

Paying the unemployed wages to build their own homes and getting rid of the waiting lists for houses in this way.

At present, money is spent on many "non-productive" activities like military defence, bureaucratic, ideologi-

cal, duplicating state administrations, etc

Our poor people could buy our surplus food and not be assessed for hand-outs by overworked nursing and volunteer personnel in different associations. If small amounts of money were spent weekly by the very poor, the money would not create inflation but stimulate demand for goods and services and employment.

It seems illogical to keep money as the commodity in shortest supply among the vast poor where it is least likely to create inflation and more likely to stimulate economic activity, improve housing, skills jobs and manufacturing

Public works campaigns are likely to oil the wheels of home industries by increasing demand. The grave anti-social consequences of widespread unemployment make it urgent and imperative for local and state government and private enterprise to address the inequitable money system for the prosperity of all South Africans

Money spent on social security is less inflationary than money unused. I hope that economists with similar views can influence those with power to address the problem of unemployment among the very poor in the next six months

cle

AR 643 22/6/87

Rent rises: Poor 'fighting for survival'

Municipal Reporter

RENT increases in Cape Town City Council housing estates have been strongly condemned by the Federation of Cape Civic Associations

The federation said the increases, which range between R2 and R10 a month, had come at a time "when poor, oppressed people are fighting for survival".

"The scourges of poverty, unemployment and homelessness are haunting the people in the townships," the federation said

"These rent increases mean there will be even less money available to feed hungry children, debt will increase and more people will be evicted"

The federation wanted to know why the council had decided to increase rents at a time when people — "who have paid for their homes over and over with their rents" — could least afford them

CMS 707/5 23/6/87

Philippi children underfed study

Staff Reporter

ALMOST half the children studied in the vegetable farming areas in and around Philippi suffer from malnutrition

According to a study delivered at the recent conference of the Epidemiological Society of Southern Africa by Dr S Whittaker, 41% of the children surveyed were found to be malnourished on a weight-for-age scale, the accepted South African medical means of measurement.

Of the 156 children in the study, 29% had had cases of diarrhoea in the first year of their lives sufficient badly to warrant hospitalisation, while 26% had been underweight at birth

The study, which looked at the prevalence of malnutrition and associated socio-economic ills of the farm workers' children, also found that more than a third of the families surveyed had recently had a case of tuberculosis

Dr Whittaker found that the average wine consumption of the 129 families surveyed on 23 of the 90 vegetable farms in and around Philippi was 48 litres a month. Half the parents of the children in the survey had no higher than a Std 1 level of education and only 19% were legally married

Food queues for city's poor

By JOHN YELD
Staff Reporter

HUNDREDS of hungry Cape Town people are queueing for hours in cold and rain for free food parcels — often the only nourishment for whole families hit by the biting economic recession and food prices spiralling out of control.

City health department officials are distributing three tons of food in the city's poverty-stricken areas every day.

Their efforts are being supported by generous Argus readers who continue to contribute to The Argus Food Campaign eight months after it was launched in response to a report of "desperate" poverty, malnutrition and unemployment.

City Medical Officer of Health Dr Reg Coogan said a "food crisis" was sweeping the Cape Flats

City's poor queueing for food

ARGUS 24/6/87
(Cont from Page 1) 241

"tremendously" on these food supplies, Dr Coogan said. "They are lining up from early in the morning for an issue in the afternoon"

Contributions to the Food Campaign include R1 000 from the Western Cape division of the Freemasons and a fourth instalment of R250 from the Somerset West business, Stephan Holdings

Service Dining Rooms, the welfare organisation which provides cheap meals for the poor of Cape Town, reports a large increase in the number of people depending on it for meals

At the organisation's annual meeting yesterday, chairman Mr Colin Michelsen said an appeal for aid would be sent to financial houses and organisations

The organisation had shown a loss of R33 260 during the past financial year

"The past year has been a

difficult one from a financial point of view and also because there were many more hungry people to feed," he said

"Income from trusts and bequests has fallen by 17,7 per cent and the cost of food has increased"

Mr Michelsen said the total number of meals provided during the year had increased to 90 687 3c meals and 277 734 1c tickets for soup or coffee, bread and margarine or bread and jam

● The Spar supermarket chain is to launch a three-month food price freeze from July 6

Citing concern about inflation as the motivation, Spar Cape managing director Mr Ray Whitmore said the chain would freezing prices of all proprietary brands of food

Proprietary brands are those which bear the manufacturer's name as opposed to "no-name" house brands

● Fast-rising food prices — Page 6.

The fund now stands at R235 659,67 but especially heavy demand is being made on it because of the cold weather and price of food

Dr Coogan said today he was having to spend more on food and that no Government food parcels had arrived for several months

Cold and wet

"There has been no let-up in people's needs and, if anything, there is an increase in desperate hunger in the townships

"This is particularly aggravated by the cold and wet of winter," he said

City Health Department staff found particular problems with flat dwellers who had no money to buy fuel for cooking and he was having to find substitutes for raw meat — mostly expensive tinned foods.

The Argus reported yesterday that food prices had rocketed by more than 25 percent in the past year and retailers warned that further rises were on the way — including the price of basics such as chicken and cheese

Despite these problems, Dr Coogan said his department was working "full-blast", and distributing three tons of food each working day

"That enables us to help 8 000 families, or between 70 000 and 80 000 people, every month," he said

The city's poor depended

(Turn to Page 3, Col 2)

Argus 26/6/77

Desperate people queue in the rain for food handouts in Guguletu

Tears of happiness ⁽²⁴¹⁾

Staff Reporters

TEARs of appreciation streamed down the cheeks of wheelchair-bound pensioner Mr John Masombe of Guguletu as he was given a ration of sheep trotters, butternut and stamp mealies

The 69-year-old stroke victim queued in the rain for more than two hours with several hundred desperate people at the Guguletu polyclinic yesterday for weekly food handouts from the Cape Town city health department

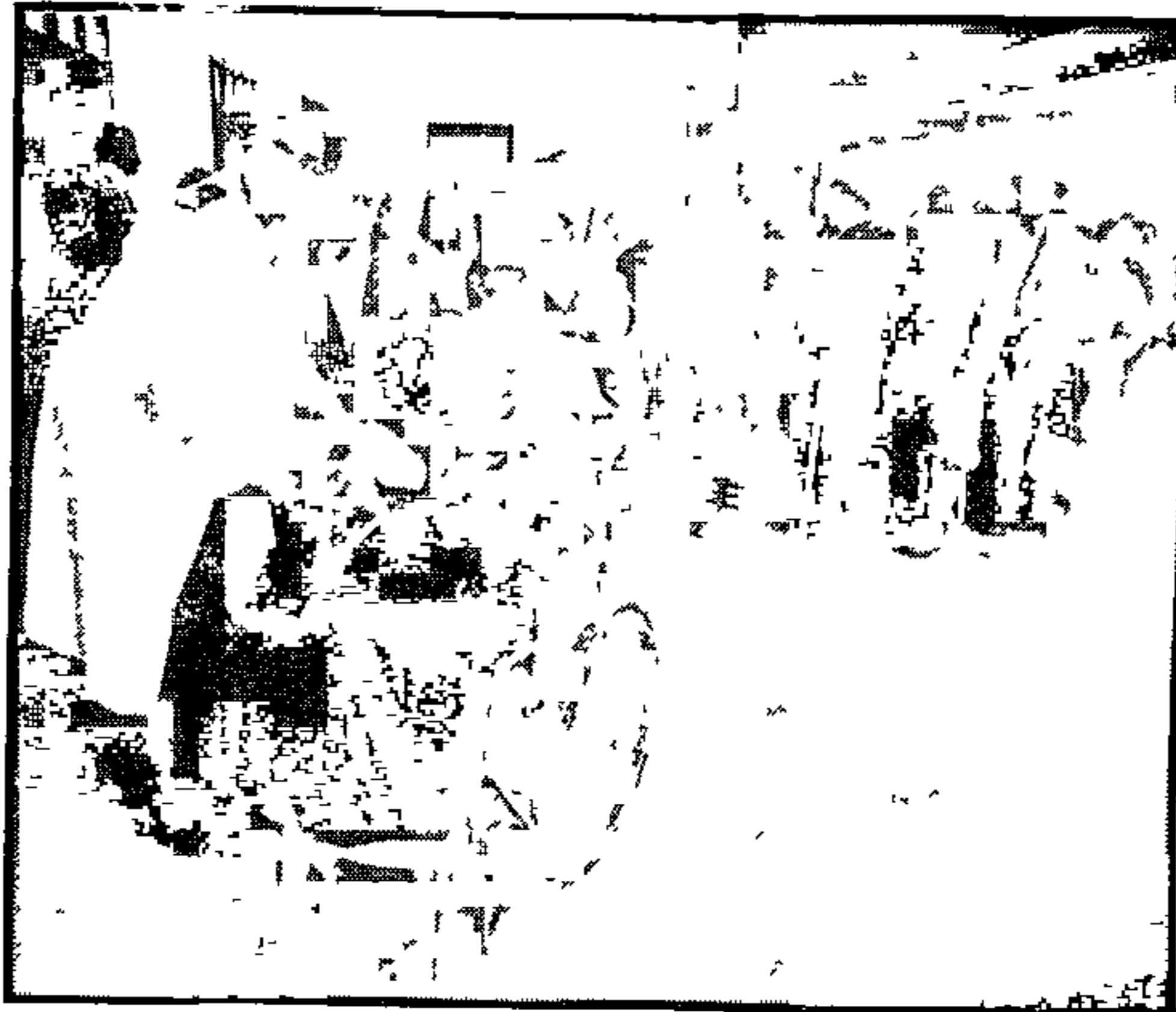
The food is part of the three tons given to hungry citizens each working day and provided or paid for by readers who have contributed to The Argus Food Campaign

Sister Beatrice Msengana, who runs the polyclinic, said more and more people were needing food

Supplies for 600 people were delivered each Thursday and to the section 3 satellite clinic each Monday. But there were always many people still waiting after the food had run out, she said

Many people in the queue said the food they were given each Thursday was all they had for the week

One man who asked not to be named said he made the rations last by having one meal a day



Pictures LEON MULLER The Argus

Sister Beatrice Msengana presents Mr John Masombe with his weekly food ration while a young friend, Willempie Selepe, and other members of Guguletu's needy look on

A mother of two said she had to stand in the rain for the food because her husband, a gardener, could not find steady employment

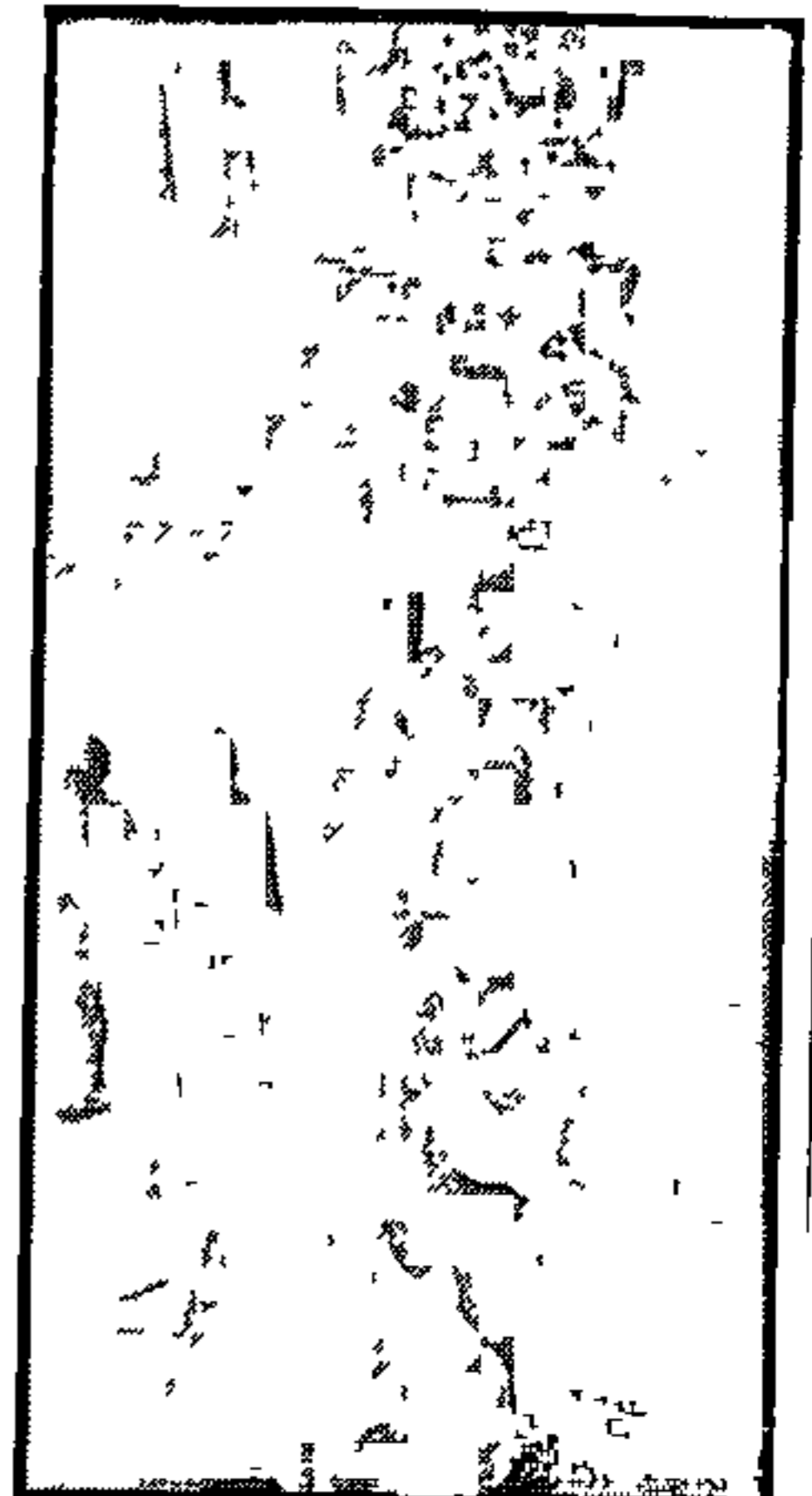
The city health department is helping 8 000 families — between 70 000 and 80 000 people — every month

The Argus Food Campaign stands at R235 659.67 but heavy demands are being



made on it because of cold weather and the spiralling price of food

Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, PO Box 15399,



Hundreds of people, many of them elderly, wait patiently for rations

Vlaeberg 8018 or to PO Box 298, Cape Town 8000

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund

Offers of food may be made to medical officer of health Dr Reg Coogan at 210-2100

The Divisional Council also has a feeding scheme which it is running in association with the South African National Tuberculosis Association (Santa)

Cheques, made out to Santa, may be sent to Santa, Mezzanine Floor, Monte Carlo Building, Foreshore, 8001

Latest contributions to the The Argus Food Campaign

- | | |
|---|--------|
| District committee of Benevolence Masonic Order | R1 000 |
| L Clarke | R10 |
| R M O'Regan | R50 |
| Mr and Mrs N L Adams | R50 |
| J Paterson (in lieu of cakes) | R20 |
| Jeanette Abel | R50 |
| W Waytech | R20 |
| Stephan Holdings | R250 |
| Alan and Gill Gray Trust | R2 000 |
| Argus editorial | R25 |
| Cheshire Home for the Disabled | R25 |
| J Gelb Jun | R15 |



Food is unloaded from a city council truck for Guguletu's needy



A nurse at the King Edward V:111 Hospital with one of the victims.

C. Press

28/6/87

24

THE KILLER

(241) 28/6/87

MUSHROOMS



S'BU MNGADI

Press 28/6/87 (241)

A DARK cloud yesterday hung over an Umlazi, Durban, family whose 10 members died of mushroom poisoning this week.

The latest victim, two-year-old Boniswa Kheswa, died at noon yesterday in the King Edward VIII Hospital.

Yet another person, also a victim of the killer mushrooms, was admitted to hospital, but his condition was described as fair by a hospital spokesman.

Among those who died, in what is described as Natal's worst mushroom poisoning, is a 59-year-old grandmother and her seven grandchildren, aged between two and 13.

According to the King Edward VIII Hospital PRO, KZ Wolf, seven people were admitted from Prince Mshiyeni Hospital. Six died on Wednesday and yesterday morning and one was certified dead on arrival.

Another two had died at Prince Mshiyeni after their admission last Friday.

It is common practice by poorer families in Natal to pick mushrooms, a practice which almost wiped out the entire Umlazi family of ailing survivor Enoch Cebisa, 60.

City Press was told that Winnie Zulu, 28, together with three teenagers, went to pick mushrooms at the nearby Umlazi golf course. Little did she know that the mushrooms were poisonous.

Zulu and the children are among those who died.

Cebisa's family had no breadwinner. It survived on doing odd jobs.

Doctors who treated them suspect that they ate the most poisonous family of mushrooms - the Amanitin.

This mushroom is said to cause cirrhosis of the liver and eventual death.

King Edward VIII Hospital's chief medical superintendent, Dr Justin Mor-

fopoulos, said poisonous mushrooms caused initial illness, a deceptive period of recovery and then a sudden and fatal relapse.

According to the spokesman of Enoch Cebisa's family, the killer mushrooms were picked at the Umlazi golf course by four members of the family last Thursday.

"There was a debate in the family as to whether the mushrooms were edible or not. Eventually everyone, except three family members, ate them."

Cebisa would have eaten them too had his wife not advised him against doing so because of his upset stomach.

"The following day they all suddenly developed diarrhoea and were rushed to Prince Mshiyeni where their condition deteriorated," said the spokesman.

Meanwhile, experts said that picking mushrooms was a widespread practice among the poor.

A spokesman for the Poison Centre at Addington Hospital, Andrew Beyers, warned that there was a 50/50 fatality chance when eating amanitin and 15 to 40 percent with the gyromitrin species.

The names of the deceased are

Mavaveni Cebisa, 59, Philisiwe Ndlovu, 13, Zambokwakhe Nzimande, 9, Mboneni Dlamini, 6, Thabiswa Mndaweni, 5, Winnie Zulu, 28, Phumzile Cebisa, 17, Mzokhona Nzimande, 6, Bonakele Cebisa, 2, and Boniswa

altera 5/18/87 (241)

The nation rallies

EIGHT of the 10 victims of the poisonous mushrooms will be buried tomorrow after a mass funeral service to be held at Umlazi's King Zwelithini Stadium at 10am.

And that's thanks to a *City Press* article Sunday which highlighted the financial problems which faced Enoch Cebisa's family in burying the dead.

City Press was inundated with calls from sympathetic individuals and organisations who wanted to make donations, but did not know the Cebisas' address in Umlazi's V Section.

Among those who called was Black Management Forum president Don Mkhwanazi, who pledged his organisation's willingness to make a donation and further shoulder the responsibility of making funeral arrangements if necessary.

At about the same time, Umlazi mayor and local Inkatha chairman Res Mfeka announced that the Umlazi township council had volunteered to coordinate the funeral arrangements - using the available donations towards the tragedy.

When I visited the Cebisas this week, I discovered they were living in absolute poverty.

In spite of being a big family, they have to rent out one of the rooms of their barely-furnished four-roomed house in order to supplement their income.

Even Mkhwanazi, who together with the local BMF executive committee, visited the family said, "I've never seen such poverty in my life."

The mushroom-poisoning incident proved that the Cebisas were a typical example of SA's black families who, fighting for survival, unwittingly commit suicide daily.

In some instances this process takes months or years.

In a recent survey conducted by Rachelle de Kock, a post-graduate student attached to the Development Studies Unit at Natal University in Durban, at three Durban rub-

No money to bury mushroom victims

Flashback: How City Press broke the bad news last week.



S'BU MNGADI

bish dumps it was found that many garbage-pickers have adopted this as survival activity, either by retrieving food or clothing for survival or for resale.

A spokesman for the Cebisa family thanked *City Press* "for taking interest in our family, even though we are the country's forgotten people".

BMF's Mkhwanazi said what happened was indicative of a sick society in a SA which is characterised by stark poverty on one hand and great affluence on the other.

He said "This catastrophe cannot be divorced from the socio-economic and political conditions prevalent in our society."

"One of the major challenges facing black managers in this country is that of accelerating full participation of the disadvantaged people in the economy and

the redistribution of wealth - to reduce the gap between the haves and the have-nots."

Mkhwanazi said if the Cebisas were living within the minimum subsistence level, they would not have died so tragically.

He took a swipe at black business people, both in the corporate world and those running their own businesses, for not responding to the plight of the family.

He added that black business people could not divorce themselves from the environment in which they operated merely because they were afraid of being accused of meddling in politics.

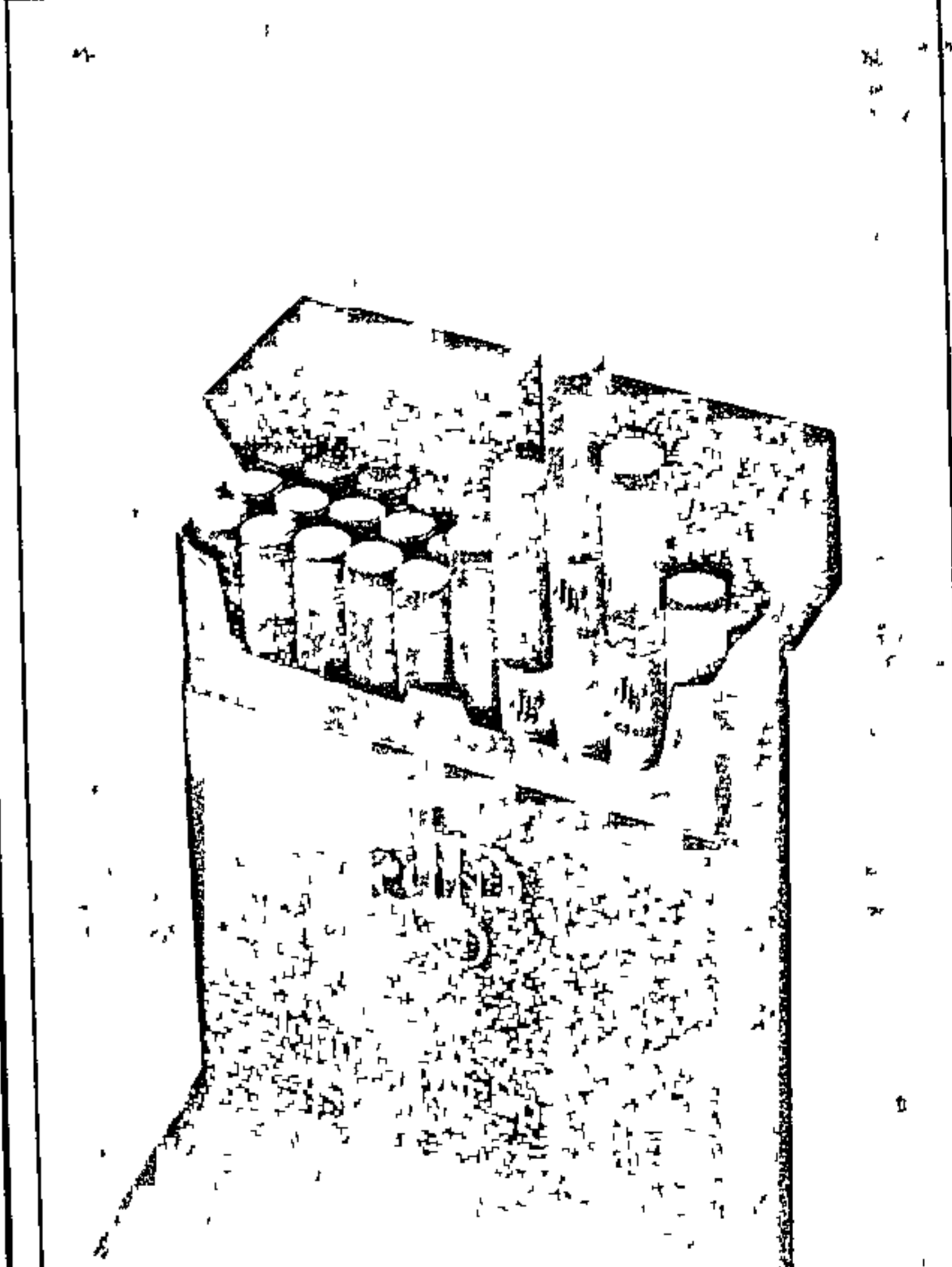
That same environment has been messed up by politicians and business could not flourish in such a climate.

Those who are going to be buried tomorrow are Mavaveni Cebisa, 59, Phumzile Cebisa, 18, and her baby Bonakele, 2, Thabiso Mndaweni, 5, Winnie Zulu, 28, Philisiwe Nzimande, 13, Zamok wakhe Nzimande, 10, and brother Mzokhona Nzimande, 6.

Mboneni Zulu, 5, was buried on Wednesday while Bonisiwe Kheswa will be buried at her traditional home at Umzimhulu.

Those who still want to make donations can phone the Umlazi township council office at (031) 907-1059.

JPS: South Africa's smallest shop



**A special size.
A special kind of
pleasure.**

OGILVY & MATHER, RIGHTFORD SEARLE TRIPP & MAXIN 102980/233

Here's a thriller

EVER thought you are a Michael Jackson look-alike? If so, *City Press*, in conjunction with Sun International and MNET, is running a competition to find out who comes closest to the thrilling pop superstar.

The winner is in for a fabulous prize.

See page 3 for details.



(241) S II 5/2/87

Op Hunger gets set for Goldrush III

By SIMON ANDREW

A SECOND lucky donor to Operation Hunger will be a millionaire before the year is out

In another competition later this year, the charity organisation is offering cash prizes totalling R1 250 000

Said Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger "It seems paradoxical for a charity organisation to give cash away

"But we have not been able to find a more effective means of coaxing donations out of the public"

The lottery is codenamed Goldrush III

Goldrush II, which will see someone become a millionaire at the end of this month, netted more than R4-million

This is enough to see Operation Hunger through for only three-and-a-half months

"This is the first time our organisation has had any financial leeway

"Up to now we have been existing from hand to mouth — a very big mouth," said Mrs Perlman

"The number of people we have to feed is on the increase and we need every cent we can get"

Tickets for Goldrush III will be on sale at all branches of First National Bank from August 6

The closing date for sales is October 24

Draw

The final draw will take place on November 28 at the First National Bank Handicap at Turffontein racecourse, to coincide with the course's centenary

The Goldrush II draw will take place in two parts

Twenty-one finalists will be drawn on July 30 and the final competition will be televised live from Sandton City fountain court at 6 15pm on July 31

Nearly one-and-a-half million people all over South Africa depend on Operation Hunger for their survival, and it, in turn, depends on the public

Hearts, hands reach out to help the hungry

Staff Reporter *ARGUS 6/7/87 (241)*
ARGUS readers have again opened their hearts and pockets to hungry fellow citizens.

Cheques for R5 000 and R1 000 from two anonymous people, five for R100 each and dozens of smaller gifts are included in a new flood of contributions to The Argus Food Campaign



The fund has topped R244 000 and is within a whisker of its first quarter-million

The Argus Food Campaign, in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund, was launched in October to help needy families going hungry because of the recession and unemployment

The fund provides money for city medical officer of health Dr Reg Coogan to buy supplies to supplement gifts in kind from readers and businesses

And while the jump in food prices makes increased demands on the kitty, Dr Coogan reports an increase in desperate hunger, aggravated by the cold and wet of winter

The city health department distributes three tons of food each working day, helping between 70 000 and 80 000 people a month

Only nourishment

For many people who queue in all weather for the council food lorries, a weekly food parcel is the only nourishment they can offer their families

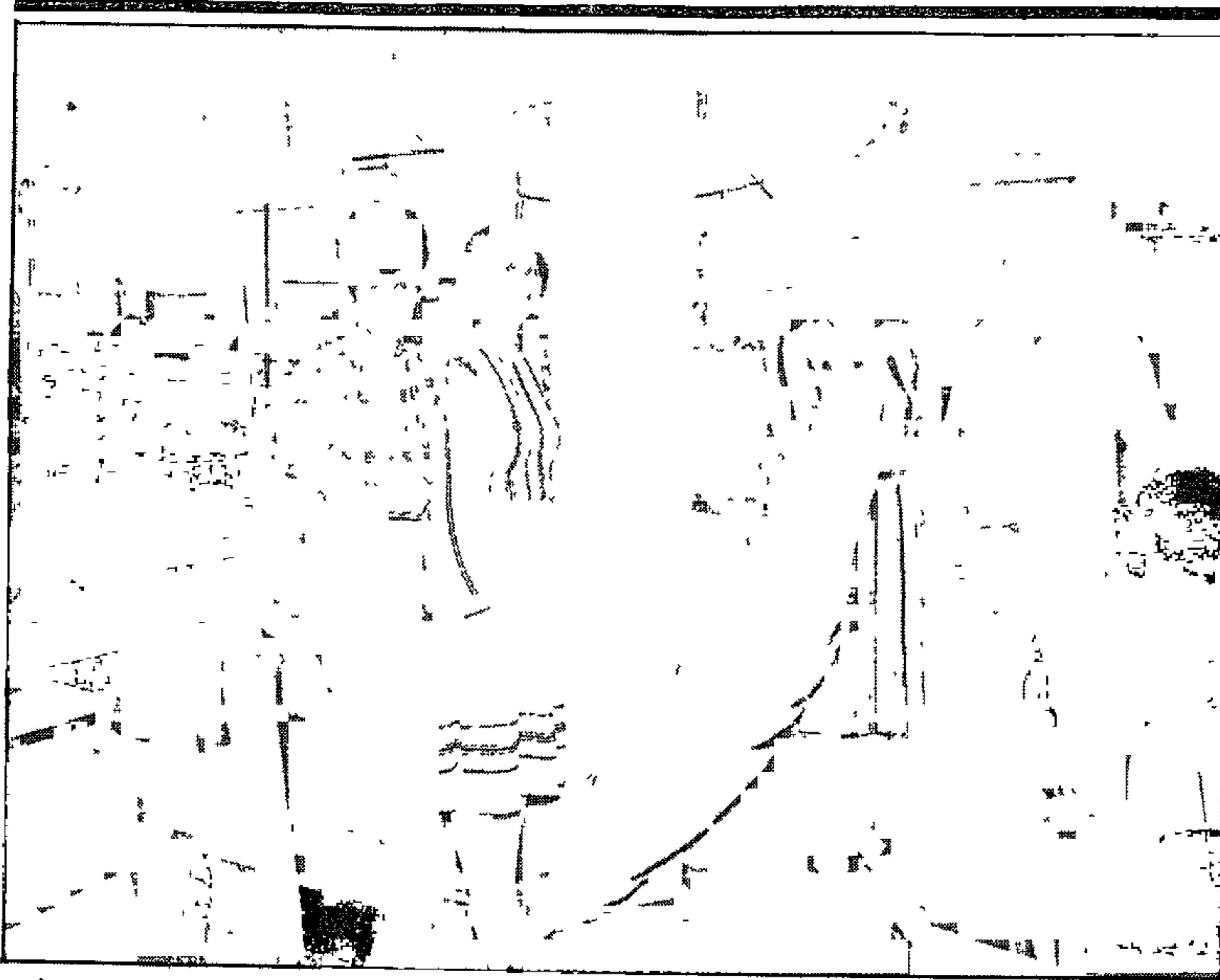
● Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, P O Box 15399, Vlaeberg 8018 or to P O Box 298, Cape Town 8000

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund.

Offers of food may be made to Dr Coogan at ☎ 210-2100

The Divisional Council also has a feeding scheme which it is running in association with the South African National Tuberculosis Association (Santa)

Cheques, made out to Santa, may be sent to Santa, Mezzanine Floor, Monte Carlo Building, Foreshore 8001



Amina Steenkamp, Norma Arendse, Charlie Coert, Vera Lucas and factory manager Keith Kyte of Copperfield Knitwear are among Cape clothing workers who support the Community Chest, which raises money to help local welfare organizations.

GWU Cape Times 6/7/87 gives to 24 187 Chest

Finance Staff

THE clothing industry is the largest single employer in Cape Town and the thousands who work in it are among the most generous supporters of the Community Chest.

Now, to take much of the hassle out of sending contributions, the Garment Workers' Union and employers have agreed that voluntary deductions — stoppable at any time — may be made from pay packets and sent directly to the Chest.

Pointing out that the clothing industry employs more than 50 000 people in the Cape, Robert Blake, executive director of the Chest, said that even 5c a week from each would total R65 000 a year

Relief for the hungry

By MATHATHA
TSEDU

THE controversy surrounding the sale of Operation Hunger food by a Northern Transvaal Catholic church nun has finally come to an end with the establishment of a new distribution agency.

The new agency is being run by the Minister Association of Mothapo and Molepo and consists of committees elected by the food recipients themselves, according to spokesperson, Reverend Ephraim Liphutu.

Supplies which were cut four-and-a-half months ago, were resumed late last month with no charges being levied on the recipients. The long and hungry wait was over.

Earlier, when Sister Walburga Sehone of the Subiaco Mission was in charge, recipients in the draught ravaged areas of Mothapo and Molepo were charged R2,40 per month per family and 10c per school child.

Stopped

The supply was stopped in February when the *Sowetan* reported Sister Walburga's action. Supplies were only resumed in the middle of June.

Rev Liphutu said the association was presently feeding 350 families through three distribution points. "We plan to open other points at Soetfontein and Setlhale clinics so as to be able to serve more people, and also cut down on distances that people have to travel to get the food," he said.

He said Operation Hunger had so far only sent pockets of miehe meal but hoped that other items such as soup and cooking fat would also be added.

"We have also started a small agricultural project at one distribution point. Every recipient has a small plot to plant vegetables near the clinic. This way they will be able to get fresh vegetables. We intend to introduce the system at all distribution points," Rev Liphutu said.

(24)

Sowetan
13/7/87

The Argus
FOOD
CAMPAIGN

Argus 15/7/87

Enormous goodwill generated — Coogan

Municipal Reporter 241

THE Argus Food Campaign, organised in conjunction with the Mayor's Relief Fund and the city health department, is a "unique exercise" in community health, says city medical officer of health Dr Reg Coogan.

In his annual report, released today, Dr Coogan said a new and "harrowing" aspect of community health had emerged from problems brought on by the recession and unemployment. These effects had become marked in Cape Town in late 1985 and early 1986.

"There was mass unemployment, indebtedness and hopelessness in many areas," he said.

SOCIAL ILLS

"Our health visitors reported a marked increase in all the concomitant social ills — overcrowding, alcoholism, wife-beating, baby battering, incest and despair," Dr Coogan said.

In June last year the city health department started a comprehensive effort to alleviate this urgent community health problem and this was supported by The Argus Food Campaign introduced in October.

Between June and December last year, 146,7 tons of food were distributed through 27 centres to 37 753 families. Each food issue was capable of sustaining a household for "quite a few days".

HEARTWARMING

Dr Coogan said "The generosity of the good people of Cape Town has been heartwarming and the genuine gratitude and goodwill generated in our poverty-stricken areas has been enormous."

The department's policy was to buy basic foodstuffs as economically as possible and to the maximum extent that could be handled logistically.

The exercise would continue "indefinitely", Dr Coogan added.

Another R50 000 for Cape Town's hungry

Staff Reporter

THE Argus Food campaign was today boosted by one of the biggest contributions since its launch in October — a cheque for R50 000 from the Western Cape division of Checkers and its suppliers

The gift pushes the fund to nearly R300 000.

At the same time, divisional director Mr Ram Harisunker launched the Checkers R100 000 Challenge to customers of 18 Checkers stores to match the sum in 50c contributions

The company is placing 500 bottles in Western Cape branches from today for cus-

er gave 50c in the next week we would raise not R50 000 but R90 000 by next Wednesday.

The Argus Food Campaign, in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund, is administered by the City Health Department which distributes 3kg food parcels weekly to each of about 8 000 desperately-needy Cape Town families.

The food is handed out at 27 distribution points by 80 inspectors and 300 nursing staff who do the work voluntarily.

This way, there are no administration costs and every cent is used to feed the hungry.

Medical officer of health

Dr Reg Coogan said each 50c gift from Checkers customers would feed a toddler for a day and a half.

"We could make 50c stretch to milk powder, a quarter loaf of bread, a little meat, a cupful of rice and a cup of fortified soup. This would give a small, hungry child two meals one day and one the next morning."

He said said cash given to the fund was converted into food from any source prepared to supply the department at an average of R1 a kilogram.

Most parcels contain samsas and beans, vegetables if possible, and meat.



CAMPAIGN BOOSTER: Mr Ram Harisunker of Checkers with collection bottles to boost The Argus Food Campaign.

44645 27/7/87
24

Operation Hunger doubles profit

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Operation Hunger expected a R4,5-million profit on this year's Gold Rush, the executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman, said today

This was R2-million up on last year's figure but would finance Operation Hunger's activities for little more than three months, she said.

The final profit would be known only after expenses — including travel costs for Gold Rush finalists to get to Johannesburg for Friday night's R1-million quiz — had been tallied, Mrs Perlman said

The final income figure was just more R6-million.

"My biggest concern is that people will think we are now wallowing in money, but I can't emphasise enough that with a

monthly expenditure of R1,2-million, R4,5-million will give me only 3½ months of life," Mrs Perlman said.

Operation Hunger was now feeding 1,1-million people, including 3 000 families in the semi-rural areas round Pretoria

"We are processing appeals for help from another 100 000 people, including 27 000 on the Reef," Mrs Perlman said.

Poverty and starvation in rich valley of plenty

St James 2/8/87 (241)

IN THE heart of Lebowa lies a drought-stricken wasteland that is home to nearly 57 000 people

Water is the most important commodity in the rural "city" of Moletlane where impoverished residents pay 5c to draw five litres of the life-giving liquid from a privately owned borehole

For the people who inhabit the desolate, sparse area which has not seen rain in nearly three years, hope lies with Sister Rosa Madisha — the superwoman who runs the local clinic

Sister Rosa is Operation Hunger's representative in the area. She visits the sick, supplies food to the starving, and hands out blankets to those who would otherwise die in the bitter winter freeze

This week was special for the enormous village — made up of thousands of displaced people, moved by the authorities to the area from neighbouring districts

The Operation Hunger distribution trucks arrived in Moletlane, bringing with them rice donated by Tastic Rice to feed the distended stomachs of the hungry

Sister Rosa says the situation is desperate

Pitiful

"The ground is rocky, infertile and useless for vegetable or other crop planting. Besides which there is no water. Unemployment is rife. These people are pitifully poor."

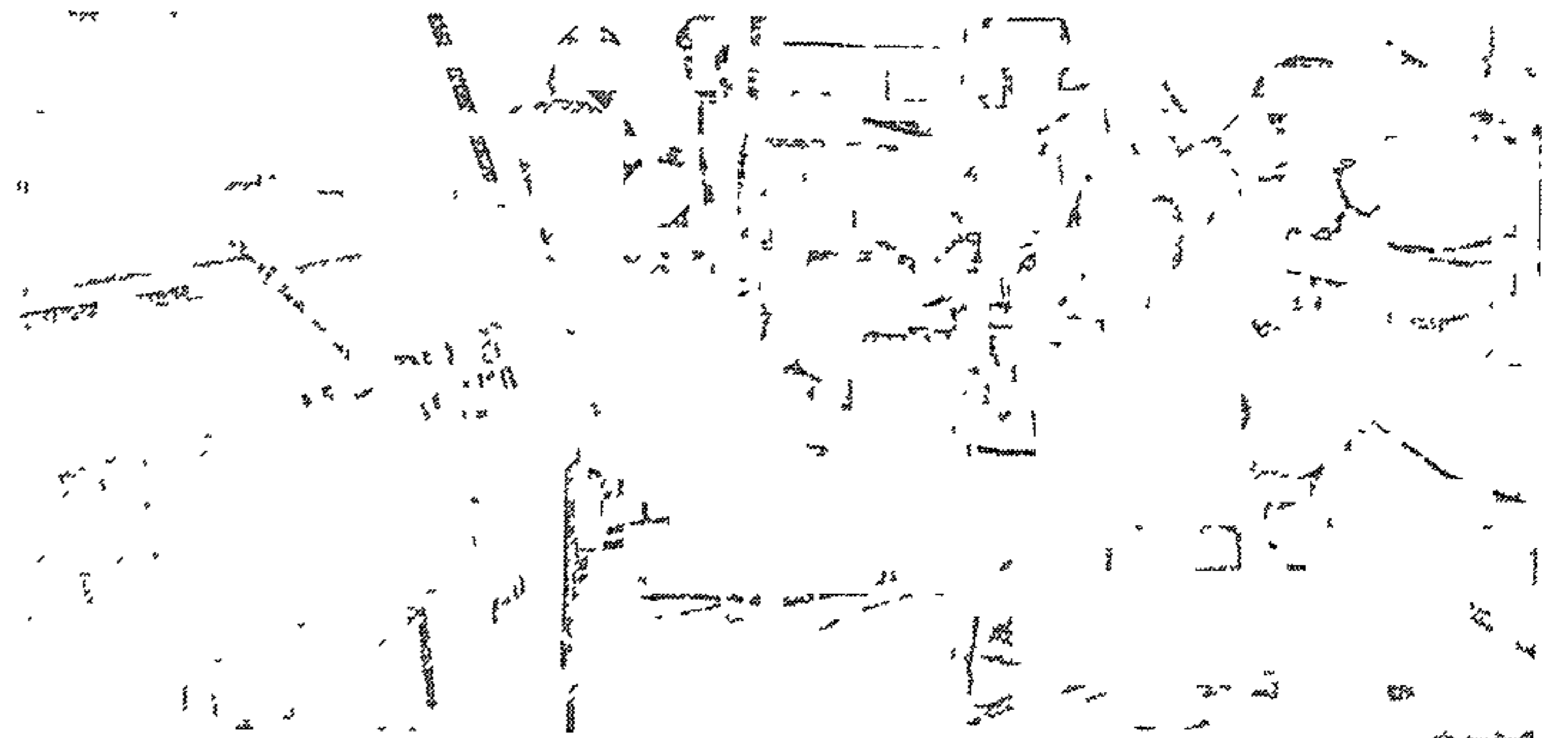
The rice — Tastic gave Operation Hunger 28 tons worth R37 000 for distribution around the country — would stave off hunger for the next few weeks

Operation Hunger food supplies are distributed to nearly 6 000 families in Moletlane

A big worry is that the local clinic enrolls about 40 newly-pregnant women every week and the clinic delivers about 40 babies every month

Said Sister Rosa "The problem is that birth control is frowned upon by the community and, although we're trying to educate people, it's a slow process"

Nursing staff at the local clinic



Tuesday is pregnancy day at the Moletlane clinic . with 40 new enrolments every week

By CHARMAIN NAIDOO Pictures by JAMES SOULLIER

spoke of the pregnancy complications they have to deal with because of the nutritionally inadequate diet of mums-to-be

One of the saddest families that Sister Rosa visits regularly is a blind old woman who spends her days on the dung stoep of her home taking care of her tiny grandchild

The year-old child — whose shrivelled little body is the size of a normal four-month-old baby — was born with kwashiorkor. Now, the old woman's daughter is pregnant again

Nickname

"I don't know what we'd do without Ma Perlman," Sister Rosa said using the affectionate nickname. Operation Hunger's Mrs Ina Perlman has earned in poverty-stricken areas

Then there is the tale of the grandmother of 22, Mrs Francina Maake

On the walls of her mud home hang old sepia pictures of the white farmer on whose farm she and her family lived for 30 years

Mrs Maake said "We lived on a farm near Naboomspruit belonging to a white man called Mr Graham. He was very kind to us. But

he died and his son inherited the land

"Then, when my husband died, his son kicked us off the farm, giving us four days to pack up and leave. It was hard to leave our home. Now we've got nothing."

Asked why she hung the framed photographs of the farmer and his family on the walls, Mrs Maake said "We liked the old man. He was good to us. When he died, it was my family that buried him."

In the Moletlane suburb of Ilakano there is no running water at all. Water bought from a man who owns a borehole many kilometres away, has to be carried to the shack dwellings

Irony

The irony is that just across the valley from Ilakano lies the green Zebediela citrus estates

Said Mrs Perlman "They pay their labourers R10 a month"

And not 10km from Moletlane Lebowa's Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, and his Ministers live in bourgeois splendour

But all is not gloom. At the Jane Furse settlement, also in Lebowa, a self-help agricultural scheme is thriving. The project was initiated

by the villagers a year ago. An Operation Hunger worker, agriculturalist Johan Rissik, said "We've just helped with advice on land contouring, and supplied tools, fencing and seeds"

The people themselves put in the labour and tend their gardens. Each family owns a plot in the communal garden and the produce they get from their patch is theirs to do with what they will"

Malnutrition

And neighbouring Mgwabe, described by Mrs Perlman as the area where, in the past, most of the population suffered from malnutrition, is a hive of activity

Here Sister Sylvia, who runs the local clinic, reorganised the community and began waging war on inadequate nutrition

Helped by Operation Hunger, Sister Sylvia started a soup kitchen. Then she encouraged the women to learn how to sew. A thriving clothing factory is run from a room, built by the women, next to the clinic

And the villagers of Mgwabe also make their own wire fencing which they sell back to Operation Hunger

Mrs Perlman summed up the field trip into Lebowa "There is so much to do"

Novel carrier for a bag of rice . passport to a full tummy

CAPE TOWN 3/8/87
241

Manenberg rent-rise talks

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT

RESIDENTS of Manenberg — one of the poorest communities on the Cape Flats — have invited City Council representatives to a meeting tonight after deciding that people in the community cannot afford to pay higher rent.

A rent increase, effective from this month, was announced by the council on June 11. However, press liaison officer Mr Ted Doman said the size of the increase had not been worked out.

The next day the council announced that the increase would be "limited to R10 a month" and in many cases would be "as low as R2 a month"

The council has already put up rents this year — by an average 6% in March

Hanover Park residents have launched a petition aimed at convincing the council that they cannot afford to pay more rent. The Manenberg Action Committee has said the increase would have an unacceptable effect on the community

'Force children out of school'

Among points made at a recent meeting in Manenberg were that few residents were earning the basic living wage of R600 and higher rent would force hungry children out of school

Another was that about 2 500 families in the area were behind on rent payments and this figure would double if rent increased.

Residents also said they refused to pay the salaries of the Labour Party and to finance the RSCs. They said they had paid for their houses "over and over again" during the past 22 years.

Tonight's meeting is scheduled for 7.30pm at the NG Sendingkerk in Manenberg.

Council housing committee chairman Mrs Eulalie Stott said yesterday that she was trying to arrange that "knowledgeable" representatives would attend the meeting.

"The City Council makes no profit on housing. There's a limit to what one can expect ratepayers to pay, consequently one regrets that the balance must be borne by the people using the service."



These children in Muraga village, Venda, are some of those who will be helped by Gold Rush 3. They have been getting Operation Hunger mealie meal and fortified soup since May, but most are still listless and show other signs of malnutrition. ● Picture by Ken Oosterbroek.

Operation Hunger launches another year of fundraising

By Janine Simon

There are 90 Venda toddlers who are depending on the success of Operation Hunger's Gold Rush 3 which was officially launched yesterday.

If it fails and Operation Hunger has no funds, these little ones may have to forfeit their only good daily meal of mealie meal and fortified soup which is prepared and handed out at their pre-school care group in the Muraga village.

The toddlers were only some of the impoverished residents journalists met yesterday on an Operation Hunger tour of its Gazankulu and Venda feeding and development projects, which are among the most poverty-stricken of the 15 areas in which Operation Hunger works.

The aim of the tour was to launch Gold Rush 3 and to illustrate the broad spectrum of Operation

Hunger's feeding and development work, which includes pre-school and school feeding schemes, installing water pumps and setting up sewing groups and fence-making groups.

Executive director Mrs Ina Perlman said Operation Hunger estimated that for this financial year it needed to spend more than R230 000 on feeding in Venda and Gazankulu alone.

About 32 000 people were being fed at present, but the need for food had recently increased by 40 percent, Mrs Perlman said. The number of 25 kg bags of mealie meal supplied had increased from 250 to 420 a month.

Projects visited were

● The Itsani school in Venda which has more than 1 270 pupils from Grade 1 to Standard 7 and 32 teachers. The children, small for their age and

listless, are crammed into the dark classrooms or are taught under the seven trees in the school yard. Yesterday was the first day Operation Hunger food was distributed at the school.

● The Murago village pre-school care-group. This was initiated by the health workers of the local hospital and has been supplied with Operation Hunger food since May. The numbers receiving food here have grown from 40 to more than 90.

● The Xigamani vegetable garden in Gazankulu. Each person at this project has a 22 m by 22 m plot, which is too large to be watered single-handed. Operation Hunger has been asked to install a water pump and started surveying yesterday.

● The Matsile village, which has only five economically active men from 400 families. Operation Hunger plans to provide a borehole so that the community can organise vegetable patches.

Bank steps in to sponsor Gold Rush 3

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241

JOHANNESBURG — Operation Hunger's Gold Rush 3 is to be sponsored and supported by First National Bank — even though the prize money for Gold Rush 2 is surrounded by controversy, the bank said today

Mr Jimmy McKenzie, senior general manager, said "To First National Bank the awarding of prize money from Gold Rush 2 — with which we were not involved — is a matter to be settled separately

"Our major consideration is the continued support of a worthy organisation which is playing a vital part in keeping thousands of people in this country alive

"We have therefore decided to throw the full weight of First National Bank behind Gold Rush 3 to ensure that it is a success for all competitors and those who rely on its support"

BANK GUARANTEE

The bank will guarantee the sale of 10 000 books of tickets through its branches from today — ensuring the first R1-million sales.

The draw for 30 consolation prizes of R1 000 and 16 finalists for the R1-million first prize is set to take place in public on November 24 and only entrants who have correctly answered the questions on the tickets will be eligible

The competition ends on November 28, coinciding with the feature race on the First National race day at Turffontein

Mr McKenzie said each of the 16 finalists would win a cash prize

Each finalist would be represented by an athlete — to be drawn with the public draw — who would run the 1 600-metre course just before the main race

HORSE'S NAME

"The order in which the athletes finish will determine the order in which the finalists will select one of 16 unmarked envelopes," Mr McKenzie said

"The envelope will contain the name of a horse running in the feature event and will be opened by contestants immediately before the race begins

"A winner will not be declared, however, until the last horse has crossed the post and the 'all clear' has been sounded and the placings officially confirmed"

The winning horse would secure the R1-million for the finalist who was "paired" with it

The second would win R100 000 for its partner, the third R50 000 and the fourth R10 000. The rest would net R5 000 for each finalist — Sapa

SOS call to business

SOPHIE TEMA

OPERATION Hunger has mounted a large-scale appeal to the business community for funds to feed about 1,3-million people a day nationwide

The organisation needs about R18m for its next financial year to keep up its feeding programme

A media tour to the Venda and Gazankulu homelands last week showed these areas to be affected by a tidal wave of hunger and poverty that far outstripped all projections of need.

An assessment of new applications for food relief received by Operation Hunger has shown an increase in tuberculosis and malnutrition cases in most rural areas of the Transvaal, Cape and Natal.

The organisation's executive director, Ina Perlman, said 900 women earned a living on its marketing facility.

Rations

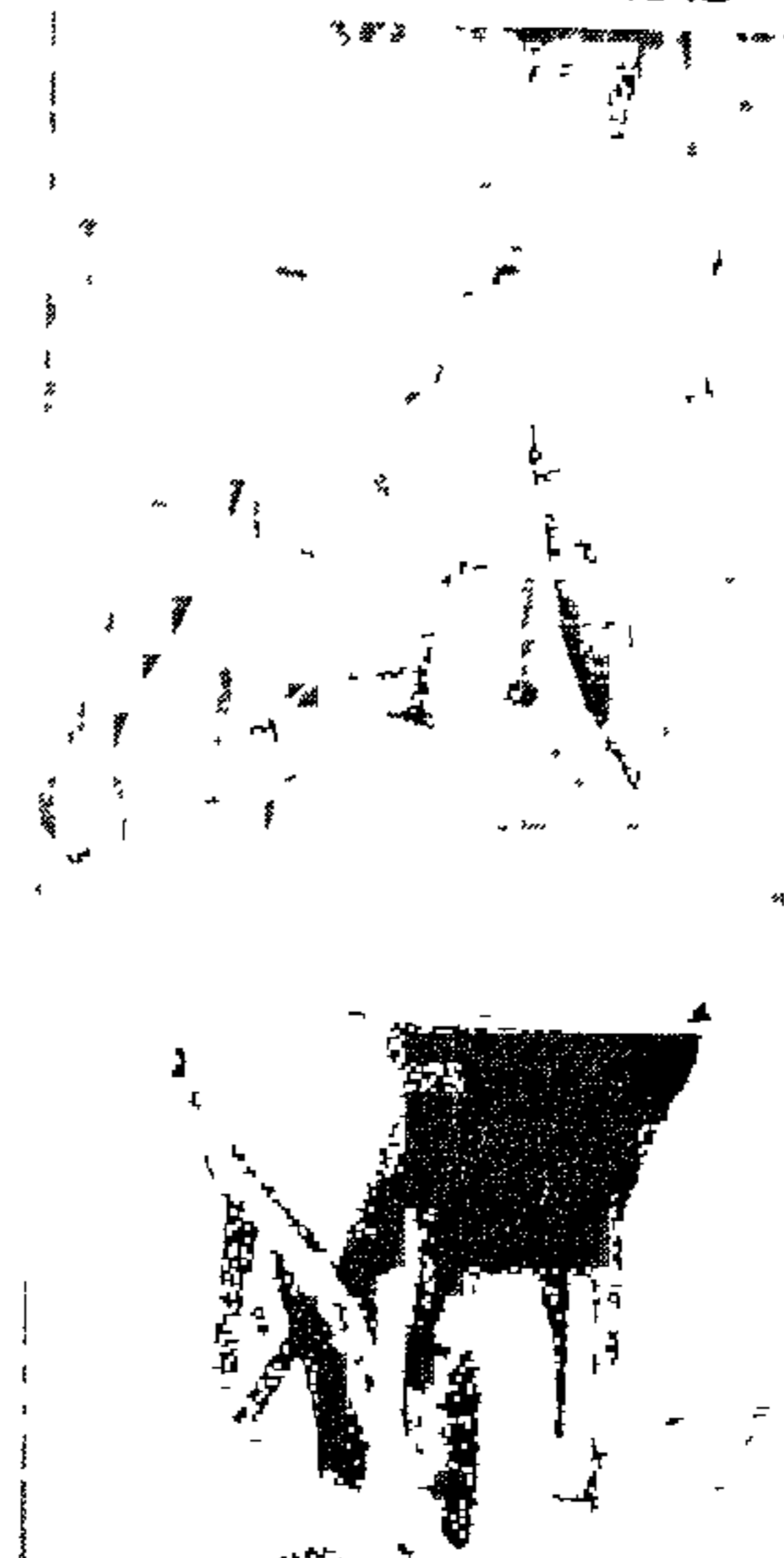
About 40 new sewing groups had been established this year in a number of areas, and at Ngoabe in Lebowa the women this year even built their own community hall to house the sewing group.

To try and overcome the desperate national crisis, Gold Rush III — sponsored by First National Bank — was launched last week to assist Operation Hunger to continue its response to all communities, especially in the black rural areas where hunger and want are the norm

Perlman said "In the urban areas the need is increasing in every population group, as more and more people drop below the breadline.

"Operation Hunger is responding to appeals for help from every section of the population

"The same yardstick is applied to all



● A woman with her ration from St Joseph's Catholic Convent Picture: Susan Flood

applications — rations are the same for all groups.

"We are therefore mounting a large-scale new appeal to the business community

"We need massive assistance both in cash and in kind. We also need ideas and, above all, we need the compassion and commitment of everyone who has supported us in the past"

244

16/8/87 B/Dee

16/8/87

HUNGER

THE Collins English Dictionary defines hunger as a feeling of pain, emptiness or weakness induced by lack of food

A group of about 40 women, children and men we saw at St Josephs Catholic Mission in Levubu about 80 km north of Louis Trichardt fitted that definition

They sat patiently outside the mission early in the morning waiting for their bi-monthly ration of mealie-meal and fortified soup provided by Operation Hunger

The ration could quite literally mean the difference between life and death

Most of the children show the signs of

THIS IS the look of hunger The children depend almost entirely on Operation Hunger for their survival

PICS ROBERT MAGWAZA



THIS is a section of the mission where a carpet-weaving project is run. The project was started by Operation Hunger

Scourge of the rural areas

which include vegetable growing, beadwork, sewing and fence making

Thousands of people in the rural areas are suffering from the effects of unemployment, a prolonged drought and a very cold winter

Mrs Ina Perlman, Operation Hunger's executive director, said the situation in these areas was desperate and that her organisation had been approached for more help

"We are doing all we can to feed those in need because it is not good enough just to sit on your backsides and pontificate about the situation," Mrs Perlman said

According to Operation Hunger, these are the facts about the position in South Africa

• Only eight percent of rural people are subsistence farmers in the real sense of the word,

• The average rural family of five needs R95 in hard cash to maintain

survival level. The average rural family income in 1981/82 was R49,60 a month.

• In 1980, nine million South Africans living in the black rural areas had incomes below the poverty line

• There are 2,9 million children under 15 years old in South Africa who are below the international height-weight-age standard and suffer from malnutrition, and

• Of all the deaths in the African community, 55 percent are of children under five. The comparable figure in the coloured community is 45 percent and seven percent in the white population

GEEN & RICHARDS

MYSTERY PRIZES GALORE

Cooking demonstration of quick and easy meal by PHILLIS DIALISA of the

CANNED FOOD ADVISORY SERVICES

Wednesday, August 12, 1987 between 1 and 2pm at

GEEN & RICHARDS 126 MARKET STREET, JOHANNESBURG S 17681

"Only Super Black

Sowetan
11/8/87
(241)

Tackling hunger on the doorstep of the affluent

By DIANE CASSERE

AS Operation Hunger extends its feelers into the black townships, it becomes clear that poverty plagues not only the homelands and rural areas — it is across the road from Pine-lands in places like Langa, a few bus stops from Rondebosch

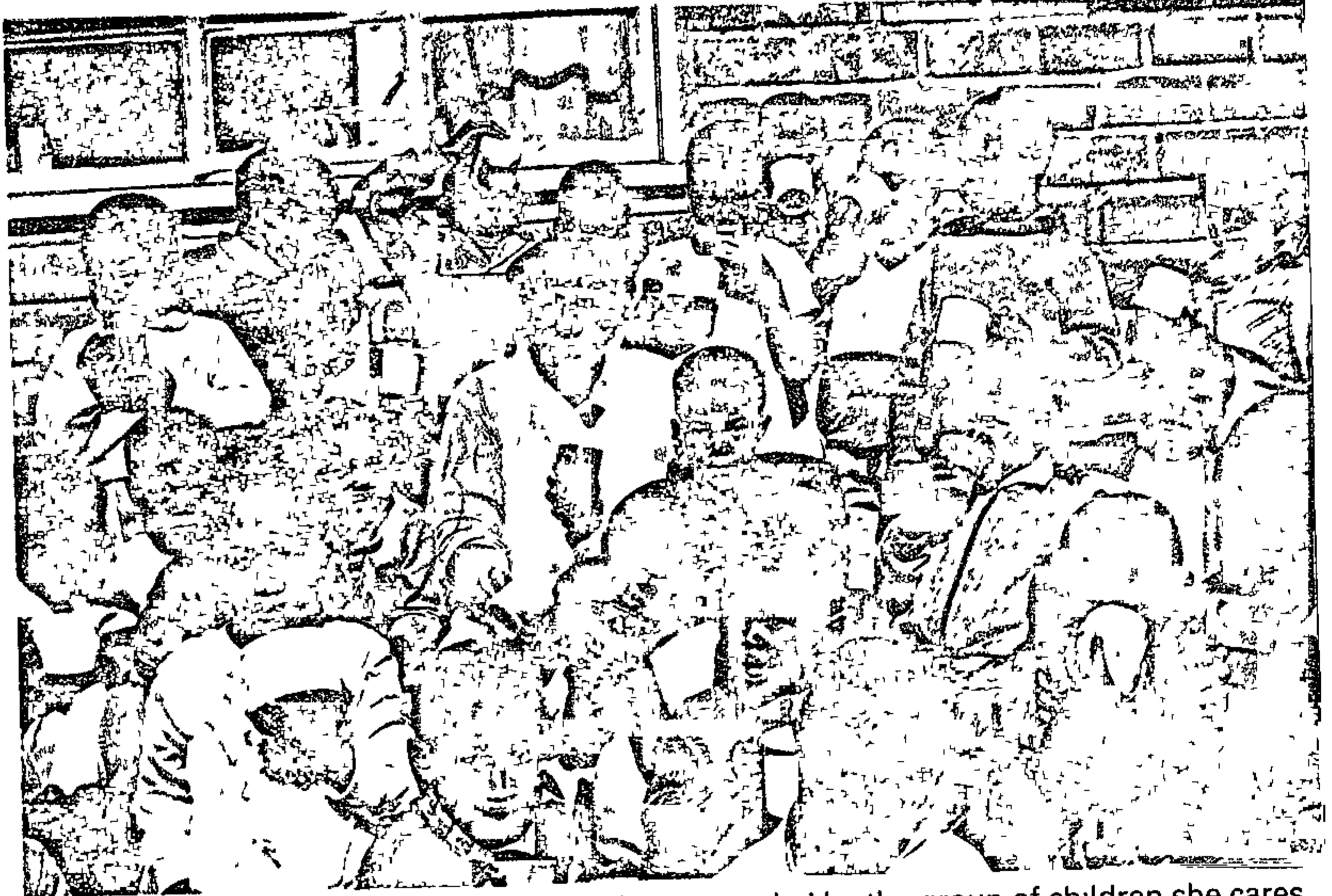
Hunger and poverty are on whites' doorsteps, existing side-by-side with affluent white suburbs and rubbing shoulders with us every day in the city streets

And when the pink balloons come down over the Kenilworth Centre today and the crowds are entertained by singer Alvon Collison at the launch of the third R1 million Goldrush competition, the real spirit of Operation Hunger will be just across the railway tracks.

Operation Hunger has only been in the Western Cape for a few months and already its presence is making itself felt in the townships. When the Cape Times visited Langa and Guguletu with the organization yesterday, the name on the bakkie was immediately recognized by residents

"Come back again!" called an elderly man taking advantage of the weak winter sunshine

The children are the immediate focus of



AUNTIE ADELAIDE. Mrs Adelaide Jayije surrounded by the group of children she cares for during the day at the Guguletu hostels. The children had just received their mugs of soup.

Picture PATRICK COLLINGS

Operation Hunger It feeds over one million people in South Africa every day, at an average cost of 6c a person

In the Western Cape, regional director Ms Roselle Frasca and assistant manager Mr Stef Snel are working with the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association to reach children in overcrowded hostels and shacks

Many of these children live in tiny "homes" into which more than 40 people crowd every night. They are left with

volunteer day-care mothers while their own mothers, often the breadwinners of the family in a climate of rising unemployment, are away

"Their basic diet is pap, but they need protein to grow and for their young brains to develop," said Ms Frasca

"We give them a soup which gives them their basic daily nutritional requirement and staves off malnutrition"

The aim of Operation Hunger is not to intrude or patronize. It is not in

the hand-out business. Its operatives work through existing infrastructures and set up self-help schemes using ethnic crafts. An existing small industry, Operation Hunger uses mothers and grandmothers to prepare and distribute their food

The operation is still young here, but already it is reaching out to the crowded communities of the hostel and the shanty-dwellers where industries like firewood-collecting, fish shops, vegetable vending, flow-

er-selling, beer-brewing and sheep heads sold from steaming barrels keep body and soul together

The Goldrush competition, with its enormous stake of R1 million for the winner, raises several million rands for Operation Hunger every year

The real point is not to create an "instant millionaire", but to keep the ills of malnutrition at bay, to give one more small child a chance to grow up sound and healthy

Hunger finalists settle 241

CAPE TIMES 31/8/87
Staff Reporter

OPERATION HUNGER will not go ahead with a proposed court action to determine the winner of the R1 m Gold Rush II competition following an agreement between two of the contestants, "Family Ties" and the guardian of minor Riaan Grunewald, to share the prize.

Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger, said in a statement at the weekend that the prize money would be held in trust until September 22 to enable any other contestants to exercise any legal rights they believe they might have.

At least one contestant is understood to be planning a court battle to claim the money.

Mr Alan Curtin, husband of Mrs Anna Curtin, believes his wife has "the strongest case of all" because her "correct" answers to the quiz ques-

tions were ruled incorrect by the judges.

He said at the weekend that he was going "to fight to the bitter end".

In her statement Mrs Perlman said that prior to the holding of the Gold Rush II Fund Competition on July 31, each contestant (save R Grunewald who could not, at that stage, be traced) signed a written acknowledgment and waiver agreement to abide by the rules of the competition and accept the ruling of the judges.

All contestants (other than Grunewald), together with their celebrity partners (in the case of Grunewald, Pat Kerr), were advised both before and during the competition that it was an elimination contest, that they had 10 seconds in which to furnish three answers of a general knowledge nature and that the judges' decision was final.

Lifting the lid on Operation Hunger

By RAYMOND HILL

OPERATION HUNGER has lifted the lid on its activities after coming under fire for the way its Eastern Cape feeding operations are run

The organisation's executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman, responded to criticisms from a Port Elizabeth community leader, the Rev M E Maqina, social workers and city councillor Mr Harold Davidson

Operation Hunger was criticised this week for its "failure" to issue annual financial reports to donors, the distribution of "non-nutritional, third grade mealie meal", "failure" to hand out milk given to it and "wrong" distribution methods

However, spokesmen for most welfare organisations praised the organisation's work

Speaking from Johannesburg, Mrs Perlman outlined the Eastern Cape operations and made a copy of its financial report available

Mr Maqina, director of the Black Crisis Centre,



Mrs INA PERLMAN

said he and his workers had seen nothing but mealie meal given to people although it was claimed that soup and milk powder were also distributed

"The organisation has enough money to do more than just hand out bags of what seems to be third grade mealie meal. They should give peanut butter, soya beans and whole meal bread instead," he said

Operation Hunger should also start self-help schemes, he said

He claimed the distribution was badly supervised

and that members of "radical" organisations had been appointed to do it

In addition, some shopkeepers used "tough guys" to collect food for resale

He proposed that a committee comprising representatives of welfare agencies and churchmen be formed to monitor distributions

Mr Davidson said he had tried unsuccessfully to get a copy of the financial report

"Organisations came to me for help before because they could not be helped from Operation Hunger although they now tell me the position has improved"

Mrs Perlman said the annual report was sent to every member, donor and interested party and that Mr Davidson had never requested one

According to the report, the organisation's income for the year was R12 866 591

General administration expenses amounted to R777 456 and fund-raising expenses to R255 103

The donors received the annual and a mid-year

report and auditors checked the books every month

The organisation would be "delighted" to show its critics the 200 000 people fed daily in the Eastern Cape.

Nine organisations in PE and Uitenhage received regular supplies from Operation Hunger to feed people at more than 30 soup kitchens

In addition, the organisation's field workers distributed soup and mealie meal at more than 25 soup kitchens in 20 Eastern Cape towns

Each family got one 12,5kg bag of mealie meal and 2,5kg of soup powder a week. Individuals were fed at soup kitchens daily

The "very expensive" powdered milk referred to by Mr Maqina had been given only to pre-school children, Mrs Perlman said

"This is the best that we can do and we must avoid the danger of dependence"

The following rules applied when organisations applied for food

- No money was handed out by the organisation

- Organisations seeking assistance had to be community-based

- Operation Hunger's work should not be duplicated in an area where it operated.

"Mr Maqina applied to us for food for his feeding scheme last year

"He was refused because he was distributing from the city centre

"We felt that it was ridiculous for destitute township people to collect the food in town"

Mrs Perlman denied food was given to "radicals" to distribute and said there was no proof it was being sold

In the face of hunger and poverty, a book by the International Institute for Environment and Development finds the future in Africa more hopeful. JOAN MOWER reports from Washington

Out of Africa's poverty comes a glimpse of hope

THE future for Africa, a continent that evokes images of starving people, need not be as bleak as it seems, says an author who has studied 20 successful development projects

"We have come across spreading signs of hope, areas of advance in a line of general retreat, victories pulled out of defeat," wrote Paul Harrison in "The Greening of Africa," a study commissioned by the London-based International Institute for Environment and Development.

David Reynolds, director of the institute's North American operations, said one purpose of the book was to present a "not inaccurate but slightly more hopeful" picture of Africa's future at a time when news coverage of the continent tends to focus on famine and disease

"There are substantial examples of success," he said

Irrigation

Harrison, whose book was the topic of a recent discussion by US development specialists, studied 20 successful projects in Zimbabwe, Kenya, Niger, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Ethiopia in 1985 and 1986

With the proper approach to development, better farm prices and lower exchange rates, Harrison believes that Africa's prospects could be transformed in the next several years

One project cited by Harrison involved a cheap, simple irrigation technique in Burkina Faso, a country where land has been hurt by poor rainfall coupled with population pressures



To conserve water, the villagers were taught to build a line of stones that hold back rainwater, making it pool uphill so the soil can be infiltrated

Another successful project is under way in Niger, an arid country affected by wind erosion. To combat the problem, trees from Asia were planted to serve as a break

Tree-planting, an aid to curbing erosion, also has been a success in many parts of Kenya, where it has been promoted by voluntary organizations such as the National Council of Women of Kenya, which set up its "Green Belt Movement" a decade ago

Kenya is also the home of another successful project that has helped reduce the

amount of firewood needed by villages. Deforestation, prompted by a need for firewood, has led to an increase in soil erosion

In Kenya, entrepreneurs have developed a ceramic-lined stove that increases efficiency over a metal stove and can burn fuel such as maize cobs, stalks and other refuse. The stoves proved popular before any advertising campaign, Harrison said

Although the book talks about government policies that tend to worsen the problems of drought, food shortages and poor soil conditions, it does not deal with civil strife, which is one of the major reasons for famine in countries like Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia

"The implicit assumption is

that you need some sort of political stability to achieve long-term development," Reynolds said

The success stories cited by Harrison had the following characteristics

- Low costs with profit margins of up to 100 percent
- Invulnerability to unpredictable climatic changes
- Ability to function without imported goods
- Responsibility for the programs handled by local communities rather than government officials

The projects range in their scope, but characteristically they involved improving or preserving the land to allow for an increase in food production

Challenges

Most African nations have seen their ability to feed their populations decline in the past two decades, although there are exceptions such as Swaziland and Zimbabwe

Reynolds said that one of the challenges for the future involves training Africans to manage development projects so they become self-sustaining and are not dependent on foreign technical know-how

Still Africa needs foreign capital and aid to pursue its development, he said. It was "profoundly depressing" that the United States has done little to increase aid money for Africa, he said

And he criticized Congress' priorities in providing Egypt and Israel each with twice as much aid as the rest of the African continent — Sapa-AP

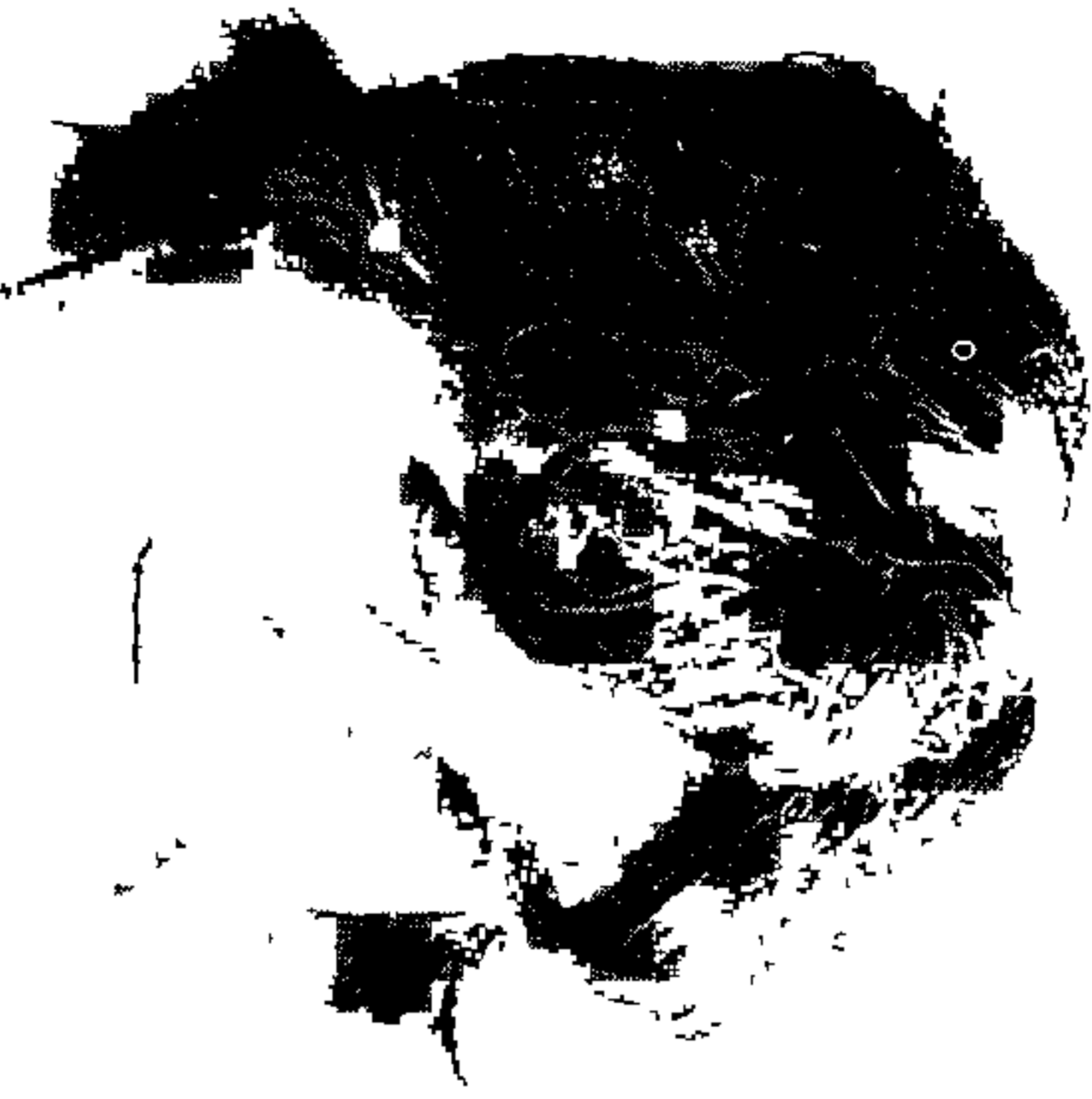


241

The Argus, Friday September 18 1987 11

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

Pick 'n Pay to give Over R1million to Operational Hunger



18/9/87 MALNUTRITION: THE POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Many people, both here and abroad, cherish the false illusion that the rural black communities have subsistence economies that will enable them to survive.

The harsh reality is that only 8% of rural people are subsistence farmers in the real sense of the word.

Lack of land, lack of water and the poor quality of the available land have created a situation where the average rural family of five needs R98 a month (over and above what they glean from the land) to maintain a minimum survival level.

The average rural family income in 1981/2 was R49,60 a month.



(Photograph Struan Robertson)

In 1980, nine million South Africans living in the black rural areas had incomes below the poverty line, of these 1 400 000 had no measurable income. In South Africa, nearly three million children under the age of 15 suffer from clinically diagno-

sable malnutrition.

For the malnourished, illness can be fatal. 55% of all deaths in the black community are children under 5 years. The comparable figure in the coloured community is 45%, and in the white community, 7%.



(Photograph Karen Sandison, The Star)

18/9/87 ARGUS

SIX CENTS A DAY . . . THAT'S ALL IT COSTS TO FEED A CHILD

Six cents. The cost of one cup of specially formulated high protein soup, with all the basic nutritional requirements a child needs each day. All the protein needed to stave off malnutrition.

Operation Hunger's ultimate objective is to ensure that every child – and adult – in South Africa has one fully nutritious meal a day. Not much to ask when one considers the vast natural reserves in this country.

Yet some 3 million children suffer from clinically diagnosable malnutrition. 43% of all black children – and 45% of adults – display the symptoms of malnutrition. Patches on the skin, ginger hair, swollen knees and ankles due to muscular wasting.

But it is the relationship between malnutrition and education which is one for concern. Statistics show that the maximum drop-out rate in rural areas takes place before the Standard Two level. 'I'm convinced that a large part of this is due to brain damage caused by malnutrition', says Ina Perlman, Executive Director of Operation Hunger.

There is ample evidence to prove this. For example, the first batch of two-year-olds who were part of a malnutrition prevention programme started by nuns in Venda, are now at school. Not only is their physical size startling – they are bigger than children five or six years older – but their

mental performance is dramatically better.

In the rural areas, 20% of the children have nothing to eat before they go to school. On top of that, they usually have to walk 5 kms to get there. So they sit through five hours of school on an empty stomach and then have to walk another 5 kms to get home. At best they may get a bowl of mealie meal, or a thin soup made from the dregs in the pot, in the evening.

A hungry child cannot concentrate. In fact, he is likely to be asleep by 10 am. To illustrate this, Ina Perlman recounts the case of a letter she received from the headmaster of a school where the children were being fed. 'He said he'd had a complaint from the teachers. They were actually having to teach the children. They were no longer dealing with lifeless, listless little creatures.'

'Inevitably after we've started a school feeding programme,' Ina continues, 'we're confronted some three months later by a request for sports equipment!'

'Our children are our future. Surely we should be trying to create educable people who are capable of responding to whatever education is brought to them?' asks Ina.

At only six cents, one nutritious meal a day is something that every child – and adult – in South Africa should enjoy.

18/9/87
The country's leading chain of retail supermarkets has announced a plan to provide desperately needed relief to the poor and hungry.

Describing the scheme, Mr Gordon Hoult, National Promotions Co-ordinator for Pick 'n Pay (Supermarkets) said that it had always been Pick 'n Pay's policy to meet the needs of the community.

"Operation Low Prices will do just that. Over the next month, we will be giving a percentage of our sales in all Pick 'n Pay Supermarkets to Operation Hunger. The total donation will be over a million rand.

Relief for the consumer too

Mr Hoult said that Operation Low Prices would also benefit the consumer, hard-hit in recent times by the soaring cost of living. "The drastically reduced prices will enable Pick 'n Pay customers to enjoy substantial savings over the next month."

Committed to helping others

Outlining the reason for Operation Low Prices, Mr Hoult said that consumerism and social responsibility had always been inextricably linked at Pick 'n Pay.

"As a company, Pick 'n Pay has always been committed to playing a strong role in South African society, striving to create a better future for all its people. So when we see the poverty and hardship facing millions of fellow South Africans, we cannot just sit back and say 'it's none of our business'. We cannot turn our backs and walk away."

Mr Hoult said that Pick 'n Pay firmly supported the way in which Operation Hunger were tackling the problems. "They're enjoying marvellous success through a combination of feeding and self-help schemes. And Pick 'n Pay is putting over R1 million towards helping South Africans to help themselves."

Funded by South Africans, for South Africans

Welcoming Pick 'n Pay's donation, Operation Hunger's Executive Director Ina Perlman said that the organisation relied entirely on this type of support. "Operation Hunger receives no state assistance," explained Mrs Perlman, "so we depend entirely on the generosity of the private business sector and the public for our funds."

This year, Operation Hunger needs an estimated R18 million to fulfill its obligations. "For many, Operation Hunger is the only hope they have of breaking out of the vicious cycle of poverty," said Mrs Perlman, "so we just dare not let them down."

OPERATION HUNGER: WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Operation Hunger's estimated budget for the current financial year is a massive R18 million. The growth from R12 million last year (and R6 million the year before) reflects the gravity of the situation, the fact that every day, thousands more people are facing starvation

While the drought has broken in some parts of the country, vast areas north of Johannesburg have not received rain for eight years now. Escalating unemployment has rapidly pushed the number of people receiving assistance from

Operation Hunger to over a million each day.

The vast proportion of the budget therefore - 85% or some R15,5 million - goes on crisis intervention or feeding. This will undoubtedly continue for the foreseeable future too.

The loyalty and dedication of the staff and volunteer workers enables the administrative costs of this vast organisation to remain at a mere R464 000. The remaining R2 million is set aside for self-help development.

18/9/87

OPERATION HUNGER: FACTS NOT FICTION



Operation Hunger is currently committed to feeding 1 000 027 people daily

• **Where does Operation Hunger's money go?**

To assist people in South Africa – as it was in 1910, that is, therefore including Transkei, Ciskei, Venda, Lebowa and Bophuthatswana

• **Does Operation Hunger feed blacks only?**

Operation Hunger deals with needy people, irrespective of colour or creed. The greatest area of need is in the black community, but since 1985, appeals from the white groups have increased steadily

• **Does Operation Hunger do anything except feed people?**

Operation Hunger sees feeding as 'crisis intervention' only. The long term solution is that of helping people to help themselves

• **How much development does Operation Hunger do?**

Operation Hunger is involved with 102 established projects, with a further 100 being developed

• **How do we know that the food is getting to the people who really need it?**

Operation Hunger works through community committees – because if the community themselves are involved in the feeding and distribution of food, there is no corruption. This is why Operation Hunger does not establish projects in its own name but always works through the group on the spot that has the trust of the grass roots people



(Photograph Karen Sandison, The Star)

• **How does Operation Hunger find areas to work in?**

Operation Hunger responds to community request. It only goes into an area when invited – this is important, because if the community is not sufficiently organised to know that it has a problem, it is useless going in and "handing out". The community has to accept responsibility for the work that has to be done

• **Why is it necessary to feed people at all? Wouldn't they be better off with self-help straight away?**

Hungry people cannot do anything. When people have the energy to work, they do not sit around and wait for "hand-outs".

• **Isn't Operation Hunger simply a "hand-out"?**

No. Even with the feeding projects, the community has to accept responsibility for the firewood, water and utensils. Furthermore, nobody may be employed to do the work. The cooking and serving of the food has to be done on a roster basis as part of the community's responsibility.

• **What kind of food is distributed?**

Maize meal, fortified high protein soup powder/stew and milk powder (for the very young)

• **What about birth control?**

Operation Hunger does not actively promote birth control. When a man knows that the only hope of financial security for his old age is vested in one of his children living long enough to support him, he tends to have a large family. Unfortunately, this is the pattern of poverty throughout the world

• **Isn't a "hand up" better than a "hand out"?**

It depends on how you look at it. Initial feeding is essential, but Operation Hunger thinks that the "hand stretched out" so that people can walk together up the development path is better than the "hand up" which could be paternalistic

Ina Perlman, Executive Director of Operation Hunger
(Photograph Rebecca Hearfield, The Star)

THE LONG TERM SOLUTION: HELPING PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES

18/9/89

"Operation Hunger is essentially a self-help project" Executive Director Ina Perlman stresses "Our primary aim is to help rural communities to develop viable, revenue-earning communal enterprises which will enable them to earn sufficient income to feed themselves"

The Agricultural programme, set up in August 1985, has been one of the most successful. It has been responsible for setting up 17 projects, advising and assisting with numerous others and has over 50 new applications awaiting consideration

The groups are taught basic costing and provided with initial equipment, materials and training. Operation Hunger also assists in finding markets for their crafts where necessary. However within a couple of years, the groups generally reach the stage where they are self-supporting and can function independently of Operation Hunger. This, of course, is the ultimate objective.

Self-help projects mean real income to individual families and there are entire areas where Operation Hunger has been able to substantially reduce or even discontinue family feeding.

One such example is kwaNdebele. In 1982, Operation Hunger was feeding 10 000 people per day. Today, that figure has been reduced to 1 800, thanks to the community's beadwork programme which Operation Hunger initiated and helped market successfully both locally and overseas.



(Photograph Struan Robertson)

Mrs Perlman is convinced that feeding is a vital part of rural development, that the two go hand-in-hand. "A hungry person cannot do anything" explains Ina, "but remove the anxiety of where the next meal is coming from, and you can start on the self-help."

The facts prove her point. Every group within the Operation Hunger programme has come back to the organisation within three or four months to ask for assistance in establishing a self-help project.

Wherever possible, the projects are based on – or have the potential to develop into – the three hectare model. This unit costs approximately R20 000 to set up and provide with a borehole for irrigation. But using 'intensive dry farming' techniques, which do not depend on rain and which use maximum water conservation methods, this three hectare plot can not only feed 250 families, but yield enough to provide each family with R50 in cash each month.

In addition to the agricultural and gardening, projects include sewing, knitting, crafts, beadwork, basketry, tribal artefacts, brick and fence making.



(Photograph Struan Robertson)



(Photograph Struan Robertson)

At present, there are 102 self-help projects in operation, a further 100 being developed and applications for scores more under consideration. These schemes account for some 15% – R2 million – of the budget.

"We dare not break into these funds to meet additional requests for feeding though" comments Ina Perlman. "We must spend the money ear-marked for community development on assisting with self-help projects. It's the only way to help indigent communities to become self-sufficient so they can break out of the cycle of poverty and starvation."

Court orders R1m prize held

Cape Times 18/7/57 Own Correspondent 241

JOHANNESBURG — Operation Hunger yesterday undertook not to pay out the R1m Goldrush II prize pending the final outcome of a court application by the Curtin family who claim they, and not the Family Ties syndicate, were the winners of the competition.

The undertaking was ordered by Mr Justice D S Levy in the Rand Supreme Court and the application postponed to November 3

The order provided that Operation Hunger, the Family Ties syndicate and finalists Hendrik du Plessis and Riaan Grunewald, 12 — represented by his mother, — have till September 26 to file answering affidavits and any counter-applications which they may wish to bring

Mrs Anna Curtin, her husband Alan and father-in-law Harold claimed they, and not Family Ties, were entitled to the prize money because they were eliminated after giving a correct answer

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Pick 'n Pay to give over R1 million to Operation Hunger

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Describing the scheme Mr Gordon Hoult National Promotions Co-ordinator for Pick 'n Pay (Supermarkets) said that it had always been Pick 'n Pay's policy to meet the needs of the community. "Operation Low Prices will do just that. Over the next month we will be giving a percentage of our sales in all Pick 'n Pay Supermarkets to Operation Hunger. The total donation will be over a million rand

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(Photograph Struan Robertson)

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In addition to the agricultural and gardening projects include sewing, knitting, crafts, bead work, basketry, tribal artefacts, brick and fence making

The vast proportion of the budget therefore - 85% or some R15.5 million - goes on crisis intervention or feeding. This will undoubtedly continue for the foreseeable future too. The loyalty and dedication of the staff and volunteer workers enables the administrative costs of this vast organisation to remain at a mere R1 464 000. The remaining R2 million is set aside for self help development



(Photograph Struan Robertson)

MALNUTRITION: THE POSITION IN SOUTH AFRICA

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Lack of land, lack of water and the poor quality of the available land have created a situation where the average rural family of five needs R98 a month (over and above what they glean from the land) to maintain a minimum survival level. The average rural family in 1981/2 was R49 00 a month



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For the malnourished illness can be fatal. 55% of all deaths in the black community are children under 5 years. The comparable figure in the coloured community is 45% and in the white community 7%



(Photograph Karen Sandison - The Star)

SIX CENTS A DAY... THAT'S ALL IT COSTS TO FEED A CHILD

Six cents. The cost of one cup of specially formulated high protein soup with all the basic nutritional requirements a child needs each day. All the protein needed to stave off malnutrition

Operation Hunger's ultimate objective is to ensure that every child - and adult - in South Africa has one fully nutritious meal a day. Not much to ask when one considers the vast natural reserves in this country. Yet some 3 million children suffer from clinically diagnosable malnutrition. 43% of all black children - and 45% of adults - display the symptoms of malnutrition. Patches on the skin, ginger hair, swollen knees and ankles due to muscular wasting

But it is the relationship between malnutrition and education which is one for concern. Statistics show that the maximum drop out rate in rural areas takes place before the Standard Two level. I'm convinced that a large part of this is due to brain damage caused by malnutrition, says Ina Perlman, Executive Director of Operation Hunger

A hungry child cannot concentrate. In fact he is likely to be asleep by 10 am. To illustrate this Ina Perlman recounts the case of a letter she received from the headmaster of a school where the children were being fed. He said he had a complaint from the teachers. They were actually having to teach the children. They were no longer dealing with lifeless, listless little creatures. Inevitably after we've started a school feeding programme, Ina continues, we're confronted some three months later by a request for sports equipment!

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mental performance is dramatically better. In the rural areas 20% of the children have nothing to eat before they go to school. On top of that they usually have to walk 5 kms to get there. So they sit through five hours of school on an empty stomach and then have to walk another 5 kms to get home. At best they may get a bowl of mealie meal or a thin soup made from the dried in the pot in the evening. Surely we should be trying to create educable people who are capable of responding to what ever education is brought to them? asks Ina. At only six cents one nutritious meal a day is something that every child - and adult - in South Africa should enjoy



(Photograph Struan Robertson)

At present there are 102 self help projects in operation a further 100 being developed and applications for scores more under consideration. These schemes account for some 15% - R2 million - of the budget

We dare not break into these funds to meet additional requests for feeding though comments Ina Perlman. We must spend the money earmarked for community development on assisting with self help projects. It's the only way to help indigent communities to become self sufficient so they can break out of the cycle of poverty and starvation

(241) 20/9/87
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Operation Hunger seeks U.S. help for starving

By GWEN GILL

OPERATION HUNGER'S INA Perlman will attend the first meeting of the Operation Hunger Foundation in New York City this week where she hopes to raise millions to help feed South Africa's starving thousands

The foundation trustees include the former US ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs under President John Kennedy, Wayne Fredericks, and Cyrus Vance, former US Secretary of State.

"We need R18-million for the year ending March 1988. So far we've raised R8-million," Mrs Perlman said

Results of a shock survey published by Operation Hunger this week shows that rural South Africa has more malnutrition than neighbouring Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Swaziland — up to 50 percent more in some cases

Disaster

The survey — carried out in 28 rural villages in May and June in the Transvaal, and the Eastern and Northern Cape — showed that 56,5 percent of the 401 children measured were stunted (low height for their age), and that 77,5 percent of them showed evidence of oedema (swelling due to fluid retention)

Average annual per capita income in the areas surveyed was Transvaal, R156,03, Eastern Cape, R237,56, and Northern Cape, R98,40. In the Northern Cape 27 percent of the people surveyed had no income at all

Just this week Operation Hunger received agonising appeals from 1 800 white families in the Pretoria area and from 25 000 people in the Kuruman area where there's been little rain for 10 years

"We put up our feeding allowance in the Northern Cape area by 60 percent last week and I really ought to have doubled it. The situation is a disaster," Mrs Perlman said

The newly formed US foundation will be asked to provide for specific projects — such as one month's feeding for starving areas

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Action call on TB epidemic

Cape Town 24/9/87

241



By PETER DENNEHY
Municipal Reporter

COUNCILLORS of the Regional Services Council yesterday sent back a report by the Medical Officer of Health and called for joint action by all MoH's in the Peninsula region to tackle the "excessively high" incidence of tuberculosis.

Dr Reg Coogan, Cape Town's MoH, described the situation as "extremely bad" and said "We are not even able to control the current epidemic because of insufficient treatment resources" His report was one of several which revealed a huge incidence of the disease in the Peninsula area.

The monthly RSC meeting referred back Dr Len Tibbit's annual health report after expressing serious concern at the high TB figures

Councillor Mr E M Kramer said he believed it was insufficient "to just note" such excessively high figures

"We should ask the MoH to see what he can do to reduce the incidence of TB," he said

The common problem

"I would like to know what steps are being taken by our health personnel and what can be done to assist them"

Mr Louis Kremer said a high incidence of TB was prevalent in the City Council areas too, and he suggested that MoH's should liaise with each other on the common problem

Mr Piet Loubser, the RSC chairman, suggested that all the MoH's in the area should become involved, and the report they draw up should include factors mentioned by Mr S Ebrahim — such as low incomes and poor housing

One of the worst-hit areas is Elsie's River, which has a population of 89 270

In the year to June 1987, 55 716 attendances at TB clinics were recorded in that suburb

A nurse at the Elsie's River South African National Tuberculosis Association (Santa) clinic explained that a single patient attends the clinic daily for medicines for a period of between three and six months She added that there had never been as many TB cases there as there are at present

The number of new notifications of TB in Elsie's River between July last year and June this year was 755, according to the report

In Matroosfontein, which has a population of only 7 910, the number of attendances at the TB clinic in the year was 16 677 Yet new notifications of TB cases there numbered only 15

Bishop Lavis, population 35 130, had 18 192 clinic attendances, and 212 new TB cases Similarly Atlan-

To page 3

From page 1

TB epidemic

Capetown 24/9/87
tis, population 39 300, had 18 068 attendances and 218 new notifications of the disease

In presenting the report, the deputy MoH, Dr S A Fisher, drew the attention of committee members to "the high tuberculosis incidence in all the management committee areas"

Dr Coogan said "The Peninsula TB situation is extremely bad.

"TB is a socio-economic disease We are not even able to control the current epidemic because we do not have sufficient treatment resources"

Dr Coogan reported in his 1986 report that 3 928 new cases were recorded in the city, bringing the total number of cases to double that of a decade previously

One of the major factors contributing to the spread of TB was the shortage of treatment beds available, he said

"We have one bed to 25 cases, instead of one to five as in the rest of the country This leads to a

30% default rate on taking medicines, with a resultant high relapse rate and many cases of drug-resistant organisms"

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, promised the city 600 new beds when patients in Stals Hospital at Westlake are moved to the new mental hospital at Lentegour

The transfer has not been completed, though the target date had been August this year, Dr Coogan said

CALL Times 25/9/87

241

Little Willem, 5, is a TB veteran

Municipal Reporter

WHEN Mrs Margaret Broomberg visits the Santa Sunshine Creche in Elsie's River, she keeps a special lookout for her favourite — little Willem, one of 75 children under six who are suffering from tuberculosis or are classified as being "at risk".

At the age of five, Willem is a two-year veteran of the creche — and a life-time veteran of hard times whose only childhood home consisted of a shelter made from sheets of black plastic.

When he came to the creche he was unable to walk or talk, his legs were as thin as matchsticks and as far as he was concerned, orange peels and dried-out mealie kernels were food just like any other.

Nowadays Willem has filled out. He has become a sturdy little boy — although the shadows of his deprivation seem to linger on his face.

Mrs Broomberg, secretary and treasurer of the Cape Province TB Council, told Willem's life-story yesterday to illustrate her point. Proper nutrition, especially for the very young, was vital in the struggle against the tuberculosis epidemic.

The food bill at the Santa Sunshine Creche would not be cut back, vowed Mrs Broomberg.

Willem has very little — but even so he is one



GIVING THANKS... A five-year-old boy says grace at the Santa Sunshine Creche. Because someone at his home has TB, he is at risk too.

Picture RICHARD BELL

of the luckier children at the creche, because at least he knows where his parents are. And they are still together.

Abandonment by one parent is an experience common to most of the children at the creche. Staffers tell a poignant story of how one little boy aged five stopped one of them from teaching his little sister the song "Clap handies, clap handies, till Daddy comes, home".

"Don't make her sing

that," the boy said. "He's not coming home, and he never brings us any sweeties."

A girl at the creche, also aged five, was involuntarily abandoned by her father when he was sent to prison. She was found with her destitute mother, crouched in a rainy church-yard, and taken into foster care.

That was years ago. Now her father visits regularly, with chips and sweets, but she has not

forgotten their parting, and her face goes blank when she sees him.

Overcrowded housing plays a major contributory role in the spreading of tuberculosis. The creche supervisor, Mrs Maureen de Klerk, tells of how 29 people were living in one TB-ridden house, "and that was before the twins were born".

"I don't think the problem is bad parenting, its mainly circumstances," she said. The housing shortage was so bad that the parent of one child at the creche, a sub-tenant, paid R60 "rent" a month just for a place to sleep on the floor of a council house.

Mrs Broomberg says the TB statistics are getting worse, but she hopes her work and that of the other staff members will bear fruit in the next generation, at least.

"Our children do sometimes demand toothbrushes at home, and make their parents wash their hands before they eat," she says. "But they go back to the same old environment, and many will end up like their parents."

She believes education is particularly important in combating TB, and says it would bring down the default rate in treatment.

"People also don't like to admit they have TB," she says. "They say they have 'just a touch' of it. There is no such thing as just a touch of TB. Either you have it or you don't."

CAM. TIMES 25/9/87 (24)

Relief workers help malnourished children

By PETER DENNEHY

OPERATION HUNGER and the Department of Health have come to the rescue of thousands of malnourished children in Colesberg's black township.

Now the municipal nurse who initiated the effort, Sister Lettie Nel, is hoping to expand the operation to the smaller coloured township as well.

"At the clinic I run, I found that nearly all the children were underweight, and from urine tests I could see that their bodies were breaking down," she said

About a month ago the Department of Health responded to her request by sending 125 cartons of soya product.

"On the first day 300 children arrived, on the second there were 400 and on the third day there were 1 500 children waiting to be fed," she said

The total population of the township is about 20 000.

When it became clear the food supplies were running out, she phoned Operation Hunger in Port Elizabeth. Within days, an organizer had been sent to Colesberg.

The soup kitchen intended for children and the destitute elderly had to be expanded to feed entire families. On some days more than 3 000 people had been fed at the soup kitchen, she said

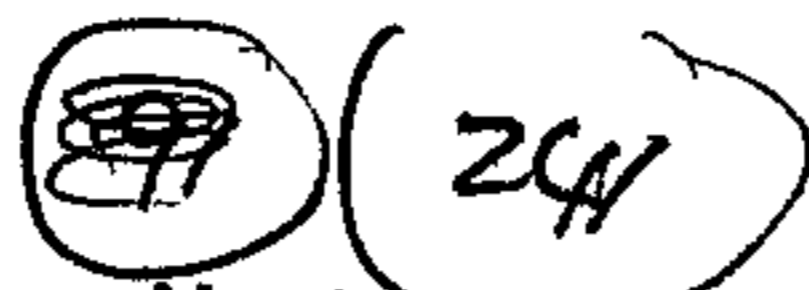
The Department of Manpower also has a job creation scheme in the township

Sister Nel said she and the Operation Hunger officials were keen to establish knitting and sewing self-help groups to generate income for the destitute.

The mayor of Colesberg, Mrs Stephanie van den Berg, said she had met a delegation from Operation Hunger this week.

They had invited her to see the relief operation and requested funds from the municipality. She said she would have to refer the request to her council.

She praised the efforts of the relief workers. Conditions were worse in the township than in previous years because there was so much unemployment and so many people had settled in the town, she said



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TB biggest killer in the townships

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Tuberculosis is the most fatal infectious disease in the city's townships, according to the Medical Officer of Health here, Dr E F du Plessis

It was viewed as a serious problem by the city health department and was an indicator of socio-economic conditions in the African and coloured communities, he said

But figures till the end of August indicate a drop in the number of deaths and incidents reported to municipal health authorities last year

Last week it was reported that 9 000 new cases of TB are reported annually in the Peninsula — and that Cape Town's TB rate is among the highest in the world

Pulmonary tuberculosis has claimed 175 lives so far this year in the Port Elizabeth area, with the African and coloured communities being the hardest-hit. Of the 175, 139 were from the African community and 36 from the coloured community. Bone tuberculosis had claimed 11 lives and tubercular meningitis nine people.

While there were 2 769 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported to the authorities last year, claiming 277 lives, there had been a significant, if slight, drop, with 1 606 cases reported this year

Inadequate housing, poor living conditions, malnutrition and overcrowding were the major social causes of the disease and he had frequently taken the matter up with the authorities, Dr Du Plessis said.

Tuberculosis was a serious national health problem, according to a spokesman for the SA National Tuberculosis Association (Santa). Santa estimated recently that 15 people died every day of the disease.

A report in the SA Medical Journal said that 7% of the population of the African and coloured communities over 15 years old died of the disease

Bangladesh. Biafra. Ethiopia.

Look at the facts.

The disasters shouldn't have happened in these countries. After all, they had good subsistence economies. Then development reduced the death rate. But not the birth rate. And the population started to outstrip available resources.

The governments had to import food. The economies slowly crumbled. And food riots, labour unrest and political turmoil took over.

South Africa?

Are you sure it can't happen here?

Of course South Africa is the richest country in Africa. And the most advanced.

But will we stay that way?

We too face a serious population growth problem.

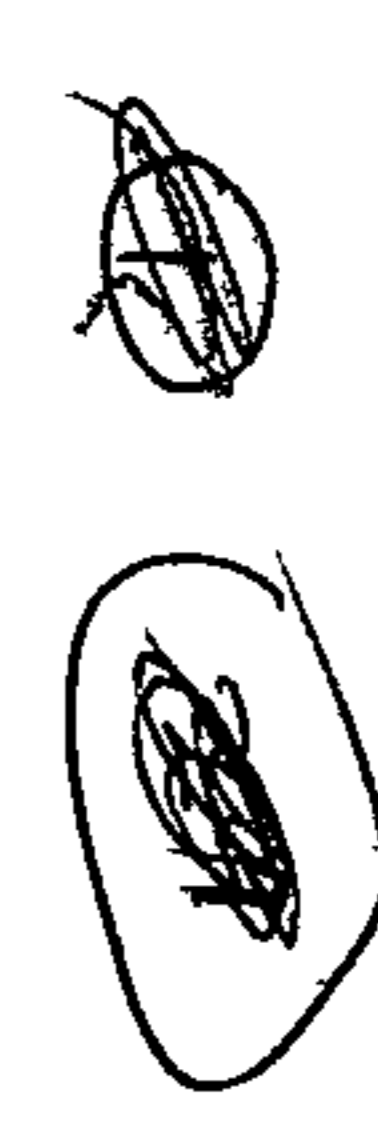
So that in just 13 years (when a child born today becomes a teenager) our population will have almost doubled to 47 million.

And even if we attain an economic growth rate of 3% per year, 8 million of these will be unemployed by the year 2000.



241

S. Turner
1/11/91



Even more will be homeless. And hungry. And angry. Sound familiar?

Can a South African disaster be averted?

Yes. But we must act together before it's too late. It won't be easy.

Worldwide experience shows that threats and promises do not reduce the birth rate. What does, is an improved standard of living.

This is what we must work towards. We are the last generation who can.

What can you do?

Contact us without delay for your free copy of "POPULATION GROWTH: SOUTH AFRICA'S TICKING TIME BOMB". And find out what role you can play in making sure it doesn't happen here.

THE PEOPLE PROJECT

It's in your hands



THE PEOPLE PROJECT, Population Development,
Private Bag X63, Pretoria, 0001. Telex number 321366.
I understand the need to improve the standard of living of South Africa's people. Please let me know what role I can play

Name _____
Company/Organisation _____
Address _____
Code _____
Signature _____
Date _____

Feeding the children his work for 26 years

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN, Staff Reporter

A LETTER from a grateful school principal wishing him well in his retirement is one of the most-treasured possessions of Mr Norman Freeman, former organiser of the Peninsula School Feeding Association.

Mr Freeman, 61, a former Spitfire pilot and banker, retired last week after 26 years with the association, which was formed in 1958

Learning that Mr Freeman was about to retire, Mr J A Abrahams, principal of Berg River Primary School in Wellington, wrote "When I came to this school 20 years ago, the children stood against the wall every playtime

"When I discovered that they could not play because they were hungry, I stood with my hands in my hair

"It was then that you and your association came to our rescue. Since then they are happy, they smile, laugh and enjoy playtime"

Mr Freeman was a banker in Rhodesia, but was becoming disillusioned with his work

150 000 a day

"I began to wonder if there was more to life than making money," he said

He broke his ties with the commercial world in 1961 and joined the association

"At that stage, we were feeding 40 000 children a day. Today, we feed in excess of 150 000 children a day at 375 schools Cape Town and some rural areas"

He said malnutrition, caused by rising unemployment, was rife in places like Atlantis and Mitchell's Plain

However, feeding the children became more difficult each year



Mr Norman Freeman, former organiser of the Peninsula School Feeding Association.

Last year, the association had a deficit of R315 000. This year, it has a budget of more than R1-million, but is running at a loss of R440 000

The government does not support the association — "We depend on the goodwill of the public to survive," said Mr Freeman

He said it cost the state at least R100 a day to keep a child with malnutrition in hospital

"Yet, we could prevent this if the state gave us R5 a child a year to buy supplementary food"

Egg supply stopped

Children are given milk and fortified brown bread or fortified brown bread with spread and skimmed milk daily

The association buys 6 500 loaves of bread a day

At one stage, they got a hard-boiled egg as well, but this was discontinued when "our supply of eggs stopped"

Unrest also disrupts the association's work

"The 1976 unrest knocked us hard. Our funds went down to almost zero as the public refused to send contributions. It took us a long time to recover"

The association does not believe in making children dependent on handouts. They are encouraged to bring vegetables to school and the association has built soup kitchens in Langa, Guguletu and Khayelitsha

Mr Freeman has plenty of anecdotes

Sad day in his life

"We got a letter one day from a dear old lady who said we should, in view of the population explosion, put the pill in soup handed out to children," said Mr Freeman

The day he visited a farm in Wellington a few years ago was one of the saddest of his life

"I weighed 22 children — 19 of them had third-degree malnutrition. The farmer called me a communist when I complained"

Mr Freeman said working for the association had been a tremendous experience. "At least you can go to bed at night knowing you have done something to alleviate the hardship of others"

Case Times 4/11/87

Court decides on R1-m winners

241

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — After three months of "sheer hell", the legal battle over the R1-million Operation Hunger Goldrush II prize ended yesterday when the Family Ties syndicate was declared the winner by an order granted in the Rand Supreme Court

In a surprise move, the order was granted with the consent of all parties.

In terms of the order granted by Mr Justice Coetzee, finalist Mrs Anna Curtin's application against Operation Hunger, the Family Ties syndicate and finalists Mr Hendrik du Plessis and Mr Riaan Grunewald was dismissed

Counsel for Operation Hunger, Mr C Z Cohen SC, told the court the order was being handed in with the consent of all the parties

He said Mr Grunewald's guardian, Ms Louise Elizabeth du Toit, abided by the court's decision

A separate application by Mr Du Plessis was also dismissed and Operation Hunger was ordered to pay the R1 million to Family Ties

No order as to costs was asked for

Mrs Curtin, her husband Alan and father-in-law Harold launched an urgent application in September claiming she, and not Family Ties, was the winner of the R1 million

SA could
free
region of
hunger,
says PW

244
11/87

Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa could bring the ideal of a hunger-free Southern Africa nearer reality with the help of its highly developed agricultural technology and marketing experience, President Botha said today

He was speaking at a farmers' day at the Bien Donne experimental farm at Groot Drakenstein to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Fruit and Fruit Technology Research Institute

Mr Botha paid tribute to the Western Cape's multi-million fruit industry, saying the development of fruit exports into an industry earning hundreds of millions of rands was something to be proud of

BIG EMPLOYER

Cape fruit was marketed around the world. More than two-thirds of the production was exported

The industry was also one of the biggest employers in the Western Cape

The well-being of about a million people depended on the industry and the many secondary industries it supported

In spite of significant savings resulting from mechanisation, the industry was still fulfilling its social responsibility

Operation Hunger Gold Rush

Police probe

CAP-Tinks 26/11/82 3/1

By CHRIS STEYN

OPERATION HUNGER was plunged into fresh controversy yesterday when police disclosed that the Gold Rush II and III competitions were the subject of an investigation into possible contraventions of the Lottery Act.

On the eve of the draw for the 16 finalists of the First National Bank Operation Hunger R1 million Gold Rush III, it also emerged that only 14 of the finalists actually stood a chance of winning the first prize.

This follows the shock scratching of Model Man — the favourite horse in the main feature race at Turffontein scheduled to determine the winner of Gold Rush III. With only 15 horses accepted for the race on Saturday, 14 horses are now left to run.

A spokesperson for Operation Hunger Ms Ann Scott, insisted yesterday that the race was not in jeopardy.

Ms Scott said Model Man's scratching was disappointing because "that was the big lure" but she added that the rules of the competition had made provision for scratchings.

The problems dogging Operation Hunger's third Gold Rush have emerged just weeks after a three-month legal wrangle over the R1-million prize money for the Gold Rush II competition.

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that the SA Narcotics Bureau (Sanab) at John Vorster Square in Johannesburg had launched a formal investigation into Operation Hunger's Gold Rush II and III competitions.

He said detectives were probing possible contraventions of the Lottery Act. "The dockets concerning the current competition and the previous one will be forwarded to the Attorney-General for his decision as soon as the investigation has been completed," the police spokesman said.

Asked to comment on the new development, Ms Scott said the organization was aware of the police investigation. "It came as a surprise. But there is nothing we can do — we are just waiting for the police to present their case."

Referring to today's draw, Ms Scott said the names of horses that had been scratched will be included — but she confirmed that finalists who drew these would not be in line for the first prize.

"The finalist who draws the name of a scratched horse will be entitled to a R5,000 consolation prize," she said.

Today's public draw for the 16 finalists, the top athletes with whom they will be paired, and the 30 consolation prize winners will take place at 1.15pm in the Sandton City shopping centre.

Hard time for puni

By INTUITION

THE South African horse-racing dealt three major setbacks yesterday.

● Most of the Transvaal trainers' horses from Saturday's First National meeting at Turffontein.

● The favourite and big-crowd Man, was withdrawn because of a medical problem.

● The police confirmed that they were investigating more "ringer" cases.

The First National R300 000 over feature race in the Transvaal on Saturday horses were nominated to run at Turffontein.

Of these 100 were scratched for final acceptance yesterday.

and Germiston race club and medical benefit fund for the race.

This could mean the closing of the racing industry in the country, which will hit local economy.

A spokesman for the Witwatersrand Association of Racing Clubs confirmed that they could be reinstated if the investigation between trainers and the police is resolved.

Another blow was the scratching of the hot-pot favourite Model Man, who has a bruised near-left eye and left only 14 feature-race horses.

If these horses are not nominated, the race is certainly in jeopardy, said Ms Scott.

This unprecedented incident with the final draw of the 16 finalists will draw horse-racing to a million-rand draw.

Incidentally, one of the finalists who was involved in the case was substituted when he was scratched.

Trainers Nils van Baal and J. van der Merwe were both found guilty and warned off. Their appeals are being processed by the Appeal Board, headed by Mr Gary Nagel, assistant secretary of the Jockey Club.

Major Ben Dippenaar of Johannesburg confirmed that the investigation is being made into more ringer cases in Bloemfontein.



Botha: No to debate



Police investigate Gold Rush

NR645 16/11/87 (241/27)
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police are investigating Operation Hunger's Gold Rush as part of a national probe of competitions involving cash prizes.

Detectives from the John Vorster Square Narcotics Bureau were investigating whether the competitions contravened the Lotteries Act, a spokesman said.

This follows the battle in the Rand Supreme Court between the finalists in the

Operation Hunger competition for the R1-million prize money.

Police opened a docket in terms of the Lotteries Act after detectives spoke to the legal representatives of Operation Hunger.

When completed the docket will be handed to the chief public prosecutor for a decision, said the spokesman.

Police were also investigating smaller competitions — mainly run by schools — where cars and cash were offered as prizes, he added.

ARGUS 18/11/87

Africa's poverty is a 'no-win'

Argus Foreign Service
in Geneva 241

EXPECTING African countries to balance their payments by traditional economic methods is like asking an already under-nourished person to balance household spending by missing a meal, according to a United Nations report.

Prepared by the international labour organisation for a conference on the social effects of economic stabilisation, the report says that Africa is a classic example of a "no-win" situation

"Efforts to adjust to recession, inflation and foreign indebtedness have led to public expenditure cuts and other austerity measures, against the backdrop of high population growth," it states

But such "traditional cures" for industrial stagnation, recession and high levels of inflation and unemployment "do not work on low-income patients who have neither the economic stamina nor the resilient industrial base to withstand the rigours of such adjustment"

Adjustment measures in the low-income countries of Africa, the report continues, "Have indeed reduced bal-

ance of payments deficits but there as yet no signs of an economic recovery

"On the contrary, per capita incomes in Africa in 1987 are seven per cent lower than in 1978 and real wages in non-agricultural sectors have declined while job opportunities have failed to keep pace with the growth in population"

Without adequate financing, it is noted, African adjustment policies can even be counter-effective

Unrealistic

"What the African economies need is more time, more savings and more new investment which these stabilisation programmes have not been able to provide"

Cutting public spending simply means an overall decline in public activities in Africa, the report points out.

"Rather than desperately trying to cut budget deficits in a very short period of time, it seems more appropriate to remove their underlying causes on both the expenditure and income sides and to spread out fiscal reforms over a longer period of time whenever possible," it continues

It is "unrealistic to expect these low-

income countries with their less developed administrative structures to reduce budgets at a pace which none of the industrialised countries has been able to do"

Devaluation also doesn't work, because although it makes exports cheaper abroad, "The infrastructure to support higher levels of exports has deteriorated badly"

There is also the risk that increased export revenue from devaluation will only push up demand for goods "which are not available because of the pitiful state of domestic production"

All in all, the report concludes, there are devastating social consequences in Africa as a result of traditional economic adjustment policies

"Poverty in Africa is increasing in the urban areas as the gap between rural and urban incomes narrows," the report states "In urban Africa, real wages have already declined, and continuous devaluation and increases in food prices will continue to worsen urban living standards

"There is spreading poverty in a continent which has already seen the number of people living below the poverty line rise by 68-million in five years (1980-1985) to a level repeat to a total of 278-million or more than half of the total population."

Life below headline

w/g ARGUS 28/11/87

(241) (241) (241)

claims UWWE study

Weekend Argus Reporter

NEARLY 90 percent of farmworkers in the Grabouw area earn less than a subsistence wage, according to a study by the University of the Western Cape.

The university's Institute for Social Development studied the municipal coloured township of Pineview in Grabouw and 33 farms in the surrounding districts of Elgin, Vyeboom and Grabouw

"Local agricultural economists found this farming area was probably the most profitable in the whole country during 1986. The average net yield a hectare in 1986 was R12 000," said the report

It showed 89 percent of household heads in the study area received less than R350 a month in cash. Five percent earned between R40 and R100 a month

If the value of free housing, water, electricity and other *in natura* benefits was included, calculated at R100 a month, 84 percent of the households were earning below the minimum subsistence level

Average income was R219 a month, which "must still be seen as totally inadequate to support an average farmworker's family of seven," said the report

However, only a few farm workers (eight percent) indicated that they received food rations on a regular basis. Most respondents (52 percent) did not receive *in natura* remuneration (apart from housing).

About 40 percent of farmworkers covered basic household expenses on their present pay, but almost three-quarters were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their wages

About 55 percent could not make ends meet on their cash wages.

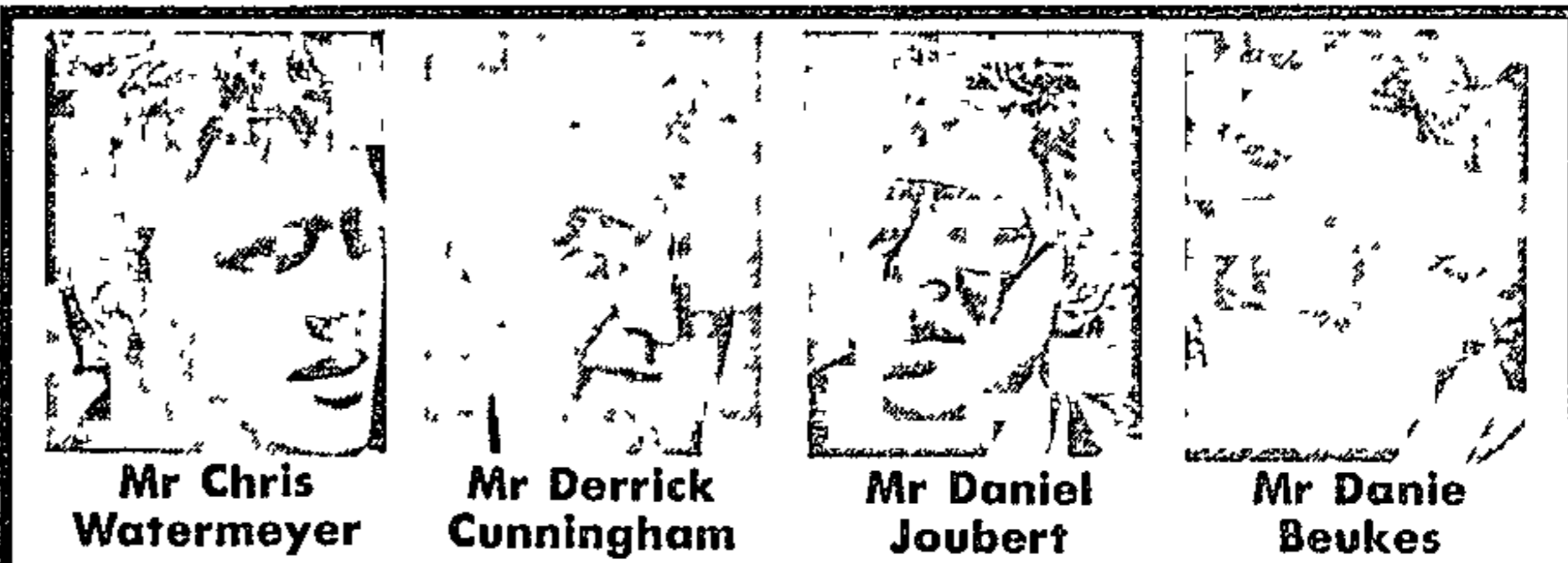
Most workers were paid for overtime (81 percent) but "some of the respondents pointed out that their normal work day was so long that they worked overtime every day"

The average working day was about 11 hours in summer and 9½ in winter

In the urban area of Pineview the monthly income of 44 percent of household heads was between R201 and R430. Nearly 35 percent earned between R431 and R649

Seven percent earned less than R200 and six percent more than R1 000.

About 48 percent earned below the minimum subsistence level, but with the incomes of other household members this fell to 16 percent



Mr Chris Watermeyer

Mr Derrick Cunningham

Mr Daniel Joubert

Mr Danie Beukes

Farmers angered by cutting report

by ADA STUIJT
Weekend Argus Reporter

FARMERS in Elgin and Grabouw have reacted with anger and indignation at a university researcher's finding that 84 percent of farm labourers in the area were paid less than the minimum subsistence level

Mr Derrick Cunningham, chairman of the 240-member Groenland Farmers' Union in Grabouw, attacked the survey as "one-sided".

He said it had been carried out among a relatively small sampling.

Many farmers were irate at the researcher's report that some labourers earned as little as R40 a month.

"This must be a comment by a disgruntled labourer, as none of our farmers ever pay less than R30 a week in cash, even to the most unskilled, inexperienced labourer," said Mr Cunningham

Mr Danie Beukes, chairman of the Groenland 20 Study Group for young farmers, said. "We don't deny that problems exist and that workers' housing needs upgrading. All of us are working hard towards this goal. But it isn't right to break down all our other considerable efforts this way"

Mr Beukes said he paid a weekly

R35 to R45 in cash for labourers — depending on whether they were seasonal workers or full-time employees.

"I also try to keep the women employed throughout the year. A family could bring in about R70 cash weekly at any time. If the wife was a fast packer she could earn extra weekly bonuses of up to another R70 in cash," he said "During packing season a family's weekly combined income could be as much as R140 in cash"

Farmers debated the report during a special meeting on Wednesday night at the local co-operative, where it aroused a great deal of anger

The report said monthly "in kind" payments to labourers amounted to about R100, but farmers Mr Daniel Joubert and Mr Christopher Watermeyer said this figure was far below what they contributed

"Extra costs to care for each family are on average R200 to R350 a month, including housing, medical costs, transport, pension funds, electricity and water," said Mr Joubert

"And these costs are still going up, especially since everyone has launched a concerted campaign to upgrade labourers' housing. Each new home, with all the mod cons, costs at least R35 000," he said

2/10/87 FIM (24)

PICK 'N PAY

Hungry operation

Operation Hunger is certainly the source of much controversy. Hot on the heels of the unseemly squabble over the R1m prize from the last Gold Rush comes confusion over Pick 'n Pay's new promotion in favour of the charity.

Until October 17, the chain will be donating 1% of the value of till slips handed over by customers to cashiers. The four-week promotion should, according to supermarkets promotions co-ordinator and GM for southern Transvaal supermarkets Gordon Hoult, raise about R1m.

But suppliers have complained that Pick 'n Pay buyers are squeezing the money out of them in the form of mandatory additional discounts (*Business* September 11).

Eight suppliers, who refused to be identified for fear of "victimisation" and possible loss of business, say they have been given an ultimatum: play along with the promotion or take your products elsewhere.

Says one: "The buyer hit me with the news before I'd even sat down in his office. It was made perfectly clear to me that if I wanted to continue supplying Pick 'n Pay, I had to provide additional discounts to make up for the shortfall that would be caused by the Operation Hunger campaign.

"That means the money supposedly being donated by Pick 'n Pay is actually being blackmailed out of its suppliers.

"The rebate system is bad enough, especially for smaller guys like me. But this sort of thing is making it worse. I don't know how much longer we can carry on being bullied like this."

Senior buyer for Pick 'n Pay supermarkets Richard Cohen says he is concerned over the suppliers' attitude. "We do not victimise people, and we certainly don't blackmail them. Those are very hard words to use when we actually try to cultivate good relationships with our suppliers.

John Dickinson, who was a nominee in the J & B Rare Achievers Award, and who was nominated by a colleague, has asked us to point out that his letter declining nomination reached us only after publication of the judge's decision.

Had the *FM* received his letter in time, his nomination would have been withdrawn, as he wished.

"We are in an intensely competitive industry, and the money referred to by those suppliers is the normal rebate negotiated during a normal trade relationship.

"If they feel hard done by, they can always



come and discuss it with me. We have an open door policy with our suppliers. If they feel really bad, then I will refund all the money to them."

Hoult maintains the whole thing is a "misunderstanding."

"The promotion has two very clear and distinct phases. The first, the 1% of till slips, will hopefully be funded from extra turnover generated by extra customers. The second phase, which we are calling Operation Low Prices, is what we are hoping will bring the additional customers into the shops.

"In order to attract those people we have to offer lower prices, and in order to get the deals and lower prices we have to fight very

hard. That is obviously what the buyers are doing, but perhaps their motives or methods are being misinterpreted.

"We always have an Operation Low Prices at this time of year, but I can understand suppliers misunderstanding its link to the Operation Hunger promotion."

It is still too early to estimate any possible growth in turnover (the promotion began on September 21), but Hoult says there should also be a positive rub-off for Pick 'n Pay itself from the campaign.

"If we attract sufficient new traffic it will improve our margins. We normally have a net profit of about 2,5% before tax, but if we go perhaps R100 000 over budget then around R10 000 of that would be clear profit because it is over budget."

Notwithstanding Hoult's explanations, suppliers are clearly rankled by the increasing rebate pressure — and becoming increasingly vocal as a result. ■

HUNGRY HAUNTS THE CLASSROOM

By LINDA GALLOWAY
Mitchell's Plain Bureau

Ms 5/10/87
241

THOUSANDS of primary school children in Mitchell's Plain go to school hungry — and many go without food for days at a time, school principals say.

Surveys by teachers and principals found the situation the same at almost all schools.

One primary school principal estimated that three-quarters of his nearly 1 000 pupils "desperately need feeding".

"Parents cannot pay the rent or clothe their children and they are struggling to feed them."

Another said: "It's a very serious problem indeed. We have asked better-off pupils and teachers to bring extra food to school and we hand it out to those who haven't eaten."

Unemployment

A third principal said a teacher who reprimanded children for not paying attention in class later found they had not had anything to eat the previous day, a Sunday.

The principals did not want to be named.

The chairman of community welfare organisation Plain Aid, Mr Joe Maart, said he knew many children came to school without breakfast or a meal the night before.

"With unemployment as it is, it is inevitable that some families will be suffering, but our children cannot learn on empty stomachs," he said.

The city council has agreed to provide Plain Aid, which has members from five primary and two senior secondary schools, with premises for a soup kitchen.

Communities

A pharmaceutical company has agreed to equip the unit and the Red Cross is to administer the project.

Mr Maart said they were waiting for a fund-raising number for Plain Aid.

"But it's not just about soup kitchens. We have to do something about the communities in which these children are growing up," he said.

"We have ideas for home industries which would benefit the community. We want to make Mitchell's Plain a wholesome environment for our children."

The Argus

**FOOD
CAMPAIGN**

ARGUS
5/10/87

241

Our pantry feeds many thousands . . .

Staff Reporter

THE Western Cape's chilly, wet winter sent thousands more people to already crowded aid centres and the demand on the Argus Food Campaign has increased by more than 70 percent.

"In May we distributed 27 tons of food to 7 500 families," said Cape Town City Council's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan. The council is co-ordinating the campaign.

"By August the demand had increased so much that we distributed 48,3 tons to 12 000 families," Dr Coogan said.

In all, 46 300 families received 158 tons of food distributed from 24 centres during winter.

"Many families said that

had it not been for these parcels they would not have made it through."

Food will continue to be distributed at the winter rate of 48 tons a week for the foreseeable future, he said.

So far R347 643 has been collected for the campaign.

This includes R24 459 from the Checkers Challenge, which has a R50 000 target.

To pledge a contribution to the challenge, telephone 72 1093. You could win free groceries in a two-minute "trolley-dash" around Checkers in the Blue Route.

● Contributions to the Argus Food Campaign can also be sent to PO Box 15399 Vlaeberg 8018 or to Box 298, Cape Town 8000. Cheques should be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund.

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SELFHELP

Mfesane project spreads its wings

By HENRI DU PLESSIS
Staff Reporter

MFESANE, an ecumenical Christian project among black people in the Eastern Cape, has spread a fledgling wing to the Western Cape this year and Khayelitsha has become the launching pad of their actions.

The main purpose of Mfesane is to

spread The Word, not only by word, but especially by deed. Or as a founder, the Rev Almero Cloete says "There is no use in preaching to people if they are so hungry they cannot feel or experience the love of God."

"We want to help people to help themselves," said the Rev Johann Els, manager of Mfesane in the Western Cape.



Pictures DANA le ROUX, The Argus

SNACKTIME: Morning snacktime for tiny tots at the Bavumeleni Educare Centre in Khayelitsha. Their parents usually leave home when their children are still asleep and arrive when they have gone to bed at night.

"So far we have mostly been investigating if there was space for us here and we have launched a number of pilot projects to test this."

Projects included are an educare centre, a sewing club and a senior citizens' club.

Envisaged are a school for the deaf, a proper old-age home and an industrial training centre where certain crafts would be taught.

The Zenzele sewing club has white and black members.

"As part of our attempt to initiate contact, we have invited white women who have certain sewing skills to become members and teach the black women. We also have a number of very capable black instructors," Mr Els said.

Sewing classes

Mrs Isabeau van Nierop of Oranjezicht gives classes every Wednesday morning.

"I started off with the idea of teaching the members patchwork, but I found some first needed to learn other basic skills," she said.

According to Mrs van Nierop, her classes only started in May and already every member has already made at least one jacket.

"They can sell what they make themselves or, if the work is up to standard, we'd like to arrange for it to be sold commercially," Mrs van Nierop said.

The Bavumeleni Educare Centre, founded at the request of the Dutch

Reformed Church in Africa, is being run in partnership with the Grassroots Education Trust who provide basic equipment and in-service-training to staff and management.

Principal Mrs Doris Lugalo is rightly proud of the fact that her charge is not merely a childcare centre.

"We have a full educational programme for our 80 pupils," she said.

The school is operated on a sponsorship basis. People can contribute R15 a month to sponsor a certain child.

Senior citizens

Mfesane Cape Project Development Worker Mr Theo Zwemi keeps an eagle eye on the Nonceba Senior Citizens' Club members.

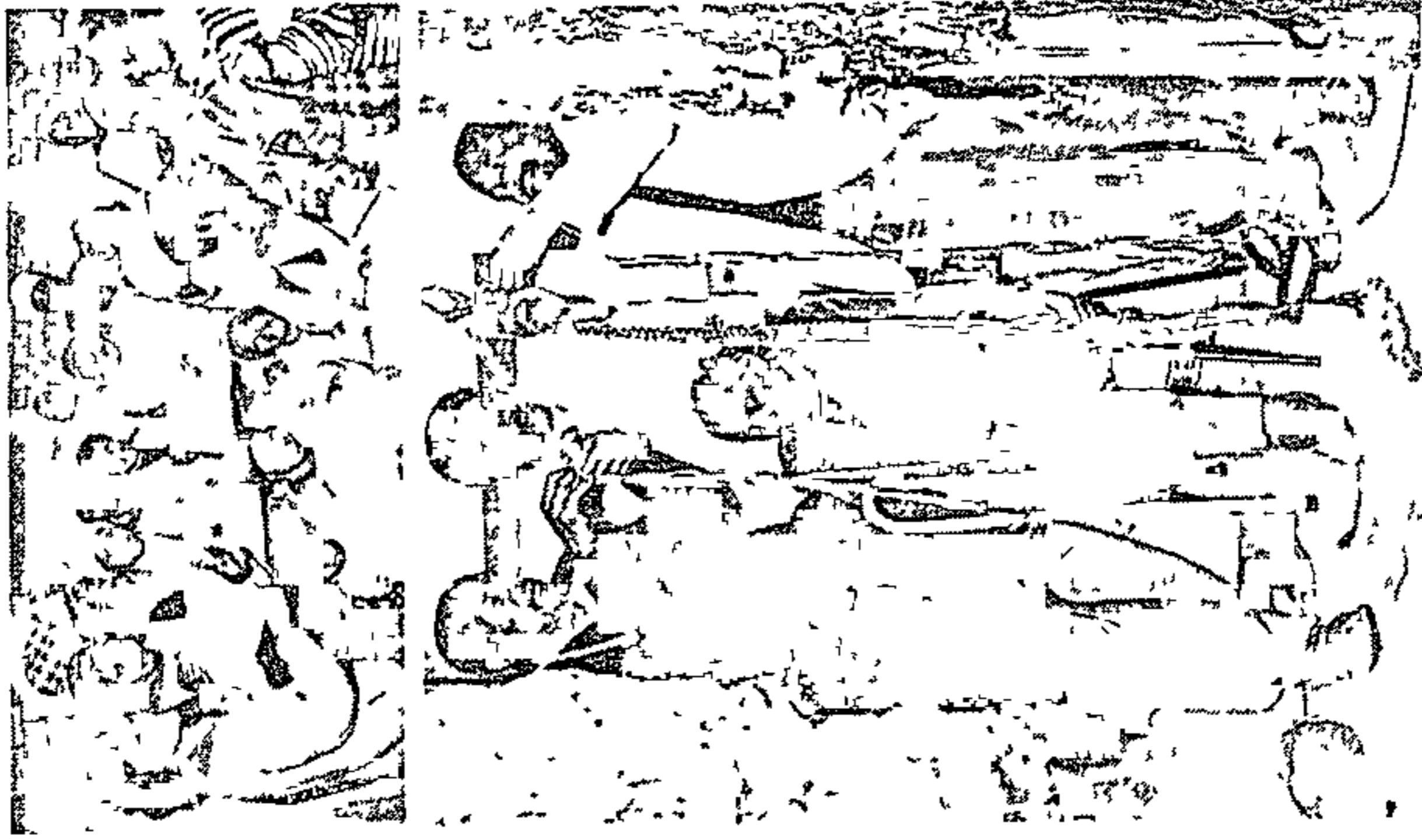
"Our senior citizens had nothing to do here and this club has given them an opportunity to feel useful again," he said.

"They pay fifty cents a day when they come here and we give them food and keep them busy."

Mfesane projects are run by local people. A management committee has been created for the educare centre, chaired by evangelist Mr Z Vani.

"We only enter an area when we are requested to do so by the people and we do not make decisions on their behalf," Mr Els said.

"Project budgets are also openly presented to the management committee and members of the clubs and they have to come forward with solutions to money problems."



BUSY HANDS Men of the Nonceba Senior Citizens' Club doing macrame, above from left, Mr J Feni, Mr M Ramatodi, seated, Mr Theo Zwemi and Mr S Xibi. Top: Zenzele Sewing Club members show their work.

241 Argus 7/10/87

Karoo nomads: Peo on their way to mov



Pictures Dr Aubrey Redelinghuys

ON THE MOVE AGAIN: This family gets ready to start a journey to another town and, hopefully, work.

By DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Education Reporter
UNEMPLOYED rural nomads who roam the Karoo from town to town and carry their families and meagre possessions loaded on a donkey cart, searching for work, have become victims of hard financial times for farmers

These nomadic workers are a familiar sight on dusty Karoo farm roads and the national road

They are former farm labourers who left the farms they had been working on for a number of reasons to start a nomadic life

At night they unhitch their donkeys at temporary shelters provided by some local authorities and turn to their carts for protection against the elements

Technically, the roaming farmhands are supposed to spend 48 hours at these camps

SAP can't store guns for public

PRETORIA — The South African Police do not have the facilities to store firearms for members of the public, says the SAP public relations division

"Every year, at the start of the school holidays, members of the public approach police station commanders in increasing numbers and ask that their private firearms be kept in safe custody during their absence," said an SAP statement

"Although the SAP would like to assist, facilities do not exist for the storage of these weapons

"There are private firms, possibly also banks, which do have such facilities. Members of the public are asked to make alternative arrangements for the safekeeping of their weapons" — Sapa



SPARSE SHELTER: When night falls an unhitched donkey cart, covered with blankets is the only home this family of nomads has.

People nowhere

by DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Location Reporter

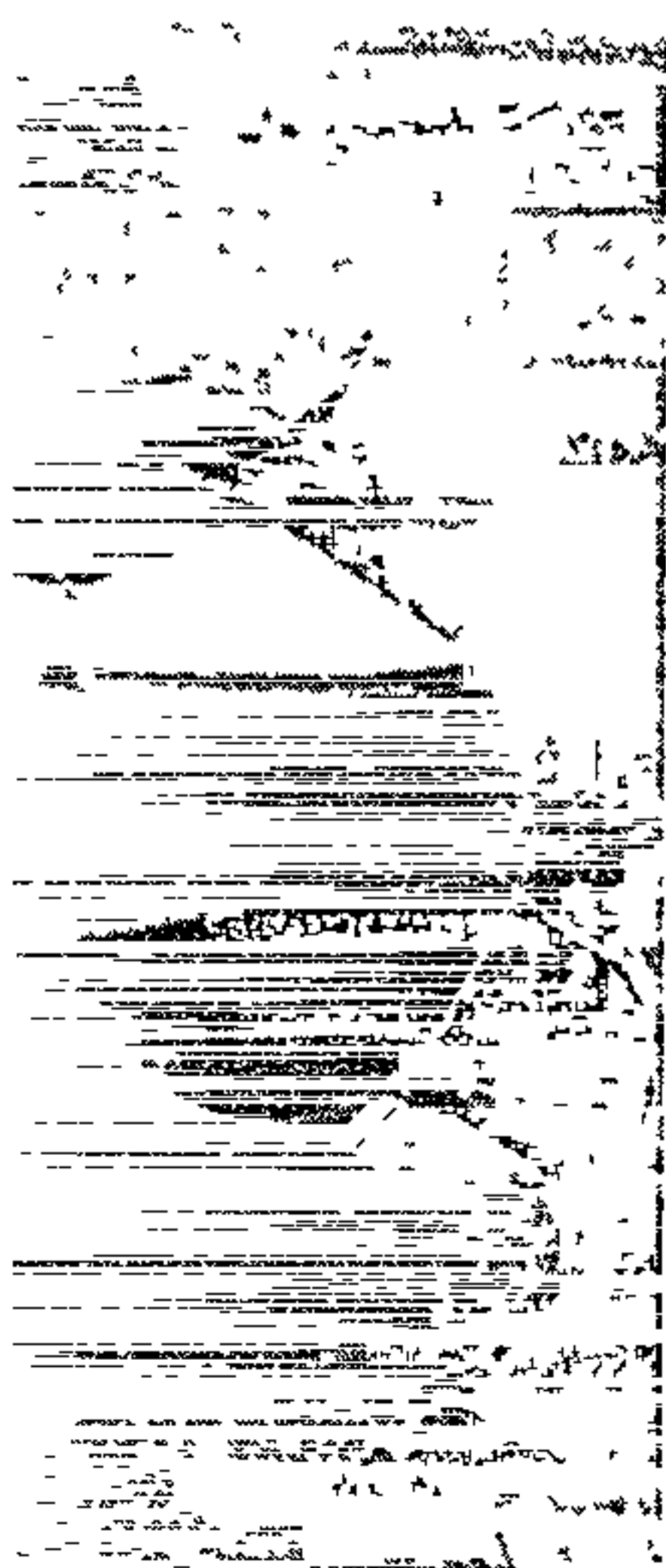
UNEMPLOYED rural nomads who roam the Karoo from town to town and out with their families and meagre possessions loaded in a donkey cart, searching for work, have become victims of hard financial times on farmers

These nomadic workers are a familiar sight on dusty Karoo roads and the national road

They are former farm labourers who left the farms they had been working on for a number of reasons to start a nomadic life

At night they unhitch their donkeys at temporary sites provided by some local authorities and turn to their carts for protection against the elements

Technically, the roaming farmhands are supposed to work 48 hours at these over-



...i, covered with blankets, has.

night sites which they call "ut-spanplekke" (outspans)

However, some of them have lost their mobility because they have been forced to sell the only possessions they have, their donkeys and carts

Today they have turned overnight sites near Beaufort West, Victoria West and Britstown into semi-permanent settlements

Some of them sleep out in the open

Dr Aubrey Redelinghuys, a University of the Western Cape academic, says in a research paper that problems in the agriculture sector led to the appearance of the nomads

He researched the nomads in November 1986 and in March this year and interviewed 72 families

He said organised agriculture should address this problem

Unfair dismissals

He recommended that farm workers be given a minimum wage, the right to form a trade union, receive adequate housing and some protection against unfair dismissal

Dr Redelinghuys said "The appearance of this phenomenon entrenches the view that farmworkers are the most under-protected labour source in one of the most protected economic sectors in South Africa"

He said that the future looks bleak for the nomads, especially the more mobile ones

He said they often cried "God will have to help us"

Sicknesses like chronic bronchitis and diarrhoea were rife among the roamers

Tuberculosis and crime were responsible for the majority of adult deaths in these communities

He said these uneducated, though highly experienced workers, provided labour on Karoo farms

Factors such as poor remuneration, long hours, no holidays, limited access to education and medical services, ill-health, old age, and poor relations with their employers normally drove labourers from Karoo farms



WAITING IN HOPE: Unemployed, lost and hungry, this nomad waits for a passing farmer to give him work.

On the farms they lived in a "relatively-protected" environment, but their standard of living dropped sharply when they changed their lifestyle

"In the process of wandering from place to place they have become marginal people, or as one community leader said, 'people on their way to nowhere,'" Dr Redelinghuys said

He found that nomads looking for work were moving away from the national road and concentrating on gravel roads, railway stations or locations on the fringes of Karoo towns where they hoped to catch the attention of farmers

They took care to camp near a windmill, a water reservoir or in the shade.

Found begging

Dust kicked up by cars made their existence uncomfortable, but there was always a possibility that a car would run down a hare or buck, providing the nomads with a meal

The nomads also raided dirtbins or begged for food

Their basic diet consisted of bread, coffee, sugar and flour

"No wonder that cases of scurvy have been recorded," Dr Redelinghuys said

At the time of the interviews only 24 percent of the nomads had consumed meat

Drinking water was often obtained from a single tap at the overnight sites. These taps are broken most of the time

Dr Redelinghuys said cases were recorded where the nomads used water from pools along the roadside as drinking water

Asked why they had become nomads, one replied

"I can't understand. As farm labourers we have helped to make the country rich, but now the whites are rejecting us"

Most married

Another said "I am tired of this existence. My children and I may as well die. My husband prefers going to jail than to struggle to feed us"

Another said "The farmer said I am too old and had to leave"

Forty-eight percent of the couples were married and 31 percent were living together, while 43 percent of the heads of families were old-age pensioners

Dr Redelinghuys wrote that the absence of adequate housing prevented the wandering labourers from fitting into settled communities

They want to be close to hospitals, towns which offer employment, post offices where they can collect their pensions, and schools

● "People migrating to nowhere — a study of nomadic workers in the Karoo" by Dr Aubrey Redelinghuys of the Institute for Social Development, University of the Western Cape, was completed earlier this year



Lunch? Or the only meal of the day. The cup of soup and slice of bread she gets at school may be her only nourishment.

School feeding: 'Barely staving off the hunger pangs'

AKS 45
8/10/87

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More than 13 000 primary school children in the Mitchell's Plain area go to school each day suffering from hunger pains. Many have had nothing to eat since the one "meal" they had the day before, provided by the Peninsula School Feeding Fund — a fund, itself fed only by public donation, now in dire need of contributions to keep those hungry mouths full. MAUREEN PITHEY reports.

Full, in fact, is overly ambitious. The little they are provided with keeps them barely ticking over. It's as much as the fund can give, and even that means stretching their resources to the limit.

But it staves off the urgent hunger pangs, fools the stomach into thinking it's been properly fed, and allows the mental faculties to function, if somewhat dully, for a short while. It makes no allowance for optimum growth, for building strong bodies and alert brains.

Monday is often the worst day of the week, for then these children may have spent almost the entire weekend without a proper meal, or even a snack. They arrive at school nutritionally spent — hungry, tired, with poor reflexes and responses to

Red Cross Children's Hospital. It seems like madness not to supply children at risk with supplementary vitamins," says Mr Freeman. "Only R5 worth of supplementary vitamins a year each would keep many of those kids out of hospital. But the emphasis seems to be on curative medicine, rather than preventive."

A "guesstimate" by Mr Freeman suggests that about 30 percent of the children fed by the scheme are "totally malnourished."

Mr Joe Maart, chairman of the recently formed Plain Aid, maintains that the solution goes deeper than simply trying to feed the children on a daily basis.

"There are thousands of families in the sub-economic areas whose incomes are simply too low for them to care for their children properly

hunger pangs'

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Monday is often the worst day of the week, for then these children may have spent almost the entire weekend without a proper meal, or even a snack. They arrive at school nutritionally spent — hungry, tired, with poor reflexes and responses to the lessons prepared for them.

The scenario is duplicated in the Atlantis area, with a similar number of primary school children being fed there daily.

A spokesman for the Department of National Health and Population Development said the minimum daily requirement for a child in the five-11 age group would be 600ml of milk, 2 portions of a protein dish (fish, meat, eggs, beans) and, according to their activity level, about four portions of starch (bread or cereals), four portions of fruit or vegetables and around three teaspoons of fat.

Less than that, over an extended period, will result in insufficient height and weight growth, lack of energy, lethargy and an inability to concentrate. Such children have difficulty at school and are much slower in their responses to a learning situation.

Mr Norman Freeman, of the Peninsula School Feeding Fund, says the problem of undernourished children has increased by 20 percent a year in the last three years.

"For some of these children, the cup of soup and slice of bread provided at the school is the nearest they get to a hot meal for days on end. For many, it's the only food of the day." It's never enough, and there's little chance of it getting any better.

"We're running seriously short of funds," Mr Freeman said. "Although we're committed to spending R1 250 000 this year, we're far short of our target."

Price rises also cause nightmares. "The recent bread increase has tacked on an extra R23 000 to our bill for this year," says Mr Freeman, "and we estimate that we will fall short by around R100 000 in funds."

It costs only an incredible R15 a year for this very basic feeding of a child in need. And free supplementary vitamins would improve their lot even more.

"It costs R95 to R100 a day to keep a child, suffering from serious malnutrition or Kwashiorkor, in the

Red Cross Children's Hospital. It seems like madness not to supply children at risk with supplementary vitamins," says Mr Freeman. "Only R5 worth of supplementary vitamins a year each would keep many of those kids out of hospital. But the emphasis seems to be on curative medicine, rather than preventive."

A "guesstimate" by Mr Freeman suggests that about 30 percent of the children fed by the scheme are "totally malnourished".

Mr Joe Maart, chairman of the recently formed Plain Aid, maintains that the solution goes deeper than simply trying to feed the children on a daily basis.

"There are thousands of families in the sub-economic areas whose incomes are simply too low for them to care for their children properly. Often the husband and wife are out of work and by the time they've paid the rent, there's just not enough money left over for food."

"Some of these people are existing on a diet of bread and coffee."

Plain Aid has plans to get to the root of the problem by trying to promote informal home industries to help supplement their income.

Destitute families

"We've drawn up a list of unemployed people in the area," he said, "and found many are skilled people who have something to offer, something that will help themselves and the whole community."

"Qualified machinists, for instance, could make school shirts and other clothing at home which could be sold cheaper than through normal suppliers and bring in extra money for these destitute families."

"If they made only R50 a week, it would make an enormous difference to them. The biggest problem is finding the machinery for them to work on."

More help comes from other children. Pupils of Plumstead High School and Bergvliet Primary and High, for instance, bring extra sandwiches and fruit to school one day a week, which is then collected and delivered to primary schools in the Mitchell's Plain area. Some regularly hand over their pocket money, so less-privileged children won't go hungry.

The problem belongs to everyone in the Cape. And it's a sobering thought that for the price of a few drinks in the pub, a child could be assured of at least subsistence feeding for a year.

These children are part of our future — and part of our today. It's up to us to help them and to help their parents help themselves.

● The contact address for Peninsula School Feeding is P O Box 4055, Cape Town.

● Plain Aid, which is looking for help with industrial machines and finance can be contacted through Alan Martin at 934-2321.

CITY/NATIONAL

AREAS 8/10/87

241

70% living below poverty line in Transkei — survey

Medical Reporter

ALMOST 70 percent of families in rural areas of the Transkei are living below the poverty datum line, a shock survey has found

An article by Dr T J Bembridge in the latest Medical Journal analysed a survey of 578 households in 49 villages

He found that between 50 and 60 percent of respondents did not eat meat, milk, eggs or fish. Legumes were added to only 32 percent of

meals and vegetables to 23 percent

About a third of families had below minimum energy intake and most had a diet deficient in quality of protein and intake of certain minerals and vitamins

The areas surveyed were producing considerably less than their subsistence requirements

Dr Bembridge found that the major source of water supplies was dams, canals and streams. These were often mere pools in

winter and subject to faecal contamination. No precautions were taken against any kind of pollution and even underground water stored in open reservoirs could easily be polluted

Drinking water was often not boiled due to ignorance as well as to shortage of fuel. He found that there was little doubt that present water supplies posed a considerable health hazard. Per capita use of water was well below the hygiene norm of 20 to 50 litres a day

He found that expenditure on food was five and a half times that of net farming income

Sixty nine percent of families appeared to be living below the poverty datum line set by the Institute of Planning Research in 1979 at R1 555 for a family of six in Umtata

Although communal obligations cushioned the effect of poverty, at least 40 percent of rural households lived in a state of poverty

Dr Bembridge concluded that the situation could only be satisfactorily remedied by agricultural and rural development, clean village water supplies, production of more vegetable and animal protein, fruit and vegetables, as well as adequate maize for the household

It was clear that an improvement in diet and incomes was one of the most important means of improving general living conditions, he said

Help needed to keep the poor fed

By BRUCE HEILBUTH

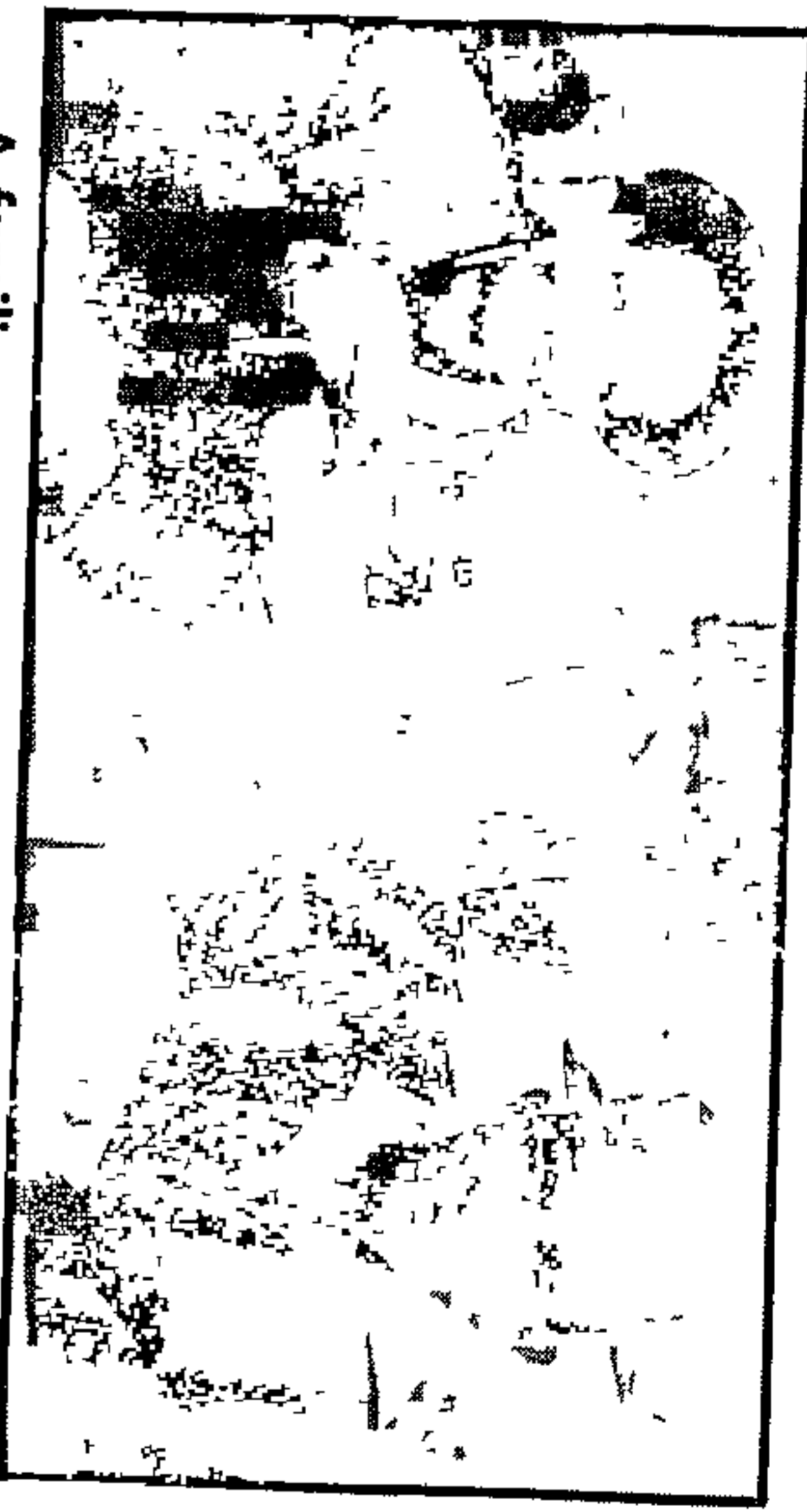
FOR 52 years, in good and bad times, the Service Dining Rooms at 82 Canterbury Street, on the edge of the old District Six, have provided hot lunches to Cape Town's poor.

The fact that the price has been pegged at three cents for all those years — during which the cost of living has risen more than 1 000 percent — has been aptly described as "the miracle of Canterbury Street"

But even miracles are subject to wheel-wobbles with the passage of time and the inexorable pressure of inflation. And the latest annual report shows that, for the first time in many years, expenditure has overtaken income and The Rooms, life-blood of the poorest of the poor, is in the red.

Expenditure exceeded income by R33 260, mainly because income from bequests and trusts dropped dramatically from R44 000 to R19 000, and desperately-needed repairs to the crumbling building cost R20 137.

With food prices and running



A familiar scene at the Service Dining Rooms.

costs climbing steeply, the Service Dining Rooms have had to dip into their vital invested capital and to appeal for help, by way of a circular, to the business community, or in fact, to anyone who has the ear — and the heart — to hear.

The Rooms enjoy no direct subsidy from the State and only a token direct grant from the City Council. They, and the pathetic thousands they feed throughout the year, are

entirely dependent on the generosity of the Mother City. With unemployment high, people of all races have come to depend on the nourishing hot lunch for 3c or the bowl of soup and slice of bread for one cent that The Rooms provide every weekday.

They also serve hot soup and bread for a cent in the poorest township areas in the Cape Flats

Without the lifeline, tens of thousands would undoubtedly have starved since their service started in 1935. With the help of a number of magnificently loyal firms and individual friends, The Rooms have somehow defied the law of economic gravity. They do this by providing that life-sustaining cooked meal for 3c — approximately the cost of a slice of dry bread.

To produce the meal itself costs 25 times what the customer pays! And last year more than a quarter of a million of the city's poor were served at the Canterbury Street headquarters.

It cost The Rooms R102 799 last year to keep rowing against the economic tide, reflecting an increase of 107 percent in six years. Yet their running costs are kept at rock bottom, with only a small paid staff and voluntary workers serving the meals.

Crises have come and been overcome down the embattled years. But now at last a red light begins to wink for one of Cape Town's noblest institutions. Without aid the poor must suffer.

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241

Poverty — it's their own fault

RALPH HARRIS

It is not surprising that most people spontaneously support the idea of foreign aid. Few of us would not wish to help those starving figures from Africa, Asia and South America who periodically haunt our television screens.

But emergency help for victims of drought or floods is not the same as annual subsidies to governments that are often directly responsible for the plight of their people.

"Foreign aid" has nothing to do with handing cash or food to individuals in need. It is a question-begging term to describe the continuing political transfer of funds between governments, originally intended to promote the long-term economic development of what used to be called backward countries.

Despite having been tactfully rechristened "Less Developed Countries", most of the recipients are still economically backward after 30 years of aid. Their records show the earlier theory of "take-off into self-sustaining growth" — the reality is that most aid can be seen to have bolstered muddled Marxist/militarist regimes that have little to apart from poverty and debt for past political gifts and soft loans.

The failure of aid to yield lasting economic development should direct attention to the lonely critique published by former London School of Economics professor T. Bauer — now Lord Bauer — author of many scholarly studies

grounded on first-hand knowledge of what used to be called "the developing world".

For all their apparent differences, most recipients of aid suffer from a common handicap. It is not lack of natural resources — which many have in abundance and which are not necessary for economic progress as demonstrated by the remarkable advance of Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan.

The common handicap is self-inflicted. It is the once-fashionable delusion that central economic planning is the only way forward. The costs which this fallacy has visited on more than half the world's population are almost impossible to exaggerate.

Lord Bauer never tires of reciting the multifarious ways in which such governments have retarded agriculture and distorted industrial development.

We have seen them embark on extensive price control, suppression of private trade, restrictive licensing, indiscriminate nationalisation, the setting up of marketing monopolies, manipulation of exchange rates and the prohibition of holding stocks in the name of preventing "hoarding".

In a Lords debate of starvation in the Third World, I ventured to pose the question: Why is the weather always so much worse in socialist countries? I quoted evidence from an American symposium on "The Distortion of Agricultural Incentives" that wherever prices are free to fluctuate,



No it isn't, says United Nations

NEW YORK — The effect of economic policy reforms in black African states has been sharply reduced by the collapse of commodity prices, inadequate international development aid and a dramatic growth in their debt burden, United Nations secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar has said in a special report.

Dr de Cuellar said that, despite the UN community's effort to help the black nations last year, the continent's margins for manoeuvre were being reduced in every respect.

The situation could deteriorate still further and there was a paramount need to act quickly to make additional financial resources available if a major crisis were to be averted.

He mentioned Niger, Madagascar, Senegal, Tanzania, Zaïre and Zambia as being in particularly precarious situations.

Overall debt of 50 African states was climbing towards R400 billion and the 17 most distressed low-income countries

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

performed African recovery programme, the region fared badly, Dr de Cuellar said.

His report makes clear that the crisis is deep-rooted and requires action on a wide variety of inter-related fronts. It stresses that the attendant human suffering is such that the international community must respond quickly.

The secretary-general is not optimistic about the prospects for all of 1987. He says that returning drought, the threat of locusts and political stress in southern Africa will combine with external economic trends to depress harvests, reduce output and increase human suffering in the poorest countries.

peasants respond to economic inducements by increasing output, just as traders shift stocks from areas of surplus to areas of shortage. If only governments would discharge their primary function of ensuring security for person and property, peasants and traders would automatically store

food to provide against bad times. In the absence of secure property rights over their land, peasants indulge in casual, nomadic cultivation which leads to over-cropping, over-grazing and the desertion of ground cover. The result has been to increase soil erosion and convert fertile land into

desert.

When the world was shocked by pictures of famine in Ethiopia, the Marxist government was pursuing a "co-operative" policy of annual re-allocation of plots which positively discouraged good husbandry. Why should itinerant farmers bother to fertilise the land, im-

prove drainage or clear boulders? Further south in Tanzania, President Nyerere was bating in the flattery of Western progress-ives for his vision of African socialism which herded millions into collective farms that converted an exportable surplus of food production into a chronic deficit.

proven drainages or clear boulders? Further south in Tanzania, President Nyerere was bating in the flattery of Western progress-ives for his vision of African socialism which herded millions into collective farms that converted an exportable surplus of food production into a chronic deficit.

If the primary failure has been to retard agricultural development, it has been reinforced by obstructing profitable industry. There has been widespread persecution of multi-national companies which were a major instrument for spreading training, employment and prosperity.

Yet, throughout Africa (apart from the South), their operations have been fettered — management compulsory replaced by local staff, remittances of profit restricted and assets often seized without adequate compensation.

At the same time, and has enabled the recipient governments to embark on political prestige projects such as lavish building of capital cities, running subsidised airlines and investment in every kind of industrial white elephant.

Most shameless of all is the massive spending on armaments. An official West German source estimated that the Third World accounts for one-fifth of all arms spending. It hardly needs to be said that most of the weapons are for use by rulers against their own people or other Third World countries.

Thus list far from exhausts the catalogue of economic crimes by most recipients of aid. Leave aside the corruption practised by many rulers and copied lower down. Consider the way ruling factions have persecuted rival tribes and immigrant minorities who are often among the most enterprising and productive people in countries desperately short of both qualities.

A seminal insight of Lord Bauer is that aid strengthens the power of the recipient government and so intensifies the politicisation of economic and social life. The individual's welfare, even survival, may depend on the whim of politicians or their appointees, thereby raising the stakes in the struggle for power.

The resulting tensions periodically erupt into armed conflict. More generally and invisibly, the damage is done by diverting the energies and resources of the most able and ambitious individuals away from productive economic activity into personal fulfilment through politics.

Apart from a few successful projects — which could have attracted commercial investment — and has not generally helped. Worse, it has more often hindered by providing incompetent governments with a soft option that has enabled them to delay putting their economic houses in order. It has bred a surly spirit of dependency made worse by the piling up of debts they cannot pay.

Just ponder: If past loans had been invested as risk capital the burden of failure would have fallen on foreign equity investors, not on governments with nothing to show for the money. Above all, commercial investment would have been more likely to create lasting wealth, employment and prosperity. — The Independent, London

Lord Harris of High Cross is chairman of the Institute of Economic Affairs.

NEWS

The Argus FOOD CAMPAIGN

One year of feeding the poor

241

Weekend Argus Reporter
THE Argus Food Campaign is a year old today — and if somebody baked a cake it would need 140 952 candles! That's the number of free food parcels city health department officials have distributed to the city's poorest — and hungriest — families during the year.

Thanks to the generosity of Argus readers, an incredible R384 575 was raised in the first year.

A major cash contribution was R100 000 raised in the Checkers Challenge — R50 000 from the chain and its suppliers and R50 000 from customers.

The target was reached this week on the eve of the campaign's birthday.

Other big cash gifts included R50 000 from Mr Raymond Ackerman and the board of Pick'n Pay, R25 000 from Mobil Oil, R10 000 from the Seardel clothing company, R8 000 from City Council staff and R5 000 from Wooltru.

But the bulk of the fund has come from generous individuals, clubs, schools, institutions and small businesses.

The campaign was launched on October 17 last year with R5 000 from the Mayor's Relief Fund and R1 000 from The Argus, in response to a report by city medical officer of health Dr Reg Coogan.

CAM Times 23/10/87

Shocks facts on hunger in SA

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

WIDESPREAD destitution and "exceptionally high" rates of malnutrition are haunting rural black communities in South Africa, the first Operation Hunger field survey has found.

The survey concluded that the malnutrition rates in black rural children in South Africa were "far higher" than in comparable areas in other Southern African countries

The pilot study, which was released this week, examined conditions in 28 rural villages in three regions of South Africa, including five homelands, between May 11 and July 23 this year

The study warns that "both destitution and vulnerability will increase in future due to a declining job market and recession in key industrial centres" and emphasizes that there is an "urgent need" for substantial and sustained development assistance

for what it calls this "vulnerable sector" and for increased relief to the destitute

Researchers found that the overall rates of stunting or evidence of chronic malnutrition were "exceptionally high" in the three areas studied (Transvaal 48,5%, Eastern Cape 57,8%, Northern Cape 80,4%)

This is higher than Botswana (40,7%), Swaziland (30,3%), Zambia (34,8%) and Zimbabwe (13,9%)

The percentage of children in the South African sample having low weight-for-age readings (22,5%) was higher than in Mauritius (20,9%), Swaziland (9,7%) and Zambia (19,4%)

"Wasting rates", or evidence of current acute malnutrition, were also higher in South Africa than in the rural areas of Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Zambia

Of the total population sampled, only 10,8% were found to be in a state of "relative wealth", defined as having three or more stable income sources together with agricultural and other as-

sets The breakdown for the regions was Transvaal 9,7%, E Cape 14,8% and N Cape 3,8%

Far more prevalent was "severe poverty or destitution", defined as those who depend on occasional income or who have no visible income and few, if any, assets

This category represents 21% of the total population (Transvaal 21,6%, E Cape 16,6% and N Cape 38,4%).

The study notes "A policy which ensures, over a long period of time, that people become wholly dependent on a cash income and have very limited access to land, and then removes people to remote land where they are effectively denied access to jobs and cash, is a recipe for disaster"

The authors conclude that the study "underlines the almost inevitable poverty and destitution which follows when communities are removed to areas in which they cannot farm adequately or have even reasonable access to employment"

244

LOW POINT FOR INFLATION?

Hitting its lowest rate of increase since March 1985, the September inflation rate dropped to 15,5% from August's 16,3%. The consumer price index (CPI) for all income groups now stands at 236,7, a monthly increase of 1,3% compared to August's 1,4%.

The main reason for the fall is statistical, given that last September's increase was a steep 1,9%.

However, this was the last of 1986's large monthly price rises, so again for statistical reasons this month could see a reversal of the downward trend.

October 1986, for instance, saw a 1,1% rise, which is likely to be exceeded this October, thanks largely to a 10% rise in meat prices — which alone will add almost 1% to the inflation rate. Certain rail tariff increases and higher bread prices could add to renewed upward pressure.

Last November and December saw

rises of 1,3% and 1% which will not be easy to beat this year. So inflation could well exceed 16% again by year-end.

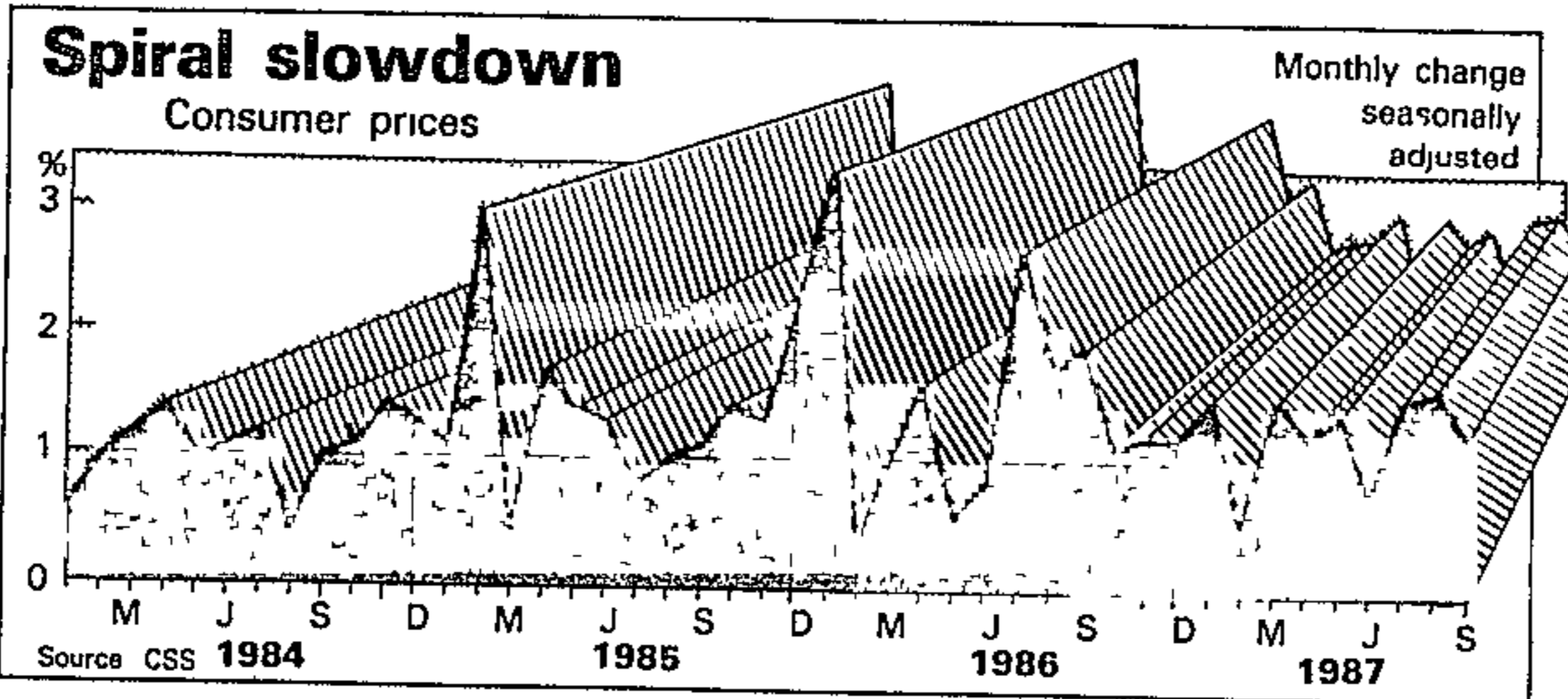
Again, food is the major contributor to the monthly jump. The 13,4% vegetable price increase contributed 0,5% towards the 1,3% overall rise. Tomatoes (49,1%), potatoes (19,5%), and onions (16,7%) were the main causes. Milk, milk products and eggs; fruit; clothing; housing; and personal care, all contributed 0,1% to the overall increase and furniture 0,2%.

Overall, food rose 2,2% over September, which means it has risen by 22,8% over the past year with the food only index hitting 286,9.

More disturbingly, the rising cost of food shows little sign of abating. Central Statistical Service notes that this 2,2% monthly rate of increase in food is the highest since April and the third time this year that it has exceeded 2%.

24

23



F/M 23/10/87

APR 23/10/87

SA in 'vicious circle of fertility and poverty'

Political Correspondent

THE South African population was already caught in the "vicious circle" of high fertility and abject poverty, the Deputy Minister of Population Development, Mr Luwellyn Landers, said yesterday.

Speaking at the biennial congress of the Institute of Housing for Southern Africa in Cape Town, Mr Landers said the task of improving the quality of life of a fast-growing population like SA was as complex as repairing an airplane in flight.

A recent University of Pretoria study

had shown that if a population was growing at 2,4% a year, at least 10% of the GNP had to be spent on the provision of infrastructure such as schools and factories "just to prevent the situation from getting worse."

SA had grown at annual rate of 2,3% between 1980 and 1985, and if this pattern was maintained the population would jump from 28 million to 47 million in the next 14 years.

"It is absolutely imperative that population growth does not outstrip the potential

growth of supporting systems like educational and health services, housing and job creation, as well as depleting our natural resources like water.

"If this happens, the quality of life of all South Africans will deteriorate rapidly with consequences too ghastly to contemplate," he said.

Mr Landers said that overcrowded housing in SA had a negative impact on the infant mortality rate but "experience has shown that overcrowding certainly has an impact on the total fertility and teenage pregnancy."

ARGAS 22/10/87 (241)

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METROPOLITAN

Brave woman deals with the heartache of Mitchell's Plain

By LINDA GALLOWAY
Mitchell's Plain Bureau

EVERY night in Mitchell's Plain residents open their doors to children who plead "Mommy says have you got something she can put in the pot?"

There are many who have nothing to give

Most nights someone knocks on the door of Ms Shahieda Issel, co-ordinator of the Mitchell's Plain Advice Office, a non-political community organisation which attempts to help people to protect their rights

"I always take their names and address and see if I can follow it up," she said



Advice office workers often have to deal with grown men who cry because they have been out of work for six months, cannot pay the rent and cannot provide food for their families

"A man who has been unemployed for six months loses his dignity and his pride," said Ms Issel

"He becomes depressed and it affects the whole family. He takes his frustrations out on his wife"

Wife battering is a common problem. Advice office staff counsel the couples, but many cases there is nothing they can do

People take all kinds of problems to the office — at one stage three staff were seeing 500 people a month. Unemployment is the most common

Ms Issel calculates that 60 percent of the workforce of Mitchell's Plain are unemployed and 50 percent of breadwinners are out of work

"We see about 10 eviction cases a week — last week it was 15," she said

These and the eight to 10 cases of water and electricity disconnections a week are indications of the economic

circumstances in which many in Mitchell's Plain live

"Another heartbreaking problem is the mother who comes in and says there is no food in the house"

Advice office workers man a soup kitchen and office in a mobile Shawco lorry once a week. People buy cups of soup at 5c each to feed entire households

Others come for legal advice when they fall behind with hire-purchase payments on agreements signed while they were still employed and a breadwinner is threatened with prison or repossession

"Then the council cuts off the water and electricity and they are evicted"

The advice office dealt with a case last year of two children, one six and one 18 months, dying of malnutrition. Both parents had been unemployed for six months

"Sometimes, to avoid being evicted, people go to the council and make arrangements to pay off their rent arrears, knowing they can't pay," Ms Issel said

All the office can do in these cases is contact the housing authority and ask for leniency

Children

Most of all, it is the children who suffer

"They cannot learn on empty stomachs and they are embarrassed to tell their teachers there is no food at home"

Rape, divorce, teenage pregnancies and petty thieving are all problems born of the socio-economic conditions of the sprawling town

"The crimes are those of desperation, not criminal deviance, and I think often the crimes are committed because imprisonment guarantees food and a warm place to sleep

State handouts and food parcels are not the answer, Ms Issel maintains

"The State has got to do something, on a large scale, to avoid disaster"

● The advice office is in the Mitchell's Plain Town Centre, at Shop 13, Plain Building, Allegro Lane
☎ 32 2707

CIPRES 25/10/07



Elizabeth Mashimbye ... while we are trying to earn a living, we are also helping the community.

Keeping the wolf away ²⁴¹

By SIMPIWE NCWANA

HOW does a woman handle the challenge of being an unemployed breadwinner while her prospects of getting a job get bleaker by the day?

With the high rate of unemployment and overbearing poverty, many find an easy way out through theft, begging and petty crimes

In Kluptown, outside Soweto, a group of women have got together to fight off the proverbial wolf from the door by staging a flea market

They sell second-hand clothes and edibles like fruits and vegetables. Yet, their way of fighting for survival is the most difficult one

These women, most of whom have lost their jobs because of retrenchments, or are widowed or divorced, have had to make a living in the open.

Every day they display their garments in the open veld in the hope of attracting buyers.

"It is almost nine years now since I started selling goods here. When my husband deserted me, I was without a job and faced with six mouths to feed. I could not just sit back and watch my kids starve.

"Somehow I have managed, although some days I

have to go back home without having made a cent," said Sarah Baloyi, mother of two boys

It is a long and strenuous process for these women who exchange crafts like potplants and baskets for clothes. Sometimes they travel as far as Cape Town, Bloemfontein, as well as to the suburbs around Johannesburg.

The way they have endured their hardships is remarkable and it has not dawned on them that they are in a competitive business.

They all sell the same kind of wares, but are always ready to share the ground where they display their goods.

"This is a very slow and costly business. Some people do not want to buy second-hand clothes

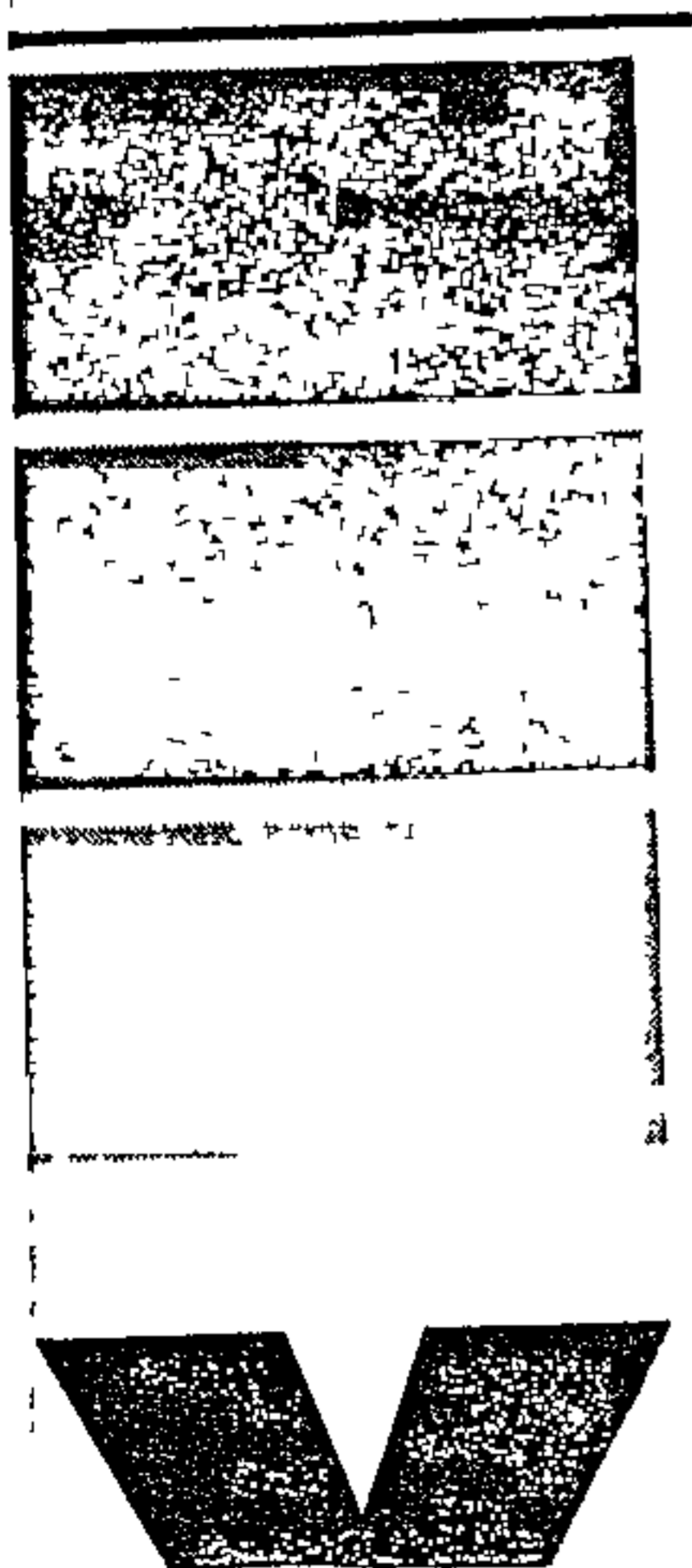
"The weather is also not kind to us. While we rejoice when there is no rain,

we still have to contend with too much sun and dust - which usually damage the clothes," lamented Elizabeth Mashimbye, mother of six, whose husband is unemployed.

While they have tried to earn a living in a decent way, believing it would not come into conflict with the law, from time to time police pay them visits to check on their activities.

Elizabeth Mashimbye said that most of them had hawkers' licenses but they had been told they were not valid.

"This is an honest business. It does nobody harm. It is not like gambling. While we are trying to earn a living, we're also helping the community. Things are expensive nowadays and not everybody can afford to buy new clothes from the shops," added Mashimbye.



amount of income

POVERTY - GENERAL

1988

DD 29/1/88

Grinding poverty of Botshabelo

(241) (KAB) (S)

Near the entrance to the industrial park with its rows of bright, metal-roofed factories a government billboard proclaims Together We'll Build a Brighter Future.

The British Union Jack flies alongside the flags of Taiwan, Israel and South Africa, signalling investment by these nations in the industrial area outside this township of about 500 000 people in the windblown, dusty flatlands of the Orange Free State

But the factories, the slogans and the investment have done little to alleviate the grinding poverty of the residents of Botshabelo, South Africa's second biggest and fastest growing black township

Pretoria, implementing its apartheid policies, set up Botshabelo eight years ago when it bought the former farm of Overwacht (which means Unexpected) to resettle "surplus" blacks not permitted to live in white-designated South Africa.

Many of the residents — victims of the government's policy of forced removals — were moved from homes in the Orange Free State, Southern Transvaal and the Western Cape, separated from their livestock and dumped on tiny plots of the barren land

Since then, Pretoria has poured millions of rands into Botshabelo, mainly in generous allowances to foreign industrialists setting up business in the area

About 50 companies, mostly from Taiwan, Israel and Hong Kong, have opened factories here. A few are South

Christopher Wilson Botshabelo

African, one Italian and two are British textile firms.

"There are some factories here that pay R60 a month," said Isaac Koko, 21, a high-school dropout who has been scouring Botshabelo for 18 months looking for work.

"I don't think they (the industrialists) are doing the right thing for the people," added MacDonald Makhoa, Koko's daily companion in the search for work

"If they don't pay enough, they should close their factories and go," he added. Unemployment in Botshabelo is unofficially estimated at 80 per cent

Officials urge residents to build shacks of corrugated iron but many still live in tents, refusing to accept their new domicile, and use toilets planted on top of holes in the ground

Last month the government disowned Botshabelo and overrode residents' protests by declaring it part of Qwa Qwa, the poorest of 10 tribal homelands, which is about 200 km away

There are few schools, no running water and a bucket system for sewerage. Some residents compete for jobs in the Orange Free State gold mines 100 km away

Church and community workers say the apartheid ideology has overwhelmed economic logic in Botshabelo

"On a scale of human misery, these people are among the most vulner-

able in the country," said Laureen Platzky, a social worker from the National Committee Against Removals

To try and solve the problem, Pretoria lures businessmen to Botshabelo with lucrative incentives. The government pays for construction of the factories, subsidises rentals for 10 years, grants low-interest loans and provides a 95 per cent rebate on monthly wages to a maximum of R100 for seven years

As a further sweetener, Pretoria also pays a 40 per cent subsidy on rail transport, gives training grants of 125 per cent and 40 per cent housing subsidies for white managers living in Bloemfontein 55 km away

Labour researchers charge that some of the wage subsidies are skimmed by profiteering factory owners

Factory workers say there are no trade unions to shield them from exploitation and a vast pool of unemployed in the shantytown eager to replace them if they are fired

Anna Matladi, a 41-year-old widow with six children, is one of 3 000 women who dig holes for the latrines and clean away plastic buckets of nightsoil three times a week. She works for the town council and earns R200 a month

"I have no choice," she said as she emptied a bucket of sewage onto a truck. "But I am better off in this job. If I worked in the factories I would earn R140" — Sapa-RNS

~~205~~ 741

Anonymous letter a crude forgery, says race institute

JOHANNESBURG — A four-and-a-half page anonymous letter sent to newspaper editors on the letterhead of the South African Institute of Race Relations is a crude forgery, the institute's executive director, Mr John Kane-Berman, said today.

The letter appears on a "confidential briefing" letterhead used by the institute for specialist reports written for members

The anonymous author, who signs himself "disgusted", claims to be an employee of the institute involved in "sensitive" issues, including Operation Hunger.

The writer further claims to have access to confidential papers regarding Operation Hunger projects

Mr Kane-Berman said. "The allegations in the letter are pure nonsense. Operation Hunger ceased to be an institute project on October 1 1984. All the alleged 'backdoor' activities of Operation Hunger supposedly run at the institute's offices are claimed by the anonymous author to have occurred after this date."

Mr Kane-Berman said the letter was a mischievous forgery and the institute would lay a complaint with the police. — Sapa

D/D 4/04/88

SAIRR lay ~~complaint~~ ~~letter~~ 241

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) is to lay a complaint with the South African Police over an anonymous letter on an SAIRR letterhead, in which the writer alleges Operation Hunger (OH) has been supporting communist causes

The SAIRR director, Mr John Kane-Berman, said the letter sent to

various newspaper editors was a mischievous forgery

The anonymous author, who signed himself or herself "Disgusted", claimed to be an SAIRR employee, with access to confidential documentation regarding OH projects exercised at SAIRR offices

"As far as the institute is concerned, the allega-

tions contained in the letter are pure nonsense," Mr Kane-Berman said

"OH ceased to be an institute project in October, 1984 All the alleged 'back-door' activities of OH, supposedly run at the institute's offices, are claimed by the author to have occurred after this date "

The anonymous writer accused OH of promot-

ing the aims of the ANC "in their move to destabilise the economy" by feeding workers on strike He/she named employees of three parastatal, or former parastatal, corporations as recipients of this aid

OH's director, Mrs Ina Perlman, said the organisation did not feed strikers wittingly She said OH was concerned with effects, not causes — DDC

By Therese Anders,
Highveld Bureau

You can almost feel the depressed spirit of Sekhukhuneland, the forgotten corner of Lebowa, where reports of a national economic upswing ring hollow to the hungry and unemployed

In this destitute homeland region

● Many children are driven to school by hunger — 80 000 primary school children are being fed daily by Operation Hunger

● About three quarters of the men are thought to be unemployed

● In many families, the only income earners are the elderly, who receive state pensions

● Many thousands of eligible people are without pensions because the Lebowa government has not had funds for new pensions since 1984

With no industry, and no nearby towns to provide jobs, the impoverished people of Sekhukhuneland face a bleak future

The Lebowa House of Representatives MP for the Schoonoord area, Mr Joe Seopela, said hunger was a part of everyday life for many people in his area "And where there is hunger, there is death"

The infant mortality rate is known to be shockingly high in Sekhukhuneland, but The Star was unable to get official figures

Said Mr Seopela "Without the assistance of Operation Hunger at our clinics and schools, we would be in a crisis"

Also part of everyday life is unemployment — many dejected Sekhukhuneland men have got used to being out of work, and some have given up hope of ever being employed again

There is no work to be had in the area, and no money — often no energy — to travel to urban areas in search of employment

"Despite the so-called improvement in South Africa's economy, unemployment is increasing, not lessening," said Mr Seopela

LABOUR NEEDS

According to him, another 6 000 retrenched men have returned to Sekhukhuneland in the past year from the industries on the Reef and the mines

And many more are expected Large numbers of the region's men have traditionally worked at the Witbank coalfields

However, the coal in-

dustry is in a downward spiral and already an estimated 3 000 miners have been paid off A recent report said one in 10 colliery workers would lose his job before the end of the year

A long-deserted Teba (Chamber of Mines recruiting organisation) office near Schoonoord is mute testimony to current mining labour needs

Anglo American's Sekhukhuneland colliery recruiting office is still open, but no unskilled men have been taken on there since August

A new platinum mine being developed just outside Lebowa in the Steelpoort area has crowds of

workseekers at its gates almost round the clock.

Leading local businessman Mr Isaac Sekhukhune says that until recently white farmers used to drive into the homeland in large trucks to recruit temporary labourers Although they paid appallingly low wages, at least it was work for large numbers

Those days are gone, says Mr Sekhukhune He can't remember when he last saw anyone recruiting

Mr Sekhukhune said many local shops had closed, and those left had almost no stock

He himself has closed his once-thriving building

supplies business because of lack of demand

As an executive member of the Sekhukhuneland Chamber of Commerce, Mr Sekhukhune estimated that trade in the area had dropped by 65 percent in the past two years

WIDE MISERY

"With so many people out of work, there is just no money around anymore," he said

It is easy to be misled about the true extent of the misery The smiling, welcoming faces of children at Sekhukhuneland schools mask hunger and despair

However, as Mr Sek-

hukhune put it "If these children were to sing for you, their sad voices would surely tell the tale"

A headmaster at one of the region's most successful school, Semashego Higher Primary, said a recent check of his register showed that three-quarters of his 600 pupils came from homes where no one worked

According to Mr Seopela, many Sekhukhuneland children do not attend school at all because there is no money for fees or uniforms

For those who are lucky enough to get to primary school, there are not only lessons to look forward

to, but a cup of Operation Hunger soup

Apart from school feeding schemes, Operation Hunger is providing family feeding — mealie meal and soup — for 7 000 people in the region The answer to all this hopelessness, says Mr Seopela, is the creation of industries and factories in the area

DISASTER

"Something has to be done because the situation is getting worse We have had little rain since Christmas, and people have not been able to plough

"Sekhukhuneland is facing disaster"

Hungry for food as well as education, these two pupils mirror the plight of Sekhukhuneland's 80 000 children fed by Operation Hunger.

Star 5/2/88

In a corner of Lebowa hunger is a way of life

241



Mr Philemon Mashegoane, father of seven children, passes a long, empty day under a tree. He has been unemployed since 1982.

Star 5/2/88

241

D | D | 6/2/88 (241)

Red Cross to tour Border

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A prominent figure in the international Red Cross Society will tour the poverty-stricken rural areas of the Border region next week as a guest of the local branch of the organisation

The head of the Africa desk of the British Red Cross Society, Mr Oscar Davis, will report to his government on the funding of aid programmes in South Africa

He is scheduled to spend three days inspecting existing Red Cross schemes in the area, as well as meeting community leaders and voluntary workers

The regional director of the Border Red Cross Society, Mr Algy Johnson, said Mr Davis would be introduced to groups of people "living in abject poverty", and

shown examples of what had been done to alleviate their plight

He said more than R250 000 was needed to fund 11 projects that had been started in the Border region, but would not survive without financial assistance

"On Thursday we will visit the Duncan Village community centre, which is under construction at the moment using funds provided through the British Red Cross Society, and later the Needs Camp on the Mount Coke road, where Mr Davis will meet the people who are staying there"

Mr Johnson said the group would tour the Mooiplaas and Kwelera districts over the following two days, and an "indaba" would be held so that Mr Davis could hear the grievances of the people

Op Hunger probes ^{9/2/58} bogus fund-raisers ^{Star} (241)

Operation Hunger has appointed community development workers to investigate reports that bogus collectors are going around Soweto purportedly raising funds for the organisation

"We regard this matter in a serious light and are very grateful to township residents for reporting it to us. Apparently the bogus collectors were using a letter, and not Operation Hunger's letterhead with a fund-raising number on it," said an Operation Hunger spokesman.

Residents reported that there were bogus collectors in Kumalo Street, Orlando West last Thursday and Friday.

Members of the public were asked to be careful when making donations.

"Any collector from Operation Hunger must possess an Operation Hunger tin and a fund-raising certificate issued by Operation Hunger."

CAPE TIMES 12/2/88

A crime against humanity'

24

Political Staff

THE Group Areas Act was a crime against humanity but National Party MPs had not even defended it during this week's No-Confidence Debate, Mr Jan van Gend, the PFP MP for Groote Schuur, said yesterday.

"What is remarkable during this debate is that the National Party has deliberately chosen not to respond to our very specific citation of the crimes they have committed over maintaining white domination

"If anyone tells me the the Group Areas Act is not a crime, he must explain it to me," Mr Van Gend said.

Challenged on a point of order, he explained that he was not talking about criminal offences but crimes against humanity.

Average South Africans were today poorer, unhappier, less secure and were certainly more hated by the rest of the world as a result of 40 years of Nationalist Party rule.

The NP had promoted white privilege at the expense of other groups.

"Human nature being what it is the majority of white voters took the short term view of supporting the party that offered them the largest slice of the cake."

Boost for Operation Hunger

By HAPPY ZONDI

ONE of South Africa's youngest food companies, Fedfood, recently donated about 70 tons of food worth more than R50 000 to Operation Hunger.

This is the third successive year the company has donated such a large amount of its products to Operation Hunger.

The feeding organisation fears the Natal floods could add 150 000 people to its feeding list.

The co-ordinator of the group's Business' Action Committee, Ted Oxlee, said Fedfood had contributed immeasurably to Operation Hunger's feeding scheme.

Managing Director of Fedfood, JC du Toit, said the company would, through its expertise, endeavour to assist in fighting starvation in Southern Africa.



The broad smiles of Precious Sipiwe (left) and Innocentia Gamede reflect their delight as Fedfood's Willie Mayeza hands over a sample of his company's large donation of food to Operation Hunger.

14/2/88 E/Press (241)

Compassion comes in a soup kitchen

The Daily Bread Soup Kitchen in East London feeds between 180 and 270 hungry people a day

For most, especially the "bush children", it's their only meal of the day, says co-ordinator Mrs Ria Stanton, whose idea it was to start the project which opened on October 19 last year

For that reason, when the people come for seconds, and sometimes third helpings, she tells the volunteers who help out to give them all they want

"You can't turn a hungry person away," she says

On a Monday, Mrs Stanton says, the people are "absolutely starved and you know they haven't had food since Friday"

The meal comprises a mugful of nutritious soup and bread or rolls

Mrs Stanton says the inter-denominational project, which operates out of a makeshift kitchen at the side of the St Saviour's Anglican Church Hall in St Peter's Road, could cope with 400 people a day, but any more than that and other arrangements would have to be made

The meal is served from Monday to Friday between 2 pm and 3 pm and tickets are handed to the people by the church gardener who knows who is working and who is not

Mrs Stanton says she has tried to speak to the people but gets little response "The people who come here are stripped of all dignity," she says

One man told a volunteer worker that he had been out of work for 11 years He said he didn't know how he had survived

On one occasion, Mrs Stanton says, she tried to hand out clothes, but she laughs ruefully, "It nearly caused a riot"

Now if she sees someone who really needs clothes she takes them to her Vincent home, gives them the clothes there and then brings them back to town

She knows most of the street children by name and she also knows their backgrounds

A grandmother who has two grown up daughters Mrs Stanton gave up her job as a clerk to devote herself to the

"Only a handful of people realise what's going on," she said

Another volunteer, kitchen, and is clearly a woman who makes it her business to find out about and then address people's problems in a practical way

For her it is not a case of charity, it is an expression of her Christian love and compassion for her fellow man

Most who come to the kitchen are either unemployed, bush dwellers or street children, she says

The kitchen is staffed by about 36 "caring people" from various churches

One volunteer, Mrs Maureen Robson, said it was terrible that in a city the size of East London, more people couldn't come and help

There are also another 10 who collect day old bread donated by a local supermarket

When there is no bread left over, they buy from a bakery for 20c a loaf Each loaf feeds about six people

Soup powder is supplied by Operation Hunger and they also make use of food donations such as noodles which is added to the soup

Twenty-two year old Miss Namhla Mshizana from Mdantsane, comes in at about 11.30 am to make the soup After cleaning up, she leaves at 4 pm

She joined the group after seeing a newspaper article about the street children She went along to see the director of Malcomess House Children's Home, Mrs Selma Wastell, and told her she wanted to help because in her own words she was "very worried" about them

Mrs Wastell told her the Rev Ed Gates from St Saviour's was also involved and that was how she met Mrs Stanton

Then some time ago she saw an article in the Daily Dispatch which chronicled the plight of

the bush dwellers at the municipal rubbish dump

"I went to the Rev Paul Welsh at the Trinity Methodist church and he was very encouraging" Mrs Stanton is the chairman of the Social Concerns Commission at the church Mr Welsh arranged meetings with Operation Hunger and Hungere-her

He also wrote to all the city churches to see if they would help out and in the interim Mr Gates — whom Mrs Stanton describes as first class — "he gets things moving" — phoned her and she told him they were looking for a place for the soup kitchen

"He said he had the ideal place," Mrs Stanton recalls

Mr Gates and Mr

Welsh then arranged the meeting with the churches

To date, mostly central churches are involved but the Dutch Reformed church in Cambridge has also taken a keen interest

The kitchen started off with a donation of R500 from Beacon Bay Round Table but a lot of their funds have come from churches who gave their Carol and Christmas service collections

They have also had a lot of help from St Anne's Convent and the Dominican Sisters

Mrs Stanton also mentions the help given by the project's secretary, retired Clarendon High School teacher Miss Betty Chew Mrs Carol Kirk who draws up the rosters and the treasurer Mr Keith Vaughan and his wife

Dedicated and sincere, Mrs Stanton is the last to take credit for the project and emphasises the role others have played "People have been wonderful," she says

Expenses usually run only to gas bills and cleaning materials The

soup is served in old yoghurt cups which are faithfully returned

"We tried giving the people the cups to bring back daily but the street children had nowhere to keep them and we found they were hiding them under the bushes in the church grounds," Mrs Stanton says

Her husband, Ken, she says, is very supportive and is just as involved as she is In fact, once he retires from a local textile factory where he is paymaster, he wants to help full-time

Mrs Stanton says they have been approached to open another kitchen for the children of Milner Estate, but this was not feasible at the moment, she adds It will be the next big project they will look at

"If the Lord calls you, you must make yourself available," she says simply

A soup kitchen for about 200 people whose cases are being investigated by the Rev Siphiso Songesi at the Methodist Church in Duncan Village, was started about three months before the Daily Bread kitchen

Sister Theresilla, Mrs Ruth McJannet and Mrs Ria Stanton in the soup kitchen at St Saviour's church

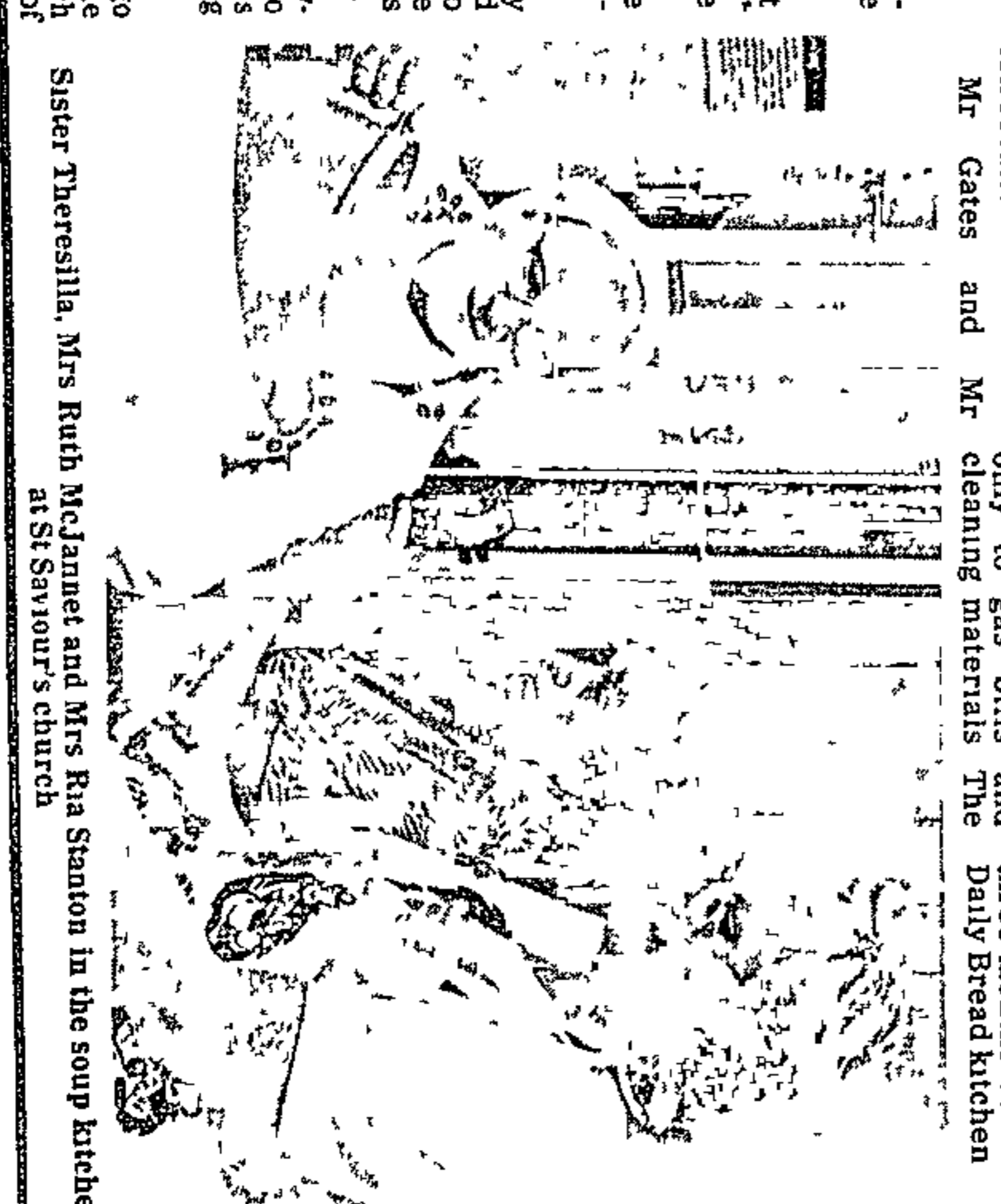
Sister Theresilla, Mrs Ruth McJannet and Mrs Ria Stanton in the soup kitchen at St Saviour's church



Part of the large daily crowd waiting for their meal from the soup kitchen



Namhla Mshizana "she does all the hard work"



Sister Theresilla, Mrs Ruth McJannet and Mrs Ria Stanton in the soup kitchen at St Saviour's church



SOUP'S UP! ... Feeding time at the Vukakanye Creche at Mbekweni. Mrs Emily Cwati (centre) ladles out the soup to eager, young hands while Mrs Roselle Frasca, Operation Hunger's regional director, brings in the bread. Mrs Nellie Johnsson is in the background on the right

Picture ANNE LAING

Starving among the vineyards

By DIANE CASSERE

IN the middle of the lush Paarl Valley and surrounded by vineyards and affluence is a township where children are starving and many have had kwashiorkor

This is Mbekweni, adjoining the historic, pretty town where the houses are painted gleaming white, the "Pearl" mountain glistens after a winter rain and a towering monument has been raised to a language

Of Mbekweni, the regional director of Operation Hunger for the Western Cape, Mrs Roselle Frasca, says "It is the worst township situation I have seen in terms of the children"

Reduced to tears

When she went there for the first time last year with her assistant, Mr Stef Snel, they were both virtually reduced to tears. The children had sores, stick legs, deformed limbs, runny noses, all the symptoms of undernourishment and underdevelopment

When a press party visited there yesterday, the children still looked thin and bedraggled, but they were no longer seriously undernourished and are now receiving their minimum quota of protein to enable them to at least try to reach their maximum potential as adults

The plight of the people in Mbekweni was recognized in 1982 by a German woman, Mrs Katie Schneider, who had settled with her husband in Paarl

Without the support or assistance of anyone, she went into Mbekweni and met an equally remarkable woman there, Mrs Nellie Johnsson, a cross between a children's Florence Nightingale and the Pied Piper

Both women are members of the Metho-



IT'S HERE! ... When the mothers responsible for the cooking bring out the bucket of Operation Hunger soup, word spreads fast and the kids come from everywhere with their mugs and cups, or tins and yoghurt containers

Picture ANNE LAING

dist Church and have a strong faith and conviction in what they are doing for the children. Katie found what food, donations and help she could (many contributions coming from her native Germany) and Nellie established the creche and distributed the food

Operation Hunger responds to community request and does not go into an area unless invited. As Roselle says, "We are

reversing out of the old hand-out system and teaching people self-help"

Only the soup is provided, and in other parts of the country where conditions are even worse, "pap". It is then up to the community to prepare and distribute the food

Last year, Katie and Nellie appealed to Operation Hunger and feeding schemes were set up at the creche and among the mothers. Because the organization now provides the life-giving barley and soya soup (made specially for Operation Hunger), Katie is able to — literally — put jam on the children's bread

Weaving workshop

The embryo of a self-help scheme for the women, a weaving workshop under the auspices of the pastor of the Lutheran Church, Pastor M Lohde, has been established. When the pastor returns to Germany in a year or so, the ideal will be for the project to move into Mbekweni, and Operation Hunger will help find a market for their crafts

Operation Hunger feeds 1 000 027 people daily at a cost of about 6c each. When the public sees the "glitz" and the broo-ha-ha of its Goldrush Competition, very little is understood about where the millions of rands raised by "giving away" R1 million goes

In the Western Cape, an apparently affluent area, 30 000 people are receiving soup daily. Operation Hunger needs to raise R23 million this year to meet its obligations, R10 million of which should come from the Goldrush competitions. Without that money, townships like Mbekweni would sink back into despair and total starvation

No-hope township

Where the battle to feed the children is being fought

By REHANA ROSSOUW, Staff Reporter

"TOWNSHIP of no hope" is how the workers of Operation Hunger describe Mbekweni township near Paarl, where malnutrition is rife and unemployment endemic

Mrs Roselle Frasca, regional director of Operation Hunger, said "Mbekweni is one of the worst areas in the Western Cape as far as the condition of children is concerned"

"There is virtually no work in the area and what there is is mostly seasonal and generally pays atrocious wages"

"I've worked in townships throughout the Western Cape and have never seen poverty as bad as it is here"

Operation Hunger started supporting feeding schemes in Mbekweni in August 1987, after an appeal from a Methodist church worker, Mrs Katie Schneider, who had been running soup kitchens there since 1982

"The first time I saw Mbekweni I realised it was a township in extreme need," said Mrs Schneider

"I met a wonderful woman, Mrs Nelhe Johnson, who supervised a creche in the area. One day she said they needed a soup kitchen and within a few days we had one operating"

"We managed to get money from the church and vegetables and bread from shopkeepers"

"Initially the soup kitchen was meant only for the children, but with spiralling unemployment, everybody started coming"

"Soup kombi"

Mrs Schneider bought soup from the Peninsula School Feeding Association but when the price rose to R40 a bag, she approached Operation Hunger

Since then, Operation Hunger has been supplying large quantities of soup powder every week

Mrs Schneider uses her blue kombi to deliver the soup and bread. It has been nicknamed the "soup kombi" by the township children

The first stop for the morning is Mrs Johnson's Vukukanye Creche, where soup and bread are unloaded. Mrs Johnson feeds more than 100 children daily

She said "The numbers vary every day. Sometimes we only have 60 children and sometimes as many as 140. The mothers know the children get fed here, so they keep sending them"

Only 40 of the parents can afford to pay the creche fees of R250 a week. The rest attend free of charge

Mrs Johnson said "If it wasn't for Operation Hunger and their soup, we would have had to close down long ago. The fees were R5 a week before we got the soup from them"

The kombi moved to a section of the township named Silvertown — iron shacks which gleam in the midday sun

A group of mothers in Silvertown started a soup kitchen which operates three times a week

The kombi turned into the middle of Silvertown and hundreds of children suddenly emerged from the dismal shacks and sprinted towards the vehicle waving enamel cups in the air

Mrs Schneider said "Rain or shine the children come. They know when they see the kombi that they'll soon get soup"

Mrs Frasca said "The political situation in Mbekweni complicates our work. There is strong Azapo and United Democratic Front support in the township with the majority of the residents caught in the middle"



Pictures LEON MULLER, The Argus

FEEDING THE POOR: Children at the Vukukanye creche in Mbekweni gather around the soup bucket while Mrs Emily Cwati ladles. Mrs Roselle Frasca, centre, regional director of Operation Hunger, is determined to eradicate malnutrition in the township



EAGER HELPERS: Youngsters stagger under the load of 25kg bags of soup powder.



DAILY BREAD: Children line up patiently



SOUP'S UP: Toddlers from Silvertown, Mbekweni, race along the street to be first in line for the soup. Operation Hunger started supporting feeding schemes in Mbekweni in August 1987.

Grassroots

"It is a case of us trying to do our work in spite of it all."

"We are trying to persuade people that the need of the children overrides the political problems."

Operation Hunger works within existing grassroots structures. Workers wait until they are invited into an area before assessing the problem and ascertaining whether they can help.

Mrs Frasca said Operation Hunger's work in Paarl did not consist only of feeding children.

"We have been a ray of light in an area of no hope. The mothers running the soup kitchen have gained stature in the community. They have learnt not to relate everything to money or handouts."

"What they are doing is for the good of the children, a very difficult concept for them to grasp when all their lives they have had to struggle for money."

● Operation Hunger is plagued with financial problems. The organisation is committed to feeding more than one million people daily, at a cost of six cents a child to provide minimum nutritional requirements.

"This year we will need R22 million if we intend to keep up with the work we do. The Gold Rush is our major fundraiser, with the last two raising a total of R8 million," said Mrs Frasca.

ARGUIS
24/2/88
241

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241

CITY/INTERNATIONAL

The fight for survival A place of poverty and suffering . . .

By REHANA ROSSOUW,
Staff Reporter

THE "pearl of the Cape", the pretty Boland town of Paarl, hides a flaw few white residents have seen — a township where poverty and suffering abounds

A few kilometres out of town, past the bustling Main Road lined with green oaks, past the industrial area, near the stench of the sewerage works lies the township of Mbekweni

It is one of the oldest townships in the Cape, constructed soon after the National Party victory in 1948

Official figures in 1981 showed there were 14 000 black people in Paarl, with 700 Mbekweni residents on the official waiting list for houses

Mbekweni has a history of political turbulence, dating back more than 25 years

In the early hours of November 22 1962, about 250 Mbekweni men, members of Pogo, the military wing of the banned Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), marched on Paarl to attack the police station and attempt to free jailed Pogo prisoners

Police, warned by a bus driver who saw the marchers, foiled their plan in a bloody battle which claimed seven lives

Several violent incidents happened after the extension of the state of emergency to the Western Cape in October 1985 when tensions were already high because residents feared the township would be cleared and people moved to Khayelitsha

It was exacerbated by enmity be-

built in 1848 are still there, but the dismal houses now cram in up to four families each

"To understand why there is always so much fighting in Mbekweni, you only have to look at conditions here," said Mrs Thembele Magoba, who lives with her husband and four children in one room in the single quarters

"We are not fighting because we enjoy it. All we want are decent houses and decent jobs"

Unemployment

Unemployment is rife. The men do manual labour on farms and women trek to town every day to work in white homes

"My husband came to Paarl in 1976 and worked in a canning factory. After 10 years, he was given permission to bring his family here, so my children and I joined him from Transkei," said Mrs Magoba

The family has lived in the single quarters since. In 1979, Mr Magoba lost his job and they have been existing on money earned from odd-jobs ever since

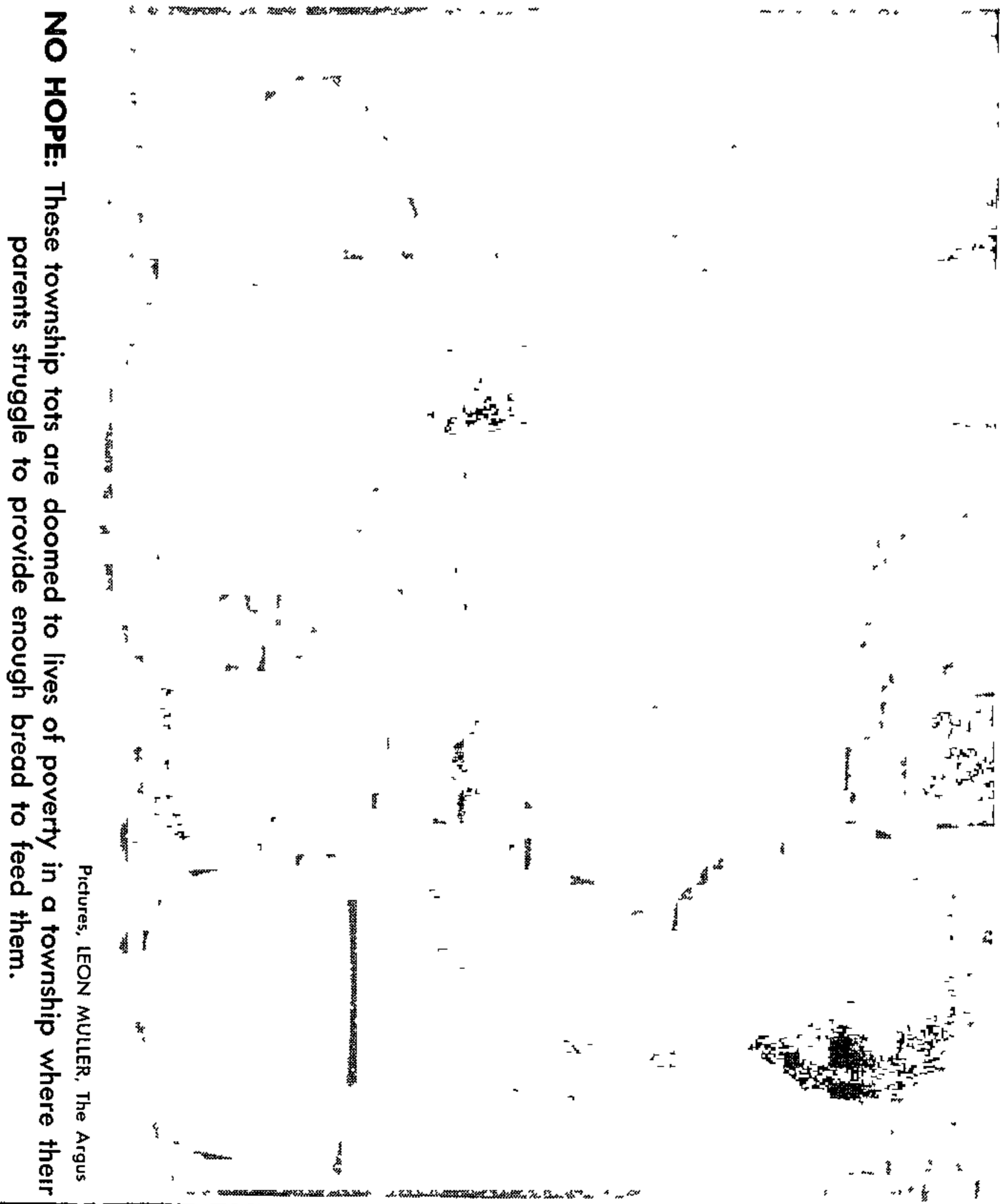
"I work in a white home twice a week, as a char," said Mrs Magoba

"My madam pays me R16 a day. She has never been to Mbekweni, so I don't think she knows how difficult it is for us to survive on so little money"

Month in detention

"Housing is our major problem," says James Moeshoeshe, a Mbekweni "comrade" recently released from a month in detention

"Some people have been living in



NO HOPE: These township tots are doomed to lives of poverty in a township where their parents struggle to provide enough bread to feed them.

Pictures, LEON MULLER, The Argus

ARGUS
25/2/88
241

between the two major political forces
— supporters of the UDF and of
Azapo

Necklace murders

Official police unrest statistics recount several necklace murders in the township since 1985, when retaliatory attacks occurred between the warring groups. Several houses were petrol bombed and hundreds of residents were detained.

Today, a lone Casspir stands guard at the entrance of the township where the tarred road becomes a gravel dustbowl.

The first few houses in the township are reasonably attractive, with a few upgraded with extra rooms.

Further in, the attractiveness wanes. Dirty children play in the streets, many of them naked.

Mothers huddle round the taps, washing clothing or collecting water in buckets to carry home.

The original single-sex quarters

these cramped quarters for 15 years"

Residents of Mbekweni have refused to pay rent for more than two years.

"There are some who pay rent, but the majority don't," said Mr Moeshoeshoe. "We feel we can't pay the Administration for living in houses which are only slightly better than dog kennels."

Mr Moeshoeshoe said most of the men worked on vineyards during grape harvesting.

"Every morning more than 20 lorries from nearby farms park on the road to pick up casual workers. Sometimes more than 300 men are waiting but the farmers only need 50 to work on that day."

"The men are paid between R6 and R12 a week."

On the border of the township on the way out, stands an advertising board erected by a construction company with the legend "Build your dream home in Mbekweni."

Focus on food and famine

Star 1/3/88

(241)

Leading protagonists of the international controversy over agricultural surpluses, and food shortages, will attend a pioneering World Food Conference in Brussels in April.

The two-day conference is a private initiative of the European Parliament president, Lord Plumb. It will be the first attempt at high level to address the man in the street's unanswerable question: how can there be, at the same time, food mountains in Europe and America and famines in Africa?

The aim is to produce a communique which will offer practical ideas on curbing unwanted food surpluses in the northern hemisphere and fostering increased agricultural output in the Third World. The 150 invited delegates will also examine the link between the two: how to prevent food surpluses in the developed world from being dumped in international and Third World markets, so discouraging local producers.

In an interview, Lord Plumb stressed that his conference would not be a negotiating session. The idea was to enable senior politicians and officials from international organisations to examine the agricultural and food crises away from the pressure of the negotiating table. He hoped the communique would offer a "clear lead" to governments on how the twin crises could be resolved.

The Brussels meeting will also formally announce the creation of a "world food policy unit" of about 30 experts from the Third World and the Western and Eastern blocs, to continue the work of the conference.

Lord Plumb, former president of Britain's National Farmers' Union, said he had organised the meeting because "I was growing increasingly frustrated with public criticisms of European farm policy and our response to food shortages."

"I suppose I got the idea when Bob Geldof came to Strasbourg, pointed at the members, and at me in particular, and said, 'Is that all that you politicians can do — talk?'" — *Independent News Service*

Soraya has found key to Paradise

By Winnie Graham

Mrs Soraya Hassim's life was changed when a black woman, desperate for food for her children, asked if she could do her washing.

The incident took place 22 years ago when Mrs Martha Lomatse knocked at the door of the Indian housewife's home

She had walked from Orlando to Fordsburg looking for a job and had had no success. Touched by her plight, Mrs Hassim took her in, prepared a meal for her and bought groceries for her family.

Today Mrs Hassim of the Islamic Relief Fund is totally dedicated to feeding the poor. She has built up a network of sponsors who ensure that 16 000 children and old people get at least one meal a day.

Her mission started the day Mrs Lomatse walked into her house.

"I couldn't give her a job because I already had

two women helping with the housework," Mrs Hassim recalled.

"Our religion tells us plainly that the key to Paradise is love of the poor. I had to do something about the hungry."

Most of Mrs Hassim's donations come from the Muslim community, many of whom give her "bread money". She provides needy schoolchildren and old people on the Reef with bread and high protein meals.

Help does not end with food. Mrs Hassim and her friends have started a number of self-help schemes to help generate income among the poor.

They have taught groups of women to knit and sew, and are finding markets for the garments they make.

She says black women, no matter how unskilled, are highly motivated and keen to learn a craft.

Some have learned to knit caps and jerseys, some are making aprons, peg bags, toilet bags, and clothes.

Poor Indian women are generating an income making samosas and curry balls

"I have problems helping needy coloured women," Mrs Hassim added. "A number have been working in factories and now there is no longer work for them. I have been trying to involve them in projects at home. However, they are very demotivated.

"I am at my wits end trying to think of ways of getting my groups interested in self-help projects. Their children are starving. Can anyone advise me?"

Mrs Hassim has also helped families in the townships to start "patch" gardens, providing spinach and tomato

seeds

Apart from looking after the poor on the Reef, Mrs Hassim and the Muslim community collected groceries, blankets and clothes valued at R800 000 for the victims of the Natal floods last year

Now she is once again collecting—for the flood victims of the Free State and northern Cape. As soon as she has enough, she will be off to distribute the goods.

Helping the needy has become a lifestyle. Her husband and children long ago accepted that Mrs Hassim, the "Mother Soraya of the Reef", is committed to helping the poor. Mrs Lomatse unwittingly ensured that years ago.

Starbridge was launched to help close the gap between the races. If you have ideas on how to improve communications or build bridges, write to Starbridge, Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000



Feeding the poor from the boat of a car... Mrs Soraya Hassim gives an unemployed man at the Oriental Plaza something to eat.

CAP TALKS 18/3/88

Food tax

to return in form of VAT

FOOD would be fully taxed again when the new invoice-based Value Added Tax system was implemented, the Director General of the Department of Finance, Dr Chris Stals, confirmed yesterday.

Speaking at a press briefing on the Margo Commission recommendations that have been accepted by the government, Dr Stals said the re-introduction of tax on food was expected to increase the tax base by "up to R17 or R18 billion".

However, the government accepted the condition that low-income earners should be compensated, and had commissioned the Bureau for Market Research to report on the implications of subsidisation within the next four months.

He ruled out a system of food stamps because of the huge administrative burden and said although the government's bread subsidy system was one of the most effective, the problem was that it benefited everybody, and not specifically those with low incomes. — Sapa

Hungry line up for food Soup relief for Cathcart's poor

by DAVE MARRS

EAST LONDON — More than 850 residents of the Cathcart township were fed on the first day of a soup kitchen sponsored by Operation Hunger this week

The Operation Hunger regional director, Mrs Linda Murray, said the Cathcart Residents' Association (Cara) had approached her to provide soup as a result of the high level of unemployment in the area

She said she had been "appalled to see the state of some of the children due to malnutrition"

"I just hope that the soup that is being provided will make a difference. Some of the children were showing typical symptoms of malnourishment, including reddish-coloured and thinning hair"

A Cara spokesman, Mr Kenneth Sigidi, said although many of the 10 000 residents of the poorly-served township were qualified in a profession, there were no jobs available in Cathcart and people were desperately poor

Old and disabled people had no source of income and were forced to wear tattered clothing and borrow blankets to keep warm at night

"Only 350 people living in Cathcart have work, while experienced teachers, nurses and mechanics are unemployed," he said

Many of them had been waiting for over a year for their unemployment insurance cards in order to receive compensation, while others had given up in disgust

Mr Sigidi added that residents had requested that Operation Hunger introduce its self-help schemes and provide seed for home gardens

The schemes include beadwork, knitting, brick making, fence making and sewing, and products are sold to provide a limited income

Mrs Murray said her organisation hoped to work closely with the Cathcart community, as well as continuing its feeding schemes in Cathcart schools, where more than 1 000 children were fed daily

Mr Sigidi appealed to businessmen and authorities in Cathcart to make available any covered premises that could be used in the self-help schemes

● Allegations of indirect pressure being applied on Cathcart's "Old Township" residents to move to the new Katikati village further out of town, have been renewed after several families, whose homes were damaged during recent heavy rains, were housed in tents by the local authority

Residents say they were promised homes in the new township if they



MRS MURRAY . appalling

left their leaking mud houses, but have not had any response from the town committee to requests for new housing

A spokesman for the Katikati town committee could not be contacted for comment yesterday although the committee has consistently denied that residents are being forced to move

The Supreme Court in Grahams-town recently ordered the Katikati town committee to re-erect the home of an elderly woman who was left homeless when her house was demolished

The order came after an urgent application, brought by Mrs Eunice Nomakula Pupa against the committee, was upheld by the judge

Other residents have accused the town committee of withdrawing virtually all services to the old township and preventing any further development there, in an attempt to force people to move without having to evict them

They say despite the superficial attraction of Katikati, there are good reasons why people do not wish to move

These include the close and supportive spirit within the old community that would be destroyed if they had to move, the price of houses in Katikati being higher than they can afford, the distance of the new township from the commercial centre and the lack of churches or clinic facilities in the new town

Mr Sigidi said Cara did not bar the way of those residents who wanted to go to the new township, but was against people being "forced to destroy what they built years ago and having to start afresh at a cost they cannot afford"

It's God's Will I Work in SA, says Mother Teresa

Mother Teresa, the nun who won the Nobel Peace Prize for her work among the poor in India, says it is God's will that she should come to South Africa to work among the destitute here.

In a telephone interview with The Saturday Star yesterday, she confirmed she was coming later this year to "open a house" probably in the Winterveld, north-west of Pretoria.

"I will be bringing my own girls — probably four nuns of mixed races," she said from Calcutta. "I have still to decide."

Asked if she knew the conditions under which the people of the Winterveld lived, she said "I don't know. I have never been there, but if it is God's will that I come to South Africa, I will

see for myself what has to be done."

Asked if she thought she would influence South African politics, Mother Teresa said she knew little about them. "I am not concerned with politics. I am a missionary," she said.

She ended the interview with the words "Happy Easter to you all God bless you."

South African nuns believe Mother Teresa, who has started more than 50 schools, orphanages and homes for the poor in India and elsewhere, will focus world attention on the Winterveld when she comes to South Africa.

Sisters from various congregations already in the area have welcomed the news that Mother Teresa plans to start a convent there. One sister said "There are more than 500 000 de-

Star 2/4/88
WINNIE GRAHAM

sparately poor people here. There can never be too many helping hands."

She believes, however, that Mother Teresa's presence will benefit the community most for the publicity it will bring the Winterveld — and publicity is needed to raise funds to build hospitals, clinics and schools so lacking in the area.

Mother Teresa, born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu in Skopje, now in Yugoslavia, on August 27, 1910, joined the sisters of Loreto in 1928. She worked in Ireland and India before starting her own "Missionaries of Charity" in 1950. In the past 38 years she has founded schools and orphanages round the

world, including a house for the dying destitute and a leper colony.

She will find conditions among the poor of the Winterveld as challenging as any. Most of the people there squat in shanties made of corrugated iron, cardboard or hardboard.

It is the one place where, nuns say, no one ever bothered to ask for "passes" or "permits." The dispossessed erected homes for themselves on the flat plains.

Facilities are virtually nonexistent, with water a major problem. Residents buy water by the bucket or barrel from the few lucky enough to have a borehole.

There are no proper shops in the Winterveld, but groups of enterprising people have set up stalls to sell fruit,

vegetables and chickens. Meat and groceries are available at a price.

Sister Immaculata, one of the Sisters of Mercy working in the area, says unemployment is rife.

"Many people came here after Lady Selborne in Pretoria was declared a white group area," she added. "Others looking for work in nearby cities come in search of a place to stay."

There are few schools in the Winterveld.

Nuns doing missionary work in the area provide virtually the only medical aid at the few clinics. "Disease is rife," Sister Immaculata added.

In an attempt to improve community health, the sisters run courses in home nursing and first aid



NO POLITICS: "I'm a missionary," says Mother Teresa.

R809-a-month 'living wage' deduced after survey

241

W/L ARGUS 2/14/88

UNION demands for a "living wage" aren't going to disappear simply because the Government has its own ideas about how the economy should be restructured and is urging pay restraints.

But the question of just what is a living wage is one with profound economic and moral dimensions. It's also riddled with variables, not the least of which is that perceptions of a good wage depend a lot on how much a worker is getting paid at present.

For someone earning R280 a month, a wage of R600 sounds like something worthwhile. For another earning R550 it doesn't sound so wonderful, but R900 wouldn't sound altogether unattainable,

while for the first worker it would seem like the promised land — something to dream about, but hardly worth contemplating seriously.

Given these differing perceptions, it's little wonder that there is some floundering round the "living wage" concept when it comes to negotiations.

But, with all the debate, one industrial relations consultancy has taken the bull firmly by the pointed bits and put a figure of R809 a month to it.

"This," says Stuart Pennington, a partner in I R Information Surveys, "is what's needed to support a modestly low standard of living for a black family of five." The estimate is based

on a recent survey of township living conditions undertaken by the consultancy in 1987 and published in *South African Township Manual*.

It allows for food, cleaning materials, personal hygiene, fuel, medical expenses, clothes, rent, schooling, transport, hire purchase instalments and discretionary expenditure.

According to Pennington, much of the confusion attendant upon wage negotiations happens because many employers have no real idea (as opposed to farcical misconceptions) of what conditions are like in the areas where their employees live.

And, lacking this, few are able to make informed decisions about their employees' cir-

cumstances and find themselves at a disadvantage at the bargaining table.

He stresses that "while the survey arrives at a suggested wage level of R809, it in no way attempts to moralise and tell employers what they should pay. It merely sets out what is required to sustain a modestly low level standard of living."

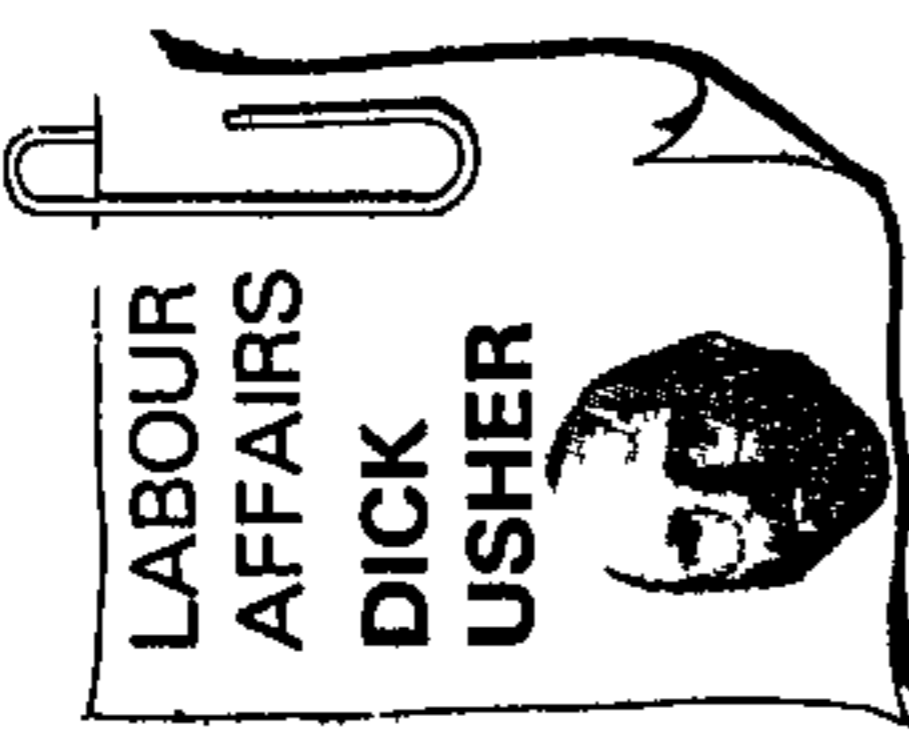
Importantly, though, it does make allowance for discretionary expenditure. He says this benefits society as a whole because disposable income enables people to participate in improving their standard of living.

It also benefits employers. "Many who are paying more than R800 a

month are experiencing greater productivity, less absenteeism, greater commitment to company objectives and greater co-operation when overtime and weekend work is called for," said Pennington.

The survey from which the R809 figure was derived covered 20 townships serving major industrial areas and included four Western Cape areas — Guguletu, Khayelitsha, Mitchell's Plain and At-

lantis. "For the first time employers have, in a readily available form, information on the number of houses and the number of people per household, facts and figures on schools, an idea on the amenities and medical services available as well as the

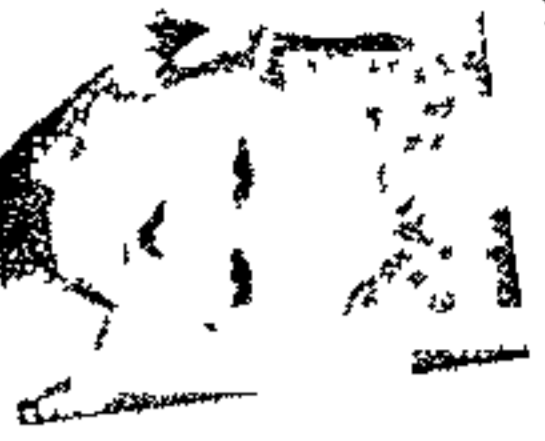


number of shops, post offices and police stations in each area," Pennington said.

"The aim of *Township Annual* is to provide a document which will assist employers at wage negotiations and in other situations to make sensitive and appropriate decisions — based on a fuller understanding of the circumstances facing workers outside the workplace."

Argus

Reporter
on the
Road . . .



by
ROBERT
HOUWING

Pictures: WILHELM KLEER, Weekend Argus

Seven per cent of the people in Bergsig own bicycles, four per cent own bakkies, three per cent cars and one per cent donkey carts. The remaining 85 per cent have no transport.

"White" Calitzdorp as seen from the town's poverty-stricken Bergsig township, where 85 per cent of the population have no transport.

PRISONERS OF POVERTY

THE "other" side of Calitzdorp, a sweltering town in the Little Karoo, is a community of pedestrians — prisoners of abject rural poverty with little likelihood of breaking their chains of demoralisation and despair.

This is Bergsig, the dusty, loosely planned and sub-economic "coloured" township (population 2 000) at the highest point of a gentle, relatively-ferocious valley. Nestled between the walls of the valley are the homes of white Calitzdorp.

A detailed survey of Calitzdorp's sadder face, by Dr Aubrey Redlinghns of the University of the Western Cape's Institute for Social Development, made a number of sobering findings.

85% pedestrians

One of the most startling was his discovery that the poverty level of Bergsig had led to the community's almost total immobilisation.

His publication *Calitzdorp: A Study of Rural Poverty* asserted that, because of the economic situation in the area, Calitzdorp had a "community of pedestrians".

Dr Redlinghns said the high percentage of unemployed highlighted Calitzdorp's economic plight.

He said the implications were that people increasingly would be forced to seek work outside Calitzdorp, although there were many restrictions in this respect.

Among these were the limited physical mobility of most of the residents, the general lack of education of economically-active people and their strong perception of housing problems outside Calitzdorp.

"This means that most residents will basically remain prisoners of rural poverty".

Dr Redlinghns also found that Bergsig was a relatively young community, with an average age of 24. This meant that pressure on existing social and other services would steadily increase.

The township has no senior secondary school and pupils who graduate from primary school are forced to commute to neighbouring towns.

Adult illiteracy is rife, the average education level is Standard 3 and a meagre percentage of adults can be described as professionals. Farm labour is the major source of employment and much of this is seasonal.

Dr Redlinghns's study also revealed that 20 per cent of households relied on river water, 15 per cent on well water and four per cent on periodic canal water.

Tap water, while constant at present, is sometimes described by residents as dirty and undrinkable.

Illnesses like chronic bronchitis, tuberculosis, rheumatism and kwashiorkor are common.

In a survey of fatalities, the UWC academic found that in a five-year period there had been deaths in 25 per cent of households. Twenty-nine people died in that time at an average age of 38.

Although Dr Redlinghns's study was undertaken in 1986, a recent visit to the township by Weekend Argus indicated that little has changed for the better for Calitzdorp's less-privileged residents.

Mr Willem Pokpas, headmaster of Bergsig's Excelsior Primary School — administered by the Ned Gerief Sendungkerk — was born in Calitzdorp.

In spite of his qualifications, which would enable him to seek a position at a secondary school in bigger centres like Cape Town, he feels that "there is still a lot to be done here".

Headmaster for 16 years and a teacher at the school for a further 11, he has put a lot of his own time and money into the institution he holds dear.

The school has 617 pupils, be-

tween Sub A and Standard 6, whose ages are between five and 17. Sponsoring and teachers' salaries are provided by the State, but the school still relies heavily on donations for its well-being.

"We cannot demand fees — even amounts like R1 a month or R5 a year are too much to ask here," says Mr Pokpas.

"If poorer parents can give us five or 10 cents on a Monday, we appreciate it".

According to the headmaster, the drop-out level once junior school has been completed is high.

Housing needs

"We try to encourage parents to send their children to Ladismith or Oudshoorn by bus to attend senior school.

"However, we understand parents' reluctance — it is a long journey to either town and it means leaving at about 6am.

"We are desperately in need of a senior school, but an even greater need here is housing".

Social problems related to the housing shortage and general poverty include alcoholism and child pregnancies.

"Last year there were seven pregnant girls in our school — the youngest was 14 and in Standard 2".

The Calitzdorp Community Project, initiated by concerned residents about four years ago, has started a creche for 80 toddlers with the help of funds from World Vision.

Inspired by members of Bergsig's NG Sendungkerk, it attempts to cater for needs which some residents claim are not properly addressed by the local management committee, an affiliate of the Calitzdorp municipality.

The Rev James Buys, rector of the Sendungkerk and an executive member of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), says the community project started after problems over access to the Calitzdorp mortuary by Bergsig residents.

"So, the project's first task was to build a small mortuary in Bergsig".

Mr Buys says the overall impoverishment of the township can best be gauged by studying a Carnegie report on Calitzdorp in 1983. It found that, once rent and service costs had been deducted, the average Bergsig

resident had about 90c a day for personal use — including food.

Mr Buys says "While a bus service has been instituted for coloured children to attend senior school in other towns, the local white high school has been advertised for pupils — its facilities are totally under-used".

"On the employment front, the tot system is still in use on farms".

One resident, who lives with eight others in a two-roomed house, told Weekend Argus she once worked on a farm for a weekly wage which was not enough to buy a pocket of potatoes.

"Another farmer who employed me reduced my wage from R12 to R9 over four years, but I did not complain — it was permanent work, not seasonal".

She summed it up simply: "Life is hard here".

There is little to laugh about for most of Bergsig's inhabitants who live in grinding poverty.

9/11/88 Weekend Argus 24

Willem Pokpas

On the employment front, the tot system is still in use on farms.

Another farmer who employed me reduced my wage from R12 to R9 over four years, but I did not complain — it was permanent work, not seasonal.



A University of the Western Cape academic's survey in 1986 found that 85 percent of Bergsig's residents did not have any transport. This family are lucky and form part of the estimated one percent who have donkey carts.

9/4/88 wkend Argus
241

smc 13/4/88

241

'More people going hungry'

Malnutrition in South Africa has reached alarming proportions, according to the 1987 report of the Department of National Health tabled in Parliament yesterday.

And the World Vision organisation says tens of thousands of homeless people are swelling the numbers of the starving.

The report appears to contradict a statement last year by President Botha that there were no starving people in South Africa.

It says surveys have shown that there are no large-scale cases of acute physical hunger, but that there are an alarming number of malnutrition cases.

A survey carried out in April and May last year among pre-school black children in Botshabelo in the Orange Free State found about 15,1 percent were underweight and 35,5 percent showed significant growth retardation.

Among children younger than three years, 16,8 percent were underweight and 40,5 percent showed retarded growth.

QUESTIONS

Executive director of World Vision, Mr John Allwood, said it was not good enough simply to feed people by handing over responsibility to other bodies. The question of why there are hungry or malnourished people had to be asked.

"This has come about because of the economic depression, forced removals and not giving the parents of the children the means to provide for their own families," he said.

While there are few deaths as a result of acute starvation in South Africa, hundreds of thousands of children have their life potential reduced through the effects of malnutrition, he says.

Funds are provided annually by local authorities for subsidising the buying of skimmed milk powder or a protein-vitamin-mineral mixture, says the report.

Local authorities are, however, finding it difficult to meet costs because of the rise in the number of children at risk.

Referring to the emergency food scheme which originated in 1985, the report says it was not meant to be permanent.

About 95 000 black people were provided with emergency rations each month. — Sapa.

Political Staff

A NUTRITIONAL survey has found that more than a third of rural black children under the age of five were wasted, stunted or had low weight-for-age, the Department of National Health and Population Development reported yesterday

In its 1987 report tabled in Parliament, the department said the survey found that 1,8% of rural black children under the age of five were wasted, 24,5% were stunted and 8,4% had low weight-for-age

Most wasted children were found in the Free

CAPE TIMES 13/4/88
1/3 of black rural children stunted
241

State and Southern Transvaal, while in the OFS, Southern Transvaal and the Cape at least 28% were stunted

The survey was conducted under the auspices of the Regional Health Organization for Southern Africa (Rhosa)

The department also said a survey of pre-school children in Botshabelo in the Free

State found that 15,1% were underweight and 35,5% showed significant growth retardation

"Among children younger than 3 years, 16,8% were underweight and 40,5% showed retarded growth, which indicated that the nutritional status of this age group was lower than that of the older children."

Food for thought

241

D/D
19/4/88

"Every day a stream of individuals asking for food streams into the Operation Hunger office," says director of the East London branch of the organisation, Linda Murray

Since Operation Hunger feeds communities on a self-help basis rather than individual people, Linda is devising an alternative plan to help hungry individuals.

What she has in mind is a "food bank" whereby surplus food from supermarkets, is, with the help of service organisations, collected and conveyed to a central point for distribution to the needy.

People who are interested in participating in such a scheme are invited to a meeting at the East London library at 5.30 pm to night. —DDR

Gold Rush ⁽²⁴¹⁾ extended ^{22/4/88}

The deadline for the Sun International Operation Hunger Gold Rush IV ticket sales has been extended to Saturday June 11 by public demand, executive director Mrs Ina Perlman announced yesterday

She stressed sales had covered the total R1 166 000 prize money — with an estimated R3,5 million profit — and that the extension was to maximise the fund-raising opportunity

"This year we foresee an absolute disaster in terms of hunger and need. The economy may have improved but it has not filtered down to the unskilled people with minimal education whose jobs, tragically, are first to go in a recession," Mrs Perlman said

Operation Hunger initially estimated R22 million would be needed to fund its 284 self-help projects, feeding needs and administration costs this year

It was already clear these estimates were substantially less than the real need

● The draw to determine Gold Rush finalists will now take place at 1 pm on Tuesday July 5 at Sandton City and the finalists competition on Saturday July 9 at Sun City. Tickets will now be available from all Sun International hotel resorts.

Plan to
establish
food bank
for needy

241
EAST LONDON — A meeting here to try to establish a "food bank" for Operation Hunger was attended by 20 people interested in finding out more about the scheme.

The East London director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Linda Murray, said it had been decided to hold another meeting in about two weeks time with concerned members of the public, interested service organisations and churches, to decide when the scheme should operate

The "food bank" entails surplus food being collected at supermarkets and taken by service organisations to a central point for distribution to the needy. —
DDR

Help needed (24)

for hunger drive

Star 26/4/88
Operation Hunger is looking for people to help with its annual street collection on May 27 and 28 on the Rand.

Help is needed the day before to distribute boxes and on the two collection days people are needed to stand on street corners and to fetch boxes from depots.

Operation Hunger needs to feed 1,3 million people in the next year and to help establish 274 self-help projects.

mkus 27/4/88 (241)

R22-m needed for self-help plans and food

Staff Reporter

OPERATION Hunger needs R22-million to meet its feeding and self-help scheme commitments this year and most of the money will have to be found in South Africa, according to executive director Mrs Ina Perlman.

At the first annual meeting of the Western Cape branch of Operation Hunger in Wynberg last night, Mrs Perlman said 5 000 children died of malnutrition in South Africa every year and this winter would be "the cruellest yet"

According to a Government survey last year a third of black children were protein-deficient

Swept away

Mrs Perlman questioned the accuracy of national statistics, saying high clinic fees in homelands prevented many from seeking help.

Tuberculosis, the cause of which was "firmly rooted in hunger and poverty", was increasing.

She said unemployment was high "across the colour line", farm labourers had been laid off, the drought

in Lebowa continued and in Natal and Kwazulu homes and possessions had been swept away by floods and community projects had been destroyed

She said: "We've been told the economy has turned the corner, inflation is down and we're on the way up, but in the Operation Hunger constituency, everyone is at the bottom and they are the last to feel any upswing"

Feeding schemes

Western Cape director, Mrs Roselle Frasca said 35 000 children were being fed through 110 feeding schemes in the region and the organisation ran 10 development projects

Applications for feeding 5 000 more children awaited assessment

A major development project in Namaqualand, funded by the Anglo American-De Beers Chairman's Fund, involved working with farmers in the Steinkopf reserve, which was dry land, to improve skills, find water and help them to become financially viable.

Work was at an early stage but there was already encouraging community commitment and initiative, she said

R22-m is needed to feed starving

Stat. 28/9/88
(241)

CAPE TOWN — Operation Hunger needs R22 million to meet its feeding and self-help scheme commitments this year and most of the money must be found in South Africa, according to executive director Mrs Ina Perlman.

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Mrs Perlman questioned the accuracy of national statistics, saying high clinic fees in the homelands prevented many from seeking help.

"Tuberculosis, the cause of which was "firmly rooted in hunger and poverty", was increasing.

She said unemployment was high, farm labourers had been laid off, the drought in Lebowa continued and in Natal and kwaZulu homes and possessions had been swept away by floods, and community projects had been destroyed.

She said "We've been told the economy has turned the corner, inflation is down and we're on the way up, but in the Operation Hunger constituency, everyone is at the bottom and they are the last to feel any upswing."

— Sapa.

Operation Hunger 'needs

Sowetan
29/4/88

241

R22-m'



MRS INA Perlman.

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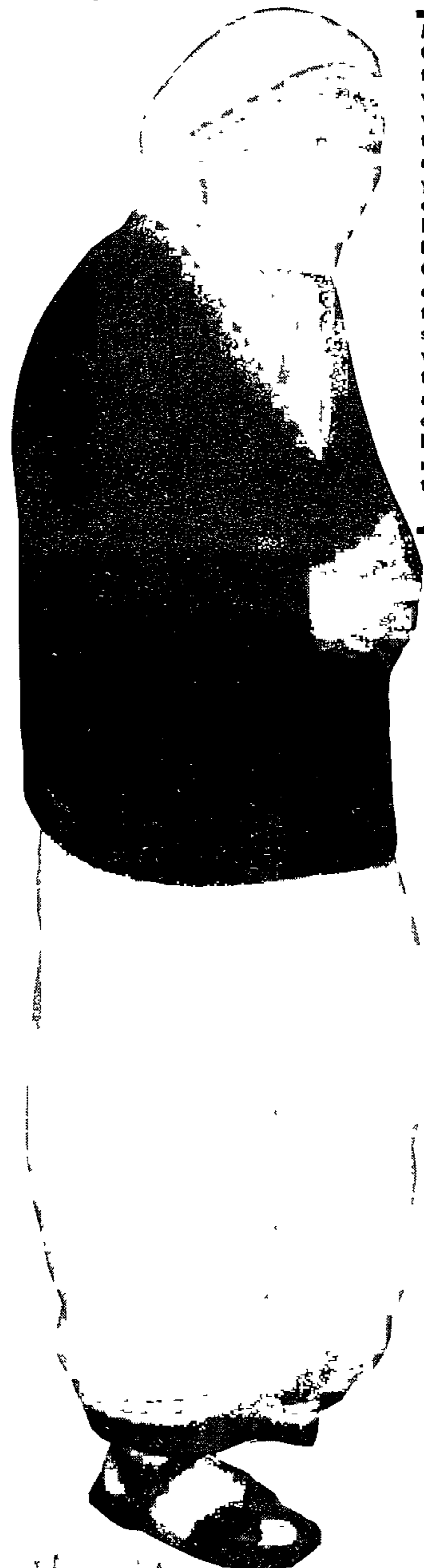
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Waiting for Mother Teresa . . .



CRUSADER: Mother Teresa of Calcutta, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize

Mother Teresa of Calcutta, perhaps the most revered woman in the world, is coming to the Winterveld in August this year to start a convent so that her nuns, the Daughters of Charity, can work among the poor there. What will she find in the vast squatter settlement? Poverty, malnutrition, unemployment — but also a growing desire among the people to improve their lot.



PACKING-CASE CLASSROOM: Boys and girls crowd three to a desk at a private school in Winterveld. Parents, desperately anxious that their children be educated, pay for their lessons.

Where is the Winterveld?

This is a question curious South Africans have been asking since the world's most famous missionary, Mother Teresa, announced she was coming to this country to work among the poor in the giant squatter settlement.

Not many know where the Winterveld is — and few accept that the situation there is so bad that a woman of Mother Teresa's stature is needed to improve the conditions. Surely the slums of Calcutta are infinitely worse than anything she is likely to find in South Africa?

The Winterveld, "home" to an estimated 500 000 people and just over an hour's drive from Johannesburg, is virtually in the backyard of Pretoria. With tens of thousands of squatters' shacks dotted across the flat veld, it is not a place people have reason to visit.

It is not a place black people would stay if they had a choice. Unlike Calcutta, where Mother Teresa has worked most of her life, the slums of the Winterveld are fairly new, having grown with surprising rapidity in the past 20 to 30 years. The people there are not only homeless, but dispossessed.

Like the poor of Calcutta, they, too, face a daily struggle to maintain life, to keep what little shelter they have, to provide basic education for their children, to stay reasonably healthy. Unemployment, hunger and deprivation are facts of life.

The Good Shepherd sisters, based at Pretoria North, and the Sisters of Mercy at De Wildt, are already at work in the area, waging a ceaseless struggle to help the poor. They have established clinics and a few creches.

The Holy Cross sisters run a small old age home in the Winterveld.

These nuns, better than most, know what Mother Teresa will find when she arrives with four sisters to start a convent for the Daughters of Charity.

"Many of the people in the Winterveld are there illegally," Sister Immaculata, a Mercy sister, said. "Some of the first squatters were people from Lady Selbourne, Pretoria. Others built shacks here when they came in search of work in Pretoria and Johannesburg. At first, this was one place they could stay without permits. No one bothered with them, so the area mushroomed."

Poverty is a way of life, but the Mercy sisters have found people are always ready to help each other. They are training women in first aid and home nursing.

Sister Joan, the nun behind the project, said about 50

STAR 36/4/85
2+1
WINNIE GRAHAM

women, who would work voluntarily for their community, were doing the six-month course.

Most Winterveld houses are of corrugated iron, mud bricks or packing cases obtained from factories. Because of the uncertainty of tenure, they are built in such a way that they can be dismantled and moved elsewhere.

There is no running water, electricity or sewage system in the Winterveld. Water (for the luckier ones) can be fetched from a pump or bought from a vendor at R2 a drum.

The sale of water is a lucrative business for the owners of boreholes. They live well off the profits. Before independence, the South African Government drilled 13 boreholes and fitted them with pumps. The homeland government added a few more, installing chlorinators on the pumps to combat the spread of cholera. But water remains a major problem.

Sister Irene, a Good Shepherd sister, added. "Tests show that much of the water is contaminated."

The history of the Winterveld makes interesting reading. After the passing of the 1936 Native Trust and Land Act, certain areas were released for purchase and settlement by Africans. Among these were the farms Winterveld and Klippan which were divided into stands and sold as freehold agricultural holdings.

The only stipulation was that the land be available to "Bantu" only. In this way the former grazing grounds of cattle herds moved from the highveld in the summer became African agricultural land.

In the late 1950s and early 1960s the Group Areas Act forced Africans to move from their dwellings in Lady Selbourne, Eastwood, Eersterus and Riverside (all "locations" near Pretoria). They were supposed to go to the new townships of Mapopane and Garankuwa, but there were not enough houses, so they were unloaded on the Winterveld farming land with the stand-owners agreeing to lease them temporary housing lots.

As more "black spots" were cleared, people from the Witwatersrand joined those already settled as tenants.

When Mother Teresa comes to South Africa she will find the Winterveld a place for people with nowhere else to go.

Govt side-steps pension estimates

CN & Times
241
4/5/88
By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE government yesterday side-stepped estimating what it cost pensioners to maintain a healthy and reasonable standard of living — the very issue that landed it in trouble in the 1981 general election when a cabinet minister estimated pensioners needed R20 a month.

The Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said his department had not estimated the amount required by a person over the age of 65 years for food and accommodation and other expenses to be able to maintain a healthy and reasonable standard of living.

Mr Badenhorst, who was replying to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens), said his department had a scientifically determined ration scale for people over the age of 65.

"But due to the fact that food prices vary between the different metropolitan and other areas it is not possible to determine an average amount that

is applicable to all the areas"

Mr Andrew said Mr Badenhorst's refusal to divulge the amount pensioners needed was not surprising.

"The Nationalists have become a law unto themselves and no longer believe that they are accountable to the public.

"Clearly, the minister is afraid of giving a laughably unrealistic amount, similar to the R20 per month nonsense of a few years ago

"At the same time, a realistic estimate would show up social old-age pensions as being totally inadequate

"Maximum amounts, ranging from R218 per month for whites down to R117 per month for black pensioners, are impossible for many to live on

"The government should be ashamed of how this country's pensioners are treated.

"Mr Badenhorst should devote his energies to getting these pensions increased rather than equivocating and trying to keep secret information to which the public is entitled," Mr Andrew said.

WOMAN

Dorcas helps fight poverty

Sowetan 13/5/88

241

A woman described in the Bible, has inspired a group of church women to fight poverty and care for the needy and the aged.

The women provide food and clothes and teach self-help skills to needy communities in South Africa and neighbouring countries.

"We call ourselves Dorcas after the Bible figure who gave material and spiritual help and care to those who needed it," said the chairman of the Soweto branch, Mrs Henrietta Khoza.

The Soweto branch was started in 1979. It immediately offered help to the Kliptown/Mzimhlopho squatters.

"Our primary aim was to educate squatters on the importance of eating nutritious food," Mrs Khoza said.

Soup

"We started a soup kitchen for the children so they would have at least one healthy meal a day."

There were only eight

working these days," and sew garments fit to compete in today's market."

"To get the children from the streets and to make them feel cared for, we opened the soup kitchens. It is very unpleasant for a young child to go to a cold, empty house after school."

Mrs Khoza sees Dorcas as an organisation that educates residents of each area on how to help themselves before moving to other places where help is needed.

Clothes

Dorcas sends clothes, shoes and food to disaster areas. It also offers herbal cures to those who cannot afford doctors.

Since Dorcas was started in Soweto, it has been the responsibility of mainly church women.

In 1986 Mrs Khoza and four other women from Dorcas started a community women's club in Dube.

"We went from house to house asking unem-

market"

ODIES

450

120

Empower Studies, Potchefstroom University for CHE,

Eruse fur?
13/5/88
241

of residents they soon self-help club we called
started gardening lessons. Phahamang," said Mrs
and taught residents Khoza, who is also the
about nutritious food chairman of the club.

At that time they also
organised food parcels
for the aged in the East
and West Rand town-
ships

Dorcas has centres in
Chawelo, Phiri, Dube
and White City Jabavu,
where they offer food to
the young

"Many parents are

Handcraft

The club has 23
members who sew
handbags and hats and
make tissue paper and
serviette holders. These
products are sold at flea
markets and handcraft
exhibitions and the
profits are given to
members

"Phahamang has aims
to go into fashion
design," Mrs Khoza said
"We want to design

CHAIRLADY of Phahamang Women's Club, Mrs Henrietta Khoza, gives help to the needy.





Locally Operation Hunger feeds almost 30 000 people in Mdantsane alone

A small price to pay

DID 1715788

GILLE WEINTROUB probes the ethos of high-stake fundraising projects and comes up with gold.

241

Say the words Operation Hunger does one think of self help feeding projects in rural areas, or of the chance to win a million bucks?

Do you feel, like the pin strip suited gentleman I overheard in the library a while ago, that a R10 ticket is the best investment you could ever make — a mere ten bucks on the chance of becoming a millionaire? Or are you motivated to donate R10 to feeding the hungry?

She

Isn't it a form of bribery — offering R1 million to coax people into helping the hungry? Doesn't the cost of nationwide advertising and promotion detract from money which could go direct to the needy?

Gut liberal feelings are outraged — surely

giving to charity is an end in itself? The gift is in the giving — isn't that what they say in the churches?

Gold Rush is the ethos of the 80s — fund raising yuppie style with the emphasis on hard cash, lots of it, and winner takes all

There must be something in it — this is Operation Hunger's fourth rush to date, and other charities have jumped on the bandwagon and used the million rands rush idea to raise funds

So here I sit trying to find out if there's anything REAL in there

REAL indeed is regional director in East London, Linda Murray, who has facts and figures at her fingertips like any good director should. Like many of the women employed in executive posts in wel-

fare organisations, she's a prime mover. You can tell from the way she sits at her desk.

REAL indeed is a tour to the Hewu district in Ciskei, where, in grindingly poor communities like Sada, pre-schools in bare buildings are equipped with reading corners, a nature table, kiddies' paintings on the walls and meals twice a day

(Operation Hunger's nutrition centers have been developed in collaboration with the Border Early Learning Centre to ensure that rural malnutrition is caught at pre school age, and that pre-schoolers not only benefit physically, but mentally too through pre-school teacher training programmes. And the nutrition centres evolved to become the

headquarters of community beadwork and gardening activities, also Operation Hunger inspired)

Gold Rush IV is targeted to gross R8 million, and fund raising is on target to date. As with Gold Rush I, all costs are sponsored, with a international hotel chain picking up the tab this year

Furthermore, says Linda, rushes II and III were not sponsored, and expenses were under 10 per cent of total takings

Gold Rush employs about 28 staff members in Johannesburg of which 10 are temporary and 18 are full time, with regional representatives at Operation Hunger offices around the country

Locally, Operation Hunger feeds almost 30 000 people in Mdantsane alone, has helped establish a

community garden at Lovers Twist near Chalumna and another one at Mfiki near Middledrift beadwork and sewing groups at Mooiplaas, Stutterheim, Peddie, Ezebleni, Kwelera and Sada

The marketing of produce and merchandise is left to the self help groups themselves although Operation Hunger buys the best of the traditional beadwork and sells it overseas, particularly America where it is in great demand, or nationally

So, at the end of the day — grande charite or million buck white wash?

"It's a sure fire way of getting people interested on a local basis" says Linda

And South Africans have never yet let Operation Hunger down — 70 per cent of their funding is raised locally, and if the 20th century psyche demands Gold Rush type razmatazz, it's a small price to pay

A lifestyle with a price



Ina Perlman . . . "we shouldn't forget the true story of the Gold Rush".

True story of the R1-m Gold Rush

Stev
18/5/88

(241)

By Winnie Graham

Behind the glitter of the Gold Rush, a tragic battle is being waged: the survival of 2,9 million starving people who rely on Operation Hunger for their daily meal

Mrs Ina Perlman, the executive director of Operation Hunger, is anxious that people should not lose sight of the reason for the Gold Rush

"We must not let the glamour and the prize mask the tragic reality that we raise funds because we have 1,2 million people to feed in 1988," she said "Operation Hunger spends more than R1 million a month in its fight against hunger"

She said a video showing the work done by the organisation in rural areas would be shown at various shopping centres in the coming weeks

To touch all hearts

The 15-minute film, a realistic documentary of what is happening in rural South Africa, will touch the hearts of anyone affected by the tear-stained face of a suffering child

It highlights statistics most South Africans would rather not hear

"More than 2,9 million people in our country are under-nourished . . ."

"About 35 000 children under the age of 15 die of malnutrition or malnutrition-related diseases every year . . ."

"Malnourished children, stunted in growth, often suffer irreparable brain damage . . ."

"Malnourished children who go to school without breakfast lack concentration and are so tired they sleep at any opportunity . . ."

A teacher tells viewers that children often vomit up water at school . . . because there is no food in their stomachs

Mrs Perlman says on video that land shortages which made subsistence farming difficult for many blacks had been aggravated by the worst drought in living memory. The agricultural industry had laid off thousands of workers. At the same time the recession had affected three million people, many of whom had been retrenched

"The average income of rural people is R49 a month — well below the breadline," she added

But the video is not all gloom. It shows how communities are recovering with the aid of self-help projects. Many have been helped to find water. Home industries have been started. Women are making — and selling — clothes. Beadwork is being exported. Even wire fencing is being made by rural communities

Mrs Perlman said Operation Hunger had reduced its volume of feeding in many areas since 1984. In areas where good rains had fallen, many people were launched on the road to self-help

But drought and flood were not the main causes of hunger and want. Vast unemployment and under-employment were still the reality of rural life

"In the cities jobs for the unskilled and under-qualified are few and far between," she said "The coal industry has already given warning of major lay-offs as the bite of international action against South African imports makes itself felt"

The Operation Hunger of the Gold Rush may be glitz — but the true face of the organisation is revealed in the faces of the children caught on film hungrily drinking high-protein soup

Keeping afloat in a sea of poverty

By ANTHONY DOMAN
Municipal Reporter

IT has been called a "unique exercise in community health", but to thousands drowning in a sea of poverty and unemployment the Argus Food Campaign is a lifeline. And now it is about to turn a million.

The campaign's one-millionth kilogram of food will be handed over today at one of the Cape Town City Council's 27 distribution depots throughout the Peninsula

"The situation in the townships continues to be as bad as it was," said Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan "It is obvious from the eagerness and the crush on distribution days that these are vital supplies"

All chipped in

About half of the more than R400 000 collected had been spent, he said

"We can continue along the same lines for about two more years although we are running at maximum capacity"

Perhaps the most heartening feature of this campaign had been the way in which the people of Cape Town — from the biggest of businesses to the most hard-pressed of pensioners — realised that others needed their help and chipped in to swell the coffers, Dr Coogan said.

Even cold hard statistics give some indication of the campaign's gigantic scope since its launch on October 17 1986, the Argus Food Campaign has fed 159 966 families with food parcels capable of sustaining a household for several days

The campaign's origins lay in late 1985. With the recession be-



ginning to bite deeply, it became clear that spiralling unemployment and poverty needed drastic action

Two welcome issues of government food parcels were distributed.

"But by June no further supplies were in sight and the reports from our various health districts were becoming increasingly distressing," Dr Coogan wrote in his annual report, released this week

Health workers were encountering worsening social ills such as overcrowding, alcoholism, wife-beating, baby battering, incest and despair

"The contributory effect to the waxing epidemic of pulmonary tuberculosis needs no emphasis," he added

Excellent response

Through independent action the City Council collected and distributed 42 tons of food in mid-1986 But nobody needed telling that more was needed.

Enter The Argus An initial contribution of R1 000 was supplemented by R5 000 from the Mayor's Relief Fund and readers were urged to help

"The response from business and from individuals — some of whom were pensioners — was excellent," said Dr Coogan "An added bonus was further Government food parcels in February, September and November

The Argus had been of "enormous benefit to the fund, particularly reminding readers of the existence of the campaign," he added

"A tremendous boost to our efforts was the indefinite loan of a large freezing chamber which enabled us to handle perishables," he said The freezer holds large quantities of basic food-stuffs which are bought as economically as possible

By now, it is a finely-tuned operation which has become part of the lives of thousands From what Dr Coogan says it is evident that this is the way things are going to be for some time to come

And he is confident that the campaign will continue for as long as it is needed.

"No one will starve"

"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."

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

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund.

Offers of food may be made to Dr Coogan at ☎ 210 2100

Recent contributions to The Argus Food Campaign

- St Luke's play group, Diep River R81,89
- Lioness Club of Constantiaberg .R200
- FIW Moore R100
- Flame Candles... .. R260
- Morne and Marius van der Berg .R12
- A K Lockhart. R20
- N D Kleinsmith R100
- In memory of Gina and Samantha Ackerman who died in the Helderberg disaster from Roy, Hetty, Sandra and Chris Jeffrey R25
- Bergvliet Ladies Club R134,45
- L O Samuels R25
- Argus Woman Pantry Pride demo.... . R394,50

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — Even though 20 per cent of Operation Hunger's annual budget was spent on self-help projects, it would be extremely foolish for people to think that that was the answer and to jettison the feeding schemes, the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman, said yesterday.

Mrs Perlman was speaking at the fourth annual meeting of the Border region of Operation Hunger.

She said it would be a mistake for people to "sit back and think they are doing a little to help and that that little bit was enough".

Meeting told of increase in region's hungry

soup for community-based soup kitchens

"This is a very positive step by the community and Operation Hunger will be working closely with these needy people," she said.

"We have to take the attitude that drops in the ocean eventually become puddles and the puddles become ponds which form an oasis in the vast ocean that is South Africa"

Mrs Perlman praised the committee in this area for the "wonderful job they had done of developing the traditional Xhosa beadwork shop as a commercially viable entity"

The regional director, Mrs Linda Murray, said

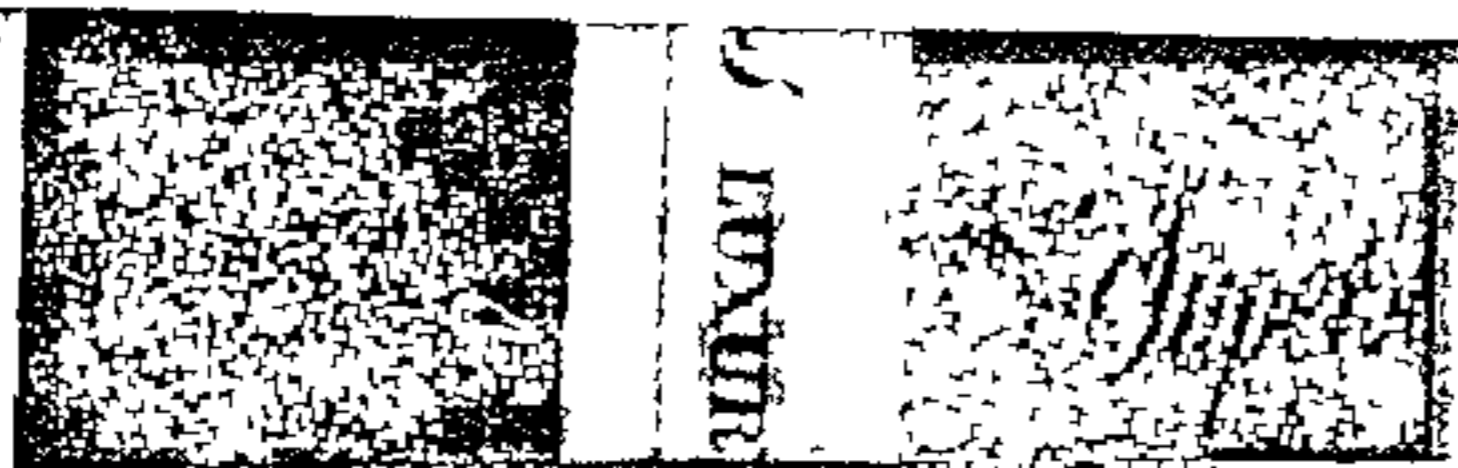
that this region remained depressed and the unemployment rate was high and as there did not seem to be any short term solution, the number of hungry people continued to increase.

Mrs Murray reported that the craftwork sales in the showroom had been R29 860,76 over the last year.

She said she had been approached by various representatives of communities here to supply

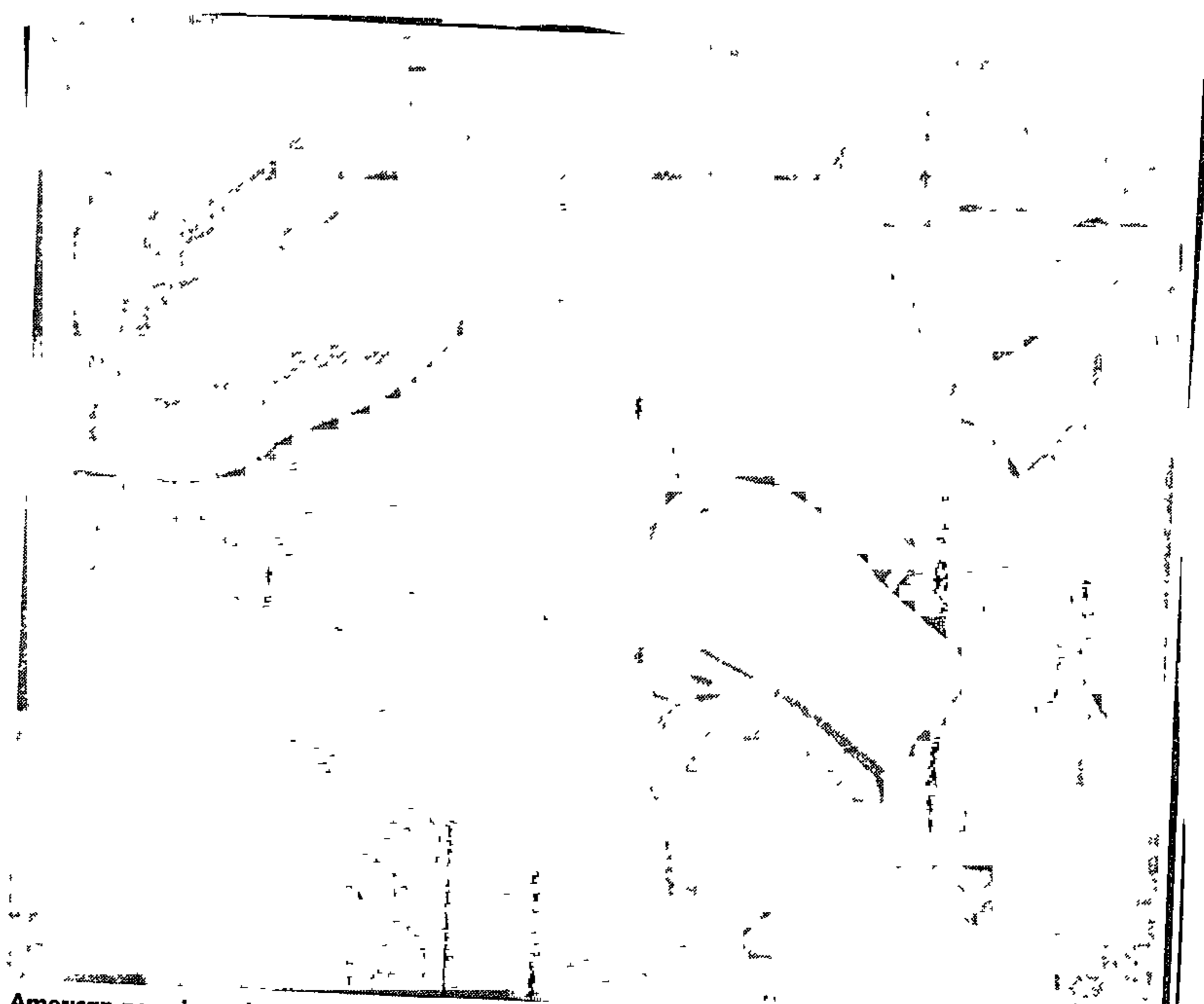
"Operation Hunger soup is being donated to five soup kitchens, which cater for the unemployed, the elderly and the children and the community provide their own pots, cooks, fuel and venue where possible."

The East London regional office presently feeds 227 024 people in Ciskei, Transkei and the Border area and this figure showed every sign of increasing over the next year, Mrs Murray said



When I saw
mark dispatch the fish

Supplement A



American pop singer Laura Branigan, who is currently appearing at Sun City, carries one of the many babies she saw during a visit yesterday to an Operation Hunger feeding scheme in Bophuthatswana.

Branigan breaks down after visit

By Duncan Guy

241

[Handwritten signature]

Star 1/6/88

American singer Laura Branigan, who has been performing at Sun City, broke down when she was asked to speak after visiting Operation Hunger projects near Sun City this weekend. She donated R100 000 to the organisation and said she would appeal to artists abroad to become actively involved in supporting organisations like Operation Hunger. Executive director of Operation Hunger Mrs Inal Perlman said: "Laura is a sensitive person and this reaction to what she saw was genuine." Among the places Branigan visited was a school with a feeding scheme where a survey had shown that half the pupils were likely malnutrition vic-

tims. Mrs Perlman said villagers in the Khayakulu area told the visiting party that unemployment in the area was between 50 and 70 percent. "There is not enough land for people to survive as subsistence farmers and the economy has still not recovered sufficiently to provide jobs although the drought is over," she said. She added that Branigan was told that villagers she met were removed from their previous home near Lichtenburg where the women supplemented their incomes with money earned as seasonal labour on nearby white farms. "Now they are far away from anywhere. And this is the case in many parts of South Africa and the homelands," Mrs Perlman said.

City Press readers help farmers

Good harvests allow Operation Hunger to stop feeding scheme

By SOPHIE TEMA
ALTHOUGH the winter of 1987 was very harsh, black farmers in Luckau

Village near Grobblersdal are expecting a 90-ton surplus in their grain harvest

To assist them, Operation Hunger is to put up two silos in the village where grain and fertilizers will be stored.

The silos were sponsored by City Press readers who entered a crossword competition run by the newspaper last year.

The R120 000 donated by City Press will cover the cost of the silos.

Two silos have already been erected in another project in Glen Cowie, near Middleburg.

Luckau's 500 black farmers are mostly women, who have registered as a union.

Ina Perlman, executive director, of Operation Hunger, said "Because of the new seed and fertilizers the farmers are expecting a 90-ton surplus in their harvest

"The farming community has done so well with their harvest they have asked Operation Hunger to suspend family feeding"

Perlman said this year the organisation was feeding a staggering one-million hungry people, of which 310 377 are in Lebowa

Because only eight per cent of rural people are subsistence farmers, the organisation encourages people to get involved in community projects.

According to Perlman, the black rural areas are on a point of disaster, and permanent and seasonal jobs on farms are fewer than in 1981 and 1982.

Most homeland farmers are women.

Urban retrenchment has also aggravated the problem because the rural economy is dependent on outside sources.

Another distressing fac-

tor of poverty is the high rate of infant mortality. More than half of all deaths are children under five.

Perlman said the organi-

sation's total budget for this year was R22-million. Of this, R17-million was for feeding, R4-million for self-help and one-million for administration.



General
APres 5/6/88
241

WHAT started out as a temporary emergency 30 years ago is still a very real problem in the Cape Peninsula today

Too few Capetomans seem to be aware of the daily tragedy that takes place on their doorsteps. Or perhaps they just do not care enough about the thousands of Cape Town children who go hungry every day.

When the Government

stopped subsidising supplementary school feeding in 1957, it came as a terrible blow to Cape Town's poorer communities who — even then — were struggling to make ends meet.

The situation has not improved. In fact, it has worsened. The cost of living has spiralled and so has unemployment.

The result is quite simply — and tragically — that there are more youngsters whose parents have to send them off to school without anything

to eat.

"The State does not think it necessary to feed the starving children of Cape Town," says a spokesman for the Peninsula School Feeding Association. "It was necessary in 1957, it is still necessary now."

The "temporary" food crisis is now 30 years old.

Healthy body

The Peninsula School Feeding Association's budget has had to grow substantially to provide a

simple nourishing meal a day for each of the over 150 000 school children it now has to feed.

The aim of the Association is to provide one-third of the daily kilojoule intake of the children in its care.

When it is considered that 7 500 loaves of bread are used daily, at an annual cost of R883 006, the magnitude of the task can be appreciated. For many of the chil-

dren the cup of soup and slice of brown bread they are given is the only meal of the day.

Yet after a week of feeding, the tell-tale signs of malnutrition — runny noses and grey skin marks — disappear.

Although the organisation seems to be able to cope with the immediate malnutrition effects of most of the children in its care, its aim is to prevent the long-term effects as

Supplementary school feeding contributes to the building of strong bodies — it also helps in combating diseases like tuberculosis and other ills.

If the diet of these Cape Town children are improved throughout the rest of their growing years, there is the chance of complete recovery in physical growth and intellectual development.

The children used to get fresh milk at one stage. It has now become too expensive.

Moreover, the number of children in the soup line has increased dramatically from 120 000 last year to over 150 000 this year.

More contributions are needed right now. And only the people of Cape Town can help.

Peninsula School Feeding has never received a Government subsidy, except once during the mid-sixties when a grant of R400 was received from the Cape Divisional Council, said the spokesman.

Since then, the Association has been going it alone, but for the help of kind-hearted Capetomans.

It was a caring Capetoman who started The Peninsula School Feeding Association. Dr Bertie Horwitz, in collaboration with the Paarden Eiland Rotary Club undertook in 1958 to provide a much-needed midday meal in the slum then known as Winderme. It was largely through

the inspiration of the late Dr Horwitz that the Association has grown from its humble beginnings 30 years ago to a vital organisation which feeds over 150 000 today.

Without government subsidies, the Association is entirely dependent on public support.

How they've managed since 1958 is purely through the generosity of the people of Cape Town.

They are thankful for the support, but to sustain their attack on hunger and malnutrition, they desperately need more funds.

Vital function

It is essential for the Association to carry on its task of fighting deficiency diseases that shorten or cripple human lives. Extra money just has to be found.

Every cent donated goes directly into the provision of food. The Association does not deduct anything for administration costs and no cash is given to schools.

Fortunately, food for the scheme comes straight from the suppliers to the distribution centres at the lowest possible prices. However, the control bodies do not allow any discounting on basic foodstuffs like bread.

Determination

The food bill has almost doubled since last year — from R455 287 to R883 006.

The tragedy is that the staggering increases in the prices of most basic foods have gone hand in hand with only a small increase in income to the Association.

This trend is nothing new to Peninsula School Feeding Association. It has had to struggle for money almost throughout its 30 years' existence.

Only a sustained effort will do it if the Association is to continue providing children from poorer homes in the Peninsula with essential nourishing meals.

Workers at Peninsula School Feeding are deter-

mined to carry on with their task, through the support of the Cape Town public.

Contributions have been coming in steadily for the past 30 years. But the response needs to be much greater.

More donors and particularly regular donors who can ensure the Association of a regular income are needed.

Private individuals, businesses and industries, young and old — everyone in Cape Town can help.

Though it is sad that such an organisation needs to exist, Peninsula School Feeding belongs to Cape Town. It has faced many a financial crisis over the past 30 years — and survived. The Peninsula School Feeding Association depends on the people of the Cape Peninsula to avoid a crisis in its finances. To the caring people of the Peninsula — this is your fund and your concern.

Fun activities help foot food bill

CAPE TOWN'S more fortunate residents can benefit from their contributions to Peninsula School Feeding by sharing in a number of fun activities. All proceeds go directly towards the huge annual food bill.

Blisters for Bread is a sponsored walk — an annual fundraiser and one of Cape Town's major fun walks. Every year, thousands of children and grown-ups walk to raise

funds to feed the hungry children of the Cape Flats. The maximum distance is 20 km.

The Peninsula Golf Driving Range on Black River Parkway was started by the Table Bay Rotary Club as a service to the community. It has been in operation for 21 years. As far as is known, it is the only driving range in the world where all the profits are given to a charity. It is easily access-

ible and has plenty of parking. Golfers can telephone 511 1934 for a game.

The Association runs a photo service from its offices at 35 Loop Street. This includes transfer of prints to canvases and heat sealing of prints, maps and documents.

Loaf of Bread a Day scheme. Subscribers give a regular donation to sponsor a number of loaves. One loaf feeds 20 children. It costs

about R13,80 to supply a loaf of bread a day for a month.

By donating R10 (or as much as you can afford) you can help feed a child for a full year.

Many children also help. Those who do not need supplementary food send in part of their pocket money to organise fund-raising efforts and donate the proceeds to the Association.

SAVING THE TOWN

STARVATION

By ANTHONY DOMAN, Municipal Reporter

16/5/88 (241)

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.

Social worker criticised for suicide remarks

19/6/88
C/1/10
241

CP Correspondent

A MUIZENBURG resident has reacted strongly to comments by a social worker that a black woman killed herself as a result of unemployment in Grahamstown

In a letter to the *Eastern Province Herald*, Mercia Waring wrote that the problem facing black people here was not "unemployment," but low wages

Jessie Tamboer, 36, committed suicide after having tried desperately to clothe, feed and send her two children to school

Her problems started when her husband was killed while resisting arrest in Port Elizabeth early last year

Waring was reacting to a comment in numerous newspapers by a social worker, Rosemary van Wyk Smith, of a local charity organisation, that "a lot of people in the township are emotionally disabled"

She said her 1979 study *Strategies for survival*, provided facts about the situation of blacks in Grahamstown "The problem is not unemployment, but low wages," she wrote

"To diminish the implications of Jessie Tamboer's death by passing her off as a depressive and using unemployment as a scapegoat, is a cowardly evasion," she said.

She noted that families had to rely on multiple breadwinners and other resources including charity handouts, in order to survive, adding that they hated handouts

Smith said Gadra was busy organising psychiatric counselling for Jessie's two children, as they had witnessed their mother's death

"Jessie's 13-year-old daughter, Grace, receives food parcels and clothing from Gadra," she said -
Ana

Banned South is back on streets - for now

THE Cape Town-based weekly newspaper *South* appeared this week after being banned for a month on May 9 by the Minister of Home Affairs, Stoffel Botha, following several warnings from him

The newspaper, with the logo

"You have the right to know", appeared a day earlier than usual to allow staff to commemorate June 16

Botha told *South* he would decide whether or not to suspend the paper after he saw the contents of today's

edition

read 243

The government promulgated a provision in the latest emergency regulations allowing Botha to ban *South* for a further period not exceeding two months. - Sapa

Three tons a ²⁴¹ day brightens up the lives of poverty-stricken

AK645 22/6/88

Staff Reporter

MID-WINTER may have brought cold and rain, but it has not dampened the enthusiastic spirit of The Argus Food Campaign, now distributing three tons of food a day to the Peninsula's poverty-stricken thousands

At last count 1 000 443kg of food had been distributed from centres throughout the Peninsula.

"The campaign is going flat out," said Cape Town's outgoing Medical Officer of Health, Dr Reg Coogan

"We worked up to a peak of 56 tons a month and we have maintained a good pace," he said

Dr Coogan, who retired this week, said. "I have been tremendously pleased with the way the citizens of Cape Town have responded to the campaign. It came at a time when many of our fellow citizens were actually on the verge of dying of hunger.



"It started so small but it has really mushroomed. It is a standby without which many of our citizens could not survive."

Describing the campaign as a first for a health department in this country, he said he hoped that others would follow Cape Town's example. The campaign would have to continue until the recession eased, he said.

Contributions welcome

The fund had been virtually self-sufficient for a while but contributions were always welcome, Dr Coogan said. About half of the more than R400 000 collected has been spent

"When funds start running low we will have to return to the people of Cape Town to ask for their help," he said.

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

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund.

Offers of food may be made to the office of the MoH at ☎ 210 2100.

Recent contributions to The Argus Food Campaign

W M Politzer...	R50
W T Fairhead...	R100
"The unemployed"...	R20
H C Horn.....	R100
M H H	R100
C Glick.....	R10
Edith Mieke..	R50
In memory of Shirley Arendse	R20

SA's next instant millionaire to be named next week

Star 11/7/80 241

By Helen Grange

Well over the target of R3 million has been collected for Operation Hunger's "Gold Rush 4" competition

The final draw will take place on Tuesday at Sandton Civic Centre at 1 15 pm

The financial director of Operation Hunger, Mr Bernie Cohen, said ticket sales had ended on June 11 and there were many books of counterfoils which had not yet been returned with the money taken from ticket sales.

"It is impossible to determine how much money will continue to trickle in over the next few weeks," he said.

Sixteen potential millionaires will be drawn on Tuesday and there will be 30 consolation prizes of R1 000 each

The 16 finalists will attend a rowing regatta at Sun City on July 9, when four finalists will be named

Sixteen remote-controlled boats will race to determine the order in which finalists choose their rowing crews. Twenty crews will be available in an effort to eliminate chances of inequality

The runners-up will receive R50 000, R10 000 and R5 000, and the other 14 finalists will receive R1 000 each

Last year's winner of Operation Hunger's Gold Rush, Mr Dick Daly, is on holiday in America with his wife, Georgina, and will return in time for the announcement of this year's winner, according to his son, Mr Theo Daly

Operation Hunger needs 'miracle' to feed hungry

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The latest Gold Rush competition, which was R1-million under target, has left a financially emaciated Operation Hunger desperately praying for a miracle to feed the hungry in South Africa next month

"Unless we have a miracle within the next three weeks we will have to start cutting back on protein in our feeding schemes," Mrs Ina Perlman, Operation Hunger's executive director said yesterday.

The community feeding and self-help project was hoping to raise R4-million in their fourth R1-million contest to tide them over the critical winter period, but tickets sold in Gold Rush IV brought in little more than R3-million, according to Mrs Perlman.

The money was crucial to this year's annual budget — the highest yet — of R22-million. The budget for last year was R17-million.

"When I talk about budget I am talking about pie-in-the-sky stuff," Mrs Perlman said "We have no guaranteed cash flow and live from hand to mouth"

It is hoped that funds raised in another Gold Rush competition in the latter half of this financial year will boost funds from competitions to be-

tween R6- and R7-million — about one third of the annual budget

The organisation is banking on raising another R6-million overseas and the balance from big business and private donations

But for the moment their bank account is dangerously low and a massive fund raising drive targetted at local business is to be launched along with appeals for funds from South Africans abroad

Mrs Perlman attributed the failure to rake in the extra R1-million to the large demands placed on South Africans for flood relief and other R1-million competitions also in progress

"My biggest worry is that we can supply more than 900 000 children with soup this winter," she said

The organisation's offices throughout the country are inundated daily by appeals for feeding, in spite of already supplying food to 1,3-million people throughout South Africa

Of the R22-million annual budget approximately R17,2-million will be spent on feeding, about R3,8-million on self help schemes and R1-million (less than 10 percent) on administration and fund raising

A new fund raising project underway is aimed at expatriate South Africans in the United States and Canada. A scheme has been devised whereby donors in those countries are eligible for tax concessions.

Poverty rises in the Third World

WASHINGTON — Prosperity is continuing in industrial countries but poverty is on the rise in the Third World, said an annual World Bank report released this week.

"A healthy growth is now expected this year in the industrial countries," said bank chief economist and vice-president Stanley Fischer, presenting the report.

It said the right policies include "credible action" to reduce the US budget deficit.

It wanted the creation of more demand for goods in Japan, West Germany and industrialising countries such as South Korea and Taiwan.

But it calculated that even if all that is done, countries in sub-Saharan Africa would see their incomes grow much more slowly — by only 0,7 of 1% annually, or less than 6% during the eight years.

The report made an unusual attack on government defence budgets.— Sapa-AP.



Mother Teresa coming to city

IT'S INSIDE TODAY

The

Tutu

Story

Starts

on

page

11

By BRONWYN DAVIDS
Staff Reporter

NOBEL Peace Prize winner Mother Teresa, head of the Missionaries of Charity, Calcutta, is to start a convent in Khayelitsha this year

She is to visit Cape Town before August 15 for this purpose

Mother Teresa announced her plans earlier this year at the Paris Chapter of the International Association of Co-workers, which is affiliated to the Missionaries of Charity, said a co-worker, Mrs Margaret Cullis of Durban

"Mother Teresa said that because my husband, David, and I had agreed to accept the responsibility

of becoming the international links (chairmen) of three-million co-workers of every race, colour and creed, she would reward us by starting a foundation in this country

"She is a close friend of Archbishop Stephen Naidoo and he suggested Khayelitsha"

Mother Teresa will be bringing about five of her sisters to "minister to the destitute" from the convent at Khayelitsha, Mrs Cullis said.

"Presently the 10 000 co-workers in South Africa do the job for Mother Teresa by working with refugees, rehabilitating alcoholics and drug dependants and by running soup kitchens"

Mother Teresa, who is 77, was born of Albanian parents in Skopje, Yugoslavia, and was baptised Agnes Conxha Bojaxhu. In December 1948 she began her welfare work among the poor, dying, sick and destitute of Calcutta

She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979, the Kennedy International Award "for outstanding service to mankind" and a peace award from the Soviet Peace Committee last year, among others

Many young South African co-workers have gone overseas to join the order of the Missionaries of Charity, started by Mother Teresa in 1948, and have become nuns, priests or brothers

In addition to Cape Town, Mother Teresa will visit Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and Port Elizabeth

In recent years she has had to cancel a number of trips to other countries, including one to South Africa, because she was needed to do relief work in places struck by natural disasters, Mrs Cullis said.

Owen Cardinal McCann, retired Archbishop of the Cape Town Archdiocese, confirmed that Mother Teresa would be visiting South Africa soon

Archbishop Stephen Naidoo was accompanying a delegation from the Vatican on a visit to Cape Town and was not available for comment.



Mother Teresa

Old bones and scraps — and people are living there

Story and pictures by
SEBASTIAN BALIC

A rubbish dump in Boksburg is home to a growing number of unemployed people who make ends meet by rummaging through trash

The municipal dump, Wit Deep, is less than 2 km from the centre of the middle-class Boksburg suburb of Witfield. The dump is home to an entire community of unemployed people who derive a living scavenging in the piles of garbage.

One of the primary sources of income at the dump is from collecting and selling copper and aluminium. For many others the dump is a source of food and clothing. Some of these people travel in from Daveyton each day, others are forced to make a home on the dump itself.

TALES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The stories told by individuals at the dump are depressing tales of unemployment and desperation.

- Andries Vundla Unemployed for four years. Feeds his wife and four children by scavenging for broken implements, which he repairs and sells. Lives in Daveyton.
- Elizabeth Twala Unemployed since 1987. Travels in from Daveyton each day. In her mid twenties.
- Albert Mathwan Came to the Reef in 1967 from King William's Town. Unemployed since 1984. Albert has been living at the dump since last year.

While there is no community to speak of, the dump people help each other in their attempts at subsistence.

Another of the residents at the dump is Simon



Down in the dumps . . . a solitary figure trudges through the garbage of Boksburg's more affluent residents. Discarded furniture, implements and planks are unearched by scavengers, refurbished and sold, but some rely on the dump for food, clothing and shelter.

Fagude, whose home is on the lower slopes of the dump. Invisible to the Boksburg residents who off-load garbage here every day, there is a living area far down the slopes of the huge dump. "Home" is a tiny space separated from the others by knee-high earthen walls. Some have constructed windshields from planks. There is no overhead shelter.

The odd assortment of things collected from the dump are stored neatly in a variety of containers. Discarded steel drums serve as utility wardrobes. On a table lies the thighbone of an animal, pieces of its flesh drying in the winter sun.

Some of the people are sufficiently resourceful to

subsidise off the dump's offerings.

Duster Mania has been living at the dump for two months. He lives in Moutse, and has been supporting himself in the informal economic sector since 1969.

At home in Moutse he used to be a photographer, until he discovered he could earn more by making naphthalene, for mothballs, in old cookie pans.

He stays at the dump to collect as much discarded furniture and planking as possible, before returning home where he plans to refurbish and sell it.

Boksburg City Council public relations officer Ms Leone Badenhorst told "The Star" "I didn't even know the problem existed."

Chief health officer Mr Willie Coetzee would speak to "The Star" only in his personal capacity.

While he was unaware of people living at the dump, he acknowledged that squatting was a major problem that had escalated in the past year.

"If there are people living there, it is in contravention of the Group Areas Act, but it is not the function of the local authority to prevent these people from living there, unless it is a health hazard. In the light of this we have taken the SAP up to the dump on occasion."

"The function of my department is to ensure that when people are living, or squatting, on someone's

land where rent is being charged, that they are provided with adequate site and service facilities.

"Often these landowners are not willing to improve the facilities, even of their own employees, and they are told to move on. There should be some sort of social welfare. I know of no State body whatsoever that is concerned with the rehousing or rehabilitation of such people. To merely have the SAP move them on is useless and not constructive."

Mr Coetzee considers the plight of the homeless a major social problem which should be dealt with by the local authorities involved.

Another point of concern are the city council workers at the dump site. One of the workers told of the conditions under which he was employed, the unskilled workers earned R170 a month. They were supplied with working clothes and basic food.

NO RUNNING WATER OR TOILETS

The problem was that they lived near the dump in shacks of corrugated iron and cardboard. The roofs reached no higher than waist level. There was no running water or toilet facilities at the shacks. The closest water and ablutions were provided at the entrance to the dump, a few hundred metres away.

Boksburg's acting town clerk, Mr J J Mare, denied the claims in the strongest terms.

"The council provides a hostel in Vosloorus for our employees. If an employee owns a house, we offer a subsidy. There is no truth in these allegations."

The lowest council wage at present was R377.44 and it was policy to provide protective clothing, but not food. "If there is any one of our workers staying at or near the dump site, it must be because they prefer it there. We certainly do not allow it."

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Nestlé lands in the hot drink over 'dumping'

By MARK TRAN,
Washington

NESTLÉ faces the prospect of a renewed consumer boycott after being accused of breaking a pledge not to "dump" infant formula in hospitals and maternity wards in developing countries

The giant food company recently bought the British chocolate manufacturer, Rowntree.

Action for Corporate Accountability, which led a boycott lasting several years, has threatened to unleash a new offensive unless Nestlé and another aggressive infant formula producer in the Third World, American Home Products, respond by October 4 — the fourth anniversary of the end of the last campaign

According to Douglas Johnson, national chairman of Action, Nestlé broke a 1984 agreement with the boycott organisation when it promised to follow future clarifications by the World Health Organisation and Unicef on the restriction of free infant formula supplies in maternity wards.

Nestlé, whose Beechnut unit was recently indicted for selling fake apple juice for consumption by babies, maintains it has complied fully both in its agreement with the International Boycott Committee, which included Action, and with the WHO

"We are allowed under the WHO code to provide free and low-cost supplies, and this is what we have been doing. We make sure the supplies are used properly," a Nestlé official said.

Action admits that the WHO code did not ban the free supply of infant formula. But it argues that subsequent reports from the WHO and Unicef unequivocally called for a halt to the practice.

Action objects to the use of infant formula in the Third World as the frequent absence of clean water for rinsing baby bottles and mixing with the powder can lead to severe complications.

"The distribution of free supplies to hospitals is the industry's most damaging entry into the lucrative market," Johnson said. "It is the promotional tactic which most effectively undermines breast feeding, leading to infant malnutrition, illness and death..."

"And of course once bottle feeding starts, breast milk begins to dry up. When mother and baby leave the hospital there is a physical need to buy more formula — both mother and baby are 'hooked'."

Nestlé, AHP, Abbott/Ross and Meiji, of Japan are among the leading competitors in the \$6-billion infant formula market. An Action survey of 23 Pakistan hospitals found that 20 received large quantities of free formula, with Nestlé supplying 65 per cent of the hospitals.

Nestlé's losses from the last boycott vary from its own estimate of \$20-million to Johnson's figure of \$3-billion. — The Guardian, London

15-21/7/88
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Airlift brings hope as tragedy stalks Lesotho's ice-bound villages

Worst mission of mercy

Star 16/7/68 (241)

SATURDAY STAR CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — A huge mercy mission starts today as more than 30 tons of food, medicines and blankets are loaded into aircraft and flown to the estimated 30 000 Basuto who have been cut off from the outside world for a week by killer snowfalls.

The remote ice-bound country, still isolated in most parts by the worst snow in years, was declared a disaster area yesterday.

And, as the plight of the people trapped worsened last night and fears increased for the lives of many of the young and the aged, scores of callers in the Johannesburg and Pretoria areas telephoned the Saturday Star offering help in the form of cash, provisions and warm clothing.

One caller, Mrs Val Heyns, of Pretoria said, "Those poor kids, their feet must be like blocks of ice." She wanted to set up a collection point immediately in Pretoria to launch a relief operation. She suggested that this newspaper extend its yearly winter Operation Snowball for the needy to include the trapped people of the remote Lesotho valleys.

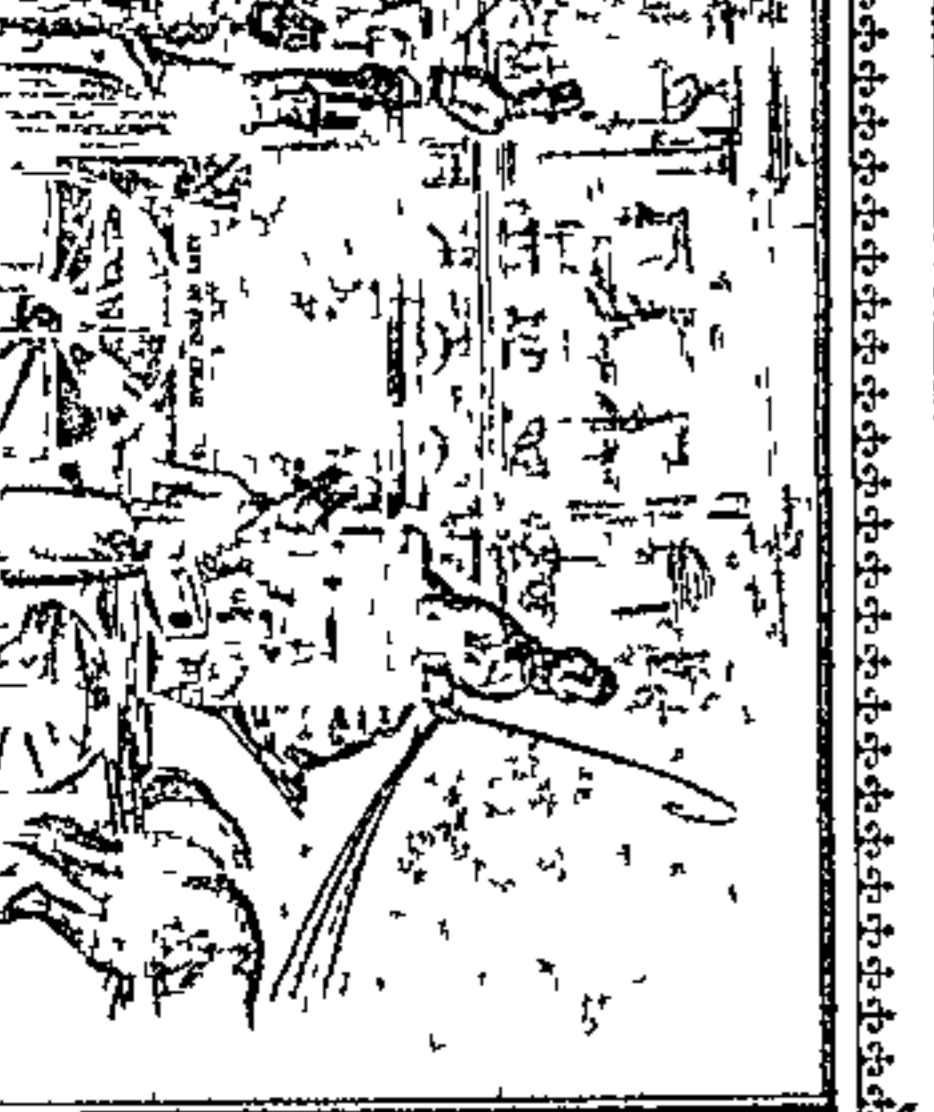
It has been announced in Maseru, meanwhile, that two Lesotho Defence Force helicopters will be flying into the Mafikeng District today after a preliminary report from the Lesotho National Disaster Relief Committee, which toured the area yesterday.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Vincent Molebo, said last night that he had spent the entire day leading the committee through the area to assess the situation.

They visited more than 20 villages and in most of them food was running very low.

In many cases, the villagers were unable to get through to their local trading stores to buy supplies. This was why the committee had decided to act immediately.

Mr Molebo said the committee had been able to get only a superficial picture of the extent of the disaster and would be returning to the area over the weekend.



Wife reports collapse of roof

Star 16/7/68 SARA MARTIN

THE saga of overcrowding and inadequate facilities in Baragwanath Hospital's Medicine Department reached a climax this week when the University of the Witwatersrand launched an inquiry into conditions at the hospital.

Professor Clive Rosenzweig, dean of the faculty of Wits Medical School, has described the issue as 'very sensitive'.

He told the Saturday Star that "an independent inquiry had been set up to look at all aspects of the Department of Medicine relevant to the university, namely teaching and research components in the medical wards of Baragwanath Hospital."

He refrained from naming the members of the committee but it is believed that top professors of medicine from other teaching hospitals are involved.

The findings of the investigation are due to be submitted to Wits University shortly.

The Saturday Star has been emphasising the problem of the shortage of beds at Baragwanath Hospital since March last year with its weekly 'Bara Barometer'.

The 'Barometer' has shown that there is an average of more than

● TO PAGE 2

Card jumbled to aerobatics

Loops and rolls at Star Airshow

SUE VALENTINE
THE man who today will be doing rolls, loops and inverted flying in a plane without an engine barely metres above the ground — and all this with one hand after his right arm was injured in a car crash — was once a Luftwaffe fighter pilot in World War 2.

He is Carl Heinz Hirsch, who will perform a half-centenary in the air next year as well as having notched up 30 years in South Africa.

His breathtaking low-level manoeuvres — inverted flying at 200 m and a series of three loops ending 2 m above the ground — will be demonstrated at The Star Airshow at Grand Central Airport today.

Mr Hirsch's daredevil reputation has earned him the nickname "The Kamikaze Kid".

But daredevil aerobatics have nothing on the experience of being shot down in northern Belgium during the war, says Mr Hirsch.

"We were often outnumbered 40 to 1, and on Christmas Eve 1944 I was

Power is restored to Soweto residents

STAN HLOPHE
SOWETO residents whose electricity supply has been restored after two months welcomed the council's move — but urged the council to start negotiating with community leaders to break the rent impasse.

A meeting of the Soweto Council called by the mayor, Mr Nelson Boule after his return from World Council of Mayors meeting in Washington, found that residents who were up-to-date with their payments were suffering because others were in arrears.

The meeting resolved to restore electrical power even to those who had not paid their accounts.

But residents main negotiable with the representatives of the community and refrain from reaucratic measures.

● See Pages 2 and 10

Germany is guilty, says Kohl
LONDON — Clergymen scholars and Holocaust survivors yesterday ap-

Star 16/7/88

(241)

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They visited more than 20 villages and in most of them food was running very low.

In many cases, the villagers were unable to get through to their local trading stores to buy supplies. This was why the committee had decided to act immediately.

Mr Malebo said the committee had been able to get only a superficial picture of the extent of the disaster and would be returning to the area over the weekend.

District Secretary for Makhotlong, Mr M Maluke said "Part of the road to Natal has been opened on the Lesotho side, but only four-wheel-drive vehicles can use it at present."

Because of impassible roads and broken communications, it was difficult to assess the situation.

The committee had requested reports from village chiefs on the number of people isolated, crop and animal losses, and supplies needed. However, because of deep snow, few reports had been received.

The main means of transport was horse or donkey and, in the deep

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Vast mercy mission

● FROM PAGE 1

snowdrifts, this became a problem

The committee knew of 10 people who had died. Three schoolboys drowned while trying to ice-skate on a frozen dam, one man had died while trying to reach the clinic, and others had been trapped by snow at a mountain-top cattle post.

Reports had also been received of the death of 80 animals, but the committee feared these numbers could be much higher.

In Maseru, various government departments, local charities, the Red Cross and companies are co-operating to compile stocks of food, medicines, eyedrops for those complaining of the brightness of the snow, warm clothing and blankets.

In Durban, it was announced that costs likely to run into "hundreds of thousands of rands" were incurred this week in the Drakensberg rescue of five young, ill-equipped and largely inexperienced hikers. And last night the Natal MEC, Mr Val Volker, urged tighter regulations for mountain hikers.

Dr Sherman Ripley, who for many years led the Mountain Club rescues in the Drakensberg, said the costs involved in a very lengthy rescue included the use of helicopters and crews, and lost working hours and productivity.

Several SAAF helicopters were used in this week's rescue — and their operating costs range from about R1 500 to R5 500 an hour.

Mr Volker suggested that, as a reasonably simple and inexpensive measure, people going on long hikes should be required to take flares for emergencies.

Another proposal, he said, was that hiking parties should take a large, brightly colourful sheet which could be spotted easily by search aircraft.

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Refugees find food and comfort at Phalalani

By Clyde Johnson, 18/7/88
Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Cold, tired and hungry after their six-day walk from Maputo, a group of Mozambicans arrived at the Phalalani camp in Gazankulu recently

The group, comprising a man, four women — one of them elderly — and five children, entered South Africa via the Kruger National Park

On their way to Gazankulu, which adjoins the reserve, they braved wild animals, slept in the veld, ate wild berries and drank river water

But all agreed the risks were well worth it to get away from war-torn Mozambique

"In Mozambique we lived in constant danger of being killed, there is no work, no food, no money and people are dying like flies from disease Please God, I hope we never have to return," group leader Mr Armando Ndlovu said

For tens of thousands of refugees the Phalalani relief camp is their only home

Since permission was granted for the establishment of a squatters' area at Lilydale during 1985, more than 25 000 fleeing Mozambicans have "legally" settled there

Many, however, have not registered and the number of squatters may well exceed



A group arrives at the Phalalani refugee camp in Gazankulu after a six-day walk from Maputo through the Kruger National Park.

40 000

Heartbroken by the plight of illegal Mozambican immigrants who, having risked their lives to reach South Africa, were immediately repatriated — the Phalalani Relief Committee was started by 54-year-old businessman, Mr Sam Nzima

After negotiating with a number of churches and welfare organisations such as World Vision and Operation Hunger for

food and other supplies, Mr Nzima gained permission from Gazankulu chiefs to allow the refugees to settle at Phalalani

The Gazankulu Government also gave the project their blessing provided permits — renewable every six months — were issued to the refugees

News of Phalalani (which means "come to aid" in Shangaan) soon spread and in the beginning as many as 200 refu-

gees a day poured into the camp

On arrival, the refugees are first taken to the transit camp, where after registration, they are issued with a card

The card entitles them to a plate of hot soup, blankets, some clothing and a supply of maize meal

Once settled the newcomers set about building their own primitive huts

Nobel Peace Prize-winner Mother Teresa to visit Durban poorest

DURBAN — Mother Teresa (77), Nobel Peace Prize winner and head of the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta, is expected in Durban next month.

During her few days' stay, she is likely to pay a visit to the city's street children.

"The first thing that she will want to do is to see the poorest of the poor," said Mrs Margaret Cullis of Durban.

Mrs Cullis and her husband, David, are international links for the Co-workers of Mother Teresa. She said the famous nun would also visit the city's

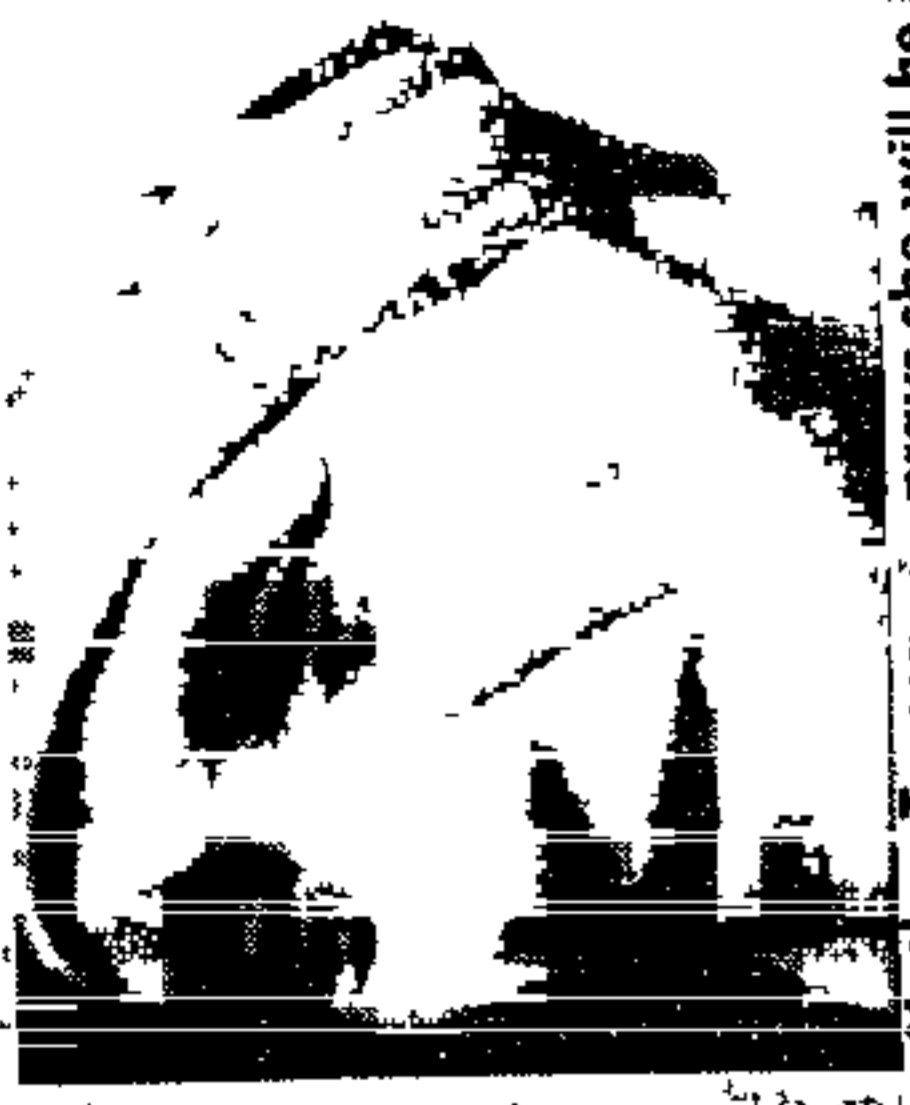
old and lonely people.

"She always says that the poorest of the poor are not necessarily the destitute. They can have money, but there is no cure for being lonely and unwanted."

Mrs Cullis said Mother Teresa was coming to South Africa for a week.

She is also expected to visit Cape Town, Johannesburg, Pretoria and Port Elizabeth.

"She says she is definitely coming to South Africa, but one must remember that in the past she has had to cancel her trips to do urgent relief elsewhere."



Mother Teresa prays she will be in SA before August 15

"However, she says she hopes and prays she will be here before August 15."

Mrs Cullis said there were 10 000 Co-workers of Mother Teresa in this country. The South African branch was started in Durban seven years ago.

Mother Teresa would be in Durban for only a few days

During this time, she would also meet Roman Catholic Church leaders, as well as heads of other religions.

Members of the Co-workers of Mother Teresa work with refugees, alcoholics and drug addicts

Winter cheer for the hungry

By Sue Olswang

The poverty-stricken area of Burgershoop in Krugersdorp is a pathetic sight, with its low-cost council housing and high percentage of unemployment.

Many children in the area wear summer clothes — some are lucky enough to own a jersey or two — and most run around bare-foot in freezing winter temperatures.

But there's some hope for Burgershoop residents. A soup kitchen, run by a team of volunteers from the Lions Club of Krugersdorp, feeds up to 100 children each weekday during the school holidays.

Long queues of little bodies wait outside the back entrance of the Portuguese market gardens in Commissioner Street between 11 am and noon. Little hands stretch to have their cups filled with nutritious soup, and their faces shine as they munch on thick slices of bread.



Little hands hold fast to a cup of soup and a slice of bread. A soup kitchen in the poverty-stricken area of Burgershoop, Krugersdorp, is feeding between 60 and 100 children each weekday during the school holidays. ● Picture by John Hogg.

The soup kitchen was started by Mrs Hanneljie Bunyan of Krugersdorp North about eight years ago.

She initially funded the kitchen from her own pocket but later approached the Lions Club for assistance.

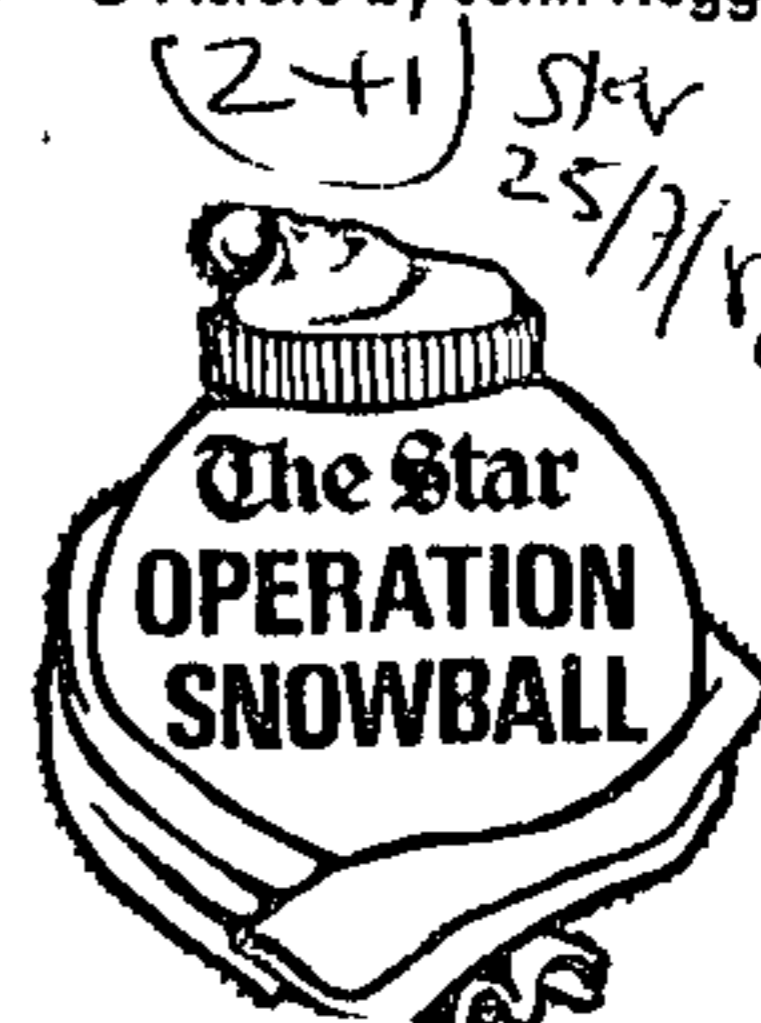
"The children in this area are fed at their schools every day but

we run the kitchen every weekday during the school holidays so that they can still get one hot, nutritious meal daily," she says.

The Lions Club also provides food parcels to the more desperate families in the area.

● Please send donations to Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

● See Page 7.



Bertrams Feeding Scheme

By Sally Sealey



Children queue up for what is often their first and last meal of the day. The scheme is run by Mrs Ruth Shimoni (left) and Mrs Tienie Richardson at the Maurice Freeman Recreational Hall in Bertrams.

What started as well-meant hand-outs has led to the launch of a feeding scheme for underprivileged children in Bertrams by two Johannesburg women

Mrs Tienie Richardson and Mrs Ruth Shimoni became aware of the plight of children in Bertrams after an article in The Star highlighted the desperate need for a feeding scheme in the area

Originally, the two women collected food parcels and money and made up parcels for families

But this did not work out as the families were selling the food to buy liquor, Mrs Shimoni said

A few months ago, the city council gave the women the use of the Maurice Freeman Recreation Hall in Bertrams. It was here that they set up their feeding scheme

'We originally fed about three dozen children but we now get as many as 65 a day'

Mrs Richardson said that about a month ago old age pensioners came to the hall for food

'We started feeding them as well on a weekly basis

'Ideally, if we could raise more money we would be able to feed the old people on a daily basis as well'

Each day the children are offered a variety of dishes.

Mrs Shimoni said, 'We have come a long way since we started. We have managed to get some of the older people involved in the scheme and we are always on the look-out for volunteers

'Just recently, a man donated a fridge which has come in handy for storing dairy products'

Mrs Richardson said they had been approached by people to start a similar scheme in Mshenguville

People interested in helping the children can telephone Mrs Shimoni on 616-4683 or Mrs Richardson on 618-2110



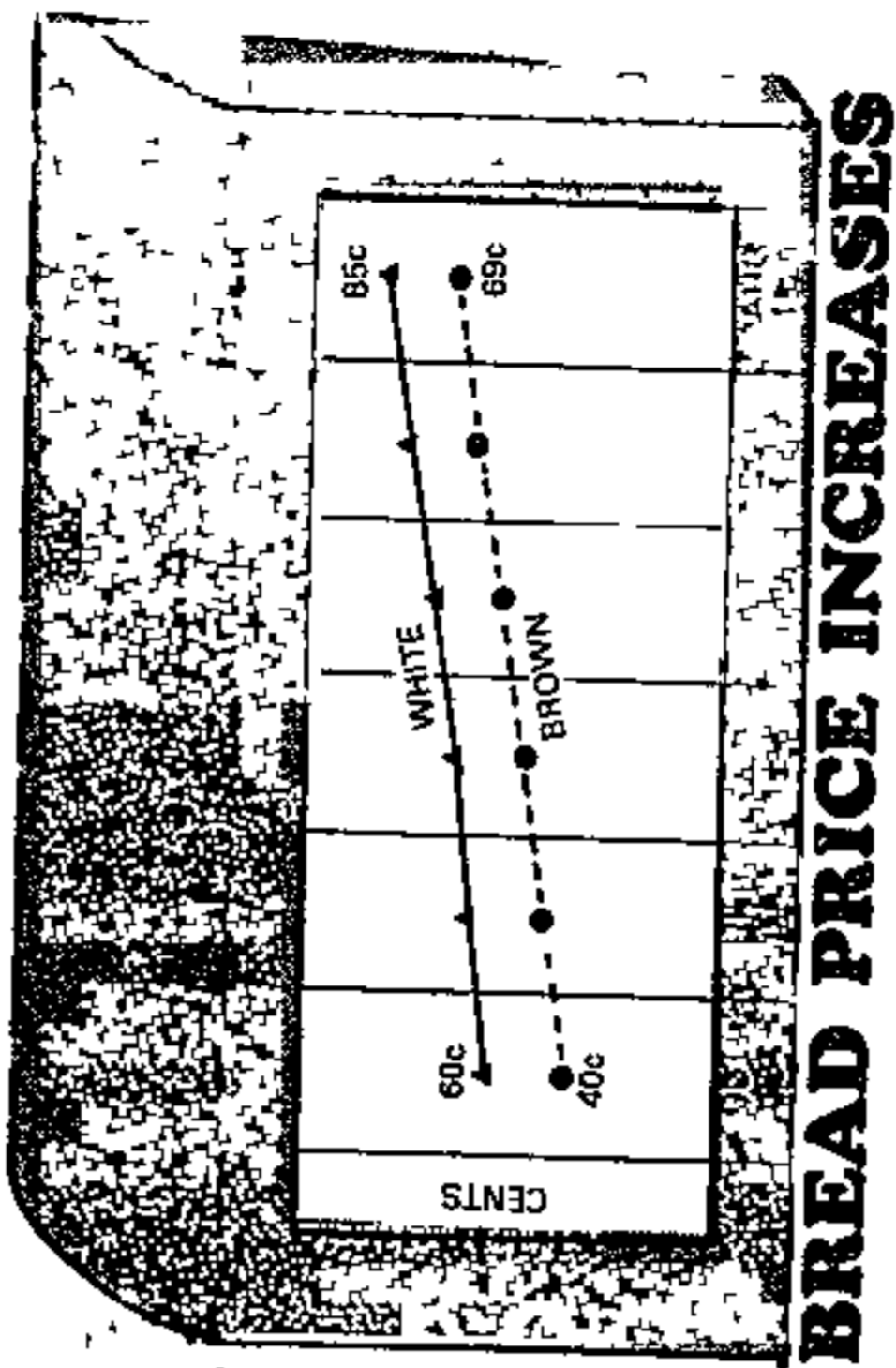
WORLD Vision of Southern Africa wants to raise R700 000 through a 40-hour famine programme, when a projected 60 000 South Africans will be asked to go for 40 hours without food on the weekend of September 9 to 11. Faminers will begin fasting on Friday at 8pm and conclude at noon on Sunday September 11. At a function in Parktown, Johannesburg on Monday World Vision representatives were photographed holding plates to symbolise the famine. From left are Mr George Pappas, Mr Musa Gumbi, Ms Reverie Greenburg and radio personality Mr John Berks.

Save the
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BREADS

Mr. Wentzel's 5/10/88



'Far below cost'

Mr Wentzel said yesterday the government subsidy for bread had been increased by R32 million, while the wheat industry had been given an additional R20-million subsidy

If these subsidies had not been forthcoming, the price of white bread would have risen by 6c and that of brown bread by 11c, he said

Mr Wentzel said the government had considered postponing the price rise until October, but because of increases in costs in the baking and milling industries it had been brought forward

Bread was selling "far below cost", he said.

Mr Wentzel said the additional funds allowed white bread to be subsidized by 1,9c a loaf and brown bread by 10,7c

He added that the cabinet had approved a phasing out of the bread subsidy over the next three financial years.

The honorary secretary of the Peninsula School Feeding Association, Mrs Paddy Policansky, described the price rise as "devastating", saying the move would lead to an increasing number of children who would have to be fed.

She said the rise in the price of brown bread would add R81 000 to the association's bread bill this year

The PSFA feeds about 150 000 children from 378 schools every school day

The director of the Consumer Council, Mr Jan Cronjé, said in Johannesburg yesterday the body could not condone the increase.

"Bread is an essential foodstuff and to many consumers this will come as a severe blow"

The president of the Housewives League, Mrs Lyn Morris, said in Pretoria that what concerned the organization was the increase most affected the needy

By JIM FREEMAN and ANDRE KOOPMAN

SHOCK and despair followed the announcement yesterday of steep increases in the price of bread, with many feeding schemes saying the extra burden could cripple their operations.

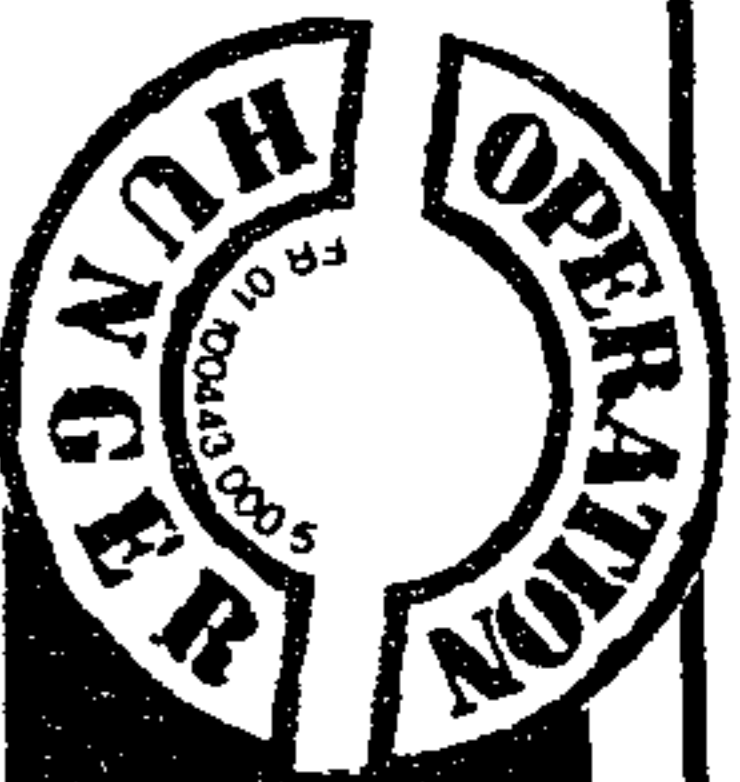
The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, announced in Pretoria yesterday that the price of white bread would rise by 4c to 85c, and that of brown bread by 6c to 69c. The new prices represent increases of 4,9% and 9,5% respectively

Mr Wentzel said the new prices would come into effect on Monday

The Consumer Council, Housewives League and the Peninsula School Feeding Association have all reacted angrily to the increase, saying it would seriously affect poor people

Meanwhile the Cape Town Medical Officer of Health, Dr M E Popkiss, said last night the increase would have a dramatic effect on the TB problem in the Cape Flats

"There has been a 24% increase in TB for the first six months of this year and the bread increase can only make things worse," he said



THE STARVING KARROO

Weekend
FORGUS

314 13/8/88 Weekend Argus

Their survival

depends on

Operation

Hunger . . .

THEY stand obediently in long rows that sometimes stretch beyond the doorway, clutching mugs or bowls.

Some of them wear only T-shirts and shorts which cannot disguise their scrawny limbs and tiny or unnaturally bloated bellies.

Once they have gulped down their main fill, they lick the bowls or scrape last morsels from the edge with their fingers.

They are the luckier children in poverty-stricken, underprivileged Karoo communities. Many are being kept alive by daily, modest meals provided by Operation Hunger.

Others are less fortunate; how they manage to survive is anybody's guess.

All over the Karoo, churches, schools and community halls are being used as food distribution centres for child victims of malnutrition and, at best, chronic underfeeding.

Some adults are also being fed by Operation Hunger, but the thrust is aimed primarily at primary school children.

"It is imperative that we get involved during their formative years when the risk of becoming physically or mentally stunted is obviously greatest," says Mrs Roselle Frasca, the organisation's Western Cape regional director.

Her territory of involvement is a vast, predominantly rural one which covers the Western and Southern Cape, Karoo and Namaqualand.

The region has about 120 feeding schemes, catering for more than 40 000 children and almost a dozen development projects.

And, at present, the Western Cape office is getting an average of five written appeals a day for help from new areas.

"We are under tremendous strain; obviously we try to help everybody but there are financial constraints," Mrs Frasca says.

"In terms of hunger, the Karoo is our biggest crisis area. People are clinging on, way below the survival line.

"At least summers are not as bad in fruit-growing areas, but the situation never changes in the Karoo. The crisis is obviously that bit more acute in winter because it is so incredibly cold.

"And the situation is deteriorating. While the cost of living spirals, there are no increases in salaries or job opportunities in the Karoo."

Top salaries for farm workers exceed R250 in isolated cases only, while the base level is said to be in the region of a miserly R50. Alcoholism, which has reached appalling levels in some communities, further jeopardises the provision of meals for children.

Food provided by Operation Hunger normally takes the form of nutritious, soya-based soup. In some areas, millet meal is also laid on



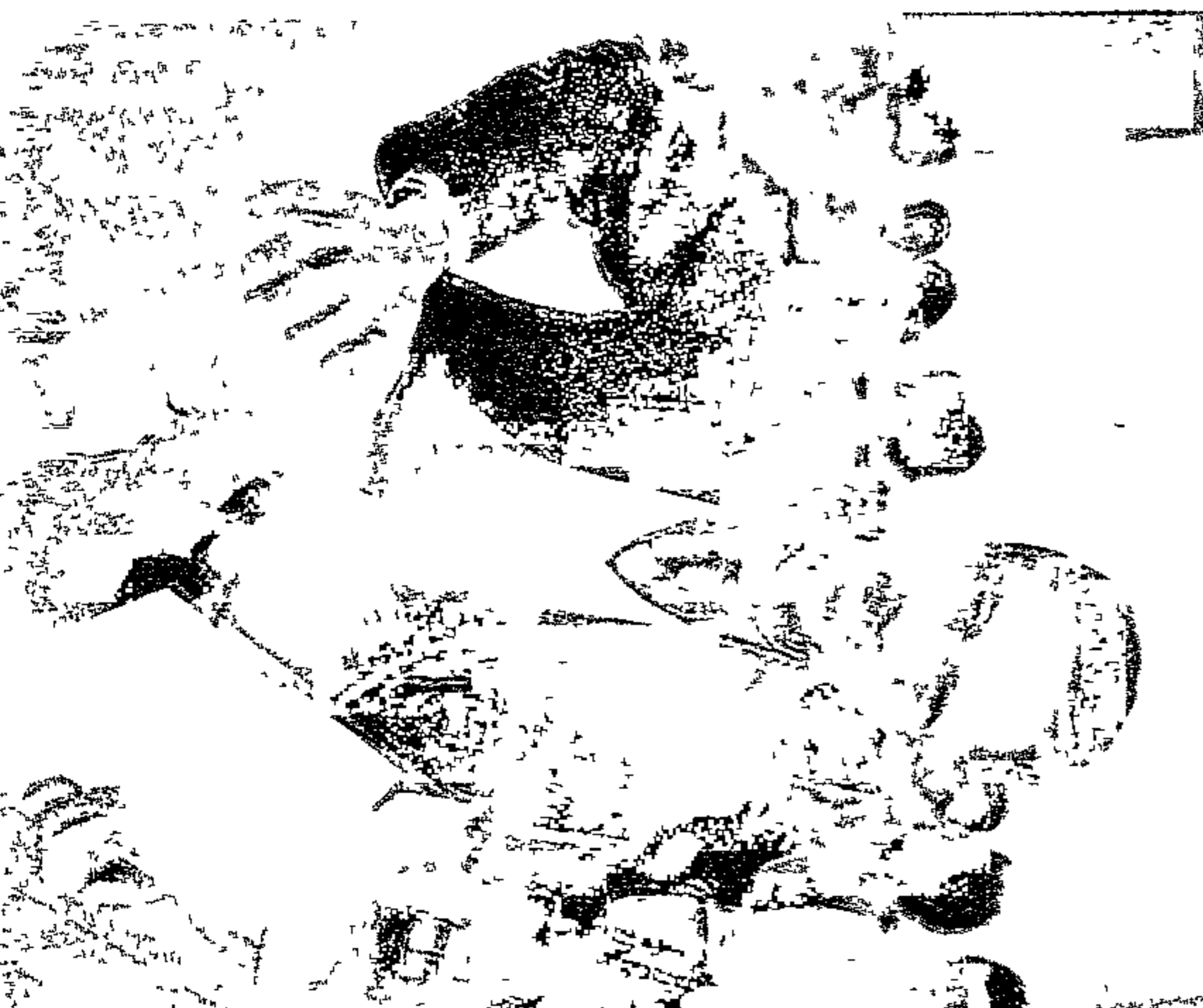
TIME to sit down and enjoy a welcome handout. For many, it is the only meal of the day.



CHILDREN in underprivileged communities throughout the Karoo are increasingly dependent on food provided by Operation Hunger for survival.

Weekend Argus Reporter
ROBERT HOWING and photographer **DOUG PITNEY** ac-

A MUG of soup



AT the central Karoo town of Fraserburg, we watched dozens of Sub A children at Malherbe-Human Junior Secondary School line up for bowls of soup, prepared by staff and parents after being railed there in powder form

The spartan brick houses in Fraserburg's coloured township, where hardly a blade of grass can be seen, sum up the overall poverty.

"Times are tough here. This is the only meal of the day for many of the children," says headmaster Mr Johannes Klazen

"A lot of the children are brought into town from the farms at a very young age and have to fend for themselves.

"We are badly in need of boarding house facilities."

According to Mr Klazen, fainting during classes is not an unusual phenomenon at the school, although Operation Hunger's intervention has helped alleviate the problem considerably

"Employment is a big problem in Fraserburg. Labourers on the sheep farms earn an average of R60 a month, while the only work that can be secured in town is at the municipality or the few shops."

AT Beaufort West's John D Crawford primary school, 500 to 700 of the 825 pupils are fed the protein-rich soup regularly.

"We try to make it a community project by getting parents involved as much as possible," says deputy principal Mr Henry Sawat. "Teachers have also responded positively to the scheme.

"Before the Operation Hunger aid started, teachers sometimes used to have to bring food from their own cupboards to help children in particularly dire need

"Poverty is very widespread in the area and a lot of the kids come from frighteningly poor households

"Many families cannot afford to pay rent and have an unhealthy set-up with about eight people occupying a single room."

Mr Sawat says the provision of soup has helped lift academic performance at the school — previously on the slide because of the damaging effect of hunger on concentration

THE overall picture is no less bleak in the northern regions of the Karoo, where we visited the Orange River town of Prieska.

Here, the imminent closure of a now uneconomical mine at Copperton, 40km away, is a topic of some concern.

In an already depressed economic environment, the copper mine served as a valuable source of employment for almost 2 000 members of the potential workforce of Prieska

Now there are fears that the unemployment level in Prieska — already estimated to be in the region of 40 percent — will rise further.

Three coloured primary schools in the town, with a com-



HAPPIER smiles, thanks to Operation Hunger. The headmaster of a Beaufort West primary school, Mr Henry Brown, with Claudine Oerson, 6, and Joffe du Plessis, 9.

bined total of 2 000 pupils, are providing soup five times a week. Cooking and distribution of the soup is supervised by Ned Geref Sendingkerk minister the Rev T C Phillips

Mr Phillips says a limited amount of soup is set aside for elderly people in the vicinity, some of whom are destitute. More fortunate ones have been accommodated in an old-age home, opened in 1985, of which Mr Phillips is director. Already the home has a long waiting list

"We had a relief aid programme before Operation Hunger got involved. But it simply wasn't enough; we could not cope with the need

"Wages here are no better than elsewhere and, of course, there is an alcoholism problem."

Are whites in the town aware of the situation on their doorstep? "We get odd assistance from whites. On the whole, however, there is enormous apathy towards what is happening."

On a more positive note, Mr Phillips has been at the forefront of self-help projects in the region. These include co-operative agricultural schemes, affected to some extent by the terrible Northern Cape floods, a youth training centre and thriving upholstery business.

Operation Hunger helps market goods produced through the shop at its Wynberg premises

"We provide an arm for them; there is a limited market in Prieska," Mrs Frasca says.

"We back self-help projects as much as we can. Wherever possible, people must generate their own income; they cannot rely on the economy. Again, though, we are limited by the problem of money."

The organisation also issues soup to a creche and primary school in Prieska's black Ethembeni township.

Primary school headmistress Mrs L Ngamlana says. "We are so grateful. It used to be terrible when little children cried 'I want to go home' simply because their tummies were empty."

241 13/8/88 Wkencd
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accompanied the organisation's Western Cape director, Mrs Roselle Frasca, to some of the stricken areas.

THE Malherbe-Human school's headmaster, Mr Johannes Klazen... 'There is great poverty in this district.'



THE soup queue at Malherbe-Human Junior Secondary School, Fraserburg. Mr Piet April dispenses the nourishing fare to Sub A pupils.

211

13/8/8

wkend
argus

~~12/8/88~~ (24)
Cape Times 16/8/88

Bombing destroyed people's means to do something useful

From ROSELLE FRASCA, Cape
Regional Director, Opera-
tion Hunger (Wynberg):

I READ with real sadness your
report (Cape Times, August 8)
of the bombing of the Western
Cape Hostel Dwellers' Associa-
tion's building in Nyanga.

This association has been
running a successful and much-
needed creche for which we
have been supplying soup. Most
of the parents of these children
are unemployed. Furthermore,
we supplied sewing machines
and materials for some of the
mothers to start a sewing group
so that they could earn some
income. All of this has been
destroyed.

Violence is never positive,
but in this case it is particular-
ly counter-productive as these
are people who are simply try-
ing to do something useful with
their lives. We will endeavour
to do all we can to give them
another start.

cap: Tim's
18/8/88 (24)

Rush on for R1m contest

Staff Reporter

OPERATION HUNGER — the organization that feeds 1,2 million hungry people in South Africa every day — has just launched its fifth Gold Rush competition.

This gives anyone who buys a R10 ticket the chance of winning a million rand. Ticket sales opened yesterday at all major shopping centres and will close on Christmas Eve.

At the launch, held at the Cafe Royal in Cape Town yesterday, the regional director, Mrs Roselle Frasca, said that because Operation Hunger was a high-profile organization, people thought that it had a lot of money.

"But two months ago we ran out of money — with over a million people to feed and 284 self-help projects still dependent on us," she said.

"The organization needs to raise R22m for its next budget if it is not going to let starving people down."

R22-m target for ²⁴⁴ Operation Hunger

Staff Reporter

^{12645 18/88}
OPERATION Hunger needs to raise R22-million this year to help the needy to help themselves.

The organisation is feeding 1,3 million people in South Africa, mainly children

In the Western Cape the organisation has about 200 feeding schemes for 40 000 children.

A video shown at the launch of the fifth annual Operation Hunger Gold Rush competition in Cape Town yesterday focused on South Africa as a rich country with 2,9 million malnourished people, mainly in the rural areas.

According to Operation Hunger about 35 000 children die each year of malnutrition or related diseases such as tuberculosis and many more are stunted mentally and physically.

"Forgotten people"

Mrs Roselle Frasca, regional director in the Western Cape, said the organisation specialised in rural areas helping "forgotten people".

In these areas there was no work, no money and a rural family income could be about R49 a month, well below the breadline.

Operation Hunger also revitalised communities through self-help projects ranging from traditional crafts and sewing groups to brickmaking and small-scale farming

It also helped The Haven night shelter, the Service Dining Rooms, Child Welfare, the Red Cross and Operation Outreach, a group who feed vagrants, and an ambitious agricultural project in Namaqualand backed by the Anglo/De Beers Chairman's Fund, Mrs Frasca said.

Upgrading skills

"It is in the Steinkopf Reserve where 50 farmers are upgrading their farming skills. Eight boreholes were drilled and an artesian well was found. It took a month to cap the well."

A training centre had been built and this would become a registered technikon.

Gold Rush ticket sales close on December 24 and the draw takes place on January 31. The R1-million winner will be decided by a cycling competition at Kyalami racetrack on February 4.

Tickets are available at Shoprite, Grand Bazaars, Pick'n Pay, Russells, Makro, First National Bank and Operation Hunger offices

KAROO POVERTY REACHING CRISIS SITUATION, SAY RURAL EXPERTS

W/G Argus 20/8/81 (24)
by ROBERT HOUWING
Weekend Argus Reporter

AN already "desperate" state of poverty and hunger in Karoo communities is worsening as wages increasingly slip below the cost of living, analysts on rural areas have warned.

Unemployment of up to 50 percent has been reported in some regions and job opportunities are decreasing, rather than improving.

The Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, acknowledged recently that 40 percent of coloured people in rural areas were jobless. Diminishing demand for labour has resulted in some farmers and employers in country towns reducing workers' wages.

The depressed economic situation has driven people to antisocial behaviour like alcohol abuse — widespread in the Karoo — and had an adverse effect on children's development.

Tuberculosis and other diseases have been described as "rife", and illiteracy is common.

Last week, Weekend Argus reported that children in underprivileged communities throughout the territory were increasingly dependent on food provided by Operation Hunger for survival.

Mrs Roselle Frasca, the organisation's Western Cape director, said the Karoo had become "the biggest crisis area" in terms of hunger.

Health conditions bad

"While the cost of living soars, there are no increases in salaries or job opportunities in the Karoo."

Professor Aubrey Redlinghuis, of the University of the Western Cape's Institute for Social Development, who has done much research into Karoo communities, said unemployment was "extremely widespread".

This had been aggravated lately by a significant influx of farm workers into rural towns.

"Another serious problem is the low wages. These wages are often much lower than welfare payments received by pensioners, unmarried mothers and the disabled."

Health conditions, he warned, were deteriorating to "a very discouraging level" and tuberculosis was rife.

"Housing is extremely bad and basic necessities are not available. The energy needs of the rural poor also require urgent attention."

Health authorities have acknowledged economic hardship in the Karoo, but denied that the situation was worsening.

The director-general of the Department of National Health and Population Development, Dr C F Slabber, said they were "aware of economic difficulties that exist countrywide and that certain families or groups are more affected than others".

"Inadequate economic growth as a

result of the worldwide recession of the past years, aggravated by years of drought and the recent flood disasters, have all contributed to these difficulties.

"The situation is not expected to worsen unless new contributing factors occur."

Dr Slabber said the most serious threat would come from "the introduction of new measures to apply economic sanctions against this country".

"Our approach to the problem is to co-operate actively with other state departments and the private sector on a total population development programme."

"We do subsidise a milk-powder scheme for undernourished children, run by local authorities, and also fund these authorities to provide health services combating illnesses which often threaten impoverished communities."

The media liaison officer for the Department of Health and Welfare

in the House of Representatives, Mrs Ansi Strydom, said Beaufort West had been identified as particularly in need of assistance.

Various schemes had been introduced there and in other areas to help families whose breadwinners were unemployed, in prison or unable to work for health reasons. Assistance was also provided in cases where people could not pay rent.

The Rev James Buys, rector of the NG Sendingkerk in Calitzdorp's Bergsig township and an executive member of the South African Council of Churches, said it was a "fallacy" for the government to partly ascribe rural poverty to the sanctions threat.

"The crisis in the Karoo is not something that happened overnight — it goes back several generations, long before sanctions even became an issue."

"The State must shoulder the blame for not educating farmers in appreciating the value of labour."

Tuberculosis patients face food cutback as fund falls

M645
23/88

241

By KAREN STANDER
Medical Reporter

THOUSANDS of Cape Town tuberculosis patients and their families will go hungry unless the South African National Tuberculosis Association (Santa) crisis fund is boosted.

More than 10 000 people in greater Cape Town contract TB every year.

The crisis fund is running dangerously low and Santa is facing the difficult decision of whether to cut back on the size or the number of grants made each month.

About 600 TB patients are fed every day at soup kitchens and thousands of needy families of patients have received monthly grants or food parcels from the fund since it was started less than two years ago.

Dr Len Tibbit, chairman of Santa Cape Town, has made an urgent appeal for contributions.

He said R32 000 was spent during the 1986/87 financial year and this increased to R44 000 last year.

Deputy chairman Dr Stuart Fisher said the number of cases diagnosed in the old Divisional Council of the Cape area — now controlled by the Regional Services Council — rose slightly to 2 321 in the first six months of this year. During the same period last year there were 2 264 new cases.

Disability grants

Dr Fisher, who is chairman of Santa's grants committee, said the crisis fund provided small grants for patients until they were fit to go back to work or they received state disability grants.

The economic squeeze and increasing urbanisation meant that the unemployment rate was rising and more patients were becoming dependent on the grants.

"We would like to give more money to more people, but unless we find the funds urgently we have to reduce the size of the grants, which are already barely sufficient, or the number of grants."

"At the moment we can afford about 80 grants of between R40 and R90, depending on the number of dependants, and the soup kitchens and food parcels."

Situation called critical

Urban hunger 'now worse than in rural areas'

24

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Starvation in urban areas had reached critical proportions and was now far worse than in parts of the drought-ravaged rural homelands, Mr Mpho Mashini, senior national development coordinator for Operation Hunger, said at the weekend.

Pensioners were becoming the main source of income for many urban families and it was not uncommon to find as many as 10 people dependent on a single pension-

er, he said in Johannesburg at the launch of the fifth Gold Rush competition.

In rural areas however, self-help projects initiated by Operation Hunger had gone a long way to easing the plight of the starving. In areas such as Gazankulu and kaNgwane it had been possible for some people to reach a "minimum survival ledge".

Losing jobs

"1988 has brought the harsh reality of increasing poverty throughout South Africa, particularly

in urban areas where more and more breadwinners are losing their jobs as a result of retrenchment or dismissal," Mr Mashini said.

"It is shocking how, in the past year, requests for aid from the urban areas have overtaken those from rural areas such as kaNgwane, kwaZulu and Gazankulu."

Operation Hunger was faced with a "frightening" number of requests for aid, particularly from the burgeoning squatter population and unemployed masses on the Reef. Self-help projects were

far more difficult to start in urban areas, where space was short and living conditions cramped.

In kaNgwane however, feeding aid had been cut from 5 000 families to 700 families after self-help projects — which included basket making, vegetable gardening and the manufacture of watering

cans — were established. Similar success had been achieved in Botshabelo in the Free State, where self-help had enabled fulltime feeding to be cut from 2 000 to 99 families.

The role of vegetable gardens was multifaceted, not only did they provide food for the garden-

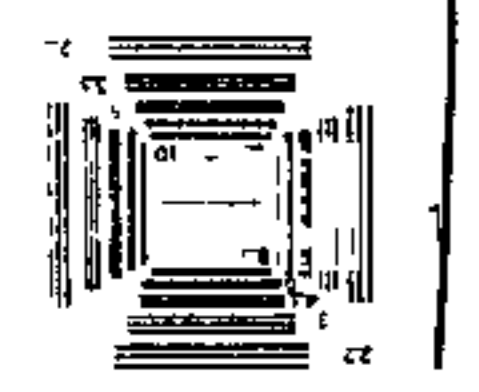
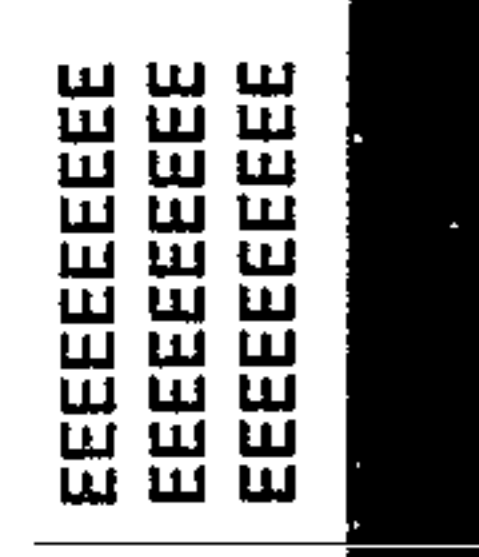
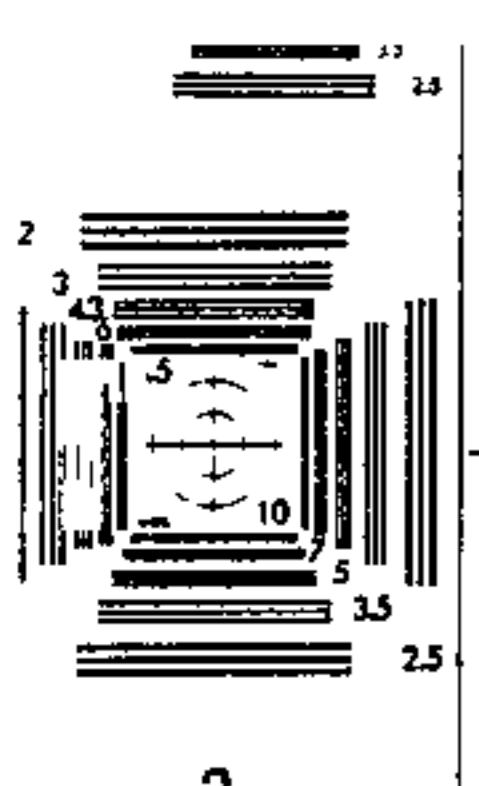
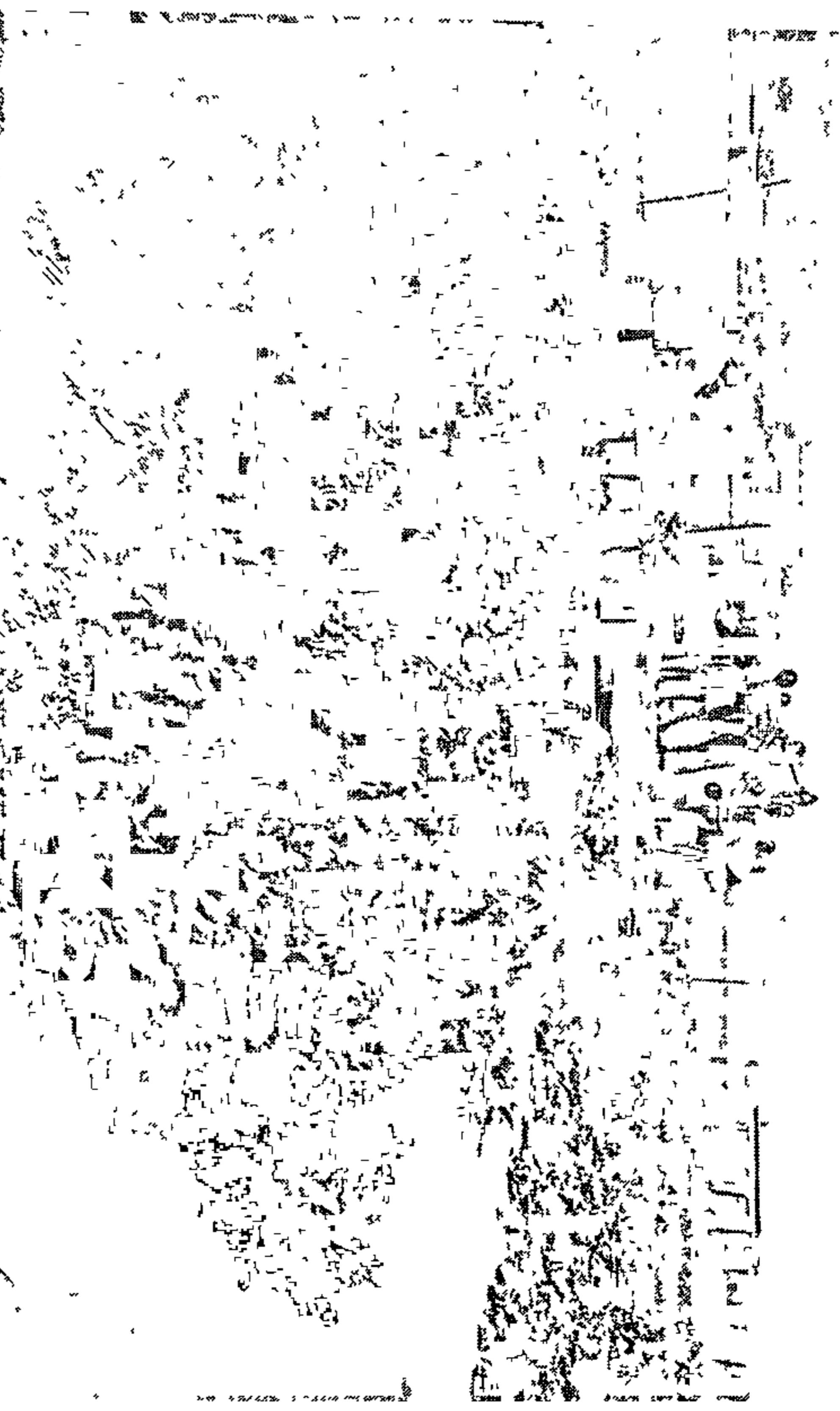
A well-developed garden at Makweng Pump in Sekhukhuneland.

Picture by Siruan Robertson.

er, but gardeners could make up to R70 a month selling their produce to the community who could, in turn, buy vegetables cheaply, he said.

One project in kaNgwane involved as many as 2 000 gardeners. Although the situation in Gazankulu — where 25 000 refugees were

being fed, along with 70 000 young children — was tricky, 30 agricultural projects were under way and 10 more were in the pipeline. Mr Mashini said large-scale feeding was still taking place in Natal and kwaZulu after more than 50 self-help projects were destroyed by floods.



241

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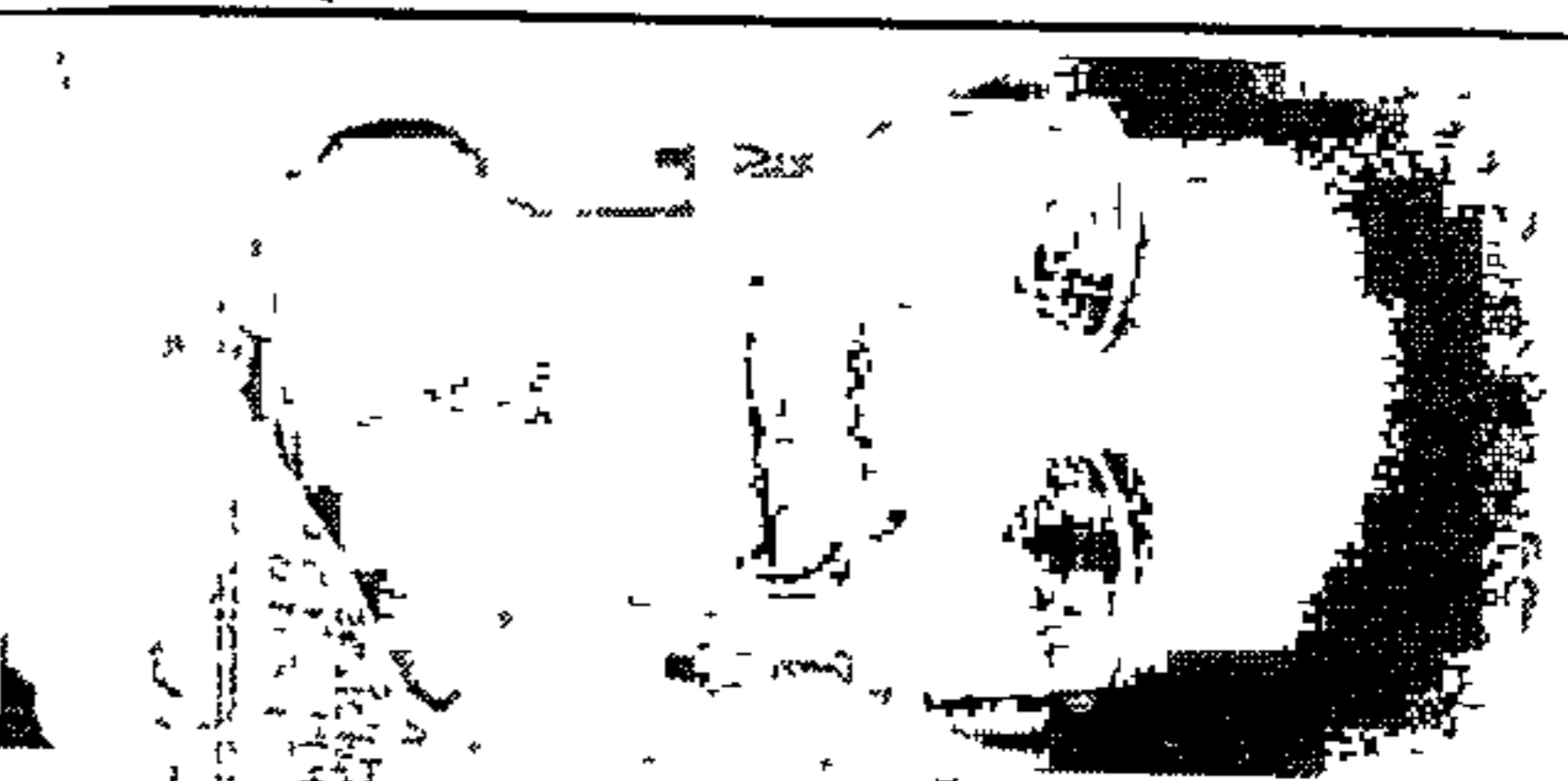
22/8/88



Winnowing threshed sorghum grown at Moretsele Garden, Sekhukhuneland.
● Picture by Struan Robertson.

247

Theodora gives the needy their dignity back



THEODORA MOKOMELE is a special person, particularly to the many people whose pride she helps to restore every day of her working life.

Theo is a field worker for Operation Hunger in the Western Cape and a large part of her portfolio is to help establish self-help or development projects among the people whom the organization feeds here.

"Operation Hunger only goes into communities when we are approached to do so," Theo says. "We never just give hand-outs. We also help the people to organize themselves into self-help groups and to produce crafts or handwork."

Operation Hunger also organizes workshops to train people in the basic arts of sewing, knitting or weaving and then markets the products through its Wynberg office, at exhibitions or on Greenmarket Square on Saturday mornings.

"We have a sewing group in Khayelitsha, which is a group of child-minders who supplement their income this way in the afternoon. There are also two heading groups in Khayelitsha and sewing groups in Nyanga and Guguletu.

"Then there is a man in Vrygrond (near Sleenberg)



DIANE CASSERE

interviews people from all walks of life, people who are making headlines or quietly benefiting the lives of others.

KALEIDOSCOPE

who makes bicycles and another sewing group at Mbekweni (near Paarl) ..."

And so the list goes on as Operation Hunger establishes its contacts among the hungry of this affluent, abundant Western Cape.

Theo was born in Cape Town and matriculated from Fizeka High. She began training as a nurse but soon changed to a course in community leadership. A job at the Black Sash Advice office in Mowbray

followed, where Theo saw day after day the despair, unemployment and destitution of many of the people of the Cape.

"I realized that with Operation Hunger I could at least do something about poverty and unemployment," she explained.

Feeding schemes go hand-in-hand with development projects in the organization, so Theo travels with Rozelle Frasca, regional director of Operation Hunger, when she goes into depressed and underprivileged areas. Nationwide, Operation Hunger feeds 1,2 million people and has 284 self-help projects.

Theo loves her job. "But I do get disheartened sometimes. Deprived people need so much, and there is so much that we can't give."

Theo would like to see more self-help schemes established because she believes that they give the unemployed their dignity back — which is just as important as feeding them.

The organization needs to raise R22 million for its next budget if it is to meet its commitments to the starving of South Africa.

Some time 28/7/88

Helping the poor

241

Mrs HENRIETTA Khoza's faith in God and His works led to her establishing a branch of Dorcas in Soweto.

Dorcas is the women's organisation of the Seventh Day Adventist Church of South Africa. Dorcas was a Biblical figure who helped the destitute and those in need of spiritual guidance.

Mrs Khoza is a cheerful housewife who says that lending a helping hand is not unusual as it has been practised by Africans for

NTHABISANG MOREOSELE spoke to the Sowetan' Woman Of The Week Mrs Henrietta Khoza.

many generations

The Soweto branch's first project was the Khiprown / Mzimhlope squatter camp

"There were eight of us in the group who collected used clothing to give to the squatters. We opened a soup kitchen which we ran on donations and from our own pockets

We helped and encouraged them to learn some handwork to augment their income"

The organisation also collected food parcels and distributed them to the aged in Natalispruit with the help of Meals on Wheels

The women then moved to Dube and Phiri to do the same work

They left thriving self-help projects that were run by the communities themselves.

"One of the women we left behind in Mzimhlope to run the soup kitchen is still doing so. We only leave if we are sure that the work will go on and that the community is sufficiently motivated to help itself," she said

Dorcas-Soweto opened a soup kitchen in Phiri to feed the young and old who are left on their own during the day. It helped to keep children off the streets while their parents were away at work. In 1984 the group offered to teach unemployed women handicrafts to augment their income

Raffia

"We make raffia handbags, tissue boxes and serviette holders. We started with 23 women and called the club Phahamang. We plan to sew overalls and uniforms soon. The club has expanded to include senior citizens who are lonely. They come to the hall daily for a chat and to earn a little pocket money"

Bowed

Dorcas has collected clothes and food parcels for disaster areas and for the people of Katima Mulilo who asked for help. They lease half the space they rent to a community creche.

MRS Henrietta Khoza of Dorcas.



"We are not paid to do the work. Payment comes when you see someone who was bowed down with despair begin to take hold of their life with hope for the future. The help we give is our expression of Christianity, a practical way of obeying Christ's injunction to love our neighbour," Mrs Khoza said

Galloping poverty ⁽²⁴⁾ on the way for SA?

CAPE TOWN — A former key architect of government's economic policy — Professor Sampie Terreblanche — yesterday said that as long as the Nationalist government remained in power "galloping poverty" was a real danger

Terreblanche, now a Stellenbosch University economist, was a member of government's Economic Advisory Board for six years and a confidante of Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis for about 15 years

He told the Independent Party's (IP) national congress "As long as this government remains in power, creeping poverty will continue.

"Indeed, the danger is rather the situation will degenerate into gallop-

Political Staff

ing poverty."

Terreblanche said as long as the NP remained the government, South Africans would, in all probability, never again see a rise in real per capita income.

The only way this could come about was in the case of a "foreign wind-fall".

The reason why "creeping poverty" was continuing was because government had never committed itself to real reform.

Terreblanche said. "Apartheid cannot be reformed. It can only be scrapped

"A political policy of neo-apartheid, emergency regulations and a defiant stance towards the outside world ('do your damndest') could never create circumstances of confidence which could generate a resumption of sustained economic growth."

241 ~~241~~ CAP-7/14/85 2/9/88

'Galloping poverty'

A FORMER architect of government economic policy, Professor Sampie Terreblanche, declared yesterday that as long as the Nationalist government remained in power, "galloping poverty" was a very real danger.

Professor Terreblanche, an economist at the University of Stellenbosch, was a member of the government's economic advisory board for six years and a confidant of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, for almost 15 years.

Speaking at the Independent Party's national congress, where he received a standing ovation, Professor Terreblanche said: "As long as this

government remains in power, creeping poverty will continue.

"Indeed, the danger is rather that the situation will degenerate into galloping poverty."

Professor Terreblanche told delegates that as long as the NP remained the government, South Africans would in all probability never again see a rise in the real per capita income.

The only way this could come about, he submitted, was in the case of a "foreign windfall", such as the rise of the gold price to \$1 000.

The reason why "creeping poverty" was continuing was because the government had never committed itself to real reform.

C-7. 3/9/88 (241)

(241)

The daily miracle of Canterbury Street

Doyen and longest-serving of the "soup round" stalwarts is Mrs Nena Leahy (her age is secret!), whose indomitable spirit and dedication are already a legend on the Cape Flats.

However, toughest of all The Rooms' women is secretary Mrs Buntly Martin, who once disarmed a thug who was threatening other people in the dining room with a large knife. She has often brusquely ordered out belligerent men twice her size.

Mrs Martin is seldom at a loss in an emergency. Recently a well-wisher from a farm presented The Rooms with a huge forequarter of beef.

It was too big for any deep-freeze and none of the kitchen staff could cope with it.

She butchered the forequarter herself, instructing the

caretaker where to cut the bones with a hacksaw.

Some of Mrs Martin's friends suggest she has "a hot line to upstairs".

It is almost uncanny. On three separate occasions when she has reluctantly decided to ask the bank for an overdraft, almost the exact amount has come in from an unexpected quarter.

However, the Service Dining Rooms can't depend solely on heavenly help!

An appeal for aid to thousands of business houses will be in the post shortly.

RIGHT: Customers start to queue at the Service Dining Rooms' soup van.



NEWS

by BRUCE HEILBUTH Sen
Weekend Argus Reporter

WOMAN-POWER at its most selfless is shown by the 15 who work, most of them voluntarily, at Cape Town's unique hostelry, the Service Dining Rooms, and on its "Soup Run" to the Cape Flats.

They serve about 1400 people with hot meals and soup every weekday — for which the total takings average R34

Work at "The Rooms" in Canterbury Street starts at 8am, when the two great urns for the day's soup are switched on. The soup is only part of the fare provided. Hot, nourishing plates of food are also served for 3c and soup and bread for one cent.

The prices at the dining rooms (which get no State subsidy and are almost entirely self-supporting) have remained unchanged since starting 53 years ago.

In that time, the cost of living has risen more than 1000 percent. That the dining rooms have survived in these circumstances has been described as "The Miracle of Canterbury Street."

A roster of 10 voluntary white women from comfortable homes take turns to operate in pairs on the "soup run"



How about a bite for your best friend, buddy?

to the humblest corners of the Cape Flats.

"We go to those places where no one else ventures," says Mrs Rose Wilson, who has been active in this work for more than 20 years (she is also the chairman of the Save the Children Fund).

"The need there is often desperate and the hot soup and bread (at a cent a large mug, 5c a bigger container and a few cents more for a potful) is a lifeline to many."

I went with Mrs Wilson to a

depressed part of Manenberg with Mrs Pattie Fehrsen, who drove The Rooms' big van, loaded with 18 canisters of piping soup.

As we approached, Pattie hooted and, at the familiar sound, people old and young, fit and feeble, hurried out to meet us, utensils in hand. For many it was the only warm food of the day.

The volunteer women operate in all weathers, too, and often are more drenched than those they serve.

C.T.
3/9/88
241

De Beer blames poverty on NP

CAPE TIMES 8/9/88
24
3

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICANS were growing steadily poorer each year as a direct result of National Party rule, PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer said last night

It was "literally true" that a vote for President P W Botha was a vote for poverty, he told a meeting at Fish Hoek Civic Centre

The average South African was, in terms of his buying power, becoming nearly 1% poorer every year.

Dr De Beer said this growing impoverishment was not simply due to the incompetence of the government — "though there is enough of that" — but because of apartheid

"As long as we have apartheid, we shall have poverty"

If voters chose to stay with an apartheid government, either in its Nationalist or Conservative Party form, "you will have conflict, with no end in sight"

Dr De Beer said the National Party, which had been in power for 40 years, had to accept responsibility for the state of affairs in the country

However, the Nationalists were "past masters" at creating a mess and then blaming others for it.

While the country had for a long time managed to get away with an apartheid policy and prosperity along with it, after 1974 progress had been shaky and since 1981 things had become disastrous

SA's high inflation rate had a lot to do with high, unproductive government spending and a lot of that spending had to do with apartheid

2441

Cape Times, Friday, September 9, 1988 3

Staff Reporter

THE City Council's planning department is to investigate possible sites for providing accommodation for the "very poor" as

part of a solution to the problem of fast-growing numbers of vagrants

The executive committee of the council approved a recommendation yesterday from the ad hoc committee on vagrancy in Cape Town that the city planner be asked to investigate potentially suitable sites to provide accommodation for the very poor

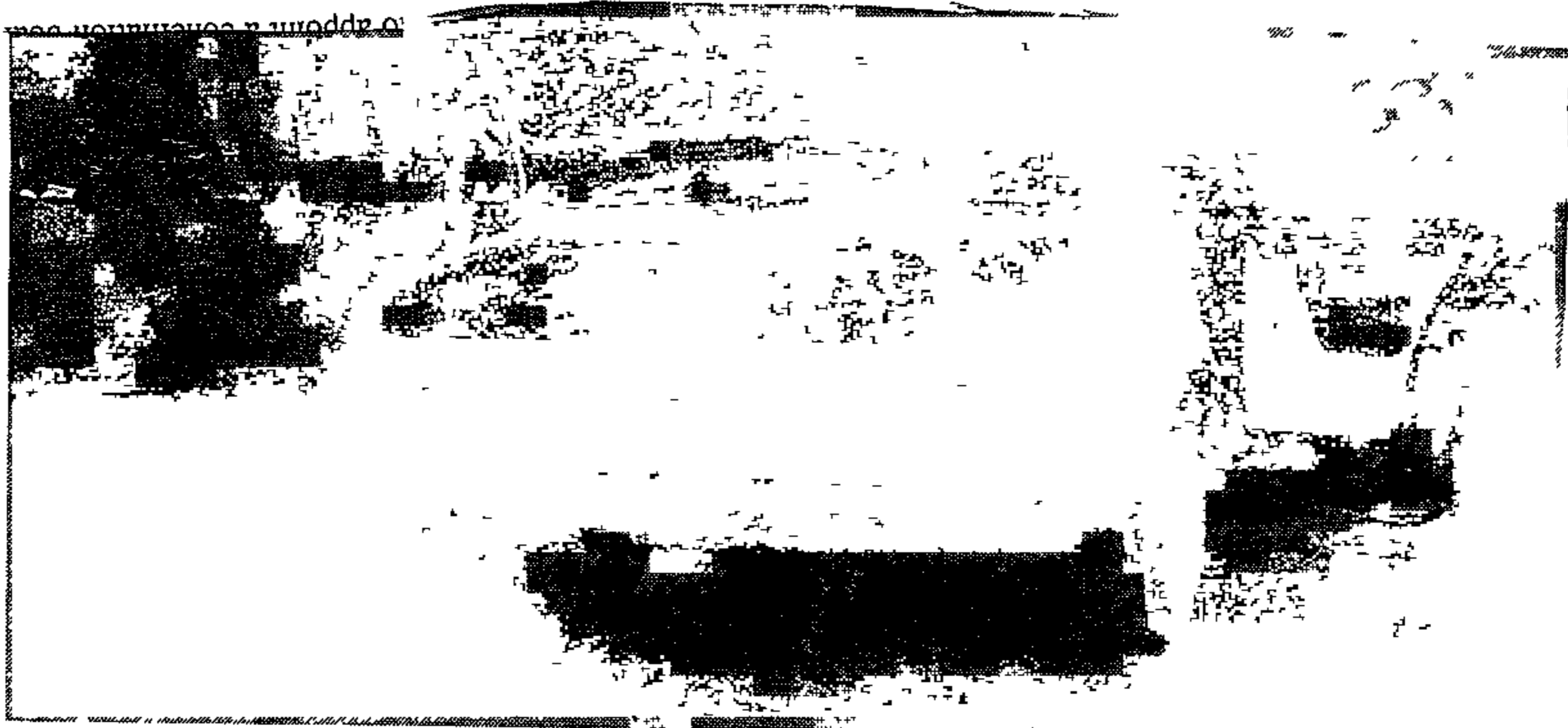
The ad hoc committee's recommendation followed consideration of a report from the city planner's office which said 19 possible sites for accommodation for vagrants

Council to act on housing for poor

had been identified in a council report in 1985

"Measured in bricks and mortar or in accommodation available, there has been little success in the past three years," the report said

"While most statistics on vagrant populations are, at best, estimates, one thing is clear, and that is that the numbers are growing fast," the report said, recommending that the term vagrant was "dehumanizing" and the terms "street people" and "street children" should be used instead



Forced to flee ... Ncngolosi residents area pack up their homes to escape the violence

Not a blanket sent for 9 000 refugees

By CARMEL RICKARD,
Durban

Picture: CARMEL RICKARD
was down by 75 percent and that very few people were returning to the valley.

DESPITE icy weather in Natal this week, little public interest seemed to have been spared for an estimated 9 000 refugees from the Molweni and Riverview areas near Hillcrest.

The refugees fled their homes in Molweni and Ncngolosi during the last two weeks because of tension and violence in the region. At least 40 people have died this year

While some people have taken refuge with white families in the vicinity, many more are living in the bush, in sugar cane fields or anywhere else they feel is safer than their homes

A committee of 10 made up of people of all races has been set up in the Molweni/Ncngolosi area to help with the crisis.

Hans Hofhuis, who is chairing the Thousand Hills Partnership, said he was particularly concerned about "the untold hardship" being experienced by the refugees living in the open

"We have appealed for help from the public but so far we have had no response at all.

We badly need clothes, blankets and food for the refugees and, particularly in this weather, we are concerned about the circumstances under which the people are living"

Hofhuis, a businessman, said they were also appealing to employers whose workers had not been coming to work, to be patient and not dismiss their staff.

"We know of many cases where it has not been possible for people to leave the valleys. Either they cannot leave their families and homes unprotected or they fear for their own lives if they are seen outside.

"If workers had to face dismissal on top of all their other troubles at this time, it would be very cruel."

A shopkeeper in the area said the presence of a new army camp was easing the tension but only "a trickle" of people were returning home.

"People have been counting the empty houses and we estimate 9 000 people have run away. Many of them are now too petrified to come back."

A cucumber farmer has allowed some of his workers and their children who live in the valley to sleep in

one of the plastic tunnels normally used to grow vegetables. He now needs the tunnel for farming again but his staff are too afraid to leave.

One of the women staying in the tunnel said she did not know whether she would ever go back to her home in the valley even though she had left many possessions in her house.

She said she feared someone would come with a gun "at 2 o'clock in the morning" and kill her.

Asked what had started the problem she said one of the leaders in the area had said the "congroys" (comrades) should be killed. "But then they did not just kill the congroy. They started killing everyone"

Another shopkeeper said business

Hofhuis said many people were living with families in white areas but that a number of these "host families" were beginning to feel a strain on their own finances after some time of feeding and housing the refugees

Committee secretary Joan Wilkins said, "At every second house in Kloof or Hillcrest there is an extra family or two on the premises, and some people are beginning to need help to carry on looking after their refugee-guests"

They appealed for help with clothing, bedding and food and Hofhuis said anyone who could offer help or who needed assistance — should contact him at (031) 700-3976/7 (work) or (031) 73-2566 (home)

Major measles epidemic in SA 'due to poor living conditions'

241
17645 26/9/88
The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Inadequate housing and poor living conditions have tossed South Africa into the throes of a major measles epidemic, says Professor H M Coovadia, professor of paediatrics at the University of Natal.

Professor Coovadia was addressing a session of the four-day symposium on "Infections in Developing Countries" organised by the Medical Research Council of SA in Johannesburg.

He said the epidemic mostly affected children under the age of five.

Thirteen out of every 100 children who contracted the disease died, more than 92 percent of them black, Professor Coovadia said.

Research proved that children living in areas with low standards of housing and health services were worst affected.

"It is scandalous that a preventable epidemic is a killer in South Africa," he said.

"We have some of the most sophisticated medical technology in the world and plenty of vaccine to counteract the disease. The fragmentation of health services and the shocking housing conditions of certain sectors of the population make them worthless.

"We need one national cohesive health structure that encompasses all race groups and includes the homelands."

(247) 571 wpa 9/10/88

IN the nicest possible way, Professor Jac Chillers has touched two raw nerves in the National Party.

Speaking at its Cape congress in George this week, he not-so-gently upbraided the NP's top structure on the accelerating impoverishment of South Africans and the growing need for competent leadership.

The professor's folksy approach to creeping poverty was to sketch a familiar scene in Afrikaner households where the family gathers in the voorkamer for an evening reading from the Great Book.

Now, he said, Ma reads to them a passage out of Kook en Geniet (the cookbook that two generations of SA women have been schooled in) — and then all retire.

On the subject of leadership, the short-back-and-sides professor — a former police chaplain and now a University of Port Elizabeth academic — was more forthright.

He said SA needed "a new breed of leaders".

These leaders, he said, should be able to think in revolutionary ways.

The "linear" thinking of the NP and its leaders thus far had brought the country to the brink of disaster.

The new leaders, said Professor Chillers, should be able to deal with "non-linear" situ-

Professor calls for new breed of leaders to combat poverty in SA

actions — where a small input could have enormous repercussions, or vice versa

In his concern at the present state of the nation and in his desire for change, Professor Chillers accurately manifested the mood of the congress

Almost every speaker emphasised, to one degree or another, the need for change.

Student leaders pleaded with the party leadership not to lose the chance for extending hope to blacks — by accepting the Kwa-Natal Indaba proposals.

Another called for the establishment of an "open group" in SA politics.

This was the only mention from the floor of an idea being toyed with by the NP's inner circle. It is a bid to soften the hard racial edges of the group-based policy which the

party remains wedded to

There was a general acceptance among delegates of the concept of "free settlement areas", where the separatist laws of the Group Areas Act will be suspended.

Some speakers called for the concept, and its application, to be extended.

While the delegates in the George town hall debated the advisability of mixing in SA society, black, white and coloured construction and office workers lunched and played pool in a bar just down the main street.

If they knew about the debate, it did not seem to interest them.

As the delegates revealed their anxieties over the need for change, there was a distinct

underlying confidence that the NP was going about it in the right way.

Having recognised the need for change, the delegates clearly felt that it could be brought to a satisfactory conclusion by a mixture of group areas and free settlement areas, black local and regional autonomy, and new "general affairs" superstructure to be negotiated.

Constitutional affairs were a central theme of the congress, and Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Hennis made a keynote address.

He said local and regional government were to become more important in SA affairs — unless they became a vehicle for sabotaging national policy.

Explaining this, he said there was a resistance by blacks to administering their own deprivation.

"Let's be honest," he said, "would we

It?" The answer, he said, was to find a formula for allowing black areas to participate in productive areas of the country.

He appeared to be referring to regional structures — including the Regional Service Councils, which he described as one of the most important constitutional innovations ever.

Dwelling on upheavals in Parliament over the past eight weeks, he said the trice that Parliament had mechanisms built in to allow the country to be managed when there were people in the system who did not want it to be managed.

He ended with a plea for a change in attitudes

"It's not the constitution that is not working, it is the people who determine the system that determine whether it works or not." "South Africa must first reform its people then its constitutional affairs will come right."

Observers noted that the forward-looking mood that characterised the Cape congress of the NP had not been reflected to the same degree in the Natal and Free State congresses that preceded it

Volk feeds under AWB banner

Weekend Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — No Afrikaaner child should go hungry

So says Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB)

That's what he tells colleagues as he strides through Pretoria's poorer suburbs and sees starving whites

"But, one hand should not know what the other is doing," he adds

For the original intention with what is now a massive, whites-only feeding scheme was that no one should know he AWB gave it impetus

The AWB's *Volkshulpstema*, nearly three years old, provides more than 14 000 white children with a meal each day

In Pretoria, where the scheme was started, families wallow their pride and queue for food twice a week at the house of an AWB member west of Pretoria

Depend on scheme

More than 200 people, some barefoot and dressed in tattered clothes, throng Brand Street in the less affluent suburb of Danville, about 7km from the city centre. Most depend on the *Volkshulpstema*.

Locally, the scheme operates in Pretoria West and Pretoria North

On the Rand, AWB members fed about 2 000 impoverished families



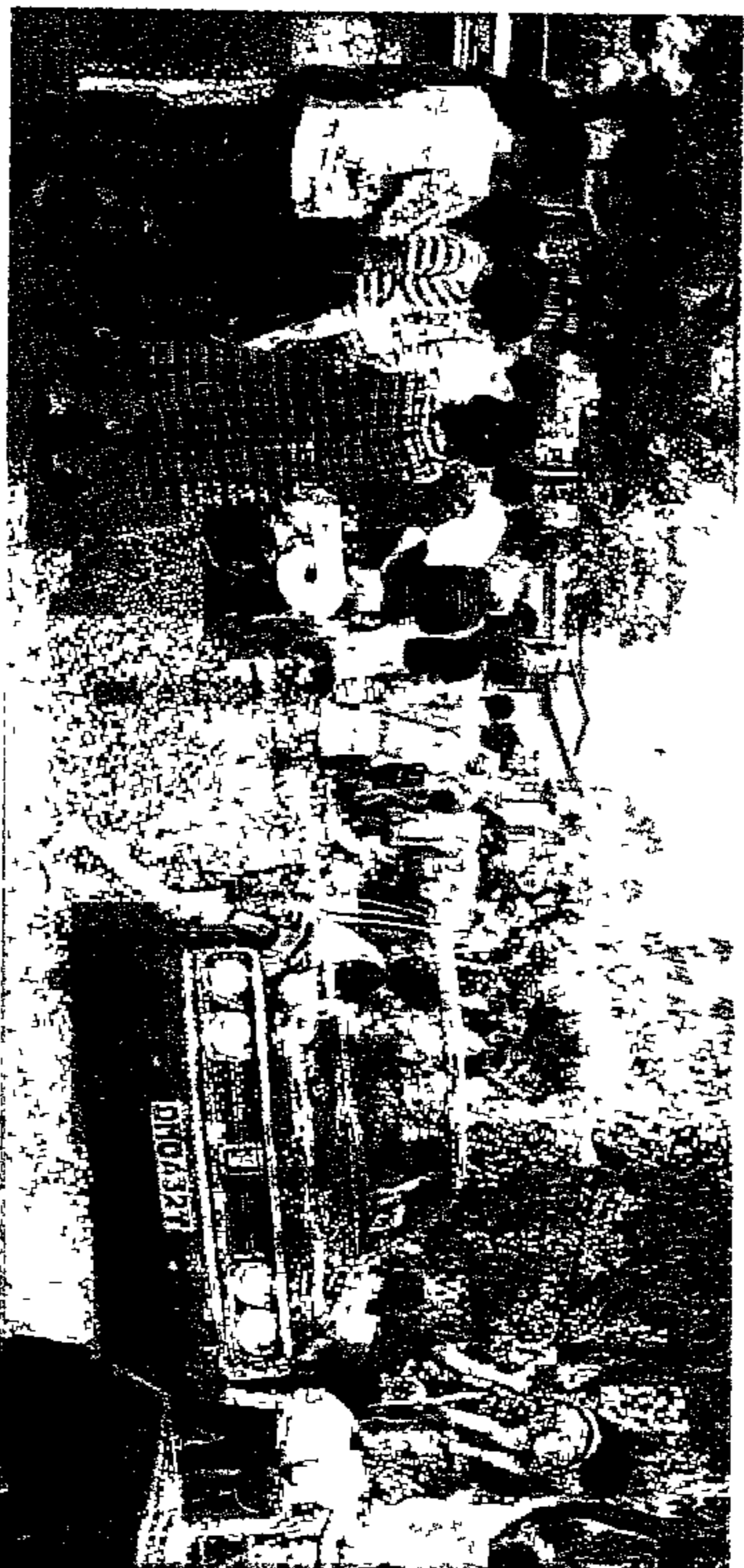
HEAPS of help as food donations, with AWB identification, pile up.

It all began when Mr Giel Groenewald approached the AWB leader at a public meeting for help. He saw the need for a "backer" following in-

volvement in a feeding scheme for 230 children at the Wilhe Snyman School in Hercules

In the beginning we felt no one should know the AWB was behind it, but then we learned people believed the government was feeding them

with areas 15 to 188
 These people are Afrikaners. We help any white, says Eugene Terre'Blanche



PARENTS and children in a less affluent suburb west of Pretoria city centre wait for food from the *hulpstema*.

"Then, we started attaching the AWB's name to the *hulpstema*

"We are not talking about intimidation here, although some believe so. Not even two per cent of those we feed are AWB members

"Because it's aimed at the child, one cannot talk politics. Children don't understand"

West Rand organiser and long-time AWB member Mr Leon van Rensburg has been

feeding the poor for five years — since his wife saw starving children at a school in Roodepoort

Critics of the AWB may find it hard to believe it is involved in charitable work

"Who else is going to look after these people if we don't? Government is pre-occupied with its reform programme," said Mr Terre'Blanche

He believed protection of "the folk" was vital "His" peo-

ple were being impoverished by government's "forced reform programme"

The AWB emphasised that the people it fed and clothed were all Afrikaners in Pretoria. Some walked several kilometres twice a week for food

Care of destitute whites in Pretoria is organised by Mrs Susan Pellincin. She is helped by Mrs Lenie Pretorius, at whose Danville home people queue for food. Both are mem-

bers of the AWB Boerevroune. The *hulpstema* also operates in schools and churches. Areas covered include Roodepoort, Krugersdorp, Johannesburg and Mayfair

The scheme has also been expanded to the Free State and parts of Natal

Mr van Rensburg said "These people need not be members of the AWB. They are Afrikaners. We help any white person, in spite of their political beliefs"

"The scheme has nothing to do with politics. It is to do with Christianity and a welfare service"

Main links in the contribution chain are farmers, many of them AWB members. Individuals also give money, food and clothing

R1 000 a week

In Roodepoort, one business man contributes R1 000 a week, said Mr van Rensburg

On the West Rand, 30 tons of food a week is said to be brought by truck from Thabazimbi

Though the organisation denies the *hulpstema* is a ploy to win support, AWB banner proclaiming "*sterk, jonk e dinamies*" and the organisation's emblem is pinned to food bags. AWB emblems line the Danville distribution point

Mrs Pellincin said "This is only to make them aware that AWB cares"

Poverty is the key 'people' factor

241 By Clare Harper

The root of the population problem of developing countries was the pervasiveness of absolute poverty and low levels of living. This led to large families

This was said by Mr A H Botha of the Department of National Health and Population Development at the international conference on population development

The conference, which aimed to find possible solutions to the rapid population growth in southern Africa, was attended by more than 500 people, including representatives from the homelands.

Mr Botha said it was not just numbers, nor parental irrationality, which was the root problem. Countries in which there were imbalances between trends in population growth, resources and environmental requirements, were urged to adopt and implement specific population policies that would contribute to redressing such imbalances.

At the heart of the demographic problems in developing countries, from an economic point of view, were that

quantities were not matched by appropriate qualities. There was an inverse correlation between the rate of creating life and the ability to sustain life.

The rationale for a population development programme was that most developing countries were experiencing multidimensional development problems which manifested themselves in the vicious cycle of poverty and high fertility.

Mr Botha said such programmes were aimed, among other things, at eliminating absolute poverty, lessening income inequalities, expanding educational opportunities — especially for women — and providing increased job opportunities for men and women.

The South African Population Development Programmes (DPD) was established in 1984 after an in-depth inquiry done on demographic trends in South Africa by the Science Committee of the President's Council.

The main aim of the PDP was to ensure a balance between resources and population size, setting a maximum population for South Africa of 80 million people.

Indian areas 'face poverty'

By Shirley Woodgate
Municipal Reporter

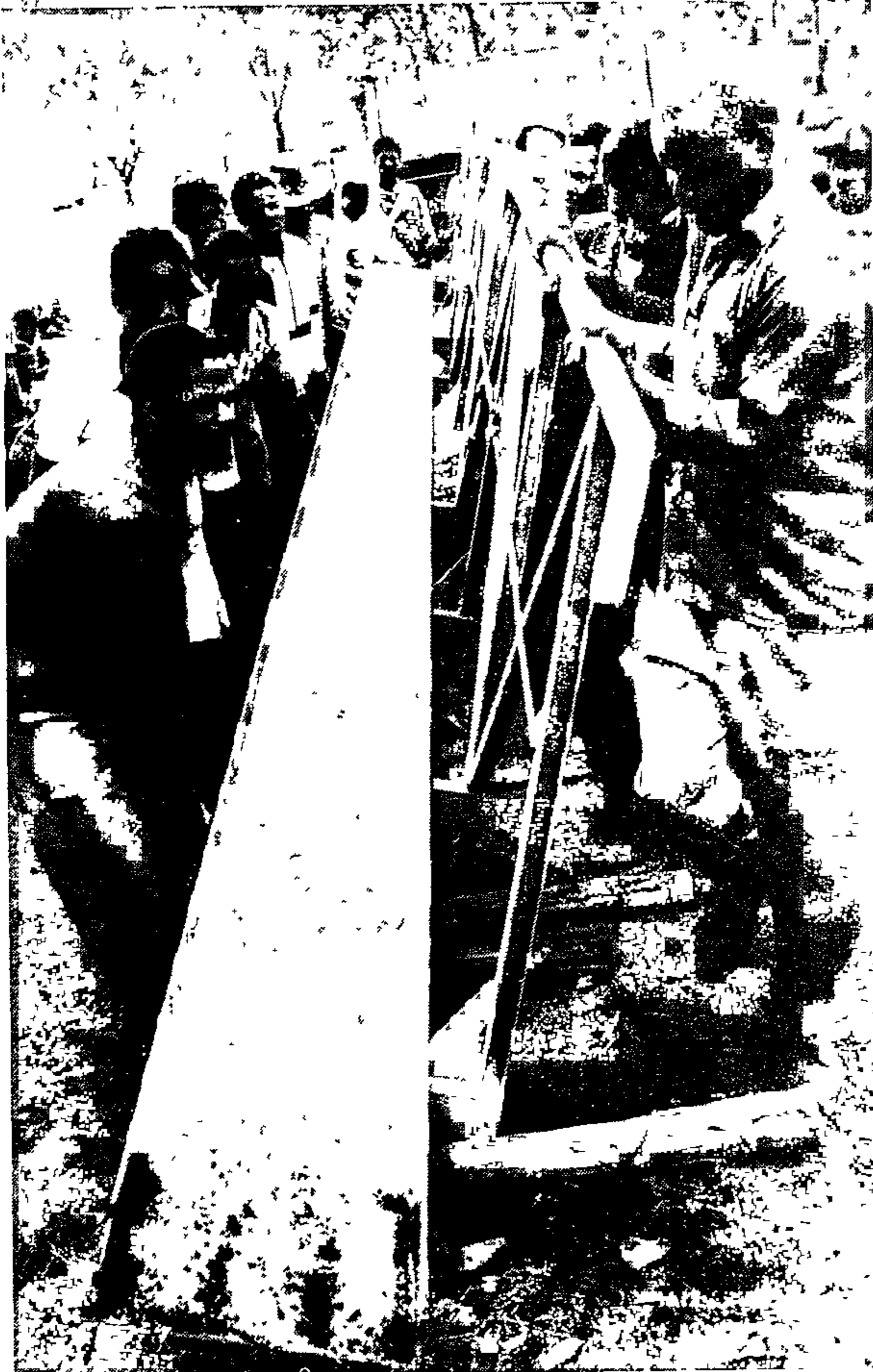
Coloured and Indian townships faced a future of poverty just as Soweto had been forced to wait for handouts from "Big Brother Johannesburg", said Mr Mohammed Dangor, secretary of Actstop. Slating the lacklustre campaigns being run by the 23 Indian municipal candidates opposing seven wards in Lenasia and 41 candidates standing for 13 coloured wards, he said not one had highlighted the dangers of separate municipal status or the financial hardships they would have to suffer through enforced autonomy.

"The rot first set in when these management committees accepted seats on the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council which effectively excised Lenasia, Bosmont, Westbury, Newclare and Eldorado Park from Johannesburg.

"This political decision forced them to give up all their rights to Johannesburg's massive rates and taxes income, 51 per cent of the total being generated in the CBD where these residents are employed.

"In future the coloureds and Indians will pay higher taxes and go cap in hand to Johannesburg because they will not be able to pay their way. What chance do these other areas ever have of real autonomy," Mr Dangor asked.

Bridging the poverty gap



Mshenguville residents erect the bridge that will save lives.

PICTURE BY MIKE MZILENI

Soweto squatters now cross Shift River without fear of drowning

By **CONNIE MOLUSI**

THE days are over when Mshenguville residents jumped to cross a stream that runs through the squatter village in Soweto - thanks to the donation of a steel bridge erected by the Five Freedoms Forum

The notorious stream, dubbed "Shift River" because of its slippery mud, has been a hazard, especially for children, and has already claimed five young lives

The construction of the bridge is one of several projects of the forum's business group and the Masizakhe Shack Committee

The forum plans to erect four more bridges and will provide ash for mud roads, rubbish bins, and taps

According to Alex Anderson, chairman of the forum's business group and managing director of Mills and Industrial Services, the bridges cost R20 000

Mshenguville bustled with excitement recently as children celebrated the safe crossing of the stream by climbing onto the bridge to test its strength

John Gumede, a shack committee member, said the projects would bring great relief to Mshenguville's 3 000 residents who live in unhygienic conditions with no water, sanitation, drainage, or adequate rubbish collection

Roads in the squatter camp turn into quagmires in the rainy season and the stream becomes a raging torrent. Gumede said "The people of Mshenguville are very grateful for the efforts of the forum in trying to alleviate their suffering"

Mshenguville was established with the blessings of the Sofasonke Party leader, then mayor of Soweto ET Tshabalala, who became the centre of controversy when it was alleged that he collected R35 per household in rent from Mshenguville residents

Despite Mshenguville's poverty and slum status, the squatter camp has become part of the daily reality of Soweto

241



B/day 1/11/88

'Involve poor in growth'

THE challenge facing SA was to get millions of poor people individually involved in the economic development and prosperity of the country, Transport Minister Eli Louw said in Kimberley yesterday.

Speaking at the 105th annual conference of the Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope, Louw said deregulation would be essential in achieving the stability upon which a fair and just society could be built.

The legislation governing de-regulation, said Louw, gave the President the power to change any legislation provided it complied with one of the three provisions, namely, the expansion of the economy, competition and the creation of jobs.

Louw said the preparation for de-regulation was critical and that he had held private talks with the legal

BRUCE ANDERSON

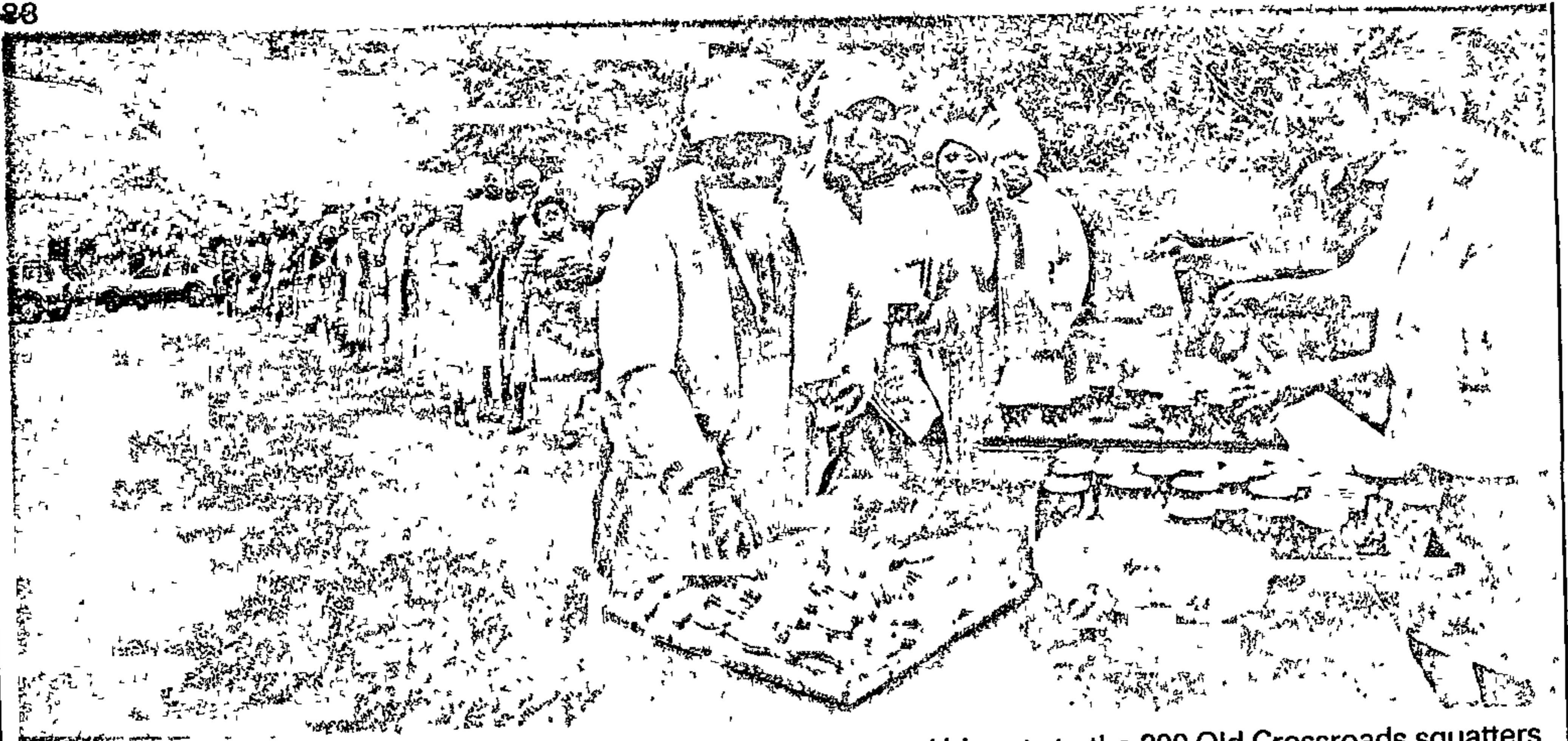
profession, commerce and industry, the media and trade unions.

"With the exception of the trade unions, I have had 100% support for the idea," said Louw.

He pointed out that there were 500 000 people in the informal sector, which gave a livelihood to three- to four-million people. Beginning three years ago, 800 000 jobless had been trained, and 30% now had jobs.

There were 100 000 black taxi operators in the informal sector giving a further 200 000 people jobs. Their contribution to the national growth of the SA economy had been 30% to 40%.

Louw said it was imperative for the informal sector to be incorporated into the formal sector soon, and with minimum legal constraint.



FEEDING THE MULTITUDES . . . Bishopscourt staff serve tea and biscuits to the 200 Old Crossroads squatters who arrived to discuss problems of poverty unemployment and hunger yesterday.

Picture ALAN TAYLOR

Squatters call on Tutu

By CHRIS BATEMAN

NEIGHBOURS in Bishopscourt were intrigued yesterday as at least 200 Old Crossroads squatters queued for tea and biscuits in the courtyard of the official residence of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

The crowd, which spokesmen said gathered to "ask for relief from poverty, hunger and unemployment from our father, the Bishop", grew slowly over an hour as taxis and buses arrived. At least five police vehicles monitored them in stages from discreet distances.

Archbishop Tutu was in Nairobi to preside over a six-monthly All-Africa Conference of Churches meeting and the Vicar-General of Cape Town, Dean Colin Jones, invited the unexpected guests in.

After some confusion as to whom the leadership was, several women volunteered to hold discussions with Dean Jones, the three Bishops Suffragan (Charles Albertyn, Geoffrey Quinlan and Ed McKenzie) and Canon W Dungan. Before the closed-door discussions,

Crowd gathers to ask relief from poverty and hunger

which lasted over an hour, Dean Jones and a Mrs Elsie Nkumbuzi had a brief debate over sanctions and whose responsibility aid for squatters was.

Mrs Nkumbuzi asked that Archbishop Tutu return from overseas trips, "take bread and give piece for piece for all the people who are poor, sick and hungry".

Dean Jones said that while the archbishop could do this, "the sickness is apartheid".

"You have not just been poor since Tutu supported sanctions. You've been poor long before that," he added.

Asked whom he discerned as the leadership, Dean Jones said spokesmen claimed they were not an organised group, "but obviously they are".

In a joint statement read by Dean Jones to assembled media afterwards, participants said they had agreed that the fundamental cause of black suffering in South Africa was apartheid.

A further meeting was planned after agreement was reached that black people "suffer together and so must work in unity to end apartheid".

Asked who had paid their fares, taxi drivers said they were Old Crossroads residents and had volunteered their services.

A Bishopscourt resident walking his dobermans, Mr Herman Cools, commented "Tutu's crowd are not spontaneous and this crowd are probably not either. Who speaks for them? Who knows what they really want?"

He thought that if the "whole story" came out, Archbishop Tutu would probably lose more followers than "those behind these people".

Fish in the blood; bitterness in the heart

241
3-9/11/98

By CHIARA CARTER
Pics. YUNUS MOHAMED

THE sea is in Clara Rabie's blood. Both her father and grandfather were fishermen and when she and her sister, Johanna, were children they would rush down to Woodstock beach to help haul in the day's catch.

At the age of 14, Clara joined her sister working in a fish factory in Woodstock.

"We weren't people to hop around from job to job. We started work at that factory and that's where we stayed for the next 20 odd years," says Clara.

Boss begged

"You'd have to go far to find people who know fish like we do. I mean really know fish — snoek, kabbeljou, stock, each one has to be treated differently."

The sisters' expertise did not go unnoticed. When a new factory opened at Saldanha 24 years ago, they were asked to go along to help train the workers.

"At first we didn't want to go. Saldanha seemed so far. But the boss begged us and we agreed. He knew a lot about business but we knew about fish."

Johanna gave up work a few years back when she found she was

too old to carry on. Clara soldiered on at the Sea Harvest factory, her earnings the sole income in the household apart from the disability grants for her sister and brother.

Just over a year ago, workers at Sea Harvest went on strike. Clara Rabie was one of those workers.

"I supported the strike because I felt I had to stand together with the others," she recalls.

"I joined the Food and Allied Workers' Union because I could see that all those years of hard work counted for nothing. The bosses were happy as long as we worked hard and didn't complain about money. We did the work and they got rich."

Clara paid a heavy price for worker solidarity.

Together with about 500 other workers she was fired on September 7 last year.

"They gave me my wages for the week and some leave money and told me to go. That was the last money I earned. Since then I have lived on loans and handouts."

Constant anxiety

"I used to pride myself on the fact that I paid my own way and was a burden to no one. Losing one's job means you soon learn to swallow your pride."

It also means constant anxiety.

"I lie awake at night worrying about money. My rent is almost R600 in arrears. If it wasn't for my sister's grant we wouldn't have food on the table. Even with the grant we often go hungry. It doesn't seem right that after so many years one is treated worse than one would treat an animal."

"But tonight we have food. They were selling pap snoek at 10c each."

She adds with a wry smile: "I would never have believed that one day I would be grateful for old fish."

Still jobless

Clara Rabie's case is not unique. Some 500 workers were dismissed last year. While many found jobs elsewhere in the country and Sea Harvest re-employed some this year, about 50 workers are still without work.

One such worker is Gertruda van Rooyen, who was employed as a packer at Sea Harvest before the strike. Without the 85c an hour she earned the family has been unable to keep up payments on the house. And last month the municipality cut off their water supply because they were R150 in arrears.

"With four children, there is no

They are the forgotten people of the West Coast. A year after 500 Sea Harvest workers were fired, 50 are still jobless and struggling to survive. One of them is Clara Rabie, who worked at the factory for 23 years.



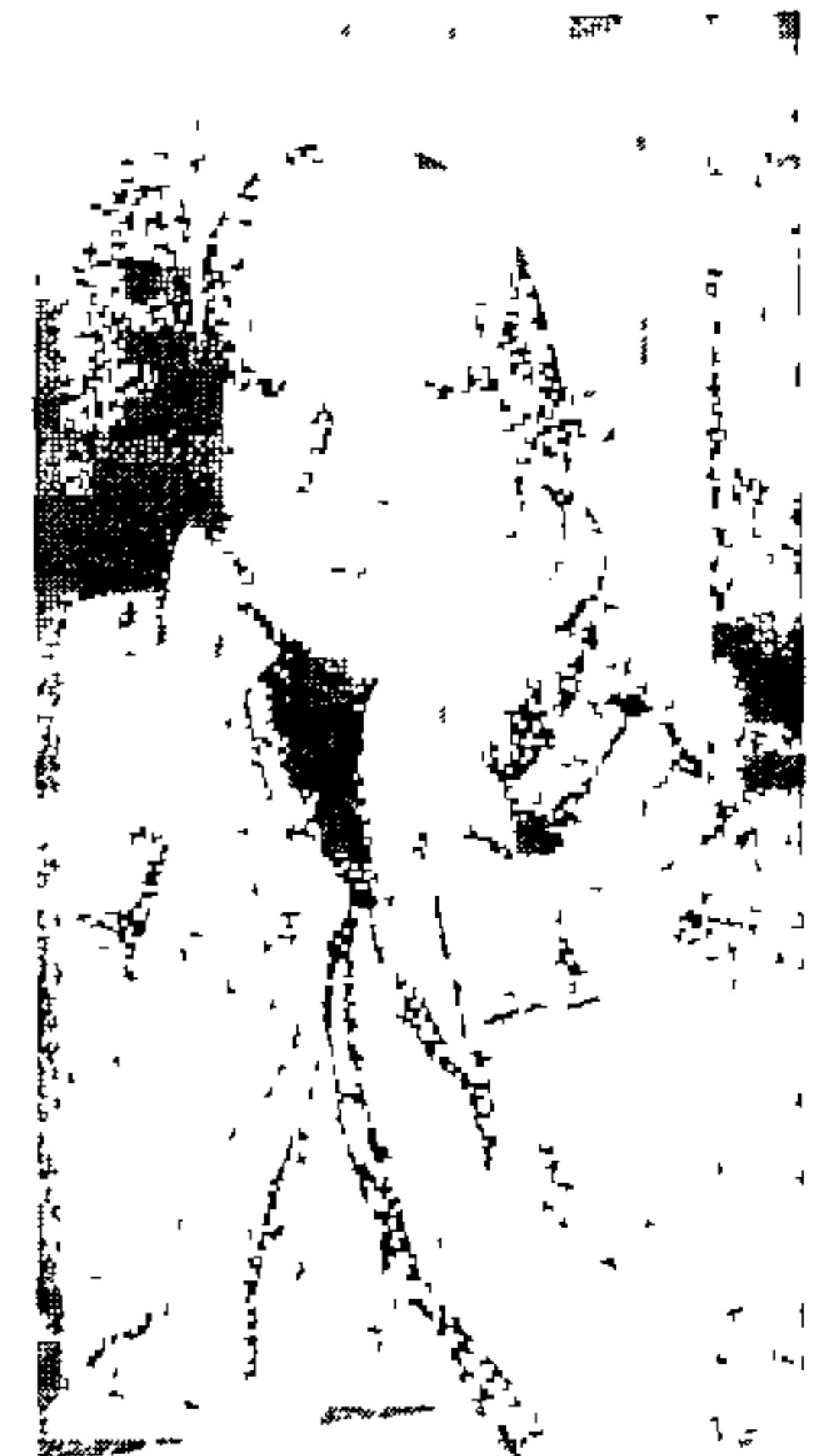
Fawu organiser Gert Koenana talks to Sea Harvest workers

way we can make up the backlog. My husband's wages are just enough to keep us in food and clothes. Our only other income is the odd R10 I earn from charring," she says.

Joshua de Bruyn has also had his water supply cut off. He owes more than R1 000 in arrears for water and rent.

"I will never be able to pay that much money," he says. "As it is I struggle to feed my wife and children."

His eldest son is a second-year social work student at the University of the Western Cape. De Bruyn tries to send his son money for board and books but often even



Mrs Clara Rabie, 60, owes the municipality more than R600 in rent arrears.

a few rand is impossible.

"It is very hard that you can't help your own son who is studying to learn skills that will help the whole community. He has to take odd jobs to be able to live. I would much rather he could devote all his time to his studies."

"As it is I have to be grateful for any money he manages to send us. When you are reduced to begging for water you are grateful for anything. Grateful and bitter."

Bitterness is not only felt by those who have no jobs.

According to a Fawu spokesperson, workers employed at the factory are also unhappy.

"Management has set up a workers' committee composed of nominees, largely foremen, supervisors and the like. This committee is not representing the interests of workers who are afraid to challenge the committee and have no one to speak on their behalf."

"Management has manoeuvred the union into a position where we have lost our majority at the factory. This means the bosses can refuse to sign a recognition agreement. They want to weaken us still further by changing the stop-order facilities."

"Workers come to us with complaints about disciplinary procedures and victimisation and there is nothing we can do."

Repeated attempts to contact Sea Harvest management were unsuccessful.



Gertruda van Rooyen has been without water for three months.

People

By CARINA LE GRANGE, Religion Reporter

241 Star 7/11/88
Mother Teresa on mission to SA

Nobel prizewinner Mother Teresa is small and frail — but has a reputation as great as the head of the Roman Catholic Church — the Pope himself

Born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu in Skopje, Albania (now part of Yugoslavia), 78 years ago, this frail woman has become known as the Saint of Calcutta for her work among the poor and destitute in that city's streets

Since she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979, she has often left the backstreets of poverty in Calcutta to pay visits to countries she feels she has a vocation to visit

In this way she has visited, among others, Ireland, Lebanon and Ethiopia.

Now she is expected in South Africa, to start officially her worldwide work here.

When she won the Nobel Prize, she said "I am nothing. But I am glad that it has been



The world's best-known nun .. Mother Teresa of Calcutta.

given to me because that is to acknowledge the poor of the world"

A year later, she was awarded India's highest decoration, the Bharat Ratna (Jewel of India) which she accepted "in the name of the poor", and was voted 1980's most admired woman in the United States. She has since been awarded honorary doctorates and Britain's Order of Merit

Mother Teresa belongs to the Missionaries of

Charity, which she founded in 1950, taking a vow of poverty

She lives in the institution she founded, feeding hundreds of people a daily meal — which may be their only meal for the day. She also runs a nursery for abandoned babies, and disabled or brain-damaged children

She is an avid anti-abortionist and believes peace will come with the eradication of abortion. She has been quoted as saying "The cause of the greatest disturbances in the world is abortion"

She has an answer for the problem of unplanned babies, and preaches a form of "natural family planning" in which women are taught to read body signals to determine when ovulation takes place

Despite being the best-known nun in the world, she does not believe women should be allowed to become priests

Vlok apologises for editor's interrogation

cap 1415 8/11/88
JOHANNESBURG. — The Ministry of Law and Order has apologised to the editor of the Sowetan newspaper for his late-night interrogation last Thursday by two junior security policemen.

The editor, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, said Brigadier Léon Mellet, press secretary of the Ministry of Law and Order, "called and apologised on behalf of himself and the minister for the incident".

Mr Klaaste said he accepted the apologies.

The policemen woke Mr Klaaste on Thursday night at his Diepkloof home and questioned him for 40 minutes on his much-publicised initiative of Nation Building, which was launched about two weeks ago. — Sapa

MOTHER TERESA ARRIVES



MOTHER Teresa at the Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

MOTHER Teresa arrived in South Africa amid a warm reception from Catholic children who sang hymns and choruses for her at the Jan Smuts Airport yesterday

Accompanied by four Missionary of Charity nuns, Mother Teresa looked touched as she watched the young ones who had also prepared bouquets for her and her entourage

By ALI MPHAKI

The frail-looking Mother Teresa, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, earlier told a Press conference that she was in South Africa to find the children of God and give them love and tender care

She declined to be dragged into politics, adding that her visit to South Africa was in line with Jesus Christ's

message "to love one another" (241)

Mother Teresa will visit Khayelitsha in Cape Town today to have a first hand experience of the conditions in the area. It is envisaged that she will set up a home to help the poor in the area.

She will also be visiting the Winterveldt slum in Bophuthatswana after a mass at Christ the King Cathedral in Johannesburg on November 14



Teresa pours out love for the poor

Cap
Times
9/11/88
241

By PETER DENNEHY

MOTHER TERESA of Calcutta yesterday told a Khayelitsha congregation "We must do something beautiful for God together"

The tiny, wizened and slightly stooped 77-year-old nun clutched her rosary at a press conference and said she had "come to give general love and care to the poorest of the poor and to help the sick and dying"

Mother Teresa said she had brought four sisters with her who will stay to start a mission in Khayelitsha

One of them, Sister Bethany said she had spent the first nine years of her life in Rondebosch. The others are from India and Rwanda

More than 100 well-wishers gathered behind the security gates at the VIP lounge at the airport where she was met by Archbishop Stephen Naidee, Cardinal Owen McCann and the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Peter Muller

This is her first visit to South Africa, though she was first invited here 10 years ago. Her order, the Missionaries of Charity, operates in 85 countries, she said

Mother Teresa, the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, brushed aside political questions and said she did not even know if the people she was coming to serve were black or white, as they were "all children of God"

Asked whether the existence of apartheid had affected her decision to come to South Africa, she said she "did not know that apartheid or something like that exists" "I have never mixed up in politics. We are a religious congregation. An invitation was sent to me and I answered back 'yes'."

After the press conference, she went into the church nextdoor where a service was in progress and preached about loving and sharing

With a surprisingly strong voice, she said "Hunger is not only for bread, it is for love. Nakedness is not only lack of clothes, but of human dignity. Homelessness is not only lacking a brick house, but being unwanted and unloved, in a big city full of riches."

What counted was not how much we gave, but how much we loved, she said.

Mother Teresa will stay in Cape Town until Friday, when she leaves for Port Elizabeth and Durban

ACHING LOVE . . . Mother Teresa speaks to the congregation in St Raphael's Church in Khayelitsha yesterday

Picture: GREG ZILWA

10
v
Mother Teresa shuns politics

India's 'saint of the slums' spreads word

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mother Teresa, Calcutta's softly-spoken saint of the slums, cast a small shadow before the altar of St Raphael's in Khayelitsha last night

Three candles and a gas lamp glowed behind her. Now and then her slight frame lit up brilliantly as flashlights popped, and the clicking of cameras punctuated her appeal.

"The hunger is not only for food, it is also for love," she said. "Homelessness is not only not having a home, it is also being unwanted and unloved. Many cities, big, rich cities are filled with people who have nothing. Nobody wants them."

Two hours earlier, a cheer went up from the crowd lining the windows of the airport terminal as Mother Teresa stepped from the plane, small and stooping slightly, with a bag in each hand.

Favourite refrain

A crowd of followers in the rain outside pressed against the gates chanting "We want Mother, we want Mother." Many wore lapel badges bearing the Nobel Peace Prize winner's favourite refrain "Do something beautiful for God."

A marimba band welcomed Mother Teresa to St Raphael's Church, but as she emerged from the car she was almost instantly lost to view as photographers and cameramen packed around her.

"How does Khayelitsha compare with the slums of Calcutta?" one reporter asked.

She said "I will have to go around for a week to meet the people, be close to them and to look at what's happening to them and then probably I'll be able to answer."

Was it not so that apartheid had caused the problems of Khayelitsha, another asked.

'Never mix politics'

"I did not know that apartheid or something like that existed," she replied. "I never mix up in politics because I do not know."

Asked if it was significant that she had chosen to establish her mission in a black township, she said "I was once asked in China, 'What do you make of a communist?' And I said a communist is a child of God. So it is the same here — white, black, green, yellow, whatever, you are all children of God."

The four sisters who will start the Missionary of Charity Convent in Khayelitsha are Sisters Audrey and Kulpushpa from India, Sister Bethany from Britain, who spent her first nine years in Rondebosch, and Sister Consega from Rwanda.

"We have come to give tender love and care to the poorest of the poor. We will work with the children, the destitute, the ill, the elderly, — whatever the need is," Mother Teresa said.



Mother Teresa surrounded by well-wishers on her arrival at Jan Smuts Airport

The Star Wednesday November 9 1988



yesterday.

● Picture by Sean Woods.

A message of love for the city's poor and destitute

By BRONWYN DAVIDS

Staff Reporter

MOTHER Teresa's arrival in Cape Town last night, to an ecstatic welcome from about 200 cheering followers, marked the launch of her ministry to the destitute of Khayelitsha

Proclaiming a message of love for the city's poor, the quietly-spoken 78-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner dismissed suggestions that her mission was politically inspired.

"I did not know that apartheid or something like that existed I never mix up in politics because I do not know. But what I know is that we are a religious congregation and the invitation was sent and answered by us. And since that time we have been trying to find ways and means to come and serve and put our love in action."

She told reporters at a press conference at the St Raphael's Church in Khayelitsha shortly after her arrival that colour was irrelevant.

Asked if it was significant that she had chosen to establish her mission in a black township, she said "I did not know if they were black or white. They are all children of God. White, black, green, yellow, whatever, you are all children of God, created for greater

things, to love and be loved

"The presence of the sisters among you is a gift from God. We must do something beautiful for God and this will give you the opportunity to share the joy of loving."

The four sisters who will start the Missionary of Charity Convent in Khayelitsha are Sisters Audrey and Kulpushpa from India, Sister Bethany from Britain, who spent her first nine years in Rondebosch, and Sister Consegga from Rwanda.

"We have come to give tender love and care to the poorest of the poor. We will work with the children, the destitute, the ill, the elderly — whatever the need is," Mother Teresa said.

When asked what form her ministry will take in Khayelitsha, Mother Teresa said Missionaries of Charity feed, clothe, give medical care and love to the needy.

She was accompanied by Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, Mrs Margaret Cullis, International Link, and Mrs Louisa Patriscio, Africa Link of the International Association of Co-workers of Mother Teresa.

Tomorrow night at 8pm she will address a public meeting in the Good Hope Centre.



PRESS CONFERENCE: Surrounded by cameramen, Mother Teresa arrives for her press conference in Khayelitsha with Bishop Naidoo

Pictures LEON MULLER, The Argus

CO-WORKERS: Mother Teresa and Mrs Margaret Cullis share a few thoughts.



FIRST GLIMPSE: An awe-inspiring moment for this little boy in Khayelitsha

Picture DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

241

ARGU

9/11/88

Something beautiful for God

MICHAEL MORRIS, Staff Reporter
MOTHER Teresa, Calcutta's soft-spoken saint of the slums, cast a small shadow before the altar of St Raphael's in Khayelitsha last night.

Three candles and a Cadac gas lamp glowed behind her. Now and then her slight frame lit up brilliantly as flashlights popped and the clicking of cameras punctuated her appeal.

"The hunger is not only for food, it is also for love.

"Homelessness is not only not having a home, it is also being unwanted and unloved. Many cities, big, rich cities are filled with people who have nothing, nobody wants them.

CHEER

"But this is a beautiful city and no man, no woman and no child is unwanted — together we are going to do something beautiful for God."

The world's most famous sister of charity had come to Cape Town.

A cheer went up from the crowd lining the windows of the airport terminal as Mother Teresa stepped from the plane two hours earlier, small and stooping slightly, with a bag in each hand.

Declining help from Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, she made her way across the puddled tarmac.

Reporters and television crews shuffled anxiously beyond the entrance to the VIP lounge where Mother Teresa and her entourage met the Mayor, Mr Peter Muller, and Deputy-Mayor Mr Gordon Oliver.

A crowd of followers in the rain pressed against the gates chanting: "We want Mother ... we want Mother"

er". Many wore lapel-badges bearing the Nobel Peace Prize winner's favourite refrain: "Do something beautiful for God."

Then she appeared, to cheers and applause from the crowd.

As the procession of cars passed through the gates, the crowd of about 200 surged forward, surrounding Mother Teresa's car. People reached out to touch her or pass her flowers.

A marimba band welcomed Mother Teresa to Khayelitsha's St Raphael's Church, and minutes later, exuding calm as she toyed with her Rosary in her lap, Mother Teresa faced the spotlights and lenses and questions.

"How does Khayelitsha compare with the slums of Calcutta?" one reporter asked.

She said: "I will have to go around for a week to meet the people, be close to them and to look at what's happening to them and then probably I'll be able to answer. Being my first visit, I cannot give an adequate answer at this time."

What about apartheid?

She would not be drawn.

"I was once asked in China, 'What do you make of a communist?' and I said a communist is a child of God. So it is the same here — white, black, green, yellow, whatever. You are all children of God created for greater things, to love and be loved."

She added: "It is not how much you give, it is how much you love."

Finally, she was asked how fit she was.

Her eyes sparkled and her wrinkles deepened. "I'm running about the place," she said.

FOCUS

MOTHER Teresa, Calcutta's softly-spoken saint of the slums, cast a small shadow before the altar of St Raphael's in Khayelitsha on Tuesday night

Three candles and a gas lamp glowed behind her. Now and then her slight frame lit up brilliantly as flashlights popped, and the clicking of cameras punctuated her appeal.

"Her hunger is not only for food, it is also for love

"Homelessness is not only not having a home, it is also being unwanted and unloved. Many cities, big, rich cities are filled with people who have nothing, nobody wants them

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winner's favourite refrain "Do something beautiful for God"

Then she appeared, to cheers and applause from the crowd

Wheelchair-bound Miss Beverley Evans of Pinelands was one of the first people to meet Mother Teresa

She said afterwards "It was wonderful. She is so sincere. She said 'God bless you, may the Lord be with you'"

As the procession of cars passed through the gates, the crowd of about 200 surged forward, surrounding Mother Teresa's car. People reached out to touch her, or pass her flowers

A marimba band welcomed Mother Teresa

Saint of Calcutta

241

Sowetan

10/11/80

comes to SA

to Khayelitsha's St Raphael's Church, but as she emerged from the car she was almost instantly lost to view as photo-

graphers and cameramen packed around her

Minutes later, exuding calm as she toyed with her rosary in her lap

She said "I will have to go around for a week to meet the people, be close to them and to look at what's happening to

problems of Khayelitsha? another asked

She said "I cannot give that answer until I meet and ..."



MOTHER Teresa is welcomed by tiny tots on her arrival at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday

'I was once asked in China, "what do you make of a communist?" and I said a communist is a child of God.'

spotlights and lenses and questions

"How does Khayelitsha compare with the slums of Calcutta?" one reporter asked

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Was it not so that apartheid had caused the

and love them and then I will understand and I can tell you what the answer is"

What about apartheid She would not be drawn

China

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Finally, someone asked how fit she was

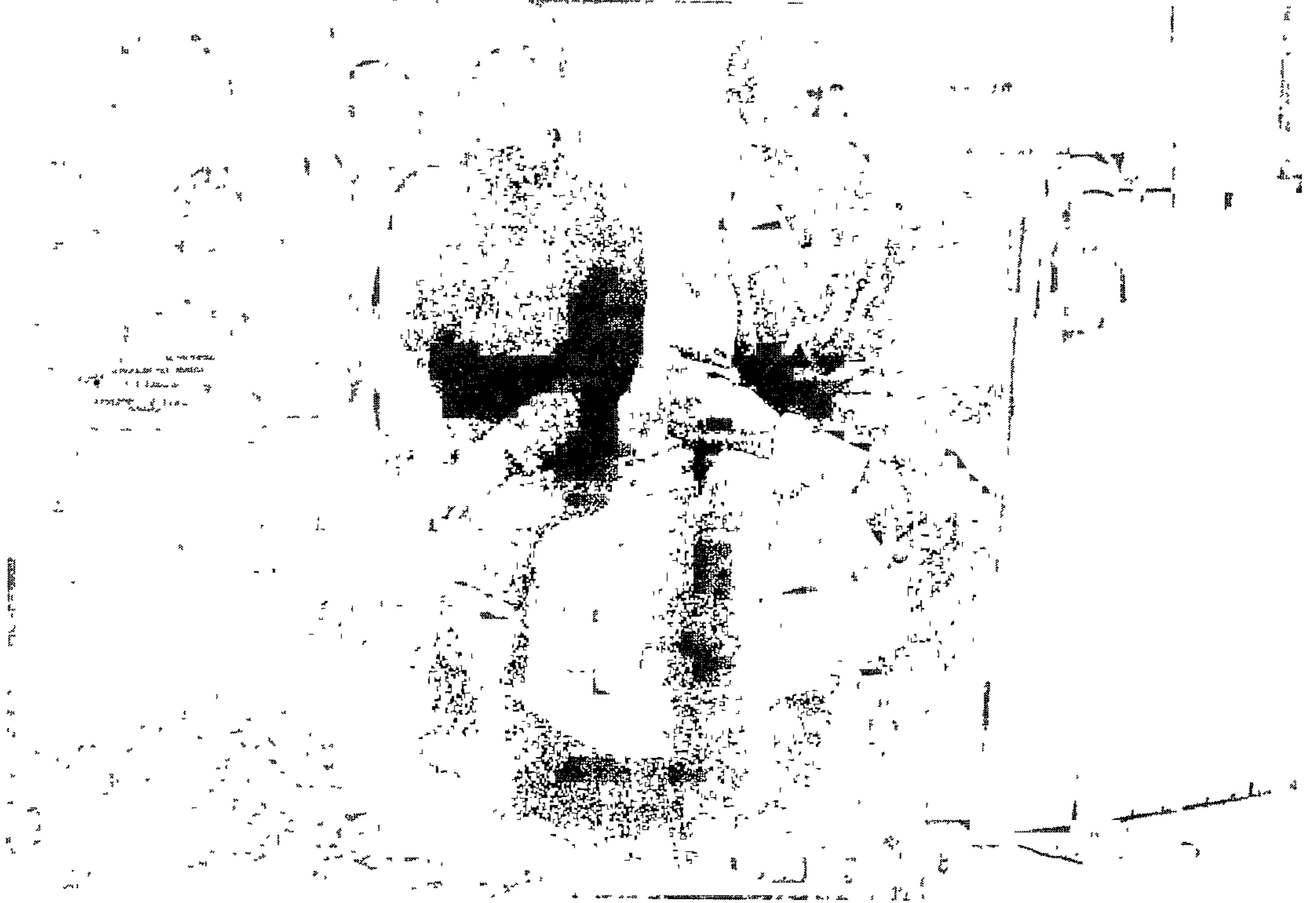
Her eyes sparkled and her wrinkles deepened "I'm running about the place," she said

At the last stop of the day, at the appropriately named St Theresa's Church in Green Point — one of the poorest areas of the sprawling township — Mother Teresa didn't exactly run about the place, but she was on the move again And everybody else was following

241
Sowetan
10/11/88

It's crayfish time again. But for the men who bring this sought-after and expensive seafood delicacy to restaurant tables around the world, there are few, if any rewards.

They live in poverty in little whitewashed cottages described by tourists as "quaint" and "picturesque". But this facade belies the suffering of Paternoster fishermen in Kraaifontein and Vaalplaas. HENRY LUDSKI reports



Crayfish time again, but the Kuilder's having nothing to smile about

Pic: YUNUS MOHAMED

Kreef to eat, but no bread

KATRINA Williams is deep in thought as she stands at the cottage door sipping bitter black coffee

"Where am I going to get 70c to buy bread before my children come home from school," she says, almost lamentingly

Inside the two-roomed cottage her mother, 66-year-old Mrs Christina Kuilders, has worries of her own

She has to make a meagre helping of "vetkoek" last the whole day and still feed a family of eight

"We first see to it that the children get food before we worry about ourselves," she says, locking the "vetkoek" in the kitchen dresser — her way of ensuring that it lasts

Many other families in Paternoster endure the same suffering

For the Kuilders the battle for food takes precedence over other needs. However, many a night they have gone to bed hungry.

Shortlived

Says Brazil Williams, her bright-eyed and smiling three-year-old daughter Cecilia sitting on her lap "If I don't have food I'll ask somebody else for a piece of bread"

In the small fishing village of Paternoster on the West Coast neighbours are accustomed to sharing and helping people more needy than themselves

But even that help is not enough, and many people still have to go hungry

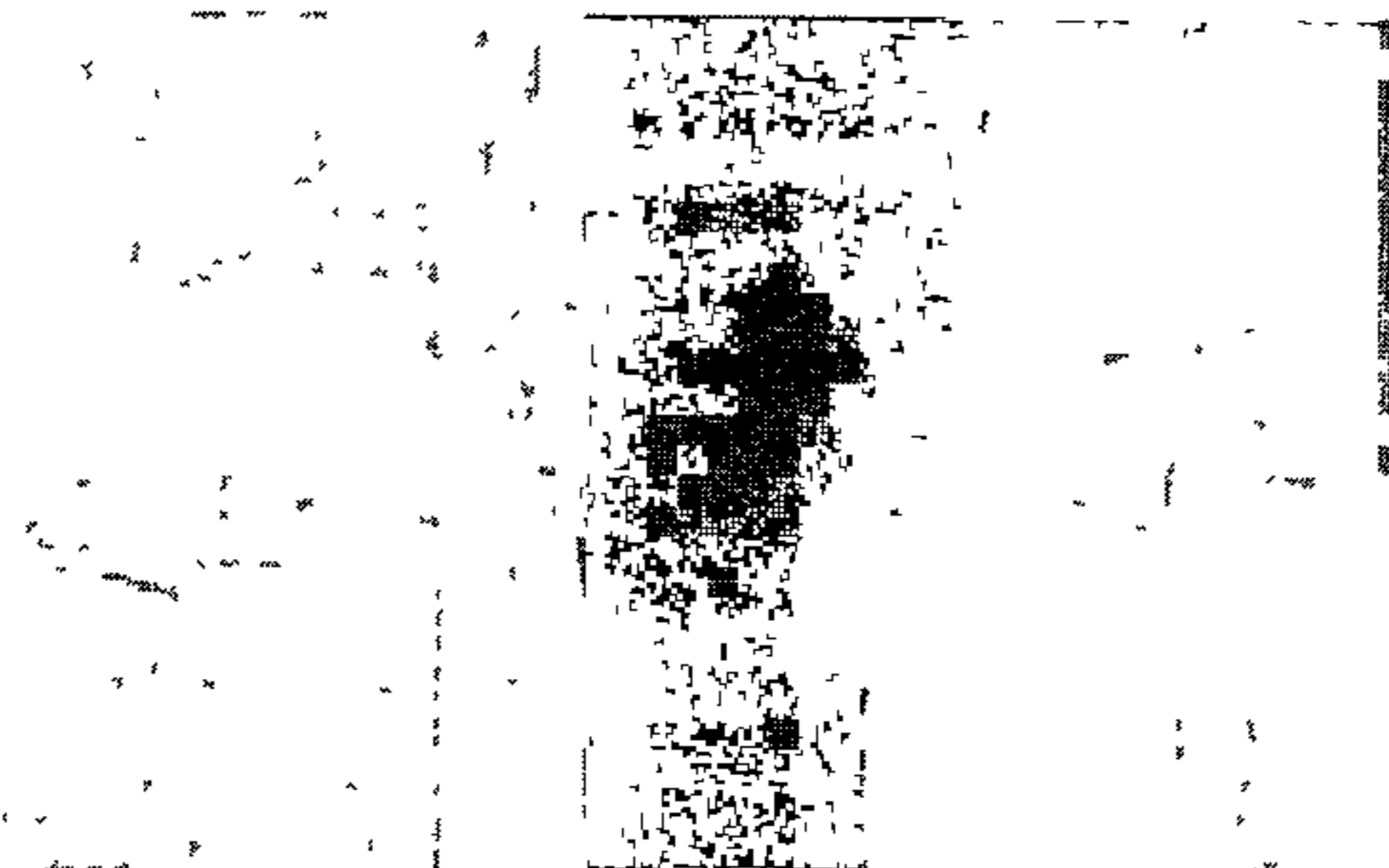
Says Williams, "Cecilia doesn't come to complain when we don't have any food, she just quietly goes to bed"

The picturesque facade of "quaint" whitewashed cottages hides the true suffering of these poor fishermen and their families

About 600 people live in the small settlement. But only a few are fortunate to have full-time jobs, the others depending on the annual crayfish season to make a living

The relief that it brings is often shortlived

The season got underway last week, but in Paternoster it has not generated the same excitement that it



Katrina Williams. No money for bread

has in previous years

Says Mr Christian Jordaan "The money we make in the few weeks that we work filling the crayfish quotas is hardly enough to last us until next season"

This year the community has been lucky that snoek was plentiful. But

next year they may not be that fortunate

"For many months at a time we don't have work and we have to be careful to put money away for bad times," he says

When the money runs out, they depend on a weekly R10 advance



Jacobus Jordaan mending nets in preparation for the following day's fishing

from the fishery bosses to see them through

Says another fisherman "When you get your first pay they take off the money they advanced you and you are lucky if there is any over"

His bitterness is shared by other fishermen

Mr Piet Jordaan, an executive member of the Paternoster community committee, describes the area as "the most backward fishing village" on the West Coast

"Elsewhere people earn money. Here you are next to the sea, you can hear the sea from your bed at night, but you can't do anything about it," he says

Paternoster fishermen are allowed to catch four crayfish a day for themselves, but they may not be sold

"People have crayfish to eat, but they don't have enough money to buy food," says Jordaan

"It's unfair," says a young fisherman asking not to be named for fear of being victimised by fishing bosses

"Take a skipper who has been working for 30 years. Crayfish sells for about R15 in restaurants. He has made millions of rands for the bosses, but he has nothing to show for it

"On the other hand, the crayfish owner or quota holder can choose to which part of the world they want to go on holiday

"They can choose whether to ride on the Blue Train or any other train of their choice, but we have to suffer to make them rich"

In Paternoster people are lucky if there is work a few months a year. For the rest of the year they struggle to make a living and to feed their families

The fishermen's cottages are owned by the three fishing companies operating in Paternoster. Many people live in constant fear of losing their homes

"We are fighting a losing battle," says Piet Jordaan, one of only three local fishermen fortunate to have their own small crayfish quota

Many people break the law by

selling their crayfish illegally "How else are they supposed to survive," says Jordaan

Earlier this year several fishermen were caught doing this and had to pay heavy fines

Retired 67-year-old fisherman Mr Piet Kuilders has seen it all. The good times — and now the bad

He recalls catching crayfish throughout the year

"Now it takes only a few weeks to fill the quotas," he says sadly

Crayfishing used to provide more than 100 jobs for local fishermen. Before it was 20 men to a boat, but modern fishing methods have reduced that number to five



Piet Kuilders, the old man of the sea, has nothing to show for it

India's 'living saint' asks South Africans to pray

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — More than 10 000 people gathered at the Good Hope Centre to hear Mother Teresa proclaim her "message of love and peace" yesterday.

All available seats in the huge hall were taken and people packed the aisles to hear the 78-year-old nun

Mother Teresa asked people to pray for her missionaries of charity so that they could continue to do their work

She has spent the past two nights in the three-roomed peach-painted house in Zone Z, Khayelitsha, which will be a temporary convent for the four sisters of charity who will stay behind to minister to the poor

Mr Peter Templeton, co-ordinator of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, said Mother Teresa chose one of the bureau's "neighbourhood old age homes" as a temporary home for the sisters

The mayor of Cape Town, Mr Peter Muller, hosted a lunch for Mother Teresa and the city's clergy at the Old Townhouse yesterday

Among the guests were fellow Nobel Peace Prize laureate Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Cardinal Owen McCann

During the function, in the open courtyard of the historic house, crowds of people gathered in Burg and Longmarket streets and leaned out of office windows to catch a glimpse of the "living saint of Calcutta"

R5-m is relief for 'Hunger'

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Donations totalling R4 million from the United States and Germany, and an additional R1 million donated locally, have provided 11th hour relief for Operation Hunger

And prize money for the Gold Rush V contest will be held in trust until the competition closes on December 24 ~~24~~

For the past two months, Operation Hunger has had to reduce rations by R200 000 a month and delay re-implementation of school feeding in kwaZulu ~~24~~

Despite the recent donations, however, Mrs Ina Periman, the executive director, predicts an even more gloomy scenario for 1989, particularly if total sanctions are applied

"Total sanctions in the first six months of next year could result in more than 80 000 people losing their jobs which will give us almost 2 million people to feed," she warned

The organisation is feeding 1,3 million people and is faced with 310 295 immediate appeals for food ~~24~~

Mother Teresa's prayer answered

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Tim LS
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241

By PETER DENNEHY

MOTHER Teresa prayed to St Joseph on Wednesday that she would find "a convent for her nuns" in Khayelitsha by lunchtime that day — and by lunchtime her prayer was answered

That afternoon she had made up her mind and chosen the site — an old-age home owned by the Catholic Welfare Bureau in Z Block

She and her nuns immediately moved into the new premises in Z block and spent the night there

Asked whether she had ever been as quick to find a place, she said it had been "quicker in Washington"

Archbishop Stephen Naidoo's press secretary, Mr Sydney Duval, said the nuns would possibly set up a mission closer to St Raphael's Church eventually, but the present premises were sufficient for their needs now

Mother Teresa had also said she would like more land in Khayelitsha to put up a place for the frail, the elderly and the disabled

Mother Teresa, who is a Nobel Peace Prize-winner, met Cape Town's own Nobel Peace Prize-winner Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday at a lunch hosted by the Mayor Mr Peter Muller. But she ate nothing

The two prize-winners chatted briefly in the garden, where Mother Teresa was introduced to many other dignitaries including church leaders of various denominations and religions, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, the Western Cape RSC chairman, Mr Piet Loubser, and virtually all Cape Town's city councillors.

Mother Teresa told Mr Louw that the major need in Khayelitsha was for jobs. He replied that it took money to create jobs, and his administration was doing what it could

When she told him she wanted to work among the sick and the dying, he told her that his administration would soon be spending another R50 million on welfare institutions.

After she was welcomed by the mayor, Mother Teresa urged anyone who found a man, woman or child who felt unwanted and unloved to "please get in touch with my sisters".

Nobel PRIZE-WINNERS . Two Nobel peace prize-winners, Mother Teresa and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, met at the Mayor's function at the Old Townhouse yesterday. She won her prize in 1979, he won his in 1984.

Picture ALAN TAYLOR

NEWS

Saintly nun's 'privilege' to love and serve the poor

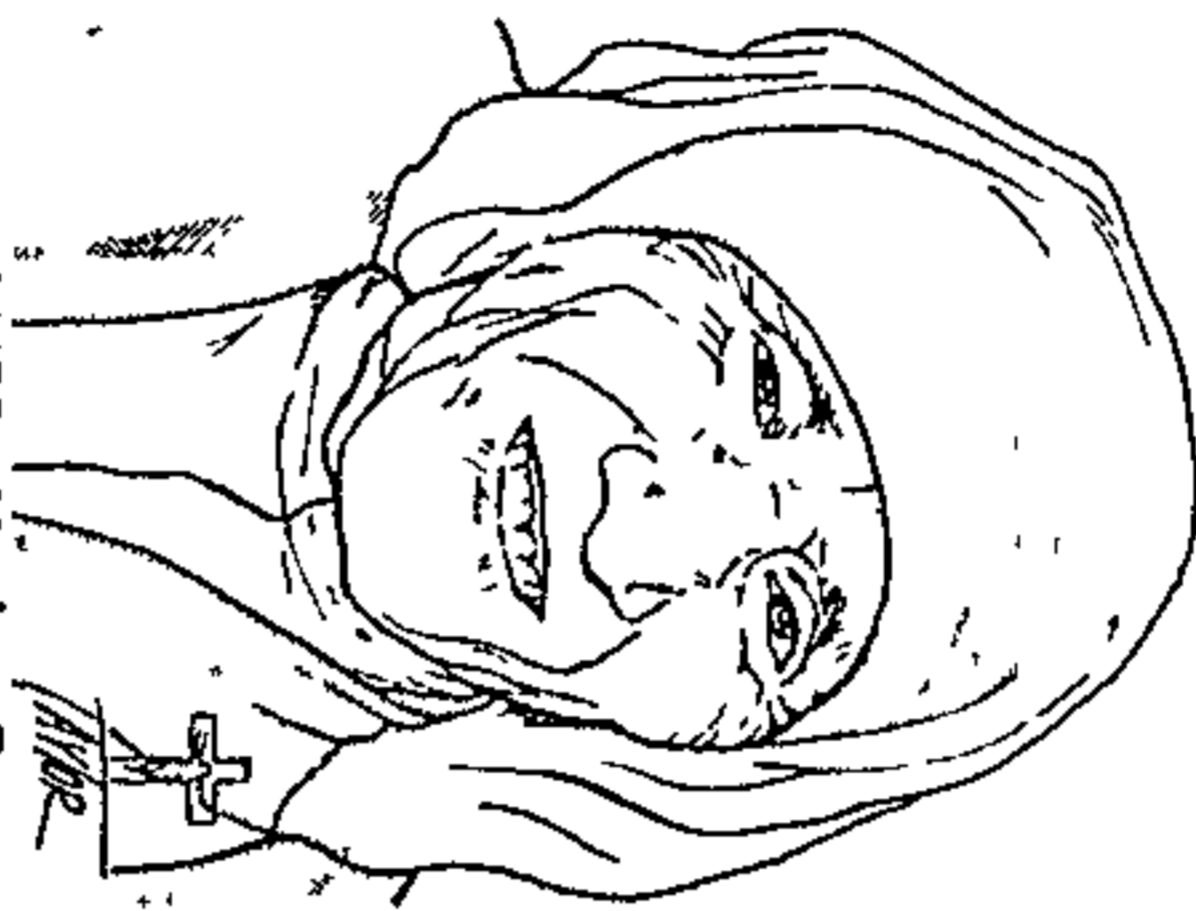
LIFE has not been easy for Mother Teresa of Calcutta, the modern-day St Francis of Assisi, Nobel Peace Prize laureate and perhaps the most loved woman in the world today

She talks joyfully of the destitute and dying she has been privileged to help, of the love she has given to the unloved, of the food and clothing she has distributed among the hungry and the poor, and of the 384 houses she has established in 84 countries

On the surface, it seems, her selfless commitment to the "poorest of the poor" has been worth it, her sacrifices have not been in vain, but the tiny nun has earned her red-rimmed eyes, her gnarled hands and bent back in more ways than one

Her work among the unloved and unwanted may have brought her spiritual satisfaction — but there is another side to her work, a side she seldom speaks of but which must have caused her considerable pain

It is the harassment she has had to face since she moved to improve the lot of suffering human beings as far back as 1948. When Mother Teresa started



MUCH-LOVED, Mother Teresa of Calcutta.

her first house in Calcutta she helped not only the destitute — she also rescued countless numbers of children

Concerned at the thousands of abandoned babies left homeless by parents who were hungry and penniless, her Missionaries of Charity opened a house for abandoned children in 1955

They found unwanted infants on rubbish dumps, on doorsteps, in public lavatories, under trees or in marshes. Some had been born prematurely, some had in-

curable diseases, some were dying of starvation

As it was virtually impossible to rear them all, the sisters tried to find foster homes. Mother Teresa's problems started when she tried to place some of the little ones with families in Europe and the United States. Along with some odd charges of "nun-runnings", she and her nuns were accused of stealing and selling Indian children

The Indian government called a halt to adoptions outside the country. It took several years for the curbs to be lifted, but today it is again possible for a child abandoned in the streets of Calcutta to be given a comfortable home elsewhere in the world

To Mother Teresa the worst disease is to be unwanted. She regards abortion as a "terrible sin" — not only because life is being destroyed but because man is putting himself before God

At Jan Smuts Airport this week she asked "How can a country be so afraid of its little children that it will allow abortion?"

She may be loved by millions, but there are many who find her controversial. Even the house Mother Teresa opened for the dying did not earn

Personality

MOTHER TERESA

Written by:
WINNIE GRAHAM

the admiration of all. Unable to accept that she simply wanted to ease the final hours of helpless human beings, the little missionary was accused of converting Hindus to Christianity

Mother Teresa stayed firm. In spite of threats from youths that they would destroy her house, she continued comforting and nursing dying men and women

The commissioner of police, asked by a group of youths to intervene, inspected the house then told the young men "I will push this lady out — but only after you have got your mothers and sisters to do the work she is doing"

In Cuba, President Fidel Castro asked why she wanted to start a house on his island

When she told him her interest was solely to provide "tender love and care" for the unwanted, he

responded "If that is all, you may start your house"

In the 40 years she has worked among the unwanted of society she has touched the heart of the world. People identify totally with her selfless holiness and goodness

She never fund-raises "Almighty God provides," she says

And God works through the many people who send her donations and gifts. The money she needs is always there

"He has helped me in 84 countries, now that I am in the 85th I hope He is not bankrupt yet," she said at the airport this week

Mother Teresa was born Agnes Gonxha Bejaxhiu on August 27 1910 in the ancient city of Skopje, Albania. She was one of three children and her religious life was fostered by her mother. By the time she was 12 she knew she wanted to be a missionary

She volunteered for the Bengal Mission and was put in touch with the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or the Ladies of Loretto. To prepare for her work, she studied in Dublin, Ireland, then went to India in 1929 to begin her novitiate

Sister Agnes, as she was then,

taught for several years. She was happy enough, but her excursions into Calcutta made her realise increasingly that she had other work to do

When she eventually received permission from the Pope to "live outside the cloister among the poor of Calcutta", she had no money, no helpers, no training and no place to live or work

Yet she gave up her nun's habit for a white cotton sari and went to work. Help came with prayer. Soon after she started, two or three young girls joined her. Her mission was under way

Today she has hundreds of houses in countries throughout the world where the unwanted, unloved and destitute are cared for. Her Missionaries of Charity look after 158 000 lepers. She has houses in the United States, Latin America, Europe, Africa and Asia

Between three million and five million people of all races and religious persuasions voluntarily help her with her work

Whatever frustrations her work may have brought, Mother Teresa's simple philosophy has remained unchanged. "It is a privilege to serve Jesus by loving and serving the poor."

Help the poor — you may win R1-million 241

You could be a millionaire in the New Year, but — more important — fellow South Africans living in rural communities may receive a new lease on life as a result of your purchase of an Operation Hunger Gold Rush 5 ticket

The sale of 10 tickets will provide 1 000 meals

The sale of 10 tickets could also provide sufficient revenue to establish a home garden that will keep a family in vegetables and provide surplus produce

"The commitment of old people in Le-

Star 14/11/88
bowa where fetching a bucket of water entails a 5 km round-trip is astounding," said Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger

VEGETABLE GARDENS

The more than 60 families who lived in one area there were all cultivating vegetable gardens, despite the difficulties of watering their plants

The draw for the 16 finalists and the 30 consolation prize winners will take place at Sandton City on January 31 1989 and the finalists' competition will be held at Kya-

lami race track on February 4

It is being organised by the Veteran Cyclists Association

Ticket sales close on December 24 Sellers are situated at the Spar in Doornfontein, Hyperama stores in Eastgate, Sandton, Roodepoort and Germiston, the OK Bazaars in Eloff Street, Alberton, Carlton Centre, Cresta and Randburg and at Checkers stores in South Hills, Ridgeway, Westgate, Eastgate and Sandton

Tickets are also available at the Oriental Plaza, the Killarney Mall, the Firs and The Mall in Rosebank

Heart-rending scenes as Mother Teresa

THERE were heart-rending scenes in Missionvale at the weekend when the world-famous Nobel Prize winner, Mother Teresa, visited the little centre run by a Roman Catholic nun Sister Ethel in Port Elizabeth.

A man fell onto the ground before her feet and women kissed her on her hand after she made a speech extolling the

visits shantytown

Sowetan

14/11/84

241

virtues of love while cameras clicked and little boys and girls tried to get near her.

Mother Teresa, frail and smiling, shook hands with young and old and as she sat in the car that brought her to the poverty-stricken shanty-

town, a woman rushed towards her with her baby in her arms.

Mother Teresa held the baby briefly and pupils from the nearby primary school rushed out of their classrooms to line the way where the car, driven by Bishop

Colman, had to pass

The pupils were eager to get a glimpse of the tiny nun who had not forgotten to visit their village.

The Calcutta missionary spent about half an hour at the centre where children presented her

with flowers and the crowd joined in saying The Lord's Prayer and sang a hymn before she waved to them from the moving car.

She was unable to visit any families in the surrounding shacks because of her tight schedule.

Mother Teresa and her co-workers had gone directly to the centre after being met by hundreds of people at the airport



MOTHER Teresa

One more convent

MOTHER Teresa said in a brief interview at the weekend that she wanted to open at least one more convent house for the poor and destitute in South Africa. (24)

She said it was "quite possible" she would return to South Africa as she had been asked in two or three places to set up more homes.

The purpose of her present visit was to set up a foundation on the Cape Peninsula's wastelands of Khayelitsha. (25/11/84)

GOLDRUSH TO HELP 300 000

241
Sowetan
15/11/88

OVER 300 000 people are waiting for help from Operation Hunger and their fate will be decided by the outcome of the Gold Rush V, according to the organisation executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman

She told a Press conference in Johannesburg that they have secured the R1,5 million prize money for the competition whose closing date is December 24

"All the money that is being raised now will be for the destitute families," she said "Our target for this year is R3 million and if all goes well, we may secure a further R4 million from overseas donors"

"Operation Hunger is presently spending R200 000 less a month and its current budget will last for only three months," she said

A draw for Gold Rush

V will be on January 31 in the Sandton City Fountain Court and the final organised by Veterans Cycling Association, will be at Kyalami on February 4

There are 16 prizes to be won R1 million rand as first prize, followed by R100 000 for second, R50 000 for third, R10 000 for fourth and 12 consolation prizes of R5 000 each



Mrs INA Perlman . . . appeal for community support.

Mother Teresa prays for peace in SA



Mother Teresa holds nine-week-old Faith Mkutha during her tour of Winterveld. She has urged Pretoria people to ensure that nobody in the city feels unwanted.

By Deborah Smith
Pretoria Bureau

Mother Teresa of Calcutta yesterday asked people in Pretoria to ensure that no one in their beautiful city felt unloved or unwanted.

"I will pray for you that through your love for one another peace and joy will come to this beautiful country," she said

Mother Teresa drew an applauding crowd of about 5 000 to their feet as she walked to the rostrum, shaking hands and blessing people as she went

During an earlier visit to the rural area of Winterveld, Mother Teresa said she would send her sisters to work among the needy

"I hope when my sisters come here and you find a child that is unwanted you will take it to my sisters, because I want that child," she said.

The hunger in society today, she said, was not only for bread but also for the word of God and love — because there were so many people who felt lonely and unloved

"Let us keep purity in the family and help the young to stay pure," she said

Holding her ever-present rosary, Mother Teresa said love began at home in the family, through prayer

Suffering was a gift from God and she urged people to learn from the saying in her workers' constitution, which was to "accept whatever Jesus gives you and to give whatever Jesus takes — with a big smile"



Mother Teresa makes

241

MOTHER Teresa ...
"beautiful thing for God" *sowetan 16/11/88* **promise**

MOTHER Teresa of Calcutta, the saint who served the poorest of the poor, yesterday promised to send her sisters to Winterveldt outside Pretoria as soon as possible so that they could do something beautiful for God

The tiny, sandal-clad figure who constantly fingers her well-worn rosary, said "I have no gold or silver to give, but I give you my sisters"

Mother Teresa was greeted by singing and cheering during her three-stop visit to the poor rural area of Winterveldt.

At the St John the Baptist Old Age home, she called on people to make a "strong resolution to ensure that no one was unloved or unwanted no matter what colour or religion they belonged to"

"What I can do for you, you can't do — and what you can do, I can't do so together let us do something beautiful for God"

24
 research by 19/11/88

Mother Teresa's loving apostles

When she left Cape Town recently, Mother Teresa, founder and superior general of the Missionaries of Charity, left behind four cotton-girded nuns, Sisters Audrey, Bethany, Conceasa and Kulpushpa, GORRY BOWES-TAYLOR girded teeth with two of them in a Khayelitsha south-easter sandstorm.

YOU come quietly upon their washing outside their house, the blue-bordered Indian cotton saris that Mother Teresa has made famous, and calico habits. Five face cloths — oh, those belong to the next door house.

Just Sister Audrey and Sister Bethany are here, the other two, Sister Conceasa and Sister Kulpushpa are on their rounds, so to speak. All four live, temporarily, in a four room sand-bag, butter-colour house in Khayelitsha, one of the old age homes built by the Catholic Welfare Bureau.

They sleep in one room "Our dormitory," says Sister Audrey, another room is a chapel with a contentedly holy air, another an office and we sit in the front room which has as yet unpacked cardboard boxes (labelled MOTHER TERESA, CAPE TOWN), holy statues, wild thistles in vases, fresh vegs in a veg basket and a sink with a single cold tap.

"Overwhelmed"
 They are here, these Missionaries of Charity, to offer their services to the community — basic welfare and nutrition services. They have chosen their site for their convent, next to St Joseph's Church around the corner and they will operate from there.
 "We've been overwhelmed with the kindness and acceptance here," says Sister Au-



Sister Audrey, left, and Sister Bethany, two of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity nuns, outside their temporary home in Khayelitsha.

dreya "There is so much trust. So many offers of help." Some loaves of interesting looking bread arrive, and there is talk of an offer of a car.

Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity the world over — as well as India they are established in other places in Africa, the West Indies, Central America, the Philippines, Singapore, New Guinea — work with the poorest of the poor.

"In India, we work particularly with abandoned children. We look after mentally retarded children who have no families. I don't yet know about conditions here, in India they would be abandoned in hospital by parents who can't afford them.
 "We've done a lot of adoptions, not of the mentally handicapped, but of the physically disabled."

They hope, they say, to get into those fields here.

"And then, of course, we plan to provide a home for the dying destitutes. This is big work in Calcutta. We also do catechetical work — teaching the faith, and an important part of our services is visiting people in their homes when they need comfort."

Their help is spiritual, and practical in the sense that they will clean homes and get the washing done, but there is a need for a medical Sister and Mother Teresa has said she would try to send one.

In India the Missionaries of Charity are helped by co-workers — a formal association started by Mother Teresa of volunteer nurses and doctors. There are about 10 000 mainly

lay co-workers in South Africa. "They make clothes and do a marvellous amount of charitable work," says Sister Bethany.

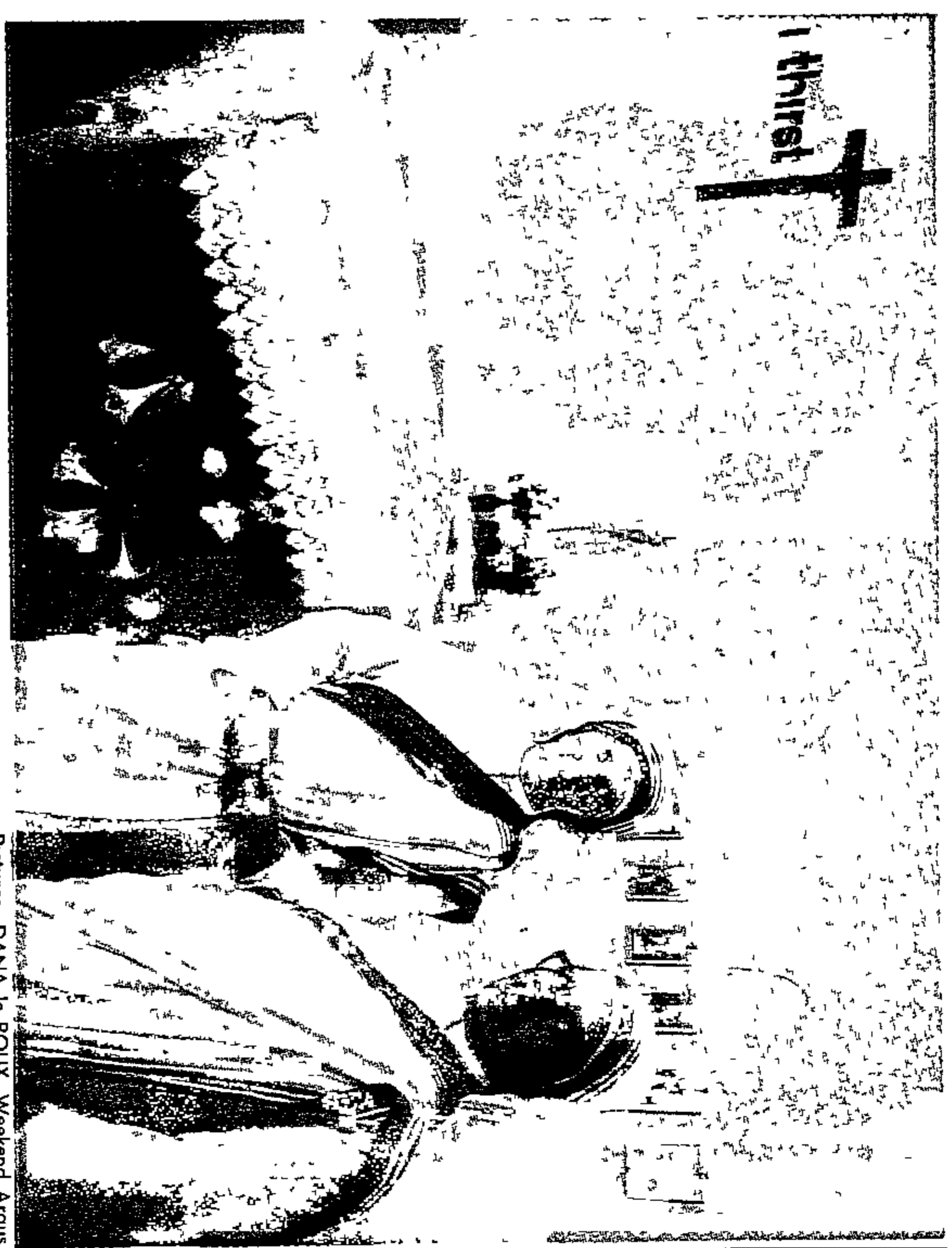
"And, of course, spiritual," says Sister Audrey. "They pray together and try to live in the spirit of our society, to have concern for their neighbour, to spread love."

"Mother always says love begins in your own home."

Rondebosch

They live and work in poverty, Mother and her nuns, but theirs is not an impoverished life. The poorest of the poor, the Sisters say, give more than they get.

"They're so appreciative and you learn so much from them. As Mother says, they don't put it into words, it's a look in the



The Khayelitsha chapel with its crucifix, the words "I THIRST" and Sister Bethany, left, and Sister Audrey.

eye and a touch of the hand" says Sister Audrey.
 Sister Audrey, superior, is from Bengal. Sister Bethany, until she was nine, lived in Rondebosch. How did they meet Mother Teresa?
 "I met her many years ago," Sister Audrey says, "when she first started the Missionaries of Charity. There were just 20 sisters then, in India. Then I ran away, you see, I spent some time abroad. Searching I went back 10 years later and she said — and she asks very direct questions, she looks right into your eyes — what are you doing with your life? And I said to myself oh be careful!"

"God inspired me to become a Catholic before I met Mother," says Sister Bethany. "then I went to Calcutta to ask Mother if I could join her. She said yes straightaway, usually they make you wait if you're a convert."
 Where did they meet up with each other?
 "Sister Kulpushpa and I were in Dar-es-Salaam waiting for the South Africa group to meet," says Sister Bethany. "We were then sent to Dodoma in Tanzania where Sister Conceasa was and we took her with us to Nairobi, where we first met Sister Audrey."

"We didn't choose to form this community, it was chosen for us, but we get on very well!" says Sister Audrey.
 What on earth (or in heaven) would happen if they didn't like each other? Oh, they both say, laughing, we'd have to practice all our Christian virtues!

Their day, which starts at 4.40 is structured for some hours of prayer, meditation and holy mass. There is also an hour of what Sister Audrey nicely calls adoration before dinner, and after dinner a little five or 10 minutes with the Lord. Then night prayers, then bed between 9.30 and 10

Pictures: DANA le ROUX, Weekend Argus

Vegetables ⁽²⁴¹⁾ change lives

— Perlman ⁽¹¹⁸⁾

By Dawn Barkhuizen

MOHLALETSE — Rows and rows of spinach, carrots and beetroot are the lifeblood of 7 350 people living in a tiny section of drought-stricken southern Lebowa, thanks to Operation Hunger.

Rich harvests — in an area where landowners have had no crops this year — are being reaped four times annually, earning money and food for isolated and otherwise unemployed rural dwellers, according to Mrs Ina Perlman, Operation Hunger's executive director

The success of 21 community gardens established at Mohlaletse this year is illustrated when the percentage increase in applications for feeding in the area — about 15 percent since February — is compared to the 100 percent increase in neighbouring Nwabe — an area with only three community gardens

EVERGREENS

This is even more remarkable in view of the fact that unemployment has increased dramatically as a result of the closure of nearby chrome mines, Mrs Perlman said

The gardens, nicknamed "evergreens", are central to Operation Hunger's self-help drive, but are only established at the request of and with the participation of the community

There are plans to establish a further 17 gardens, at a cost of R2 300 with boreholes and hand-pumps, in the area

The effect of each garden is multiple

- Employment for about 50 people is provided. Gardeners reap vegetables for their families worth about R50 a month and earn an additional R30 to R50 in cash sales

- Providing clean water

- Providing fresh vegetables otherwise not available in the area, virtually stamping out kwashiorkor

FEED HUNGRY KIDS FIRST SAYS CITY FIREMAN

241

by VIVIEN HORLER
Weekend Argus Reporter

HORRIFIED at the financial predicament of charities which feed children, city fireman Lawrence Fabré has declared a ban on Christmas presents

Instead he will give the money to charity

And he has challenged others to do the same

Mr Fabré, a fire inspector with Cape Town City Council, called Weekend Argus after reading last week that the Peninsula School Feeding Association, which provides a protein-enriched meal to 150 000 children every school day, may be forced to close if it does not receive a major cash injection

No presents

"Malnutrition leads to physical stunting and mental retardation," he said "If we don't do something about these children now, we're going to end up supporting them forever

"It's terrible that in a country where there is enough food, people should be starving. Children don't eat that much. I think it's because not enough people care. Now I've decided to do something about it"

Mr Fabré has told his family he will not give presents this year but will give what he would have spent to the Peninsula School Feeding Association

"It'll be about R200. That's not much in terms of what they need, and you won't be able to get much for it, but it's about what I would have spent

"And I've told my family not to give me presents either — they must also give the money to a good cause"

Mr Fabré's pledge and challenge were welcomed by Beryl Pinshaw of the association.

"Isn't that wonderful," she said "I hope it catches on. We're in a crisis. Our annual operating budget is R1-million and we're R500 000 down. If we don't get a huge cash injection in the next two years we'll have to close down — and who will feed the children then?"

"Operation Hunger has made it quite clear they couldn't take over our schools — they have



Lawrence Fabré

enough commitments of their own — so the end of our feeding scheme would be the beginning of the end for thousands and thousands of young South Africans

"These children face the prospect of severely stunted physical growth and retarded brain development. Later in life they will have difficulty holding down jobs and their underdevelopment will probably be passed on to their children"

Miss Pinshaw quoted some sobering facts and statistics. According to Dr Aziz Seedat of the School of Tropical Medicine at the University of London, malnutrition is the single biggest killer of black children in South Africa

Professor Allie Moosa, head of paediatrics at the University of Natal, said in 1983 that 30 000 South Africans died of malnutrition every year, or three to four an hour. Most were children

9176

241 3/12/85

Cape Times, Saturday, De

Tutu speaks of 'unbelievable' poverty in India

Staff Reporter

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu told the boys of Diocesan College at their prize-giving ceremony yesterday of his harrowing experience during a recent trip with Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta

"The squalor in the slums was unbelievable," he said. There were swarms of flies everywhere and even on the faces of the pot-bellied children

"Much of this you can see in slums and ghettos here in Cape Town, yet the poverty in India has a peculiar quality about it," he said

It was all so sombre and depressing. People were living and dying as if they were just animals. He had to step across homeless people lying like corpses in white shrouds on the streets

"One person (Mother Teresa) did not shrug her shoulders at the magnitude of the problem," he said. "She has made a difference. We can each make a difference"

"The world has been changed by individuals who inspired many blacks to oppose apartheid"

"You should not be daunted by the enormity of the task before you," he said. "Stand up for human rights in this land where they are being disregarded with impunity"

• Archbishop Tutu handed out an impressive array of prizes to scores of high achievers at the school including seven maths Olympiad finalists

In rugby, Bishop's has also achieved successes, the first team losing only one match in the past three years

241 (27) 3/12/85

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(241)



Pangs of modern

By DALE LAUTENBACH
Staff Reporter

THE rural West Coast town of Mamre is experiencing the pangs of rapid urbanisation in a process rather like those stories about "the good news and the bad which would you like first?"

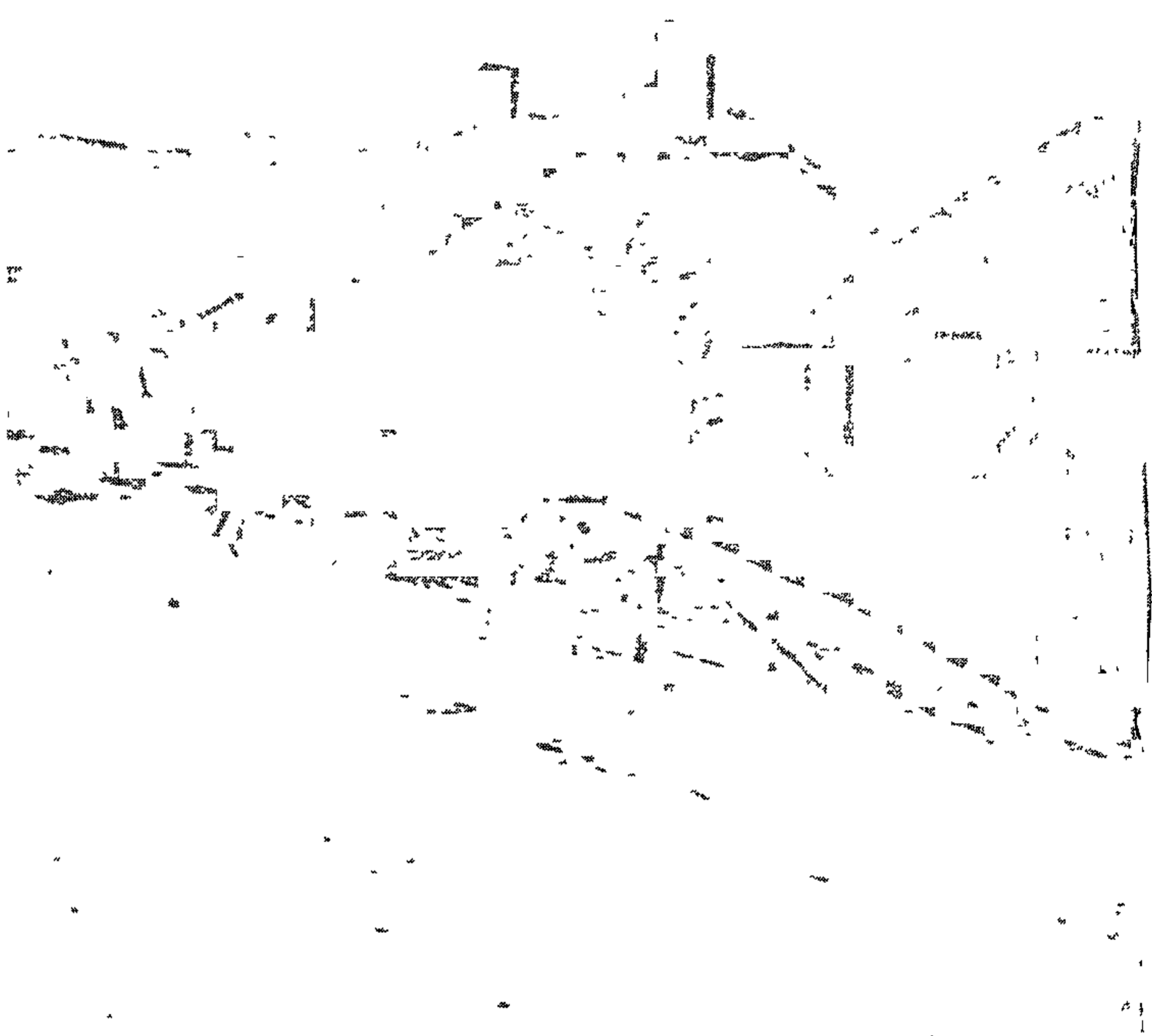
The trouble is, Mamre, like everywhere else, has little choice in this inexorable process

Both types of news tend to arrive at once like findings that in this small place high blood pressure is less likely to strike you down than it is in a big city — but violent deaths are higher than the national average for the coloured people

The community of just under 5 000 has been monitored by a team of medical and epidemiological researchers from the University of Cape Town community health department and the Centre for Epidemiological Research in Southern Africa

Health project

The South African Medical Journal recently published the first findings of the Mamre Community Health Project, un-

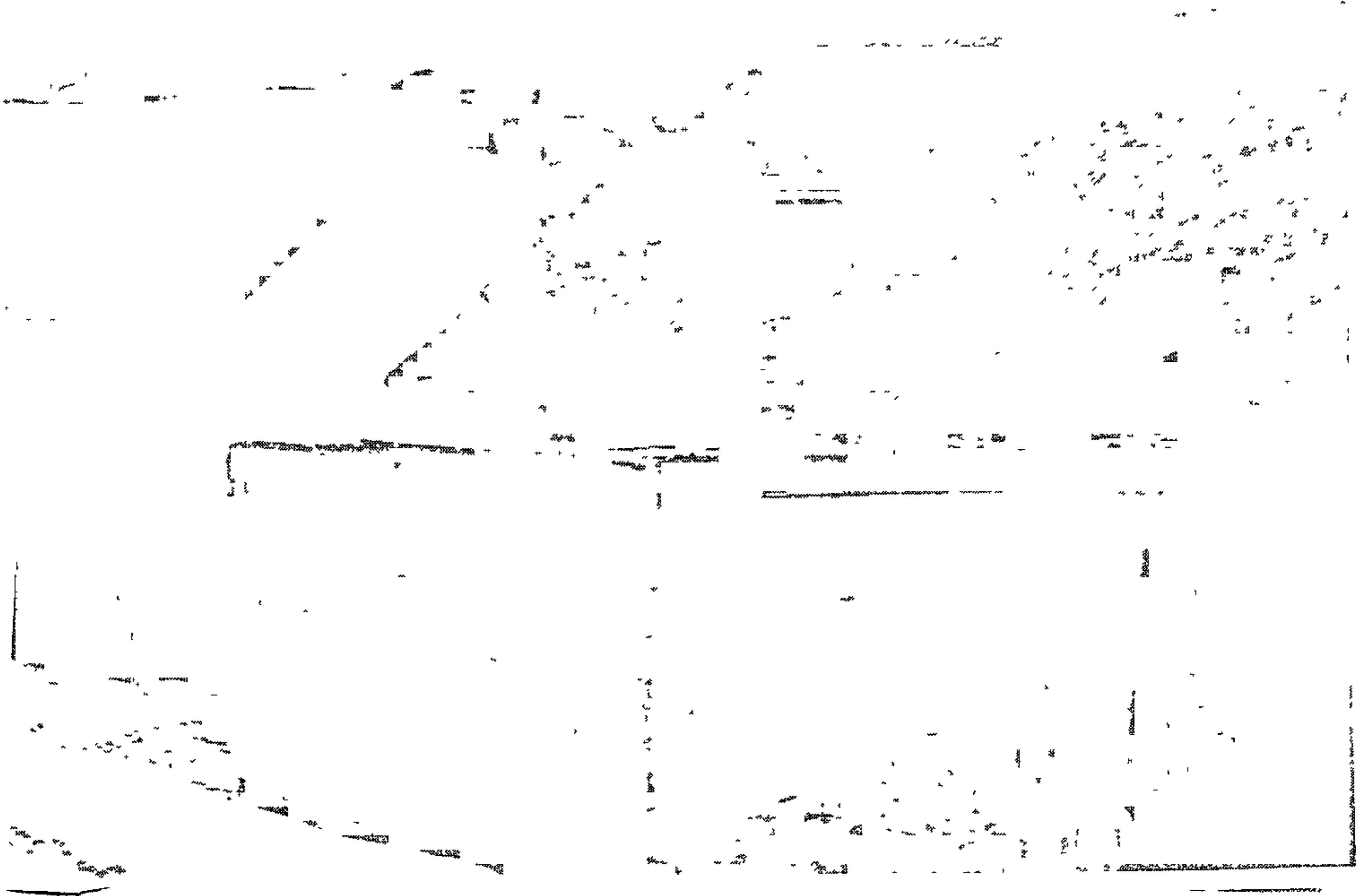


(M) ARGUS
6/12/88



NATIONAL

living hit Mamre



241
AUGUS 6/12/88

old Mamre ... rapidly changing.

community was heaviest among men between 25 and 44 - 76,2 percent.
● Hypertension among Mamre women was 25,9 percent compared with 38 percent

in the urban areas of the Peninsula,
● Nine percent of the 75 children at the creche were underweight and 11 percent were below height for their ages,
● Of 430 primary school children under 11, 10,2 percent were underweight and 10,9 percent below average height,
● Dental investigation showed an alarmingly high degree of decay in milk teeth but little decay for permanent teeth, but decay tended to increase with age

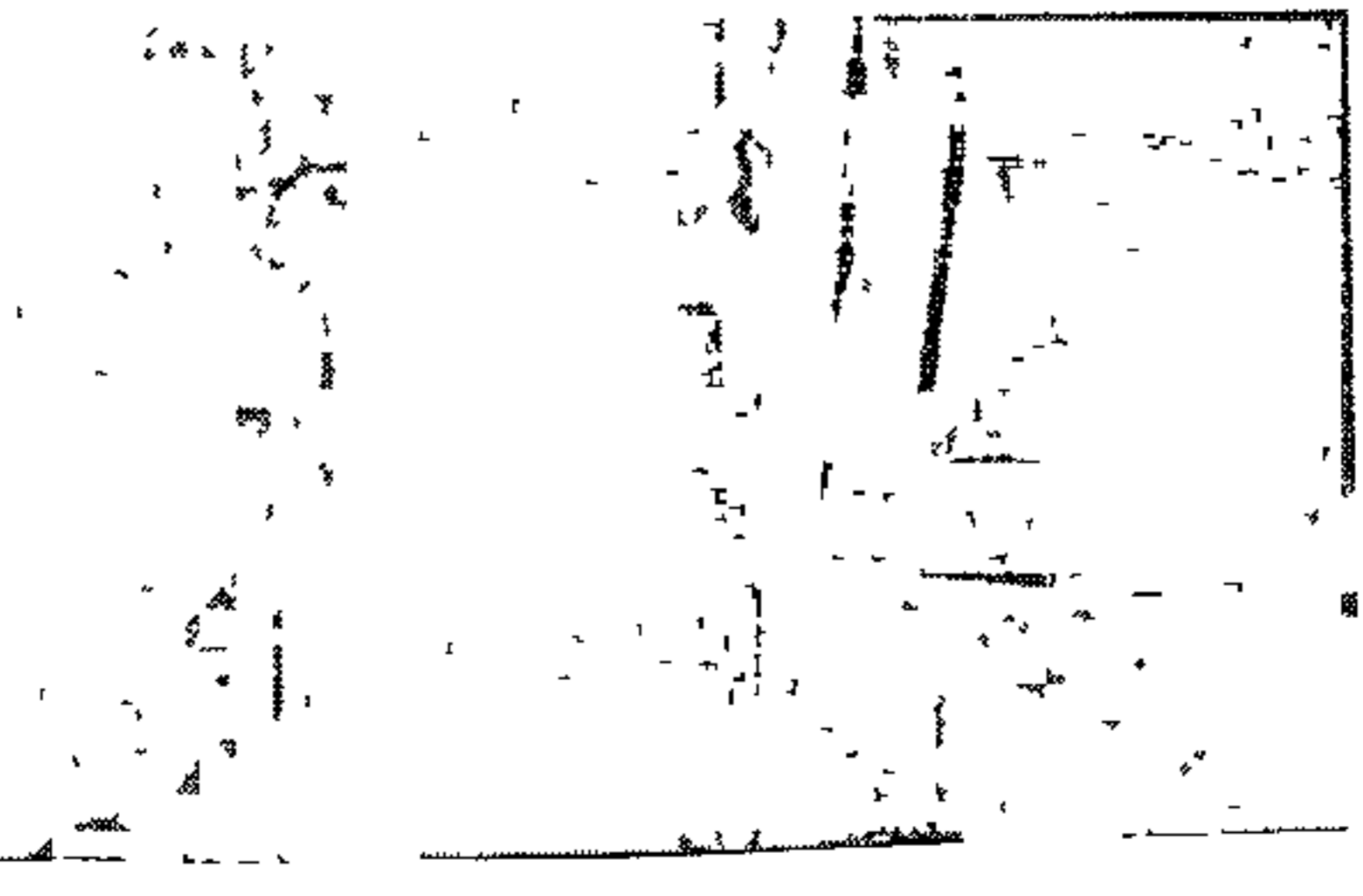
The researchers began their project at an important time in the history of Mamre

Before 1986 the community had no access to modern bulk services but "major environmental and infrastructural changes" were being introduced which could have significant effects on the lifestyle and health of the community

Phase Two of the project will continue monitoring just how this urbanisation affects the community



A schoolboy receives a typhoid inoculation



's reservoirs.

undertaken by Dr Derek Yach and Ms Judy Katzenellenbogen, Dr M Hoffman, Dr W Pick and Dr J Klopper

Mamre was chosen for the study because it is a small community with strong traditions (it was one of the first Moravian missions in South Africa) but owing to its nearness to Cape Town and Atlantis, a community undergoing rapid urbanisation

The project set out its aim as "improving the health status of Mamre people and developing an approach to health promotion applicable elsewhere".

Nearly 5 000 residents were canvassed in 870 households about the structure of the community and its lifestyle, the incidence of acute and chronic illness, injury, the use of available health services and the use of cigarettes, alcohol and dagga

The community itself believed its major health problems to be tuberculosis, inadequate sewerage and water facilities, alcohol abuse and dusty roads

The epidemiologists found

tuberculosis was indeed a problem (10/1 000) and that 86 percent used the bucket sewerage system. Only 38 percent of houses had inside taps

Most alarming, though, when they studied the death rate, was the indication that if this was to be brought down, it was not medical intervention which was needed but psycho-social and behavioural intervention

Death rates, including those for infants, were lower than national rates for coloured people, but the non-natural causes of death were way above the national average

Of the 211 deaths between 1981 and 1987, 43 were caused by external circumstances such as accidents, poison and violence

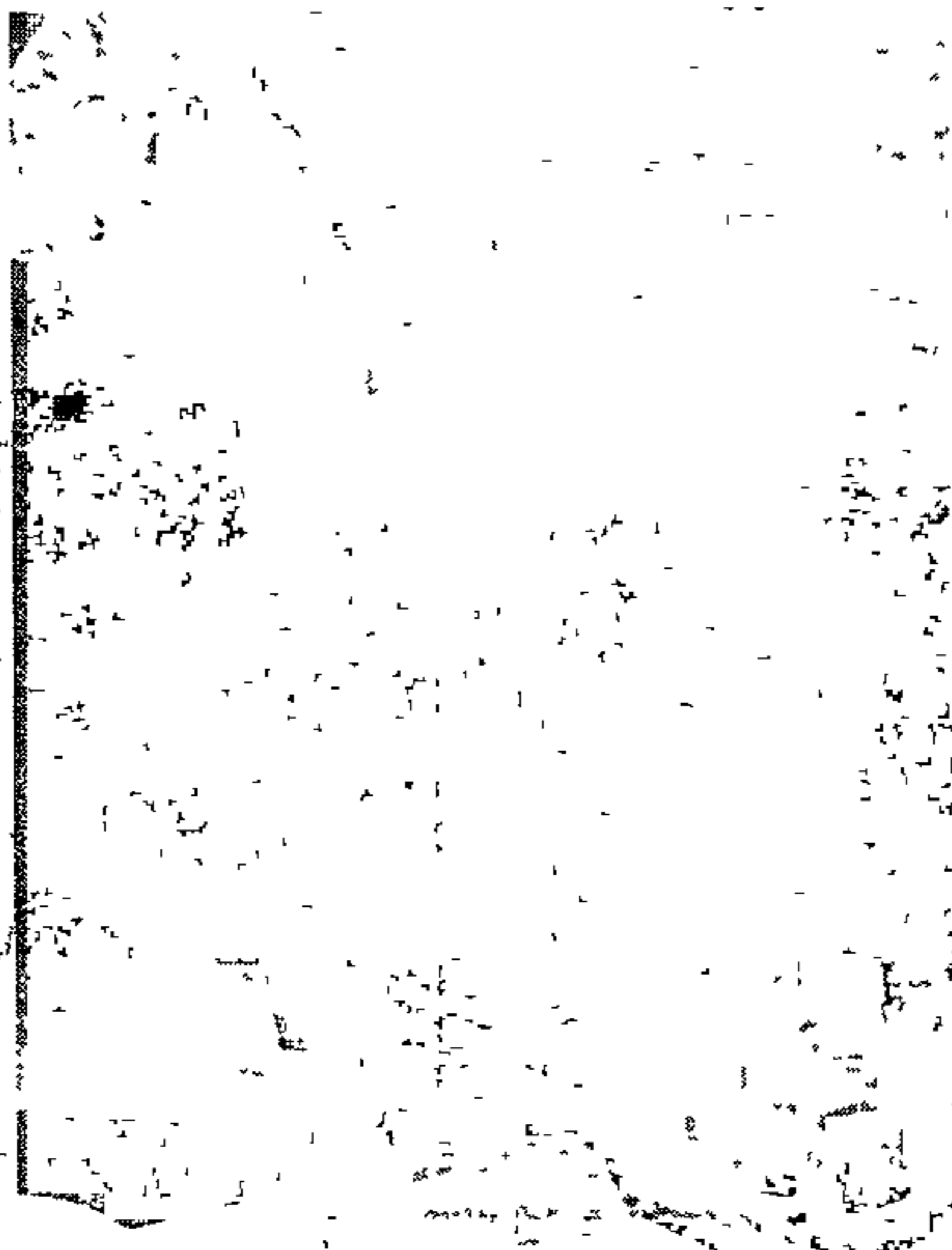
Other indications provided by the survey included

● Alcohol was a problem in 13,8 percent of households which contained at least one smoker and in 4 percent of these households dagga was also a problem,

● Alcohol was a problem in 32 percent of households headed by unskilled workers and in 9,1 percent of those headed by professionals or white-collar workers,

● Unemployment was pitiful 17,2 percent and 76 percent of dwellings were overcrowded with an average of three rooms in a household,

● Smoking in the Mamre



A woman doing her washing at one of Mamre

Star 20/12/85 (241) (101)

kaNgwane battles to assist war refugees

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The number of Mozambicans crossing the South African border and seeking refuge in kaNgwane increased by more than 100 percent last month, according to Operation Hunger executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman

She attributed the increase to heavy fighting in the southern Mozambique and said the situation seemed worse than in July when hundreds of people fled Mozambique where they said rampaging bands of MNR rebels were "running amok"

The number of new refugees receiving rations in camps in kaNgwane normally increased at an average of 400 people a month. In November, however, the number had surged above 800, Mrs Perlman said

She added "There is not a day when we don't get flooded with appeals

Mrs Ina Perlman situation chronic

for feeding and self-help from that area. The situation is chronic"

Since July the number of refugees being fed at Shongwe in kaNgwane has increased from 5 000 to 7 000 — an increase of 40 percent

Mrs Perlman said the number of refugees receiving rations in Gazankulu had increased steadily from 20 623 in April to more than 22 000 last month

Operation Hunger raises money to feed Mozambican refugees outside South Africa

Drought, floods wreak havoc on food supply

Star 2/11/88.
ROME — Drought, floods and hurricanes wreaked havoc on world food supplies in 1988 and experts are worried about the outlook for next year, UN Food and Agriculture Organisation director-general Mr Edouard Saouma said this week.

"The outcome of next year's harvest will be crucial," Mr Saouma said in his year-end statement. "In 1989, global cereal output must increase by an unprecedented 225 million tons, or 13 per cent, to meet food needs and rebuild stocks to acceptable levels."

During 1988 he said the world drew heavily from once abundant food reserves, depleting stocks to the lowest levels since the food crisis of the early 1970s.

Losses

"For the first time since World War 2, global cereal production has declined in two successive years," said Mr Saouma.

Better harvests in Asia, Africa and Western Europe were unable to offset crop losses in the Americas, Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, he said.

Mr Saouma also noted that a severe drought in North America, the traditional bread basket of the world, reduced cereal output by almost a third.

Two successive hurricanes took a toll on harvests in some Central American and Caribbean countries and floods battered crops in a number of countries, particularly in Bangladesh and Sudan, he said.

He called the locust invasion in Africa and the Middle East the most extensive in history. However, he said

concerted action has limited the potentially enormous damage from the invasion.

Food production, he said, has not kept pace with population growth in two-thirds of the countries in Africa, about half in Latin America, the Caribbean and Near East, and a third of those in the Far East.

"Fifteen countries are facing unusual food shortages and require exceptional food aid," he said. The countries are Angola, Benin, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Haiti, Laos, Lebanon, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Vietnam and Ethiopia.

"Our main multilateral food supply for use in times of disasters, the International Emergency Food Reserve, is exhausted," he said.

He repeated his proposal to make the voluntary reserve a legally binding convention and to augment the 500 000-ton a year reserve with a stand-by pledge of 1.5 million tons for emergencies.

Debts

Mr Saouma said a number of low-income, food-deficit countries could have trouble meeting food needs next year because the low stocks have pushed up cereal prices. He also identified foreign indebtedness and agricultural trade barriers as major obstacles for the Third World.

Mr Saouma also characterised 1988 as the worst financial year in FAO's 43-year history. He said 80 countries owed the agency R222 million. The largest debtor, at R156 million, is the United States, he added. — Sapa-AP.

247 AR 546 27/12/88

Emergency stocks used to feed hungry children

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Operation Hunger is dipping into emergency stocks to feed thousands of hungry children over the festive season.

However, thousands will still go hungry as they are cut off from their food supply because of the closure of many Operation Hunger distribution points for the holidays.

Mrs Ina Perlman, executive director, said that, with emergency supplies being used, the organisation would face the prospect of feeding 900,000 children from depleted stocks in the New Year.

She said Christmas was only a time of celebration and happiness for a minority of South Africans.

"These people will be sitting down to a huge Christmas dinner and exchanging gifts while, for the majority, it will be no different to any other day when they consider themselves fortunate to have a filling meal."

Mrs Perlman said the greatest tragedy over the festive season was that creches, schools and the service organisations which normally handled the distribution of food to the hungry would be closed.

"We can see the physical deterioration in these children when we reach them again," she said.

Mrs Perlman said that charity funds in Johannesburg had



Ina Perlman

cut down on the number of food hampers for the needy because of a slump in donations.

While she criticised the many who seemed to be too wrapped up in their own needs to spare a thought for the less privileged, she said the number of people who had donated their Christmas bonus cheques to Operation Hunger was very heartening.

"Some have been enormous cheques by any standard, while others are large considering the income of the people giving them."

Sales of tickets for Gold Rush 5 have closed, but people who missed the opportunity to buy a ticket should contact their local Operation Hunger office.

"We are not extending the deadline, but workers in our offices may be able to help a few people out," said Mrs Perlman.



Mr J H VILJOEN of National Beverage Services (right) hands out a R50 000 cheque to Operation Hunger staffers, from left, Mr Mpho Mashinini, Mrs Barbara Abraham, the Rev Mbuyisazwe Tshabalala and Mrs Eunice Sibiyi.

R50 000 TO HELP HUNGRY PEOPLE

(241) Sowetan 6/12/88

SOWETAN Reporter

A R50 000 donation from National Beverage Services has come to the rescue of the Operation Hunger's feeding scheme, said a member of the organisation, Mr Mpho Mashinini

Mr Mashinini said they had stopped their feeding schemes nationally for the past month because of the shortage of money

"The donation has come at the right time for us and we appreciate it," he said "It will allow us to continue with our scheme for some time

"We are at present feeding 590

families and have another 1 000 on our waiting list."

Mr J H Viljoen of National Beverage Services said his company discovered the high starvation rate in Soweto while conducting a marketing survey

"It is the first time that we are involved with Operation Hunger and we welcome the opportunity to extend a helping hand in welfare matters," he said

The presentation was done at the Methodist Church in Meadowlands which acts as one of the feeding scheme centres

How to run the battle against Aids

FOR South Africa to implement effective programmes against Aids an understanding of cultural and sexual patterns of blacks and whites was necessary, a social worker told a symposium

Mrs Dawn Mokhobo, a social worker, said when talking with people about Aids one had to be sensitive to their tradition

She was delivering a paper on the control of HIV in the black community

"This year in particular, because of the threat of Aids we must

Sowetan 6/12/88

More Mozambicans flee civil war to SA Refugees often women and starving kids

By SOPHIE TEMA

ABOUT 800 refugees are fleeing to KaNgwane every month, according to the Phalalani Relief Committee that operates in the area.

Members of the committee in Gazankulu said up till October this year they had registered 21 614 refugees in their area.

Large groups of women and children arrive at the Shongwe refugee settlement in Kangwane and the Lilyvale settlement in Gazankulu every day saying their husbands and fathers are being held captive by Renamo troops who demand that they join the rebels or be killed.

The women - who left their men and their possessions behind - claim that civilians are not only attacked at night but during the day by Renamo troops.

They say many Mozambique vil-

lages are deserted after residents fled from Renamo and sought refuge in towns such as Magudu, Shinabani, Manyishe, Mwambo, Shongwe and Shashai which are protected towns under the surveillance of Frelimo.

Children of refugees who arrived at these settlements this week, showed signs of gross under-nourishment and malnutrition.

Those with skills move on to urban areas where they can find themselves jobs while the unskilled remain in the homelands.

Food relief comes from Operation Hunger, while other organisations such as the International Red Cross provide clothing and other necessities.

Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger, said funds to buy food for refugees came from the United Kingdom and Germany.

Operation Hunger in turn purchases and distributes the food.

Once in South Africa, the refugees feel safe but become disillusioned by the harsh conditions they are often subjected to by the homeland authorities.

They are granted provisional permits which they have to carry at all times and are restricted to the areas in which they have been resettled.

The permits do not allow them to take up employment in the area and are valid for six months.

Once their permits have expired they are required to have them renewed by a magistrate.

If arrested, the refugees are taken across the border again and warned not to return to South Africa.

Many refugees have reported their relatives missing and suspect they had been taken captive or forced to return to Mozambique.



Mozambican women who flee into Kangwane with their children describe how they left possessions and their men behind - many of whom were killed in front of their families for refusing to join the MNR.

Handwritten scribbles and markings in the bottom left corner of the page.

Hungry for cash? Help **241**

the hungry

Star 20/12/88
Aspirant millionaires have five days in which to buy a ticket that will put them in line to win R1 million

Operation Hunger's fifth Gold Rush competition closes on Saturday. Tickets sold so far total R2 million — 1 million short of the target.

Executive director Mrs Ina Perlman says "We need every penny we can raise. We are being deluged for appeals for food."

She appeals to all those celebrating Christmas to share their joy and blessings with others by buying a R10 ticket.

"You could be giving somebody a R1 million present," she says.

Cash raised will go towards feeding the hungry and to self-help schemes.

● See Page 6

POVERTY — GENERAL

1989



241
Argus
January 1988

NO easy road to freedom

The long awaited report of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa has been published. It is the distillation of some six years of research by 22 universities in the region and raises many disturbing questions about South Africa's future, writes HUGH ROBERTSON in a review of the document

Manenberg, but only four in Pinelands and none in Rondebosch

The impact of apartheid on the poor is dealt with at length in the report, and is perhaps the aspect most familiar to South Africans. But unexpected details crop up which illustrate the sometimes absurd effects of forced removals, "homelands" and separate group areas

The number of daily buses between the KwaNdebele "homeland" and "white" Pretoria, for instance, increased from only two in 1979 to 263 in 1984, a year in which the government paid the bus company R2 000 a year per commuter — more than many, if not most, of the commuters earned!

Perhaps the most interesting parts of the report are not so much the factual analysis and statistical comparisons made in the first nine chapters, but the assessments and projections made in the final four, especially the envisaged role of the state in a post-apartheid South Africa

The problem of poverty, the reports argues, cannot simply be ameliorated by scrapping apartheid. "Policies will have to be developed to overcome the enduring consequences of three centuries of racist laws and practices, in which the roots of South African poverty lie," the report says

Smallholdings

It suggests what those policies might be. It proposes, for example, that agricultural reform might include breaking up large maize estates (those over 400 hectares where few economies of scale apply) into smaller family units, it suggests that blacks be encouraged to set up food-producing smallholdings on the fringes of urban areas

Looking at macro-economic policy as followed in post-war Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, the report suggests that free enterprise should not be the exclusive approach, but that state intervention, especially to ensure an equitable distribution of wealth, should also be considered in the light of the Asian experience

The report says that while there are dangers attendant on any state employment policy, and while the marketplace should be allowed to create jobs, the situation in South Africa is already sufficiently serious to justify the state playing a major role in creating employment through, among other things, public works programmes — as it did in the 1930s in response to the first Carnegie Report into the poor white problem

Resources

The report says that the major thrust of any strategy against poverty must be a combination of economic growth and a redistribution of wealth and resources

The final chapter is perhaps the most engrossing, for it juxtaposes many well-known arguments — sanctions as opposed to foreign investment, Marxism as opposed to free enterprise, nationalisation versus private ownership (of land and other assets), but comes to no dogmatic conclusions, leaving the reader to ponder these weighty issues — but with the advantage of having read cogent arguments in favour of, and against, all the popularly proposed solutions to the country's problems, with all the attendant data

It is a chapter of no comfort to either the moderate or the radical thinker, it would be disturbing to both the capitalist and the Marxist, the white conservative and the black advocate of liberation. Above all, it notes that poverty in South Africa is not just a state of affairs, but a process, and that ahead of all other considerations the most urgent and most crucial prerequisite to removing it is to remove the system which created it and which keeps it in place

The report concludes with the stark and disquieting observation of Franz Fanon, described as one of the most perceptive observers of Algeria's revolution. "What counts today, the question which is looming on the horizon, is the need for a redistribution of wealth. Humanity must reply to this question, or be shaken to pieces by it."

gleaming economy" and examine definitions of poverty, who could be described as poor, what the symptoms and causes of poverty are and where the poor are located

Population

While some of the data might be familiar in a country where evidence of poverty is everywhere, much of it nevertheless is jarring. The report points out, for instance, that in 1970 the richest 20 percent of the population owned 75 percent of the wealth, and although their share declined to 61 percent during the 1970s, the total number of (mainly black) poor rose from 13-million to 15-million in that time because of population growth

While 95 percent of African (and 78 percent of coloured) households in 1975 had an annual income of less than R3 000, only 11 percent of white households were as poor. In many areas, especially the rural platteland and the "homelands" pensions and remittances are important sources of income, and the average (black) male contribution to household income quadruples from R265 to R920 a year as men reach the pensionable age of 65

The relationship between life expectancy and opulence is even more telling. While South Africa's gross national product is significantly higher than that of four poorer countries used for comparison — Mexico, Sri Lanka, Brazil and China — the average life expectancy of South Africans was dramatically lower, indicating again that wealth, which makes for longer life expectancy, is concentrated in the hands of comparatively few people in this country

Movement

Poverty in the "rural platteland" (defined as white-owned farms, small dorps and villages) is worse than anywhere else, with average incomes in 1975 being about half those of all African households in the country as a whole. The reserves (or "homelands") were slightly better off, while Africans in the "urban platteland" (larger towns) and metropolitan areas

PROBABLY not many South Africans know, or even care, what a Gini coefficient is. But probably few would deny some curiosity if they knew that of the 57 countries in the world for which statistics existed in 1978, South Africa's Gini coefficient was the highest

It is a frightening status, for if it were possible to express a revolutionary situation in a mathematical statement, it would be in the form of a Gini coefficient. It is a measure of the inequality between a country's rich and its poor and in the case of South Africa all the immensity of the present crisis is mathematically encapsulated in a Gini coefficient of 0.66

What this chasm of inequality means in human terms, and what its implications are for the future, are the focus of a monumental study involving 22 universities in southern Africa and more than 300 research papers prepared for the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa

Absorbing

A paperback edition of the report, under the title *Uprooting Poverty — The South African Challenge* by Francis Wilson and Mamphela Ramphele (Publisher David Philip) is now available at leading booksellers. It accomplishes what few, if any, other reports on poverty have done. It makes an unglamorous, even depressing, subject one of absorbing and readable interest to the layman. And evocative photography by Omar Badsha adds an unexpected dimension to the report

Its wide scope, the diversity of its scholarship, and above all its burning relevance to all who live in the country, are likely to ensure that it becomes an indispensable handbook for all who would seek to better understand the South Africa of today — and especially the South Africa of tomorrow

The first nine chapters of the study explore what the authors describe as "the shadow side of an apparently



Dr Mamphela Ramphele, left, and Dr Francis Wilson, right, authors of the report



were easily the most prosperous, explaining the rapid movement of Africans to the cities

The distribution of land emerges as a central cause of poverty. Thus in the Transvaal in 1980 the average population density (excluding the "homelands") was 11 persons per sq km, but was 29 in Botswana, 65 in Lebowa, 74 in Gazakulu, 63 in KwaNdebele and 193 in KwaNdebele. In Natal, population density on white farms was 22 per sq km, but in the rural areas of KwaZulu it averaged 76

The lack of access to energy sources and water is also revealed by the report as a leading cause of poverty. The study finds that electricity is by far the cheapest source of energy in South Africa, outstripping paraffin, gas, coal, and wood, but the introduction to the report notes that two-thirds of all black households do not have access to electricity in a country that

generates 60 percent of the electricity on the African continent!

Maintenance and other effects of poverty are manifest in the statistics of infant mortality. Between 1981 and 1985, white infant mortality was well below 20 per 1 000 live births. But African infant mortality approached 100 deaths per 1 000 live births, and the coloured rate was almost 60 per 1 000 live births

Anomalous, although South Africa produces enough food to ensure a daily energy availability of well over 6 000 calories per person (more than double the recommended daily allowance), the report notes that inadequate nutrition accounts for the death of one out of every seven African children under the age of five

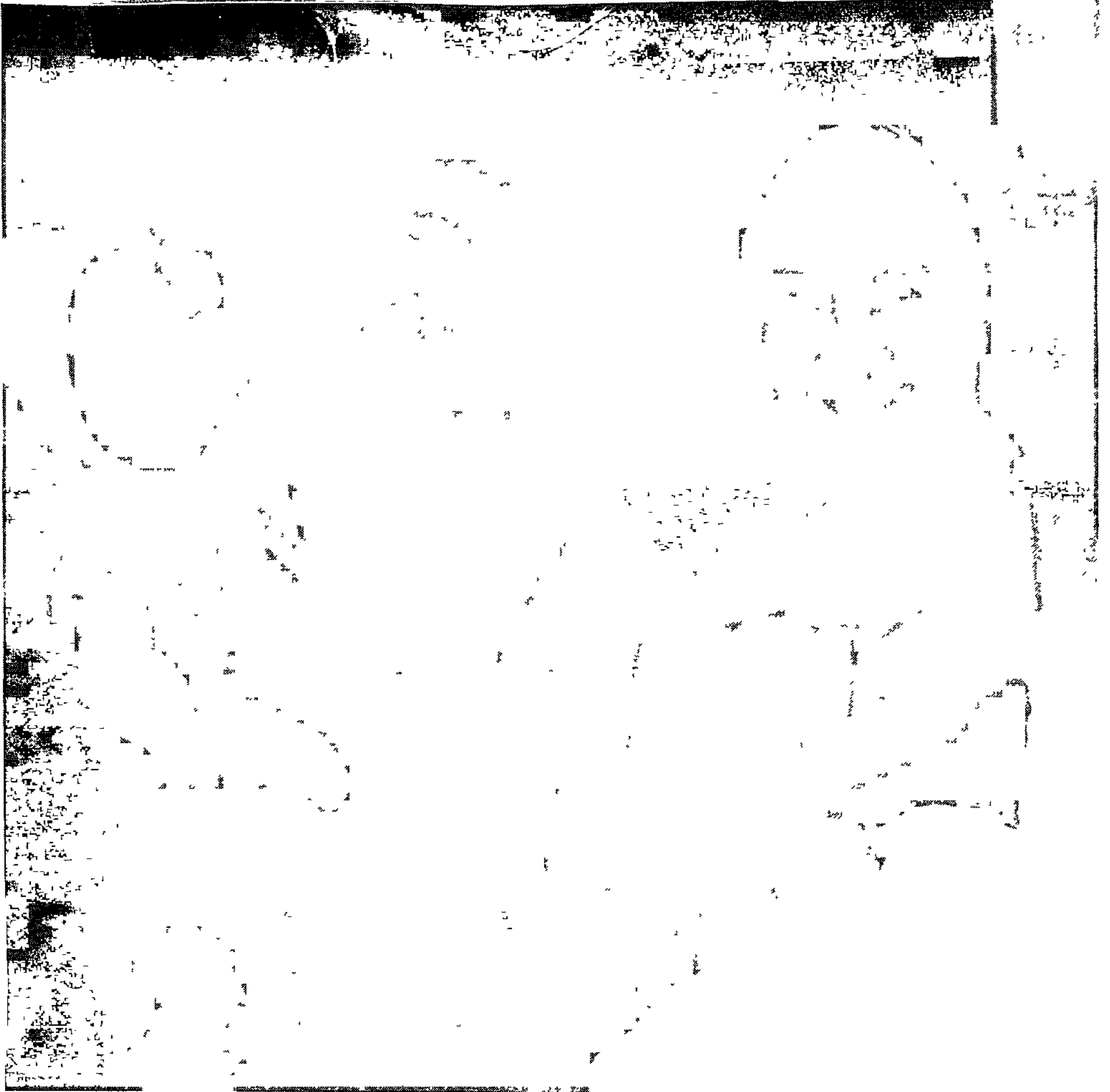
Fewer than 10 African pupils, and fewer than 20 coloured pupils out of every 100 who start school, matriculate

But almost 70 out of every 100 white pupils who start school matriculate

Overcrowding, illiteracy, unemployment and other symptoms of poverty are associated with a general social malaise, which provides some striking comparisons between the Cape Flats, for example, and the rest of South Africa and other countries

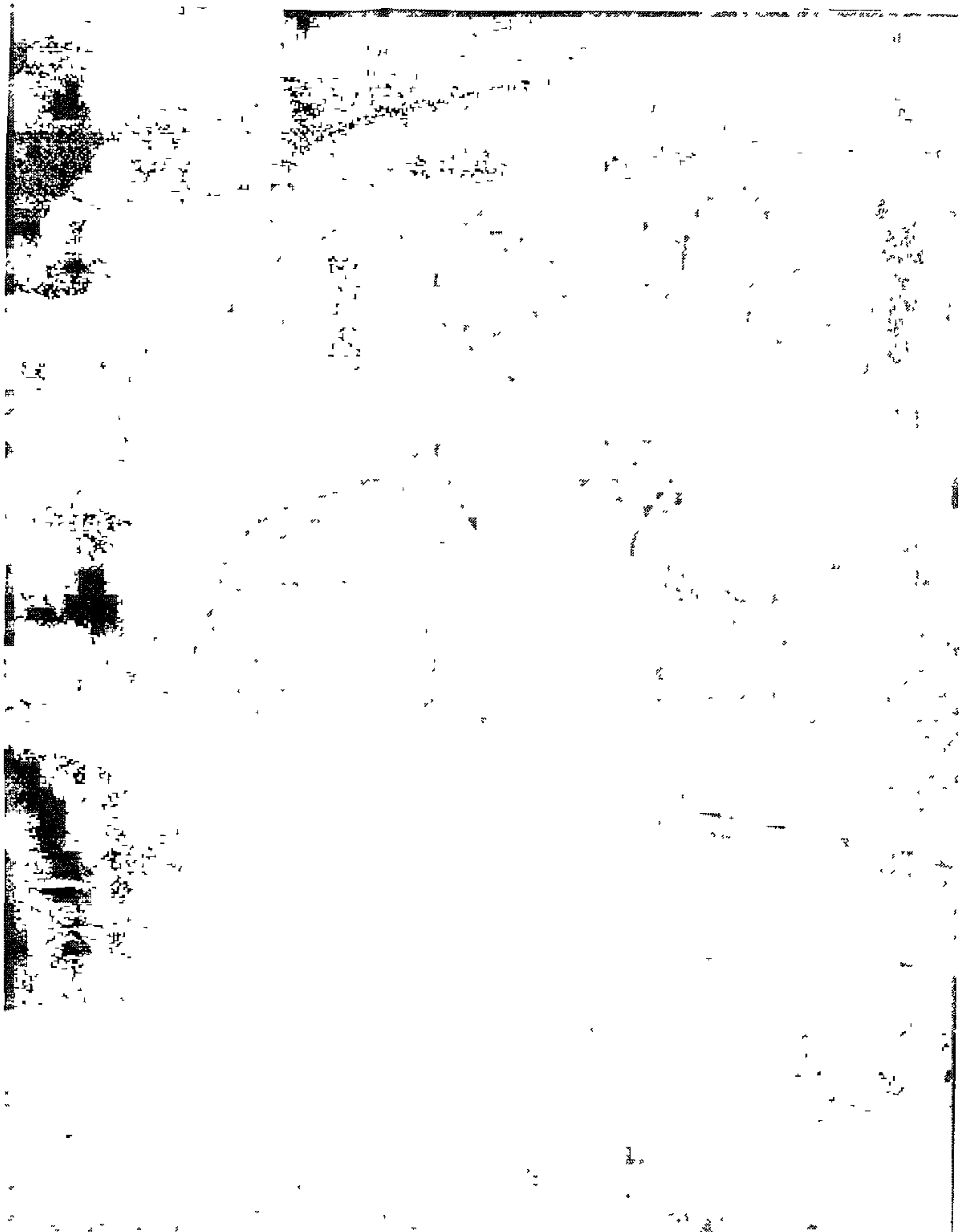
There are six murders per 100 000 of the population in West Germany. But in South Africa the average is 27 per 100 000 and on the Cape Flats 48 per 100 000. In West Germany there are 11 cases of rape per 100 000 people, in South Africa there are 63, and on the Cape Flats 116. The average number of assaults in Britain is 176 per 100 000 citizens each year, in South Africa the figure is 1 047 and on the Cape Flats 1 328

There were 150 murders for every 100 000 residents of Guguletu in 1983, and 63 in



Sister Colette and Sister Kathleen, the nuns who run the Badplaas Clinic — another project started with the sale of old clothes.

2/1/89 The Star
241



The old clothing arrives. Father Charles Kuppelwieser of Carolina with some of the bales.

2/1/89

The Star

241

Measles: ^{ARCW} Parents ^{10/1/89} urged to ⁽²⁴¹⁾ immunise ⁽⁸⁾

Staff Reporter

STEPS should be taken to ensure all children aged nine months or more are immunised against measles as soon as possible, city Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss has warned.

Commenting on the recent rash of cases — 40 last November as opposed to 14 in November 1987 — Dr Popkiss said while this was not necessarily cause for panic it showed a “steady increase” in the incidence of the disease in the greater Cape Town area.

“Measles occurs in two cycles, one being over an annual period and another in a 12- to 18-month cycle.”

It was therefore misleading to compare last November's figures with those of the year before.

“But the seasonal decline we were expecting hasn't started yet. We hope we'll soon see this year's peak tailing off.”

BE ON LOOK-OUT

Dr Popkiss said the past five years had seen a marked rise in the incidence of measles in Cape Town.

“This is partly due to increased migration to the city and partly a result of parents neglecting to have their children immunised.”

He urged parents to be on the look-out for tell-tale signs of measles — such as irritability, constant crying, being off-colour and the development of fever and rashes.

“With some children complications can occur so it's best to catch the disease in the early stages — or better still, take steps to prevent it.”

The age recommended by the World Health Organisation for immunisation against measles in a country like South Africa was nine months.

The weather

Cloudy and mild

Mother Teresa to send ²⁴¹ four sisters to Winterveld

By Paula Fray

Four sisters sent by Mother Teresa of Calcutta to establish a home north of Pretoria in Winterveld, will arrive in South Africa in the near future, the president of the Co-workers of Mother Teresa said yesterday

"They can arrive any day now — as soon as their visas come through," Mrs Margaret Cullis said

She was in Johannesburg to present the "Peace Prayer" at a World Religion Day programme presented by the Johannesburg Baha'i community yesterday.

Mother Teresa paid a brief visit to South Africa in November last year when she established a home in Khayelitsha near Cape Town and visited Winterveld

Her message of peace and love and her firm stance against abortion was heard by thousands of people who packed places she visited.

Four sisters arrived with Mother Teresa (78) to establish the Khayelit-

sha home. A medical sister had now joined them, Mrs Cullis said.

Mrs Cullis, who is also the international president, will leave for a tour of the United Kingdom tomorrow and will meet with millions of co-workers. She will also tour Spain and Portugal

"Our aim is to encourage family life and to be shining lights in our places of work. The co-workers are non-denominational," she said.

Mrs Cullis appealed to people to say the peace prayer daily at noon. "When you say the peace prayer you are joining millions of people from all walks of life," she said.

The peace prayer was read at the Baha'i meeting by co-worker Mrs Denise de Jongh. It says "Lead me from death to life, from falsehood to truth. Lead me from despair to hope, from fear to trust. Lead me from hate to love, from war to peace. Let peace fill our heart, our world, our universe ... peace, peace, peace"

When the containers of old clothes arrived at the Carolina Catholic Mission recently, Father Charles Kuppelwieser was there to oversee their unloading. It was a carefully monitored operation, watched by dozens of interested men, women and children who had come to buy second-hand clothes. Here and there a box had split, revealing colourful garments.

The clothes, collected in villages and towns in Austria, Germany and Italy, have become an indispensable part of Father Charles' missionary efforts in the eastern Transvaal.

Not only do they help clothe the poor of his parish, but the money from the sale of the cast-off garments has built an old age home for destitute black people, an orphanage for homeless children, a clinic, a home for the disabled, a community centre for black residents of Carolina, a crèche and 14 churches in various villages.

The massive fund-raising operation, carried out by the priest and his loyal team, has made an enormous impact on the community who not only now have clothes to wear, but have found a way of earning a livelihood through the resale of the garments.

Father Kuppelwieser is one of 17 children who grew up in an impoverished home in Austrian Tyrol. He readily admits his frugal upbringing — still reflected in his lifestyle — was the right preparation for his missionary efforts. He recalls that he never saw jam or butter as a boy. His mother sold all their butter and eggs in the city and what little profit she made was used to pay for his studies.

In those years his family had no electricity in their home, no stove and no bathroom. To supplement the family income, he spent his early years minding sheep in the mountains.

Father Kuppelwieser was just nine years old when he decided he wanted to be a priest. It was a decision he has never regretted for it has given him an opportunity to serve others.

His old clothing operation dates back 12 years to the time he first arrived in Carolina.

He realised if he was to improve the quality of his people's lives he needed help. So, when he visited Europe, he called on parishes in his native Austria, Germany and Italy, told them his needs and asked for old clothes.

The response was overwhelming and container

after container arrived. Father Charles wrote to the Minister of Finance asking for relief from customs duties and started selling to anyone who would buy.

"The clothes are donated by a fashion-conscious Europe who feel less guilty casting off last season's dresses when they know they will be put to good use in poorer areas," he said. "They pay for everything in my parish."

People from as far afield as Mozambique, Swaziland and Natal travel regularly to Carolina to buy second-hand clothes cheaply, reselling them to those who have no way of affording new clothes.

When we visited Father Charles last week, more than 50 women were crowded into the lounge of his mission house — all trying on shoes. There were high-heeled leather boots, dainty sandals, flat golfing shoes, heavy clogs, children's shoes and men's shoes — nearly all made of quality European leather.

If Father Charles has a problem, it is the high-heeled shoes in the rural areas where women walk long distances over uneven terrain they are not in much demand.

He has started a clinic at Badplaas (now run by Holy Rosary Sisters). He has built a hostel for 130 stranded girls in kaNgwane Known as Ekulindeni, it is run by the Daughters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

"There are a lot of Mozambiquan refugees there, so a number of projects have been started, including a gardening and needlework project," he added.

It is here that the old clothes show their usefulness again. Those that cannot be sold (women's slacks, for instance, are unpopular in the rural areas), are cut into strips and woven into blankets or mats. Nothing goes to waste.

241

Old clothes provide new way of life for impoverished rural community

Unusual European aid helps SA's poor

Father Charles Kuppelwieser, a Catholic priest in the eastern Transvaal, is changing the lives of his people with his practical, but unconventional, approach. WINNIE GRAHAM visited him recently and found out about his projects and his means of finance.

The village churches the priest has built are a source of joy because the construction of each has meant the "building up" of church leaders.

"There are always two or three people in every community who are able to take the lead," he added.

Four years ago he built the old age home in Gugulethu. A local magistrate had asked if the church would help in one of several projects at home, a rehabilitation centre for convicts or a home for disabled people. He opted to build the old age home — but it also accommodates a number of disabled people.

"Once the home was finished, there was no staff but a visiting Benedictine abbott from Vryheid mentioned sisters who might be prepared to help," he said. "I wrote to them in Eshowe and today five nuns are doing wonderful work there."

But all did not run smoothly. A rumour started that the priest had built the home so he could sell the bones and bodies of the aged to medicine men when they died.

He had accommodation for 67 and he knew the desperate need in his parish, but the aged were afraid to go there.

"It was a trying time," he recalled. "Then one day the chiefs summoned me to a meeting and asked me if it was true I was using old people for medicine. They accepted my word and overnight, the gossip stopped and the home was filled to capacity."

sniffer dogs, and local Catholic schoolboys were rounded up and accused of making petrol bombs. Father Charles wrote to the Minister of Law and Order asking for a full-scale investigation.

"I had done nothing wrong, and I wanted this proved," he said. "Shortly after I received a letter of apology."

The priest has no compunction in appealing to the Government when he feels he has been unjustly treated. A few years ago he asked for a vacant stand to build a house for his cook, a woman with three children and a blind mother to support. Turned down by the local authority, he wrote to the State President Mr PW Botha — and was immediately offered two sites by the council.

"They were very angry with me but that was the only way I could get the ground I needed to provide the woman with a house," he said.

Father Charles is used to trouble — both from the left and the right. He has been accused of "working with the system" because he ministers to blacks in the homelands.

With the help of the Save the Children Fund, Father Charles feeds 100 000 children milk and protein-enriched soup. The women who help with the distribution of the food get vegetables and their yards fenced.

He is full of praise for his community who, working side by side with him, are totally involved in his work. Nearly all his black Catholics contribute R1 a month towards the poor.

"They haven't got much themselves but they are willing to share what they have," he says. "They know that there is always enough when God helps. The more you give the more you get."

The need for accommodation is so great — particularly among the destitute black aged — that Father Charles is now raising money to build a second old age home. The new project will cost an estimated R1 million.

Recently a man called at the Carolina Mission and asked the priest if he could help his brother, an alcoholic, who had been unconscious for a week. Father Charles took him to the Gugulethu old age home where he was bathed, clothed and put to bed.

"It took a week for him to realise where he was," Father Charles said. "Then he lived in a wheelchair for a month. One day I found him up and dressed, restored to health."

Father Charles' ways of showing his love for people are not always appreciated in Conservative Party-controlled Carolina. The older whites, he said, accept his work and cheerfully offer him a cup of coffee when they meet. On the other hand, the windows of his house have been broken so often he had been forced to have protective covers made.

Two years ago, when the rent boycott was a major issue, Father Charles' house was raided and he was arrested and accused of "preaching politics" and of being an ANC-supporter.

The community centre he built in the township was damaged when police searched the property with

Unemployment, hunger, disease rife *Star 24/1/89*

The yawning gulf ^{24/1} between the haves and the have-nots in South Africa

Poverty in South Africa is juxtaposed with opulence in a society characterised by a startling degree of inequality, Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphela say in their report for the Secretary and Development in Southern Africa

In South Africa, they record, has been shown to have the highest inequality of nearly 60 countries for which comparative data is available

"The statistics, rough as they are, show the width of the gulf between grinding poverty and massive wealth," they write in their report, "Uprooting Poverty, the South African Challenge," published by David Philip

Whites, who constitute less than a sixth of the population, earn nearly two-thirds of the income, blacks, who account for nearly two-thirds of the population, earn a quarter

On poverty per se, Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphela caution that its precise extent is the subject of much debate, to a degree, the level of poverty depends on the yardstick used

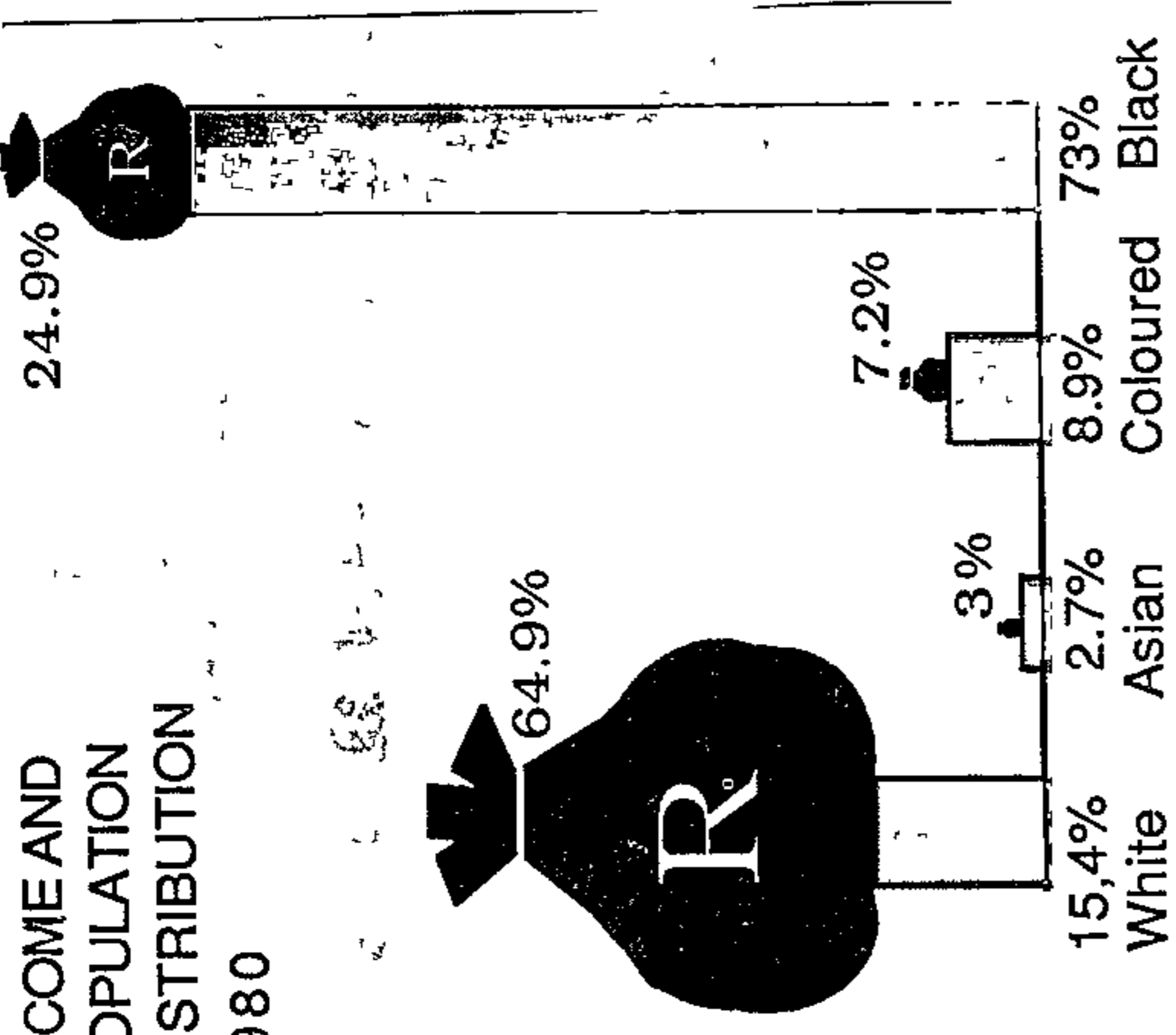
They quote a British study which shows that during a 15-year period estimates of pov-



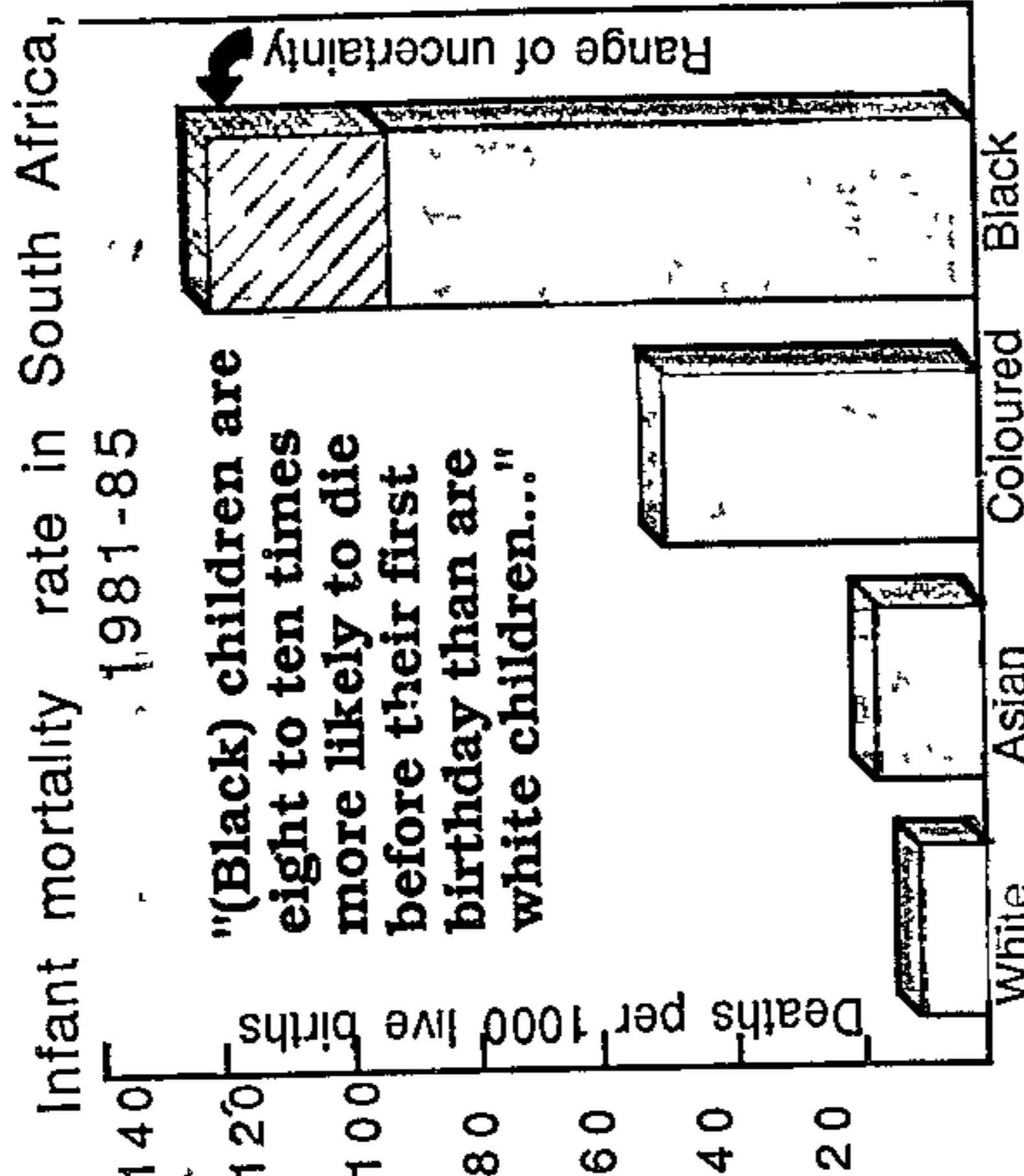
"Jessie Tamboer loved her children so much that she could not bear to see them suffering Unable to pay for their education and to buy them food and seeing no alternative the 36-year-old mother of two decided to kill herself (She poured five litres of paraffin over herself and lit a match She did not utter a sound as she walked around the yard burning" - From 'Uprooting Poverty

STAT 24/1/89

INCOME AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION 1980



Poverty exists on a vast scale in South Africa, permeating the lives of millions, the overwhelming majority of them black, Professor Francis Wilson and Dr Mamphele Ramphela conclude in a major study released today. **PATRICK LAURENCE** reports.



erty doubled, fell by 30 percent or remained the same, depending on the method of measurement used. But, whatever methodology is used in South Africa, poverty is an undeniable facet, and perhaps the distinguishing mark, of the political economy. Nearly two-thirds of black people live below the minimum living level. The MLL, fixed in 1985 at R350 a month, is determined by the cost of a list of items needed for a household to survive.

Pioneered by the University of South Africa, it includes the following items: food, clothing, fuel/lighting, washing/cleaning, rent, transport, tax, medical expenses, education and replacement of household equipment. Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphela quote the findings of Dr Charles Simkins, a University of Cape Town economist whose studies of poverty and unemployment have won wide recognition.

According to Dr Simkins, more than 80 percent of blacks in the reserves or homelands live in dire poverty. Within the reserves or "national states" there is a high degree of inequality. In the Lower Roza administration area in Transkei, the income ratio between the richest 10 percent of households and the poorest is 15:1.

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY

Similar disparities exist elsewhere in the black community in Transkei's sister "national states" and, more particularly, between rural and black urban communities, with urban blacks enjoying (according to 1975 figures) more than twice the annual income of their rural kinsmen.

All the important indicators of poverty are present in the black community: large-scale unemployment, widespread hunger and disease, and high rates of infant mortality.

Services he classifies a person who is able to get work for only 10 hours in a 40-hour working week as three-quarters unemployed (or one-quarter employed), officially, the same person will be rated as employed.

Unemployment ravages the black community, Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphela say. They dismiss the view of the "market clearers", economic theoreticians who contend that there is little or no permanent unemployment in the sense of people who are unable to find work.

The "market clearers", as summarised by the authors, speak of "fictional unemployment" and "voluntary

cent of the workforce, in Port Elizabeth's townships it was calculated to fluctuate between 45 and 55 percent in the mid-1980s, in Johannesburg it has been reckoned to vary from between 20 and 30 percent.

Despair settles on people who are retrenched and cannot find work. It wraps itself around them, suffocating them and destroying their self-respect. Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphela speak to individual people and allow them to talk back. Their words are poignant.

"My children are not living," says one man. "It is just like these hands of mine have been cut off. I am useless."

tion, haunt — or, perhaps, hunt — the poor, it is a country where diseases associated with deprivation — kwashiorkor, marasmus and marasmic-kwashiorkor — take a heavy death toll, especially among children.

They quote the carefully considered conclusion of Dr John Hansen, a leading paediatrician. "It can be said that approximately a third of black, coloured and Asian children below the age of 14 years are underweight and stunted for their age."

Malnutrition is usually associated with high infant-mortality rates. South Africa is no exception.

While there has been a sharp decline

STC 24/1/89

On unemployment Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphela quote Dr Simkins in 1976 he found that the level of unemployment was extremely high — 2 million people or 20 percent of the economically active population — and that it had risen dramatically since the 1960s

Faced with criticism from various quarters, Dr Simkins revised his estimates, but — write the authors of the report — his broad conclusions remain intact

Summarising his revised findings on unemployment, they say "From a level of 12 percent in 1970, it had risen to 21 percent in 1981"

Dr Simkins applies a different, wider definition of unemployment from that used by the official Central Statistical

unemployment", asserting that if people do not work it is because they choose not to

Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphela write of a man retrenched from the iron mines at Sishen in north-western Cape who had to return to his remote village where "there was simply no work at all"

Noting that he had to leave Sishen — he had no money for the rent — and that, once he had returned home, "he could not afford to leave again to look for work", they conclude "Involuntary unemployment is a reality"

Even in the relatively wealthy cities, there is unemployment in the black community in townships around Grahamstown unemployment has been estimated to be between 60 and 70 per-

"I feel like a dead person," says another.

WANTED TO POISON CHILDREN

A fellow unemployed man echoes his statement "It is a death sentence. The countryside is pushing you into the cities to survive, the cities are pushing you into the countryside to die"

"Unemployment brings three difficulties," comments a woman "Sickness, starvation and staying without clothes"

The wife of an unemployed man confesses to wanting to poison her children. She cannot stand the anguish of listening to them cry from hunger. "I feel like feeding them Rattex"

South Africa, write the authors, is a country where hunger and malnutri-

in infant mortality among urban blacks in recent years, it is still high in rural areas and markedly higher than it is in the white community

Expressed as deaths per 1 000 live births, the infant mortality rate for black people is between 94 and 124 (incomplete data accounts for what the authors refer to as the "range of uncertainty") For whites, Asians and coloureds the rate is 12, 18 and 52.

Black children are eight to 10 times more likely than white children to die before their first birthday. For coloured infants the risk is four times as great

The way out is obviously a complicated process, involving, certainly, the total dismantling of apartheid, which is identified by the authors as a major but not the only cause of poverty

There are no easy answers, no panaceas, but, as Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphela point out, a successful solution must embrace several factors

There must be "empowerment" of blacks, a strengthening of their independent organisations so that they can fight on behalf of their constituents. Co-option must be rejected, as it renders the poor "even more dependent and powerless"

The second essential element is contained in the authors' conclusion

"What counts today, the question which is looming on the horizon, is the need for a redistribution of wealth. Humanity must reply to this question or be shaken to pieces by it

"That surely is the fundamental question facing SA today. Have we the courage to face and answer it?"

"The man on the bed is a son-in-law

Is he regularly employed? 'No, he just rides the blue train,' says the old aunt

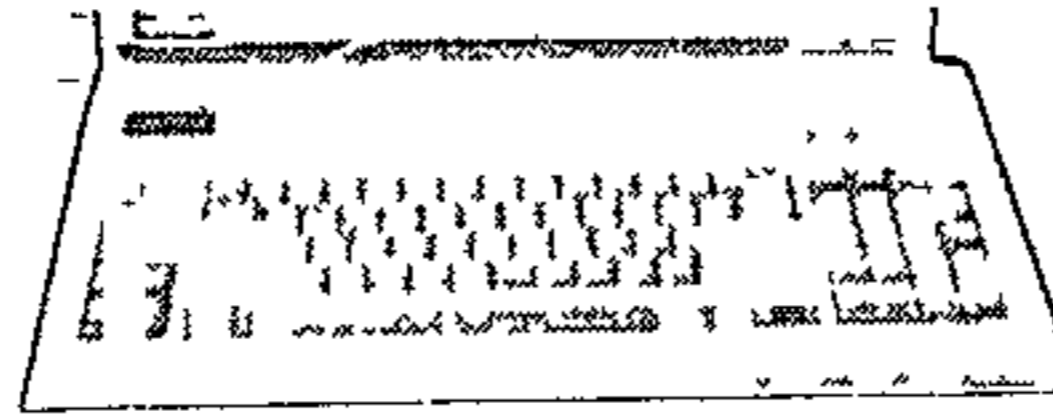
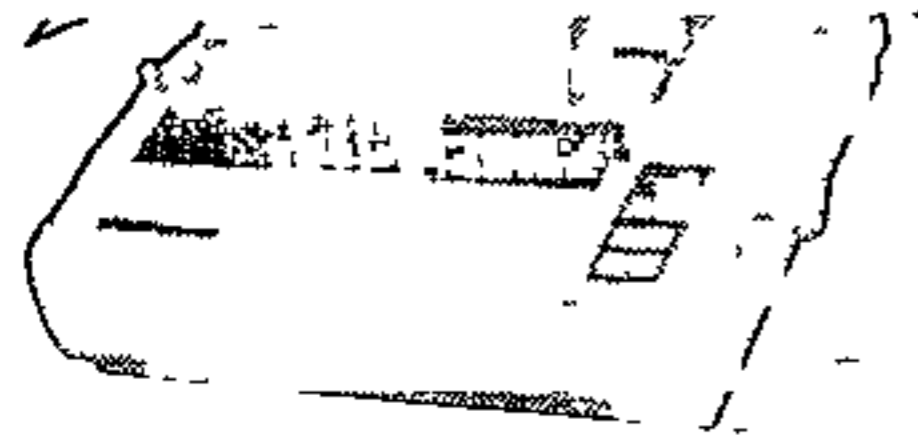
'Blue train' is meths.

'White train' is detergent and meths."

"The lack of opportunity for work.. gives rise to frustration and a reliance on alcohol. The result is that many of those unemployed become unemployable"

From 'Uprooting Poverty'.





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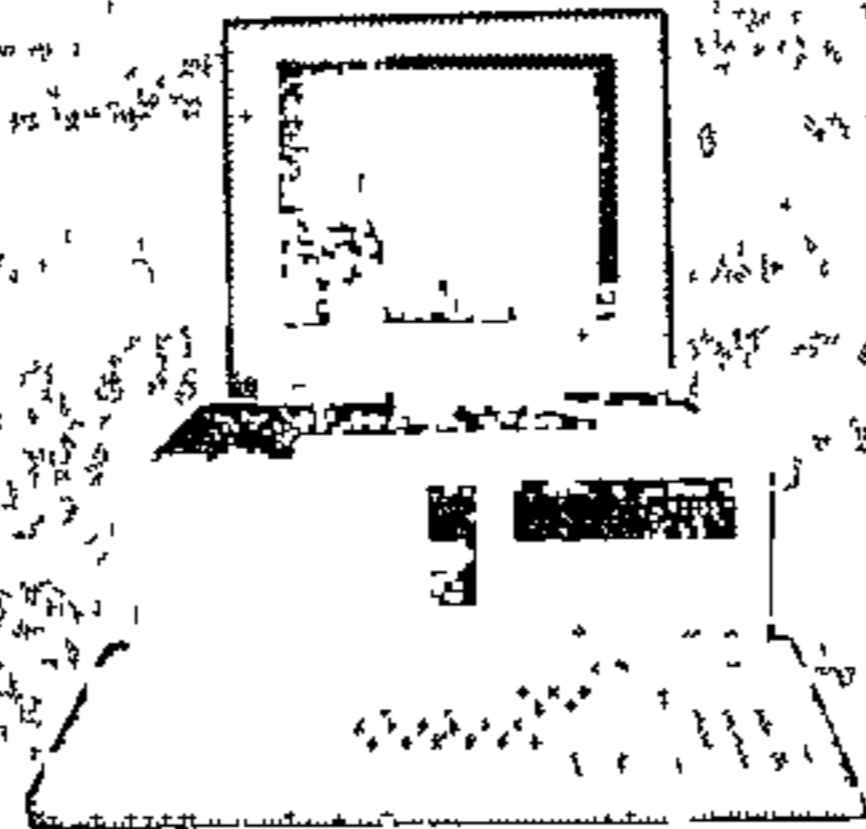
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SUPPLY AND DEMAND FOR TURBO IN OTHER MARKETS

During the second half of October 1987, the best indicator of movements in the London FT Index was the previous evening's changes in the Nikkei and Dow Jones Indices

Although local exchange control regulations prevent SA investors from playing a significant role in the global market, the fact that the SA market is vying for business from the global players is sufficient reason to ensure that this guide is kept as a reference book by most of the local operators

Healthy rise in ^{PIA} Rusplat's profits

Rustenburg Platinum Holdings' improved sales revenue and higher sundry income resulted in operating profit improving by 26 percent to R689,4 million and the distributable profit by 20,7 percent to R239,0 million for the six months ended December 31 1988

Profit before taxation increased to R633,0 million (R494,9 million), while profit after taxation rose to R241,5 million (R200,2 million)

Earnings a share were accordingly higher at 190,7 cents (158,0 cents) and an interim dividend of 115,0 cents (100,0 cents) was declared

Capital expenditure for the six months amounted to R102,0 million (R114,9 million) of which R56,4 million (R52,4 mil-

replacements

Lebowa Plats sales revenue of R26,4 million reflects lower sales volumes than in the comparable period of the previous year because of the need to build up adequate working stocks Sales volumes are expected to rise in the second half of the financial year

However, substantial other income and a lower tax provision contributed to the increase of R5,4 million in after tax profits to R9,6 million

Earnings a share were higher at 8,0 cents (4,9 cents) and an interim dividend of 2,5 cents (2,0 cents) was declared

Capital expenditure of R33,5 million (R3,5 million) for the six months period includes R32,4 million spent on the expansion programme at Atok Section which is on

Report highlights race contrasts

By Patrick Laurence

241

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

Transplant racket: 'Broker' confesses

ISTANBUL — A court has ordered the arrest of a Turkish man who allegedly brokered the sale of kidneys for use in transplants at a London hospital, a public prosecutor said.

Mr Sait Erem said he sought Mr Tunc Ay Kunter's arrest after Mr Kunter "confessed to acting as a middleman for such operations in his questioning last Tuesday". He said Mr Kunter claimed he had acted for humanitarian reasons, not profit.

In a nationwide Turkish television programme on Sunday, an unidentified woman and a man said they each had sold one of their kidneys with the help of a middleman to recipients at the hospital. They named neither the hospital nor the middleman. One kidney was sold for 10 million Turk-

'Democracy needed to remove poverty'

By HUGH ROBERTSON
Special Writer

THE poverty which afflicts at least 15-million South Africans, almost all of them black, cannot be removed without first granting "one vote to each adult person" in a democratic system, the report of the second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa has concluded.

The report, which is the distillation of more than 300 research projects undertaken over the past six years at 22 universities in the region, was published today.

It warns that the African experience has shown political liberation is not necessarily accompa-

nied by significant improvement in the quality of life of the poor, and that hard-won gains in a long struggle can be lost in a few months by a revolutionary counter-coup, or by the subversion of the interests of the poor to the selfishness of a new ruling elite.

"It is precisely this latter danger that makes it vital to insist upon the necessity of the democratic process as part and parcel of any long-term struggle against poverty," the report says.

It adds that the form which the democratic process should take is open to further discussion, "but there can be no evasion of the fact that in South Africa on

component of that process must be the subjection of those who control the state (including fiscal policy, the budget, the police and the army) to the wishes of all the people expressed through regular free and fair elections (including referenda on some key issues) on the basis of one vote for each adult person.

"In the last resort nobody is better able to assess the interests of the poor than the poor themselves, and the process of democracy is above all else a means of empowering them to do something about the situation in which they find themselves."

A review of the report and some of its findings appears on Page 18 today

Briefing

Roots of poverty reach into pre-Nat times

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The post-1948 apartheid policies of the National Party have contributed hugely to the impoverishment of millions of South Africans, Professor Francis Wilson and Dr Mamphela Ramphele conclude in a seminal report on poverty

But their report for the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty in Southern Africa — "Uprooting Poverty", published by David Philip — acknowledges that the roots of poverty reach far back into the pre-1948 era.

They write "Much of the least attractive part of the present South African political economy stems directly from its earlier history as part of the British and, before that, Dutch empires"

The historical origins of poverty today, which is experienced predominantly but not exclusively by black people, include slavery, the wars of conquest, the land laws and the colour bar

POLICY OF DISPOSSESSION

But the position of black people has been exacerbated by what the authors call "apartheid's assault on the poor", which they say aimed at entrenching and defending white political and economic privilege

Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphele identify six "major lines of attack" launched on the poor by apartheid ideologues, one of the most important being the policy of dispossession or exclusion

At its core, dispossession involved lopping off parts of South Africa from the "archipelago of labour reserves" and turning them into nominally independent states

The emergence of four of these quasi-states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei between 1976 and 1981 — had dire consequences for their designated citizens, their South African nationality was revoked and, as "aliens" they were excluded from the "industrial economy where the jobs and the wealth of the country are generated"

IMMIGRATION LAWS

Even today, after the abolition of the pass laws in mid-1986, nearly seven million black people — about a quarter of the black population — are "still deemed be aliens in the land of their birth and are subject to immigration laws that give them no automatic right of entry to most of the mines, factories and farms of the South African economy"

Coupled with exclusion was the policy of trying to prevent the urbanisation of black people. The chief instrument was the network of pass laws, designed to corral blacks in the reserves

Between 1916, when prosecutions under the pass laws were first recorded, and 1986, when the pass laws were abolished, 17 million people were charged in court, one every two minutes, day and night, for two generations

To the disruption of people's lives caused by the pass laws, must be added the policy of forced removals

BANTU EDUCATION

Whole communities were uprooted and relocated, and the social fabric that had sustained them was destroyed in the process

Quoting veteran civil rights campaigner Oscar Wolheim, Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphele compare the process to a man with a stick breaking spiderwebs in the forest

"The spider may survive the fall, but he can't survive without his web — the anchors are gone — the fabric of generations is lost"

Bantu Education must be included in any reckoning of the impact on apartheid on the poor

One cost that must be calculated is Bantu Education's attempt to reconcile black people to subordination in the white-controlled state while preparing them for grandiloquent roles in their "own areas"

Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphele refer to a specific facet of Bantu Education the crushing and straitjacketing of famous centres of black education such as Lovedale, Fort Hare, Healdtown, St Peer's and Adams College. They label it "one of the most shameful blots on the conscience of white South Africa"

The organisations of the poor were a direct, indeed prime, target for attack by apartheid forces. The organisations embodied the hopes of the poor, their yearning for a share of political power and thus a say in the decisions which affected their lives

Carnegie papers on SA poverty now in book form

Political Staff

CAPITALISM had a curiously hollow ring when used by those who had themselves benefited from massive interventions by the state, two University of Cape Town academics, Professor Francis Wilson and Dr Mamphela Ramphele, said in a book which was released yesterday

"Poor people who for generations have been actively dispossessed or excluded from the purchase of land by the racist machinations of the state are unlikely to be that impressed when those who have enjoyed the fruits of such exclusion start talking about the value of the free market in allocating resources

"Similarly, discussion about the benefits of 'privatization' when applied to medical care sound sometimes suspiciously like an attempt to rationalize the abdi-

cation of state responsibility, or at least the withdrawal of financial support," they said

The book, "Uprooting Poverty, the South African Challenge", is an overview of the papers prepared for the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa

Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphele said they had tried to provide a coherent analysis of the nature and causes of poverty in South Africa and had drawn together the main ideas regarding strategies for action that emerged during the course of the inquiry

They said there also was "a curious kind of double-think manifested by some proponents of minimal state interference in the market in their ability to ignore, if not actively support, forceful state action

(whether by the police or the army) in support of the status quo

"At the same time the dangers, seen sometimes more clearly by those on the right of the political spectrum than those on the left, of too much economic power in the hands of the state leading to greater inefficiency, corruption, and authoritarianism than would otherwise be the case, need to be taken seriously"

The question about sanctions was not so much a matter of debating whether it would cause unemployment, although this was certainly an important consideration, but rather a question about whether it would be effective as one of the pressures towards political change, and a question of how it compared in both effectiveness and cost with other possible pressures

241 SA 241

Govt should halve defence budget to aid poor — book

GOVERNMENT should halve the defence budget and set aside 10% of public funds for poverty relief, including food stamps and public works programmes, UCT academics Francis Wilson and Mamphele Ramphele say in a book, *Up-rooting Poverty*.

Their book analyses the amount of research done for the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty in SA which began in 1980. The inquiry, a follow-up to the Carnegie study on SA's poor white problem in the depression years of the 1930s, resulted in hundreds of research papers being presented at a conference in 1984

Business Day Reporter

and several subsequent studies. Wilson and Ramphele said the major thrust of a strategy against poverty must be a combination of economic growth and redistribution by means of state policies.

Suggested strategies include a public works programme backed by a tithe on public funds.

They estimated this 10% would provide R5.3bn from the 1988/9 Budget. Half of that could be made available as food stamps for the estimated 50% of

poor households who lived below the minimum living level. The other half could be used for a public works programme guaranteeing employment to one member of each of those households.

They said "There would be enough money to guarantee two days' work a week at R7,50 a day.

"None of this is startling but it would make a significant difference to the lives of the very poor whilst, at the same time, it would also lead to substantial productive investment in roads, dams and afforestation as well as gen-

erate further employment through the multiplier effect of additional demand being pumped into locally produced basic needs at the bottom of the economy."

Other public expenditure would have to be cut to provide this 10%. Wilson and Ramphele said a major target should be the defence budget, now accounting for 16% of the Budget.

"War, including military adventures across international frontiers, is a luxury which SA simply cannot afford in current circumstances."

See Comment — Page 6

Save from 'A Day in the Life' ...

241

In the 1930s the Carnegie Commission — sponsored by a New York philanthropic trust — inquired into the poor white problem in South Africa and reported exhaustively on the plight of whites, mainly Afrikaners, who had lost their land, lacked skills and competed with blacks (not always successfully) for unskilled posts

Fifty years or so later, the descendants of those poor whites are most of them thriving in government, in business or in the professions

Few — certainly not the authors of this book — could hope for so easy a resolution of the crisis of black poverty as it exists today. The poor whites had political representation, their relatively small numbers meant they could be absorbed into state spending without undue budgetary distortion

Synthesis

Seven years ago a second Carnegie inquiry was launched, this time into black poverty. It was centred on the University of Cape Town and the highlight was a conference at which papers from 450 researchers were presented, representing an array of disciplines and investiga-

ting every dimension of black poverty, urban and rural, right across the country (and in neighbouring states such as Mozambique, which are treated as a part of the South African economic system)

The book *Uprooting Poverty: The South African Challenge* by Francis Wilson and Mamphela Ramphele, launched recently, is a synthesis of those papers and of subsequent investigations. Dr Francis Wilson, director of the inquiry, is a professor in the UCT School of Economics and director of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit. Dr Mamphela Ramphele is a medical doctor and senior research officer in the Department of Anthropology and Paediatrics at UCT.

Smugness

The book makes desolate reading and is recommended to any privileged South African who might be tempted into a feeling of secret smugness.

Dispassionately written and sticking close to case study, it sketches a picture of poverty which is absolutely appalling. People (usually victims

of resettlement) with no income, no means of growing food and no means of seeking employment because they do not have the bus fare to reach a town. Children dying like flies (free graves and coffins provided by the authorities). Poverty-stricken families spending more on fuel for cooking and lighting than the privileged because candles and paraffin are more expensive than electricity.

Solutions

Environmental degradation (the Tomlinson Commission calculated in 1954 that the Msinga area in KwaZulu could support 2100 families and 17400 head of cattle. In 1980 it had 14000 families and 72400 head of cattle).

There are no part solutions. The authors outline a strategy of amelioration by non-governmental agencies until such time as the political pendulum swings. In that event they tend to favour strong governmental intervention in such areas as housing, health and education, leaving it to private enterprise is seen as a cop-out. Also a degree of redistribution of natural

THEN when it comes to the pointless cruelties of the post 1948 ideological era, when settlements were razed and communities driven apart, few would disagree that "it is impossible to read the records without an overwhelming sense of sadness and of anger."

resources. But what will make that pendulum swing? On the crucial question of sanctions, they concede there is a difficulty. Great sacrifice might be required if there

is to be a political transformation. Yet their analysis conveys throughout a sense of the fragility and insecurity of black communities. The loss of a single job spells

catastrophe for many. Quite obviously sanctions would exact a horrendous toll. But it is a question the authors (perhaps wisely) do not feel compelled to answer, having pointed out the

complexity of the dilemma. Can the beneficiaries of Carnegie be persuaded to act in time on Carnegie II? It seems likely to have a great bearing on our future.

241 Cape Times

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1989

The Carnegie challenge

THE highly significant Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa has completed its investigations. The publication this week of the book **Uprooting Poverty, The South African challenge**, by the Inquiry's director, Professor Francis Wilson, and Dr Mamphela Ramphele underlines just what the project has been able to achieve.

Based on nine pre-conference research papers, more than 300 papers delivered at the Carnegie conference in 1984 from 22 universities and 17 post-conference research projects, the Inquiry has demonstrated just how extensive and pervasive poverty is in South Africa. Its broad findings can leave no South African comfortable.

The inquiry found a division in South Africa between rich and poor greater than in any other country in the world for which statistics are available. It established that there are about 15 million 'poor' people in South Africa, some of them very poor indeed. Some two million children are growing up stunted for lack of sufficient calories — in one of the few countries of the world that exports food.

Those shocking facts, and they are shocking whichever way one looks at them, should jolt us all into action. From any perspective, such poverty has the inherent potential for instability, particularly when contrasted with the lifestyles of the wealthy. It also has severe economic consequences, limiting growth and development.

Fortunately, Professor Wilson and Dr Ramphele have concentrated not only on exposing the nature of this poverty, but also on strategies for doing something about it now, although they argue that "underlying all strategies against poverty must be clear recognition of the necessity for a fundamental redistribution of power".

For what has been achieved so far, those behind the Second Carnegie Inquiry, particularly the University of Cape Town and its Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru), should be congratulated. The challenge now is to do something about this disturbing situation.

The real challenge

THE monumental management challenges facing a city like Cape Town as we approach the year 2 000 overshadow the debates on racial compartmentalisation which tend to dominate our political discourse. Perhaps understandably, apartheid — and strategies to eradicate its diverse manifestations — continue to occupy the intellectual and physical energies of many concerned with achieving a just dispensation in our country.

But, as various speakers at the UCT's Summer School have noted this week, questions relating to the provision of jobs and adequate services to our rapidly urbanising community will become paramount in the years ahead. This is not to dismiss the pivotal, and destructive, role apartheid continues to play in our society. Rather it amounts to a pragmatic acceptance of the demographic realities of our rapidly changing situation.

In the view of the Urban Foundation's planning director, Ms Ann Bernstein "To spend time debating whether a black South African can live next to a white South African is precious time wasted on the wrong issue."

South African society is moving inexorably towards integration, in both the economic and the residential sphere. Those still trying to resist this tide should recognise that they have been overtaken by history and by the awesome and overriding challenges of the next decade. The country will have to devote every effort to cope with the demands thrown up by a younger, poorer and proliferating African population that will double in size by the turn of the century.

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S/Times 29/1/89 241

POVERTY

WANTED: A SOLUTION TO DEFUSING THE TIME-BOMB TICKING AWAY IN SA . . .

By BRIAN POTTINGER
 A VITAL report on poverty in South Africa has again fuelled the debate between socialists and free-marketers on how to deal with a slowly ticking national time bomb.

The book, *Uprooting Poverty: The South African Challenge* by Francis Wilson and Mamphele Ramphele (David Philip), is the synopsis and extrapolation of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa.

The inquiry took seven years to complete, involved 22 universities and resulted in the publication of 311 papers at the final Carnegie Conference.

Chilling

The incidence and prevalence of poverty in the country, even accepting legitimate quibbles about some of the methodology, is chilling.

Examples:
 ● More than 60 percent of SA blacks live below the subsistence level (81 percent in the homelands are in dire poverty).
 ● The Gini co-efficient for SA (a measure of inequality within a society) was the highest of the 57 countries for

which statistics were available.

● The number of people living in poverty has increased from 13-million to 15-million, while the number of destitute people has risen drastically in the last 10 years.

● Population pressures are so intense in some homelands that merely to launch a programme of genuine agrarian reform with freehold tenure would require the dispossession of thousands of people.

● The diet of most black people today is worse than it was in the days of their grandparents.

● Black children are eight

to 10 times more likely to die before their first birthday than white children.

In the second part of the book, the authors sketch the underlying reasons for the incidence and distribution of poverty in SA — some the legacy of the past, some the direct consequences of apartheid and others macro-economic forces.

Part three of the book contains the nub of the issue — poverty is not some morally neutral phenomenon which needs merely to be understood. It is an evil that must be rooted out.

The question obviously, is how? The authors suggest

two aspects: long run strategies and short run — the here and now.

In the short run, the authors argue a strategy which is gaining considerable currency in the United States — that of empowerment, investing in people and encouraging community organisations to take a greater share of responsibility for development projects and job creation.

Inequality

The longer-run objectives involve a fundamental change of political values in SA leading to an acceptance of a non-racist and non-sexist

society and a major redistribution of land, the shortage of which has, in itself, been the root cause of much of the inequality in society.

It is here where the debate with the free-marketers comes to the fore.

The authors emphasise the importance of a mixture of State and private initiatives and the over-riding importance of maintaining growth rates.

But, they claim, the capitalist argument has a particularly hollow ring when used by people who themselves benefited from massive State intervention in the early 1930s in order to deal with the poor-white problem.

— ironically a solution recommended by the First Carnegie Foundation Inquiry into white poverty.

Yet, the free-marketers will counter the social cost of using State revenue for job creation will inevitably offset the benefits of that job-creation — Leon Louw of the Free Market Foundation, in radio and TV interviews this week pointed out that for the State to spend R1 on community projects it has to take R2 in tax out of the economy (the other R1 going to administrative costs).

There is a deeper problem. The contributors to the Carnegie Inquiry did most of their research before con-

crete steps were undertaken by the Government to increase black labour mobility and deregulate black business. The effects of this and the subsequent boom in the informal sector (now held to contribute up to 30 percent of all economic activity in the country) are incompletely fed into the equation.

A new and entrepreneurial urban society, operating to a considerable extent beyond statistics, polls or the Receiver of Revenue, is creating its own future. One gets only an imperfect sense of this in *Uprooting Poverty*.

The toughest question posed by the authors lies in the last two pages.

Can SA hope to deal with the problem of poverty without addressing the political process that accompanies it?

Obstacle

They answer: "Whilst predictions about the future are hazardous it is nonetheless clear that the greatest single obstacle to economic growth in southern Africa as a whole is the political uncertainty of a region where those with wealth and power refuse to let go and share with those who are poor."

The central message, which emerges from the 318-page work is simple. That the earlier sole emphasis on apartheid as the prime cause for all the ills of society is becoming dated. Increasingly SA should address poverty as a phenomenon of any developing country — and deal with it accordingly.



THE POOR on the report's cover



Authors Mamphele Ramphele and Francis Wilson



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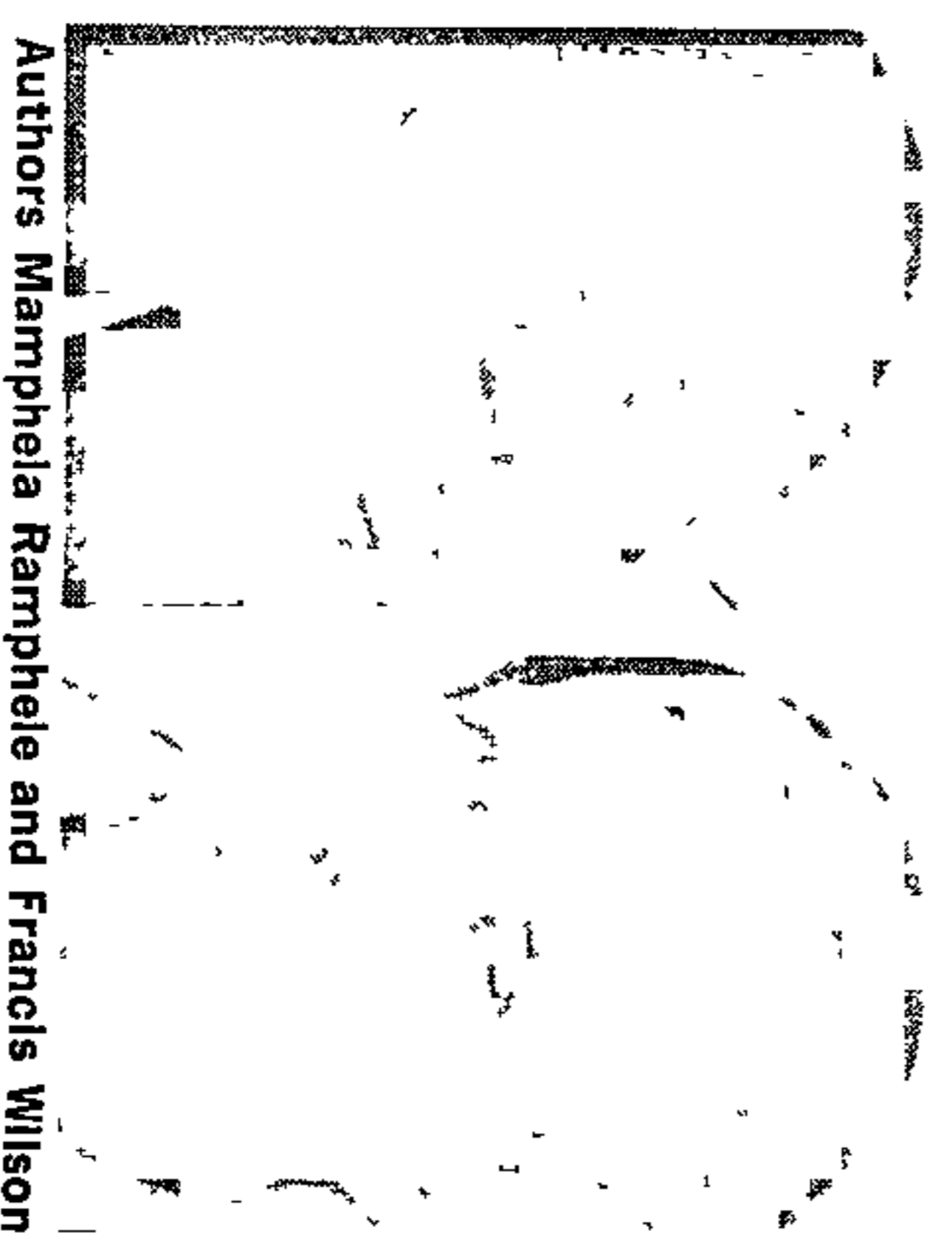
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The central message which emerges from the 379-page work is simple. That the earlier sole emphasis on apartheid as the prime cause for all the ills of society is becoming dated. Increasingly, SA should address poverty as a phenomenon of any developing country — and deal with it accordingly.

THE POOR on the report's cover



Authors Mamphele Ramphela and Francis Wilson

HAVING spent my earliest years very happily in a corrugated iron shack, and much of my teens as happily in a mud-and-dung hut, I don't have quite the same view of poverty as the pampered children of the middle classes. I take poverty seriously.

Like George Bernard Shaw, I sometimes think impatiently that poverty should be declared a criminal offence, and punished, if only because it causes so much trouble. In any event, it is not a moral question, but a damnably difficult problem of correct social organisation.

As we approach the end of this century we know that, provided we avoid centralised socialist systems (like the Soviet Union, or Labour-governed Britain) we can eradicate mass poverty in a generation. The main obstacle is usually a powerful and centralised bureaucracy.

These I must confess in advance, are among the prejudices I bring to a reading of the lugubrious and platitudinous book "Uprooting Poverty", written by Professor Francis Wilson and Dr Mamphele Ramphete from the data gathered by the second Carnegie study of poverty in South Africa. It is a worthy example of the recent conventional wisdom on the subject.

Professor Wilson I recall was living in Virginia in the mid-Sixties when an American socialist, Michael Harrington, published a similarly moving study of poverty called "The Other America". It became for a time the rage among American intellectuals, contributing greatly to the passage of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society" welfare legislation.

Of that legislation I need only recall the comments of Saul Alinsky, a life-long radical whose book "Rules for Radicals" was used a couple of years ago in the townships as a text for budding revolutionaries. Alinsky predicted that the Congress would appropriate \$11,000 for the relief of poverty in his district and appoint a

Big Daddy waits (241)

Big Daddy waits On the Left to make us moral

KEN OWEN

social worker to run the programme at a salary of \$11,000

It is the finest thing that has ever happened to the social workers' industry," he said

And so it turned out. Poverty thrives in America to this day, and the health-and-welfare officials constitute an immense bureaucracy, bigger than the Pentagon, which constitutes such a burden on the country's resources that the fiscal deficit has become a threat to American prosperity.

The first law of welfare, I venture to say, is that welfare programmes work to the benefit of those who run them. The poor get small handouts at high cost; they are humiliated, trained to be dependent, robbed of dignity, and patronised by the buffoons who man the front desks.

South African experience is no different. The rehabilitation of poor whites sparked by the first Carnegie study of poverty in this country, succeeded because it gathered the poor whites into the bureaucracies to be fattened while poor blacks were left outside to starve.

Today, after 50 years the bureaucracy is immense, corrupt, over-

ing, and consumes in salaries no less than one-third of the revenue which the state squeezes so harshly from the over-taxed economy that university lecturers are emigrating in droves.

The message of the Wilson-Ramphete book, as I understand it, is that we must now repeat this experiment for the black population. One of the methods employed is simple moral blackmail to cite harrowing examples of the suffering of the poor, and to put the blame for their condition on the (white) rich.

This is more or less standard practice. The New Zealand-born Fabian Maud Pember Reeves, writing at the turn of the century ("Round About a Pound a Week" Virago) told astonishingly similar stories of the working poor in London. Indeed though it is hard to compare I think suffering of the British workers was far more harrowing than the present condition of the South African poor.

Similarly the accounts of the suffering of migrants are matched by the stories of the worker, who trapped Britain in the last century when it was a far richer to get

enough to eat" ("Useful Toil", by John Burnett Penguin), and couples had to sleep in barns and ditches. As a result they, like our poor, tended to be a boozey lot.

Viewed from this perspective — that crushing poverty is a fairly normal condition of any society as it enters the process of industrialisation — the account given by Wilson-Ramphete is not without hope. The abnormal feature of South African poverty is apartheid, and the authors dwell at length — I am tempted to say "lovingly" — on the state interventions that aggravate the lot of the poor: the pass laws and accompanying police raids, forced removals, taxation, the bureaucratic jungle of red tape and accompanying harassment of people (like hawkers or even drug smugglers) who are trying to hustle a living.

The pass laws, of course, no longer exist. Forced removals, though widespread, have been reduced to economically significant proportions. Red tape is indeed being cut, and people like Professor Louise Fager are working assiduously to eliminate the red tape and harassment that afflicts black businessmen, hawkers and others.

But we need now to get rid of the

bureaucracy so that we can cut taxes. That's the good news. The bad news is that the book is a catalogue of every old, discredited idea that has been passed around for 30 years: the land is devastated by overpopulation, the forests have been consumed, millions of people have no access to water, malnutrition among blacks is much higher than among whites, especially in rural areas, and so forth.

All of this is blamed not on the historical lack of education, nor on the normal rise in population growth as mortality rates fall, nor on lack of capital and investment, but on "apartheid" — the whites grabbed all the goodies and they should give it back. Meanwhile, all progress is brushed aside.

The book takes its arguments at times to bizarre lengths, bringing even the people of Malawi and Mozambique (where there was no apartheid) into the equations as victims, but it carefully sidesteps the question of what moral obligation falls on British investors, from Alfred Beit to Rudolph Agnew, who took most profit from the gold mines for a century.

That would not fit the book's thesis that guilty white South Africans, beastly creatures that they are, must allow their wealth to be confiscated and used to keep black people busy on make-work projects.

This is not the place to examine that thesis in detail, the debate will continue for years. For the moment I simply find it deeply depressing that the Carnegie study should so assiduously avoid looking at modes of success in eliminating poverty in order to sustain the discredited argument — used by such creatures as Mussolini and Veitweid — that the socialists — by mass intervention to redistribute wealth — at the cost of civilisation —

It is a pity that the Carnegie study looked for ways to cut the number of South African workers



By KEN OWEN

996-71115

241 30/1/89

Study avoids successes to sustain old argument

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That's the good news. The bad news is that the book is a catalogue of every old, discredited idea that has been passed around for 30 years. The land is devastated by overpopulation, the forests have been consumed, millions of people have no access to water, malnutrition among blacks is much higher than among whites, especially in rural areas, and so forth.

All of this is blamed not on the historical lack of education, nor on the normal rise in population growth as mortality rates fall, nor on lack of capital and investment, but on "apartheid" — the whites grabbed all the goodies and they should give it back. Meanwhile, all progress is brushed aside.

The book takes its arguments at times to bizarre lengths, bringing even the people of Malawi and Mozambique (where there was no apartheid) into the equations as victims, but it carefully sidesteps the question of what moral obligation falls on British investors, from Alfred Beit to Rudolph Agnew, who took most profit from the gold mines for a century.

That would not fit the book's thesis that guilty white South Africans, beastly creatures that they are, must allow their wealth to be confiscated and used to keep black people busy on make-work projects.

This is not the place to examine that thesis in detail, the debate will continue for years. For the moment, I simply find it deeply depressing that the Carnegie study should so assiduously avoid looking at models of success in eliminating poverty, in order to sustain the discredited argument — used by such creatures as Mussolini and Verwoerd as well as by the socialists — for massive state intervention to redistribute wealth — at the cost of creating it.

It's a kind of upper-class death wish, rooted in guilt, and it would condemn South Africans to another century of tin shacks and mud huts.



Information scandal

CPK-TMKS 3/2/89 (241)

Mixed reaction to poverty report

THE reaction of the Government-supporting Press to the Carnegie Report on black poverty was mixed

In an editorial headed "Learned nonsense", Transvaler said the *prima facie* impression created by the report was of overhasty conclusions based on political predilections. Its argument that if apartheid was dismantled black poverty would give way to prosperity was "so absurd as not even to deserve comment"

The report was dangerous, Transvaler said, because it tried to lend scientific credibility to radical propaganda

Beeld, in contrast, covered the report extensively under sympathetic headlines and said in an editorial that while not everything in the report should be swallowed whole, it was "a scathing attack on the consciences of privileged South Africans who refuse to reduce their living standards so that others will be able to lead an existence that accords with human dignity"

Die Burger criticised some aspects of the report but agreed that present disparities were intolerable

The poverty of economics

FIM 3/2/89 (241)

Make your way through *Uprooting Poverty's* mind-numbing prose and questionable statistics, ignore the Marxist terminology and the socialist clichés

What you'll find is this: the Left is retreating from blind faith in government

The retreat is tentative, with many battles to go. But free-market thought is unmistakably changing the way academics, institutes and bureaucrats approach poverty

This can only be good news for the poor. Authors Francis Wilson and Mamphela Ramphele of UCT write "The dangers, seen sometimes more clearly by those on the right

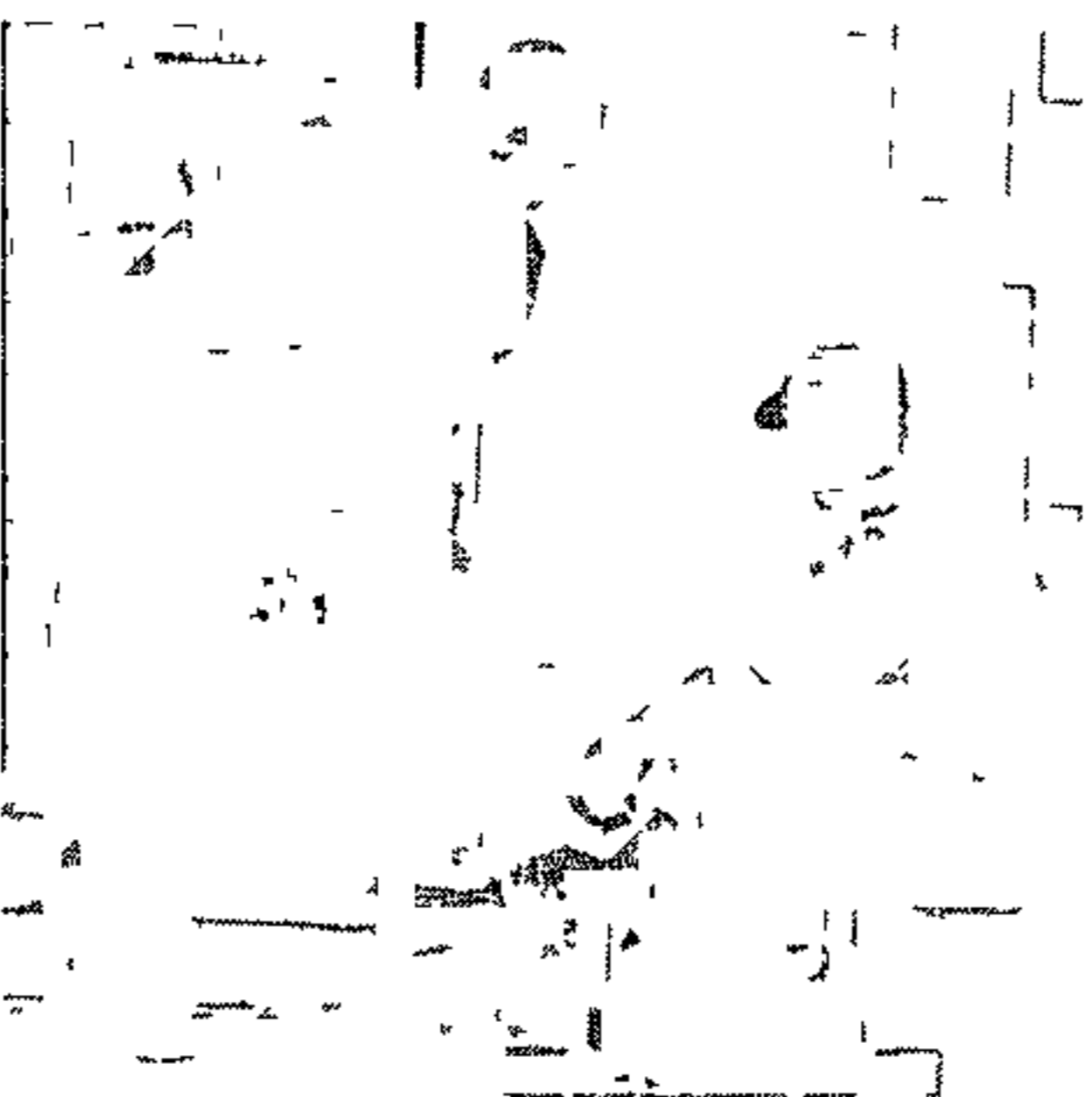
than those on the left, of too much economic power in the hands of the State leading to greater inefficiency, corruption, and authoritarianism need to be taken seriously. The history of many African countries since political independence is too serious to be ignored"

And "It is all too easy to be naive about 'the people' or 'the State' or 'the vanguard of the people' or a number of other collections of human beings expected to act for the common good with no thought of individual self interest. Corruption can take many forms, including the abuse of power either to manipulate, control, and diminish other people"

Slowly, the truth is dawning that collectivism — whether it's apartheid, socialism, or fascism — requires State power. And State power leads to abuses of State power

You can try to put a happy face on collectivism. Kaunda's humanism, Nyerere's

ujaama, SA's separate development. And you can sloganise about "the masses". But, in the end, socialism or national socialism boils down not to *people* power but to *government* power. The authors' concern about



Opportunity . . .
growing out of poverty

"authoritarianism" is a step towards seeing this. It's unlikely that even a couple of years ago such a book would have contained this warning — especially not, in the same breath, a warning that criticises Africa, whose dictatorships are generally ignored by the Left or blamed on white capitalists

They also write "The strength of the capitalist argument lies in its recognition of the relative efficiency of markets in allocating resources, its warning about the dangers

of placing economic and political power in the same hands, and its emphasis on the potential energy available to be released through individual initiative free from the restrictions of rigid, often corrupt, bureaucratic control. These are crucial insights for any society, as both the USSR and China have been discovering in recent years"

"Individual initiative free from rigid bureaucratic control?" Nice to see the Left discovering the stultifying role of the State and the entrepreneurial spirit of individuals

Then there's economic growth. Free-marketeters have been saying over and over that, even if wealth redistribution were wise, there just isn't enough wealth to go around. There are too many poor and too few rich people. Taking from whites to give to blacks will impoverish whites but do little to help blacks: a redistribution of poverty, not wealth

Socialists, on the other hand, always (a) take a stagnant economic pie as given and (b) delude themselves it's large

But these authors favour an expanding pie. "The importance of pushing macro-economic policies that encourage the increase of production has been stressed with regard to Africa in the light of the disastrous economic track record of certain economies in the years following political independence"

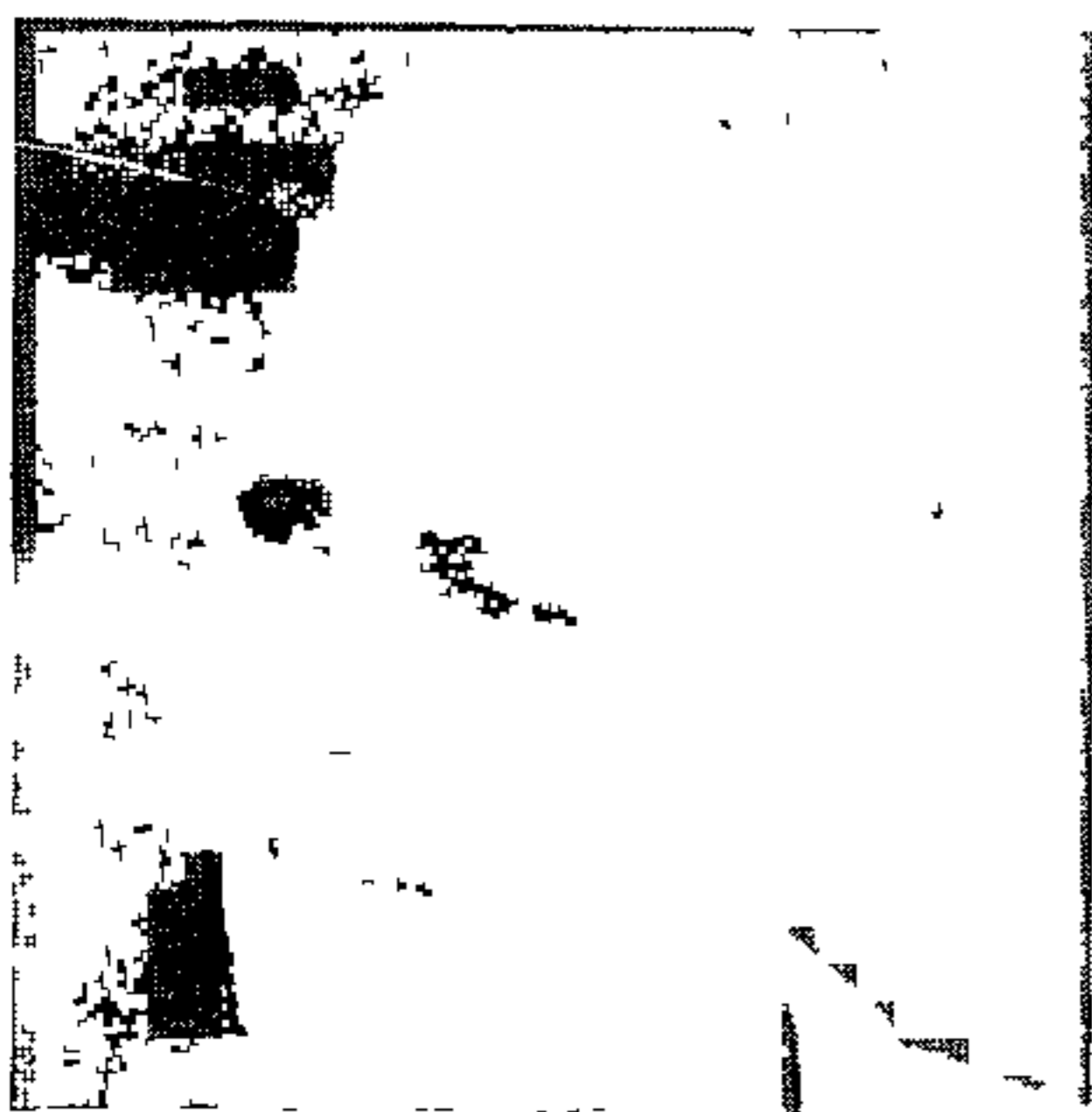
Unfortunately, having made these insights, the authors ignore them

After warning against a "bureaucratic jungle," abusive State power, and low growth, they propose plans that would make the jungle denser, lead to more abusive State

power and, through high taxes and big government, sabotage the ability to grow

On their laundry-list of projects government should undertake to "help the poor"

- Public jobs programmes (and "massive public investment"),
- A new Rural Works Department,
- Food stamps,



Combined effort . . .
Ramphele . . .

- Museums,
- Libraries, study centres, teacher resource centres, and a "massive literacy campaign,"
- Creches and pre-schools,
- Parks and playgrounds,
- A national health service (plus State training of health workers and requiring doctors to work in rural areas after medical school),
- Housing construction,
- Subsidised housing loans,

Busing black children into white schools (they also support a nonracial society, so it's not clear whether the Population Registration Act will be maintained or the nonracial government will just guess which children are black and which white),

- Solar energy research,
- Agricultural land reform and farm subsidies (advisory services, marketing, breaking up large farms),
- Pensions (including the trebling of black and doubling of coloured and Indian pensions immediately, and increasing the number of pensioners),
- Water and sewage,
- Road building,
- Electricity projects, and
- Afforestation projects

For the sake of argument, pretend these things could indeed be done by government efficiently (no bureaucracies, no corruption, competitive contracts) and that the money would actually reach poor people (not politically favoured people in the politically correct townships). A reasonable question where will the money come from?

Throughout most of the book, the authors don't mention the word "tax," implying that houses and hospitals can appear out of thin air. When they finally get around to the question of funding, they say the answer is to cut the defence budget in half, to R5bn

The book itself claims there are some 17m poor people (those below some "minimum living level") Dividing R5bn equally would give them each R25 a month for one year (This assumes no money is needed to determine who's really poor, to write cheques, and to run the redistribution bureaucracy — a

ridiculous assumption)

Will the poor be able to build museums, houses, hospitals, schools, and school buses on R25 a month? Will they be able both to provide for pensions and eliminate poverty? Or will government, for the equivalent of R25 a head, be able to do those things?

If R5bn is not enough, how much do



. . . and Wilson . . .
call for State help

Wilson and Ramphele suggest R10bn, R30bn? Where will *that* come from and how will it be distributed? The last thing SA needs is higher taxes and more government

What's clearly needed is more wealth and more opportunity in a low-tax, deregulated economy, so that the poor can grow out of poverty free from the shackles of apartheid or any other kind of socialism. A common-sense prescription? Yes. But one *Uprooting Poverty* remains remarkably silent on

Facing the twilight years in poverty

What happens to Johannesburg's old black people when they can no longer work for a living? WINNIE GRAHAM discovered that the majority end their days destitute and alone

Mrs Sophie Malotsi (70) was living in a cardboard box under a tree in Mayfair, Johannesburg, when she was found a few months ago. A kindly housewife in the suburb kept the homeless — and penniless — old woman supplied with bread and milk until she was finally "rescued"

Today she is being temporarily accommodated at the Naledi transit "camp" in Soweto. The camp, in fact, is simply an enlarged council house where destitute old people wait for their documents to be sorted out so that they can be rehoused.

If Mrs Malotsi is lucky, her papers will qualify her for an old-age pension which, in turn, will enable her to apply for accommodation at the newly-built Soweto Old Age Home. The home is not in a financial position to provide accommodation for the destitute.

In the meantime, Mrs Malotsi survives on food supplied by a church's meals on wheels programme and the Soweto Black Housewives League.

Another resident at the Naledi camp is Mrs Miriam Mthombathi (now over 80). She was a domestic helper for a white Johannesburg family for 45 years before her aged employers gave up their house to move into an old-age home.

Unfortunately there was no place for Miriam to go. She was left to find her own way. Destitute and helpless, she too waits in hope of a pension.

Of the eight or 10 people at Block 1726, Naledi, none has any means of support. For 11 months of the year they receive their main meal of the day from a church group, but that service ceases for about a month on December 14 when the old people have to rely on members of the Black Housewives League for food.

The dilemma of Soweto's



aged was highlighted by Mr Ben Nteso, a social worker for the Transvaal Provincial Administration's Community Services, who said in an interview this week that thousands of destitute elderly black people had no homes.

"There are old people who sleep in the veld round Soweto, in narrow passages in the city, in toilets, on mine dumps, under the motorway, even in the posh northern suburbs of Johannesburg," he said. "They are our twilight aged — people without shelter, food or hope."

Black housewives, he added, were doing all they could to help but they too were beginning to feel the pinch. They needed support.

Mrs Betty Nene, who keeps a constant eye on the Naledi transit "camp", said the housewives league provided meals for residents at weekends and again during the Christmas holidays.

"Firms such as Pick 'n Pay and Checkers have helped by providing food for the people but by mid-January supplies have run low and I have to buy tinned provisions for them myself," she added. "They are short of everything."

Mr Nteso said the problem of sorting out documents for the elderly was enormous.

He said there were hundreds of old people who needed help getting their papers in order. Many needed transport to pay-out centres to receive their pensions (R234 every two months). Some were blind, others crippled.

Another "transit camp" in Mofolo, Soweto, is being converted into an old-age home by the Salvation Army. It was



Penniless and homeless, Mrs Sophie Malotsi lived under a tree in Mayfair until she received help.

started years ago when the black aged were automatically returned to the homelands.

Problems arose when old folks who had lived in the city all their lives refused to go to a homeland they had never known. Many returned as soon as they could.

Plans to build an old-age home in Soweto started more than 10 years ago. It was opened in September last year and though it can accommodate about 120, it has only about 20 residents.

Mr Nteso said the home —

faced with an enormous burden of repaying the building loan — could take only old people with pensions. The destitute aged had to be "helped" to get a pension before they could be accommodated.

"That is why we are appealing for volunteers to help transport these old people," he said. "We simply haven't enough social workers to cope with the problem."

Would-be volunteers should telephone Mrs T Mzizi at the National Council for the Care of the Aged (011) 23-6146.

THIS book is the flagship of the publications coming out of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa

More than 300 papers have already been circulated to librarians and individuals interested in the field of poverty studies, many of these will be gathered into specialist volumes to be published in due course. It was decided to release first a general interpretation of the findings in order to address the widest possible public and to provide a framework for the rest of the material

The approach of the Inquiry was to stipulate a minimal framework within which authors of different persuasions could develop their analyses of the contours and causes of poverty. Allowing the *vox populi* to be heard was considered much more important than developing a highly logical approach to the subject. This dictated the way in which the book had to be written

Contradictions

Any reader expecting a sustained argument, such as one might expect from a single author, will be frustrated. Instead, one is confronted with a fairly loose organising framework within which Wilson and Ramphel manage to give almost all the contributors some sort of look in. One reads the text most productively if one looks for contradictions and issues neglected, as well as for the

Ironies of poverty

By David G. 1/2/89

UPROOTING POVERTY: THE SOUTH AFRICAN CHALLENGE, by Francis Wilson and Ramphela-chack Ramphela (David Philip)

contributions to analysis made by the researchers.

Eliminating poverty implies making the least well-off people as well off as can possibly be. This involves consideration of the relationship between growth and distribution

It might (or might not) be the case that a very high rate of growth would be accompanied by a very unequal distribution of income, and that a lower but more egalitarian growth pattern would be better for the poor. The issue is alluded to in the book and discussed briefly in terms of the debate between capitalism and socialism, but here, as in many other places, the reader is warned that the issue will have to be debated in much more detail than the text achieves

The gap in the analysis here is a study of the prospects for growth. Only if one can form a conception of this, can the notion of a budget constraint be developed in terms of which proposals can be assessed. The things it would be a good idea to do

cost more than SA can afford. How is a selection to be made?

At this point, there is a difficulty peculiar to SA. Given reasonable rates of growth (say a sustained 4% per annum) it will take SA a single generation to eliminate mass poverty. It will take two generations to give everyone the standard of living that white SA now enjoys.

The trouble is that white SA sets the standard of what everyone wants, and wants now. (After three centuries of oppression, the system owes it to us!) Take education, for instance. In aggregate, the resources devoted to education are not far off what one would expect of a country at our stage of development. But they are unevenly distributed across races. If they were not, every school child would have a standard of education somewhat below the standard of coloured education.

Nobody wants that standard. Whites certainly do not. Neither do blacks — it is the standards for whites that appeal to them.

What results is a set of "morally" based demands — supposedly to be met through state intervention, redistribution, reduction in defence spending — which cannot possibly be met if there is to be equal access to

the goods and services specified. It may be that the outcome is reconciliation to the lower standards compatible with universal access

But another possible outcome is that high standards will be achieved by some at the expense of denial of access to others. This, after all, was the outcome of anti-poverty policies devised in the wake of the First Carnegie Inquiry. Of course, the Second Inquiry was concerned with poor blacks rather than poor whites

Limited

It also makes the point that the worst poverty is in the rural areas. But the most powerful political forces in black society are in the urban areas. They can be expected to make claims for state intervention, purportedly against poverty in general, but actually in their own interests. We have seen how state intervention has produced high standards for a few, limited extension may suit more than one political agenda

In terms of interests, it is no accident that a rural political movement like Inkatha stresses the role of the market and that the Congress tradition stresses the role of the state

Market opportunities may be the only hope for rural people faced with more powerful urban political forces. If so, quite a lot more thinking through of the Second Inquiry's material will be needed if it is not to perform an ideological function remarkably like the First.

CHARLES SIMKINS

CA suburbia in cartoons

A child's life in Ripem

Fontaine

Il n'y a que la foi qui peut vaincre

Toby Cross

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CHARLES SIMKINS

(241) Sowetan 6/2/89

UCT poverty report touches on ubuntu

I AM rather reluctant to write more about Nation Building, as even my fans are getting bored. But I am forced to prepare speeches, like a veritable public speaker or party politician, so that I do a bit of reading.

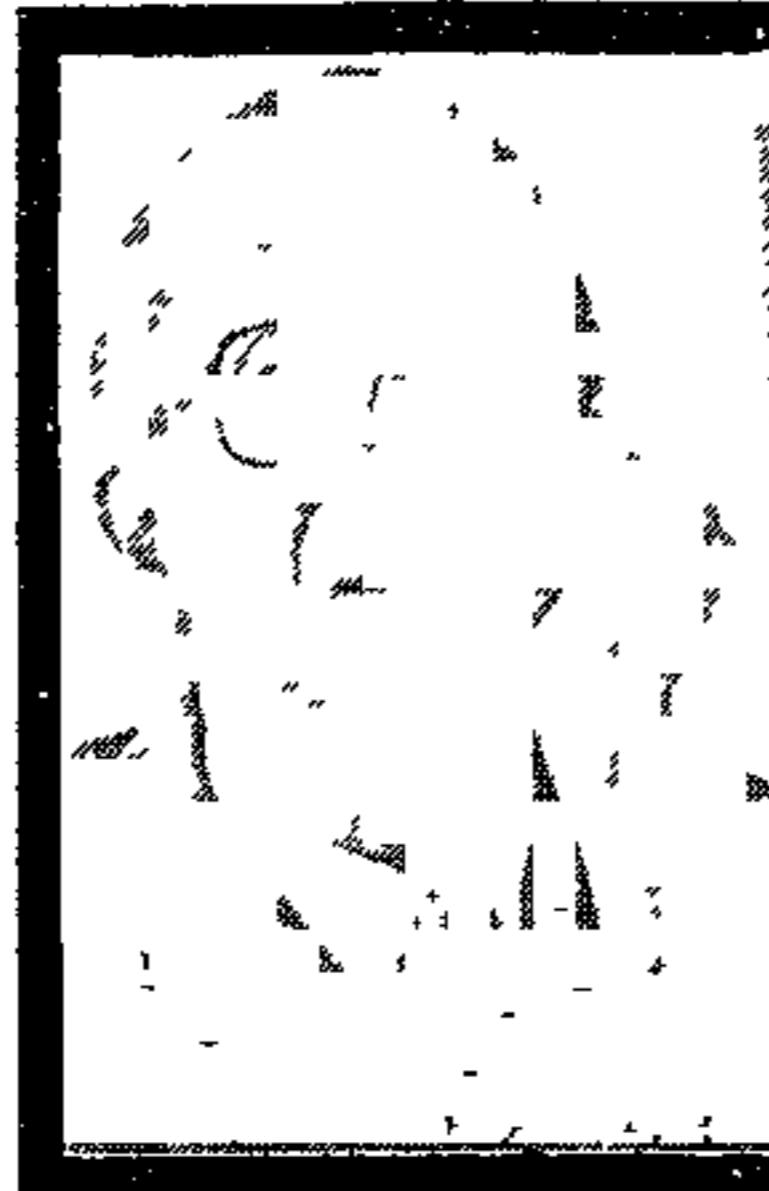
After glancing through the report on the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa by Professor Francis Wilson and Dr Mamphela Ramphele, I came across some very interesting observations

I mention in passing a rather cynical swipe taken at the report by Ken Owen of the *Business Day* last Monday. He said "The message of the Wilson-Ramphele book, as I understand it, is that we must now repeat the experiment (of the first Carnegie Report) for the black population

"One of the methods is simple blackmail to cite harrowing examples of the suffering of the poor, and to put the blame for their condition on the (white) rich"

You might have to have an idea of Ken Owen's thinking, or at least have read this article (*Business Day*, Monday, January 30) to understand from what direction he is coming. Starting the debate in the article, he says

"Like George Bernard Shaw, I sometimes think impatiently that poverty should be declared a criminal offence, if only because it causes so much



ON
THE
LINE

Aggrey
Klaaste

trouble"

I have a faint recollection of Shaw's tongue-in-cheek cynicism. I am not discoursing on the Wilson-Ramphele report on Owen's acid reaction to it.

Before I leave the Wilson/Ramphele study, I pray you to take a look at some interesting quotes from them.

Thus "Genuine development work is that which empowers people, which enables them to build organisations that, like a hydro-electric dam, pools their resources and generates power where previously there was none"

The last quote I will assail you with is even more intriguing as it touches on that quality I am so enamoured with called *ubuntu*.

It says "Our central concern is the importance, the worth, of human beings in any society. This value is best expressed by a fundamental African concept, *ubuntu*. Although not readily translatable into any European language, it shares much common ground with many reli-

gious and humanistic movements around the world, and has long been part of the political thinking in this country.

"Indeed many articles of the Freedom Charter affirm this value. A quality of interaction, *ubuntu* is a thread which runs through the people's relationships with family members, neighbours and strangers.

"The African proverb 'Umuntu ngumuntu ngabane abantu' (A person is a person by means of other people) suggests one's humanness depends upon recognising the humanity of others, and their recognising yours.

"It is not enough to have a non-racial, non-sexist, and non-exploitative society if the importance of the individual human beings within that society is not fully considered" (Page 269)

I spent part of my childhood in Sophiatown and I do not recall seeing beggars in that township. I also suspect Afrikaans was fractured deliberately, as an attempt to outwit the System.

Ironically the brotherhood of races in Sophiatown was in a way cemented by the oppressor's language. I cannot but repeat a most arresting turn of the defiant phrase used in this language before we were forcibly removed from Softown to Meadowlands.

It ran "Ons dak nie Ons phola hier (We won't move We stay put)"

It was written as slogans on the walls, spoken about by the people and even used as lyrics in a song by one Dorothy Masuku, of the husky voice and captivating body.

Don Mattera's latest book on his life will tell you in its own swagger and elegance about that life, that scene.

One blustery morning in 1955 we were surprised by Government vans, accompanied by what seemed like the entire South African army, and moved to Meadowlands in Soweto.

Many things changed, including the language. Afrikaans was frowned upon in Soweto and there were actually gang fights between those who spoke "tsotsi-taal" as it was called and the vernacular argot of the streets.

Soweto has many faults. One thing it has restored to me and my family is our vernacular. We speak all sorts of black languages in Soweto — and the indefinable thread of *ubuntu* is strikingly shown by even the greeting in Zulu, Sotho and Venda.

From Dr M NASH (Kenilworth):

IT IS hardly surprising that professional debunker Ken Owen should ridicule the Wilson-Ramphele book *Up-rooting Poverty* and caricature their conclusion as doing for blacks what post-Carnegie I State action did for "poor whites" — incorporate them into bureaucracy. That is, unfortunately, the Ken Owen style.

Those who are inclined to agree with him and not bother with the book are invited to consider aspects of his approach and, more profitably, get hold of the book and explore the material about bottom-up self help, co-operative effort and empowerment, as well as State action, in Part Three ("Towards Transformation") to which Owen does less than justice.

According to Owen the major problems (pass laws, forced removals, trading restrictions) have been removed and all we need now is "to get rid of the bureaucracy so that we can cut taxes".

He ignores the depth and extent of actual poverty, starkly documented on Page 16, and following the fact that Africans still have no access to 86% of the land.

He ignores also that 9 m South Africans are foreign-

Owen ignores depth and extent of poverty

Mr Owen 5/2/84
241

ers in the land of their birth, being classified as citizens of homelands where, according to Simkins (1984), no less than 81% of households were living "in dire poverty".

He speaks of "models of success in eliminating poverty" that the Carnegie study has "assiduously avoided looking at" but gives no examples, and of "progress" that has been "brushed aside", as if the political economy that has bred such massive poverty has undergone significant change.

He includes in his list of "old, discredited ideas" the statement that "malnutrition among blacks is much higher than among whites, especially in rural areas", in spite of the factual information about poverty that he does not dispute.

The scope of the second Carnegie Inquiry was southern Africa. Yet to Owen to discuss the impact of apartheid on impoverishment in Mozambique is to go to "bizarre lengths". Is he denying the devastating reality of RSA/SADF destabilisation policy and support of Renamo banditry? If so, he is

alone in Western establishment circles.

Ken Owen is entitled to augment his income by polemical journalism. But in this article he does little to enhance the credibility of liberalism, which he frequently expounds, by his unwillingness to face up to the challenge of how best to achieve a reasonable measure of economic justice and well-being for all South Africans — without which we face chronic social conflict and disorder.

One does not have to agree with all the analyses and recommendations of Wilson-Ramphele — many "leftists" would go for a more stringent class analysis — to acknowledge that they have deprived the insulated white minority of the alibi, "We did not know".

The second Carnegie Inquiry has placed poverty on the national agenda even for Magnus Malan and the National Security Management System.

We are not responsible for whatever accident of birth made life more comfortable for us than for so many of our fellow South Africans, or helped us to escape from shacks and mud huts (a white skin helps). We grow up with different value systems and traditions.

Whatever the starting point, we are equally responsible for translating into effective politico-economic action whatever value system we profess and teach our children.

Cash crisis in the hunger fight

Staff Reporter

ARGUS 2/89 (241)
DWINDLING finances have prompted a renewed appeal for contributions to the project dubbed "a unique exercise in community health" The Argus Food Campaign

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr Michael Popkiss, said the fund was down to R74 000 from a total (including interest) of R453 000

However, the R379 000 spent had been stretched to the limit, he said

"We issued nearly 1,4-million kilograms of food in about 377 000 family parcels That works out at about a rand an issue," he said

The campaign was launched in October 1986

"Earlier the council, in conjunction with the Department of National Health, began distributing food parcels to the needy," Dr Popkiss said

"This worked quite well but it was collecting only food, not money"

The Argus had made an "enormous contribution" in establishing the fund

However, the R74 000 balance did not generate enough interest to keep the



fund going without having to touch the capital

"Prices of commodities have increased sharply For instance, rice has doubled in price," Dr Popkiss said

With winter approaching a "substantial injection" of cash was needed to keep the fund going for at least six months

"We have managed through contributions and purchasing at extremely advantageous prices," he said

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

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund Offers of food may be made to the office of the MoH at 210 2100 ● Pictures, page 6.

INSIDE: Weather 2, Finance 14 and 15, Letters 16, Racing 18, Sport 18, 19 and 2

Sisters walk to win trust of poor

By BRONWYN DAVIDS, Staff Reporter

IN Khayelitsha — the Western Cape's largest shackland — Mother Teresa's Sisters of Charity are working their way through the area on foot, ministering to thousands of destitute people.

Sister Audrey, head of the Khayelitsha Missionaries of Charity, said the organisation was "slowly gaining the confidence of the people"

"On the building side our work is progressing very slowly. We are still in the process of negotiating suitable building plans," she said

The sisters have become a familiar sight in the desolate township, where unemployment is high, people are extremely poor, and there is a severe shortage of welfare facilities

"The sisters are visiting families and finding out what their greatest needs are. In Khayelitsha's Green Point area the sisters have found many desperately poor families and seriously ill people

"It's really wonderful how the people are beginning to recognise the sisters wherever they go. People invite them into their homes or they stop them in the street just to chat," Sister Audrey said

The sisters walk many kilometres a day from their temporary four-roomed convent at Z20 to where most of their work is done at Green Point, one of Khayelitsha's poorest shanty areas

At one stage the sisters considered using a van but decided it would be better for them to walk. But a lack of transport hampers their work with mentally retarded children and terminally ill people

"I think we will need a van when we move to our own building in section E, which is quite far from the main areas we work in," Sister Audrey said

Power to the people

ARGUS 13/2/89

241

The Argus Special Correspondent GRAHAM LINSKOTT tells how Eskom is giving the revolutionary slogan a hopeful twist

IMPOVERISHED black households spend more each week, per energy unit, on cooking their food and lighting their houses than affluent white suburban households

The simple reason is that paraffin and candles cost considerably more than electricity

Rural women spend as much as six hours a day — a lifetime of work — collecting firewood and often destroying the ecology in doing so

Electricity would give them the time for more gainful employment. It would allow them to establish home industries with electric knitting and sewing machines. Their menfolk would be able to produce goods for sale or charge for repairs, using electric drills, arc welders and other equipment

The Second Carnegie Inquiry into poverty in South Africa identified access to electricity as a vital component in any upliftment strategy. Electricity provides time for gainful employment and leisure. It makes possible the quantum leap from the poverty-stricken despair of the Third World to the relative affluence and confidence of the First

Power lines sweep across most of the country today, but they mainly connect urban centres and white farmland. It is commonplace to see African women walking beneath high tension cables, bundles of firewood on their heads

Eskom, the national electricity supply utility, has



Electricity is an essential prerequisite for the growth of small businesses — such as this thriving shop in Guguletu.

however embarked on its own version of the slogan "Power to the people". It plans to bring electricity to more than 200 000 black households this year — roughly a million people will benefit — increasingly making use of methods which are appropriate to the Third World

Many black townships have already been supplied with electricity, but the results have not always been happy. Expensive installation methods appropriate to the First World have pushed up the cost. Household holders have been charged an "availability" fee, whether they take electricity or not. The official attitude has at times been high-handed and paternalistic

This has bred resentment. Electrical installations are vandalised and there is little incentive in the local communities to prevent it.

However, Eskom believes it has found the answer in electrification of KwaNobuhle township, near East London, much of which will be connected by mid-year. It has established a pattern

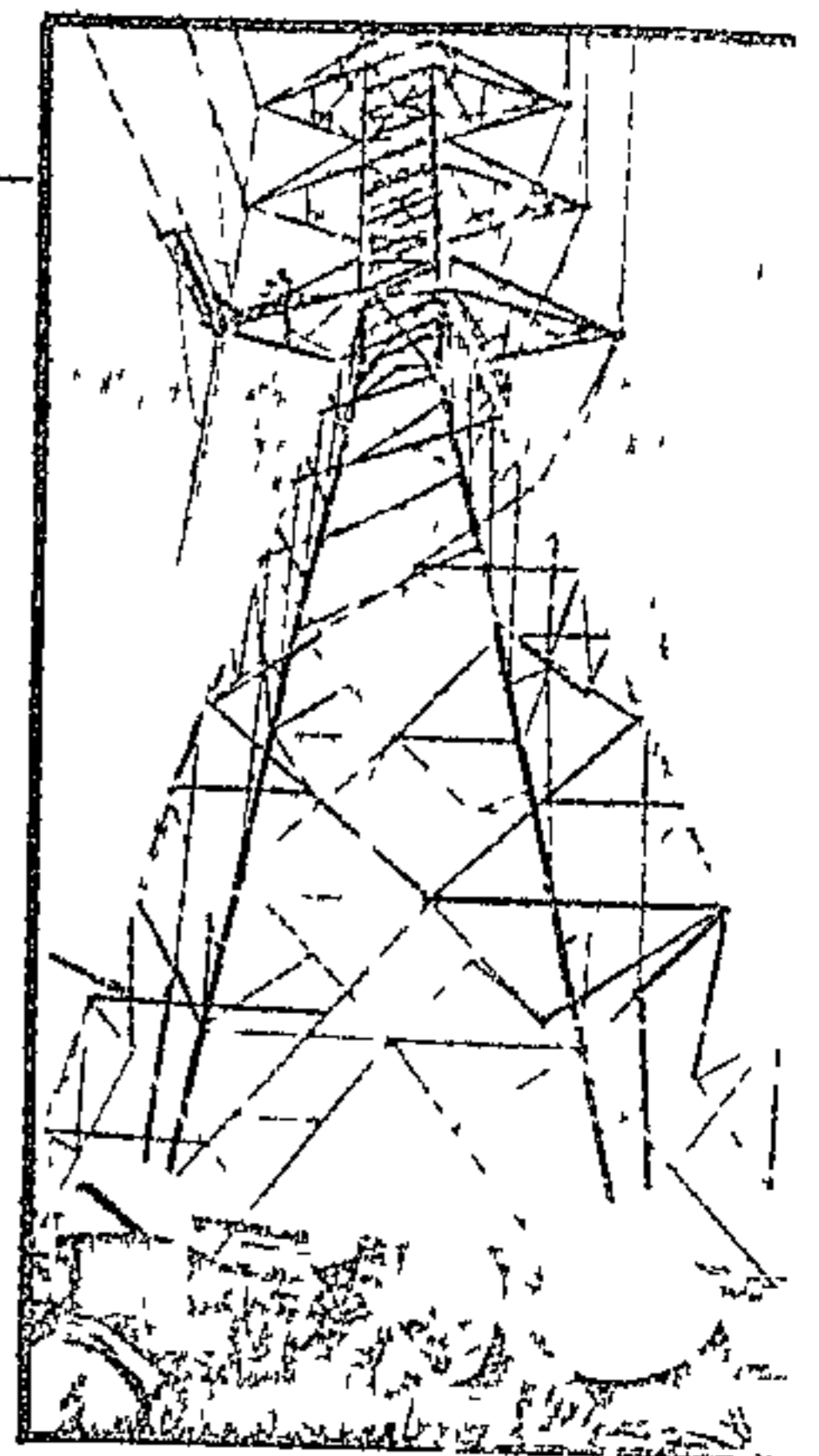
which is likely to be followed elsewhere

At KwaNobuhle an electricity supply company (Kwanolec) has been formed, the shareholders being Volkswagen (a major employer in the area), other members of the Cape Midlands Chamber of Industries and Eskom itself. Kwanolec works closely with the elected local authority

Kwanolec has abandoned the expensive installation method of underground cables, instead conveying the current on overhead wires mounted on gum poles

Whereas it is usually dangerous to connect electricity to anything but brick dwellings, Kwanolec has developed a "ready board" which can be safely mounted inside any home, from a brick dwelling to a rondavel to a tin shack. Electrical appliances can be plugged in at three 15-amp sockets, there is also a light socket and a switch

The ready board has on it a meter which is activated by insertion of a card (rather like a bus coupon) which pur-



chases a set quantity of electricity. A gauge shows the rate of consumption, allowing the householder to judge which appliances are wasting electricity and costing him money

No cash is involved as the meter card is purchased at a dispenser elsewhere, so there is no incentive for robbery. There is no need for accounts

Nobody in Kwanobuhle is forced to accept electricity and there is no such thing as an availability charge. Connections are easily made if a householder should decide at a later stage that he wants it

Each connection costs Kwanolec R400 but the consumer is charged R50. As electricity coupons worth R30 are thrown in with each new connection, it actually costs the householder only R20

About 11 000 households in KwaNobuhle are to receive electricity, the first by mid-year, according to Mr John Bradbury, Eskom's manager, reticulation market expansion

"We have already had approaches from 10 other local authorities to investigate the provision of power to 200 000 other properties on a similar basis"

Eskom is considering introducing the card meter payment system for installations in new white suburbs as well

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survival.

Box 11 CAI

Poverty probe a lot of 'useless info'

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From E BOLT (PO Botterk-
loof):

PROFESSOR Francis Wilson has completed an investigation, with the help of the South African universities, into poverty and its causes which took seven years to complete.

We now know how many people there are per tap in the various settlement areas, including statistics on population density, education availability, income distribution, and so on and so on

All this investigation may give the participants a nice warm glow but it is all useless information when it comes right down to the real cause of poverty, both today and in the past.

The root cause of poverty is ignorance. If one does not have the knowledge (or access thereto) to produce sufficient goods and services one is poor

If the establishment, and this includes "professors",

really wanted to get rid of poverty they would open all avenues of their income-producing lifestyles to public scrutiny, including for instance factors such as "insider trading".

Let us as it were follow them around for a year or two and see what they really do to earn their wages plus perks; and then let them open up these avenues to all — via equal access to information, education and free and fair competition, and see what happens to poverty then.

Taps per person indeed sir!

Tramways, let's get some value

From Mrs F KIPPIE (Vlaeberg):

WELL, bus fares have gone up yet again! How about City Tramways improving their service? Firstly, why they have the no-smoking signs in their buses, I do not know. Every second passen-

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By KEN OWEN

20/2/89

241

Sharing the spoils in the new South Africa

ABOUT 10 or 11 years ago, I sat in an Afrikaans discussion group called "Peil 99" and listened to Professor Sampie Terreblanche plead for a radical redistribution of wealth to overcome the poverty of the coloured community, the extent of which he had, as a member of the Theron Commission, only recently discovered

Arguing that whites would have to sacrifice some of their wealth, he remarked reassuringly to his Afrikaans audience that everybody knew the richest communities to be "the Jews and the English"

Since then, of course, the mandarin class in Verwoerdburg has overtaken all but the richest of the Jews and the English, and the yuppies are Afrikaans, but Terreblanche, to his credit, is no less passionate in his belief in massive redistribution of wealth

Terreblanche is one of the Four Horsemen of the liberal apocalypse that Wynand Malan has unleashed on the old PFP crowd Wimpie de Klerk for politics, Marinus Wiechers for constitutional policy, Van Zyl Slabbert for relations with the ANC and Terreblanche for economics

Since politics concerns the division of the spoils, it is the last of these that really matters The question Terreblanche raises is whether the spoils should be distributed by the market or the civil service

Friedrich Hayek, arguably the most profound economic thinker of the century, says that the market is a mechanism to use dispersed and unsurveyable knowledge and to bring dispersed skills into play He says that other than by the distribution of products in a competitive market there is no way to inform individuals how to direct their efforts in order to make the maximum contribution to the total product

The reason, he says (quoting another economist) is that economic enterprise requires "minute knowledge of a thousand particulars which will be learnt by nobody but him who has an interest in knowing them" In particular, no central authority (like the Minister of Finance, or the Horseman of Redistribution) can perform the function of the market in allocating resources to optimum effect

' in SA

een many improvements, such the fundamentals of rains Too little has been

ument said "Racist ideovour are long standing in the reality of sin from humanity"

is the first global analy-m issued by the Vatican efence of the aboriginals d ethnic minorities who ases no more than the es of the original popula-

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ionalism

month's elections to the ped Congress of People's jes

lising star of Lithuania's alist movement, Sajudis, as Juozaitis, is set to against Algirdas Brazaus- ie Lithuanian Communist leader.

t observers predict that omunist party is likely humiliated, because Saju-s managed to put up can- for all 42 seats and get through the screening is of the electoral com- m

Hayek goes so far as to say that the market is a mechanism for identifying the most efficient ways to preserve the "extended order" (as he calls civilisation) which enables mankind to survive, and indeed to prosper, in such large numbers But for the market, he says, we would lapse back into poverty as the Russians have, by Gorbachev's account, managed to do

Terreblanche, who has frequently sneered at Adam Smith's "invisible hand", scorns the free market Instead, he argued in a letter to Business Day last week, the market mechanism will have to be "structured" in such a way that "market prices will reflect the relative scarcity of production factors as correctly as possible"

Social engineering

"Those people who, like the free-marketeers, think that a democratic system can be superimposed on the present economic system, with its distorted distribution of wealth and economic

power and without repercussions for the distribution of wealth and economic power, are really naive beyond redemption"

Instead, he argues, "we will have to maintain a booming, growing economy with a strong private sector", and, secondly, we will have to "constrain the demands the new democratic parliament is to generate for redistribution, development and upliftment" This is simply an updated version of Verwoerdian social engineering, of which Terreblanche was once an aggressively assertive supporter It proposes to compel the economy to perform in disregard of economic law

To Hayek, this idea of rigging the markets is worse than naivety, it is a fatal conceit The problem is not simply a matter of who makes the decision — Terreblanche, no doubt, meant as well when he helped run the SABC as he does now that he proposes to run the economy — but that nobody can substitute for the free market The result of trying to do so will simply be to skew the allocation of resources and to damage the "extended order" that keeps us all alive, and our society functioning, and which is our only hope of joining the wealthy First World

Cannot have both

Terreblanche has a choice He can have the booming economy, or he can have redistribution, but he cannot have both (To argue, as he does, that transition to a "democratic" system with a manipulated economy will attract foreign capital is truly naive, Henry Kissinger used to say the same thing of Zimbabwe The fact is that, the closer we come to democracy, the greater the inclination of Western capital to flee)

The question that the new Democratic Party must answer is this How much boom, and how much redistribution? Nobody will quarrel with the assumption that some wealth must be diverted to charity in order to avert starvation, or that the maintenance of minimum standards of public health is a necessary social expenditure, or that investment in education is a long-term necessity

But the champions of redistribution go much further Francis Wilson and Mamphela Ramphele, in their book Uprooting Poverty, predicate most of their arguments on the unequal distribution of income between the white "colour-caste" and the other "colour-castes" Like most arguments for redistribution, the book proceeds from an examination of needs, but does not address the problem of means

Fair share of the cake

It does, however, provide one interesting standard of measurement It says the Asian "colour-caste" constitutes 3% of the population and receives 3% of the national disposable income In other words, the Asian population gets exactly its fair share of the cake — if one Asian gets much richer, another must get poorer, or else the Asian "colour-caste" joins the white "colour-caste" as an exploiter of the majority

The point to note is that the Asian population, having reached the point of perfect justice, had in 1983 a disposable income per person of R2 289 a year, or a "fair share" of about R190 a month The Soweto mini-bus drivers, who are said to earn R1 500 a month, had better beware of wealth distribution As for university professors, many of whom are already emigrating because they can earn no more than R60 000 a year or so, the future that Professor Terreblanche offers is fraught with menace

Of course, this is *reductio ad absurdum* Nevertheless, those who talk glibly of a system based on the redistribution of wealth cannot be allowed to hide in thickets of righteousness, or to win their argument by mere displays of their moral superiority If Terreblanche is to prescribe economic policy for the new party, he owes it to prospective members to explain how much redistribution is necessary, how it will be achieved and what the cost will be to the growth rate — if not to the "extended order" that distinguishes successful societies from Third World slums

Did the creche where children learn meditation

COMING WITH THE BLESSING OF THE COMMUNITY

NAMASKAR!" chorus young and innocent voices when you enter the one-roomed prefabricated building housing the Duduzile Ananda Marga Creche in the heart of the Kliptown slum area.

The Indian greeting meaning "I salute the divinity within you with all the divine charm of my mind and the cordiality of my heart" is not the only unusual thing about these children

They are also among the youngest meditators Led by the Ananda Marga yogis, distinguished by their orange attire, the Duduzile children do simplified forms of yoga — exercises and innercises and physical training

"Meditation is associated with stress and problem relief methods and these children living in a slum and poverty-stricken area need all the relief they can get,"

Soweto 21/2/87

BY PHANGISILE MTSHALI

said Devish, who runs the Ananda Marga social services in Soweto.

"We teach them deep relaxation in the simplest form of meditation We sing the words 'Baba nam Kevalam' (Only the name of God) over and over again until the tune is buzzing in the children's minds

"We then keep quiet and it has been proven that for a few minutes, depending on your meditation experience, anybody finds tranquility after singing the words," said Devish

Positive proof

Devish said that although the children cannot be expected to understand the concept of meditation there has been proof in other cases that they do meditate and get positive results

"We have introduced meditation in a number of other creches in the troubled and poverty-stricken

places, and we have got positive results," she said "The Duduzile Creche children are now showing more control of themselves and they are calmer than when we first started upgrading the area. These are some of the results of successful meditation "

The creche accommodates 50 children and was started by the Ananda Marga yogis five months ago

"We had been running a feeding scheme in Kliptown for over a year when we noticed the extent of poverty and lack of facilities," said Devish

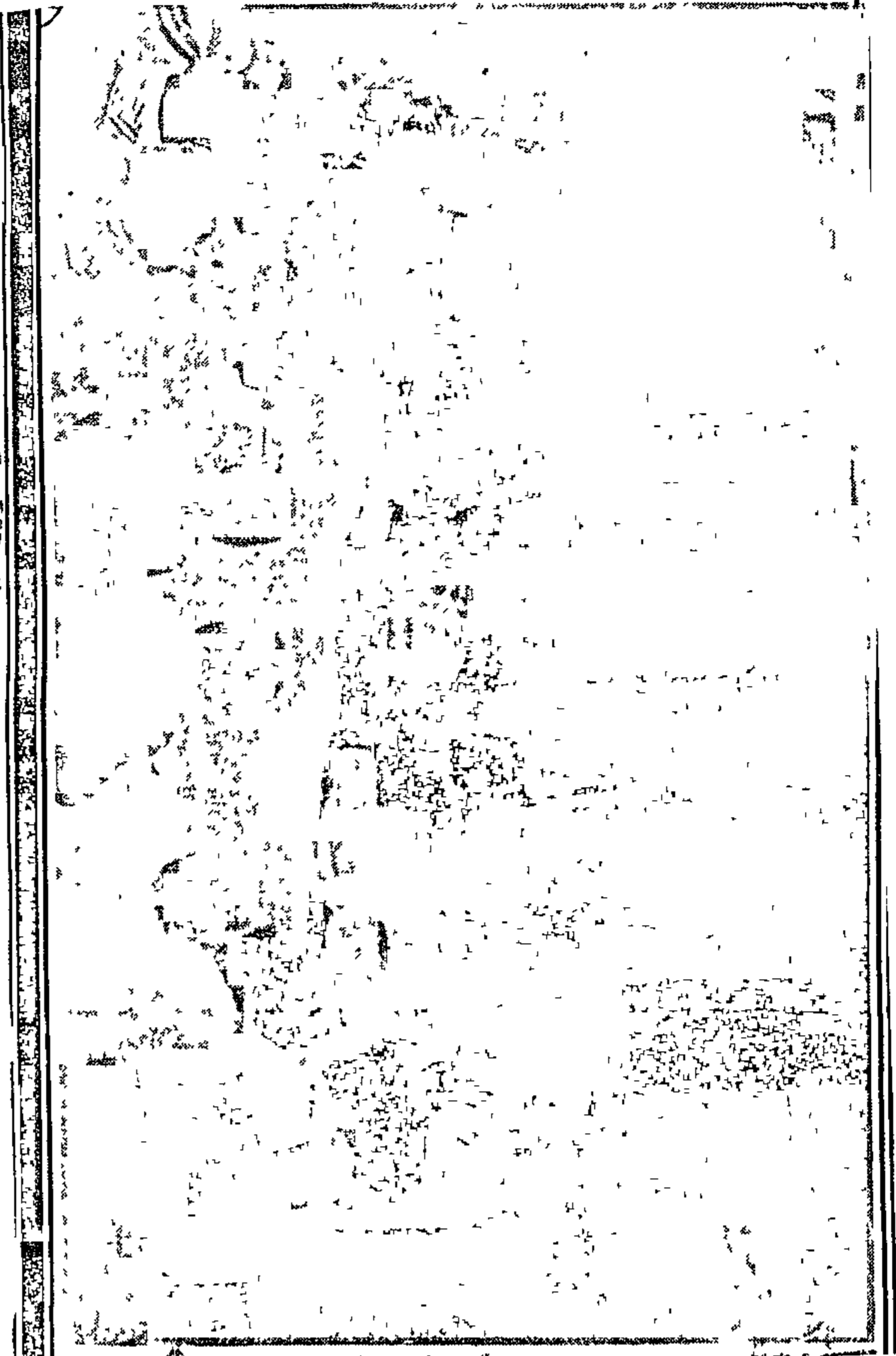
"There is only one tap for over 50 families, no waste disposal and parents are struggling to find child-minders This suffering appealed to our inner feeling to help selflessly. The motto of our religion is 'self-realisation and service to mankind' "

The Duduzile Creche is run by Mrs Ethel Thami of Kliptown who has basic training in child care She teaches the children basic reading and writing skills, with the aid of illustrations and demonstrations

The building which serves as a classroom, kitchen, playing room and a resting room for children was donated by the South African Council of Churches and the Ananda Marga yogis

"We are very grateful to the SACC and if we can raise enough money and get co-operation from more societies, we would be able to help upgrade other places faced with poverty," said Devish

P.T.O.



LEFT: It is meditation time for the Duduzile Ananda Marga Creche children. The session is led by Devish (left), Dadaji and Mrs Ethel Thami.

PIC PAUL TSHABALALA.

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TEMPORARY RELIEF A mother and a hungry young child — a common sight in Cape Town's poorer suburbs. But this family is among the lucky ones



A VOTE OF THANKS Thank you. Mother-of-four Mrs Mary Laguma of Netreg cradles her youngest son Shaun, 5, as he looks forward to a tasty treat

Deep thanks for Argus Food Campaign parcels

Staff Reporter

"THANK you very much — the food really is a big help."

This sums up the grateful reaction of scores of unemployed people from Cape Town's poverty-stricken suburb of Netreg to the food parcels, provided weekly through the kindness of contributors to The Argus Food Campaign

Among the many who milled around the Argus team as it inspected the distribution of hunger-quelling hampers at the Netreg clinic yesterday was mother-of-four Mrs Mary Laguma, a one-time fish packer who was retrenched more than a year ago

So keen was Mrs Laguma to show Argus readers how she and her family live that she invited the team to visit her home in Soetkop Street, in the Kalksteentfontein area of Netreg, to see at first hand the plight they are in

Clutching the food parcel and cradling her youngest child, Shaun, 5, in her arms, Mrs Laguma led the way to a tiny two-roomed wooden outbuilding with weather-beaten cardboard covering the holes in the walls. The rent is R10,10 a month

The bedroom provides enough space for only one sub-size bed in which Mrs Laguma sleeps with all four of her children, three of whom are at school. The quarters are so small that her husband has to sleep at his sister's home nearby

The adjoining living area doubles as a kitchen and lounge. Not that there are any chairs to "lounge" in — just two rickety wooden stools

Mrs Laguma said that although her husband had recently found a job, neither his pay nor the small pension her mother drew was enough to make the family's ends meet

There were excited smiles from her sister, Miss Mercia Samuels — recuperating from TB — and friendly neighbour Mrs Francina Goeman as the parcel was unpacked. Shaun wasted no time getting stuck into the jar of mayonnaise provided

Other items included in yesterday's weekly treat were



fishmeal, frozen mixed vegetables and rice

"It may not be much," she said, "but it'll help us get through the weekend"

Another regular is grandmother Mrs Margaret Abrahams, who pronounced yesterday's inclusion of mayonnaise — a rare treat — as being "a very good idea"

Mrs Abrahams, who looks after her daughter's three young children, said she intended "boiling some potatoes and mixing in some mayonnaise"

as soon as she returned home

"The kids love it," she said. Mrs Anne Olivier of Kalksteentfontein sketched a similar picture to that of Mrs Laguma — except that in her case her husband cannot work owing to a lame hand

"He gets a disability pension of R195 a month — but it's not enough to live on"

She described the weekly food parcels as being "baie lekker" (very nice) — a sentiment echoed by many others who offered their thanks

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

Cheques should be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the Medical Officer of Health at 210 2882

Shack-burning video wiped out

By LINDA GALLOWAY
Supreme Court Reporter

POLICE were aware that a television crew's film had been illegally tampered with and erased while in their possession during fighting between Witdoeke and Comrades in KTC, the Supreme Court, Cape Town, has been told

Major Charles Roger Brazelle was under cross-examination in the civil hearing in which the Methodist Church in Africa and 20 squatter families are claiming more than R200 000 in damages from the Minister of Law and Order

The claim arises out of three days of fighting in the squatter camp in which thousands of people lost their homes.

The applicants have charged that the police did not prevent the Witdoeke from burning down shacks in KTC.

Replying to questions by Mr Henry Viljoen SC, for the applicants, Major Brazelle said he was aware that a videotape belonging to Worldwide Television News cameraman Mr Craig

Matthew had been tampered with and erased and that this was irregular and unlawful

He was also aware the tape contained footage of Witdoeke-burning shacks

Major Brazelle said the tape had been wiped out by a Sergeant van Eck, a member of the police video unit at the time, on the instructions of another policeman at Manenberg police station

They were concerned about footage documenting an argument between Mr Matthew and policemen in the Casspir, in which bad language was used

"TOO HASTY"

Mr Viljoen suggested to Major Brazelle that Mr Matthew had recorded the argument so he would have on record that he had asked the major repeatedly for his name and rank.

He admitted he had no right to remove Mr Matthew and Mr Matzopoulos from the scene as the area was not an unrest zone, nor had it been declared a restricted area

A man can't be a liberal when he opposes free choice and the increase of personal wealth

CHT TMS 27/2/89

WITH a sense of mounting dismay — growth per se is “a good thing”? for once the cliché is apt — I have been reading the recent economics textbook written by Professor Sampie Terreblanche, the Democratic Party’s “liberal” adviser. Published in 1986, it shows that his conversion to the liberal ideas of economic growth — to a “booming economy”, as he has put it — is startlingly recent.

His book — *Politieke Ekonomie en Sosiale Welvaart* — seems to be pitched at first-year students, offering a once-over-lightly survey of the ideas of writers from Adam Smith and Ricardo (they get a page each) through Marx to Samuelson and to an American writer called Harrod, of whom I have never heard.

Keynes gets the obligatory serious treatment, but his great adversary, Friedrich Hayek, is cited only as author of an essay in 1945 putting forward the theory that the market mechanism generates and disperses information in a manner which allows producers and consumers to plan rationally.

This reference draws from Terreblanche the uncomprehending criticism that Hayek’s arguments have merit — but then the factors which allow for distortion of information, or deliberate misinformation, must not be lost sight of. That curious view of markets seems to represent the full extent of Terreblanche’s attempts to grapple with this century’s outstanding critic of socialism.

Terreblanche treats neo-Marxist authorities with more deference. His analysis of the relationship between British colonialism, capitalism and apartheid rests heavily on O’Meara’s attempt — in keeping with the dominant trends of neo-Marxist thought at Wits — to blame capitalism for the emergence of apartheid, so that they can both be chucked overboard together.

O’Meara’s theories fit neatly into Terreblanche’s life-long hostility towards what he calls the “English Establishment”. For example, he says (my translation) “The apartheid system first found expression at the beginning of the 20th century and in this the English Establishment was, for the sake of its economic interests, an important partner.”

Again “One of the most important apartheid measures ever placed on the statute book was the South Africa Act, which was adopted in 1909 by the British Parliament.”



By KEN OWEN

question arises whether the high priority which is given in the West to economic growth and worldly success is not the result of a twisted (but deeply rooted) interpretation of the so-called Protestant ethic?”

Destabilising

His own view of wealth-creation is on a higher spiritual plane. After quoting one Arthur Wallis as saying “We want growth because it enlarges the opportunities of our children,” and because it “expands our capacity to pursue goals of our own choosing,” Terreblanche carps: “The objection to this argument is that it is not clearly indicated what the greater freedom of choice and opportunity will be used for, or why it is important for us, or our children, to have greater opportunities.”

Will somebody please explain to me how it is possible to call a man a “liberal” who is so suspicious of individual free choice, and so anxious about the use to which the next generation may put its wider opportunities, that he would rather not permit them to create more wealth? The only explanation I can discern in his book is that Terreblanche perceives rapid economic growth to be “destabilising”, and he so fears destabilisation that, on the one hand, he proposes a growth rate to the end of the century of 3% a year, and on the other hand he seeks a transfer of wealth from the “English Establishment” to the poor blacks in order to maintain a stable order.

His thinking is in fact much closer, both in analysis and in policy prescription, to the Wits neo-Marxists than to the South African liberals who

The future

This self-exculpation of history reaches its apogee in a passage from Paul Johnson, cited approvingly, which observes that Smuts and Botha (whom Terreblanche regards, in old-style Broederbond fashion, not as Afrikaners but as the English Establishment) laid down all the main legislative structures which were later to become known as apartheid.

The past, however dubiously presented, is past. It is when Terreblanche comes to the main question of the future — economic growth under capitalism, or redistribution of wealth under some form of socialism? — that his 1986 ideas become truly alarming.

The liberal argument, in a nutshell, is that South Africa needs rapid growth, both to free its people from the oppressions of government and to create sufficient wealth to eliminate poverty. Liberals argue that large-scale redistribution of limited resources will cripple growth, without substantially changing the lot of the poor.

This argument has gained great force in the past decade as even the Nationalists came to realise that the expansion of the role of the State (in order to redistribute wealth or equalise social benefits) merely brought economic growth to a halt. South Africa has had virtually no growth since the mid-Seventies, while the role of the State expanded monstrously.

Among government's economic advisers during this lamentable period was Sampie Terreblanche who, as late as 1986, still held the view that growth was a questionable public good. Parroting the amusing but fading Galbraith, he asks whether economic

adhere generally to the thesis of Michael O'Dowd that rapid economic growth is both a means of destabilising apartheid society, and of creating the wealth that will be required to maintain peace in post-apartheid society. The mystery is how Terreblanche can be passed off on us as a "liberal".

It is understandable that the new Democratic Party might not want to appoint as its top economics adviser a free market purist like Brian Kantor of UCT. It is also understandable that fear of seeming to perpetuate the interests of the "English Establishment" might eliminate such men of international stature as Aubrey Dickman of Anglo American or Ronnie Bethlehem of JCI.

However, if the new party was determined to have an Afrikaner, it could have chosen, say, Rudolph Gouws of Rand Merchant Bank. He is not quite young enough to be called a yuppie but young enough to be genuinely reformist, and I did see him among the yuppies at one of Wynand Malan's election meetings.

Besides, he operates competently in the commercial environment of Johannesburg, has free market views, does not harbour malevolent prejudices towards the English Establishment, and understands markets. When such men are available (I have not discussed the idea with him, and there are others), it is incomprehensibly careless of the leaders of a liberal, business-funded, English-supported political party to exhume Sampie Terreblanche.

If I were paranoid, I would think it a Broederbond plot.

C.T. 21/2/89

241

Redistribution of wealth and a booming economy vital for future

Mr Owen 27/2/89 (24)

From Professor S J TERREBLANCHE (Stellenbosch):

IN his article "Hark! The first Horseman rides against the rich" (Cape Times, February 20), Ken Owen attacks me on what I have allegedly said 11 years ago. It is of course, anyone's — and especially an academic's — privilege and responsibility to change his opinion and to grow in intellectual and ideological insight.

Nonetheless, Mr Owen is wrong in his accusation that I made a plea for a "radical" and/or "massive" redistribution of income. My recollection is that my speech to "Peil 99" 11 years ago contained a strong plea for increased spending on black education. At the end of the 70s I was still optimistic about a resumption of a high economic growth with a strong demand for skilled black manpower.

Creeping poverty

Unfortunately we are experiencing a decline in the real per capita-income since 1974. Given the political and economic power structures in this country, a large proportion of the "creeping poverty" has been "shifted" on to the poorer half of the black population. Yes, we are experiencing a redistribution of income in South Africa — the poor are getting poorer! As long as the NP remains the government of South Africa and maintains the apartheid system (and a political system based on statutory defined race groups), creeping poverty will in all probability be perpetuated. It can even deteriorate into galloping poverty — and an even more unequal distribution of income, wealth and opportunities.

In a letter to Business Day (February 14) I made a strong plea for a new government and political reform as the neces-

sary strategy towards a desperately needed high economic growth rate in South Africa. "To attain a high growth rate we must restore normal economic relations with the rest of the world. The only chance to succeed is a new government with a clear commitment and the necessary credibility to dismantle apartheid and to negotiate the transition to a non-racial democracy."

In his article Mr Owen warns "that the closer we come to democracy, the greater the inclination of Western capital to flee".

Must I conclude from this that Mr Owen is not in favour of a process of democratisation? How does he explain the fact that capital is already fleeing the country for at least the last 10 years? Is it not because of the NP government's unwillingness and inability to dismantle apartheid and to negotiate an orderly transition towards a non-racial democracy in South Africa? Mr Owen owes his readers a clear explanation of his stand on reform and on the transition towards a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

I was really surprised by the following sentence in Mr Owen's article "Nobody will quarrel with the assumption that some wealth must be diverted (sic) to charity in order to avert starvation, or that the maintenance of minimum standards of public health is a necessary social expenditure, or that investment in education is a long-term necessity".

This is a justification for at least some redistribution! A dogmatic free marketeer can easily label it as an updated version of Verwoerdian social engineering and as an attempt "to compel the economy to perform in disregard of economic law".

Could it be that the difference between Mr Owen and myself is only a difference in degree and in rhetoric and not in substance? I want a high growth rate as a prerequisite to finance a better distribution of opportunities and to create a more stable and a morally more just system. I am not in favour of radical redistribution that will have a disruptive effect on the growth potential of the economy. I am definitely not in favour of an economic policy that will boil down to the consumption of the seed corn.

Main difference

Perhaps the main difference between Mr Owen and myself is contained in the following sentence "Terreblanche has a choice he can have the booming economy or he can have redistribution, but he cannot have both".

No, Mr Owen, we can have both and it is of the utmost importance to have both! In the delicate trade-off between growth and redistribution we will in the short-run have to give some preference to growth but with a perpetuation of the booming economy we will have to spend more and more on human upliftment to create human resources to maintain the high economic growth rate. And with a booming economy it will also be necessary to redistribute to maintain the legitimacy and the social stability of the system.

If Mr Owen really thinks that a booming economy and redistribution is not possible at the same time, he had better acquaint himself with the growth and redistribution experience of all Western countries, Japan and the four Little Dragons of the East for the greater part of the period since the Second World War.

DOCTORS Francis Wilson and Mamphele Ramphela were in Washington last week to talk about the second

Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa and their book "Uprooting Poverty: The SA Challenge"

For cultural reasons that I assume need no elaboration, Wilson seemed to be doing most of the radio and TV interviews. On the basis of which, and unless the ayatollah adds him to the Salman Rushdie hit list, there will be no lines forming at local bookstores

This is not because the book is bad — to the contrary, the chapters I've read have considerable merit — but because many of those who ought to read it heard all they wanted to hear from the co-author on national public radio and the McNeil-Lehrer news hour, which is to say, in a few convenient minutes and the comfort of their own homes and prejudices

Closer study

What they wanted was yet another "stunning indictment" of apartheid to help justify the pursuit of a sanctions policy that, in reality, serves little more than their own selfish interests. Unwittingly, perhaps, that is what Wilson gave them. On top of everything else, apartheid makes people poor — yikes!

A closer study of the book, especially the latter half when it moves beyond the harrowingly descriptive, might make the sanctioners queasy, assuming, of course, they were willing to ingest what it had to say in

Ramphela, Wilson

provide stunning indictment

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28/2/89
244
Sherry

the first place

For one thing, it is only nominally about poverty. The real subject matter is "empowerment" and how apartheid's "victims", as they are popularly known, can only cease to be victims by taking control of own lives, not only from the State but from the interventions of alien Phari-sees

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Preparation

The message, the meat of which was delivered by Ramphela

(but which was endorsed by others of a more directly UDF persuasion), may be summarised. The replacement of the present political monopoly will not turn Crossroads into Sandy Bay, neither, automatically, will it result in a more just, participatory form of governance than now obtains. Besides, it is still some distance off

In the interim much of a practical nature can be done in preparation. This will not only ensure the ultimate transfer of power is more than a simple exchange of elites but — and this should be particularly stressed — will also hasten the day of transition

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Francis Wilson



Mamphele Ramphela

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This makes a lot of sense. After all, if the informal sector in many developing economies has succeeded in creating wealth and dealing with inequality in ways the state can not even begin to manage, why not apply the same logic to "informal" activity in the social and political spheres as well?

When Sabta replaces Putco as the main provider of township transport it has a political significance far greater than the explosion of a limpet mine in a crowded supermarket. A chunk of power has been seized, new opportunities created

Washington Letter by SIMON BARBER

Fourth, and perhaps most significantly, it puts those inside South Africa, as opposed to the exile movement and the sanctioners, front stage centre (a trend also evidenced by the Winnie Mandela fracas and allows that the shape of South Africa's future political economy is still entirely open to debate

Brief speech

All of which, especially the last point, is likely to be missed by those in America who make their livings or promote their careers on South Africa's back. It was certainly lost on Senator Edward Kennedy, whose attendance at the symposium was limited to a brief speech in which he made clear he still viewed black South Africans as helpless victims in desperate need of the outside world's neo-colonial ministrations. His in particular

tor democracy within the state. Said democracy will act as an imperceptible — and untreatable — cancer on the existing order. It will steadily increase its bargaining power, all the while readying itself to become the genuine article when, as it must, it becomes "formal"

Little experience

This is a remarkable strategy on a number of counts. First, it speaks an unprecedented degree of self-confidence since it implicitly concedes prior misjudgments and current weaknesses. Second, it is candid on the ques-

"Ending poverty, curing disease, easing suffering are important and the international community should be contributing more resources and expertise to reach those goals. But we must never adopt a limited agenda aimed at easing the economic plight of black South Africans without transforming their political plight, too," he said

"Apartheid will only be ended with a clear, consistent and concerted policy of all nations"

Development

The same can be said, even more emphatically, of the consolidation of a trade union movement without whose assent the economy cannot function, as well as of grassroots organisations that channel health, rural development and legal services where they have been absent and try to ensure that children are properly educated (not least in the ideals of ubuntu)

Dr Ramphele, as well as the National Education Crisis Committee's Vusi Khanyile who also spoke at the symposium, evidently believe that by developing institutions, organisations and community groups focused on dealing with day-to-day realities, the disenfranchised can build themselves an "informal" participa-

will the millenium not dawn tomorrow but the intervening period is needed if questions such as the distribution of wealth and poverty and national, culture are to be properly addressed

Third, it recognises that the successor regime, were it to succeed now, would not necessarily be very democratic since nobody in South Africa, white or black, has much experience with democracy. A former Robben Island inmate at the conference told me he would still want street committees (though, not street justice, of which he strongly disapproved) to exist under a post-apartheid system to act as a popular brake on what he feared would be the excesses of the new central government

working together to apply the full range of political, diplomatic and economic pressure against the South African regime. That is why I support comprehensive sanctions"

'Party line'

Funnily enough, sanctions had scarcely been mentioned until then, except by an exquisitely troubled American union leader who pleaded with Ramphele to give him a "party line" on the subject because, he was confused by the ANC's telling him one thing and Cyril Ramaphosa another (she did not oblige)

Nor, indeed, was there much talk of what the outside world was supposed to do, period, though Ramphele did note, somewhat archly, that "some people think they own the struggle"

Cape Times
28/2/89
241

DOCTORS Francis Wilson and Mamphela Ramphele were in Washington last week to talk about the second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa and their book "Uprooting Poverty The SA Challenge"

For cultural reasons that I assume need no elaboration, Wilson seemed to be doing most of the radio and TV interviews. On the basis of which, and unless the ayatollah adds him to the Salman Rushdie hit list, there will be no lines forming at local bookstores.

This is not because the book is bad — to the contrary, the chapters I've read have considerable merit — but because many of those who ought to read it heard all they wanted to hear from the co-author on national public radio and the McNeil-Lehrer news hour, which is to say, in a few convenient minutes and the comfort of their own homes and prejudices.

Closer study

What they wanted was yet another "stunning indictment" of apartheid to help justify the pursuit of a sanctions policy that, in reality, serves little more than their own selfish interests. Unwittingly, perhaps, that is what Wilson gave them. On top of everything else, apartheid makes people poor — yikes!

A closer study of the book, especially the latter half when it moves beyond the harrowingly descriptive, might make the sanctioners queasy, assuming, of course, they were willing to ingest what it had to say in

Ramphele, Wilson provide stunning indictment

APC
Times
28/2/89
244
SABSA

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Little experience

This is a remarkable strategy on a number of counts. First, it bespeaks an unprecedented degree of self-confidence since it implicitly concedes prior misjudgements and current weaknesses. Second, it is candid on the question of time: not only will the millennium not dawn tomorrow but the intervening period is needed if questions such as the distribution of wealth and poverty and national culture are to be properly addressed.

Third, it recognises that the successor regime, were it to succeed now, would not necessarily be very democratic since nobody in South Africa, white or black, has much experience with democracy. A former Robben Island inmate at the conference told me he would still want street committees (though not street justice, of which he strongly disapproved) to exist under a post-apartheid system to act as a popular brake on what he feared would be the excesses of the new central government.

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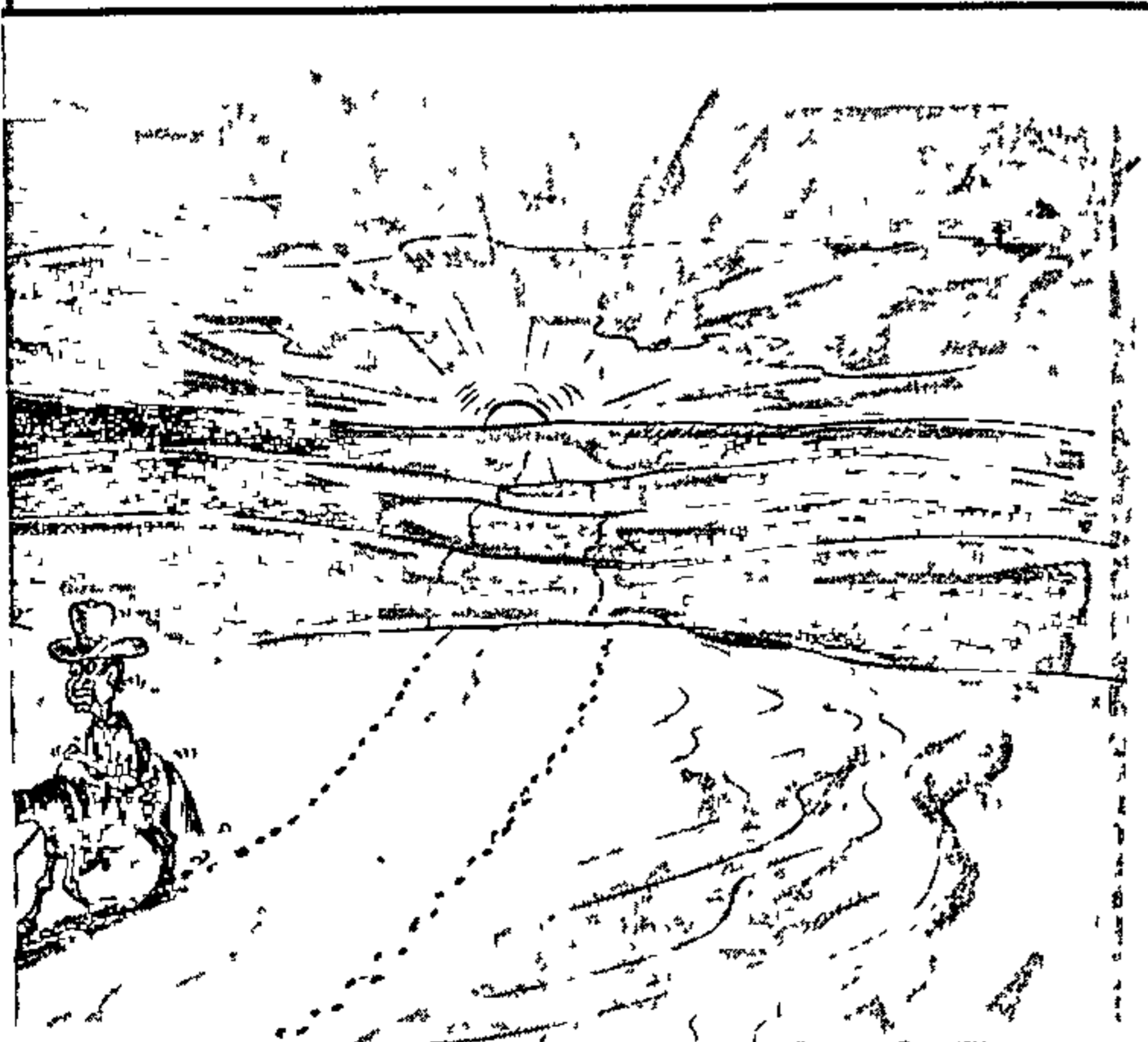
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"Apartheid will only be ended with a clear, consistent and concerted policy of all nations working together to apply the full range of political, diplomatic and economic pressure against the South African regime. That is why I support comprehensive sanctions."

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Is there need for food, or food for the soul?

THE great debate in Durban over whether it is right to lash out millions on a cultural centre while much of the region languishes without basic shelter — or, material needs versus the needs of the soul — implies that poor people don't have souls, or that their souls should go into hibernation until their bodies have been fed.

Black migrations that are creating regions like Greater Durban are bringing home to white urbanites realities that were previously dispersed behind dis-

tant hills. (SA 4/3/89)

That whites are impelled towards radical judgments is understandable. But they should first understand what inspires such urbanisation — the promise of access to resources.

These new concentrations of the country's poor are exposing many needs. Among the most pressing of these is the need for literacy and learning.

If the library component of Durban's cultural centre is a sort of regional information mainframe, and if the

CONRAD BERGE

museum component is a modern hands-on facility, accessible and dedicated to everyone, then the cultural centre can easily be justified.

What needs to be demonstrated, though, is that it will indeed fulfil these tasks.

Unfortunately, the cultural centre is being portrayed by some as a showpiece that will "put Durban on the cultural map".

This impression is being reinforced by the architectural profession whose local spokesman

has made the irrelevant declaration that the finest architects in the country devoted the equivalent of R35 million worth of fees to producing the excellent entries for the architectural competition that produced the winning design.

With South African architects currently engaged in a desperate bid to retain international recognition, they would do much better showing how this new facility is serving the needs of an emerging Third World.

The answer is essen-

tial in establishing whether we have at last left behind that loathsome era that produced monuments like the Johannesburg Hospital, the Pretoria State Theatre and the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam, or whether we have entered a new era of concern.

Thus the essence of the debate in Durban has nothing to do with housing versus culture, but rather with the extent to which resources are accessible.

● The author is an architect and urban environment critic.

Coffers hungry for filling meal

By SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

Argus
6/3/89
244

The Argus
FOOD
CAMPAIGN

MORE than 40 000 under-privileged families in Cape Town will be without vital supplies of food this winter unless fellow-citizens come to their aid with contributions to The Argus Food Campaign

The campaign plunged into a deepening cash crisis this week as reserve funds dropped from R70 771 to R59 540 in a month.

Unless the present downward slide is reversed the relief programme which has fed thousands of needy people will have to be shelved at the end of April, the city's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Michael Popkiss, said.

"If we do not get a substantial boost in funds soon our relief programme will not be able to carry on at its present rate," Dr Popkiss said.

"We will have to pay outstanding debts and we will afterwards dispense with any remaining moneys to bring relief to needy families on a much smaller scale."

About 3 000 weekly food parcels are at present distributed at 24 aid centres in the Peninsula.

In winter — "which is when the unemployed will need food most" — food is distributed at the rate of 48 tons a week to 46 300 families

City Council treasury personnel said fund reserves continued to drop in January and February in spite of cash gifts and 22 cheques, including a

contribution of R1 000 from The Argus.

"Any donation, no matter how small, will be greatly appreciated," said Dr Popkiss, adding that only R1 was needed to provide a single family in the Cape Town area with a parcel containing "enough food to keep them going for up to a week".

Parcels include packets of samp, beans and rice, tinned fish, fresh vegetables and other basic food.

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

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH at ☎ 210 2882.

● A Brackenfell hypermarket is also asking its customers to give either R1 or canned foods to the fund from this week and the PRO of the Pick'n Pay retail outlet, Alma Schuller, has challenged other hypermarkets to do likewise. She said a money box was at the hypermarket's information desk and a bin for canned food tins had been placed in its mall near the entrance

This is strictly a customer project.

LIKE MANY other ignorant folk, I perceived the establishment of "people's courts" simply as part of the campaign to make the country ungovernable by collapsing the authority and replacing the writ of the formal courts.

My mind has been changed by Hernando de Soto's book "The Other Path" (Harper and Row), which is perhaps best described as Peru's version of our Carnegie report on poverty by Francis Wilson and Marnphela Ramphela.

The similarity of conditions among the poor in SA and Peru is simply astounding: mini-buses and land invasions, squatters and hawkers — shanty towns and "people's courts." Apartheid, plainly, is not unique.

But whereas Wilson and Ramphela, and indeed most contributors to the Carnegie study, have been content to describe poverty in utterly conventional terms, including the ritual demand for redistribution of wealth, Hernando de Soto and his Institute for Liberty and Democracy have achieved an intellectual mastery of the subject that destroys the conventional wisdom about poverty.

When I visited Lima some years ago I observed the surrounding shanty-towns without much interest, and noted with amusement that every floor of an unvalued, unfinished skyscraper seemed to have a family squatting on it, poorly shielded from the wind by screens of curtains and blankets. It did not occur to me that I was looking at a "land invasion," the surge of rural migrants into a city which is formally owned by earlier arrivals.

Still less did it occur to me, until De Soto described the process, that when I looked at squatters on the Cape Flats or "illegal" flat dwellers in Hillbrow, I was observing precisely the same forces at work as in Peru.

De Soto has identified 10 stages in the process of land invasion, beginning with surreptitious infiltration, through planned military-style seizures of large tracts of land and ending with the recognition of the property rights of the new occupants of the land. SA, in acknowledging "grey areas," is about half-way along the process.

What is exciting about De Soto's observations, however, is not the method by which homeless peasants acquire city dwellings. It is his observation that the new arrivals reject, utterly, the "socialist" assumption

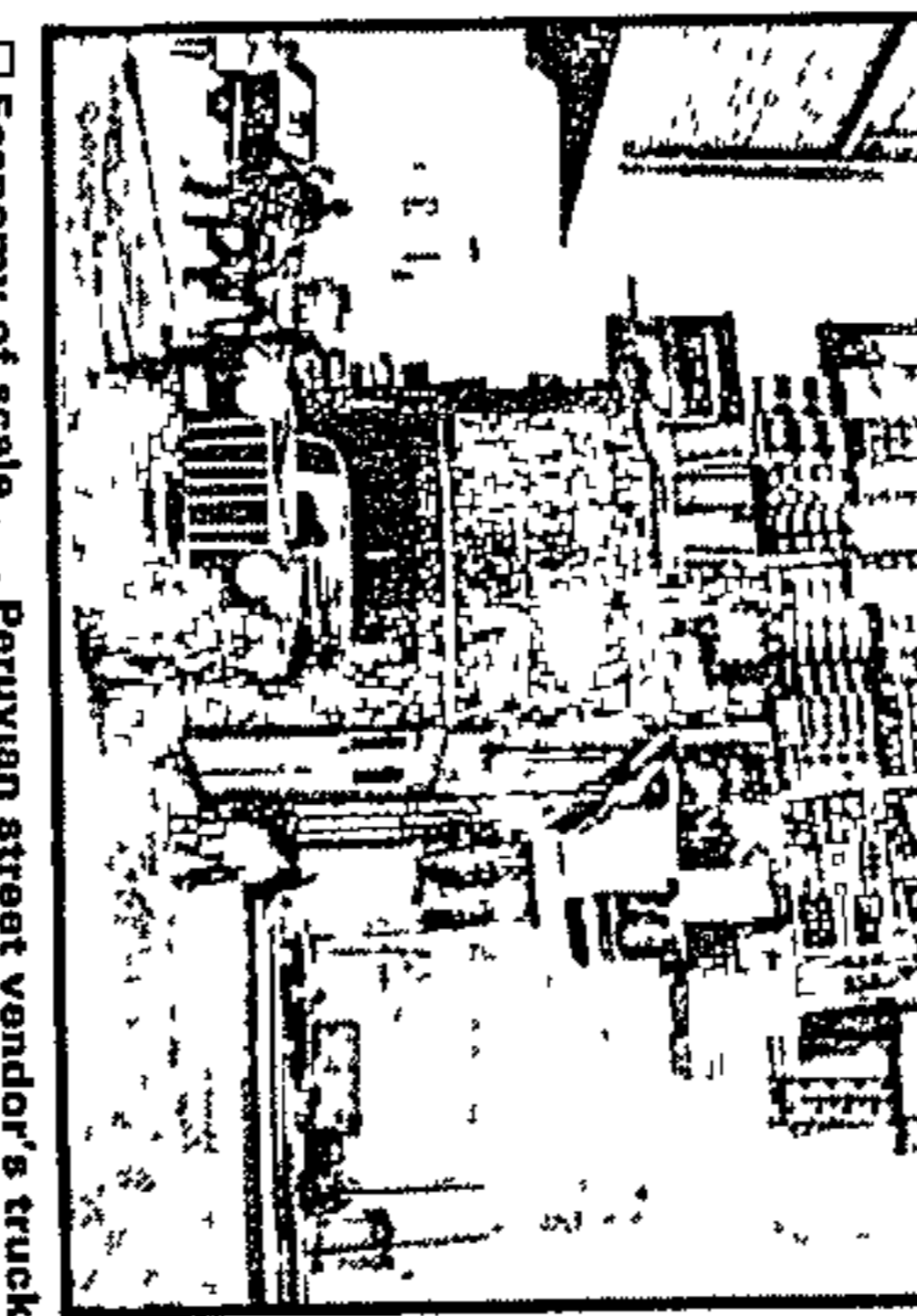
To escape from poverty, first defeat the law

6/1 Day 6/3/89

KEN OWEN



□ Hundreds of shelters spring up on invaded farmland



□ Economy of scale . . . Peruvian street vendor's truck

tions that demand collective ownership of property. Instead, as though following some deep human instinct, they immediately divide their newly stolen (or "newly acquired") land into private lots, and establish a rough system of law to protect each other's private title.

The problem, De Soto observes, lies not in the idea of private property. It is simply that the law, burdened with expensive lawyers and slow-moving bureaucracies, fails to accommodate the desperate need of the new arrivals for a place to stay. Just as a starving man must, in moral terms, steal food for his family, so a homeless man is forced to steal a place to live.

The implication is that, to avert land invasions (which are necessarily accompanied by violence when the police or the army tries to evict large numbers of settlers), it is ne-

cessary to set aside land in convenient locations, establish minimum services and protect the private title of each new plot-holder. In 30 years, De Soto has demonstrated, today's shanty-towns are likely to be middle-class suburbs.

As with housing, so with law. The newcomers to the cities simply cannot afford the formal legal system, so they establish their own young bucks catch the suspect, the elders form an informal jury in a "people's court" and rough justice is handed out. In Peru, murderers tend to be handed to the police, child-molesters are lynched and thieves — property again! — are thrashed.

For people who get no protection from the police, who cannot afford

lawyers, who cannot wait for the grindingly slow processes of the formal courts, "people's courts" work. The "formal sector" has a choice: it can either find ways to incorporate the "people's courts" into the formal system, or it can permit those courts to fall into the hands of left-wing ideologues to be used to enforce the tyranny quaintly known as the dictatorship of the proletariat. That, I now suspect, is what happened here.

De Soto's most fascinating findings concern the mini-bus industry. In this, Peru was ahead of SA, but the process was identical: it began with pirate taxis, followed by mini-buses which put the "formal sector" bus companies out of business. Government subsidies proved useless to protect the huge, inefficient transport systems. Against small entrepreneurs, neither private nor public sector bureaucrats stand a chance.

In the end, the Peruvian mini-bus operators began, like ours, to buy in bulk, and went on to negotiate with Chrysler to import bus chassis and to design their own 43-seater bus bodies. Plus ça change.

For me, the most interesting of De Soto's discoveries concerns the emergence of an informal trading sector, which begins with the man on a street corner trying to sell a stolen watch. In time these traders learn — as economist Friedrich Hayek says they must do if they hope to survive — the secrets of the street as a market of day, the best side of the street, and a myriad of details known only to the trader.

Competition not only weeds out the weak, it discovers the best trading site and there the trader (illegally) stakes out his own turf, soon he builds (illegally) a stall, in the end, he and others get together to erect a concrete, two-storey market which puts the municipal market (in the wrong place, charging the wrong rent, catering to the wrong people) out of business.

In every case, De Soto finds, the rural poor who come to the cities must fight to get a foothold in the system — but that they are fighting to get into it, not to overthrow it. This is the reason, he argues, why all liberal schemes in Latin America (where enlightened governments tend to alternate with fascist military regimes) have failed.

What the poor want is a chance to join the game; they are prevented from doing so by a mercantilist system of law designed to keep them out, police who protect only the rich, lawyers and law courts that deliver no justice to the poor, traders who invoke the power of the state to crush the little man, bureaucracies that try ceaselessly to regulate and tame the infinite variety and flexibility of the market.

Wilson and Ramphela, observing poverty, assume it exists because some people are rich, and they want the rich to give to the poor. De Soto, also observing poverty, has discerned that it exists because the poor are prevented from creating their own wealth. The first is charity, which fails, the second is liberty, which works, provided the obstacles of the law can be overcome.

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Land invasion

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BY KEN OWEN

The Peruvian Option: Let the poor create their own wealth

APR 14/89
244
S. 11/11
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Africa, in acknowledging "grey areas", is about half-way along the process

What is exciting about De Soto's observations, however, is not the method by which homeless peasants acquire city dwellings. It is his observation that the new arrivals reject, utterly, the "socialist" assumptions that demand collective ownership of property

Instead, as though following some deep human instinct, they immediately divide their newly stolen (or "newly acquired") land into private lots and establish a rough system of law to protect each other's private title

Desperate need

The problem, De Soto observes, lies not in the idea of private property. It is simply that the law, burdened with expensive lawyers and slow-moving bureaucracies, fails to accommodate the desperate need of the new arrivals for a



Self-making is a popular form of rural employment in Peru — where development is going very much along the lines of South Africa.

handed to the police, child molesters are lynched and thieves — private property again! — are thrashed

Sector choice

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Fare regulation

De Soto's most fascinating findings concern the mini-bus industry. Peru was ahead of South Africa but the process was identical. It began with pirate taxis, followed by minibuses which put the "formal sector" bus companies out of business

Government subsidies proved useless to protect the huge, inefficient transport systems. Against small entrepreneurs, neither private nor public sector bureaucrats stand a chance

In the end, the Peruvian mini-bus operators began, like ours, to buy in bulk and went on to negotiate with Chrysler to import bus chassis and to design their own 43-seat bus bodies.

In the end, sadly, the Peruvian government won by persuading the mini-bus owners to submit to regulation of fares and routes to protect them against a new wave of "pirate taxis" and they went bankrupt. Plus ça change.

For me, the most interesting of De Soto's discoveries concerns the emergence of an informal trading sector which begins with the man on a street corner trying to sell a stolen watch

In time, these traders learn — as economist Friedrich Hayek says they must do if they hope to survive — the secrets of the street as a market: the goods in demand, the best time of day, the best side of the street and a myriad other details known only to the trader

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Joining the game

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R13 000 comes in — but the costs are biting

By SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

MORE than R13 000 was poured into The Argus Food Campaign this week as concerned readers responded to appeals to help the thousands of destitute people in the Peninsula who are dependent on the fund to stay alive.

The contributions included a cheque of R1 000 from the international trading company Cin-naco in Salt River

While the fund climbed to R79 088 from R66 576 this week, city Treasury officials were quick to point out the latest expenditure had not yet been deducted from the fund

Funds from the campaign are also used to help hundreds of tuberculosis patients

RETRENCHMENT

Soup is being served to 450 TB patients at clinics in Langa, Guguletu and Valhalla Park from Monday to Friday and the programme will be extended to scores of other patients this winter at clinics in Netreg, Factretton, Maitland, Kensington, Silver-

town, Heideveld, Westridge, Eastridge, Parkwood and Bonteheuwel

Food parcels for many hungry families made destitute by the sudden retrenchment of a breadwinner are also helping to curb the high incidence of the disease in the Western Cape

City Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss said nutrition was an important factor in helping TB patients build up resistance to the illness

Dr Popkiss said "I am grateful for all donations and I am very glad gifts of money are still coming in"

About 3 000 food parcels were being distributed weekly at 24 aid centres in the Peninsula. In winter food was distributed at the rate of 48 tons a week to a total of 46 300 families



"Any donation, no matter how small, will be greatly appreciated," said Dr Popkiss, adding that only R1 was needed to provide a single family in the Cape Town area with a parcel containing "enough food to keep them going for up to a week"

LOW COST

Parcels include packets of samp, beans, rice, finned and frozen fish and meat, fresh vegetables and other basic foodstuffs

Dr Popkiss explained the low cost of a parcel was attributable to the efficiency of the dedicated team of City Health Department officials responsible for food distribution, as well as the charitable attitude of many local food-related businesses — some of whom provide perishables at well below cost

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

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH at ☎ 210 2882

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16/3/89

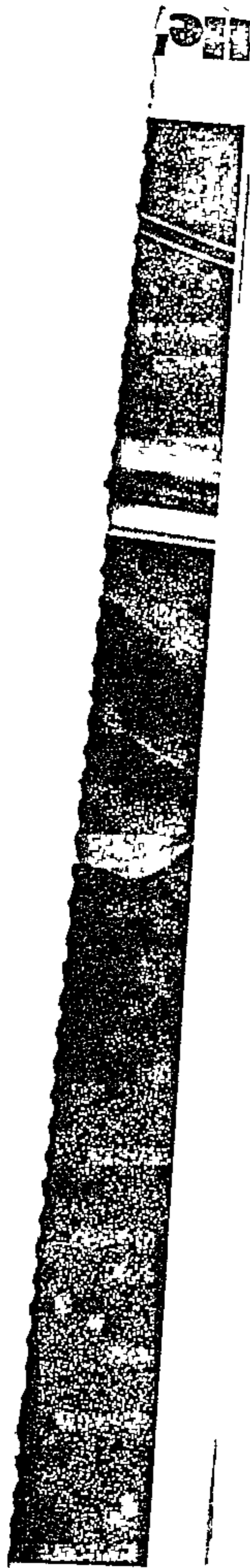
Balloons launch 241 Gold Rush

OPERATION Hunger's Gold Rush IV was yesterday launched in grand style with 2000 balloons, each with a gift tag, being sent over the downtown area of Johannesburg.

Gold Rush VI aims to raise R3 million by the time of its end on Saturday, July 1, 1989. It is sponsored by Holiday Inns. The prizes found inside the balloons, range from meals and weekends at Holiday Inns hotels to Gold Rush tickets.

"This year promises to be the bleakest year yet for many people in our country," observed the executive director of Operation Hunger. Mrs Ina Perlman.

"The need for child feeding and the establishment of income-generating projects has never been more urgent and pressing. Your R10 is not just a Gold Rush ticket and a licence to dream; it is a hundred meals, or 20 packets of seed — a gateway to hope."



Star 20/3/89

241

Operation Hunger's 'tragic budget'

Feeding scheme lowers its aims

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Operation Hunger has lowered its 1989 budget by R2 million after a shortfall last year forced the organisation to reduce feeding activities during the last quarter.

Instead of increasing feeding to meet the demands of 1,6 million people this year, the organisation has reduced the number of those being fed by about 27 000

More than 200 000 applicants for food have been put on a waiting list while family feeding has almost stopped

And the organisation estimates a further 830 000 people will be left destitute should total sanctions be effected

Executive director Mrs Ina Perlman on Friday presented a "realistic but tragic budget" totalling R20 113 051 as opposed to the R22 199 313 target for 1988.

No reserves

She said "We were strained to the hilt last year. We are approaching the new financial year with almost non-existent reserves"

Operation Hunger — inundated by desperate appeals for aid — was facing one of its toughest battles ever

"We are confronted with a massive and terrifying urban and peri-urban escalation in unemployment as South Africa moves into a capital intensive siege economy," Mrs Perlman said.

Hundreds were jobless on the Reef. Northern Lebowa had experienced yet another year of 90 percent crop failure, refugees were streaming into Natal and Gazankulu, and in the drought-stricken eastern Cape 51 000 people urgently needed food

Feeding was now limited mostly to soup kitchens — the most cost effective method

This had enabled Operation Hunger to reduce the number of people being fed this year only slightly — from 1 350 797 to 1 322 355. Many of these had been removed from the feeding lists after becoming self sufficient through the self-help schemes

The 1989 budget provides R15,3 million for feeding, R2,8 million for self help, R1,5 million for administration and R457 2000 for fund raising

The largest portion — R213 078 — has been allocated to Lebowa. Natal receives R165 264, Transkei, Ciskei and Border R154 624, Gazankulu R143 280, and the PWV area R114 796.

Operation Hunger feels the pangs of lower budget

The Argus Correspondent

1769 20/3/88 (241)
JOHANNESBURG. — Operation Hunger has lowered its 1989 budget by R2-million after a shortfall last year forced the organisation to reduce feeding in the last quarter.

Instead of increasing feeding to meet the demands of 16 million-people this year, the organisation has reduced the number of those being fed by about 27 000.

830 000 DESTITUTE

More than 200 000 applicants for food have been put on the waiting list and the organisation estimates that a further 830 000 people will be left destitute.

Executive director Mrs Ina Perlman presented a "realistic but tragic budget" last week totalling R20 113 051 as opposed to the R22 199 313 target for 1988.

Operation Hunger, which was being inundated by desperate and pitiful appeals for aid, was now facing one of its toughest battles.

"We are confronted with a massive and terrifying urban and peri-urban escalation in unemployment as South Africa moves into a capital-intensive siege economy."

Feeding was now limited mostly to soup kitchens — the most cost-effective feeding method

Sowetan 2/3/89

Budget to feed hungry is cut

OPERATION Hunger has lowered its 1989 budget by R2 million after a shortfall last year forced the organisation to reduce feeding in the last quarter.

Instead of increasing feeding to meet the demands of 16 million people this year, the organisation has in fact reduced the number of those being fed by about 27 000

More than 200 000 applicants for food have been wait-listed while family feeding has stopped almost altogether

And the organisation estimates that a further 830 000 people will be left destitute should total sanctions be effected

Tragic

Executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman on Friday presented a "realistic but tragic budget" totalling R20 113 051 as opposed to the R22 199 313 target for 1988

She said "We were strained to the hilt last year. We are approaching the new financial year with almost non-existent reserves."

Operation Hunger — which was being inundated by desperate and pitiful appeals for aid — was now facing one of its toughest battles to date

"We are confronted with a massive and terrifying urban and peri-urban escalation in unemployment as South Africa moves into a capital intensive siege economy."

Refugees

Hundreds were jobless on the Reef after factories opened under capacity in January. Northern Lebowa had experienced yet another year of 90 percent crop failure, refugees were streaming into Natal and Gazankulu, and in the drought-stricken Eastern Cape 51 000 people were in urgent need of feeding

Feeding was now limited mostly to soup kitchens — the most cost effective feeding method.

This had enabled Operation Hunger to reduce the number of people being fed this year only slightly — from 1 350 797 to 1 322 355. Many of these had in fact been removed from the feeding lists after becoming self sufficient through the self help schemes.

The 1989 budget provides for R15,3 million for feeding, R2,8 million for self help, R1,5 million for administration and R4 572 000 for fund-raising costs

R7916 boost as readers dig deep

By HARVEY ISAACS, Staff Reporter

RE/DEIS have boosted The Argus Food Campaign Fund to more than R88 000 with record contribution of R17 916 in March.

While the fund climbed this week to R88 242 from R5 167, city treasury officials pointed out that the latest deductions of money spent on food have not yet been made.

Among the latest contributions were R200 from M. WJ van Niekerk of Diep River and R100 from G J King of Reznikov and Nielsen. Two readers, G K Richardson of Kenilworth and M Parfitt of Somerset West, each gave R500



A cheque for R2 000 from Peninsula Times-Shirers, a luxury Sea Point beachfront holiday apartment building complex, was also received and contributions of up to R100 have also helped to swell the coffers.

City Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkis said: "I am grateful for all donations and I am very glad gifts of money are still coming in."

With subsidised supplies provided by food companies, only R1 was needed to provide a single family in the Cape Town area with a parcel containing "enough food to keep them going for up to a week", he said.

About 3 000 food parcels are distributed weekly at 24 aid centres in the Peninsula.

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

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH at 210 2882.

Donations to fund are now down to a trickle

By SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

RKGS 26/1
re/4/09

GIFTS continued to trickle into the Argus Food Campaign this week as concerned readers responded to appeals to help thousands of destitute people who are dependent on the fund to stay alive.

Money spent on last month's food invoices reduced the fund from R88 242 to R68 870 this week.

City treasury officials said while cheques for small amounts of either R10 or R20 were still filtering in, no recent "substantial" gift had been received.

Gifts of groceries, including 500 tins of canned food from Good Hope Ship Chandlers and about 30 to 40 items of monthly groceries from congregants at the St Thomas Church, Campground Road, Rondebosch, were also received.

Applications for food parcels were meanwhile continuously being reviewed and were under a constant policy of reduction, according to City Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss.

He said food parcels had been reduced by 43 percent since December to slow down expenditure.

"At present only the most deserving cases are receiving food parcels," he said.

The distribution of food parcels was reduced from 11 654 in February to 10 839 parcels in March. The total monthly amount of food was also trimmed from an average of 46 metric tons in the winter peak last year to 34 metric tons in February and 27,9 metric tons in March.

The number of aid distribution centres had also been reduced from 24 to 22.

Dr Popkiss said: "I am grateful for all donations and I am very glad gifts of money are still trickling in."

With subsidised supplies provided by food companies and wholesale merchants, only R2 was needed to provide a single family in the Cape Town area with a parcel containing "enough food to keep them going for up to a week".

Funds from the campaign are also being used to provide under-privileged families with vital supplies of food.

The charitable attitude of many local food-related businesses

— some of whom provide perishables at well below cost — has helped city health department personnel to keep the costs of food parcels to a minimum.

It also helped launch a supervised soup feeding treatment programme for hundreds of tuberculosis patients to boost their daily nutritional intake.

Food parcels for many hungry families, made destitute through the sudden retrenchment of a breadwinner, are also fighting the high incidence of the disease in the Western Cape.

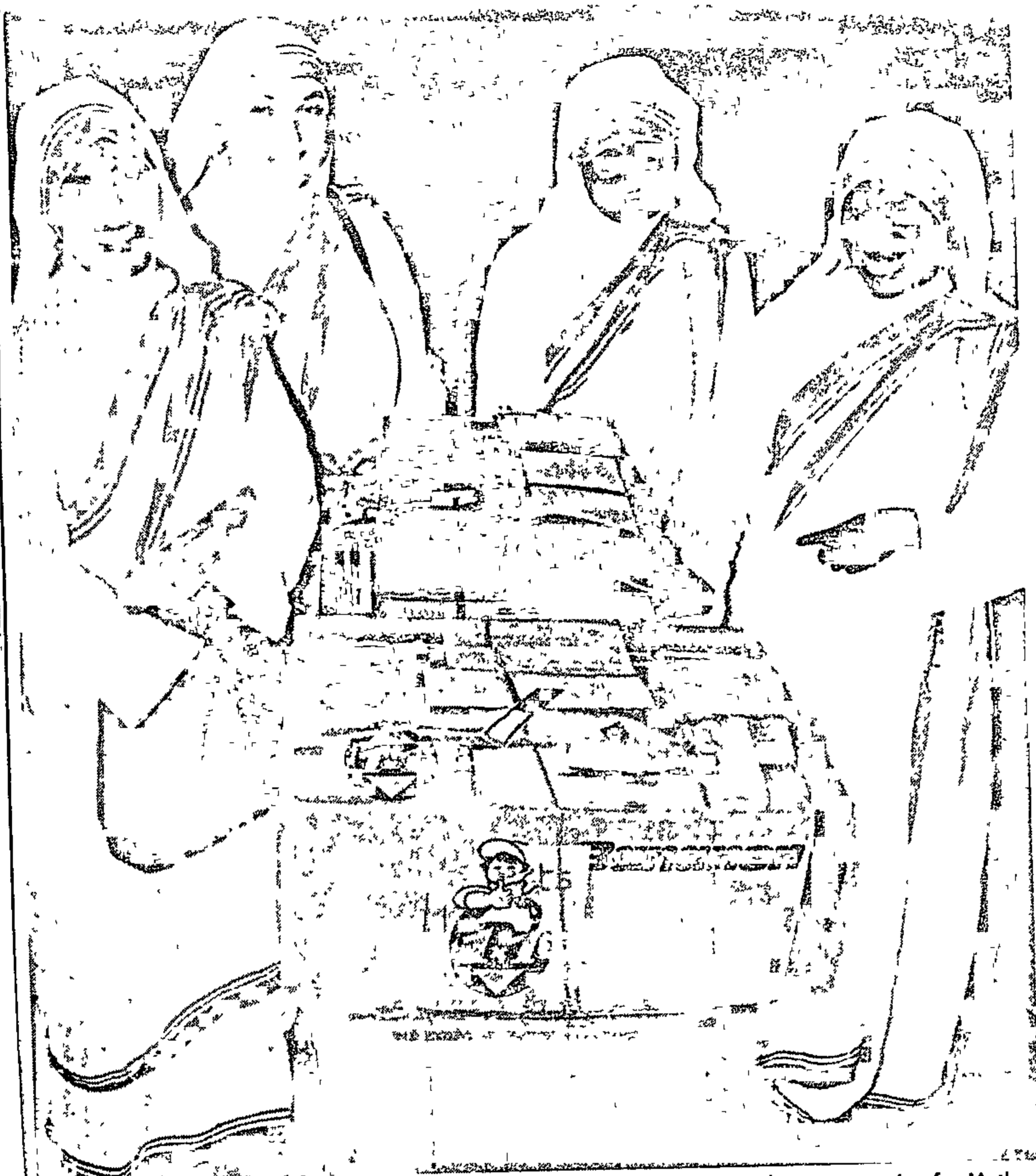
In winter "which is when the unemployed will need food most" food is distributed at the rate of up to 48 tons a week to a total of 46 300 families.

Parcels include packets of sump, beans, rice, tinned and frozen fish and meat, fresh vegetables and other basic foodstuffs.

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

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The Argus
FOOD
CAMPAIGN



active in SA

Religion Reporter 241

Four of Mother Teresa's nuns arrived in South Africa yesterday to set up a shelter for the destitute in Winterveldt near Pretoria *14/4/89*

Mother Teresa promised during her visit to South Africa last year that a shelter would be founded at Winterveldt

One shelter has already been established at Khayalitsha, near Cape Town

The four nuns are headed by Sister Lysa from India. On her arrival on a flight from London, she and Sisters Aurora (from Poland), Amrita (from India) and Julian (from Rwanda) were met at Jan Smuts by Mrs Margaret Cullis and other Catholic church workers

Mrs Cullis is the international link (head) for the Co-workers of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity. There are four million co-workers around the world and 20 000 in South Africa

NO SUITCASES

The nuns' arrival was marked by the scanty luggage for four people — consisting of about five cardboard boxes tied with string

Mrs Cullis explained that Mother Teresa's nuns did not own suitcases and always used cardboard boxes. She said they also slept on the floor and when they asked for transport to be provided in Winterveldt, they specified that it must be bicycles

Sister Lysa said as the head of the latest South African mission, she will be in South Africa for about three weeks. The other sisters will stay indefinitely

Asked what they were coming to do in South Africa, the soft spoken and reticent Sister Lysa said "We are coming to share the love of God with the people here"

Sisters Lysa, Aurora, Amrita and Julian, who arrived in South Africa yesterday on a mission for Mother Teresa with their luggage of cardboard boxes. © Picture by Stephen Davimes

By Dik Browne



Metalworkers, Siemens reach accord

The strike involving between 900 and 1 200 members of the National Union of Metalworkers at six Siemens plants on the Reef ended yesterday *14/4/89*

Workers were striking in protest at the proposed retrenchment of 130 colleagues at the Watloo factory

Siemens joint managing director Mr Johan Trotskie said the strike ended after the parties had agreed that workers with less than 10 years' service would receive two weeks' pay for each year of service. Those with more than 10 years' service would get three weeks' pay for each year worked.

The electronics giant also agreed to negotiate a new retrenchment procedure — Labour Reporter



SANLAM SENTRUM IHB
FINE ART AUCTIONEERS
PUBLIC AUCTION IN PARKTOWN

Vermaas:

'Power sharing will end poverty'

CP Correspondent

PROFESSOR Francis Wilson, director of the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa, told a seminar in Cape Town that "poverty in South Africa is a profoundly political issue"

"And without a fundamental redistribution of political power it will remain a central feature of our economy" he said

The seminar, held last Sunday, focused on the latest publication by the Second Carnegie Inquiry. It was organised by the Muslim Youth Movement of South Africa as part of its special Ramadaan programme

Prof Wilson said that the redistribution of political power, however, was "a necessary but not a sufficient condition for uprooting poverty in South Africa".

Prof Wilson and Dr Mampela Ramphele are co-authors of *Uprooting Poverty: the South African Challenge*. The book was the culmination of the Carnegie Commission of Inquiry into poverty and development in Southern Africa and was published a few weeks ago.

Outlining the key findings in the book, Prof Wilson noted that in South Africa, the division between rich and poor was "greater than in any other country in the world" for which statistics were available.

Said Prof Wilson: "Basic things such as clean drinking water and electricity cost the poor more than what they cost the rich in real money terms

Prof Wilson explained how historical factors such as conquest, slavery, pass laws and influx control had a devastating effect on present conditions of poverty.

24

~~3/4/87~~

3/4/87
Mines



School feeding scheme needs dough after bread price rise

ARGUS 25/4/89 241

By SHARON SOROUR
Staff Reporter

THE bread price increase has dealt a crippling blow to the Peninsula School Feeding Association

The organisation that for 31 years has provided a mug of soup and a slice of brown bread to needy schoolchildren, is so short of money that it only has sufficient funds to continue operating for two more years

The association desperately needs contributions, especially from large corporations

Hot meal

Operating on the philosophy that "you cannot teach a hungry child", the Peninsula School Feeding Association provides 27 750 000 meals during the school year and feeds 150 000 under-privileged primary school children every school day

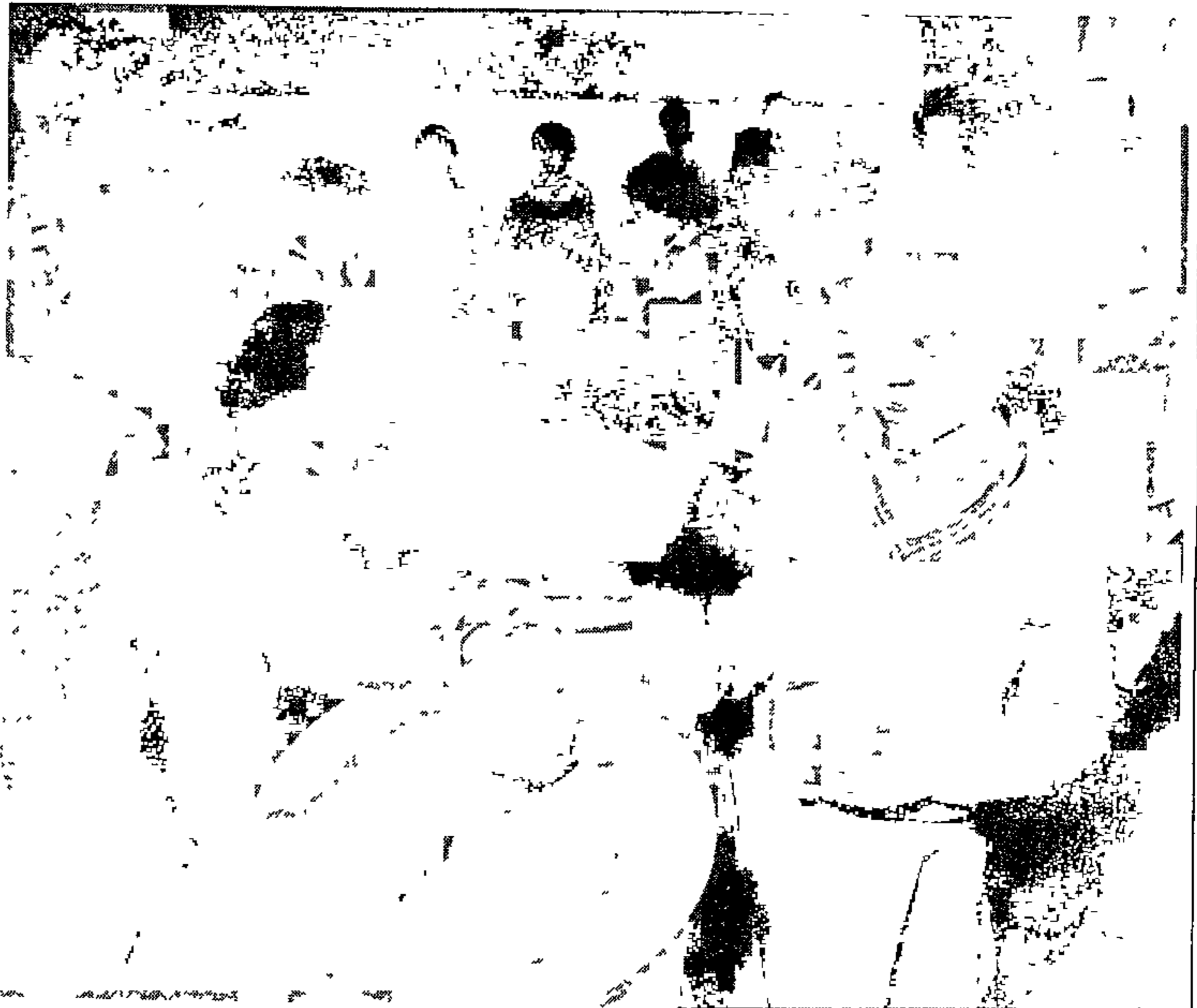
For many children it is their only hot meal

The statistics are staggering — almost 675 kilograms of jam accompany the daily distribution of 7 500 loaves of bread while the 22 500 litres of soup would fill a swimming pool

One loaf of bread feeds 20 children. Before the recent increase it cost R14 50 a month to supply a loaf daily. The cost will now rise sharply because of the increase.

Said association spokesperson Mrs Beryl Pinshaw "The price of brown bread has increased nine times — from 8 cents to 73 cents — in the past 30 years. The latest increase has made our task very difficult"

Schools apply to the association for assistance. If, after assessment, severe cases of malnutrition are discovered the



Picture: ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus

BREAD OF LIFE: Pupils from Bongo Primary School in Langa line up for their daily bread and mug of soup provided by the Peninsula School Feeding Association

school is taken on by the association

If funding can be found, a small soup kitchen is built on the school premises. The association is short of three kitchens

"Some schools have their own cooking facilities and not every school needs a kitchen — which costs about R15 000. But the schools that don't have cooking facilities cannot serve soup," she said

The association was established 31 years ago when the government withdrew the supplementary school feeding subsidy

Caring public

Said Mrs Pinshaw "The government subsidy has never been re-instated and the association does not receive a subsidy of any kind. We try to generate money through various projects but we are entirely dependent on the caring public of Cape Town and they have nev-

er let us down. Corporations have also paid their part"

The schools contribute towards a target set within their limited resources and raised R50 000 last year

"With spiralling inflation, our expenditure far exceeds our income and we've had to dip into our reserves," said Mrs Pinshaw

●Anyone wishing to donate money should contact Mrs Pinshaw at 35 Loop Street, Cape Town or at ☎ 25 3984

Privatisation and poverty

AKG's
22/4/89
241

WHILE the nation's attention was riveted on the confusion in Namibia, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, was indulging in one of his favourite pursuits — exorcising politics from our health services

Health services, he told a congress in Cape Town earlier this month, were "by no means excluded from the intensity of the revolutionary onslaught in South Africa today" He went on to say "We regrettably learnt of the fact that the ANC members of the medical profession organise under the banner of 'Natural Health Systems' and 'Health for All' and are thus launching a strong medico-political health strategy in which extremist politics are inextricably bound with medical principles"

Perhaps unwittingly, he has put his finger on one of the great emerging political conflicts of the South Africa of tomorrow — that between the masses, who receive inadequate and now rapidly degenerating health services, and the privileged beneficiaries of the existing system, some of whom have access to of the best medical care.

It is such an obvious, and legitimate, target for revolutionary agitation that it is amazing Mr Louw and the government he represents should be at all surprised by the fact that their political opponents should have taken it up

Last year Dr H G V Kustner, of the Department of National Health and Population Development, outlined the problem

Health services in South Africa, he said, face a dilemma because of the "very noticeable disparity



ISSUES

Hugh Robertson

between the undisputed excellence of the hospital-centred health care offered in this country, versus the basic, yet essentially community-orientated primary health care service."

Translating this into layman's terms, Dr Kustner explained that over the past five years the infant mortality rate showed that three white infants out of every 1 000 died, while between 94 and 124 black babies per 1 000 died

A study by the University of the Witwatersrand's respected Department of Community Health last year, found that per capita expenditure on health care varied from R115 for blacks, to R249 for coloured people and R451 for whites

Every 1 000 whites can count on the availability of 4,8 hospital beds But every 1 000 blacks have access to only 2,5 beds

Heads of teaching hospitals have warned that the present exodus of brains and talent will soon turn into a flood, that standards at teaching hospitals have fallen dramatically because of a lack of funds and because of "privatisation"

"Privatisation", indeed, has been dramatic By 1987, there were 40 400 private hospital beds, as opposed to 81 300 beds for all races in all public hospitals throughout the country But, sadly, the fees charges for "private" hospital beds are so high as to now exclude an ever increasing number of medical aid scheme members

And almost half the "private" beds have been leased to the government because the government's own hospitals are overcrowded and understaffed and cannot cope!

Entire hospital wards have been closed all over the coun-

try because of a lack of staff and equipment The new Groote Schuur hospital, resplendent on its hillside, cannot come into full service

Meanwhile, as the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in Southern Africa reported earlier this year, one out of every seven black children in this country of cornucopian abundance die before the age of seven because of malnutrition

All this is not surprising South Africa, under the radical apartheid ideology which Mr Louw's government upholds, has 18 separate health administrations and the country's taxpayers support 14 Ministers of Health Fourteen!

The 14 Ministers, each with deputy minister and attendant bureaucracies and entourages, include the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, three "own affairs" Ministers of Health in the three racially separated chambers of Parliament, six Ministers of Health in non-independent "homelands" and four Ministers in the "independent homelands"

Professor Walter Loening of Natal University, put it this way "If the Devil himself had been set the task of evolving a health structure so complex in nature that it would confound the minds of the most skilled health administrators, he would not have come up with anything quite as bizarre as we have managed to create in this country"

And Mr Louw is surprised, and apparently offended, that the "ANC" has taken up public health as an issue!

At the same time, the medical supremo, Dr Willie van Niekerk, waffles on soothingly about "privatisation"

Privatisation of any sort cannot survive without profit And while 13-million to 15-million South Africans — the latest authoritative estimate — live in conditions of appalling poverty and while the richest 20 percent of the population own 75 percent of the country's wealth, profit — and therefore "privatisation" — cannot be anything but a sublimely inept response to the public health crisis

Striving for success can be a costly struggle

AR 6/5 27/4/89

By VUYO BAVUMA
Staff Reporter

HE'S studying for a B Comm degree at the University of Cape Town — but he lives many kilometres from the famous campus in a small room in the single men's quarters in Guguletu

He shares the room with three other people — his father and two building labourers

He is forced to share a bed with his father. Because of the noise and other distractions he can start studying only after 10 at night.

His day starts before sunrise, and ends long after midnight

Despite the difficulties, Mandla Ndwalaza is determined to become an accountant

Cutback

Now, however, he is faced with a daunting problem. He is one of about 40 "extremely deserving" students whose potential bursaries from the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) are threatened

He was on their short list. But a severe cutback in State assistance to universities has placed a huge additional burden on the SAIRR

To keep its students at university, the organisation has had to cut back on new grants. And, Mandla is among the "casualties".

He is typical of the type of student that the SAIRR feels is deserving and that it wants, desperately, to help

Undeterred

Now 21, he was born in Dordrecht, the second of four children of Fikile Ndwalaza, a building labourer, and his wife, Elsie, who now works in Johannesburg.

An above-average student, Mandla applied for several bursaries while at school, but was not successful. Undeterred,

he battled poverty and deprivation for years, before passing matric with an C aggregate at the Sizamile High School

He was accepted as a B Comm student, majoring in accountancy, at UCT

But his desire to improve himself only made life harder

Mandla spoke of the difficulties of studying at the hostel

"Generally, it is difficult to study at the hostel and I have to use the kitchen which is cold at night

Saturday study

"During the week, I leave home at 6.45 to attend my first lecture at 8. After my lectures I study at the library until 9pm

"On Saturday, I normally study at the library in town until 4pm. I rest at home and wait for the people to sleep as it is impossible to concentrate amid distraction. I normally study from 10pm until after midnight," Mandla said

On Sundays he studies from 10pm until midnight

Of his studies, Mandla said "There is a lot of work, but I have hope that I will make it. I would prefer to be at a university residence, but I cannot afford it," he said

In 1984 Mandla dropped out of school because of financial problems

Boycotts

"I had to assist my father to support the family. I worked as a packer in a supermarket in Heideveld, earning R35 a week," he said.

In 1985 he enrolled at Sizamile, but did not sit the examinations because of boycotts

Another student in a similar predicament is a second-year UWC physiotherapy student, Thenjwe Stemela, 22, who discontinued her studies last year due to financial problems

She returned this year, but she still struggles



SOMETHING'S COOKING: UCT B Comm student Mandla Ndwalaza hard at work in the tiny kitchen he uses as a study. He lives with his father in a migrant workers' hostel in Guguletu

Borrow books

The former Sizamile High pupil, who comes from a family of 11, said

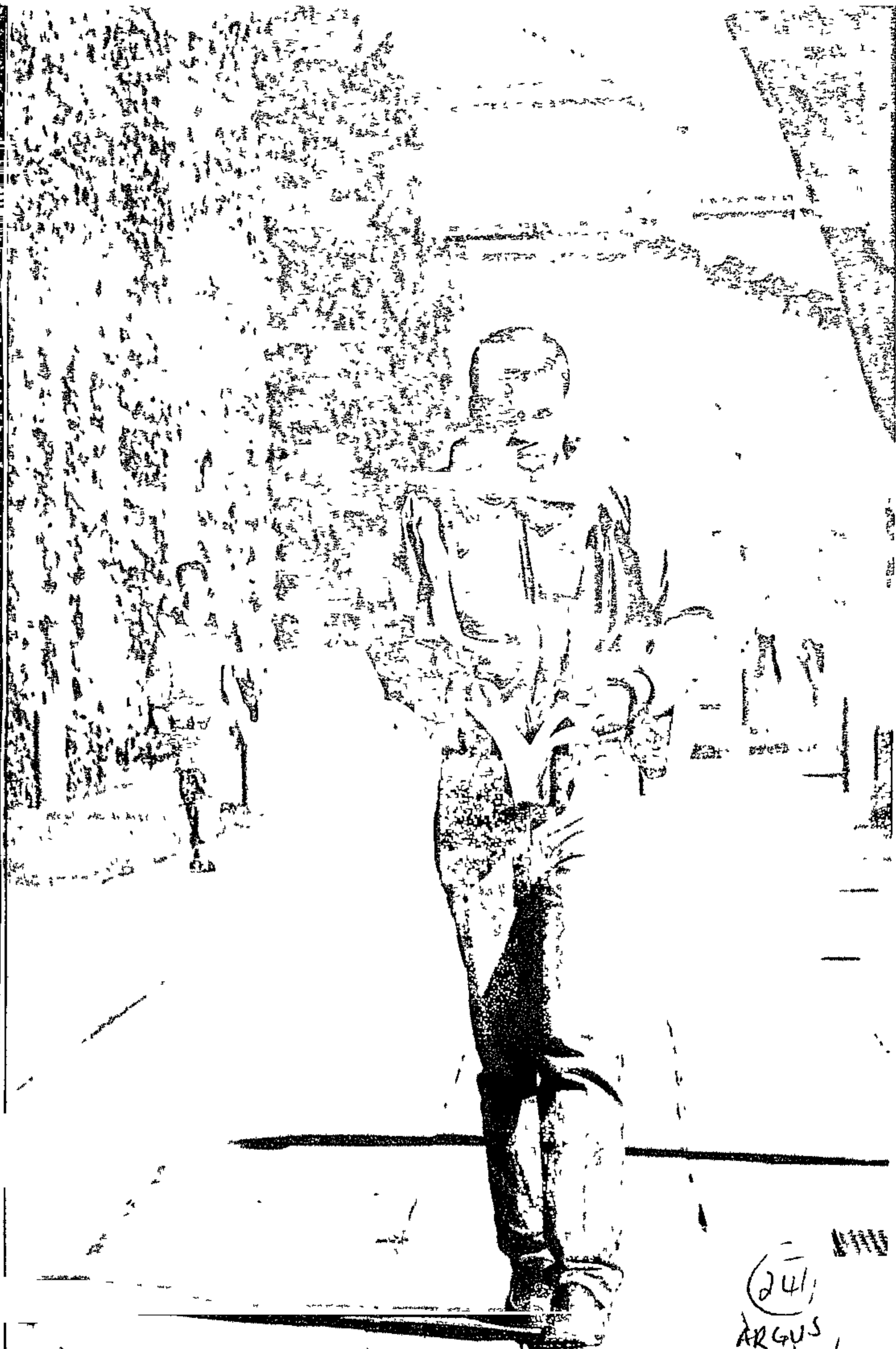
"At the beginning of the year I had to borrow books from the university's bookshop, she said.

She went to work at a fast food outlet to supplement the family's income

Mr Derek Joubert, manager of Western Cape branch of the institute, summed up the grim situation.

"We have to turn away thousand of needy students. Today we had to turn away a student. She was in tears because we were her last resort," he said.

Mr Joubert can be contacted at 5 Long Street, Mowbray, 7700, or at 685 1025



(241)
ARGUS
29/4/89

Pictures DANA LE ROUX, The Argus

DOWN THE AVENUE: Mandla Ndwalaza catches up on some reading while he strolls to lectures at the University of Cape Town

182
Corruption, poverty
two lines of DP attack

Political Staff (241)

CAPE TOWN — Corruption and growing poverty would be two key lines of attack by the DP against government in the election, DP co-leader Zach de Beer said last night.

He told a meeting in Brackenfell that the stories of corruption which kept on breaking out were a source of shame. "We are not a nation of cheats or crooks — why is this happening?"

The apartheid policy advocated by the NP and the CP had "failed miserably" and people no longer had confidence in the future

"No one believes in it (apartheid). But the Nats refuse to give it up or to adopt a democratic policy — because they know that under a democratic policy they would lose their jobs."



Picture DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

FUND HELPERS: Two enterprising Durbanville sisters and their brother beam with pride after holding a garden fete and raising R34,44 for the Argus Food Campaign. From left are Gordon Adam, 5, and his sisters, Claudine, 10, and Michelle, 8.

Jellybeaners' R34 will help feed the hungry

By SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

WHEN two schoolgirl sisters were told about the plight of Cape Town's hungry people they decided to do something about it.

Claudine Adam, 10, and her sister Michelle, 8, of Durbanville, asked their parents to help them organise a garden fete after learning at Sunday school about the need to help poor people.

Their mother said they also passed on their enthusiasm to their brother, Gordon, 5, who helped deliver their invitations.

The sisters, both keen members of the Junior Argus' Jellybean Journal club, invited their friends to play games and buy their homemade cookies, popcorn, old doll's dresses and ornaments.

They set up stall about a fortnight ago and raised R34,44 for the Argus Food Campaign.

● Two Argus readers, who wish to remain anonymous, also dipped into their pockets and gave gifts of R200 each to the campaign.

Several other readers also donated smaller amounts bringing the funds total income for the week to R1 052. The latest gifts

boosted the fund from R67 351 last week to R68 403 this week.

"Although ever-generous Argus readers have rallied to recent appeals for help, plenty more is needed to help get the campaign funds back on its feet," said city treasury officials.

Drastic action

The campaign, launched 2½ years ago in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund as a "band-aid" to alleviate the effects of unemployment, has fed more than a million hungry mouths.

The fund was established in October 1986 when it became clear that drastic action was needed after the economic recession late in 1985 began to bite deeply and resulted in spiralling unemployment.

Food parcels for many hungry families made destitute through the retrenchment of a breadwinner are also fighting the high incidence of tuberculosis in the Western Cape.

In winter "which is when the unemployed will need food most" food is distributed at the rate of up to 48 tons a week to a total of 46 300 families.

Parcels include packets of samp, beans, rice, tinned and frozen fish and meat, fresh vegeta-

bles and other basic food.

Many recipients of food parcels

claim their families would have not made it through the cold and wet weather had it not been for those food parcels.

Applications for food parcels were meanwhile being continuously reviewed and were under a constant policy of reduction according to City Medical Officer of Health, Dr Michael Popkiss.

Food parcels have been reduced by 43 percent since December to slow-down expenditure and at present only the most deserving cases were helped.

The distribution of food parcels was reduced from 11 654 in February to 10 839 parcels in March. The number of aid distribution centres had also been reduced from 24 to 22.

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

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The Argus

FOOD
CAMPAIGN

Argus 2/5/89

241

Plea to public to aid deprived Karoo children in the winter

By LINDA GALLOWAY
Staff Reporter

CHILDREN in the Karoo will suffer this winter without warm clothing and blankets, says the regional director of Operation Hunger, Miss Roselle Frasca

Miss Frasca said "It's a tragedy for the people living there — they are trapped".

The cost of living was increasing constantly, but wages had not increased and some farm workers received as little as R12 a week

"Nobody can live on that, and it's the children who suffer the most."

It was virtually impossible for farm workers to improve their lives, because they could not buy land to farm, and any projects were dependent on the goodwill of the farmers

CRECHES

Operation Hunger's main concern was for the children, who were particularly vulnerable

"And Karoo winters are so incredibly cold."

Projects receiving the support of Operation Hunger were creches started by volunteers in Britstown and Delportshoop

The workers received no salary and the creches did not have ma-

tresses, blankets, toys or equipment

Miss Frasca said the projects arose from the visits of Operation Hunger to the area

"Our visits have given people hope, and they are motivated to use their initiative and creativity.

"The creches are an opportunity for us to reach the babies with nutrition, but our budget can only do so much"

Any gifts of clothing in toddler and primary school children's sizes, or items for the creches, will be gratefully received. Anyone who can help should call Andre at 797 3667

Democracy 'starting point' for beating malnutrition

By DALE KNEEN
Staff Reporter

MB 62
9/5/89 241

birth rate, inflation and lack of economic growth.

THE acceptance of the need for fundamental redistribution of political power is the starting point for dealing adequately with the problem of hunger and its associated diseases in South Africa, according to Professor Francis Wilson

"The need now is to see redistribution, not so much in terms of the poor grabbing from the rich, but as the whole society investing some of its surplus productively and justly," he said

REALLOCATE FUNDS

Addressing the second annual general meeting of Operation Hunger in the Western Cape last night, Professor Wilson, a co-author of the recently published Carnegie Report into Poverty, said a democratic society was a necessary — but not sufficient — condition for dealing adequately with malnutrition and hunger in South Africa.

A democratic government in South Africa would have to reallocate the money it had available

"If six percent of the national budget were spent on the very poor it would be possible to give every hungry person 50c a day. This would considerably improve the malnutrition situation in the country"

There were deep historical reasons for the problem of hunger in South Africa, such as conquest and the Land Act of 1913. Since then there had been further political factors such as the anti-black urbanisation policy of the past thirty years. There were also such economic considerations as the

Non-governmental organisations, such as Operation Hunger, were "models of hope" and should continue to investigate ways of overcoming hunger by continued research into rural health centres, vegetable clubs, co-ops and credit unions, Professor Wilson said

Cape Times 12/15/89
**Vitamins for 10 000
malnourished children**

241 Political Staff

ABOUT 10 000 children between the ages of one and six years, who were suffering from the two major malnutrition diseases — marasmus and kwashiorkor — received subsidised milk and vitamin powder last year, the Minister of National Health, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday

However, as only 12% of the clinics throughout South Africa participated in the scheme, "it is clear that the incidence of these diseases is probably substantially higher"

Marasmus and kwashiorkor were not notifiable diseases, he said

Readers respond generously to food campaign

MGWS
19/5/89
241

By SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter



A GIFT of R1 000 from the Kurt and Joey Strauss Foundation and 14 smaller gifts boosted the Argus Food Campaign to R69 556 this week as readers continued to respond

to appeals to help thousands of destitute people who are dependent on the fund to stay alive

Cheques for R1 000 and R500 were also sent in the past fortnight by readers who want their names withheld

City treasury officials said Argus readers had contributed R4 001 in the past 14 days to the campaign but were quick to point out that money spent on invoices for bulk food purchases was constantly reducing the fund.

Among the latest contributions received was a gift for R250 sent by A E Lane-Ryan of Diep River on behalf of the Christ Church of Social Responsibility of Constantia

City Medical Officer of Health, Dr Michael Popkiss, said he was "delighted" that gifts were still trickling into the the fund.

"All donations, no matter how small, were gratefully received," he said

He said the relief programme keeping scores of starving families alive was further trimmed in April in preparation for the coming winter months

Applications for food parcels were meanwhile being continuously reviewed and were under a constant policy of reduction

Dr Popkiss said while reserves continued to keep scores of starving families alive, only the most genuine and deserving cases were at present being helped

PARCELS CUT BACK

The distribution of food parcels was reduced from 11 654 in February to 10 839 parcels in March and had been cut by a further 25 percent in April to 8 079 parcels. The number of aid distribution centres had also been reduced from 24 to 22

Municipal health department personnel said bulk food purchases had also been reduced by 24 percent

The campaign, launched 2½ years ago in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund as a "band-aid" to alleviate the effects of unemployment, has fed more than a million hungry mouths.

The fund was established in October 1986 when it became clear that drastic action was needed after the economic recession late in 1985 began to bite deeply and resulted in spiralling unemployment

NEED FOOD MOST

Food is distributed at the rate of up 48 tons a week to a total of 46 300 families in winter "which is when the unemployed will need food most"

Parcels include packets of samp, beans, rice, tinned and frozen fish and meat, fresh vegetables and other basic foodstuffs

Although generous Argus readers have rallied to recent appeals for help, much more is needed to help the fund

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

Cheques should be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH at 210 2882

CMT TITLS 19/4/89 (913) .241 (913)

Business faces major challenge

Ferry said yesterday that rising unemployment would lead to escalating conflict between the "haves" and "have nots" — which would not necessarily be across the colour line

Stressing the need for higher economic growth in order to provide more jobs in the formal sector, Ferry said that a political solution must be found in order to achieve this

He was concerned by a series of sudden moves by the authorities which made business planning

difficult, by the clamp-down on hire-purchase when consumer spending was already on the decline and by the fact that small businesses would be particularly hard hit by rising interest rates

Outgoing president Anthony Coombe also stressed the need for political reform before the economy could achieve its full potential

In his speech at the annual general meeting in the Mount Nelson Hotel Coombe said "The prospects for success in

world markets and for reversing the flow of capital so as to unleash the pent-up potential of the SA economy are dependent upon our ability to speed up the process of reform and get the political negotiation process going"

Coombe stressed that the prospects for generating investment in SA were directly dependent on the elimination of all forms of statutory racial discrimination and the accommodation of all people in a new political dispensation

He commended that the government "for its commitment to a new industrial strategy" based on a forward planning process" involving sectors selected for their development potential and ability to compete internationally

But he pointed out that business confidence and efficiency were undermined by "the increasing tendency on the part of the government to change the business rules with retrospective effect"

Outa teaches Prince Albert to fight 'false prophets'

By BRONWYN DAVIDS
Staff Reporter

CIVIL-rights crusader Mr Jan Outa Schoeman, who has a Standard 2 education, wants to uplift the people of Prince Albert by starting an education trust.

Mr Schoeman, 62, is a veteran of many court battles — "fighting injustices meted out to the people by municipalities and the police".

"Education," said Mr Schoeman, "is what the people need to fight the false prophets in the House of Representatives.

"TOO WEAK"

"These ministers are too weak to look after their people's needs. They should work in the community. Their idle hands create work for the Devil."

Mr Schoeman was in Cape Town to discuss establishing an educational trust with his attorneys.

He intends using a settlement from the Prince Albert municipality, awarded by the Cape Town Supreme Court in 1982.

PATCHWORK KING

Mr Schoeman fought eviction from his rented home all the way from Prince Albert Magistrate's Court to the Supreme Court and won.

Besides being famous for his court cases, Mr Schoeman is the patchwork king of the Klein Karoo.

He introduced simple patchworking to the poor and since then patchwork pants, dresses, shirts and jackets have become what he calls "traditional dress".

PENNIES FOR POOR

It is a small business which provides pennies for the poor.

As part of his education programme, which would be run by Prince Albert advice office, started by him 14 years ago, Mr Schoeman intends introducing principles propagated by the Small Business Corporation.

"And when the education trust gets off the ground many people will learn to read and write and be able to defend themselves against the false prophets," he said.

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DR MARAIS

STOPS OUTRAGES

the past 15 years and
impending onslaughts

The fact that the income of each member of a household had not collapsed amid the adverse conditions of the past few years and that there had not been an inflation rate of 1 000 percent was the achievement of a good government.

Dr Marais was reacting to criticism of his remark in parliament that whites had, on average, not become poorer in the past 20 years

Gold price blow

He said his speech in parliament had to be seen against the background that the gold price had dropped from a high of 870 dollars a fine ounce to the present 350 dollars

This was a bad blow as gold represented 40 to 45 percent of South Africa's exports

It should also be remembered that the country had to contend with two oil crises, that the price of the country's minerals and agricultural products had dropped on the international markets, that sanctions had damaged the economy, that the country for seven years had to struggle against drought conditions and that the government had to help the farmers with subsidies of R2,4-billion

The subsidies to whites had also been maintained in relation to the gross domestic product. At the same time the government had to ensure that the country remained militarily prepared

Dr Marais said that according to figures of the statistical service after a survey of 5 000 households, the direct income of the head of the family had gone down in the period 1975 to 1979
(Turn to page 3, col 1)

Dr Org Marais 24/5/89

COIN COSTS

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

DR ORG MARAIS, Deputy Minister of Finance, has conceded that his remarks on white South Africans being on average no worse off than they were 20 years ago were poorly timed

He also conceded that pensioners who did not have fringe benefits had experienced a drop in real income and that they were suffering

He committed himself to try to better their pensions and circumstances if the government had any money available

While defending his remarks in Parliament last week that white South Africans had on average not become poorer in the past 20 years, he said today it was a bad time to make a speech like that because people were not interested in the economics of the situation, which were too complex

Economic facts

People were at present finding it difficult to cope as the government was cooling down the economy because of balance of payments problems. People were sensitive in the cooling-off period and did not want to hear the hard facts from an economist

It was a miracle that the government was able to keep the country up to standard in

He's out of touch, says bureau

By DAVID YUTAR, Staff Reporter

and from 1980 to 1988 RDI actually decreased by 0,5 percent a year. This meant that from 1976 to 1988 RDI declined by 0,6 percent a year. Dr Stuart said these figures were based on statistics supplied by the Reserve Bank.

Another accurate measurement of a country's wealth was its gross domestic product (GDP). Gross domestic product by definition reflects the wealth of a country. It increases at a rate less than the population growth, this indicates a process of impoverishment.

Dr Stuart said that from 1960 to 1969 the per capita GDP increased by 3,5 percent a year. From 1970 to 1979 it again showed an increase but this time only of 0,3 percent a year and from 1980 to 1988 it declined by 0,6 percent a year.

INFLATION

One way of showing how much worse off the average South African was today, said Dr Stuart, was to look at the dramatic decline in real disposable income, a process which started in the 1970s and had continued unabated.

Real disposable income (RDI) was 2,2 percent a year. From 1970 to 1979 it increased by only 1,5 percent a year.

(Turn to page 3, col 1)



Dr Org Marais

Marais is 'out of touch'

(Cont from page 1)

From 1982 to 1987 per capita GDP decreased by 1,5 percent a year.

Another measurement was the growth in direct taxation of individuals.

In the 1960s the annual growth in taxes was 12,2 percent, in the 1970s this increased to 16,2 percent and in the 1980s swelled to 22,8 percent.

Yet another way of illustrating how much worse off South Africans were today compared to 20 years ago was to compare local trends with what had happened in other countries.

Since 1983 prices in South Africa had risen 100 percent. In New Zealand they had increased by 48 percent, in Great Britain by 27 percent, in West Germany by 6 percent and in Japan by 5 percent.

QUESTIONS

One commentator said that to find price increases comparable to those experienced in this country one would have to go to the banana republics of South America.

"South Africans have grown so accustomed to rapidly rising prices that they have stopped asking why this is happening to them. However, they should ask questions because the high rate of inflation is keeping them poor and, if continued, could possibly bankrupt them," he said.

In contrast to South Africa, Britain was becoming one of the cheapest countries in the world, according to a survey published to guide international companies on cost of living allowances for employees sent overseas.

The survey by Employment Conditions Abroad Ltd showed that between 1980 and 1988 the cost of a shopping basket of essential items had increased by

about 60 percent in Britain, opposed to 92 percent in Western Europe as a whole.

In South Africa the cost of food had escalated by 1 000 percent in 17 years. Motoring costs were on a par and property and rent were not far behind. These figures were based on statistics supplied by the government's Department of Statistics.

According to the Automobile Association, in 1972 it cost 7,3c a kilometre to run the smallest car. Today it costs 50c a kilometre.

While in 1972 there were at least half a dozen cars that sold for less than R2 000, today the cheapest car cost a little under R20 000.

BREAD

A few basic statistics supplied by the Central Statistics Services illustrate again how much the cost of living has rocketed

According to the CSS the basket of essential food that cost R53,01c in 1980 cost R170,90 in 1988, an increase of 222 percent.

White bread cost 29,7c in 1980, 77c in 1987 and now costs 85c, an increase of 186 percent.

Ninety-three octane petrol was 55,6c a litre in February 1984, jumped to 96c by February 1989 and was recently increased again to R1,03c, representing an increase of about 85 percent in five years.

Org concedes poor timing

(Cont from page 1)

1985, but his indirect income, largely through fringe benefits such as company cars, house subsidies and better contributions to pensions and medical aid funds and other benefits, had on average increased by 71,8 percent

The basic point he wanted to make in his speech was that the average South African had not gone under as a result of the onslaughts against the country, but that he was in fact

still keeping his head above water.

He described the way in which his recent remarks about the economy had been quoted in some cases as a transparent stunt aimed at the election

Dr Marais said there were opposition-minded critics who tried to create the impression that he had said that the average South African had become richer in the past 20 years while this was not what he had said

COST OF LIVING CRISIS

1988
1987
24
24/5/87

Charities battle to feed blacks and whites as donations shrink

Hunger queues are growing

More than a million people rely on feeding schemes every day for what is possibly their only meal. Operation Hunger, the largest organisation, already feeds 1 300 000 people a day, nearly twice as many as three years ago.

In the PWV area alone it feeds 46 500 and there is a waiting list of more than 200 000. Mrs Ina Perlman, who heads Operation Hunger, said that in one area in which 89 000 children needed food, the organisation could afford to feed only the most desperately ill — about 15 000.

"We had to sit down and figure out how many children we could feed, and who they would be. We chose those already ill from hunger."

Mrs Perlman said contributions from the man-in-the-street continued despite the economic crisis.

"It is amazing that the public is still giving, while the corporate sector, which has never supported us well, does even less now."

Indications were that there would be an increase in the demand for aid from Operation Hunger, especially because of retrenchments from mines and other sectors.

Dwindling funds

With donors having less to give and many more now relying on daily feeding schemes, especially children and the elderly, the outlook is bleak as charity organisations contemplate dwindling funds.

Mrs Johanna Swanepoel of "Tannie Swannie se Sopkombuis" in the western Johannesburg suburb of Jan Hofmeyer

By Carina le Grange

said she was "miserable"

She often mentally prepared the next meal for about 240 children and 120 elderly people without having the money to buy the ingredients.

"The bank account is rock-bottom and more people are in need of help."

Equally hard hit is Jimmy O'Connor Welfare Services in the east of Johannesburg, which has had to cut back on feeding

schools, and feeds up to 500 people a day at one soup kitchen.

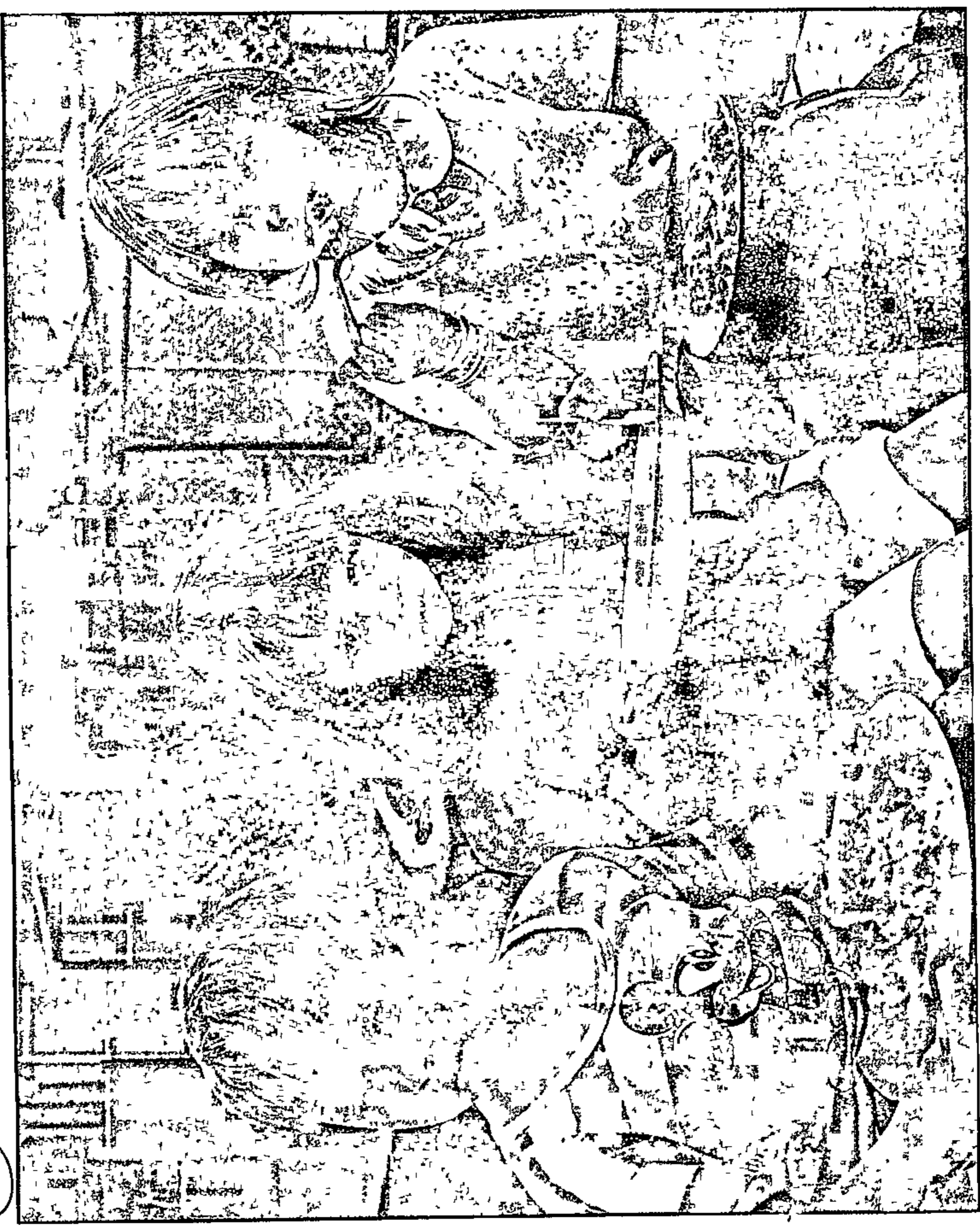
Vice-chairman Mr Joe Gordon said "Before the downturn in the economy, money was pouring in, now you have to scratch for it. We used to get cheques for R2 000, now we can't get 20 cents."

"We are under pressure. Our donations are so low that we can no longer help the increasing number of needy people."

Mrs Margot Spong said the organisation was now receiving as much as it used to in donations and it "just manages".

The secretary of the African Children's Feeding Scheme, Mr Oscar Graupner, said there had been a slight drop in direct mail fundraising, but the scheme carried on despite a deficit and fed 16 000 children a day.

"There are many more kids to be fed, but we can't expand."



A special treat - children enjoy a meal from Tannie Swannie's soup kitchen in Jan Hofmeyer. ● Picture by Jacob Rykliff.

sources confirmed today

coincidence that tons were being cut

pared to the original contract, there

Nourishing fare at the no-star restaurant

By Julienne du Toit

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

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

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

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

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

SCARCE

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

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

cups of hot coffee

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

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

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

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

cause of problems with NP policy and

representatives to take action against Mr

commitment to

Nourishing fare at the no-star restaurant

By Juhenne du Toit

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stars 24/5/89.
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A decent

By REHANA ROSSOUW
Staff Reporter

A DECENT plate of food has become a luxury for some South African pensioners battling to survive in the face of rising prices.

Tragic stories of elderly people whose pensions have not kept pace with the rising cost of living have marred many dreams of a leisurely retirement.

One social pensioner was forced to eat dog food when her money ran low at the end of the month.

White social pensioners get R251 a month, coloured people and Indians R200 and blacks R150. For many, this is their only income.

COST OF
LIVING
CRISIS

The economic crisis has sent food prices spiralling. And worst hit are the pensioners, whose fixed incomes have not kept pace with the cost of living.

The cost of food has risen a staggering 1 000 percent in 17 years and with increased taxes through GST, the average income would have needed to grow tenfold since 1972 simply to keep pace with inflation.

ARGUS

24/5/89

241

Plate of food is a luxury for some

(K6) 24/5/87



In 1972 a loaf of brown bread cost 9c. Now it costs 76c. White bread was 11c. Now it is 90c, the government's department of statistics revealed.

Mealie meal sold then for 42c for 2,5kg is now R1,83. Rump steak was R1,43 a kilogram and is now R16.

At 66c a kilogram chicken was considered expensive in 1972, but is now selling at R5,93 a kilogram for a dressed bird.

An average trolley of goods cost R279,82 in March this year, according to a survey by the South African Consumer Council.

A 78-year-old pensioner

who lives alone in a "cheap flat" in Wynberg on an income of R262 said food had become a luxury. She asked not to be named because her pride is one of the few things she has left.

"My medication costs R100 a month and my rent is R80. That leaves very little for food," she said.

"I try to eat healthily for my health, you know, but it is impossible. Items like cheese and even fresh vegetables are getting beyond the reach of the pensioners."

She said her standard of living had dropped dramatically. She could no longer buy meat and lived on chicken and cheap fish.

"Even the chicken and fish is a luxury. I buy the cheapest possible brands of food and then use as little as I can to stay alive."

"I can't remember when last I treated someone to dinner. I get lonely sometimes, but unless my guests bring their own food..."

She laughed when told about the cost of a trolley of food. "A trolley? I haven't used one of those for a long time. Even my basket gets lighter each time I go to the shops."

Worse off than this pensioner is Mr Dawood Edwards of Heideveld, who supports his entire family on his pension of R206 a month.

There are seven months to feed in the Edwards house because three of his children are unemployed.

"Life is a struggle, but we survive with the strength God gives us."

"But God's strength is not the same as the strength one gets from a good plate of food."

Mr Edwards retired from his job at South African Transport Services two years ago. His rent is R30 a month and electricity R50 a month. He is fortunate to get his asthma medication at a nearby day hospital at R1 a visit.

He has been buying less food in the past year than he

did when he was earning a wage.

"What hits us hardest is that the prices of staple foods like bread and milk keep going up," he said.

"We've cut down on luxuries. In fact we have luxuries only on special days. But we can't cut down on bread and other staples."

Mr Edwards said he had not been buying butter and cheese regularly. Meat was added to food in only small quantities "to add a little taste."

He had not bought clothing for himself or his wife since he retired and had to "lay-by" for clothing for his grandchildren, who he supported.

"What hurts me most is that I really laboured for years to get the little money the government is giving me. But I have to be satisfied. What can I do?"

"We do our shopping weekly and buy only the absolute necessities like coffee, tea, rice and other foods which keep our stomachs full."

"We have to leave behind a lot of things we would like to put in the trolley."

"I can't cope with the little I get. My money never lasts until the next payment and we often don't eat as much as we need."

Mr Edwards said his life was a "misery" because of his lack of money.

11K643 25/5/89 (241)

We're starving, say Guguletu pensioners

By REHANA ROSSOUW
Staff Reporter

"WE are starving here" was the constant refrain from black pensioners who packed the Guguletu Civic Centre today to collect their R150 monthly pensions.

A 56-year-old woman shook her empty purse to emphasise her plight.

At the bottom of the scale of pensions — white pensioners get R251 a month and coloureds and Indians R200 — starvation is a reality for elderly blacks in the face of the rising cost of living.

Many pensioners were disgruntled this morning because their payments had come a week late. They had expected to be paid on May 17.

FEELING THE PINCH

Mrs Florence Speelman, of Guguletu, said: "My money doesn't belong to me anymore. I'm broke even before I get paid."

"On May 17 I did not even have a grain of rice to eat and had to borrow food and money from my neighbours.

"Now I have to take this money and give it to the people I owe. I don't know how I'm going to survive until June 17."

Mrs Speelman has been on pension for only three months, but is already feeling the pinch. She has one child still at school and has to pay fees, rent and buy food with her R150 monthly income.

"I can't afford to buy meat anymore. We are living on samp, beans and mealie meal."

"Sometimes I make soup but I put only split peas and a few carrots into the pot. Soup bones are too expensive."

Mrs Speelman said that if it had not been for the support of her neighbours she would already have died.

Mrs Josephine Moletsane, 76, lives alone and does not have family or children to support her.

"I don't cook anymore because paraffin has become too expensive."

Mrs Moletsane said she could not understand how officials had decided R150 a month was an adequate pension for blacks. She said she would need at least twice that amount to live comfortably.

"Look at this," she said, opening her purse. "I don't have one cent."

(Turn to page 3, col 7)

Oldies abused by disinformation — Nat

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Staff

A NATIONALIST MP claimed this week's pensioners' protest meeting in Claremont was a "disinformation meeting" orchestrated by government critics to "abuse" the aged.

Mr Brian Edwards, MP for Maritzburg South, debating the Income Tax Bill, was reacting to reports on a meeting arranged by the Association of Retired Persons and Pensioners in Claremont, at which many of the 600 elderly spoke about their economic grievances.

However, Mr Edwards said "not much" had been said in the economics debate about the "additional benefits to the needy".

Only the "bad news is published by our critics and our aged are abused at disinformation meetings" like the one in Claremont.

Mr Jasper Walsh (DP, Pinelands) rejected Mr Edwards's description of the meeting.

He said: "That's actually not a reflection of what is happening."

"What is happening is that there has never been a time when so much attention has been given to the state of the economy and cost of living issues."

"The meeting in Claremont was not a political meeting, but was organised by an organisation reflecting the views of pensioners."

Mr Victor Heiden, director of the ARP & P, said the decision to hold the meeting had been taken independently of any political grouping.

The object was to bring to the public's attention the plight of pensioners.

Speakers at the meeting had explained why the price of medicine was so high and how high taxes hit the elderly.

"We did not necessarily intend to condemn anybody, but unfortunately we tend to blame the government for our plight as they control the economy," he said.

11K643 25/5/89 (241)

Black pensioners 'starving'

(Cont from page 1)

Mr Velini Ntsodo, a former Transport and General Workers Union organiser, said if black pensioners organised themselves into a union they might be able to improve their lot.

Mr Ntsodo supports two grandchildren who are still at school but lives with his children and does not need to buy food or pay rent.

"We are all very dissatisfied. Everyone in this hall is hungry. Why do old people have to suffer so much? We are tired. We want to rest now."

Mr Ntsodo's income dropped from R700 a month to R150 when he left his job.

"The cost of living is hitting us badly. None of us going to survive for long."

© CPA spokesman Dr Ralie Rabie said the pension cheques had been paid a week late because of an administrative error.

Poverty buck stops in Pretoria, says DP adviser

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241

By REHANA ROSSOUW
Staff Reporter

DR Org Marais, Deputy-Minister of Finance, must have used "the gravy train between Pretoria and Johannesburg" for figures to back his controversial remark that white South Africans were not worse off than 20 years ago.

This was said by Professor Sampie Terreblanche, economics adviser to the Democratic Party.

"The buck stops in Pretoria," said Professor Terreblanche, reacting to attempts by Dr Marais to defuse the row that has exploded over his recent statement.

Explaining his remark yesterday, Dr Marais referred to a survey of 5 000 white families whose salaries were lower but whose fringe benefits had increased.

"That sample must have been taken on the gravy train between Pretoria and Johannesburg," Professor Terreblanche said.

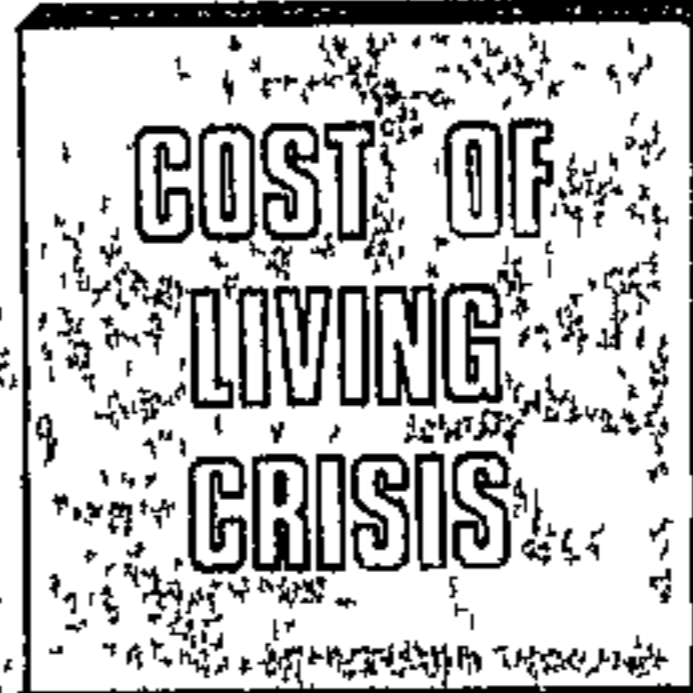
Org Marais silent as opposition anger grows

By ALAN DUNN
Political Staff

THE Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Org Marais, fell silent today as opposition MPs and economists tore into his assertion that white South Africans were no worse off than 20 years ago.

People were furious at the statement, said the Democratic Party spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, "when so many are struggling to maintain reasonable standards".

DP co-leader Dr Zac de Beer said last night at a fund-raising function in Port Elizabeth that ordinary South Africans were



The National Party government was living in a "fool's paradise" if it believed it could cure South Africa's economic problems without addressing political issues.

Professor Terreblanche said it was not realistic to examine the "standard of living of the fringe benefit" society.

Poverty had been shifted onto the shoulders of blacks since the National Party rose to power and it was "unfortunate" to brag that whites were better off.

"It's a shocking miracle that by way of favouritism to whites they could keep their standard of living where it is."

growing tired of government excuses and prevarications about the economy.

"We are all getting poorer because of apartheid," he said.

An official at Dr Marais' office said today he had decided commenting further on the row his comments stirred would not advance matters.

Addressing the plight of pensioners, Mr Mike Ellis (DP Durban North) said Dr Marais' statement again revealed "the government's insensitivity towards the senior citizens of this country."

Qualifying his controversial remarks last week, Dr Marais said this week pensioners who did not have the help of fringe benefits had suffered reductions in real income.

"If the State has any money available," he pledged, "I will fight to improve their pensions and circumstances."

Since the beginning of 1974 the growth rate had been less than seven percent and the per capita income had dropped by 15 percent.

Professor Terreblanche said the economy had gone into decline after Soweto 1976, when disinvestment had begun because of political instability.

Capital

He said R25 000-million had left South Africa since the Rubicon speech, half through disinvestment and the rest as payment on foreign debt.

The government was forced to cool down the economy to "extraordinary" levels to produce capital to pay back its foreign debt.

"The buck stops in Pretoria. They are responsible for the dismal state of the economy. It is because of the National Party government that the rest of the world has a poor perception of South Africa."

Professor Terreblanche said it was no use waiting for a "miracle" to happen. There would not be a higher growth rate without a government more acceptable to the international community.

© See page 6

(24)
25/5/89

'We're far poorer than 20 years ago'

By BRUCE WILLAN
CITY tax expert Mr David Clegg yesterday repudiated statements by the Deputy Minister of Finance and said the average employee was much worse off than in 1970 and would be in an even worse situation next year.

He was responding to recent statements made by Deputy Minister Dr Org Marais. Figures released by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce show that using 1970 as a base year and the official consumer price index (CPI), personal disposable income in 1990 will not keep up with inflation.

As Dr Marais yesterday tried to defend

his statements, Mr Clegg who is chairman of the chamber's tax committee repudiated the comments and said the average employee was much worse off now than in 1970 and will be in an even worse situation next year.

Before the budget announcement the chamber had written an open letter to the Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis appealing for relief from fiscal drag.

The chamber wrote that if no adjustment was made, the standard of living would be worse in the coming year.

Now Mr Clegg has shown that the situation has become even worse than before, with the higher inflation rate and higher interest rates.

The individual's salary which may have kept up with the official inflation figure does not allow for fiscal drag and the person is consequently much poorer.

Attempts by the government to allow for fiscal drag have not managed to keep the average taxpayer abreast of inflation.

According to Mr Clegg any reduction made by the government to the individual's tax bill will have to be made up elsewhere and this compensatory revenue will eventually lead to higher prices.

That remedy is no solution at all, he says. The time has come for the government to tighten its belt, since the man in the street has done so for long enough.

Pensions a national scandal, says CP

Political Correspondent
THE Conservative Party last night said it was "a national scandal" that white pensioners would have to survive on "the monthly pittance" which the government allotted them.

The CP's health spokesman, Dr Willie Snyman said his party deplored the NP's "callous disregard" of South Africa's elderly citizens.

"R250 is not enough to feed a single human being for one month, to say nothing of the other necessities of life such as medicines, a roof over one's head and clothing and transport," he said.

"So many people in South Africa today talk of human rights. The CP believes that a priority human right is the right of an old person to be looked after by the community he has served all his life."

Dr Snyman said the government's financial credibility was at "rock bottom".

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Individual tax payments 'have doubled'

Political Correspondent
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SA economy: 'Govt doesn't give a damn'

Political Correspondent

THE government had become so obsessed with power that it no longer "gives a damn" about the economic hardships being suffered by millions of ordinary people, the MP for Sea Point, Mr Colin Eglin, said last night.

Mr Eglin said the "tortuous explanation" offered by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Org Marais, about why South Africans were no worse off than 20 years ago "will convince nobody".

Dr Marais yesterday accused opposition parties of using the alleged poverty of whites as a propaganda ploy ahead of the election.

He said the government opponents were incorrectly stating he had claimed the average South African had become wealthier over the past two decades.

However, Mr Eglin said last night the government was so hopelessly out of touch that it no longer cared about the economic hardship of ordinary people, particularly pensioners.

'Cold, aloof, callous'

"The fact is that galloping inflation and the rising prices of food, clothing, rentals and other basic necessities of life are destroying the financial security of many older people and placing them under tremendous emotional strain."

Addressing the annual meeting of the DP's Sea Point constituency committee, Mr Eglin said the government was adopting a "cold aloof and callous" attitude to the economic problems faced by many citizens.

"This is the direct consequence of years of wasteful government policies combined with the government's chronic inability to cut its own expenditure," he said.

Mr Eglin said the government's insensitivity was illustrated by:

- The introduction of the new system of metering of local telephone calls.
- The fact that there was no provision in the budget for an increase of old-age or war-veteran pensions during the current financial year.
- The way rent control was being lifted or being applied, with the result that many elderly tenants were being squeezed out of their flats without alternative accommodation being made available to them.

Cost of living

It is true that salaries have risen. The official figures show the national average salary in 1969 as R104 a month, and as R1 018 in 1987, the latest figure available.

But most salary increases have been eaten up by inflation. What each rand will buy has fallen from 100c worth in 1970 to 12c worth in 1988, according to the official figure calculated by the government's own Central Statistical Services.

And the contribution of the individual to the national coffers in the form of income tax is also taking bigger and bigger bites out of gross salaries. In the 1960s this amount was increasing at 12.2% a year, while in the 1980s it has been growing at 22.8%.

Despite the remark of Dr Marais last week that whites were no worse off than they were 20 years ago, many families are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet.

The CSS's figures show that:

- The Consumer Price Index, which was increasing at 5% a year in 1969, is now increasing at almost 14% — which means prices are rising almost three times faster than in 1969.
- A hypothetical basket of household goods and

EFFECT of fiscal drag on personal incomes

Mr X	1970	1980	1985	1990
			at CPI	at CPI
Pre-tax actual	2 165	6 000	11 120	21 021
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(CPI for the year ended February 28 1990 is taken at 14% Other calculations and assumptions on which these tables are based, are available)

Schwarz: Reasons for public anger at govt

Political Correspondent

THERE are nine major reasons why consumers taxpayers, pensioners and the public in general were angry with the government, the Democratic Party's spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday.

Speaking during the Income Tax Bill in Parliament, Mr Schwarz said the chief grounds for anger from these groups were that they were:

- Furious at being told that they are not worse off than they were 20 years ago — when so many were struggling to maintain reasonable standards.
- Overtaxed.
- Convinced that inadequate measures had been adopted to control the inflation, which, to a considerable extent, was due to the mismanagement of the economy last year.
- Unhappy about ideological expenditure on apartheid institutions that in any case would, over time, no longer exist.
- Angry about the duplication of services.
- Not satisfied that their money was being used for purposes they regarded in all cases as being necessary.
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services which cost R17,80 in 1969 cost R170,90 in 1988.

The cost of food, housing and transport have all risen dramatically in the last 10 years. Food makes up 22,7% of the household budget, according to the CSS.

Lower income families spend an even bigger percentage on food, which means poorer people are hurt even more by this rise.

A major indicator of the economic plight of most families is that personal savings have reached the lowest ever level in 20 years.

According to the BER, savings have declined from 9,7% of disposable income in 1969 to a mere 1,6% last year. The bureau forecasts that this will fall to 0,6% this year as budgets are further stretched.

Another sure indicator of the seeping poverty which besets the average family is that gross domestic product (GDP) has fallen from 3,5% a year in 1969 to 0,6% a year in 1980-88.

According to Dr Ockie Stuart, director of the BER, if this falls to below the population growth rate the simple conclusion is impoverishment.

The national figure for the population growth rate of all races is currently above 2%.

The worst news though, is that disposable income is still falling by almost 1% a year — so the average South African is going to get even poorer.

108 241

'We're far poorer than 20 years ago'

By BRUCE WILLAN

CITY tax expert Mr David Clegg yesterday repudiated statements by the Deputy Minister of Finance and said the average employee was much worse off than in 1970 and would be in an even worse situation next year.

his statements, Mr Clegg, who is chairman of the chamber's tax committee repudiated the comments and said the average employee was much worse off now than in 1970 and will be in an even worse situation next year.

He was responding to recent statements made by Deputy Minister Dr Org Marais. Figures released by the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce show that using 1970 as a base year and the official consumer price index (CPI), personal disposable income in 1990 will not keep up with inflation.

Before the budget announcement the chamber had written an open letter to the Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis appealing for relief from fiscal drag.

As Dr Marais yesterday tried to defend

The chamber wrote that if no adjustment was made, the standard of living would be worse in the coming year. Now Mr Clegg has shown that the situation has become even worse than before, with the higher inflation rate and higher interest rates.

The individual's salary which may have kept up with the official inflation figure does not allow for fiscal drag and the person is consequently much poorer.

Attempts by the government to allow for fiscal drag have not managed to keep the average taxpayer abreast of inflation.

According to Mr Clegg any reduction made by the government to the individual's tax bill will have to be made up elsewhere and this compensatory revenue will eventually lead to higher prices.

That remedy is no solution at all, he says. The time has come for the government to tighten its belt, since the man in the street has done so for long enough.

Pensions a national scandal, says CP

Political Correspondent

THE Conservative Party last night said it was "a national scandal" that white social pensioners would have to survive on "the monthly pittance" which the government allotted them.

The CP's health spokesman, Dr Willie Snyman, said his party deplored the NP's "callous disregard" of South Africa's elderly citizens.

"R250 is not enough to feed a single human being for one month, to say nothing of the other necessities of life such as medicines, a roof over one's head, clothing and transport," he said.

"So many people in South Africa today talk of human rights. The CP believes that a priority human right is the right of an old person to be looked after by the community he has served all his life."

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From page 1

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Elderly need 'food subsidy'

CAPE TOWN 26/5/89

241

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA — poised on the brink of economic disaster — is in need of unorthodox methods to relieve the strain on consumers, Shareholders' Association chairman Mr Issy Goldberg said yesterday.

He suggested a central trust company be set up by the manufacturers of food and other essential goods to subsidise grocery bills of those hardest hit by inflation — the elderly and families with young children.

He also suggested the chairman of Pick 'n Pay, Mr Raymond Ackerman, be appointed to oversee consumer affairs for the country, as he had made such a success of his small-profit, big-turnover company. The profits of Pick'n Pay were about 2% of the gross national product, he said.

Speaking at the Institute of Citizenship, Mr Goldberg said that though he was a supporter of the free enterprise system, it was not helping those in need of an economic strategy to balance their household budgets.

Families throughout the country and throughout the

economic spectrum were hard-hit by inflation and the rapidly-spiralling cost of living, while food companies were making vast profits.

Evidence of this was that personal savings had dropped from 12% of real disposable income to less than 1% in the past 10 years, he said.

Mr Goldberg also lashed out at the financial institutions for "marketing debt" to those desperate to maintain their standard of living. He pointed out that the new Usury Act provided for an interest rate of 31% on debt of less than R6 000, which meant the capital amount would double in 2,5 years — something which was seldom pointed out to those who borrowed the money.

He said independent research conducted by his association revealed that the consumer price index, generally regarded as a measure of the rate of inflation, was not accurate for most families.

It was, he estimated, "anywhere between 20% and 30%, depending on the specific circumstances and spending patterns of the individual family."

Gold mining crisis could *starved 5/89* *241* 'ruin Operation Hunger'

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The situation for Operation Hunger would become "totally unmanageable" if marginal gold mines collapsed as a result of the sliding gold price.

This was stated by Mrs Ina Perlman, Operation Hunger executive director, at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday following her recent fund-raising campaign in Europe and America

Describing rampant starvation and a situation that was deteriorating daily, Mrs Perlman said the organisation was being flooded by appeals for feeding by people who were increasingly at an alarmingly low level of health.

The R2,2 million raised on her recent overseas trip would not go far to alleviate the current situation which demanded "money, money, money as we have never needed it before"

Mrs Perlman said that should the marginal mines close the situation would become "utterly uncontainable".

"All over the country jobs are being lost at a terrifying rate and for every job lost as many as 10 people face destitution within three months."

She said the number of people currently wait-listed for feeding had escalated dramatically from the 200 000 wait-listed at the end of March

"In East London this month alone 40 000 people have appealed for aid and in the Western Cape there were calls for assistance for 12 019," she said.

"In Pearston in the Eastern Cape, we had an urgent appeal this week by a

local clinic sister for 860 children in one school — 400 of whom had active tuberculosis"

In some areas Operation Hunger workers were too afraid to even start counting the appeals for feeding, she said

In Transkei, Operation Hunger had been forced to cut down even school feeding The situation was particularly dire in the peri-urban and urban areas as thousands of jobless people added to mushrooming squatter populations "

This year the organisation was forced to cut its annual budget by R2 million and reduce the number of people being fed "

While self-help schemes had made thousands of people self sufficient, Mrs Perlman said it took time before these projects became viable and it was essential to feed those involved in the interim

"Hungry or starving people cannot work. We have had urgent appeals for feeding from some of our new vegetable gardens where women were collapsing before 11 am."

With regard to corporate support for Operation Hunger, Mrs Perlman stressed that "we receive superb support from a small but faithful sector of the corporate sector which supports us not only in cash and kind, but also services"

She said "Operation Hunger is not anticipating a drop in donations from the corporate sector because most of our large donors have indicated renewed support for this coming financial year"

It's a dog's life for many pensioners

By REHANA ROSSOUW
Weekend Argus Reporter
HAVING guests for dinner tonight? How about treating them to a real meat dish, set in delicious jelly which tempts even the most discerning palate?

This suggested meal has been lifted from a tin of pet food at a local supermarket.

Eating pet food isn't a new trend — poverty-stricken pensioners battling in the face of rising prices have been forced to change their diets to suit their pockets.

Social pensioners at a meeting in Claremont this week voiced their anger at the escalating cost of living and afterwards gathered round a reporter to tell of their plight.

One pensioner said she was forced to exist on dog food when her money ran low at the end of the month — because it was the cheapest food available.

Mrs Kay Altman, regional chairman of the Association of Retired Persons and Pensioners (ARP & P), said this was not fiction but had happened to a member of her organisation.

Better value

"She was living alone and battling terribly until we rallied round to assist her," Mrs Altman said.

"And she's not the only one. I've been told by members that cats' fish makes delicious fish cakes — but which I'm reluctant to try."

Mrs Altman said that elderly pensioners had resorted to scratch-

ing in dirtbins in search of food to eat.

A survey at a local supermarket showed that pet food gave more value for money than tinned food destined for human consumption.

A 425g of baked beans cost 69c while a popular brand of dog food retailed at 79c.

However, the pet food included meat (a cheap brand of corned meat sold for R2,65) and was richer in vitamins, protein and iron.

The dog food also had 60 percent more protein and 25 percent more iron per 100g than the beans.

The pet food contained vitamin A, B12, D and E, fibre and 19 other nutrients.

Mr Ian Goddard, head of market-

ing for Reckitt and Coleman, which has several brands of pet food on supermarket shelves, said that tinned dog food was absolutely safe for human consumption.

However, legislation did not allow the company to market their goods for any use other than pet food.

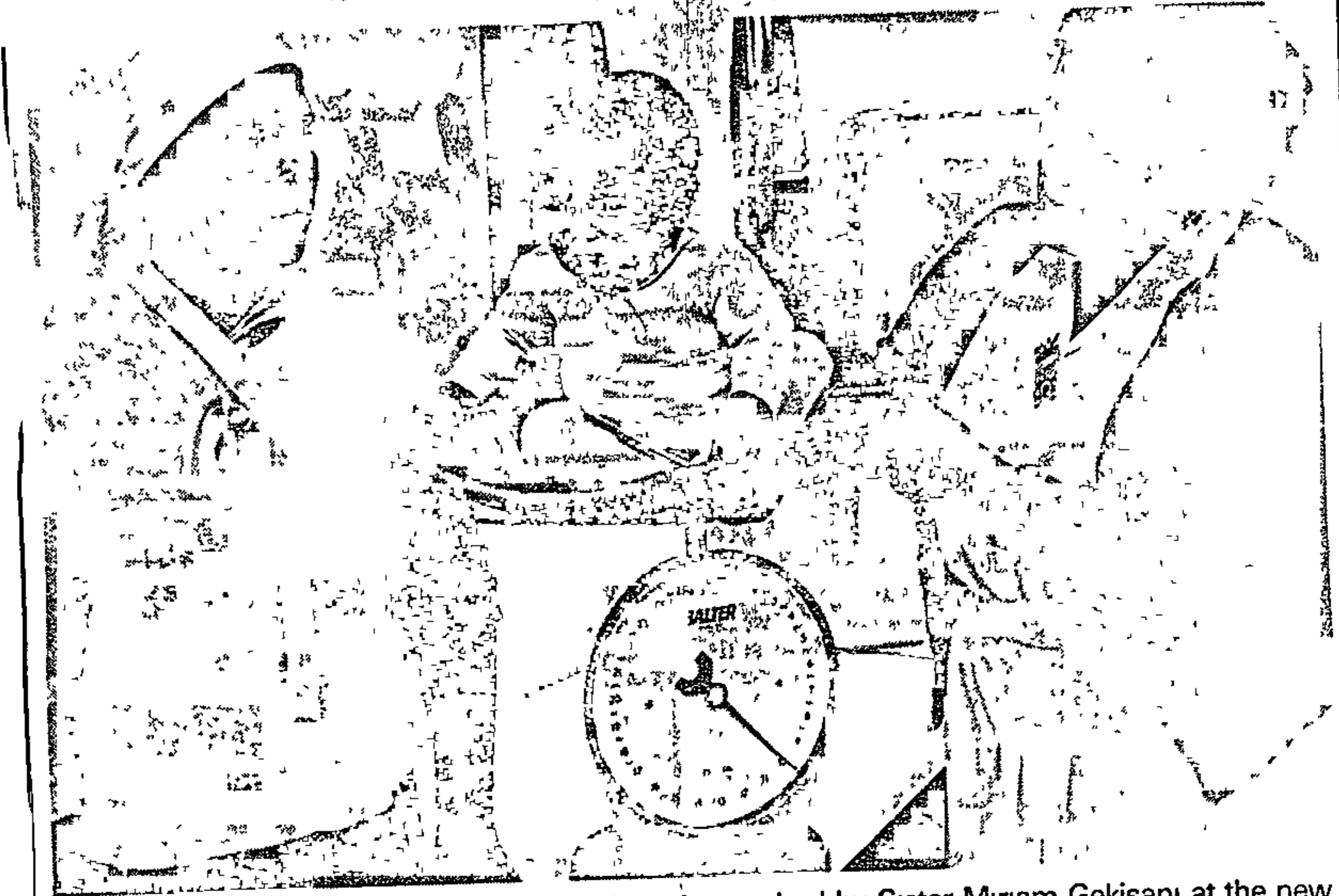
"In our tasting sessions the marketing staff test dog food on biscuits before new lines are put on the market," Mr Goddard said.

"When I first came into the business I was horrified, but I've since tasted the stuff myself."

An Argus employee who regularly tastes — but doesn't eat — her dog food reported that it was "rather bland, lumpy, had too little salt and was generally tasteless".

Cape Times 30/5/89

241 90



BALANCE OF LIFE . . . One-year-old Vuyiswa is weighed by Sister Miriam Gekisani at the new Shawco nutrition clinic at Nyanga. Looking on is her mother Mrs Nothandekili Ngalo. Picture ANNELAING

Staff Reporter
MALNUTRITION on the Cape Flats is turning normal childhood diseases into killers.

Measles, which is common among children and easily treatable, is taking its death toll because emaciated childrens' bodies have no resistance, says Dr Trudy Thomas of the Child Health Unit at the University of Cape Town.

About 40 children are being treated at a nutrition clinic recently opened by Shawco in Nyanga, and that figure

Clinic to treat malnutrition, killer of the Flats

is believed to be the tip of the iceberg. One 11-month-old baby is blind, also possibly because of malnutrition.

According to Sister Miriam Gekisani, who runs the clinic, the major problem is to make people aware of the clin-

ic's existence. "We had to go to the people and find mothers with malnourished children to persuade them to come for help," she said.

Dr Thomas, who says that there are no real statistics for the area, believes that there are

many cases of severely malnourished children who "never" have medical help.

She says that it is impossible to keep track of people because of the shifting and temporary nature of the population.

Shawco, which gives out 25 000 meals daily at schools on the Cape Flats, is battling to keep up with inflation and the expanding population. Costs are rising all the time and it is becoming more difficult for people to give to charity, according to the student president, Mr Graham Herbert.

Mayor speaks out on city's soaring crime rate

AR645 30/5/89 241



EAR EAR!: United States Secretary of State James Baker cups his hand behind his ear as President Bush smiles during the Nato summit in Brussels.

Missiles: Nato leaders want talks with Soviets

BRUSSELS. — Nato leaders today voted unanimously for negotiations with the Soviet Union to cut the number of European-based short-range nuclear missiles (SNF)

But they differed in their interpretations of a key phrase about negotiating "partial reductions" in US and Soviet SNF arsenals

Nato sources said US President Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher believed the phrase meant SNF forces would not be eliminated. But a West German official said elimination was still an option

The compromise was reached during a night of bargaining at Nato's 40th anniversary

sary summit here.

The 16 delegations are said to be desperate to patch up the damaging split over SNF.

When the heads of government began the second and final day of talks they endorsed the deal and approved two documents

These were the summit's final political declaration and a long-awaited "comprehensive concept" on defence needs and arms control

West Germany has pressed its allies for early East-West negotiations to limit the missiles, which have a range of less than 500km and are stationed mainly on its territory. — Sapa-Reuter.

By DON HOLLIDAY, Staff Reporter

LONG-term upliftment of the general living conditions of the underprivileged was the only solution to Cape Town's soaring crime rate, the Mayor, Mr Peter Muller, said today.

Mr Muller was reacting to figures given in parliament by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, which revealed that a serious crime was reported every 10 minutes in the greater Cape Town area.

Crime rates in poverty-stricken areas such as Guguletu, Khayelitsha and Crossroads were markedly higher than in higher-income regions.

"It could be said that the standard of living enjoyed by a community was inversely proportionate to the crime rate of the area"

Civic patrol

"We are doing the best we can to contain the escalation but suffer from a lack of funds"

"Mr Vlok has ruled out the creation of a civic patrol run by the city council but we will continue to make representations to him in this regard.

"However, this would not have affected the worst-affected areas, the so-called townships, which fall beyond our jurisdiction.

"The City Council has a crime liaison committee which meets every two months with police and civic leaders to discuss ad hoc short and medium-term alternatives for combating crime and this has resulted in, for instance, traffic officers being required to perform functions normally left to police

"But the crime problem will remain as long as there is such widespread poverty

"A person starving in squalor would not find it hard to commit a violent crime.

"We are seeing a huge influx of people and a relatively low growth rate in job opportunities, housing and social services," he said

Europe go-ahead for new jumbo jet

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — European aviation authorities have cleared the new long-range Boeing jumbo jet for commercial service while a programme of modifications is carried out

The agreement has been reached following talks in Paris last week between Boeing and the aviation authorities of four countries — Britain, France, West Germany and the Netherlands — which have been pressing for improvements to the design of the 747-400

The compromise means that the four European airlines which have ordered 747-400s, British Airways, Air France, Lufthansa and KLM, will now be able to introduce the new aircraft on scheduled services this summer.

MEETING REQUIREMENTS

Boeing, the Seattle-based manufacturer, said that it had agreed to continue working with the European authorities to develop satisfactory design and testing solutions to meet their requirements

The group of European aviation authorities warned Boeing some months ago that the 747-400 did not meet their latest safety standards and that airworthiness certificates might be withheld until changes were agreed

Over ⁽²⁴⁾
1-m are
Sawlan 20/5/89
hit by
hunger

OPERATION Hunger is now faced with over 1.6 million more starving people to care for, says the organisation's executive director Mrs Ina Perlman

At a Press conference in Johannesburg Perlman said the situation was "simple and tragic" and that more money was needed as the hunger crisis in the country was deteriorating rapidly

She said appeals for self-help were pouring in daily and that Operation Hunger was starting 346 self-help projects to help 921 450 people to reach a minimum survival level

Lay-offs

Perlman said there was a "massive and terrifying" unemployment problem in the urban and peri urban areas of the country "One mining group has already announced that they are looking at a 4 000 to 5 000 lay-off next month

While Operation Hunger enjoyed some support from a small section of the corporate sector, it relied largely on the support of the general public

With four and a half weeks left to go for Gold Rush 6, Operation Hunger will be selling Care and Share tickets where R1 could win R100 000, for those who cannot afford a R10 ticket

Homeland poor under 'new yoke'

By Winnie Graham

The poor of the homelands were being subjected to a new form of colonialism by large corporations who were making large profits renting the land and paying their labour low salaries, said Mrs Catherine Schneider, the newly elected president of the National Council of Women.

Mrs Schneider and her husband, Theo, were missionaries near Giyane, Gazankulu, for 40 years, before settling in Johannesburg last year.

She said this week that the emergence of "agri-business" might seem "lovely" in that it provided work for the people in the homelands but, in fact, labourers often worked long hours in return for very little money.

Mrs Schneider has seen changes for the worse in rural communities in the far-northern Transvaal

She said when she arrived in South Africa in 1949 the rural areas were in far better shape than they were today.

There were fewer roads then, but people grew an enormous variety of crops

"Resettlement changed all that," she added. "The deterioration in the quality of life in the rural areas is a direct result of over-crowding which started with removals.

"There is hunger there now. Worst of all is the feeling of despair that they can do nothing about their lot."

People often complained blacks "bred too many children" but often the only affection women received came from their babies

Birth control would only be effective once the quality of life improved, she said

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One big, happy family

By SOPHIE TEMA

GRANDPA Ephraim Dlamini, 71, and his wife Nesta, 69, are like the old woman who lived in a shoe who had so many children she did not know what to do.

Ephraim and his wife have one of the biggest families in Soweto. They add up to 42 in all – 10 adults and 32 grand- and great-grand-children. The Dlaminis do not live in a shoe. They live in a four-roomed house in Jabulani. To provide room for them all, Ephraim has put up seven shacks where most sleep at night.

The youngest is a great-grand-child born a month ago. Nesta and Ephraim had 16 children – seven of whom have died. The other nine have since had children and are still living at home.

Most of the children are very young. At least eight of the little ones are under five and are not yet at school.

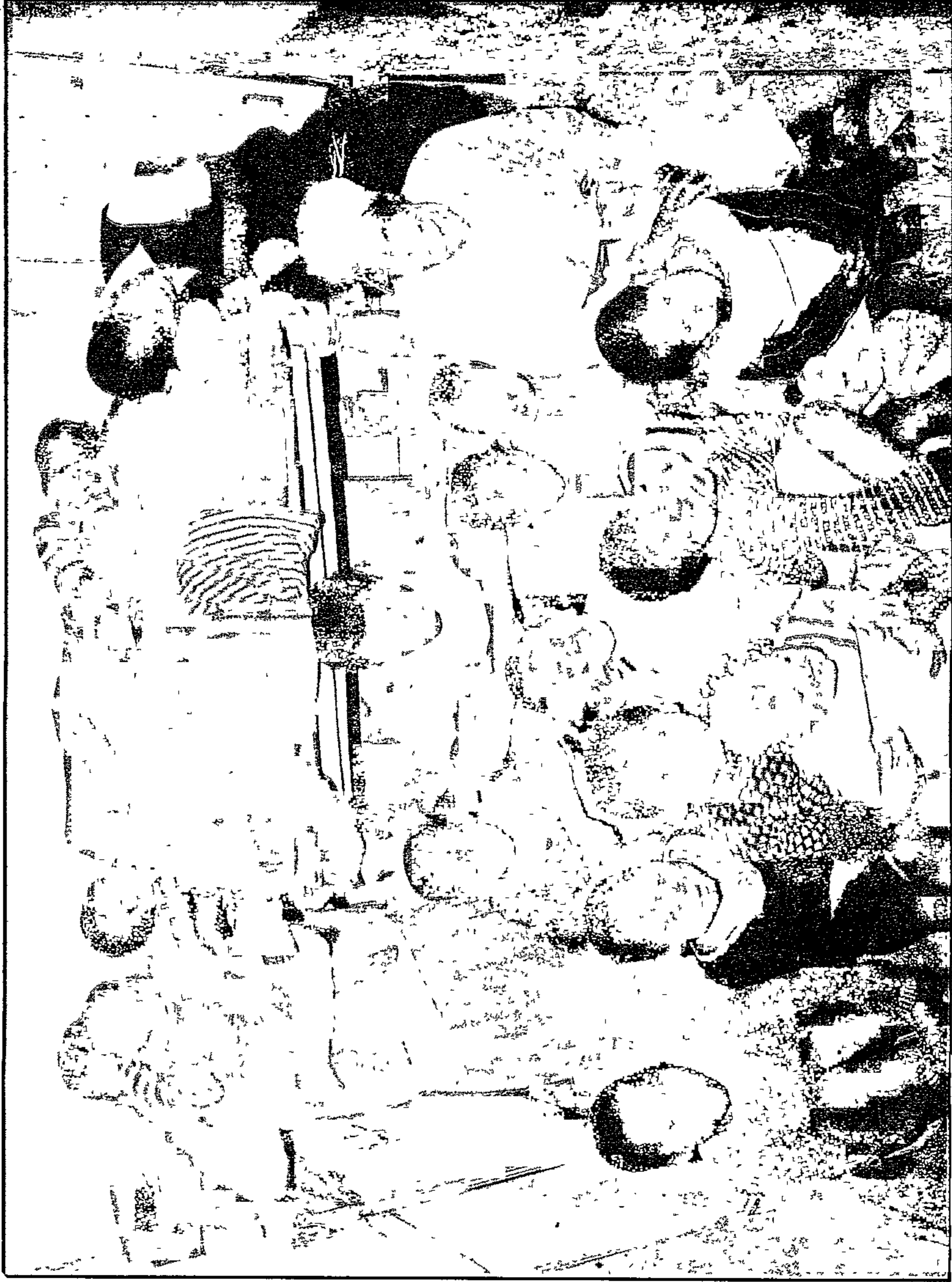
The ages of the other 26 range from six to 19 years. Many of the children attend the nearby Siyavuma Primary School and the rest attend various local high schools.

Ephraim – a self-styled priest of the General Mission Apostolic Church in Zion of South Africa – says he left work in 1974. He was employed by the same cold storage company for 38 years.

Although he is not educated, Ephraim and his wife have taught their grand- and great-grand-children to live according to Christian principles. They pray before meals, before they go to bed and when they rise in the morning.

On Sundays, Ephraim and his family – big enough to form a congregation – gather at the Siyavuma Primary School for services.

The children say the *Lord's Prayer* and *The Lord is my Shepherd* in English and



Nesta Dlamini sits in her tiny four-room Jabulani house with 19 of her 40 children, grand- and great-grand-children. (PIC-A) 11: 11, 11111 11

end their service by singing *Thank You for the Morning Light*, before going to school every day

The huge family lives mainly off bread and pap. They consume seven loaves of bread a day and a bucket of milk which is provided by a feeding scheme organised by Operation Hunger

The family meals are prepared in extra-big pots in a three-legged pot for the pap and a big aluminium pot for meat. However,

Forty kids, and grandparents love them all

er, meat is a rare luxury. Operation Hunger also provides the family with food and clothing

To augment their small income Nesta sells popcorn and snacks to school children

She says only two of her children have jobs - one in a factory and the other as a domestic worker

Otherwise they live off Ephraim and Nesta's combined pensions of about R300 a month.

"The working children contribute to the upkeep of the family but they earn very little," Nesta said.

She says she and her husband love their children, grand-children and

great-grand-children very much, but they have a problem of mixing up all their names.

"During the day we can't tell who is there and who is not. We can count them only at night."

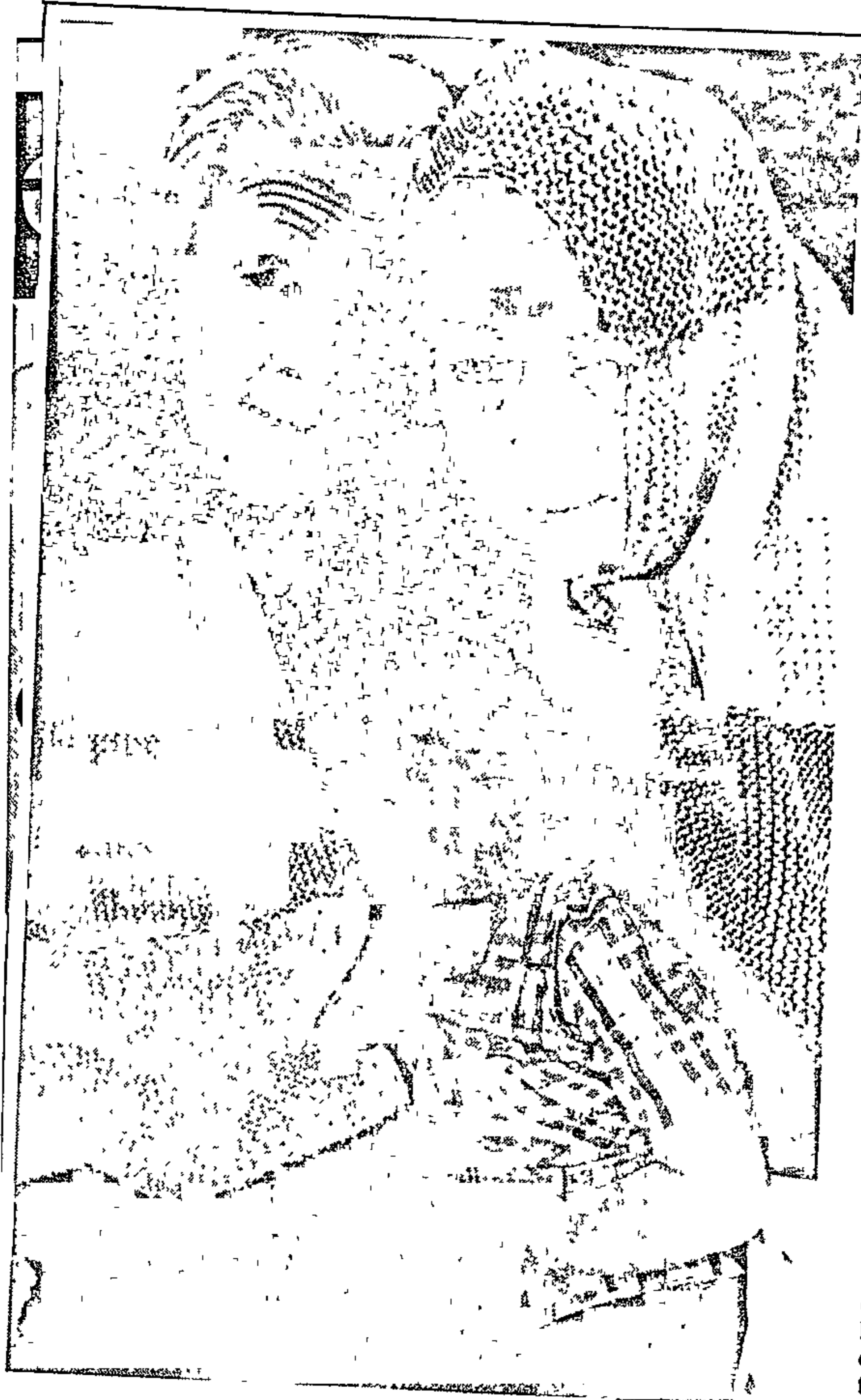
"We spot a missing child by the empty space."

"Can you see how bad men are? They are not interested in marriage"

Marriage has lost its value nowadays.

"They just give women children and leave them hoping they will grow like grass"

"My family grew so big because I always told my children to bring the babies to me and my husband rather than leave them to suffer"



The soup kitchen in Brixton is busy Operation Snowball gave blankets to Sannie Roets (78), Gerry Grobler (4) and Marie Welman (66) to keep them warm when leaving after a hot meal. © Picture by Etienne Rothbart.

That old blanket may save a life

Star 8/6/84

241

By Lorna Schmidt

The icy weather that has been experienced over the Rand recently is just a reminder that there is worse to come — officially, winter has not yet begun.

Blankets have come out of the cupboards and heater sales have rocketed, but as you sit in your warm house, under your duvet with a bowl of soup, spare a thought for those who can't even afford to buy a blanket to protect themselves or their children from the freezing winds.

There are thousands of families like this across Johannesburg, many of whom will never survive the winter.

The Star's Operation Snowball collects old blankets and money for new ones in a bid to help the needy.



However, the recent cold spell has already severely depleted the Operation Snowball coffers and our depot is standing virtually empty.

A soup kitchen in Brixton is one of the concerns which need our help. People flock to this kitchen daily to receive their only meal of the day, but once they leave the warmth of the kitchen they are plunged into the cold outside.

Donations for this worthwhile cause can be sent to Operation Snowball, P O Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

In the city's shadow, a piece of the Third World

Muxolisi Zulu was born under a highway in downtown Johannesburg 18 months ago

He was not the first baby born to the women who work and sleep in the vacant area under the Anderson Street off-ramp at City and Suburban. Some of the babies live, others die.

Muxolisi's mother came to Johannesburg from Tugela Ferry, Natal, six years ago. Her husband was killed in a faction fight and Mrs Agnes Zulu was desperate for money. She joined the women from her village eking out a living sewing pillows under the highway.

A trip to this surprising hive of activity is a trip to the Third World. Despite being smack bang in the middle of Johannesburg, the atmosphere is pure Africa.

The women sit in small groups (usually with others from their home towns), between heaps of cloth and foam rubber, cutting cloth, crumbling foam and stitching by hand or on old manual sewing machines.

FAR AFIELD

They come from as far afield as Natal, the northern Transvaal and Swaziland. Some have been there for more years than they can remember, selling their goods on the spot.

On a good day they can make up as many as 10 pillows and, if they're lucky, sell six. No one is entirely sure how much she makes or what her outlay is, but at R6 a pillow, the money dribbles in.

The "pillow people" are wary of strangers. They speak little English, they don't have beds and most sleep outside or with friends in a nearby hostel. They work seven days a week and some freeze to death in winter.

Ask them about their men and they roll with laughter.

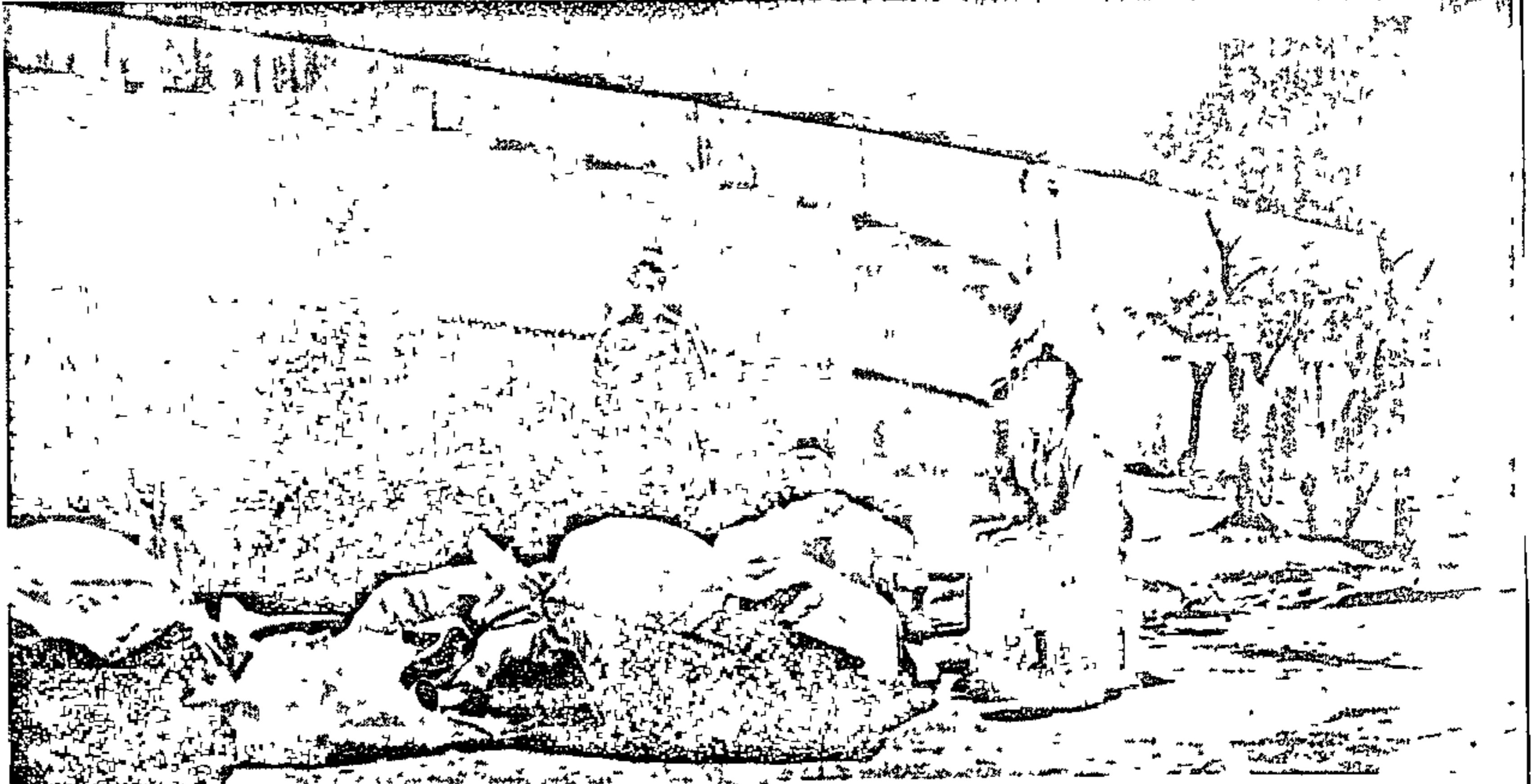
"My husband is dead." "Hers? He found a new wife when he came to work in the city a long time ago."

The lives of these women are a constant battle for survival. One long trudge to the factory to buy off-cuts of cloth and foam. One long dream of villages in the hills of Swaziland or Natal where their children are.

Their biggest adversary is the authorities. Raids are frequent and their pillows are confiscated and seldom seen again.

The women had been raided only hours before *The Star* arrived this week. Pillows had been taken and the women chased away.

"They came and chased us away at 6 o'clock. They took some pillows, but they never try to catch us," says Mrs Elizabeth



Under the Anderson Street off-ramp there is a hive of activity — hundreds of women live and work there, sewing and selling pillows

● Pictures by Karen Fletcher.

Ndela, of Newcastle

Hours after the raid the pillow-makers were back in their places and back at work.

Swazi-born Mrs Sophie Mhatlaba (46) puts their industriousness down to the simple will to survive. "We need the money. Otherwise we will die."

"Happy?" she asks. "How can you be happy in a place like

The underside of the highways and byways in Johannesburg are home to hundreds of people. Out of the poverty and squalor has sprung a burgeoning industry. Hundreds of unskilled women are working as hard as they know how, sewing and selling pillows. Despite constant raids by the authorities and adverse conditions they persevere. Dawn Barkhuizen reports

this? The only happiness is to know that the place you came from is worse."

She came from Swaziland in 1960 as a domestic. She could earn more money sewing pillows, and 14 years ago joined what was then a handful of women.

One of the first women to start the industry was Mrs Fez-zie who hit on the idea of mak-

ing pillows when she found pieces of foam rubber while searching for scraps of food.

Another founder was Mrs Beauty Hadebe, of Ladysmith. She doesn't know how many years she's been there — but she's had 10 children in that time.

The idea of the pillows came from the "Nkulu nkulu" she says, pointing at the sky.

She works to stay alive. She cannot afford the R40 taxi fare back home, and if even if she could there would be no work there.

Legal spokesman for the Small Business Development Corporation, Mr David Unterhalter, said the type of work done by the women contributed to stimulating trade in the city and making it an attractive place.

The actions of local authorities towards street vendors was often questionable, he said.

According to Mr Unterhalter, the only basis for confiscation is to afford evidence if charges are pressed. The owners of the goods were entitled to have their goods back if they pay admission of guilt fines or after appearing in court.

A Johannesburg Traffic Department spokesman could not be reached.



Mrs Elizabeth Ndela, of Newcastle, cares for her 18-month-old baby, Presida, as she sews pillows under the highway. She has been there for six years.

241

Boom in debt collection — violence rises

By MALCOLM FRIED

DEBT collection in Cape Town is booming and people defaulting on payments are sometimes being threatened, robbed or assaulted by unscrupulous collectors

Rising prices and interest rates have left hundreds of consumers with borrowings to finance goods they have no hope of paying off. Debt recovery agencies, reporting better business than ever, are acting on behalf of lenders and sellers and are squeezing defaulters for money

Many agencies use only letters, phone calls and legal summonses as means of persuasion, but the number of those resorting to rough ultimatums and violence is rising as the economy weakens

"Business is increasing greatly," said Ms Lynn Grima, of Inter-Debt, yesterday

"And lots of us try to be as honest as possible when collecting. A few, though, use very bad methods."

Victims of "bad methods" are usually too scared to contact the police

An associate of a collector once employed by a bookmaker said the collector would arrive, unannounced, at the home or offices of

a debtor, make public threats and, often, use force to get payment

"It's common practice in all kinds of collecting, because hard-core debtors — and there are more all the time — will not pay without some kind of coercion"

A Rondebosch man who recently defaulted on a debt and was then forced into compensation said this week that he and many others were not hard-core debtors, but "ordinary people fallen on hard times"

'Take what you want'

"Two strongmen arrived at my house and swore at me and my family. We were terrified," he said

"I told them to take what they wanted and lost my lounge suite, TV set, hi-fi and bed. There's no way I'm reporting this. They'll come back and beat up the lot of us."

A Woodstock man, also cowed by collectors, said he had been "roughly handled" and told not to go out after dark

"My health is worth more than reporting this to police"

Police had not yet received enough complaints to find harsh means of debt collection a major

problem, a spokesman said yesterday, but he conceded it could be happening

A measure to protect the public, the Magistrate's Courts Amendment Bill, was tabled in Parliament in April

It specifically penalises collectors who try to take fees in addition to the original amount and lays down a fine not exceeding R4 000 or a jail term not exceeding 12 months or both

The measure has been welcomed by the chairman of Information Trust Corporation — South Africa's largest credit information organisation — Mr Paul Edwards. He said intimidation could not be permitted

Legitimate collection agencies would also welcome punishment for transgressors, noted the head of the agency Incape Credit Bureau, Mrs Beryl Cuff, as "they give us a bad name"

"The odd prospective client asks us to use certain methods," she said "We and other legitimate agencies refuse, but these people must be finding others to act for them"

"There are some horrifying stories — this is definitely not the way people should be persuaded to settle their debts"

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Crime Times 24/6/88

Poverty and crime plague Manenberg

24/6/88
Staff Reporter

NEARLY a third of the people of Manenberg are unemployed, a survey by the Manenberg Research Group (MRG) shows

And 46% of households live on less than R345, the poverty datum line for 1985. The average household size is six to seven people

The figures were released by the MRG — which comprises representatives from Manenberg's community and religious organisations, and from UWC and UCT — at a press conference yesterday

A Manenberg People's Centre (MPC) is to be built in the township's flat-land on a plot donated by the Manenberg-Heideveld United Church, to provide a base for the work of community organisations

The year-long survey found that poverty, unemployment, high rents and electricity costs and crime were the main problems facing the community

Constant worry about money takes the joy out of life

Food is a luxury for many

By Lorna Schmidt

Everybody is tightening purse strings nowadays, but it's not an easy task when you are an old age pensioner with an income of R250.

The rent eats up as much of R170 and there is still electricity and water to be paid, among other essentials

At that age you may also have to go for medical treatment three times a week at about R5 a visit

There is hardly anything left over for food

This constant worry about making ends meet takes all joy out of life, at a time when a person should be able to sit back and take a well-deserved rest

This is the plight of the almost 200 pensioners seen daily by Meals-on-Wheels, which is run by the Congregational Church in Yeoville

No facilities

They deliver a fully balanced meal at cost of 45c, not always because the beneficiaries are in financial despair, but because they may not have proper facilities for cooking or may be bed-ridden

"The people I feel sorry for are the ones who thought they had prepared for their old age," says Mrs Margo Sprong, a helper at Meals-on-Wheels

"Because some of them receive as little as R50 above the social pension, they end up losing much-needed benefits"

Rent for small flats in the Johannesburg area can be as high as R200 to R220 a month

Other pensioners live in better surroundings but may also



lack money for food

"Many people see old age pensioners living in lovely, expensive flats but do not realise that these people are spending all their money on them," says Mrs Sprong

"They do not realise the financial problems these people are experiencing until sometimes it is too late — and they collapse from malnutrition"

Many of these pensioners are reluctant to accept hand-outs and Meals-on-Wheels therefore charges a minimal amount for the food

A meal consists of soup, a starch, a yellow and green vegetable, meat or fish and a pudding — quite a bit for 45c

The remainder of the cost is covered by a small municipal grant the service receives and donations from the public

An 87-year-old woman and her grandson, whom she was raising, were found sleeping in one room in a run-down block of flats

In fact, on the day food was being delivered to them, the building was being raided by the drug squad

Despite these living conditions, the grandson is a well-balanced, polite young man



Meals-on-Wheels delivers nearly 200 meals like this to old age pensioners in Johannesburg daily. Many would not receive any nutrition otherwise.

© Picture by Stephen Davimes.

These are people that need your help

The Star's Operation Snowball tries to provide some warmth, in the form of blankets, to people like these during the freez-

ing winter months, but this is not possible without donations

If you would like to help, please send donations to Operation Snowball, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg, 2000

Donations acknowledged

Food and blankets are the greatest needs for people they serve

Mother Teresa's nuns settle in

By Winnie Graham

Mielie pap has become the staple diet of Mother Teresa's four nuns, working among the poor of the Winterveld, north-west of Pretoria

"In the two months they have been in the giant squatter settlement — a little over an hour's drive from Johannesburg — they have fast got to know, and love, the people they came to serve

The gentle nuns, in blue-trimmed saris, were sent by Mother Teresa to start a second mission in South Africa. The first opened at Khayelitsha in the Cape soon after the "Saint of Calcutta" visited this country in November last year

The Missionaries of Charity, as the sisters' order is known, has set up a temporary home in rooms at a nursery school built by the Catholic Church at Klipgat. The nuns hope eventually to move into a little house adjacent to the church

The sisters — Amrita and Rose from India, Aurora from Poland and Jullienne from Rwanda — share a bedroom. Another room doubles as a kitchen and dining room where they eat at a simple pine table seated at benches

The third room has been converted into a chapel. Here there is a crucifix depicting the dying Christ on the wall with the inscription "I thirst". A statue of Mary stands on a table in the corner

When The Star arrived to visit the sisters last week, they had just finished washing their lunch dishes

Sister Amrita said mealie meal, the staple food of the people, had become a main part of their diet.

"I got used to it in Tanzania," she added. "People ate maize meal there, too. We have vegetables with our meals but seldom meat. For breakfast we have bread and tea"

The nuns have no motor transport. They move round the Winterveld on their bicycles. Sometimes they prefer walking so they can talk to their interpreter who accompanies them.

Language is still a problem for the sisters, who cannot communicate easily with people who are unable to speak English. They are being given lessons in Tswana and Sotho twice a week and practise by speaking to the children who seem always to be around the church

Sister Amrita said people often came to them for help, but it was not their policy to solve problems at the front door

Difficulties

The sisters preferred to visit the homes of the people to see the circumstances for themselves.

"They live under great difficulties," Sister Amrita added. "We have water here, but they have no water in their homes. Often they have no food, that is the greatest need"

What worries the sisters most is the unemployment. When they find able-bodied men and women sitting idly, they try to encourage them to look for jobs, but when people willing to "do anything" cannot find work, the sisters are stumped

They say most people of the Winterveld have never heard of Mother Teresa or her sisters. This, however,

has not stopped them from giving the sisters a warm welcome

"There are Catholics here," Sister Amrita said. "When we talk, people tell us they were baptised but they have not practised their faith because there was no one to guide them"

Sister Amrita said the sisters got up at 4.40 am to say their prayers and attend daily Holy Mass, an aspect they regard as essential to their lives as missionaries

She added "We could not survive without Communion"

Many children are now joining the sisters at evening "adoration"

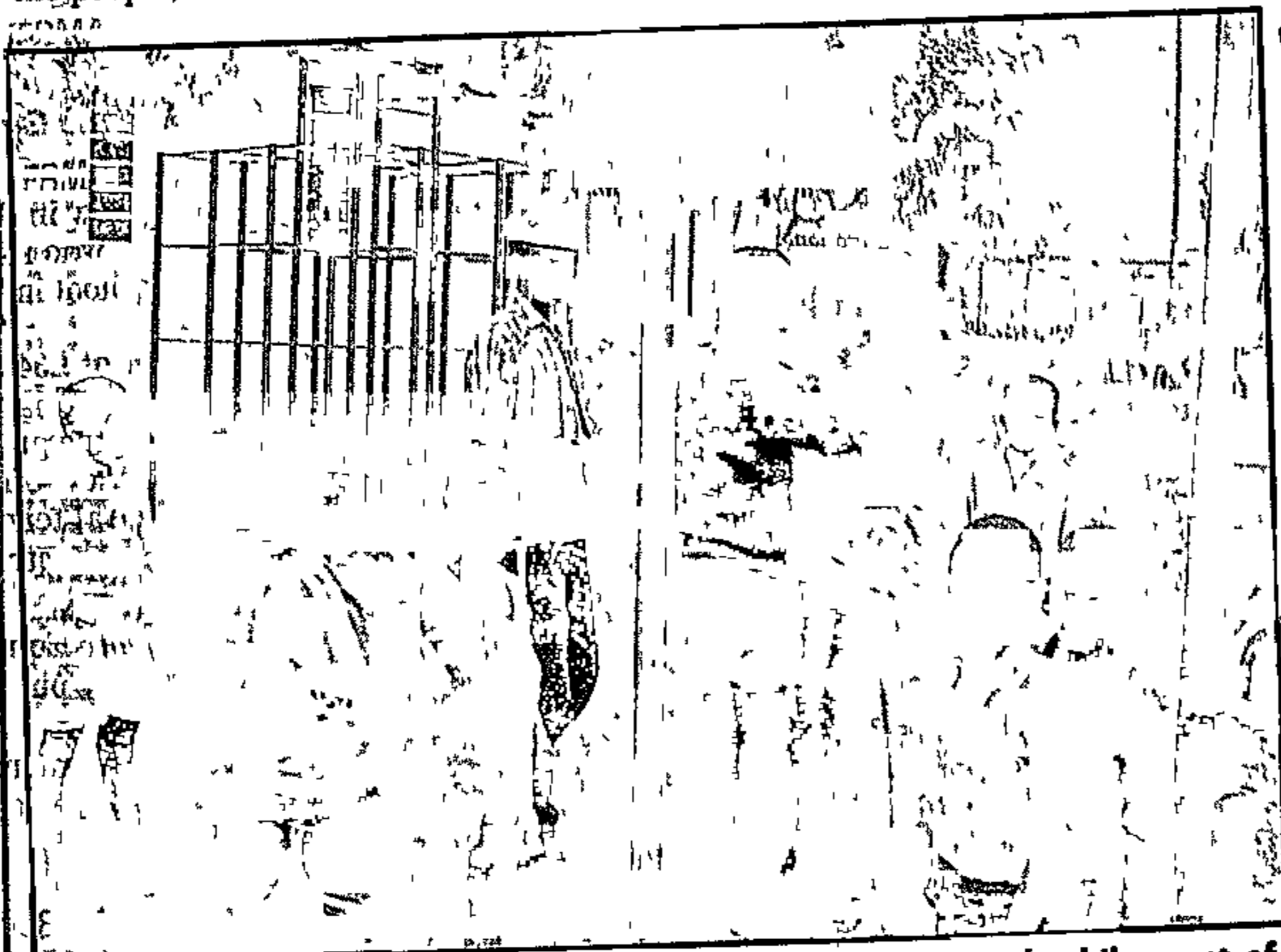
The nuns were quick to realise that what was not the only form of suffering endured by the people of the Winterveld. Even those with jobs — and therefore some form of income — did not have things easy

"We are lucky we can sleep late," Sister Amrita said. "Many people in the Winterveld have to be up by 2 am or 3 am to catch buses to work in Pretoria and Johannesburg. Often they do not get home until late at night."

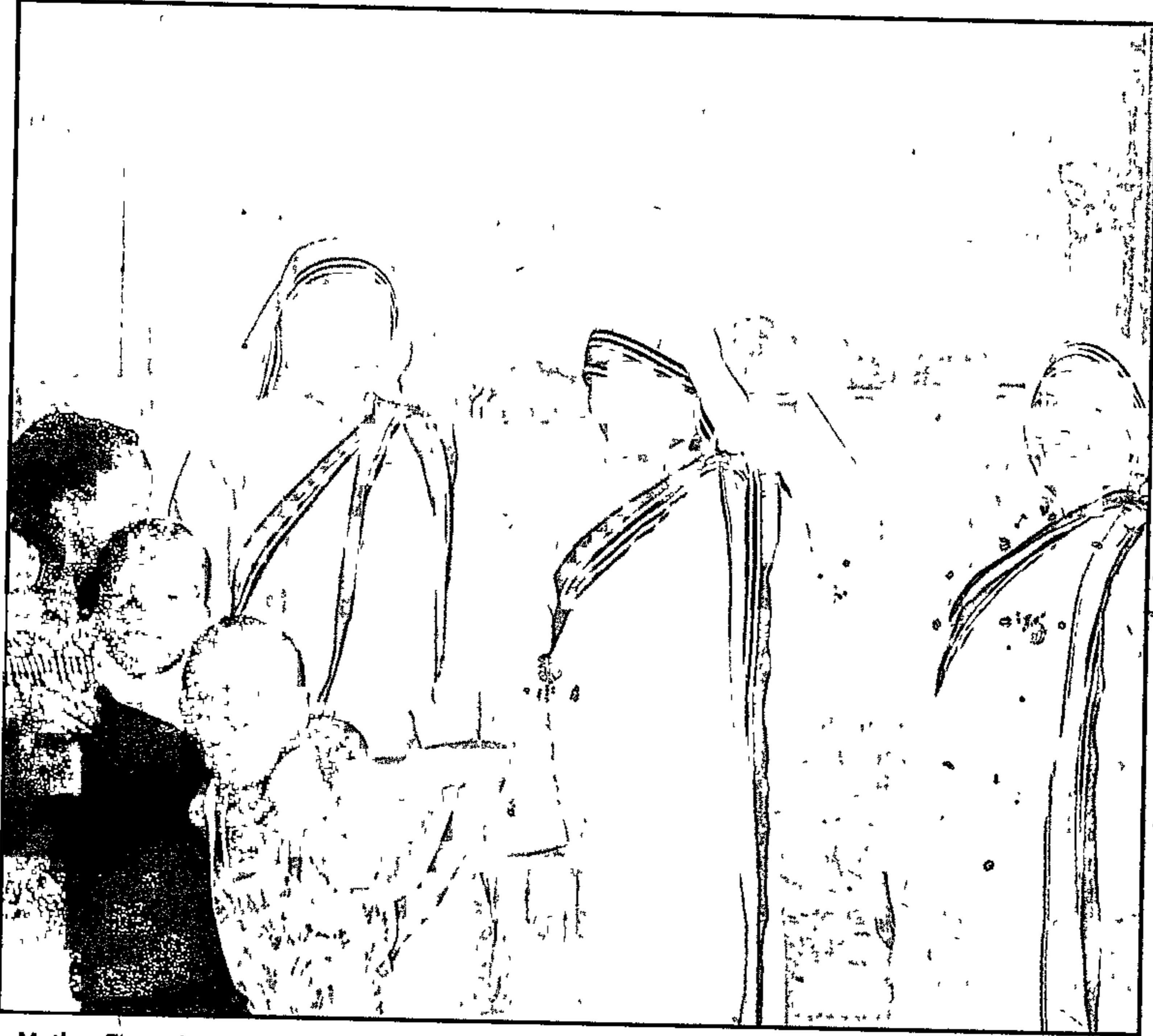
Mother Teresa's sisters, who are famous for their ministry to the dying, have consoled just one dying patient since they arrived in the Winterveld — an old woman who called for a priest when her end approached

"We were happy to be with her at the end," Sister Amrita said.

The sisters have been given second-hand clothing to distribute and are waiting for blankets from Operation Snowball. These — and food — remain the greatest needs



Children happily at play have to keep themselves amused while most of their parents are at work. Pictures: Winnie Graham.



**Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity and young admirers at their new home in the Winterveld.
(Left to right) Sister Mary Aurora, Sister Mary Amrita and Sister Mary Rose.**

Fund unable to meet the need

Thousands of people in Johannesburg are freezing — and there is nothing Operation Snowball can do to help

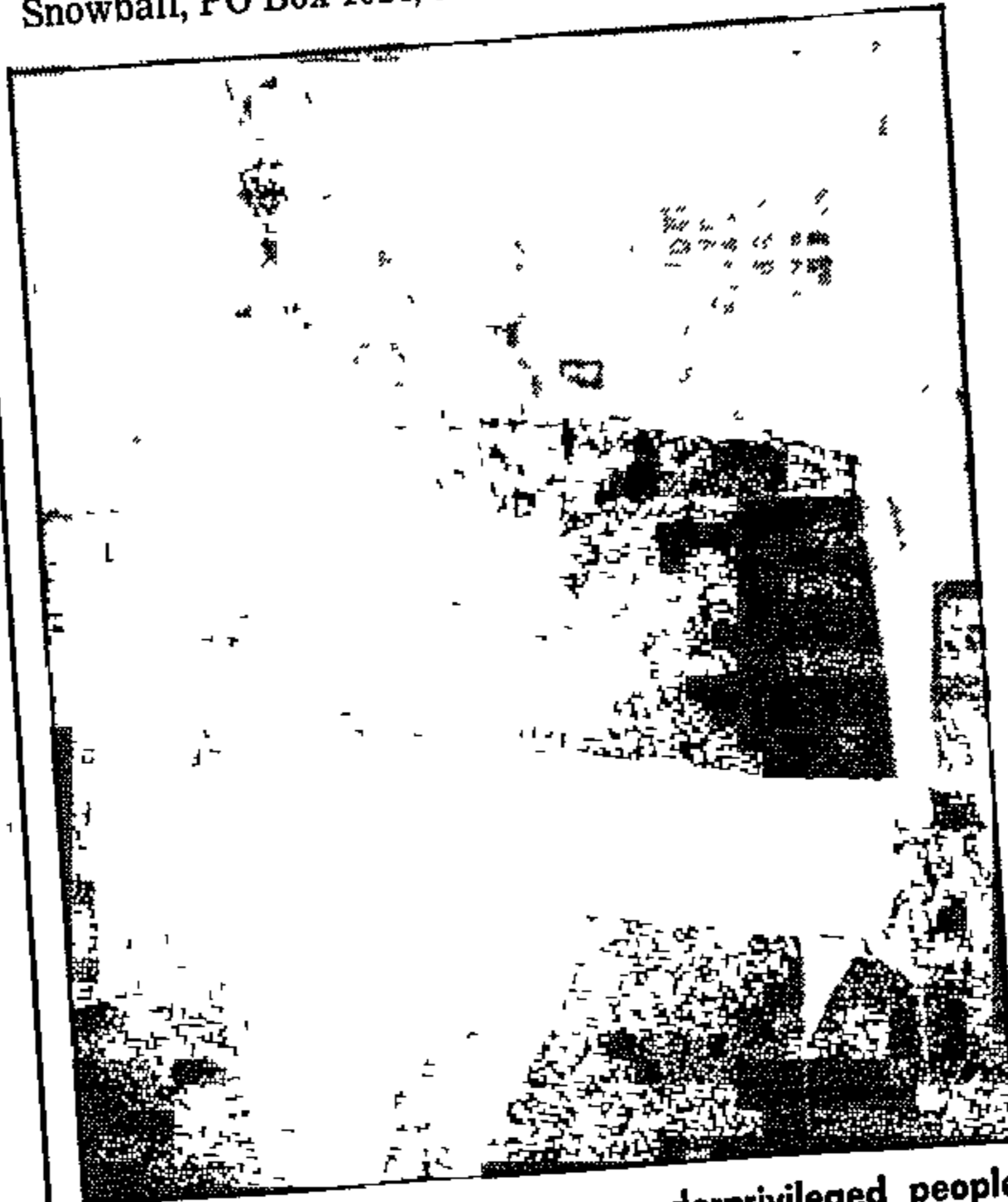
Since the fund was taken over by The Star in 1985, over 30 000 new blankets have been distributed, but this year the fund is in danger of not being able to meet its target of distributing 25 000 blankets



Not enough money is flowing in. So far the fund has received just over R77 000, but is still a long way short of the R500 000 target with only nine weeks left to the closing date.

Needy people, twice the number of last year, are going to the main depot in Kew and are being turned away as there are no stocks. As soon as donations are received they are spent on blankets which are immediately given to those in need.

Operation Snowball needs your help, please send in a donation to help those less fortunate than yourself. The address of the fund is: Operation Snowball, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg, 2000



But the depot was bare ... underprivileged people seeking blankets are being turned away. Mrs Maggi Leroy, one of the women who staff the depot, is sitting in the empty building hoping that soon it will be full.

● Picture by Etienne Rothbart.

News 29/6/89 (241)

Squatters' sodden misery

By RUSSELL MICHAELS
Staff Reporter

SQUATTER families living in waterlogged misery in Phillippi in torrential rain have until tomorrow to move off the land — ironically because the authorities want their housing upgraded

The 43 families live on a piece of land on Varkensvlei Road in shacks of plastic sheeting and corrugated iron

When The Argus visited the site this week some of the shacks appeared close to collapsing under the weight of the water on their roofs. Early risers had managed to shift their modest furniture out of puddles of water.

Barefoot children huddled around braziers which are found in every shack. A few shacks had no flooring. There is no running water or toilets.

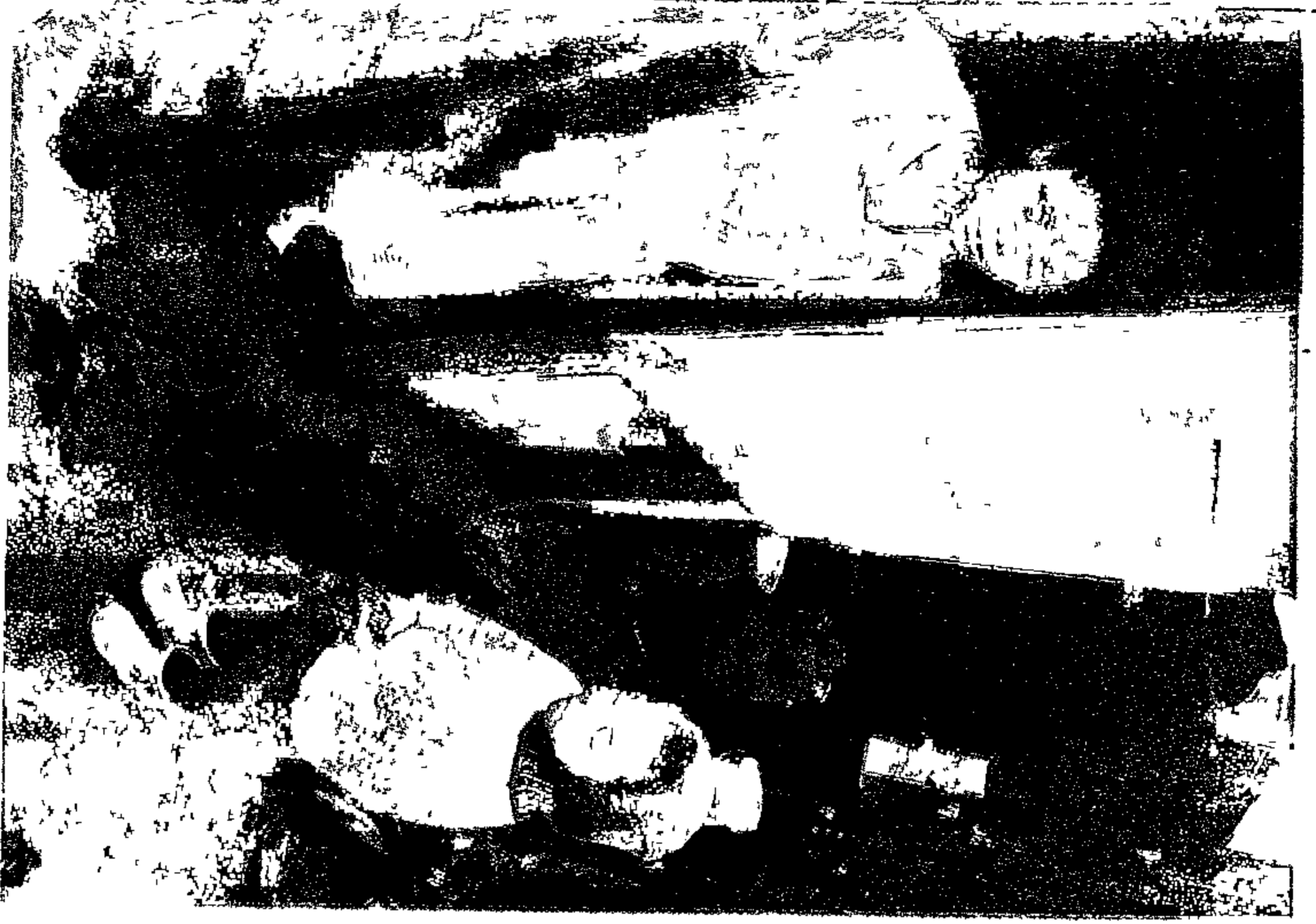
Cape Town City Council housing committee chairman Mrs. Edlaie Stott visited the families on Sunday, "concerned because of the first real winter rains."

"Up to November the families were living at Hentes Farm and had labourers' cottages," Mrs. Stott said. "They were paying between R12 and R15 a week rent and 10c for a bucket of water."

"Some cottages had adjoining structures while others had electricity."

For many years the health authorities in Phillippi had tried to improve living conditions. Farmers had been asked to provide acceptable toilets or face prosecution.

"Most complied. Those unable or unwilling to, gave these people notice."



MAKING SURE: Anne Petersen in the doorway of her shack makes sure the rain has stopped while Joey Petersen, 2, watches.



RAIN-SOAKED: Ursula Baartman, Mrs. Janette Baartman and Edie Cedras with 21-month-old Raymona Baartman in their rain-soaked shack on a piece of land near Varkensvlei.

When asked what the Cape Town City Council was doing about the squatters' plight, Mrs. Stott said they (council) "have their own problems."

"We have more than 40 000 families on the waiting list. Over the last five years we have not kept up with the population increase, let alone the backlog."

"I can't understand why people have to suffer like this. Even criminals, who have a roof over their heads, sanitation and water, are better off than these people."

Mrs. Stott said that when the families were told to go they had no place other than the side of the road. If they could have found a place within the last year they would certainly not have continued to live in the deplorable conditions they are now living under.

"I appeal to the authorities again to make land suitably sited available where homeless families may legally go and that in the meantime administrative action should not be thoughtlessly taken to make people homeless."



Mrs Marie Welman, Mrs Aletta Mellet and Miss Johanna Barnard, who walked many kilometres to receive a cup of hot soup, enjoy it in the winter sunshine. © Picture by John Hogg

Winter is a cold, sad time for poor

By Lorna Schmidt

Most people don't enjoy the winter months, and this is especially true for thousands of pensioners on the Reef.

For many of the people who live in Jan Hofmeyer the only warmth, friendship and comfort they receive is when they walk the many kilometres to a soup kitchen run by Mrs Johanna Swanepoel

Here they receive a warm meal, and warm company from other pensioners in the same predicament as themselves

And they delight in seeing the 200 young children, who also receive a daily meal, playing around them

Visiting the kitchen is the highlight of the day for these people

For a lot of them this meal goes a long way, but even though it may help for a little while, once they leave they go back to their cold, lonely homes

This is where Operation Snowball can help

Many of these people cannot afford to buy themselves a warm meal, never mind a warm blanket or a woollen jersey



Snowball has tried to help as much as possible

Blankets have been given to some of them, but there aren't enough to go around There is not enough money and this is where you can help

Spare a thought for those who cannot afford to look after themselves, old age pensioners and the disabled

Dig deep into your pocket and post some money to help a good cause for really needy people

Every rand counts, no matter how little

To those among us who have literally nothing, whatever you can spare will be a blessing

Please send your donation to Operation Snowball, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg, 2000

Charlewood: Hunger in SA

CMC Trials 5/1/89 Political Staff 24

HUNGER queues were growing in South Africa as welfare organisations struggled to feed 1,5 million people, both black and white, every day, the Democratic Party's candidate in Umbilo, Mrs Carole Charlewood, said yesterday

"Government mismanagement of the economy has lead to starvation at certain levels of society and fear in other levels, particularly for those nearing retirement, who view the inflationary spiral with alarm," she said at the official launch of the DP campaign in Klip River, Natal

Ms Charlewood, who spoke in support of the DP's candidate, Mrs Barbara Buys, added that South Africans were among the most highly-taxed people in the world if direct and indirect forms of taxation were taken into account

The government was wasting money on, among other things, hand-outs to the public service, she said

Mother Teresa to return this year

By Winnie Graham

Mother Teresa, the "saint of Calcutta", is to visit South Africa again in November, a year after her first visit.

Sister Ischrippa, a Missionary of Charity nun who has just joined Mother Teresa's mission at Khayelitza near Cape Town, said she had recently seen the diminutive founder of the congregation.

Mother Teresa, she said, had sent a message: "Tell them I love South Africa and I will return again in November"

Mother Teresa founded two missions when she was in this country last year — one in the Cape

and the other in Winterveld, near Pretoria. Ten of her missionaries are now working in South Africa, six at Khayelitza and four at Winterveld.

Thousands of people went out of their way to meet Mother Teresa on her whirlwind tour of the Republic last year. Her message was the same wherever she went.

"Love one another and serve the poorest of the poor," she said.

Brother Andrew, a one-time Jesuit priest who co-founded the male counterpart of the Missionaries of Charity with Mother Teresa, arrived in Johannesburg this week.



Mother Teresa . . . to return to South Africa in November.

THE POOREST OF THE POOR

By VIVIEN HORLER

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE house that is home to Mother Teresa's six sari-clad nuns in Khayelitsha seems spartan — until you visit the shacks of the people to whom they minister

The Missionaries of Charity have no electricity, of course, but they have gas to cook on and running water

Most of the poorest residents cook on fires or primum stoves, and have to fetch all their water from standpipes. But this week, as the Cape winter did its worst, they have been contending with too much water rather than too little

They huddle under leaking roofs, slop around on sodden floors in sopping shoes — or no shoes at all. Some children have jerseys but others are bare-armed, bare-legged and shaking with cold. Some are coughing, all have runny noses

Driving rain has turned the sand tracks into mud, and the few vehicles daring to negotiate Khayelitsha's lanes frequently sink to their wheels in mud

Water lies in sheets, a fearsome health hazard in a part of Site B where there are no lavatories — not even nightsoil buckets. The residents dig holes in the sand, say the nuns

The nuns' mission is to love and help the poorest of the poor, and they have chosen their area well

You know people are poor when they write their names on their clothes pegs because they can't afford to lose them. Poor is when your child's nappies are more holes than cloth, but you go on using them and washing them because there is nothing else

Poor is when eight of you live in a shack the size of an average suburban bathroom, four sleeping on the bed and four on the wet floor

No money coming in

Poor is when you are a grandmother of 62 and the sole supporter of a mentally-retarded daughter and six young grandchildren and there is no money coming in at all

At Khayelitsha they live in the love of Sister Teresa's nuns

— Sister Gustavo Maria is a trained nursing sister and midwife — and take food, clothing, thick plastic sheeting and love to the needy

On Saturdays they run a small playschool — Sister Bethany is a teacher — and the nuns have helped some Khayelitsha residents plant vegetable and herb gardens

They have also provided much-needed liaison between the people and the organisation Women for Peace, which has been teaching women to sew and how to make fuel-saving wonderboxes

The nuns have no car, so their ministry is limited to how far they can walk in a morning. A vehicle would be a great help, they say, because they would be able to carry heavy loads and run people to hospital

Sometimes they go to a specific house because they've been sent, often spending a long time hunting for it in the maze of shacks and lanes, but other times they simply wander, going "where the spirit leads us"

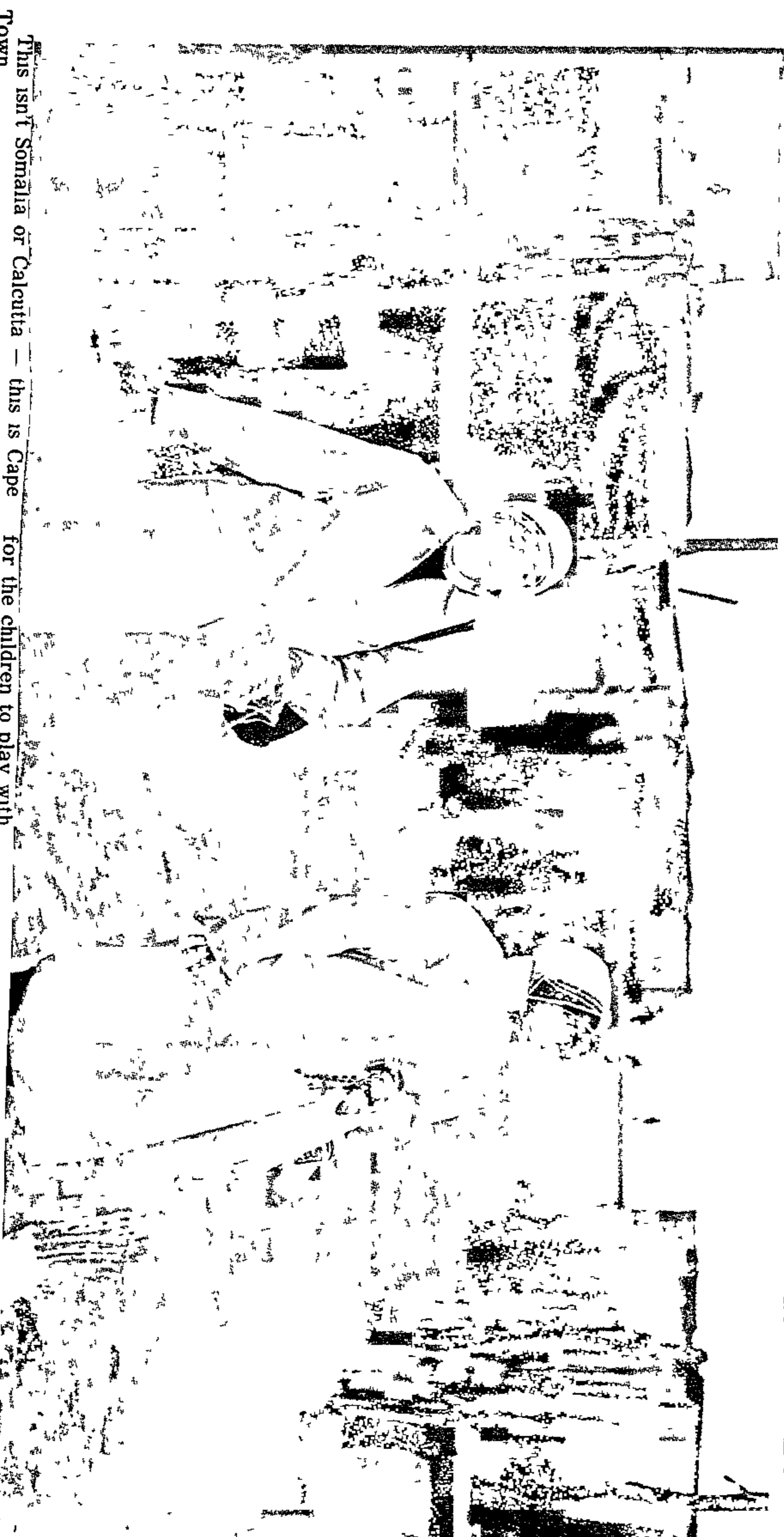
Says Sister Gustavo Maria "Sometimes the people need food or materials to help build their shelters, but sometimes they just need to talk

Somebody who loves them

"We're here to show them somebody cares, somebody loves them"

They arrive with broad grins and a cheery "hullo", and in spite of the mud and misery their joy is infectious. Smiles follow them as they leave. No earnest do-gooders, these, but women as delighted as anyone else to tell a joke and share a laugh

Sister Bethany, who spent the first nine years of her life in Rondebosch before her parents went to Enl...



This isn't Somalia or Calcutta — this is Cape Town

There are few people about early as we slosh through the lanes of Site C with Sister Gustavo Maria and Sister Kulpushpa

"People are still sleeping," say the oilskin-clad nuns. "It's raining and cold, and there is so little work. It's better to stay in bed and be warm."

Most days the nuns go out in pairs from their little sandbag house in Town 1 to talk to the people around them, treat minor injuries and burns

for the children to play with

In a shack in Site C the nuns visit five-year-old Kanyiswa Ntlala, mentally and physically retarded

"I have hopes Kanyiswa will walk," says Sister Gustavo Maria. "She needs practice and exercise. Soon we'll have a place for her."

She is referring to the nuns' permanent convent, which is going up next door to nearby St Raphael's church

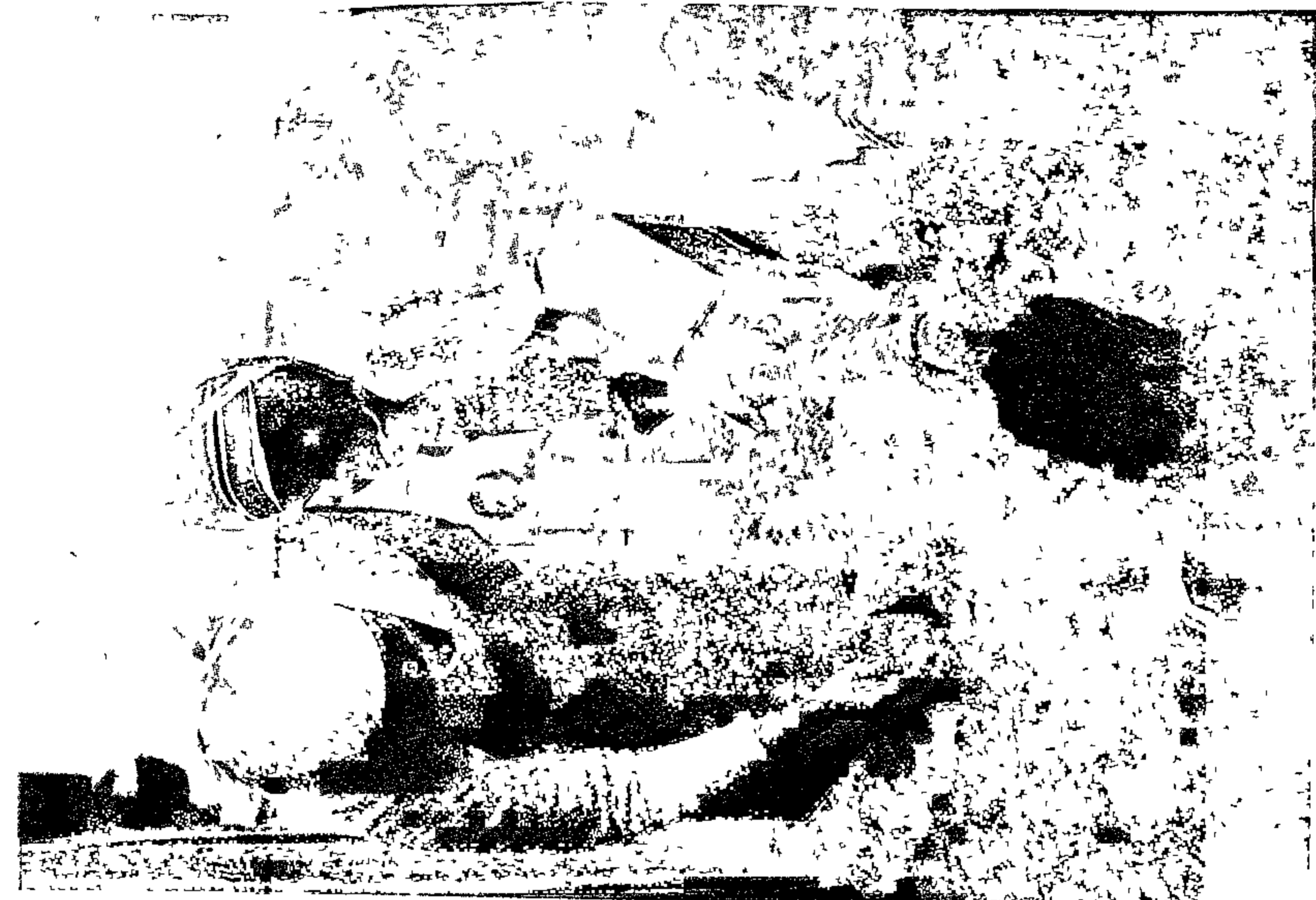
The Missionaries of Charity don't go in for fund-raising, but rely on donations "Just people giving," as Sister Audrey puts it

Pictures LEON MULLER Weekend Argus

ABOVE: Sister Gustavo Maria, left, and Sister Kulpushpa stride Khayelitsha's muddy lanes.

BELOW: Sister Concessa gives Mrs Nosandiso Mgidi a hand with her vegetable garden.

18/7/89 weekend Argus (241)



Sister Bethany and children play a game with hand-made cards.



Sister Gustavo Maria bandages a burn on the leg of Nation Nyawula, 3, who fell over the primus stove while his mother was cooking supper.

Unless otherwise stated political comment in this issue is by H W Tyson content approved by R G Anderson and D S Walker and political cartoons by D Anderson, all of 47 Sauer Street Johannesburg

If it was not able to reach consensus with a few coloured and Indian members

(Report by M Morris, 122 St Georges Street, Cape Town)

termine its leaders

"The leaders must then decide jointly about general affairs by means of consensus"

To the question, can a black

the weaknesses of that party, a patched-up jacket and a new salesman"

(Report by Peter Fabricius, 47 Sauer Street Johannesburg)



Brother Andrew . sees suicide, divorce and drugs as manifestations of spiritual poverty.

The church is failing in its duty, says priest

By Winnie Graham

Row 24/7/87

Brother Andrew, the one-time Jesuit priest who co-founded with Mother Teresa of Calcutta the male congregation of the Missionaries of Charity, has discovered a kind of poverty "more degrading and dehumanising" among the affluent than anything he encountered among the poor

Suicide, divorce and drugs, he said, were a manifestation of this poverty

Australian-born Brother Andrew is in South Africa at the invitation of the Co workers of Mother Teresa to give retreats and talks

Speaking in Johannesburg at the weekend he challenged the church to look at its conscience to see where it was failing the people

He added that he had found "a real hunger for prayer and spiritual values" in South Africa and elsewhere. Unfortunately, priests and religious people were failing to give people the sort of spiritual nourishment they needed

The church was providing "a lot" of good things, such as social concern and various therapies, but how often was a sermon preached these days where people were told what a difference Christ would make in their lives, he asked

As a result, many people were turning to the new, fundamentalist religions which were often "rather shallow"

Churchmen talk on SA's debt

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Influential members of the Anglican Church — including top businessmen — met Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other Anglican bishops here last week for a secret exchange of views on South Africa's foreign debt conditions

Mystery surrounds the meeting, described as "sensitive" by a prominent church member. Archbishop Tutu's spokesman confirmed the consultation on financial sanctions — called by the bishops — with 30 experts, mostly church members

"They included people both opposed to and in favour of financial sanctions," he said

He noted that the archbishop had called for tighter financial sanctions but could not confirm the call for a 15% debt repayment in June 1990

Worried about the call top businessmen in the church asked experts to research the implications of a debt squeeze. They found it would cause tremendous economic hardship



ROAD TO FERMENT ... Archbishop Desmond Tutu (right) and the Rev Allan Boesak examine their recently launched book, "The Road to Damascus"

Detentions blamed for wave of gangsterism

AR 645: 25/7/87 (62) 241

By DALE KNEEN
Crime Reporter

THE detention of community leaders in Guguletu contributed to the "horrifying" wave of gangsterism in the Cape township which has disrupted almost every form of community life

And, according to the Cape Town branch of Nicro — the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders — this situation is unlikely to improve unless problems such as poverty, unemployment and the lack of recreational facilities and parental control are addressed

Residents fear leaving their homes at night, almost no trafficking of people between the township's four sections takes place and attacks on mourners at funerals have become commonplace, a Nicro spokesman said

Police, community leaders and social workers appear to be powerless in their efforts to stop the violence which many euphemistically call the "state of emergency" in the township.

Nicro said many people believed gangsterism began five years ago when police swooped on community leaders in the township and detained the people who controlled community life there

"The township had an historical street-committee structure in which leaders attempted to control community life. With the implementation of the emergency, the street committees became almost totally powerless," the spokesman said

"Student representative councils were banned, council members were detained and pupils began to act recklessly"

Boys aged between 10 and 21 from predominantly poor backgrounds formed gangs because of the lack of recreational facilities. Peer group pressure and other sociological factors also led to the loosening of parental control, the spokesman said.

"There is only one sports ground, three poorly-equipped community centres, two stadiums and two public swimming pools for Guguletu's 20 000 residents"

Rebellious children left school and joined gangs and soon the four sections of the township had been divided between the Ntsara Boys, Guilty Boys, Ama-Adderley Boys and Mafela Boys gangs

"There are deaths almost daily and elderly people and parents are also being attacked. People do not leave their homes after 8pm and no one dares move from section to

section at night because they know they are likely to be attacked"

Parents joined the violence when their children were punished by citizens who began patrolling the streets at night

"The parents would come across gangsters and beat them with kierries and sjamboks, but this merely resulted in the parents of the gangsters retaliating

"Policemen living in the township also fear acting against the gangsters because they know they will be singled out and attacked"

Nicro believes the only way the violence can be ended is by getting the entire community and the police involved

"Recreational facilities will have to be improved and unemployment and extreme economic deprivation will have to be addressed in order to better the situation"

in black... James Eskom

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Food parcels for poor vanish

Records

● From page 1
 Sowetan 26/7/89.

when we visited them," said Perlman "They said their grandmother, Mrs Lizzie Mkhwanazi, died last September and in October they told Nicro they no longer needed food

"Our records show that Mrs Mkhwanazi has been receiving her parcel until the end of May.

"Our field worker was told by Nicro that if the recipients were not at the centre on the delivery day the parcels were given out to other needy Nicro clients."

According to Perlman, parcels are supposed to be returned to Operation Hunger after a week if their rightful owners do not come for them.

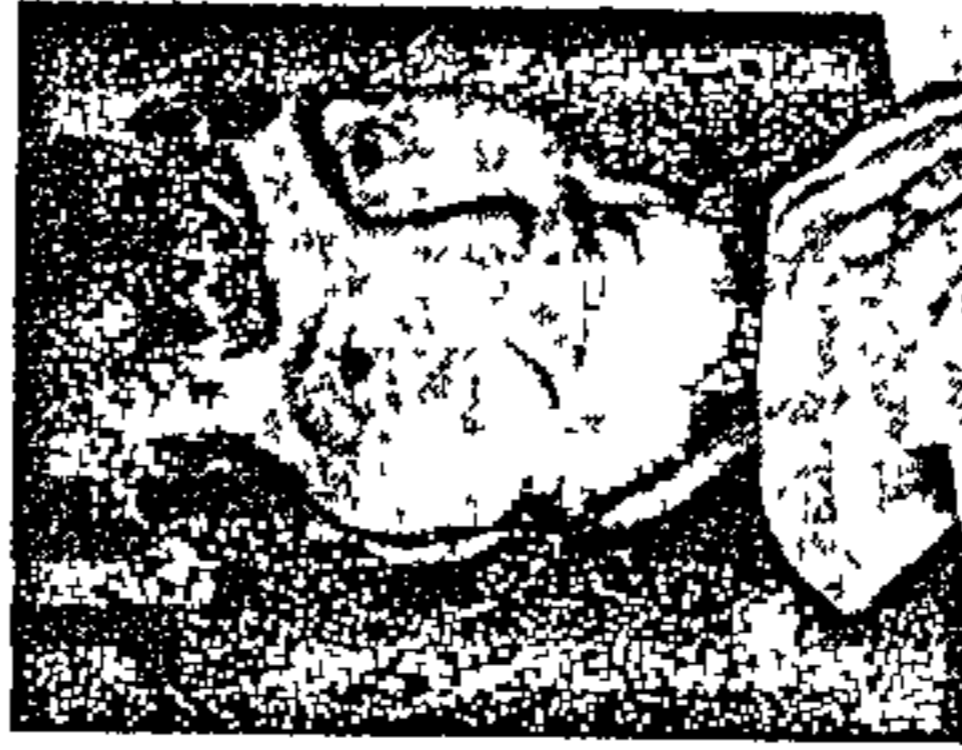
BY PHANGSILE
 MTSHALI

OPERATION Hunger has launched an investigation into the loss of food parcels in Soweto.

"Something drastic is happening," Operation Hunger director Mrs Ina Perlman, said.

She said her organisation had cut links with the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) in Soweto following "discrepancies about distribution of food parcels by the organisation".

The regional director of Nicro, Mr Doug Pearce, said they would meet Operation Hunger to discuss the matter.



Ina Perlman.

"It seems that we have different information from them," he said.

Operation Hunger decided to sever links with Nicro and to re-allocate Nicro's destitute families to other centres after an internal investigating revealed that only three of

them were receiving their parcels regularly.

"Nicro's failure to give us a satisfactory explanation on the parcels that were not received by their rightful owners and yet signed for in our books has led us to this decision," Perlman said.

"We have not pinpointed the problem but we are investigating fully," she added.

Twenty-five families interviewed by Operation Hunger's field worker said they were told their parcels were not there when they came to collect them.

"One of the families interviewed was surprised

● To Page 2

241

8/Day 21/8/89

Relief food is lost and found

THEO RAWANA

ONLY three of 25 relief food recipients this week received their rations although records showed all of them had collected their parcels, Operation Hunger workers found this week.

The parcels were kept at the local branch of the National Institute of Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro).

Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman said yesterday Nicro staff had given parcels not collected to other people they considered deserving cases.

Denying reports that the food parcels had simply vanished, Perlman said there was no evidence of abuse and attributed the incident to "sloppy record-keeping" (241)

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REDUCING the number of people who depend on charity for a living can be achieved by combating the causes of poverty, according to Mr John Allwood, executive director of World Vision.

Reacting to reports that more than a million people in South Africa were on feeding schemes, Mr Allwood said although relief feeding was needed in many cases, it provided short-term solutions only.

He said hunger was a symptom of poverty. "Once poverty and its causes - unemployment and lack of education and opportunities - are addressed, the starvation of thousands can be prevented," he said.

"The time has come for people to realise that relief feeding on its own will not reduce the number of hungry people in the long term. Our goals must be to reduce the number of suffering people by combating the

Feeding schemes do little to combat poverty

By ALI MPHAKI

causes of poverty with active and aggressive programmes", he said.

Mr Allwood added that developing nations throughout the world have been faced with the challenge of enabling their least-developed peoples to grasp new opportunities akin to

modern, industrialised societies

He said programmes, aimed only at feeding hungry people and not teaching them to feed themselves, produced a

superior breed of survivors. "Urban and peri-urban people don't even have access to land and resources which will enable them to become independent from feeding schemes. Such an

approach is clearly short-sighted," he said.

Mr Allwood said traditional approaches to charity can have a debilitating effect on those it is intended to help. Programmes inappropriately forced on the needy can traumatise and destroy

initiative necessary to enable a community to realise its potential.

Hunger queues at soup kitchens can degrade the dignity of beneficiaries rather than enabling people to achieve independence from the need for charity, Mr Allwood said.

241

Op Hunger 'saves lives'

241 8/27/84 Medical Reporter

There was no doubt Operation Hunger's mass feeding of children under the age of 10 had contributed significantly to a drop in child death rates, the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman, said last night.

Speaking at Witwatersrand University's medical students' congress, Mrs Perlman said a study conducted in 1981/82 showed child deaths in the black community accounted for 55 percent of total deaths in the country.

This figure had dropped to about 29 or 30 percent by 1986, a drop which could be attributed to mass-feeding programmes.

Coetzee's revolver was confiscated.

Op Hunger 'saves lives'

241 *Stey 18/1/89* Medical Reporter *[Signature]*

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Nightmare months for Reef's old and the ill

By Lorna Schmidt

The winter months are a nightmare for people who cannot afford to buy blankets, particularly if they are living in hovels of iron and sacks, old rusting cars and even cardboard boxes

This is how hundreds of pensioners in Alexandra are living

These people are all too old to work or too ill to care for themselves

Fortunately a few have managed to get the help of the Itlhokomeleng Association for the aged and disabled of Alex. This association cares and tries to find help for these people

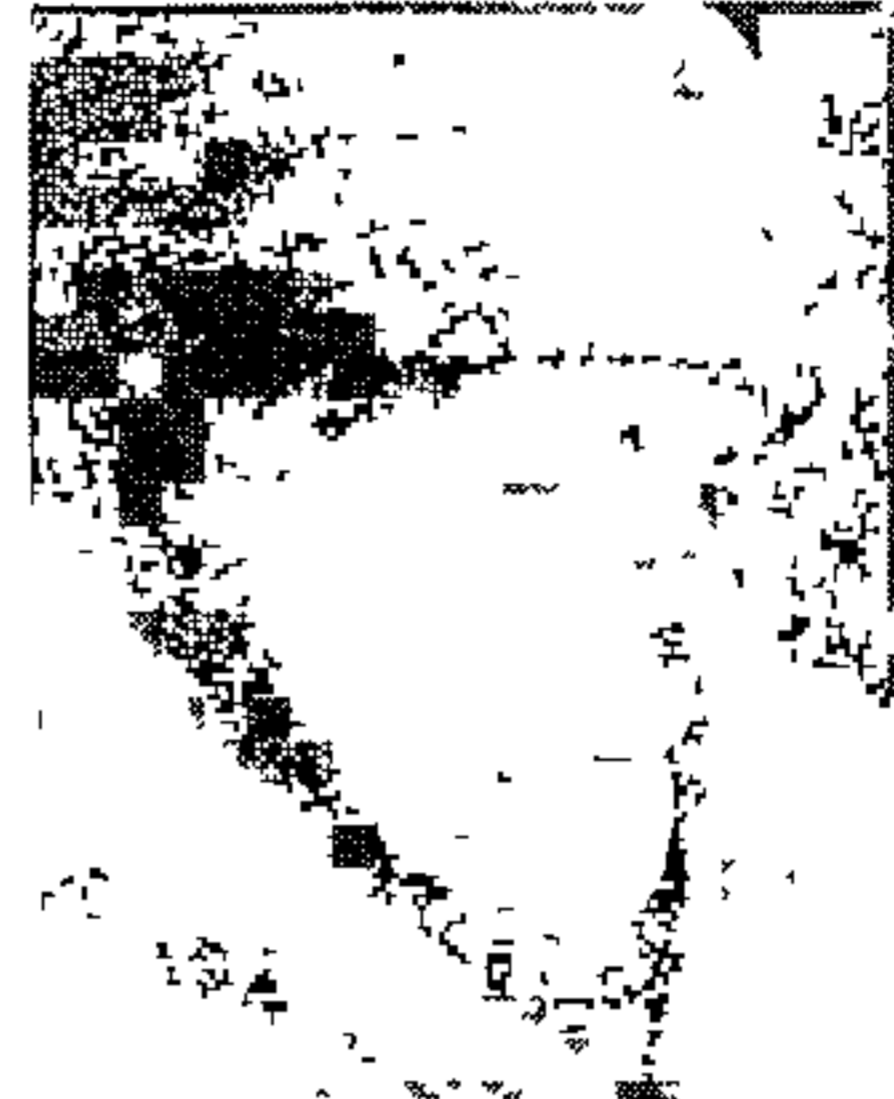
They organise medical check-ups for them, provide food, and are in the process of building an old-age home in Alex with the help of the Sandton Rotarians

"We regard the aged as an asset in the home. They cannot help themselves so we try to help them," said Mrs Marjorie Manganye, an Itlhokomeleng organiser

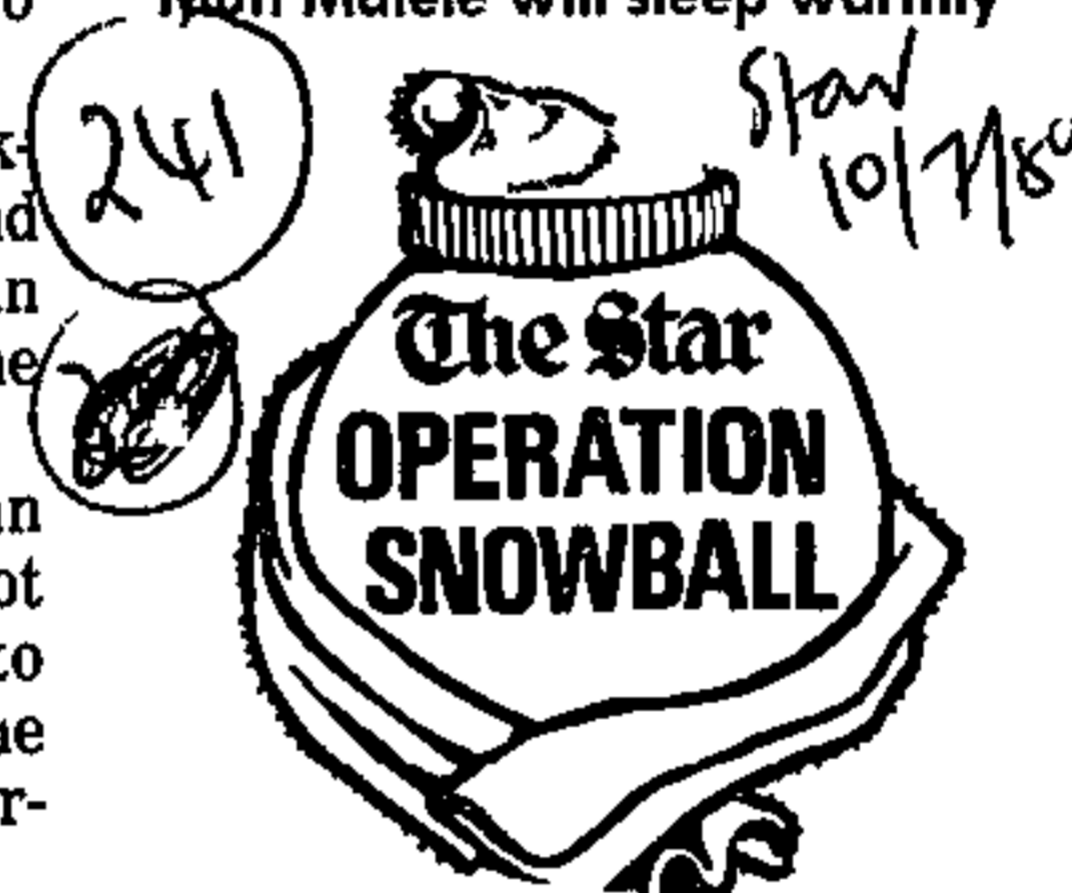
"People come and tell us of pensioners living in shanties who have no pension books and therefore cannot get any money. We try to help them, but we simply do not have the space to put them all up"

This is one of the organisations which have approached Operation Snowball for help during the freezing winter months

"Our people just don't have the money to buy blankets or



For the first time for ages Mrs Moti Malele will sleep warmly



warm clothing," said Mrs Manganye. "They have no source of warmth and will just freeze during winter"

The association needed at least 400 blankets, but Operation Snowball only managed to give them 50 as the fund is desperately short of money

You can help by sending a donation to Operation Snowball

The address of the fund is Operation Snowball, P O Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000

The Argus

FOOD
CAMPAIGN

ARCUS

13/7/89

241

Readers aid the hungry

By SHARKEY ISAACS

Staff Reporter

READERS boosted the Argus Food Campaign this week as they responded generously to renewed appeals to help thousands of hungry Cape Town families

Among the latest contributions sent was a R500 gift from a reader who wishes to remain anonymous

Gifts were also sent by P J de Klerk of Pinelands R100, Hommellust Nurseries R100, R C Hulme of Sea Point R100, B D Frank of Monte Vista R100, anonymous R170, S E Logan of the Strand R20, anonymous R30, anonymous R36, M S Dollie R20, anonymous R50, Mrs L Moon of Pinelands R50, anonymous R20, S Faure R20, I P Davies of Plumstead R15, anonymous R15, Catholic Women's League 'Our Lady of Good Hope' branch in Sea Point R50, anonymous R50, Mr R Abelsohn of Wynberg R50, Mrs M Tyfield of Claremont R40 and A E Ordansky of Cape Town, R5

The campaign, launched 2½ years ago in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund as a "band-aid" to alleviate the effects of unemployment, has fed more than a million in under-privileged families

City treasury officials said payments on bulk food invoice purchases had reduced fund reserves from R74 702 to R63 880 last week. Municipal health department staff explained that the money was spent on food purchases to feed thousands of destitute people

The relief programme keeping scores of starving families alive has been gradually trimmed as winter deepens. Food was distributed to a total of 46 300 families at the rate of up 48 tons a week last winter

To minimise expenditure, the distribution of food has been further reduced by seven percent and the number of aid distribution centres has also been reduced from 24 to 22

City Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss thanked readers for their gifts

He said only the most genuine and deserving cases were at present being helped

Parcels pruned

"The relief programme has been able to continue through pruning food parcels to needy recipients in preparation for the winter peak when the demand for food will be greater," he said

Food parcels include packets of samp, beans, rice, tinned and frozen fish and meat, fresh vegetables and other basic foodstuffs

Although ever-generous Argus readers have rallied to recent appeals for help, plenty more is needed to help the fund

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

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH at 210 2882

'Dangerous balance of many poor, few rich'

241

CM 11/13 9/8/89

PILANESBERG — There could be no liberation if South Africa had so many poor people and so few rich people — it was an "Unjust and dangerous imbalance", the chairman of the Premier Group, Peter Wrighton, said yesterday

Speaking at a conference of Nafcoc (National African Federated Chambers of Commerce) at Sun City, he said it would be unjust because of the discrimination it entailed and dangerous because, if the imbalance remained, instability would follow — "even under a majority government"

"If the presently privileged think that they can maintain their privilege in the new South Africa, they are wrong. There ought not to be any privileged citizens

"But equally it needs to be understood that those of us who oppose the simplistic notion of redistribution (of wealth) . . . do not do so for selfish reasons or because we wish to deny the very real income disparities in the

country. Far from it. It is precisely because we care that we oppose this notion. We oppose it because it is not the best, the most efficient way of aiding the poor and disadvantaged

"We would argue instead for a redistribution which can take place in a stable society, spending less on so-called defence and more on education and housing, for instance"

Mr Wrighton said this was an issue on which black and white businessmen needed to get together, to share thoughts and to help in planning for a better, richer future for all citizens

What he would like in a new South Africa, Mr Wrighton said, was that it should be a country in which the essential principle was fairness to all

" . . . In fact, a just society in which all men and women have the same rights, the same opportunities, a society in which there is no discrimination on any grounds whatsoever" — Sapa

Oudtshoorn farm despair

By MARIUS BOSCH

SCATTERED among Oudtshoorn's famed "feather palaces" farmworkers live in grinding poverty with some of them earning as little as R15 a week for their toil on the ostrich farms

Some children of farmworkers eat rabbit, lynx (trookab) and even tortoise meat to break the monotony of the endless ostrich meat and "pap" provided by some of the farmers, says the head of a farm school

"Here they have a feudal system with the farmers giving and taking what they want," says Mr Jacobus Lewis, the head of a farm school in the district

His is one of the 18 farm schools in the area belonging to the Sonstraal Feeding Scheme in which World Vision and Operation Hunger take an active part

Operation Hunger community worker Mr Philip Davids said the organisation distributes more than R2 000 worth of powdered soup a month

"We are currently feeding 3 284 children in the Oudtshoorn area"

For some of these children, the soup, bread and fruit — bought from funds provided by World Vision — are the only nutritious food they get all day

But one of the biggest farmers in the area, Mr Marius Spies of the farm Moreson, says he tries to give his workers balanced meals and teach them the value of money

"Sometimes you offer them work but then they do not want to work
"A big problem is alcohol abuse, if they go to town they buy lots of alcohol"
On some farms children are being used

Some farm children 'eat tortoise meat'

as child labour

"I go to the lands after school until dark to cut cauliflower," says 13-year-old April Baardman who earns R6 a week for five days of work

April said he had never visited the Cango Caves — about 15km away — and doesn't know what it is

"It has happened in the past that one of the farm foremen came to my school to get children to go and work on the lands," Mr Lewis says

Mr Spies says he hands out food worth an extra R20 a week to the workers

Some of the children do not know how to buy food or sweets in a supermarket, says Mr Lewis

"When we take them to Oudtshoorn they go to an one-man shop where they pay more than at a supermarket"

He maintains that the problem is not too little food but malnutrition

"The farmer gives rations but in the vegetable season some workers will get only potatoes for a month and reduced rations," he said

The chairman of the feeding scheme, Mr Dennis Hendricks, shares his view saying that for some of the children the soup and bread provided by the scheme are the only nutritious food they get all day

"Since we started feeding them at school their concentration has improved, school attendance is up by a 100% and they also do better"

Most of the children know to the cent what their fathers earn because the extra rand or two could make the difference between coffee with sugar or bitter coffee

Mr Spies says he pays R65 a week in wages for the 13 men working for him He agrees that some farmers pay their workers more than others but adds "I and my people get along fine"

Mr Davids says most farmers in the area take the R35 a week the Oudtshoorn municipality pays its workers as the measure to pay farmworkers

Unemployed farm worker Mr Hendrik Lourens, 36, says some of the farmers are rich "but they pay very bad"

"Ons kry bare swaar hier" (We suffer a lot here)

Mr Lewis says the conditions under which some workers and their families live are "terrible"

He said there were no stoves and furniture in some of the houses
"The farmer said they will break it
"Some of these farmers will press a cent until tears come out of Van Riebeeck's eyes"



ABOVE An Oudtshoorn farmworker's family in front of the ruin that is home to them **INSET** Former farmworker Mr Jim Juries says he will never work for a farmer in the Oudtshoorn district again

Former farmworker
Pictures MARIUS BOSCH

RAIN IS THEIR ENEMY NO 1

W/E ARGUS 19/8/89 241

Where babies are dying of the damp



REMEMBER last Tuesday, when the heavens came down like walls of ice?

This was Miller's Camp near Nyanga that day — but before the rain

Even then green, stagnant stretches of water were lapping into the lower lying shacks

In those shacks, while we were there it was only ankle deep, calves stayed dry. But that's too bad for the babies lying in the shacks, who are dying of the damp

Operation Hunger has identified Miller's Camp as being in desperate straits

Mr John Nziwele, head of the well knit community says there are some 3 000 people in the camp originally from old Crossroads most of whom are unemployed in the formal sector. Some do piece work two or three days a week for R10 to R12 a day. Others are good carpenters or dressmakers but lack materials. Some buy and sell cabbages and beans and pumpkins. One shack calls itself the Lusaka Super Market.

'We need a bulldozer to flatten 200 flooded shacks, and after the water is pumped out we need rubble to fill in. Clothes especially baby clothes food especially full cream powdered milk for babies, blankets, rolls of black plastic for roofing

'We need health workers, there is no clinic or mobile clinic, just two health workers who come around and there is too much sickness here for them with the green water. We need lots of medicines.'

Among the women we photograph are Gladys Nokuzola, Sylvia Sonkana, Adelaide Moi, Nozamasilo Nzima and as we talk and the rain starts again, they laugh

OK, so you're young and you've got someone else's Wellington boots and a cast off man's jacket, but back home, in the background, Mum empties the water from her shack



When your world has turned to mud, right, balancing a bucket of fresh water isn't that easy

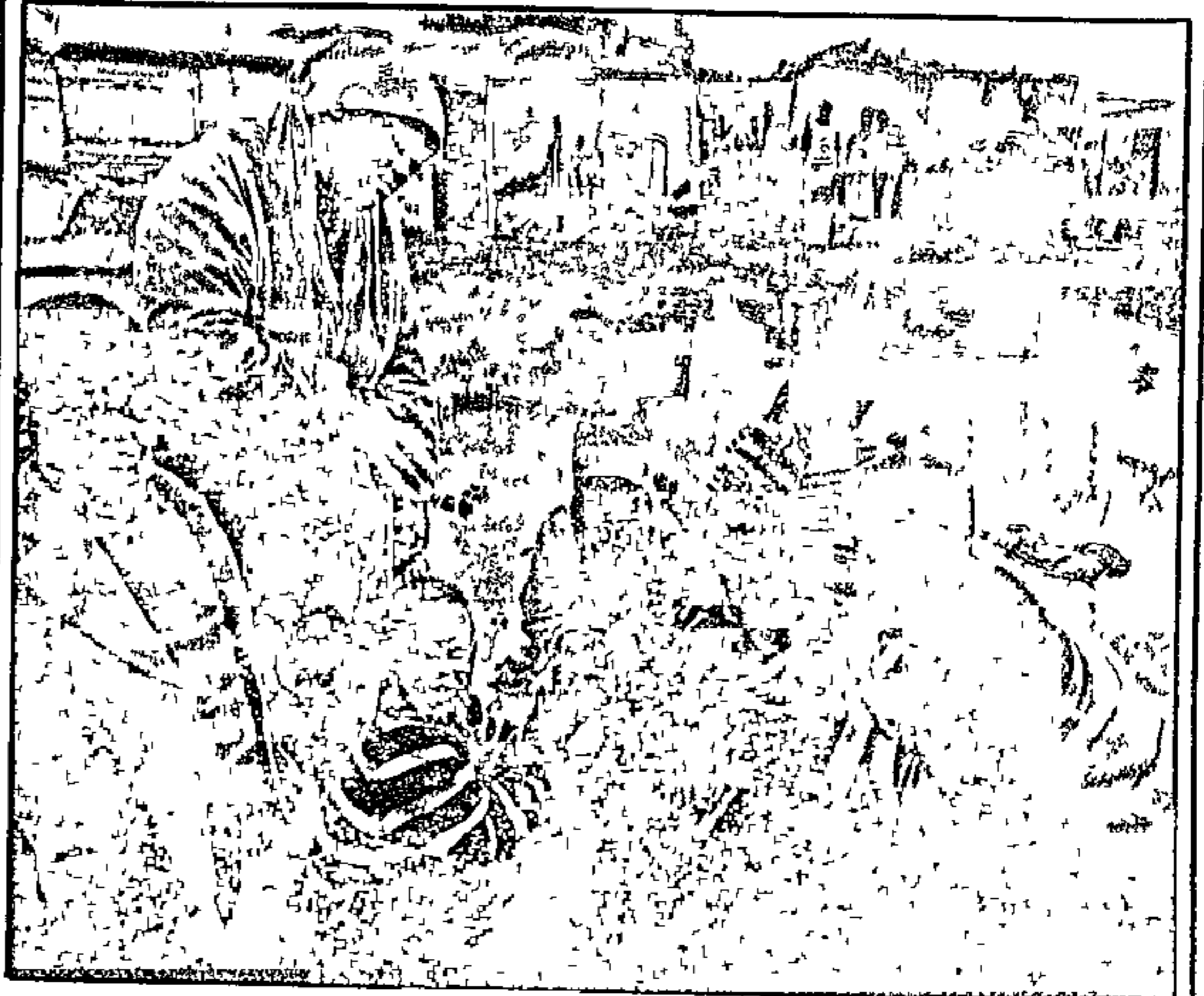


By
GERRY
POWES-
TAYLOR
Weekend
Argus
Reporter



Pictures
HANNES
THIART
Weekend
Argus

Miller's Camp and Operation Hunger would be very grateful for any help. Please telephone Philip Davids or Roselle Frasca at Operation Hunger 797-3667 or kindly deliver the goods to their office at 5 Coates Building, Maynard Road, Wynberg. At the same time you could buy your R10 Operation Hunger ticket for Gold Rush Seven, and wander around the excellent craft shop



The philosophy is that if you can't keep dry you might as well have warm hands — if someone lugged in dry wood from somewhere

Hunger on the rise

ARGUS 30/8/89 (24)

Low farm, domestic wages seen as cause

By DAVID YUTAR
Staff Reporter

UNTIL there is a minimum wage for farm and domestic workers in South Africa the problem of malnutrition will not be solved, according to Operation Hunger executive director Mrs Ina Perlman

Countrywide, Operation Hunger is feeding up to 1,3-million malnourished children daily, but the problem is growing at an alarming rate

Thousands of young children are suffering from severe malnutrition and many have died and will continue to die unless help is offered

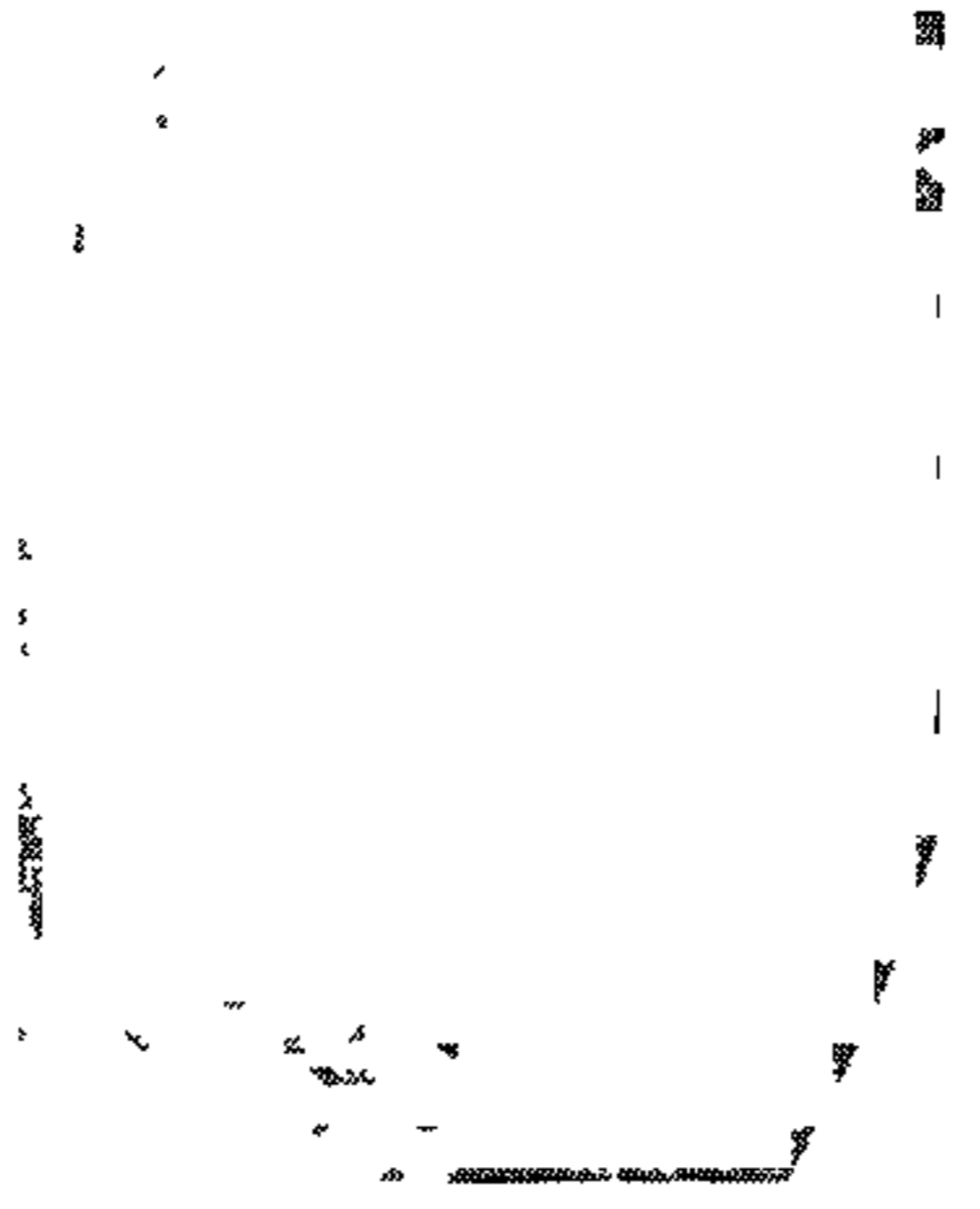
"Until there is a minimum wage for farm and domestic workers, we are not going to solve the problem of malnutrition in South Africa nor will we be able to get at the root cause of poverty", says Mrs Perlman

"We're extremely concerned about what is happening to children, because a child that is malnourished can be severely handicapped, both physically and mentally"

"We're seeing, in increasing numbers, children who are chronically underfed. There are areas where stunting among children is as high as 50 to 55 percent"

In certain parts of the Northern Cape an alarmingly high percentage of the schoolchildren show signs of mental retardation

In 1982, 55 percent of all deaths in the black community were children below the age of five years. By 1986 the figure had dropped to 26 percent, "nothing to be proud of but at least an improvement" comments Mrs Perlman



Mrs Ina Perlman

Operation Hunger in the Cape covers a predominantly rural area which includes the western and southern Cape as well as the Karoo, George, Oudtshoorn and Namaqualand

In the urban regions of the Cape, the organisation provides an average of 739 000 meals a month while the figure for the rural areas is a staggering 3 030 000 meals a month

When Operation Hunger started in August 1980 it had a budget of R220 000 for its first year of operation. The budget for the present financial year is R19,5-million

Children of farm workers are one of the main concerns and one of the worst areas is the Karoo. Until now the organisation has

concentrated on child feeding but it is investing much of its energies in self-help projects

In the Karoo alone an average of 13 000 children a day are fed. In Namaqualand over 10 000 children are fed daily

The problem has been aggravated by sanctions and unemployment

"The policy of sanctions has the most impact on the most defenceless. Every job lost means an additional nine dependants" says Mrs Perlman

On the Kalahari fringe of Namaqualand, where there were once 44 mines, there are now only 24, all of which operate on a vastly reduced scale

According to Operation Hunger, the average farm worker in the Oudtshoorn area earns R25 a week. A well paid worker might earn up to R35,40 while some earn as little as R12 a week

Cotton pickers are typically paid a wage of R35 a month

In most areas bread is a luxury

Operation Hunger recently launched its seventh R1-million Goldrush Competition. Since its inception the competition has enabled the organisation to raise more than R3-million for the hungry and malnourished

If we were to stop our programme now we would be facing a national tragedy", says Mrs Perlman

Money needed to stop violence, says Inkatha

ACCIS 31/10/89

241

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — At least 90 percent of the political violence in Natal and KwaZulu was carried out by youths aged 14 to 25, according to *South African Update*, a journal brought out by the Inkatha Institute.

The common factor was that they were unhappy, consciously or otherwise, with their situation

A relatively small number of youths actually got involved in violence on an ongoing basis, the institute said. They were likely to pro-act or react aggressively, often in a fairly spontaneous fashion, and usually in response to catalysts to violence.

Members of this group, the institute said, were anti-authority, frustrated, angry, aggres-

sive, insecure with no future vision, irrational, had personal and embittered, desperate, had destructive compulsions, unrealistic expectations, extreme intolerance and displayed a strong tendency towards group formations.

"Major impact"

If the shortage of development funding, unemployment in the face of a high birth rate and urbanisation, political activities by the UDF, Inkatha and the SAP, discriminatory State practices and the non-existence of a democratic system were effectively dealt with, this would "have a major impact on the continuance of the violence," the institute said.

However, the action required to attend to these issues was "not going to be forthcoming." The financing requirements on

the one hand, and the National Party's political ideology on the other, would ensure this.

Another way to stop the violence would be to try modify the thinking and attitudes of the violent youth. "This is perhaps achievable if the volatile youth could be encouraged to look at themselves and to consider their future more carefully, to rationalise their predicament (that is that they are trapped in negative circumstances), to understand that their prospects are perhaps improving and positively to rein-force realistic expectations.

"More tolerant"

"When a person has an understanding of the situation, when he is given reason to be hopeful, then he becomes more tolerant and better able to cope with his predicament

"Of course, there are those youths in the townships so locked into a mind-set or culture of violence, that a more specialised remedial approach will be needed."

The institute said that, despite the sometimes overtly political nature of the conflict, it was recognised by most participants and observers that the violence had assumed a momentum of its own which made it very difficult to control at the local level.

"Inkatha's view, given the importance, of non-political causes, is that what is needed is massive international funding to address the socio-economic problems of the region, experiencing perhaps the world's most rapid urbanisation and whose per capita black income is about half of the country's average. Without it, words will have to do."

Struggling families need much more than money,

McAS 6/10/89
24

By CLIVE SAWYER
Tygerberg Bureau

CHILDREN from Blue Downs are going to school hungry because their parents, desperate for housing, have committed themselves to schemes they cannot afford, says a Cape Town oil company executive.

Mr Moegsien Harris, corporate social responsibility co-ordinator for Caltex, made the claim when handing over a cash gift of R10 000 to the administrator of an Elsies River soup kitchen

Accepting the gift, Sheik Abdurraef Abduraghem appealed to more companies to commit themselves to social responsibility programmes

The sheik, who administers the soup kitchen that feeds hundreds of children daily at three schools in Eerste River, said the money would help the kitchen buy three 60-litre pots, four gas burners, an urn and a deepfreeze

The soup kitchen is in an old workshop near Melton Rose

station. There are plans to add a creche

"While we cannot help everyone, this will go some way to coping with the hunger problem," said Mr Harris.

Depressed communities in the Western Cape were plagued by unemployment, juvenile delinquency and other social problems, he said.

"I have seen people in houses in Blue Downs with practically no furniture forced to send their children to school hungry," Mr Harris said.

Houses were being auctioned off regularly following court action, he added.

A number of companies were already involved in social responsibility programmes, in close co-operation with the communities they served.

"With a social responsibility programme one cannot prescribe to a community what it should do but one must respond to their needs," said Mr Harris

This was not easy, particularly if a company was seen to be doing the work of the State. Politically volatile communi-

ties had to be approached with caution, and he had on occasion been accused to paying out "guilt money."

Social responsibility was an attempt to contribute to stability and made good business sense, Mr Harris said

It meant more than money, going beyond simply handing over cheques on an ad hoc basis.

Street law workshops were a good example of a contribution that was more than financial

Guidance

There was a need for consumer law workshops, in association with educational institutions, to warn people of the dangers of over-committing themselves in house purchases or hire-purchase schemes, Mr Harris said

Blue Downs was an example of a development in its infancy, rife with potential pitfalls and lacking educational and civic amenities

His company's commitment

in such areas was likely to be long-term, and would focus on projects like child-minding schemes.

Blue Downs could not be treated as a "special case" because all townships had dire social needs.

A typical social responsibility project was Agap — the Association for Assistance and Guidance to Pupils, which gives life-skills and career guidance.

Some companies also funded academic support programmes at universities, aimed at improving language skills for students from disadvantaged communities

A group of large companies met monthly to co-ordinate their resources and avoid duplicating social responsibility programmes

However, there were other major companies that had not yet committed themselves to social responsibility programmes, Mr Harris said

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19

B/D am 25/9/89.

241

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Private sector goes to help of poor

A MASSIVE drive by the private sector to raise millions in funds for the under-privileged has been bolstered by top companies and key businessmen

Launched on Friday, the Ithuba Project's first event is a celebrity relay and telethon to be screened on TV for 11 hours on October 10.

Clem Sunter, Anglo American director and one of Ithuba's trustees, says corporate sponsorship will get the project off the ground with a huge injection of working capital

Supervised by trustees from SA's key boardrooms, the project will channel funds to beneficiaries who promote education and training, small business development, sporting and cultural activities and job creation for South Africans of all races

Sunter says the Ithuba Project focuses on people's development and training

Beneficiaries of the launch event in-

TANIA LEVY

clude, among others, the SA Cricket Development Trust, the Soccer Association of SA, the KwaZulu Training Trust, the Wilderness School and Get Ahead Foundation

The SABC has given free air time to Ithuba for its commercials and the event.

Leading advertising agency Ogilvy and Mather Rightford Searle-Tripp and Makin has undertaken to design Ithuba's communications Programmes without charge.

"We see our involvement in Ithuba as an opportunity to make a positive and significant contribution on both a corporate and personal level to the successful birth of a new SA," says Ogilvy and Mather deputy MD Mike Welsford.

Other sponsors include legal firm Webber Wentzel, accountants Coopers and Lybrand, Volkswagen SA and First National Bank.

Debt guarantees ... B/D am

Argus Food Campaign 3 years old

By SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

ARGUS 4/10/89
241

THE Argus Food Campaign celebrates its third anniversary this month as free food parcels distributed by city health department officials near the 500 000 mark

The campaign, launched on October 17 1986 in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund as a "band-aid" to ease the effects of unemployment, has fed more than a million hungry mouths.

Readers have sustained the campaign with generous gifts since its inception to enable municipal health staff to distribute a total of 1 606 376kg of food in parcels to 449 636 of the city's poorest and hungriest families

City treasury staff said contributions to the fund until the end of last month amounted to R525 357. Expenditure on bulk food purchases in the three-year period was R466 904 and this left R58 453 in reserve

STEADY TRICKLE

A steady trickle of contributions from individuals, clubs, schools, institutions and small businesses have helped to sustain reserves over the years and a number of larger cash gifts from firms and companies have also given a valuable boost to the fund

Latest contributions sent by readers to the fund are M J Power R100, anonymous R100, anonymous R100, and anonymous R10 Nicro has also given a 500kg gift of apple, raisin and honey pulp to the city's health department

In winter, food is distributed to 46 300 families at the rate of up to 48 tons a week

To minimise expenditure, the distribution of food has been reduced by 7 percent and the number of aid distribution centres reduced from 24 to 22

BASIC FOOD

Food parcels include packets of samp, beans, rice, tinned and frozen fish and meat, fresh vegetables and other basic food

City Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss thanked readers for their gifts "All contributions, no matter how small, are gratefully received," he said

Applications for food parcels were reviewed regularly and were under a constant policy of reduction

Dr Popkiss said only the most genuine and deserving cases were helped.

Although generous Argus readers had rallied to recent appeals for help, plenty more was needed to help the fund

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

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH at 210 2882

SANCTIONS have serious implications for social and political reforms as well as for South Africa's economic development, Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis told a meeting in West Germany

Addressing the Munich World Affairs Council last night, Mr Du Plessis was reacting to a warning by US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, that discussions on further economic measures against the country would be held if negotiations towards dismantling apartheid were not under way within nine months

In a comprehensive summing-up Mr Du Plessis said South Africa needed a high economic growth rate as a prerequisite for the implementation of social and political reform

Poverty

"At the present rate of economic growth average living standards are declining, poverty is increasing and unemployment rising"

Although people supporting sanctions included benign benefactors "we fail to understand how you can help anyone by denying him bread to eat, a house to live in or better school and hospital facilities."

● A questionnaire sent to tens of thousands of Americans by South African Ambassador to the US Dr Piet Koornhof attracted considerable media attention yesterday.

More than 40 000 Americans received the questionnaire together with a copy of a Reader's Digest article arguing against US economic sanctions

Embassy officials said the return rate had been phenomenal, with more than 40 percent replying

● An international campaign was launched in London yesterday to prevent rescheduling of South Africa's foreign debt, \$11-billion of which is due by the end of next year — Political Staff and The Argus Foreign Service

● See page 24.

Sanctions: Du Plessis warns of consequences

Argus 5/10/89 (214)

Nuns' nursing home for 'very ill' in Khayelitsha

By DALE KNEEN
Staff Reporter

A BEDRIDDEN 31-year-old Aids patient is the first person to be given "tender loving care" at a new nursing home run by Mother Teresa's six sister-nuns in Khayelitsha.

The virtually completed home next to the Catholic church, which was built with funds sent by Mother Teresa, has begun to admit people who are very ill and have no one to look after them.

According to Sister Audrey, the nuns identified a need for the home after visiting many severely ill people in Khayelitsha and its environs.

"The community takes care of its ill, but the people are living in such difficult conditions they cannot give them the care they need," she said.

Others, such as the Aids patient, do not have anyone to look after them and the home will offer them shelter.

The six nuns will provide very sick people with a free bed in a cheerful, brightly painted ward, meals and "lots of love and attention."

One of the nuns is a qualified nurse and the others have para-medical training. They will cook the meals and provide 24-hour nursing.

The home has three wards, two for adult men and women and a third for mentally retarded children.

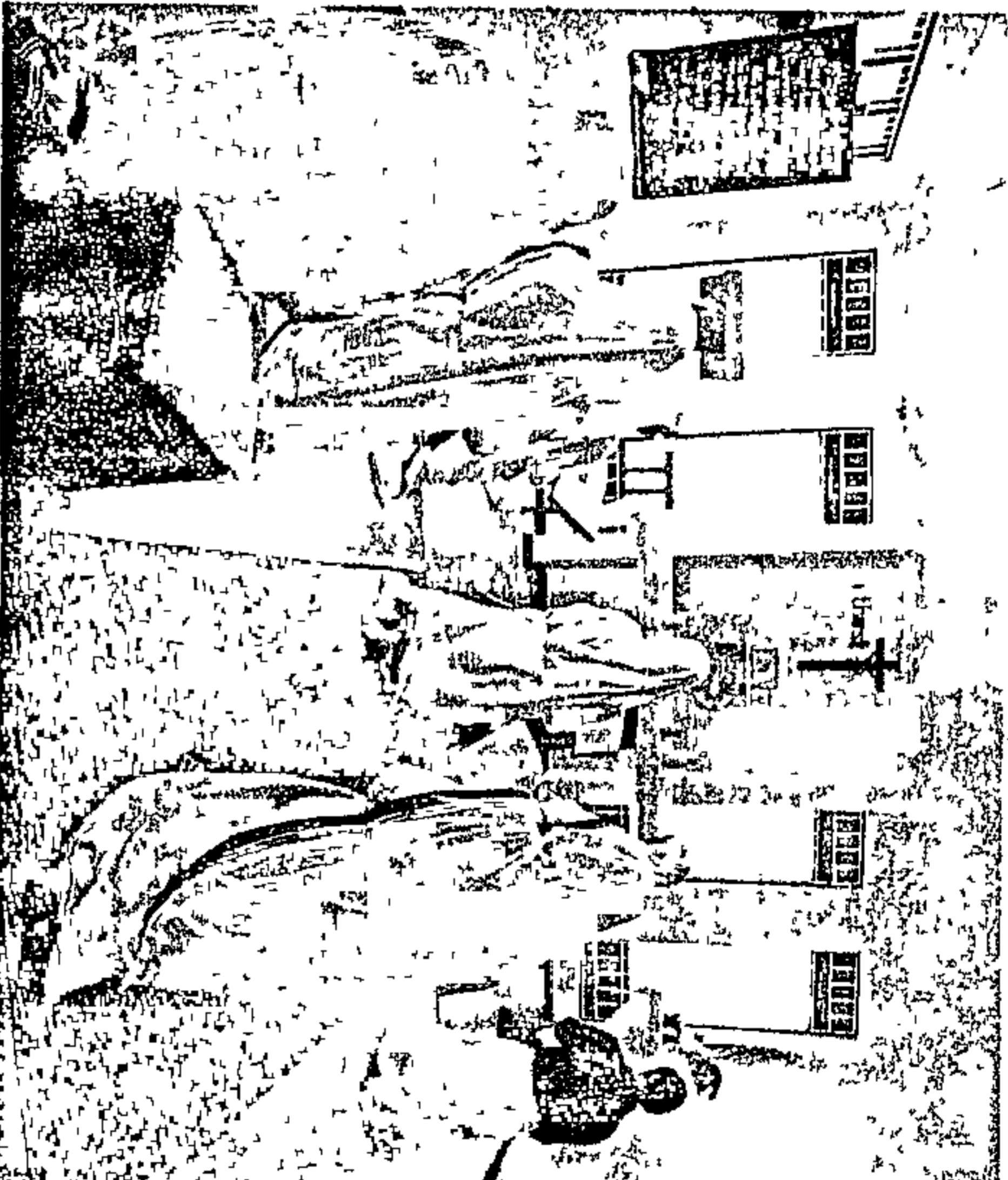
Beds and mattresses were given to the nuns by Groote Schuur Hospital and the nuns hope someone will provide bedding and railings on the sides of the beds which will be used in the children's ward.

"We also hope the maintenance costs will be provided by people here in South Africa," said Sister Audrey.

LITTLE HELP FROM FRIENDS A nun nurses a sick child (top left)

LABOUR OF LOVE: Sister Audrey in the new nursing home (middle).

OASIS: A little bit of green in the middle of Khayelitsha's miles of white sand (bottom left)



MISSIONARIES OF CHARITY The six nuns in Khayelitsha take time to pray in the convent alongside the new nursing home

Help for man who lost eye in stoning

Tygerberg Bureau
HEIDVEELD Unemployment and Advice Office has come to the aid of a Sarepta man who lost an eye in a stone-throwing incident.

The plight of Mr Abraham Onverwacht was highlighted in an Argus report on Monday.

Mr Onverwacht lost his job as a long-distance commercial driver after losing an eye during a stone-throwing incident, and because of his injury cannot take jobs involving heavy manual work.

Mr Abduragiem Booth, social responsibility director of the Heidveeld Advice Office, said an urgent meeting was held after the report was published to find ways to help Mr Onverwacht.

A staff worker is to visit Mr Onverwacht's family to present them with food vouchers worth R165, clothing and shoes.

Attempts were also being made to find a job for Mr Onverwacht, Mr Booth said.

"Companies approach us regularly, and at the moment we have jobs for shelf packers, confectioners, sweepers, and others, but obviously Mr Onverwacht's injury will have to be taken into account," Mr Booth said.

Staff would evaluate the needs of Mr Onverwacht's family and would also try to find a job for his wife, Mr Booth said.

However, the advice office has its problems too.

"Our committee decided that we would have helped Mr Onverwacht within 24 hours of the report appearing in The Argus, but transport has been a problem," Mr Booth said.

The advice office has been struggling without transport for 24 months, and this has often hampered dealing with cases.

Once transport was organised, immediate help would be given to Mr Onverwacht and long-term solutions would then be investigated, he said.

Long Street's grand 'old lady' reopens with style

Staff Reporter

WITH her facelift completed, the "Old lady" of Long Street is ready to show her bright new look to the public.

The Metropole, one of Cape Town's most established hotels, has been renovated and yesterday began inviting guests through its elegant Victorian door.

After three months of refurbishing, the 90-year-old hotel can now accommodate 66 people in its 32 rooms and one executive suite.

General manager Mr Alan Masters said the hotel would be "small and intimate" and would attempt to provide "Victorian-style personalised service" for its guests.

The renovation began in August, 10 months after the hotel was sold by brothers Brian and John Bowman to International Hotel Development Corporation, a company owned by an overseas consortium.

The "Old lady", as the hotel is affectionately called, was patronised primarily by sailors and had become rundown and "rather seedy" over the years.

With a "considerable" amount of money invested in the renovation, it now hopes to attract the upper end of the market.

CHINESE THEME

The hotel has a restaurant — Wheeler's — which specialises in reasonably priced seafood, two conference rooms, an elegant ladies' bar, the Jug 'n' Jar, and a terrace snack bar.

There are 20 standard rooms, 12 luxury "Mandarin" rooms and a "Tall Pan" suite which has a jacuzzi.

All are tastefully decorated in shades of green and peach and each room has its own bathroom, air conditioning, television, desk and comfortable chair.

The "Mandarin" section of the hotel has a Chinese theme and large pottery vases containing bamboo arrangements adorn the wide passages. Floral fabric with large peacocks among the blooms cover the beds and the bathrooms have marble floors and gold and porcelain fittings.

The Victorian charm of the hotel, however, remains and the original fireplace can be found on the terrace while the quaint Victorian lift provides guests with a nostalgic ride to the upper floors.



Mr Abraham Onverwacht in the picture published in The Argus on Monday.

Phones coming back on line

Staff Reporter

POST OFFICE officials worked through the night to reconnect 2 000 telephone lines, which have been out of order in the Rondebosch East/Crawford area for four days.

Telephones from Fifth Avenue down to the Crawford exchange in Taronga Road went dead on Saturday afternoon because of damage to a cable.

It is believed the cable was corroded by heavy rain last Friday.

By today about 600 lines had been reconnected. Another 600 lines will be reconnected today and the rest will be completed overnight, said a spokesman.

Star 5/12/89

241-

7

Relief scheme needed for flood victims

Staff Reporter

Operation Hunger is likely to undertake an urgent relief operation in Natal after receiving hundreds of appeals for help from the flooded Ladysmith area.

Speaking at the launch of Operation Hunger's eighth Gold Rush competition in Johannesburg last night, executive director Mrs Ina Perlman said field workers were trying to establish the extent of the damage along the Mkhuze River and gain access to areas where self-help schemes were thought to have been washed away.

"So far Operation Hunger has received 400 appeals for emergency aid and it looks as if the floods in Natal are far worse than anticipated. We are waiting with baited breath while our field staff are trying to get in," Mrs Perlman said.

The floods in Natal had only compounded a situation of horrendous and hideous need in SA, she said.

Closing of factory

"This year was not a good year and economists predict that next year will be no better. 1990, holds out even less hope for those at the bottom of the heap and we must accept that unemployment for the unskilled will continue to escalate and retrenchments increase once the Christmas season is over."

Adding to Operation Hunger's nightmare were two events the recent closing of a factory in East London and retrenchment of 2 000 men and the shut-down of a diamond mine in the Northern Transvaal.

Organisers hope that Gold Rush Eight will top the R4,3 million raised in the previous competition.

The draw for the 10 finalists for Gold Rush Eight will take place on March 31 at the Pick 'n' Pay Norwood Hypermarket. The final will take place on April 7 in a street carnival at Zoo Lake.

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10 destitute for every job lost

w/k
16/12/89

By VIVIEN HORLER
Weekend Argus Reporter

FOR every job lost in South Africa as many as 10 people face destitution within three months

This is the opinion of Mrs Ina Perlman of Operation Hunger quoted in the latest Race Relations Survey, published in the same week that South African Transport Services announced they had fired more than 17 000 striking workers in the past six weeks.

The director general of Manpower, Mr J D Fourie, estimates there are three million unemployed people in South Africa.

The latest annual Race Relations Survey also records that since September 1984 more than 4 000 people have died during political violence. Last year was the most violent in South Africa's history in terms of terror-related incidents.

The 850-page survey covers a variety of subjects which affect race relations, including health and welfare, the homelands, housing, education, labour relations, security and political developments

Mrs Perlman said jobs were being lost all over South Africa "at a terrifying rate". Operation Hunger was struggling to feed 1.3-million people, and if additional sanctions were imposed one million more people would be thrown below the survival line.

● On black labour, the survey says there are only 2 860 black people in managerial executive and administrative positions, compared with 180 000 whites.

And one of the main reasons for this, according to the chairman of the National Manpower Commission, Dr Henne Reynders, is the attitude of white personnel.

Although they paid lip service to black advancement, they displayed "notable unwillingness or inability to do this in practice".

ALMOST 90 percent of the population is semi-skilled or unskilled, but the survey pointed out that the salary gap was gradually narrowing.

Between 1985 and 1988 black semi-skilled and unskilled wages had risen by 75 percent, while white skilled wages had risen by only 56 percent.

In 1988 almost one million working days had been lost to strikes, compared with 5.8-million in 1987 — a drop of 84 percent. Strikes in 1989 were up by almost 200 percent compared with 1988, but considerably down on the record 1987 levels.

● On the security front, the survey found that 1988 was the most violent in South Africa's history in terms of terror incidents. There was also an increase in other violence including killings related to trade union activity.

Quoting Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, the survey said there had been 291 "terrorist" incidents compared with 235 in 1987, 231 in 1986 and 136 in 1985.

The number of people who died in political violence also showed a sharp rise from 706 in 1987 to 883 last year, bringing the total since September 1984 to 4 012.

Security force fatalities in this period totalled 187, while 163 ANC and PAC guerrillas were killed.

Natal was the worst-hit area for political violence in 1988 — in the year between September 1987-1988 883 people lost their lives.

THE survey said at least six trade union members were waiting to be hanged for their part in killing fellow workers during strikes, and another 40 were facing murder charges.

● On the educational front, the survey reported that about 20 000 black students failed matric in 1988. There was violent opposition to the Department of Education and Training's edict that matrics who failed could not re-enrol at school, but would have to repeat their matric years at adult education centres or finishing schools.

But there was a major departmental concession which made it considerably easier for pupils to get matric. This was that pupils who failed would receive credit for all the subjects they had passed, so that they had to rewrite only the subjects they had failed.

Another educational improvement was legislation to upgrade the farm school system — about 30 percent of African children outside the homelands attend schools on white farms.

The survey said that eliminating apartheid was only part of the solution to the black educational backlog, because even if every vacant white classroom was opened to black children, the black shortage would be reduced by only 20 percent.

This was worrying because a National Manpower Commission report said the demand for infrastructure, teacher training and educational upgrading was so extensive special efforts would be needed to achieve any success at all.

In the 1988/1989 financial year R9.4-billion was allocated to education in South Africa (including the "independent" homelands), of which 43 percent went to African education, 40 percent to white education, 12 percent to coloured education and five percent to Indian education.

● The Race Relations Survey 1988/89 is available from the Publications Department of the South African Institute of Race Relations, P O Box 31044, Braamfontein 2017, for R64,50 including postage and packing.

Stw 7/12/87

'Keep SA off the path of poverty'

Staff Reporter

The initiatives being taken by the Government in the political arena now needed to be extended to education if South Africa was not to tread a path to poverty, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr Kennedy Maxwell, has said

Mr Maxwell was speaking at the recent opening of a new building for the faculty of engineering at the University of the Witwatersrand

"Given the path to poverty ensured by an economic growth rate which



Mr Kennedy Maxwell
total review of education needed.

continues to lag behind our population growth, we need a total review of our educational system," he said.

Mr Maxwell said the Government had to overcome the inefficiencies of inequality which had resulted in chronically overcrowded black schools while more than 200 000 places at white schools stood empty.

The constitutional progress needed to go hand in hand with the development of skilled manpower to generate wealth and future prosperity, he said.

Help make this a memorable Christmas f

Only one meal a week



Facing a bleak Christmas . . . more than 300 men, women and children look forward to the Christmas hampers which The Star will deliver this month.

By Jacqueline Myburgh

"You should see them when we serve breakfast. In the beginning I used to cry when I saw it — they just fall upon the food."

These are the words of Mrs Rita Rogers, describing the weekly meal she provides for more than 300 unemployed Meadowlands residents at the Westrand Christian Centre in Florida.

When they arrive at the Shalom Coffee Bar, the men, women and children are given breakfast. Hymns are sung and a preacher addresses the crowd before they are given a food parcel to take home.

The only meal

"As far as I know, this could be the only meal they have all week," Mrs Rogers said

Mr Daniel Molobela (48) was one of the first to join the Westrand Christian Centre. He used to work as a time keeper and a costing clerk until he was retrenched

These days, Mr Molobela has a wife and two school-going chil-



CHRISTMAS HAMPER FUND

dren to support. He has tried, vainly, to get permanent employment, and has to make do with "piece jobs" over the weekends.

Mrs Dorothy Huma (51) is divorced with five children — three of them still at school

She used to be a domestic worker until the beginning of last year when she became ill and had to resign. Since then she has been unable to get work

"I cope with the money of Jesus," says Mrs Huma, who also

● Pictures by Herbert Mabuza.

receives some support from her sister

Mr Molobela and Mrs Huma are but two of the 300 people at the centre who desperately seek food and employment.

Their plans for Christmas? Mrs Huma is not sure what she will do. Last year she went to Rhema in Randburg, but does not know whether she will have money for her taxi fare this year.

Food hamper

If you would like to help Mrs Huma, Mr Molobela and others this Christmas, why not help The Star to send them each a food hamper

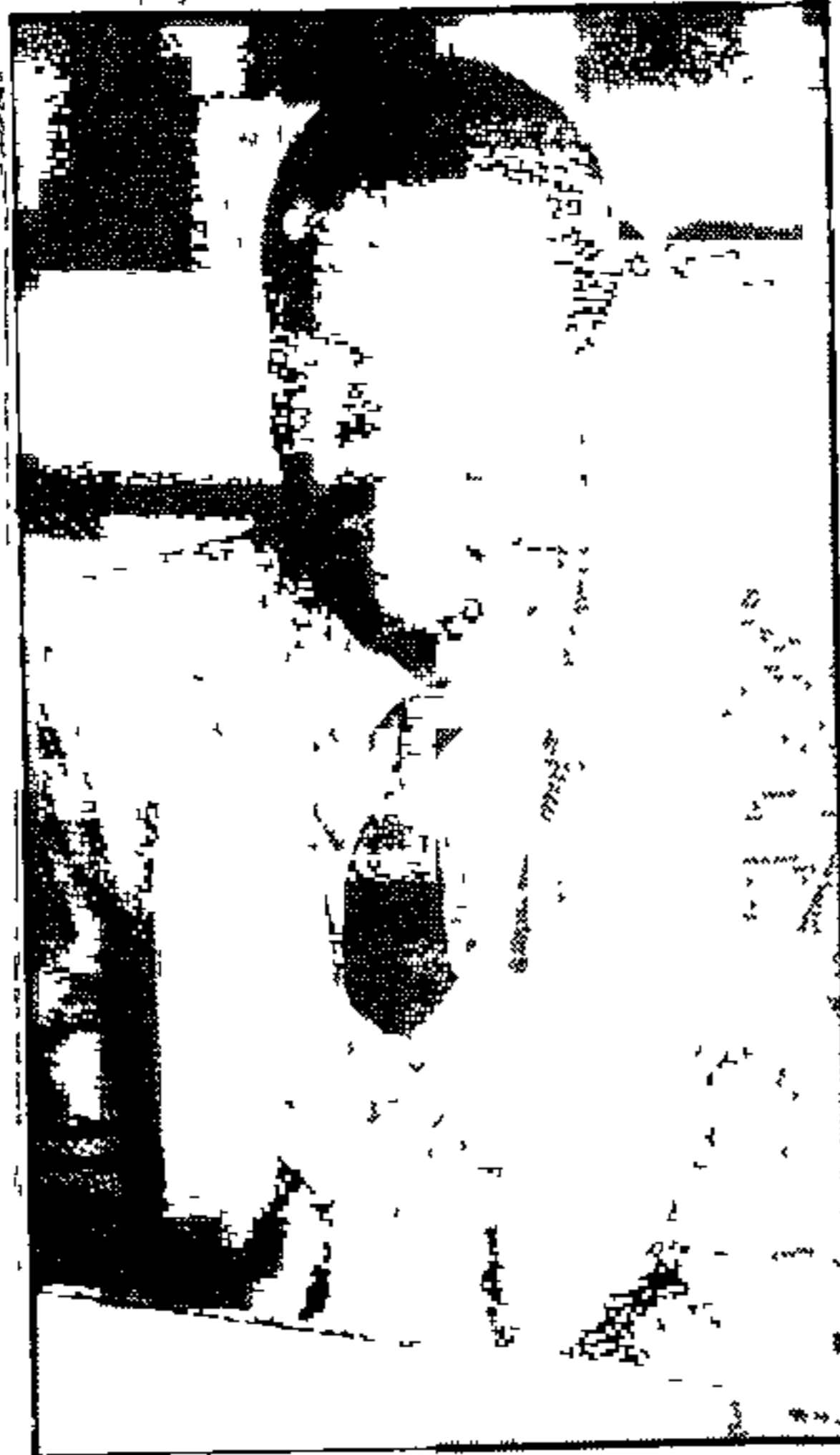
With the help of your donations, each one of these more than 10 000 underprivileged people will receive a parcel containing fruit cake, tinned meat, soft drink, biscuits and other rare treats. It will certainly brighten up the festive season for those less fortunate than ourselves.

Please send your donations to The Star Christmas Hamper Fund, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000

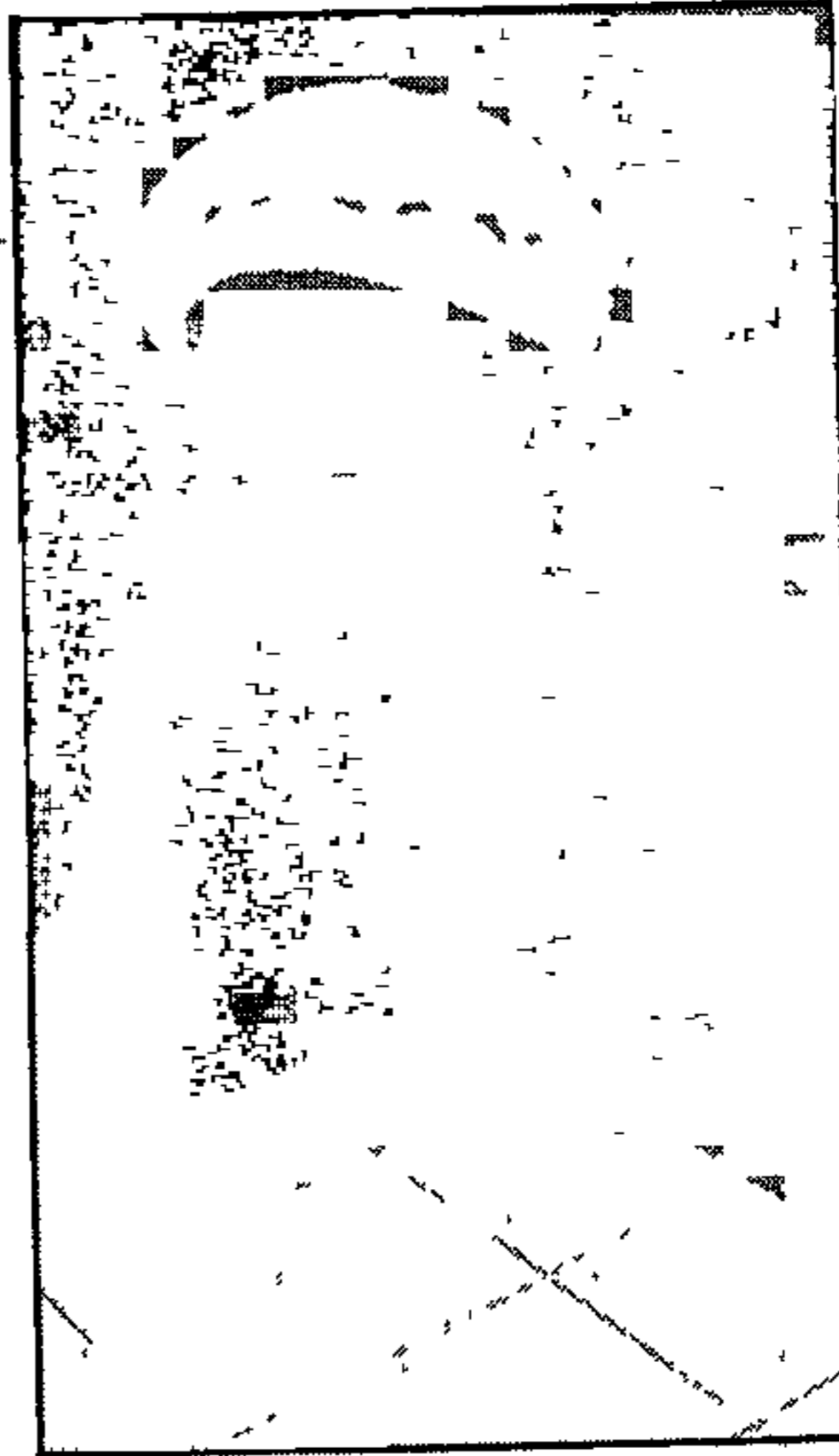
or those less fortunate than you

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241



Mr Daniel Molobela . . . survives on the income he receives from weekend "piece work".



Mrs Dorothy Huma . . . without work, divorced and has three school-going children to support.

Cancer bites without resources

By MONK NKOMO

MRS Maggie Johanna Nkanyane is waiting to die to ease the pain of cancer and hunger

Nkanyane (41), a married mother of six, says a doctor informed her about three weeks ago that she suffers from cancer of the womb. She could also be suffering from malnutrition.

The *Sowetan* found her lying on a makeshift bed inside a tin shack in Kgabalatsane near Hebron in Bophuthatswana. She was unable to walk more than two paces

Woman

There is no wardrobe because her family does not have clothes to put in it. They do not have a stove, blankets or another bed inside the dusty-surfaced shack. There is not enough food.

Emaciated, Nkanyane's eyes protrude and the veins stick out from her pale face. She will die slowly for lack of medical treatment and food, unless help comes fast.

Financial

Nkanyane is married, but her husband has not been staying with her since she became ill about three years ago. Her husband stays in a brick house next to the tin shack - with another woman.

"My husband works at a motor plant - and the only food he sometimes buys for me and the children is 12 5kg of mealie meal, said Nka-

Mrs Maggie Nkanyane

nyane, who has difficulty in speaking.

Two of her children, twins Jan and Phillip (17) disappeared from home about two weeks ago to look for work and keep the home fires burning. Both left school in Sub Standard B because of financial problems.

Sophie (19), who is looking after her mother, left school in Standard One. Elizabeth (23) started work at a supermarket in Mabopane last month. She is earning R100 a month, according to Sophie. Two other children, Lucky and Frans, are in Sub Standard B.

"My womb and all parts of my body have been aching ever since I fell ill in December 1986. I pray to God that I should be helped and live a normal life and work for my children," said Nkanyane

11/12/89

Operation Hunger appeals for blankets

241

Jan 22/1989 Staff Reporter

Operation Hunger has made a desperate appeal for blankets for victims of the Natal unrest. Executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman yesterday said she had received "terrifying reports" of about 10 000 refugees seeking shelter in churches, halls and farms in the Manda area.

"All hell is breaking loose. There are pockets of people all over the place and we anticipate there will be further fighting," she said.

Mrs Perlman said that as factories closed for Christmas, Operation Hunger was battling to secure blankets for the homeless.

Emergency feeding depots had been established through church groups operating in the area and existing emergency supplies were being trucked down from Johannesburg to Durban today.

Anyone able to assist Operation Hunger can telephone (011) 403-6750 or (031) 23-1266. Blankets can be delivered at the Operation Hunger depot at 2 Park Court, 13 Adram Road, Stamford Hill, Durban.

HOME, SWEET HOME

By IRVING STEYN
Weekend Argus Reporter

THERE is going to be a party in Langa next year where people from as far afield as Britain and the United States will rise to drink a toast to a dream come true.

The dream is called Khayamandi and it came true with a recipe including equal parts of tenacity, determination and compassion. It rose from the ashes of an abandoned wreck of a building to become a showpiece, the only home for destitute black boys in the Western Cape. And it was a dream that became reality in the incredibly short period of three years.

It started with the concern of a Rondebosch housewife, Mrs Rose McKenna, who came to Weekend Argus with the story of a gang of glue-sniffing young beggars at The Fountain Centre in Rondebosch whose home was a hole in the wall of the Liesbeeck River.

Name that caught

Weekend Argus immediately named them the Hole in the Wall Gang, a name that caught the imagination of countless numbers of people around the world, people who dug deep into their pockets to establish Khayamandi — Sweet Home.

No sooner had the editions of Weekend Argus in March 1986 hit the streets when the first steps to the establishment of the home were taken.

An abandoned hostel, once the single quarters of black contract workers, was offered, free of charge. But there were no windows or doors. There



How it is today The boys of Khayamandi help clear away rubble from the courtyard of the home which will house 80 youngsters next year

the planning and they gave the Baptist Association the means to buy the land on a 99-year lease. They were responsible for a high concrete wall which today surrounds the R500 000 complex.

An amazing assortment of people and organisations have become involved. A Dutch television crew flew out from Holland especially to do a documentary on Khayamandi which,

was no roof and no floor. There were four blackened, damaged walls. There was no money. It looked hopeless.

Pathetic picture

This pathetic picture was published in Weekend Argus. And then things started to happen. Building giant Besterecta Ltd offered to restore a block for the boys. And they brought all their subcontractors with them.

Slowly Khayamandi took shape and the boys had a home. As time progressed, more and more people became involved. A prominent force was Peninsula Round Table, who together with the Western Province Baptist Association became an unstoppable driving force.

Peninsula Round Table had plans drawn for the development of the rest of the hostel complex. Their engineers did

when screened, is expected to contribute a substantial amount in money.

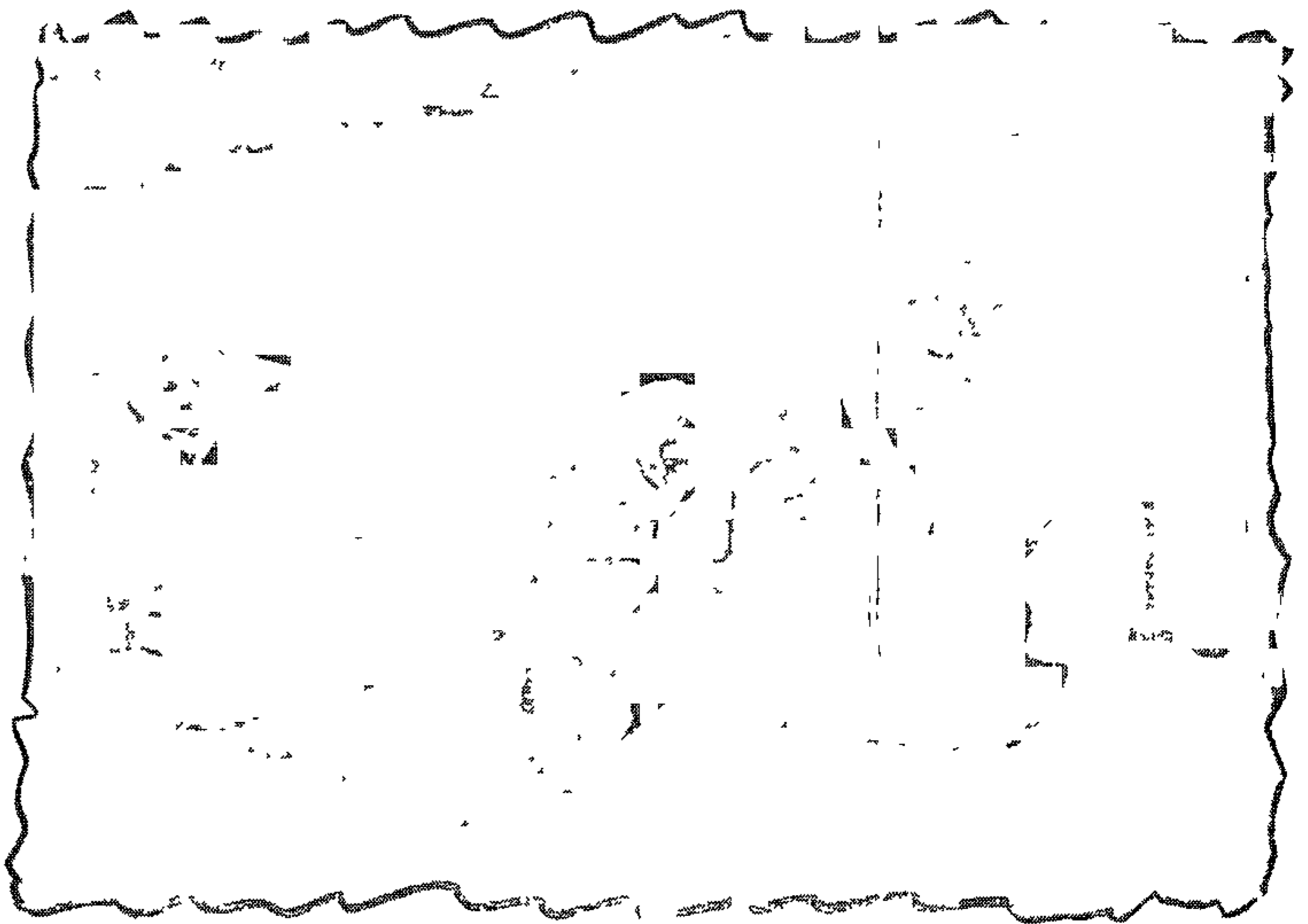
The Dutch Embassy in Cape Town donated a fully equipped library and a R28 000 bus for the boys.

The plan now is to establish a trust fund of R500 000 to take care of running costs in the future. Already the state is contributing R200 a month for each boy, but this has to also cover salaries and other expenses.

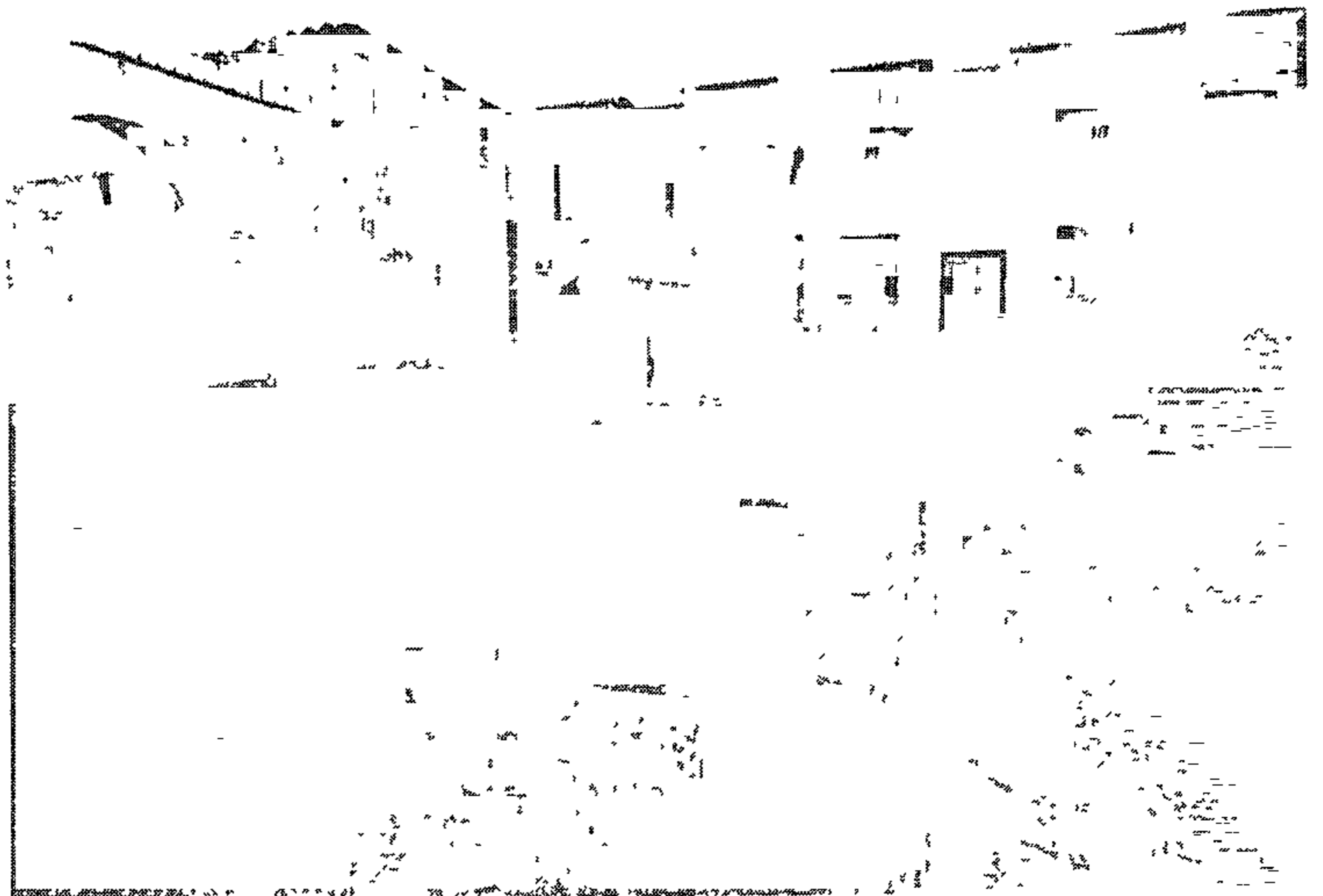
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Weekend Argus

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NEWS



FLASHBACK: The Hole in the Wall Gang. This is the picture, taken in March 1986, that led to the R500 000 home for boys in Langa.



She started it all Rondebosch housewife Mrs Rose McKenna at the relic of the building which was to become Khayamnandi — Sweet Home.



A time to give to thousands who go without

241

w/k ARGUS 23/12/89

By JOCELYN MAKER
Weekend Argus Reporter
ONCE again Capetonians are opening their hearts to the thousands who go without

During the past year welfare organisations have received generous gifts and with these they have helped the hungry and homeless.

In the Western Cape, Operation Hunger launched Gold Rush 8 on December 4 after Gold Rush 7 grossed over R4-m

Roselle Frasca, regional director of Operation Hunger, said the perception is often that the Gold Rush competition brings in sufficient funds to meet their budget.

A third of budget

"If only this was so. Our national budget this financial year is R19,5 million, of which the Gold Rush competitions will provide about one third. The balance comes from the public, those on our mailing lists, and through a variety of other fund-raising functions, and another third from overseas agencies

"An ideal Christmas gift is a Gold Rush 8 ticket which would be helping those who are needy and giving someone a chance to win a million.

"This Christmas many people will be enjoying a time of comparative comfort and plenty, while thousands, in particular children, will be facing even more severe hunger than usual because schools and creches are closed

"The general public have responded warmly to the fight against hunger, but we must think of these children over this period and continue to help as much as possible"

The Community Chest, in its 61 years of fundraising to support the work of welfare services, has set a target of R5-m which they hope to reach by the end of the month

The fund is currently about R490 000 short, but organisers believe from promised gifts, grants from estates and trusts and interest from a special legacy reserve fund; R380 000 will be gained by the end of the year

They do give They are kind and concerned about others We are once again appealing to our regular donars to continue their support"

The Peninsula School Feeding Association which has battled against the escalating costs of bread, provide meals to 150 000 children in 384 schools at a cost of R1 100 235.

At this time of the year their service has closed because of school holidays but their campaign to raise funds is ongoing

Organiser Mr David Galland said every year they looked at a budget of R1,5-m

"But we never reach this because of the increase in the number of children who need to be fed and the rising costs of food-stuffs

"We have had a deficit for the past three years and if it were not for the public we would not be able to do the work we do. What is most amazing is that those who give often have very little themselves"

Dig into pockets

Director of The Community Chest, Mr Robert Blake, said from November to end of December through publicity, awareness promotions and direct mail appeals many people would dig deeply into their pockets.

"It is a special time in the Western Cape The festive season is a time for giving and people do so generously, as most employees get bonuses or salary raises and holiday makers buy tickets in the Chest's BMW car competition.

"At the Chest we would like to pay tribute to the citizens and visitors in the Western Cape.

"I did a little late night show in London, and that opened up

"The old alphabet is gone. Botha took it with him my

be a surprise around every corner"

A lifetime of operating with the hungry

"The Department of Health estimates the number of black children dying under the age of five has dropped from 55 percent in 1981/2 to less than 26 percent

"Self-help schemes have enabled mothers throughout the country to feed their children and made the households effective. Children who could not be educated because they were starving are now educable," says Mrs Ina Perlman, speaking on the 10th anniversary of Operation Hunger

While the first round has been won, the battle against life-threatening hunger is far from won, she says

"Unless there is a dramatic economic upsurge it's going to be decades before the need for feeding in this country falls away. Until there are minimum wages for the unskilled we will never stamp out life-threatening poverty."

Mrs Perlman is motivated to feed the starving millions, not because she is a little Jewish mama, but because of the massive suffering she sees all around her — suffering that stems mainly from injustice

She has a job that consumes her (her friends say that she even takes her paperwork to bed with her when she is ill), a husband who is supportive and four adult children who are no longer under the roof of her Northcliff home.

Her reaction to appalling poverty and starvation is different from that of most people

"While everybody else gets tearful I just get furiously angry. It makes me so mad, because it need not be happening," she says

"We started Operation Hunger as an attempt to stamp out malnutrition. We never imagined a huge operation growing like a wretched triffid."

Mrs Perlman attributes part of Operation Hunger's success to the fact that the organisation only works in areas on the invitation of the community

The tiny little lady with the soft voice who chain smokes cigarettes does not "go in all over the place like Lady Bountiful"

"Someone once said that if, at the end of life, you could say that 50 people had been better off because you walked their way, then you had done well," says Mrs Perlman



Mrs Ina Perlman . . . driving force behind Operation Hunger's success.

In just 10 years an organisation that was envisaged as a malnutrition prevention scheme has grown into a relief feeding scheme for more than 1,3 million South Africans. Mrs Ina Perlman spoke to **DAWN BARKHUIZEN** about Operation Hunger's successes.

September 1980 Operation Hunger formally constituted with Mrs Ina Perlman appointed co-ordinator of the project

1981 50 000 people fed nationally and R100 000 raised. The first 10 self help projects were started

1982 220 000 received relief feeding and R300 000 raised.

1983 The year of the "killer drought"

1984 By March 600 000 were being fed and R2,2 million had been raised. In September Operation Hunger became an independent organisation with its own fund-raising number and board of trustees

1985 More than 800 000 were being fed, more than R5 million raised. R250 000 spent on establishing 88 self-help projects

1986 861 670 were fed and R6 million was spent without Operation Hunger getting into the red

1987 A record R12,6 million was raised and just under a million people were fed. R966 591 was spent on self-help schemes

1988 R14,6 million was raised and more than 1,3 million people fed. R1,6 million was spent on self-help and development

1989 By March this year Operation Hunger was feeding 1 350 000 people. R1,9 million had been spent on self-help and R15,5 million was raised. But the organisation did not meet its R20 million budget.

1990 The budget for the year ending March 1990 is R19,469 million

POVERTY - GENERAL

1990

Good Samaritan helps little ones

Woman houses abandoned village kids

By SOPHIE TEMA

A DURBAN woman has made her home a refuge for scores of children whose parents have fled from Natal's trouble-torn villages

The woman, who does not want her name published for fear of reprisals, is presently housing about 90 children who have lost contact with their parents

Several white homeowners have given refuge to

241
desperate families who deserted their homes in Inanda, Umlazi, Inchanga and Mpumalanga

Several of the homes are reported to be so packed that the people have to sleep in relays

The abandoned houses in the villages - most of them a lifetime's investment - have been gutted by fire as the violence spreads

The situation has become so tense that Operation Hunger has not been able to enter some of the villages

East Rand workers face transport hassle

BY LULAMA LUTI

THOUSANDS of East Rand commuters will return to work tomorrow to face the transport problem they left at the start of the Christmas holidays

The problem, which arose from a strike by about 150 Putco bus drivers, started at the beginning of December

In KwaThema, the strike is still on and the Benoni City Council controlled bus service that operated in the Daveyton, Wattville and surrounding areas was withdrawn last week because of financial problems

In KwaThema the worst affected are domestic workers, who have to pay extra for taxis to their workplaces in the suburban areas

Meanwhile, the Benoni Taxi Association (BTA) has arranged for extra taxis to ferry workers from Daveyton and Wattville to their places of work

A spokesman for the Putco Support Committee this week told *City Press* Putco management had issued a warning to workers to go back to work immediately or face the closure of the division. He said workers agreed to

conditionally go back to work pending an inquiry into their grievances

However, he did not say when the drivers would return to work, as they are still awaiting management's response to their proposals

The bus ordeal which saw many KwaThema residents left almost stranded, started in December after drivers complained about local divisional manager P Gerber and demanded he be transferred

Talks between management and the Transport and General Workers Union reached a deadlock shortly before the festive season

BTA chairman Samuel Mtshali expressed his shock at the withdrawal of the bus service but said there were enough taxis and the situation was under control. He said pirate taxis would not be allowed to help ferry passengers to their destinations

He added that fares to the various destinations would be R1,20 a single trip and that in case of problems, passengers should not hesitate to contact him at 845-3960 during office hours.

Some villagers have been without rations for some time as drivers of delivery trucks are too scared to enter the troubled areas

Some refugees leave the worst-hit areas carrying as much of their belongings as they can salvage and frequently with nothing more than the clothes they are wearing

Operation Hunger regional director in Durban Dot Collins said the scale of the violence was difficult to imagine, making it impossible to even estimate figures on the number of people killed, injured and those who have been left homeless

Collins said even before violence broke out, Operation Hunger had identified a number of children in the first stages of kwashiorkor

Collins said Operation Hunger had decided to call on churches to help deliver food supplies

While police reported Christmas Day was quiet a later report said that on New Year's Eve 10 people were killed and 15 injured in Wartburg

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Step 16/11/10

Ex-tramps aim to build new nation from SA's 'rejected people'

Union for homeless formed

By Winnie Graham

Babies are being born and reared as "child hobos" on the streets of Johannesburg. Some people in the city have been homeless and unemployed for 20 years between 10 and 20 people join their ranks every day.

Homelessness is the greatest builder of bridges between black and white. These are the facts Andrew Masilela and Costa Ndlovu uncovered when, homeless and unemployed, they tramped the streets in search of a job and a place to sleep. Their experiences have prompted them to form the National Association for the Homeless and Unemployed, an organisation controlled by a 15-strong committee which aims at creating structures to rebuild "a new nation from rejected people".

The two men believe every man, woman and child is entitled to a chance in life.

"We know our association could bridge the gap between the races as few other organisations," Mr Masilela said. "We have found that people who are homeless and jobless willingly share the bread or the blanket they have - regardless of colour or creed."

Before launching their association in November last year, the two men spent months doing research, speaking to literally thousands of homeless and unemployed people. They learned that many had lost their jobs through retrenchment following disinvestment. Many were evicted when they could no longer pay rent or instalments on their bonds.

They found hobo mothers who, with no place to go, gave birth to their children in alleyways and gutters - then reared their children as hobos because there was no escape. "Skokiaan" and food from rubbish bins formed their diet.

Mr Masilela said many people had spent virtually a lifetime on the streets living a hand-to-mouth existence. So-called "hobos" and "vagrants" lived under motorways, at railway stations, in the lanes of suburbs such as Turfontein and Rosettenville, in shop doorways and city alleyways. They kept moving and accumulated nothing.

"They have become an incredibly strong people capable of withstanding almost any pain, illness or hunger. Rain and cold simply does not affect them." The new association believes these "rejected people" must be taught self-reliance and skills so that they can take their place in society.

Mr Ndlovu said the association had been in touch with a number of organisations, including the African Council of Hawkers and Informal Businesses (Achub) and Lawyers for Human Rights, to discuss ways and means of starting workshops and training projects.

"We aim to build a nation irrespective of racial discrimination or political background, a nation that will be acceptable to normal society," he said. Membership is free and open to anyone willing to work towards the association's objectives. Their telephone number is (011) 29-3918.



Bedtime in the streets of Johannesburg. Mr Siphiwe Ntshangase, a member of the National Association for the Homeless and Unemployed, talks to a homeless person in End Street. Picture by Sean Woods.

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Urban black poverty fosters communalism

GRAHAME RUSH

24/1

SA's natural resources would not be able to sustain a population of more than 80-million, the projected figure for the year 2015, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) basic communications research unit head Chris Nel said yesterday.

He said by the year 2000 the present urban population would have increased by 22-million.

Under these circumstances it was vital for the various population groups to settle their differences.

In a recently completed study comparing the aspirations and actual living conditions of urban blacks, Nel discovered poverty in urban black communities was fostering communalism.

He said high unemployment levels and a lack of adequate housing facilities in urban black communities forced blacks to rely on each other for the fulfilment of their basic needs.

Nel found 65% of households in one sample did not have a bathroom.

Urban black communalism was not only opposed to the competitive social atmosphere of most white urban communities but also to notions of free enterprise and entrepreneurship, he said.

For SA to achieve substantial growth rates, black communalism would have to be eradicated and whites would have to accept a less luxury-oriented lifestyle.

He said only large-scale foreign investment could break the cycle of poverty in black communities by creating employment and conditions in which entrepreneurship would thrive.

A potentially dangerous gap existed between the expectations and real circumstances of urban blacks, he said.

Biday 24/1/90

Food gobbles up SA blacks' household budget

Argus 1/2/90 (24)

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Blacks in South Africa allocate a third or more of their household budget on food

Whites by comparison spend just 13 percent on food — one of the lowest percentages in the world — yet they eat more and often better quality food

This is according to a Unisa Bureau of Market Research report compiled by Professor Johan Martins

The report found that in real terms the average spending on food in South Africa's metropolitan areas had dropped by 11.7 percent between 1975 and 1985 — the period under review

Meat products

But for urban blacks spending on food represented more than 30 percent of their total budget and for those in the rural areas 40 percent and more

The average spending on food by whites in the metropolitan areas was twice that of blacks in the same areas, and nearly 80 percent higher than that by blacks in the national states and TBVC countries

Residents of the metropolitan areas were responsible for 80.3 percent of the total expenditure on meat and meat products with whites spending nearly double what blacks spent on meat and meat products

White spending on meat was decreasing in favour of fish and poultry, but was still considered high by world standards. The Pretoria/Witwatersrand area came second only to the Free State for the high percentage of meat in its diet

More than one third of the total money spent by whites and coloureds on meat went on beef, but Indians favoured lamb. However the importance of chicken as part of the food budget for all population groups was increasing, the research found

Blacks in the national states were responsible for more than half the spending on "unidentified meat and poultry but bought almost no biltong, bacon or ham, meat spreads, boerewors or viennas

Pork and processed meats were bought almost exclusively by whites, and interestingly the survey noted it was the average price of bacon followed by poultry which had increased the most in the 10 year period to 1985

Substitution

Professor Martins said disproportionate increases in food prices could lead to substitution — when the price of beef increased in the 1960s, lamb became more popular but this pattern was reversed in the early 1970s

Similarly a relative drop in the price of chicken led to a big increase in its popularity. Spending on grain and grain products represented 18 percent of the money spent on food in 1985



CLOWNING AROUND An experienced theatrical makeup artist will paint beautiful clown faces like these on children at this year's two day Constantia Country Fair which opens tomorrow. Proceeds from the Constantia Fair at Alphen Park go to child welfare organisations and this year's target is R100 000

Mum-to-be Dusi 'wonder woman' leads a full life

DURBAN — Life is so full for Westville wonder woman Fiona Dawson — who feels "absolutely fine" after completing this year's Dusi canoe marathon — that she barely has time to dwell on the fact she is five months pregnant

Fiona, 31, not only keeps herself super fit by running, canoeing and swimming, but she also teaches art — the love of her life — at the new Northlands-Beachwood High School in Durban North

PHILOSOPHY

In addition to successfully completing this year's Dusi with few side effects, she has completed the Iron Man contest four times, the Comrades Marathon eight times — and the Dusi a further eight times

Her last competitive sports function before she has her baby will be the Midmar Mile on February 11 — and she continues to run about 10km a day

Interviewed in her classroom at the school, attractive Fiona spoke about her philosophy on life — to make the most of her potential and to

take all opportunities available to her

"I believe strongly that one should never let people dictate to you on how to live your life," said the mum-to-be whose family and friends thought she was crazy to do the Dusi while pregnant

"Everyone is an individual — and I believe that individuality should be fully developed. That's why I love teaching art because it allows for personal development

I know my family thought I was crazy to do the Dusi, especially my mother but they know I'm headstrong and I'd have done it no matter what they said. They just reserved judgment"

Fiona, a vegetarian who is very health conscious said "I also believe we are here on this earth to improve ourselves and to reach an understanding of ourselves

By participating in endurance sports as I do I think you come to terms with your potential. My sport has taught me the importance of perseverance and of believing I can succeed in all things"

Doctor comments on good treatment

LIFESAVING — Eddy Cassar

THE beautiful weather last Sunday attracted thousands of sun-worshippers to the Peninsula beaches in what must have been one of the best days of the season

Lifesavers reported no incidents of note, except for one on Muizenberg beach

While patrolling the beach, False Bay Surf lifesavers were asked to help a woman who was apparently having a heart attack

They attended to her and the John Rolfe rescue helicopter was called. A local cardiologist on the beach helped as well and went with the woman in the helicopter to hospital

PASS EXAM

The doctor later commented on the professional attention the woman was given on the beach. All lifesavers serving the public have to pass the stringent Surf Proficiency Award, an examination they retake annually

● Competition forms an integral part of lifesaving. The events all test lifesaving skills, fitness and technique. Many events are simulated rescues, where everything is executed at speed with high regard for detail

Western Province competition officer and Springbok lifesaver Steve Harris believes that the traditional lifesaving competition needs a touch of excitement

"We lose the guys to triathlons, swimming, road running and other sports because lifesaving carnivals have become a bit too long and boring," he explains

Events over the next few weeks are

Durban mayor's trip called off

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Durban's mayor Mr Derrick Watterson will no longer attend the Taiwan Area Games later this year, following a decision taken by the city council's management committee

The committee yesterday reversed its earlier decision that the mayor should attend the games, to be held in Durban's twin city, Kaoshiung

The reversal came at a time when a row was brewing over the high cost of first class air tickets for the mayor and mayoress

But the row was not the reason for the change of heart. "We felt that as our sportsmen would no longer be able to go, there would be no point in the mayor attending," said committee chairman, Mr Jan Venter

'Urgent debate' on poverty needed

Staff Reporter and Sapa

A debate about how to eliminate poverty in South Africa was more urgent now than at any time since the 1930s, leading economist and author, Dr Charles Simkins said last night

Addressing the SA Institute of Race Relations at a briefing to open debate on ways to create a climate of economic growth in South Africa, Dr Simkins said he believed it was necessary to

devise policies that were affordable, bearing in mind that South Africa was "rather a poor country"

The best framework in which to raise the living standards of the broad mass of South Africans was a multiparty social democracy, involving intervention, in markets when necessary, as well as "the dismantling of particular privileges which obstruct equality"

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CAPE TIMES 12/2/90
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Sociologist warns on problems of liquor

Staff Reporter

THE liquor industry should take a long look at their social responsibility, a UWC sociologist told a congress on development in the Western Cape yesterday.

Addressing the two-day conference on social problems in the hinterland, Mr. Wynand Louw said alcohol abuse was taking on "disastrous proportions" in rural area.

Urgent action was needed in rural areas in the Western Cape where instances of child neglect had been reported due to "uncontrolled drinking by mothers".

Up to 40% of households in rural towns were living on government grants, he said, adding that the average wage for farm labourers was from R70 to R120 a month. "Why work in the hot Karoo sun for R120 when you can have a baby and get R250 (from the government)?" he asked.

In giving the keynote address at the conference, UCT economics department head Professor Francis Wilson said political power must be given to poor people in order to solve South Africa's poverty problems.

Where are they now?

THE mere mention of the word "nationalisation" by Mr Nelson Mandela has sent share prices tumbling on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and not surprisingly exponents of free enterprise, including latter-day converts in the National Party, have urged the ANC to think again. But their tut-tutting has done nothing to help Mr Mandela and the ANC find a viable alternative to a problem which is encapsulated in the statistic 0,66

This is the Gini coefficient for South Africa, a formula widely used around the world to measure the degree of inequality between a country's rich and its poor. Of the 57 countries for which statistics existed in 1978, South Africa's Gini coefficient was the highest and, since then, fulfilling the old maxim, the rich have got richer and, relatively, the poor have got a lot poorer.

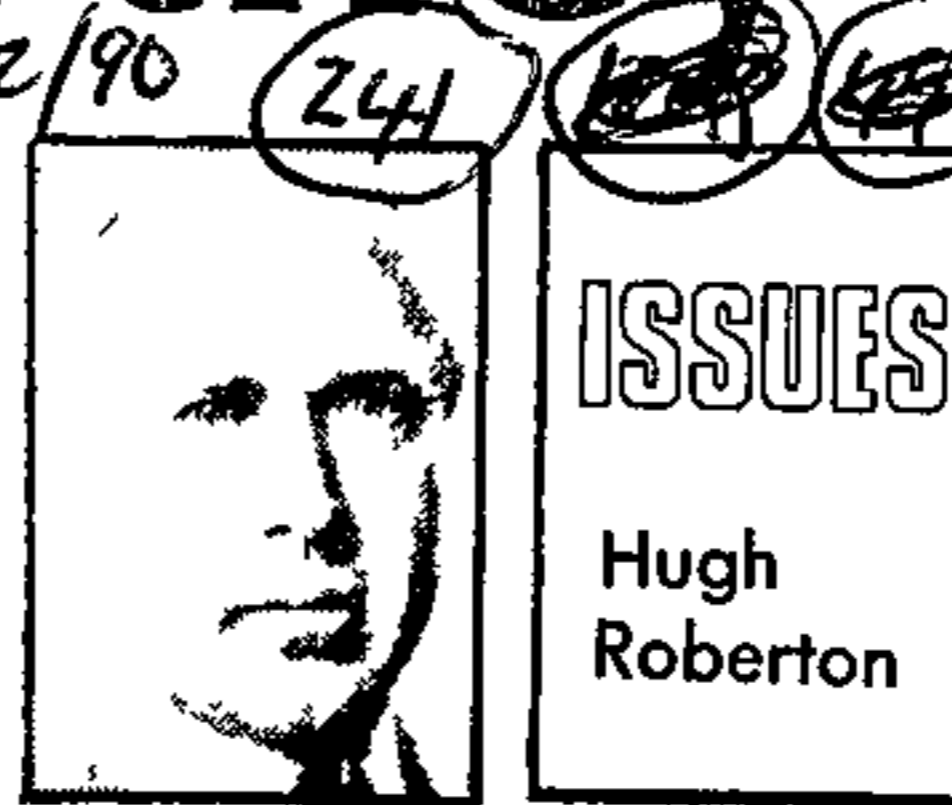
To think that a future government acceptable to the black majority would not take vigorous and effective steps to redress the balance, is wishful thinking.

Some comparisons used in last year's Second Carnegie Report into Poverty and Development. Almost 98 percent of black households in 1975 had annual incomes of less than R3 000, but only 11 percent of white households had incomes that low. Although South Africa produces enough food to provide well over 6 000 calories per person for the entire population (more than double the recommended level), the death of one out of every seven black children under the age of five is caused by inadequate nutrition.

In 1970 the richest 20 percent of the population (mainly whites) owned 75 percent of the country's total wealth, and while this declined to 61 percent during the 1970s, the total number of poor (mainly blacks) rose from 13-million to 15-million through the natural increase in population.

What all this represents is a daunting political challenge to the ANC (or any other party which would hope to secure the support of the black majority).

It is a challenge proportionately far greater than that which faced the National Party when it tackled the poor white problem in the wake of the First Carnegie Inquiry into



Poverty — and about which those NP spokesmen who have raised eyebrows at Mr Mandela's mention of "nationalisation" now have little to say.

The NP's antidote to white poverty was a form of socialism. Massive state-funded industries were launched, which provided employment (and in many cases sheltered employment), housing, medical care, and pensions primarily to whites. The public service, likewise, was relentlessly expanded to the point where, today, one out of every 27 South Africans has a state job — and the numbers keep growing.

Regulation

For decades central planning regulated who could get what jobs, specifically excluding people of colour.

While the Western world moved away from regulation, South Africa, in common with the Marxist countries, moved towards tighter state controls aimed at protecting white interests. After all, how long ago was it that those bastions of free enterprise, the central business districts, were opened to entrepreneurs of all races?

Even now, when the NP is rushing to change direction, the extent of its past socialist excesses can be seen from the fact that a former state enterprise like Iscor stood fifth out of all the companies on the JSE in terms of taxed profit in the very year of its "liberation".

Perhaps some of those who influenced the contents of the Freedom Charter looked with some interest at the NP's methods of addressing white poverty. After all, at the time of the Freedom Charter's genesis, socialist doctrine still enjoyed a degree of respectability and exponents could point to some modest achievements in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe — and white South Africa.

But the world has changed and Marxism has been rejected as a means of creating general wealth in those very countries which embraced the doctrine most assiduously.

This, however, does not solve Mr Mandela's and the ANC's problem. They still need to put forward a plausible plan for channeling far more of South Africa's wealth to the black majority — or else, translated into political realities, they will be smartly booted out.

Free enterprise is held up to them as the answer, but as many of the leading exponents of free enterprise acknowledge, the concept does not enjoy a scintillating reputation among blacks.

While some would argue that free enterprise has not been given a decent chance in South Africa and that the country is only just emerging from the Marxist-like shackles of the past, the fact is that the exponents of free enterprise have failed to put forward a plan which can attract popular black support.

Allure

"Nationalisation" and socialism have a potent allure for people who have gained little or nothing from an economy they perceive as having been "capitalist" so far. And above all, free enterprise has been done a savage injury by being adopted as the credo of those who have enforced apartheid.

If a preferable alternative to "nationalisation" does exist, its proponents would do well to get off their derriers and do something to popularise it, rather than expect Mr Mandela and the ANC to come up with an alternative for them.

Organised commerce and industry did not lack the temerity to plunge headlong into the political waters during the tricameral referendum — on the side of the sinners.

So, where are they now?

Simply saying that socialism has failed in Eastern Europe is a soggy answer to a towering problem, a problem which the scions of free enterprise will have to solve — or allow the scions of socialism to do the job for them.

Steyn: involve the poor in self-help projects

241

MICHAEL ACOTT

URBAN Foundation chairman Jan Steyn said yesterday that the only way SA would be able to help its very poor communities would be to involve them in new programmes focused on solving their own needs

Steyn told a Port Elizabeth seminar on change that government and the private sector would have to be involved, but that experience here and abroad showed the success of development programmes depended on obtaining the co-operation and participation of the communities concerned. *BIDM 16/2/90*

"We must take our poor people seriously enough to involve them, together with government, the private and the voluntary sectors, in development which is both efficient, flexible and focused on the real needs"

There was a danger that the problems of SA's marginal poor would not be adequately addressed under the present or any future government unless the voicelessness of very poor communities was addressed.

"The huge inequalities in SA and the depth of need and deprivation in our large but economically marginal communities make it essential that we should think much further than the standard approaches to development in both capitalist and socialist systems."

Steyn said collaborative effort was the key to two recent projects in which the Urban Foundation had been involved, joint plans to rebuild black schools in the eastern Cape and upgrade the Soweto-by-the-sea squatter community

More than 600 eastern Cape classrooms had been damaged or destroyed in the 1985-87 disturbances. After discussions with government and community organisations, the Urban Foundation and the National Education Co-ordinating Council would launch a joint initiative this year to rebuild destroyed schools.

Parents and community leaders would be involved in deciding how the money would be used, which schools would be rebuilt and how they would be protected

Similar discussions at Soweto-by-the-sea had led to the appointment of engineering consultants to undertake an upgrading project which, if it succeeded, could be replicated with local modifications elsewhere

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Pay lowest in Botshabelo

CNT 7/2/88 11/3/90 24/24
Staff Reporter

THE average wage paid to labourers at the Botshabelo development point was R140 a month in 1986/7 despite a monthly cash incentive to industrialists of R120 per worker a month, the panel of experts concluded in their secret report on decentralisation.

The Botshabelo wages were the lowest of any development point and were well below the average Southern African wage of R1 000 a month.

Wages at other development points ranged from R148 a month at Puthaditjhaba in QwaQwa to R605 in Maritzburg.

The panel said "The low wages offered at many development points are both a strength and weakness of the Regional Industrial Development Programme (RIDP).

"One result of low wages is that the policy has relatively strong employment effects.

"But they also imply that the overall income effect is less than that in metropolitan areas.

"For example, it is estimated that approximately half of all households in Butterworth and Isithebe, and about 75% in Botshabelo and Thaba Nchu, live below the household subsistence level," the panel said

ARCW 7/3/90



'Act now to avoid Cape Town chaos'

Staff Reporter

NEW strategies are urgently needed if Cape Town is to avoid becoming "another Calcutta", according to a new research document.

The document is the first in a series and spearheads the launching of a project by the Urban Problems Research Unit at the University of Cape Town and the Urban Foundation (Western Cape).

The project aims at making the future of Cape Town the direct concern of all people who live there and in this way initiating and facilitating debate.

Researchers who contributed to the document say that South Africa's cities are running into problems of a type and scale previously unknown because of rapid urbanisation.

"OUT OF CONTROL"

"In large areas of the Durban metropolitan region, the situation is almost totally out of control," the document claims. "The relevant authorities have lost confidence. This, coupled with a fragmented authority structure, has resulted in a situation where nobody is even sure who is responsible for large areas of land."

The problem is not yet as acute in Cape Town. However, the same basic administration problems exist: a host of administrations, organisations, institutions and interest groups making decisions to determine which way the city develops and large sections of the city's population effectively disfranchised.

To illustrate the problems facing Cape Town, the researchers quote from recent studies which:

- Estimate that the number of unemployed in Cape Town has quadrupled since 1980 and now stands at about 120 000 people — 11 percent of the labour force. A further 165 000 could be earning their living in the informal sector.

- Estimate that between 29 and 37 percent of "coloured" families and the majority of African families live below the Household Effective Level (HEL).

- State there is a housing shortage of well over 100 000 units in metropolitan Cape Town, resulting in "massive" overcrowding.

- State that poverty, unemployment and poor housing conditions are manifested in poor health levels. While infant mortality figures for the African population have dropped in the long-term, there appears to have been a recent reversal of the trend with deaths increasing more rapidly after 1981.

- Estimate that one in every 124 people in Cape Town is infected by tuberculosis and the current notification rate for "coloured" people is 56 times higher than for whites.

The introduction of the document concludes with the assertion that the population of Greater Cape Town could almost double between 1985 and 2000 to an estimated 4,2 million people

- Contributors to this document were Professor David Dewar, Ms V Watson and Ms C Howes (Urban Problems Research Unit, UCT), Ms A Bassios and Ms C Glover (Urban Foundation, Western Cape), Mr B Gasson (Section 7), School of Architecture and Planning, UCT.

Poverty key to wealth debate

b/pom . 8/13/90

241

WEALTH creation is a complex process in which natural resources, government, public and private-sector institutions, entrepreneurs, workers and consumers together with a host of international factors interact to generate income at a level which allows for a surplus after consumption needs have been met.

That surplus is then used so as to generate further income or benefits. Long-term insurance policies have become major instruments for the ownership of wealth. Their annual rate of increase is also significant. These are instruments through which the man/woman in the street is steadily increasing his/her share of the ownership of SA.

Pension fund and long-term insurance growth is particularly noteworthy. Perusal of McGregor's Who Owns Whom will indicate the extent to which the major industrial pension funds in the mining and metal industries have become important shareholders in SA's major companies.

The real problem lies in wealth distribution. Because of our historical policies of trying to structure SA along racial lines and thus exclude blacks from the mainstream of economic activity, we have a severe distortion in wealth distribution. We must, however, be careful not

to draw the line along colour lines; we have a more complex income distribution pattern.

It has been customary to describe developing countries as having dual economies comprising the formal and informal sectors. There is a third sector, comprising those who are not yet even in the informal sector — the large numbers of unemployed and unemployables. In a sense this sector could be described as the "non-economy". The classification into formal and informal conveys a picture of two vibrant but different economies. This is not so. There is an important distinction between the formal sector and the other two for the purpose of this analysis. In the formal sector there is a framework within which employers and employees, represented through trade unions, can in the collective bargaining process make important choices that will determine the rate of wealth in that sector.

They can embark on joint strategies to increase income; in their annual negotiations determine how income is to be distributed; agree on

appropriate policies for the country's economic needs. The emphasis in economic policy today is on reducing the role of government, promoting the market and free enterprise, privatisation and deregulation to foster the informal sector.

These policies may be sound in principle but new policies which target on the consequences of wrong past policies are necessary. The consequences can be seen very specifically in the crisis facing SA cities in the areas of housing, education, health care, local government and service provision. This environment has a negative impact on workers with jobs in the formal sector and obstructs efforts to launch development programmes to overcome deprivation in our metropolitan area.

How best can we address the issue of poverty? It is not my intention to enter the nationalisation debate. There is going to be an intense debate about issues such as control, ownership, role of the market, regulation, taxation and profit levels.

Because of the uneven distribution

of wealth, there will be a tug of war between those seeking to create more wealth so that sufficient surplus can be generated to meet the country's social needs and those who wish to extract the maximum surplus out of current levels of income either through taxation or nationalisation for the same purpose due to the situation's urgency.

Hopefully out of this process the political economy that emerges will be able to compete internationally, generate surpluses and thus grow.

Within the Urban Foundation some understanding is developing from our experience and analysis of the key components of a viable strategy to address the issue of poverty.

Poverty is not peripheral to the country's economic problems. It is central. Without progress on this issue, conflict and instability will continue to undermine our efforts.

There may be a feeling that in reality the needs of those on the outside looking in are not the concern of the formal business sector. Failure to find the road out of poverty will stand in the way of wealth-creation in the society as a whole.

Van Coller is CE of the Urban Foundation. This is an excerpt from his address to the Challenge of the 1990s conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

LETTERS

SA's real problem: poverty and how to grow out of it

CALL TIM 8/3/90

BECAUSE our historical policies tried to structure South Africa along racial lines and thus exclude blacks from main-stream economic activity, we have today a severe distortion in wealth distribution between the "haves" and "have-nots"

We must, however, be careful not to draw the line between "haves" and "have-nots" along colour lines. Increasingly from the mid-'70s, economic forces did not adhere to racial structures so now we have a more complex income distribution pattern

It has been customary to describe developing countries as having dual economies — formal and informal. There is a third sector in South Africa those not yet even in the informal sector — the unemployed and unemployable. They could be called the 'non-economy'

In the formal sector is a framework within which employers and employees can through collective bargaining make choices that will determine the rate of wealth creation in that sector. They can

Survival mode

Regrettably this framework has been in place on a non-racial basis for less than 10 years not long enough to demonstrate its potential for generating and distributing wealth. It will increasingly do this and it is to be greatly welcomed provided it can be anticipated that the formal sector workers will be major owners of the country's wealth — through the man-in-the-street instru-

Extract from an address by Mr D L van Collier, chief executive officer of the Urban Foundation, to the IPM/SACB conference in Johannesburg on 'The challenge of the Nineties'.

ments of housing and pension funds. By contrast, those in the informal and "non" economies have no such framework. There is a survival mode in which there is no scope for increasing income through deferring consumption and no power base to protect them from inflation. They need access to economic activity as shown by the extent to which they break the law to achieve it.

Thus, while there clearly is a challenge facing the formal sector to create more wealth, the real challenge for the whole country is how to enable a very large proportion of our population to climb out of poverty. Unless we can find the answer to this challenge our society will be bedevilled by instability and conflict — not between white and black but among "have-nots" — and between "haves" and "have-nots"

How to break out of this? Clearly, we need a political resolution. When divisions have reached the point where one of the weapons used to achieve political change is the destruction of economic activity which generates the very livelihood of that side's supporters then it cannot be anticipated that there will be a tug of war between those seeking to create

local government and services. While reluctant to single out areas as more significant than others it is necessary to draw attention to education, housing and health care.

Stifled growth

At the next level is the whole question of appropriate policies for the country's economic needs. The emphasis in economic policy today is on reducing the role of government, promoting the market and free enterprise, privatisation and deregulation.

While these policies may be sound in principle they do not appear to recognise that South Africa is experiencing the consequences of wrong policies and that new policies are necessary. Historically through a whole range of laws such as influx control, racial zoning, regional and homeland development and racially structured local government, South Africa has sought to stifle economic growth.

Trying to reverse the growth of metropolitan areas has damaged the areas in which, historically, the country has achieved its most efficient job creation. There remains ambiguity about the future of cities. The consequences can be seen in the crises in housing, education, health care,

wealth and those who wish to extract the maximum surplus out of current levels of income either through taxation or nationalisation because of the urgency of the situation. Hopefully, out of this process, the political economy that emerges will be able to compete internationally, generate a surplus and grow.

Universal model

Within the Urban Foundation some understanding is developing from our practical experience and analysis of the key components of a viable strategy to address poverty. This issue is not peripheral to the country's economic policies but central. Without progress on the issue, conflict and instability will continue to undermine our efforts to move forward.

On strategy there should not be an attempt to arrive at a universal model in terms of the roles of the public and private sectors. The roles of the different actors will vary from activity to activity.

In some areas the role of the state will be large in others small and vice versa for the private sector. Education for example will be different from health care, which in turn will be different from housing which will be different from transport.

Different actors in the socio-economic arena have different skills and capabilities and this should determine how each sector of our economic activity is structured. Markets will have to play the key role to ensure a basic efficiency in using resources.

Careful choices

This does not mean there should be no intervention. No matter how great the energy and determination of the poor, special steps will be necessary to open

access to the development process for them. Thus, in housing for example, it is essential that subsidies are used to enable the poor to gain access to the housing delivery process on an affordable basis rather than to enable middle income people to overhouse themselves.

Both government and the private sector will need to redirect resources to provide skills and opportunities for those outside the formal economy to gain entry and participate successfully.

Flowing from this is the further point that careful choices will have to be made on allocation of resources. After a decade of real decline in incomes the discrepancy between what people want (or think they are entitled to) and what is realistically available is enormous.

No matter which system emerges, the country faces a long hard road. A guiding principle in making choices must be to avoid creating islands of privilege in a sea of poverty. At the most fundamental level, for example, rural people must have access to an urban future.

The fourth point is that there will need to be an enormous emphasis on development, particularly on development that focuses on those with the lowest incomes. There is a will among poor people to address their own problems — their ability to survive is evidence enough. What they need is access to development resources.

Closely linked to this is the need for development management skills. It is all very well to talk of intervention to facilitate access to opportunities. It is also possible that such intervention, if inappropriately handled, can be very destructive of a community's self-reliance. It is the task of effective development managers not merely to fa-

facilitate access but also to ensure the development of real capabilities.

Many failures

The fifth point is the need to ensure community participation in development. This is not said for any other reason than that, without it, successful development will not happen. Difficult choices have to be made, energies have to be released. Without the community's involvement it will not be possible.

There may be a feeling in some quarters that the views I have expressed are excessively gloomy and that, in reality, the needs of those on the outside looking in are not the concern of the formal business sector.

Failure to find the road out of poverty will, without doubt, stand in the way of wealth creation in the society as a whole. Unfortunately there have been many failures in campaigns to eradicate poverty. There have also been successes.

With the right policies and a recognition of the realities we can start now to address the issue of poverty.

Ban on liquor is nose solution

From J DISNEY (Lansdowne)

ON returning to my car parked close to Maynardville on March 3 I found that the red 'nose' I bought for R5 for charity had been ripped off the front of my car breaking my grille in the process.

While understanding that the Community Chest needs money to support its activities I do not think that the indiscriminate selling of liquor is the answer. The drunkenness and aggressive behaviour, especially by teenagers, was disturbing.

Govt may address problem

Sowetan 15/3/90

of poverty

THE Government may have to address the problem of poverty directly in its structural adjustments to the economy, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

According to a detailed budget review expanding on his budget speech, he said certain structural adjustments had to be made to the level of total State expenditure, in particular, the development of human resources through improved education and health services

He said "attention will have to be given to the nature and the effectiveness quality, rather than the quantum of spending on these services"

Also it could be necessary to address the problem of poverty

The economy had to be restructured to raise the standards of life of the whole South African population

The raising of the income and employment creation ability of the private sector had to be promoted

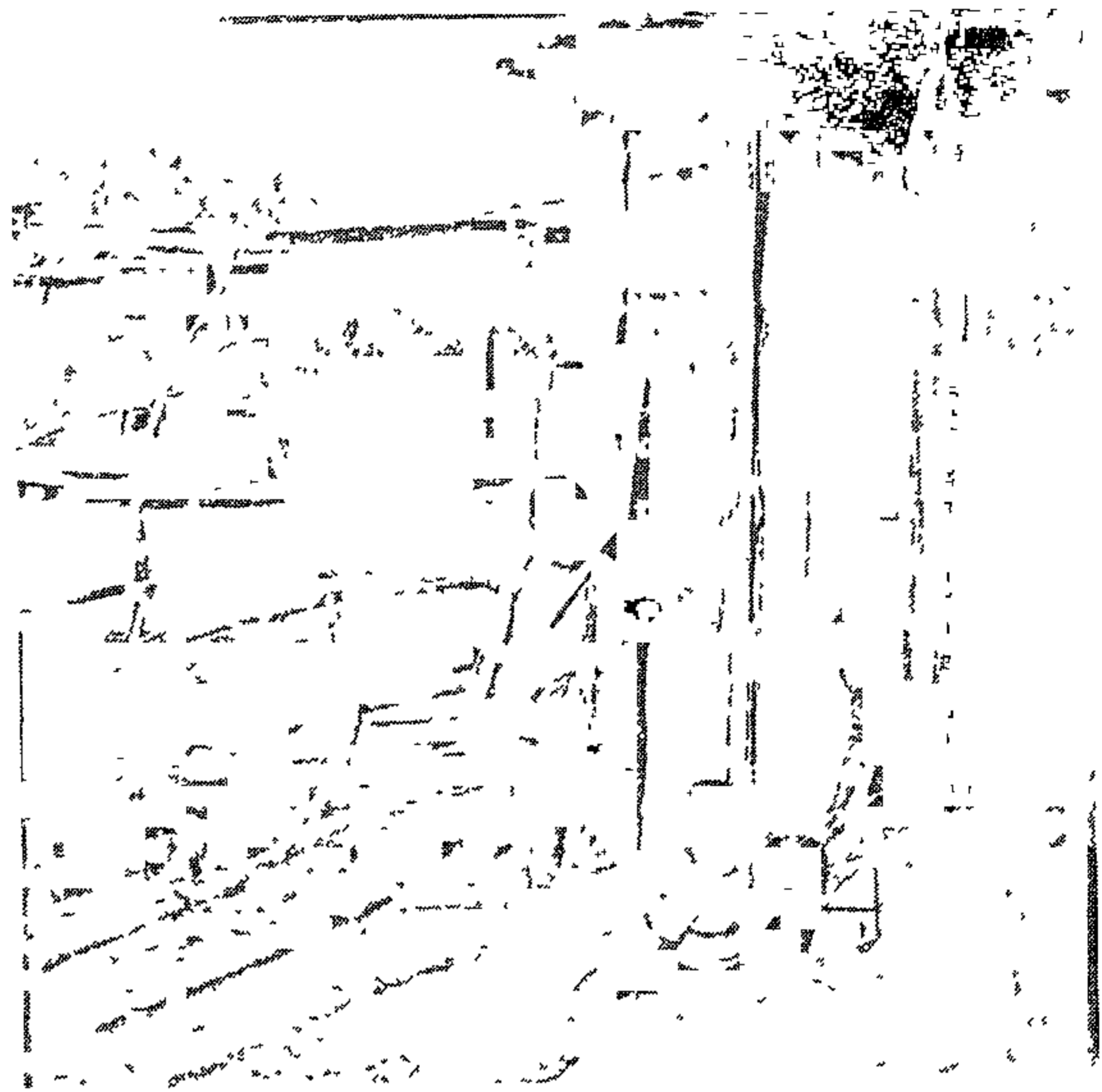
This would necessitate the encouragement of personal saving to increase capital funds while the use of capital resources had to be promoted by encouraging productivity in both labour and capital in a market orientated economy.

"High priority will have to be given to the pressing socio-economic questions of poverty, housing backlogs, inadequate education and training, illiteracy, basic health needs and a host of other problems blocking the road to participation in the economy and progress"

Apart from such long-term macro economic policy, short term policy had to be geared to stabilising economic activity over the course of the business cycle without losing sight of the long-term goals

"Greater emphasis will be placed on instruments such as public debt management and public borrowing in the pursuit of an active stabilisation policy, whereas adjustments in state expenditure and revenue will be focused more on the longer term goals of socio-economic development and economic restructuring.

Arising from these broad considerations, attention would be given to several structural aspects with particular emphasis on



* High priority should be given to reducing the inflation rate to that of leading trading partners=

* Restoring the savings pattern,

* Reducing tax pressure on households, relative to companies,

* Encouraging responsible wage bargaining to contain inflation and raise employment;

* Promoting the competitive ability of local industry,

* Eliminating factors preventing the relative prices of factors of production correctly reflecting their relative scarcity

Mr Du Plessis said the SA economy was now in a consolidation phase and there was this, in a greater measure than previously, the opportunity of seeking purposeful implementation of several of the measures envisaged by the long-term economic strategy

By MICHAEL STEIN
Co-editor of Income Tax Reporter

THE 1990 budget is a remarkable one that will be remembered in time to come for heralding some dramatic reforms to the income tax system, while at the same time presaging tax relief to a wide variety of beneficiaries. In particular, individuals generally, who will pay lower rates of income tax, married women, investors, the aged who pay tax and the mines. It may also mark the death knell of the ill-fated close corporation.

While individuals will benefit from lower rates of tax, some of them will pay additional tax on certain fringe benefits, that is, company cars and soft loans, where adjustments are to be made to allow for the increased value of these benefits.

Most welcome is the minister's announcement that married women will pay tax separately in their own right on income from a trade that they carry on, as well as on income that they earn in association with their husbands. This income was previously not subject to the standard income tax on employees (SITE). One of the consequences of this change, presumably, will be the elimination of the complicated wife's earnings allowances. But it is still anomalous and a disincentive to investment that a wife's investment income will still be taxed with her husband's income, since this income is very often taxed at the husband's highest marginal rate of 45%.

But the minister did announce sweeping reforms in the taxation of investment income generally. The exemption for interest income and certain building society investments is to be doubled from R1 000 to R2 000. But the minister has already announced that the tax exemptions for certain government and building society investments are to be phased out, so that the present relief may to some extent in due course be offset by the additional tax on these investments. But the R2 000 exemption is still to be preferred to exemption of individual investments, which is discriminatory and may distort an investor's choice of interest-bearing investments.

Also of benefit to investors is the proposed phasing out of marketable securities tax, and the exemption from tax of profits made on shares held for 10 years, which is apparently aimed to benefit mainly the mining industry, which is "locked into" certain shares out of the fear of taxation. But the length of the holding period,

10 years, is hardly likely to cause a dramatic increase in investment on the stock market. Nor is it entirely equitable that this exemption should favour only share investors and not investors in other assets, such as fixed property.

People aged over 65, irrespective of their earnings or means, will benefit from a handsomely increased rebate — up from R1 450 to R2 100 — but those over 60 but not over 65 will see their special rebates phased out over the next five years.

Share investors will welcome the exemption from income tax of dividends derived by individuals and close corporations and the exemption from the undistributed profits tax (UPT) of the dividends derived by companies. (The minister did not say whether the non-resident's tax on dividends (NRST) will also be withdrawn, but this is unlikely.) But members of private companies that have been converted to close corporations whose corporations paid a conversion tax of 10% of their reserves for the privilege of converting will be kicking themselves now that dividends have in any event been exempted from tax. The one tax advantage of a close corporation — as opposed to a company — has also been stripped away, namely, that its dividend distributions are tax-free. Now that all dividends are to be tax free, the other non-tax disadvantages of close corporations, such as the onerous membership restrictions, will be even more of a disincentive to their formation.

The direct tax impact on business will be limited. Company tax rates are to remain unchanged, the training allowance is to be replaced by a subsidy, the LIFO basis of valuation of trading stock is to be finally phased out over 10 years and certain consumable stores and spares are to be regarded as stock. At the same time the building industry will be required to account for its work-in-progress as trading stock, which will have adverse cash-flow implications for builders.

Finally, the mining industry is to benefit in two ways. First, the gold mines will enjoy a reduction in their formula taxes. And, secondly, the "ringfencing" provisions that restrict a mine from writing off its capital expenditure on new mines from its income from old mines will be partly relaxed and the allowance on certain capital expenditure increased from 10% to 12%, both of which will encourage the expansion of mining.

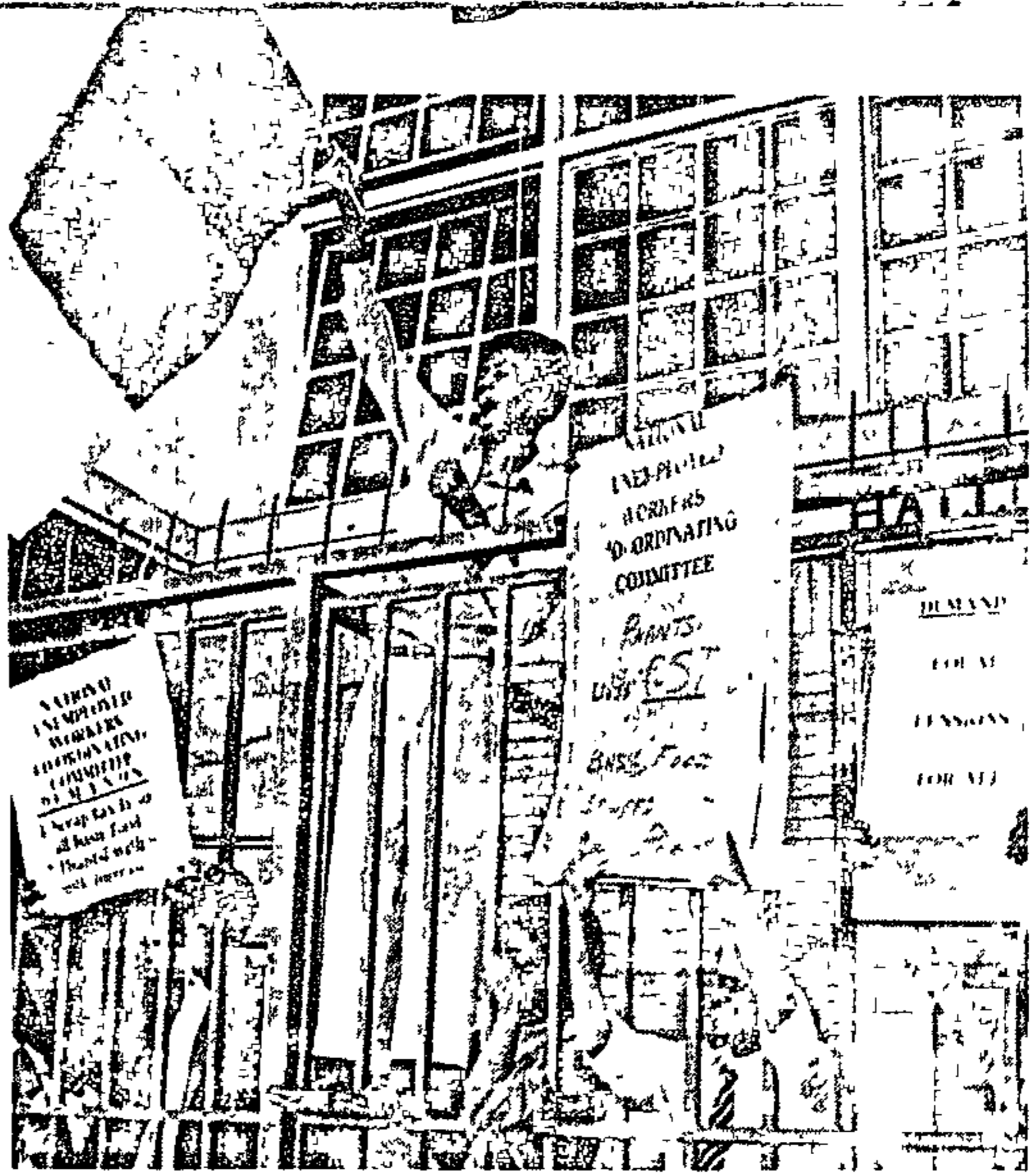
Protest South 15/3 - 21/3/90 against poverty

BY CHIARA CARTER (241)
UNEMPLOYED worker representatives will meet the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, later this month to discuss "endemic poverty" in South Africa.

And, although police prevented a protest march on Monday, the unemployed have vowed to continue their campaign for cheaper food.

This week, the National Unemployed Workers' Coordinating Committee (NUWCC) and the Unemployed Workers' Movement (UWM) sent a letter of protest to Mr Du Plessis.

The letter also contained shock figures on malnutrition.



Students and unemployed workers demonstrate in front of the Methodist Church, Greenmarket Square. Police prevented a protest march and arrested 70 people.

Appeal to readers for help

ARGUS
KB/20
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By SHARKEY ISAACS, Staff Reporter

A RENEWED appeal has been made for readers to support the Argus Food Campaign to help thousands of destitute people who are dependent on the fund to stay alive

City Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss made the call after reserves plunged from R54 536,30 to R53 980 this month — about R6 000 lower than the same time last year, when reserves stood at R59 540

Meanwhile, readers have boosted reserves with a steady trickle of gifts in response to earlier appeals to support the fund. The latest contributions

were D Cross R85, J S Kelfans R50, anonymous R10, J Brook-Norris of Somerset West R20, anonymous gifts of R100, R10, R50, R20 and R4,

Twin Oaks Veterinary Clinic R20, B A Mitchell-Innes R50, J W Koep of Sea Point R50, Joe Joffe of Sea Point R100, "Mutual Help" R20, H J Zwiebel R15, J Mikowitsch R50, M Hendricks of Crawford R20, F Isaacs R10, D M S R100 and D Grimaldi R10

"Any contribution, no matter how small, will be appreciated," said Dr Popkiss

Without a "substantial boost" soon the relief programme will have to be halted, he warned

Fight disease

A combined programme of immunisation and nutrition helped to fight disease. Food campaigns were vital to bolster the inadequate diet of children in deprived communities

The campaign, launched in October 1986 in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund as a "band-aid" to alleviate effects of unemployment, has fed more than a million hungry mouths.

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

Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH, ☎ 210 2882



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Govt adds R1 billion for black backlogs

Cap. Tent
17/3/90

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff



THE government yesterday boosted the R2-billion fund to remove backlogs in the black community by another R1 billion

President F W de Klerk said yesterday that R1 billion of the money would be administered directly by the government "to eliminate backlogs of a capital nature in education" and to acquire land for black urbanisation

The other R2 billion is to form the basis for a trust fund, to be managed by a former Cape Town judge and honorary chairman of the Urban Foundation, Mr Jan Steyn

The trust fund is to be administered outside the direct ambit of the government so the private sector and other institutions, both local and foreign, can contribute to it.

Mr Steyn said at a press conference that he had already held discussions with business leaders, the UDF and the ANC about the new trust fund and he felt they should be members of the trust, but it was up to them to decide

Mr De Klerk said the government's contribution of R3 billion would be used to uplift disadvantaged South Africans

"It is my earnest hope that this initiative will receive the widest possible support from every quarter in South Africa as well as from abroad," Mr De Klerk said.

Mr Steyn said yesterday that before accepting his appointment as head of the new trust he had received the reassurance from the government that it was committed to removing racially discriminatory legislation

He said he had a real concern that racially discriminatory legislation still on the statute book could inhibit the dynamism of the new initiative

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Top fashions for Nederburg auction

PAGE 22



Up to 70 000 homeless in Natal fighting

ARGUS 27/3/90

(241)

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Between 50 000 and 70 000 people have been left homeless by intense fighting in Kwazulu-Natal, according to estimates by the executive director of Operation Hunger, Mrs Ina Perlman

Speaking as the relief feeding organisation approaches its 10th anniversary, Mrs Perlman cited "the killing fields of Natal" as just one of the critical hunger points in South Africa

Her organisation has responded to urgent appeals for help from 10 000 people urgently in need of food, blankets and plastic in this area — and expects the number to double by the end of this month

Other problem areas were

- The Northern and North-Western Transvaal blighted by severe drought, massive lay-offs from farms and retrenchments from mines

- Parts of the Free State and North-Western Cape, where seasonal labour has been reduced after bad spring rainfall.

- The Eastern Cape, where the townships were overflowing and the small agricultural towns severely depressed

Mrs Perlman warned that retrenchments, hunger and despair would continue — even if South Africa's economy lived up to hopeful predictions and "bottomed-out" this year.

"First and foremost new urban jobs will be few and far between. There will still be retrenchment; there will still be job loss," she said

Proud record

In spite of a proud record over the past 10 years that has seen child deaths dramatically reduced, children made educable by proper feeding schemes and thousands employed in flourishing self-help projects, the road ahead looked bleak for Operation Hunger

"The need for feeding remains and will continue for many years. We need a concerted effort and maximum support if 1990 is to be the beginning of the end to hunger, deprivation and want in our land," Mrs Perlman said



Steyn gets down to planning R2-b project

AKLW 2/4/90

From MICHAEL CHESTER
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Jan Steyn has confirmed he has resigned as honorary president of the Urban Foundation to devote his full attention to his role as supremo of the special R2-billion fund created by the government to spearhead a bold new black advancement programme.

Mr Steyn will be succeeded at the Urban Foundation by Mr Mike Rosholt, chairman of the vast Barlow Rand industrial empire and long an active member of the foundation's board of governors

While Mr Steyn presses ahead with the launch of the R2-billion fund aimed at new socio-economic initiatives, Mr Rosholt will take the reins of a new programme by the Urban Foundation to set out sweeping new proposals for a radical new look at the destruction of apartheid in all forms of urban planning.

The foundation has released the first section of a series of nine special reports and urged the total removal of the Group Areas Act and a block to Free Settlement Areas as a first target

Mr Steyn had already start-



Mr Jan Steyn

ed a round of talks aimed at bringing in the African National Congress, the Mass Democratic Movement, the private sector and trade unions to discussions to plan the programme

Task force

The R2-billion is earmarked for sweeping moves to improve the socio-economic status of black society with emphasis on

new housing schemes for low-income families and better education facilities.

The fund was created with state funds by President F W de Klerk on March 16 to be run by an independent task force and ploughed into black advancement

It was widely welcomed as a surprise bonanza from the government to press ahead with reform, running in parallel with a separate R1-billion programme to be launched by the State.

The only shock opposition he has encountered has come from Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, who told an anti-apartheid audience in Washington that black civic organisations would not touch the R3-billion because it was "insultingly too little".

Dr Motlana was reported as telling the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in the American capital that he intended telling President De Klerk "Go to hell, man. This is a question of principle We are not going to touch that money"

Mr Steyn says he has held discussions with black political leaders and has been assured "at the highest level" that participation in management of the fund is under consideration

Motlana denies spurning R3-bn upliftment fund

The Argus Correspondent *Argus 3/4/90*

JOHANNESBURG. — Soweto community leader Dr Nthato Motlana has vehemently denied telling an American audience last week that blacks would not touch the government's R3-billion fund for socio-economic upliftment.

Dr Motlana was quoted as saying: "We are going to say (to President De Klerk) 'Go to hell, man'. This is a question of principle. We are not going to touch that money."

This caused an outcry among blacks and even drew criticism from the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation.

The Argus correspondent in Washington, David Braun, insisted that he had accurately reported Dr Motlana's speech to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. Two tape-recordings had been made of the meeting.

Dr Motlana, a former chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, said yesterday he had said that anti-apartheid groups were reluctant to touch money from governments friendly to South Africa.

"I never said 'go to hell' to the State President. I would never use such language. But I certainly said the money was too little," he said.

'Poverty, joblessness behind rural violence'

BLOEMFONTEIN — The degree of violence that had spread to the rural areas was a violence caused by the frustration of poverty and unemployment, Professor Francis Wilson of the department of economics at the University of Cape Town told the 54th conference of the National Council of Women of South Africa in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The sheer degree of armed robbery, assault, rape, wife and child-battering and incest were part of the product of an intolerable position.

Sickness in society

What was being witnessed at present was the degree to which this violence was manifesting itself in the rural areas of South Africa.

Professor Wilson said one could not point to cultural differences in this respect. This was the visible manifestation of a deep and underlying sickness in South African society. These were the realities with which black South Africans were faced, particularly if they were poor.

Poverty could not be reduced to a single number or statistic. The consequences of the migrant labour system also had the effect of impoverishing the rural areas. There had not always

been terrible poverty in the rural areas.

The anti-black urbanisation policy had had two consequences. It had the effect of freezing housing in the urban areas when the natural population growth required more houses. The other, more serious, consequence was that those who were pushed off the farms by improved technology were not allowed into the cities. The only places they could go to were the reserves, which were already overpopulated.

Professor Wilson said poverty was not only a South African problem. However, the rate at which people were coming on to the labour market was greater than that at which jobs were being created. This was a new phenomenon in SA.

Since 1975, South Africa had, as a result of population growth, lost its capacity to generate sufficient jobs.

There was a need for economic growth, but SA did not have the type of political stability that the rest of the world required for investment.

Professor Wilson said the new motto should be "Growth through redistribution".

It was a process that required political legitimacy. If South Africans were concerned about poverty, then a necessary condition to deal with it was a redistribution of political power. — Sapa

Professor Wilson: The poor must get a real share in South Africa's political process.

CAH tent 4/4/90

'Poverty and lack of work causes violence'

BLOEMFONTEIN — The degree of violence that had spread to the rural areas was a violence caused by the frustration of poverty and unemployment, Professor Francis Wilson of UCT's department of economics said yesterday.

Addressing the 54th conference of the National Council of Women of South Africa here, Professor Wilson said the sheer degree of armed robbery, assault, rape, wife and child battering and incest were part of the product of an intolerable position.

"What is being witnessed at present is the degree to which this violence is manifesting itself in the rural areas of South Africa," he said.

Rural poverty

Professor Wilson said one could not point to cultural differences in this respect. "Violence is the visible manifestation of a deep and underlying sickness in South African society. These are the realities with which black South Africans are faced," he said.

Poverty could not be reduced to a single number or statistic. The consequences of the migrant labour system also had the effect of impoverishing the rural areas. There had not always been terrible poverty in the rural areas, he said.

He added that the rate at which people were coming on to the labour market was greater than that at which jobs were created. This was a new phenomenon in South Africa. — Sapa

Poverty is big enemy

SOUTH Africa was a highly polarised country where poverty, particularly in the black community, hung like a sword over people's heads, the chairman of the Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Sakekamer, Mr Hennie Louw, said yesterday.

In his report to the group's annual general meeting, Louw said millions of squatters, hungry unemployed, and illiterate people were knocking on the door for food, housing, education and jobs which, quite simply, could not be adequately provided.

Louw, who is the outgoing chairman, said he believed it was in the interests of the Afrikaner and of the country that the Sakekamer took a public stand in support of the direction which the State President, Mr FW de Klerk, had indicated for South Africa.

4/14/190
Sowetan

(241)

THE violence that has spread to the rural areas is caused by the frustrations of poverty and unemployment.

This was said by Prof Francis Wilson of the Department of Economics at the University of Cape Town at the 54th conference of the National Council of Women of South Africa in Bloemfontein on Tuesday.

The sheer degree of armed robbery, assault, rape, wife and child battery and incest were part of the product of an intolerable position, he said. What was

Growth through redistribution should be motto - Wilson

241

being witnessed at present was the degree to which this violence was manifesting itself in the rural areas of South Africa.

Wilson said one could not point to cultural differences. The violence was the visible manifestation of a deep and underlying sickness in South African society. These were the realities with

which black South Africans were faced, particularly if they were poor.

Frozen

Poverty could not be reduced to a single number or statistic. The consequences of the migrant labour system had also impoverished the rural areas. There had not always been terrible poverty in the rural areas.

The anti-black urbanisation policy had had two consequences. It had frozen housing in the urban areas when the national population growth required more houses.

The other, more serious, consequence was that those who were pushed off the farms by improved technology were not allowed into the cities. The only places they could go to were the reserves, which were already over-populated

nearly 40 years ago.

Wilson said poverty was not only a South African problem. However, the rate at which people were coming on to the labour market was greater than that at which jobs were created. This was a new phenomenon in South Africa.

Since 1975, South Africa had lost its capacity to generate jobs. Although the population growth was developing

slower, it was still too great for the capacity of South African society to generate jobs.

There was a need for economic growth, but South Africa did not have the type of political stability that the rest of the world required for investment.

Wilson said the new motto should be, "Growth through redistribution". It was a process that



required political legitimacy. If South Africans were concerned about poverty, then a necessary condition to deal with it was a redistribution of political power, he said. The poor must get a real share in the political process.

At last, it looked as if political redistribution was on the agenda. While it was a necessary condition, it was not a sufficient condition, said Wilson. - Sapa.

R100-m social fund from insurance giant

W/Argus 7/4/90
Weekend Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A major insurance group last night announced what it described as its "most important investment" yet — the founding of a R100 million fund for social development.

Liberty Life Group chairman Mr Donald Gordon announced the formation of the Liberty Life Foundation which will, over five years, spend more than R100 million on rural and urban upliftment for disadvantaged South Africans.

"We regard this R100 million as the best investment we could make in our investment portfolio to secure the future," said Mr Gordon.

The foundation will provide education facilities and housing, help ease poverty and prepare talented black entrepreneurs and other community leaders for economic leadership.

"The foundation further aims

to help the creation of an environment which will ensure a peaceful and stable transition to a democratic, just and equitable society in South Africa, espousing the highest ideals and standards of the Western world."

Mr Gordon said he hoped other companies would follow Liberty Life's example in "encouraging the courageous initiatives of our political leadership — both black and white — with the full understanding of the horrific consequences to be faced if they fail us".

He said they believed the gesture was appropriate now as the political initiatives underway could be a major turning point in South Africa's history.

Quakes rattle bay

SAN FRANCISCO. — Three mild earthquakes rattled the San Francisco Bay area yesterday but no damage was caused, officials said. — Sapa-Reuter.

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R1,29-m boost for impoverished Natal community

The Argus Correspondent ^{MCC 45} 26/4/90

JOHANNESBURG — One of the poorest regions of South Africa, impoverished Maputaland in northern Natal, is to be given a helping hand in a major development project aimed at creating three new urban centres, as well as four rural centres

The project is being funded by the Siyazisiza Trust, established in 1987 by a group of Natal and Transvaal businessmen concerned about job creation and community upliftment in Kwazulu. The Anglo American Corporation's Chairman's Fund has granted the trust R1,29 million over three years towards the cost of implementing the scheme.

PILOT PROJECT

Mbazwana, a village in the Ingwavuma/Umbombo region, will be used as a pilot project in the establishment of small urban centres because it has the potential to grow into a viable community with the economic base provided by the timber industry.

In addition, it has the advantage of being on the route taken by tourists bound for the Sodwana Bay National Park

The project will encourage entrepreneurs to take part in the privatisation of as much of the local timber production and industry as possible.

With the co-operation of the community, the trust hopes to establish a viable timber manufacturing industry so that items such as door frames and school desks can be produced for the local market.

HUMAN deaths related to malnutrition and environmental pollution amount to more than one Hiroshima - 100 000 people - every day of the year, yet the cost of just one nuclear explosion test would finance the installation of 80 000 hand-pumps to give Third World villages access to safe water

Hundreds die of hunger everyday

241

Delivering the College Lecture at the Natal University on Wednesday, Mr Chris Albertyn of Earthlife said that half of the world's scientists and engineers were engaged in the technology of making weapons while 35 percent of humanity lacked safe drinking water.
"We are living in an increasingly polarised world organised for the

benefit of a powerful minority whose particular world view is leading us all to collapse and decay," said Albertyn.
He said expanded industrial activity and use of fossil fuels would cause unprecedented rapid changes in the Earth's temperatures resulting in serious disruptions to global meteorological systems and ocean circulation patterns.

241

Down and out in full Khayamnandi: Battle for survival by 10 000

By EDWARD MOLOINYANE
Staff Reporter

CONDITIONS in Khayamnandi township, near Stellenbosch, are very bad and deteriorating rapidly, according to residents

The Stellenbosch Civic Association claims that more than 10 000 people live in the area (official figure 6 775). There are 145 core houses, one school, which teaches from Sub A to Standard 7, one creche, no clinic and one soccer ground

Most of the residents are unemployed. There is an acute shortage of accommodation. And — three years after the pass laws were scrapped — the hostel dwellers are still haunted by influx control

Repeated raids

The township has about 65 of the original "single sex" hostels, which are now occupied primarily by families

Repeated raids on the living quarters have instilled fear and suspicion among the hostel dwellers. Strangers are viewed with suspicion by women and men alike

The hostels — dilapidated prefabricated structures with broken windows, outside communal water taps and toilets — were initially built for migrant workers from the homelands who came to work on the wine farms as "temporary sojourners."

Like elsewhere in the country, no sooner had influx control laws been abolished than hundreds of women streamed to the cities to join their migrant husbands, hoping they could now live together without the fear of dreaded middle-of-the-night police raids for "illegals"

However, it was not to be in Khayamnandi. Harassment has continued unabated, according to residents, despite the existence of an "autonomous" black local authority since 1982

For, while some other "development boards" turned a



Picture ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus

DOWN AND OUT: Unemployed residents of overcrowded hostels in Khayamnandi township try to find solace playing games and drinking home-brewed beer

blind eye to irregularities after the scrapping of influx control in 1986, officials in Stellenbosch continued to make life difficult for the hostel dwellers

In what were called "crime prevention operations", the living quarters of men and their newly arrived wives and families were raided. They were bundled into police vans at the middle of the night, locked up

and accused of "trespassing"

Each hostel block in Khayamnandi consists of 64 double bunks (one bed on top of the other) in a huge hall divided into two. Residents pay R9,50 a month

Walls have not been painted for ages and privacy is non-existent. In some cases, couples are forced to sleep in bunks above single men

Although the hostels were initially meant for employed men, the majority are now unemployed and their only solace is the home-brew beer sold in the majority of the hostels

A single parent and a veteran victim of the raids, Mrs Ethel Ngceba, 48, who makes a living by selling home-brew liquor, said she could not remember how many times she had been arrested for failing to "produce a permit and for the illegal selling of illicit beer"

She said she arrived in the township nine years ago. But most of the arrests had taken place "in earnest since 1987"

She, like others, still lived in fear of a "raid" because "every movement, we are under the watchful eye of people from the committee"

Mrs Pauline Kili, a former councillor who is now an executive member of the Stellenbosch Civic Association (SCA), said she had "thought she could help her people from within the system" when she joined the council in 1981

"Manipulated"

"Today's black councils are empowered by law to call the tune in the townships but many of them are still manipulated by white officials. They themselves have employed. The situation is hopeless," she said

"We pay monthly rentals but they are unable to provide services in such a small township"

Khayamnandi committee mayor, Mr Monde Mayekiso, said his committee was "doing all in its power to rectify mistakes"

He said, however, that there were no funds and his committee was negotiating with the Western Cape Regional Services Council for land and funds

He denied that they were powerless. "We want to improve the life of everybody in this town," he said

He couldn't comment on other issues raised by residents

De Beers boss calls for more welfare expenditure

Political Reporter

A market-orientated economy was the only realistic means of satisfying black aspirations, according to De Beers chairman Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson.

In the mining company's annual report, released yesterday, Mr Thompson said visible progress in addressing socio-economic backlogs would be more convincing than any rhetoric in convincing the majority that a vigorous market-orientated economy was the most realistic means of satisfying their legitimate aspirations

Economic control and intervention would only re-allocate and perpetuate poverty

"A higher growth rate, permitting more welfare expenditure, would be facilitated by the restoration of peace in the country and the removal of economic and financial sanctions, so that South Africa could once more attract substantial institutional and private venture capital from the international community"

Lower inflation

Mr Thompson said the government was tackling with urgency and vigour the tasks of getting the economy on to a sounder footing, with lower inflation and higher growth, and of remedying the gross inequities and inequalities of the old system

Black communities should ac-

tively participate in addressing housing, educational and medical needs and the economic opportunities available to them

Lauding President de Klerk's reforms, he said it was to be hoped that a new constitution and bill of rights would facilitate the creation of a prosperous, non-racial multiparty democracy

Such a system would be the engine of growth for a region that desperately needed an escape route from poverty

Mr Thompson said all people would have to have access to the market place as much as to the ballot box if they were to be able to create wealth for themselves and prosperity for the country

● See Page 18.

STW 3/5790

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Lesson One: A starving child can't be educated

STimes

6/5/90

IN A TIME of violence it may be boring to think of starvation, even though the one often leads to the other

There was a time when the government of South Africa took the starvation of South African children seriously enough to introduce a programme of school feeding

There was a world war on and there were many demands on the Treasury, yet the United Party got its health and educational priorities right and saw that health care had to start with nutrition and that education was impossible if the children were too hungry to pay attention or too brain damaged by starvation to think well

Now that the NP Government has voted R3-billion for repairing some of the damage done by apartheid, perhaps we could get back to basics.

There is little value in high quality education programmes for starving children. They don't pay attention. Nor is there much point to a high-tech medical programme for the starving

They need food. To this we can add clean water, shelter and fuel. These are the basic necessities that every decent society must provide for its people

Everyone knows that South Africa is a country of hunger, but perhaps we don't believe what we know. That's why we have statistics

Grave

In a health survey conducted for the Department of National Health and Population Development, about two percent of rural African children were found to be "wasted" (starving), and 25 percent were "stunted" (on the verge of starvation)

These figures are even worse for children under three years of age. Children who are wasted or stunted are not the sort who raise their hands in class to answer questions

They are born in the wastelands of society and struggle on for a while before they are tipped into the grave

Perhaps we can make poverty more picturable by an example. This is the diet of a stunted rather than a wasted child

Breakfast: Slice of brown bread and margarine, coffee with half-teaspoon of sugar and Cremora

Lunch: Coffee with half-teaspoon of sugar and Cremora

Supper: Coffee with half-teaspoon of sugar and Cremora

Between meals: Dry bread

(From Wilson and Ramphel's *Uprooting Poverty*)

It's a good advertisement for

Peter du Preez

professor of psychology at the University of Cape Town, makes an urgent plea for the reintroduction of feeding schemes to black schools

Cremora but it's not a good diet. In the poorer resettlement areas, the diet of 90 percent may be pap day after day, with nothing to relieve the monotony

School feeding cannot make up for all the accumulated misery of our society, nor can it substitute for economic growth and the generation of new jobs. It is merely medicine for the moment, but essential medicine

Furthermore, unlike most medicine, it is intensely happy medicine. There are few things which make us happier than food when we are really hungry. Make sure that the poor have bread and a little extra and you will immeasurably increase the sum of happiness in this country

How did we get into this situation? How is it that, once the school-feeding scheme had been introduced, it was not continued and expanded?

The history of the abandonment of the scheme fills one with such shame that only the possibility of restoring it enables one to think of it again

The attack on the scheme commenced almost immediately after the NP came to power in 1948

The first decision was that the total amount voted for the scheme would be reduced and then frozen, so that any increase in the number of children attending school would reduce the amount available per pupil

Horror

A series of restrictions were introduced which then saved about a third of the money voted for the scheme by excluding about a third of the children who had previously been eligible for school feeding

These restrictions had nothing to do with their nutritional status. In 1956 the scheme was further restricted by forcing African School Boards to choose between feeding and building extra classrooms at a time when the education budget was being squeezed

Posts for school-feeding organisers were abolished and other measures were taken to make the scheme less attractive to school committees and principals

The peculiarly South African

horror was that all of this happened while funds were still available for feeding white children even in wealthy suburbs. By 1963-64, the provision of feeding in African schools had fallen to R50 000, it was finally abolished shortly after this

Well, we may say, hard choices had to be made by rational men. If only it were so

When we read the Debates of the House of Assembly, we wonder what was passing through the minds of those who made the choices

Idle

P W Botha was among the speakers in the Debates of 1949, arguing that we ought to avoid "crushing" the "national characteristics" of blacks "under a cloak of philanthropy"

Whites were presumably immune to these "crushing" effects. He argued that many natives (in the terminology of the time) attended school to be fed rather than to learn and that many women neglected their families for gossip and idleness in the secure knowledge that the schools would take over their duties

He defended the NP against accusations of misanthropy. "We have known this sort of talk for the past 300 years. The originators of the charge were Dr Phillip and Van der Kemp, and Reid, and other people who were bent on blackening and besmirching the original European populations of the country, the Afrikaners who knew the natives' interests" (Debates, 1949)

Of course, P W Botha was then a young man making his way by being outstandingly bigoted in an outstandingly bigoted party

When we read the Debates of the time we are astonished by the violence of the imagery. It is the violence of men at war with the ghosts of all who have attacked them in their past — the missionaries, the English, the blacks

It is the imagery of men who have been deeply wounded and are therefore violent. They repeat, in their speeches, the battles for survival they have fought throughout their history. Now they have arrived and they mean

to stay. This is something which occurs again and again in history

Nor is the moral language in which they reject the claims of the poor new. The moralists of the 19th century attacked the provisions of the Poor Law in England in the same violent language. Caring for the poor encouraged men and women to become so idle, they said, that they would not work, but would lie in wickedness upon the parish

Threatened people are defined by the ways in which they reject those who threaten them. They reject outsiders, the poor, the unemployed, the deviant, in moral language which is the curse of politics because it is the prelude to violence. How can you recognise this kind of pseudo-moral babble?

Invariably, it is directed against some group of people and invariably it involves injury to them, justified by the injury they are said to have done to the speaker, or their allies have done to the speaker, or their descendants may at some time do to the speaker

The self-righteousness of the speaker is politically deadly because it enables him to feel good about doing evil

Perhaps the time has come when we have outgrown some of our past. At least some of the devils have been exorcised. Let us hope that a new generation of wounded people is not about to take over government. That may easily be so, but it is no excuse for failing to do the work which lies to hand

Debt

We now have a government which is struggling to escape from the burden of its past. Now might be the time to start a war on starvation

The front line of such a war might well be a school-feeding scheme which begins in the most devastated parts of the country and spreads until it provides for all who need it

Fortunately we have people who have continued where the government left off. Organisations such as the Peninsula School-Feeding Association (and others in various parts of the country) have struggled to raise money privately

They are deeply in debt, but they know how to do the job. This knowledge can be used. We don't have to start from scratch again

Do we want healthy, educated citizens? Start by feeding their bodies and you might be able to nourish their souls

Informal activities adds 50% . . .

CAP TITLS 7/5/81

New estimates for blacks' per capita incomes

244

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Informal sector activity could add as much as 50% to blacks' per capita incomes — reducing the racial income chasm somewhat, according to Stellenbosch University academic Servaas van der Berg

In a paper delivered to a symposium on the production and use of socio-economic statistics in Durban at the weekend, Van der Berg used a recent Central Statistical Service (CSS) survey on the informal sector to arrive at new estimates for black per capita incomes.

"Black compared to white per capita income (R16 531) rises from 8,5% to 12,7% when provision is made for unrecorded activity"

The informal activity raises black incomes from R706 a year to R2 105

Although Van den Berg believed unrecorded economic activity provided some relief from poverty, he agreed with conference delegates that it did not alter the fact of a heavily skewed wealth distribution to any significant extent

Van der Berg added his voice to the Reserve Bank in criticising overly optimistic estimates of informal sector activity

"If the (extreme) free-marketeer view is correct, there is reason for much optimism about SA economic growth, and then poverty reduction and improved income distribution is a mere matter of waiting for further growth along free market lines. In

such circumstances, policy attention to matters such as employment and poverty . . . becomes superfluous."

Van der Berg's paper noted the Small Business Development Corporation's Wolfgang Thomas had admitted the danger of overstating informal sector job creation potential "as much of the informal sector is merely a fall-back position ('survival entrepreneurship')."

Van der Berg notes that estimates of labour force participation in the informal sector varies from 6% to 31%, with a median estimate of 19%. The CSS survey, which excludes whites, found that 21% of the labour force (2,7m people) were involved in informal sector activity.

UCT's Professor Brian Kantor came in for criticism for his well-known claim that unrecorded activity could amount to as much as 40% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Kantor responded during discussion time by pointing out the figure was an upper limit.

He stuck to his view that the discrepancy between GDP calculated from the expenditure side and GDP from the income side indicated substantial levels of unrecorded economic activity.

However, Van der Berg was also critical of the Marxist view that "the informal sector was of little consequence and was only a means to hide poverty or not to address its consequences".

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Focus in industrial relations

Shifting from political needs

15 Dec 91 579c



INDUSTRIAL relations in SA were entering a new depoliticised phase in the aftermath of President F W de Klerk's February 2 speech, labour consultant Andrew Levy said yesterday.

Addressing the Levy, Pirron and Associates (ALJP) labour law seminar in Johannesburg, Levy said as legitimate forums now existed for organisations such as Cosatu and the ANC outside the workplace, there would be a de-escalation of politically motivated activity on the shopfloor.

Political issues which affected workers might still result in industrial action, but the experience of the Saccola/Nactu/Cosatu agreement on the Labour Relations Act signed on Monday demonstrated new-found capacity for compromise in industrial relations.

But Levy said rising political and economic expectations among the black labour force had already signalled greater union militancy with a projected three-fold increase in strike incidence this year.

MATTHEW CURTIN

The spotlight would be increasingly on industrial relations, mainly in the public sector where state, provincial and municipal workers were poorly organised and underpaid. The hospitals strike showed industrial action was being brought to the doorstep of the ordinary citizen, he said.

FORCES

Everite group affairs and industrial relations manager J P Landman said the shifts in SA labour affairs — only seven years ago union control over provident funds, now commonplace, was rejected outright by employers — were not as dramatic as South Africans painted them. Rather SA was moving closer to the position of established industrial countries.

Landman stressed SA players in the field of industrial relations were increasingly influenced by international forces. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) was keen to play a role in SA as demonstrated by an ILO-convened confer-

ence in Harare this weekend, to be attended by union and National Manpower Commission delegates.

Multinational corporations were playing a role too. All West German-owned companies in SA had signed a West German labour code guaranteeing workers' unlimited right to strike, freedom from dismissal and freedom to picket, moves far ahead of SA legislation.

Landman said as unions became more assertive, employers had to negotiate future legislation today. The price of multilateral employer/employee agreements for management was meeting the rising expectations of all those concerned.

He suggested future strike law would be based on the concept of the "protected strike". The conditions for such a strike would be the correct balloting and mandating of strikers, the exhaustion of conciliatory procedures, the subject of the strike being within the ambit of the union and employer control, and legislative structures outlawing the destruction through industrial action of the employer.

Black minorities threatened, says economist

IMPORTANT black minorities may suffer in a future SA unless a liberal, multiparty democracy emerges, economist Charles Simkins says in the latest SA Institute of Race Relations newsletter.

The first group is the rural minority which is becoming a smaller part of the population and, as shown in the Carnegie Commission, is suffering much worse poverty than that in urban slums.

He says that with the homeland leaders being accused as collaborators, "the scene is set for an increase in urban bias in SA". Should this happen rural dwellers will effectively be shut out of participating equally in state support and a new patronage boundary will be erected. "The result will be endemic instability

BILLY PADDOCK

of this frontier," Simkins says.

The other group, he says, is a smaller but also important one, consisting of well-educated people working in management and the professions — under threat if one dominant group entrenches itself in power.

Their oppression would be subtler and more 'exquisitely frustrating'.

Simkins says such oppression will consist of pressure for conformity exerted by a political elite in its own interests, but passed off as what is required for black emancipation, as the general will. "Has one not already seen the mechanisms ostracism, cultural desks deciding

Call for SA to avoid 'catastrophe' of Death Row in US

15 Dec 91 579c



GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — The Death Row catastrophe afflicting the US should be avoided by SA, Unisa criminology department head C M B Naude said in a study released here yesterday.

The present American system where thousands languished on Death Row for years was "inhuman".

He warned that a large number of vital factors would have to be investigated before any decision was taken in SA to abolish the death sentence or retain it only for the most serious crimes.

It was vital, Naude said, that any discriminatory judicial practices that occur be investigated and remedied as far as possible as a biased and unjust legal system was detrimental to all. SA was a multi-racial country in which the administration of justice based on a Western model was largely administered by whites.

Accusations of racial discrimination especially in cases of capital punishment were often made.

There was also continual and powerful pressure on government to abolish the death penalty, especially from a racial injustice point of view.

After a 1967 ruling by the US Supreme Court that the death penalty was a cruel and unusual punishment many states abolished it. By 1985 37 of the 50 states had reinstated it.

Naude said studies had shown only about 2.5% of reported murderers in SA were executed.

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill now before Parliament incorporated measures which could contribute to a more just and humane judicial system in SA.

They included an automatic right of appeal in the case of a death sentence, an automatic appeal court review where no appeal was lodged, an automatic plea for clemency to the State President and certain discretionary powers for the Supreme Court.

9/5/90 (24)

Living costs soar for low income families

Finance Staff

Lower income Indian, black and coloured families in Durban are being ravaged by rises in their costs of living which are considerably bigger than those reflected in official inflation figures, according to an independent academic report.

The latest household subsistence level (HSL) survey of the University of Port Elizabeth shows, for example, that an Indian family of six living on R665,95 a month at the end of last September, needed an additional R79,25 (R745,20) at the end of March to maintain the same standard - an increase of 11,9 percent

The same rate of increase for the next six months would translate into an annual rise of 23,8 percent

By contrast, the official consumer price index (CPI) monitor of the Government over the September-March period put inflation for lower-income families country-wide at 15,6 percent a year

FOOD

Ascribing the rise to such factors as steep increases in food and clothing prices, the university's Dr JF Potgieter says blacks in Durban saw their HSL rise 9,3 percent in the six months, while the level for coloured families increased 8,9 percent

In the 12 months to the end of March, coloureds needed an 18 percent increase in household income to keep the wolf from the door

However, although subsistence costs for blacks in Durban were rising at the third-fastest rate in the country, their counterparts in Pietermaritzburg lived in the cheapest centre surveyed in the country

There, a five-member black family could survive on R544,87 a month, while those in all the major centres would need more than R600

Describing trends in the survey, Dr Potgieter says food, particularly vegetables, fruit and dairy products, is "very expensive".

MEAT

"While the cost of milk powder, cheese and dried legumes was significantly up, it was found that in all centres meat tended to be the same or even lower than at the previous update

"Vegetables were found to be very expensive, especially in centres such as Port Elizabeth, Durban, Pretoria, Queenstown and Brits."

Dr Potgieter says men's and women's clothing was found, on average, to have risen between 10 and 20 percent in the six months

Barrydale in crisis over camp closing

Staff Reporter

THE Southern Cape town of Barrydale is faced with an economic slump because of the Cape Provincial Administration's (CPA) plans to close a nearby road workers' camp, the town's deputy mayor, Mr Kobus van Coller, has said

The camp has been in existence for more than 16 years and has contributed greatly to the town's economic upkeep

A spokesman for the CPA, Mr Dirk Smit, confirmed that road-construction work in the area would be completed by 1992 and that there would be no more projects to justify the continued existence of the construction unit.

Other reasons why the camp would be closed included privatisation, and the fact that funding for roads had been slashed

Mr Van Coller said road workers spent 75% of their income in the town

An organisation, Barrydale 2 000, of which he was secretary, had been founded to try to keep the town on the map

'Snake Squatters' get reprieve

THE 300 squatters, whose shacks next to the Transvaal Snake Park were due to be demolished by the Midrand Town Council today, have been given a 90-day reprieve

The move comes amid an outcry from the Black Sash and the Witwatersrand Network for the Homeless, who have called on the council and Stocks and Stocks Construction — owners of the land — to stop the demolitions and help seek alternative accommodation for the 100 families.

The "Snake Squatters" — as they have come to be known — started putting up structures in the area about two years ago when some Stocks and Stocks workers were retrenched. Since then people working in the surrounding area have joined

in and numbers have swelled. The council notified the squatters last week that their shacks would be demolished today.

The squatters' lawyer, David Woodhouse, said at the weekend a meeting held on Friday evening by the TPA, land-owners Stocks and Stocks and the council decided to suspend the demolition of the shacks for 90 days, and basic sanitary facilities would be supplied for the families. He said the TPA would be looking for alternative accommodation.

In a statement released at the weekend the council said "No matter how sympathetic this council is to

their plight, we have no option other than to prevent random and illegal occupation of ratepayers' property in Midrand.

"While the council does not want to be seen to be hiding behind the protection of the law, there are numerous legal provisions which prescribe to the council the action that must be taken in these circumstances. To ignore or to attempt to counter these laws is to lay the council open to extremely serious legal action."

The statement said a special committee was liaising with the TPA to acquire land for the provision of basic services, thereby assuring minimum health and living standards for homeless people

Black AIDS cases go up 'by more than 200% a year'

FULL-BLOWN AIDS cases have increased in the black community at an average rate of 215% annually since the HIV virus was first reported among blacks three years ago.

This was revealed in updated National Health and Population Development Department statistics, based on SA Institute of Medical Research (SAIMR) data.

Among whites, 87% of cases were transmitted through homosexual or bisexual contact, with 98% of cases affecting men. There were only nine cases of transmission through heterosexual relationships. The others were through blood transfusions, intra-ve-

nous drug use, and haemophilia.

In the black community, however, homosexual relationships transmitted fewer than 2% of cases, while heterosexual relationships accounted for more than 80% of the cases.

Almost equal numbers of males and females were infected, and the second largest group of AIDS victims were paediatric — children who contracted AIDS from infected parents. There were only a nominal number of cases transmitted through haemophilia or blood transfusions.

The report stated there were 418

cases of full-blown AIDS among all racial groups in SA from its discovery in 1982 until April 24 this year. Of these, 196 people have died. The virus was contracted by 242 whites, 127 blacks, 14 coloureds and three Asians.

Government has denied under-reporting the number of AIDS and HIV-positive cases

But Maritzburg MEC for hospitals Tino Volker has said current HIV positivity is under-estimated and official figures inadequate.

The World Health Organisation estimated 446 300 people could test HIV-positive in SA by next year.

R100 000 for Natal refugees

MARITZBURG — Natal Administrator Con Botha yesterday handed cheques of R10 000 and R15 000 to Inka Mars of the SA Red Cross and Maritzburg mayor Mark Cornell to help refugees in Natal.

The money represents the first payments from R100 000 which the NPA has donated.

The payment to the city council is by way of reimbursement for money already spent in assisting the refugees in the capital.

The R10 000 will reimburse the Midlands Crisis Relief Committee for the purchase of food and blankets, while the remaining R65 000 will be used to buy food rations and blankets for registered welfare organisations.

An NPA spokesman said the money was in addition to the R250 000 pledged by Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Hernus Kriel last month.

Fears for SA blood stocks

MATTHEW CURTIN

THE threat of an AIDS epidemic, with patients requiring long-term transfusion therapy, did not bode well for the future of SA's blood transfusion services.

A spokesman for the SA Blood Transfusion Service (SABTS), said at the weekend services were five years away from disaster.

SABTS senior technological officer Bill Nortman said increasingly sophisticated surgical techniques — demanding frequent transfusions — and SA's burgeoning population were outstripping blood donations.

The SABTS operated on a hand-to-mouth basis with, on average, a three-day supply of blood. This was adequate only if no major disaster occurred.

Nortman said the only solution was to encourage the public to come forward in greater numbers to donate blood.

244

Rural poor 'not mentioned in planning for new SA'

By EDWARD MOLOINYANE
Staff Reporter

IT was heartbreaking that the rural people who had suffered more under apartheid were not mentioned at all in the talk about the "new South Africa", Operation Hunger executive director Mrs Ina Perlman said last night

Speaking at the organisation's third annual regional meeting at the Methodist Church Hall in Wynberg, she said it was "doubly terrifying" that none of the planners and organisations across the political spectrum were addressing the issue of rural poverty

"We are concerned about the apparent lack of planning for rural areas in the foreseeable future and wish to highlight this issue. They all claim the future lies in the urban areas and hesitate to touch the rural hot potato

"There is, for instance, no mention of rural areas in the R5 billion put aside to eliminate backlogs in the black communities in South Africa

"Long years of apartheid have come to haunt us and we should not go blindly into the future without proper planning"

Mrs Perlman noted that no progress could be made without some form of land redistribution to give rural people some economic leverage.

"The migrant labour system, influx control and the Land Acts have meant that rural families had to depend on migrant labour income

"Money should be made available for the buying of land for the rural people and not wait for appropriation, as in Zimbabwe"

She said that a rural family of six required a hard cash input of at least R100. However, the average homeland family of six presently lived on R36 a month

Mrs Perlman said although there was rapid urbanisation 58 percent of blacks lived in the rural areas between 1980 and 1985 and the figure was unlikely to decrease.

Rich should pay for new SA — De Beer

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

SOUTH AFRICA should consider introducing a "reparation tax" on the wealthy to provide additional funds for essential services for the poor, the parliamentary leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said yesterday

Dr De Beer said in an interview that funds for essentials like housing, health and especially education should be paid for, to a greater extent, by "forgoing non-essentials".

The funds required to provide for growing demands of these essentials could not be met by ordinary borrowing on capital markets.

"Maybe a reparation tax or contributions on a more or less voluntary nature will be required"

Dr De Beer said that a "silver lining" was that SA was relatively under-borrowed in international terms.

It was of fundamental importance that trust in the new SA be built up. A reparation tax could play an impor-

tant practical and symbolic role.

"If the rich have to sacrifice, it will be an investment in the future of the country"

The building of trust among ordinary black people would not be simply achieved by President F W de Klerk talking to the ANC

"They want to see an improved quality of life".

Earlier, Dr De Beer told a fundraising breakfast at a children's home in Cape Town "Money will have to be found to meet the needs of the poor and there may be a call for some temporary sacrifice by the richer members"

Demands

Dr De Beer said his greatest fear was that a future government, faced by black demands for housing, health and schools, would "resort to the printing press" to find money.

This could result in galloping inflation.

PORT ELIZABETH. — The plight of children who scavenge for food at a rubbish dump in Port Elizabeth remains unsolved, months after Operation Hunger transferred its assistance scheme from community family feeding to school feeding.

The national deputy director of Operation Hunger, Ms Mpho Mashinini, said the transfer was made because of a lack of funds. The organisation felt people should initiate schemes to help themselves.

Many concerned people are still wondering why the "Eupuni" rubbish dump in Kwazakhele, which was closed down in the 70s, is still feeding the children.

Conditions

Children as young as eight, some with their parents, were discovered last week sniffing glue, smoking dagga and tobacco, and living in a dumping area in a tiny cardboard hovel.

It has been home to some for the past five years and their living conditions are worse than those of the "street urchins" in town. They have no water supply or ablution facilities, but sneak to the taps at the nearby blocks of houses to get water.

People of the dump

South 28/6 - 4/7/90

241

Some of the children said, although they had parents living in the townships, they could not stay with them because of overcrowding and poverty.

Trucks from firms and warehouses in Port Elizabeth bring refuse and food scraps to the dump.

I found the stench almost unbearable as I watched children stoop to sift through the garbage. One child's hand was bleeding as he pulled it out of the heap — it had caught hold of some razor blades.

Small children were helping grownups. Women roamed around screeching with harsh voices, a goat was eating whatever it could find.

An elderly woman told me: "I feel deeply moved at your presence here."

She said their problems were beyond solution, and that "we live in mortal sin here".

They have become known as the people of the dump. Their daily survival depends on the food and useful items they find in the mountain of rubbish dumped at the "Etipini" at Kwazakhele near Port Elizabeth. To most of them the dump has been "home" for more than five years, reports ZOLA NTUTU:

She said she decided to scavenge for food and "valuables" dumped there after she had been refused a pension to enable her to rent a house and feed her children.

"If the people call this living, they are gravely mistaken," she added. She appealed to anyone who could come to their aid to do so.

A nine-year old boy, Dumane, said

he was born and had grown in garbage.

He does not know where his parents are and said he stayed there because there was nowhere else to go. He said he sniffed glue because "my body goes through all the motions like a robot, while at the same time my head belongs elsewhere".

Thembile, 14, who can read and write, said he left school because his

parents never encouraged him to study, instead telling him they had no money. He said he was forced to scavenge for copper to sell in the township.

A 17-year old boy said "Do whatever's in your power to let our voice be heard. It's a crime that we should be allowed to die like this."

"We are dying of TB, and we are slowly roasting, but let our children live," yelled an old pensioner.

Encourage

Not much help appears to be on the way for these desperate children, although the "Liebenhouse" (house of love) shelter in Gelvandale hopes to incorporate the street children by raising funds to extend the existing building to offer overnight accommodation to the children.

The shelter, run by social worker Ms Anthea Thompson, currently provides care to 12 children.

Thompson said attempts to encourage the children to come to "Liebenhouse" had met with little success. They were "territorial" by nature and would not leave their area.

Despite difficulties, a dogged determination to improve the lot of the children and establish a platform to enable them to reintegrate themselves into society is what keeps Thompson going — *PEN*

'Feeding schemes are best aid for poor'

24
14/1/90
AGGAS



From SVEN LUNSCHÉ JOHANNESBURG — Direct feeding schemes are a far more effective way of assisting the poor than indirect food subsidies such as the exemption of food from GST.

This is the key finding of a study by Unisa's Bureau of Market Research (BMR), which supports the decision by the government not to exempt food from Value-added-Tax (VAT), when the system is introduced next year.

The biggest drawback of general indirect food subsidies is that they benefit all consumers irrespective of their need for aid, says the BMR in its report

Total consumption of those items exempt from GST is estimated by the BMR at about R18,8 billion last year.

At the present GST rate of 13 percent the state's loss of revenue on these items amounted to R2,44 billion, with the biggest share of the subsidy going to meat (R1,04 billion) and vegetables (R406,5 million), followed only then by the two staple foods, bread (R216,7 million) and maize-meal (R204,5 million).

However, this system is not only the most untargeted of aid systems for the poor, but is also the most costly for the state budget," the BMR argues.

It estimates that 11,8 million

or 40,1 percent of the population, are found to be poor by definition and that this group is responsible for only 17,6 percent of the spending on the exempt food items.

"Fully 82 percent of the indirect food subsidy, therefore, finds its way to the well-to-do," the bureau says.

"Even worse, the number of people in urgent need of nutrition in 1989 is estimated at 1,7 million and the percentage of the indirect food subsidy which benefited them was a paltry 2,2 percent."

A further consideration is that this programme benefits persons in the middle and lower-income groups the most, and

perpetuates rather than corrects the unequal distribution of income.

It recommends that the Government shift attention to direct feeding programmes, a proposal which has in principle already been accepted by the authorities.

Using surveys by the World Bank, the BMR suggests that these programmes should be targetted at the most vulnerable people — those exposed to malnutrition.

The BMR is very selective about the target groups and suggests that the nutritional programme should initially be extended only to children under three, and to pregnant and nursing women.

Reduce poverty or forego aid — World Bank

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Third World countries must reduce poverty or face losing World Bank aid, the development body warns in its latest report, released yesterday

The warning follows a study revealing that more than one billion people worldwide live on less than 60 pence a day, the World Bank's poverty line, and is the first such threat by the world's largest development body

World Bank president Mr Barber Conable says in the report that poverty increased in much of black Africa and South America in the '80s.

Africa is projected to double its share of the world's poor from 180m people — or 16% — in 1985 to 265m — or 32% — by the end of the century, the report says. In Sub-Saharan Africa, poverty is expected to worsen because of population increases. The increases will negate a projected economic growth rate of 3.7%

These figures contrast with a sharp decline in poverty worldwide, dropping from 1.1bn poor to 825m by the end of the century

Poverty could be reduced by promoting economic growth through policies that harness market incentives and encourage the private sector. At the same time governments should provide education and health care to ensure that people are skilled and well enough to work, says the report. — Daily Telegraph

SIX City Children die in cold

By MONICA GRAAFF and DALE GRANGER
A PENNILESS Ravensmead mother told last night of how she could only afford to breast-feed her two five-month-old twins — and the shock of waking one morning this week to find that one had died of malnutrition

Unemployed Miss Mary-Ann Booise, 19, of Connaught Street, was one of seven mothers on the Cape flats who lost a child in the bitterly cold conditions this week.

'No food'

Six of the children died of exposure in their homes

"I had no food I went to Coloured Affairs for money and they gave me nothing," Miss Booise said

In desperation she had taken the father to court, but he had not arrived

The dejected mother said she had no money to bury the child. She even had to borrow train fare to visit the



WIN DEATH . Ms Mary-Ann Booise cradles her five-month-old baby, Francois, whose twin rother died of malnutrition on Sunday night. Ms ooise has still not been able to bury her son and is trying to borrow R350 for the funeral



BITTER . . Children — (from left) Benjamin Christian, Graham Meintjies, Deon Davids, and Jonathan Van Wyk — huddle round the only source of heat outside the Davids' Ravensmead home where nine-month-old Marshall died of exposure this week. Pictures ANNE LANG

state mortuary to identify her dead child, which was found by a pathologist to have weighed only two kilograms

Last night the Cape Times visited the home of Miss Eilen Davids, who also lost a twin,

but to exposure

In a dilapidated row of Ravensmead semi-detached homes there was no electricity or street lights

Sleeping on a bed were nine-month-old Marshall, who sur-

vives her twin brother Marshall, and five-year-old Brendon

The children were only covered with thin towels. A family member said four adults and five children shared two rooms

In another home, just

200 metres away, Miss Valerie Rooi, 20, said that she had slept with her only child, Devon, aged two months, on Monday night.

She said that at lam Devon had started crying and had woken her up "I breast-fed him and he went back to sleep. The next morning he was as cold as ice"

Assistance

Dr Stewart Fisher, Medical Officer of Health, Western Cape Regional Services Council, said "One regrets the situation in which people are forced to live in such circumstances"

He said he had not come across this number of deaths in one group before

The House of Representatives could provide assistance "if they are aware of the situation", he said

A police spokesman said they were investigating the deaths. Negligence dockets had been opened in all seven cases



ONLY BABY DIES . . Ms Valene Rooi sits dejectedly on the bed where her only child, Devon, who was two months old, died during Sunday night's bitterly cold spell



Pictures BRENTON GEACH, The Argus

FOOD GIFT: Happiness is shown on the face of Mrs Rosie Lot of Manenberg, centre, as she is handed her weekly food parcel by City Council health department employee Mrs Sylvia Groenewald at Manenberg Clinic.

ARGUS 26/7/90

Thank you, Cape Town, say Relief Fund hungry

By SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

"THANK you Cape Town, the food really is a big help."

This sums up the gratitude of scores of unemployed people from Cape Town's poverty-stricken suburbs for food parcels provided weekly at municipal clinics through the kindness of contributors to the Argus Food Campaign.

Among the people who milled around an Argus team visiting the Manenberg Clinic yesterday during the distribution of hunger-quelling hampers was Mr Sam Gabriels, 58, a destitute father of two from Helen Court.

He stopped working a year ago because of failing health resulting from cardiac and chest ailments.

His sudden unemployment forced his wife Sophia into part-time charring and she had to support him, their two children Joseph, 12, and Basil, 14, on her small income.

NO EXTRAS

"We barely had enough money for essential foods and had nothing over to buy clothes or pay our rent or our electricity accounts," Mr Gabriels said. "We depend every week on our food parcel and look forward to it. It's not much, but we would have starved long ago without it."

Another regular, Mrs Rosie Lot, 60, a widow of Rhinoceros Road, Manenberg, smiled excitedly when she opened her

parcel and took out a packet of chicken-stew base.

"I'll make stew for my six children and five grandchildren from this," she said.

Mrs Margrieta Speelman, 42, a mother of three who lives in a shack in a yard at First Avenue, Sherwood Park, has regularly queued for her parcel.

"I don't know how I would get by without it," she said.

● Municipal health department staff in charge of the distribution of food gifts said parcels varied from week to week. The campaign, launched nearly four years ago in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund, has fed more than a million.

Cash contributions should be sent to The Argus Food Campaign, Box 15399, Vlaeberg, 8018, or PO Box 298 Cape Town, 8000. Cheques must be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund. Offers of food may be made to the office of the MOH at 210 2882.



Destitute father of two Mr Sam Gabriels of Manenberg gets his food parcel.

POVERTY ^{CPM} ^{TOD} KILLS 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 alarm ing 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 Köhler 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 Connought 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 Mocke, 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 Boosie whose



REVEALED DEATHS Station commander Johann Jordaan, at work yesterday at the state mortuary in Salt River, Cape Town.

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.

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

241

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 Flats 27/7/90 (241)

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'

CAP T-11, 2/8/90 (241) (287)

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."

Growing support for Trust

By BARRY STREEK

THE new Independent Development Trust (IDT) had received widespread support, including from the ANC, PAC and Inkatha, but it would be completely independent, its chairman, Mr Jan Steyn, disclosed yesterday.

The trust, which intended to announce its first projects in squatter action and an educational venture by the end of August, would be independent of both the government and political groupings, Mr Steyn emphasised at a press conference.

The fact that he had been able to win across-the-board backing for the trust, established in March with a R2 billion grant from the government, was a major boost for the project, which was aimed at promoting the development of "disadvantaged people" in South Africa.

The extent of support he has won was reflected in the disclosure yesterday that the United Democratic Front (UDF) national executive had decided to participate after a special investigation by a committee headed by Mr Eric Molobi of the National Education Co-ordinating Committee (NECC).

Mr Steyn said yesterday he had consulted political groupings such as the ANC, UDF, MDM, PAC, Azapo and Inkatha and a number of business leaders, including the chairmen of most large companies, as well as "establishment" institutions such as Umsa, Ucasa, the government RSCs, administrators and provincial executive committees.

"I have not asked for any endorsements but I have asked for participation and involvement — and I have received that from everyone I have talked to," Mr Steyn said.

The first trustees are PROFESSOR JERRY COOVADIA, Vice-president of the Natal Indian Congress and Professor of Pediatrics and Child Health at the University of Natal.

DR STANLEY MOGABA, President of the Methodist Conference and the SA Institute of Race Relations.

DR MAMPHOLE RAMPHOLE, Senior lecturer in anthropology at UCT and founder of a black communities programme clinic at King William's Town.

MR LEN ABRAHAMSE, Deputy chairman of the Old Mutual and chairman of the UCT Council.

DR SAM MOTSENYANE, President of National African Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the African Bank.

MR MIKE ROSHOLT, Retiring chairman of Barlow Rand, chairman of the Urban Foundation and chancellor of Wits University.

MR BOB TUCKER, Managing director of SA Fern, MR JOHAN MOOLMAN, Former chief executive of Federate Volksbeleidsings. He is active in the Urban Foundation.

PROFESSOR TJAART VAN DER WALT, Former principal of Potchefstroom University and current president of the Human Sciences Research Council.

PROFESSOR WESEMAN MPOHJLU, The principal of the University of Transkei, head of the highly critical investigation into decentralisation.

DR LEN KONAR, of the department of accountancy at the University of Durban-Westville.

MR PATRICK NAYLOR, A Cape Town consulting engineer who has been involved in low cost housing.

DR HARRETT NGUBANE of the Department of Social Anthropology at UCT.



FIRST TRUSTEES The board of the Independent Development Trust was named yesterday. At the first meeting are (standing, from left), Mr Mike Rosholt, Professor Jerry Coovadia, Dr Stanley Mogoba, Professor Wiseman Mkhulu, Mr Patrick Naylor and Dr Tjaart van der Walt. (Seated, from left), Dr Mamphole Ramphole, Mr Jan Steyn and Dr Harriet Ngubane. Absent were Mr Sam Mtsuenyane, Mr Len Abrahamse and Dr Len Konar.

R2-bn trust fund begins its work

By JOHN YELD
Staff Reporter

THE first projects to benefit from the R2 billion set aside by the government to promote development of South Africa's "very poor" could be getting assistance by the end of this month.

This was announced yesterday at a Press conference in Cape Town by Mr Jan Steyn, chairman of the Independent Development Trust established to manage the fund.

The R2 billion had already been paid to the trust and was earning interest, he said.

Mr Steyn also announced the names of trustees, who include prominent black leaders, academics and businessmen. They were all "caring South Africans" who had some experience or knowledge of development, Mr Steyn said.

They are businessman Mr Len Abrahamse, child health expert Dr Jerry Coovadia of Natal University, accountant Dr Len Konar of the University of Durban-Westville, president of the South African Institute for Race Relations the Rev Dr Stanley Mogoba, retired industrialist Mr Johan Moolman, chairman of the African Bank and Nafcoc president Dr Sam Motsuenyane, consulting engineer Mr Patrick Naylor, University of Cape Town social anthropologist Dr Harriet Ngubane, fellow, UCT academic Dr Mamphele Ramphela, University of Transkei principal Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, Barlow Rand and Urban Foundation chairman Mr Mike Rosholt, SA Perm building society managing director Mr Bob

Tucker, and Human Sciences Research Council president Dr Tjaart van der Walt

Mr Steyn said everyone in South Africa recognised that long-term political resolution had to be accompanied by meaningful socio-economic reconstruction.

The new trust was specifically directed at redressing some of the damage done by "an unacceptable heritage of unequal opportunities", he said.

The trust had already been inundated with requests for financial assistance and Mr Steyn appealed to organisations not to apply at this stage.

The trustees met yesterday to start formulating a policy and would meet again before the end of the month to complete this, Mr Steyn said.

The trust would be "action-oriented" with only a small administrative structure.

President De Klerk had stated that the government had no intention of creating a new bureaucracy and wanted a fully independent, broad-

THE BOARD: Independent Development Trust board members named yesterday, standing left to right, are Mr Bob Tucker, Mr Johan Moolman, Mr Mike Rosholt, Professor Jerry Coovadia, Dr Stanley Mogoba, Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu, Mr Patrick Naylor, Dr Tjaart van der Walt, and sitting are Dr Mamphele Ramphela, Mr Jan Steyn, Dr Harriet Ngubane. Absent were Dr Sam Motsuenyane, Mr Len Abrahamse and Dr Len Konar.

based, community-oriented structure.

Replying to a question, he said the trust had been discussed with "virtually every political organisation that could possibly have a significant interest in what we're undertaking".

These had included the ANC, PAC, Mass Democratic Movement, UDF, Azapo, business leaders and organised commerce and industry, and "established structures", such as central, provincial and regional authorities.

The trust would not be ethnically-oriented.

"Poverty knows no ethnic barriers and this trust is not directed at a particular population group, but it's common knowledge that the overwhelming majority of poor are people of colour," Mr Steyn said.

He warned there were no instant solutions to the problems of poverty.

"We will not even attempt to provide immediate relief in the form of handouts, which are destructive of the goal of self-reliance and restoration of human dignity."

School drop-out shock

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — There are three million black children out of school and poverty forces nearly 660 000 to quit each year. A quarter of the drop-outs are in grade one.

These were just some of the findings of a 30-month study into the black education crisis in South Africa undertaken by Market Research Africa, Markinor and Integrated Marketing Research (IMR) on behalf of the Third Alternative — a group of concerned businessmen. About 10 000 people were canvassed during the R400 000 study, sponsored by 75 South African corporations.

Third Alternative convener and Integrated Marketing Research managing director Mr Teddy Langschmidt said the findings painted a bleak picture of inequality, poverty and

wasted human potential. The education system was failing even more desperately than its harshest critics realised, he said.

Only 2,5% of black adults were found to have a post-matric qualification, said Mr Langschmidt, while about 24% of black adults had had no schooling at all.

Mr Langschmidt said education was a critical dynamic, correlating directly with income. For example, 20% of black adults with post-matric qualifications were running their own businesses compared to 1% of those with no or minimal education. Less than 1% of blacks are in managerial positions and 60% were not working at all.

In view of education's critical importance it was disturbing that 30% of black households did not have a single book, 80% of homes with children had no electricity, only

5% of pupils had their own desk or table to study at and only 20% had a quiet place to study.

Mr Langschmidt said the existing number of schools and teachers could accommodate only 20% of black pupils to matric level. About 88% of Department of Education and Training (DET) schools were primary schools and 73% were farm schools.

The number of teachers would have to more than double from 180 000 to 457 000 by the year 2000. While education levels among teachers had improved, about a third of teachers at black schools still do not have a matric certificate.

Mr Langschmidt said any solution to the education crisis would have to be firmly rooted in the community. The research would hopefully provide a rallying point for the

formation of an education alliance between communities, businesses and educationists, he said.

There was widespread consensus that the political underpinning of the education crisis could not be ignored if a permanent solution was to be found. Most people interviewed saw a single, national, non-racial education system as essential to make equal education compulsory from a young age.

While 87% of blacks wanted integrated schooling, 47% of whites — 75% of English-speakers and 24% of Afrikaans — said they would accept mixed schools.

English would clearly be the language of education in a new SA, said Mr Langschmidt, with nearly 50% of black parents and 58% of black pupils and teachers preferring tuition mainly or exclusively in English.

241

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formation of an education alliance between communities, businesses and educationists, he said.

There was widespread consensus that the political underpinning of the education crisis could not be ignored if a permanent solution was to be found. Most people interviewed saw a single, national, non-racial education system as essential to make equal education compulsory from a young age.

While 87% of blacks wanted integrated schooling, 47% of whites — 75% of English-speakers and 24% of Afrikaans — said they would accept mixed schools.

English would clearly be the language of education in a new SA, said Mr Langschmidt, with nearly 50% of black parents and 58% of black pupils and teachers preferring tuition mainly or exclusively in English.

10% growth can eliminate poverty

Star
11/8/90

DUMA GQUBULE

(24)

FOR South Africa to bring all those people who are below the Poverty Datum Line (PDL) above it a growth rate of 10 percent a year will be needed for 20 years, says Mr Clem Sunter, chairman of Anglo American Property Services.

"Although only a few countries have achieved such high rates of growth over such a long period, we believe SA has a natural growth rate of 10 percent. Our strengths are our excellent infrastructure, our mineral resources, the natural beauty of our country and our people."

Mr Sunter continued: "The key to unlock the door is a negotiated settlement. South Africa is now moving towards the high road but the irony is that when a country moves into transition it is at its most vulnerable. The odds of us moving into the low road (and negotiations breaking down) are increasing. The wheels could come off the country in terms of law and order."

"What we do not need is a black or a white messiah. Our future will be decided by ordinary people. Most successful countries lack a strong leader. To be a winning nation a way must be found to turn ordinary people into champions," Mr Sunter said.

World leaders to focus on poverty

241

NEW YORK - The world's most powerful people will give their attention to the weakest at the World Summit for Children next month.

Heads of State of 60 countries have agreed to meet at UN headquarters on September 29-30 to discuss ways of improving the lot of millions of children whose lives are threatened by poverty,

disease or malnutrition

Officials of UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, is organising the summit

Sowetan 13/8/90

James Grant, executive director of UNICEF, said he hoped it would produce global acceptance of the idea that chil-

dren have a "first call" on society's resources.

He urged the national leaders to establish such goals for the 1990s as immunising 80 percent of all children; reducing the number of children who die before age five by one-third, to 70 deaths per 1 000 live births, and providing safe drinking water for every child.

Sapa-Reuter

R5 000 from company helps boost fund's dwindling reserves

By SHARKEY ISAACS
Staff Reporter

A R5 000 cheque from Grinaker Projects and a trickle of other gifts from readers have boosted the fast-dwindling reserves of The Argus Food Campaign

City Medical Officer of Health Dr Michael Popkiss thanked readers for their gifts

He paid special tribute to Grinaker for its contribution — the largest in months from a business firm

"All donations, no matter how small, are gratefully received."

FOOD PARCELS

Municipal treasury staff said gifts totalling R7 610 in the past fortnight had boosted reserves to R40 306,53 this week. Payments on bulk food purchases had reduced funds to R33 010,53 at the end of July.

The distribution of food parcels at clinics of the City Council's health department had topped the 500 000 mark.

The campaign, launched about three years ago in association with the Mayor's Relief Fund to alleviate the effects of unemployment, has fed more than a million hungry mouths

The latest gifts sent are Grinaker projects, R5 000, R700 each from two city councillors, Mrs Isabel Edelstein and Mr Ian Iversen, who instructed treasury staff in August to deduct R100 from their monthly allowances in "retrospect"

from January: The Lions Club of Bergvliet, R500, G D Liddle, R300; Wendy Kaplan of Camps Bay, R100; J Siddle, R100, J W Struik of the Gardens, R60; Peter Carolissen, R50, Mr P van der Leek of Hout Bay, R50, B H Petty of Somerset West, R50, J Bezuidenhout, R25, J E Craik of Sea Point, R25, E M Fish of Wynberg, R25, B H Winter of Rondebosch, R20; J W C Stephenson, R20, anonymous R20; S de Jong, R10, E A Moir of Fish Hoek, R10, Mrs J Abramowitz, R10; and anonymous, R10

Dr Popkiss said only the most genuine and deserving cases were helped.

In winter, food was distributed to a total of 6 444 families at the rate of up 26 tons a week.

MORE NEEDED

To minimise expenditure the distribution of food had been reduced by seven percent and the number of aid distribution centres had been reduced from 24 to 18.

Although generous Argus readers had rallied to recent appeals for help, many more donations were needed to help the fund.

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

Cheques should be made out to the Mayor's Relief Fund Offers of food may be made to the MOH's office at 210 2882.

AR665
14/8/90
241

CHEF Times 14/8/90

Fund keeps babies alive

Staff Reporter **241**

MORE than 700 malnourished babies from Khayelitsha are being kept alive by milk provided by the Save The Children Fund.

"The high poverty is due to unemployment and overpopulation I've seen no neglect in Khayelitsha," said Mrs Rose Anne Wilson.

● The Fund has offered to feed 20 malnourished children identified by Operation Hunger for a month.

Sacob poverty paper due soon

241 PETER DELMAH

A SACOB strategy report on ways to overcome poverty and inequality would probably be released within weeks, director-general Raymond Parsons said yesterday

He predicted that the document was likely to make a significant contribution towards the economic/political debate on redistribution and economic systems *8/02/15/8/90*

The "substantial" report was being compiled by a task force of economists and businessmen. It would have to be approved by Sacob structures and members before publication.

Despite signals that it was prepared to reconsider its nationalisation policies, Parsons said the report would not be aimed specifically at the ANC.

Committee meets

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Education 'the key to birth control'

CAPL RmtS 17/8/90

249

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

Army of destitute Afrikaners on march

Spec 25/8/90
241

ADA STUJT

THOUSANDS of destitute and near-destitute Afrikaner families are waging an increasingly desperate battle for survival in the Witwatersrand-Pretoria-Brits region.

The Afrikaner conservative leader, Mrs Martie Hertzog, believes that the present-day poverty among Afrikanerdom "is rapidly reaching the 1933 Depression level again".

And Professor Ben Barkhuizen of the Transvaal Youth Trust confirms that "thousands of disadvantaged white children are given additional daily meals at the TED schools because they can't get food at home".

These newly impoverished people are unemployed or semi-employed middle-class and working-class families with small children, hundreds of penniless ex-farmers, but also middle-class pensioners whose incomes could not keep up with galloping inflation.

Many of these "new poor whites" with their "nuclear-sized families" have no better-off relatives to fall back on, nor can they compete for the same jobs with working-class blacks in the cities.

Pride and disenchantment

Moreover, especially the younger Afrikaner men can only find temporary work at organisations afflicted by strikes of black workers — or become policemen, soldiers or security guards.

Out of a mixture of pride and disenchantment with what many call "Afrikaner elitism" in the NP-run Government and the main-stream Afrikaner churches, the new breed of Afrikaner poor rarely bother to confront the red tape involved in applying for the several hundred rands monthly welfare payouts.

Instead, they "make do", exactly as tens of thousands did before the NP's former Afrikaner-Nationalistic policies gave them government jobs after 1948 they sell their cottage crafts at street stalls, do menial labour, transport and odd repair and painting jobs, collect scrap metal, fix people's cars, roofs and plumbing.

To supplement their meagre food intake, their families often eat at the Operation Hunger or TED soup kitchens and feeding schemes run by other smaller churches.

But these Afrikaners clearly prefer schemes run by conservative Afrikaners — especially those run without State-aid.

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, the Boerestaat Party, and Mrs Martie Hertzog (widow of the late founder/leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party Dr Albert Hertzog), the Vrouefederasie, the Transvaal Youth Trust, the Transvaal Agricultural Union and even ex-boxer Kallie Knoetze are all involved in, or are donating to, welfare schemes.

Spectrum

In response to a steadily growing need, Afrikaner individuals and groups, especially from the conservative end of the spectrum, have each mounted their own rescue effort for the "volk". So far it appears that these efforts are not co-ordinated.

Mrs Louise van Tonder of the Boerestaat Party, (BSP), Mrs Anna Boshoff of the Afrikaner Volkswag (AV) and Mr Kays Smit of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging all confirmed that their members spontaneously volunteered donations in the form of cash, food and clothing, to help destitute fellow-Afrikaner families

Jobless and hungry 'nearing levels of 19

The AV's spokesman Mrs Anna Boshoff said while the AV "was not a welfare organisation" it did send all the donations received from members to specific registered welfare organisations, the BSP recently started an emergency feeding scheme, and some of the AWP's local burgerrade still distribute food and clothing as the AWP have done since 1983. Mr Kays Smit said the AWP no longer runs soup kitchens; however, individual members are involved

shanties or garages on the properties of more fortunate friends or relatives; or sharing rental costs by cramming two or more families into small, unfurnished flats or houses.

Yet the official Government figures do not properly reflect this deteriorating situation because many do not qualify for the Government's (low) welfare benefits.

Many of these newly impoverished Afrikaners moreover have fallen into an attitude of hopelessness.

"When they don't have proper clothing because they have sold it all for food, they don't attend church any longer."

in such big feeding schemes in their local communities.

While hard figures were difficult to obtain from all these centrally unco-ordinated schemes, most spokesmen estimated that thousands of Afrikaner families must already be living in dire circumstances on agricultural holdings, and in urban and suburban communities from Johannesburg to Pretoria and Brits.

They have (not yet) turned to illegal squatting, but usually are classic "bywoners" occupying camping caravans, rooms

Operation Hunger's spokesman said especially the young working-class families appear to lose hope of finding full-time jobs.

Platteland

Most had been drawn to Johannesburg from the platteland hoping to get those full-time jobs vacated by blacks during strike actions (such as the railway strikes).

Instead, they ended up destitute and often were unable to get back home to the platteland when laid off after the strikes ended.

Operation Hunger in

Johannesburg reported an increase from their usual 300 white destitute families being fed at their Joubert Park soup-kitchen in April 1990 to 800 — mostly Afrikaner families — by July and August.

Yet inquiries at the Department of Welfare's Social Services Department, (House of Assembly), showed that only a total 1 200 white adults and 500 children had obtained social relief benefits this month in Johannesburg — only R10 000 more than six months ago.

Under this scheme, each qualifying white adult and youth above 12 years gets R20,40 a week and each child R14 weekly.

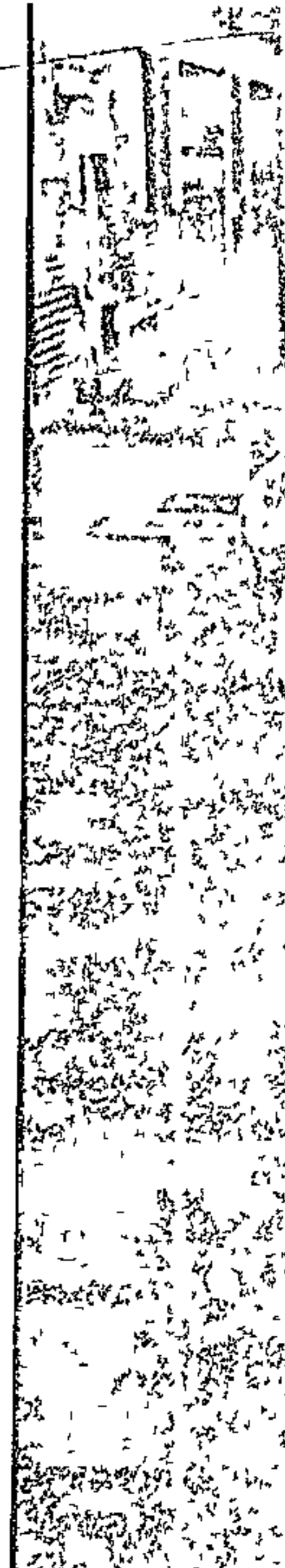
And the Government's emergency aid scheme — designed to assist unemployed destitute bread winners during economic recession — actually showed a drop in payments at Johannesburg from R20 000 six months ago to R8 000 this month.

Under this scheme, each adult and youth above 12 years gets R228 and each child R69 a month. To qualify, the breadwinner must be registerable as officially unemployed at the Department of Manpower — and must be able to prove that he is actively applying for jobs.

At the Shalom Coffee Bar in Florida, between 300 and 400 Afrikaner fa-



HARD TIMES The recession is colourblind. Churches and charity organisations are also assisting white families.



LAST OPTION If you're



DESPAIRING QUEUES Be it for a job that few really want, or food, you grimly wait your turn.

work is available, they mostly live in the Burgershoop municipal housing scheme, she said.

In Pretoria, the "Werk en Oorleef" organisation feeds an estimated 10 000 Afrikaners each day — without any State aid.

Mrs Kleintje Pereira of "Werk en Oorleef" said getting a daily meal has become the main struggle for many impoverished Afrikaners on the small holdings between Brits and Pretoria North.

Many can't small in comes and thus do not qualify for welfare benefits from the Government, either with pensions occasional part-time menial jobs or by hawking their cottage-crafts at street stalls.

Some families live for months on hand-outs from Operation Hunger which consist of soup powder and mealmeal, she said.

Unemployed Afrikaner men often walk many kilometres to welfare organisations for a family's monthly food supply a 12,5 kg bag of mealmeal longer.

Mrs Pereira said people usually only showed up at her office when they were already totally destitute and no longer had any other place to go.

milies are fed each week. The Afrikaans women who fetch soup for their families also attend services at this religious coffee bar, as they "believe they do not have the right clothes to attend the NG-Church", said Mrs Rita Rodgers who runs the soup kitchen.

She said, "This is typical of us Boer people, they are proud and when they get to the stage where they don't have any proper clothing because they have sold it all off for food, they don't attend church any longer." This also applies to their job future, as it is difficult to apply for the better jobs without proper clothes.

Some of these women's husbands do temporary jobs at the abattoirs, for which they earn about R200 a week whenever

Destitute on march

See 25/8/90



LAST OPTION If you're hungry enough, the unthinkable is possible. A child searches for scraps in dustbins



is colourblind Churches and charity organisations are also assisting white families.

ingry. 'nearing levels of 1933 depression'

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Mrs Pereira said people usually only showed up at her office "when they were already totally destitute and no longer had any other place to go".

"They are unemployed, without hope, homeless and aimless. They often do not even know where they will sleep that night. They

will stay in any place where there is a little shelter, wear anything which looks like clothing, eat and drink anything edible they can get," she said.

"If the women get free lodgings for their families along with the job, they would work as housekeepers.

"They also do ironing, sewing and crafts at home and the men do odd jobs. It's very encouraging to see that so many impoverished Afrikaner families are losing their tradi-

tonal prejudices towards such labour," she said.

Yet a major "Afrikaner church" — whose spokesman asked that its name not be published — reports that while five years ago, they were still receiving hundreds of thousands of rands from the State to help their unemployed poorer members, they now no longer need as much.

Divide

"Our church no longer is the church of the financially depressed Afrikaner. Our assistance is a lot less than five years ago

"Such people no longer feel at home in our church and have gone to others," a spokesman said.

She added "Impoverishment and unemployment go hand in hand with poor training and poor mental abilities.

"Obviously the less-educated Afrikaners lose out in the employment situation today."

According to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and the Boerestaat Party spokesmen, the contradiction — that the

kaner Weerstandsbeweging started its huge feeding scheme for impoverished Afrikaners.

Mrs Louise van Tonder of the BSP said their emergency assistance scheme "for several hundred families" was started recently because so many Boers have lost their jobs on the mines, Iscor and Arrinscor and the Railway — even though they often were well trained and educated."

Mrs Hertzog is also involved in organising huge welfare schemes in Pretoria involving thousands of rands each day.

"The need is great (die nood is hoog) and the situation is rapidly approaching the 1933 Depression, when we founded the 'Reddings daadbond' to help our people survive," she said.

⊗ New reports of growing destitution also flooded in last week from the Springbok Flats in the Northern Transvaal where scores of distressed, penniless farmers are vacating their drought stricken farms after the ninth year of crop failures they often hardly have any food to feed their own families — and are leaving behind thousands of destitute black labourers' families.

According to the Department of Agricultural Development spokesman about 30 percent (16 500 families) of the country's 50 000 white farmers are on the brink of insolvency the total farm debt is more than R14 billion

CAPL TILH 27/8/90

Cape

Social ^{24/1} overhaul needed to fight crime

Political Staff
SOUTH AFRICA had one of the fastest-growing crime rates in the world and more than 50% of white households have guns, two workers for Ni-cro (National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders), Ms Heather Regenass and Ms Theresa Wilson, said at the weekend.

And with the highest prison population in the Western World, only a complete overhaul of the South Africa socio-political scene would begin to address the problem, they told the Five Freedoms Forum conference on "South Africa at a Turning Point: Negotiations and the Future".

They said statistics in the latest report of the Commissioner of Police showed that armed robbery was up 17,5% and in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area, where there were 9 773 cases of armed robbery in 1989, the increase was 34,6%.

Murder had increased by 10,5% and South Africa had an average of more than 32 murders a day.

Public violence had increased by 131%. In the first six months of this year 1 591 people had died in political violence compared with 1 403 for 1989.

"A common trend which runs through much of the current violence is that most victims are black.

"In our white communities, people are arming themselves for protection."

The daily average prison population, the highest in the Western World, was 110 000, and the daily over-population was 20 000.

"Pundits in many fields link crime to poverty. The correlation between low income, poor or bad housing and low social status and delinquency has been proved conclusively."

Poverty triggered crime against property, such as housingbreaking, theft, robbery and muggings.

A lost generation of youth accepted violence and killing as everyday township life and they saw death or jail as inevitable.

"People need to be given a future. They need to be empowered to influence political developments and ultimately direct the course of their lives without resorting to violence.

"We have to do something while there is still a chance. Don't wait until there is nothing worth saving," Ms Regenass and Ms Wilson said.

Survival battle for Afrikaner families

ARGUS 27/8/90 244

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Thousands of destitute and near-destitute Afrikaner families are waging an increasingly desperate battle for survival in the Witwatersrand-Pretoria-Brits region.

Afrikaner conservative leader Mrs Martie Hertzog (widow of the late founder-leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party Dr Albert Hertzog) believes the poverty in Afrikanerdom "is rapidly reaching the 1933 Depression level again".

Newly impoverished

And, Professor Ben Barkhuizen of the Transvaal Youth Trust confirms that "thousands of disadvantaged white children are given additional daily meals at school because they can't get food at home".

These newly impoverished people are unemployed or semi-employed middle-class and working-class families with small children, hundreds of penniless ex-farmers, but also middle-class pensioners

whose incomes cannot keep up with galloping inflation

Many of these "new poor whites" with their "nuclear-sized families" have no better-off relatives to fall back on, nor can they compete for the same jobs with working-class blacks in the cities

The younger Afrikaner men can only find temporary work at organisations afflicted by strikes of black workers — or become policemen, soldiers or security guards

Out of a mixture of pride and disenchantment with what many call "Afrikaner elitism" in the government and the main-stream Afrikaner churches, the new breed of Afrikaner poor rarely bothers to confront the red tape involved in applying for the several-hundred rand monthly welfare payouts

Instead they "make do", exactly as tens-of-thousands did before the NP's former Afrikaner-Nationalistic policies gave them government jobs after 1948 — they sell their cottage crafts at street stalls, do me-

nial labour, plumbing, odd repair and painting jobs, collect scrap metal, fix cars and roofs

To supplement their meagre food intake, their families often eat at the Operation Hunger or Transvaal Education Department soup kitchens and feeding schemes run by churches.

Welfare schemes

Welfare schemes are supported or run by numerous organisations and people including the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, the Boerestaat Party and even ex-boxer Kallie Knoetze

While figures were difficult to obtain, most spokesmen of these bodies estimated that thousands of Afrikaner families must already be living in dire circumstances on agricultural holdings and in urban and suburban communities

They have not yet turned to illegal squatting, but usually are classic "bywoners" — occupying camping caravans, rooms, shanties or garages on the properties of more fortunate friends or relatives

Staff Reporter

THE Community Chest of the Western Cape has doubled its fund-raising target to R10 million for the year to March 31 in response to a dramatic surge in welfare needs.

Mr Dick Came, chairman of the Chest's allocation committee, said the target of R5m for the last financial year had been distributed among 256 organisations.

"The Chest is now supporting 300 organisations, from Port Nolloth in the west across the Boland to Plettenberg Bay in the east, with grants ranging from R840 to R222 000 a year.

"So far this year the Chest has already allocated R6,2m. With the rapid flow of new applications and the rate of urbanisation, even our new target looks insignificant.

"Because of the urgency of the situation, the Chest has enlisted the support of a strategic planning task force to assess needs and to identify the best methods of sourcing additional funds."

Mr Keith Bewick, chairman of the Chest, says the task force's plans will be released within the next few weeks.

"We hope to avoid any cutbacks or rejections of support for existing and potential Chest welfare organisations, but unless we achieve the funds we need, this appears imminent."

Cap Times 29/8/90
Chest's target set at R10m

241

Holomisa: Poverty breeds violence

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — No leader will succeed in persuading people to refrain from violence while stark poverty pervades certain communities, Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said last night

Speaking at a conference of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa in Uitenhage, General Holomisa said that politicians and church leaders could denounce violence, but this would only temporarily stop people resorting to it in order to rectify historical imbalances.

He said violence by the deprived against one another was senseless and had to be condemned without reservations.

He said the concern of the church should not be limited to conveying the liberatory message of God to people whose lives were marred and crippled by the "oppressive impositions of secular agencies in society".

"It must reveal the extent, range, depth and magnitude of social injustice. It must subject it to continuous, vigorous attacks until the perpetrators of vice and the social engineers of man's inhumanity to man

can no longer turn a deaf ear to the ringing barrage of criticism," General Holomisa said.

"If the church wants to play a pivotal role in arresting violence, it will have to champion the cause of the poor and marginalised people.

"While some churches are assiduously striving for the total abandonment of policies spurned by the majority and devise ways and means of accelerating the dawn of a new social order, others actively resist social change.

"The latter agitate for the tightening of racial segregation"

resolution and Edendale Hospital would be phased back into operation, the situation in the Durban region was "still

patients who had been referred to other hospitals were expected to be brought back shortly.

Economic performance 'must be measured against poverty'

PRETORIA — Poverty is rampant and 40% of the adult population is substantially unemployed, SA Perm chairman Bob Tucker said yesterday.

Speaking at a Morality in the Market Place conference organised by Unisa's Institute for Theological Research, Tucker said this was one of the realities against which the country's economic and business performance had to be judged.

He said fewer than 40% of black urban families could afford a house of more than R12 000. More than a million families were inadequately housed.

There were often three patients to each bed in the Baragwanath Hospital. Another reality was that

GERALD REILLY

of each 1 000 black children entering school — "and we don't know how many aren't" — only 100 would write matric and of those, 50 would fail outright, 35 would get a school-leaving certificate and 15 would get a university entrance. Yet 40% of all university students today were black.

Tucker said there was a gross maldistribution of everything from jobs to education and from wealth to managerial positions.

"Enlightened management have responded by questioning whether business does not have some broader responsibility to the community than the maximisation of profits."

The Sullivan and other programmes had been significant in questioning this responsibility, Tucker said. One of the challenges "in our daily lives is to reconcile the absolute injunction to walk in the way of God's statutes yet in a materialistic environment permeated by the apparently contradictory profit motive."

If the business mission was viewed as not being the maximisation of monetary gain but progression through worshipping God and serving fellow men, a much more integrated approach would be adopted.

"We would then regard our staff as a key resource and not a cost of production, and the end of profit would not justify the means," he said.



11/6/90 12/9/90

A spot of warmth in grey and wintry Khayelitsha

By LIBBY PEACOCK
Staff Reporter

LIFE seems grim in grey and wintry Khayelitsha, but at the Missionary of Charity there are smiling faces and children playing — in spite of the cold

It is Tuesday afternoon and Sister Ishkripa — one of the six sari-clad nuns devoting their lives to Khayelitsha's needy and hungry — is distributing food to a line of residents, mainly women

These women represent the 600 mouths fed by the Missionary of Charity every week. No cooked food is distributed, but mainly dry hampers, including vegetables and bread

"DREADFUL CONDITIONS"

The mission was founded by Nobel Prize winner Mother Theresa when she visited Cape Town in November 1988

The six sisters from all corners of the world — Sister Audrey, Sister Bethany, Sister Concessa, Sister Kulpushpa, Sister Gustavo-Maria and Sister Ishkripa — are bringing understanding, comfort and help to the destitute of this area

As the sisters work without any regular income, they depend on the public for food and other necessities

"These people live in dreadful conditions. Water seeps up from the ground into their houses when it rains like this. We have also seen the results of the violence — families who fled from their homes. We try to help and be kind," said Sister Audrey, the Superior of the missionary.

She said she was still "very much in contact" with Mother Theresa. "She is always available for us — in fact, available for everybody!"

The mission comprises a chapel, the sisters' living quarters, a dispensary, a work centre and a hospice housing about 22 people, including seven children.

A new children's centre, which will be able to hold at least 24 severely retarded children, will be ready in December

"We are just waiting for another sister, possibly from India, to



Picture ROY WIGLEY, The Argus

FOOD FOR THOUGHT: A smiling Sister Ishkripa distributes sweets to some of the children who benefit from the twice-weekly feeding scheme at the Missionary of Charity in Khayelitsha.

help us in the new centre," Sister Audrey said

The public has so far been very helpful. Recently the sisters got a bakkie as a gift. Before that they had to go everywhere on foot. Co-workers in Heathfield and Bonteheuvel also help the sisters with regular food distribution and sewing classes

"We have to help the people to help themselves. By teaching women to sew they can start to earn their own livelihood. The problem is just where to get sewing-machines"

Although the Missionary of Charity already offers relief to many people, the sisters appreciate any gifts of food, such as mealie-meal and powdered soup, to help with the feeding programme. Chairs, tables and cupboards for the new children's centre and flower pots for the garden are also needed

Anyone wishing to help or wanting further information can contact Sister Audrey at PO Box 155, Khayelitsha, or at ☎ 361 3365. People interested in becoming co-workers can contact Mrs Lorna Peart at ☎ 72 1918

Academics help ease plight of poor

PROFESSOR Harriet Ngubane and Dr Mamphela Ramphele, both of the University of Cape Town Department of Social Anthropology, have been appointed to the R2-billion trust fund set up by the South African Government to address the problems of poverty-stricken South Africans.

"The trust is therefore forced to adopt an integrated strategy in dealing with these problems. It is not good enough for rural or urban contexts, but were symptomatic of South African society.

Apart from them, the Independent Development Trust Board comprises top businessmen, health experts and community leaders.

Experts

Although it has received wide-spread support from various political movements, including the ANC and Inkatha, the trust will be completely independent.

Ramphele said that she, Ngubane and other

members would serve as a resource to address the issue of development and help to formulate strategies which would alleviate these problems.

She said the current wave of violence shows up the problems of people living in dehumanised conditions.

She stressed that problems were not confined to

the Government to say 'here are the resources and money'.

"Apartheid has created a heritage of poverty and the Government must be sensitive in allocating resources," she said.

Ngubane said all the trust members are very experienced in working with the community. She said development referred

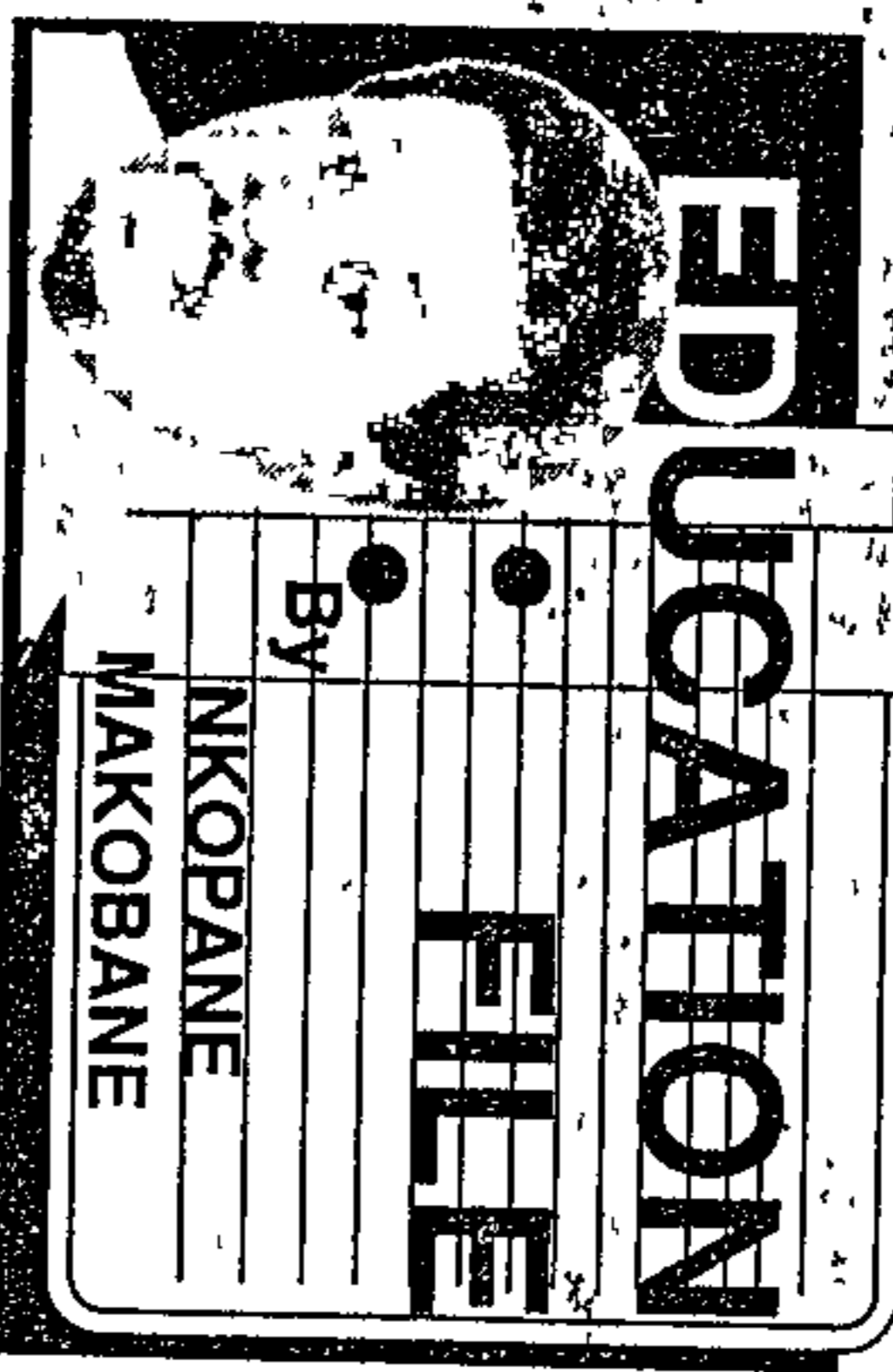
to the entire package of housing, employment, health and education.

"The trust will concentrate on reaching those who are unable to help themselves - children, the sick, disabled and the aged," she said.

She explained that the board members were aware of destroyed relationships between dif-

ferent communities in South Africa. They were also aware of the widening credibility gap between blacks and whites

"We must search for ways to heal the communication gap," she said.



Plea for strategy to uplift the poor

Star 25/9/90

241

South Africa needed a national development strategy to combat poverty so that the energy and resourcefulness of the poor could be mobilised, Urban Foundation chief executive officer DL van Coller said yesterday.

Addressing a National Council for Child and Family Welfare symposium, he said formulating a development strategy to bring about socioeconomic upliftment of South Africans required difficult choices.

Mr van Coller said

some believed there had to be a nonracial democracy before development, but in reality this was not the case.

The housing crisis was one of the first challenges that had to be met.

"It is within the capability of our present society to embark on a housing strategy which will ensure that low-income families gain access to a serviced site where health and safety is secure," he said.

Sapa

Oxfam plans R5m in aid to region

CAPL Times
27/9/90
244

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Oxfam, the massive British charity, hopes to raise R5 million for projects in South and Southern Africa in a campaign over the next few months.

A spokesman said the campaign would start with an "Oxfam Week" in London from Saturday, September 29 to October 6 involving street and door-to-door collections.

It will culminate with a sponsored fast on November 2, 3 and 4

A number of celebrities have been invited to support the event, which has enjoyed the participation in the past of actors Glenda Jackson, Julie Christie, Michael Palin and DJ Lenny Henry.

The spokesman said that between 1986 and 1989 Oxfam spent nearly R50m on war-related relief programmes in Mozambique alone

"In the coming year the region will receive one-fifth of Oxfam's total worldwide grant spending"

She said the fast would "draw attention to the lives of ordinary men, women and children in the front-line states and South Africa

"Throughout the year, Oxfam has been focusing on the plight of ordinary people living in the front-line countries in Southern Africa whose lives have been severely affected by apartheid, war, inappropriate aid and government policies, and the mounting debt crisis"

The funds would go to projects aimed at helping the "millions of people in South Africa and the front-line countries (who) live in crippling poverty caused by circumstances beyond their control"

She added that tens of thousands of children in the region "die before their first birthday"

Heavy penalties for failure ²⁴¹ Renwick

THE prospects of SA's full acceptance to the international fold are now far better than before, says British ambassador Sir Robin Renwick.

Addressing the 10th annual meeting of Operation Hunger in Johannesburg yesterday, Renwick said SA's acceptance to the international community included regaining access to the international financial institutions.

SA, with its explosive population growth and ever-increasing unemployment rate, had little time left to bury apartheid, Renwick said, but he cautioned that SA was not able to resolve its economic and demographic problems without assistance from the international community.

'Africa-weary'

What was needed in SA and the rest of Africa was an inflow of investment, which would turn the continent's economic fortunes around, he said.

However, no amount of external help would help if self-defeating policies were pursued, Renwick warned.

"The world is in danger of becoming Africa-weary since, as a result of demographic pressures and mistaken policies, there are few parts of the continent in which there is much prospect of a real increase in living standards in the coming years."

No British investments would be forthcoming if the negotiation process, which had been started in SA, failed

WILSON ZWANE

"The penalty of failure will fall most heavily, as it usually does, on the poorest of the poor," Renwick said.

Referring to the recent violence in the townships, Renwick said that while government had to take the main responsibility for dealing with violence, all political parties and leaders should play their part in helping to bring it to an end.

"Britain is convinced that there can be progress towards agreement on the basic principles governing a future constitution — including commitments to a multi-party democracy, independence of the judiciary, freedom of the Press and a justiciable bill of rights," he said.

He added that his government hoped that the Land Acts would be scrapped in next year's Parliament.

"This will remove a major grievance in the minds and hearts of black South Africans," Renwick said.

The British government would be increasing its assistance to Operation Hunger, Renwick told the meeting.

"The British government has the highest regard for the work of Operation Hunger, which it believes to be the most effective channel of assistance to people in the rural areas."

"The organisation also makes an indispensable contribution to the welfare of people in the squatter camps and of the large numbers of refugees in Gazankulu and KaNgwane," Renwick said.



● RENWICK . . . little time left

Shoes for hunger charity

Sowetan 28/9/90

241

A PAIR of Bruce For-
dyce's running shoes
have netted more than
R400 for Operation
Hunger.

Shoes of celebrities
were auctioned this week
at the launch of a nation-
wide campaign to en-
courage people to donate
their shoes in aid of Oper-
ation Hunger

An ordinary pair of
singer Cliff Richard's old
shoes fetched R300
Yvonne Chaka Chaka
won a prize for wearing
the most outrageous shoes
and her old pair sold for
R150.

The campaign,

By PEARL MAJOLA

mounted by Cuthberts,
will run until Saturday
September 29 The public
is invited to donate their
old shoes to Cuthberts
stores during this period

Old shoes which are
still in good condition
will be distributed to the
needy via Operation
Hunger's countrywide
depots

Those in a state of dis-
repair will be forwarded
to community self-help
schemes for refurbish-
ment and resale.

Your old shoes could
be worth R20 if you

choose to buy new ones
from Cuthberts' latest
Spring collection

This year Operation
Hunger celebrates its 10th
anniversary To mark the
occasion they have
launched a fund-raising
event with a difference,
calling all celebrities to
donate artwork by them-
selves.

Contributions poured
in from Raymond Ack-
erman, Nelson Mandela,
Aggrey Klaaste, Miriam
Makeba, Mamphela
Ramphela, Eddie Mur-
phy, Harry Belafonte,
Margaret Thatcher and
Francois Mitterand

The works were auc-
tioned and the proceeds
went to Operation
Hunger.

According to execu-
tive director Mrs Ina
Perlman this year the
organisation is feeding
1,4 million people and
needs to raise R27 million
for this financial year.

"In 1980, 55 percent
of all deaths in the black
community were of chil-
dren under five years By
1986 that figure had
dropped to 26 percent.

'If we do not reach
our financial target, the
deaths could again go sky
high''

WHITE FAMILIES SLIDING DOWN INTO POVERTY

w/c 1/26/65
29/9/70
24/



AS the cost-of-living continues to spiral at an alarming rate many white families are sliding down the ladder towards poverty

The situation for Cape Town families in the lower income bracket with only one breadwinner has become critical

Many are having to take drastic steps to keep their heads above water and many more are going hungry. Large numbers have lost their homes and many who can no longer afford rising rents have resorted to living in overcrowded conditions with relatives.

In a three-bedroomed home in the northern areas people are living together to try to make ends meet.

For five months, one family of four lived in a car near a park as they struggled to find a cheap place to rent so that they could come out on the husband's salary.

In another area in the Peninsula more than 500 children have been sent to subsidised boarding schools on the platteland in an attempt by parents to ease the daily cost of food and expenses at home.

The stigma attached to being a "poor white" is pushing the problem underground, causing families to go through extreme stress and in some cases what were once normal stable marriages are now ending up in divorce courts.

Social workers and welfare organisations are battling to cope with the problems as they too do not have adequate funds to support these families over long periods.

Food parcels, clothing and other aid is being provided and at least 60 families are being helped by the Christelik Maatskaplike Raad (CMR) who say the number is increasing steadily.

The CMR director of social services, Mr Koos Roux, said everything possible was being done to help but the shortage of low cost housing, increases in school fees, petrol price and the cost of food were among the many problems that had to be faced.

"We are not looking at people who do not want to work and provide for their families. This is a situation where there is the will but not enough money at the end of the month."

Only breadwinners

"Fathers are often the only breadwinners, but when they have paid the basic expenses such as the bond or rent, electricity, water, they find they have so little left, often not enough to buy food."

One family of six — a carbon copy of many others — being helped by the CMR have only R250 left out of R1 400 at the end of the month after tax deductions, rent, electricity and other necessities have been paid.

"From this they have to buy food and clothes and pay for all the other little things that normally crop up during the month. There is no way they can survive. The husband is an unskilled worker and a diligent one, but his salary does not rise according to the cost of living."

"His wife is about 45-years old. She has never worked and with the high rate of unemployment and her lack of experience in the workplace she will never find a job as much as she would like to help her family."

A leading Stellenbosch economist, Mr Adriaan Moeke of the Bureau for Economic Research, said many people had a shortfall of 5 percent between income and living costs.

"This decrease in the standard of living among the white low-income bracket has arisen because they are not earning enough to keep up with increasing costs. They have had to cut back on the amount they spend on food. On an average they spend 16,7 percent of their income on food but the cost of food has risen since 1949 by 19,5 percent."

"People are battling to survive. At first they begin drawing on their savings. When this is finished they begin living on credit. The attitude is to buy now on account as in six months' time inflation will increase."

JOCELYN WAKEFIELD

Mr Moeke said 20,6 percent of a lower income salary is spent on housing and electricity — costs which have increased by 14 percent in the past year. Just over 12,4 percent is spent on transport and communication, and these costs have increased by 23 percent.

"There are some positive factors. Interest rates should begin to decline by late December which will lead to lower bond repayments, interest on overdrafts and hire purchase agreements. The cost of living is also expected to drop to 12 percent."

'Terrible problem'

The regional director of Operation Hunger, Miss Roselle Frasca, said the number of white hungry families in the Cape had become a "terrible problem."

"It is a very sensitive issue that has to be very carefully approached by clergymen and social workers because of the stigma attached to white families who are not coping financially."

"It is almost impossible to get these people to come to organised structures for food aid. We support various organisations who do this. There are many families who are living below the breadline because of retrenchments, unemployment and who are simply not earning enough."

"White street children in the Cape will become a reality. If they have no food at home and the parents are unable to provide they will leave home eventually."

"One of the socio economic symptoms of poverty is overbreeding. This is not only prevalent among black families, but whites as well, obviously on a smaller scale. This also creates a problem. Now we are finding that more and more whites are needing help, which is a swing away from it being only a black problem."

Going bankrupt

"Small businesses are going bankrupt and many people are out of work both in the white and black populations."

Sheila Ballie, from Housewives League, said the organisation was being approached constantly by people seeking advice and help on how to survive on their salaries.

"It is a critical situation and as the rand diminishes it will become worse. Today a family has to be in the upper income bracket to see daylight. The figure of R60 000 a year is the minimum and is based on the income of one breadwinner in the family."

"This means that after adding up figures from the Receiver of Revenue of individual married taxpayers there are over one million white working South Africans who are earning less than R60 000 a year."

Mrs Ballie said that in the struggle to make ends meet many people survived on credit which put more pressure on family life.

One young father of three who has been roaming the streets of Cape Town for the past three months looking for work said he had now reached the end of his tether.

Steady job

He is a butcher by trade who held down a steady job in the Transvaal for eight years.

"One morning I was told I was no longer needed as the owner was not making the money he used to. I had to go. I have tried everywhere and eventually thought that I would come to Cape Town harbour to try and find work at one of the big fishing companies."

"I had a nice home, paid my bond and looked after my family. The house was taken back by the building society, my family are now living with an ageing aunt and I cannot support them. What is to happen to us I do not know. I have done odd jobs here and there but it is never enough. I am ashamed that we are now like this and there was the time that I said I would never ask for help but now I realise I have to."

244

Academics honoured

Star 5/10/90
University of Cape Town academics Dr Francis Wilson and Dr Mámphela Ramphele have won the prestigious Noma Award for Publishing in Africa with their book "Uprooting Poverty. The South African Challenge". They will receive their R5 000 prize at a meeting of the African Studies Association in Baltimore next month

241

w/le ARBUS 6/10/90

Famine of horror proportions looms

More than 10 000 Angolans have died in a famine brought by civil war. Elsewhere in Africa wars are also causing death by starvation, RICHARD DOWDEN writes from London.

IN addition to Africa's regular famine areas — Ethiopia, Sudan and Mozambique — a famine caused by civil war is threatening 1.5 million people in southern Angola. More than 10 000 people and scores of cattle have already died, according to the government news agency — an estimate likely to be conservative.

A two-year drought in the provinces of Namibe and Cuando Cubango has exhausted food stocks and killed the cattle on which many people depend and civil war has prevented food relief reaching them. Their only hope lies in peace talks being held in Lisbon between representatives of the Unita rebels and the government but after three rounds of talks they have not reached agreement on a ceasefire.

"Unless the fighting stops, to enable emergency aid to get to the worst-hit areas, 1½ million people will face starvation," said Angelo Simonazzi, a project officer for the Catholic development agency, Cafod, who recently returned from Angola. The agency is asking the European Community and the British government for food and assistance in flying it to needy areas.

EARLIER this year the United Nations failed to secure an agreement between the government and rebels on peace corridors to bring food to hungry areas but Namibia has announced that it will allow food to be sent across its border into southern Angola. The United States, which backs Unita, recently sent experts to assess needs in rebel-held areas. Large areas have been isolated by the war. Road traffic is liable to be ambushed and aircraft

which could reach remote areas are difficult to find.

Elsewhere in Africa a hunger as bad as the famine in 1984 is descending on Kordofan in western Sudan. According to Care Britain, which has projects in the region, 1.2 million people will be affected before the harvest at the end of next year. Destitute people from the area are arriving in Khartoum showing signs of severe malnutrition.

Southern Sudan remains closed because of civil war but a UN-sponsored airlift continues to fly food to the besieged provincial capital, Juba, where up to 500 000 displaced people have taken refuge. Little is

known about the rest of the area but reports from Juba say people are dying of hunger at Mundri, 240km to the east.

IN Ethiopia a desperate situation is reported from Asmara, where the last government garrison in Eritrea is holding out against rebels. An airlift needed to keep hundreds of thousands of displaced people alive is only providing a quarter of the necessary food.

Further south in Tigray a relief operation across the civil-war battle lines fended off a severe famine this year. But an upsurge in fighting or a breakdown in the agreement to allow the food convoy to pass across

the front line could condemn thousands to death.


Peace talks are back on track in Mozambique but more than a million and maybe as many as 3 million people have been displaced by civil war. Most of them are in Zambezia province. Sufficient food has been pledged but there are not enough lorries for food distribution and the roads are so bad in some areas that the food can be transported only by air.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation estimates that 700 000 tons will be needed in 1990-1991 but, although most has been pledged, delivery is behind schedule.

■ The Independent, London



**'Shock' at
poverty**

*CHL-TMP 9/10/80
241* 

TWO visiting Transkeian chiefs of the Dalindyebo district and members of the Congress of Traditional Leaders in South Africa yesterday expressed shock at the poverty and lack of housing in Old Crossroads.

Chief Alfred Sipwe Xobololo and Chief James Kati were speaking after a three-day township visit at the invitation of the Western Cape United Squatters' Association and the Western Cape Hostel Dwellers' Association.

Both chiefs have thousands of followers in the Peninsula.

'Liberation won't feed the hungry'

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Political liberation alone will not solve the problems posed by the "vast arm" of South Africa's poor, says Mr Mpho Mashinini, deputy director of Operation Hunger

Mr Mashinini, a former political prisoner, is in the United Kingdom with Operation Hunger executive director Mrs Ina Perlman, to appeal for funds from British development charities

Interviewed in the Sunday Telegraph, Mr Mashinini said: "We need international intervention. There is a big crisis here."

Operation Hunger feeds more than a million children every day. But it estimates there could be another four million undernourished children in South Africa whom it cannot help due to lack of funds

Political liberation, Mr Mashinini said, was no longer going to be adequate to solve the problems of the poor. "We need to face our economic and educational problems now, otherwise we will be taken unawares and left behind"

And Mr Mashinini says the problems are "rising wherever we look".

"For example, the young boys whom the ANC called the Young Lions and who led the revolution full-time on the streets for five years, suddenly find that the adventure is over as we enter a new political phase

"They have become the Lost Generation. They are not in school, because they now consider it boring and there are no jobs."

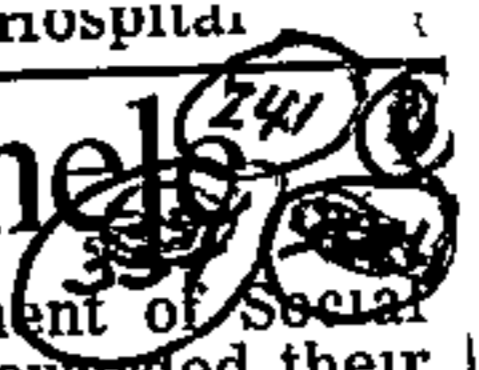
Prize for Wilson, Ramphela

CVL Times 18/10/90
PROFESSOR Francis Wilson and Dr Mamphela Ramphela have been named joint winners of the 1990 Noma Award for Publishing in Africa for their work "Uprooting Poverty The South African Challenge", says UCT's Monday Paper

Prof Wilson, director of UCT's South African Labour Development Research Unit (Saldru), and Dr Ram-

phela, of the Department of Social Anthropology, will be awarded their R13 000 prize at a special ceremony during the 33rd annual meeting of the African Studies Association (US) in Baltimore, Maryland, in November

Published by David Philip, the book is described as a "devastating indictment of the effects of apartheid on the poor and powerless of South Africa"



are being investigated " and are in the process of registration number

Ramphela, Wilson

win US book prize

24/11/90
Prof. Francis Wilson and Dr Mamphele Ramphela have been named joint winners of the 1990 Noma Award for Publishing in Africa for their work entitled *Uprooting Poverty*.

Prof Wilson, director of the South African Labour Development Research Unit (Saldru), and Dr Ramphela of the Social Anthropology Department, will receive their 5000 US dollar (R12 650) prize at a special award ceremony to be held during the (US) African Studies Association's 33rd annual meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, next month.

Published by David Philip the book is described as a "devastating indictment of the effects of apartheid on the poor and powerless of South Africa".

The work draws together research conducted by the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty in southern Africa, provides an overview of the inquiry, and addresses the problems of poverty as they affect the lives of South Africa's disenfranchised.

Prof Wilson said he and Dr Ramphela were "excited and thrilled" with the award. He stressed the work was a co-operative effort, and recognition should also go to 450 research workers.

Dr Ramphela said the award was "a wonderful acknowledgement by the international community that the focus on poverty is critical to the future of South Africa". - Sapa.



UCT's Dr Mamphele Ramphela ... 'a wonderful acknowledgement'.

City fares 22/10/90 (241)

Bus fares to go up this week

By DALE GRANGER

NEW bus fare increases to be announced this week could make train travel more attractive to commuters

Saturday's shock 32 cents a litre petrol price increase has prompted City Tramways to increase bus fares — while commuter train tariffs look set to remain the same for the time being

A spokesman for City Tramways announced on Saturday that the new bus fare increases will come into affect from next Sunday

The new tariffs will be announced on Thursday

Spoornet public relations manager Mr Johan Hugo said yesterday rail tariffs on mainline trains and commuter trains would remain unchanged

"We have no plans to increase tariffs just because of the new fuel increase," he said

The new bus fare increases are like-

ly to make travelling by bus more expensive than rail transport

Current City Tramways weekly bus tariffs are R22,50 (R90 per month) for a 10-ride clip card from Mitchells Plain to the city. The same amount of trips from Claremont to the city costs R13,10 for 10 weekly trips (R52,40 a month)

Monthly return rail tickets from Mitchells Plain to the city cost R102. From Claremont the return fare is R47 and from Fish Hoek R98

Commuters using their cars and consuming a litre of fuel every 10km will pay about R217 each month for return trips between Mitchells Plain and the city

Twenty-kilometre return trips from Claremont to the city will cost about R62 a month and 30-km monthly return journeys from Fish Hoek will cost about R186

● All fuel calculations are based on the R1,55 per litre price of 97 octane fuel

Bus, taxi fares ^{A/645} going up, up, up ^{22/10/70}

By DON HOLLIDAY ²⁴¹
and VIVIEN HORLER
Staff Reporters

HARD-PRESSED commuters face higher costs with City Tramways' announcement that its fares will rise about 10 per cent and taxi companies considering applications for increases

Following last week's 32c petrol price increase, Mr Nic Cronje, managing director of Tramway Holdings, said the bus fare increase would be announced on Thursday and would come into effect at the end of the week

One taxi company increased fares by 60c a kilometre last week, and others said they would decide today whether to apply to the Local Road Transportation Board for a fare increase. Star Taxis, which has a rank at Cape Town station, now charges about R19 for a trip from the station to Sea Point pavilion

Mr Cronje said the company could not absorb the latest petrol price increase

"We were able to absorb the last increase but this time we have no alternative but to push up our fares," he said.

Mr Cronje said he hoped the

fuel price increase would give momentum to the essential and inevitable swing from use of private cars to use of public transport.

"Changing from private to public transport will save not only money but also fuel," he said.

Mr Cronje also called for a change of attitude by the city council regarding priority treatment of buses

"We need bus lanes on our freeways and city streets to increase the efficiency of our service. At the moment buses get stuck in the traffic like any private car. A 30km bus trip from Mitchell's Plain to the city takes about 70 minutes. This is unacceptable

"To be successful, a bus service must be seen to offer advantages over the use of private cars. Providing lanes for buses only will give buses an advantage.

"If Johannesburg can do it, why can't Cape Town?" he asked.

He said bus lanes would cut 40 per cent off the time of a journey. This time could be used to make more trips, improving the service and reducing fares.

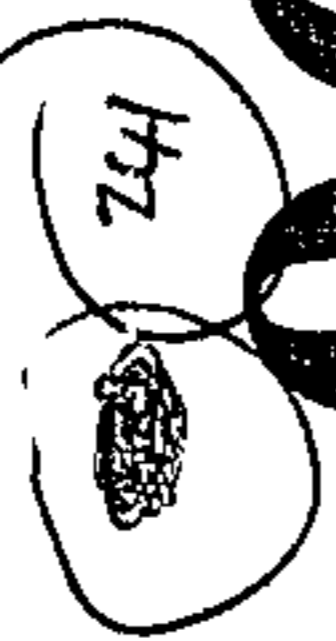
Now Rail

tariffs

go up

9%

Can't find it
24/10/90



Petrol price could drop

Staff Reporter

THE government could lower the petrol price if the landed price for oil remained at the present lower level of \$30 a barrel for between a fortnight and a month, according to the National Energy Council (NEC).

Mr Lourens van den Berg, NEC group executive, said the NEC would recommend to the government that the petrol price drop "commensurately" if conditions remained the same.

He was reacting to the sudden drop of the oil price from \$37 to \$30 a barrel within three days this week.

Before the Middle East crisis the oil barrel price had been \$22 rising quickly to \$37.

Setting the petrol price was "guesswork to a certain extent", but a fortnight of stability "within a dollar or two" would ensure an NEC price drop recommendation, Mr Van den Berg said.

By DALE GRANGER

RAIL tariffs for commuters have followed the recent bus tariff increases and will rise by 9% nationwide from next month.

An official announcement to this effect is expected shortly from the Minister of Transport, Mr George Bartlett.

The move follows a weekend denial by Spoornet of a tariff increase.

Cape Town commuters buying tickets for November's journeys are already paying the additional 9% increase on monthly tariffs.

Inquiries to the Spoornet ticket office confirmed this yesterday.

Mr Con Pappas of Plumstead said yesterday that he had bought bulk tickets for November and was shocked to learn that they cost an extra 9%.

Cape Town is the only area in South Africa where commuters can buy their tickets in bulk.

"I am not happy, this price increase was initiated at very short notice and without any official announcement," Mr Pappas said.

Spoornet spokesman Mr Johan Hugo said yesterday that rail tariff increases

were determined by the SA Commuter Corporation and not Spoornet.

"I am not an employee of the Commuter Corporation and I cannot comment on tariffs," he said.

Dr Kobus Meyer, general manager of the SA Commuter Corporation, yesterday apologised for the misunderstanding and said the commuter corporation did not have a public relations department at present.

● Monthly return journeys from Mitchells Plain to the city will now cost R102.

Return journeys from Claremont, Plumstead and Fish Hoek will cost R47, R61 and R98 respectively.

South 25/10 - 31/10/90 (241)

'Make bread an issue'

SOUTH AFRICAN consumers, still reeling from last week's petrol price increase, were dealt another devastating blow on Tuesday when an increase in the bread price was announced.

Yet unlike other countries where governments are toppled by the organised power of consumers, South Africans have few organisations to protect them against price increases and spiralling inflation.

Political organisations all agree that consumers need protection, and that high prices should be on their agendas.

Yet none of them are presently actively campaigning around the issue.

The African National Congress blames the present price increases on the government's mismanagement of the economy.

They believe it is a deliberate strategy on the part of the government to destabilise the economy so that the incumbent rulers (the ANC) will not be able to "deliver the goods" in a new South Africa.

ANC Western Cape spokesperson Mr Trevor Manuel said the government's "high handed attitude" of raising prices showed a lack of regard for people of South Africa.

He said the government would increase the price of bread to keep white farmers on the land at the expense of the subsidy which kept food in peoples' bellies.

"A democratic government would have to deliver the goods by ensuring there are low prices."

The talks being held presently between the ANC and the government about the creation of a climate for negotiations did not affect people in a concrete way.

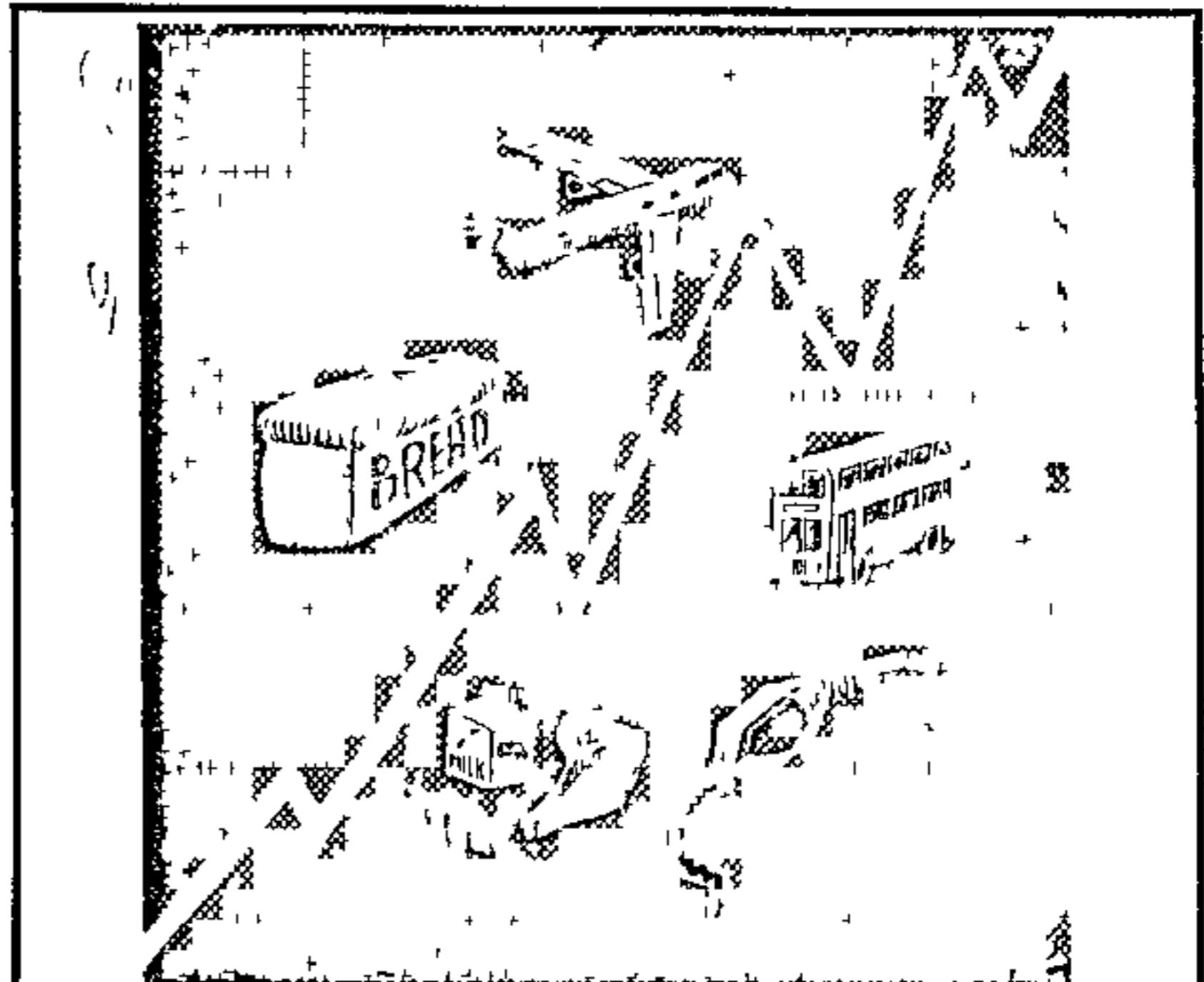
"Issues reflecting the quality of life of South Africans must be taken up by the ANC," Manuel said.

In Zambia for instance an increase in the price of maize unleashed a chain of events which almost toppled the government.

"Many governments are made to feel the power of organised consumers, as they can provide a lever facilitating the transfer of power."

The Pan Africanist Congress will raise the issue of high bread prices at its national conference next month.

PAC Western Cape convenor, Mr Barney Desai, said the PAC would need to examine whether the present price hikes were justified.



While consumers brace themselves for a new wave of price increases following this week's shock petrol hike, political organisations and pressure groups are confronted with a new and far more daunting challenge: How to respond to bread and butter issues. REHANA ROSSOUW reports:



RELYING ON CHARITY - Children from Mosheshe Primary School in Langa with bread donated by the Peninsula School Feeding Association.



Barney Desai



Trevor Manuel

out a response to the recent price hikes.

So who carries the burden of assisting beleaguered consumers?

It appears there is an increasing reliance of charity to feed starving children particularly in the Western Cape.

While social workers and community activists say it is too early to detect the results of the latest increases, they say it will undoubtedly lead to more unemployment, crime and wife and child battering.

The chief social worker of Shawco, Dr Margerit Bromberger said her organisation's relief budget was being stretched to the limit.

Spiral

"Even though we do not like to give handouts to people, we keep a small sum of money available for immediate relief," she said.

"What we are finding now is that people are being hit by inflation and unemployment everywhere."

Bromberger said social workers everywhere were detecting the effects of spiralling inflation.

They saw an increase in "everything that is not good."

"People who rely on alcohol begin abusing it, child battering and abuse increases as the parents are tense when there is no food and their children are complaining," Bromberger said.

Another tragic effect of spiralling inflation is an increasing reliance on charity to fill hungry children's stomachs.

The Peninsula School Feeding Association, which feeds 140 000 Peninsula children every day, is battling to provide them with adequate nutrition.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: WESTERN CAPE REGION Vacancies

The Western Cape Region of the **AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS** has vacancies for the following positions in its regional offices in Athlone.

BOOKKEEPER/ACCOUNTANT

The incumbent would be responsible for overseeing the full bookkeeping function within the region including responsibility for the regional books and accounts as well as close liaison with branches to ensure that adequate records are kept and forwarded to the regional office and to ensure that branches are provided with relevant training and guidance in bookkeeping.

Applicants must have an appropriate bookkeeping qualification as well as more than three years relevant experience, preferably within a progressive organisation.

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

The person will be responsible for a wide range of secretarial duties, primarily wordprocessing, control and development of a filing system, and general office administration. It is essential that applicants are competent with and have experience in the area of wordprocessing as well as general office administrative experience. Applicants should have at least five years relevant experience.

The ANC offers reasonable salaries in line with those generally paid in progressive and community organisations as well as certain associated benefits. Due to the nature of the work, applicants should be official members of the ANC as well as being committed to working in a democratic environment. Successful applicants will be expected to commence duties as soon as possible.

Applicants who fulfill the requirements can submit a written application together with a detailed CV and the names and addresses of three contactable referees to the Regional Recruitment Committee, Western Cape Region of the ANC, PO Box 400, Athlone 7760. Closing date for applications is 6 November 1990.



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The **WEEKLY MAIL**

Training project

Traineeships, 1991

Applications are invited for a limited number of traineeships on the Weekly Mail Training Project, starting Friday March 1 1991. There will be positions for:

- Trainee reporters
- Trainee sub-editors/production assistants

The job provides on-the-job training in all aspects of journalism. Successful candidates will be appointed for six months, renewable for a further 12 months subject to progress. Applicants must be proficient in English and a preference will be given to those who can type, and possess a driver's licence.

Applications should be sent to Don Maltara, Development Officer, Weekly Mail Training Project, PO Box 260425, Excom 2023, before Monday December 10, 1990. Mark your application clearly for the 'reporter' or 'production traineeship'.

Include the following with your applications:

1. A curriculum vitae
2. A short statement about why you want to be a journalist
3. Attend a music gig or sports match and write a 500 word description of the event, or an interesting moment during the event
4. Samples of your writing (Please send copies, we cannot return originals)

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Food prices soar

Staff Reporter

HARD-HIT consumers have been bitten by the escalating cost of food — which has risen by 15,3% since June last year, according to the Central Statistical Service.

Supermarket food managers expect further food increases in January next year as a result of the hike in petrol prices.

Consumers are reeling at the cost of a basket of groceries which has risen substantially in price from June 1989 to June 1990.

● A 500g bag of rice has risen from R1,33 to R1,50, while a 2,5kg bag of mealie meal has gone up from R2,42 to R2,92.

● A fresh litre of milk now costs 38 cents more than it did last year.

PRETORIA.—The Consumer Council is to publish a "blacklist" of businesses which refuse to co-operate when it tries to intervene on behalf of consumers.

The council said that as a service to consumers it acted as a mediator between them and the trading sector in an attempt to find amicable solutions to disputes.

● Both white and brown bread prices have risen by up to 15 cents.

● A 2,5kg bag of white sugar has gone up by 28 cents in the past year.

● Vegetables have gone up considerably along with the slight increase in the price of meat and chicken.

● Potatoes cost 96c a kilogram last year and

now cost R1,36

● Onions were R1,29 in 1989 and now cost R1,86 a kg.

● The price of lettuce has shot up from R1,89 a kg to R2,58 while carrots have gone up from R1,02 a kg to R1,74.

● Chicken has risen from R4,50 a kg to R4,71, while a kg of rump steak has increased from R16,43 a year ago to the current price of R16,67.

Mr Alan Baxter, the general manager of foods at Pick 'n Pay, said the January food price increases could be expected to be slightly more than usual as a result of the petrol price increases.

If the petrol prices dropped before next year, then food prices could move in favour of the consumer, he said.

Children face daily a dark ar

There is a song that goes "The future's so bright, you gotta wear shades"

The writer was clearly not thinking about South African children when he wrote that song, because for millions the road ahead is so dark and hazardous it seems that nothing short of Divine intervention will save them

For millions of children in South Africa, each day is a fresh battle to survive poverty and violence

But even more frightening than the daily suffering, hunger and brutalisation is their future in a country where violence is wrapping its tentacles around them and the economy is shrinking

Three teenagers were necklaced near Vanderbijlpark last weekend. Their killers were youths. In the same week a 14-year-old was arrested in connection with the necklacing of four whites at Odendaalsrus. Earlier this year a 12-year-old was necklaced in Natal.

The questions being posed by welfare workers, psychologists and international observers are whether the traumatic effects of violence and poverty can ever be reversed.

The majority of children suffering are black, according to Dr Adele Thomas of the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society (JCWS). There is a vast chasm between their lives and those of white children, she says.

Prostitution

The degree of violence and poverty being suffered by children is shown by

• An increase in child labour and prostitution as reported by the JCWS last week

• Roughly 5-million children are currently suffering from malnutrition to some degree, according to Operation Hunger's Ina Perlman. And their numbers are increasing

• Excluding the TBVC areas, the infant mortality rate (IMR) was last year equal to that of Zimbabwe — 73 out of every 1 000 live births die, according to the United Nations Children's Fund. But the per capita gross national product for South Africa is about three times that of Zimbabwe

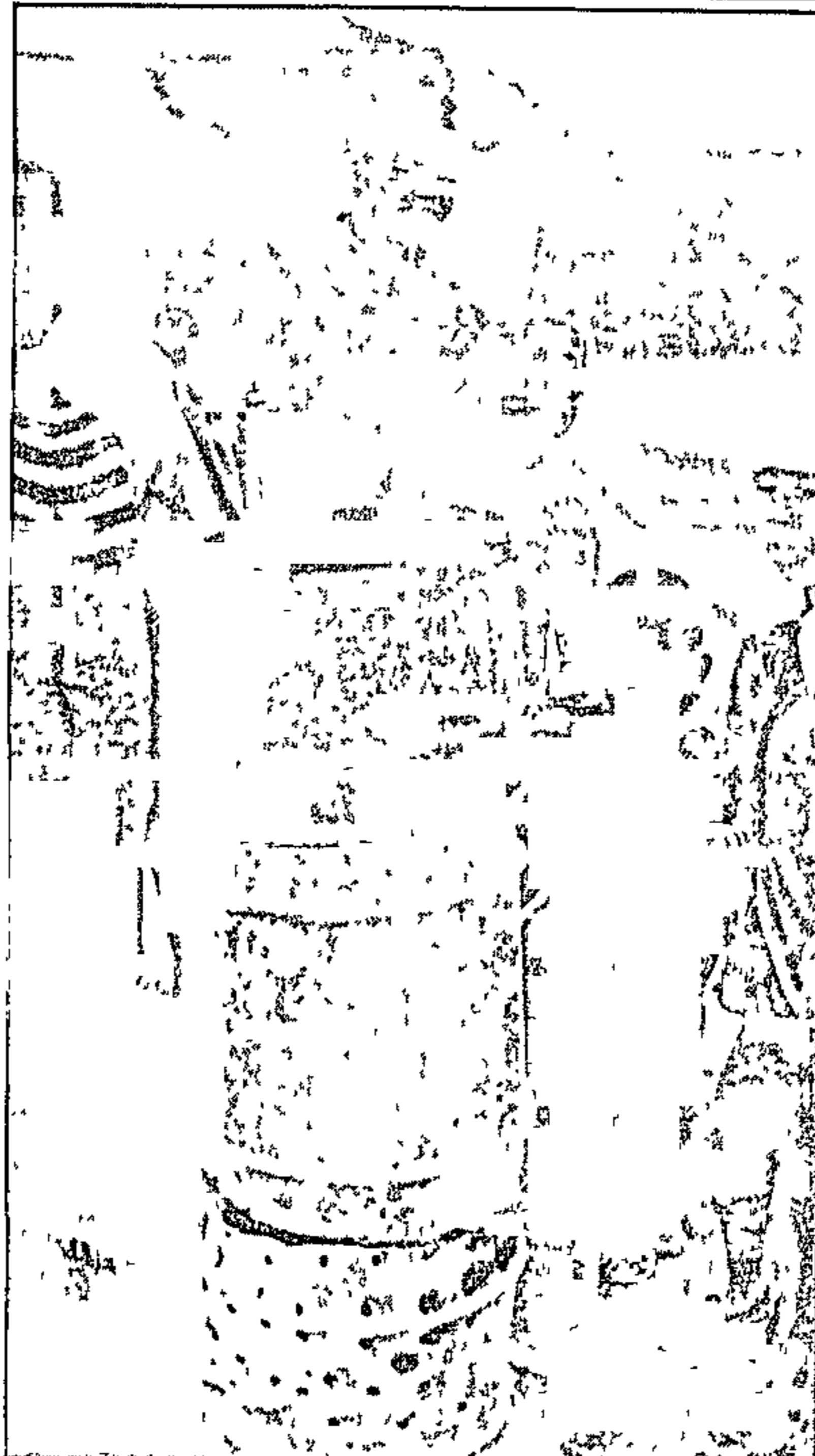
The most up-to-date statistics provided by the Department of National Health and Population Development set the figure at 43 per 1 000 in 1986. And Minister Rina Venter says this figure is dropping

The IMR for Botswana, according to the UN, is 68 and for the second poorest nation in the world, Lesotho, 101

• Government statistics for 1986 showed that 7 percent of the infants who died were white, 13,6 were Indian, 31,6 coloured and 54,6 black. The total number of babies lost was 42 025. The Government recently said most had died from "peri-natal" conditions and intestinal and respiratory disease

• In 1987 the Institute of Be-

World leaders met in New York last week to find ways of protecting children from exploitation, neglect and abuse. South Africa was excluded — for political reasons, not because its children are any better off. **DAWN BARKHUIZEN** looks at the plight of South Africa's most vulnerable group — its children



From The Star's files. Some of the "tent children" of Heavenly Valley. An appeal was made for foster parents to help the children.

havioural Studies at Unisa estimated that 9 000 children lived on the streets. This figure is thought to have grown and does not include those put to work on the streets at an early age or the thousands who recently fled to cities to escape township violence

• Recent surveys estimate that 1,5 million black children are not at school. More than half the dropouts have left school because of poverty. The black urban youth have had little schooling, says Lloyd Vogelmann, director of the University of the Witwatersrand's Project for the Study of Violence

• Total capita expenditure on education is about R3 082 for each white child, R765 for black children in South Africa and much less for children in the homelands

• Unemployment in the potential work force was recently put at 41 percent by Business Times. Since 1975, 250 000 jobs had been lost in the formal sector. Since then only 1,2 million jobs had been created for 4,7 million new work-seekers

The Bureau of Market Research sets the number of South African blacks living outside the TBVC areas and who are under 20 years of age at 14,7 million. Roughly one-third live in townships. More than 43 percent of the black population is made up of children under 15

In addition to abject poverty, South Africa's youth, and particularly township youth, have to contend with an even blacker enemy — political violence

Up-to-date statistics on the number killed in township violence are not available, but an estimated 312 children were killed by the police and 1 000 injured in violence between 1984 and 1986, according to the International Congress on Children

The JCWS is at present encountering hundreds of children in Soweto with severe post-traumatic stress disorders as a result of township violence and detention. Symptoms could take up to six months to manifest and could last for years, Dr

Thomas says

A total of 17 500 children under 18 were detained during the state of emergency, according to the Human Rights Commission

From March to August 1990, one phenomenon in South Africa was the brutal township violence involving the youth, says Mr Vogelmann

Young children, often younger than eight, were frequently involved in stonings and petrol bombings. And boys too young to drive cars were seen carrying automatic weapons in the streets

In addition to taking part in the violence, younger and younger children are becoming targets, Mr Vogelmann says

While the poverty and social deprivation resulting from apartheid are prime contributors, these factors cannot automatically be linked to widespread community violence, he adds

"There are many examples in history where the youth in poor communities have endured great hardship without it leading to such widespread and brutal violence"

He attributes the current violence involving youth to

• Relative deprivation: the gap in what people have and what they want, or once had. Frustration of this nature increased dramatically in the 1980s as unemployment and impoverishment burgeoned. It was made worse when black youths compared themselves to young white South Africans

Pressures

• Desensitisation to violence: a generation born since the 1976/7 and 1984 violence has grown up with a culture of violence

• Group pressure: children are spending more and more time on the streets, keeping out of classrooms and squalid shacks. Much of the brutal violence by groups is unlikely to be carried out by individuals

• Collapse of authority: few parents or community leaders are able to control the young. Because community structures were effectively wiped out under former President Botha, their influence is negligible

"With their lives of deprivation limited opportunity and small chance of economic advancement, South Africa's youth care little for the future — they live for the moment," Mr Vogelmann says

"For millions of young South Africans, talk of a new political era has made little or no difference to their day-to-day material existence. They are still without jobs, or if they have jobs, they are badly paid"

When political restrictions were lifted earlier this year, many expected a rapid transfer of political power and, with it, living conditions to improve substantially, he says. The slow process has caused even greater frustration — which is likely to plague a post-apartheid government

Land

Thousands of blacks assured that they would be given land in areas which were earmarked either for or for incorporation into rural freehold lands

In Natal, residential areas in rural freehold communities like Cornfields, Tembisa and Steincoelspruit — lived under the threat of removal since 1966 — granted official recognition

And according to the Commission for Rural Advancement (Afra) in Maritzburg, of displaced people, many of whom are seriously considered for return back home

Negotiations concerning the position of Transvaal townships already incorporated into homelands are under way

As the land master envisaged blacks conceded in self-governing territories or in organised townships collapses, building up to have completed process and land restored

"It is a mess that a lot of negotiation on national level to sort out Ken Margo of the Rural Action Committee

The complexities of the abandonment of homelands are highlighted by the plight of several communities

In the Transvaal,

BACKGROUND

a dark and dangerous road

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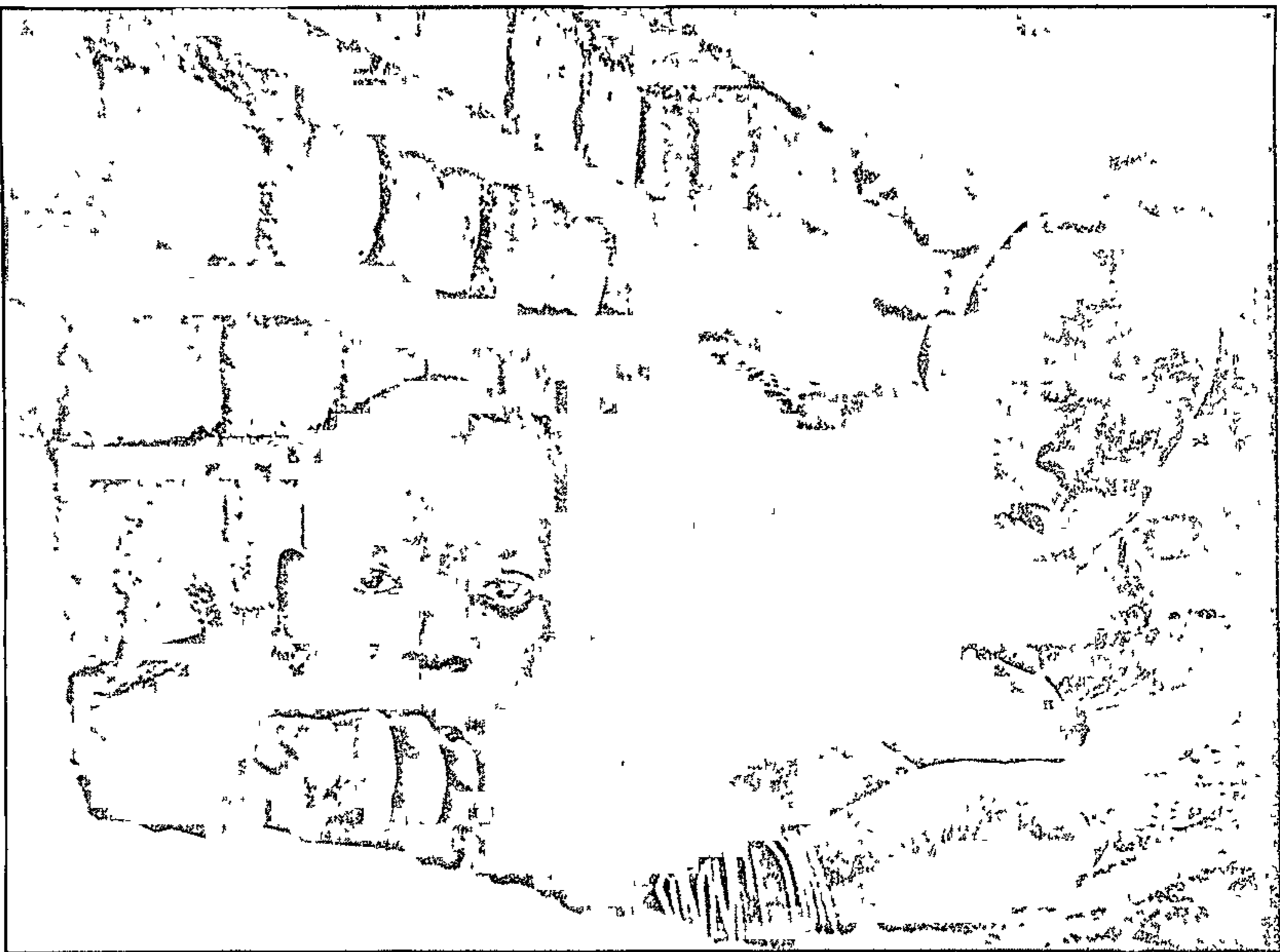
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From The Star's files . Children in the filthy underground drain that serves as their home

Land redistribution now a burning issue

Thousands of blacks are being
 assured that they can settle in
 areas which were previously
 earmarked either for removal
 or for incorporation into home-
 lands

In Natal, residents of the
 rural freehold communities of
 Cornfields, Thembalihle and
 Steyncoelspruit - who have
 lived under the threat of re-
 moval since 1966 - have been
 granted official reprieves

And according to the Asso-
 ciation for Rural Advancement
 (Afra) in Maritzburg, thousands
 of displaced people from for-
 mer black communities are
 seriously considering going
 back home

Negotiations considering the
 position of Transvaal commu-
 nities already incorporated into
 homelands are under way

As the land master-plan that
 envisaged blacks neatly en-
 sconced in self-governing terri-
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 townships collapses, pressure is
 building up to have the half-
 completed process reversed
 and land restored

"It is a mess that will take a
 lot of negotiation on local and
 national level to sort out," says
 Ken Margo of the Transvaal
 Rural Action Committee

The complexities involved in
 the abandonment of land apart-
 heid are highlighted by the
 plight of several communities
 In the Transvaal, the com-

The Government's abandonment of forced-removals poli-
 cies has led to new hope among those dispossessed of their
 land Thousands of blacks are now looking at the prospect
 of inhabiting the land, reports HELEN GRANGE

munities of Leeufontein and
 Braklaagte have long been em-
 broiled in legal wrangles with
 the Government over their in-
 corporation into Bophutha-
 tswana

"The fact that the Govern-
 ment has recently abandoned
 its policy of incorporation
 means that these communities
 want their situation reviewed

"There are scores of people
 who have been the victims of
 incorporation who want their
 South African citizenship back
 and the new policies backdat-
 ed," says Mr Margo

For the residents of Brak-
 laagte and Leeufontein, the
 speedy resolution of this prob-
 lem is critically important

"While the legal process
 takes its course, the people in
 these areas are considered nei-
 ther citizens of the homeland
 nor of South Africa They are
 not entitled to Bophuthatswana
 pensions," Mr Margo says

In Natal, there are problems
 associated with formerly re-
 moved communities returning
 "home" to areas the Govern-
 ment has reprieved

The question that has already
 fuelled some controversy is
 "What are the qualifications

needed to return and live legiti-
 mately on the land?"

While the Department of De-
 velopment Aid has said that
 only those who formerly held
 freehold rights on the reprieved
 areas could return, Afra has
 stated that legitimate tenants
 should also be allowed to live
 on the land

Another land issue that re-
 mains uncertain is the fate of
 land owned by the SA Develop-
 ment Trust which was ear-
 marked for incorporation into
 bantustans, but never was

Although the Government
 announced on May 22 that no
 expropriated African rural land
 would be sold, there is confu-
 sion over whether the rule ap-
 plies to this unproclaimed land

According to Mr Margo, this
 land (between 700 000 and
 2 million hectares) has over the
 years been leased out to white
 farmers while some of it is
 farmed by the homelands

"The question remains
 whether it will remain entrusted
 to blacks or be privately
 sold," says Mr Margo

One of the most pressing
 problems for rural commu-
 nities is how land will be distri-
 buted once the controversial

land Acts of 1913 and 1914 are
 scrapped in the forthcoming
 parliamentary session

"Should the land be priva-
 tised, it is quite possible that
 the best land will be bought by
 white capital, leaving blacks in
 an even worse position in terms
 of land ownership," says Mr
 Margo

Land in Zimbabwe, which
 was still in the hands of rela-
 tively few people while the ma-
 jority were either unemployed
 or farming poorer land in over-
 crowded conditions, was a good
 example of how, without the
 aid of a comprehensive land re-
 form programme, the question
 of equitable distribution could
 remain unsolved

The sensitive question of land
 redistribution will be hotly de-
 bated by the ANC and the Gov-
 ernment during negotiations

While the issue is central for
 voteless blacks who say the 40-
 year-old apartheid system has
 legalised the theft of their land,
 most white farmers fiercely op-
 pose calls for redistribution

And while the Government
 has expressed a preference for
 privatisation, the ANC has
 called for a land-claims com-
 mission to transfer some white
 farms to blacks The Pan Afri-
 canist Congress has stated that
 black farm labourers should
 themselves organise the redis-
 tribution to blacks of the vast
 majority of white-owned land

Delegates declare war on poverty

By CARMEL RICKARD Durban
A HIGH-POWERED two-day conference was held in Durban this week to "declare war on poverty".

Opening the Economic Development Conference on Wednesday, Durban mayor Jan Venter said it was in the interests of all sectors of the community to end the poverty

The well-attended conference almost never came off.

Last month the African National Congress, in protest at what they said was a right-wing coup in the Durban city council, threatened to get the World Bank to withdraw its participation from the conference.

However, the differences between the ANC and the mayor were ironed out and the ANC fielded a speaker on Wednesday — Don Mkhwanazi, the convenor of the ANC's taskforce on economic policy in Natal.

He warned that most development initiatives had failed in the past because there had been no community involvement.

He also said that a fraction of the country's pension and provident funds should be invested in projects such as housing

Although this suggestion had been shouted down by the industry, Mkhwanazi warned that failure to address social problems would leave the market in chaos because of social instability associated with poverty.

He also warned that the extent of intervention in the economy by a future black government would depend on the response from financial institutions and the private sector to the call for help in providing funds for housing, education and similar projects.

Mkhwanazi urged that funds should not just be spent on the informal sector.

"Big business should be finding creative ways of making sure that blacks establish their own General Mining Corporation.

All of us are fully aware — virtually on a daily basis — of the need to make a positive impact on the lives of the very poor in this country, particularly those in rural areas.

The knowledge that the Independent Development Trust is earning about R1m a day in interest, while reassuring on a financial level, causes us to focus our efforts even more keenly.

But, and this is the nub of the challenge facing the IDT, we remain committed to our founding principles which direct us to work through, and in concert with, the communities requiring upliftment. This is an essential if somewhat time-intensive aspect of our task.

The temptation to short-circuit the assimilation and negotiation process and "do something quickly" has to be resisted if the IDT is to develop the necessary credibility so as to play a major role in the new democratic society in which we will live.

President F W de Klerk announced the creation of the trust on March 16 this year. In accepting his charge, I stressed two things. One was the determination that we would be an independent agency operating outside of the ambit of government and free of party-political subservience of any kind.

I also recorded the undertaking received from government that all remaining racially discriminatory measures still on the statute book which inhibited development would be removed with all deliberate speed. One simply cannot produce good products in a bad policy environment.

Negotiations had to take place with the authorities — including the Reserve Bank — as to how the funds were to be transferred without negatively affecting the money market. This transfer took place on July 16.

Trustees had to be identified and approached. I was anxious to avoid high profile political actors that could give a political colour to our initiatives. The qualities I sought

Resisting the urge to spend millions on a quick fix for the poor

B/Dag 14/11/90

241

Government has set aside R2bn for development, which is earning R1m a day in interest. JAN STEYN explains why it isn't being spent quickly.

were that the trustees should have demonstrated through their actions and involvement that they were caring South Africans and that they had knowledge, understanding and experience of development in SA.

Throughout this negotiation process we sought not endorsement, but participation and involvement. I believe the trustees are broadly representative of the sensitive threads that cross-cross our society.

The IDT was established on August 1. Our charter defines our primary goal as to use the trust's resources in ways which "best serve to promote the development of disadvantaged people in SA", it stresses the need to consult disadvantaged communities, the private and public sectors and others.

It stresses development which is directed at the socio-economic empowerment of disadvantaged people and is calculated to break the cycle of poverty, and the dependence and powerlessness thus created. This includes education and training directed at addressing disadvantages, disparities and backlogs attributable to historic legacies and inequalities. We aim to use the trust's resources in ways which are likely to result in

the mobilisation of the private sector and its financial resources, including the raising of additional funding, investment or loans to support or promote projects. We also want to use the money in ways which facilitate the recovery or recycling of funds.

Our target is the very poor in SA. While some of our investments in development will be facilitative and will create upward mobility for a wider audience, we must never lose sight of the fact that there are probably upward of 10-million South Africans who qualify as "very poor".

We have taken the deliberate decision to keep the organisation as small as is possible, the trust will not be an assessing, monitoring or implementing agency. It will seek to equip itself with expertise, from individuals that have specialist knowledge, or organisations that have a capacity, or a potential, to affect the development challenge.

There are three overarching considerations the need to develop communities, to have a specific emphasis on rural development, and to create

job opportunities of a productive nature

Our function is not to supplement the budgets of the state, parastatals or local government, but there are areas in which we can co-operate with those seeking to achieve the development of our poorer people.

The Development Bank has vast experience and expertise, and is one of the organisations with the capacity to help evaluate the initiatives we identify. Government has a store of information concerning the urgent needs of deprived communities. We will make use of these resources.

It will take some time to become fully operational in all our chosen areas. We are attempting to operate in areas and according to processes which no SA organisation has yet operated. It is therefore sensible to expect some longer-term results. This is particularly important in view of the need for community involvement and participation in what we are seeking to achieve.

While recognising the intense urgency and seeking to act as speedily as possible, we will also need to phase in our operations across the spectrum from the relatively well-

known to the more innovative. In housing and education it has been possible for us to make an early start. We are seeking the creation of panels representing expertise and communities in each functional area to help us to identify activities for funding.

We are also seeking ways of co-operating with, influencing or strengthening the impact of development work undertaken by the private business sector. Access to the resources controlled by pension funds and life offices, and finding ways to direct these resources towards development, is a current example.

Finally we will attempt to do two more things. First of all a great deal of injustice has been done in our country. Whatever the trust can do through its investment to redress some of these injustices, it will undertake with particular commitment.

We will support initiatives which identify land close to work for residential development. Where people have been resettled in implementation of grand apartheid, and opportunities for redressing such injustices are possible, we would welcome opportunities to achieve this.

Secondly we will also seek to play a facilitative role. Where policies are inappropriate and inhibit the advancement of our objectives, we will seek to influence change.

In the three primary areas of our involvement — education, housing and health — the proliferation of government departments structured racially is an inhibitor to sound development. We will use our resources and influence to attempt to bring greater rationality and sensibility to these structures.

An independent facilitator such as the Independent Development Trust can play an important part in helping to build a more just and stable SA. While working with great urgency, it will need some time and some space to be able to do so.

Steyn is chairman of the IDT. This is an edited version of a longer article.

Focus on 'new' divide

By Day 15/11/90



MATTHEW CURTIN

THERE were no guarantees the urban and rural poor would benefit from a new and nonracial SA, Urban Foundation chairman Mike Rosholt said yesterday.

Presenting the foundation's 1989/90 report in Johannesburg, Rosholt said the new divide in SA was between the haves and have-nots. The foundation would have to focus its work on the formulation and promotion of viable policies to address poverty, widening its view from a concentration on race.

Referring to solutions to the problems facing the new SA, Rosholt said "a society based on family values, clear identification of interests and a strong sense of self-reliance will have a much better chance of success than a society dependent on the state for its well-being".

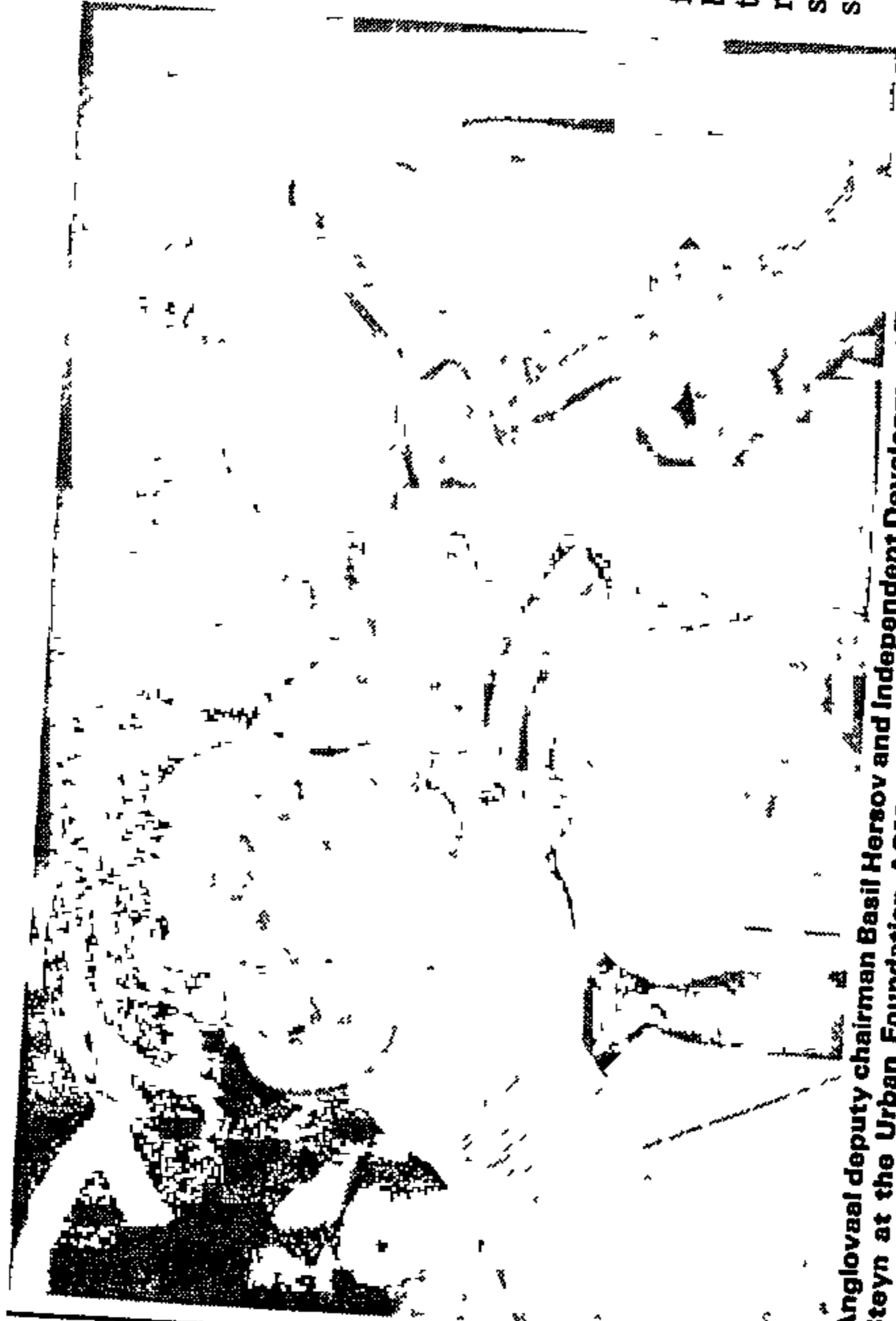
He said housing remained a critical issue, but if government were to adopt the foundation's latest proposals, the propor-

tion of urban households able to enter the process leading to home-ownership with security of tenure would increase from the present 41% to 97%. For every R600m spent, 100 000 low income families could be settled on a serviced site with full tenure.

Rosholt said if government committed sufficient funding to a one-off capital subsidy and "levelled the playing fields between the public and private sector agencies delivering serviced sites and houses, we will see the start of a dynamic process .. to turn the housing crisis around".

Also vital was a national housing strategy which clarified the roles and responsibilities of the state and private sector actors and "mobilised the development capacity in our society".

● See Page 6



Anglovaal deputy chairman Basil Hersov and Independent Development Trust chairman Jan Steyn at the Urban Foundation AGM in Johannesburg yesterday.

Picture ROBERT BOTHA

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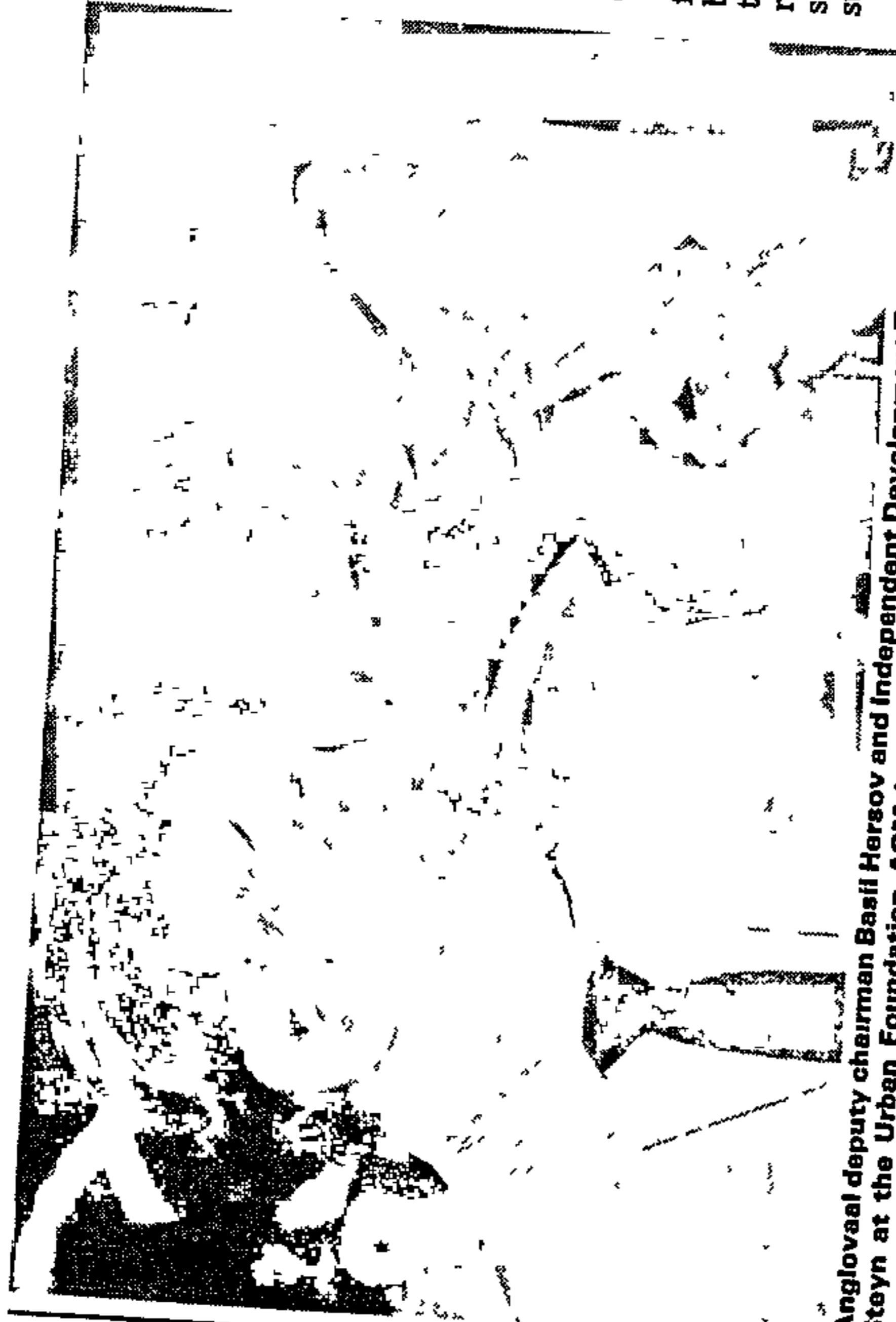
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Anglovaal deputy chairman Basil Hersov and Independent Development Trust chairman Jan Steyn at the Urban Foundation AGM in Johannesburg yesterday.

Picture ROBERT BOTHA

Wilson, Ramphela get top awards

DR Mamphela Ramphela and Professor Wilson have been named joint winners of the 1990 Noma Award for Publishing in Africa for their work entitled *Uprooting Poverty: The South African Challenge*

Ramphela of the Department of Social Anthropology and Wilson, director of the South African Labour Development Research Unit (Saldru), will receive their R12 500 prize at a special award ceremony to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, this month

The poor

Published by David Philip, the book is described as a "devastating indictment of the effects of apartheid on the poor and powerless of South Africa"

The work draws together research conducted by the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty in Southern Africa and provides an overview of the inquiry, and addresses the problems of poverty as they affect the lives of South Africa's disenfranchised

Wilson said he and Ramphela were "excited and thrilled" with the award. He, however, stressed the work was a co-operative effort, and recognition should also go to the 450 research workers involved

International cooperation can allay poverty

A united Africa a fact with planning

Southern

22/11/90

By HERBERT W. VILAKAZI

PRESIDENT De Klerk made a moving plea for joint cooperation of the developed countries of North America and Europe, together with South Africa, in efforts to eliminate poverty in Southern Africa.

This was during his address to the Press Club on a recent visit to the US.

He was not there to stress that the lifting of Africa from poverty and misery shall require internationally co-ordinated activities.

President Gorbachev made the same point two years ago in his address to the UN and about a year ago, the former President of the World Bank Robert MacNamara, argued similarly.

The unprecedented poverty and misery of most of Africa are generated by enormous and complex factors, which can only be counteracted by internationally-coordinated activities.

What factors are these? To name a few: the fall in the prices of many of the raw materials in the world market; the enormous financial debt owed to the financial institutions of the West, diseases particularly AIDS and the ecological disaster, desertification.

None of these problems can effectively be solved without an internationally-coordinated plan.

The principle of overall planning of socio-economic life goes against the celebration of the principle of society-wide or regional planlessness by free marketeers and the principle of free enterprise.

Overall socio-economic planning, free enterprise, and the market are not mutually exclusive in all circumstances. It depends on the size or enormity and complexity of the activity concerned, and the size or enormity of capital needed.

The solution of the problem of the supply of water in South Africa for instance which has called forth the Lesotho South Africa Highlands Water Project, requires co-ordinated socio-economic planning involving not only South Africa and Lesotho but also many other governments and financial institutions the world over.

And the solution of this problem takes us beyond the free market and free enterprise without cancelling out the solution of problems of transportation by means

of free enterprise for example.

The scholarly free-marketeer Leon Louw and his co-thinkers, seem to be making the same mistake which was noted by applied anthropologists working in the poor countries in the 50s and 60s namely, the mistake of governments, financial donors and economists, assuming that the simple availability of money and technology are enough for community members to engage in profit making activities, thereby bringing about economic growth.

There are other factors and problems to be dealt with besides mere economic ones, problems which affect, restrict, or spur or oil economic activities.

Assets

At the Liberation Spring Seminar held recently Louw stated: "The State owns about R300 billion in assets. If all that was sold off, each black family could get R15 000."

The question of course is: shall the majority of these families invest this money in profit making enterprises?

It all depends on the love to make more money lodged in each of the individual possessing this money, their present indebtedness and pressing long term needs, plus many other factors.

The idea of the radical free-marketeers are not a solution of the problem of large-scale poverty and misery in South Africa or in Southern Africa as a whole.

The factors causing large-scale poverty and misery in Africa are so complex and enormous that they call for co-ordinated international efforts - and Southern Africa is not exempted from this rule.

I am suggesting that a new, democratic and humane South Africa should approach the problem of poverty and misery in Southern Africa differ-

ently through a socio-economic plan for the whole region in the manner in which South Africa is currently planning to solve the problem of water-supply.

There does exist and operate, in fact a plan, covering the whole region of Southern Africa. The only problem is that it has been operating all along behind our backs, through the free-market principle and it has been favouring the core of this economic region - South Africa.

And within South Africa, white supremacy has for years channelled this wealth, first and foremost to whites. In fact the economies of the various nations of Southern Africa are largely parts of the economy of South Africa.

Zimbabwe is a relative exception to this rule by virtue of its developed nature, again there white supremacy for years channelled the wealth, first and foremost to whites.

Consequently in the efforts to remedy the problems of poverty and misery in the whole region we should convince one another that the region should be viewed as a single economic region requiring a single investment plan formulated by representatives of all the different Nation States comprising this single economic region.

This emphatically does not imply cancelling out or underpinning local private enterprise. In other words we should make the existence of the economic unity of the region obvious official, rational and just.

Right now this unity operates behind our backs. It is unofficial, largely irrational and unjust in that it favours South Africa to some extent Zimbabwe and specifically whites.

I am talking here about public economic planning and public investments, again this does not cancel out private en-

terprise planning and investments although there shall have to be one of co-ordination between the two spheres.

In other words resources from the developed countries of North America and Europe shall be handed to the Central Economic Council for Southern Africa which after democratic consultation and determination of needs in each country, shall then apportion these resources for development projects in the various nations.

The aim, here, should be to bring about balanced rational and just development in the entire region with the desire to bring about ultimately economic equality between the different regions.

Pretoria tries to apportion funds to different universities of the country in this manner although the formula used is still not just and rational as far as the African population is concerned.

To stop people from all regions flocking to Johannesburg or to South Africa for jobs and better amenities of life and opportunities for development we should plan encourage or direct productive investments in the developed regions.

Attractive

To make all areas attractive for private investments we should plan to develop and strengthen markets in all areas currently suffering from lack of such markets.

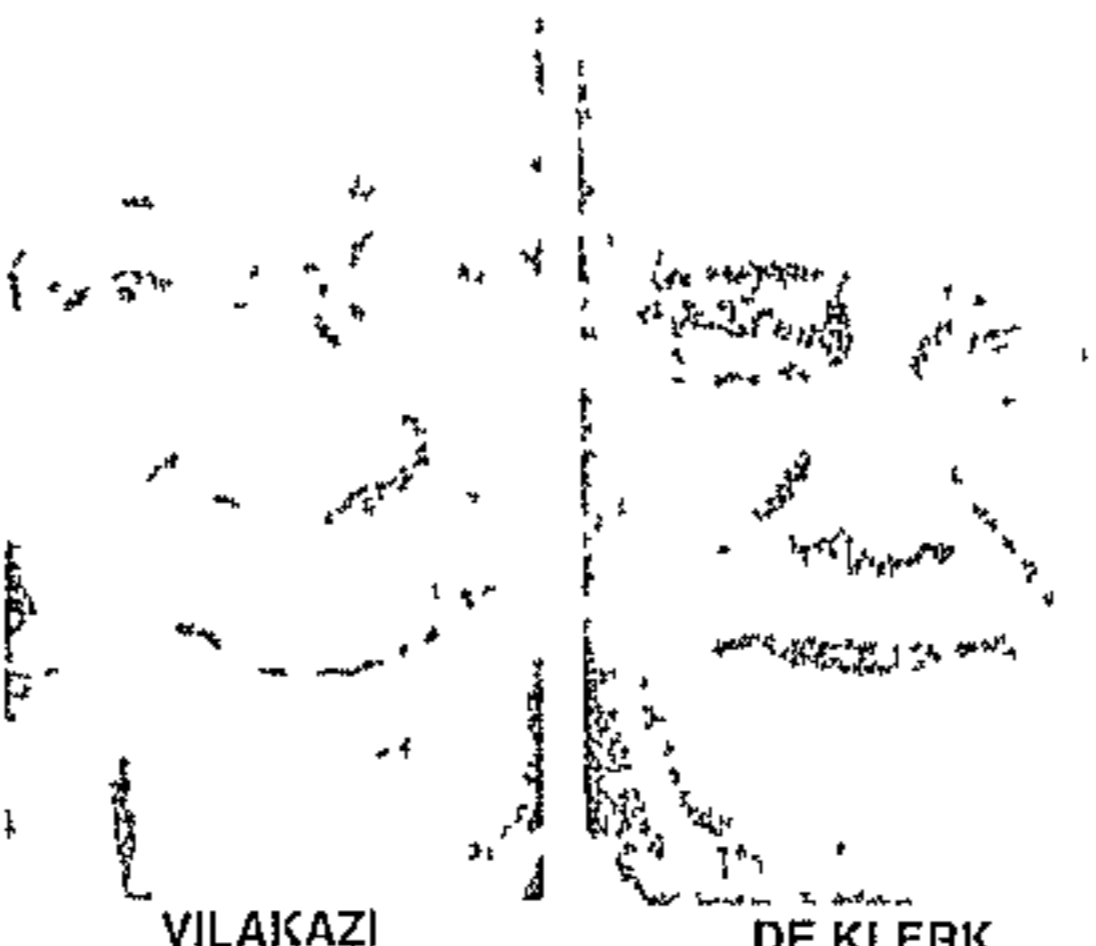
Needless to say infra-structure in the entire region should be developed from this central plan as well as infra-structure for education and health and housing.

We shall have to try to imbue every member of this economic unity with this moral code. That way we shall also help prevent the economic domination of the region by South Africa and consequent charges on reality of South African imperialism.

Through development and strengthening the economic unity of Southern Africa and making this unity just and democratic and humane we shall be paving the ground for the future probable emergence of the United States of Southern Africa.

Indeed as the unity develops as outlined above and becomes visibly beneficial to all more and more nations of Africa shall seek entry into the Council.

And that ultimately may clear the ground for the realisation of the new old dream: The United States of Africa.



VILAKAZI

DE KLERK



Operation Hunger's Ina Perlman says funds are urgently needed to stave off a temporary suspension of feeding. With her is the organisation's director of relief and development, Mpho Mashinini.

The wolf is at the door

241

R2-m needed to avert calamity

By SOPHIE TEMA

WITH drought, crop loss and unemployment burgeoning, Operation Hunger will have to find R27-million to save the hungry from misery and tragedy next year.

Experts forecast that maximum unemployment, hunger and poverty can be expected in 1991 due to the recession and the drought which has

struck large chunks of the country and is still threatening others.

The present 400 000 people already on the organisation's "waiting list" will be small compared with the number of people who will need food between now and the middle of next year.

Executive director Ina Perlman has warned that Operation Hunger is on the threshold of a major tragedy

PEOPLE'S DIARY

Solidarity concert for striking workers

A SOLIDARITY concert for workers who have been on strike at Vametco, near Mmakau, since September 3, will be held at the GaRankuwa Presbyterian Church hall at 2pm on December 9.

The line-up is poet Don Mattered, Philip Tabane and Malombo and others. Admission is R5.

□□□□

THE South African Council of Churches (SACC) is appealing to people whose relatives, friends, employees or colleagues have been missing since the time of the recent violence in the Reef townships to come forward, as more photographs of those buried as paupers have been made available by the police.

Those making inquiries should contact Father Mlungisi Ntsele at SACC, Khotso House, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, or telephone (011) 492-1380/9 during office hours, before December 21.

□□□□

THE East Rand Community Advice Bureau will hold its annual general meeting at Argosy House, corner President and Spilsburg streets in Germiston to-

day, starting at 9am

□□□□

THE Johannesburg Child Welfare Society will open the new Twilight Children centre on Tuesday at 6pm.

The new centre is at 31 Van der Merwe Street, Hillbrow.

□□□□

THE Wildlife Society of Southern Africa will be running several conservation holiday courses for children and adults this month.

The society's education officer Abe Bailey said the centre near Carletonville will present courses for 12-15 year olds from December 5 to 8.

The society's Umgem Valley Education Centre near Howick will also be running courses from December 10 to 14.

□□□□

NATIONAL African Federated Transport Organisation (Nafto) is to hold a meeting for members at Phuthaditjhaba on Wednesday at 10am.

□□□□

A NEW political party, the Intando YeSizwe Party, will be launched today at 10am at the Klipplaatdrift (Ematshurini), Mabusu Agricultural Showgrounds



Philip Tabane will perform at the solidarity concert.

Anglo losses reflect economic problems

MONEY TALK

SOUTH Africa's most diversified company, the Anglo American Corporation, is reflecting the growing economic difficulties of the country and its peoples.

Its earnings in the half-year to September declined in virtually every sector.

But its gold mines are really suffering. They include Freegold, the world's largest gold mining complex, Vaal Reefs and Western Deep Levels. The continued decline in gold revenue is attributable to our high inflation rate and a weak gold price (C/Press 2/12/90).

Some mining houses, especially Gencor, have been taking corrective action to keep their gold mines alive. This has been extremely painful as it normally entails the closure of shafts and certain sections of the mines. But the real cost has been in job losses.

Indications are that Anglo American intends taking strong corrective action to ensure the survival of as many of its gold mines as possible.

By increasing tonnages produced one could

spread overhead costs over a larger volume and thereby (hopefully) contain cost increases. This technique not only ensured jobs for their workers but often increased job opportunities.

However, it is clear that the company is throwing in the towel. Talk is now about rationalisation - meaning that certain divisions of a business are to be closed down causing people to lose their jobs (214).

In terms of the gold industry it also means that mining is to be concentrated in the richer areas of the mines.

What is becoming clearer by the day is that South Africa can no longer depend on our gold mines to finance future growth. Our gold mining industry has become low grade and high cost, and unless the gold price increases substantially - which seems highly unlikely - we will have to find alternatives.

To avoid suspending feeding and the need to turn away the destitute knocking on its door, the organisation must find a miracle R2-million between now and the end of January.

Hunger and starvation will not only show their ugly faces in the rural areas, but also in urban areas where most people are said to live below the breadline under conditions of extreme poverty.

Perlman said "The impact of the textile factories closing in the East London area must be seen side by side with the figure from the hospital in Mdantsane, where malnutrition admissions are up by 300 percent in the last six months."

Matter of fact

LAST week City Press published a picture taken at Nadine Gordimer's 70th birthday party featuring the author with poet-musician Vusi Mahlasela. Mahlasela was however referred to in the caption as Lesego Rampolokeng.

City Press apologises for the error.



This child spends months working on white farms far from home. ■ Pics: TLADI KHUELE

Tragedy and destitution in Kuruman

Apr 29 11/2/90

By SOPHIE TEMA

ABJECT poverty and misery in villages and rural areas in the northern Cape's Kuruman district has forced Operation Hunger to plan more aid for the area - provided there are enough funds.

Ina Perlman, head of the organisation, says it is already feeding 15 000 people there.

People in villages such as Slough, Dearham, Laxey and Padstow depend solely on Operation Hunger for their survival. They say they have not had proper rain for almost three years and their livestock is dying.

Local villager Kelebogile Moatshe says: "We have become completely desperate and all we now depend on is the food we receive from Operation Hunger. If this organisation did not come in to help us we would be dying by the dozen every day."

"Unemployed fathers in the villages, once stable working-class men, have returned from the cities and now sit at home, fraught with anxiety, unable to do anything as they watch their children being swallowed up by poverty and hunger."

"Many fathers, unable to cope, have left their wives and children destitute and have moved on to seek greener pastures."

"In most cases the fathers are migrant workers who have big families, so they abandon their children and get away from the responsibility of having to support them."

"Some mothers have also left their babies with relatives and have run off to the cities to seek jobs."

People in these areas cannot plough fields because the land is dry and rocky. Poverty's symptoms are widespread - depression, ill-health, disease, starvation and overcrowded homes.

Ma Torch Mokgethi, who could be well over 70 years old, says she cannot remember when her husband died, but she says she and her family have always lived in absolute poverty. "I never worked for a white man because I could never find work."

"Like most poor people in the village, I just had to sit doing nothing, knowing my children were starving."

241
Argus 10/12/90

Millionex gives R2,7-m to charities

DRAMATICALLY increased demands for help in the face of the deteriorating economic situation, increased violence, unemployment and stepped up urbanisation have put added pressure on assistance to the needy.

Not only have cash-strapped businesses and private individuals cut back on donations, but the government has warned that increasing demands on the "new South Africa" budget will lead to severe curtailment of welfare subsidies which will shift a greater slice of the bill onto the private sector.

Virtually all the stories are the same, only the beneficiaries are a different mix of the young and old, mentally and physically disabled

"The aged will feel the pinch," warned Beryl Scafo, director of the Johannesburg Association for the Aged in an urgent appeal for funds

Faced with a deficit of well over R1-million this year, Jafta had already been forced to close down one home and was seriously considering cutting down on essential services to thousands of social pensioners.

● Abused and neglected children will be badly hit by the forced closure of two home run by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society and the threatened cutback on essential services

Unless last ditch attempts to wipe out a deficit of R600 000 succeed before the end of the year, the JCWS will be forced to implement further staff and service cuts.

Resources

Field services dealing with 4000 children face curtailment and foster care homes will have to be found for children now living in JCWS homes which are under threat of closure

● Services to victims of violence in PWV townships will have to be cut back by the Southern Transvaal branch of the South African Red Cross Association which has been bled dry since the start of this year

Resources have virtually dried up following months of round-the-clock involvement in township violence in the PWV area, said director Pam Barnes.

● The National Cancer Association is planning to rationalise its services and some staff members are expected to be retrenched, according to president Professor Douglas Anderson

● Suicides Anonymous run by Sam Bloomberg will be unable to operate 24 hours a day this Christmas due to a lack of volunteers

"Voluntary service has become unfashionable. People were afraid to work late at night and the idea of working without pay was uninviting," said Mr Bloomberg

At a time when most Reef charity organisations face financial crises that are threaten to disrupt welfare services two organisations are well clear of the red. Millionex 4 has just distributed R2,7-million to charities of the R5,4-million collected from its "shareholders" and Operation Hunger, which collected R400 000 in just one month. SHIRLEY WOODGATE reports from Johannesburg.

Red Cross Southern Transvaal regional director Pam Barnes said "Appeals for funds directed at people in distress have taken second place to environmental appeals, save-the-seals campaigns or spending a fortune to win a fortune.

"The shift in public sympathy which coincides with the economic downturn, has resulted in charity donations to less glamorous organisations drying up to the detriment of hundreds of thousands of needy people"

Possibly Operation Hunger and Millionex are telling everyone something with their "give-a-little, win-a-lot" approach.

Tough Operation Hunger chief Ina Perlman said her organisation would be catering for 2million "totally desperate" people by the end of the year.

"We receive no subsidy and if we get into the red we have to cut back on feeding which we simply cannot allow"

Recently she sent out a personalised "almost emotional" appeal to 400 000 hardcore small donors who regularly average R20 each.

The response was "overwhelming" with R400 000 raised in a month

Hard work

Joint functions with the Stokvel Association have raked in the rands from a spring tea in September and a picnic in Pimville.

Then there is the Gold Rush competition which offers subscribers an overnight chance of becoming a millionaire for just R10

"Its all damned hard work but it works for us" said Mrs Perlman.

Millionex joint chairman Abe Krok long ago buried the concept of relying entirely on street collections and raffles to fund the country's ever-hungry charities.

"Cake sales and public appeals must receive full encouragement but they cannot cope alone with present demands for assistance

"Unless fund-raising is tackled with new ideas and bold business strategy, there is simply no chance of being able to keep pace with charitable needs," he said.

1991 bodes ill for 241 the poor and hungry

By Shirley Woodgate ^{Star 11/14/90}

Operation Hunger ends its 10th year with a waiting list of 400 000. And 1991 could be the worst year ever, said executive director Ina Perlman.

She said hopes that 1990 would be a year of celebration had been dashed by increasing unemployment and drought and crop losses in the rural areas.

She appealed for more public donations.

Ms Perlman said that since 1980 Operation Hunger had made a real impact on malnutrition and child death figures as well as relieving the poor, the destitute and the hungry.

Operation Hunger's current budget was R27 million. Basic food-stuff costs had increased by 25 percent and the cost of initiating self-help by 15 percent.

"But over and above the ordinary budget needs, we face the tragedy of helping over 400 000 hungry people.

"Our gold mines laid off 50 000 black workers this year and as migrant workers, none qualified for State unemployment assistance.

"The urgent and immediate need is for basic food for three to six months while they attempt to help themselves," Mrs Perlman said.

Charity must try new ideas

SHIRLEY WOODGATE
reports on the cash-aid
crisis

INCREASED cries for help in the face of the deteriorating economic situation, increased violence, unemployment and urbanisation have put pressure on assistance to the needy

Not only have businesses and individuals cut back on donations, but the Government has said increasing demands on the "new South Africa" budget will lead to curtailing of welfare subsidies — which will shift a greater slice of the bill onto the private sector

● "The aged will feel the pinch" warned Beryl Scafo, director of Johannesburg Association for the Aged (Jafta)

Faced with a deficit of over R1 million this year, Jafta had been forced to close down one home and was considering cutting down on services to thousands of pensioners

● The National Cancer Association is planning to rationalise its services and some staffers are expected to be retrenched, says the president, Professor Douglas Anderson

● Suicides Anonymous will be unable to operate 24 hours a day this Christmas due to a lack of volunteers

● Services to victims of violence in PWV townships will have to be cut back by the Southern Transvaal branch of the South African Red Cross Association. Resources have dried up following months of round-the-clock involvement in township violence in the PWV area, said director Pam Barnes. She added "Appeals for funds for people in distress have taken second place to environmental appeals, save-the-seals campaigns or spending a fortune to win a fortune"

Possibly Operation Hunger and Millionex are telling everyone something with their "give-a-little, win-a-lot" approach

Operation Hunger chief Ina Perlman said her organisation would be catering for 2 million "totally desperate" people by the end of the year

Recently she sent out a personalised appeal to 400 000 small donors who regularly average R20 each — and R400 000 was raised in a month

Then there is the Gold Rush competition which offers an overnight chance of becoming a millionaire for R10

Millionex joint chairman Abe Krok long ago buried the concept of relying entirely on collections and raffles

"Unless fund-raising is tackled with new ideas and bold business strategy, there is simply no chance of being able to keep pace," he said □

Politics 'no answer' to poverty

POVERTY will continue to dominate SA unless labour and management reach practical agreements on how to tackle the problem, the National Productivity Institute says in its annual report.

Political posturing does not help provide food, homes and education, it says

The quality of life should be the foremost issue for citizens seriously concerned about the well-being of ordinary people of all creeds and colours. *B (Day 14) 2/90*

"Poor people have a limited appetite for words. The masses are rapidly becoming disillusioned by the spectacle of so much jostling for political advantage while grinding poverty is ignored or exploited."

"The training of unskilled la-

241
WILSON ZWANE

bour must be tackled on a much bigger scale to overcome shortages in the skilled, professional and managerial categories," says the institute.

It adds that it is time for leaders in the economy publicly to declare themselves willing to work together in easing the lot of the poor.

The NPI is willing to offer its services as a broker in serious attempts by trade unions and employers to address poverty.

"The NPI has the expertise to help companies tackle the challenges of the new SA by assisting in identifying problems and providing guidance towards solutions in the production, administrative, financial, human resources, marketing and sales functions," it says

Fundraisers try new methods

By MONDLI MAKHANYA

FUNDRAISING is a big business in South Africa generating up to R10-billion a year. However, a significant portion doesn't see its way to the desired recipients as it is siphoned off to meet administration needs.

Of the more than 43 000 fundraising structures (this figure includes school and church fund raising committees) in the country, only 4 000 are registered under the Fundraising Act.

According to David Cuthbert, President of the South African Institute of Fundraising, there is unnecessary duplication of fundraising activities and therefore a great need for streamlining.

"For instance Johannesburg has several groups fundraising for children. If these were merged much more work could be done in this regard. Apartheid legislation has also resulted in duplication along racial lines."

By far the biggest fundraiser is the

Urban Foundation, which has raised about R400-million a year. Operation Hunger follows with a budget of R20-million for the current financial year.

Cuthbert said the average cost of administration was about 25 percent of total cost. The maximum allowed is 40 percent. Operation Hunger — hard-pressed by poverty exacerbated by Mozambican refugees streaming over the border — keeps costs to the minimum of eight percent.

There is also a move to upgrade fundraising methods. Among these is the direct mail appeal method, whereby companies use their data bases to contact people personally and ask for donations.

"Operation Hunger strongly believes in appealing directly to people's compassion, hence our tendency to raise money at functions and also using the direct mail appeal," said director Ina Perlman.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL

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Poverty 'is ^{out}
of primary ^{truth}
concern' ^{14/2/70}
241

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Poverty will continue to dominate South Africa unless labour and management reach practical agreements on how to tackle the problem, the National Productivity Institute says in its annual report.

The quality of life should be the foremost issue of those concerned about the well-being of ordinary people of all creeds and colours.

"Poor people have a limited appetite for words. The masses are rapidly becoming disillusioned by the spectacle of so much jostling for political advantage while grinding poverty is ignored or exploited."

241 (298) Argus 17/12/90

Desperation causing more black mothers to abandon their babies

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — More and more black mothers are abandoning their newborn babies

Caught between a rock of poverty, ignorance and a disintegrating social fabric, and the hard place of a society which makes abortion a crime, a growing number of desperate mothers are turning to the only option they believe is open to them

Babies have been found in drains, dustbins, at bus shelters and at men's hostels where the fathers reside. A health worker said one baby arrived in hospital covered with feathers after it had been rescued from a chicken coop

"The situation is not unlike that in Europe 100 to 150 years ago," said Professor Walter Loening, of the University of Natal medical school's paediatrics department in Durban.

"If children interfere with the mother's livelihood, she will abandon a baby, particularly if she didn't want the child in the first place," he said

Mildred (not her real name), a 40-year-old mother of four illegitimate children, fell pregnant again after she missed an appointment for her contraceptive injection

The father was married and Mildred feared he would not support the child. She earned R160 a month as a domestic worker

In October, just hours after the baby was born, she abandoned it in a Bluff garden. The child was taken to King Edward VIII Hospital and survived.

Police were tipped off that Mildred had been pregnant but did not have a new-born child. They investigated Mildred de-

ried having been pregnant, but later confessed she was the mother

She was given a 12 month suspended sentence. This week she was reunited with little Nomthunzi at King Edward

"I didn't know what else to do," she said

Mildred, who has a standard three education, had no contact with the social work system and said she did not know she could get help

She said she would not have any more children, but if she did she would give the baby up for adoption

However, the director of Pinetown Child and Family Welfare, Mrs Priscilla McKay, said this was not easy because many in the black community resisted the idea of adoption, and there were other problems.

"People would rather adopt girls than boys. Because of the

violence there is the feeling that boys will get into trouble. We have also learned mothers are more likely to abandon boy babies than girls"

No one was able to quantify the extent of the problem, although Mrs McKay said that judging by the critical condition in which many abandoned babies were found, many babies probably died undiscovered

She said many mothers, who felt they could not cope, abandoned their babies in hospitals after delivery or left children in hospital when they became ill

"Black institutions are chock-a-block," said Mrs McKay. "You cannot get a child under 12 in anywhere"

The situation was compounded by apartheid red tape, she said

Operation Hunger warns of tragedy

The Argus 26/1
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa is on the threshold of a major tragedy with the effects of a harsh drought and an economic recession heralding maximum unemployment and hunger for 1991, said Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman.

The situation would be further exacerbated by a growing Aids epidemic. By the year 2 000 most hunger relief funds could be channelled to Aids orphans who were themselves HIV-positive, she warned.

For the short-term future Mrs Perlman predicted "savagely reduced crops at best" in the northern Transvaal for black and white farmers.

Every farmer that "went to the wall" represented anything between 20 and 100 families dumped in a desperate situation, she said.

In addition many families were destitute as a result of the closure, with devastating effects, of factories throughout the country.

Many retrenched workers had been the sole breadwinners of families in rural areas. Studies by Operation Hunger on rural vulnerability showed black families in these areas were 80 percent dependent on income from outside.

She cited an example in East London where the closure of three factories had been followed by a 300 percent rise in the incidence of malnutrition at the Mdantsane hospital.

'Major hunger tragedy' on way

241
Star 19/12/90

By Dawn Barkhuizen

South Africa is on the threshold of a major tragedy with a harsh drought and economic recession heralding unemployment and hunger, said Operation Hunger executive director Ina Perlman. The situation would be exacerbated by a growing Aids epidemic.

By the year 2000, most hunger relief funds could be channelled to Aids orphans, she warned.

For the short-term future, Mrs Perlman predicted "savagely reduced crops at best" in the Northern Transvaal for black and white farmers.

Many destitute

Every farmer that "went to the wall" represented anything between 20 and 100 families dumped in a desperate situation.

In addition, many families were destitute as a result of the closure — with devastating effects — of factories throughout the country.

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Studies by Operation Hunger on rural vulnerability showed that black families in these

areas were 80 percent dependent on income from outside.

She cited an example in East London, where the closure of three factories had been followed by a 300 percent rise in incidents of malnutrition at nearby Mdantsane Hospital in Ciskei.

The organisation must raise R2 million before January to avert a "black Christmas period" for the millions of people it feeds.

In Operation Hunger's newsletter, the following retrenchments or impending retrenchments were reported:

● Gants Foods in the Strand, Cape, intends laying off 1 000 seasonal workers after the closure of its deciduous fruit canning operations. This was as a result of sanctions.

● About 900 workers would be retrenched when the Frame Group closed two factories in East London. Executive group chairman Mervyn King blamed the Government's import policy. The company would also close a plant in Harrismith with the loss of 1 100 jobs.

● Mercedes-Benz in August said it intended laying off 825 employees because of the downswing in the economy.

● An average of 8 000 miners had been retrenched every

month, according to the National Union of Mine Workers. By September, 50 000 had lost their jobs, and another 78 000 faced retrenchment with the threatened closure of marginal mines.

● Armscor in September cut their workforce by 9 000. It was estimated that for every worker laid off, subcontractors retrenched two people. Defence cutbacks are therefore estimated to have cost 60 000 civilian jobs.

Payroll down

● Transnet has cut its workforce by 64 000 in the past five years.

● The Eskom payroll was down from 66 000 to below 51 000. About 1 500 colliery workers in the eastern Transvaal and 2 000 power station employees stood to lose their jobs as a result of Eskom's decision to mothball three of its older power stations.

● In the engineering industry, 14 000 workers were retrenched between January and August this year, according to the head of the economic division of the Steel and Engineering Federation of South Africa, Michael McDonald.



Rice for Africa donation to ²⁴¹ feed 500 000

Operation Hunger executive Ina Perlman stands in the centre of a South African motif made from part of a 20-ton donation of rice with the managing director of the donor company, Stan Kaplan.

The rice will provide a meal for 500 000 people. It was donated after a desperate appeal by Operation Hunger for funds to see them through the festive season. A warm response, mainly from the public, has raised R800 000.

Mrs Perlman said South Africa was on the threshold of tragedy due to the drought and economic recession. Many retrenched workers had been breadwinners of families in rural areas and the gift of rice would be well-received.

Picture: Ken Oosterbroek.

And now for some good news . . .

Radiothon ensures children's welfare

8/20/90
22/12/90
SUE OLSWANG

GENEROUS contributions from radio listeners in the PWV area have helped to ensure brighter futures for thousands of severely neglected, abused and abandoned children.

Vital services provided to hundreds of these children by the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society (JCWS) can now continue to operate, at least for the moment, on the R420 000 received by the society after a recent Child Welfare Radiothon.

A total sum of R1 million was pledged by listeners when the independent radio station, 702, held a Child Welfare Radiothon on December 7 and 8 to raise funds for the JCWS and other child welfare societies operating in the PWV area.

Dr Adele Thomas, executive director of the JCWS, said the society was extremely grateful to Radio 702 and its listeners. She appealed to listeners who pledged money, "no matter how small", to honour their pledges. The society, she said, needed to raise R21 000 every day in order to maintain its services.

241 Germans give hungry R3,2-m

SUE OLSWANG

THE German government has given R3,2 million to help fill the stomachs of thousands who would face a bleak and hungry Christmas without assistance from Operation Hunger.

"The interim or emergency grant from the German government comes on top of the incredible response we've received from the South African public," said Ina Perlman, executive director of Operation Hunger.

"The R3,2 million from the German government plus R1 million from the South African public should tide us over until the end of February next year. It also means we can increase our feeding and can now take on the 400 000 people who were on our waiting list."

Crisis

Mrs Perlman said 200 000 of the people on the waiting list were from the eastern Cape and Transkei area, 100 000 from KwaZulu and the rest "scattered countrywide"

She said the feeding scheme, which at present spends R1,6 million every month to meet the basic feeding requirements of 1,3 million people (these figures exclude self-help schemes), will be feeding about 1,7 million people by January.

"Our country is in a crisis. The

year 1991 will one of not only maximum unemployment due to the economic recession but also of maximum hunger due to the drought. Unemployment is constantly burgeoning."

"Many families become destitute when sole breadwinners are retrenched and the constant stream of appeals for help will certainly continue," she said.

● The following retrenchments or impending retrenchments were among those reported in Operation Hunger's most recent newsletter: Gants Foods in the Strand, Cape, intends retrenching 1 000 seasonal workers from January 1991; approximately 2 000 workers will lose their jobs when the Frame Group closes two factories in East London and a plant in Harrismith; Mercedes-Benz has advised that it will lay off 825 employees (15 percent of the workforce), about 50 000 new workers had lost their jobs by September this year and another 75 000 face retrenchment with the threatened closure of marginal mines, Armscor cut its workforce by 9 000 in September this year; approximately 14 000 workers were retrenched in the engineering industry between January and August this year.