

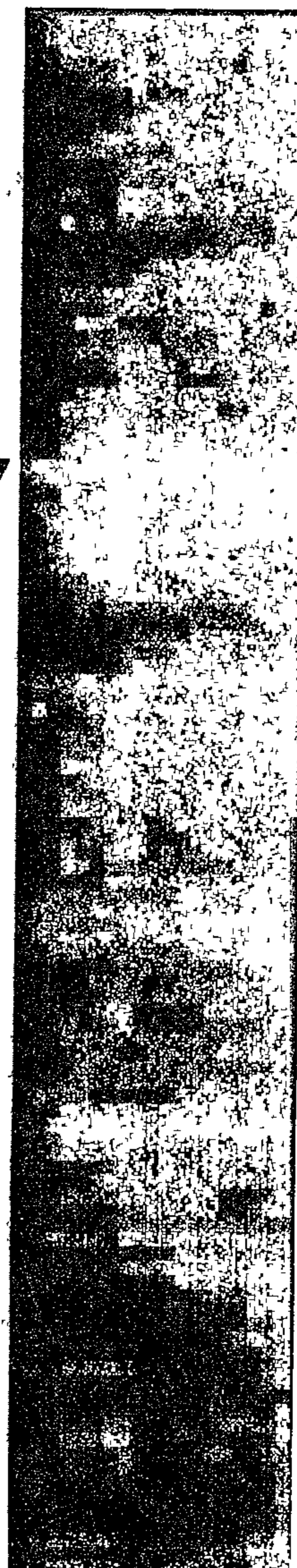
Poverty - General  
1975 - 1978

242

**Underemployment,  
poverty and  
migrant labour  
in the Transkei and Ciskei**

Johann Maree and P.J. de Vos

S.A. Institute of Race Relations



# Unions launch appeal<sup>RJM</sup> for food subsidies

19/4/75  
Staff Reporter

THE country's two biggest trade union organisations yesterday appealed to the Government to spend more on food subsidies.

The president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Tom Murray, said the expected rise in the price of mealies and milk, and the possibility later this year of another hike in the bread price, emphasised the urgent need for Government action to freeze the price of essential foods.

"There must be thousands of urban African families who are unable to afford enough foods for minimum health standards. These families are hungry and their plight will become desperate unless the prices of basic foods are lowered."

## UNREST

A hungry population, Mr Murray said, was a discontented and dangerous population. Industrial unrest was never far from the surface in an economy with large numbers of lowly paid workers struggling to maintain minimum living standards.

The president of the SA Confederation of Labour, Mr A. I. Nieuwoudt, said the steep rise in prices of essential foodstuffs in the past year had bitten deeply into the buying power of the low income groups, Black and White families.

Food subsidies paid by the Government include: Bread, R56-million; butter, R12,7-million; malze, R39,9-million; and cheese R1,2-million.

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# LOW INCOME

*Natal Mercury*

*26/6/75*

## WARMING

*(242)*

**African Affairs Correspondent**

**SERIOUS** inflation occurred either because a fraud was being perpetrated or because a re-allocation of resources and of income was being resisted "or more usually because both are occurring simultaneously," Mr. Merton Dagui, Chief Economist for Nedbank and Syfrets-UAL Holdings, said in Durban yesterday.

Speaking to an Institute of Personnel Management conference on Black wages, he said inflation was an expression, through the price mechanism, of social or political forces.

The maldistribution of income in South Africa, already a source of tension, was being exacerbated by the present high rate of inflation coupled "with the income squeezing effect of the economic slowdown."

If there was not a rise in the real incomes of the

poor, the "pleasant picture must be discarded in favour of either a disaster scenario or one of political change with unpredictable consequences."

White spending accounted for about 66 percent of all private consumption spending in this country in 1973. "Few facts illustrate the degree of income maldistribution better than that one."

The problem of raising the living standards of the poor was urgent.



# World's hungry

242

ARGUS

27/6/75

## Will not be

## 'fed' in decade

ROME. — Dr Oddeke Boerma, the director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, shook the World Food Council here by declaring that its aim — to eradicate world hunger within 10 years — cannot be achieved.

Dr Boerma's warning came in the middle of the inaugural session of the World Food Council set up by the World Food Conference last year to put into action its strategy to feed 500-million starving or undernourished people and produce sufficient food for the world's future population.

The conference's aim, that "within a decade no child will go to bed hungry, no family will fear for its next day's bread and no human being's future will be stunted by malnutrition," sounds beautiful," Dr Boerma said

But the problem is not just of food production, but of purchasing power," he said.

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### Shock for delegates at food conference

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There are so many people, the population increase is still going on, there will be more unemployment and underemployment, and if the social and economic problems are not tackled equally vigor-

ously, our council will be out on a limb."

Dr Boerma's warning may come as a cold shower to delegates of 36 countries assembled in Rome to discuss immediate food aid to the starving and how to produce and distribute cheaper fertilisers and increase the world's food output.

#### TARGET

Dr Boerma recalled that he had addressed the World Food Conference before he was aware it was going to set such a target.

But I warned them over and over again never to forget that the problem of hunger cannot be solved just with food production and distribution," he said. — Times News Service



# Why 20 000

## children will go hungry

Daily Dispatch 10/7/75

Twenty thousand children will soon be going hungry in and around East London

In fact, most of them are already permanently hungry. In a short while most of them will be even more hungry

The reason?

They will be going hungry because, when they were asked to contribute to the Mayor's Feeding Fund, a pharmacy, an interior decorating firm, a drapery, a garage, a welding firm, an engineering firm, a hotel, an estate agency and an outfitters' all answered. "Maybe next year."

They will go hungry because a carpet supplier, a knitting factory, a pharmaceutical manufacturer, a coal merchant and another knitting factory all said "Try us in May" And when May came, they were still not interested

They will go hungry because a wholesalers', a furniture firm, a large general store, and a deep freezing company said. "Send us a personal letter — and we'll consider it" And they didn't consider it worth doing anything about.

They will go hungry because a bakery, a bus company, a scrap metal company, a wholesalers', and a shipping company said. "Our directors will consider the request" And their directors didn't consider the request worth doing anything about.

They will go hungry for a host of different excuses "Get in touch with me again", or "Contact me in January", or "I'll have to look at my budget", "My kids give at school", or "I'll have to refer it to Johannesburg", or "I give to the blacks on my farm" or "Apply to the regional office", or "We don't give donations any more", or...

And a thousand more reasons

But still those children will be going hungry

I asked Mr Abe Addleson, former Mayor of East London and the man who started the Mayor's Feeding Fund in 1958, what the effect of these refusals would be. Was it true the fund was going to have to stop feeding children?

"Yes, we lack the means to carry out the objects of the fund," Mr Addleson said.

The fund exists to give every primary school child — of whatever race — who needs supplementary feeding, two specially fortified

Mr Addleson did not agree "There has been repeated press publicity and addresses to service clubs Some time ago the Mayor of East London, Mr R.L. de Lange, who is titular head of the fund, convened a special meeting of members of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry The facts were fully explained, but the results were negligible.

"We simply have not got our message across to those firms which employ large numbers of Africans," Mr Addleson said.

Perhaps that explains the "Come back in May," the "Contact head office", and the host of similar excuses

The present funds of the feeding scheme derived, Mr Addleson said, from trusts, service clubs, schools, churches, "and principally from the man-in-the-street, who has generously supported us during all the years the fund has operated"

The next street appeal for the fund is in October. Normally about R500 is collected then

"The Crewe Trust gives us R2 000 per annum, Selborne Primary School has collected the magnificent sum of R15 000 since 1958, with each pupil bringing 5c per week, and such industries as CDA, which gives us R250 per month, and Transkei Oil Products which gives R100 a month, all help to swell the budget.

"Recently a competition with the prize of a bicycle donated to the mayor netted some R500," Mr Addleson said.

"A capable young woman was engaged for one month to canvass for regular donations The effort resulted in about R1 100 being collected — but this was made up of small amounts mainly, which shows how little interested the donors were.

"The highest donation was R120; the rest, with one or two exceptions, ranged from R3 to R10 ... and this was from reputable firms, not individuals"

The canvasser analysed the refusals and excuses — which is where the "Perhaps next year", the "write us a letter," and the host of other reasons for not giving, were found.

What then did Mr Addleson feel was the answer to the needs of the fund?

"Admirably this would be stop orders for so much per month, as this would mean

When the skim milk is not available, the fund aims to give a third biscuit

Is the fund managing to carry out this programme?

"No. In Mdantsane the amount of feeding being done by us is useless — one biscuit per child three times a week That is as good as nothing"

What then would the cost be to cover Mdantsane fully?

"About R35 000. Together with the R15 000 spent on feeding pupils in the city area, that means R50 000 is needed altogether"

And how much are you actually getting?

Last year, Mr Addleson told me, the fund's income was only R21 500 — less than half of what was needed The fund's actual expenditure was R22 000.

The fund started, Mr Addleson told me, because when he was Mayor of East London, he was approached by attorney Mr Edgar Glass in 1958 with the news that children had been fainting on arrival at school.

"They had had nothing to eat since waking Mainly the reason was that their parents left for work before the children were awake, and there was nothing prepared for them.

"The fund was then launched," Mr Addleson said, "and with the generous support of institutions and the public all the primary schools in East London whose pupils required feeding — whether white, Coloured or black — were fed"

So why the crisis now, I asked Mr Addleson?

"With the gradual shift from Duncan Village to Mdantsane it became necessary for the fund to follow up the pupils in the schools now located in the township But with the tremendous growth of Mdantsane, which now has 20 lower primary schools catering for about 20 000 children, the fund is unable to meet the costs involved"

School children in Mdantsane contribute to the fund

"When the committee decided to extend the scheme to Mdantsane, it undertook to pay the school committee in Mdantsane a monthly grant depending on the funds contributed

"We started with R250 per month, raised it later to R500 and are now contributing R750 per month

"But we find that that amount, plus the monthly R200. contributed by the pupils, means we can only supply three biscuits a week — useless"

Was lack of publicity the problem?

present our total orders amount to R335

"If donors are reluctant to sign stop orders a pledge of a monthly or quarterly payment would serve the same purpose. But unless commerce and industry, which between them employ many thousands of Africans and Coloureds, are prepared to support the fund adequately, our efforts as far as Mdantsane is concerned, must fail

"Apart from the growth of the number of Africans and Coloureds employed by commerce and industry, the fact must not be forgotten that most businesses in East London rely heavily on African trade — and that a fund such as our's is entitled to a quid pro quo"

It seemed a legitimate question to ask: what are blacks themselves doing to help?

"As I said before, the pupils of each school in Mdantsane are asked to bring a cent a week and so far about R200 a month is paid in. An effort is also made to get African traders and others to make a contribution."

What other problems did the fund face?

"There is a lack of male personnel on the committee to deal with individual projects to raise funds, seek alternative means of feeding, and so on.

"I feel commerce, industry and service clubs ought to be directly represented.

"One of the difficulties we are facing is the continued rise in the cost of biscuits, and the prohibitive cost of skim milk. To reduce costs, we are investigating the possibility of substituting soup and bread for some days of the week, and biscuits and peanut butter on others."

Mr Addleson said that Santa regarded feeding schemes as a tremendous contribution to the elimination of tuberculosis And, he said, "Let each donor remember our original slogan — 'A hungry stomach has no ears'. It would be a tremendous blow to our standing as a community if we should close our ears to the needs of the hungry children in Mdantsane and East London"

But there are plenty who still close their ears.

After all, it is so easy to say: "Come back next year", and "write me a letter"

So perhaps those 20 000 children will be going hungry — more hungry.

—JIM MITCHELL

(242)



# INFLATION

WITH a better than average rate of inflation, the building industry has enjoyed a real increase in earnings - in statistical terms

But on about R25,50 a week - with a family in the Transkei to support, rent to pay, and the fare on a once-a-year compulsory return trip to his homeland deducted from earnings - this worker has hardly improved his living standards significantly.

'Africans cannot buy food with percentages. They need hard cash,' Mr W. Lan Schmidt, managing director of Market Research Africa, has said.

His survey, going back to 1962, shows that in the 11 years up to 1973 African family incomes have gone up by 120 per cent - which means just R30 extra in the pockets of each family.

A contrasting 101 per cent increase in White family incomes over the same period has meant a R231 cash boost.

Minimum rates for labourers - the largest category of African workers in the Western Cape - in the civil engineering industry average up from 30 1/2 cents

... Bishop, Lewis and ... the rate ... rising prices is ...

an hour in 1972 to 46 cents an hour in 1973, in urban areas.

In the building industry the minimum wage for labourers is now 46 cents an hour - an increase of 17 cents an hour since 1972 in urban areas.

One big employer of both categories of worker estimated that only about 15 per cent of their African workforce were being paid above the minimum rates laid down by the Industrial Council for the Industry. Few companies paid more, he thought.

### COURSES

This is a spare of opportunities for better earnings through passing trade courses at the Civil Engineering Federation's Central Training School, Goodwood.

Workers attending courses other than their own or programme get a small increase, about two or three cents an hour, he said. There is also an increase in the rate by most companies.

'But we find these schemes are used more by the artisans than labourers. The labourers don't seem to be highly motivated to improve themselves. The problem is explained as Black workers have lagged so far behind that even with significant percentage increases in the last few years they have not reached the 'take-off' point where they can be compared with other workers. In the community where he works - a home production unit - his productivity is very low, he said.

The problem is explained as Black workers have lagged so far behind that even with significant percentage increases in the last few years they have not reached the 'take-off' point where they can be compared with other workers. In the community where he works - a home production unit - his productivity is very low, he said.

... are going ... R1,50 ... what ...

... YAMPI ... The ... er ... and given ... increase this year ... a good example ... Black workers ... through making of new opportuni

'I have been for the company years. For five years I was earning R14 as a labourer. Then I became a foreman, wages went up

'I live in the men's quarters in ... the ...



... productivity ... will ...

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# Beter salarisbedeling vi is 'n saak van

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Graaff-Reinet  
Advertiser 7/8/75 **ERNS**

## Bantoeeraad (Karoo) se antwoord op verhoogde behuisingsfooie

Soos belowe het die hoofdirekteur van die Bantoesake Administrasieraad (Karoo), mnr K. H. de Lange, van Graaff-Reinet, op berigte in Die Advertiser gereageer, waarop gewys is op die verhoging van behuisingsfooie in Bantobewoonbuurtes in die gebied onder die jurisdiksie van die Raad.

Die hoofdirekteur van die Raad, mnr F. J. Meintjes, het egter versoek dat die brief ook in Die Karoonuus gepubliseer word. Ons doen dit met graagte.

Met verwysing na die onlangse berigte, betreffende die verhoogde tariewe ten opsigte van Bantobehuising, wat in verskeie uitgawes van u koerant verskyn het, wil ons u graag hiermee van 'n antwoord voorsien. Ten einde 'n balans te probeer handhaaf, word u versoek om asseblief hierdie brief volledig te plaas.

Ten eerste moet ten sterkste beswaar aangeteken word teen die eensydige en sensasiewekkende trant van u beriggewing. U verwys na die belangrikheid van die Eerste Minister se beleid van dentente, maar terwille van die "nuuswaarde" is u bereid om die handhawing van voortgesette, goeie rasseverhoudinge in die weegskaal te plaas. Of is die opslagsyfer van u koerant belangriker?

Is dit bilik om te insinueer (u uitgawe van 4 Augustus 1975) dat die Bantoesake Administrasieraad Karoo gewetenloos en ligtelik besluit het tot die verhoging van die betrokke tariewe? As dit nie u bedoeling was nie, wat was u bedoeling dan? Bloot vir die dramatiese effek daarvan?

U argumenteer dat hierdie Raad eerstens die dienste en gewone moes voorsien het voor-

(Vervolg op bladsy 17)



# Beter salarisbedeling vir die swartman

(Vervolg van bladsy 1)

dat aanpassings in tariewe ge maak is. Dit is wel moontlik, maar dan sou die Raad duurder rondse van 'n eksterne bron moes bekom, wat die finansiële las op die Bantoe nog swaarder sou maak. Dit sou dus nie in belang van die Bantoe wees nie.

U is bewus daarvan dat hierdie Raad sedert instelling gedurende September 1973 van die grond af opgebou moes word, wat personeel, beplanning, begrotings en kapitale programme, ens. betref. U is bewus van die omvang van die kapitale programme vervat in die 1975/76 begroting van hierdie Raad, 'n afskrif waarvan aan u voorsien was. Hoe kan u dan in opregtheid suggereer dat u nie weet wat die Raad se teenprestasie beplan vir die Bantoe bevolkings nie?

Graag gee ons u krediet vir u besonder heldere siening waar u op bladsy 16 van u 31 Mei 1975 uitgawe, oplossings vir die "dilemma" aan die hand doen. Dit, die verhoging van lone, is werklik waar die probleem lê en indien u die saak van goeie verhoudinge wil bevorder en indien u met gerustheid saam met u gewete wil slaap, is dit hierdie aspek wat u in u berigte moes beklemtoon en bevorder het. U beskou dit feit dat 'n huisbediende R4 tot R6 per maand verdien as "ook 'n skande". Ons beskou dit as die absolute kardinale skande en die oorsaak van baie wrywing.

Nog 'n stukkie "foutiewe" beriggewing. Hierdie Raad het nie, soos volgens u berig (4 Augustus 1975), besluit dat "niks nou aan die saak gedoen kan word nie."

Die sydelinkse bewering dat lede van die Bantoe-publiek nie menswaardig behandel is of word nie, sal met graagte ondersoek word by ontvangs van 'n spesifieke klag of klagtes. U kan verseker wees dat die handhawing van goeie menseverhoudinge die erns van hierdie Raad is.

Daar sal nou gepoog word om u omvattende antwoord te verskaf, ter verduideliking waarom die betrokke tariewe so aanmerklik gestyg het.

Met die instelling van Administrasie Rade is, as neweproduk, blootgelê die onregverdigte verdeling van die loonstruktuur in die land. Hierdie toedrag van sake is, oor 'n tydperk van jare onbewustelik (bewustelik?) deur

Plaaslike Owerhede geskep, want dit is so dat die loonstruktuur bepaal en beïnvloed word deur die loonstruktuur van die betrokke Plaaslike Bestuur of Munisipaliteit. Dit is verder 'n feit dat die finansiële struktuur van Plaaslike Owerhede (veral in die Platteland) so ingestel was dat lae lone gehandhaaf kon word. Dit is gedoen in die vorm van subsidiëring en wel op 'n wyse wat baie moeilik waarneembaar was. Die blanke bevolking het uit eiendomsbelasting en ander diensgelde deur die Munisipaliteit gehel, die Bantoe se dienste in die Bantoe-woonbuurt gesubsidieer en doen dit tans nog vir die Kleurlingbevolking. Daarom dan dat Kleurling-woonbuurtes onder bestuur van Munisipaliteite, nog steeds, op papier, goedkoop geadministreer kan word. Dit sal vir elke denkende persoon tog duidelik wees dat vir 'n bedrag van 60 c per maand, daar nie vir 'n gesin water, vullisverwydering, sanitasie, strate en moontlik nog behuising, voorsien kan word nie. As na die maandelikse rekeninge van blankes deur die Munisipaliteite uitgestuur gekyk word, is dit nie moeilik om te verstaan hoe subsidiëring bewerkstellig is nie. Die mate van sukses van hierdie subsidiëring, blyk duidelik uit die feit dat swart bedien des tussen R4 en R6 per maand verdien.

Die Bantoesake Administrasieraad bevind hom dus in die onbenydenswaardige posisie dat waar 'n probleem voor sy ontstaan geskep is, hy die blaam daarvoor moet dra. Dit kom derhalwe daarop neer, dat waar die belastingbetaler voorheen die swartman via sy eiendomsbelasting en ander dienste tariewe gesubsidieer het, die werkgewer van Bantoe arbeid nou bereid sal moet wees om 'n hoër loon te betaal en daardeur die regering se beleid, nl om hom, die swartman, 'n menswaardige bestaan te verseker te bevorder. Dit sou toe 'n meer billike bedeling daargestel indien die werkgewer van swart arbeid 'n groter bydrae in die verband sal lewer. Sodoende sal die breë bevolking nie belas word met 'n bydrae vir 'n saak waarin hulle geen aandeel het nie.

Dit bring ons by 'n verdere gedagte. Terwyl Munisipaliteite, sedert oornam deur die Administrasie Raad, nie meer die Bantoe subsidieer nie sou minstens verwag kon word dat as 'n re-

sultaat van die gevolglike besparing, daar geen tariefverhogings deur Munisipaliteite aangekondig sou word nie. Die teenoorgestelde het egter gebeur. Die dienste-tariewe van Munisipaliteite, wat nou sonder subsidiëring van die swartman verhaal moet word, het met gemiddeld 611 % gestyg, wat dus hierdie Raad genoodsaak het om tariewe met gemiddeld 268 % aan te pas. 'n Duidelike bewys dat hierdie Raad deur middel van ander inkomste bronne steeds die Bantoe se perseel- en huishuur so laag as moontlik probeer hou. Die volgende is 'n aanhaling uit 'n brief wat aan alle Munisipaliteite gerig was, tydens die oorweging van hierdie aangeleentheid deur die Raad en dien ter stawing van hierdie Raad se simpatieke benadering in hierdie saak.

"By interpretasie van hierdie Wet kan u hierdie Raad vir bogenoemde tariewe in die Bantoe-woonbuurt vergoeding vra gelyk staande aan die laagste tarief wat u verhaal in die res van u Munisipale area. Hierdie Raad het op sy Raadsvergadering van 5 Augustus 1974 perseel- en huishuurtariewe van die Bantoe-woonbuurtes in sy regsgebied hersien en gevind dat, as gevolg van die moontlike prysstygings van hierdie dienste na totstandkoming van hierdie Bantoesake Administrasieraad, indien die Wet op die letter toegepas sou word, die perseel en huishuurtariewe met soveel as 416,1 % en 118,6 % onderskeidelik sal moet toeneem.

"Dit is te verstane dat so 'n

onrealistiese styging ontevredenheid onder die Bantoes sal meebring en vir die gemeenskap as geheel in 'n Munisipale gebied ernstige nadelige gevolge kan hê. Om hierdie rede en die feit dat voor die totstandkoming van die Bantoesake Administrasieraad in baie gevalle die belastingfonds die Bantoe-inkomsterekening gesubsidieer het en tariewe vir dienste gelewer noodwendig sal styg, word u genader om hierdie Raad skriftelik te verwittig wat die maksimum tariewe is wat u tot einde 1975 vir bogenoemde dienste van hierdie Raad sal verhaal."

Die Raad wil dit verder duidelik stel, dat geen bedrag vir die bewoning van 'n huis verhoog is nie maar die verhoging in tariewe reflekteer eerstens die verhoging in tariewe wat deur Munisipaliteite gemaak is en ten tweede, wat vir ons die belangrikste is, 'n beter finansieringsbasis om op medium en langtermyn vir die swartman voordele in die vorm van meer dienste, sport, ontspanning, welsyn en skole asook behuising, te kan verskaf om sodoende aan hom 'n menswaardige bestaan te verseker.

Ten slotte wil ons 'n beroep op u doen om asseblief u ruimte, tyd en kundigheid aan te wend in die stryd ter bevordering van 'n beter salarisbedeling vir die swartman. Dit is 'n saak van erns vir hierdie Raad, wat in die verband reeds by verskeie geleenthede 'n beroep deur die pers en radio, op die werkgewers-publiek gedoen he



# The culture of poverty

THE Western Province Council of Churches has asked its members to take a special collection on Sunday to help more than 100 000 squatters in and around Greater Cape Town. This effort is part of Compassion Week, to be observed during the last week of this month. It is good to know there are people who believe that "compassion" can be something real. But perspectives must not be lost.

The community to be aided by the churches — it is hoped also to collect food, clothing and furniture — can rightly be referred to as the poverty people. And this is poverty in the widest sense of the word: spiritual, mental, educational, social, material, recreational, political poverty.

Briefly put, they are people whose very way of life, whose whole culture, is poverty. And because of this, people who generally also labour under poverty of ambition — people who are so involved in meeting urgent and immediate needs from day to day that reaching for wider horizons is something quite alien to them.

The effort of the Western Province Council of Churches is commendable, but there is the very real danger that givers and recipients of money, food, clothing, furniture, blankets and toys may miss the whole point — that both may forget that what is being dealt with is not an impoverished people, but rather the culture of poverty.

Of necessity poverty has never really been conducive to having a balanced set of values. How could it be, if it is accepted that poverty — if its root causes are not removed — will create more poverty?

## Daily routine

Without being pejorative to the people who live in thousands upon thousands of shanties throughout the Peninsula, it can be said that not much perception is needed to know that poverty practically kills the soul of man, and that all that is left over is an advanced form of vegetable.

Look at the facts: Mother and father, often not legally married, live in a pondok which may or may not be

sub-divided into sleeping and living quarters. The daily routine of the father is getting to a lowly-paid job on time, with early rising the rule as long distances have to be travelled to a place of employment.

Another daily rule is getting home late, followed by a meagre supper, no real ablution facilities — and bedtime. Recreation is sex for the sake of sex . . . and invariably the unwanted big family, children who cannot be properly cared for.

Is it humanly possible for mother, father and (average) six children from a "home" such as this to have a balanced set of values? The answer must be a resounding NO. And because no member of this kind of family "knows better", this becomes the accepted way of life. This becomes a culture: the culture of poverty.

To many of the poverty people well-meant aid in the form of an extra blanket for the new baby, R5 to buy a month's supply of bread, a small table on which to place the pressure stove, a doll for the toddler groveling away in the sandy wastes of the Cape Flats, can be of only fleeting value.

Tangible gifts such as that blanket, and the piece of corrugated iron for closing up a hole to keep out winter rain, are objects and con-

cepts which the poverty people merely fit into their existing culture.

As much as they need such help, and as much as those who are better off give that help to make compassion a real concept, the help does not really militate against the culture of poverty.

It so happens that the more than 100 000 squatters of the Peninsula are Blacks, and as much as these Blacks appreciate the Samaritan principle of periodic material aid of Compassion Week, a vast socio-economic new look at the highest level of government — the South African Government — is needed.

## Total upliftment

What is necessary is a programme of total upliftment — socially, economically, educationally, and what must follow of necessity, politically. Only then will the evil cycle inherent in the culture of poverty be broken.

Finally, those who will give during Sunday's collections and Compassion Week should also not lose their sense of balance and of values. Donating R10, or a blanket or 20 loaves of bread, must not be allowed to save the conscience — or make us lose sight of our real responsibility: fighting the culture of poverty.

**R4 900m  
for world's  
poor**

*D. Dispatch  
2/9/75*

WASHINGTON—The World Bank proposed to lend R4 900 million to the world's poor and developing nations this year and about R28 000 million in five years, the president, Mr Robert McNamara announced yesterday

Although it would be a record lending programme for any agency for undeveloped countries, Mr McNamara said it would not begin to meet the dire needs of the 1 000 million people living in the poorest countries

"Some 900 million of these individuals subsist on incomes of less than 75 dollars (about R52) a year in an environment of squalor, hunger and hopelessness," he said.

"They are the absolute poor, living in situations so deprived as to be below any rational definition of human decency," he added.—SAPA-AP

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Mercury 23/9/75

# Poverty warning

Poverty

Mercury Correspondent

PRETORIA — Poverty will spread in urban African townships unless employers supported the shrinking purchasing power of earnings by increasing wages.

This warning was sounded yesterday by the Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr. Fred van Wyk, following the devaluation of the rand and the fear that it will further aggravate inflation.

Mr. van Wyk said employers had made great advances generally in raising the earnings of Black workers, but in an inflationary climate where the purchasing power was being eroded at about 15 per cent a year, constant wages reviews were imperative.

# Newcastle

## — low pay high COL

Mercury Reporter

4/10/75

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NEWCASTLE, which is still reeling after a week of violence, must look to industrialists and socio-economic factors for the root cause of the disturbances.

For although the riots were triggered by a five-cent rise in bus fares, the fares are no longer the issue.

This is borne out by the fact that the most serious outbreak of violence in which two white men were held hostage and assaulted and three policemen injured, took place at the Iscor compound where workers do not use the buses.

Two years ago — at the time of labour unrest in Durban — a study mooted by the Chamber of Commerce here placed the poverty datum line at R90 a month.

planned in the regulation regimented square, and each house is identical to the next.

With the exception of one street the roads are untarred.

Rental for the houses is R4,38 a month.

Although an accurate figure could not be obtained, residents estimated there were 10 000 houses.

This means an average of eight people are living in each house.

Residents said there were two high schools, four higher primary

castle for their purchases.

Appalling social conditions prevail in both townships.

Africans have reported that even before this week's violence, drunkenness, robbery and violence were prevalent.

Representation for the townships is by way of a township council, appointed by the Department of Bantu Affairs.

There are no elections.

In Madadeni, the chairman of the council is Dr. Frank Mdalose, best described as a moderate.

Although he is an appointed leader, Dr. Mdalose, the township's doctor, commands wide respect and would undoubtedly be elected by the people.

However even he has been stoned during the last week for his consistent attempts to defuse the situation by appealing for calm.

It is against this background of frustration and squalor that violence erupted on Monday.

It would appear at this stage that the violence has been spontaneous.

As one Black said: "How else can my people protest. How else can we show our disgust. We have no representation."

The danger of the situation remains that it must inevitably create radical leaders, a class of whom already seem to be emerging from the ranks of taxi owners.

The tragedy of Newcastle is that industrialists here are not paying significantly lower wages than the rest of South Africa, and the townships of Madadeni and Osizweni are no different from hundreds in South Africa.

JUST three kilometres from Dublin a 32-year-old woman normally with her husband according to police in Northern Ireland Mrs. Roisin McLaughlin is a murderer. But as a result of the centuries-old enmity between Britain and Ireland there is no chance that Mrs. McLaughlin will be extradited to face murder charges in Ulster.

The killing in which Mrs. McLaughlin is accused of being involved was one of the most unpleasant in Northern Ireland since the present troubles began six years ago. Four unmarried soldiers were fired by several girls to a party in Belfast when they arrived they were made to lie on a bed and then machine-gunned. Three died, and the other survived with crippling injuries.

At the beginning of this month the Coloured People's Party (CPP) in South Africa put the Coloured people are only complaining mental issue. (Grass) band of liberals who are complete equality for the Whites." (Japie Basson, the Whites.)

the goal for the Coloured people is a common citizen. (Japie Basson, the Whites.)

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ny views

All letters must bear the writer's full name and address, even if a home phone is used. The Editor reserves the right to reject or abridge any letter.

ANDREW S



# Resentment of Newcastle

By TED SCALES

YOU DON'T have to look far to find the reason for the bus boycott and riots which shook Newcastle this week and caused some industries in this new economic hub of South Africa to lose three complete production days.

No further, in fact, than at the weekly budget of an average Black family living in either one of the two townships here—Madadeni and Osizweni.

This quickly shows that the increases which have taken place in the bus fares to the two townships have had a crippling effect on these people.

For the average family man, already living below the starvation level, more than one-fifth of his earnings are going to the bus company if he lives in Osizweni—which is 23 km from Newcastle.

For the man in Madadeni, 13 km out and the bigger of the two townships, things are a little easier—but bus fares still consume a crippling 13,6 per cent of his wages.

When one considers that for most Africans bus fares are specially resented—because they are seen as an expense incurred by apartheid which forces them to live in these separate townships far from their places of work—the wonder really is that there have not been protests in Newcastle before.

The latest fare increases have only averaged 5c for a one-way trip, and it is this which caused most people to react with surprise at the angry reaction.

It seemed an insignificant increase in anyone's budget.

But in fact, it was only the latest in a series of increases which have inflated the Newcastle fares by almost 200 per cent over the past two years.

It was, therefore, the last straw which caused these hard-pressed Africans to snap—and vent their anger at the Trans-Tugela Transport Company.

In fact, the main focal point of their anger is actually the Bantu Investment Corporation, because these staggering increases have taken place since the BIC

took over Trans-Tugela two years ago.

Before the BIC took over, the bus fare from Madadeni was 8c. Today it is 30c.

That means the fare for the round trip has soared to 60c a day, or a crippling R3 a week for Madadeni's 80,000 inhabitants—and 90c a day or R4,50 a week for the 50,000 living in Osizweni.

What this means becomes starkly apparent when you study the economics of life in these townships.

The poverty datum line in Natal is R27 a week, but a quick survey I did suggests that most people here are earning below that.

Two people I spoke to who seemed fairly typical, told me their wages were R22 a week. In each case the man was supporting a wife and two schoolgoing children, and the families lived in Osizweni.

This is how they budget for the bare necessities of life each week: Food R15; rent R1,10; bus fare R3; school fund 10c; school uniforms 77c; school books 58c. The total is R20,55.

Bear in mind that that is allowing only R2,14 a week for the family's food—or 54c a day.

Bear in mind, too, that it makes no allowance for such essentials as fuel, polish, clothing for the adults, fur-

# BUDGET

JUN EXPRESS 5/10/75 (242)

# OF THE

# 5c BUS

- (1) 324
- (2) 107
- (3) 40
- (4) 313
- (5) 242



# Sparked by apartheid

Yesterday's situation in Newcastle was:

① The industrial giant, Iscor, has suffered a severe blow with the evacuation of some 1 500 Black workers from the site of extensions to the steel plant which has put Newcastle on the industrial map.

The evacuation came after riots and stoning of buses and police stations this week when the Trans-Tugela Transport Company announced a five per cent increase in bus fares to and from Madadeni township.

The evacuees, although not employed by Iscor, were working for one of the construction firms building the extensions to the steel plant.

They will only come back to work when peace returns to this riot torn town.

② There is wartime tension in the town and business houses are feeling the pinch with two exceptions.

The local firearms dealers has more than trebled his usual sales in the past week to anxious Whites who fear for their lives. The other exception is bottle stores who have reported a roaring trade this week.

③ Hundreds of battle-dressed police troops, armed with FN rifles and shot guns, were on duty yesterday at strategic positions in Madadeni and in other areas where violence looked likely.

But there were no incidents.

# RIOT

ritual or even cooking and eating utensils. To say nothing of luxuries or leisure spending of any kind.

It can then be seen what a disproportionate amount goes on bus fares — 20,45 per cent for Osizweni residents and 13,6 per cent for those in Madadeni — and why this has caused such explosive resentment.

For many, the buses have in fact become a luxury they can't afford.

One African I spoke to who works as a waiter in one of the town's leading hotels, told me he didn't think he would be able to pay the fare to Osizweni when the service resumed.

His family was there, but he felt he would have to live apart from them.

I spoke to a mother of four, working as a clerk in Newcastle, who walks the 13 km from Madadeni each morning — and home again in the evening — because she can't afford the buses any more.

Aggravating the situation is the fact that, although there are shops in both townships, Blacks claim their prices are exorbitant.

To hold down their living costs, they have therefore usually done their shopping in Newcastle itself.

But now, that involves the higher bus fare, so they are being forced to buy in the more expensive township

shops.

What are businessmen, hard hit by the strike which lost them three production days in this important new economic growth point and anxious about the future, doing to ease the situation?

Some companies have undertaken to pay their employees' bus fares.

One exceptional company has an average wage level of R30 a week.

But for the most part their wage levels are a major cause of the distress afflicting the Africans of Newcastle — and thus of the disturbances which have now blown up in their faces.

Earnings in many of the major Newcastle industries are below R20 a week — a full R7 below the province's poverty datum line.

And two of the smaller companies I visited pay as little as R17 a week.

THE authorities claim a James Bond-type agitator was behind the bus riots in Newcastle.

They say he used walkie-talkies to synchronise the strikers' activities during the week of strife.

The Government sent an electronics expert from Durban to try to beam in on the ring-leader who is said to be a ruthless agitator.

It was alleged by a telecommunications worker in

Newcastle yesterday that "this man is most elusive and dangerous".

He said that the riot situation in Newcastle during the past week had been controlled by a leader who has somehow acquired several electronic walkie-talkies.

Apparently this man, who authorities say is almost certainly an African, has complete control over the actions of many residents of the Madadeni township.

# Dyna

# Suicide

# love



POLICE believe 19-year-old Oliver Edward Wensley Grey blew himself up with dynamite this week because of his love for a pretty blonde Stilfontein teenager.

Oliver's mutilated body was found in a smoke-filled room of a Stilfontein house after he had tied sticks of dynamite to his waist.

According to Oliver's friends, Mr Klaus Eberwein and Mr Roger Rothner, Oliver was "crazy" about 17-year-old Jenny Rowe.

But the Rowe fuse to comment. tronship with th ter.

"Jenny had a year," Klaus to Mrs Rowe conf when she told and coldly "Oliv has nothing to d Jenny has a per boyfriend"

More than that not say.





To Newcastle  
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242

# Bus fares not real issue

By PETER MANN

DURBAN. — Newcastle, which is still reeling after a week of violence, must blame industrialists and socio-economic factors for the disturbances

For although the riots were triggered by a five cent rise in bus fares, the fares are no longer the issue.

This is borne out by the fact that the most serious outbreak of violence during which two White men were held hostage and assaulted and three policemen injured, took place at the Iscor compound — where workers do not use the buses

Two years ago — at the time of labour unrest in Durban — a study mounted by the Chamber of Commerce here placed the poverty datum line at R90 per month

The figure was based on a family unit of four

Although this figure is the most recent available inflation and the recent devaluation have hopelessly outdated it. The bus fare two years ago was eight cents; it is now 30 cents

Today's PDL figure would be closer to R120 per month. A survey of wages paid in Newcastle yesterday produced average earnings between R72 and R124 per month.

## Below PDL

This means that the vast majority of the 130 000 Blacks surrounding Newcastle are living below the PDL

KwaZulu's Councillor for Community Affairs Mr Walter Khanye, has called on industrialists to raise wages to meet the bus fare increases.

"The riots are as much a protest against poor wages as against fare increases" Mr Khanye said

Newcastle's twin trouble spots are the Madadeni and Osizweni townships, lying 12 and 23 kilometres from the town

The township's manager, a Mr Durant, refused to give any information about the townships "I'm far too busy," he said.

But according to the Bantu Affairs Commissioner, M G D Matham, about 80 000 people live in Madadeni and

townships are sub-economic. In Madadeni, the houses are four-roomed units, comprising a kitchen, a dining room and two bedrooms

Water-borne sewerage is provided at all the houses, although in many cases the toilet is an outside structure. In homes where the toilet is inside, a shower is provided. There is no hot water.

## No culture

Rental for the houses is R4 38 per month

There are two high schools, four higher primary schools and five lower primary schools in the township. The total community facilities are two big beer halls which have both been wrecked in the riots.

There are no movie theatres or any other cultural facilities

Housing in Osizweni is of a much poorer standard than Madadeni. There is one beer hall, which has also been wrecked in the riots, but no other community facilities

Representation for the townships is by way of a Township Council appointed by the Department of Bantu Affairs. There are no elections

In Madadeni the chairman of the council is Dr Frank Mdlalose best described as a moderate. Although he is an appointed leader, Dr Mdlalose who is also the township's doctor, commands wide respect and would undoubtedly be elected by the people.

However, even he has been stoned during the past week for his consistent attempts to defuse the situation by appealing for calm

It is against this background of frustration and economic hardship that violence erupted

The danger of the situation remains that it must inevitably create radical leaders a class of whom already seem to be emerging from the ranks of taxi owners

The tragedy of Newcastle is that industrialists here are not paying significantly lower wages than the rest of South Africa and the townships of Madadeni and Osizweni are no different from hundreds in South Africa

See also URBAN AFRICANS - Natal

# Rent increases won't be paid - Coloureds

Daily Star 17/10/75 (3) 242

**EAST LONDON** - Coloured residents here said yesterday they would not pay any increases in their rent as proposed by the City Council.

Their reaction follows an announcement that the council intends to increase the rentals in all Coloured areas from January 1.

The council is still attempting to recover R52 000 arrear rentals in the Coloured areas.

The council intends increasing the rentals in Buffalo Flats by a minimum of R2 a dwelling a month and in Parkside, Parkside Extension, Parkridge, Parkridge Extension, Windyridge Flats, Charles Lloyd Township and Pefferville by R1.90.

Residents have described the proposal as "unreasonable and ridiculous."

"We can hardly afford to pay our present rental and most of us are still paying off arrears. How are we going to meet the new increased rentals," they asked.

A driver with a funeral undertaker, Mr. C. R. Meinte, said the R52 000 arrears should be enough warning to the council that the people cannot afford to cope with the increases.

"The council is trying to suck blood out of a stone. They are forcing our hand where we as a community will have to confront them

and this time we shall challenge anybody who would want to lock our doors if we cannot afford to pay the increased rentals," Mr Meinte said.

An Executive member of the Coloured People's Organisation, Mr J. Alexander, said the rentals imposed on the Coloured community in East London were the highest in the country.

He felt that the time would come when the council would be confronted by the people instead of the members of the Coloured Management Committee.

"As breadwinners we cannot stand any further increases in rentals. Due to inflation and the low wages being paid in East London, we can just about keep our heads above water at the moment.

"If the rents are increased the council will be faced with a deficit double the present R52 000," Mr Alexander said.

The Coloured Management Committee have a special meeting next Tuesday to discuss the question.

Another meeting will be held in the Parkside Hall by the Coloured People's Organisation officials next Thursday. --- DDR



# Poverty guideline of R125 set by State

Attn: Mr. Grobbelaar 3/11/75

## Labour Reporter

The Government has set R125 a month as a poverty guideline in terms of the manifesto against inflation

R125 is the income limit for workers who are not expected to make a sacrifice under the manifesto

The Trade Union Coun-

cil of South Africa welcomed the figure — the first poverty guideline issued by the State — as "what we have been striving for over many years"

But, a spokesman for the Department of Statistics insisted "This limit should not be interpreted as a poverty line or a minimum living level."

He confirmed that all available studies on minimum levels had been referred to in arriving at the figure, but added "It represents only a guideline in terms of the manifesto"

## RELEVANT

The guideline regarding the application of the "utmost measure of restraint" in increases wages, salaries and prices is in a circular sent to signatories of the manifesto.

It refers to the relevant

passage in the manifesto and goes on "The limit for workers who are not expected to make a sacrifice in terms of the manifesto in respect of income in the campaign against inflation is set as R125 a month (including remuneration in kind, such as housing etc.)"

Mr. Arthur Grobbelaar, General secretary of the Trade Union Council, said "We have an authoritative figure."

The discrepancies between poverty lines set by various institutions had been used by employer interests to counter trade union pressures for an adequate minimum income level.

"Now we have a figure which — in spite of its limitations — we can use as a starting point in efforts to adequately reward the least skilled worker in an industry," Mr. Grobbelaar added.

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Fm 6/2/76

## HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

### Poverty amidst plenty

Despite the wage rises of the past few years and self-satisfied propaganda that Africans in SA are better off than those elsewhere on the continent, appalling poverty is still haunting this land

This is the inescapable conclusion to be drawn from household income figures just published. The figures are extracted from the 1973 *All-Media Products Survey* conducted by Market Research

Africa (MRA) for the Advertising Research Foundation.

Although its monthly income doubled between 1970 and 1975 -- up from a paltry R36 to a meagre R72 -- the average African household (5,8 persons) is still living far below the breadline

Just how far below can be gauged by comparing the R72 to the most recent Household Subsistence Level (HSL) calculations of the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute for Planning Research (FM December 5). The HSL (which includes only the barest allowances for food, clothing, rent, soap, transport and fuel) ranges from R97 a month in Umtata to R135 a month in Windhoek.

The average African household thus has an income equivalent to only 74% of the *lowest* HSL and only 60% of the HSL for Johannesburg

Of course, the R72 is an average. Some families are better off, and some are worse off

The MRA figures show that in 1970 the average White household had R362 more to spend each month than the average African household. That gap has widened alarmingly. In 1975, the White household had R546 more to spend.

(1) 178  
(2) 242



107  
242

## Poverty is dangerous — Gatsha

92/276

ISITHEBE — The poverty of black South Africans and their denial of a stake in the wealth of the land was more dangerous to South Africa than the feared presence of Russians and Cubans in Angola, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, head of the KwaZulu Government, said here yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of a new factory, the chief said black people had contributed towards the production of the wealth of South Africa and wanted a stake in the whole of the country.

Chief Buthelezi said the development of industrial growth points in KwaZulu and other black reserves deserved the support not only of the central government but of all entrepreneurs within and outside the country's borders.

He said his people were aware that the ideological reasons which motivated the central government in being in the forefront of this industrial development was quite unacceptable to most blacks.

However, too much energy was wasted in looking at the wrong motives of the government rather than at the benefits that would accrue to blacks —  
DDC

Poverty. Guard

# Black hunger problem 'may be explosive'

Staff Reporter

HUNGER that could become an explosive problem in major urban areas, catastrophic unemployment, greater frustration, increased tensions — and worse, were forecast by Black leaders last night as the effects of the Budget on the Black community.

The assessment came from the leader of the Labour Party, Mr Sonny Leon, and the immediate past president of the SA Indian Council, Mr H E Joosub, who both said the Budget would press most Blacks deeper into poverty.

Mr Leon said the indiscriminate increase of 30 per cent in the sales tax would hit Blacks particularly hard.

When other provisions were taken into account — higher wine, liquor and beer prices, increases in the prices of cigarettes and cool drinks — it was glaringly apparent that the last thing in the Minister's mind when he compiled the Budget was the desperate plight of Blacks.

"The Budget can only increase the tensions building up in urban townships," he said. "When you add to the Budget, the effects of the higher petrol price, railway rates and power charges on consumer prices, it is obvious that thousands more Black families will fall below the breadline."

Mr Leon warned that if, on top of this, there was no increase in food subsidies — and there was no mention of this in the Budget — and the prices of bread, milk and mealie

meal rose this year, hunger could become an explosive problem in the major urban areas.

Both Mr Leon and Mr Joosub said it was imperative that employers should increase Black wages to compensate for the higher living costs which would certainly flow from the Budget.

Mr Joosub, a member of the SA Foundation and a prominent businessman said the stiff Budget provisions posed the threat of a further economic slowdown, greater inflation and catastrophic unemployment among Blacks.

"The measures will entrench even more deeply the economic gloom and pessimism afflicting the economy," he said.

He attacked the "almost meaningless" increases in social pensions for Blacks, the lack of mention of increased food subsidies and bigger amounts for housing.

"The overall effect on the poorer Indian community, on Coloureds and Africans will be seriously to depress already austere living standards."

Greater frustration and tension — and worse — among Blacks would be the inevitable result, Mr Joosub said.

Mr Harry Makubire, director of Home and Family Life of the SA Council of Churches, said that with a poverty datum line somewhere between R85 and R105 a month, the meagre new Black pension of R19,50 a month was an encouragement to begging.

"The disparity between White and Black pensions is unacceptable and immoral, to say the least."

He was referring to the R8 monthly increase for White pensions, compared with only R3,50 for African and R4,50 for Coloured and Indian.

"Bread and clothes cost the same for everyone. If the Government says it is moving away from discrimination, then pensions should be the same for everyone in the country. Blacks also pay taxes," Mr Makubire said.



# Having children means buying food, clothes, books and...

2/5

The Star Thursday July 1

1977



## Lynda Loxton

Black families with their lower incomes, and standards of living have been hardest hit by the spiralling cost of living in South Africa.

So much so that salary increases in the past three years have been largely negated. Blacks have been unable to keep pace with inflation rather than improve living standards.

Interviews with Black families and trade union officials revealed that most Blacks find expenses to top income. They are forced to cut down on food bills to meet other running household costs. They buy fewer clothes and appliances, as the cost of transport, education, fuel and food soar.

The Department of Statistics says the price of food rose by an average of 7.4 percent all other goods by 11.3 percent between April 1975 and April 1976.

At the same time Black wages rose by between 10 and 25 percent. This might seem adequate, but tax trade union officials say these wages (average R50 to R120) are still too low for anything but bare subsistence level living.

Wages are determined by the law of supply and demand without taking into consideration the prevailing physical conditions and needs of the Blacks. Wages are mostly below what is needed for a full and fruitful life, said one Black personnel executive.

The Star in consultation with the Institute of Race Relations and several workers, drew up a monthly budget outlining the basic essentials of a Black family of five.

The budget totalled about R145. As it was drawn up for an emergent middle-class family, it pinpointed essentials quite different from those in most minimum wage estimates — on which most employees base their wage structures.

The family was made up of two adults, a 10-year-old boy, a girl of seven and a two-year-old toddler — who lived in a Soweto house without electricity. Both adults worked in Johannesburg, two children attended school, and the third was at creche.

Rent and water R10.50  
Train and bus fares R16.70  
Coal — four bags R7.80  
Candles and mat-

ches R8.52  
School uniforms and books, fees R10.00  
Burial society R0.40  
Creche fees R3.00  
Writing materials R1.00  
Tax and tribal levy R0.50  
Church contributions R0.60  
Medical expenses R2.50  
Furniture crockery HP R13.00  
Amusements R10.00  
Clothing R16.00  
SUB-TOTAL R100.52

**RENT:** While some rents are lower than R10.50, rents for the new houses in Klipspruit and Senoane are R21.50.

**TRANSPORT:** This includes two third-class adult monthly fares into Johannesburg and bus fares to places of work. It does not include whatever taxi fares the family might incur. Some workers pay up to R30 a month in taxi fares.

**COAL:** Recent increases in the price of coal have hit Black families living in homes without electricity — which is cheaper at R7.50 a month. Those without electricity have to buy coal, firewood (R2 a bundle), candles, paraffin (up to R20 a month) or gas (up to R8 a month) for light, heating, refrigerator and cooking equipment.

**SCHOOLING:** It costs

about R101.71 a year to send two children to school in Soweto. This includes uniforms, books, writing materials and school fees. This figure was divided by 12 to give an approximate figure — give and take a few extras here and there — as to how much is paid monthly.

**FURNITURE AND CROCKERY HP:** Sowetans are forced to buy these on hire purchase because they cannot buy for cash. Most of the furniture and clothing stores contacted by The Star said that their HP and cash sales had dropped in recent months.

**CLOTHING:** The R16 set aside for clothing covers the replacement of essentials, and taking into consideration today's clothing prices only allows for the purchase of one or two items a month.

Luxury items such as cigarettes (R14 a month a smoker), liquor (about R10), newspapers and magazines (R5) or personal toiletries (about R10) were not included in this budget.

**AMUSEMENTS:** Basically a reserve fund for outings to the zoo, picnics and the occasional cinema show.

The family's food budget totalled R44.63, and made provision only for the bare essentials. This was based on the actual budget followed by a Soweto family and published by the Institute of Race Relations last year, with necessary price increases added.

The increases which have hit the Black families the hardest have been those for maize products (18 percent in April) — including mealie-meal, maize rice, samp, cereals, bread, meat, vegetables, cooking oil (18 percent), margarine (15 percent), coffee (17 percent), tea (four percent) and milk (up 2c a litre).

Food prices in Soweto are higher than at city supermarkets.

The food budget includes a 250g pack of skimmed milk, four 50g packets of beans, one 250g packet of potatoes, four slabs of white margarine, two 750ml bottles oil, brown bread, mealie meal, mealie rice, sugar, one 250g tin of coffee, 2kg salt, R15 meat, fish, vegetables and fruit.

The family's total budget is R145.45 a month.

The Black breadwinner often not only has to support his own family, but also his ageing parents (who get pensions of about R22.50 every two months), or younger brothers and sisters still at school or university.

Some single women not only support their children and parents, but also their younger brothers and sisters.

Mrs Winnie Gule, a widow, lives in Orlando East. She is a librarian and supports seven children — four of school-going age.

She also has two other daughters who work and help her with day to day expenses. She earns R145 a month and finds that her monthly budget usually exceeds her salary.

Rent R9.80  
Electricity R7.50  
Coal R4.65  
Groceries R8.00  
Transport R5 (monthly 2nd class ticket from Orlando to Crooseus)  
Accounts R45 (HP agreement, still has another year to pay)  
To tal R151.95

Every month when I draw up my budget I find that I have to pay debts left over from the previous month," said Mrs Gule.

Mr John Shange has three wives and one slave with him at his brother's home. The other two and his mother — also his dependent — and eight children live in Zululand.

He earns R107.96 a month as a security guard for a printing company, but needs R115.35 for his rent, groceries, coal, train fare to work and monthly allowance of R40 he sends to his family in Zululand.

Mrs Jane Nyathi is a divorcee with two children who also supports her mother. Her family, including her brothers and their children, are living together in Pretoria, and according to custom, she is working for everybody in the house.

She says she can't buy food and clothes for her children and ignore the others and so she buys for all of them. She earns R65 a month as a domestic and rents a backroom in Soweto for R5 a month.

Mrs Nyathi's expenditure each month comes to about R72 and she says she's always in debt although she does not have to buy clothes, because her employer gives her all her old clothes.

To make ends meet the residents of Soweto are starting to form clubs (called Stokvels) comprising of a group of about 10 workers each.

Each week, each worker gives a portion of his salary to one of the members, who augments the money he gets by selling liquor and food to members and friends at weekend parties.

If the club contributions are R10 a member, each member of the Stokvel collects about R100 once a month, plus what profit he makes at his party.

This enables him to maintain a reasonable standard of living and buy extra food, clothing, furniture and the few small luxuries he would not normally be able to afford.

"It's the only way some Soweto families manage to get through each month because after all, Black pay can generally only be called poverty pay," said one Soweto father.



# Plea for emergency plan to relieve blacks

27/8/76  
DD

**PRETORIA —** The high costs of basic foods and the hunger now spreading in urban black townships are important additional reasons for the seething discontent among blacks, according to authorities spoken to yesterday.

They stressed that the big rise in the price of bread — by 4c for a white loaf — added to the increased prices of other basic foods earlier this year had intensified and spread the chronic poverty conditions in the townships

The acting director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr J. Wolfson, supported a suggestion by the United Party MPC for Hillbrow, Mr D. Epstein, that emergency plans should be launched to relieve the growing distress among urban blacks

"Surveys have shown that the average wage of an urban black family is about R80 a month. This is against a household subsistence level of nearly R130 a month."

Mr Wolfson said the consumer price index did not reflect the living costs of blacks

He said to raise the price of bread was an "extremely unwise" move at a time of unrest and inflation.

"It is astonishing that the Government should be so insensitive to provide another source of discon-

tent in an already inflammatory situation," Mr Wolfson said

Mr Epstein said there was a desperate need for assistance, and in the last resort it was in the interests of whites that public funds should be diverted to relieve not only the need for food but other hardships caused by the riots

Meanwhile, the labour intensive Transvaal clothing industry, hard hit by the high level of absenteeism caused by the Soweto unrest, fears that the costs it will have to face through lost and disrupted production could run into millions of rands.

The executives of several clothing factories said yesterday if the present conditions lasted for too much longer — "another couple of weeks will do it" — they would be facing serious cash problems — DDC



ARGUS 22/10/76

**Millions****exist****on R36****a year—****or less**

By a Special

Correspondent

AN ESTIMATED 658-million people in the world today live — or starve — on incomes of R36 a year or less, and a further 100-million exist on marginally more.

Most of the world's starvation-level poor live in Asia, South America and Africa, and although the World Food Council (appointed by the UN General Assembly) is dedicated to reducing hunger and malnutrition, progress has been painfully slight.

One of the many church organisations that attack the poverty problem through missionary activities — and has been doing so since it was founded in 1822 — is the Roman Catholic Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

The Society has 877 mission dioceses in countries throughout the world, including Africa. Seminarians alone in these missions number more than 45 000.

Once a year Catholics everywhere are asked to contribute towards Mission Sunday, and this Sunday will be the 50th anniversary of its introduction. A special appeal from Pope Paul VI to support the missions will be read at all masses on Sunday.

In Cape Town the National Director of the World Mission Aid Society, Monsignor D. J. Hatton will appeal on behalf of the missions at all masses in St Mary's Cathedral.

Monsignor Hatton, a Cape Town-born man, has been National Director of the Mission Society for almost 22 years. In that time he has run up a number of South African records for mileage covered and personal appeals made on behalf of the missions.

He has travelled two and a half million miles on mission assignments and personally delivered or written 190 000 separate appeals for help. On some days he makes as many as 25 appeals in churches and schools, racing by car from pulpit to pulpit, from school to school.

Monsignor Hatton is a regular visitor to Rome, the rest of Europe, America and many other lands, and his efforts have raised millions for the poor and the diseased throughout Africa.

245

RDM 14/12/76  
**Poorest  
countries  
worst hit  
by  
recession**

PARIS. — The Third World's 40 poorest countries have been worst hit by the international recession, says the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

"While middle-income developing countries had been reasonably shielded from the worst effects of the recession, economic activity in the 40 poorest Third World countries (with incomes of less than R170 a head) had been hit through their inability to finance trade deficits," a report on development cooperation said.

"The sharp increase in the economic disparity among developing countries after 1973 and the bleak prospect for lower-income countries for the rest of the decade, require special efforts which have yet to be undertaken."

The report was drawn up by Mr Maurice Williams, chairman of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee, which consists of 17 of the Western world's leading industrialised nations and the European Common Market Commission.

Sounding an optimistic note the report said: "Despite appearances to the contrary, the conference talks of 1975-76 between the Third World and OECD countries at numerous United Nations meetings and at the conference on international economic cooperation in Paris, are reaching consensus on the important problems and on the examination of alternative solutions."

It warned, however, that understanding on important economic objectives and policies could not be achieved by some once-and-for-all "global bargain".

What was required was "a sustained effort of co-operation in adjustment of national economic policies to assure non-inflationary economic growth, particularly among the industrial countries, and to remove those constraints which prejudice the growth of developing countries." — Sapa-Reuter.





## Whites feel the pinch of poverty

PRETORIA — Opposition politicians and labour leaders agree with the president of the Railways Artisan Staff Association, Mr J Zurich, that poverty is spreading across the colour line and affecting white families.

Mr Zurich told the Minister of Transport, Mr Muller, earlier this week that "poor whiteism" had become a threat among those earning less than R300 a month — and there were large numbers of them on the Railways.

The PRP spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz said the standards of living of all South Africans were falling fast, but those most seriously affected were at the bottom of the ladder.

"The reduction in the living standards of the lower paid workers during the past 12 months has been dramatic, and there is no indication that the bottom has been reached," he said.

The general secretary of the National Union of Distributive Workers, Mr

R. Altman, said of the 200 000 workers in the commercial distributive trade, including more than 50 000 whites, more than half earned less than R300 a month.

He agreed that the burden of rising living costs fell heaviest on the lower paid workers.

"It takes little imagination, therefore, to realise how desperately poor some families are becoming and how great is the need for relief," Mr Altman said.

The secretary of the Federation of Leather Workers of South Africa, Mr S. Scheepers, said there were "tens of thousands of semi-skilled whites earning less than R300 a month."

Mr Scheepers, a Tucs vice-president, said Mr Zurich was right when he said poverty was spreading to the lower paid white workers.

A tighter State control of prices and a trimming of the profit margins in commerce and industry was the obvious answer, he said — DDC



245

# Public apathetic on poverty—academic

After 18/8/77

### Political Staff

A member of the Theron Commission today expressed disappointment at the lack of public sympathy for the "community poverty" of the coloured people as set out by the commission.

Professor S Terblanche of the University of Stellenbosch's economics department, said in Pretoria that it seemed the commission had failed to convince the public of that which the commission members themselves had become so intensely convinced.

He told the "Kontak" conference on the position of the coloured people

that the commission had hoped to capture the public's imagination by putting to it the concept of chronic community poverty which the coloured people suffered so strongly.

"Could it be that the prejudices and misconceptions about the coloured people go deeper than we have thought with the result that greater resistance is offered to new insights than we have thought possible?" the professor asked.

The "Kontak" conference also heard Mr Jac Rabie, a member of the Coloured People's Representative Council, say that

an all-embracing South Africanism was needed to counter communism.

Mr Rabie strongly criticised the Government's policy of separating whites and coloured people.

He claimed that it was an illogical separation Nationalist policy was to separate people on the grounds of language, cultural, religious and philosophical differences, but there were not such differences between the whites and the coloured people.

To call the coloured people a separate nation or nation-in-making was contrary to reality.

245

# Poverty

Star 22/8/77

# crime

# wave

## 13 of 20

The Star approached 20 shops. Thirteen of the 20 said food had been stolen from their shops — either lifted casually or taken after their shop had been broken into.

Of the seven who said they had not experienced this, all except two admitted that they kept their food out of reach of customers.

Most kept it behind glass. One shopkeeper in Westdene had caged the glass with wire mesh.

A Fordsburg shopkeeper, Mrs A Cassim, said the stealing of food from her shop was "getting worse and worse now because most of the factories are closing down."

She added: "If it goes on like this all the small shopkeepers will have to close."

A Westdene shopkeeper complained of coloured people who would just "take and run away."

"Last week one ran away with a bag of potatoes," he said.

A Doornfontein general dealer complained that the stealing was getting worse and worse. Twice he had had bread stolen from in front of his shop.

To Page 3, Col 5

## Bread is target

▶▶ From page 1

In the past the bread had been delivered to the same place but had never been touched.

Thieves broke into a bakery in Frederick Street, Johannesburg, stole a cake, some butter, a piece of ham and a few packets of bacon.

A survey by the inter-church Agency for Industrial Mission (AIM) showed that one in five of Soweto's homes has no income.

The survey showed that five-sixths of jobless families were battling to find cash for basic essentials. And each month about 20 000 more workers lose their jobs.

Mr. Frank de Villiers (45), of Tramway Street, Turffontein, summed up the feelings of thousands of men on the Reef.

"I have worked as a plasterer all my life. I have a wife and four children and I promise the world they will not go hungry."

"I was retrenched through no fault of my own. And although I have searched I have not found a job for five months. I am getting desperate. I have sold everything we don't need for food."

## Bill Smith and Mignonne Crozier

### A new crime pattern has developed in Johannesburg which shopkeepers say springs from unemployment, poverty and hunger.

Provisions ranging from cakes and butter to bread and potatoes have been snatched from shops.

Almost daily, waitresses carrying take-away foods are being held up.

A senior police officer said he was aware of this type of theft but did not think it was out of proportion to other crimes.

However, police statistics do not reflect the true picture as many of these crimes go unreported.

Mr A Sequeira, who works in a Pritchard Street Johannesburg, food shop described how a man rushed into his shop and grabbed a chicken.

"He did not run away. He stood across the road and ate it. I did not go out. I was too scared. But I could see he was hungry. He finished the whole chicken in a few minutes."

"I did not phone the police. Who wants to make trouble when a hungry man steals food?"



# The Star

Tuesday August 23 1977

## Poverty—the quiet peril

ONE of the most disturbing aspects of The Star's report yesterday that "crimes of hunger" are increasing is that there is no way to tell how large the problem is. There are no statistics on poverty, and in particular no meaningful documentation of the extent of black unemployment.

As a result, an incident in which a man snatches a cooked chicken from across a delicatessen counter and can hardly wait until he is on the other side of the road before he begins to devour it becomes somewhat more significant; what we lack in official figures we can begin to guess at through these human cameos.

The situation is all the more serious because, although there is some hope of the economy stabilising again in the next few months, it is generally agreed that black unemployment will continue to rise for some time.

According to the Rev Dale White, director of the Agency

for Industrial Mission, a preliminary survey showed that one in 10 Soweto families has no income at all, and one in four has no breadwinner. These are appalling statistics, although it is necessary to note that even these are imprecise and perhaps unreliable. The situation may be better—it could be worse.

The truth is that in the anxiety caused by the Soweto unrest we have tended to lose sight of this problem which is socially as significant and in security terms may be equally sensitive. There are a great many empty bellies, and there is, thanks to past State indifference, no way to tell how many or how to reach and help them.

It is not possible to solve this type of problem overnight. But Durban's example of coordinated effort by municipality and welfare organisations to quantify the situation and begin to deal with it effectively is a good starting point. Johannesburg needs the same sense of concern.

① 245  
~~245~~

GENERAL SALES TAX  
 FM 7/4/78  
 The poor pay more

No taxation without representation is a fundamental democratic principle. Yet the voteless blacks in the "white areas" of SA will be the hardest hit by the new 4% General Sales Tax (GST) on practically all goods and services.

A BIGGER BURDEN

Item	Price	Price with GST
	L	R
Skim Milk Powder (SkimLo) 6 kg	10,17	10,58
Beef Mince 1,5 kg	2,07	2,15
Fish (I&J Make Fillets) 2 kg	3,14	3,27
Eggs 1 kg (3 doz large)	1,77	1,84
Chocolate 1 kg (Sweetmilk bulk)	1,54	1,60
Peas 6 kg (I&J)	6,77	6,99
Fresh fruit and veg:		
Tomatoes 14 kg	13,72	14,27
Potatoes 14 kg	4,06	4,22
Apples 14 kg	10,50	10,92
Margarine 3 kg (Flora yellow)	3,96	4,12
Oil 1 litre (Sunflower Seed)	97c	1,01
Brown Bread 10 loaves	1,50	1,56
Mielie Meal 37,5 kg	6,06	6,30
Sugar 3 kg	1,05	1,09
Coffee 0,5 kg (Pot o' Gold)	1,90	1,98
Salt 1 kg (Buffalo)	0,24c	0,25c
Total	R69,37	72,15

bleak The AMPS survey conducted countrywide by Market Research Africa in 1975 revealed that 63,5% of African households had less than R80 a month on which to live

FM calculations show that GST will cost a black family living at subsistence level an extra R2,78 a month — R33,36 a year — in food alone. This added burden will be only marginally lightened by the abolition of the R2,50 annual poll tax and by the R20m subsidy on basic foods.

The accompanying table shows the minimum monthly diet of a family with three children under the age of 10. It is compiled from figures published by the Institute of Planning and Research at the University of Port Elizabeth in 1975. Prices are taken from the OK's branch in Johannesburg's Carlton Centre.

For families living beneath the PDL (currently R163,60 a month for a family of five in Soweto), the coming year looks



241 21/5/78

# 'Tipmense' in battle for survival

Sun. Trib 21/5/78

## RUBBISH DUMP FEEDS

## SCORES OF CAPE TOWN'S POOR

By Mogensien Williams

SCORES of poor people in Cape Town are living off the municipal rubbish dump at Guguletu.

Every day the dump becomes a hive of activity as the "Tipmense" — people of the dump — swarm over the filthy refuse heaps to salvage paper, ties to sell.

Many come from the surrounding townships and squatter camps and with mangy stray dogs the "mine" the rubbish heaps for food.

### Bottles

The dump is also a graveyard for dead babies — newborn and often wrapped in plastic shrouds. Several corpses are uncovered every week among the garbage.

An investigation this week shows

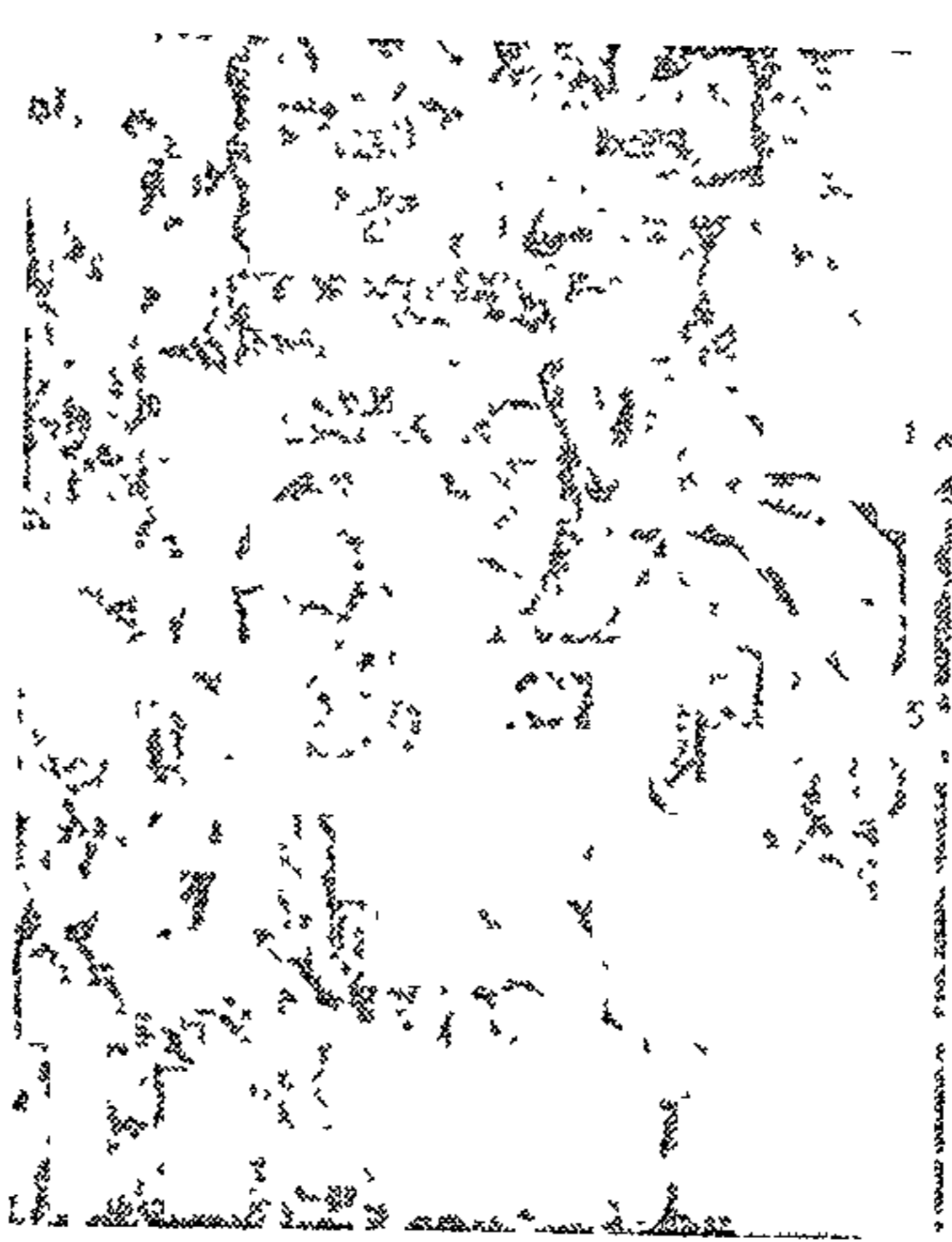
• The dump is a last resort for people who can not find employment elsewhere

• The trade in rubbish is lucrative for people who need to supplement the family income.

• An obvious health hazard exists.

• There is physical danger to people because of the piling up of the rubbish, the constant truck traffic and sharp items such as broken bottles.

The tipmense eagerly await the arrival of each rubbish load snovelled into a huge hole by a bulldozer. Then they set to work sorting items of value. The money-spinners ap-



Tipmense at work... battling to snatch a living

gear to be paper, bottles, pieces of cloth, cardboard and empties.

Representatives and subcontractors of the waste paper agencies were on site with huge containers, bartering with the collectors for their harvest of rubbish.

On the day of our visit the children were having a party because a "treasure trove" of canned soft drink was uncovered.

### MONEY

Everyday Mrs Johanna Allgood of Guguletu descends on the dump with her brood of seven children, in time for the first garbage truck.

When interviewed, the gap-toothed matriarch was sitting on a wooden box on top of a mound of rubbish,

241

retrenched by the engineering company he had worked for and has been unemployed for four months.

"You should know there are no jobs," he said, tying a huge bundle of newspapers which he estimated was worth 40 cents.

"I average about R4 to R6 a day and with the unemployment money I get, I'm able to keep my two children at school," he said.

### Older Boy

Stanley Jordan, 16, of Matanzima Road, Mau-Mau Location, Nyanga East, was crushed by a reversing truck several weeks ago as he was rummaging through a pile of rubbish.

His mother, Mrs Lizzie Jordan, said he suffered multiple fractures to the pelvis and legs. "Is there anything your newspaper can do about it?" she asked.

The Sunday Tribune tried to interview him at the G. F Jooste Hospital in Menenberg but he was discharged a few days ago and could not be traced.

Lena Boyssens, of the Crossroads squatter camp, scours the dump mainly for food.

"It's amazing the good food people throw away. I don't buy food and I support my family with the food I find here," she said as she added another carrier of "goodies" to an already huge pile.

"What I don't like is when we find babies in the rubbish. People can be so cruel," she said.

The Medical Officer of Health, Dr R. J. Cogan, said the City Council was



An elderly pipe-smoking woman takes a break from scavenging for valuables and food at the municipal dump near Guguletu

aware of the health hazard and the possibility of people eating poisoned and toxic food.

"But there is very little that can be done to keep these scavengers away from the dump. The cleansing department tries to cover the rubbish heaps as soon as possible with sand," he said.

"The dump will be closed for good in about two months — times when our new pulveriser station at Athlone comes into operation."



# THE MTSHALI BUDGET

The Mtshali budget, compared with economists estimates:

ITEM	Mtshali family of six (four at home)		UPE estimate for family of six
	May 1975	Sept 1974	Apr 1975
FOOD	60.00	59.60	54.36
CLOTHING	35.00	20.00	28.65
RENT	10.60	7.50	10.10
FUEL, LIGHT, HEAT	14.40	10.00	5.22
TRANSPORT	16.60	27.00	6.56
CLEANING MATERIALS	7.46	5.00	—
EDUCATION	17.04	3.50	—
MISC. & TAX	—	21.44	6.32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161.18</b>	<b>153.44</b>	<b>111.21</b>

(All figures in Rands per month.)

*Sunday Express 1/6/75* (243)

# Vival

**THE MERCILESS WAVE** of bread-and-butter price increases — in some cases the biggest ever — have created a desperate situation for millions of consumers.

Mr and Mrs David Mtshali, of Soweto, Johannesburg, explained to the Express how their family of six, living six months ago on a budget of R153, are now having to pay R161 a month for less than they could buy on their previous budget.

In the past few days increases in the prices of basic commodities topping 35 per cent have been announced.

- Coal: up from R1.09 a bag to R1.38.
- Anthracite: up from R2.60 to R2.80 a bag.
- Milk: from 25c a litre to 30c.
- Other dairy products: up by 10 per cent.
- Honey: up by 35 per cent.
- Glass: 10 per cent.

Six months ago the Express visited the Mtshali family in their four-roomed home and analysed their monthly budget.

The Express visited them again this week and found that though the two eldest children are no longer living at home, the family's expenses had increased.

Six months ago Mr Mtshali spent R59 a month to feed his family of two sons aged seven and nine, and two daughters aged 11 and 17.

They now have to spend R60 a month to feed four. The two daughters are at boarding school.

## Latest

This reflects the 25 per cent increase in the price of food over the past few months, but excludes the latest round of price increases.

According to the latest figures from the Planning Research Institute at the University of Port Elizabeth, an African Johannesburg family of six, with two teenage children and two children under 10, needs a minimum income of R111.21 to survive.

This amount excludes any allowance for the cost of edu-

By

**WARREN SWIL**

○ The price of food has been rising faster than most other consumer goods: an annual rate of about 25 per cent.

The Mtshalis pay R10.60 a month rent. They have no electricity, no ceilings or floors and no doors between the rooms.

Cooking is done on a coal stove which is also used to heat the house. Since the latest coal price increase their heating and cooking expenses have gone up by almost 50 per cent in the last six months.

All four children are at school, but Mr Mtshali is paying five times as much as last year on education because his daughters are boarders.

Mr Mtshali, a Johannesburg invoice clerk, earns R111 a month. His wife, Dorothy, a lower primary school teacher, earns R106. From their combined income of R217 there is nothing left to save after hire purchase instalments and minimal entertainment expenses.

Because the Mtshalis have recently moved to a new house, only Mr Mtshali now has to pay for transport. His wife and sons walk to school. It costs him R16.68 a month. Six months ago it cost R27 to get the whole family to school and work.

In October last year, the University of Port Eliza-



STAR 26/6/75  
Expert  
fears

243

## disaster

### Labour Reporter

A leading economist has predicted disaster or "political change with unpredictable consequences" unless there is a reallocation of income in favour of the poor.

Mr Merton Dagut, manager of Group Economic Services of Nedbank and Syfrets-UAL Holdings, was speaking yesterday at a Black wages symposium held by the Institute of Personnel Management in Durban.

"Serious inflation occurs either because a fraud is being perpetrated or because a reallocation of resources and of income is being resisted, or both," Mr Dagut said.

He argued that the prospect of an easing in inflation next year presupposed that a reallocation of income had taken place, with the real incomes of the poor having risen.

### EXACERBATED

The maldistribution of income in South Africa was already a source of tension. This was being exacerbated by the high rate of inflation, coupled with the income-squeezing effect of the economic slowdown.

If a reallocation did not occur, "the pleasant picture must be discarded in favour of either a disaster scenario or one of political change with unpredictable consequences," Mr Dagut said.

Mr Wells Ntuli said inflated White wages could not be justified in terms of the contribution made by these people. Heavily inflated wages for people such as artisans represented the greatest obstacle to a redistribution in income.

# Hungry children

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Like many other people I have been worried for a long time about the growing unemployment, especially among our black citizens, with the inevitable starvation (or semi-starvation) which must be following

I was particularly made aware of the need, and probable solution by three things. The first was an article in a week-end paper about the number of children who have to go to bed hungry, every night. The second was that I was involved in two dinner parties and one braai party in three days. The third is referred to later in this letter.

My dinner parties made me wonder how many other overfed people in this city care about the situation, and whether we couldn't do something to make people aware of the need.

In a welfare state this would be a problem for the Government to deal with, but in this country if anything is done it will have to be done by service clubs and welfare organisations

From long involvement in the Mayor's School Feeding Scheme I know what wonderful work that

organisation does, and at all costs this must be maintained. But it is the pre-school children who are most in need of help. The most crucial time in the life of a child is from weaning to six or seven years — before they start school. If they are inadequately nourished in these tender years they cannot grow up into strong and healthy adults

I am well aware of the difficulties, but the position is getting worse by the day, particularly with the advent of sales tax and something must be done quickly.

I therefore appeal to your paper to start a "Save the Children" Fund, and to the various Rotary, Round Table and Lions Clubs to combine to control the organisation. To be successful it will have to be on the biggest and broadest scale possible"

My wife and I will give R100 to start the fund, and there must be literally hundreds of people who could afford to give a like amount, in our affluent society, and thousands who could give smaller amounts. And few would dispute this if they had stood with me while street collecting on Saturday

morning outside a bottle store in a shopping complex. There was no shortage of cash for liquor. As trolley loads of bottles and cases passed me, the thought passed through my mind that if we could only get ten — or possibly even five — per cent of what is spent on liquor every week, very few children would need to go to bed hungry.

This is a desperately serious matter. Unless these children are adequately fed we shall be breeding a generation of malnourished and discontented people, and in later years will have to find many times the amount of money needed now to provide hospitals and other medical care for a generation which will be stunted (mentally and physically), unhappy and rebellious



## SURVIVAL IS THE AIM AS STARVING FAMILY IS TAUGHT TO LIVE ON R37 A MONTH

By GARY NORTON

FOR the first time in many years the Hlongwane family of Soweto knows where its next meal is coming from.

Smiling, but with tears in their eyes, the four members of the family greeted me this week when I visited their humble home at the start of a month-long "survival" programme which the Sunday Express and the Transvaal branch of the Kupugani Nutrition Corporation have initiated for them.

The family, which is without any source of income, consists of 70-year-old Mr William Hlongwane, who is suffering from tuberculosis, his wife, Janga, 66, their widowed daughter Sarah, 26, who is unable to find work, and her three-year-old baby Grace.

But suddenly there is hope for the Hlongwanes.

As a direct result of last week's article on their plight in the Sunday Express the Diepkloof Community Health Clinic has stepped in to investigate the family's living conditions — and with a promise to find work for Sarah.

Health officials at the clinic have interviewed Mr Hlongwane about the pension he has tried to claim for the past few years and they will make representations on his behalf to the Bantu Administration Board in Soweto.

The article has also brought a small flood of donations from warmhearted Sunday Express readers.

Tearfully, Mr Hlongwane this week offered his thanks to everyone who has played a part in "saving his family from starvation".

"I'm just so happy," he wept.

Mrs Hlongwane said "Now our family can stay together instead of having to spend the day searching for food."

Sarah added "I am now able to sleep at nights because I know Grace will be okay for the meantime."

The most immediate ray of light for them was the special Kupugani survival diet, designed to help families who are living well below the breadline to keep going on a nutritionally balanced diet.

For the Hlongwanes the food budget has been set at a mere R37,55, which is being supplied by Kupugani for the experiment. At this modest amount the accent is, naturally, on pure "survival".

All members of the family will be weighed at weekly intervals and it is expected that they will show marked improvements in weight by the end of the second week.

On Monday food was taken to the Hlongwanes by Miss Mankekulu Mahlangu, Kupugani's nutritional advisor, and the diet was explained to them.

"At first they couldn't believe their eyes. To see wholesome food after such a long time of going without made them all very excited," said Miss Mahlangu. "The family became very open with me straight away because, for the first time, they see that there are people in this country who really care what happens to them."

During this first week of the diet, Miss Mahlangu

# Hlongwanes know there'll be a next meal

### WHERE THE MONEY GOES

5 kg Lambalazi	R2,80
5 kg Mabela	R3,15
1 kg Milk Powder	R1,80
2 kg Cocopan	R2,56
28 Loaves	R4,66
12,5 kg Miehemeal	R1,88
4 pkts Bean Samp	R0,80
500 g Dried veg	R1,28
2 kg Puzamandla	R1,36
1 kg Mince granules	R1,52
6x250 g Protein stew	R3,06
4x250 g Soup	R1,32
2x750 ml Cooking oil	R1,76
1kg Magarine	R1,36
2kg Butter Beans	R1,16
5kg Sugar	R1,78
850 mg Salt	R0,09
5 pkts Tomatoes	R1,50
1 pkt Onions	R0,30
Sub-total	R34,14
10% "flexibility"	3,41
TOTAL	R37,55

stayed with the family every morning and most afternoons, teaching them the most economical way of cooking and advising on difficulties they may come across with the diet.

"Our biggest problem so far is the lack of an adequate place to cook. There is no chimney in the small house and carbon dioxide is released in dangerous amounts if the cooking is done indoors," said Miss Mahlangu.

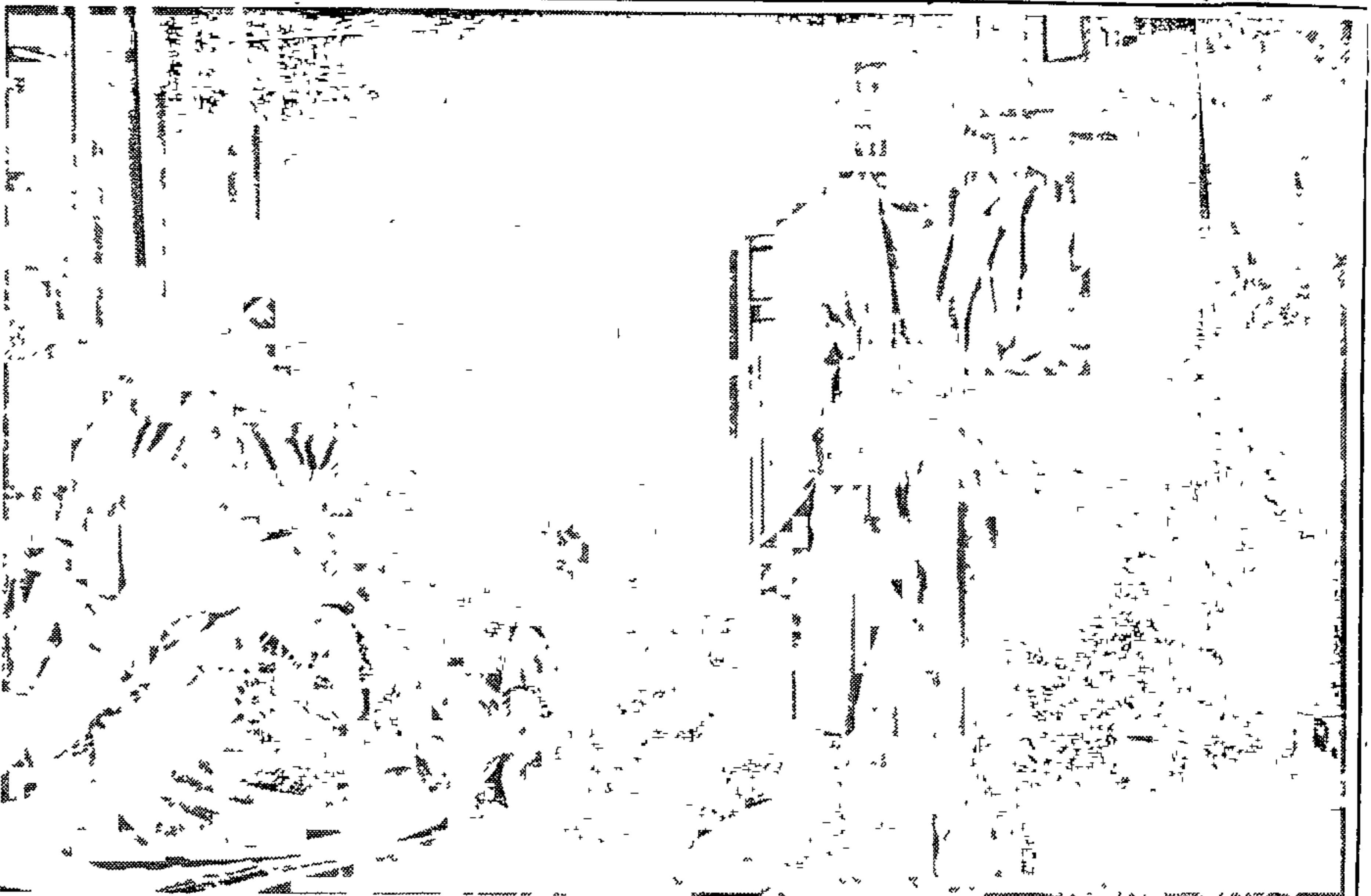
## What you gave

DONATIONS of money, toiletries, clothes, and food have come in from warmhearted Sunday Express readers for the Hlongwane family after the Sunday Express reported last week on

their shocking living conditions.

Donations received from the public so far are: C W Lane of Edenvale (R25), Frieda de Vaal of Florida (R10), Mrs L McCarthy of Mayfair (R10), Mrs Rubin of Emmarentia Extension (R10 and clothing), and two anonymous donations of R30 and R2. Mrs J I Brugoviczyk of Edenvale gave food.

Food donated will be stored until after the experimental month because the diet aims at teaching the Hlongwanes how to live on a very small budget — something they may always have to do, despite the immediate generosity of readers.



● Three members of the Hlongwane family in their Soweto home... they're taking part in an exercise in nutrition.

● Puzamandla (a soft drink)

3 heaped teaspoons to a glass of cold water

● Minced granules

2 cups for one sitting (when cooked this amount will make four cups)

● Protein stew

1 packet per sitting

● Soup (preferably vegetable soup)

3 tablespoons to 3 cups of boiling water

● Butter Beans

½ pkt per sitting Boil in water until soft, then add a dessert spoon cooking oil

● Dehydrated vegetables

1½ cups per sitting First soak then cook, adding two dessert spoons of cooking oil

● Protein stew

Made with fried tomatoes and a packet of protein stew Add 5 cups of water to the mixture and allow to simmer for 20 minutes

Miss Mahlangu said the oil was to add flavour to the meal and being an energy food, helped balance the diet

The diet consists of three basic food types — carbohydrates, fats and oils, body building protein, and protective foods, mainly vegetables.

For the remaining three weeks the Hlongwanes will follow the following food schedule.

#### BREAKFAST

Lambalazi, a type of porridge, and Cocopan, a sweet drink, will alternate with Mabela and 500 ml of milk.

#### LUNCH

Soup and porridge will alternate with Puzamandla and porridge, except on Sunday when the family will have Bransamp and protein stew.

#### SUPPER

Porridge and butter beans on Monday and Saturday, porridge and minced granules on Tuesday and Friday, protein stew and porridge on Wednesday, with dehydrated vegetables on Thursday, and porridge and soup on Sunday night.

Miss Mahlangu said: "The last experimental family preferred bread to porridge but the preference or choice of the family is always taken into account."

Miss Mahlangu will instruct the family in the art of planning for a low budget once they have their own regular income.

Because of this, donations of foodstuffs received from Sunday Express readers will be stored until the end of the training period and then handed to the Hlongwanes.

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The amount of R37,55 for foodstuffs was calculated by Miss Mahlangu on the basis

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● Lambalazi (soft instant porridge, 5 cups at each sitting)

Pour hot water on powder, according to desired thickness.

● Mabela (2½ cups at each sitting).

Pour made milk powder over it.

● Cocopan (a type of cocoa containing milk and sugar) 3 teaspoons per cup.

**Vibes**

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Mr Protectionist. That's easier said than done! If we possessed perfect knowledge and information, if all the capital markets were perfect and if there were no such thing as externalities, your objection would be fully justified. However, as you know, this is not the case!

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EXPERIMENT IN SURVIVAL

# Food brings back the laughter

SUN. EXPRESS  
 23/7/78

242

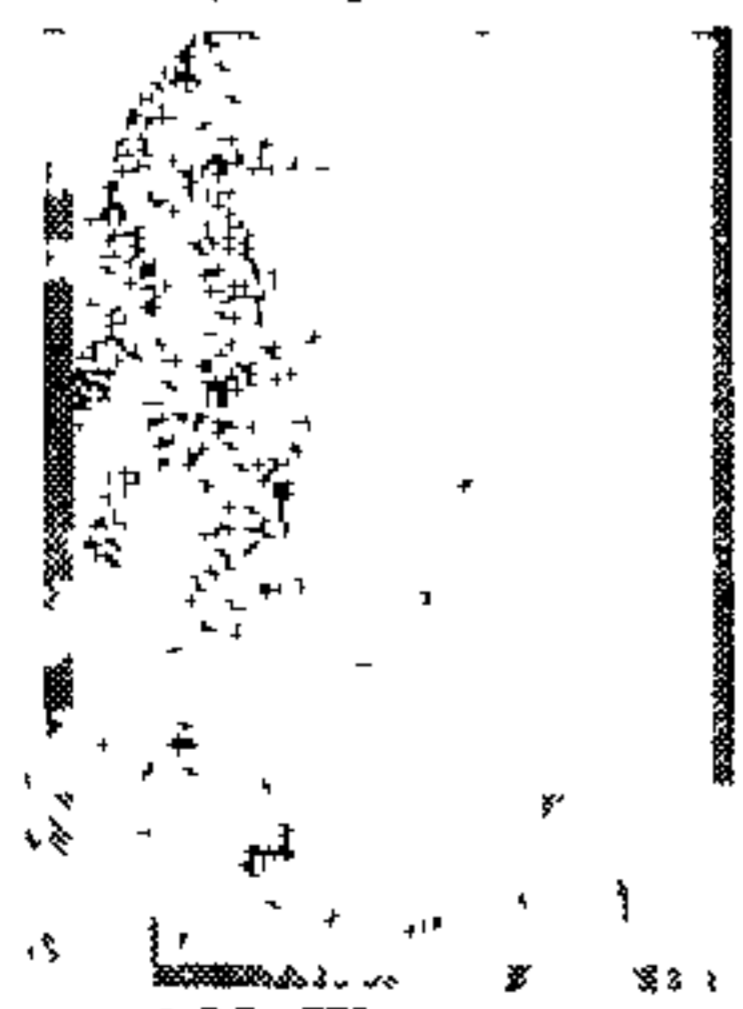
By JENNIFER HYMAN

THERE is laughter once more in the humble Hlongwane home where, two weeks ago, there was only surly hopelessness. And the key is Survival: for the first time in years, the Hlongwanes have been motivated and given the means to keep themselves alive and healthy

The "survival diet" introduced for the Hlongwanes two weeks ago by the Kupugani Nutrition Corporation is rapidly changing their eating habits and their attitude to life — for R37 a month

More than R300 worth of donations received by the Sunday Express will ensure that the family of four get some new clothes and blankets and are able to settle their rent arrears

But, more important, some money will be deposited in a kitty for them so that, when the Kupugani experiment is over, they won't be back to Square One



Mr Hlongwane there's hope now

For Kupugani is subsidising the Hlongwanes for a month only. After that they are on their own and will, hopefully, have enough money to continue buying the R37-worth of high-nutrition food they need to go on surviving

One man, who refused to be identified, wrote out a cheque for R200 in the Sunday Express office this week because "I cannot sleep at night since reading their story"

week that the family is gaining weight  
 "There is laughter in the house now. When I first visited the home, the family was hopelessly depressed  
 "Now there is activity and conversation  
 "Our most pressing problem is still inadequate cooking facilities," she said  
 "The cooking at present is

being done on a brazier, which is neither healthy nor satisfactory

"What the family really need is a coal stove"

The emphasis in the survival diet is on selection of foods and their proper preparation

Favourite meal is supper which, on two nights of the week, consists of mince granules stewed with onions and tomatoes, and on one night, of protein stew, said Miss Mahlangu

M. Industries are:	0,70
E. (M.) Economies of time.	2,10
(2) Economies of scale.	0,80

This week the organisation Grow, which teaches impoverished families to grow their own vegetables, began establishing a small vegetable patch in the Hlongwane backyard

However, it will be some weeks before the success of this experiment is seen. Ideally though, the Hlongwanes could provide vegetables not only for themselves, but also a small surplus which they could sell

The family, which is without any source of income at all, consists of 70-year-old Mr William Hlongwane, a tuberculosis sufferer, his wife Janga, 66, their widowed daughter, Sarah, 26, who has still not found a job, and her three-year-old daughter Grace

They were chosen for the experiment because they are representative of thousands of families who struggle to survive well below the poverty datum line

Sunday Express reports of their progress are already having a ripple effect. Clinics and organisations concerned with basic nutrition have asked for more information about the survival programme to assist other families in a similar plight

Miss Mankekulu Mahlangu, the Kupugani nutrition expert who is monitoring the Hlongwanes' return to health, reported this

NOTE: Free trade is better than protection in the long run. It is necessary to have a strong industrial base to support a strong economy. The infant industry argument is a fallacy. The only way to survive is to be competitive. The government should not subsidize infant industries. The only way to survive is to be competitive. The government should not subsidize infant industries.

Mr Protectionist: Impossible! In less developed countries, the local capital market is hopelessly inadequate and foreign capital markets may have additional biases. Naturally, one should try to improve and develop the capital market wherever possible, but even the most developed and sophisticated markets are likely to retain some of the biases listed above.



# Poverty is path to cities

2/8/78  
201  
2411

Grinding poverty, high rates of unemployment and widespread under nutrition in Ciskei and Transkei are the key reasons cited by black people for coming to the Cape Town area, often illegally.

They have also said the disruption of family life through the absence of men and a shortage of urban housing are additional reasons for their migration to the Cape.

This has been found by two University of Cape Town economists, Ms Janet Graaff and Mr Johann Maree who conducted wandering interviews with 211 permanent residents and migrant workers in the Cape Town between December 1975 and January 1976.

Their findings have been backed up by three other academics in a South African Institute of Race Relations publication. The squatter problem in the Western Cape.

This research does much to explain why Ciskeians and Transkeians are prepared to travel over 1 000 kilometres, frequently on foot, to pass law regulations and since Transkei's independence, parastatal controls to find work and probably to live in unpleasant squatter camps or in some other cramped living space. It also contradicts the views expressed in a letter

sent to the official Nationalist mouthpiece in the Cape, Die Burger, by the then Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner in the Western Cape, Mr Frikkie Botha which offered an unusual explanation of why black people worked as migratory labourers.

The letter felt that the battery of men wanting to live with their wives and children was not the cry of black people but "is definitely laid in their mouths by white philanthropists".

In his studies, the letter-writer continued, he could find nothing which indicated that black men were traditionally homebound "As a nomad, as a cattle farmer, as a 'marauder', he was of necessity away from home for long periods".

The writer continued, "It is a widely known Bantu custom that a Bantu may not have intercourse with his wife as long as she is suckling a child (Even urban Bantu have confirmed they are keeping to this custom). During this period he self-evidently satisfied his needs elsewhere.

For this reason the migrant labour system is to my mind such a good and acceptable substitute for the way of life of the

that the overwhelming majority of homeland families lived in poverty at income well below the poverty datum line.

One example they give is a study by Mr Jeff Leuwenberg, who collected data from ten villages scattered around Umtata, Tsolo and Kentani. The survey covered 757 households.

"Cash income of the households surveyed was derived mainly from migrant labour remittances, but also from pensions and grants, local employment and sale of produce.

"Ninety-five per cent of the households earned a cash income of less than R50 a month, while 50 per cent earned less than R12 per month," they wrote.

Throughout South Africa at present there is widespread unemployment, particularly among black people and particularly among those black people in the rural areas.

But even in surveys conducted by Professor P J de Vos in 1965 and 1968 in the Ciskei and Transkei there was an unemployment level of 9.6 per cent in two Ciskei districts and 22.5 per cent in two Transkei districts.

In other words, even in the boom days, people needed work, and the situation has not improved since then.

previous generation," he wrote.

Maree and Graaff found from their interviews more substantial reasons. It was clear, they said, that workers and their homeland families had very little land available for cultivation and owned small quantities of livestock.

"Four fifths of all the workers with homelands either had three morgen or less to cultivate, or owned at most six head of cattle or nine sheep.

"The lack of agricultural resources also tended to coincide 71 per cent of the families that had no land to cultivate also owned no cattle, while 81 per cent of the families without any sheep did not own any cattle either.

This is reflected in their subsistence income derived from maize cultivation and keeping livestock 90 per cent

derived less than R48 per month from their subsistence income".

Furthermore, no less than a quarter of the homeland families had no subsistence income at all, they found.

In short if they depended solely on their income from the Ciskei or Transkei they would be below the poverty datum line, the absolute minimum necessary for adequate survival. They would just survive.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that a squatter camp with more money is preferable.

Indeed, their findings show just why schemes like those at Keiskammahook, Tyefu and Qamata are so vital and why the South African Government should be spending so much more capital on such programmes if it merely wants to stop the flow to the cities, let alone provide adequately for

those already there.

Maree and Graaff also found that the size of land cultivated, maize yield, number of school going children, number of cattle and sheep, the educational level of the worker and his wage were all related to each other.

"A worker cultivating much land, obtaining a high yield owning a lot of sheep and cattle would also earn a relatively high wage be more educated and have more children at school".

Therefore a vicious circle appeared to be in operation with the result that "a relatively better off family is fortunate enough to have the resources to reproduce its wealth whereas a poor family lacks the wherewithal to get out of the vicious cycle of poverty," they said.

In the other publication, the authors say that a number of independent surveys had established

that the overwhelming majority of homeland families lived in poverty at income well below the poverty datum line.

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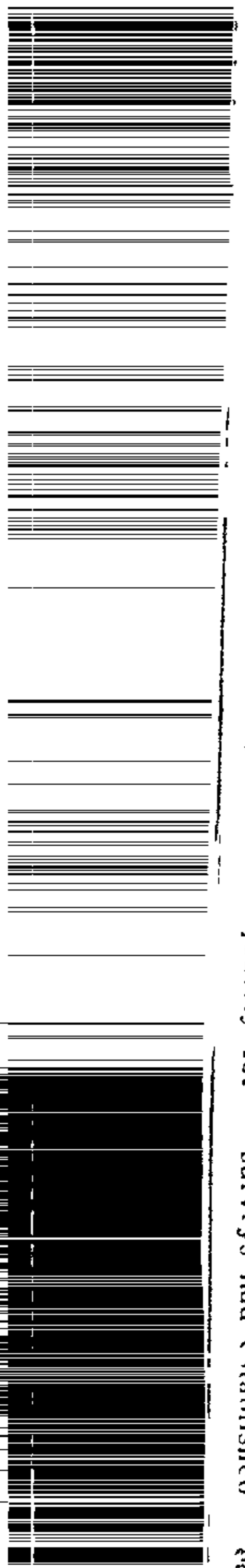
The industrial development programme in both territories have met with some success, but neither are they remote coping with the employment needs.

"Even if a person is fortunate enough to find industrial employment in Transkei or the border areas, the wages are bound to be very low and considerably below the wages a person could earn in the Cape Town area, the authors say.

Coupled with the lack of adequate nutrition and the shortage of urban housing, which in all the homelands including Transkei was a shortfall of 42 931 during the three year period 1971-2 to 1974, these plain economic and social facts have combined to encourage thousands of people to seek their fortune elsewhere.

"It is sometimes a question of survival that drive those unable to get jobs in the rural areas to the town. For others it is choice between living in great poverty in the rural areas, or having a better (even if still inadequate) living situation in Cape Town.

The men want reasonably paid work, so they come to Cape Town, the women want a family, so they come as well," the authors of the Race Relations publication summed up.





No. 10 SOP., TENOR, AND BASS SOLOS AND CHORUS.—"THE KING OF LOVE."

31 Key C. Andante M.=100. 7 1/2 Measures Instrumental. The King of Love my Shepherd is, Whose

Good - ness fail - eth nev - er; I noth - ing lack if I am His, And

He is mine for ev - er. Where screams of liv - ing wa - ter flow, My

ran - som'd soul He lead - eth, And, where the ver - dant pas - tures grow, With

food ce - les - tial feed - eth. Per - verse and fool - ish oft I stray'd, But

yet in love He sought me, And on His should - der gen - tly laid, And

home, re - joic - ing, brought me. In death's dark vale I fear no ill, With

Thee, dear Lord, be - side me, Thy rod and staff my com - fort shall, Thy

CHORUS

my a little slower. The King of Love my Shepherd is, Whose

Black poverty: shock findings

Labour Correspondent

MOST black unemployed people and their families in major urban areas of South Africa are in acute poverty, a survey has found

The families of up to a third of unemployed blacks in Johannesburg, Maritzburg and Durban are destitute or near-destitute, with no wage incomes at all

In a further 30% of affected households, wage incomes are spread over so many people poverty is inevitable

And the survey shows the Unemployment Insurance Fund is largely failing to relieve the plight of the unemployed

These stark facts have emerged from a major survey of the situation of black unemployed in urban and rural areas, conducted by the Agency for Industrial Mission

The results have been released in a book published by the Agency and the Development Studies Research Group of the University of Natal, which assisted in the survey

The book, entitled South African Unemployment — A Black Picture — was edited by Mr Charles Sim-

kins of the University of Natal and Father Cosmas Desmond

The survey found that well over 80% of people in the three cities surveyed and in Lebowa and KwaZulu struggled to pay for essential items like food, clothing and rent

The Unemployment Insurance Fund provides benefits for a maximum of 26 weeks. But up to half of the people had been unemployed for longer than that

Of those who had registered in Johannesburg, just over half had actually received payments. Two-thirds of the others were still waiting, and a third did not persist or ran into "insuperable" problems with the labour bureau

In the rural areas the situation was even worse. Over 90% of unemployed in Lebowa and over half in KwaZulu never received UIF cards

Dr Alex Boraine, labour spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party, last night called on the Minister of Labour to take immediate action to alleviate the "desperate" plight of the unemployed spelled out in the survey

pas - tures grow, With

32 Key A2 Soprano Solo. my a little slower.

Thou spread'st a Ta - ble

Black poverty: shock findings





On the second trial run children gathered round in excited anticipation  
 Pictures by VITA PALESTRANT

CONT

# A Visible Gospel

VITA PALESTRANT

OPERATION "Feed Me" has been combatting hunger among the poor for the past four months on the Reef

The operation comes at a time when the number of people unemployed and underemployed runs into the millions

"Feed Me" was initiated in direct response to a Consumer Mail expose which showed that large quantities of edible fruit and vegetables were being dumped by the City Deep market each week

The programme, the title of which was derived from Matthew 25 verse 35, is run by an American based international interdenominational church, World Vision

Since the expose, which described how unemployed blacks went to the market to save produce before it was dumped in an effort to feed their families, World Vision has been feeding thousands of needy people

By law, produce that is condemned for dumping, cannot be given away with-

out the farmers' permission

Every Saturday, World Vision, buys produce that would normally deteriorate and be dumped on the Monday at very low cost

Explaining their actions in the August edition of the World Vision magazine, the organisers of "Feed Me" said they were faced with a "mountain" of produce going to waste and a "mountain" of need

"Statistics from the World Health Organisation tell us that 12 000 children die daily of starvation and disease related to hunger and malnutrition.

"South Africa is by no means excluded from these terrifying figures. A recent survey of hospital clinics in the Bloemfontein area revealed that, of the 2 000 children examined every month, about 25% of them are suffering from malnutrition, marasmus or kwashiorkor. And with unemployment running at an increasing rate at the moment, this situation can only get worse"

Thus they were prompted into action and reached an agreement with

the market director to buy produce at low prices so that they could benefit the poor

By means of large trucks, the produce is distributed to approximately 63 churches who minister to the needy in the black, coloured, Indian and white community

Members are able to buy the produce at abnormally low prices which they

in making the Gospel visible through words

At present they are buying up to 30 to 40 tons of produce, costing about R900, every week

They are now negotiating with the Johannesburg City Council for a store, where produce waiting for transport can be kept. They will make the depot available to other charitable institutions

with their rent, children whose parents cannot afford to buy them school books and clothes are not sending their children to school, those that have finished school in the 17 to 25 years age group are finding it difficult to get jobs

"There is a lot of misery and poverty. Some have attempted suicide — and succeeded"

World Vision believes

ing cabbages at about 30c. Rev Samuel Tladi who helped off-load the produce into his church storeroom, said, "There are many in this area who have lost their jobs. People who could not normally afford these things now can"

Julia, his wife, painted a picture of gloom as she described her small community

"People are in arrears

can afford. This enables World Vision to cover part of their costs.

During their second trip at run into Diepkloof, Soweto, children who recognised the truck from the first trip run gathered around in excited anticipation as the produce was off-loaded at a small church.

Tomatoes sold at 2c each and cabbages at 5c. Vendors nearby were selling



**SURVIVAL IS THE AIM  
IS STARVING FAMILY  
IS TAUGHT TO LIVE  
ON R37 A MONTH**

**BY GARY NORTON**

FOR the first time in many years the Hlongwane family of Soweto knows where its next meal is coming from.

Smiling, but with tears in their eyes, the four members of the family greeted me this week when I visited their humble home at the start of a month-long "survival" programme which the Sunday Express and the Transvaal branch of the Kupugani Nutrition Corporation have initiated for them.

The family, which is without any source of income, consists of 70-year-old Mr William Hlongwane, who is suffering from tuberculosis, his wife, Janga, 66, their widowed daughter Sarah, 26, who is unable to find work, and her three-year-old baby Grace.

But suddenly there is hope for the Hlongwanes.

As a direct result of last week's article on their plight in the Sunday Express the Diepkloof Community Health Clinic has stepped in to investigate the family's living conditions — and with a promise to find work for Sarah

Health officials at the clinic have interviewed Mr Hlongwane about the pension he has tried to claim for the past few years and they will make representations on his behalf to the Bantu Administration Board in Soweto.

The article has also brought a small flood of donations from warmhearted Sunday Express readers.

Fearfully, Mr Hlongwane this week offered his thanks to everyone who has played a part in saving his family from starvation.

"I'm just so happy," he wept.

Mrs Hlongwane said: "Now our family can stay together instead of having to spend the day searching for food."

Cause I know Grace will be



● Three members of the Hlongwane family in their Soweto home . . . they're taking part in an exercise in nutrition.

# Hlongwanes know there'll be a next meal

- Puzamandla (a soft drink)
- 3 heaped teaspoons to a glass of cold water
- Minced granules
- 2 cups for one sitting (when cooked this amount will make four cups)
- Protein stew
- 1 packet per sitting
- Soup (preferably vegetable soup)
- 3 tablespoons to 3 cups of boiling water
- Butter Beans
- ½ pkt per sitting Boiling water until soft, then add a dessert spoon cooking oil.
- Dehydrated vegetables
- 1½ cups per sitting First soak then cook, adding two dessert spoons of cooking oil



Tearfully, Mr Hlongwane this week offered his thanks to everyone who has played a part in saving his family from starvation. "I'm just so happy," he wept.

Mrs Hlongwane said, "Now our family can stay together instead of having to spend the day searching for food."

Sarah added, "I am now able to sleep at night because I know Grace will be okay for the meantime."

The most immediate ray of light for them was the special Kupugani survival diet, designed to help families who are living well below the breadline to keep going on a nutritionally balanced diet.

For the Hlongwanes the food budget has been set at a mere R37,55, which is being supplied by Kupugani for the experiment. At this modest amount the accent is naturally on pure survival.

If members of the family will be weighed at weekly intervals and it is expected that they will show marked improvements in weight by the end of the second week.

On Monday food was taken to the Hlongwanes by Miss Mankekulu Mahlangu, Kupugani's nutritional advisor, and the diet was explained to them.

"At first they couldn't believe their eyes. To see wholesome food after such a long time of going without made them all very excited," said Miss Mahlangu.

The family became very open with me straight away and used for the first time. They see that there are people in this country who really care what happens to them.

During this first week of the diet, Miss Mahlangu

# know there'll be a next meal

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES

5 kg Lambalazi	R2,80
5 kg Mabela	R3,15
1 kg Milk Powder	R1,80
2 kg Cocopan	R2,56
2 Loaves	R4,66
12,5 kg Miellemeeal	R1,88
4 pkts Bean Samp	R0,80
500 g Dried veg	R1,28
2 kg Puzamandla	R1,36
1 kg Mince granules	R1,52
6x250 g Protein stew	R3,06
4x250 g Soup	R1,32
2x750 ml Cooking oil	R1,76
1kg Magarine	R1,36
2kg Butter Beans	R1,16
5kg Sugar	R1,78
850 mg Salt	R0,09
5 pkts Tomatoes	R1,50
1 pkt Onions	R0,30
Sub-total	R34,14
10% flexibility	3,41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R37,55</b>

stayed with the family every morning and most afternoons, teaching them the most economical way of cooking and advising on difficulties they may come across with the diet.

"Our biggest problem so far is the lack of an adequate place to cook. There is no chimney in the small house and carbon dioxide is released in dangerous amounts if the cooking is done indoors," said Miss Mahlangu.

The diet consists of three basic food types - carbohydrates, fats and oils, body building protein; and protective foods, mainly vegetables.

For the remaining three weeks the Hlongwanes will follow the following food schedule.

**BREAKFAST:** Lambalazi, a type of porridge, and Cocopan, a sweet drink, will alternate with Mabela and 500 ml of milk.

**LUNCH:** Soup and porridge will alternate with Puzamandla and porridge, except on Sunday when the family will have Bransamp and protein stew.

**SUPPER:** Porridge and butter beans on Monday and Saturday, porridge and minced granules on Tuesday and Friday; protein stew and porridge on Wednesday, with dehydrated vegetables on Thursday, and porridge and soup on Sunday night.

Miss Mahlangu said "The last experimental family preferred bread to porridge but the preference or choice of the family is always taken into account."

Miss Mahlangu will instruct the family in the art of planning for a low budget once they have their own regular income.

Because of this, donations of foodstuffs received from Sunday Express readers will be stored until the end of the training period and then handed to the Hlongwanes.

Donations of money have been used to pay the arrears in rent, buy household necessities, and enable the Hlongwanes to put on clean clothing for the first time in months.

But firewood and coal are still desperately needed. Miss Mahlangu said the Hlongwanes preferred porridge to bread, and with porridge being cheaper the total cost would come down.

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- Mabela (2½ cups at each sitting)
- Pour made milk powder over it
- Cocopan (a type of cocoa containing milk and sugar) 3 teaspoons per cup

- Protein stew: 1 packet per sitting
- Protein soup (preferably vegetable soup): 3 tablespoons to 2 cups of boiling water
- Butter Beans: ½ pkt per sitting. Boil in water until soft, then add a dessert spoon cooking oil
- Dehydrated vegetables: 1½ cups per sitting. First soak then cook, adding two dessert spoons of cooking oil
- Protein stew: Made with fried tomatoes and a packet of protein stew. Add 5 cups of water to the mixture and allow to simmer for 20 minutes. Miss Mahlangu said the oil was to add flavour to the meal and, being an energy food, helped balance the diet.

## What you gave

DONATIONS of money, toiletries, clothes, and food have come in from warm-hearted Sunday Express readers for the Hlongwane family after the Sunday Express reported last week on

their shocking living conditions.

Donations received from the public so far are: C W Lane of Edenvale (R25), Frieda de Vaal of Florida (R10), Mrs L McCarthy of Mayfair (R10), Mrs Rubin of Emmarentia Extension (R10 and clothing), and two anonymous donations of R30 and R2. Mrs J I Brugoviczyk of Edenvale gave food.

Food donated will be stored until after the experimental month because the diet aims at teaching the Hlongwanes how to live on a very small budget - something they may always have to do, despite the immediate generosity of readers.

Vibes

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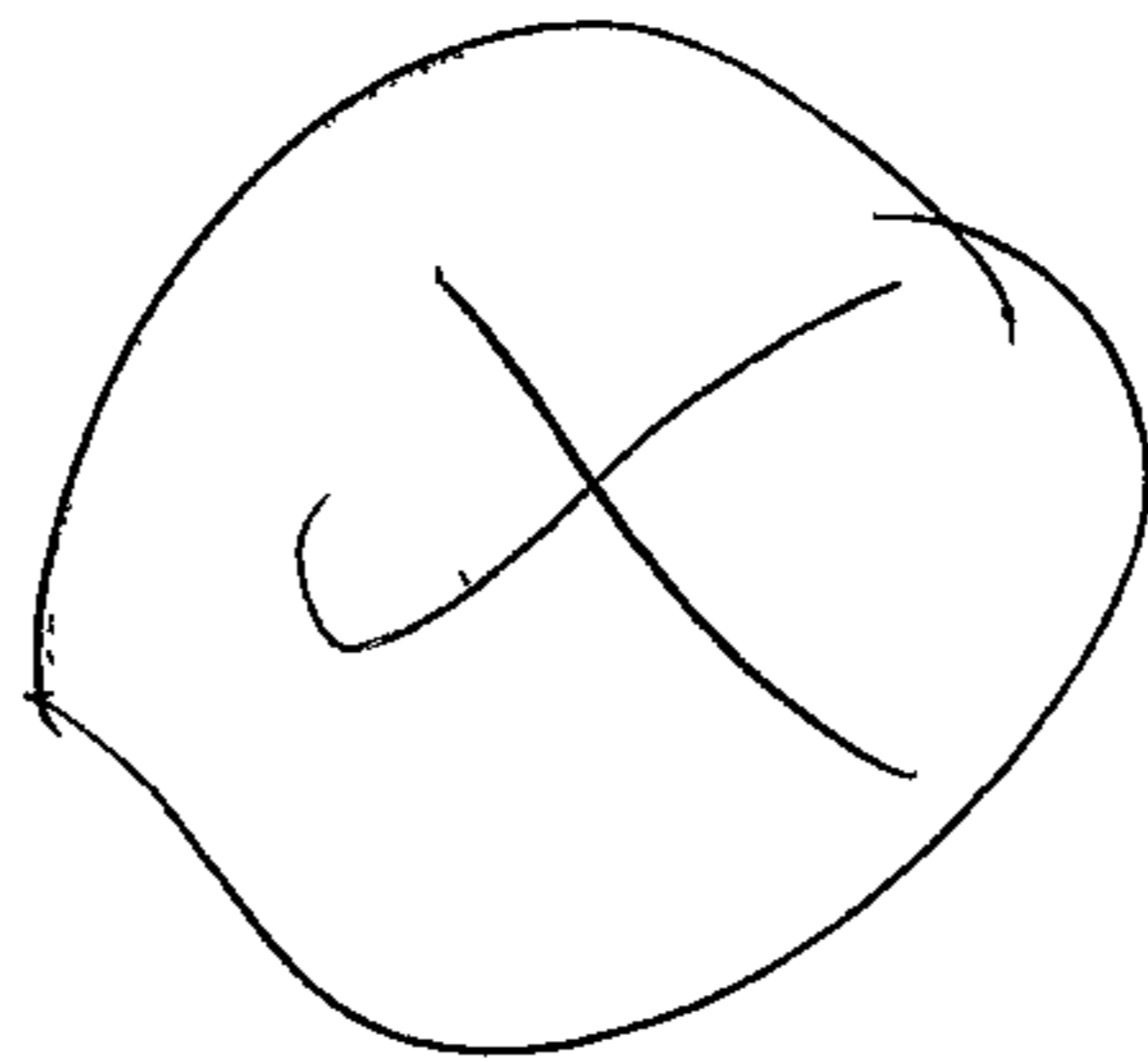
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Johannesburg



POVERTY - General

30-5-79 - 11-12-79

241



24/1/80  
30/5/74

# Pupils eat newspapers to fight off starvation

Own Correspondent  
MARTZBURG — Malnutrition and starvation among pupils of all races has produced a crisis situation in some Natal schools  
Teachers at some black schools in the Maitzburg

area have been shocked to find pupils eating newspaper to still their hunger pains  
And at one white school in the province teachers found many of their pupils losing concentration towards mid-morning and falling asleep at their

desks, after being fed a breakfast with no nutritional value  
Zululand schools were in a "distressing" situation because of drought and the resultant crop failures and cattle deaths.  
Pupils at coloured and Indian schools in the Dur-

ban and Maitzburg areas were not much better off than their counterparts in other schools.  
A coloured high-school has introduced a "sandwich scheme."  
Sandwiches are left by the pupils at their school and later taken to a

coloured primary school nearby for the younger pupils who have no food.  
According to one authority the blame did not lie with the departments of education, involved but rested with the economic position and unemployment.



27/6/79 M. Indaba

# Is the Year of the Child a big flop?

By Laurence Tutu

**EAST LONDON — The Year of the Child could be heading for failure.**

According to Dr Trudi Thomas the year was supposed to highlight the needs of the child — but it is not being done.

She said in an interview some business houses had seen the Year of the Child as a means and opportunity to advertise expensive clothes, instead of concentrating on the real needs of the child.

Disillusionment was creeping in. Nothing much had been done and the year was almost half spent. The year was meant mostly for needy children.

Dr Thomas said for a child to have adequate nutrition his father must have a job. Equal distribution of jobs was basic and essential. Everybody talked about ignorance as if the black man did not know his child needed milk.

Where would he get milk from when he had no source of income? Forty per cent of children were undernourished and 75 per cent of the school-going children were undernourished.

"We are busy pushing up the price of milk instead of subsidising it," Dr Thomas said.

Some children had developed chronic kwashiorkor. The major



**Dr Trudi Thomas (left) says the year was meant to help the needy child but so far little has been done — business houses were actually exploiting the year to make profits.**

problem with malnutrition was it reoccurred in children sent back to the same conditions.

Comprehensive health services were needed, health education, lesson in nutrition, mobile clinics and so on. The community, in the person of the health services, should step in where the parent, grandmother or guardian had failed. "You can tell people which good food to cook and eat but without the ingredients what were they going to do?", Dr Thomas said.

When a mother came in with a sick, undernourished child, speak to her patiently and explain the cause of sickness, how to cure it and how a recurrence can be avoided instead of telling her how stupid she was.

Dr Thomas's husband, Dr I Harris said "Every underweight child is entitled to a packet of milk a week.

"There is need to educate doctors and nurses to prescribe this

milk. The milk is provided by the government for the child in the Republic as well as in the Ciskei.

"It is also imperative that nursing sisters be supervised by qualified medical officers at the clinics as they are unable to detect malnutrition in its early stages," he said.

"By the time they see it, it has ravaged the child."

Because most got sick from undernourishment, the tendency was to regard every problem as medical even when a social worker should have taken over.

The day-to-day situations could upset her.

"It is a fallacy that you grow hard," Dr Thomas said. "A woman came in barefooted, thin herself and said, 'I have never had a child like this in my life. I have eight children

The father went to Johannesburg nine months ago and has never written a single letter.

"One can blame the migrant labour system for this kind of breakdown in family communication. You find a child sucking a breast which is probably dry and no better than a dummy.

"It is heartbreaking to read anxiety on the face of a three-month-old baby whose eyes desperately plead with you for food. People should stop quoting 7 billion starving children in the world. Each country, region or community can solve its problems by concentrating on its immediate surroundings.

"If you say there are 2 000 starving children in Duncan Village and 20 000 affluent people in East London, the problem can be solved if the 20 000 people with food and money concentrate on Duncan Village and help relieve the suffering.

"White farmers in the 1940s had the same problem and started trekking to the cities to look for work. About 40 per cent of white children were undernourished those days."

But Dr Harris said Mdantsane had improved tremendously. There were more malnutrition cases from Duncan Village, Kwelela, Mooiplaas, the coastal area than Mdantsane.

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## Faces of poverty — cause for alarm

**T**ODAY The Star features several articles which reflect diverse faces of poverty in South Africa. They deal with poverty in the "resettlement areas" of the Eastern Cape, rural slums where malnutrition and disease are a daily fact of life; poverty in the heart of Johannesburg, where hungry blacks rummage amid garbage bins in the shadow of the new Stock Exchange, the very symbol of the "Golden City." We highlight, too, one of the direct contributory causes of this poverty—a tougher new application of influx control policy.

Some five weeks ago the Government amended the law which discourages employers from making use of unregistered or "illegal" black workers. The fine was sharply increased from R100 to R500 (or three months' imprisonment). The intention, officially, was that preference should be given to "legal" but unemployed people. The result appears to be rather different. Effectively it shows signs of frightening employers, shrinking the reservoir of available jobs and pushing up the number of unemployed.

### Out of sight

Some of these jobless people stay on stubbornly in cities like Johannesburg, where there is at least some chance of work—or of food from the rubbish bins of the more affluent. The majority have no option but to return to the homelands, where there are virtually no jobs: to places like the inhospitable "resettlement areas" where, as we report today, hunger is ever-present. Such areas have never been paradises. But the effect of the new policy is to cram yet more people into

these human dumping grounds.

Unemployment, in other words, is being pushed out of the sight of white South Africa. It cannot . . . must not . . . be pushed out of mind.

One would like to accept that Mr P W Botha's administration is adopting a more humane attitude towards urban blacks and the pass laws which so comprehensively dominate their lives. Or at least that it is being more pragmatic and realistic about the problem. Yet the measures now being applied are far more likely to worsen race relations rather than ease them.

We can accept that Dr Piet Koornhof and the Prime Minister are sincere in their desire to phase out the pass laws. But the human reality is regrettably something different. The poor and the unemployed have always been with us, in the cities as in the rural areas. What is happening today, however, is that their numbers are being augmented, tragically, through direct intervention by the machinery of the same State which makes these high-minded promises. Worse, the machinery does not record or reflect the human misery that its shortsighted ideological administration inflicts.

### Ultra-legalistic

In its ultra-legalistic application of the pass laws the Administration seems to be repeating some earlier mistakes, on a tragically larger scale. Possibly the Cabinet, like much of the electorate, are ignorant of the results. They **MUST** not be. There are alarm bells now, warning the Government to make the actions of the State machine fit the words of Cabinet spokesmen.



SIR - I would like to express my opinion regarding your recent survey on the "concentration camps" in the rural areas.

The Nationalists really want to see us suffer. The laws they pass are detrimental to blacks. We earn the lowest salaries because, as they say, our living conditions are too low. People are suffering because they run peanuts. It is high time now that we earn the same salaries as whites if we do the same job.

Blacks in the rural areas try to get to the 'ban areas' to seek better pastures only to find that the pass laws restrict them. Thousands of them are given 72 acres to leave and get back to the 'concentration camps' where they are to remain jobless or, if they are lucky, get a job that pays R20 a month.

I know of a construction firm which had a contract in the Northern Transvaal. People who worked for it in the area were paid only R15 a month. But, back in Johannesburg, the firm paid employees as much as 160 a month.

What can you do with 15? You have to be able to buy a bag of maize meal costing more than R14, school books, clothes - to name a few items. And, if you have a surname like mine - unknown and strange to the one-eyed cabinet - you

29/7/79 SP

# We are suffering in the land of our birth

won't get a bursary even if you apply for it a hundred times

People who claim to be our leaders realise that we are suffering but, because they have agreed to work within the framework of the system (intentionally of course), they are to remain ineffective. They don't worry because they live in posh houses. People in the rural areas cannot even depend on agriculture for their survival. The Boers have taken the arable lands

and moved blacks to barren, dusty and rocky places. There are not enough schools. There is a scarcity of water, which leaves much to be desired, and disease. These places are something like concentration camps.

It is high time that the Nationalists realised that we are suffering - suffering in our place of birth.

MURIMISI SIMON MAKARINGE, Tshlawelo.

SIR - I write in full support of Mr Gumbi's letter in SUNDAY POST on July 22. You should have realised by now that many readers of this paper are asking and pleading for the rebirth of the Postscript column which has been silenced for a long time by your-

Stop calling people informers

SIR - There is something that really disturbs me going on among blacks which needs urgent attention.

I am talking about people being called informers. I do not say informers are not there. But for God's sake, let us stop playing into the white man's hands.

There is very much of that. It is not a good thing to label an innocent person an informer. That means death. I know of people here in Port Elizabeth who have been labelled informers with no evidence at all but hearsay.

One thing that must be made clear to us all is that we will never, I repeat, never be equal. Jealously really blinds one, Mr Editor. I wish you could add to what I have said as I am sure you are quite aware of this.

Zwide. BOLILE.

# How about some more sweet cakes?

You are regarded as one of the foremost editors of our times who knows how and when to please the average reader.

Please, Mr Editor, do not disappoint us. We tasted a few of your cakes. How about some more? ABBEY BONDI, Odendaalsrus



# COM'ON MIKE YOUR BURDEN IS ALSO OUR BURDEN

SIR - I read with great interest the letter written by Mr Michael Motha in which he replies to Samson Mabogodi about the matter concerning leader of Soweto and the Committee of Ten.

Mike, I would like to inform you that we in Umtata are as good (or as bad) as people of Soweto. In other words, don't be misled by the fact that we are "independent" and think that what concerns you over there doesn't concern us. After all we have relatives there - brothers, sisters and even grandparents. Everybody knows that "independence" for us has brought poverty and shame.

We have been despised by our brothers in other parts of the country because of the wrongs done by our so-called leaders. Come on Mike, don't despise us, we are your brothers after all. Your burden is our burden.

Umtata PATRICK ZILINDILE DIB

Cont. →

(241)

29/7/79 SP

# Teachers should stop enforcing school uniforms

SIR — Through your columns, I would like to express my sincere gratitude towards the action taken by SUNDAY POST in publishing the parents grievances regarding the enforcement of uniforms at schools. This really shows that SUNDAY POST is not only interested in publishing news for fun but it does sympathise with us black parents.

I do hope the culprits who punish our children for not having school uniforms have noted the warning from Mr G. White. It is disappointing that sympathy towards us is shown by a white man whereas our fellow black teachers and principals are the ones trying to lead us to unnecessary bankruptcy.

What we, as parents, are concerned about is seeing our children producing good results at the end of the year. So please dear teachers, just concentrate on teaching our children and stop enforcing uniforms. It seems to me too much time is being spent in enforcing uniforms instead of teaching.

STEPHEN BALOYI,  
Meadowlands.



frequency of inter-settlement contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled

in spite of the best efforts of the local hospital. Others probably die in their poverty-stricken homes

Prince Albert's predicament is no doubt reflected in many other Karoo towns. These people need help, either from a public fund or preferably from the State. Food is found for starving cattle, and these are children.

# Hungry Children

Argus 30/7/79  
241

A COMBINATION of poverty, drought and freezing winter cold is blamed for the death through malnutrition of a growing number of children in the coloured townships of the Karoo. A disturbing report in The Argus on Saturday focused attention on Prince Albert, where a child dies almost every day from malnutrition.

used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures and complex corresponds, at least in broad eastern stream. Nkope has been included in Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the stream, notably the Transvaal group, do either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Each of these nuclei could have acted further expansion, for the continuous spread model, as psychological tolerance and the problem of the discontinuous spread (x 1).

population growth used in the simulations per cent per annum. The values were 11 (1957) for human groups colonising for carrying capacity were used: one, square kilometer. A value of five people

ed as the carrying capacity for simulations (Amerman and Cavalli-Sforza, 1973). The known from African ethnography (Tew, 1950), the ethnographic values are too high since of European medical attention. with three different, arbitrarily chosen, 1000 people. In the simulations space of concentric circles. The perimeter of each in the previous circle.

used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures and complex corresponds, at least in broad eastern stream. Nkope has been included in Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the stream, notably the Transvaal group, do either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

Nkope has occasional fluting and bevelling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition. Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver Leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the fluting analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwaie were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were carried out over both possible reconstructions:

- Simulation 1. Urewe → Leleusu → Kwaie → Silver Leaves
- Simulation 2. Kwaie → Silver Leaves

## RESULTS

Simulation 1. The discontinuous spread model produced a faster rate of expansion than the wave of advance model. Rates of less than one kilometer per year were generated by the wave of advance model (Table 1) and these were an order of magnitude lower than the rates from the discontinuous spread model (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous spread model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model (Table 3). Different input populations had little effect on the rates for the wave of advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, resulted from high population inputs being spread over a large area. Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwaie to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

241 SP 5/8/79  
105

# Where a Wage packet is R0,00

FACTORIES at the Ciskei homeland industrial showpieces, Dimbaza, are paying their workers starvation wages.

A SUNDAY POST probe has revealed that there was a lot of discontent about the inhuman wages paid to workers. But people were scared to talk about them for fear of losing their jobs.

The workers cannot afford to lose their jobs because there are many unemployed people in the district who would gladly fill their places.

And at one factory the SUNDAY POST investigation found piecework employees were not paid last month because "they did not produce enough".

Chief Lemox Sebe, head of the Ciskei, has campaigned for industrialisation in his territory possibly more than any homeland leader.

Dimbaza Overallis, owned by German-speaking Mr Ednar Krull, pays female labourers R3,50 a week as

a starting wage plus a 50-cent attendance bonus.

The starting wage for female machinists is R4,50, which includes the attendance bonus.

Men are started at R9 a week.

Mr Krull refused to

discuss what his factory paid its labourers.

On Friday afternoon last week SUNDAY POST met sad faces from Ranger Carpets' workers going home empty-handed.

They said they had not been paid because, they

had been told they had not produced enough. They did not know what their exact pay was and said they were usually given R5 each week as a loan and paid a few rands and the end of the month.

The manager of Ranger Carpets, Mr Radloff, said

his workers were paid on piecework monthly. They were given a R5 loan for "pocket money" every week and, in the last week of the month, their piecework was added up.

Asked about the women who were not paid on Fri-

day he said: "Those girls are loafing. You know yourself that, if you work in a factory and are paid on piecework, you must work because, if you do not, you do not get money."

A woman workers at Tribal Handweavers said

they started work at seven in the morning and worked until eight in the evening except on Fridays.

"Pay depends on production. I was employed in 1977 and the highest I have earned in a week is R19. Most of the times it is less."

A spokesman for Tribal Handweavers said workers were paid on piecework. Weavers and cutters were paid different rates per square metre. The best weaver was paid about R35 a week and the worst about R16.

BY OWEN PAUL



# 'Stupid' — or starved?



## Focus on SOCIETY

THE study started in June 1955 when Dr Stoch decided medical research would best enable her to combine her chosen profession with her desire to have a large family

"Although I wanted to do research, I could not muster much enthusiasm for Prof Smythe's original suggestion that I collect data on height/weight figures. Then he remembered an idea he had while watching the cattle on his farm

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER

"He had noticed that if calves of a fast-growing breed were deprived of adequate nourishment during their early life, they never caught up to the size reached by the slow-growing breed"

From this, Prof Smythe formulated the hypothesis that the human brain, which has its major post-natal development during the first two years of life would be most vulnerable to the effects of under-nutrition during this period

Work started in June 1955 with a group of 20 severely undernourished infants, controlled with 20 better nourished infants matched for sex, age, socio-economic status and race

The groundwork and a pilot study took four years to complete

When the first findings were published after five years, it was hailed as a pioneering work. The research is still continuing

"Research techniques have improved and we have become more critical and demanding, but the original hypothesis postulated by Prof Smythe has been proved absolutely correct," said Dr Stoch

"Improved food intake after the first two years of life may still improve

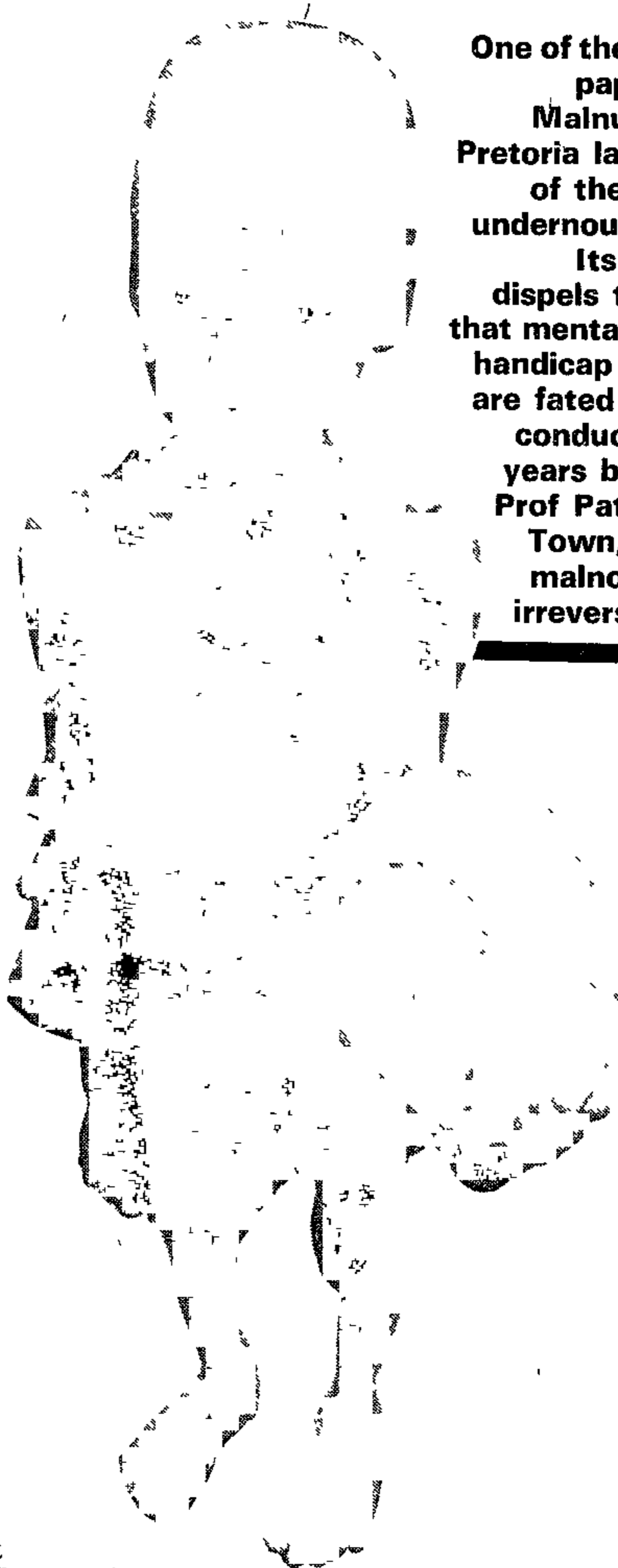
brain tissue damage there is gross cognitive impairment which is manifested in learning and perceptual difficulties

"The originally under-nourished children have lower verbal IQ's, less spatial and analytical skill defective visual-mo-height and weight but the stunting of head size is irreversible. Although there is no evidence of tor co-ordination and disturbed body concepts

"For example a 16-year-old teenager had the same perceptual level as a child starting school

"They have less social maturity and have difficulty in forming long-term relationships and coping with societal demands. None of them has gone beyond standard seven at school, as opposed to seven of the control group who reached matric and another three who did post-matric studies. None of them is classified as a skilled or professional worker

"It also seems as though girls in an impoverished environment are damaged more than boys. The girls in the control group lagged behind the boys in educational progress, physical growth, and congenitive develop-



ment

"This may be a combination of a number of factors. Girls mature more rapidly than boys and thus may be more vulnerable to under-nutrition during the critical growth periods. It may be because of less motivation, linked to

their personal value systems, or because of the lower parental and societal expectations of girls

"The obvious tragedy is that these women are now the mothers of another generation. These men are

One of the most comprehensive papers presented at the Malnutrition Conference in Pretoria last week was a study of the long-term effects of undernourishment on children.

Its importance is that it dispels the familiar argument that mental dullness is a genetic handicap which "other" races are fated to suffer. The study, conducted over the past 20 years by Dr Belle Stoch and Prof Patrick Smythe of Cape Town, showed clearly that malnourishment can cause irreversible mental damage.

fathers trapped in low-income jobs from which there is no hope of advancement. They are plummeting along a spiral of deprivation," she said

None of these people is State-assisted or is any different from his peers in outward appearance. There is no way of realizing, without extensive testing, that they are actually severely handicapped. This is something that every employer, especially of blacks, should remember

Dr Stoch said nutritional supplements should be provided to the mother in the third trimester of pregnancy (26 weeks to birth) and to the infant child until it reached the weight of the average two-year-old child

"All these women go to clinics, but even if they are not gaining weight adequately, they are not, to the best of my knowledge, given any food supplements. Since undernourished mothers do not lactate for very long, the infant is thus also deprived of mothers' milk," she said





# On the Streets Where

The STAR Thursday August 23 1979

How do the beggars, tramps and down-and-outs survive in a city like Johannesburg during the winter? Giles Hugo takes a look in words and pictures at the people who live "on the outers"

For hundreds of Johannesburg's poorest people 'on the street where you live' means exactly that: they live on the streets.

People of all races who are jobless and homeless in the "Garden City" scratch a living by digging through rubbish bins and by begging. Winter is the hardest time for these survivors of the urban jungle.

Homeless black children beg, "park" cars and steal to buy the glue which they use to blot out the hunger and cold. One can see them taking a snort of its poisonous (but legal) high in broad daylight in Hillbrow.

Pitifully old black women sleep in city doorways with only a few bags and boxes to keep out the cold.

There are few white women derelicts, but I have seen one whose sex and race were barely recognisable under her rags and dirt.

There is even a "mixed" hobo couple (black woman, white man) frequenting the Berea-Yeoville area. Most of the white tramps slip off to Durban and the coast when icy frost descends on the Reef. But a few die-hards refuse to go south and they can still be seen thawing themselves out at dawn in city parks.

When I asked one black "stayer" why he hadn't moved to the coast or

winter, he explained: "Ag, man, I make a better living up here."

This "professional" attitude to his lifestyle is fairly typical of the really old-time riders of the "Blue Train" — the "vlam" freaks who run on meths.

When I met two itinerant campers under a shelter of blankets and branches in the Melville Kopjes we fell into a discussion on the few pleasures which make life "on the outers" bearable.

"There's guinea-fowl here and with a little bit of luck . . ." said the older man stoking the fire.

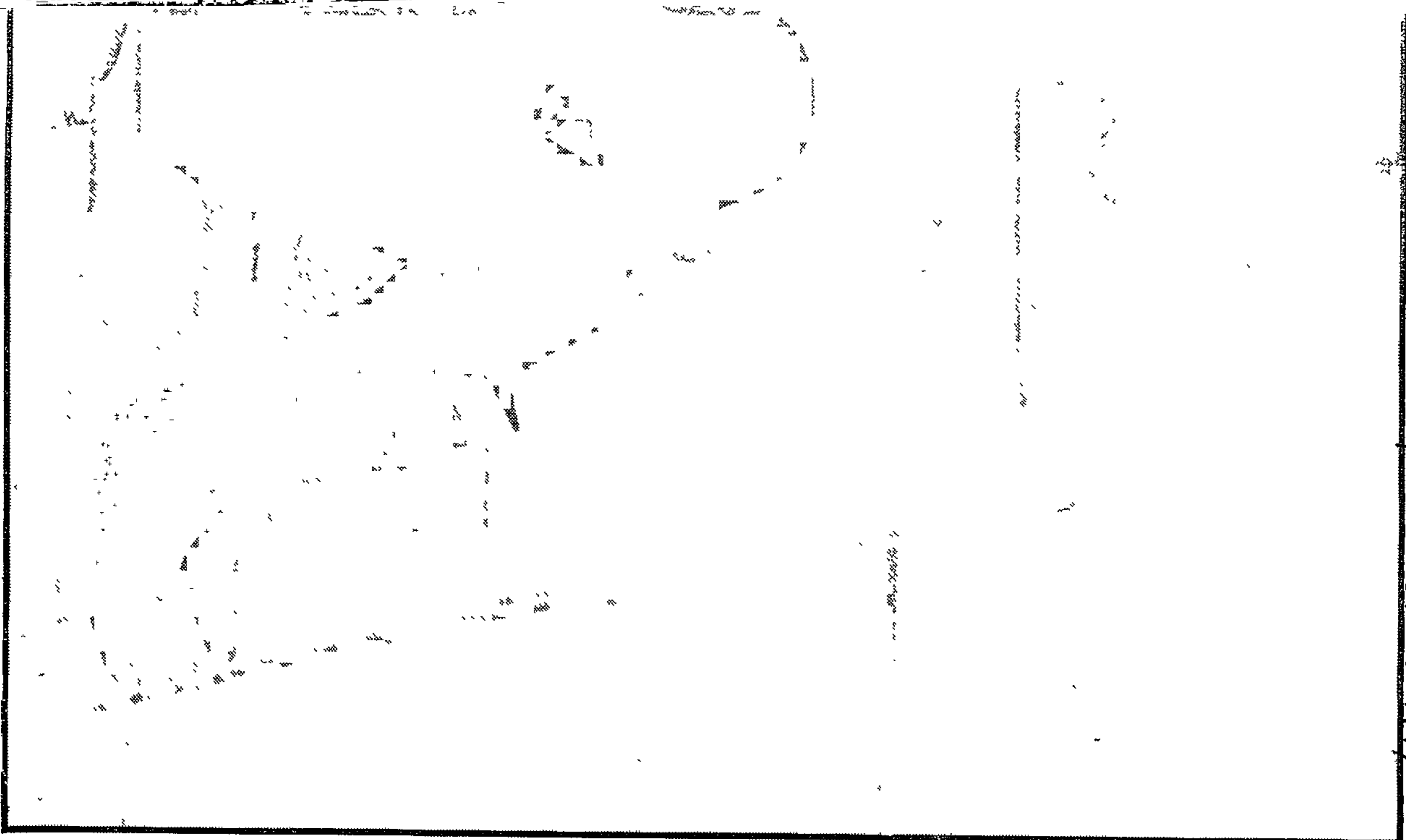
"My china here likes a dop, but me I prefer the boom (dagga). You know there used to be a kwasal score there by the slaapaal (abattoir) — an oke called Tarzan was the mert (dealer). He retired and then his son took over the business. But it's gone downhill. . . ."

As my female companion and I left their encampment I overheard one hobo remark: "That girl looks just like my daughter."

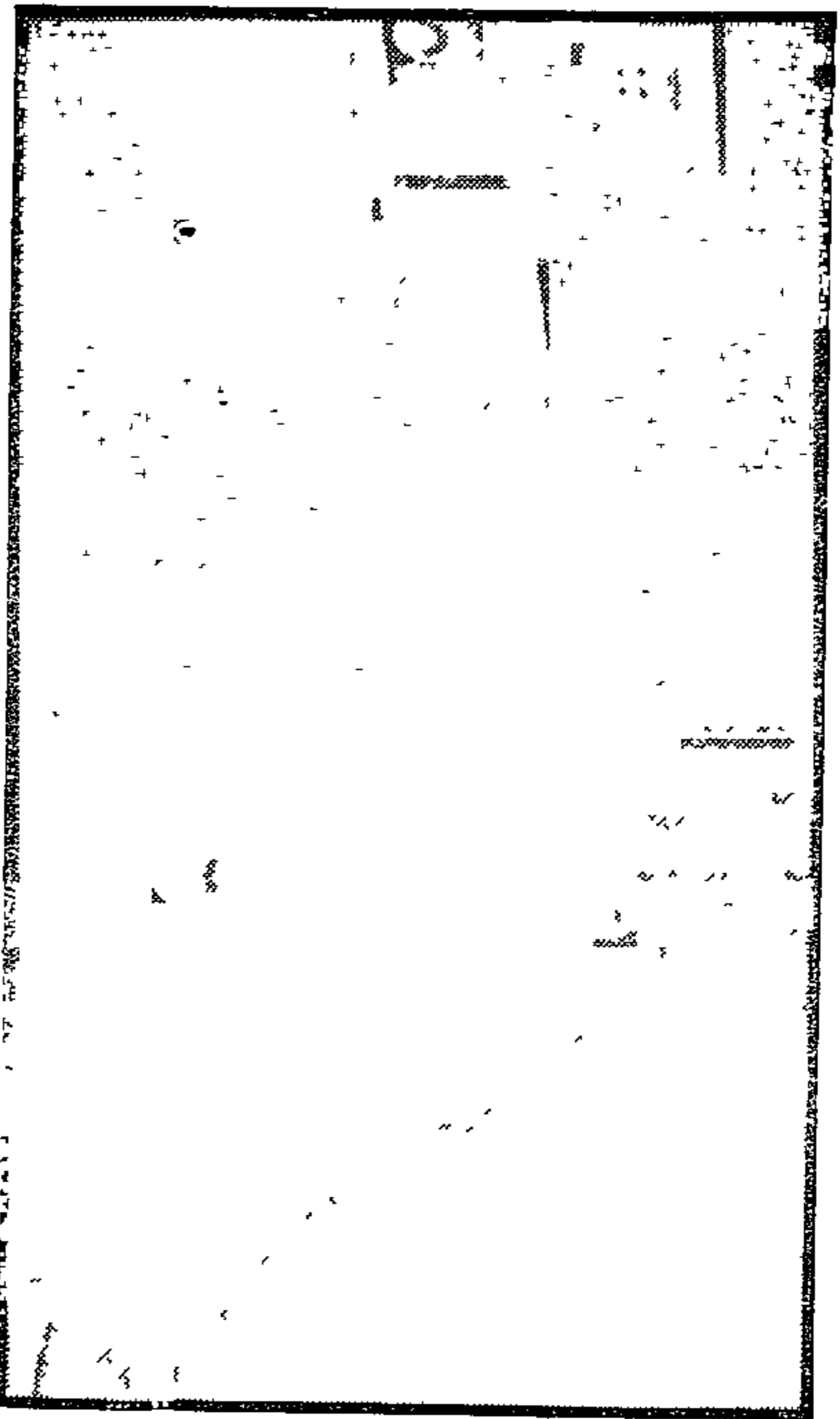
And I wondered what else this man had given up to live "on the outers" . . . and why?

What can a disabled white beggar collect on the streets of Johannesburg in these times of economic recession?

From an in-person survey I conducted outside an Elloff Street department store recently, the cash flow



A homeless black child sleeps on a Doornfontein pavement.

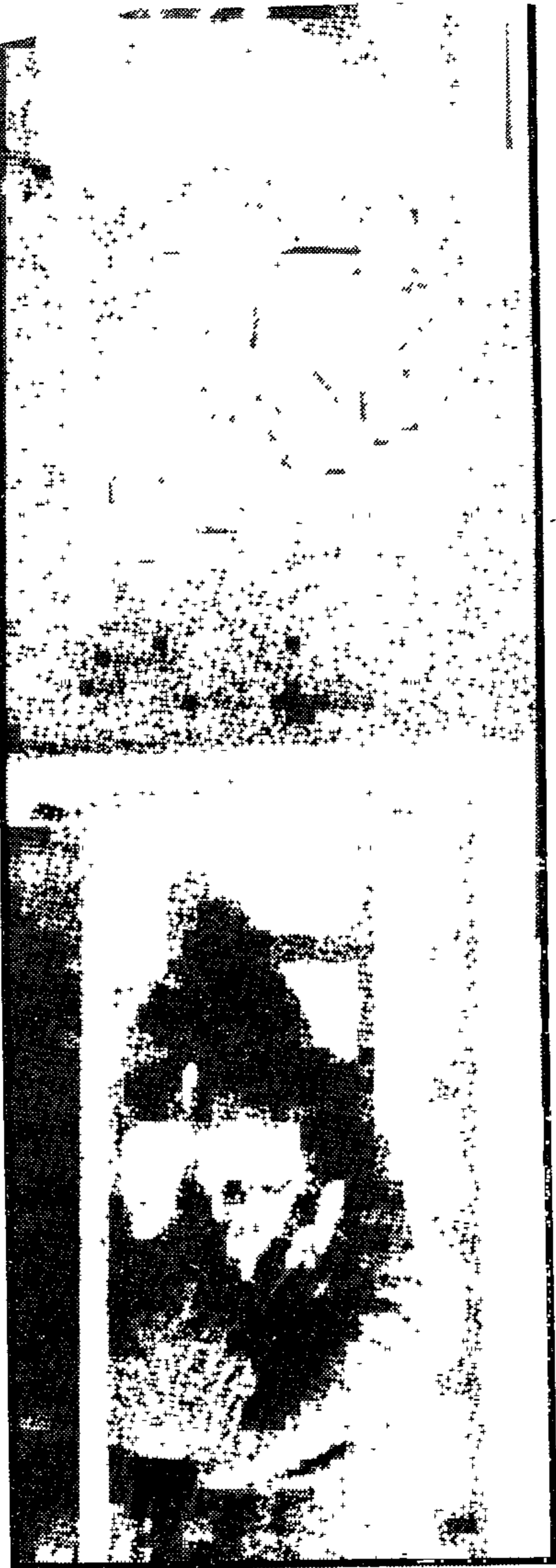


Life on the streets is a full-time job. The black man bears the weight of the world.

CONT



# they live



This "desirable residence" sleeps two, right on a major bus route.

The STAR THURSDAY

AUGUST 23 1979

With ten days' worth of stubble on my chin I dressed in ragged shirt, pants and a decaying jacket. The tokens of my "disability" were a crutch and an orthopaedic caliper (a souvenir of my motorcycle crackup) clamped to my leg.

Parking myself next to the department store's main door I "passed out" with a suitably battered hat upturned to entice the pennies from heaven.

As I waited I recalled the story which had inspired my investigation.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote a Sherlock Holmes story, "The man with the twisted lip," in which a Fleet Street journalist decides to disguise himself as a deformed derelict to investigate how much a beggar earns. He finds that he can make more than his journalist's salary and takes to the street.

My own rewards were less than spectacular. Contributions were slow and never amounted to more than 20c per person.

Interesting responses came from the people who would notice me, but refuse to "see" me or meet my eye.

A reverend gentleman resplendant in dog collar and crucifix actually crossed over to the other side of the pavement to avoid me. The people who weren't afraid of eye contact with such a miserable being were children and blacks.

CONT



25/8/79

# Hungry get leftovers

**PORT ELIZABETH** — The Rev George Molefe, recently given an honorary doctorate at Fort Hare University, has lived and worked among local township blacks for decades and knows that hundreds of them go to bed with almost empty stomachs

Unable to sleep comfortably himself when he knew so many were hungry, Dr Molefe approached the manager of a beachfront hotel and suggested that leftover food could stave off starvation among many families in the townships.

The manager readily fell in with his suggestion that the leftovers should be collected and sent to the townships. Every morning a long queue forms in his yard at Jolobe Street as early as 6.15 a.m. to await a lorryload of food in clean cartons.

Food is dished out by Dr Molefe's wife, Mrs Jane Molefe, and happy mothers go home to feed their children before school. The mothers work in town.

The manager of the hotel nearly dropped the scheme after a week because of a petrol shortage. But Dr Molefe persuaded him to pity the hungry

The queue is growing longer daily, according to Dr Molefe, who criticised affluent blacks for not lending a hand by at least providing much-needed transport.

Dr Molefe plans to approach other hotels in Port Elizabeth.

"This feeding scheme could also embrace Kwazakhele and Zwijede so that very few children would go to school hungry," he said.

Mr Douglas Gonya, who is employed by a butcher at Zwijede, is critical of the careless attitude of organisations which receive millions of rands from local firms and from overseas to alleviate the suffering of the blacks.

"Pride and modesty aside, my people are starving, and small wonder because thousands are unemployed," said Mr Gonya.

He said with the millions of rands that were accumulating, soup kitchens could be built in the townships to feed the poor.

"This is done in welfare states and our condition is no better than that of the starving people in these states." — DDR

### Township people queue up for hotel leftovers.

en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

### WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benewens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorruimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

- Professor J.F. Brock
- Mnr C S. Corder
- Professor W.H.B. Dean
- Dr J.P. Duminy
- Professor G.F.R. Ellis
- Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn
- Mnr E.V.E. Howes
- Professor M.F. Kaplan
- Ds W.A. Landman
- Mnr G.K. Lindsay
- Sir Richard Luyt
- Professor S.J. Saunders
- Professor H.W. van der Merwe
- Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
- Professor Monica Wilson

241

# PM will

# witness

# Soweto poverty

uitbreiding van personeel het was die kuisie op die laer

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, will see the harsh realities of poverty, poor housing and unemployment when he visits Soweto on Friday.

Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, said today that he would confront the Prime Minister during his visit with the "burning issues" which face the townships.

Mr Thebehali and his counterparts in the Diep-Meadow and Dobsonville councils have been caught up in a wave of protests against the proposed rent increases.

Mr Thebehali said he would explain to Mr Botha the problems his council and the Soweto people face because of the lack of revenue.

"I will put things in their proper perspective," he said.

Sources in the Soweto Council say Mr Thebehali will ask for a Government subsidy to salvage the services in the townships which are on the brink of collapse.

Other important issues are.

- The 99-year leasehold scheme
- Unemployment.
- An estimated shortage of more than 20 000 houses.
- Necessary commercial developments within the townships.

At one of many anti-rent protest meetings in Soweto at the weekend, residents demanded that the Prime Minister be shown the poorer side of the townships, not only the well-off suburbs.

Mr Botha and members of the Cabinet are to attend a residents meeting outside the Soweto Council chambers, where Mr Thebehali is expected to make his speech calling for Government aid.

Later today Mr Thebehali said the three Soweto

Dr J.P. Dumany  
 Professor G.F.R. Ellis  
 Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn  
 Mnr E.V.E. Howes  
 Professor M.F. Kaplan  
 Ds W.A. Landman  
 Mnr G.K. Lindsay  
 Sir Richard Luyt  
 Professor S.J. Saunders  
 Professor H.W. van der Merwe  
 Mede-professor D.J. Welsh  
 Professor Monica Wilson

Die Nieuw...

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns-Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober)

Mennonite Central Committee se konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober)

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in.

navorsings-  
 program by  
 mede-profes  
 Boshoff, ge

made representations to the Government for additional sources of income —including a slice of General Sales Tax.

He was reacting to a statement by Mr J F Oberholzer, MPC, chairman of the Johannesburg City Council management committee, that GST had been introduced to give taxpayers relief, but as few blacks paid taxes, yet all paid GST, they should get a share of that revenue.

um se  
 fgetrede  
 J.L.  
 die Noorde



# Happiness is heaviness a full tummy at last

241

SUNDAY

EXPRESS

9/9/79

FOR the first time in a long while the Perumal family are eating and drinking like any other normal people.

Last week the Sunday Express reported on the plight of this Lenasia family whose lives were ruled by poverty. Then donations from concerned readers started flowing in.

Life for Mrs Rose Perumal and her family has been a struggle. Everybody in the family was always hungry. They depended on handouts from neighbours — who didn't have much themselves.

But, for the present, the seven Perumal children and their parents have happy smiles on their faces, and can think of things other than hunger.

They don't have to go to sleep to escape the never-ending pains of a hungry stomach.

But nobody knows how long the smiles will last.

This week the Sunday Express delivered to Lenasia the presents sent by our readers.

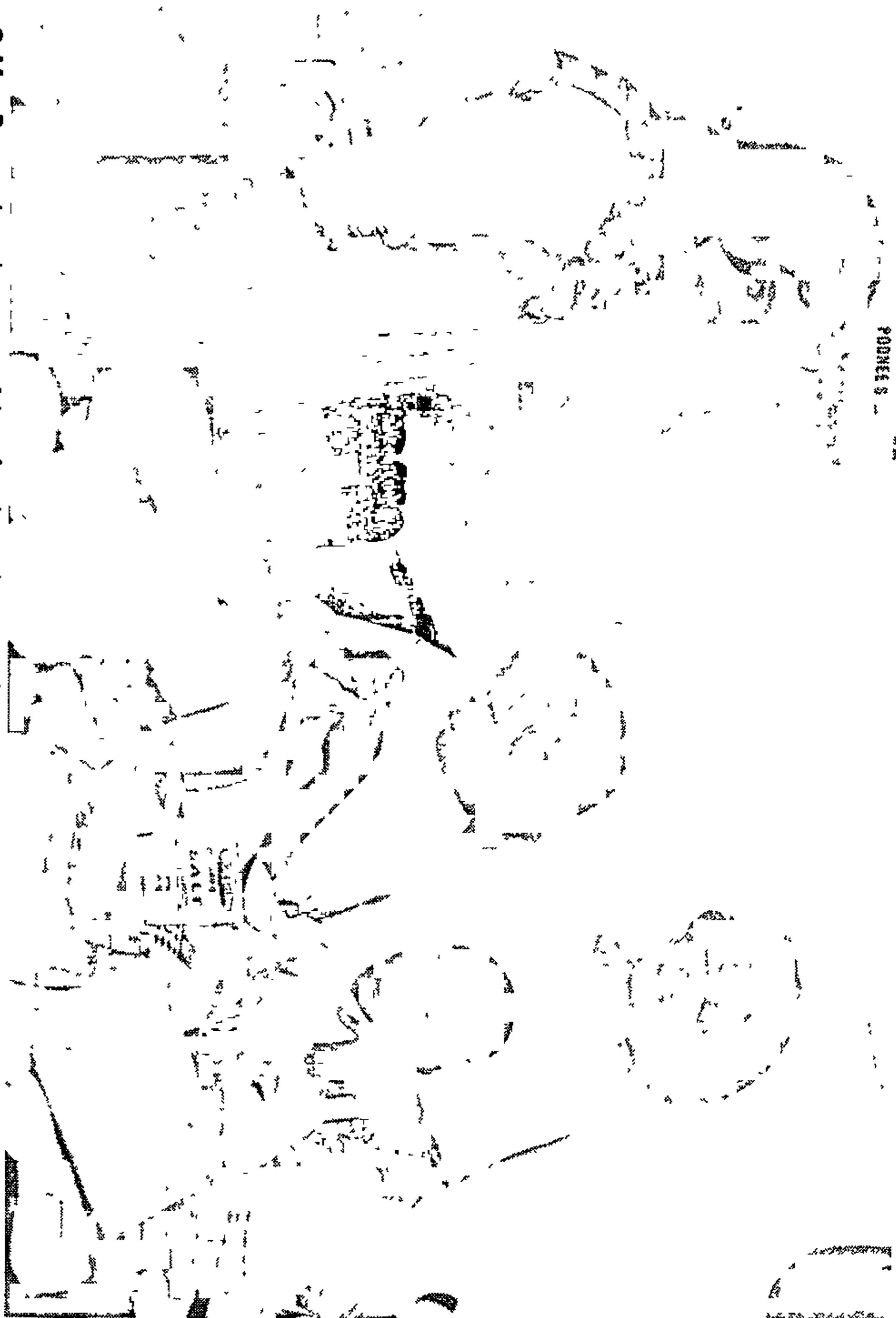
"Please come in and feel at home," said Mrs Perumal, an articulate, dignified woman.

"Now my children have so much to eat they don't know what to do with it. I have never seen them so happy."

Neighbours' children came visiting to get a share of the candy a reader had sent. Daughter Sandra, 16, was having a busy time giving out sweets.

But that wasn't all.

The family received parcels of groceries, vegetables and clothing from Sunday Express readers. Some delivered the odds 'n' ends



● Mrs Perumal with some of her family and some of the groceries and clothes so generously given by people who read of their distress and came to their assistance

## BY CHARLIE MOGALE

ally to Mrs Perumal, some sent them via the Sunday Express. There were also letters to boost the morale of the family.

Going through the heap of presents in front of her, Mrs Perumal says "One day, if God helps me, I want to have enough to give to the poor myself."

Husband Bobby can only get part-time work and is out of work about six months a year. She has a cardiac condition and can't get a job. The children are "sickly".

"Many people have come to see us and give us something. I'm so happy about the way some people are prepared to help," Mrs Perumal said.

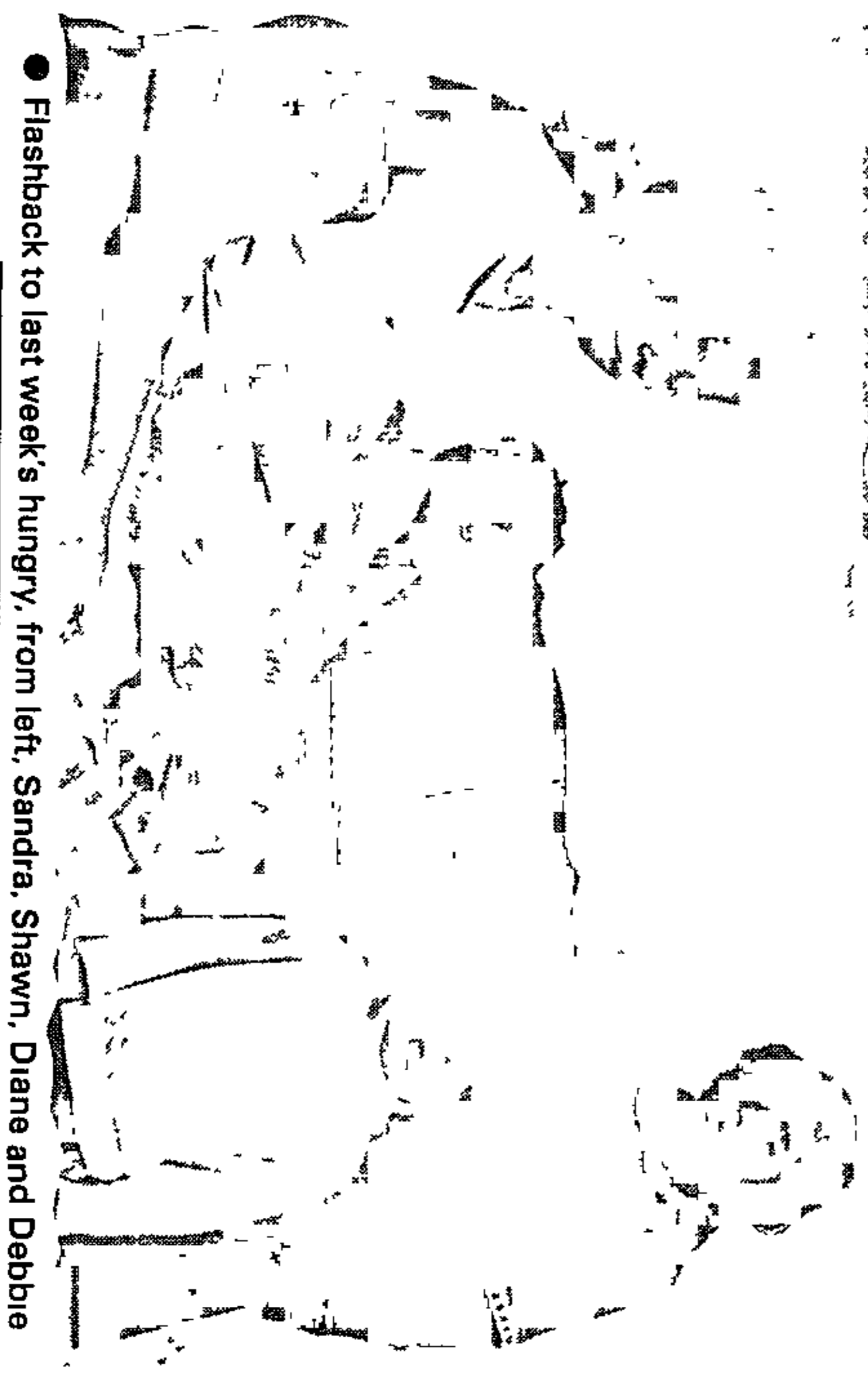
"Somebody helped me and the kids to get a doctor. We are very happy about that."

"Only a few people seemed to misunderstand. Some say I have disgraced the Indian community, but that is nonsense."

Shawn, 11, has been taunted by boys at school.

But back home, the Perumal kids have become popular with their friends overnight.

Mrs Perumal laughs "You know what children are like. I've seen so many new faces of children coming for sweets. I'm delighted my children have found some happiness now."



● Flashback to last week's hungry, from left, Sandra, Shawn, Diane and Debbie



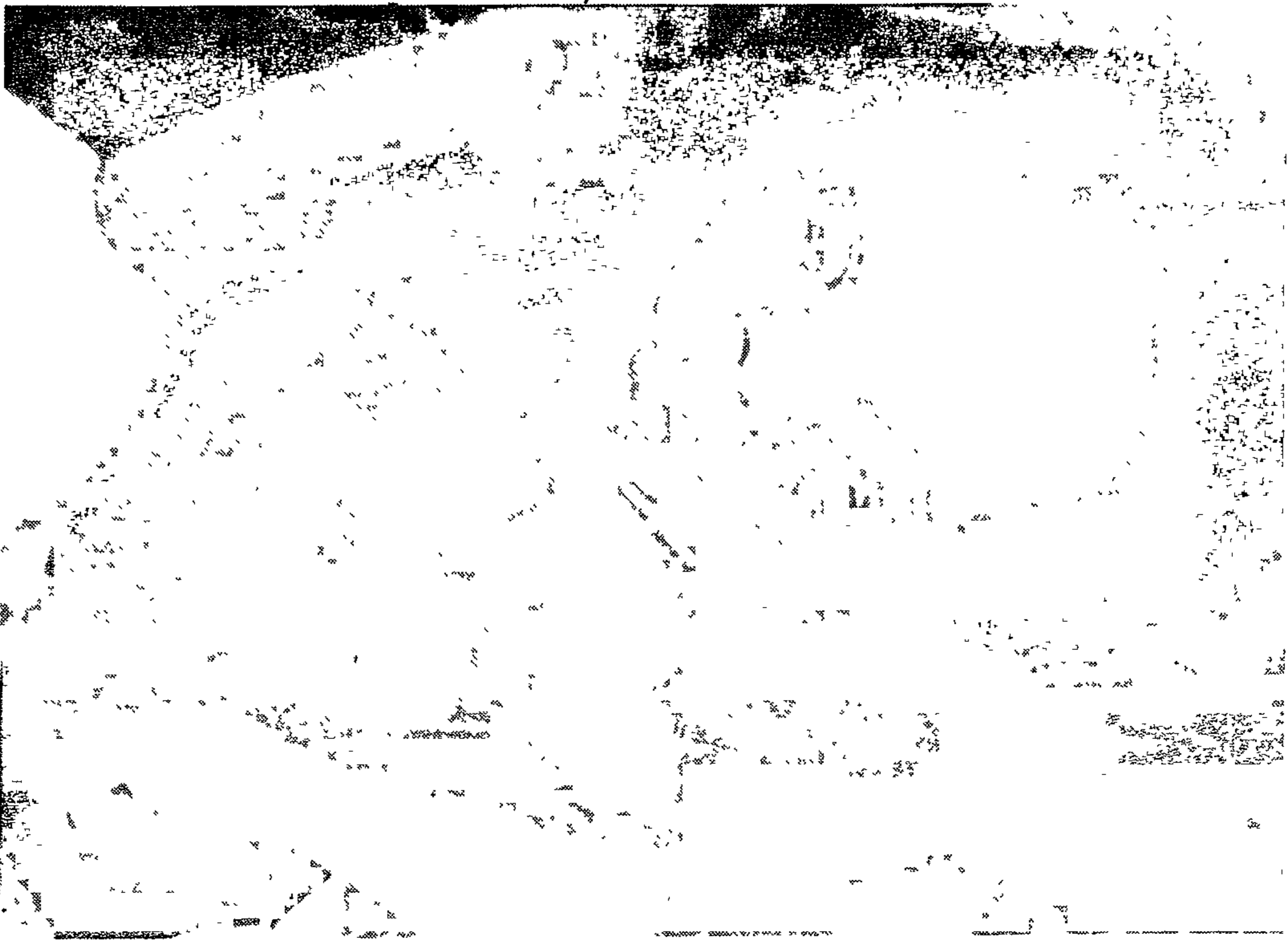
## LUCKY PETS

South Africa's household pets wolfed down R30-million worth of processed pet food in 1978. Sales of food for canine consumers has been growing between 15% and 20% annually over recent years

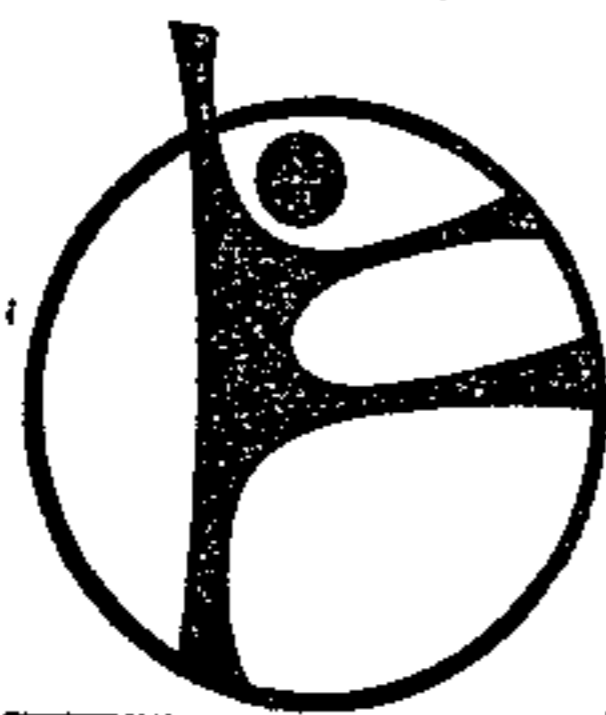
# S.A. Daily

241 ~~SA~~ STAR 18/9/79

A LAND OF PLENTY — A LAND OF ST



Clinics and hospitals throughout the Republic report of a never-ending stream of malnourished infants



1979 HEALTH YEAR

### MEDICAL REPORT EVIDENCE

More than 50 percent of deaths among Coloured and African people in SA are children under the age of five — this is six times the rate of the white population.

This was summarised in the SA Medical Journal's report published on May 12 this year. The main causes of infant mortality rates were gastro-enteritis and pneumonia. These two diseases accounted for 60 percent of deaths. Malnutrition did not appear high in the rank and order of the main causes of death (Malnutrition is no longer a notifiable condition in SA). It is however an important contributory cause, and its inter-relationship with enteritis

## WIWV?

What is World Vision? It is an international interdenominational Christian aid organisation operating in 56 countries. Among its ministries it sponsors 200 000 needy children, provides emergency relief to communities struck by natural and man-made disasters, helps developing peoples to help themselves, provides evangelical outreach and leadership enhancement among emerging communities.

All this aid is disbursed through local churches and Christian groups, and most of the funds are provided by concerned individuals and families — responding to various advertising and promotion appeals.

World Vision of Southern Africa was established in 1973 and operates across the sub-continent, below Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, in the ministries of Childcare, Emergency Relief, Development Aid and Evangelism.

## TAX WINDFALL

R400 million was added to

# SA to be hit by food strike

Thousands of South Africans will go hungry for 40 hours from 8 pm on Friday, October 19, in a bid to alleviate the suffering of tens of thousands of malnutrition victims.

The 40 Hour Famine has been organised by World Vision of Southern Africa, to help three-meal-a-day South Africans identify with hungry and malnourished children in this land.

World Vision of SA's executive director, Ron Brauteseth, said yesterday his organisation was seeking groups of people prepared to join the Famine for 40 hours.

"They will be asked to obtain the support of up to 20 sponsors who will pay a minimum of 10 cents for each hour each participant goes without food.

"Of course, they must miss at least one meal to be eligible."

Mr Brauteseth said the 40 Hour Famine could be described as a Big Walk for tummies.

organisations, monitored by the World Vision Hungry Children's Fund.

"The Hungry Children's Fund is designed to give immediate relief as well as medium and long-term aid," Mr Brauteseth continued.

"Each participant will be showing practical concern for hungry children in our country, and this concern will be shared with those sponsoring the participants," he said.

"We launched the Hungry Children's Fund in July this year, when we could no longer ignore the mounting evidence of serious malnutrition right around South Africa.

"To check out this evidence we did a small

survey ourselves. After sending out 6 500 forms we now have a clearer picture of the areas of need. Each survey respondent has claimed aid from the Fund in 1980, and so far these claims total over R1½-million, on behalf of more than 400 000 malnourished children."

The 40 Hour Famine will raise funds for feeding programmes to meet these needs — both for programmes that are already established, and those who lack the resources to start. Each programme will be carefully monitored by a panel of independent nutritionists.

These programmes will be established among hurting people — from Windhoek in the West to KwaZulu in the East, from The Cape Peninsula to the Northern Transvaal.

### Can I starve?

Almost everyone can go without food for 40 hours.



is well stated by Wittman and Hansen.

The major problem of malnutrition is not reflected by the incidence of kwashiorkor but by the incidence of severe gastroenteritis in malnourished children. Pneumonia may also be related to malnutrition, while measles, with or without complicating pneumonia, definitely is

Some hospitals in the Eastern Cape are now reporting that one in four black babies born in the area now face death before they are 12 months old

The Medical Journal concludes: "The real problem lies in the successful development and application of programmes to reduce the infant mortality rates of coloureds and blacks in South Africa as a whole.

Furthermore, the problem is of such magnitude that no one government department can tackle it on its own."

We, as concerned South Africans, should not let our Health Year pass by without making some impact on the most lethal disease among our children.



"Will there be lots to eat in heaven?"

pay cheques after July this year, in the form of tax cuts

It has been suggested that the tax-paying public could share something of this windfall with the thousands upon thousands of malnourished children in South Africa

### GUNS OR CHILDREN

The UN Declaration of the Child states that, "Mankind owes the child the best he can give" Today, 20 years later, the facts about the world's most valuable possession are

- ★ There are about 1,5-billion children in the world
- ★ About 5-million children are refugees.
- ★ 15½-million die before their fifth birthday
- ★ 700-million don't have safe drinking water
- ★ 500-million are threatened by malnutrition
- ★ 156-million live in slums

For the estimated cost of a new mobile intercontinental missile, 50-million malnourished children could be adequately fed, Herbert Rhoda, head of

World Vision's Childcare programme in Southern Africa, says. "Comparisons may be odious but when one considers the disparity between our investment in the coming generation, on the one hand, and the lethal instruments of destruction on the other, it is not hard to agree with those who conclude that the world society is now extremely sick — if not insane"

For a brief 40 hours we will share the burdens of the hungry, identify with them, and raise money to help them"

The 40 Hour Famine is the first annual fund-raising project of World Vision, aimed at mobilising public compassion and resources to wipe out malnutrition in Southern Africa The money collected will be used to run feeding schemes for hungry children of all races, and community nutrition training programmes to benefit the children of tomorrow

All projects will be controlled by responsible local

You should eat a spoonful of honey or barley sugar every four hours, and during the period drink fruit juice, water, tea or coffee

Pro Marius Barnard offers this advice "For an average, fit person a 40 hour fast should harm no one However, it is inadvisable for those who have recently undergone surgery, pregnant women, people with a history of diabetes, gastric or duodenal ulcer, heart disease or severe kidney complaint Children under ten should not go without food for 40 hours. If in doubt consult your local doctor."



### TID-BITS

Vagrant children are often seen fighting with baboons for scraps of food on municipal rubbish dumps outside Windhoek. — WV representative.

When asked what she did when she was not able to borrow food, a little Ciskei girl told an Anglican Bishop recently, 'We drink water to fill our tummies'. — Rapport.

Over the past three years the South African population has been increasing at the rate of 3% per year Yet the purchase of food has dropped by 5,7% per year! — RDM August 29

It costs R1 000 a month to treat a malnourished child in hospital in SA R5 a month for fortified milk powder would prevent treatment — Dr Trudy Thomas, East London

A recent survey reveals that 60% of the 12-year-old schoolchildren in Soweto are underweight — Wits Paediatrics Unit

Teachers at some Black schools in the Maritzburg area have been shocked to find pupils eating newspapers to still their hunger pains — Natal Mercury May 30

A Cape Flats survey of 4 368 children under the age of three revealed that more than one third were underweight and living in homes with incomes below the poverty level. — Cape Flats Mission



# Hunger

STARVATION

STAR

18/9/79

(24/1)

## SITUATION

**SITUATION:** A weak but extensive band of hunger remains stable over half the world

**FORECAST:** Today should be overcast with a high death rate. Another 41 000 should die from diseases related to hunger before midnight — one every two seconds

**OUTLOOK:** Bleak. Some improvement, in SA conditions possible after 8 pm October 19

# Thousands are starving in South Africa

## Own Representative

Early today — exhausted relief workers, doctors and nurses right across South Africa were preparing to renew their battle against malnutrition and associated diseases, which could claim the lives of up to 100 000 children under the age of five during the next 12 months.

Most of the hospitals serving SA's rural areas report that their pediatric beds are mainly filled today with children suffering from malnutrition. In some cases little bodies are lying under the beds as there is no room on top.

Some hardened medical workers confess that they have broken down under the stress of watching little lives slip away.

This year, an estimated 15-million people across the globe will die from malnutrition and plain starvation — making it easily the biggest killer in mankind's history.

It is a tragedy, that deaths from this cause are a daily occurrence right here in South Africa, with all our wealth and resources. The twin ravages of inflation and unemployment have produced a situation where malnutrition abounds.

### TIME BOMB!

Government statistics show that the consumption of staple products like maize and wheat have

dropped over the past three years — because more and more South Africans can less afford to eat. Unless food prices are contained, the expectation is that the rate of inflation could reach 17% by the end of the year. As one leading economist puts it: "We are sitting on a time bomb."

That this should be happening in a country where extravagant eating habits have caused an alarming rise in heart disease in recent years, and turned jogging into a national pastime. National newspapers and magazines run slimming advertisements every day — all within the sight of sections of the community who don't know where tomorrow's meal is coming from. In fact, children eat newspapers to still their hunger pains.

Doctors, now frustrated by the fact that children they save from death, go back to live under the same social conditions that brought them into hospital in the first place, are calling for national action towards prevention.

Four weeks ago a group of Johannesburg doctors called a meeting of concerned people to start a concerted programme to deal with this national problem. They stated that because of "hidden" cases the incidence of TB was in fact about twice as high as the figures released, and the Department of Health had called for co-operation in combating this disease which causes morbidity and mortality to so many millions of South Africans. TB is basically a disease of malnutrition, poor socio-economic conditions and ignorance.

Recently, unemployment has hit rural areas heavily. Some hospitals in the Eastern Cape report that more than 50% of the children in their area are suffering from malnutrition.

Although there are many existing feeding schemes, particularly in metropolitan areas, these organisations are faced with rising food costs and increasing numbers of children needing help. In order to focus the attention of the nation on this crisis, World Vision launched the Hungry Children's Fund during July. The money accumulated by this Fund will be made available to organisations right across South Africa, to run feeding schemes for children, and nutritional training projects for adults.

Over 90 applications for aid have been received so far, of which 80% are from rural areas.

Only by the concerted effort of both the private and public sectors can there be any hope in reversing the current ominous trend.

## Jesus Unhappy

Jesus Christ, radical church leader, and Son of God, is reported to have wept with compassion over the plight of humanity.

He has urged all his followers to get serious about sharing with others.

Jesus is an authority on world need having been born among the working class. He became a refugee to Egypt at an early age, and lived a semi-nomadic life as an adult.

"You give them

something to eat," he once instructed his disciples.

He was set up and illegally murdered, thus saving millions from eternal death.

One of the conditions Jesus set for inheritance of the eternal kingdom is recorded for us by Matthew (25), "I was hungry and you fed me, thirsty and you gave me a drink." "I tell you, whenever you did this for one of the least important of these brothers of mine, you did it for me!"



Doomsday calls about the Third World are not premature, as these two articles point out. But there is a reason

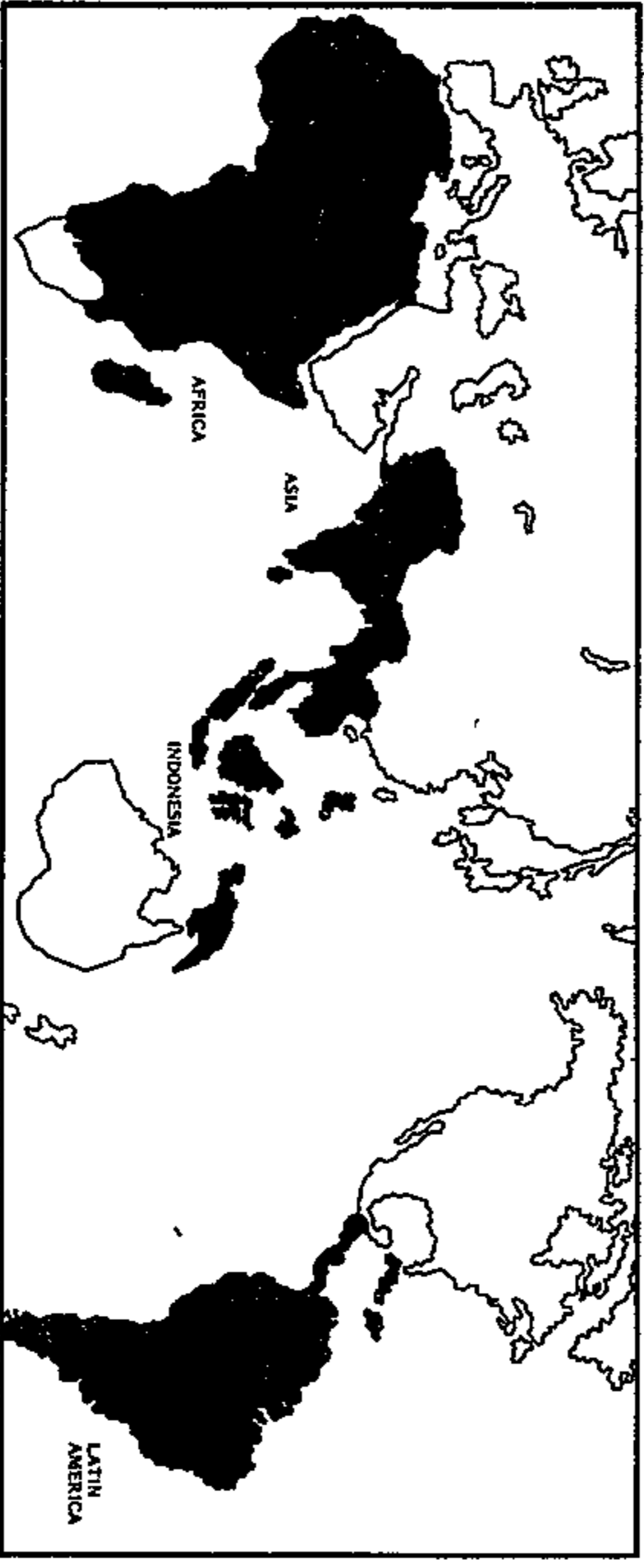
ONE of the results of food aid to Africa might be starvation in the countries receiving it.

This startling charge, made by a man who is in a position to know.

Dr. Siegfried Bethke, who was in charge of the World Food Programme's projects in 23 West and Central African countries until last year, has made public a series of memoranda he handed to the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation

Dr. Bethke charges that food aid may actually be undermining local agriculture. It is "not at all unlikely", he says, that the "rather steady flow" of free food prevents local farmers from selling their produce, and so discourages them from growing crops. This saps the desire of governments to plan to increase home production. Bethke quotes a report of one of the governments in the region which says that farmers did not both- er to weed cereal crops until very late, if at all, and so got only poor yields, because of the food aid programme. He maintained that food aid is not needed except in "true emergency situations" such as a

# IS THIS FOOD THAT WILL KILL IN THE END?



The Third World... separated by oceans but united in need. form and/or size will have to be seen as an offence from the development of view. "The feeding of supposedly hungry or malnourished people today may result in the inability of the feeding 'ally' starving

The annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Belgrade last week agreed that the most important priority in the present chronic state of the world economy was the fight against inflation. But they also warned that if the danger of widespread famine and unemployment was to be avoided, aid to the underdeveloped countries would have to be vastly increased.

THE nightmare of a world teeming with billions of people desperate for food and other basic necessities could become reality within a few decades if more is not done to help the developing countries.

This was the sober warning of the president of the World Bank, Robert Macnamara, at the combined annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Belgrade recently. The results of these meetings, attended by the finance ministers and central bankers of 138 countries, were gloomy enough for citizens of industrial nations

assists such nations, has responded by stressing the plight of the poorer nations, and seeking support for its development projects

The Bank's officials are trying to persuade the peoples of the industrial nations to become less short-sighted and realize that they, too, would not want to live in such a world with all its political instability and potential violence.

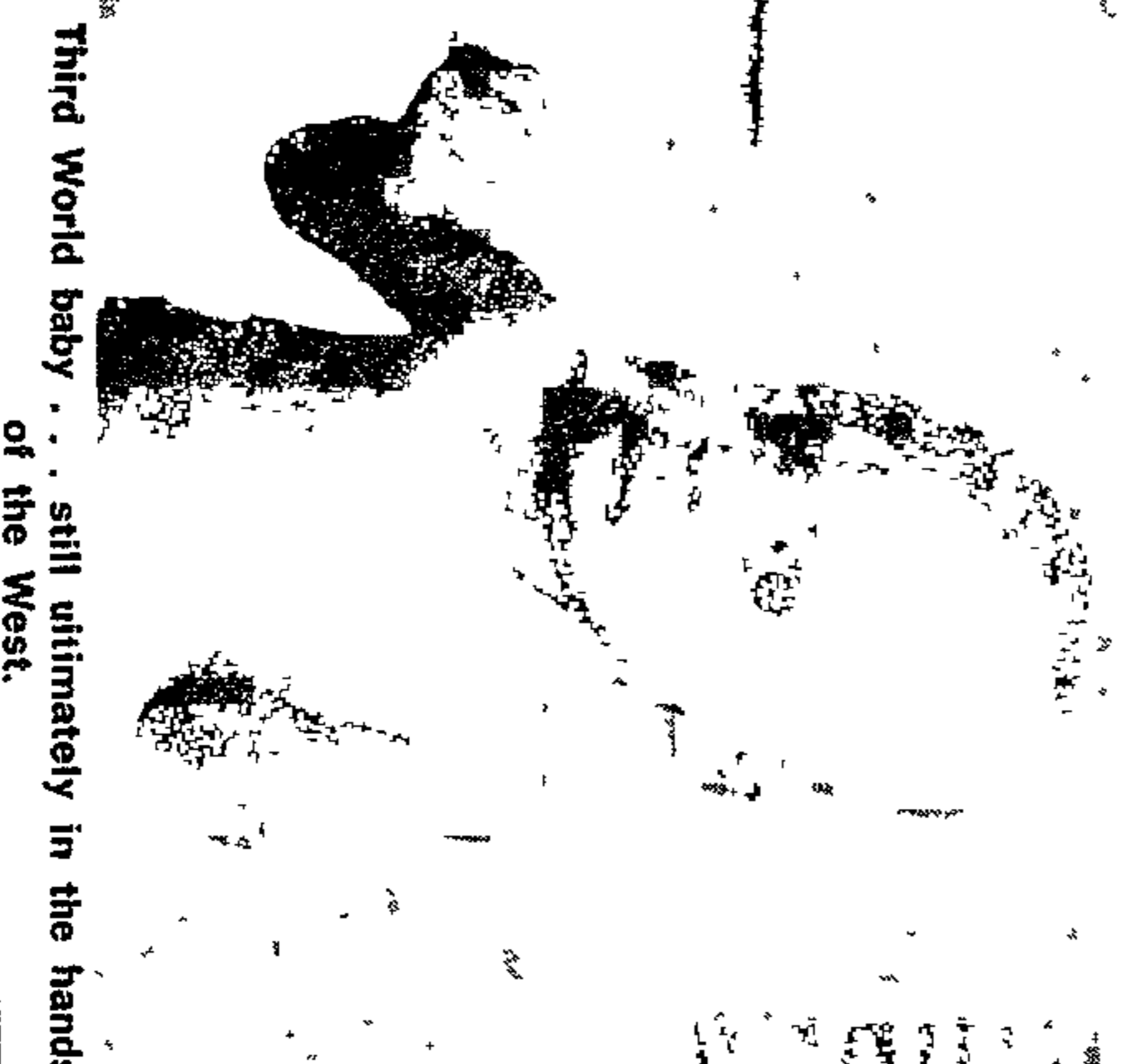
The industrial nations must wake up to the fact that they are not alone in the world, and must allow their governments to pour more aid into the Third World

If this is done, officials feel, then the world as a whole will benefit, for the increased prosperity of the developing nations will create exciting new markets for the industrial states, helping to reduce unemployment everywhere

Governments will keep tight limits on public spending, which will probably mean that public services will deteriorate.

Governments will attempt to re-channel labour and resources from weak into strong areas of their economies to encourage production — SUNDAY

## World-wide starvation may become reality — unless . . .



CONT

Sunday Post, October 21  
1979 (241)

Biafran War and during the great drought in the Sahel in the early 1970s.

Most countries in the region are, in fact, close to self-sufficiency in food, says Bethke. And yet, he reports, WFP food aid in West Africa is "alarmingly" on average almost five times as high per person as in the desperately needy countries of Southern Asia.

If these effects are indeed taking place, he goes on, food aid in its present

people tomorrow — in 20 or 30 years from now."

The memorandum includes a catalogue of reports of corruption and diversion from WFP officers on the spot. One wrote "In almost every country that I have been in, the tendency is for the project manager, once he is appointed, to bring in all his closest relatives. The whole set up becomes a family affair from then on."

But Dr Bethke's alle-

He writes, "Nearly all projects in the region are characterised by a wide gap between the real situation and that which is emanating from officially submitted reports/accounts."

However, Professor Hans Singer from the UK, who was chairman of the UN committee which inspired the launching of the World Food Programme, disagreed with Dr Bethke for saying that West African



241

WHILE most people are still sound asleep, or stoking up the stove for an early morning cup of tea, an elderly Port Shepstone widow is already rummaging through the rubbish bins of the area's department stores, collecting cardboard to support her family of nine.

Mrs Esther Mantu Cele, who is about 60 years old, lost her husband 20 years ago, and is presently staying with relatives at Umhazi.

She wakes up as early as 4 am five times a week to catch the first train to Durban, 'because I want to be the first, so that I can collect many cardboards before other women arrive'.

She returns home dog tired at 5 pm every day.

From her meagre income — Mrs Cele gets about R3 to R5 per week — she buys food for herself, her two grown up children and seven grandchildren, who are living in Port Shepstone.

"About my daughter I don't know what to do. I have persuaded her several times to go and look for work but she seems not to be interested."

"If I don't do this the kids will starve, because they all depend on me. I am the only breadwinner in the family", Mrs Cele says.

When asked why her two grown up children were not working she replied "My 27-year-old son Moses, who is married with two kids, is a mental case, and his wife is lazy to go and work."

"She is only interested in making babies, she has five now, and their father is not supporting them," Mrs Cele said.

When asked whether they went to the maintenance officer to seek children, Mrs Cele said they did not.

# RUBBISH KEEPS KIDS AND WIDOW ALIVE

and there is no chance that he will work."

When asked why she did not apply for an old-age pension, Mrs Cele said "I applied for it two months ago, and I was told that I did qualify for the old age pension, that I must bring a death certificate for my husband, which is very difficult to get."

"Once I get my pension I will stop working and retire at my home town. "I am really tired of working and travelling now."

"Every fourth week I take a train to Port Shepstone carrying bags of meal-meal, potatoes, and tomatoes. I can feel the strain even now," Mrs Cele said.

Mrs Cele . . . otherwise the kids will starve.

RECIPES: 1. French dressing: Blend together 5 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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## CPI rise is 14,3% for past year

By VITA PALESTRANT

THE Consumer Price Index rose 1,2% during September and 14,3% during the 12 month period ending in September

These figures were released by the Department of Statistics in Pretoria last week

During September the CPI rise was highest for lower income groups (by 1,5%), followed by middle income groups (1,3%) and higher income groups (1,1%)

During the 12 month period ending in September the CPI for lower income groups rose by 12,7%, middle income groups by 14,4% and higher income groups by 14,7%

Economists have warned that the inflation rate could reach 15% and higher by December

The cost of food is still running ahead of the CPI. During September it rose 1,6% and 16,5% during the 12 month period

In the food sector the price of vegetables rose 7,3% last month while meat rose 1,4% Sugar rose by 1,4% and coffee and tea rose 1,2% Milk, milk products and eggs dropped 0,3%

Transport showed hardly any increases

Each month the Department of Statistics gleans masses of information about the cost of goods and services from 11 major urban areas These figures are processed to make up the CPI

Consumer Mail runs the CPI every month as a service to its readers All the information appears in the tabulation

	Sept 1979	Aug 1979	Sept 1978
ALL ITEMS	162.1	160.2	141.8
Lower income group	158.3	155.9	140.4
Middle income group	161.7	159.7	141.4
Higher income group	163.3	161.6	142.4
FOOD	162.1	159.5	139.1
EL1			
Grain products	158.6	158.3	146.7
Meat	142.5	140.5	121.7
Fish	184.1	183.6	159.0
Milk, milk products & eggs	155.8	156.3	135.5
Fats & oils	179.3	179.6	157.0
Fruit	154.3	153.4	135.0
Vegetables	180.1	167.9	127.8
Sugar	228.3	225.2	209.6
Coffee & tea	228.5	225.9	229.5
Other	161.3	160.5	146.5
COLD DRINKS	161.8	161.5	154.2
ALCOHOLIC DRINKS	148.1	148.1	140.5
CIGARETTES, CIGARS & TOBACCO	149.6	149.6	142.4
CLOTHING & FOOTWEAR	144.8	144.1	136.8
Clothing	138.6	138.0	133.4
Footwear	179.1	177.2	156.6
HOUSING	140.7	139.2	127.7
L & POWER	208.1	205.0	180.4
FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	148.9	146.6	142.2
Furniture	133.3	131.1	128.1
Appliances	144.7	142.0	137.4
Other	157.3	155.9	149.3
HOUSEHOLD OPERATION	196.3	188.0	157.4
Cleaning materials, etc	174.0	160.3	142.4
Domestic servants	205.5	197.6	159.5
Other services	185.7	185.7	157.0
MEDICAL CARE	143.8	142.9	137.0
TRANSPORT	196.4	196.1	155.6
Vehicles	168.2	168.2	156.8
Running costs	240.5	240.5	157.5
Public transport	156.4	155.3	149.0
COMMUNICATION	101.3	101.3	101.4
RECREATION & ENTERTAINMENT	156.4	155.4	147.7
READING MATTER	167.0	157.3	154.3
EDUCATION	176.9	176.9	153.3
PERSONAL CARE	159.2	157.8	146.0
OTHER	159.7	158.1	138.7

\* Added to test scoring method

Community concern	Vulnerability to management	Total
+++	++	96
++	+++	48
+	++	36
+++	++	32
++	++	16
+	++	16
+++	++	54
+	++	0
+++	++	0

with problems

listed, and then given a score (from our headings:

choice of priorities has been has been used by medical and nursing s advantages is that it can be used e. It, therefore, lends itself to ce of a group of people.

are now taken with no further analysis give a way of systematically valuing the render them comparable to one another.

ferences of judgement which cannot on the relative valuation of different the analysis; and in the intuitive be differentiated.



24

20/11/14

Angus

# I shall never forget the doctor at a council clinic who asked me offhandedly why I 'bothered about a solitary black child's survival. Thousands more kids besides this one are dying like flies in the Ciskei,' he told me as if discussing the weather.'

HOPE this is not the firm. But in this self-governed Christian country in The Year of the Child — the footballs that are being kicked around are being kicked around by other than the family of our country's biggest race group whose state of malnutrition is even remotely glimpsed at by those of us with full tum-

to a million-in-one chance of accidentally discovering a small black human creature more nearly resembling a heap of discarded chicken-bones strung together, it seemed, by gossamer-thin, grey tissue in lieu of tendons and sinews. Twin sockets of molten lava blazed up at me, bored through my soul and made me suddenly nauseated in head, heart and stomach.

and cradling his protruding tailbones in my hand. But for his top-heavy, sagging black 'korrelkop' which was feverish to the touch and those two blazing orbs that continued to devour me, the little bundle might have been dead, for I handed him back to his mother.

was the substitute for the breastmilk he'd drained dry from a mother whose 'man' had still not paid his lobolo, let alone any maintenance, 30 years after fathering his 'wife's' first infant. And this child was their fourteenth.

ness, complaint or reproach. Dit was mos somer so. But what a mercy she spoke kitchen-Dutch as well as Xhosa or I should have been sunk.

joy in the same corridors, week by week every Thursday.

Within 40 minutes the baby had been thoroughly overhauled, injected, x-rayed, blood and urine tested and sent 'home' with free supplies of powdered milk, feeding-bottle, teats, medicine and measuring equipment.

Driving as carefully as possible to prevent further vomiting, I took the child and his mother to the home of the baby's grandma — a domestic who had worked for me with exemplary loyalty for nearly 30 years. Next morning my maid came to work with a heavy heart.

The nurse, Mrs September, was sad to say he had had a turn for the worse (though I couldn't imagine him being in worse shape) so he'd been taken as a last resort into the Emergency Ward where he would be kept for three days. If he were not better by then well, he would have to give his bed to some other baby.

Visitors were not allowed in the Emergency

## 'Oh yes, they could see he was dying. The pattern was all too familiar....'

Then a blue dummy jerked out from between thin blanched lips on the end of a string pinned to his vest. This made him cry, but it was not the lusty yell of some bouncy seven-month-old deprived of his favourite toy. It wasn't even a thin wail. It was a bleat with less sound-power than that of a newborn lamb. And he was bleating because he had lost a very real dummy — a bluff that

'Ag, mases, disma altyd so. Assie kand me oppoor me, da' loop dare geel goed amper groen uit sy stertjse Soos ik se disma altyd so jammer-lik! Hy was mos eers so 'n moor. tetterige ou ven-tjuc Nege pond by ge-boorte.

Oh yes, they could see he was dying. The pattern was all too familiar... kwashiorkor, marasmus, rickets, chronic gastro-enteritis and pneumonia, for a start (and there was worse to follow). The doctor was most understanding. Not at all hardboiled though she might well have been. The passages were jammed with the parents of wailing infants many of whom I was to meet and greet with great

the least trace of bitterness. I looked at the woman incredulously. She might have been describing any ordinary event of the week and spoke without the least trace of bitter-





Argus

22/11/79

241

Broken-hearted. In less than a month I had actually grown to love as well as pity that grotesque little creature.

On the third day a doctor saw me through a glass screen, vanished a moment, and then came out carrying our little skeleton.

He was obviously embarrassed. 'We have done our best,' he stammered, with downcast eyes. 'On one of his township visits the baby must have picked up virus encephalitis and meningitis. Two lumber punctures both yielded blood clots.' He went on talking in technical terms while I bit my lip and mumbled something about the Fever Hospital. I don't remember his reply. But it amounted very simply to the fact that the little mite was not long for this world. And his bed was badly needed. My head understood but my heart did not. In a fit of madness I blurted out: 'Will you give him to me... just for a week or two, please. I can't let him die.'

'What do you propose to do with him, my dear?'

'Um! Fill him up with glucose and rooibos tea to clean out his tummy, love him to bits and then, well — just pray that God will heal all his diseases as it says in the Scriptures.'

The doctor said, 'I'd like to see him every Thursday, please.' My heart fluttered hopefully.

It has been a long and painful process which included completely re-educating the baby's mother, introducing her to hygiene, teaching her to measure, tell the time, count and handle money; use a toothbrush, toothpaste, tissues and toilet paper as well as how to sterilise everything from bottle-teats to wounds and scratches.

**'He has graduated from napkins to underpants, corduroys, denims and dungarees. . . .**

in excess of the layout of material or financial gifts needed in an exercise of faith whereby we who live in the lap of plenty learn to do without the luxury items which would add up to a weekly parcel of salt, rice, and stamp milies, potatoes, onions, pap and sugar, candles, matches, a bottle or two of paraffin, and some green beans, tomatoes and pumpkin pips to plant in the yard.

SUE DONHAM

Gone are all her baby's diseases. Gone too the fear that he might never walk (since he'd not done so at 20 months and had a prognosis of 'probable cerebral palsy'). He has graduated from napkins to underpants, corduroys, denims and dungarees, an anorak for winter walking, a Sunday-best suit, shoes, stockings, slip-slops and a pair of 'bathers' and waterwings since he's learning to swim.

In the hospital, at clinics, petrol-pumps, toyshops and in church . . . he has helped me to build bridges I never dreamed possible. He is a highly intelligent, energetic, fun-loving five-year-old who has an uncanny knack with a football and a boyish soprano like a fledgeling Ernest Lough.

Having graduated from milk to meat and vegetables, he also wields his own spoon and fork and says 'grace' for the food thus provided. In addition he is almost fully trilingual and understood very well what was meant when his 'auntie' was shouted and ranted at for being 'n kafferboetie' one day at a supermarket where an old woman saw him holding my hand as we went shopping together for his grannie.

It's a sad indictment of our society that many people I know have said loftily to me: 'Ah, but you can't hold us whites responsible if blacks choose to live like animals.' I say this is sad simply because we whites don't know what we are missing. I have gained unsought spiritual rewards very far



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# 'Poverty, not ignorance, is cause of malnutrition'

Staff Reporter

IT WAS pointless to talk to blacks about malnutrition when they had no money to buy proper food, or to tell them to grow vegetables when they could be evicted because they could not afford the rent, Miss Mankekulu Mahlangu, secretary of the Soweto Action Committee, said in Soweto at the weekend.

Miss Mahlangu was addressing a meeting on "good nutrition in the development of a people" at the YWCA centre in Dube Village. The meeting was organised by the Cripple Care Association.

She told the meeting that nutrition meant good feeding. This was not a privilege but a

right

It was pointless, she added, to talk to blacks, especially the handicapped, about nutrition.

The plight of the disabled was serious. A social worker had told her the disabled were given R47 every two months to maintain themselves and their family.

"Last year, when I was at Kupagani, we did an experiment on a survival diet. We found that a family of five on a survival diet needed R37. This diet did not include meat but meat substitutes," she said.

When you take into account what the disabled get, you will realise that their position is worse than anyone living on a survival diet.

"It is with these points in mind that I ask myself whether it is worth telling you about vegetable gardens in your backyards when I know you may be evicted from the house tomorrow and leave them behind because you could not pay your rent."

She stressed that malnutrition in the black community was caused by poverty, which she said was a result of unequal distribution of wealth within the country.

People were wrong when they said malnutrition was due to ignorance. Once, blacks knew nothing of malnutrition because they had access to wild fruit, vegetables and meat.

241

POVERTY - General

1-1-80 - 31-12-80



STARVATION

# The pangs of South Africa

(211)

(212)

(21)

For 11/1/80

In recent months, the world has been shocked by pictures of starving children

The most familiar victims are Cambodians, stricken and driven out by the war in that unhappy country

But it is not only in Cambodia that people starve Unhappily they do so in SA as well Here, however, a garnut of political, economic and social factors have combined to spawn the problem

But starvation is a complex phenom-

enon and, in SA, there are various causes

Lack of nutritional knowledge among blacks is one Another is that an increasing number of black women are compelled to supplement household incomes by working So they leave their children in the care of old folk who neither have a knowledge of proper diet needs, nor the energy to care, even if properly instructed Absence of mothers is a major factor in rural areas, much more so than in urban

areas, because poverty is now forcing young women to swell the ranks of migrant workers

The major cause of debilitating malnutrition is precisely that poverty A measure of its extent is provided by data on black wages

Research by Marknor African Syndicate in 1976 revealed that 43% of Soweto households were living below the poverty datum line (PDL), which now stands at

1072 a month for a family of six in Johannesburg. If the modifications of Edward Batson, the pioneer of PDL research in SA, are taken into account — that, when a household's income exceeds the PDL by about 50%, it is only then in a position to purchase the foodstuffs necessary for a balanced diet — then even more people are living below starvation levels.

## LOOKING AT POVERTY

A group that includes medical doctors and welfare organisations has launched The Hunger Concern Programme to combat starvation in SA.

Still in the initial stages, it is now engaged in field studies to determine the extent and nature of poverty in various regions. Dr Selma Browde, who together with Dr Nthato Motlana started the programme, tells the *FM* that a major priority is to employ a full-time field worker. Then, once the task of amassing data has been accomplished, action will follow to tackle some of the causes and manifestations.

Journalist John Kane-Berman, author of *Soweto*, estimates that about 80% of Soweto's residents fall into this category.

The problem of low wages is aggravated by conditions which militate against any efforts to better the overall standard of living, particularly in Soweto. The attitude that urban blacks are not permanent (an attitude, fortunately on the wane) has helped create a generally unhealthy and despairing society. A major indication of this is the high expenditure on alcohol.

In his study of Johannesburg's black city, Kane-Berman notes: "Malnutrition is a grievous problem in Soweto: its causes to be sought not only in poverty, but in a wide range of inter-related socio-economic factors, among them the level of education."

If the majority of urban blacks live below the PDL, the situation in the rural areas is worse. In Nqutu in KwaZulu, a typical rural area visited by the *FM* for this article, the average monthly income is R20. Living standards here and in similar areas have, moreover, been deteriorating in recent years.

The recent economic recession hit rural people hardest because of escalating unemployment. And rural conditions are likely to become even more depressed if proposals flowing from the Riekert report are fully implemented and urban blacks are included in a new economic dispensation, while unemployment is confined to the countryside.

The massive resettlements undertaken by Pretoria to establish compact racial and ethnic enclaves have also exacerbated matters. Between 1971 and 1974, an estimated 400 000 people were relocated from

white farms. Black labour tenants, who were allowed to live on these farms in exchange for seasonal work, at least enjoyed the privilege of raising stock. Their few cows and chickens provided the protein necessary to counter malnutrition.

Mass removals, often to remote, arid areas, have meant that ever more people have been exposed to malnutrition. In addition to this, the at best meagre openings for employment for these people have been effectively cut off by distance. So the spiral of unemployment, poverty, and starvation has been given added impetus by political considerations.

Starvation in its various forms has many social effects. Liz Clarke, a KwaZulu social worker, comments: "The most significant contributory cause of malnutrition in our rural areas is the social chaos that results from the migratory labour system. We are unable to curb malnutrition."

If the causes of starvation are complex, its effects can be stated in simpler terms. At Baragwanath, seven out of 10 cases admitted to the paediatric department suffer from malnutrition. Even if the diagnosis is gastro-enteritis, pulmonary tuberculosis or pneumonia, the underlying contributory factor is often malnutrition, the breeding ground for a host of other ailments. In one hospital in KwaZulu, 75% of children admitted, of whom 10% later die, have malnutrition as the primary diagnosis.

High infant mortality is a dismal fact of black life. But there is a social and economic toll too. While difficult to measure, low productivity among black workers has as a major contributory factor, malnourishment and undernourishment. Professor H L Watts, as director of the Institute of Social Research at Natal University, has stated that "the costs of poverty are many, and they are usually hidden. But, as taxpayers, we have to pay indirectly quite a proportion of the costs insofar as they relate to ill health, lower productivity, stupid workers whose brains are permanently retarded at an early age through malnutrition."

Once starvation has become endemic, a vicious cycle sets in. The director general of the World Health Organisation has noted: "The inevitable result is a downward spiral in which poor, malnourished parents produce malnourished children, who in turn will become poor and malnourished parents."

Prospects for alleviation, especially in the rural areas, are bleak. What makes the pang far worse is the unpalatable fact that starvation in SA is closely related to race, and moreover exists cheek by jowl with immense wealth. Starvation is thus a racial injustice which feeds a sense of grievance in a politically tense situation.

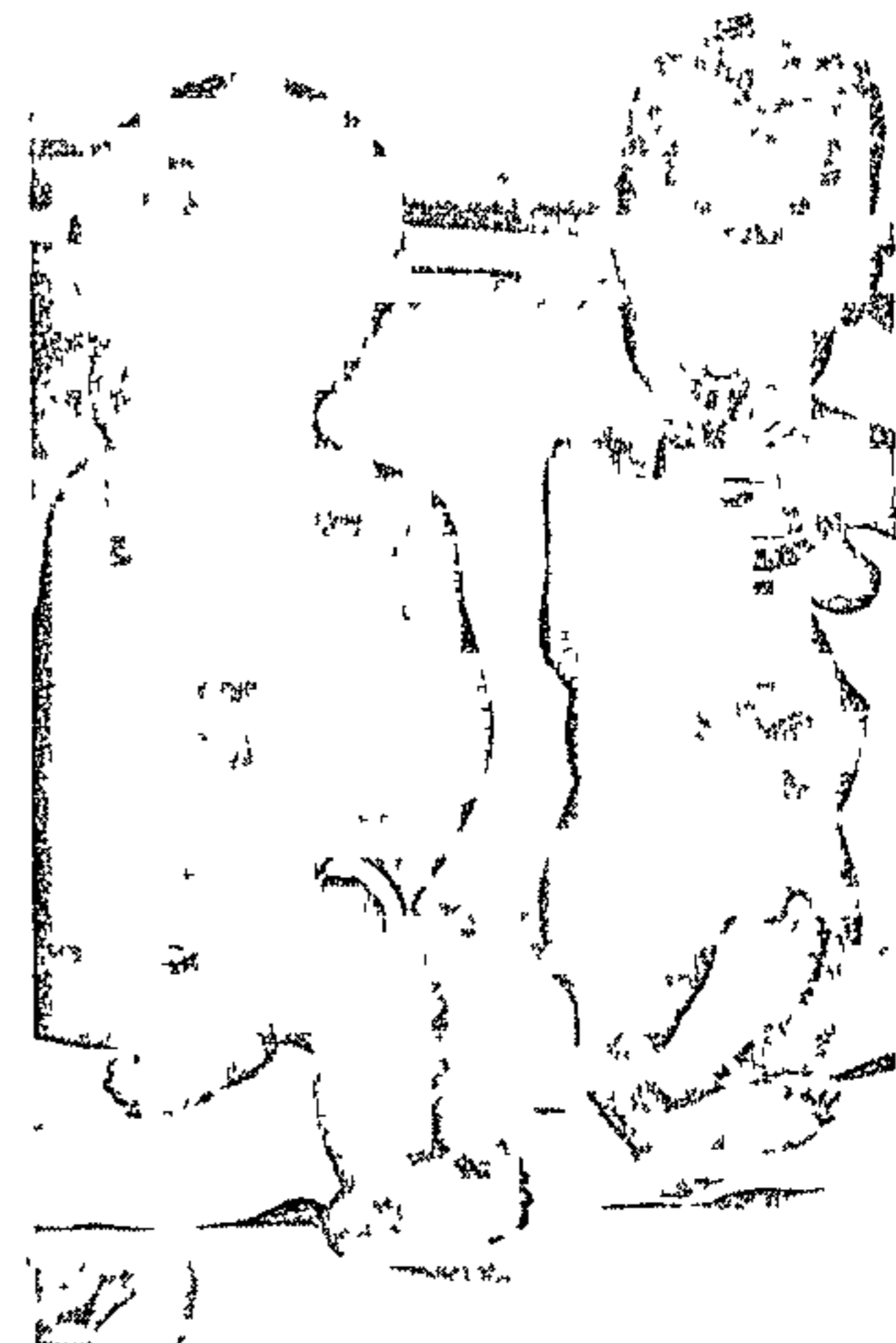
Any attempt to tackle starvation will have to look into the political and economic conditions that govern blacks. Chief

among the socio-economic palliatives should be changes in the structure of employment to improve the situation of African workers. This means that a significant number of blacks (on moral and economic grounds) should be allowed to enter skilled, higher-paid jobs. Fundamentally this means scrapping influx control and permitting market forces to operate freely in the industrial centres.

For the rural areas, a much larger infusion of development capital and technical assistance, according to Natal University economist Jill Natrass, will aid in increasing average living levels.

But less insistence on politically determined population removals, which cause social disruption and economic deprivation, will surely go further in the direction of tackling the problem.

The ideologues of Pretoria would have done well to consider this while digesting their Christmas turkey.



The most common and vivid image of starvation is of swollen-bellied children. These shrivelled and piteous victims suffer from kwashiorkor — a serious protein deficiency, but not the worst. Marasmus is the most severe indication of malnourishment.

The victims, as in kwashiorkor, are children. They are underweight, dried-up creatures, who look like old folk.

The major cause of malnutrition is a deficiency of proteins: milk, meat, eggs, etc. Often, as is the case among blacks, the intake of excess carbohydrates, such as mealie meal, usually to the exclusion of other foodstuffs, causes an imbalance. The swollen belly of kwashiorkor cases is the result of excess carbohydrates.



the essential point. It is a conceptual device for the preliminary sorting out of efficient from non-efficient production with given resources and given objectives, taking 'production' in its widest sense.

A more ambitious and inclusive notion is economic efficiency which brings in the desires and preferences of human agents. The objective now becomes one of maximizing social or collective welfare. This is the welfare of all, the aggregate of benefits that by definition satisfy individual desires and preferences. It will be readily acknowledged that this objective is of a different order of complexity and thus more problematic.

The difficulty is that the order of complexity and thus more problematic. The difficulty is that the order of complexity and thus more problematic. The difficulty is that the order of complexity and thus more problematic.

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STARS ON A WEEK

They living not this

had decreased and there were signs of a shortage of semi-skilled and skilled manpower during 1980. The Minister of Finance Senator Horwood was quoted as saying discipline and restraint are called for in making upward adjustments to wages, and the plea of the Prime Minister Mr. W. Botha, for increased productivity was also stressed.

A cabbage, potatoes, onions and sausages were dumped on a leather-topped table in the offices of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and Wage Board members were challenged to live on them for a week.

Mrs Dulcie Hartwell of the National Union of Distributive Workers was arguing that many black workers have to pay out more to live than they get as wages.

She asked the final meeting of the Wage Board yesterday "Could any of you live on a packet of Vienna sausages and a packet of boewors — and feed your children — for a whole week?"

"Wages should not be based on subsistence. These are the circumstances of the workers who make you your millions."

She said a Klipspruit family's monthly wages were less than it spent on the necessities of life.

The mother of the family was always asking for advances from her employer as this was the only way she could live.

Employers at the meeting said unemployment

important because it calls for so, it could function as a mechanism for making decisions. But to face. Whose preferences are costs, which receive cal efficiency is lost.

we are faced with obscene disparities in the structure of economic power, it would be particularly unfortunate (1) to debate about the allocation of health-care-in-general and not about the allocation of particular goods and services to particular classes and groups, and (2) to perceive the decision criteria as wholly technical in the sense already distinguished. This point is taken further in the final section.

On a related but different tack concerning efficiency, were it applied strictly as a criterion for rationing medical services, e.g. to maximize a given population's health status in some determinate sense — then the consequences could be rather odd. Why would we not favour the least sick and focus upon the maladies cheapest to cure? "Whereas an economically rational approach would cause priority to be given to the care of persons whose health can be most improved, a social spirit demands that the most seriously ill should be looked after first" (de Jovenel 1973, quoted in Dupuy 1974: 487). For a range of reasons, including those distinguished in the preceding section, nearly everybody would agree that medical need and not economic status should govern access to medical care. But in practice, as medical economists point out ad nauseam, hard choices have to be made because resources are finite. In the absence of the price

and given our limited capacity to devise institutions capable of altruism, the rationing of medical care is done either by (hospital or doctor) on the basis of evaluations of competing by the payment of time, the opportunity cost of waiting for

is are needed here. Waiting time has to be traded off against capacity in the medical sector and would appear to be peculiarly because it is a zero-sum phenomenon. A cost to the buyer (patient), time is not necessarily income to the seller (doctor).

can hardly be given simultaneously for all hospitals. Prices, of treatments or resources or whatever, are the resultant of decisions and choices throughout the economic system by individuals, institutions and the state. As such, they reflect the structure of demand, itself pre-determined by the distribution of income and wealth. So we come via another expository route again to the necessity of confronting equity considerations.

I do not wish to imply that simplistic notions of efficiency pervade the health care sector and the wider arena of discussion about its claim on resources and its internal priorities. But where, as in South Africa,

Who actually does the rationing is a question with multiple dimensions. Lastly, there is the status of health care as a "primary good". In Rawls' definition these are "things every rational man is presumed to want..."

# Doctors <sup>(40)</sup> <sup>(241)</sup> fear winter deaths

By ARNOLD GEYER

FIFTY-thousand South African children will probably die of malnutrition in rural areas this winter and a further 100 000 children's lives are at risk, say two leading doctor-politicians.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, and Dr Selma Browde, a PFP member of the Johannesburg City Council, said yesterday that poverty, malnutrition and infant mortality in rural areas had taken on such enormous proportions that existing organisations could no longer cope.

Instead, a major rural development organisation, incorporating existing smaller bodies, would be launched soon to tackle these problems.

Representatives of organisations as well as individuals concerned with combating rural poverty met in Johannesburg last night to discuss the setting-up of such a body.

No details of the meeting could be obtained, but Dr Motlana and Dr Browde, who have led the Hunger Concern Campaign for the past few months, admitted their campaign could no longer cope with the growing infant mortality and malnutrition and would

therefore "slot in" with the body.

"We have to pool our resources both to remedy the symptoms and prevent the causes of rural poverty," Dr Motlana said.

This would include the re-introduction by the Government of a free school feeding scheme, the widespread application of preventive medicine and assistance to people in resettlement areas and homelands to build up their own livelihood, he said.

Mr Victor Allen, the coordinator of the proposed umbrella organisation, said the four priorities facing it would be food production, the creation of work and occupation opportunities, the production of cheap fuel, and the provision of appropriate and adequate housing.

Dr Browde said the increase in tuberculosis cases in resettlement and homeland areas was twice as high as official Government figures.

"We have realised that we have to go much further than feeding children — we have to look at the causes, like unemployment, resettlement, bad irrigation, earth erosion and the growing of suitable food-stuffs," she said.



241

# No Govt money to stem mass starvation threat

A RURAL organisation will be launched in an attempt to stop the malnutrition in the homelands.

But there is nothing the Department of Health can do, says Dr Selma Browde Dr Browde said they have spoken to the Secretary of the Department of Health, Dr J de Beer, who said they could not assist financially.

A survey conducted by the Hunger Concern Programme, led by Dr Browde and Dr Nthato Moflana, got a response of starvation in the platelands. It is estimated that at least 50 000 South African children could probably die from malnutrition this winter. Thousands more are said to be undernourished.

"Dr Moflana and I interviewed Dr de Beer on this programme," said Dr Browde. He encour-

aged us to continue but said he could not assist financially. We've now approached a man who has volunteered to try and bring about development in the rural areas. We haven't got details of how this will be done. Everything is still premature."

The survey revealed that malnutrition is widespread and that kwashiorkor (severe malnutrition), tuberculosis, pneumonia and marasmus (extreme emaciation) are particularly in demand in the rural areas. Kaswes were reported from KwaZulu, Bophutha-Tswana and Transkei and other rural areas.

"I am very worried about this," said Dr Browde. "I feel powerless and frustrated and I think what is needed is some plan. We hope to urge other governmental departments, say the Department of Finance, to help the Department of Health to come into this."

Dr Browde said a man who used to work for an international pharmaceutical company, Mr V Allen, has retired from his job to take up the planned rural organisation.

"There is lack of subsistence economy in the rural areas and this average needs to be developed," said Dr Browde.

And again, it has been found that a high proportion of the unemployed are between the ages of 20 and 29 — more than 42 percent of the economically active population in this age group at which job expectations are highest.

However, there are reports that South African health authorities are doing a nationwide survey to determine the extent of malnutrition affecting apparently tens of thousands of black children in rural areas. But the survey will not include the homelands and neighbouring independent states.

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Legal Profession & Divisional Councils

other groups

# Small Jo'burg firm to feed <sup>STAR 30/1/50</sup> hunger area

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Shocked by disclosures of widespread malnutrition in rural areas employees of a Johannesburg company have decided to donate R200 a month for food to one affected area and deliver it themselves

There has been strong reaction from the public and Parliament to reports in The Star that 50 000 children could die this winter and that 200 000 children in one Western Transvaal area alone could be affected by malnutrition

Almost all employees of a small engineering firm in Johannesburg responded to an appeal by Mr Geoffrey Parry, the managing director, to help villages hit by drought and winter conditions

"We will collect about R200 a month for four months to be used to buy high protein food," said Mr Parry. Employees will select a particular community and then personally take the food to them every two weeks

"If only we can see

them through the winter, their chances of survival will improve. We can feed up to 20 people but other larger firms could provide for more and individuals could also help"

Dr Selma Browde, PFP member of the Johannesburg City Council, said she was gratified that there had been positive response and this could be the start of an even greater effort

Dr Browde and Dr Nthato Motlana chairman of Societ's Committee of

Ten lauded the Hunger Concern Programme to fight malnutrition and infant mortality in rural areas

The Minister of Health, Mr Munnik, yesterday discussed the reports of malnutrition and accused Dr Browde and Dr Motlana of "only trying to place us in a very bad light in the eyes of the rest of the country and of the world"

South African health authorities are doing a nationwide survey of 22 000 children of all ages to establish the extent of malnutrition. The survey will not include the homelands and neighbouring states

A spokesman said the department would work closely with the recently formed Regional Health Organisation for Southern Africa which includes representatives from the homelands and independent states

Together, the authorities will try to work out a strategy for health for the whole region

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**declared**  
on <sup>STAR</sup> 21/5/80  
**hunger**

A community scheme has been launched to supply food and water to rural families suffering from malnutrition

The scheme has evolved from the Hunger Concern Programme started by Dr Selma Blowde, a PFP Johannesburg councillor, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten

Its aim is to fight malnutrition and infant mortality.

The Hunger Concern Programme sent scores of letters to rural and mission hospitals and received reports that 50 000 children would die this winter

In one Western Transvaal area alone 200 000 children could be affected by malnutrition

#### SHOCKED

Shocked by the malnutrition problem a small Johannesburg company has decided to give R300 a month for food, for four months

"There has been an encouraging reaction to the call for help," said Dr Blowde today

"The rural Linkage Scheme will link donors in the urban areas with recipients in the rural areas

Reacting to a dismissal by the Minister of Health, Dr Munnik, of the malnutrition reports, Dr Blowde said "The Minister appears to be misinformed about the objectives of the Hunger Concern Programme"

She said in rural areas, malnutrition and hunger were caused by several factors, including

- Ignorance about feeding

- Some people were resettled in areas where there was little food, land was not suitable for farming, not enough water and insufficient jobs

She said she and Dr Motlana had interviewed the Secretary for Health before launching the Hunger Concern Programme

Individuals or companies wanting to take part in the rural linkage scheme may contact Dr Blowde at 725-4215

Survey on  
27AK 3/6/80  
hungry (90)  
children (241)  
nears end

A nationwide survey that will show the extent of malnutrition in rural areas in South Africa will be completed this week, a spokesman for the Department of Health said today.

The official nutrition survey of 32 000 children of all races between the ages of six and nine is the biggest of its kind ever carried out. Information will be collated but results will not be known for months.

Meanwhile a community scheme committed to supplying food and water to people suffering from malnutrition in rural areas has been launched.

The Rural Linkage Scheme, evolved from the Hunger Concern Programme, was initiated by Dr Selma Browde, PFP member of the Johannesburg City Council, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten.

The Rural Linkage Scheme is dedicated to linking donors in urban areas with recipients in the rural areas. People from the cities will give food directly to the undernourished. They will communicate with the people and find out why there is a malnutrition problem in some areas.

A small Johannesburg engineering company has offered R300 a month for four months for food. Employees will make deliveries themselves.



# Report homes in on black poverty

(241) Pretoria Bureau

POVERTY in the homelands is highlighted in a report compiled by the bureau of market research at the University of South Africa and released in Pretoria yesterday

The report, compiled by Professor Piet Nel, also emphasises the need for homeland consolidation and economic viability

It says household expenditure in the homelands represents as little as 8% of total household expenditure in South Africa, Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda — though 35% of South Africa's black population lives in the homelands

Although whites made up only 16,6% of the population, they accounted for 65% of household spending in 1975

Blacks represented 71,2%, but their household spending came to only 24,8% of the spending for the period

The figures, the report says, emphasise the importance of whites as consumers and demonstrate the wide income gap

between the population groups

But it emphasises that certain markets in white metropolitan areas depended entirely on "non-white" consumers for a real growth rate between 1970 and 1975

Food was by no means the most important item on which whites spent their money

In 1975, 16,2% of white household spending was on food, while housing and electricity made up 19,8% of the bill

But food purchases made up 40% of black household spending in the same year. Corresponding figures for coloureds and Asians were 35,3% and 31,1% respectively

The next biggest expenditures among coloureds and Asians were for housing and electricity. For blacks, clothing and footwear followed food on the household budget

But the report says concern about food price increases "is further regated" by a fall in the importance of food in the spending patterns of all groups between 1970 and 1975

# Scavenging for their daily bread

By SOPHIE TEMA

EVERY day, a 50-year-old Soweto mother — her face, hands and feet grey with ash — picks her way across a rubbish dump near Mofolo South Soweto, in search of food . . . anything to keep her family alive

Yesterday I watched Mrs Evelyn Zulu, who says she is a mother of five, walk with her back slightly bent, neatly scratching through the rubbish on the heap

She collected anything she could use in her home in Soweto's poorest township White City Jabavu

Mrs Zulu picked a piece of mouldy, stale bread out of the heap, positioned herself comfortably in the long grass nearby then removed parts from the quarter loaf and ate it

The rest she placed in a paper bag — already half filled with scraps of food she had recovered from the dump — to take home

Tears filled her eyes when I gave her a 50c piece

"Thank you my child May God bless you she said repeatedly

Mrs Zulu is just one of many mothers who visit the dump each day They and their children — the dump kids who play on heaps of rubble, rubbish and ash — all tell the same story

The problem of the dump kids sprang into focus last week when seven children — three of whom have since died — were poisoned by strychnine

Police are investigating the possibility that the poison came from a dump about 500m from their home on a farm near Elkenhof But their inquiries have been delayed because the children who survived are still in a serious condition in the intensive care unit at Baragwanath Hospital

At the Mofolo dump yesterday, Mrs Nobantu Hadebe scraped up a half-full bottle of peanut butter from the heap, and invited another woman scavenging nearby to share her find

The two also gave some of the peanut butter to Mrs Hadebe's two-year-old daughter, Banana

Asked if they did not think it could be dangerous eating food picked up on the heap Mrs Hadebe replied "Death lurks everywhere even in the houses of kings — and comes in different ways

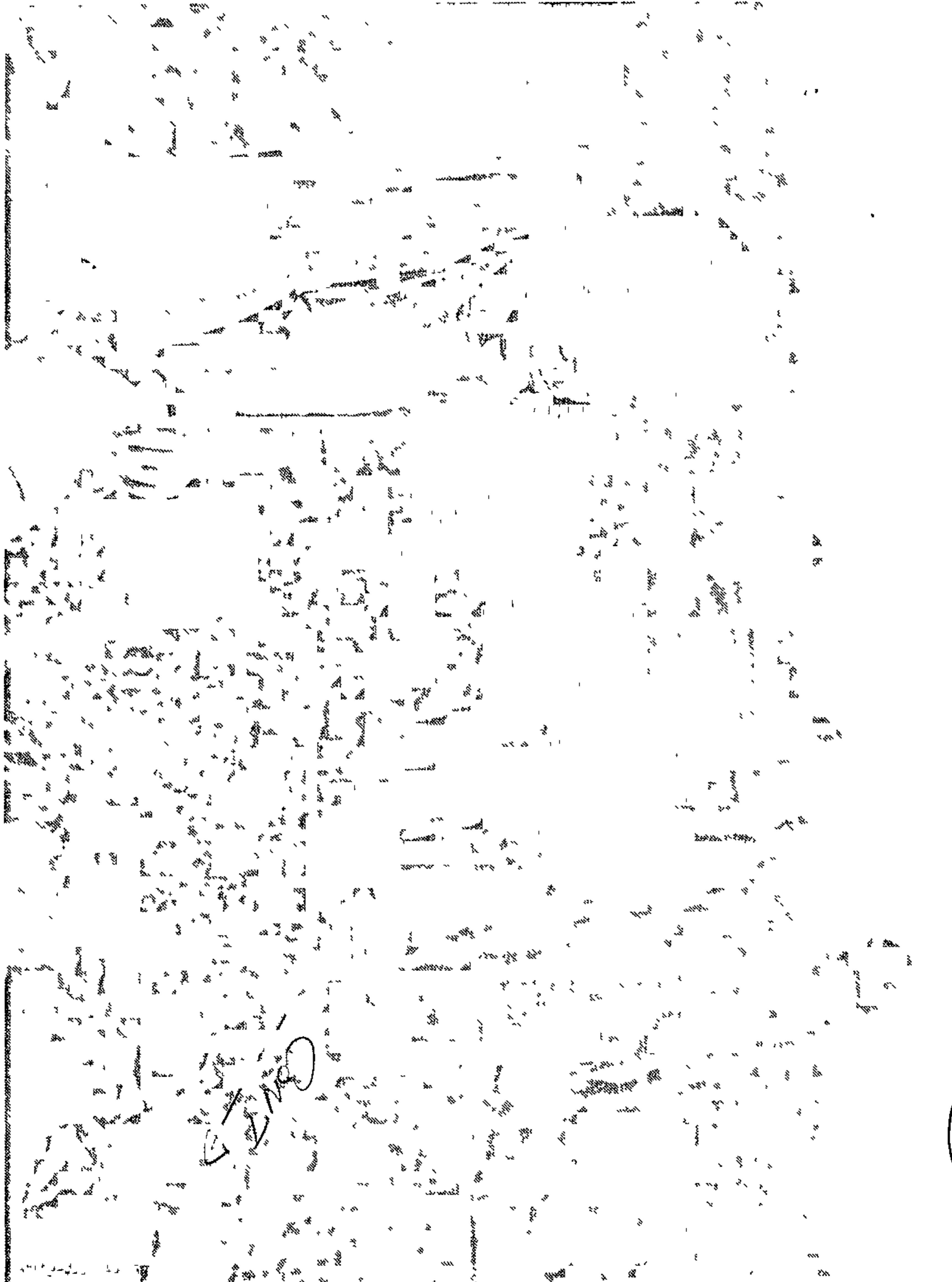
There are days like Tuesdays and Fridays when we find good items of clothing and even food on this dump

Mrs Dinah Xulu who said she was a widow with three grand-children and cannot work because she suffers from arthritis, added "I often find the most useful things on this dump I often pick up empty bottles which I exchange for money Then I buy food with the money

"This is the only way I survive with my family I find this better than going about begging in the streets I told myself that I would not brood over my problems, but rather do something about them"

Mothers and children search a rubbish dump for food and clothing They seem to be unaware that food they find, and eat, could be contaminated or poisonous

Picture ROBERT SHABALAI





## Birds die in 'poison' area

Staff Reporter

POLICE yesterday collected two dead doves for analysis from the Eikenhof plots where seven children ate poisoned fishcakes last week.

Police said yesterday they had not established exactly what the poison was that had killed three of the children, but medical opinion believes it to be strychnine.

Colonel Louw van Schalkwyk, of the Witwatersrand CID, said yesterday "We are expecting results from our forensic laboratories at any time."

The owner of the plot where the doves died, Mrs Kath Mc Donald, said yesterday the doves had suddenly fallen out of a tree on Sunday.

"We found two more dead birds at our gate. We have become extremely careful since the poisonings last week," she said.

Col Van Schalkwyk said yesterday police feared someone had laid out poison for wild animals in the area.

"The children at the Baragwanath Hospital may hold the key to this problem — but they are still unconscious and far too ill to be interviewed," Col Van Schalkwyk said.

Four of the Eikenhof children who ate the poisoned fishcakes last week are recovering in the intensive care unit of Baragwanath Hospital, while a fifth child has been moved to a general ward.

The Mlanzi children, Robert, 6, Josias, 14, and Zodwa, 8, are still heavily sedated and being

ventilated on respiration machines. Yvonne Dladla, 10, is still in a serious condition.

"She was brought to the hospital after the other children and needs quite a lot of care," said Dr M T Miller, head of the intensive care unit at Baragwanath. Dr Miller said the other children were showing signs of recovery and were waking up at odd intervals.

At this stage it is too soon to tell whether the poison will have long-term effects. Dr Pinus Catzel, head of the Poison Control Centre attached to the Johannesburg Hospital, consulted several medical textbooks yesterday but said there was no information about long-term effects of strychnine.

A professor at the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School said no neurological long-term effects could be expected from strychnine.

One of the symptoms of strychnine poisoning is severe convulsions — most people die of asphyxia due to respiratory depression between the second and fifth convulsion. Doctors consulted yesterday said the convulsions could result in hypoxia (lack of oxygen) which may or may not affect the brain.

While doctors are still waiting for official identification of the poison to come from police forensic laboratories, they are treating the children for strychnine poisoning. The children are apparently responding to this treatment.

# Rural poverty is 'greatest threat'

(291: RDM)  
4/8/50

MARITZBURG -- The greatest single threat to the future long-term stability of South Africa is not the total onslaught, but rural poverty and unemployment. Professor J. Hanks of the Institute of Agricultural Economics at the University of Natal said at the weekend.

Addressing the Natal congress of the Progressive Federal Party, Prof. Hanks said KwaZulu was an example of what a policy of land magnification had led to -- rural poverty. This year KwaZulu's problems had been worsened by the severe drought.

In spite of the fact that the region is well endowed, KwaZulu is faced by some of the most pressing socio-economic

and environmental problems in Southern Africa, he said.

This had come about because there were too many people in certain areas who had exceeded the carrying capacity of the land and their traditional demands could no longer be met.

A major cause of this was the high rate of population growth. Prof. Hanks said KwaZulu population growth of 2.5 per cent a year meant that by the end of the century the population would have exceeded six million.

Prof. Hanks also said it was important to create an awareness of alternative sources of

energy. He said it was sad that it had taken a severe drought to make urban dwellers aware of the problems in KwaZulu.

A massive industrialisation programme was not the answer because there were too many people looking for jobs and this made the cost prohibitive.

So much of the industrialisation programme of our future to implement a comprehensive and sustainable programme of rural development and the resulting environmental degradation and rural poverty are the real concerns that require treatment, Prof. Hanks said.

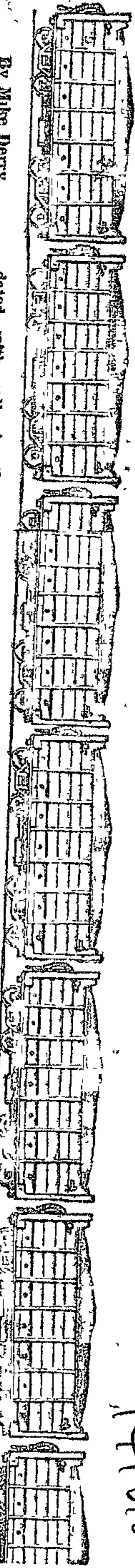
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5, Colindale Avenue, Dartford

See Page 5



# The fortunate rally to kwazulu's aid

STAR 14/8/80



By Mike Derry

Contributions to relieve the desperate plight of the inhabitants of the drought-stricken kwazulu area are pouring in.

Articles and pictures in The Star reporting the plight of farmers and cattle in the dry and arid homeland resulted in hundreds of calls to The Star from people wanting to help.

"We have been inundated with calls in the past couple of weeks since the articles appeared in The Star, so much so we have hardly been able to cope," said Mrs John Mase, vice-chairman of the Red Cross in Natal, who is co-ordinating relief work in the homeland on behalf of the Star.

Donations of food, cattle fodder and water are being railed and trucked into the area as companies and relief organisations all over the country react to reports of the situation in the area.

The relief operation moved into high gear at the weekend as the first three railway wagons of a planned 30-wagon food train began taking supplies of maize meal into kwazulu.

The train will take a total of 450 tons of meal, worth about R105 000, into the area. The meal has been paid for by a group of Transvaal companies moved by the plight of kwazulu's people.

The food will be enough to feed a quarter of a million of kwazulu's starving tribesmen for a week.

Service clubs rallying to the aid of kwazulu have gathered tons of food to send into the area. The Rotary Club has collected two tons of Protein, which will be donated to the Bethesda Hospital in Lyqabq.

Imquale, an established food relief scheme, is also collecting and making donations which will be sent to the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Ngqulu.

Afgate has donated a railway truck of cattle fodder, consisting of 100 bags of stripped mealies. Representatives from a wide range of women's and church organisations yesterday pledged their support for Operation Hunger — the "crisis intervention" programme launched by the Institute of Race Relations and the Hunger Concern Programme.



Star's picture that touched readers' hearts.



(M) 24 (10A)

## Growing concern over malnutrition

Newly-collated figures on the long-term malnutrition crisis in South Africa are adding to concern about the current drought.

Researchers for the SA Institute of Race Relations — which yesterday launched the Operation Hunger campaign — have noted that a study last year showed that death rates for black children between one and four years are 13 times as high as that for white children in the same age group.

“Country-wide the collective forces of prolonged

drought, resettlement schemes, inflation, and widespread unemployment have brought about increasing mortality through malnutrition and, more particularly, malnutrition-related diseases,” the researchers said.

The majority of deaths among black people occurred among children under five years, research showed. Deaths of black infants under one year were six times as high as for whites.

Malnutrition seriously affects mental and physical development, the researchers said.



# The Star

## Famine in the midst of plenty

241  
G.M.N.

THOSE were appalling figures given at the launch of Operation Hunger in Johannesburg yesterday. A quarter of the black babies in rural areas die of diseases related to malnutrition. The statistics at first sound like a calumny perpetrated by some lobby of the United Nations, but the information is backed by reputable South African medical sources. It should shock more fortunate South Africans out of their complacent belief that this country's blacks are better off than those in other parts of Africa. The South African measurement of its rural black infant mortality rate is higher than that supplied by most Third World countries (though perhaps the count is more accurate here).

Drought rather than policies is killing children at present. The public — especially in the Trans-

vaal — has responded magnificently to appeals for aid for starving Zulus. More than R200 000 has been donated to one fund. 30 trucks of food are on their way. That will feed 225 000 people for a week — far short of the requirements for survival; shorter still of the needs to reduce that dreadful mortality rate. Aid is needed on a scale that is beyond the pockets of the most generous individual donors.

Propagandists have been having a field day pointing to the strength of the South African economy. Last week it was predicted that the Treasury would have a bonus of R1 000-million from mining profits and the economic boom. There could be no better cause, or investment in the future, than to use more of those profits to relieve the misery of starvation.

# The grim plight of Johannes Mhlongo

Where  
death  
is a  
way of life

## Mercury Reporter

DEATH has become a way of life in Northern Natal and Zululand as the drought drags into its 12th month.

When the Mercury visited the Kranskop area, the story was clear — the people had resigned themselves to the idea that they were alone in their fight against thirst and starvation.

## Cunning

With nearly all their cattle dead, the residents, living in tiny huts on hill-sides, have no one to turn to. They have only cunning and initiative as means of survival until nature lets up her onslaught on their simple way of life.

Said Mr Johannes Mhlongo, who used to draw his water from a windmill near his house: 'It is not easy

'It is not only the cattle, we will be next. No one seems to be concerned — because every time we ask for help from the KwaZulu Government we are told to write or telephone the authorities. We are simple people, can't they see our plight?'

Now his family has to walk 13 km to get water.

Mr Mhlongo used to work at the cattle dipping plant near his home in Kwa Ngcolosi. But he has no work now as the dipping plant had to close six months ago because of insufficient water.

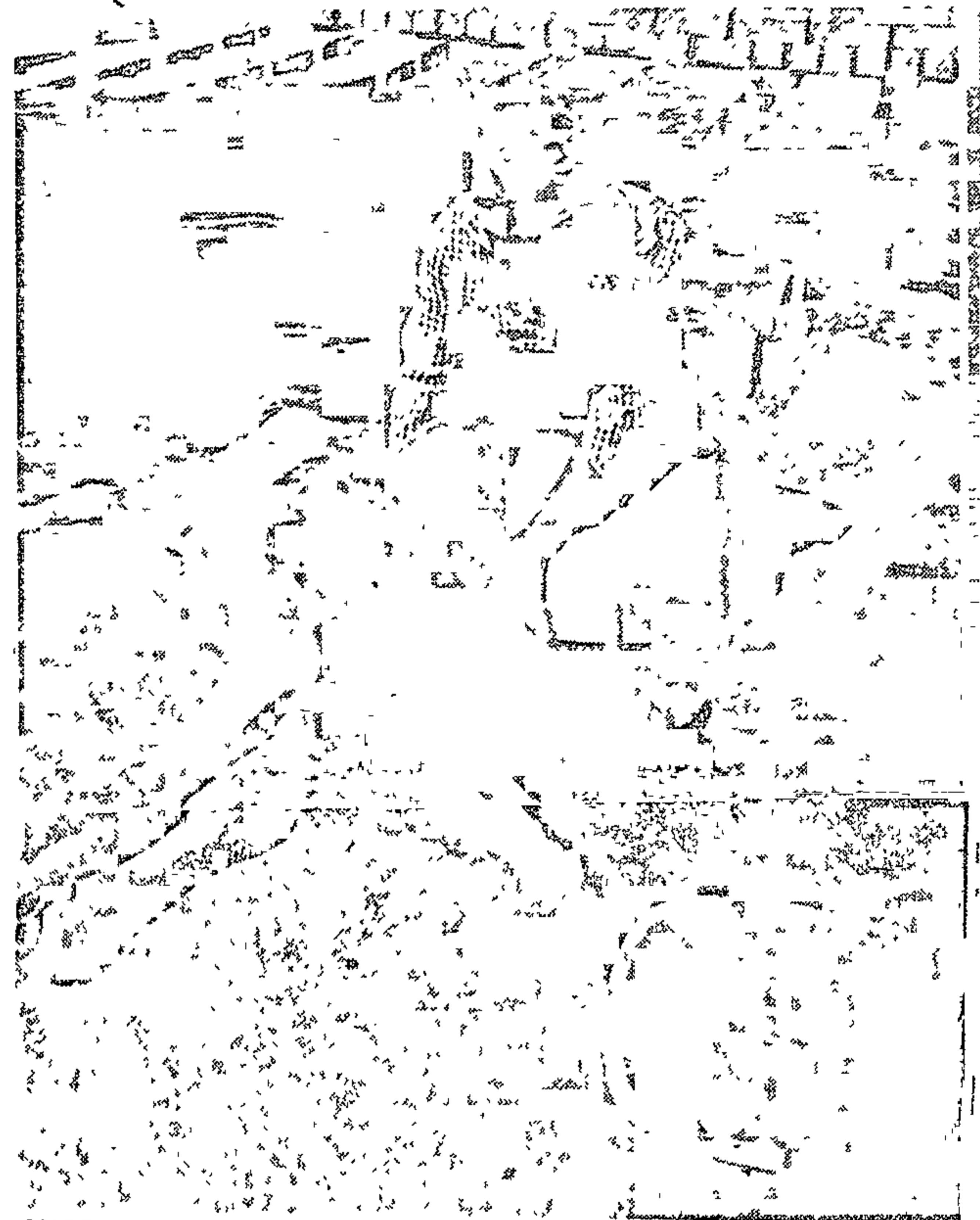
There have been no dippings since then. And, as Mr Mhlongo says, in merely a month there will be no cattle at all.

## Rotting

As if to prove his point, he took us to what used to be an island in the rapidly subsiding Tugela River.

It smelt of death and rotting flesh and was

strewn with the remains of millions of dead animals. These were expected to include a demand for the President to back a R9 000 million election cam-aign.



MISS Elizabeth Mhlongo attends to a starving cow. 'We have lost so many, this is part of our everyday life,' she says.

...with thousands going by

...MHLONGO TO ...



STAR 27/8/60  
Greater awareness  
of poverty needed

Greater awareness and greater action was needed on the critical national problem of poverty and starvation in the rural areas, says Mrs Ina Perlman of the Institute of Race Relations.

She was addressing a branch meeting of the National Council of Women (NCW), a social action and discussion group in Johannesburg.

Mrs Perlman said that it was a great pity, but it was only when a crisis occurred, like the drought in kwaZulu, that there was awareness of the problem of rural poverty or action from the public.

She said that it was a hard thing to say but sometimes disasters like the drought were, in fact, mixed blessings because at last an attempt was being made to look for long-term solutions.

It was a sad reflection on South Africa that the infant mortality rate here

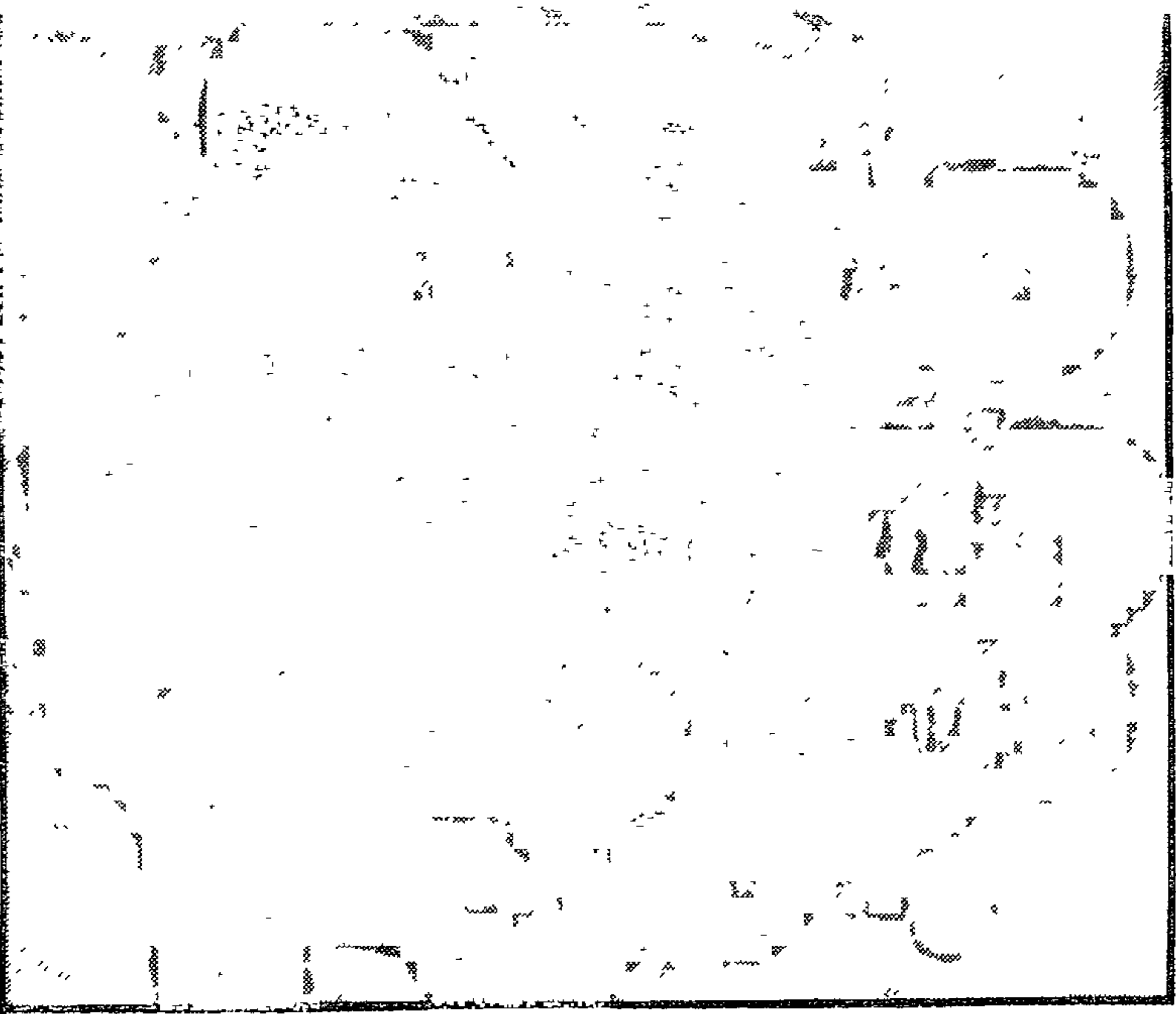
is higher than that in many other, less developed countries in Africa — for example Zaire, Nigeria and Botswana.

The overall infant mortality rate in South Africa was 240 per 1 000, and, in some rural areas like the Albany district around Grahamstown, the rate was much higher — over 300 deaths per 800 infants.

The Land Acts, the migrant labour system, resettlement programmes and the recent moves to abolish labour tenancy on white farms had greatly contributed to the impoverishment of the rural economy.

Mrs Perlman criticised the South African agricultural system for having done too little to stimulate and develop intensive small-scale agriculture — the lack of which was the most important single cause of rural poverty.

# Home on the dump



he face of poverty — street urchins wait for the early trash truck and their breakfast



## Where the children live in drains

By FRANCIE HENNY

**H**er name is Tandeka Mandla. She is eight years old. Unlike other children her age, Tandeka does not go to school. She does not have regular meals and her home is a storm water drain at the New Brighton refuse dump near Port Elizabeth. For Tandeka, life and survival revol-

*all 9/28/36  
sum 218  
(241)*

bread and sometimes squelchy vegetables.

The pickings are not always plentiful or even tasty but always consumed with desperate appetite.

Tandeka's biggest fear is the older bullies in her group, some as old as 14 or 15, who set upon and rob the smaller children.

To make sure they get the early pickings, the street wise urchins are often up before dawn. They wait by the

*CONT*



Sunday TRIBUNE

21/9/80

(241)

mounds of rubbish.

Everything she owns comes from the dump. Dirt alone — so thick on her thin body that creases streak her face when she cries from hunger or cold — is not enough to ward off the bite of winter's early morning chill.

So she has collected a motley wardrobe — an oversized pair of men's pants torn ragged above one knee, shreds of the other leg held together by a knot of string, a once-green jersey now black with countless layers of filth and tears for buttonholes closed with string.

The tattered remnants of a shirt peep through and its collar is the same colour as her skin. Her clothes can't conceal ugly ulcers on her bare feet.

Even more treasured than her wardrobe are scraps of food she can salvage from the dump — a half-eaten sucker, woolly with dirt, which she promptly pops into her mouth, stale portions of

trucks as they slow down near the turn from the main road.

As each load is tipped, dozens of shouting, jostling people, adults join in too, swarm on to the mound.

People descend like predators and the scene looks like a battlefield with swirling clouds of dust and grey smoke from a smouldering pit.

Boxes, bags, papers, empty cans are quickly explored, kept or flung aside. Any morsel is quickly gulped down and the search is resumed for more.

For the losers, the next truck thunders in, bringing society's trash — and fresh hope.

Norris Singapi, chairman of the Community Council, said the problem could be attributed to poverty and the high rate of unemployment.

A solution to the problem, Mr Singapi said, would be to have the entire dump fenced off and closed permanently.

# Shocks in new study on US poverty

WASHINGTON — There are nearly 11-million Americans living in poverty, with the problem showing a "frightening" shift towards women, the young and minorities, according to the US National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity.

In a recent report to the President, the council said the United States is paying for the "spitefulness" of the Nixon era and attacked the "plb" view that growth in the private economy is the best means to fight poverty.

"Such growth has ceased to trickle down to the poor," it said.

The Labour Department last year set the poverty level for an urban family of four at \$5 000 annual income.

There was a "frightening pattern" towards poverty among women, youth and minorities who are beyond the reach of most of the benefits of private sector growth, the council said.

The "feminisation of poverty" had become one of the most compelling social facts of the decade. Almost one female-headed family in three is poor — about one in 18 families headed by a man is poor. At the present rate, the poverty population would be composed solely of women and their children by about the year 2000.

The report called growing poverty among the very young "one of the major social disasters of the 1970s".

The 15 member council appointed by the President, also said the rate of poverty among black families has risen from 3.75 times that of whites in 1969 to four times that of whites in 1977.

"Since 1976 we have made progress in reducing the poverty population, but we are still paying for the consequences of the Nixon era — a period of spitefulness, cynicism, fear and deceit (that) condoned and even encouraged negative attitudes, code words and symbols toward the poor," said council chairman Arthur I. Blaustein.

Mr Blaustein was sharply critical of those "new conservatives" calling for budget cuts in social service programs which would "undo the substantial progress of the past 15 years and tumble millions of Americans back below the poverty line." The council said as many as 49-million Americans may be considered poor.



RDM 29/10/80

# Survey shows huge rise in living costs of poor

241

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

ROCKETING living costs for the poorer section of the population are highlighted in a survey to be released later this week by the University of Port Elizabeth

The survey, compiled by the Institute for Planning Research, shows that in the 12 months ending in October the minimum subsistence level (MSL) for blacks will have risen by 16%, and for coloureds by 18,9%

Even more alarming, according to economists, is that for the six months May to October, the increase in the MSL for blacks will be 11,2% and for coloureds nearly 10%

And the chairman of the PFP's economic commission, Mr Harry Schwarz, has made an urgent call for the Government to remove GST from basic foods and to slow down the unprecedented increases in food prices

He was supported by leading

trade unionists, who have pleaded with the Government for the past two years to abolish GST on basic foods like maize products and bread

Mr Schwarz said any loss of revenue because of the removal of GST from essential foods would be a sound investment in security

The institute claims the huge increase in blacks' living costs is due mainly to the big escalation of food prices

This is borne out by the Consumer Price Index for September, which showed that last month food prices rose by 5,6% and, for the 12 months to the end of September, by more than 20%

The institute found the minimum wage needed for a black family of six in Johannesburg was R195,77 and for a coloured family of five, R211,27. Figures for Pretoria are only minimally less.

Mr Schwarz said the rise in food prices was one of the biggest "calamities" to hit South Africa for a long time. The

increases in the past few months had been "outrageous" he said, "and I'm not satisfied the increases are due entirely to higher costs

"The Government is neglecting this vital area and doing too little to keep prices at a reasonable level"

A serious feature of ever-rising food prices was their socially destabilising effect, Mr Schwarz said

"Action is necessary, not only because of the morality of pricing food out of the reach of many thousands of families, but also because of the dangers to the country's security," Mr Schwarz said

The vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Steve Scheepers, said Tuca had repeatedly asked the Government to remove GST from basic food

"However, the Minister of Finance has told us that administratively it would be too difficult to exclude some products from the tax."

# Hungry youths 'thieves to bear' criminal tags for life

## THEY NEEDED HELP AND CARE FROM A FAMILY COURT — LAW PROFESSOR

By NEIL MACLUCAS

THREE Black juveniles living from hand-to-mouth in the wreck of an old motor-car in Alexandra were caught stealing food from a cafe. They were convicted of theft in the Juvenile Court and were then sent to the Children's Court for social help.

But the help came too late because they will carry the tag of "criminal" to the grave.

They are some of the hundreds of Black youths who will carry criminal records for the rest of their lives because the Juvenile Court system is inadequate to deal with the miseries of Black socio-economic life.

Professor Francis Bosman, a former Juvenile Court prosecutor and member of Unisa's law school, told the Sunday Express that too many of the social

problems facing young Blacks were dealt with as crimes. "Young Black children begging and stealing in order to survive are in desperate need of care, not sanctioning by criminal courts," she said.

Professor Bosman gave evidence this week to the Hoexter Commission inquiring into the functioning of the courts.

Johannesburg's Chief Magistrate, Mr A J van Dam and the Juvenile Court Magistrate Mr L Hawkins refused to comment on Professor Bosman's criticisms when approached by the Sunday Express this week.

Juvenile Courts are empowered to impose criminal sanctions on children between the ages of seven and 18 years, but Professor Bosman believes many of these cases could be better dealt with by family courts.

He strongly recommended family courts, presided over by a qualified legal officer on a permanent basis and staffed by probation officers.

The problem, she added, lay not with the magistrates, but with the whole system and the chronic lack of social services for Blacks. "Also, the meting out of corporal punishment is medieval. It is too often seen as the

easiest way of dealing with the problem — what these kids really need is care," she said.

"A good hiding is often regarded as better than referring offenders to the Children's Court (especially the Commissioner's Court) where probation officers can deal more adequately with the problem.

"So it often happens that a child in need of care is simply given cuts and then left to his own devices again."

Another issue she raised with the Hoexter Commission was the lack of legal representation for Black children charged in the Juvenile Court. "I would say about 90% of Black kids appearing in the Ju-

venile Courts were unrepresented. Some youths would plead guilty to assault when they had only acted in self-defence and should have entered a not guilty plea.

"Where the risk of loss of freedom is great, the State should see that they have legal assistance," she told the Sunday Express.

Professor Bosman said that in terms of the law, parents had to be present when children under 18 years appeared in a criminal court.

"But in reality proceedings often go on without parents because evidence of the investigating officer that parents cannot be traced, is too readily

relied upon. "If they were White children machinery would quickly be set in motion to bring in the services of social workers. With Blacks, however, these back-up services are virtually nonexistent."

"I am aware of the enormity of the problem, but something has to be done about it — and quickly."

"Children lose respect for the law when childish pranks are dealt with as crimes."

The Chief Commissioner of the Black Children's Court, Mr P A van Heerden, told the Sunday Express "I know these things happen but I can do nothing about it. "I can't change the laws. It's up to the legislature to do that."

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# Granny's fight to raise five

Mercury Reporter

MIRIAM Magwaza is very old. She should be enjoying her retirement. Instead she struggles to raise her five grandchildren — Marcus, 2, Theodora, 6, Christopher, 12, Ronald, 13, and Jabulani, 14.

The children's father was accidentally shot and killed five years ago. Their mother died last year at the age of 36. Since then their maternal grandmother has been struggling to keep them. The family lives in a four-roomed house in Chesterville — the rent is R25 a month. Mrs Magwaza receives an old age pension of R55 bi-monthly.

At the moment she is R150 in arrears on the rent and desperately trying to find money to pay it.

A son, who also lives with her, tries to help but he struggles to support six children of his own.

A foster grant has been applied for but no money has been received yet. Durban Bantu Child Welfare Society provides a food parcel once a week — cooking is done on a paraffin

stove — they cannot afford to pay for electricity and the supply was cut off several years ago.

Inside, the house is bare save for a cupboard and two chairs. The children sleep on the floor. As for Christmas — what is there to look forward to, it's just another day in the year?

This year the two younger children will receive presents from Durban Bantu Child Welfare Society and there will be a R12 food voucher.

The organisation helps 174 similar cases in Chesterville alone. They desperately need your assistance. Please, won't you help make Christmas a little

happier for the children? Send your donation to the Natal Mercury Christmas Cheer Fund, PO Box 950, Durban, 4000, or bring it the offices of the Mercury at 12, Devonshire Place. So far



HELPING their grandmother with the gardening are Jabulani, 14, Christopher, 12, and Ronald, 13. Marcus, 2, is on his grandmother's lap and Theodora, 6, sits beside her.

donations have been received from

- In loving Memory of
- Bob R 5 00
- B M Miller 10 00
- Natal Indenting and Exporting Agencies 10 00
- C & C Engineering 15 00
- Leste Kitto Agencies 10 00
- Mr Mrs H L K Everitt 10 00
- G T Chalmers 10 00
- Remembering Garth 20 00
- Mrs A B Roberts 10 00
- R W Thompson & Co 20 00

- Assembler Electronics S A (Pty) Ltd 5 00
- F R Parker Dennison 10 00
- Beit-Isaacs (Pty) Ltd 5 00
- W D Beckingsale 25 00
- St Albans Lodge 20 00
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- P M 10 00
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- P C Hill & Co 10 00
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- Justadd Invest 25 00
- Rocky 2 00
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- Women's Bowling Section Dbn Country Club 30 00
- U V M Campbell 25 00
- FA & B J Lovell & Co 10 00
- Power Finance and Estates 50 00
- H C Sparks 5 00
- Anon 4 00
- Mrs C K Ashton 20 00
- Rose & Reuben Silbert Charity Foundation 50 00
- Anon 20 00
- Anon 10 00
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# Behind the Christmas spree lurks the spectre of hunger

By Tom Duff

South Africans are indulging in a R3 500-million Christmas shopping spree at a time when nearly half a million blacks are out of work and dire poverty threatens thousands of black families

There are predictions that more than R200-million will be spent on alcohol during the festive season. Yet charitable organisations are struggling to get enough basic foodstuffs to feed thousands of people living close to the Reef who are virtually destitute.

"The Ministry of Health estimates that in 1979

there were 100 000 cases of pellagra," says a spokesman for the Institute of Race Relations 'Operation Hunger' campaign.

"The Government's subsidised skim milk scheme feeds 38 930 children — just over a third of the estimated pellagra cases

"Malnutrition, hunger and their inevitable companions — disease, mental and physical stunting and death — are regular riders across the South African rural scene," said the spokesman.

At the same time, the rate of unemployment among blacks remains high. The latest available figures from the Department of Statistics show an estimated 475 000 blacks —

or 8.5 percent of the black workforce — to be unemployed.

More jobs will be available if the current economic boom continues, but many observers believe that the unemployment estimates made by the Department are extremely conservative. It is likely that the real situation is far more serious, they say.

Spokesmen for some welfare organisations are expressing concern that while consumers will spend an estimated R3 500 million in a record Christmas shopping splurge, too little attention is being paid to thousands of people who are suffering from malnutrition.

Malnutrition is not con-

finned to black families. Two surveys in the greater Tanga area in Natal have shown that 60 percent of Indian children in the area are malnourished.

The Institute of Race Relations is particularly concerned about the high infant mortality rate among blacks — especially those in rural areas.

The infant mortality figure for rural blacks is 240 for every 1 000 live births, says the Institute. The corresponding figure for white South Africans is 12, while for urban blacks it is 69.

The Institute says the corresponding figure for Botswana is 97, for Niger it is 200 and 160 for Zaïre.

points in the study and discussed in some detail when it comes  
detailed by state policy; this will be touched on at several  
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Earlier work of mine sought to estimate the extent of unemployment/

OF AFRICAN UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA : 1960 - 1980

1

THE DEMOGRAPHIC, DEMAND FOR LABOUR AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

Foreign Policy Study Foundation

Not to be published or quoted without the permission of the

Draft



POVERTY General

1980 — 1982

By Anthony Doman

THE most important thing to come out of the recent automotive industry strike in the Eastern Cape was not so much an increase in pay, as the acceptance by employers of the concept of a 'living wage.'

The jump from a R1,15 an hour minimum to R1,45 plus bonuses, although not the R2 asked for, is a vindication of the workers' stand.

All along the big motor companies had pointed out that their wage levels were clearly above the so-called household subsistence level.

Line, said the unions, but is it enough to provide a man merely with the bare essentials? Is it asking too much, they wanted to know, to allow a man or woman, to live decently and not, as one put it, 'van die hand tot in die hand'?

Clearly something more than mere subsistence wages was needed.

But achieving that took some doing, and could have meant much hardship.

For a start, the two unions involved, the National Union of Motor

19/7/80  
Herald  
Employers  
242 1824  
now accept  
concept of  
living wage

Assembly and Rubber Workers and the United Auto Workers' Union, would have been unable to back a mass strike financially.

#### AGREED

Experts agreed that a strike would have to last at least seven weeks before the bosses would be forced to give in. Also, in terms of the Fund Raising Act, they could not accept money from outside. It was this which forced them to decline a R25 000 offer from the International Metalworkers' Federation.

So while the big companies could rely on backing from their overseas owners, the unions were at a distinct disadvantage.

The economy of the Eastern Cape, specifically Uitenhage, is so integrated with the automotive industry that if there were a go slow or a strike it would affect everyone.

Further legal complications are caused by the fact that under this country's law, strikers are regarded as having dismissed themselves unless a dispute is declared by the relevant industrial council.

There's no question of contracts being suspended during strikes, as 600 Goodyear workers found

when they were summarily fired.

Obviously the system is heavily biased toward the employers with most black workers operating from a position of weakness and further hamstrung by the present unwieldy set-up of largely advisory committees with no real decision-making power.

In spite of this, the country-wide moves towards 'black' worker unity seems to be succeeding in making the bosses sit up and take notice.

The cost in terms of lost production during Volkswagen's crippling strike was high. However, increased overtime should wipe that out soon. But in the long term, that is not important.

What is important is that written into the new pay deal is a stipulation that an 'impartial organisation' will carry out a study on the union's proposals for a living wage, and the employers and the unions will discuss the question of a closed shop at all auto companies. But for workers, this is only the beginning.

Political comment by F. J. Doman, R. Sella and W. Ludski  
Editorial and poster by G. J. Walton and cartoon by C. de Klerk  
All of 122 St. George's Street  
Cape Town



THE long-simmering wage dispute in the Eastern Cape was settled this week, bringing with it an agreement containing a clause which "may send shockwaves through the entire economy," according to Mr. Fred Ferreira, Ford's industrial relations director.

In the agreement, employers and unions agreed to sponsor a survey which will attempt to establish a "living wage" for the area.

Employers in the area have ditched the poverty datum lines which have been regarded as a goal for black minimum wages for the past decade and agreed that even the lowest paid workers need a wage which does not simply enable them to meet the bare necessities of life.

The effect is likely to be felt on every factory floor.

The agreement follows strikes in which workers demanded a minimum of R2 an hour — about 90% more than the existing levels. They eventually agreed to accept R1,48 — but only because they believed that employer acceptance of the "living wage" would change the industry's wage structure.

Employers felt this figure was unrealistically high. But unions countered by saying that it was based on a survey of workers' living needs in the area and was, in fact, less than workers needed.

Once again the gulf between employer perceptions and black worker aspirations was revealed — as it has been in strikes throughout the country. Black workers have felt unfairly treated for years.

But there has been an atmosphere of change on the factory floor of late, with employers committing themselves to improving the conditions of black workers. The Government has accepted freedom of association for black workers in principle — although not in practice, according to some critics.

Invariably, what employers and the Government have been prepared to give has been less than what workers want. But a floodgate of grievances has opened up and the differences in perceptions have been laid bare.

This gulf has been revealed in several areas. Now it has been sharply illuminated in one of the key areas of labour relations — wages.

For almost a decade now, black wages have been compared to poverty datum lines, which attempt to calculate the minimum a black family needs to survive.

These studies have only taken root in this country over the past decade and many employers still resist them bitterly. They set a bare minimum necessary for survival and usu-

# Politics of the empty purse

The Eastern Cape motor industry's wage dispute has been settled — and it is a wage proposal whose effect may be felt throughout the economy. Labour Reporter STEVEN FRIEDMAN assesses the implications.

ally exclude many essential items, such as medicine, furniture, education and savings.

Most calculators of this level, such as the University of Port Elizabeth's Prof Johann Potgieter, therefore suggest that 50% should be added to them to present a more realistic figure — the Minimum Effective Level.

Black wages rose dramatically through the 1970's, but average black pay in manufacturing industry has only recently begun to keep pace with the PDI.

For example, Professor Potgieter's latest Household Subsistence Level put this minimum at R179,94 for Johannesburg and the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce's minimum level stands at R213,40.

Both figures are for April when the average black wage in manufacturing industry was R207,25 — above the HSL but marginally below the JCC's figure (which includes more items in an attempt to come closer to the MEL).

The manufacturing average is higher than that in most other sectors and includes office and skilled workers, a clear indication that most lower-paid workers are earning below the breadlines.

However, the PDIs are now used in the minimum wage recommendations of the Sullivan and EEC codes of labour conduct, which recommend that employers pay at least the MEL, and have come to be re-

garded by many employers and commentators as a goal for minimum wage rates.

It is precisely these standards which workers in the Eastern Cape have challenged and which motor employers there have agreed to ditch.

The unions argue, as the general secretary of Fosatu, Mr Alec Erwin puts it, that the poverty datum lines are "a yardstick against which to measure poverty, not a goal in setting wage levels."

They argue that the poverty datum lines include only basic items and then only calculate the minimum quantity of these which a family needs to "live from hand to mouth, rather than enjoy a reasonable quality of life."

Eastern Cape motor employers — who are among the most enlightened in the country — have used the PDIs as a wage goal and have been content when minimum wages are above them.

But, say the unions, workers cannot manage on PDI wages. This led the motor unions to conduct a survey among their members in which they were questioned on their minimum needs.

The clothing and food items were higher than those in the PDIs and workers also included items such as furniture, insurance, education for their children. The result was a figure of R463 per month for a family of six, the average family size in

the area — a good deal less than what most white families are used to living on, but more than double the average wage at present.

Unions say they pared this down to come up with a demand more in line with what employers would pay and reduced the figure to R388 a month, or R2 an hour. They add that this calculation includes nothing for savings and medicine.

The employers in the Eastern Cape motor industry — Ford, Volkswagen and General Motors — questioned this figure, but endorsed the "living wage" idea.

"We accepted," says Mr Ferreira, "that we had been working with a subsistence wage, which isn't in line with enlightened employment practices."

Employers suggested, however, that this figure be calculated by qualified independent surveys, a proposal which has won union acceptance.

It is this survey which is being watched eagerly by trade unions and apprehensively by employers. Mr Ferreira estimates that it will take about a year to complete.

It promises to revolutionise wage bargaining for the lower-paid workers — virtually all of them black. Not, of course, that most employers will immediately adopt the survey — indeed, neither unions nor employers in the Eastern Cape are committed to accepting it.

However, the fact that the standard against which wages have been judged for the past decade is now to be replaced by a new and higher one is obviously going to have a profound effect on wage bargaining.

As one observer, herself involved in the calculation of wage minima, puts it: "People may be getting less than they need — but they may only realise this fully when they become aware of an alternative."

The survey is certain to call into question the pacts — which were quoted by workers only a fortnight ago, in the Putco wage dispute — and create a new benchmark for black workers' wage aspirations.

It will also fall into question the EEC and Sullivan Codes, which adhere to the MEL, and will dent the image of those employers who now pay above the MEL and believe they have raised minimum wages to an acceptable level.

How justified is the call for a "living wage"?

One researcher involved in the calculation of PDIs acknowledges that "most white families of six probably couldn't come out with R463 a month" adding, however, that "we have to be realistic — most employments aren't even paying their lower-paid workers R200 a month."

Prof Potgieter concedes readily that the Household Subsistence Level is "theoretical calculation of the minimum needed for existence."

He stresses that 50% should be added to his figure to arrive at a more realistic assessment of workers' needs, bringing it up to around R250 a month for Port Elizabeth, R270 for Johannesburg and Durban.

But he, too, suggests that many companies aren't anywhere near these levels yet — "they obviously have to consider what they can afford."

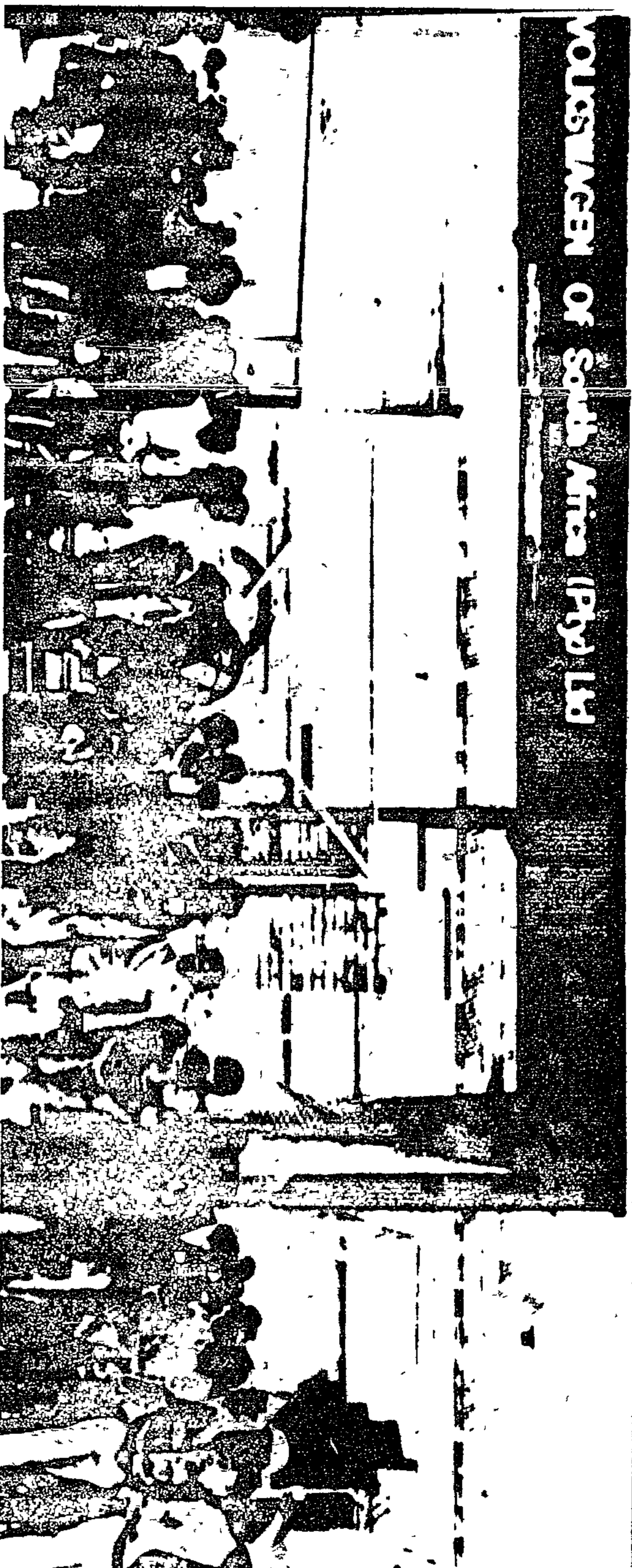
Prof Potgieter argues that a "living wage" will be almost impossible to calculate. "It's all so subjective — how do you calculate what people's real needs are?" he argues.

His own survey, he says, was never intended as a wage goal — it merely tries to provide a yardstick.

However, Mr Ferreira believes it will be possible to arrive at a standard. One method, he suggests, would be to examine the budget of the average lower-paid white family and use that as a measure.

Another would be to simply ask workers what their needs are. "I'm unhappy with that. Even somebody who earns R2 000 a month will tell you they could manage on more."

The answer, he says, lies somewhere in between. But he stresses that the surveys will probably spend about six to nine months developing a standard which is acceptable to both sides.



WORKSMEN OF South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Other observers stress that black unemployment was well over one million in 1971 — when wages were extremely low — a figure which suggests that the reasons for black unemployment must be found elsewhere.

Mr Erwin argues, for example, that "only a clear change of priorities and a substantial reduction of Government expenditure can correct unemployment — it cannot be solved by individual companies and trade unions."

He also queries why lower-paid workers should have to bear the brunt of wage freeze suggestions and argues that wages should "bear a more equitable relationship to company profits."

In other words, workers are demanding a redistribution of the economic cake — and if they don't get it there is no reason why they should remain committed to the capitalist system.

"For too long South Africa's wealth has depended on unorganised workers, resulting in poverty wages. If our wealth is to be based on wages covering only the bare necessities of life, there is little wonder that workers are not committed to an economic pact."



# Subsistence wages not

# good enough'

Rx2 ~~1400~~ S Post 20/7/80

THIS week the largest unregistered union group slammed the use of poverty datum lines by employers to determine wage levels.

A statement issued by the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) said: "Workers want a reasonable living wage." Poverty datum lines, asserted Fosatu, "are a yardstick against which to measure the frightening extent of poverty in South Africa and not a goal in setting wage levels."

The criticism follows the agreement reached between unions, affiliated to Fosatu, and employers in the Eastern Cape motor industry this week which ditched the long-standing use of minimum living levels to set wages.

Fosatu reckons this is a "breakthrough for all workers".

Volkswagen, Ford and General Motors workers accepted a minimum wage offer of R1,45 an hour. And their unions and employers also agreed to sponsor a survey to establish a "living wage" for the area.

The survey, to be conducted independently over the next six months, will set a new standard for wages that will have a major effect on wage bargaining in the industry.

## Workers want more than necessities, says Fosatu

The agreement follows a strike by Volkswagen workers. Five weeks ago almost 4000 Volkswagen workers downed tools, demanding a minimum wage rate of R2 an hour. After holding out for three weeks the strikers returned to work to await the outcome of negotiations between their union and the three motor giants.

Prior to returning, workers from all three companies had turned down an earlier offer of R1,40 an hour. The minimum rate at Volkswagen was R1,15 an hour, while the industry minimum was R1,10 an hour.

The agreement also includes an attendance bon-

us, bonuses for shift work, gratuity pay and several other benefits.

The two unions representing the black and coloured workers are still negotiating the introduction of a closed shop.

Although the new minimum wage rate is significantly less than the R2 per hour originally demanded by the workers, agreement was reached once the companies had accepted the idea of paying their workers a reasonable living wage.

Said the Fosatu statement: "If our wealth is to be based on wages covering only the bare necessities of life then there is little wonder that workers are not committed to South Africa's economic system.

"The settlement marks a step towards real collective bargaining and a more acceptable standard of living for the majority of workers."

The statement described a reasonable living wage as:

● A wage based on actual expenditure requirement and not some abstract measurement of the bare minimum needed for life;

● A wage that allows a lifestyle of comfort and dignity and not a constant struggle with poverty;

● A wage that offers secure income prospects, supported by improved training, job security, service allowances, redundancy pay and fringe benefits; and

● A wage that bears a more equitable relationship to company profits.

The statement also attacked "certain academics and the government" who reject the idea of a reasonable wage demand because of the threat of unemployment.

"As Fosatu has claimed before, only a clear change of priorities and a substantial redirection of Government expenditure can correct this problem, and these changes are urgent," it said. — SUNDAY POST Reporter.



# 'Living wage' is hailed by Cape unions

100M 16/7/80

132  
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By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Reporter

EASTERN Cape motor unions yesterday hailed as a "major breakthrough" an agreement in which employers have approved an attempt to calculate a "living wage" for workers in the area.

The unions, the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers and the United Auto and Rubber Workers' Union, also released calculations in which they estimate a family of six in the Eastern Cape needs R463 a month to "live a decent life".

Part of the agreement between employers and unions, which ended the two-month-old wage dispute in the Eastern Cape, is a proposal for a survey of workers' living needs which will try to go beyond the various poverty datum lines used by many employers.

The survey is expected to have far-reaching effects on

wage bargaining for lower paid workers

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce's poverty datum line, released this week, sets the minimum needs of a family of five at R213.41.

Manufacture's general secretary, Mr. Fred Sallis, said yesterday that attempts to find a body acceptable to both sides to conduct the survey were continuing and a decision should be reached soon.

In a statement released yesterday the unions said the employers — Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen — "have agreed to accept the concept of a living wage rather than the subsistence wage levels usually quoted in negotiations in most industries".

The statement says the poverty datum lines calculate a wage "which only allows workers to exist". One such calculation, the Household Effective Level, stood at R171 a month — "not a wage which allows the

worker and his family to live as human beings"

It said the recent wage dispute in the Eastern Cape had occurred because workers "wanted to break away from survival wages".

The worker, det...  
an hour, or...  
would have brought them nearer a wage which they consider appropriate for a decent life".

According to the statement, the unions drew up a budget "of the minimum expenses necessary for an acceptable basic living standard".

This estimate totals R483, but the unions had "drastically cut and compromised on expenses in order to present a claim which the industry could reasonably meet". This had lead to the R2 an hour claim.

This would still mean, according to the statement, that "workers would have to scrimp and deny themselves and their children some things".

By Maud Motanyane  
The Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWU) has called for a compulsory standardised wage to counter poverty

# Unions hit out at starvation wages

STAR  
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242

There are indications, says the union, that thousands of blacks, especially those in the lower-income group are earning below the minimum living level

The CCAWU is sceptical of the minimum levels worked out by various universities and marketing companies and are generally used by companies to determine wages

## What the figures represent

The Poverty Datum Line, formerly the yardstick used to measure poverty in the community, has been replaced by either the Minimum Living Level or the Supplemented Living Level in the calculation of wages

The Minimum Living Level (MILL) represents the minimum financial requirements of a family if it is to maintain its health, and have an acceptable standard of hygiene and sufficient clothing

The Supplemented Living Level (SLL) represents neither a minimum nor a luxury living level, but it makes provision for more items than those in the MILL. By present standards these may be regarded as representing necessities plus desirable amenities of life

The average household income is counted as the income brought together by all working members of a household.

Mrs Emmah Mashinini, secretary of CCAWU, says the minimum living level of a family of five, as worked out by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce in November last year, is R185.27. The family's Supplemented Living Level, with extras like entertainment and sport, would be R200.79. The family would spend R103.26 on food.

The University of Port Elizabeth's figures are the Minimum Living Level for an average family in Johannesburg. R179.44 a month. The Supplemented Living Level R201.04.

Market Research Africa (MIRA) estimates the average household income in Soweto to be R245 a month. Unisa Bureau of Market Research estimates it could be much higher

Although these figures are themselves suspect, there are breadwinners who are earning much below them — as little as R40 a month sometimes," says Mrs Mashinini

"There is nothing forcing family members to pool their incomes. If the children don't want to give their parents money,

they won't." According to the South African Council of Workers' Project (DWP) there are domestic workers earning as little as R25 a month

The University of Witwatersrand is at present working on a project to find out how the unemployed and those earning starvation wages are surviving

The project under the directorship of Dr D Webster, aims at finding out to what extent black families are capable of survival through engaging in small scale enterprise aimed at providing cheap goods and services. These would include hawking, beer-selling, operating parate taxis, etc

Mrs Sarah Chitja, of the National Union of Clothing Workers (NUCW), said the unions were very aware that many workers were not able to afford bare necessities

The NUCW, whose average wage for an experienced factory worker is R32 a week, has an average of 50 people a week coming for advice on their financial problems

The union has found

- an increase in the number of people who cannot afford rent,
- parents unable to afford school fees, especially for boarders,
- many unable to keep up with hire purchase agreements.

The government should work out a compulsory minimum wage, say the unions. Based on that wage, employers can then add money according to skill, qualification and merit.

At the moment unskilled black labourers are paid according to the guidelines stipulated in the Wage Determination Act of 1957 and these are "pitiful," the unions say

"There is nothing one can do with an employer who pays his labourers R26.26 a week if the Act says he can," the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union argues

What employees can hope for are only gentlemanly agreements between the union and the employer if they belong to a union, between the workers' committee and the employer, or between the employer and the employee



From 11/13/80

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## WAGE DISPUTES 2

### End in sight

The Eastern Province motor industry wage dispute seems to be drawing to an end.

Parties to the wage negotiation, now entering its fourth week, made small but significant concessions in Tuesday's Motor Industry Industrial Council meeting.

But the final outcome still depends on whether workers at Volkswagen, General Motors and Ford accept management's offer when union officials report back to them early next week.

This week employers made two offers -- a new minimum wage offer (the figure will remain undisclosed until the report back meeting next week) and an agreement that a study to re-assess workers' living standards would be undertaken.

Union spokesmen are taking the new concessions back to the workers with reservations. The wage offer does not approach the R2 an hour demand although it is an improvement on management's original R1,40 an hour offer.

Judging from the militant approach workers adopted three weeks ago it's unlikely they will accept the new wage offer although the unions will recommend they do so. Says a union spokesman: "Obviously we will not go against the feeling of the workers but we have no funds to support strikers and will recommend they accept the offer."

Union officials are encouraged by the survey undertaking which could have far-reaching effects on wage negotiations for unskilled and semi-skilled workers throughout SA.

The survey will be conducted by an independent body acceptable to both sides. Although no details of the study are yet available, it is a commitment to move away from the hypothetical household subsistence level (hsl) figures to a more realistic assessment of workers' living standards.

The Eastern Province minimum wages are established according to hsl figures established by the University of Port Elizabeth. They have been severely criticised as an inadequate means of establishing decent living wages.

"The hsl does not provide workers the opportunity of improving their living standards. We want to establish the concept of a living wage and if we can knock the hsl it will serve this purpose for all workers," says Brian Fredericks, national organiser of the National Federation of Trade Unions.

Adds Fred Ferreira, Ford's Industrial Relations manager: "A new structure is definitely needed to assess living standards."

Although no employers will be bound by the survey's findings they will be forced to take them into account.

72

was 8,1% in Pretoria, followed by Vaal Triangle (7,1%) and Queenstown (6,5%) Brakpan and Durban have overtaken Cape Town as the most expensive areas in SA. According to Potgieter, Brakpan has moved to the top position due to an increase in transport costs and the high cost of fuels, such as wood and coal. In Cape Town the HSL dropped by 1,2%, and remained unchanged in Port Elizabeth. Potgieter says, "I can only attribute this to a fall in the price of seasonal items."

In the case of coloureds, the largest hike was 9,1% in Kimberley, 8,4% in Queenstown and 8,3% in Johannesburg. This is largely due to higher rents and transport costs. Durban ranks as the most expensive area, with rents and transport costs higher than elsewhere.

Average increases for the year as a whole amounted to 12,5% for Africans (1,8% less than the consumer price index) and 9,7% for coloureds (4,6% less than the CPI).

Unlike other areas, Umtata's HSL shot up 12,8%. Potgieter says "I was surprised by this. Other than a substantial increase in rents, I don't know why the HSL rose so much." And Windhoek's breadline, calculated once a year, has broken the R200 mark. The annual rises for coloureds and Africans in Windhoek were 11,1% and 10,2% respectively.

BREADLINE

Slower rise

In the past six months the breadline has barely moved in a number of centres in SA. And for Africans in Cape Town it actually dropped. But the outlook for the next six months doesn't look so good, with the maize price hike and other increases in basic commodities in the pipeline.

According to the latest Household Subsistence level (HSL) survey the breadline climbed by over 5% in only four out of 21 surveyed African areas and in three of the 19 coloured areas. This is in sharp contrast to the previous six months when most increases exceeded 10%.

The survey is conducted every six months by the Institute of Planning Research at Port Elizabeth University. It calculates the bare minimum needed by an African family of six and a coloured family of five.

Professor Johann Potgieter, who runs the survey, says: "The surprisingly low increases in the HSL are due to a drop in the price of seasonal items such as meat and vegetables. In the previous six months these had been very expensive. But meat in the Pretoria and Witwatersrand area remained expensive."

For Africans, the largest climb in the HSL in the last six months in the Republic

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Shopping for food the good news is only temporary

Financial Mail May 2 1980

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# Black cost of living <sup>242</sup> up 12 pc

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**EAST LONDON —** Black families need an average of 12 per cent more money to survive than they did 12 months ago, according to the latest report from the Institute for Planning Research in Port Elizabeth

The institute's survey into household subsistence levels showed that residents in eight of the 22 centres covered by the survey experienced increases above the consumer price index of 14,3 per cent.

Peddie and Umtata's black families might be feeling the pinch, as the subsistence level has risen by 15,5 and 14,6 per cent respectively over the last 12 months

The highest increase, 18,6 per cent, was in Durban

The lowest subsistence level for urban blacks is in Port Elizabeth, where a family of six needs R168,85 to survive. This excludes any luxuries or money spent on medical expenses and education

This figure is ten per cent higher than it was 2

months ago.

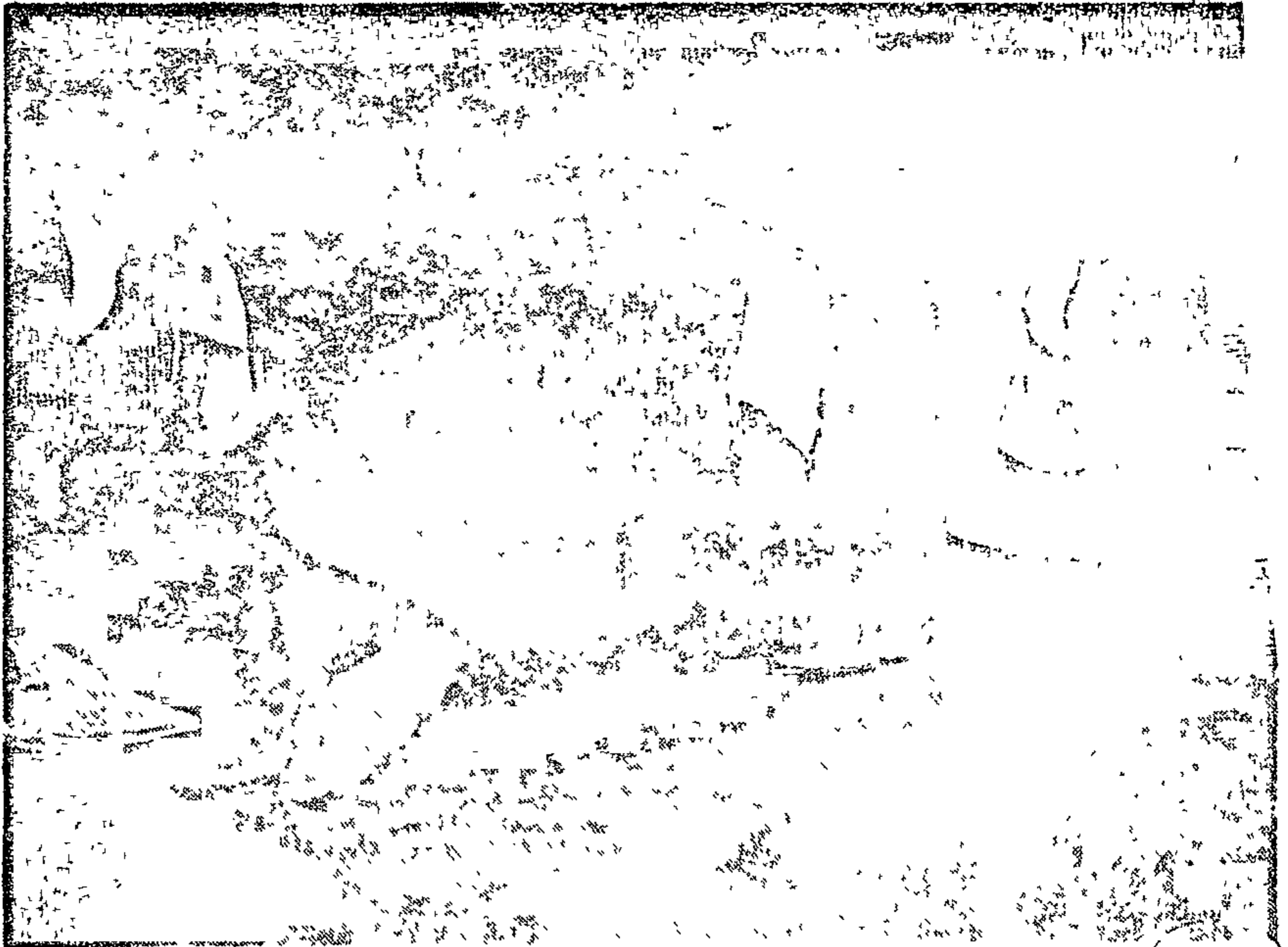
Figures for other centres are East London R179,32 (12,9 per cent higher); King William's Town R172,09 (9,8 per cent); Uitenhage R169,72 (11,8 per cent); Queenstown R178,42 (13 per cent), Umtata R167,31 (14,6 per cent), Peddie R153,16 (15,5 per cent).

Umtata blacks also experienced the highest six-month increase of the areas surveyed — 12,8 per cent higher than in October last year.

Of the surveyed urban areas, Port Elizabeth also has the lowest figures for Coloured families, followed by East London

Figures for local centres are East London R172,49 (11,3 per cent higher than last April), Port Elizabeth R171,44 (7,7 per cent), King William's Town R166,05 (2,6 per cent), Uitenhage R150,58 (5,9 per cent); Queenstown R163,34 (11,8 per cent)

Although the Queenstown and King William's Town levels are lower, the survey group did not classify these towns as urban areas — DDR



A bright smile from someone who has to do her lessons at "school" in Alexandra township on her hands and knees. In winter the cold concrete floors are bone chilling. Many Alex families cannot afford to send their children to school and plans for a bursary fund have been initiated by residents and educationists in the township.

242

STAR 10/4/80

305  
51

Alexandra township they talk of "survival education". Teaching children how to stay alive.

Alexandra's teachers had done their best over the years in the face of poor educational facilities and overcrowded classrooms, said Mr Leepile Taunyane, education councillor on the Alexandra Liaison Committee

Survival teaching" had formed part of the long struggle to save Alexandra from demolition. The people of Alex had refused to go under, said Mr Taunyane

Now that Alexandra had been rescued as a family township educationists wanted to consolidate

Many families cannot even afford to send their children to school in Alex.

Residents and educationists in the township now plan to form a central bursary fund aimed at helping penniless families send their children to one of the 15 schools

An immediate injection of at least R200 has been pledged by Mr Linda

Twala, a resident whose ancestors came to Alex in 1917

Mr Twala will donate 10 percent of his takings

from the educational films he shows at Alex schools. He hopes the principals at these schools will reciprocate by contributing 10 percent of their profits from the same shows

The Alexandra Liaison Committee plans to make a concerted effort to introduce compulsory education in 1981.

But Mr Taunyane is aware that many children in Alex come from homes devastated by poverty or illness, and that money, clothing and books would have to be obtained to keep these children at school

It supports the idea of a central bursary and hopes to consolidate several existing bursary funds — "too many funds containing too little money" — in Alex into one fund

One such fund bearing his own name was launched some time ago with a R6 000 donation from Randburg. The fund is administered by the West Rand Administration Board, and according to a spokesman for the board, more than half the money has already been spent on sending Alexandra children to school

Cont



STAR 10/4/80

242

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# Teaching children how to stay alive



Residents and educationists in the sprawling township of Alexandra are planning a central bursary fund to help penniless families send their children to school  
ROB MEINTJES reports.

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STARVATION

# The pangs of South Africa

244 242 82 Feb 11/1980

In recent months, the world has been shocked by pictures of starving children

The most familiar victims are Cambodians, stricken and driven out by the war in that unhappy country

But it is not only in Cambodia that people starve Unhappily they do so in SA as well Here, however, a gamut of political economic and social factors have combined to spawn the problem But starvation is a complex phenomenon and, in SA there are various causes

Lack of nutritional knowledge among blacks is one Another is that an increasing number of black women are compelled to supplement household incomes by working So they leave their children in the care of old folk who neither have a knowledge of proper diet needs nor the energy to care, even if properly instructed Absence of mothers is a major factor in rural areas, much more so than in urban

areas, because poverty is now forcing young women to swell the ranks of migrant workers

The major cause of debilitating malnutrition is precisely that poverty A measure of its extent is provided by data on black wages

Research by Markinor African Syndicate in 1976 revealed that 43% of Soweto households were living below the poverty datum line (PDL), which now stands at



R172 a month for a family of six in Johannesburg. If the modifications of Edward Batson, the pioneer of PDL research in SA, are taken into account — that, when a household's income exceeds the PDL by about 50% it is only then in a position to purchase the foodstuffs necessary for a balanced diet — then even more people are living below starvation levels.

## LOOKING AT POVERTY

A group that includes medical doctors and welfare organisations has launched The Hunger Concern Programme to combat starvation in SA.

Still in the initial stages, it is now engaged in field studies to determine the extent and nature of poverty in various regions. Dr Selma Browde, who together with Dr Nthato Motlana started the programme, tells the *FM* that a major priority is to employ a full-time field worker. Then, once the task of amassing data has been accomplished, action will follow to tackle some of the causes and manifestations.

Journalist John Kane-Berman, author of *Soweto*, estimates that about 80% of Soweto's residents fall into this category.

The problem of low wages is aggravated by conditions which militate against any efforts to better the overall standard of living, particularly in Soweto. The attitude that urban blacks are not permanent (an attitude, fortunately on the wane) has helped create a generally unhealthy and despairing society. A major indication of this is the high expenditure on alcohol.

In his study of Johannesburg's black city, Kane-Berman notes: "Malnutrition is a grievous problem in Soweto; its causes to be sought not only in poverty, but in a wide range of inter-related socio-economic factors, among them the level of education."

If the majority of urban blacks live below the PDL, the situation in the rural areas is worse. In Nqutu in KwaZulu, a typical rural area visited by the *FM* for this article, the average monthly income is R20. Living standards here and in similar areas have, moreover, been deteriorating in recent years.

The recent economic recession hit rural people hardest because of escalating unemployment. And rural conditions are likely to become even more depressed if proposals flowing from the Riekert report are fully implemented and urban blacks are included in a new economic dispensation, while unemployment is confined to the countryside.

The massive resettlements undertaken by Pretoria to establish compact racial and ethnic enclaves have also exacerbated matters. Between 1971 and 1974, an estimated 400 000 people were relocated from

white farms. Black labour tenants, who were allowed to live on these farms in exchange for seasonal work, at least enjoyed the privilege of raising stock. Their few cows and chickens provided the protein necessary to counter malnutrition.

Mass removals, often to remote, arid areas, have meant that ever more people have been exposed to malnutrition. In addition to this, the at best meagre openings for employment for these people have been effectively cut off by distance. So the spiral of unemployment, poverty, and starvation has been given added impetus by political considerations.

Starvation in its various forms has many social effects. Liz Clarke, a KwaZulu social worker, comments: "The most significant contributory cause of malnutrition in our rural areas is the social chaos that results from the migratory labour system. We are unable to curb malnutrition."

If the causes of starvation are complex, its effects can be stated in simpler terms. At Baragwanath, seven out of 10 cases admitted to the paediatric department suffer from malnutrition. Even if the diagnosis is gastro-enteritis, pulmonary tuberculosis or pneumonia, the underlying contributory factor is often malnutrition, the breeding ground for a host of other ailments. In one hospital in KwaZulu, 75% of children admitted, of whom 10% later die, have malnutrition as the primary diagnosis.

High infant mortality is a dismal fact of black life. But there is a social and economic toll too. While difficult to measure, low productivity among black workers has, as a major contributory factor, malnourishment and undernourishment. Professor H. I. Watts, as director of the Institute of Social Research at Natal University, has stated that the costs of poverty are many, and they are usually hidden. But, as taxpayers, we have to pay indirectly quite a proportion of the costs insofar as they relate to ill health, lower productivity, stupid workers whose brains are permanently retarded at an early age through malnutrition.

Once starvation has become endemic, a vicious cycle sets in. The director general of the World Health Organisation has noted: "The inevitable result is a downward spiral in which poor, malnourished parents produce malnourished children, who in turn will become poor and malnourished parents."

Prospects for alleviation, especially in the rural areas, are bleak. What makes the pangs far worse is the unpalatable fact that starvation in SA is closely related to race and moreover exists cheek by jowl with immense wealth. Starvation is thus a racial injustice which feeds a sense of grievance in a politically tense situation.

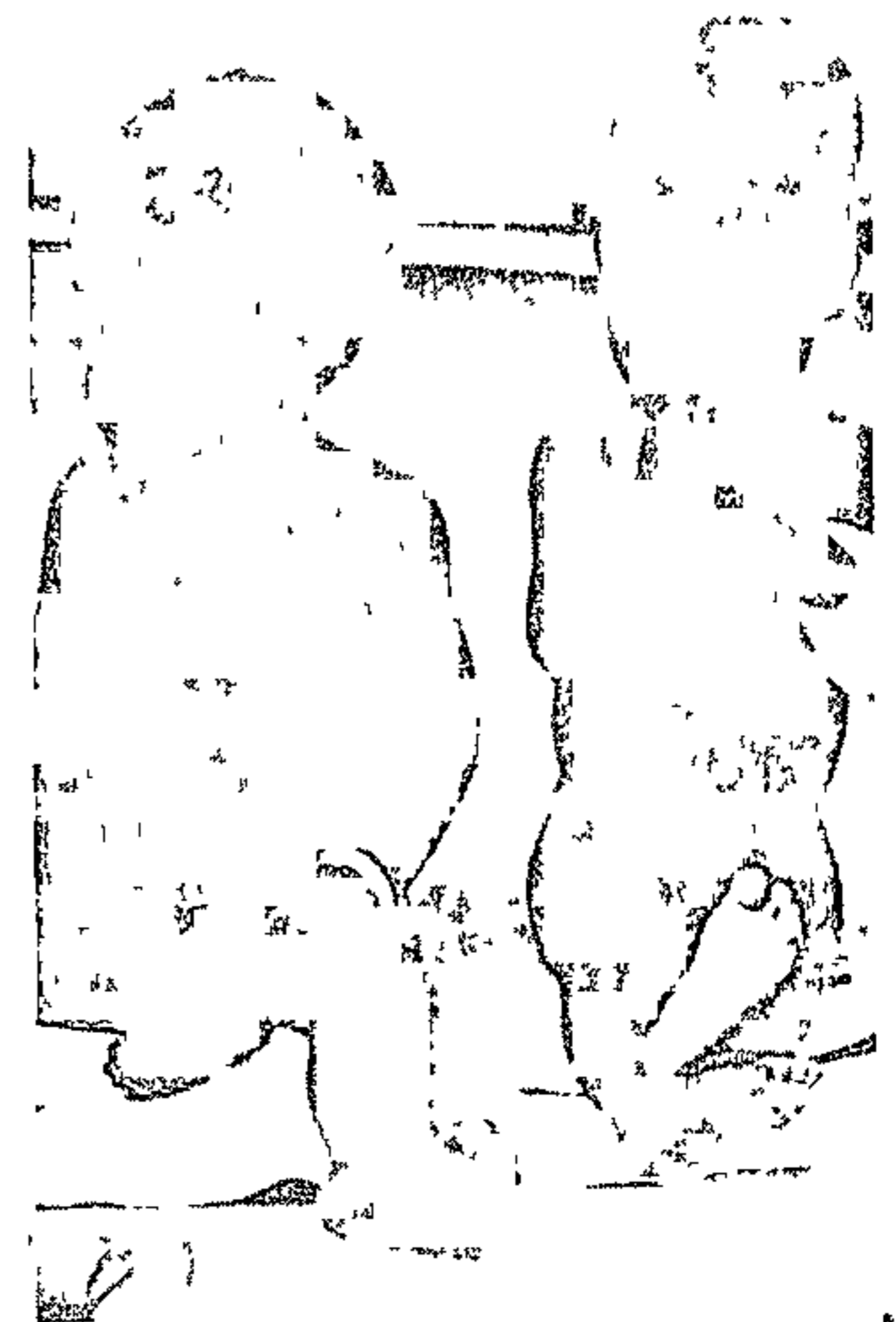
Any attempt to tackle starvation will have to look into the political and economic conditions that govern blacks. Chief

among the socio-economic palliatives should be changes in the structure of employment to improve the situation of African workers. This means that a significant number of blacks (on moral and economic grounds) should be allowed to enter skilled higher-paid jobs. Fundamentally, this means scrapping influx control and permitting market forces to operate freely in the industrial centres.

For the rural areas, a much larger infusion of development capital and technical assistance — according to Natal University economist Jill Natrass, will aid in increasing average living levels.

But less insistence on politically determined population removals, which cause social disruption and economic deprivation, will surely go further in the direction of tackling the problem.

The ideologues of Pretoria would have done well to consider this while digesting their Christmas turkey.



The most common and vivid image of starvation is of swollen-bellied children. These shrivelled and piteous victims suffer from kwashiorkor — a serious protein deficiency, but not the worst. Marasmus is the most severe indication of malnourishment.

The victims, as in kwashiorkor, are children. They are underweight, dried-up creatures, who look like old folk.

The major cause of malnutrition is a deficiency of proteins: milk, meat, eggs, etc. Often, as is the case among blacks, the intake of excess carbohydrates, such as mealie meal, usually to the exclusion of other foodstuffs, causes an imbalance. The swollen belly of kwashiorkor cases is the result of excess carbohydrates.



2-11-1971

(242)

# Minimum wage 'won't end poverty'

CONT-P

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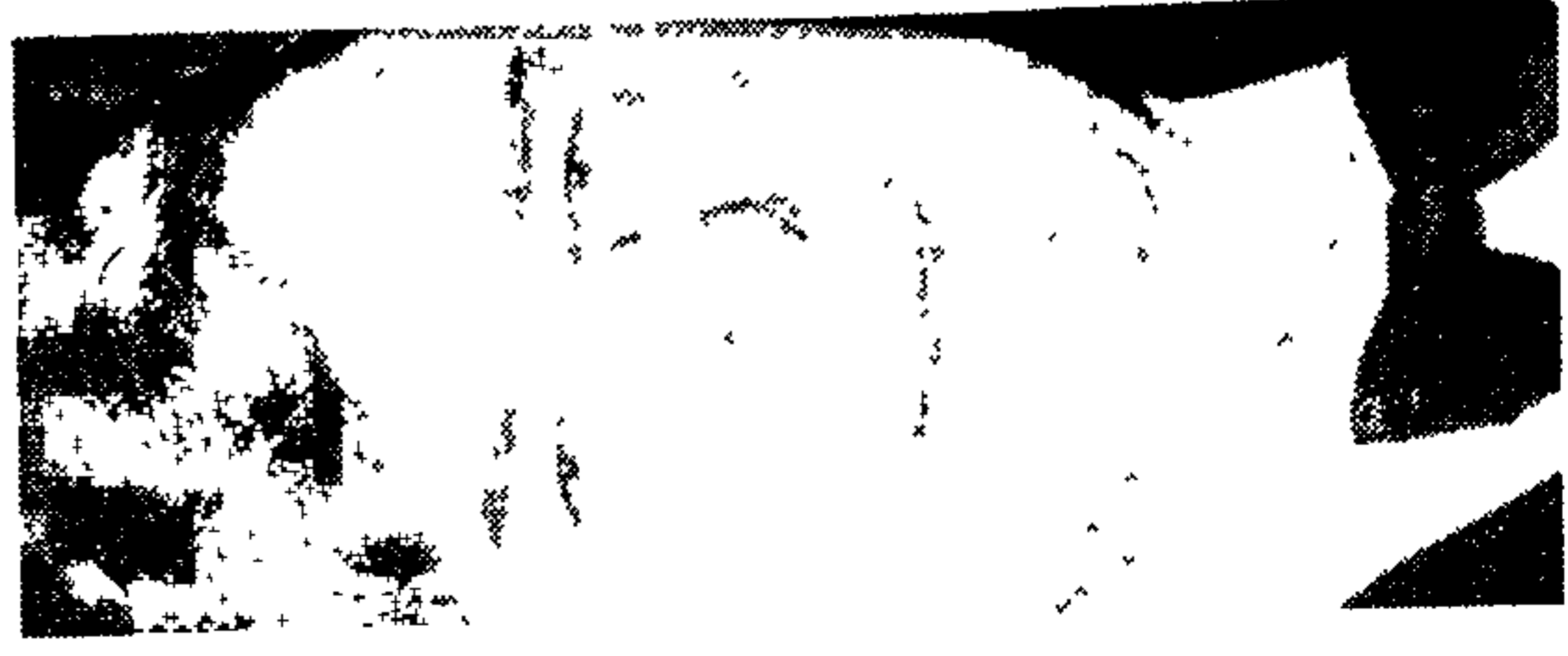
**OUR**

**way,**

**says**

**Horwood**

JOHANNESBURG — Economic analysts were all agreed that the upswing in activity in



HORWOOD . . . upward swing

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A minimum wage for all workers in South Africa would not end poverty among less-skilled workers and would instead reduce their employment opportunities, visiting American academic Professor Walter Williams said yesterday.

Prof. Williams, associate professor of economics at Temple University, Philadelphia, arrived in South Africa on Sunday to address the International free enterprise conference which opened at the University of the Witwatersrand last night.

He is a leading opponent, alongside Nobel Prize-winning United States economist Professor Milton Friedman, of the minimum wage law which is currently in force in the United States and said yesterday he was keen to make known to South Africans the inherent disadvantages of minimum-wage legislation.

"People usually press misguided-ly for a national minimum wage because they think it will eliminate poverty and guarantee well-paid employment. It is not that easy," Prof. Williams said.

"The principle is really quite simple — the lower the price of something, the more people will buy it. The higher its price, the less it will sell.

### No inducement

"If there is a law which says nobody can be paid less than R50 month, then there is no inducement to a prospective employer to offer the job to a disadvantaged or slightly less productive worker for R25.

"This means that employment opportunities for the less-skilled, the handicapped, and for people in other identifiable groups like Blacks and women, are closed off."

He said the same principle would apply if a minimum steak price was

laid down. Consumers in those circumstances, he said, would buy fillet mignon and not chuck steak.

"But chuck steak sells because it offers competitive differences from fillet mignon. It may be tougher, but it is more appropriate in certain dishes, and there will always be a market for it.

"The same applies in the labour market. Some employment opportunities are most economically filled by less-skilled labour, which could not find employment under any other conditions. A minimum wage will close off these opportunities to the less-skilled workers."

Prof. Williams said the South African economy provided an ideal illustration of the very selective and restricted benefits of a national minimum wage.

"The pro-minimum wage coalition in this country is an amazing alliance between two groups which

oppose each other in almost every other respect.

"Supporting the minimum wage on the one hand is the body of opinion that advocates it specifically because it will prevent the recruitment of less-skilled — Black — labour and will effectively reinforce job reservation.

### Minimum wage

"On the other hand a body of opinion supports the minimum wage because it is seen as a means of boosting incomes among Black workers and ensuring more consistent employment for them.

"On each side the motivating rationale is basically misguided," Prof. Williams said.

He added that Black workers stood to lose out materially if Western countries imposed restrictions on trade and investment with South Africa.



20/11/79

242

South Africa had finally gained sustained momentum, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, said here last night.

Senator Horwood was delivering the opening address at the conference.

He said international investors were showing more interest in the Republic than for some considerable time.

"All the world capital market wants is an indication that political stability in the sub-continent is going to continue.

"Is not the strategy under these circumstances perfectly clear?"

"Is it not in our own interests to take the whole of southern Africa with us in the economic revival into the 1980s?"

He said that in economics what was good for southern Africa as a whole, was good for the Republic.

Senator Horwood spoke of the World Bank's charter and continued:

"We too, in southern Africa need such an institution in which the political, the market-orientated and the technological interests and talents can be brought together within one single,

impersonal framework, relatively removed from the inconsistent pressures of domestic politics in any of the participating States.

### Union

"The extension of the customs union of southern Africa towards what one may perhaps call an economic development union is, I believe, a matter which ought to be very thoroughly explored by the members of the union."

But there would be tough issues to solve before such an idea could become a reality.

Development co-operation in southern Africa through the agency of free market forces, required clear-out actions by the governments and administrations of the participating countries.

This was complicated by the various stages of political autonomy of the States.

"The framework of inter-governmental co-operation between the Republic and the so-called BLS countries (Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland) is less comprehensive than that between the Republic and Bophuthatswana, Venda or Transkei, while

the present status of Black States like KwaZulu, Ciskei and Lebowa involves even less autonomy of political and administrative action.

"Beyond these governments and States we have economic links with Zimbabwe - Rhodesia, Malawi, South West Africa, Mozambique, even Zambia, each of which requires rather specific modes of political behaviour.

"We must, therefore, be careful not to generalise too broadly about the institutions of co-operation. We should rather adopt a hard, practical and pragmatic approach."

### Dualism

Senator Horwood said that perhaps the most practical approach in development co-operation was to start at home and to broaden out the concept as others around gained confidence in the Republic's administrative methods and political style.

The economic dualism in southern Africa did not neatly fit into any regional framework.

There were economically under-developed people within the areas of high growth. — (Sapa)

# Subsistence level for blacks rises

By Sieg Hannig, Labour Reporter

Sharp increases in the living costs of blacks on poverty income levels have been recorded over the six months up to October.

These increases have raised the Household Subsistence Level (HSL) for blacks in South Africa's five major urban centres by an average of 8,4 percent in half a year.

More than half of the 20 black areas surveyed, including the East Rand, showed increases of 10 percent or more in the six months. Among the worst hit is Germiston, with an increase of 13 percent.

Johannesburg fared better, with an 8 percent rise which puts the HSL for a Soweto family of six on R172,56 a month.

## FUEL PRICE

The Institute for Planning Research of the University of Port Elizabeth, which calculates the HSL, blames the upsurge mainly on the fuel price increase.

In addition it notes increases in site rentals and water accounts on the East Rand which accounted for a R6,50 rise in Germiston, the hardest hit town.

It also notes "In the East Rand towns, the cost of electricity has increased by effectively 26 percent."

Increases in the HSL for coloured families of five were much lower generally, except in Johannesburg where they also amounted to eight percent for the six months up to October.

This brings the HSL for a coloured family in Johannesburg to R177,75.

For the entire year up to October, the HSL for blacks in Johannesburg rose by 9,3 percent and that for coloured people by 12,9 percent.

By comparison, the Consumer Price Index for the year up to September increased by 14,3 percent and the "food only" index by an average of 16,5 percent.

The Institute says the difference could be due to the fact that the HSL covers a more restricted range of basic commodities.



16. 206 289

# Pass laws: Black Sash<sup>242</sup> warns of 'catastrophe'

Own Correspondent

IN the wake of the moratorium for "illegal" black workers, the Black Sash yesterday made a scathing attack on the pass system, saying it had never felt such a sense of "impending catastrophe".

In an emergency report released yesterday, the Sash said the anger and bitterness of black workers, and the feeling of hopelessness of those who wanted to help them, had reached a peak never before experienced since its advice office opened.

"Never in the 16 years since this office was opened have we experienced such anger expressed by black people or such a sense of impending catastrophe," the report said.

"Never have we felt more

urgently the need to try to communicate to white South Africans the realities of what is happening."

For the first time in all its experience, the Sash had no hope and no comfort to offer to the unregistered and the endorsed-out, the report said.

The report opened with the words: "The Prime Minister said that a reckless or careless government could turn South Africa into a powder keg within a matter of days. We are now watching the fuse to that powder keg burn shorter by the day."

The final straw to precipitate a disaster might well prove to be this year's legislation introducing the fine of R500 on the employer of an unregistered worker. The significance of this legislation had been obscured by the three-month moratorium and by the general delusion that the Riekert report had to be welcomed as a major step forward.

"The R500 fine is a direct result of Dr Riekert's recommendations and goes hand in

hand with the implementation of stricter control over the admission of contract workers by the labour bureaux," the report said.

To date the only saving factor for the people controlled by the pass laws had been the total inefficiency of the system. The vast, ponderous and expensive structure of influx control had not been able to prevent people from moving to places where they could find work.

The necessity of earning a living for themselves and for the survival of their children compelled workers to take on "illegal" jobs. Workers benefited from urban work even if they had to go to prison as a consequence.

"There is a 702,7 percent improvement in living standards for a worker from the Ciskei who works illegally in Pietermaritzburg for nine months and spends three months in prison, and a 170 percent improvement for someone from Lebowa who works six months in Johannesburg and spends six months in prison," the Black Sash said.

The report stressed the serious implications of the latest legislation:

- The new fine meant that there would now be no more "illegal" work available.

- About 50 000 black workers had been registered on one-year contracts in terms of the moratorium.

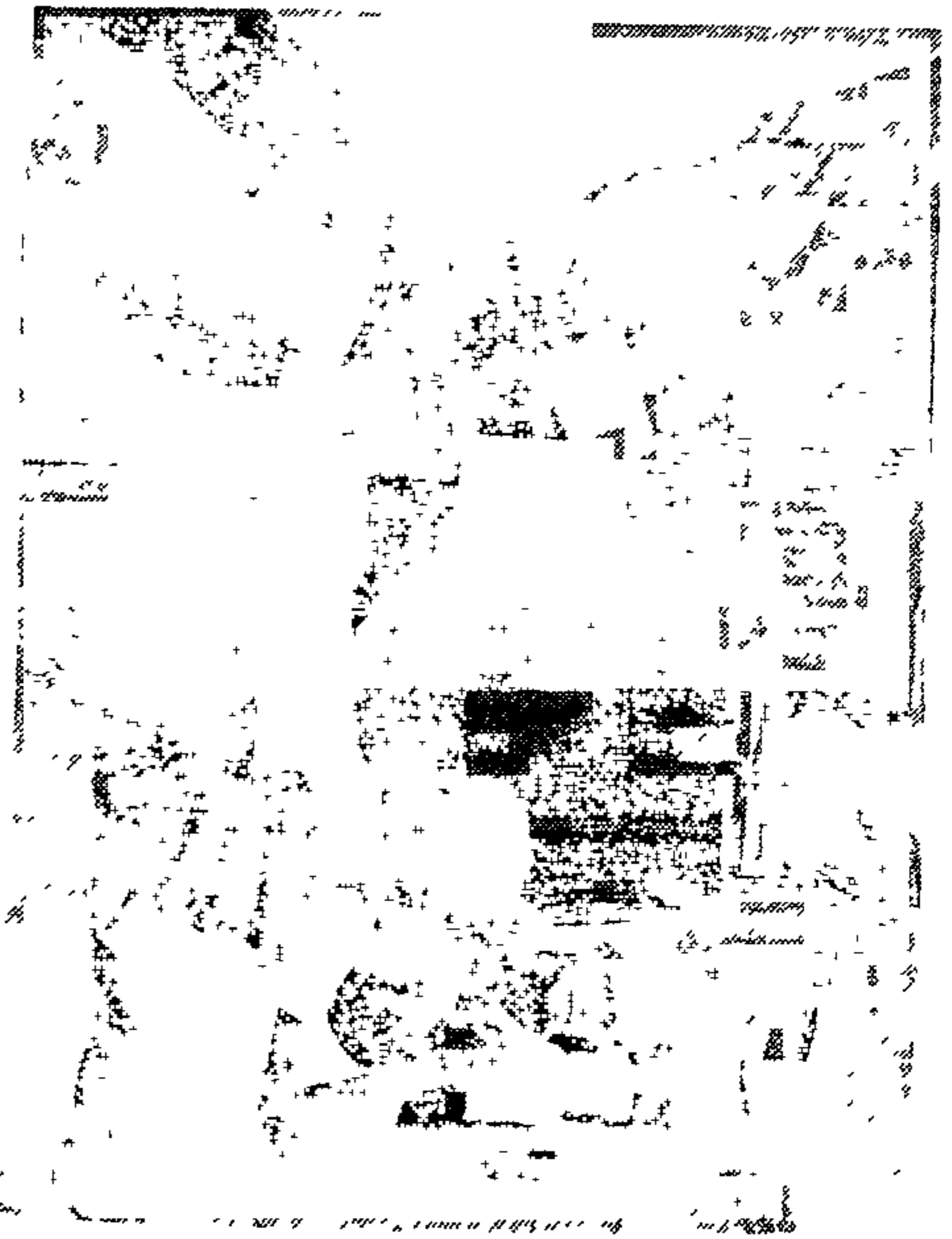
- Many of them would not be in the same job at the end of the contract period and so would not be able to register again.

- Thousands had not fulfilled the necessary conditions or had not found a job or lawful accommodation in time to be registered.

- Thousands of new "homeland" job seekers would be thrown into the labour market at the end of this school year.

- Many labour tenants, who are currently being removed from land in Natal, would be rendered entirely dependent on jobs which they were not allowed to take.

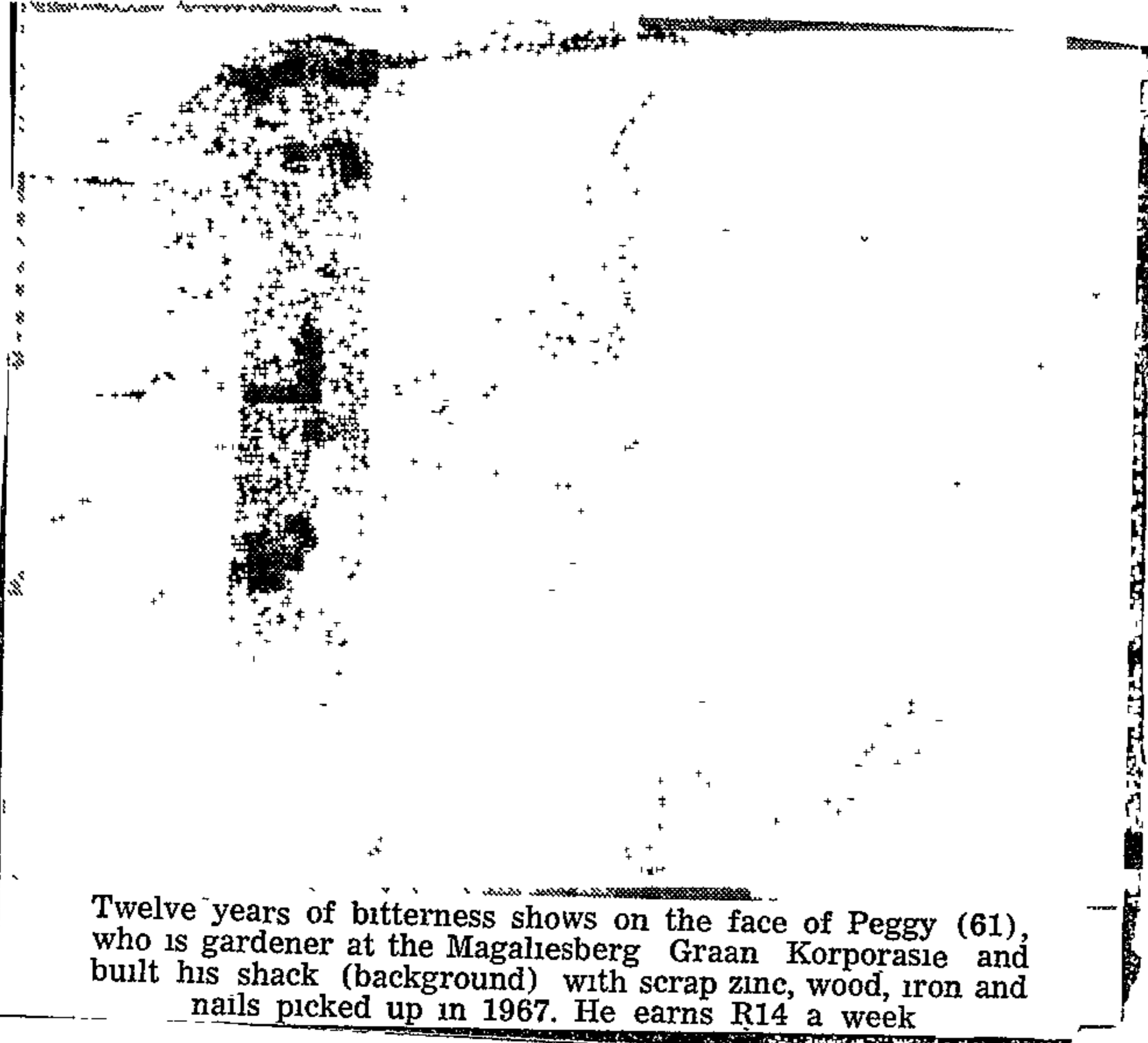
- Poverty, hunger and the disease of malnutrition have been a way of life for thousands of South African families for many years. Work-seekers in the homelands are not allowed to move to the cities to seek for work. If they do so, they are not allowed to register in jobs they have found," the report added.



16 The Star Thursday October 27 1979

The "compound", housing Graan Kooporasio workers' families is a health hazard. Here 18-month-old Rebecca, of the Sikoba family, of seven, is having her meal.

Mary Bokopela, mother of three children aged nine, six and four years, busy in a fire hazardous kitchen with cardboard lining closing in on the confined space near the coal-stove of her Magaliesberg Graan Kooporasio hovel.



Twelve years of bitterness shows on the face of Peggy (61), who is gardener at the Magaliesberg Graan Korporasio and built his shack (background) with scrap zinc, wood, iron and nails picked up in 1967. He earns R14 a week

*Cont*



While several government departments discuss their fate, workers at the Magaliesberg granary are afraid to talk about their shocking housing conditions. They fear that they might be victimised and lose their jobs. MIKE OVERMEYER reports

# Co-op staff are living in hovels

(242) *Star 25/10/79*

In the quiet farming town of Magaliesberg there is bitterness among black workers who are housed in a slum built against the fence of the local co-op, where they work

Over 200 men, women and children have been neglected by the West Rand Administration Board (WRAB) because no township has been built to house them in the area

Labourers at the co-op are up in arms — not over rents on the approved dwellings but because they say they have not been given "a single nail" to build their mini-shanty town next to the Magaliesberg Graan Kooperasie

Fear of victimisation inhibits talk about the continuing reality of abject living conditions in the 30 shacks, while several bureaucracies ponder the fate of the blacks

"I'm sure not even a pig deserves such a place for home," said a 61-year-old resident, who refused to give his name pointing out his shack

The old man started his work with the Graan Kooperasie 12 years ago and earns a

meagre R14 a week as a gardener. He told of spending days looking for scrap zinc, wood, iron and nails to put up a "house" when he got the Kooperasie job in 1967

The Magaliesberg Graan Kooperasie provided the plot, where the shacks have sprung up, squatter fashion

Kooperasie manager, Mr P D Viljoen, said he has been waiting three years for the Departments of Health and Community Development and the West Rand Administration Board to approve a site for the firm to help build a "better township"

According to Mr Viljoen the workers were not supposed to build on the site. They had done so until investigations were completed into planning a "compound of better standards"

"We want to house them under better conditions and we are prepared to build, but we have to wait on all these departments for a decision," he explained

But the old man was adamant in his bitterness at staying in the poor conditions

"It is not nice staying here and even if you write about our life and suffering"

won't change by tomorrow," he said

"We have all been born here and will have to work until we can't anymore," he added

A WRAB spokesman said: "The accommodation the Graan Kooperasie workers are using at present is allowed as a temporary expedient pending further investigation by the board into the feasibility of establishing a black township in Magaliesberg"

Other residents at the hovel town were equally hesitant about telling about their unhappiness over bad conditions there

Only some said how they felt and what could be done

● "It is not nice here but what can we do?" asked a mother of three children aged nine, six and four

● "It's a struggle because we have no location, but there is nothing we can do for ourselves," another mother of seven said

● A third resident added: "There is nothing we can do about our life situation here. All of us have our job because we need to live and that is why we have to stay. Maybe WRAB will give us houses soon, he said"

The  
family  
that  
will be  
forced  
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on...

80

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242

**CENTS**





Sunday Tribune, September 23, 1979

242

Picture: Neil Moultrie  
Mrs Albertina Bhengu (left) and Mrs Florence Gumede with their children . . . they will walk to work.

By MAUREEN GRIFFIN

A BLACK mother of two who earns R7 a week as a garment maker in Marburg, will have to support herself and her family on 80c a week from next month.

Mrs Florence Gumede now has only R2,55 a week left to live on after she has put aside bus fare, rent and money for paraffin for her Primus stove

When the weekly bus fare increases, by R1,75 on October 1, she will have 80c a week left

Mrs Gumede and her two children live in a one-room shack in the Gamalakhe township near Port Shep-

stone Her husband deserted them while she was expecting her son who is now three.

She leaves home at 6.30am every day to work at Marburg Manufacturers, a clothing factory.

Her bus fare now is R1,50 a week

The rent for her tin shack — one room which serves as bedroom, bathroom, kitchen and livingroom — is R2,50 a month. Her water supply comes from a tap attached to the outside toilet, and is warmed on a Primus stove which also cooks the family's food

The paraffin for the stove costs R2,25 a week.

Her greatest worry since the bus fare increase was announced is not where she will find the extra money — she's so poor that an extra R1,75 a week is just another hardship in a chronically hard world — but whether other blacks in the township will allow her to go on riding the bus to work since they have boycotted the service

"If they fight with me, I will have to walk. But I must go to work," she says simply.

### Sole support

A neighbour, Mrs Albertina Bhengu, who is also the sole support of two children, is more vehement. "We will walk," she says. "We will not pay the extra fare."

Mrs Bhengu, who also works at the clothing factory, earns R10,96 a week sewing overalls. She started there four years ago for R4,50 a week.

Another neighbour, Mrs Betrina Mkize, who supports five children, earns R25 a month as a domestic worker. She and her family also live in a one-room shack. The paraffin for their Primus stove costs R9,12 a month.

What will she do when the bus fares increase?

"I don't know," she shrugs. "I will have to foot it to work."

Within shouting distance

# Half-naked people live in open hovels

STAR Monday Oct 8 1989

242

8/10/79  
hovels

Half-naked men, women and children are living in open hovels and under iron sheets within shouting distance of affluent Johannesburg suburbs

With the Film Trust Arena tent providing a backdrop and Gillooly's hill in the near background, The Star discovered several groups of families living in abject poverty

In surroundings resembling a refuse dump, an old woman, crippled and walking with the aid of a stick, had just finished cooking a meagre breakfast for her five grandchildren

An old, rusted refrigerator presented the only possible form of shelter in sight. She said her name was Mrs Evelyn Ngwenya, but she could not remem-

ber how old she was

"We have been here since the middle of last year," she said, and sometimes friends in nearby Cyrildene let her and the children stay with them

Otherwise they sleep in the open

The old grandmother was from Newcastle, Natal, originally, she said. Until the middle of 1978 she was in domestic employment 'over that way," she indicated waving her arm in the direction of the big tent

Then, among discarded pieces of motorbikes, an old rusted wheelbarrow and the wheels of a baby's pram, we found Mrs Freda Radabe, who is 53

Something that could

hardly even be called shanty is where she and John Lubisi are living

She burst into tears when we arrived Gesticulating at the assembly of bits of corrugated iron an old gate and rock blackened by fire, she said: "People just came and burnt everything down all our clothes and blankets"

Mr Lubisi, like all the other younger men at women was away looking for piece work," she said. She did not know how many people lived there

The Black Sash said the situation was 'too ghastly for words, and it is because these people are not legally committed to any one area"



Mrs Evelyn Ngwenya, living in an open hovel with her five grandchildren



# Avert a drift to poverty, Govt urged

28/5/79  
6/6/79  
R.D.M.  
242

## Pretoria Bureau

AGAINST the background of higher oil and gold prices, it was the Government's duty to take urgent corrective measures to see that South Africa's man in the street did not drift towards poverty, the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday

He warned of the social dangers of a further impoverishment of the already massive numbers of poor South African families

Mr Schwarz was reacting to a statement by the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, who was reported at the weekend as saying that oil and gold price hikes would lead to a re-distribution of incomes in South Africa.

Dr De Kock said some sectors, including the gold mining industry, would be favoured while others, particularly the man in the street, would be detrimentally affected

Mr Schwarz appealed for action to ensure that the inflationary burden was shared equally and not substantially by the working man alone

The re-distribution of wealth

was a touchy political subject both in South Africa and internationally

Re-distribution of income away from the man in the street to the rich was political dynamite, which the Government should act at once to defuse

South Africa could not afford this situation if social stability was to be maintained

Mr Schwarz said the public would have to be satisfied that rising prices were inevitable and not just due to poor management of the economy by the Government or to exploitation

There was no doubt the increase in prices, combined with the increased gold price, would have the effect to which Dr De Kock referred

In the absence of corrective measures could it be assumed it was Government policy to allow a re-distribution of income from the working man to the richer sections of the community, Mr Schwarz asked

South Africa benefited from the increased gold price Mr Schwarz suggested that the extra taxation collected be used to subsidise the essentials of life

"Prices of mielie meal and dairy products have already been raised, bread will follow shortly and so will transport and a mass of other essentials," he said

A re-distribution of real income away from the man in the street was not only unjust, it threatened social stability and placed question marks over the manner in which the economy was being managed

Pensioners on fixed incomes were hit not only by inflation, but by falling interest rates

The Government refused to create investments for the elderly to protect them against inflation as was done in other countries

Social pensioners were subjected to an archaic means test, unrevised for many years

Salary and wage earners, if they received increases, found they were inadequate to keep up with the rate of inflation and living standards were dropping

Food prices and other essentials were raised at regular intervals, yet profit figures also appeared to be increasing

The consumer received inadequate protection under existing circumstances, he said

## MINIMUM WAGES

### Bare survival

Poverty datum lines, once scorned by employers, are gaining ground — if only in the form of lip-service. But they still don't cut much ice with the Wage Board.

The board has rejected objections lodged by Tucsas and the SA Institute of Race Relations to its unskilled wage recommendations on the grounds that the Wage Act doesn't allow it to take PDLs into account. PDLs, says board chairman Izak Claassens, are based on the cost of living of an employee and his family, whereas the board's job is to set minimum standards for the breadwinner only.

So the board's initial recommendations (*FM* September 22) have now been gazetted as legally-binding minima, despite the objections. The new minima, which set a benchmark for unskilled

wages, will range from R15,60 a week for women workers in Bloemfontein to R18,40 for their counterparts in the Cape and R17,20 on the Reef. These figures are well below the PDL — which in Johannesburg stands at R168,16 a month (R39 a week) for a black family.

Black workers tempted to seek a better deal in the Transkei, however, are wasting their time. Four wage determinations just gazetted there set minima below even those in SA.

In the commercial distributive trade, a minimum starting wage of R30 a month in rural areas, R45 in smaller towns, and R50 in major towns has been set. In the saw-milling industry, the figure is R2 a day for men and R1,50 for women, while in accommodation and catering it is R2 a day for all workers. Best off are employees in the motor industry, whose new daily minimum is R3,60.

In only one case — sawmilling — did worker representatives give evidence to

Transkei's Wage Board before it set the new minima. In the motor trade, the board apparently wanted to set the minimum at R2, but changed its mind when the Motor Industries Federation said R3,60 was roughly the going rate.

For the first time since it was started in 1973, the Natal Chamber of Industries' quarterly survey of average wages of unskilled Africans in manufacturing has failed to register an increase.

The index (December 1973 = 100) remained static at 190,12 in the December quarter year. This translates to a weekly wage of R34,26. The wage is a minimum cash wage excluding extras, and applies to the lowest grade of unskilled worker.

Although wages remained unchanged in the last quarter of 1978, there was an increase of 7% over the year as a whole.



FM 20/1/78

THE BREADLINE

212

Squeezed in Soweto

The cost of living for Soweto residents continues to rise at a faster rate than the official Consumer Price Index, according to figures shortly to be released by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC)

The JCC's latest budget for a family of five in Soweto calculates that the bread line in SA's largest African township had risen to R158.43 by November

The JCC also estimates that recent price rises for bread and sugar, together with phase one of the Soweto rent increases and the proposed Putco bus fare hikes, will push this figure up to R163.60 this month

The JCC's calculations do not, however, allow for the recent fertiliser price rise, which is likely to push food costs even higher later this year

November's figure of R158.43 compares with a budget of R137.76 for the same month in 1976 — a 15% rise in Soweto price levels. In this period, the CPI for the Witwatersrand area rose by 11.9%, a clear indication that the cost of living for urban Africans is rising faster than the official CPI indicates

wooden boards to place alongside their beds.

All roofs are made of asbestos. Only the roofs are noted. However the men said that almost all dormitories are in poor repair.

The number of dormitories of the light type is small. Consequently the number of dormitories of the heavy type is large.

The only heating is provided in the centre of the dormitory. The dormitories are mostly in poor repair. Some dormitories had a separate kitchen and a dormitory was built on the roof.

The standard of living is small. Occasional people are employed in the area.

Some employers employ different kinds of workers: those of medium skill and the rest, the unskilled.

There are two sections of the dormitory. The remainder are within the dormitory. For an example of a separate kitchen see the photograph on page 21.

Separate kitchens are grubby. From a waist-high shelf. Most of the dormitories are often divided into cold water closets.

**THE BREADLINE** (242)  
**Tougher on the Reef**  
FM 19/5/78

The Reef is no place to avoid the ravages of inflation. Not, at least, if you're an African. The latest Household Subsistence Level (HSL) survey from Port Elizabeth University's Institute of Planning Research shows that the African breadline on the Reef is rising faster than in any other centre.

The HSL, which is issued six-monthly by the Institute, calculates the bare minimum needed by an African family of six or a coloured family of five in order to survive. It is intended as a guide to employers in formulating pay scales.

The latest survey, for April, reveals that the African breadline has risen nationwide at exactly the same rate as

**COLOURED BREADLINE**

Area	Amount R	Increase since last April %
Bloemfontein	151,88	13,7
Cape Town	155,85	5,9
Durban	160,19	17,3
East London	144,31	6,4
Johannesburg	158,61	16,0
Kimberley	140,92	-0,6
King William's Town	140,04	8,5
Port Elizabeth	149,18	7,1
Pretoria	148,64	6,1
Queenstown	130,64	7,3
Uitenhage	134,12	2,6
Windhoek	189,27	4,1

**AFRICAN BREADLINE**

Area	Amount R	Increase since last April %
Bononi	149,24	17,4
Bloemfontein	136,60	8,8
Bolsburg	149,46	19,5
Braampan	151,25	20,9
Brits	132,92	13,9
Cape Town	150,61	11,6
Durban	138,23	8,3
East London	140,98	8,9
Germiston	148,35	18,5
Johannesburg	154,90	14,6
Kimberley	145,91	8,0
King William's Town	129,62	7,0
Frugersdorp	149,15	16,0
Pollie	128,67	15,8
Port Elizabeth	136,78	8,4
Pretoria	142,36	7,1
Springs	148,56	18,0
Queenstown	133,70	7,8
Uitenhage	137,56	5,3
Umtata	125,84	12,5
Vaal Triangle	152,60	16,6
Windhoek	161,96	7,9

the CPI - 9,9%. The rise for the Reef however has been far in excess - in some towns double the CPI (see table).

The chief cause, says Professor Johann Potgieter, who runs the survey, is accommodation cost - the administered site and house rental increases imposed by the Bantu Affairs Administration Boards.

Yet Potgieter finds that administered rises in the price of bread, sugar and other basic commodities have not had much effect on the HSL. "These increases affect the HSL items to a lesser extent than those in the CPI."

The explanation for that is that the HSL is based on an official minimum diet. The rise in the bread price is not included, for example, because the diet uses brown, rather than white bread. Says Potgieter: "Obviously many blacks rely on white bread. But we're calculating a basic minimum diet only."

In absolute terms, Windhoek remains the most expensive city for Africans (and coloureds) with Johannesburg and Cape Town not far behind. Semi-rural areas like King William's Town, Peddie and Umtata are the cheapest.

For coloured people, the burden has been somewhat lighter over the past year. Their overall HSL has risen by only 8,3% - less than the CPI. Three of the major urban areas - Johannesburg, Durban and Bloemfontein - do however show increases in the coloured HSL far above the CPI.

At present the black HSL is rising at a slower rate than during the middle Seventies, when it rose 42% in two years. But the general sales tax could get it going again. Says Potgieter: "It's obviously too early to predict its exact effect. But it's certain to be the most crucial factor in our next survey."

l off by a 6' wall. The rest of the dormitory but are still dormitory has a completely separate dormitory-sheds, see the

whereas the rest tend to be very kitchen area having only a room on which are paraffin cookers.

The porcelain sinks by contrast sink inside, there is usually a



## THE BREADLINE

### Effect of gst

247

FIM 10/11/78  
The full effects of gst on black workers may not have been felt yet. That is the major conclusion which could be drawn from the latest Household Subsistence Level (HSL) released by the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute of Planning Research.

The HSL is the minimum an African family of six, or a coloured family of five, needs to survive. It does not include a number of items which make up a normal household budget and some quarters believe 50% should be added to the HSL figure to calculate a "decent" family budget.

The latest figures indicate that the African and coloured breadline rose 5,9% between April and October this year. The corresponding figure for October 1977 to this April was 3,8%. This 2,1% rise in the rate of increase may indicate gst's effects, but in some areas, notably the Reef, these have apparently not yet been felt.

The rise in Johannesburg's HSL for the April-October period was 1,9% (see table) and that in most Reef towns was negligible — in a few the HSL actually fell slightly.

UPE's Prof Johann Potgieter, who

conducts the HSL surveys, stresses it is too early to pick up a definite trend in HSL rises directly attributable to gst. He adds that the relatively small increases in these areas are explained by stable or reduced prices in "seasonal" items such as food and clothing, which make up a large portion of the HSL.

In many areas, however, HSL increases over the last six months have

## BREADLINES

Household Subsistence Level October 1978  
Increase since April (%)

Place	Coloureds	Africans
Bloemfontein	5,8	9,2
Cape Town	6,3	10,2
Durban	3,7	10,8
East London	9,5	7,1
Johannesburg	-0,8	1,9
Kimberley	8,5	6,6
King William's Town	6,0	9,2
Port Elizabeth	4,4	8,4
Porton	4,8	2,4
Queenstown	7,3	9,6
Uitenhage	5,0	8,3

indeed been high. Cape Town shows a 10,2% increase for Africans (partly explained by a recent rent increase), Port Elizabeth 8,4% and Bloemfontein 9,2%.

Potgieter points out, however, that the percentage increase for the past 12 months varies little from centre to centre. On average the breadline over that period increased by 10,6% for Africans and 8,8% for coloured people. This is slightly lower than the 11,7% CPI rise over the same period.

The African HSL has tended to rise more than that for coloured people because, says Potgieter, Africans rely on mealie meal for their staple food and coloured people on bread. The mealie meal price has risen more rapidly than the bread price over the last six months.

Dedication

FROM THE RECTOR

On the 3rd of July this Parish will celebrate 118 years of work and witness in this area. No doubt most of the older parishioners have seen many changes in their lifetime. We are well aware that at one time St. Mary's was the most prosperous Parish in the Diocese. But due to many changes through development

may be seasonal, he reckons. Another significant factor was the rise in the price of mealie meal.

He adds, however, that rent and transport are also significant. HSL also "We've already seen the first signs of inflation and transport increases, and these to some extent already reflected in the coloured HSL. But we should see more

St. Mary's. It ought to be a wonderful opportunity for all at St. Mary's to thank

**POVERTY DATUM LINES**

**Climbing again** (246) FM 11/11/77

After two years of relatively stable increases, the Household Subsistence Level for Africans and coloured people beginning to rise steeply again.

The HSL measures the minimum income an African family of six and a coloured family of five needs to live.

Figures for October, released this week by the Institute of Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth, show increases in the cost of living for the groups of between 30% and 10% in most areas over the past six months.

UPE's Professor Johanna Potgieter points out that HSL increases over the last two years were relatively moderate compared to the steep increases between 1973 and mid-1975. Is there now to be another sharp climb upward?

Not necessarily, says Potgieter, who argues that much of the recent increase is attributable to changes in food prices which make up 56% of the HSL.

Financial Mail November 17, 1977

**UP AND UP**

	Africans	Coloured
	Rands/month	
Benoni	137.32	
Bloemfontein	134.99	
Boksburg	134.50	
Brakpan	134.69	
Brits	127.45	
Cape Town	147.67	
Durban	133.77	
East London	136.02	
Germiston	134.59	
Johannesburg	144.76	
Kimberley	142.31	
King Williams Town	127.10	
Krugersdorp	137.66	
Peddie	120.18	
Port Elizabeth	132.84	
Pretoria	137.22	
Queenstown	128.55	
Spring	135.34	
Uitenhage	136.47	
Umtata	147.94	
Vaal Triangle	142.48	

\* Household Subsistence Level, October 1977

with three other Deacons, was ordained to the Priesthood at St. John's Church, Bellville South by Bishop George Swartz. The Church was crowded for this wonderful and deeply moving service. Although many were unable to

INTENTIONS

for July 1977

Fri.	1st	Fr. W.A.D. Collins
Sat.	2nd	Past Rectors of St. Mary's
Sun.	3rd	Renewal of faith in the parish
Mon.	4th	C.A.F.D.A.
Tue.	5th	S.H.A.W.C.O.
Wed.	6th	SHELTER
Thur.	7th	C.F.C.I.A.
Fri.	8th	City Council
Sat.	9th	Divisional council
Sun.	10th	All involved in the housing crisis
Mon.	11th	Migrants and their families
Tue.	12th	Families broken by poverty
Wed.	13th	Families broken by drink
Thur.	14th	Families broken by lust
Fri.	15th	Families broken by death
Sat.	16th	Families broken by race laws
Sun.	17th	All broken families
Mon.	18th	The Acker Family
Tue.	19th	The Nassen Family
Wed.	20th	The Markötter Family
Thur.	21st	The Martin Family
Fri.	22nd	The Hendricks Family
Sat.	23rd	The Sylvester Family
Sun.	24th	Thanksgiving for the Family
Mon.	25th	The Greyladies
Tue.	26th	Order of the Holy Paraclete
Wed.	27th	Community of the Resurrection
Thur.	28th	Cowley Fathers
Fri.	29th	The Schoenstadt Sisters
Sat.	30th	All testing their vocations
Sun.	31st	All religious communities

CANON BRUNSDEN

It was with great shock and sorrow that we read of the arrest of Canon Brunsden in Heidelberg. Whatever the outcome of the case in which he is now involved, he will be remembered in the prayers of us all at this testing time.



By VITA PALESTRANT  
Consumer Mail

PEOPLE in Soweto pay considerably more than those living in Houghton for household essentials and the difference would be enough to pay for two-thirds of the electrification of Soweto.

A comparative price survey carried out by the South African Council of Churches Ombudsman Office shows it is substantially cheaper to buy groceries in Killarney than in Soweto.

In the survey 13 essential items were priced in Soweto and Killarney, where Houghton residents shop.

Differences were substantial. For example, baked beans cost 24c in Killarney and 34c in Soweto — a difference of 11c or 45%.

The following list shows Soweto prices, with Killarney prices in brackets:

# Soweto — where poor pay more

RDM 6/10/77

246

248

An exclusive report by Consumer Mail's Vita Palestrant

Oats 55c (52c); rice 45c (36c); corned meat 64c (57c); soap 26c (23c); mealie meal 50c (48c); soap powder 66c (51c); tea R1,20 (R1,03); polish 46c (43c); condensed milk 39c (32c); torch batteries 50c (45c); petroleum jelly 25c (21c); scouring powder 30c (25c); baked beans

35c (24c).

The ombudsman, Mr Eugene Roelofse, said: "There is not a single supermarket in Soweto and this means the poor must purchase their food at higher prices than the wealthy.

"Even if this crazy system costs each Soweto

resident R1 a week extra, then on a population estimate of 904 000, which is ridiculously low, about R47-million a year is being taken out of the pockets of the poor unnecessarily. This is about two-thirds of what the electrification of Soweto would cost."

He said Government in-

terference and restrictions on black traders in townships had been directly responsible for this situation

These restrictions, said, had largely stymied free competition and development of low mass marketing.

"We welcome moves to lift these trading restrictions, but point out that the damage has already been done.

"Not all restrictions have been lifted. The Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs Mr Cruywagen, is still dithering on this vital issue. The Government should stop looking at urban black areas as areas which feed white areas with customers."

Mr Roelofse called the Government to establish a special high-power committee to tackle cost of living in black townships.

## Haggling over figures

246 27/5/77  
There is a discrepancy between the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC) Soweto household budget figures released at the end of last month and Household Subsistence Level (HSL) calculations published last week by Professor Johann Potgieter of the University of Port Elizabeth (UPE)

Potgieter put the African breadline at just over R130 a month in the major urban areas, and also suggested that the rate of increase was down on last year's. The JCC put the Soweto breadline for May at R152 per month, and calculated that it had risen by a staggering 10,3% between last November and February — the highest rise in six years. (*FM* April

29 gave some details)

Potgieter puts the Soweto figure at R135 and calculates only a 4,3% rise since April last year

Admittedly, the JCC took the proposed Soweto rent rises into account. But, even if the increases are discounted, this lops only R5,50 off its figure and reduces the percentage increase to 6,2% — still 25% a year

Potgieter's HSL is an absolute minimum, providing only for the barest of necessities for a family of six. But he tells the *FM* that 50% should be added to his HSL in each area to get a "decent" living standard. This would, to take Soweto, push his minimum up from R135 to just over R200

The JCC also works out two figures: a Minimum Living Level (MLL) — roughly equivalent in concept to Potgieter's HSL — and a total budget for a family of five, which is arrived at by adding items like writing materials, amusement, personal care, and savings. This second figure (R152) it regards as sufficient for decent living — despite the fact that it is much less than Potgieter's R200 final figure

How then is the discrepancy between the very rapid rise in the JCC's breadline figure and the much slower rise in Potgieter's figure to be explained? One reason seems to be different methods of calculating food costs. Potgieter says he doesn't include any processed or packaged foods "because these tend to rise faster than unprocessed foods due to extraneous factors like increased packaging prices"

The JCC uses the Consumer Price Index as a guide, while Potgieter relies on field work in shops

The JCC tells the *FM* it "tries to get

away from the idea that Africans don't eat so-called 'Western' foods." It therefore includes in its food basket items which Potgieter doesn't

Transport costs might be another area of difference. Potgieter says his figures calculate only for "the cheapest possible transport." A train fare hike therefore wouldn't be included if bus travel were cheaper

Finally, the JCC has included anticipated rises as a result of the recent hike in the maize-price, the newly-imposed sales duty, and so on. These would not have taken effect when Potgieter made his calculations. Potgieter concedes that his figures are "extremely susceptible to seasonal fluctuations"

So the experts are divided. And many Africans believe that even the JCC figures are conservative. They point to the fact, for instance, that the JCC allows only a meagre R2 for medical expenses and R1,60 for education.

The most recent Department of Statistics figures put average African pay in the retail trade at R82 a month, with hotels paying a meagre R54 on average. Manufacturing wages, however, have improved to R141 a month.

If one accepts that business should be aiming at about R200 a month, there's long way to go



Cape Times 20/5/77

# Optimism over low HSL rise

246

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The household subsistence level (HSL) for blacks in South Africa showed another encouragingly low increase during the past six months, according to the latest survey of the UPE Institute for Planning Research.

The director of the institute, Professor J F Potgieter, has said the most striking feature of the latest survey, even when viewed over the past year, is the low general increase in the HSL of blacks.

During the past six months by far the highest increase for Africans occurred in Kimberley where the HSL rose by 5,1 percent. Otherwise changes ranged from 2,9 percent increases for King William's Town and Uitenhage, to decreases of 1,1 percent for Cape Town, 1,5 percent for Brits, 0,6 percent for Bloemfontein and 0,7 percent for Windhoek.

For Durban there was no change at all since last October.

During the past year similar encouraging results were reported for Africans. The highest increases were in Uitenhage (8,7 percent) and Peddie 7,5, while the lowest were in Durban 2,3 and Pretoria 3,5.

"The average increase for Africans in the 13 surveyed centres over the past year was only 5,5 percent.

"In Port Elizabeth, African HSL rose by 4,6 percent over the past year and the increase for coloureds was 8,3 percent.

"During the past six months PE African HSL totals increased by 1 percent while for coloured people the total was 3,6 percent," Professor Potgieter said.

For the big urban centres African HSL levels range from R125,87 a month for Bloemfontein, to R134,98 for Cape Town and R135,15 for Johannesburg.

# Poverty tightens grip on Blacks

246

By GERALD REILLY

MANY Soweto and other Reef township families — there could be half — were living below the minimum subsistence level, the director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mr. Fred van Wyk, said yesterday.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce estimated this week that R151.92 a month was needed to maintain an African family of five.

Mr. Van Wyk said the figures proved that poverty was tightening its grip on the townships.

"There were hopes at one stage that wage increases would run ahead of price rises. This has not happened, and more and more families are unable to maintain marginal living standards."

## RELIABLE

He said there were no recent reliable figures indicating the number of families in Soweto living below the minimum subsistence level but it could be as high as 50 per cent.

The last survey was made in 1972 when it was found that three in five Soweto families were living below or on the poverty line.

He agreed with the chamber that the R151.92 would rise in the next few months.

"With higher rentals, higher basic-food prices and transport fares, more families are bound to suffer."

There was desperate need for relief and this should be the responsibility of the Government or employers, or both. It would be humane and an investment in security. Rising numbers of unemployed Africans with hungry families constitute a serious security threat," said Mr. Van Wyk.



## Township poverty is growing — race body

PRETORIA — A large number of families in Soweto and other Rand townships — it could be as high as 50 per cent — were living below the minimum subsistence level, the director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mr F. van Wyk, said yesterday.

Earlier this week the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce estimated the minimum needed monthly to maintain a black family of five was R151,92.

Mr Van Wyk said, if this were so, and he had no reason to doubt it against a background of recent price rises, then poverty was tightening its grip on the townships.

"Poverty there has always been, and there were hopes at one stage that wage increases would run ahead of price rises. However, this hope has not been realised, and more and more families

are unable to maintain even marginal living standards."

The last survey, he said, was made in 1972 when it was found that in Soweto 60 per cent of families were living below or on the poverty datum line.

He agreed with the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce that the R151,92 would rise during the next few months "with higher rentals, higher basic food prices and commuter fares, increasing numbers of families are destined to fall below the minimum subsistence level."

"Not only would this be the humane course to take, but it would be an investment in security. Rising numbers of unemployed blacks with hungry families must constitute a serious security threat," Mr Van Wyk added. — DDC.

246

**BLACK POVERTY** *FIN MAIL 19/11/76*  
**The haunting spectre** *246*

The spectre of poverty still haunts South Africa. This is clear from the latest breadline figures, released this week, from Professor Johann Potgieter of the Institute for Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth.

Potgieter updates his Household Subsistence Level (HSL) — formerly Poverty Datum Line — figures every six months to take account of rising living costs. As the tables show, costs for Coloured families have risen most sharply in Bloemfontein and Pretoria.

African families hardest hit by inflation in the past year are those in Johannesburg, the East Rand, Umtata, East London, and Windhoek.

Comparison of Potgieter's figures with

official earnings statistics shows that average African earnings in practically every industry are well below the family breadline. For example, the most recent figures show that African monthly earnings in June were R109 in manufacturing and construction, R91 in the motor trade, R84 in the wholesale trade and R70 in the retail trade.

Local authorities paid an average of only R78, while African workers in hotels managed to scrape together a meagre R51 on average.

The banking sector was the best payer, at R151.

Families with second breadwinners fare a bit better but the vast majority of African families still have to eke out a living at below-breadline incomes. Last year's AMPS survey conducted country-wide by Market Research Africa for the SA Advertising Research Foundation revealed that 63,5% of African households had less than R80 a month on which to live, 25,4% between R80 and R149, and only 11,1% more than R150.

Staggeringly, nearly a quarter — 22,5% — had less than R20.

**COLOURED BREADLINE**

	Rand per month	Percentage increase April 1976- Oct 1976
Bloemfontein	134,66	8,7
Cape Town	141,49	4,6
Durban	129,80	1,4
East London	134,26	4,1
Johannesburg	133,89	1,6
Kimberley	132,39	1,4
Kingwilliamstown	123,25	0,3
Port Elizabeth	134,45	4,5
Pretoria	136,78	6,3
Uitenhage	126,72	4,6
Windhoek	176,81	3,3

**AFRICAN BREADLINE**

	Rands per month	Percentage Increase Oct 1975- Oct 1976
Benoni	117,44	10,4
Bloemfontein	126,62	4,4
Boksburg	125,74	5,9
Brakpan	125,90	10,3
Cape Town	136,47	4,2
Durban	127,61	7,8
East London	129,13	11,0
Germiston	125,92	11,7
Johannesburg	134,67	12,5
Kimberley	128,05	4,0
Kingwilliamstown	116,24	3,4
Krugersdorp	125,24	9,2
Paddie	110,43	12,1
Port Elizabeth	124,95	4,9
Pretoria	131,35	8,5
Springs	126,67	12,8
Uitenhage	126,94	7,1
Umtata	111,36	14,6
Vaal Triangle	130,14	13,5
Windhoek	151,14	11,7



# Soweto family's CoL is up to R152

246  
RDM  
27/4/77

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
THE increased site rentals will bring the minimum monthly cost of maintaining a Soweto household of five to R151,92, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce said yesterday.

"By the end of May the budget will have increased to R157, a 14,5 per cent increase over the November 1976 budget of R137,76," a spokesman for the chamber said.

The further rise in the minimum budget between now and end of next month will be the result of increases in the price of maize, the higher sales tax on household items and the higher rail tariffs.

The chamber puts the new rental at R17,90 as against R12,40 for November last year, an increase of 44,35 per cent.

But the new rental includes site rental of R12 as against R6,50 in November, water and light costs of R3, and house rental of R2,90.

Only site rentals will go up next month by R5,50 or more than 80 per cent, according to a chamber spokesman.

The spokesman said: "I was given the R5,50 increase in site rental last month by Mr M. P. Wilsnach, director of housing with the West Rand Bantu Administration Board."

At R74,61 food is still the main item on the budget followed by rent. Clothing ranks third at R16,98.

In Pretoria yesterday the advisory boards of Mamelodi and Atteridgeville released details of proposed increases in site rentals. The proposed increase from R2,57 to R4,65 a month is an increase of more than 80 per cent.

Meanwhile, a Soweto Urban Bantu Council delegation headed by the chairman, Mr David Thebehali, is to meet two Cabinet Ministers in Cape Town on April 29 to discuss greater self-governing powers for urban Blacks.

MAR 13/11/75

(4323)  
(2) 313  
(3) 243

# African

## Louis

### Fares

# UP 14pc

But fares for Africans commuting between the townships and Johannesburg are to be increased by up to 14 percent — 25c a week — from the beginning of next month.

The chairman of Putco's board of directors, Mr Hans Kolbe, said in Soweto yesterday afternoon that three routes with a passenger load of about 32 000 will be affected by the price rise. They are the Alexandra-Noord Street route carrying about 30 000 workers a day, the Moroka West-Robertsham service in which 1 500 people will be affected daily and the Westgate route with a passenger load of 255 people a day.

Workers using a five-day season ticket will pay another 20c a week and six-day season ticket holders another 25c.

Another Putco official, Mr Albino, managing director of the company, said the rise in fare was in no way connected with the late increase in the price of petrol.

Putco had applied to the Transportation Board early this year for increases in fares and was only now implementing the scheme. The company had been hit by the general rise in costs and had to continually review and revise fares, he said.

Representatives of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council, Mr T.J. Makhaya and Mr Richard Mkhomo, who were present when the announcement was made, criticised Putco officials for failing to inform the UBC of the proposed rise.

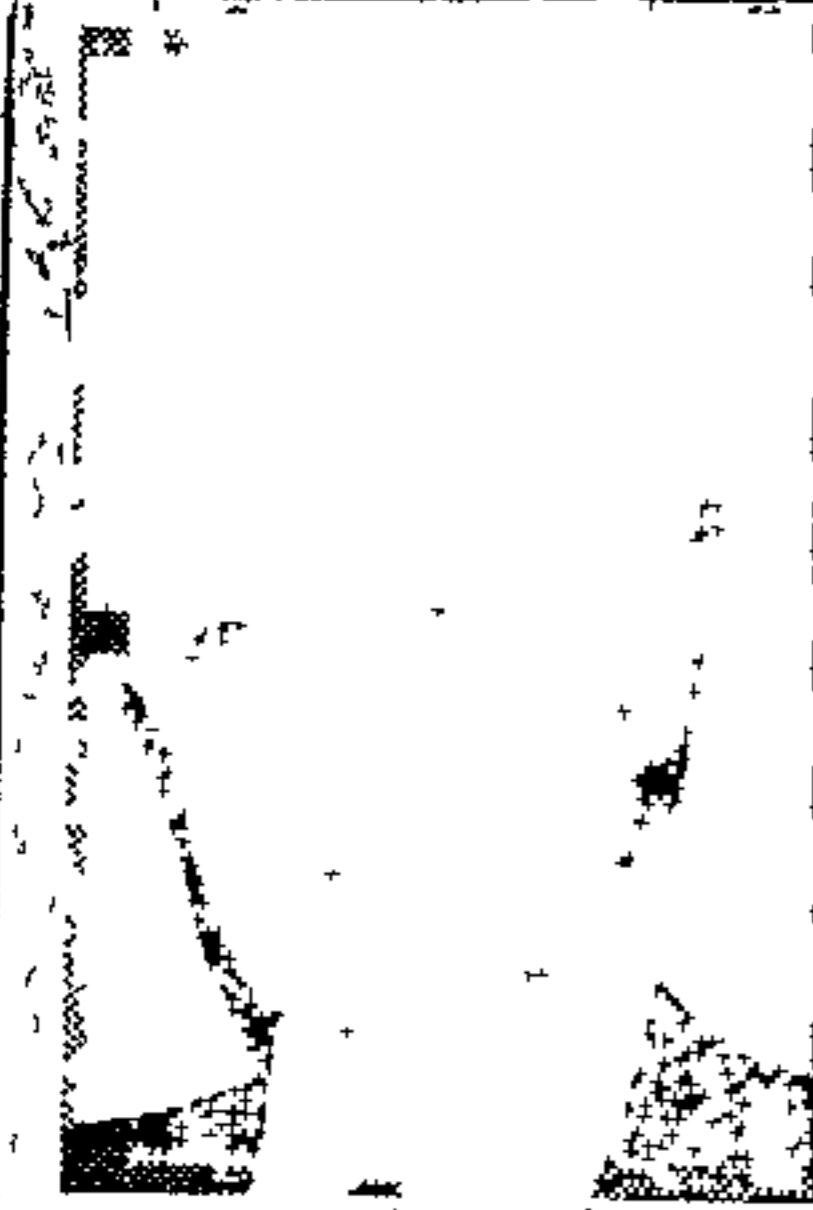
They also attended a special meeting of the trading and transport committee of the CBC he convened with Putco officials present to go into the question of fares.

Mr. Colleo promised consultation between community leaders and Putco officials would be held from time to time.



D-D

Nov. 12 1975



PROF BATSON

## PDL misused claim

**ALICE** — A critical breakthrough in techniques of wage determination was disclosed by Prof Edward Batson, head of the department of sociology and criminology at the University of Fort Hare, when he addressed a management seminar in Bloemfontein.

He described how the Poverty Datum Line (PDL) and the Effective Minimum Level (EML), since their inauguration by himself and his wife in South African social research more than 30 years ago, had been "misused and abused" from time to time "by being quoted in support of arguments and policies which in fact cannot claim their authority."

He said he had protested against these wrong uses and they had now ceased.

Prof Batson described the developments he had been working on over the past year in the hope of freeing the PDL from the abuses to which it had become subject in the field of industrial relations.

"In place of the specialised uses of a poverty datum line, a line from which poverty can be measured, I have generalised a chrematic level from which wage policy, welfare, policy, or any other chrematic phenomenon can be analysed simply and used in for instance the process of wage negotiation," he said. DDC.

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evant passages in Brunt and Moore Res Gestae Divi Augusti.

ason trials in Augustus' principate. dout.

# Ken armoede by loongapings

JARK - Rapport 12/10/75

243

Deur BURRIDGE VENTER

**VOORDAT** standpunt ingeneem word oor hoe loongapings tussen die verskillende bevolkingsgroepe in Suid-Afrika gehanteer moet word, moet daar eers gekyk word na wat armoede is. Só het prof. S. P. Cilliers van Stellenbosch vandeeweek gesê op 'n seminar wat Perromnes gehou het.

Hy het gesê dat armoede nie maklik definieerbaar is nie, maar dat die drie benaderings van die denker Reis wel bruikbaar is.

Armoede kan eerstens benader en beskryf word as dit wat 'n mens of 'n huisgesin nodig het om te bestaan. Hier word geen luukshede raakgesien nie en net die broodnodige word in dié benadering genoem.

Die tweede benadering kom daarop neer dat iemand wat minder as byvoorbeeld 50 persent van die gemiddelde inkomste van die bevolking verdien, 'n arm mens is.

Alle negatiewe of nadelige aspekte wat op die gemeenskap as geheel kan inwerk, is die derde benadering van armoede. Hier word dus verwys na eksterne faktore.

## Minimum

In Suid-Afrika is baie gedoen deur verskillende instellings om 'n minimum-loonskaal daar te stel, maar heelwat kritiek kan hierteen uitgespreek word omdat die benadering van armoede nie ltyd in sy volle waarheid ingeneem is nie.

Die instellings het gewoonlik net die eerste benadering van armoede gevolg, naamlik dit wat benodig word om te bestaan. Hulle het uit die oog verloor dat elke individu se behoeftes verskil en dat geen twee huisgesinne dieselfde noodsaaklikhede nodig het nie.

Voorts het prof. Cilliers ge-

wys op die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika se minimum-skaal, asook dié van die universiteit van Port Elizabeth. Dié twee universiteite het albei twee skale daargestel wat in die eerste geval 'n absolute minimum voorstel en 'n tweede skaal wat meer ruimte laat vir luukshede.

## Onrealisties

Hierdie vlakke van inkomme noem UNISA die minimum bestaansvlak en die aanvullende bestaansvlak. UPE noem hulle die huishoudelike bestaansvlak en die huishoudelike effektiewe vlak.

Om die eerste twee vlakke van beide universiteite te gebruik, is onrealisties, aangesien dit net van teoretiese aard is. Die ander vlakke is miskien meer bruikbaar, het prof. Cilliers gesê, maar daarop gewys dat beide universiteite voorgestel het dat die vlakke net as riglyne moet dien by die vasstelling van laer besoldigdes se salarisse en lone.

Verder het die universiteite ook daarop gewys dat werkgewers elke werknemer moet sien as die broodwinner van 'n huishouding. Die veronderstelling is hier dat sekondêre bydraers tot die huishouding net 33 persent van die hoof van die huishouding se inkome het.

## Riglyne

Dit is so dat produksie eers moet styg voordat hoër lone aan werkers betaal kan word, het die professor gesê. Maar

eerste plaas by die base lê en nie by die klase nie. Dis die bestuur se verantwoordelikheid.

Prof. Cilliers het aan sy gehoor 'n paar riglyne gegee om die hoogs moontlike produksie uit werkers te kry teen die minste koste vir die werkgewers. Dit kom neer op

● Om al drie Reis se benaderings ten opsigte van armoede in ag te neem

● Ken eerder die individu as wat jy arbeid as 'n groot mag sien.

● Sien opleiding nie as 'n les nie, maar as 'n langtermyn-belagging



Labour & Development Research Unit  
School of Economics, U.C.T.

243



THE HOUSEHOLD SUBSISTENCE LEVEL IN THE  
MAJOR URBAN CENTRES OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA:  
OCTOBER, 1975

by

J.F. POTGIETER

INSTITUTE FOR PLANNING RESEARCH  
UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH

Research Report No. 15

October, 1975  
Port Elizabeth

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# 'Essential to fix minimum wages'

Labour Reporter

The compilers of both of South Africa's national minimum or subsistence levels have made a strong plea in Johannesburg for minimum wages to be at least equivalent to these guidelines — about R110 to R120 a month.

The only prerequisite to the appeal by Professor P A Nel and Professor J-F Potgieter was that nobody should be put out of work as a result of the introduction of such a wage

Their call was directed at several hundred personnel managers from leading firms throughout South Africa at the "Pay-power" convention of the Institute of Personnel Management yesterday.

"It is essential to fix minimum wages," said Professor Nel, referring to South Africa's large percentage of illiterate and unskilled workers.

### LOW MORALE

"Employees with incomes below their Minimum Living Level (MLL) or Household Subsistence Level (HSL) necessarily have very low productivity levels and low morale.

"Apart from the moral unacceptability of starvation wage levels, employers can only gain by the improved morale and higher productivity that paying at least minimum wages brings"

The MLL, as provisionally computed by Professor Nel's Bureau of Market Research of the Uni-

*J334*  
*(2) Poverty - h.w.*

stood at R112,52 for a Soweto family of six last month

The HSL, calculated by Professor Potgieter's Institute for Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth, stood at R119,69 for a Soweto family of six in October

Both denoted the minimum required to maintain health, hygiene and clothing, said Professor Nel.

"But rational expenditure is assumed throughout," he pointed out

"As it is unlikely that persons at this living level know very much about dietary requirements or manage to curb unnecessary spending, the sum estimated for the MLL or HSL is at best a theoretical minimum"

Professor Nel also made the following points.

- The income of other household members (besides the breadwinner) should be ignored in determining minimum wage levels

- Every undertaking in this country is under an obligation to pay its employees the maximum wages their productivity allows.

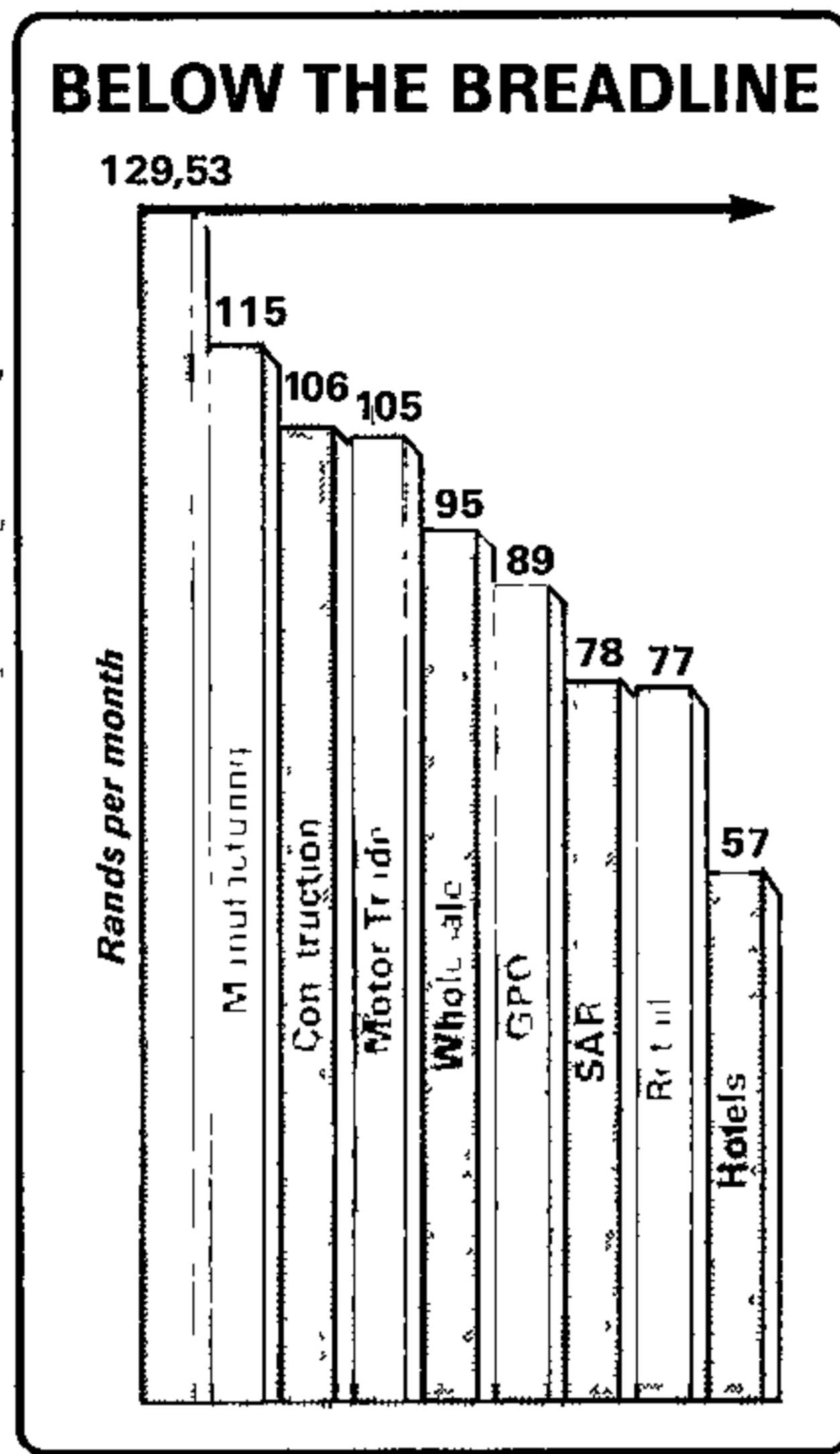
### WIDE GAP

- Firms should be willing to pay their employees equal wages for doing the same work, irrespective of colour, provided their production is equal.

- The living standard of Whites in South Africa is far higher than that of non-Whites. Every effort should be made to narrow this gap.

- The permanent solution to the problem of low wages lies in compulsory schooling and technical training.





hotels (R57 a month) are only 45% of this HSL. Workers on minimum rates are even worse off.

Potgieter's HSL figures for Coloured families are slightly higher than those for Africans, and Coloured earnings are higher than African. Even so, Statistics data show that average Coloured earnings in the retail trade, hotels, the GPO, and the SAR are below the HSL. In manufacturing and the wholesale trade average earnings are roughly at HSL levels.

The HSL allows for only the barest necessities. It comprises the cost of a rudimentary diet, clothing, fuel and lighting, washing materials, rent, and the transport of the breadwinner to and from work.

It makes no provision for income tax, transport for other members of the family, medical care, education, let alone savings and dozens of other items most White families would take for granted.

figures (which are for April) with latest available earnings data from the Department of Statistics (for December and January). The only sector where average African earnings are above the HSL is financial institutions. The reason why earnings are relatively high here is that this sector has a much smaller proportion of unskilled workers than most others.

Even allowing for the fact that the Department of Statistics figures are now a few months out of date, average earnings in all the other sectors are below the HSL.

Just how far below the breadline some families are is illustrated by the chart, which compares Statistics data with the Johannesburg HSL. For example, average African earnings in licensed

## BLACK POVERTY *FM*. Still widespread *21/5/76*

Figures just released by the Institute for Planning Research of the University of Port Elizabeth show that poverty is still widespread among Blacks.

The Institute updates its Household Subsistence Level (HSL) — formerly Poverty Datum Line — figures every six months to take account of rising living costs. As the table shows, costs have risen more steeply in the PWV-complex than in other areas. In Springs, for example, the increase over the past six months is 12%.

Johann Potgieter, director of the Institute, says that increased rentals in some centres have had a marked effect.

The HSL for an African family of six is now approaching R130 a month in most of the big industrial centres. In some places, like Windhoek, it is even higher.

The *FM* has compared the HSL

	R/month	% Increase Nov 1975- April 1976
Benoni	126,54	9,6
Bloemfontein	118,63	-2,2
Boksburg	124,93	8,1
Brakpan	124,12	8,7
Cape Town	127,45	2,0
Durban	124,79	5,4
East London	123,16	5,9
Germiston	125,02	10,9
Johannesburg	129,53	8,2
Kimberley	126,49	2,8
Kingwilliamstown	113,47	0,9
Krugersdorp	124,34	8,4
Peddie	103,33	4,9
Port Elizabeth	120,64	1,3
Pretoria	128,37	6,1
Springs	125,77	12,0
Uitenhage	120,13	1,7
Umtata	105,18	8,3
Vaal Triangle	129,44	7,8
Windhoek	141,63	4,7

Cape Times 24/5/76

# Breadline studies criticized

By BOB MOLLOY

**BLACK WAGE RISES** are a cause of inflation, have brought about an increase in liquor consumption and are based on the unproved notion that Blacks are living below the breadline, says a Port Elizabeth economist.

These views were circulated to Government officials, academics, employers and news media yesterday in a privately published pamphlet by Mr E V Glass, of Lovemore Heights, Port Elizabeth.

Mr Glass, who holds the BSc and BCom degrees and is a member of the Institute of Personnel Managers, describes himself as "an administrator in the field of remuneration".

The paper is a wide-ranging attack on academics who have tried to formulate a Household Subsistence Level (HSL) as a basis for a minimum wage.

(The HSL is based on the concept of the Poverty Datum Line in 1941 by Professor E Batson of the University of Cape Town who described it as the barest minimum required to stay alive.)

Mr Glass says that he first noticed something wrong with HSL studies when he found "Bantu earning wages equal to the HSL (who) seemed to enjoy a far higher standard of living than the

minimum bare necessity level".

He gives figures to show that Black wages increased by more than 20 percent during the year following June, 1974, while White wages rose by 12,3 percent. This gave Blacks an actual improvement in standard of living of 5,6 percent while their productivity rose only by two percent.

"You can only consume what you produce and the effect must be inflationary," said Mr Glass.

Querying the work of Professor J F Potgieter, director of the Institute for Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth, the author of the HSL, Mr Glass says that many of the quantities on which the study was based were "the subjective opinion of just one person working as a research assistant for the Institute of Race Relations".

Even the way in which the research was carried out brought the application of the HSL "seriously in question".

A study on liquor purchasing is quoted which found that the "average Bantu male spends 30 percent of his earnings on liquor". This rose to 36 percent in the lowest earnings group — those earning R15 a week.

From this Mr Glass concludes that "it is safe to assume that a very considerable portion of the average household income is spent on items not contemplated in the HSL".

He adds that in October, 1975, the HSL food component was increased by R9 a month a household.

"The normal diet of Bantu is fairly simple, and

one cannot help question the need to introduce a diet which is more varied and sophisticated especially in view of the fact that the previous diet met all the nutritional requirements," Mr Glass said. He said many South African employers with strong overseas connections were under pressure to improve Black wages along the lines of PDL studies.



# Tenants RDM 9/9/75 pay more

Staff Reporter

TENANTS OF new houses in Senoaone, Soweto are being charged a rental of R19,95 to R20,95 a month — about R10 a month more than tenants of the old houses in the township are paying

The new four-roomed houses have been allocated to 24 families who have moved out of single rooms or semi-detached houses in Soweto.

The houses have no inside doors, ceilings, plastering, electricity or inside toilets

The chairman of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council Mr T. J. Makhaya, yesterday condemned the rentals as exorbitant. Tenants settled in the township's older houses were paying only R10,60.

The West Rand Administration Board had also not consulted the council about the allocation of houses, he said.

(1) 323  
(2) 243  
(3) 127

**R108 for survival**  
*Rand Daily Mail 5/8/78*

**Financial Reporter**

THE minimum level of living of an African family of five in Soweto now stands at R108,66 a month says the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

The standard is made up of the bare essentials upon which a family in Soweto can survive, although in addition the Chamber calculates a monthly budget which includes several "luxuries" such as for amusement and sport, and this stands at R118,02



# 'Stop paying domestics pocket money'

2037  
21/11/74

PRACTICE

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By PAM KLEINOT  
Consumer Mail

THE BLACK SASH yesterday urged employers to stop paying "pocket-money" wages to domestic workers

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said domestics were often the breadwinners of their families

Her comments follow a report in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that the Minimum Living Level (MLL) for a Soweto family of five had risen from R157,60 to R178,22 between May 1978 and May 1979 — an increase of R20,62 or 13% a month

The figures were released by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce who conduct a bi-annual survey. In order to arrive at the Effective Living Level, 50% is added to the MLL figure, bringing it to R267,33

Mrs Sue Gordon, national organiser of the Domestic Workers and Employers' Project (Dwep), said yesterday Dwep recommended a minimum cash wage of R65 a month for a 44-hour week after conducting a survey more than a year ago

"We call on employers to pay more than the minimum as they will realise that it is an inadequate wage for domestic workers who have families to support," she said

However, employers who could not afford to pay the minimum wage should pay what they could afford but expect only a pro rata amount of

work, Mrs Gordon said

In a feature article published in Eve last week Ms Jacklyn Cock, a Rhodes University sociology lecturer, reported on an extensive survey on the plight of domestic workers in the Eastern Cape. The survey found the average monthly wage for full-time work — at least a 40-hour week — was R22

She also found 83% of the 225 domestic workers interviewed worked on public holidays, 22% were given no annual holiday, and in one instance a servant who had worked for the same employer for 17 years and was described as "one of the family" had not had a holiday during that time

Stressing that the problem was not confined to the Eastern Cape, she said "Domestic workers are the lowest paid workers in South Africa"

Referring to the 1970 census, Ms Cock said 38% of all employed black women were domestic workers who were, on the whole, "a powerless, vulnerable group, exploited by their employers at critical levels"

The latest available figures show that while the highest average cash wages for African male domestic workers is R44 a month in the Witwatersrand area, the lowest average cash wage was R29 in Durban. For women, the highest average cash wage was R44 a month in Cape Town



new plant for R60 000 provided at 12 1/2% p.a. advance is granted for

% on the reducing 6 and 42% in 19.7, 00 and R50 000 s ended 31.12.19.6

account in respect

losed in the 31 December 19.7,

items causing

of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%







**JOHANNESBURG. — Compared with eight advanced Western economies, South Africa ranks second highest in terms of food price inflation over the period 1970-1973.**

This was stated in a study published here yesterday entitled "Implications of subsidizing foodstuffs in South Africa", undertaken by the economics department of Natal University at the request of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

The study states that food price inflation varied from 0,30 percent a year in West Germany to 11,51 percent in the United Kingdom. In terms of food price inflation relative to

consumer price inflation, South Africa ranked fourth highest.

In France, the United States and the United Kingdom the relative rate of food prices inflation was higher.

The study found that unless the prices of basic foods were lowered by bigger State subsidies there would be "serious social and political implications". It suggested that the subsidy on butter be removed and used to cheapen the high price of

fresh milk, and that the bread subsidy be raised.

According to the study the consumer price index had risen more rapidly for Blacks, and food price rises had contributed more to overall inflation for them than for other groups. This reflected the inverse relation between income level and the importance of food in the budget. The lower the income the higher the food price inflation.

This had important implications regarding income disparities in this country and meant that Black income was being eroded at a greater rate than White income, and this should be taken into consideration in any programme aimed at reducing the income gap.

Urgent priority should be given by the Government to the rerouting of funds into the agricultural development of the homelands and the short-term needs of White farmers should not have exclusive State attention.

Assocom stated that, although they had commissioned the study "as a positive contribution to the general debate on economic policy", they did not necessarily subscribe to the views it expressed.

#### **PRIORITY**

Referring to the importance of agricultural development in underdeveloped countries, the study said that this applied to the homelands where "the past record has been dismal". The very viability of the policy of separate development was dependent on the development of these areas, making the rerouting of Government funds for this purpose a matter of top priority.

Lack of concerted consumer action was one of the reasons for food price inflation. In the USA and Britain consumer pressure had forced the lowering of prices. Such consumer action did not occur in South Africa where there was, in addition, a statutory producer majority on the control boards. Among the other reasons for food price inflation, the study cited "structural defects" in South African agriculture.

Among these were the fragmentation of the system, many boards controlling related products and the marketing of these separately. Own Correspondent and Sapa

Dudley Horner

University of Natal  
Department of Economics

MINIMUM LIVING LEVEL - DURBAN AFRICANS

At a meeting held in Pretoria last October, researchers from the Bureau of Market Research and the University of Natal agreed on the methodology to be used in calculating the Minimum Living Level (MLL). This is a new measure which has been specially evolved to meet the growing demands of private enterprise for a guide to wage setting. It should not be confused with the Poverty Datum Line (PDL) which is a concept utilised in the measurement of poverty. The differences between the two concepts will be spelt out in a forthcoming occasional paper to be published by this department.

The BMR now calculates MLLs for Africans, Coloureds and Indians in a number of urban centres in February and August of each year. This department has concentrated only on Africans in the Durban townships and has calculated MLLs for a mean-sized African family of 5,2 persons for December 1974 and June 1975. These MLLs are shown in the following table.

Minimum Living Level - Durban Africans  
(for mean-sized household of 5,2 persons)

Item	December 1974 (R)	June 1975 (R)
Food	48,38	50,13
Clothing	12,13	12,56
Accommodation	7,20	7,43
Fuel & light	2,23	2,30
Washing & cleansing materials	2,87	3,34
Transport	5,96	6,22
Medical	0,80	1,82
Education	1,75	1,87
Replacement of household equipment	3,21	3,64
Taxation	1,07	1,12
Total	85,60	90,43

/...



This table shows that the MLL increased by 5,8 per cent during the six-month period. The BMR figure for an African household of 5 persons in February 1975 was R87,76. This department's figure for June (R90,43) is therefore 3 per cent higher than the BMR's February figure.

In our calculations we have used the BMR's figures for three items, viz., medical, education and replacement of household equipment. The reason for this is that these items are excluded from the PDL and it is with the PDL that we have previously been concerned. These items had previously been examined by the BMR which is an organisation specialising in the collection of household expenditure data. This department, in contrast, undertakes work in a wide range of fields including transportation, development, regional and urban studies, socio-economic studies, etc.; research commitments in these fields, together with staffing and cost considerations, have made it increasingly impossible for us to devote the required amount of time to MLL studies. This, added to the fact that there are a limited number of university researchers in South Africa and that overlapping of research therefore needs to be eliminated as far as possible, and also because the MLLs calculated by ourselves and the BMR correspond so closely, has made us decide to discontinue producing MLL figures. We believe that the needs of businessmen in this field will be adequately covered by the BMR's biannual figure as well as by a slightly different measure produced by the University of Port Elizabeth.

However, as mentioned above, we do intend publishing an occasional paper within the next few months in which we will attempt to evaluate concepts such as the MLL and PDL, and we shall continue, whenever funds permit, to conduct poverty studies in different Black communities.

Durban  
30 July 1975

242

POVERTY - M. L. L.

3-7-75 - 31-12-80



243

243  
127

# Rents go up for Vaal Blacks

STAR 3/7/75

**Vereeniging Bureau**  
House rents and service tariffs for Blacks in the Vaal Triangle have been increased by the Bantu Administration Board with the approval of Black advisory

committees and urban councils.  
The increases came into effect on July 1. They range between R2 and R5 a month and the board will continue to subsidise the charges to reduce the increase by eight percent.

The director of the board, Mr John Knoetze, addressing the Triangle's foremost employers of Blacks yesterday, said the board had been obliged to make the increases because it faced a deficit of R775 000 on the housing, hostels and service accounts.

"The board does not make a profit on these accounts. In fact, in some cases, water is being sold at half its cost to the board, to the consumers," he said.

But Mr Knoetze said the board appreciated that there would be cases of hardship where sick or unemployed persons were unable to meet the new costs.

"In these cases, we will aid individuals, even to the extent of writing off rentals owed to us," he said.

Mr Knoetze said the profits from beer and liquor sales would be put to better use for improving community services such as sports facilities and clinics.

### CAPITAL

The board planned to provide electricity in 2 000 homes in Sebokeng (R130 000), to erect high-mast lighting in Zone 14 and to gradually replace the conventional street lights with these lights if funds permitted.

With the increased capital at the board's disposal, attention could be given to ending the serious air pollution in Sebokeng, as smokeless stoves could be installed in homes.

M.F.O. ?  
T.V.F. ?  
--- M. K. Knoetze highly level

# LOW PAY means labour unrest

LEADING trade unionist  
said yesterday that un-  
less the earnings of 2 1/2  
million workers in the  
poverty datum line  
South Africa would have  
to face labour unrest.  
They warned that the  
increased food prices of  
the past eight months had  
imposed an intolerable bur-  
den on the meagre earn-  
ings of the growing num-  
ber of poverty-stricken Af-  
rican families.

The general secretary of  
the Trade Union Council of  
South Africa, Mr. Arthur  
Grobbelaar, who has just  
returned from a working  
visit to Europe, said that  
in Britain with an inflation  
rate higher than 20  
per cent, the rise in food  
prices had been kept down  
to about eight per cent.  
The importance of the  
food subsidy paid by  
the British Government  
to the poor is not  
enough, but to be poor and  
hungry, which thousands of  
low paid workers' families  
are, could have extremely  
serious consequences, in-  
cluding work stoppages  
and strike.

Mr Grobbelaar said the  
Government has an urgent  
priority, should allocate  
substantially more funds  
amounts to, to cheapen the  
prices of essential foods.  
The secretary of the  
National Union of Distr-  
butive Workers, Mr Ray Alt-  
man, said he agreed that  
unless there was a vast im-  
provement in the earnings  
of the unskilled workers,  
labour unrest was a dan-  
gerous possibility.

The president of the  
Garment Workers Union  
Senator Anna Schepers  
said there were already  
disturbing signs of uneasiness  
among low paid workers.  
Employers would be wise  
to review the earnings of  
their Black workers urgently.

217  
240

243



243

THE IMPLICATIONS OF SUBSIDISING STAPLE FOODSTUFFS  
IN SOUTH AFRICA - A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

*A Memorandum Prepared for the Associated Chambers  
of Commerce of South Africa*

by

Charl Pienaar

Department of Economics  
University of Natal  
Durban

May 1975

# Steep rise in household costs

DD  
242 11/12/80

EAST LONDON — Household subsistence levels (Hsl) for blacks and coloureds in October this year show increases ranging from 9 per cent to 13 per cent compared to the same time last year.

Subsistence levels for the various centres are listed in a report of the Institute for Planning Research for the University of Port Elizabeth.

Mr J. F. Potgieter, who conducted the survey, said the Hsl was a theoretical calculation of a family's minimum recommended income to satisfy basic short term needs. It was calculated on a racial, area and family basis with an average of six members to every black and five to every coloured household.

The subsistence level for blacks in East London in October this year was R206,89, an increase of 13,5 per cent since October 1979. For coloureds it was R209,7, an increase of 12 per cent.

In King William's Town the Hsl was R184,5 for blacks, an increase of 10,9 per cent and for coloureds R188,3 an increase of 13,5 per cent.

In Peddie the Hsl was R170,6 for blacks, an increase of 15,4 per cent.

In Port Elizabeth the Hsl was R184,16 for blacks,

an increase of 9,1 per cent and for coloureds R190,1, an increase of 12,4 per cent.

In Queenstown the Hsl was R198,4 per cent for blacks, an increase of 18,4 per cent and for coloureds R179,6, an increase of 19,2 per cent.

In Umtata the Hsl was R178,8, an increase of 20,2 per cent for blacks.

The report says that salaries and wages for blacks have been adjusted more readily than those of whites.

According to the report no legislation or institutionalised arrangements exist which compel authorities to adjust salaries and wages in accordance with the price index.

"The survey confirmed that the application of various principles which are regarded as essential components for a system of complete salary and wage indexation is already common practice among organisations and that such principles are applied to a meaningful extent," the report said.

"Moreover, it was found that these principles are employed in such a way as effectively to supplement albeit in disguised form, the redistribution of income in South Africa," it said — DDR.

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- 8. R1208 VII
- 7. R1208 VII
- 6. Government
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- 4. The terms

- 1. 'South Africa' includes Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, otherwise stated.
- 2. Following the sustained public discussion of unemployment in 1976 the Department of Statistics started (from October 77) a Current Population Survey of Africans (and 'coloureds'). Its object is 'to obtain current short-term information on the structure of the economically active African population, particularly as regards the unemployed'. It does this by collecting information from 'a sample of nearly 10 000 dwellings (in clusters of 30 for practical reasons) ... selected after stratifying on the basis of geographical area and national unit'. (Statistical News Release, P 27.3 of 14 May 1980.
- 3. For a detailed account of the introduction of the labour bureau system see Morris, 1977.



**Six-month surge** 242

The past six months have seen an acceleration in the basic cost of living for the poor, validating PE University's Institute for Planning Research's assessment of the situation as "unhealthy"

The institute's latest six-monthly survey of Household Subsistence Levels (HSLs) shows that in five major urban centres the increase for six-member black (African) families was 10% over the six months to October 1980, compared with a low 3,1% during the previous six-month period

Over the 12 months of the survey period the increase was more than 13% (which can be compared with the all-income groups CPI rise of 12,8% from September 1979-September 1980).

The escalation of costs is shown by the fact that in the April 1980 update for blacks, only four areas experienced more than the 5% HSL increases that occurred in the preceding six months, but that the *lowest* increase in the current update is 6,9% (for Umtata — see table).

For five-member coloured families, the average increase in 10 comparable areas was 10,7% over the past six months, and 14,9% in the surveyed year

Contributing factors for blacks and coloureds have been a 30% rise in the price of maize meal over the past six months; and 90% for beef over the survey year — more than 70% above April prices for cheap cuts such as brisket, and in excess

**THE BREADLINE: OCTOBER 1980**

Centre	HSL R	% increase since	
		Oct 1979 (12 months)	Apr 1980 (6 months)
Cape Town	206 89	13 8	15 2
Blacks	209 79	13 9	14 0
Coloureds			
Port Elizabeth	184 16	9 1	9 1
Blacks	190 10	12 4	10 9
Coloureds			
East London	198 00	13 5	9 3
Blacks	185 92	12 0	7 8
Coloureds			
Kimberley	191 26	16 2	10 6
Blacks	196 95	20 9	10 8
Coloureds			
Durban	193 27	12 1	7 2
Blacks	206 36	11 7	6 9
Coloureds			
Pretoria	195 67	19 3	10 3
Blacks	204 06	17 8	12 4
Coloureds			
Johannesburg	200 12	16 0	11 2
Blacks	211 27	18 9	9 8
Coloureds			
Bloemfontein	196 20	15 0	11 6
Blacks	203 22	14 8	11 6
Coloureds			
King William s Town	184 51	10 9	7 2
Blacks	188 34	13 5	13 4
Coloureds			
Uitenhage	186 29	10 1	9 8
Blacks	168 95	12 7	12 2
Coloureds			
Queenstown	198 42	18 4	11 2
Blacks	179 65	19 2	10 0
Coloureds			

of 100% at some stores

Determining rents increases proved difficult. The Department of Community Development has changed the nature of calculating rentals for coloured housing schemes, and the new regulations mean that "a separate rental must virtually be calculated for each household". For blacks in Soweto, graduated rent increases have been implemented from August 1980, and for the current HSLs only the first stage of the increases was taken

into account

Johannesburg has become the most expensive city for coloureds, and the second most for blacks

The institute, which generally keeps comment to a minimum, does sound one muted warning "One can only hope that the sharp rise of consumer goods over the past six months will level off in the near future"

# Survey shows huge rise in living costs of poor

RDA 20/10/80

242

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

ROCKETING living costs for the poorer section of the population are highlighted in a survey to be released later this week by the University of Port Elizabeth

The survey, compiled by the Institute for Planning Research, shows that in the 12 months ending in October the minimum subsistence level (MSL) for blacks will have risen by 16%, and for coloureds by 18,9%

Even more alarming, according to economists, is that for the six months May to October, the increase in the MSL for blacks will be 11,2% and for coloureds nearly 10%

And the chairman of the PFP's economic commission, Mr Harry Schwarz, has made an urgent call for the Government to remove GST from basic foods and to slow down the unprecedented increases in food prices

He was supported by leading

trade unionists, who have pleaded with the Government for the past two years to abolish GST on basic foods like maize products and bread

Mr Schwarz said any loss of revenue because of the removal of GST from essential foods would be a sound investment in security

The institute claims the huge increase in blacks' living costs is due mainly to the big escalation of food prices

This is borne out by the Consumer Price Index for September, which showed that last month food prices rose by 5,6% and, for the 12 months to the end of September, by more than 20%

The institute found the minimum wage needed for a black family of six in Johannesburg was R195,77 and for a coloured family of five, R211,27. Figures for Pretoria are only minimally less

Mr Schwarz said the rise in food prices was one of the biggest "calamities" to hit South Africa for a long time. The

increases in the past few months had been "outrageous" he said, "and I'm not satisfied the increases are due entirely to higher costs

"The Government is neglecting this vital area and doing too little to keep prices at a reasonable level"

A serious feature of ever-rising food prices was their socially destabilising effect, Mr Schwarz said

"Action is necessary, not only because of the morality of pricing food out of the reach of many thousands of families, but also because of the dangers to the country's security," Mr Schwarz said

The vice-president of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Steve Scheepers, said Tucsasa had repeatedly asked the Government to remove GST from basic food

"However, the Minister of Finance has told us that administratively it would be too difficult to exclude some products from the tax"



# Jo'burg and Cape tough on a low income

PORT ELIZABETH — Johannesburg is now South Africa's most expensive city for coloured families, and second-most expensive for blacks.

This situation is reflected in the latest update of the six-monthly survey of the Household Subsistence Level (HSL) for these people by the University of Port Elizabeth's Institute of Planning Research.

The survey tables show Johannesburg is the second most expensive city behind Cape Town for blacks and the most expensive for coloured people.

The sharp average increase of the HSL — an average of 14,8 percent for black and 15,4 percent for coloureds — is attributed largely to increases

in the cost of foodstuffs.

"It is evident that the low income population groups are particularly hard hit since it is the basic food items that show the high increases," says the report.

It adds that from studying the current HSL levels it is evident that the outcry from the public against soaring prices and high inflation rates over the past six months is well founded, at least as far as the HSL is concerned.

It says the price of maize meal increased by approximately 30 percent during the last six months, adding a further R3,50 to the HSL budget.

"An increase of more than 70 percent was noted over the April prices in cheap red meat cuts such as brisket — at some stores, increases of more than 100 percent were noted," says the report.

## PE THE CHEAPEST

"It would appear that the high increase occurred mainly during the last four months, rather than the last 12 months — indeed an unhealthy state of affairs."

The highest HSL increase for the past six months (April to October) for blacks was in Cape Town — (15,2 percent).

The average increase for blacks in 13 comparable surveyed centres in the past six months is 10,2 percent and 14,8 percent for the 12-month period.

The HSL figure for Cape Town is now R206,89, followed by Johannesburg (R200,12) and Bloemfontein (R196,20). The cheapest major centre is Port Elizabeth with R184,16.

# 'We may not survive till January,' say pensioners

De/11/80  
Women to ask Court for order against pension authorities

Mercury Reporter

FOUR Inanda pensioners are bringing an application to the Supreme Court in Durban for an order that the Minister of Co-operation and Development or the District Pensions Officer pay their pensions on November 11 and hand over all money owed to them.

The application will be heard on November 10.

Miss Susan Gladys Mhlongo, Mrs Mtombi Joana Mtshali, Mrs Funani Pungula and Mrs Marnazane Pauline Hadebe say they have not received their pensions for the months of July and

September

Mrs Jillian Nicholson, supervisor of the Durban Black Sash Advice Office, has signed an affidavit saying she believed the four would not be paid in November either, since the pension clerk at Verulam had told her Miss Mhlongo's name was not on the computerised list for payment. He had also told the other three applicants they would not be paid.

In an affidavit Miss Mhlongo, a disability pensioner, said: 'I received a disability pension from September, 1974, until July, 1979. In July, 1979, I was informed by the Verulam Pension Officer that my file had been lost. How-

ever, in September, 1979, my disability grant was again paid and has been paid until July, 1980.

'I am wholly dependent upon this grant. My two daughters have had to leave school and I have received assistance from neighbours with food.

'This assistance has now ceased as my neighbours informed me that they could not continue assisting me indefinitely. I have had to borrow money for food and am anxious that I will not be able to repay my debts. At the moment I am destitute.'

She said she had been told she could

expect to be paid only in January. 'I fear in the absence of appropriate relief I may not survive until January 1981.'

Mrs Mtshali, a widow who is also on a disability pension, said in her affidavit: 'Since I have not had my pension I have lived by begging and borrowing. Our circumstances are so desperate that we can afford to eat bread alone in the morning and depend on the charity of others for the rest of the day.'

Her son is at school and since she can no longer pay for his education her daughter is trying to do so out of her R40-a-month wage as a domestic servant.

Mrs Pungula, an old age pensioner, said she relied on begging from neighbours for food. 'I have recently been ill but have been unable to see the doctor.

'The failure to eat properly is endangering my health and if I receive no money before January, 1981, I may not survive.'

Mrs Hadebe, a disability pensioner, repeats the tale with the unanimous final statement: 'I fear if I receive no relief I will not survive until January, 1981.'

Miss Mhlongo has applied for R110 and Mrs Mtshali, Mrs Pungula and Mrs Hadebe for R116.



# New deal for black housing

ARGUS 6 MAY 81

THE approval of a 60-year lease agreement for blacks in the Western Cape would create a limited housing market among blacks here for the first time, the regional director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Colin Appleton, said today.

Mr Appleton said formal approval had been granted to register a utility company to develop housing for blacks in the Western Cape.

The company, known as Uluntu, will have 15 directors — eight from the local black community.

The company has an initial capital injection of R7.5-million provided by the private sector. It is

hoped to register the company within the next six weeks.

## EMPOWERED

The Government has empowered the local community council and the Western Cape Administration Board to enter into 30-year leasehold agreements with the utility company, renewable for a further 30 years.

in a variety of ways:

- Self-help option.
- A contractable option.
- A combination of the two

He said the company itself would consider the possibility of building spec houses for sub-letting.

A home improvement centre in Guguletu has been provided at a cost of R600 000 and Uluntu will have offices there.

Uluntu will develop, subdivide, put in services and then sub-let individual erven to tenants.

An individual tenant will be able to sell the sub-lease which will create a limited housing market among blacks in the Western Cape for the first time—and an opportunity of accumulating capital.

Mr Appleton said tenants would have the option of erecting houses

## R750 000 Guguletu centre opened

BY acceding to the 30-year-old leasehold system for blacks in the Western Cape, the Government had provided a living proof that it was prepared to move away from discrimination. Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Urban Foundation said when opening the R750 000 multi-purpose Uluntu Centre in Guguletu yesterday.

The opening was attended by more than 300 people, including community leaders from Nyanga,

Guguletu, and Langa members of the Cape Town Community Council, officials of the Urban Foundation and members of the Western Cape Administration Board.

Mr Oppenheimer said that it was no secret that blacks in the Western Cape had suffered severe hardships, more especially where housing was concerned. This was due, to the coloured preferential area policy, he said.

The policy did not only cause danger to the South Africans only but to the entire international community. He quoted Crossroads as an example.

He paid tribute to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and to other Government authorities for their changed attitude and said they had shown courage.

The Uluntu Centre will be run by the Uluntu Utility Company, which, although it has still to be officially registered, will have more than R7-million to start with.

Funded by private enterprise and designed to assist members of all income groups, the company will enter into a registered lease with the Administration Board to



MR Harry Oppenheimer speaking at the opening of the Uluntu Centre

acquire land and to make loans to the local residents for building homes.

Plots will be leased to individuals for 30 years and leases will be renewable.

Besides office accommodation for community welfare organisations, the Uluntu Centre will have a library, a teachers' resource centre, a baby-care centre-cum-preschool and a sheltered employment

workshop for 120 people when it is fully operational.

The acting chairman of the Uluntu Steering Committee, Mr Windsor Skweyiya, said the opening of the Uluntu Centre was an historic occasion 'because for the first time Africans in the three townships will be in a position not only to control a facility of this magnitude, but to administer it by virtue of their majority in the Uluntu Board of Directors.'

There are eight blacks among the 15 directors who are on the Uluntu Board.

He said the initial idea of the centre was conceived by community-based organisations.

'These bodies appealed to the Urban Foundation to investigate the advisability of training Africans to become skilled artisans,' said Mr Skweyiya.

In an answer to their plea, the Urban Foundation built Masizakhe Building Unit to employ learner bricklayers, carpenters and plumbers.

The training of the local people in the building trade was the actual building of the Uluntu Centre itself, said Mr Skweyiya.

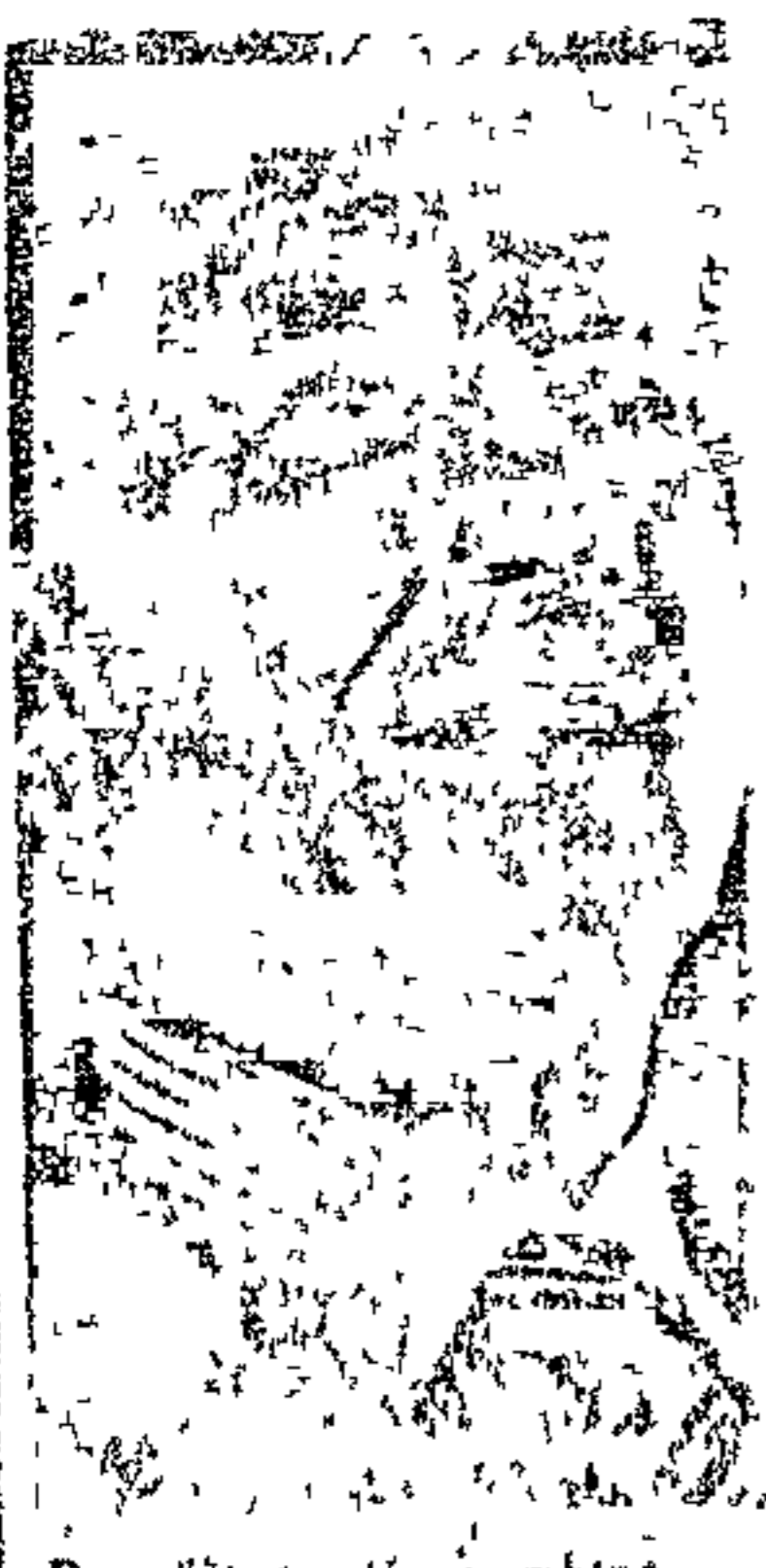
Aug 29 Dec 1981



# Black squatters in W Cape. **Official**

CAPE TIMES 6/10/82 (307)

The plight of about 5 000 black squatters in the Western Cape has become the focus of the government's floundering efforts to reconcile outdated ideologies with urbanization and the inevitable influx of blacks from impoverished rural homelands **JOHN BATTERSBY** examines the official dilemma



Dr Piet Koornhof, yet another 'repreve'

PHL Verwoerd's... would eventually... lands of... the Western Cape

The legacy... housing scarcity... demands of black urbanisation that it

now completely beyond the financial capacity of the Government to cater up.

At the same time the government appears to have reached the point where it can no longer justify — in terms of its own reformist goals and commitment to Christian principle — the forcible removal and relocation of people with the disruption of family life and the attendant suffering that accrues. The spectre of black squatters being driven to their own deaths in the middle of a winter and then being laid to rest in impoverished rural wastelands — only to return in the hope of something better — has probably caused South Africa more adverse international publicity than any other aspect of government policy.

The death throes of a system that attempts to defuse economic and demographic reality by means of that much more agonizing

by the retention of the articulated and discredited policy... western Cape a coloured professional labour area.

### Official refusal

In practice... about 5 000... are living a limbo existence in the Peninsula which can be ended overnight by an official refusal to validate their passes for a further period while the government decides what to do with them.

The 5 000 blacks with temporary status are dwarfed, however, by the estimated 60 000 to 80 000 illegal blacks who live a twilight existence in the Cape although the vast majority of them are gainfully employed.

In addition, there are about 145 000 blacks who have legal status in the western Cape through their sector 10 rights.

The current situation in the western Cape has its roots in the appearance of Crossroads in 1975 — a squatter settlement on the Cape Flats which is the home of more than 25 000 blacks.

Crossroads, which by 1978 housed about 20 000 people, became the last refuge for thousands of "illegal" blacks and official calls for its removal.

be any order and more urgent.

A campaign of frequent raids... administration boards... state of the... old not... solve...

When... 1978... and the focus of... national media was concentrated on the sprawling shantytown the new Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, negotiated a "new deal" for Crossroads.

The much-celebrated deal involved the building of a New Crossroads and the relaxation of the pass laws for most of the 20 000 residents to allow them to remain permanently in the Cape.

A massive programme of administrative processing by the Western Cape Administration Board began and in February 1981 it was announced that about 20 000 Crossroads residents would be granted permanent residence in the Cape.

The decision met with stiff resistance from a group of Cape nationalist MPs who remain the main obstruction to the removal of the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape — a policy which has been denounced by coloured and black leaders, organized commerce and industry and a series of expert studies, some of which have been subsidized by the government.

### Plastic shelters

Although the Department of Labour which has assumed the labour function of the discredited administration boards, turns a blind eye to the coloured labour preference policy and there is strong resistance to it even in nationalist ranks, the government does not seem politically capable of breaking the resistance of a small but vociferous group of Cape nationalist MPs.

Following the ad hoc "legalization" of blacks in the Crossroads camp a

"new" group of squatters — who became known as the Bush People — established themselves on ground between... roads and the... of... A...

Harsh... while... state... make... terms... result... public... and... squatter.

The plan of... squatters which attracted widespread... drew considerable public sympathy... became... between government and opposition... during the... sessions in 196...

In August 196... Koornhof... another... whereby... Bush People... would be... granted legal status... were made... other jobs in other parts of the country.

However, official harassment of the Bush People... enforced deportations... women and children... being ferried... the homeland... persisted by the people... made their way back... the Cape as... were able.

On March... of these Bush People began a fast... George's Cathedral... mandating that their position be legalized... again focussing international attention on the plight.

The fast which lasted more than a month... resulted in a... Dr Koornhof followed... which 900 Bush People were granted temporary permits.

The other 4 000... people who... temporary... Bush People... "disputed Crossroads residents who were... included in the original deal, but who claim have been resident... Crossroads or Decem...

## bridge drive

Today's declarer read the bidding deeply enough to play east for both missing aces. He did read the fine print.

South took the jack of hearts, drew trumps and led the jack of spades for a finesse. East won and returned the ace of spades. South ruffed and tried a finesse with dummy's ten of clubs. East thereupon took two club tricks.

South was disappointed. A civilized opponent would have the decency to turr up with one of the missing queens. He complained. That's really not too much to ask.

### NO SURPRISE

South could see 26 high-card points in the North-South hands and it should have been no surprise that East had every one of the 14 missing points for his opening bid.

After drawing trumps South should cash the top hearts to discard dummy's ten of spades, ruff a heart, and lead dummy's king of spades. East has no safe return. If East returns a club, dummy's king gets a trick. If East leads anything else, dummy ruffs while South discards a club.

### DAILY QUESTION

Partner opens with one heart, you respond two

clubs and he raises to three clubs. The opponents pass. You hold ♠ K 10 ♥ 6 3 ♦ A Q 8 2 ♣ K J 10 7 2. What do you say?

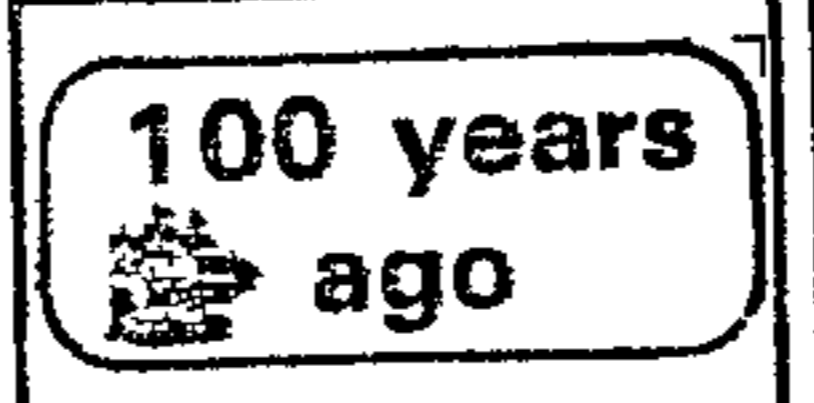
East dealer  
Both sides vulnerable

NORTH	
♠ K 10	
♥ 6 3	
♦ A Q 8 2	
♣ K J 10 7 2	
WEST	
♠ 9 7 6 5 4 2	
♥ 9 4	
♦ 5 3	
♣ 9 5 3	
EAST	
♠ A Q 8 3	
♥ Q 10 8 7 5	
♦ 4	
♣ A Q 4	
SOUTH	
♠ J	
♥ A K J 2	
♦ K J 10 9 7 6	
♣ 8 6	

East South West North  
1♥ 2♣ Pass 5♣  
All Pass

Opening lead — ♥ 9

**ANSWER** Bid three no-trump. Partner must have more than just the ace-king of hearts and the ace of clubs. If he has the queen of clubs, you start out with five club tricks, two hearts and a diamond. You will make three no-trump if you get a trick with the queen of diamonds or the king of spades. Five clubs will probably be a much tougher contract.



**100 years ago**

From the Cape Times, October 2, 1882

**EDITORIAL** We certainly want some fresh blood in the University Council, the country will get tired before long of spending so many thousands per annum in helping a few young gentlemen to secure for themselves a professional career. What other return we get for the money spent on what is called University education it would require a nice calculation and estimate.



# squatters in W Cape: Official dilemma

CAPE TIMES 4/10/82 (307)

The plight of about 5 000 black squatters in the Western Cape has become the focus of the government's floundering efforts to reconcile outdated ideologies with urbanization and the inevitable influx of blacks from impoverished rural homelands JOHN BATTERSBY examines the official dilemma

by the retention of the antiquated and discredited policy of preserving the western Cape as a Coloured preferential labour area

## Official refusal

The practical outcome of this official dilemma is that about 5 000 blacks are living a limbo existence in the Peninsula which can be ended overnight by an official refusal to validate their passes for a further period while the government decides what to do with them

The 5 000 blacks with temporary status are dwarfed however, by the estimated 60 000 to 80 000 "illegal" blacks who live a twilight existence in the Cape, although the vast majority of them are gainfully employed

In addition there are about 145 000 blacks who have legal status in the western Cape through their 'section 10' rights

The current situation in the western Cape has its roots in the appearance of Crossroads in 1975 — a squatter settlement on the Cape Flats which is the home of more than 25 000 blacks

Crossroads which by 1978 housed about 20 000 people became the last refuge for thousands of "illegal" blacks and official calls for its removal

became louder and more urgent

A campaign of frequent raids by the police and administration board officials undermined the morale of the residents but did not break their resolve to stay put

When, in April 1979, the final destruction of Crossroads seemed inevitable and the focus of the international media was concentrated on the sprawling shantytown, the new Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof negotiated a "new deal" for Crossroads

The much-celebrated deal involved the building of a New Crossroads and the relaxation of the pass laws for most of the 20 000 residents to allow them to remain permanently in the Cape

A massive programme of administrative processing by the Western Cape Administration Board began and in February 1981 it was announced that about 20 000 Crossroads residents would be granted permanent residence in the Cape

The decision met with stiff resistance from a group of Cape nationalist MPs who remain the main obstruction to the removal of the coloured labour preference policy in the Western Cape — a policy which has been denounced by coloured and black leaders, organized commerce and industry and a series of expert studies some of which have been subsidized by the government

## Plastic shelters

Although the Department of Labour, which has assumed the labour function of the discredited administration boards, turns a blind eye to the coloured labour preference policy and there is strong resistance to it even in nationalist ranks, the government does not seem politically capable of breaking the resistance of a small but vociferous group of Cape nationalist MPs

Following the ad hoc "legalization" of blacks in the Crossroads camp a

"new group of squatters — who became known as the Bush People — established themselves on ground between Crossroads and the black township of Nvanga — which became known as the "No-name" camp

Harsh official action which involved the repeated demolition of make-shift plastic shelters, mass arrests, and official harassment resulted in a massive public relief effort to feed and clothe the desolate squatters

The plight of the squatters which attracted widespread publicity and drew considerable public sympathy for their cause became a major issue between government and opposition in Parliament during the two short sessions in 1981

In August, 1981 Dr Koornhof announced yet another "reprieve" whereby those of the Bush People who had jobs would be granted legal status, while others were made the offer of jobs in other parts of the country

However, official harassment of the Bush People continued and forced deportations of women and children being carried in buses to the homelands were resisted by the people who made their way back to the Cape as soon as they were able

On March 1 this year 57 of these Bush People began a fast in St George's Cathedral demanding that their position be legalized and again focussing international attention on their plight

The fast, which lasted more than a month resulted in a meeting with Dr Koornhof following which 900 Bush People were granted temporary permits

The other 4 000-odd people who now share temporary status with the Bush People are "disputed" Crossroads residents who were not included in the original deal, but who claim to have been resident in Crossroads on December

31 1978

These temporary permits expired at the end of June this year and were renewed until September 20 — last Monday — at the instruction of Dr Koornhof

They have now been told by the Chief Commissioner for Co-operation and Development in the Western Cape Mr Timo B. Zuidenhou that they must re-apply for residence and their cases would be considered on merit

However the government has refused to re-issue them with temporary permits although official assurances have been given that their employment would not be affected

The squatters have also been assured that they will not be arrested "at this stage" and that those who were barred from staying in the Western Cape would be settled elsewhere with their families and given jobs

However "sterner" action would be taken against "illegal" blacks entering the Cape and "firm action" would be taken against employers giving jobs to "illegals" But nothing has been solved and the cloud of uncertainty accompanied by the threat of intimidation remains

It is a situation that has led PFP spokesman on black affairs in the western Cape Mr Ken Andrew, to accuse the Government of waging "a war of attrition" on these displaced and desperate people

## Far short

"The question we must ask ourselves is What is it that makes life in a squatter camp — or even on a desolate piece of sand in mid-winter — preferable to going back to the Ciskei or Transkei "The answer is that there are acute food scarcities and little work in homeland areas, and people are not prepared to go there to watch their people starve," Mr Andrew said

It is now clear that the long-awaited "new deal" for blacks — and reform of the hated pass laws — is still a long way off

In the meantime the government is likely to continue with its crisis management of urban black influx, while hoping that massive financial inputs into its economic decentralization policies

The Government has not yet managed to put into practice its commitment to the permanence of blacks in the urban areas and its initial policies still fall far short of the Riekert proposals accepted in a government white paper in 1978 which were based on the principle that employment and housing should become the chief criteria for regulating the presence of blacks in the cities

But clearly the government's chronic neglect of black urban housing creates a catch 22 situation which now makes the recognition and regulation of informal housing essential to avert a major economic and human disaster to be prevented

The government appears to be drawing closer to conceding the dilemma, and feelers were put out in the nationalist Press recently for the co-operation of the government's opponents in solving the problem

However, it is reliably understood that offers from the private sector of assistance in the provision of housing have not been favourably received by a government clinging to outmoded policies and unable to confront ideological resistance in its own ranks

While the Urban Foundation and the official opposition would be willing to help the government in solving the problem neither of them is prepared to become parties to implementing apartheid and the forced mass relocation of people

One thing is certain The problems in the western Cape will continue until the government finds a lasting solution to the challenge of urbanization

And this will mean the scrapping of influx control, the provision of housing as part of a co-ordinated urbanization programme and the granting of meaningful political rights to blacks

## From the Bible

"But thanks be to God! For in union with Christ we are always led by God as prisoners in Christ's victory procession God uses us to make the knowledge about Christ spread everywhere like a sweet fragrance"

(2 Corinthians 2:14)

100 years ago

From the Cape Times, October 2, 1882

EDITORIAL We certainly want some fresh blood in the University Council the country will get tired before long of spending so many thousands per annum in helping a few young gentlemen to secure for themselves a professional career What other return we get for the money spent on what is called University education it would require a nice calculation and estimate



W/E August 9/10/82

WEEKEND ARGUMENT



# Fighting for food

□ CONSTANT increases in the price of basic commodities could take food out of their mouths

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

**CHILDREN** at some schools in the Western Cape are so hungry they fight for sandwiches on their way to school, faint in class and beg for food during the lunch breaks.

At some schools voluntary feeding schemes provide relief from the dizziness and hunger pains, but the rocketing bread price is jeopardising the future of this vital service

Teachers, doctors, politicians and parents this week urged the Government to help feed the hungry children

Letters to the Peninsula School Feeding Association from school principals asking for assistance are heart-rending

### BY FORCE

"At our school things are so bad that pupils (who have no food) take bread from others by force, on their way to school," says a letter from the principal of the Kersboslaagte school in Noorder Paarl.

Kalbaskraal near Malmesbury, says he became worried at one stage about children who always looked ill on a Monday afternoon

### MEAL

"After questioning them I often found they hadn't eaten since the family's midday meal on Sundays," he said

While the row rages about price hikes, many people most affected are simply not buying bread any longer

Mrs Christina Diedericks, a Paarl farm labourer's wife, looks down shyly at the kitchen table when asked how much bread her children take to school.

"They don't really want any," she says, obviously embarrassed "They tell me they get it twice

**CHILDREN GO HUNGRY TO SCHOOL**

Her reaction is almost echoed by Mrs Delia Boonzaaier on a nearby farm

"I only give the one in Sub A some of the bread I bake myself The others (her three primary school children aged 12 to 16) say I musn't worry," she says

### PUPILS

Their children are all pupils at the Kersboslaagte school where some children walk about 16 kilometres to school and back every day

Invariably they have no shoes and breakfast is a luxury In winter the cold bites through scant clothing and it is so much harder to walk the long farm roads on an empty stomach.

"There's a lot of evidence that hunger and malnutrition in young children has a profound and long

ty," says Professor Maurice Kibel of Red Cross hospital's Institute of Child Health

He referred to a study done in the Transkei recently in which one group of school children were fed well while another was not

### EXTRA FOOD

"Those who had extra food showed beneficial effects. It's self-evident that a child with an empty stomach can't learn and concentrate," said Professor Kibel

Another recent report — from the Department of Internal (coloured) Affairs' psychological services — states "In considering the many factors that can contribute to the social, emotional, intellectual and physical welfare of children school feeding

□ FOR the children school on

Professor Kibel said this survey showed there was less truancy and absenteeism at schools where the children were well-fed

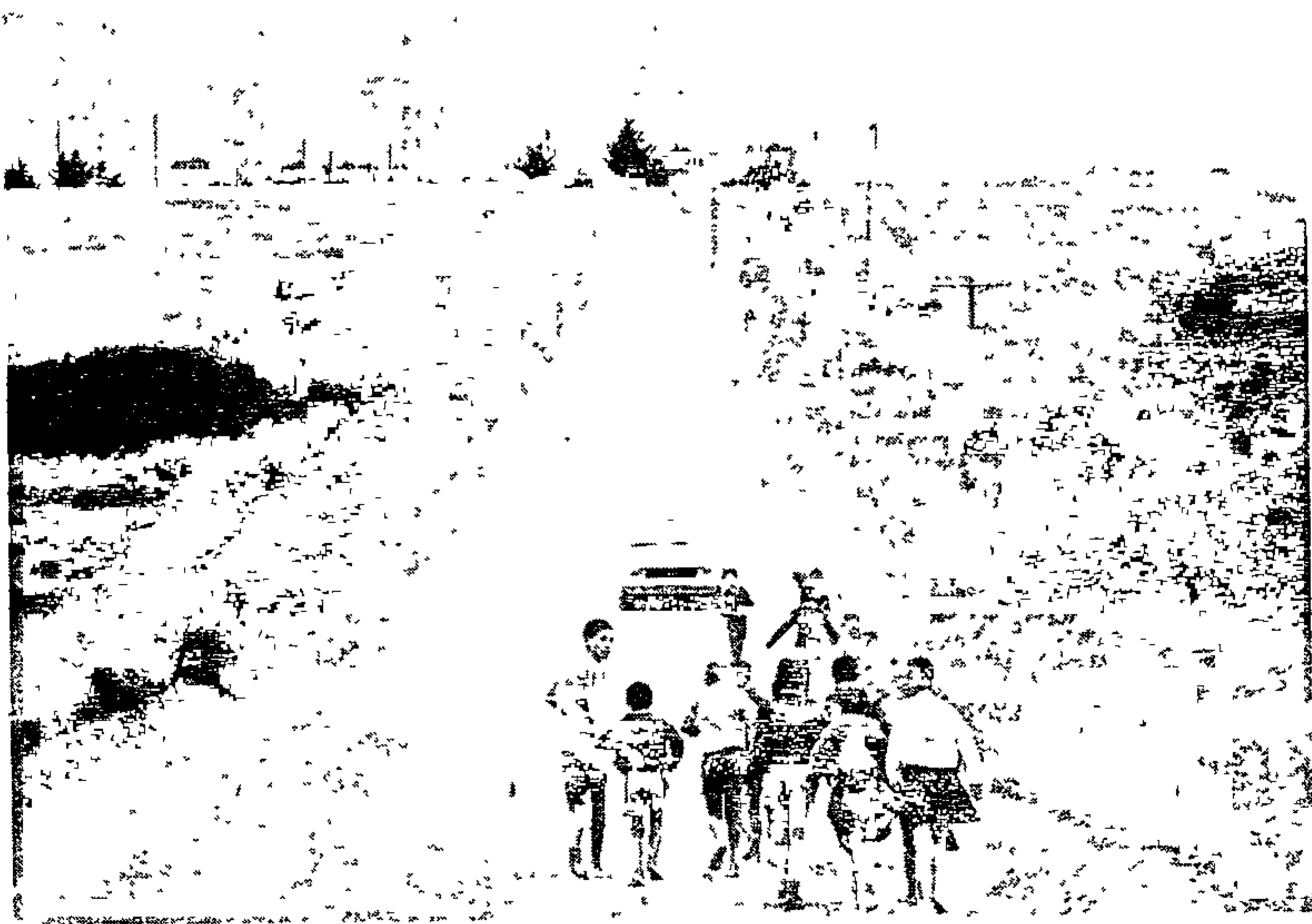
"They are also taught proper eating habits, caring and sharing. Incidents of fainting and stomach pains and requests for medication are lessened."

Cape Town Medical Officer Health, Dr R J Cogan, says the hike in the bread price is "disastrous blow".



# ighting food

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"They are also taught proper feeding habits, caring and sharing. Incidents of fainting and stomach pains and requests for medication are lessened"

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, says the hike in the bread price is a "disastrous blow"

incidence of malnutrition which is worse in the rural areas. Bread is the staple diet of all the poor sections of the community, young and old," said Dr Coogan

### BURDEN

At its recent annual meeting, the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utasa) passed a resolution calling on the Government to assist school feeding schemes

"The price in-

burden on these organisations. Teachers see that this will adversely affect academic performance of children and increase the drop out rate among pupils," Utasa said

The latest bread price hike will cost the Peninsular School Feeding Association — which feeds about 130 000 children daily — an extra R65 000 a year.

"I think the Government is responsible for this debacle

solve it," said Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on consumer affairs

"We are in recessionary times and people can't find money readily elsewhere. Not enough is being done in regard to school feeding in South Africa"

Approached for comment on possible Government assistance for schoolfeeding, the private secretary for Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, referred Weekend Argus to the various educa-

□ FOR the children of the Kersboslaagte school in Paarl the long walk to school on an empty stomach can end in a fight for a slice of bread.

by NF

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**BY FORCE**

"At our school things are so bad that pupils (who have no food) take bread from others by force, on their way to school," says a letter from the principal of the Kersbosiagte school in Noorder Paarl

Another application for help, from Moorreesburg, says, "There are children who are coming to my school on empty stomachs and become sick during lessons as a result of hunger. Would it be possible for you to feed us?"

There are many hungry children in the Peninsula but it seems the problem is worse on the platteland  
Mr Tommy Davids, a principal at

Pages about price hikes, many people most affected are simply not buying bread any longer

Mrs Christina Diericks, a Paarl farm labourer's wife, looks down shyly at the kitchen table when asked how much bread her children take to school

"They don't really want any," she says, obviously embarrassed. "They tell me they get it twice a week from the feeding scheme"

where some children walk about 16 kilometres to school and back every day

Invariably they have no shoes and breakfast is a luxury. In winter the cold bites through scant clothing and it is so much harder to walk the long farm roads on an empty stomach

"There's a lot of evidence that hunger and malnutrition in young children has a profound and long lasting effect on their learning ability"

It's self-evident that a child with an empty stomach can't learn and concentrate," said Professor Kibel

Another recent report — from the Department of Internal (coloured) Affairs' psychological services — states "In considering the many factors that can contribute to the social, emotional, intellectual and physical welfare of children school feeding schemes play a significant role"

slowly. There was less truancy and absenteeism at schools where the children were well-fed

"They are also taught proper feeding habits, caring and sharing. Incidents of fainting and stomach pains and requests for medication are lessened"

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, says the hike in the bread price is a "disastrous blow"

"It is bound to have an effect on the

worse in the rural areas. Bread is the staple diet of all the poor sections of the community, young and old," said Dr Coogan

**BURDEN**

At its recent annual meeting, the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utasa) passed a resolution calling on the Government to assist school feeding schemes

"The price increase will place a well nigh impossible

we see that this will adversely affect academic performance of children and increase the drop out rate among pupils," Utasa said

The latest bread price hike will cost the Peninsula School Feeding Association — which feeds about 130 000 children daily — an extra R65 000 a year

"I think the Government is responsible for this debacle and they should

MR F W de KLERK, the Minister of Internal (coloured) Affairs said his department was "sympathetic towards the application of schemes by outside organisations" and it was made easy for them to operate the schemes in the schools.

... as to whether the State should get involved financially in such schemes... (it is) not in the domain of the education authorities, but of the Department of Health and Welfare," says Klerk's statement.

"To our knowledge they and Welfare are busy with investigation into aspects matter," he said.

Mr de Klerk said the Minister of Education and Training, M Steyn, held the same view identified himself with statement.

# Why are men afraid of

BY JANE LONDON  
SUPERSTAR Barbra Streisand is having men trouble. And she cannot understand, she says, why they are all afraid of her.



Give her support. She from says, "Jon doesn't dominate me. He just encourages me, but he And that, above all, Barbra Streisand needs For behind the scenes, ingly massive ego, is a frightened little Jewish girl from Brooklyn, New York, always threatening to get out.

It is not just her imagination that tells her a lot of big male stars do not want to work with her  
● Veteran actor Wal-

She had a tou

**CAPE TOWN'S FIRST AND MOST EXPERIENCED MINI LAB**





# IT'S MEDICAL AID WITH A DIFFERENCE AS NATAL THOUSANDS OF HOMELAND BLACKS IN THE PRO

By STAN



MAHER

TENS of thousands of blacks are using Natal's medical services to escape the high cost of the increasingly staggering R20-million a year.

I saw the problem firsthand this week when a Tribune team visited a hard-pressed front-line hospital in Kokstad on Matatiele, near Transkei's border.

Besides serving more than 30,000 Natal residents, Kokstad's hospital is the first port of call for northern Transkeians who fill 40 percent of its beds throughout the year often at a nominal cost to the patient.

Matatiele's Taylor Bequest Hospital draws 98 percent of its patients from the Transkei. It serves an area of some 200,000 people.

Only 5,000 of them live in Natal.

Dr. Fred Clarke, Natal's MEC in charge of hospitals spoke of the "untold strain on our doctors and nurses" caused by having to serve Transkei and KwaZulu.

He said the effect on medical staff was "absolutely soul-destroying" and claimed that Natal's slender financial resources were being severely strained.


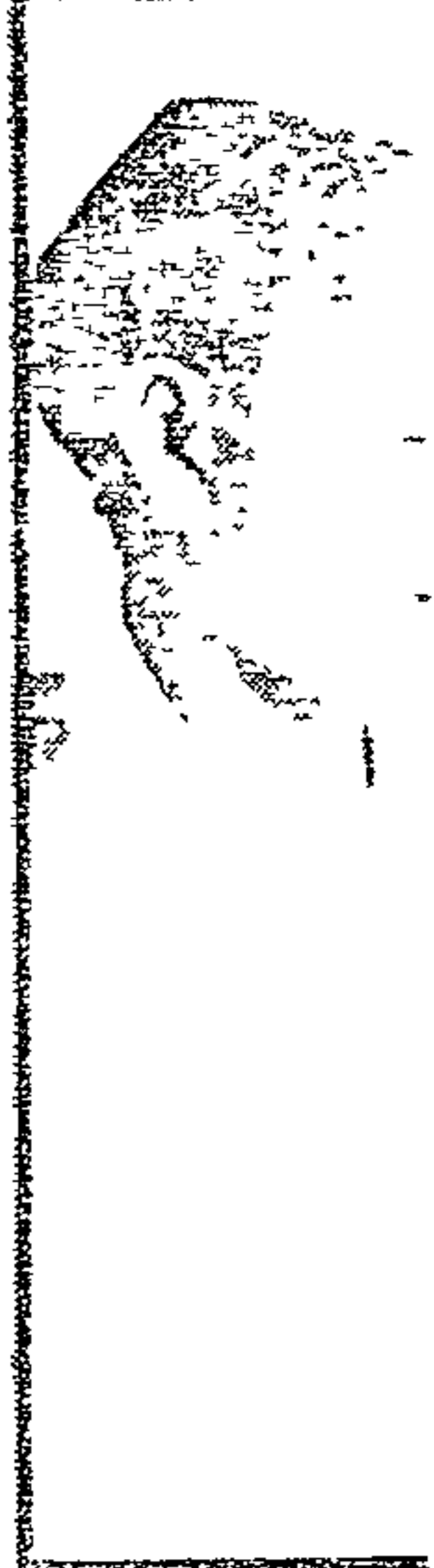
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**SHOCK REPORT**

# Natal's R49m health handout

A Transkei



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"The Cato Manor hospital would cost R80 million, plus R30

last year was a miserly R22 million. This year it will go up by a mere 10 per cent. "That," says Dr. Clarke, "is like going backward, the way costs are rocketing."

The hospitals in Kokstad and Matatiele are particularly hard-pressed. Both are staffed by doctors who run their own private practices in the border towns.

Three of Kokstad's five part-time doctors are on call three nights a week and each of them is lucky if they are not called out more than three times a night, one of them said.

"We are the first port of call for people in Transkei north of Umtata," said superintendent Dr. John Lewis. "All the whites there depend on us and many of the blacks come to us."

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"They are happy to come here and pay cash for treatment, although they have access to free treatment in Transkei," he said.

"It is obvious that if health facilities there were up to scratch we wouldn't have to handle as many cases as we do."

Roger Ellis, chairman of the board of Kokstad's East Griqualand and Usher Memorial Hospital, was blunt about the state of Transkei hospital services.

"A major problem is that Transkeians don't think their own services are good enough. They still think that facilities which carry the white man's stamp are better."

"There is no real health service in the Transkei like travelling

wanted said a doctor who fulfils a similar function at Matatiele's Taylor Bequest Hospital.

"We were going to try to help out and the Transkei Health Ministry simply told us to stop. Now they have hardly any doctors. Transkei doesn't encourage whites."

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But Transkeians' links with the doctors did not end.

Dr. Rob Mears, part-time superintendent at Matatiele's hospital, said "These people are doing what they've always done. Just because someone has



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Dr Clarke readied off a list of hospitals urgently requiring rebuilding work or extensions. They include Stanger (estimated at R35 million), Wentworth (R45m),

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"The Cato Manor hospital would cost R80 million, plus R30 million for a teaching hospital and Natal's share of this would be R50 million. To build one at Phoenix would cost another R50 million."

There is no prospect of any of this happening, however. And the R2 000 million needed to rebuild the giant King Edward Hospital, which is doing more heart work than any hospital in South Africa, is an impossible dream. Natal's capital allowance for hospitals

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"We serve them in addition to the 20 000 blacks in the East Griqualand area, and the 12 000 whites and coloureds."

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"There is no real health service in the Transkei, like travelling clinics for instance. Transkei blacks pour across the border from 20 km away to attend clinics in Cedarville, Natal."

If they had enough of their own clinics, they wouldn't have to do that. Transkei's hospital facilities had deteriorated since independence in 1976.

"They Africanised posts," said one of the part-time doctors in Kokstad. "Many white doctors simply left." "We were told our services weren't

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Dr Rob Mears, part-time superintendent at Matatiele's hospital, said "These people are doing what they've always done. Just because someone has drawn a line between us that represents a border doesn't stop them from going to their doctor."

To run the Kokstad hospital costs R1.3 million a year. Dr Lewis said about 40 percent of its 180 beds are filled by Transkeians.

During 1980, 8 152 patients were treated — 3 166 of them out-patients. More than 1 700 operations were performed, 803 maternally cases treated and 1 179 infectious diseases

handled. In addition the mobile clinic gave more than 13 000 treatments.

The Matatiele hospital is even busier, with occupancy figures sometimes soaring to 160 percent, when women with babies at the breast boost the statistics.

During August, the hospital admitted 27 white patients, 38 coloureds and 835 blacks — 98 percent of whom were from Transkei.

Last year's African admissions totalled 9 912, all but a few of them Transkeians.

If they are unemployed or poor, as is frequently the case, they pay nothing. People in employment are charged on a sliding scale, but the cost is never more than R5 a day.

Tuberculosis is a constant concern for both hospitals. All confirmed cases are immediately sent to the

Santa treatment centre in Matatiele which houses 250 patients and is always full.

Matron Jannetje Brusser said the centre admitted 50 new cases a month and released an equal number.

Ironically, however, both border towns are heavily dependant on Transkei trade in every form.

Not only the doctors make a good living out of the Transkeians. "This town is full of Transkei blacks at the end of a month," said Dr Lewis. "One day I walked down the street and someone stopped me and said 'Hello, you're the first white I've seen today.'"

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Kokstad residents agreed that the cross-border flow made a mockery of the Govern- ment's insistence on border formalities which identify the Transkei as an in- dependent state

Mr James Rennie, the Kokstad farmer who in- vited Dr Marus Bar- nard to the town a week previously, in his capacity as Progressive Federal Party spokes- man on health matters, was vehement about the border situation

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"Make no mistake, we are extremely proud of our health services in Kokstad, but it is clear they are endeavouring to prevent a breakdown in these border areas

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Both Dr Barnard and Dr Clarke urged the Government to allow health care to be unified, transcending other boundaries

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use those hospitals, those towns couldn't exist. Matatele is a white spot which has no call for a hospital just for its white population. If it weren't for Transkeians, they would never have been built.

"Dr Clarke is right to ask for more money to do the job. Those hospitals are serving the need they have always met, whatever side of the border they are on. Nothing has really changed in that respect

"Our hospital in Butterworth treats all the whites' both ways."

# It works both ways, says Transkei health official

Tribune Reporter

A TRANSKEI Health Ministry official declined to comment on claims that Natal was subsidising Transkei health services. He referred the Tribune to doctors at Umtata hospital.

A source at the hospital agreed that the Transkei was struggling to meet the increasing demand for medical services and had an acute shortage of doctors.

"But we have very highly-trained nurses who are doing a fine job of work," the source said. "The shortage of resources has definitely

hindered the development of health services here

"Even the shortage of trained drivers hinders us in getting mobile TB clinics to people who are too ill to walk to a hospital. We are acutely short of transport"

The source pointed out that neither the Matatele nor Kokstad hospitals had been built by Natal

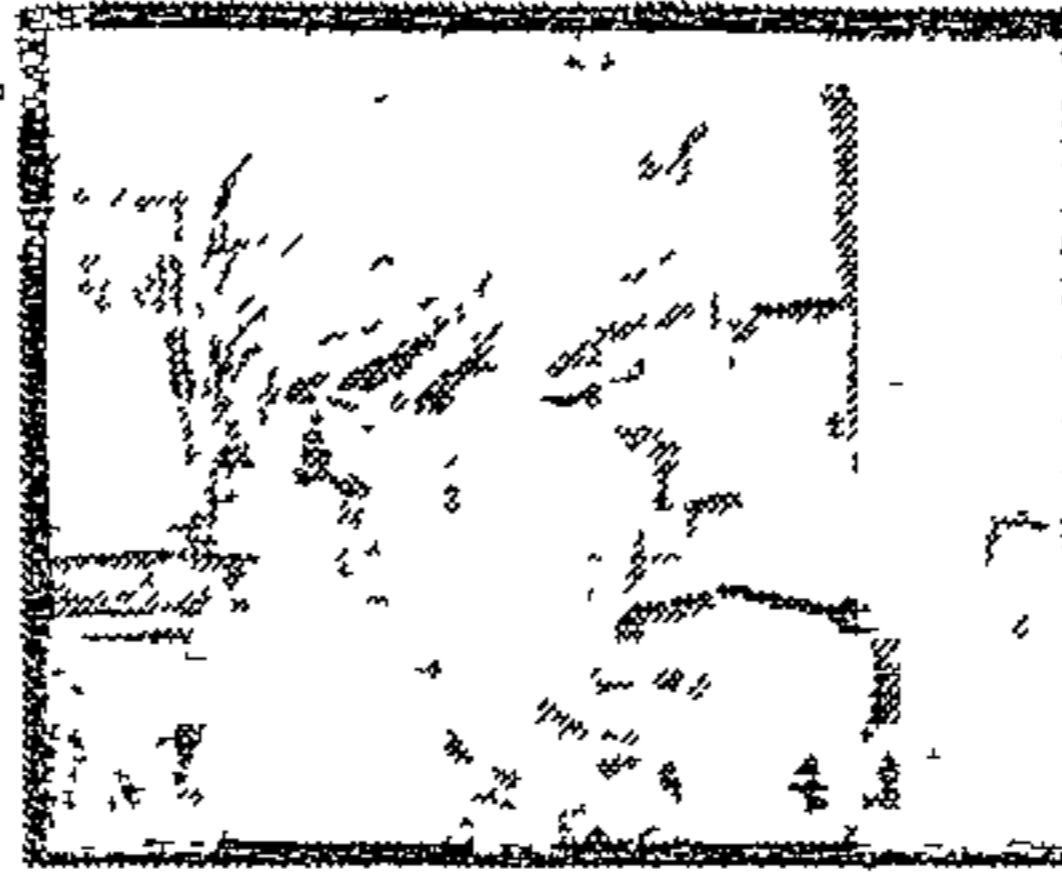
"Both were mission-built hospitals which belonged to the Cape and were only handed over to Natal a few years ago. In fact, if it weren't for the Transkeians who shop in those towns and



# ALIANS FORK OUT FOR TREATMENT FOR TENS OF PROVINCE'S OVERCROWDED AND UNDER-STAFFED HC

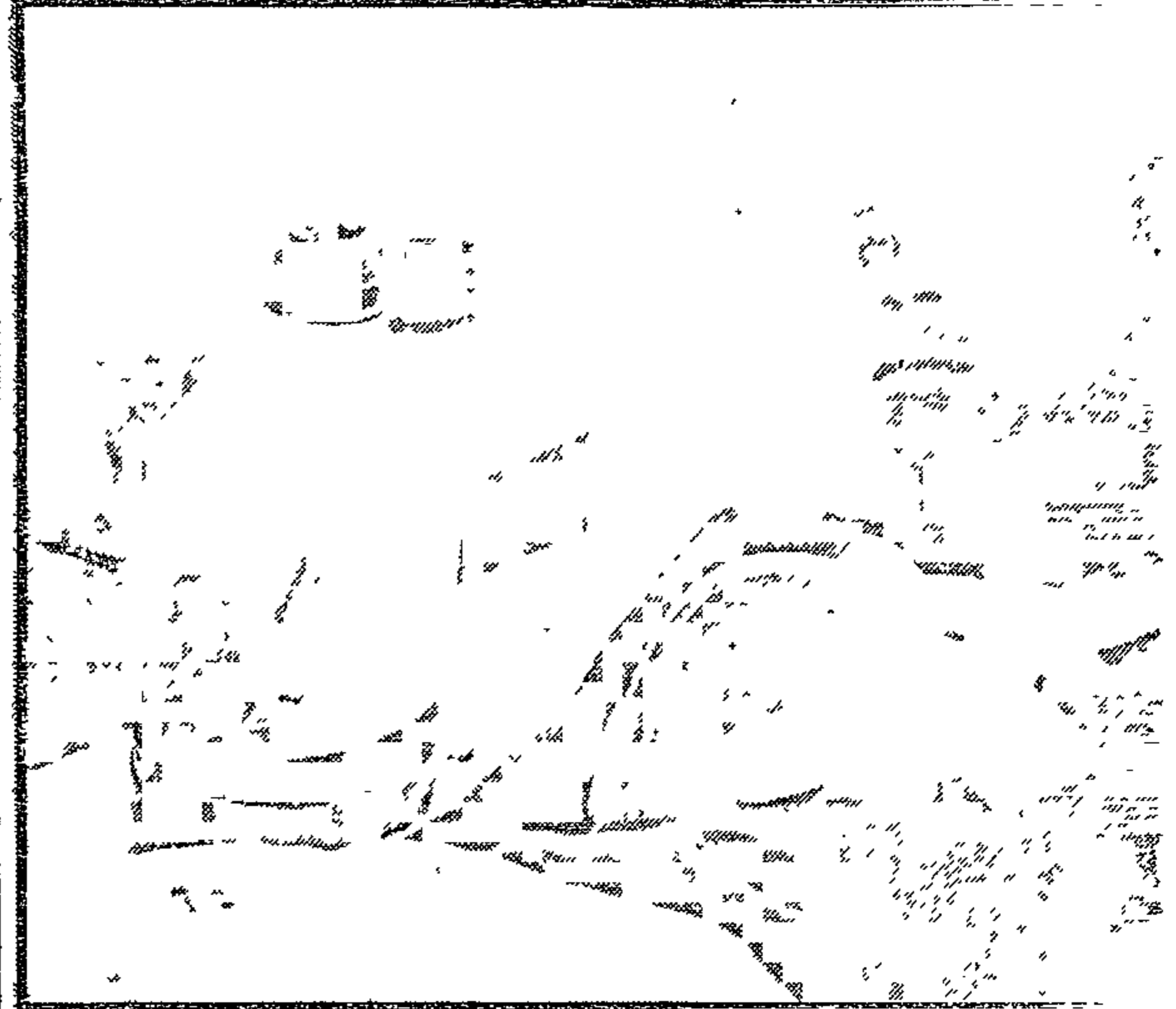
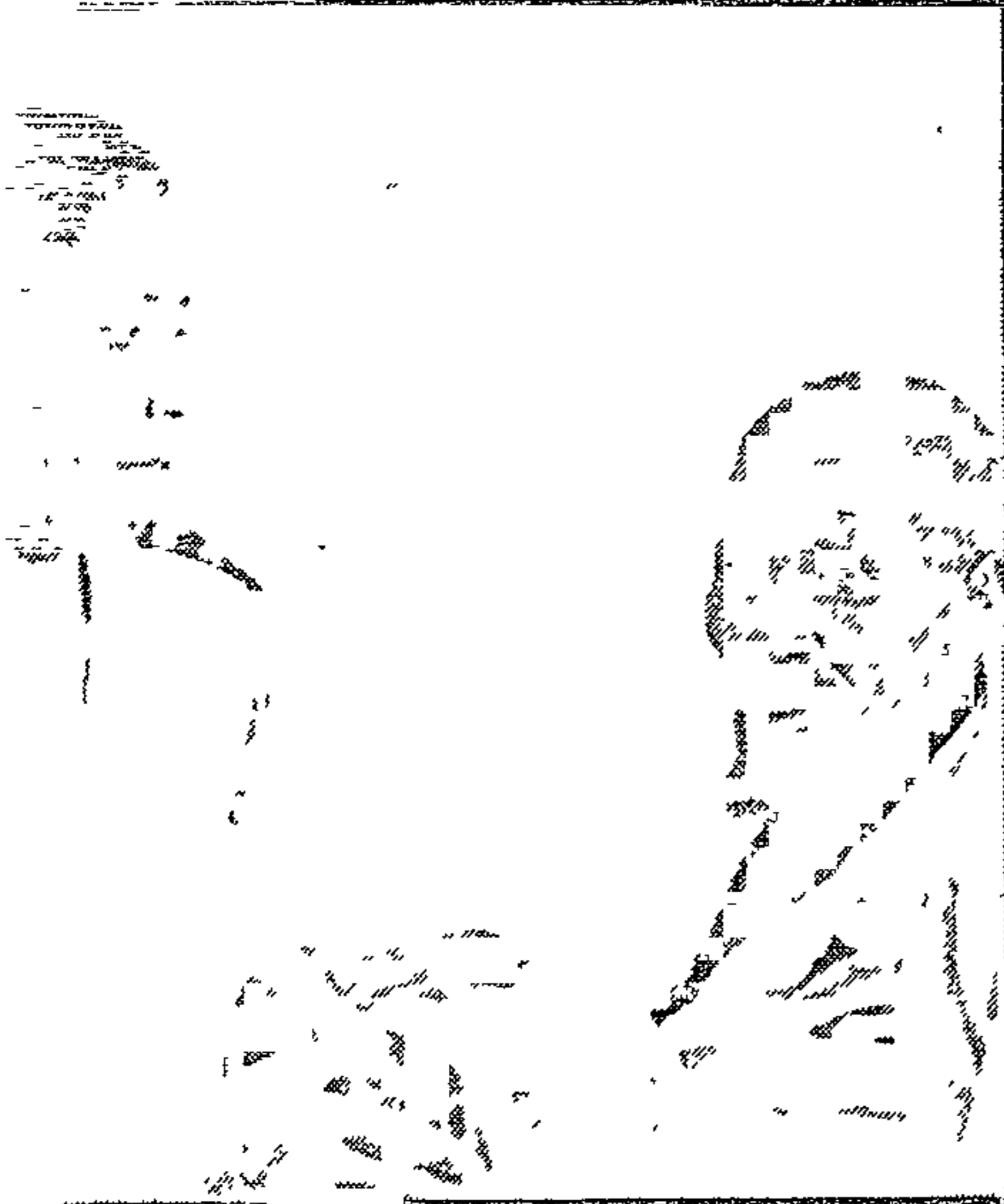


**LEFT: James Rennie . . . the farmer who invited Marius Barnard to probe border health problems**



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**RIGHT: Dr John Lewis . . . 30 to 40 percent are Transkei patients**



**Stabbing victim . . . crossed the border for treatment**

## Specialist TB patient receives treatment in Natal

## PICTURES

doctor, handled similar patients at the hospital there. The Minister said that the mobile clinic gave more than 13 000 treatments. The Matatiele hospital is even busier, with occupancy figures sometimes soaring to 160 percent, when women with babies at the breast boost the statistics. During August, the hospital admitted 27 white patients, 38 coloureds and 835 blacks — 98 percent of whom were from Transkei. Last year's African admissions totalled 9912 all but a few of them Transkeians. If they are unemployed or poor, as is frequently the case, they pay nothing. People in employment are charged on a sliding scale, but the cost is never more than R5 a day. Tuberculosis is a constant concern for both hospitals. All

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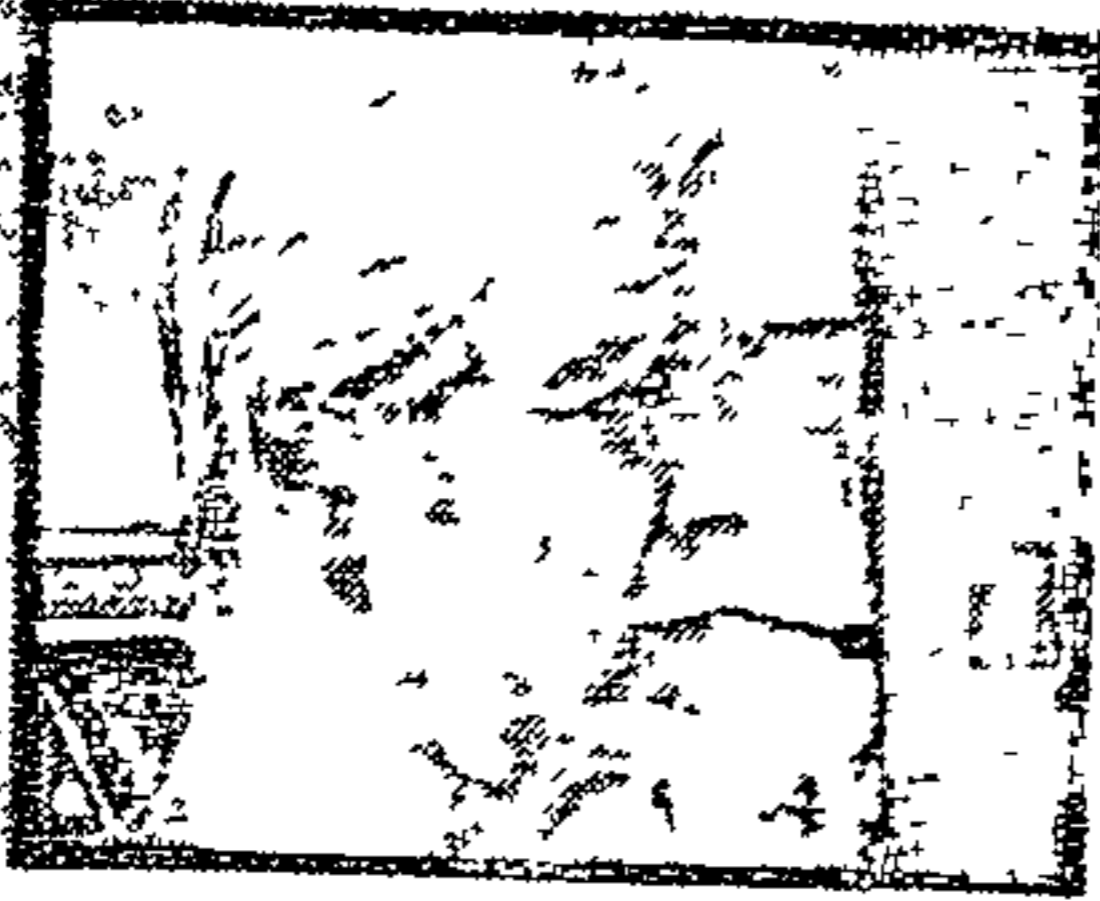
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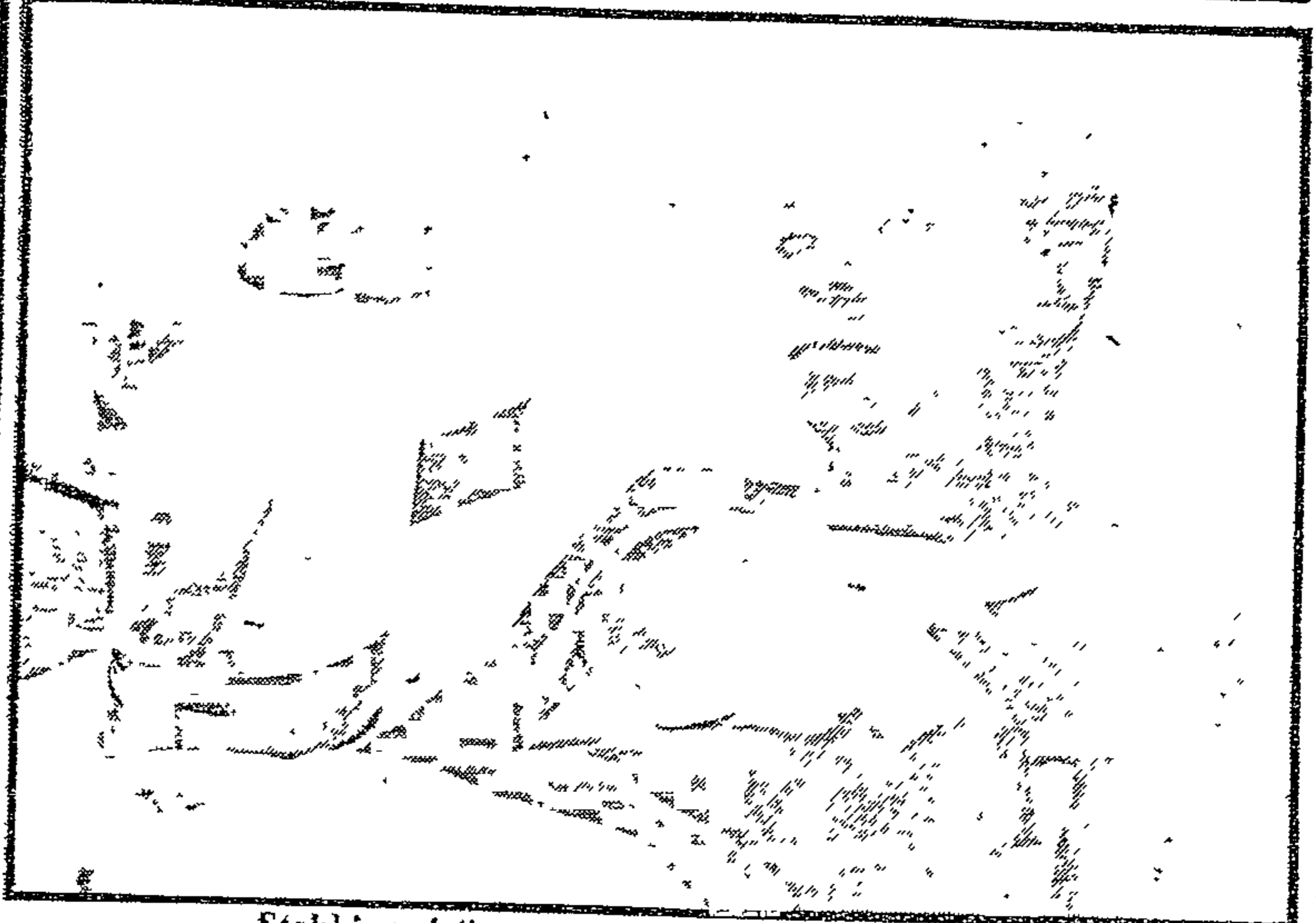
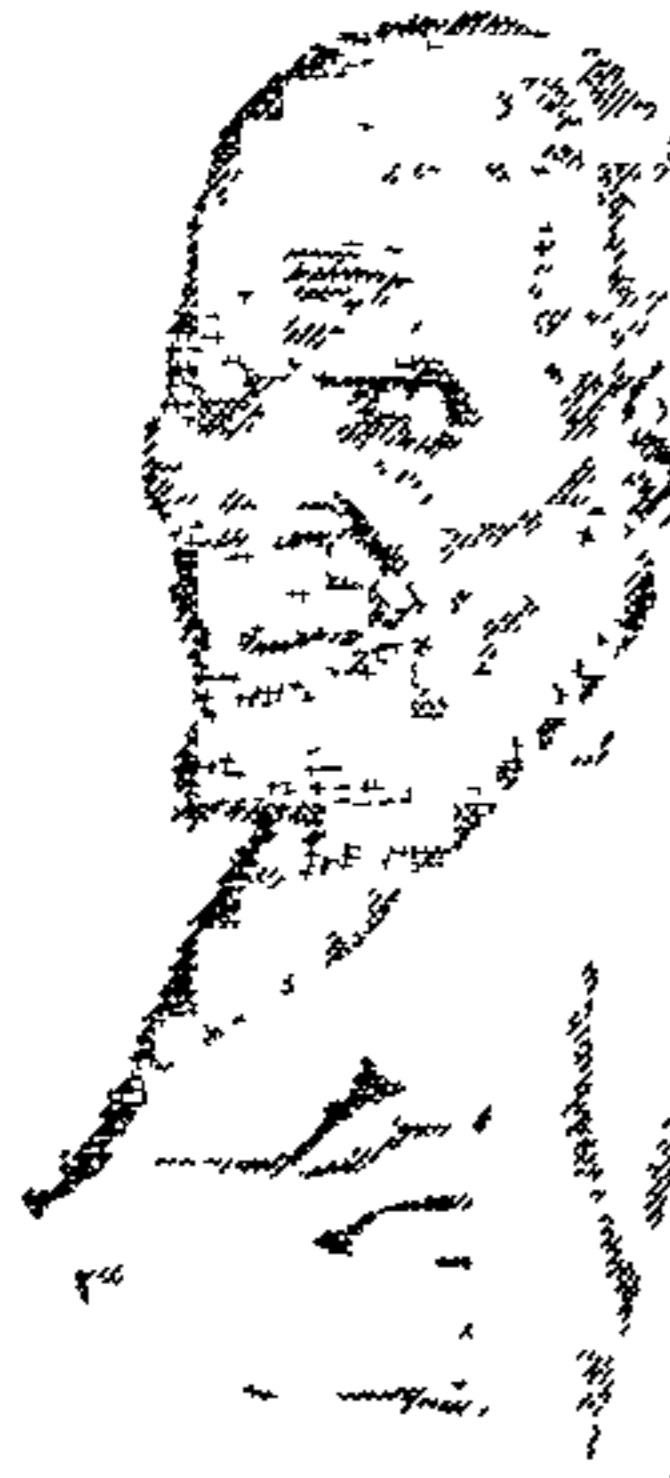
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State Health as well as care among the independent and self-governing states"

Dr Clarke pleaded for all health matters — those controlled by provinces — to be directed by "those authorities closest to the people"

"We have a staff of 20 000 in Natal. Surely we can cope better without having this division?" he asked

"The money going to State Health could come to the provinces"

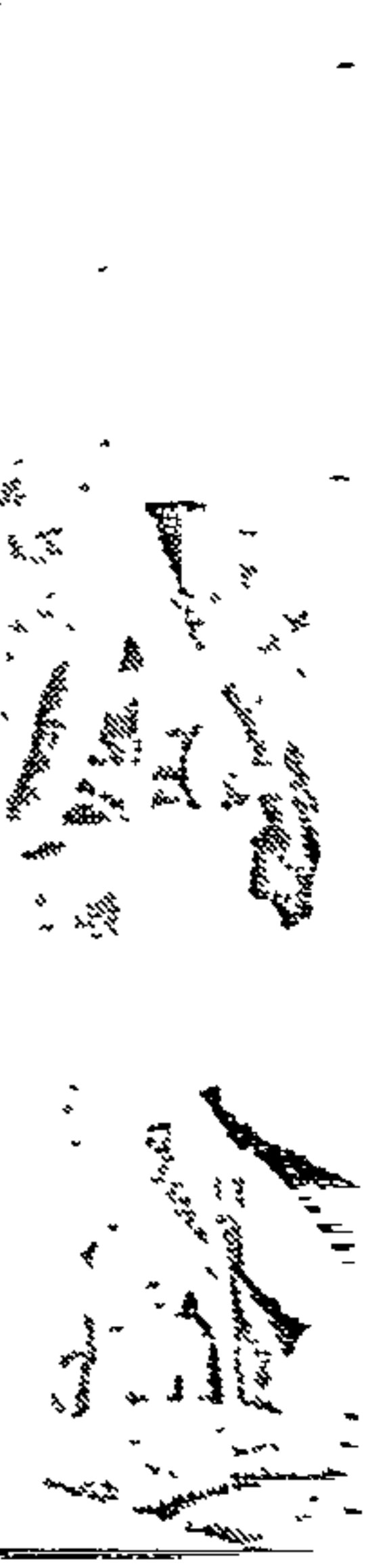
He said the idea of the provinces handling curative health matters, while the State Health Department coped with preventive and promotive work, was a dichotomy which should be done away with

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# REPORT OUT

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Dr John Lewis, superintendent at Kokstad's hospital, said: "My grandfather had out the town of Bizana, all of us have roots in this area, which includes Transkei. But the white man's way of life there ended at independence and many doctors left."

But Transkeians' links with the doctors did not end. Dr Rob Mears, part-time superintendent at Matatiele's hospital, said "These people are doing what they've always done. Just because someone has drawn a line between us that represents a border doesn't stop them from going to their doctor."

To run the Kokstad hospital costs R1.3 million a year, Dr Lewis said. About 40 percent of its 180 beds are filled by Transkeians.

During 1980, 8 152 patients were treated — 3 166 of them outpatients. More than 1 700 operations were performed, 803 maternity cases treated and 1 179 infectious diseases

handled. In addition, the mobile clinic gave more than 13 000 treatments.

The Matatiele hospital is even busier, with occupancy figures sometimes soaring to 160 percent, when women with babies at the breast boost the statistics.

During August, the hospital admitted 27 white patients, 38 coloureds and 835 blacks — 98 percent of whom were from Transkei.

Last year's African admissions totalled 9 912, all but a few of them Transkeians.

If they are unemployed or poor, as is frequently the case, they pay nothing. People in employment are charged on a sliding scale, but the cost is never more than R5 a day.

Tuberculosis is a constant concern for both hospitals. All confirmed cases are immediately sent to the

Santa treatment centre in Matatiele, which houses 250 patients and is always full.

Matron Janneje Brusser said the centre admitted 50 new cases a month and released an equal number. Ironically, however, both border towns are heavily dependant on Transkei trade in every form.

Not only the doctors make a good living out of the Transkeians.

"This town is full of Transkei blacks at the end of a month," said Dr Lewis. "One day I walked down the street and someone stopped me and said 'Hello, you're the first white I've seen today.'"

One doctor said the hospital's services to Transkeians were "a bit like the price we have to pay for having them shop here. Our wholesale and retail trade depends on them."

Mr Ellis estimated that not more than 10

percent of the town's part-time shopkeepers are black. "You on shop said 'I trade the time. I have."

Kokstad agreed border mockery ment's border f which Transkei hindered here.

"Evidently, who are acutely s. The Matatiele by Natal. "Both belonged to Natal for the Tr

## IT WORKS BOTH WAYS,

Tribune Reporter

A TRANSKEI Health Ministry official declined to comment on claims that Natal was subsidising Transkei health services. He referred the Tribune to doctors at Umtata hospital.

A source at the hospital agreed that the demand for medical services and had an acute shortage of doctors.

"But we have very highly-trained nurses who are doing a fine job of work," the source said. "The shortage of resources has definitely



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To run the Kokstad hospital costs R1,3 million a year. Dr Lewis said About 40 percent of its 180 beds are filled by Trans- keians During 1980, 8152 patients were treated — 3166 of them out- patients More than 1700 operations were performed, 803 mater- nity cases treated and 1179 infectious diseases

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Matron Janne Brusser said the centre admitted 50 new cases a month and released an equal number Ironically, however, both border towns are heavily dependant on Transkei trade in every form Not only the doctors make a good living out of the Transkeians "This town is full of Transkei blacks at the end of a month," said Dr Lewis "One day I walked down the street and someone stopped me and said, 'Hello, you're the first white I've seen today'" One doctor said the hospital's services to Transkeians were "a bit like the price we have to pay for having them shop here Our wholesale and retail trade depends on them" Mr Ellis estimated that not more than 10 percent of Kokstad residents shopped in the town "They go to Pletersmaritzburg, 183 km away," he said

A housewife who agreed with this, added, "It's cheaper there and you get a better selection It's the Transkei people who shop here" One of Matatiele's part-time doctors said the town had become a black village "You can't move here on shopping days," he said "We have three times the shopping trade that Kokstad has and it all exists for the people from the Transkei They come here to shop and they visit the hospital or their doctor at the same time They always have"

dependent state Afr James Rennie, the Kokstad farmer who invited Dr Marius Barnard to the town a week previously, in his capacity as Progressive Federal Party spokes- man on health matters, was vehement about the border situation "It shows the homelands are just not coping with matters like health and that their problems are spilling over the borders," he said Dr Barnard visited Kokstad as part of a tour of health facilities, but was refused entry to Kokstad Hospital by an embarrassed Dr Lewis on instructions from higher up, because of a misunder- standing over pro- tocol arrangements

"Dr Barnard had also visited the Ciskei and Transkei's western border," said Mr Ren- nie, "He found a chronic breakdown of health services in those areas. "Before Transkei became independent, Pretoria could send in teams to inoculate in those areas Now they can't Our hospitals are having to cope with the overload"

Both Dr Barnard and Dr Clarke urged the Government to allow health care to be unified, transcending other boundaries. Dr Barnard said the services in the pro- vinces should be hand- led by the provinces — be solved "within the ambit of continued fragmentation of health

"I believe medical services in the provinces should be handled by the provinces — provided a sufficient funds are available," Dr Clarke said. "We have a staff of 20 000 in Natal Surel we can cope better without having the division?" he asked "The money going to State Health could come to the provinces" He said the idea of the provinces handling curative health matters while the State Health Department coped with preventive and, pro- motive work, was a dichotomy which should be done away with

# It works both ways, says Transkei Health official

Tribune Reporter

A TRANSKEI Health Ministry official declined to comment on claims that Natal was subsidising Transkei health services. He referred the Tribune to doctors at Umhata hospital.

A source at the hospital agreed that the Transkei was struggling to meet the increasing demand for medical services and had an acute shortage of doctors.

"But we have very highly-trained nurses who are doing a fine job of work," the source said. "The shortage of resources has definitely

hindered the development of health services here

"Even the shortage of trained drivers hinders us in getting mobile TB clinics to people who are too ill to walk to a hospital. We are acutely short of transport"

The source pointed out that neither the Matatiele nor Kokstad hospitals had been built by Natal.

"Both were mission-built hospitals which belonged to the Cape and were only handed over to Natal a few years ago. In fact, if it weren't for the Transkeians who shop in those towns and

use those hospitals, those towns couldn't exist. Matatiele is a white spot which has no call for a hospital just for its white population. If it weren't for Transkeians, they would never have been built.

"Dr Clarke is right to ask for more money to do the job. Those hospitals are serving the need they have always met, whatever side of the border they are on. Nothing has really changed in that respect

"Our hospital in Butterworth treats all the whites seconded to the Transkei. It works both ways."



# OUT FOR TREATMENT FOR TENS OF THOUSANDS IN OVERCROWDED AND UNDER-STAFFED HOSPITALS

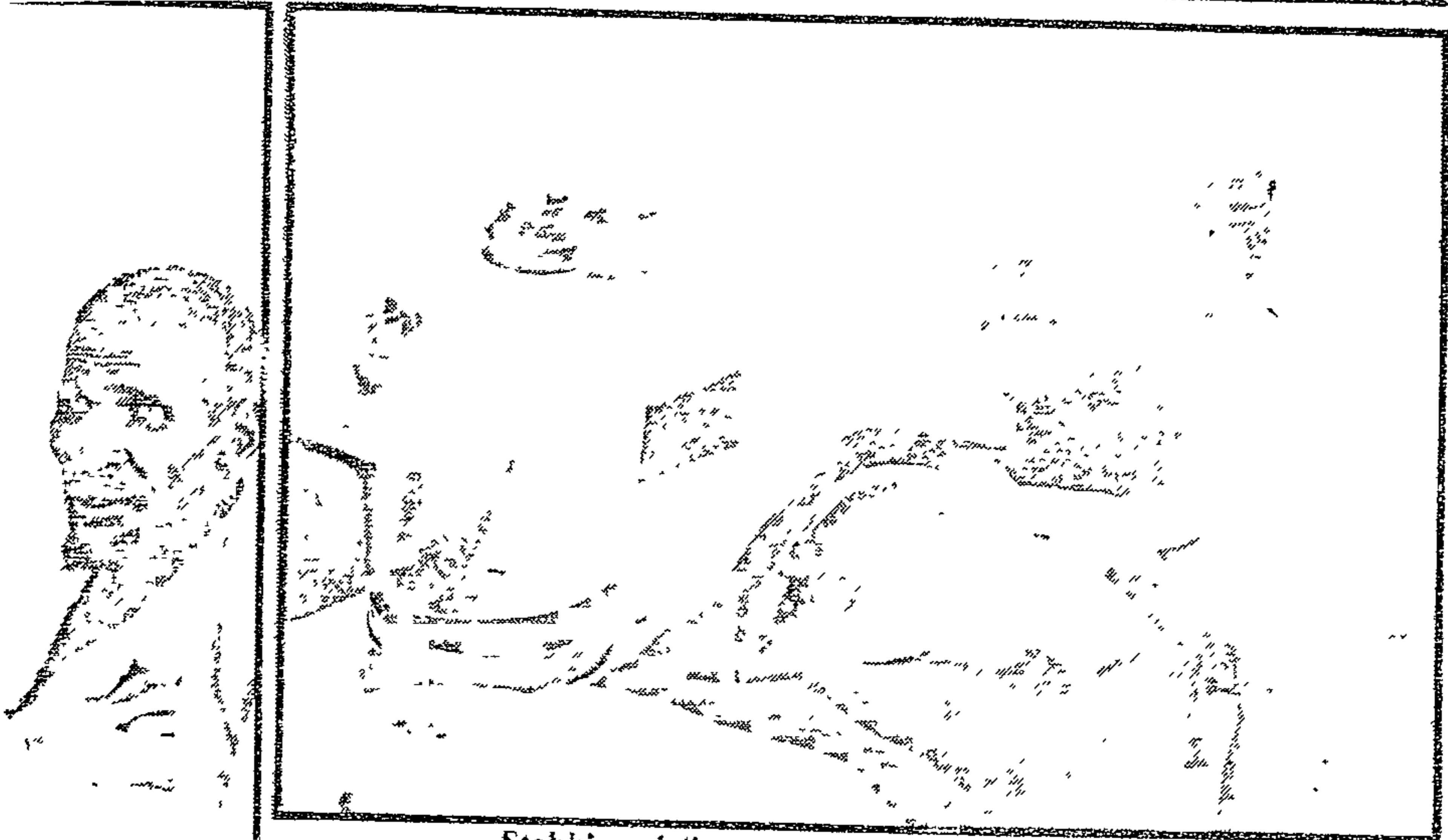
(103) 98/12/1980  
S. Tribune

LEFT: James Rennie . . . the farmer who invited Marius Barnard to probe border health problems



LEFT: Mr Roger Ellis . . . no real health service in Transkei

RIGHT: Dr John Lewis . . . 30 to 40 percent are Transkei patients



Stabbing victim . . . crossed the border for treatment

PICTURES: Morris Reddy

## Health care in Natal

to treatment centre Matatiele, which serves 250 patients and is always full. Patron Janne Jansen said the centre treated 50 new cases a week and released an equal number. Locally, however, border towns are only dependant on Transkei trade in every way. Not only the doctors but also a good living out of the Transkeians. This town is full of Transkei blacks at the end of a month," said Dr Lewis. "One day I walked down the street and someone stopped and said 'Hello, I've never seen the first white doctor today'." The doctor said the medical services to Transkeians were "a bit better than the price we have to pay for having them here. Our health care depends on Transkei."

percent of Kokstad residents shopped in the town. "They go to Pietermaritzburg, 183 km away," he said. A housewife who agreed with this, added "It's cheaper there and you get a better selection. It's the Transkei people who shop here." One of Matatiele's part-time doctors said the town had become a black village. "You can't move here on shopping days," he said. "We have three times the shopping trade that Kokstad has and it all exists for the people from the Transkei. They come here to shop and they visit the hospital or their doctor at the same time. They always have."

Kokstad residents agreed that the cross-border flow made a mockery of the Government's insistence on border formalities which identify the

dependent state. Mr James Rennie, the Kokstad farmer who invited Dr Marius Barnard to the town a week previously, in his capacity as Progressive Federal Party spokesman on health matters, was vehement about the border situation. "It shows the homelands are just not coping with matters like health and that their problems are spilling over the borders," he said. Dr Barnard visited Kokstad as part of a tour of health facilities, but was refused entry to Kokstad Hospital by an embarrassed Dr Lewis on instructions from higher up, because of a misunderstanding over protocol arrangements. "Dr Barnard had also visited the Ciskei and Transkei's western border," said Mr Rennie. "He found a chronic breakdown of health services in those

"Make no mistake we are extremely proud of our health services in Kokstad, but it is clear they are endeavouring to prevent a breakdown in these border areas. "As yet, nothing drastic has happened. But everyone is very overworked. I think a special case exists for devoting funds to health facilities in these areas. "Before Transkei became independent, Pretoria could send in teams to inoculate in those areas. Now they can't. Our hospitals are having to cope with the overload." Both Dr Barnard and Dr Clarke urged the Government to allow health care to be unified, transcending other boundaries. Dr Barnard said the crux was whether health problems could be solved "within the ambit of continued

State Health as well as care among the independent and self-governing states." Dr Clarke pleaded for all health matters — those controlled by provinces — to be directed by "those authorities closest to the people." "We have a staff of 20 000 in Natal. Surely we can cope better without having this division?" he asked. "The money going to State Health could come to the provinces." He said the idea of the provinces handling curative health matters while the State Health Department coped with preventive and promotional work was a dichotomy which should be done away with. "I believe medical services in the provinces should be handled by the provinces — provided sufficient funds are available." Dr



# Schoolboy killed in District Six

previously called Hanover Street.

Mr Faried van der Schyff of Walmer Estate said the dead boy who was his cousin had taken off roller skates and was barefoot when the accident happened.

his friends had earlier been skating in the road.

Police confirmed the road was closed off by a barrier of white drums at both entrances but said the complete thoroughfare was already being used by motorists.

entrances had been pushed aside to allow traffic through.

• Ir B. Kerrel, Mr Charles Jacobs 42 of Epping Forest, died after falling off the back of a truck that was falling into a factory vat.

# Housing shortage the cause of illness says MoH

Medical Reporter

THE shortage of houses in the coloured and African areas of the Peninsula, causing gross overcrowding, was the biggest remaining factor which spread infectious conditions such as pulmonary tuberculosis meningitis and influenza.

This was stated in the annual report of Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health Dr R J Coogan which was released yesterday.

### WAITING LIST

Dr Coogan said there was still a huge waiting list for houses and that consideration would have to be given to alternative housing standards.

"I consider that in no other way will we ever make up the backlog."

Dr Coogan added that to provide or allow the provision of unconventional housing there had to be:

- A secure form of tenure
- A serviced site
- Assistance to build plans prepared by a competent authority and
- Social services

Regarding infant mortality rates, Dr Coogan said the present rate for whites, listed at 9.4 deaths a 1 000 live births in 1981, was comparable to any American or European city and was better than most.

The mortality rate for coloured infants, which had declined from 32.2 deaths a 1 000 births in 1975 to 18.8 deaths a thousand births in 1981, was greatly encouraging, according to Dr Coogan's report, and hopefully reflected the widespread and intensive health efforts being directed towards this section of the community.

"The black rate does continue to decline (from 59 a 1 000 live births in



Dr Reg Coogan

# Mpetha ruling held over

JUDGMENT on an application to present the cases of accused in the murder and terrorist trial of trade unionist Oscar Mpetha and 17 others in a different order than that of their appearance will be given on October 19.

This was decided in the Supreme Court Cape Town, yesterday by Mr Justice Williamson after hearing representation from Mr J Whitehead for the accused, and Mr Slabbert, for the State.

Mr Whitehead said his defence counsel agreed that a different order of presentation would be to the advantage of the accused.

Opposing the application, Mr Slabbert said very good reasons had to be given for a deviation "from the established rule" as not only the defence and the State were involved, but also a third party, the administration of justice.

### STATUS

Mr Justice Williamson



**EYES RIGHT!** Theresa de Bruyn of Goodwood and Lyndon King of Bothasig brush up on their military manners for the national ice-skating championships at the Good Hope Centre next month. Taking the salute is Western Province coach Raymond Wilson, who has choreographed the drill of 16 toy soldiers for the junior precision drill section. Raymond is a former world and British ice-skating champion. In 1968 he represented Britain in the Olympics.

# Black Persons Bill must be scrapped entirely, women told

Staff Reporter

IT WAS not enough for the Government to "take out parts" of the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill — it must be scrapped entirely, Mrs Mildred Lisiea told the United Women's Organisation last night.

Mrs Lisiea was speaking at a meeting of the

However, the UWO believed that the implications of the Bill should be as widely known as possible and should be opposed at every turn.

"We will fight this Bill even if it means going to sleep in prison. It will not be difficult, because we are already in prison. Prison is our daily life," Mrs Lisiea said.

Halfway through the

organised by the UWO and they had not asked for this permission.

To cries of "Out! Out!" the two left offering no explanation. One later returned to say he was carrying a "bleeper" and not a tape recorder.

A resolution was passed rejecting the Bill and "other influx control and all repressive laws".

It called on public res-

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Mrs Lisiea was speaking at a meeting of the UWO in Mowbray.

The Bill has been referred to a select parliamentary committee and is unlikely to become law before 1982.

However, the UWO believed that the implications of the Bill should be as widely known as possible and should be opposed at every turn.

"We will fight this Bill even if it means going to sleep in prison. It will not be difficult, because we are already in prison. Prison is our daily life," Mrs Lisiea said.

Halfway through the meeting two men were asked to leave after members of the audience said they were recording the proceedings.

It was said that recordings had to be authorised by the State.

They had not asked for this permission.

To cries of 'Out, out!' the two left offering no explanation. One later returned to say he was carrying a bleeder and not a tape recorder.

A resolution was passed rejecting the Bill and "other influx control and all repressive laws".

It called on public representatives and those in influential positions to oppose the Bill and for all present "to publicise the iniquities of the Bill and to prevent its passage into law".

had declined from 322 deaths a 1 000 live births in 1975 to 18.8 deaths a thousand births in 1981 was greatly encouraging according to Dr Coogan's report and hopefully reflected the widespread and intensive health efforts being directed towards this section of the community.

"The black rate does continue to decline (from 59 a 1 000 live births in 1975 to 34.6 in 1981), but because of the migrant labour system and the ebb and flow of population in Langa and Guguletu the exact figures given while as accurate as possible must be treated with caution."

Pulmonary tuberculosis, according to the report, was the biggest public health problem in Cape Town.

The notification of new cases of all forms of tuberculosis in the city increased to 3 119 cases in 1981 from the 1975 figure of 2 742.

"It is distressing that no significant progress has been made in controlling this disease," said Dr Coogan.

presentation would be to the advantage of the accused.

Opposing the application, Mr Slabbert said very good reasons had to be given for a deviation 'from the established rule' as not only the defence and the State were involved, but also a third party, the administrator of justice.

### STATUS

Mr Justice Williamsor said the procedure had been followed only because there had been no objections previously. He asked if this was enough to "elevate it to the status of a rule".

The accused have now been in custody for more than two years.

The charges against them stem from the death of two drivers, Mr George Beeton and Mr Frederick Jansen during rioting in Nyanga in 1980.

Mr Justice Williamsor sitting with two assessors, Mr C. H. Tinterior and Mr C. H. van Gend.

Mr J. Slabbert with Mr C. van Wyk is appearing for the State. Mr J. Farlam, SC instructed by Frank Bernadi and Joffe is appearing for M. Mpepha. Mr T. L. Skweya is appearing for 11 of the accused. Mr J. Whitehead for four and M. S. Williams for two, all instructed by A. M. Jona and Company.

## Perlemoen exporting alleged

A MAN appeared in Cape Town Magistrate's Court today charged with catching 245 kg of perlemoen without a permit and exporting them on July 2 from Table Bay docks.

Mr Lawrence Quat, 41, of Crawford, pleaded guilty to both charges but after questioning, the

magistrate Mr D Cronje noted pleas of not guilty.

Mr Quat said he had not been involved in exporting the perlemoen. He had been paid to take 10kg boxes of frozen perlemoen to the docks and load them on a boat.

He did not know the boat's destination and could not say whether

the perlemoen had in fact been exported.

Asked by Mr Cronje whether he caught the perlemoen, he said "Not at all, sir, I can't even swim actually".

The hearing was postponed to October 20.

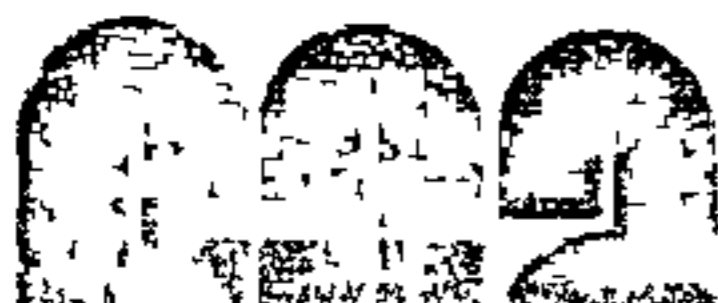
Mr J. Marquard appeared for Mr Quat. Mr G. P. C. Kotze appeared for the State.

# EVER TRAVELLED 10000 km. -TO FIND YOU SHOULD'VE GONE TOO IN FURTHER?

How often have you travelled a long way, only to find that the hotel that really suits you is just down the road from the one you're booked into?

Make sure it'll never happen again, with "Where to stay in Southern Africa". The first detailed, single-volume guide, conveying usable information on more than 2 000 establishments all over Southern Africa. Sophisticated casino-hotels, exclusive game lodges, cottages and camp-sites, they're all there.

"Where to Stay in Southern Africa" — be sure that where you want to go is where you want to stay.





# POVERTY - GENERAL

1981 - 1982

# Three-cent meals keep poor from starvation

CS/2/81 (241)

Staff Reporter

ALMOST 200 PEOPLE were fed a full meal of stew, beans and cooked vegetables yesterday — all for three cents

Cape Town's underprivileged and down-and-out are fed every weekday, summer and winter, for three cents by the Service Dining Rooms in Canterbury Street

The service was started 44 years ago by Miss Doris Syfret after she asked a drunk, under-nourished man in the street why he spent his money on liquor and not food

His reply was that he couldn't buy a meal for a tickey (25c) but he could get some wine

"Miss Syfret decided that she would start a centre where anyone could eat a full meal for a tickey," Mrs Buntv Martin, secretary of the Service Dining Rooms recalled

## 'Meal for a tickey'

The centre is now run by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr Ian Friedlander, and is open Monday to Friday to provide a regular "meal for a tickey", or soup and bread for one cent for the poor and destitute

The Dining Rooms operate through donations and gifts from large companies

Irvin and Johnson donates 300kg of fish a week — an estimated savings to the Dining Rooms of R20 000 a year

"The freshly-landed hake is collected from the docks on Mondays and Wednesdays by volunteer helpers, some of whom have been with the Dining Rooms for 20 years" Mrs Turner said

"The fish has saved many from starvation and helped others over bad patches until they've become self-supporting again" she said

Mrs Turner said a large departmental store in Cape Town gave the Dining Rooms all their chipped crockery every three months

## 'We need more people'

"We are fairly self-sufficient at the moment," she said "But we do need a few more people to help us in the Dining Rooms, as well as more vegetables, cheese and kitchen equipment"

The Dining Rooms have a regular staff of seven people and about thirty voluntary helpers

"In winter we make huge urns of soup and sell it in Manenberg, Vleiberg and Heideveld for one cent a cup, but we intend to start soup kitchens in Elsie's River and Macassar with the help of local residents

"We get many more people coming to the Dining Rooms in winter because, for the price of a meal, they can sit under shelter as most of them don't have homes," Mrs Turner said

"The majority of people we serve are hobos and bergies but we get a lot of pensioners of all races and people who are out of work and can't afford more expensive meals"

CHEMICAL

Professor George Menzies Prize  
Awarded on results of final  
examinations to the best male  
student in Land Surveying or  
Civil Engineering.

P M Salmon  
T J Cumming  
D P Weeks  
J H Rens  
B F McClelland

Fourth Year (Gold Medal)

Miss N C Davidson

Third Year (Silver Medal)

Miss G C Littlewort

Second Year (Bronze Medal)

For the best student in each  
of the 2nd, 3rd and final years.  
Corporation Medals

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING



"This country is rich and large sums of money is given out by the Government to buy military arms, while half the population is left to struggle and die of starvation"

"I wish the people who decide these things (food prices) could come down to this level and see how people actually scrounge to live"

"If more food price increases were brought about, we shall die of starvation. Right now we live on porridge and tea"

THESE are some of the responses to a Consumer Mail survey on high food prices which have shot up 30% over the past year — a boom year

The survey showed that while poor whites, coloureds and Indians have changed their eating habits to buying cheaper proteins like poultry and vegetables, blacks were filling their stomachs almost entirely on meale meal to keep starvation from the door

The survey of 60 people, was conducted predominantly in White City, Jabavu — one of Soweto's poorest areas — and in Brixton, Johannesburg

Results showed that while whites were cutting down on meat — which has increased by nearly 50% over the past year — blacks on the bread-line could no longer afford basic foods such as milk, eggs, fats and oils which they regarded as "luxuries"

And hints are that 1981 is going to hit this group even harder — maize, which forms

the basic cost structure for many other basic foods such as poultry, meat and dairy products — is expected to rise by a further 20%, with the price of red meat going up by a further 28%

In the Brixton area, the sample of 30 — which included coloureds and Indians — had incomes ranging between R62 a month (for a coloured pensioner) to R1550 a month

While most of those interviewed said their salaries had gone up over the past year, they said high food prices had forced changes in their eating habits

Eighteen said they had cut down on red meat purchases and as many as 12 of them believed they were eating less than last year

Of the 18, nine said they were substituting meat with vegetables

The rest said they were eating more poultry and fish but some said they had had to cut down on these as well

Most of those interviewed in Brixton wanted to see the abolition of GST. Of the 30, only six thought it should remain. Among their reasons were a resulting increase in income tax

But one man, who did not want to be identified because he works for a State corporation and who earns R1500 a month, said he did not want to see GST removed because "then kaffirs don't pay tax"

He blamed the high prices on both the Government and retailers, and slammed "landlords" as being partly responsible for pushing up prices

Of the Brixton sample, 21 blamed the high food prices on the Government (with two who said "no comment") on the question of Government blame)

Retailers were blamed by 17, with farmers and manufacturers collecting a large portion of the blame

Many people blamed "middlemen and control boards", although these terms were not used in the survey

A fair proportion blamed all, including consumers

Mr C du Preez, when asked how he felt about further increases, said "Just see what happens if this is going to be before the April election"

Several people in Brixton, expressed concern for those with less than themselves

Mrs W Boshoff of Florida, said "I just feel sorry for the poor"

She also felt there could be more subsidies "for the greater majority of the people"

This was echoed by a nurse who did not want to be named. She said subsidies should be extended to all essentials which affect black consumers, particularly meat because of its nutritional value

And Mrs M Vos of Brixton said "One must just pay more to eat — but it's lucky we have the money, others have less"

Mrs B Morgan, a coloured pensioner interviewed in Brixton, said she drank a lot more water and black coffee to fill the gnawing hole in her stomach. She receives R62 a month.

# Food prices: How the poor battle and who they blame

RDM 2/3/81

By PAT SIDLEY and SOPHIE TEMA  
Consumer Mail

more than she received last year, when she drew R57 a month. Her rent is R20 a month (it dropped R4 since last year) and she spends at least R82 a month to keep herself alive. She is, in her own words, "constantly in debt and forced to borrow"

Mrs Morgan eats almost no red meat, never any fish and buys a small piece of chicken though she could afford most

had affected them against those in Brixton. While City has a high population of unemployed, widows and pensioners

Those who were unemployed told Consumer Mail that their life-styles had been drastically changed by the high cost of living and that they are now literally starving

For example, Mrs Alinah Mogale, of White City, a pensioner of 69 with 15 dependents, has R750 a month to feed the family

Her two eldest sons are deaf and are mostly out of work. The family survives by collecting food out of rubbish bins

Of the 30 people interviewed in White City, only six were employed with the rest either pensioners or unemployed

Black pensioners who at face value appeared to be better off than their unemployed counterparts — receiving R33 a month — said they were battling to eat after paying their rent — R25,75 a month. This left them with a balance of R7,25 for food

The six employed people — earning between R85 to R150 a month — had extended families to support and were struggling to feed them. Only five ate meat at all and then never more than once a week

When those who had jobs were asked what they thought should be done about the high prices, most said wages should be increased. All 30 said they had been forced to increase their consumption of meale meal — the cheapest food available

Meale meal contains little protein and is nutritionally inadequate unless supplemented by protein-rich food like meat or soya beans

But nearly all those surveyed said they could not afford to buy any basic foods such as meat, fruit, fish, chicken, eggs and cheese. Their diets consisted of meale meal, cabbage and "moro" (spinach)

One woman was shocked at being asked if she had cut down on meat purchases because "the last time I had a piece of meat was a year ago"

While sugar, tea, milk and bread were found in most homes, householders said they used these items sparingly because of their "high costs"

(Not only does tea have no nutritional value but it can prevent the absorption of iron in the body)

Most of those interviewed by Consumer Mail blamed the Government for high food prices and said GST on basic foods should be removed

"We are being overtaxed already and business people are taking advantage of us," said Mrs Mateshane Sello, on the subject of GST

"Let GST be removed — it's a problem to the black man's pocket," said Mrs Mary Radebe

Although there were occasional outbursts of anger, the responses of those interviewed were generally pervaded by feelings of despair and resignation

## Consumer Mail's questions

MONTHLY SALARY OF HUSBAND: NOW ..... A YEAR AGO .....

MONTHLY SALARY OF WIFE NOW ..... A YEAR AGO .....

NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS, WHO THEY ARE AND AGES: .....

MONTHLY AMOUNT SPENT ON FOOD NOW: ..... A YEAR AGO .....

RENT NOW ..... A YEAR AGO .....

TRANSPORT NOW ..... A YEAR AGO .....

CLOTHING NOW ..... A YEAR AGO .....

We are trying to establish how the massive food price increases have changed eating habits. People can eat cheaper products, eat less or do both of these. Please try and answer the following questions to the best of your ability.

WHICH FOODS ARE YOU EATING LESS OF.  
MEAT ..... POULTRY .....  
FISH ..... MILK .....  
EGGS ..... CHEESE .....  
MARGERINE/OIL ..... SUGAR .....  
COFFEE/TEA ..... VEGETABLES .....  
FRUIT ..... BREAD .....  
RICE ..... MEALIE MEAL .....

WHICH HAVE YOU CUT DOWN ON MOST AND GIVE REASONS WHY.  
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WHICH ARE YOU EATING MORE OF INSTEAD AS A RESULT OF THIS:  
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IF YOU HAVE CHANGED TO CHEAPER FOOD STATE WHICH THEY ARE: EG INSTEAD OF BUYING CHUCK  
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HOW DOES YOUR FAMILY FEEL ABOUT THIS  
DO YOU BELIEVE YOU ARE EATING LESS OVERALL SINCE THE PAST YEAR  
THIS  
HOW DOES YOUR FAMILY FEEL ABOUT THIS  
WHO DO YOU BELIEVE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS STATE OF AFFAIRS:  
GOVT ..... FARMERS  
MANUFACTURERS ..... RETAILERS  
CONSUMERS .....

WHICH ARE THE WORST  
HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT MORE FOOD PRICE INCREASES  
SHOULD THERE BE MORE FOOD SUBSIDIES. STATE WHICH FOODS:  
WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE GST REMOVED FROM BASIC FOODS:  
WHAT ELSE DO YOU THINK SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT THE SITUATION:



# Motlana warns on hunger's effects

RDM 3/3/81  
By PAT SIDLEY

2440 241

UNLESS food was available to all, and at reasonable prices, blacks would be compelled to organise themselves to get rid of the high prices — using any means at their disposal

This threat was made yesterday by Mrs Sally Motlana, president of the Black Housewives League

She called on the conference to seek a common way to enable all in South Africa to have enough to eat

Mrs Motlana also suggested that a proposed donation for agricultural research (to enable farmers to farm more efficiently) should be used instead to train illiterate black workers

She was reacting to an offer made by the chairman of Pick 'n Pay, Mr Raymond Ackerman, to donate R50 000 to agricultural research and R10 000 a year thereafter

Mrs Motlana, addressing the group of white industrialists, said "I've heard a lot about inefficiency

"The majority of your workers are black and illiterate

"Could the money not be used in this field to upgrade these workers who know nothing about hygiene and have not been to school"

She said money to train black farmers would not be worthwhile without the land on which to farm

Mrs Motlana appealed to the conference to consider the problem of starvation in South Africa first

"We as mothers do not want to produce criminals. As long as children are starving, they will become efficient at stealing. They will be efficient in stealing in your homes to get money for food"



# Survey finds black pupils malnourished

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Ten per cent of black school beginners in the urban area of Albany are malnourished, according to a nutrition survey of Grahamstown and the district areas

Double this number of malnourished children was found in the rural areas, the survey found

The study, by Rhodes University researchers working with the East Cape region of the Department of Health, found more malnourished children between the ages of five and eight in the rural areas than in urban centres

As a follow-up to the survey, the department is now going to study the incidence of malnutrition among black and coloured pre-school children in the region

The surveys follow wide Press coverage in late 1979 of official reports which showed that nearly one-third of all black babies born in Grahamstown died before they were one year old

Figures released by the Medical Officer of Health showed an infant mortality rate in the city four times as high as the national average and nine

times higher than in Johannesburg

Although the figures were disputed at the time by health officials — on the grounds that they were based on inaccurate birth figures — the controversy prompted the Regional Director of Health Services in the Eastern Cape, Dr J D Krynauw, to initiate surveys among black children in the area

At the time it was considered too difficult to locate and study an adequate sample of pre-school children. So researchers, aided by nurses and a dietician from the Department of Health, started with children entering school for the first time

The project was undertaken by the Rhodes Institute of Social and Economic Research and initially used the famous Boston scales for measuring malnutrition

But the study ran into difficulties almost immediately, as the Boston scales require the weight and height of a child to be measured against the age of the child

Few children in the survey had birth or baptismal certificates and other methods of determining age proved unreliable

The project then switched to

the American National Centre for Health Statistics charts in which weight is measured against height

Unlike the Boston scales, which use as a control group, children from privileged Boston society, these charts use children from all United States race and economic groups

A report on the project said pockets of undernourished children were found throughout the rural areas of the region and could very often be traced back to conditions of work and service on individual farms

Researchers found extremely low wages (in one case R16 a month) and almost non-existent rations for labourers on some farms, but an "adequate standard of income" on others

In a statement Dr Krynauw said it had been suggested that there were more potential sufferers of malnutrition among pre-school children than reports from the clinics suggested and the next survey was designed to assess the true situation

"The department contends that no pre-school child need suffer from malnutrition if full use is made of its skimmed milk powder scheme to combat kwashiorkor," he said

RDM 4/3/8

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Attempts

# CT 21/4/81 Survey shows high cost of rural living

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Blacks living in rural areas in the Eastern Cape pay almost twice the city price for maize, which they say is their staple food.

An Eastern Province Herald survey of villages in the vicinity of Port Beaufort, Alice and Peddie has established that the spiral in food prices has pushed many more people in these areas below the breadline.

Soaring food prices and a record inflation rate are adding misery to the

daily lives of people who have to spend much of their income on food

'Food is what we work for these days', was a common remark during interviews with breadwinners.

The Herald found a difference of about 20 percent between prices in the rural areas and in Port Elizabeth townships.

But people in the areas surveyed have also been flooded by the recent 50 percent increase in the price of offal.

It emerged from interviews with a number of rural families that what are regarded by city folk as basic commodities, are often luxuries to most of them.

'They have had to change their staple diets, thereby increasing their consumption of low-protein foods — mealie meal being the commonest.

The survey showed that people in these areas were most susceptible to soaring prices because of the drought which ravaged their crops and live-

stock, and a chronic scarcity of employment in the towns nearest to them.

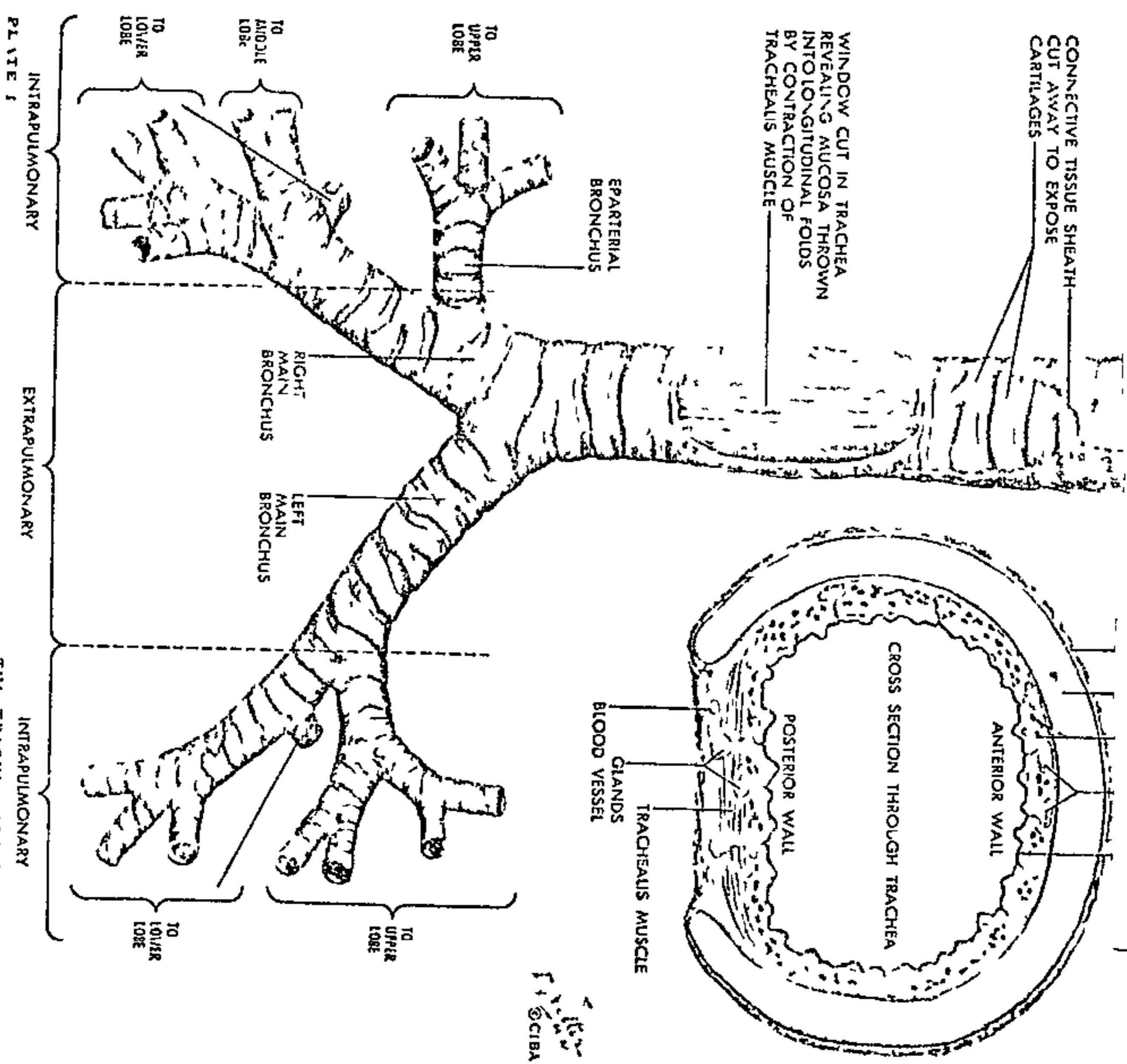
About three years ago red meat was in relative abundance when they had their livestock and they had plenty of homegrown vegetables.

Now most families live mainly on mealie meal.

Many family heads travel to the mines or cities for contract work. Most available work in the small towns near their villages is in gardens. The pay is not enough to keep a family

Finally, in South Africa (and elsewhere) preliminary examinations of applicants for employment have since 1916 become standard procedure. This measure prevents workmen with defective respiratory physiques from entering dangerous employment. It also helps to detect workers with pulmonary tuberculosis who would expose themselves to additional risks by remaining in dusty occupations and who could possibly infect their fellow workers. (73)

In order to understand the disease process (namely the pathology) of silicosis it is necessary to have an elementary understanding of the anatomy and physiology of the lungs and their defence mechanisms. It is, however, beyond the scope of this paper to





# Poor are in despair over the rocketing food prices

~~244~~ (24) Argus 25/4/81  
**ROCKETING** food prices were hitting the pockets of every South African, but worst affected were low-income earners — widows with young children, the disabled and pensioners



**PENSIONER Mrs Sarah Sayers, 83:** 'We have to be grateful for what we get.'

The Department of Statistics has issued figures showing that the cost of living went up by a record 16.2 percent in the past year

Figures showed that, with the biggest increase in the cost of food, the lower income group was hit hardest

Their cost of living went up by 20.6 percent, for the middle income group by 17.2 percent and for the higher income group by 14.2 percent

Weekend Argus interviewed a number of coloured pensioners — who received R62 a month from the Government — at the Cape Flats Distress Association's service centre this week

## MEAT

Their attitudes towards the ever-increasing prices ranged from despair to stoic acceptance

All the pensioners spoken to said they seldom ate meat. If they did buy meat, it consisted mainly of bones.

Mr Derry Fitnum, warden of Cafda, said bones were nutritious 'but do not fill bellies'

Recent rises in the prices of offal and sugar shocked most of them. 'Where is it going to end' more than one asked

Mrs Gladys Abrahams, 72, of Steenberg, said she had about R10 left for food after she had paid her rent, water, electricity and burial insurance out of her monthly pension. She said the food she bought never lasted until the end of the month. Once it was finished, her children had to provide for her

Mrs Abrahams' diet consisted mainly of vegetables and baked beans, and fish twice a week. She could not at first remember when last she had eaten meat. 'Oh yes,' she said after a pause. 'I had a sheep's trotter last Sunday.'



**MRS CLARISSA CRIGHTON** with her one-year-old baby, one of four children. 'Every time wages go up prices go up too,' she says.

'Every time one goes into the shop the food is more expensive,' remarked Mrs Elizabeth Johnson, a 78-year-old Retreat widow. 'It is getting more and more difficult every month to come out. And prices are always going up — they never come down.'

Mrs Johnson said she also found visiting her children very difficult because transport costs were so high.

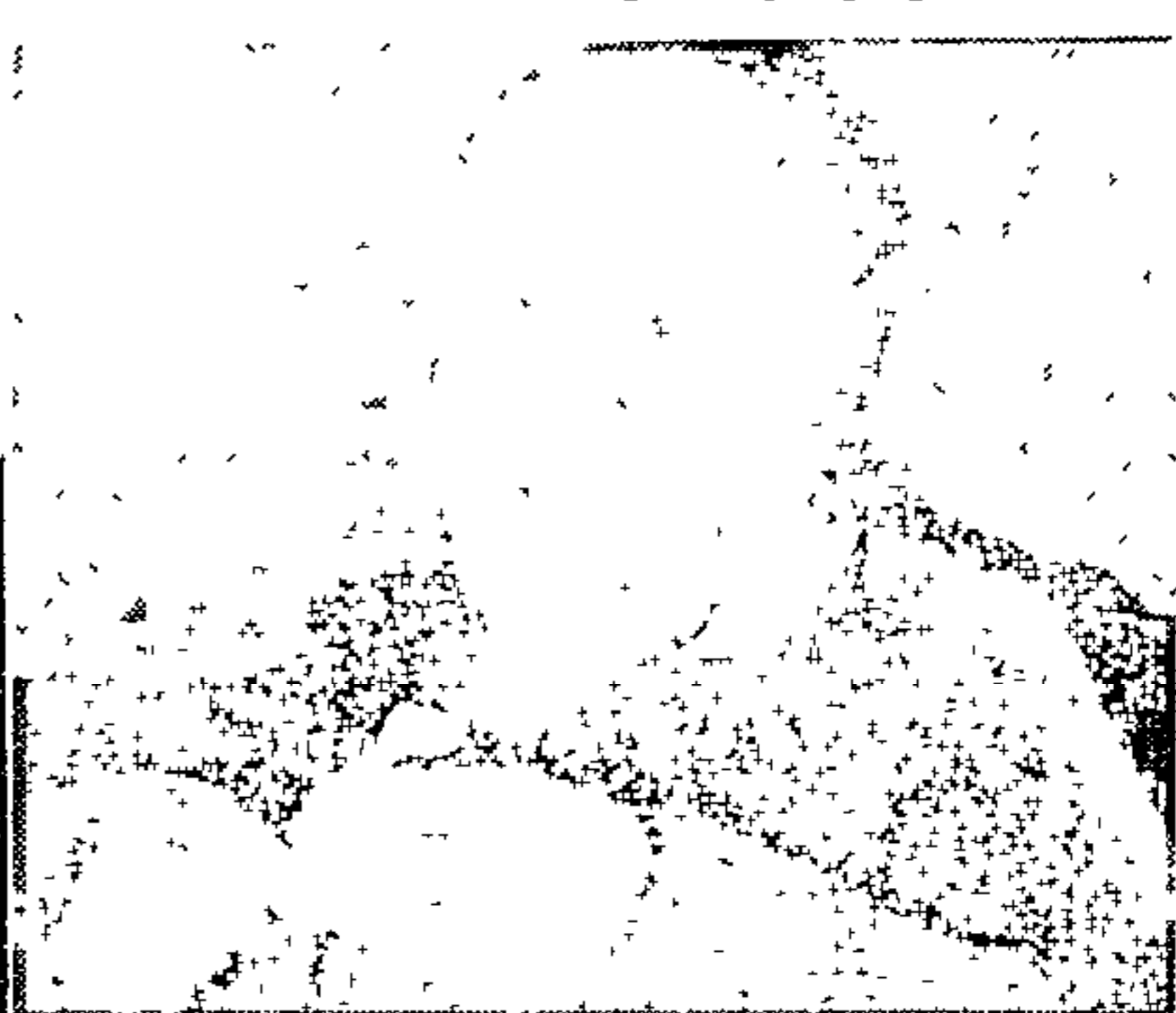
Mrs Maria MacMaster, 72 of Retreat, also lived alone on R62 a month. She said her rent, electricity and water cost her about R32 a month. She managed to buy fish and chicken 'every now and then' but by the end of each month said she usually ended up living on coffee and bread.

Few of the pensioners interviewed said they ate fresh fruit, eggs or cheese or drank milk.

Some were remarkably stoic about their situation. 'We just have to cope,' said 83-year-old widow Mrs Sarah Sayers, of Morning Glory. 'The people who give us the money had to struggle to get it, so I'm grateful for it.'

Mrs Clarissa Crighton, 34, of Factreton, has four children. Her husband worked at a power station and after deductions, brought home about R150 of his R225 salary every month.

Mrs Crighton said her husband's wages had gone up by almost R60 a month in the past year. 'But we haven't seen any of it. The moment people get paid more money, prices go up again.'



**MRS GLADYS ABRAHAMS, 72,** says she has only about R10 a month over for food.

# Peninsula poor



WHAT DEVELOPS: Children roam the streets with dangerous 'toys'.

Agms  
5/5/81  
WHERE  
IT BEGINS. 241

THE sprawling squatter community of Vrygrond shows the type of socio-economic problems Share is tackling — at the source of many ills.

THE Peninsula's poor are getting even poorer, with socio-economic problems ranging from malnutrition to teenage pregnancies increasing.

This was said by a social worker based in the Grassy Park/Retreat area

The problems of poverty in the area have prompted a far-reaching community project called Share

Share acts as an umbrella body for 12 organisations which have formed education, health, religion and social welfare committees

### HIT BY BOOM

'The country's economic boom has had an adverse effect on these people. Their incomes have not kept pace with the cost of living increases, and this means they are getting poorer, said the social

worker, who asked not to be named for professional reasons

'Something had to be done to try to solve the worsening socio-economic situation'

A Retreat day hospital doctor said Share was started when he and his colleagues realised that treating a person for a disease while ignoring the social conditions which caused the illness was futile

### INVOLVEMENT

'We invited teachers, school principals, social workers and other professionals in the area to talk about the problems facing us

'We found that in many cases the different agencies were duplicating work and there was very little communication between them,' the doctor, another professional who cannot be named, said

Continued on Page 13

REPORT:

Sylvia Vollenhoven

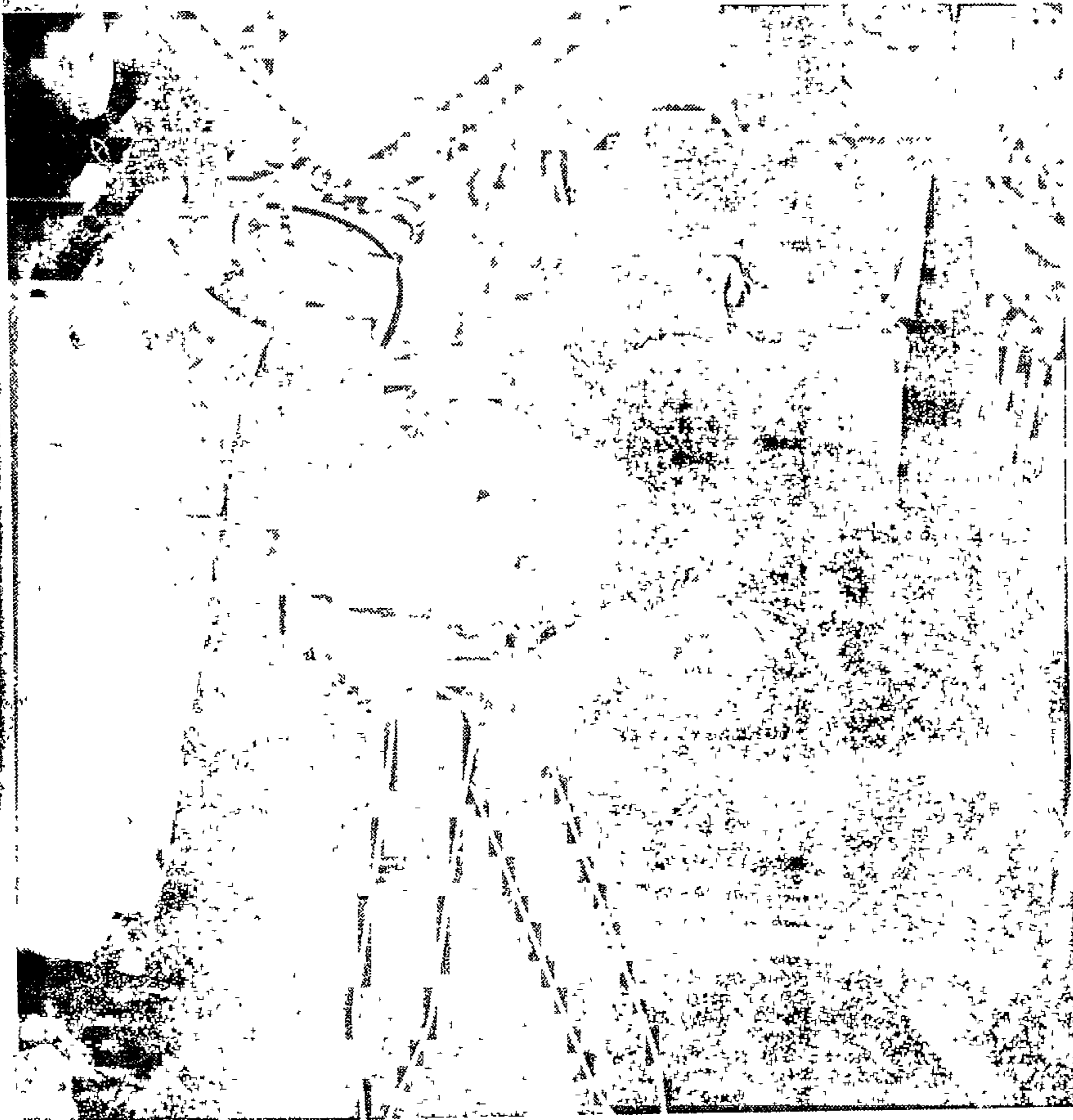
PICTURES:

Willie de Klerk

Cont



# get poorer



**ROAD TO NOWHERE:** The lack of recreation facilities is shown here. Children play in car wrecks — and their make-believe trips in an area of too few playgrounds sometimes lead to wrecked lives.

## Continued from Page 12

Now that the first phase of Share — coordinating the work of the 12 agencies — is under way, the next step is getting grassroots community involvement.

'We are training voluntary helpers in different aspects of community work.

'People would much rather go to their next-door neighbour for help and advice than face someone in a white coat,' the doctor said.

increasing, but the girls are also getting younger. Many mothers are between 13 and 15 years old.

'This is mainly because of a breakdown in the family unit. The parents have to work and children look after younger brothers and sisters.

'Added to the poor education is the overcrowded conditions under which they live,' the doctor said.

At present a group of workers are being instructed in how children with learning disabilities can be assessed.

'Too many of these children are regarded as mentally-retarded,' the doctor said.

## PREGNANCIES

Share is also tackling the lack of sex education in schools.

'Teenage pregnancies in the area are not only

## DISCUSSIONS

In an effort to combat this problem, Share aims to initiate mother/daughter discussion groups and to send health visitors to give sex education in schools.

Share (Social Welfare, Health, Action, Religion and Education) leaders say they aim to take the feelings of the community to the authorities, and pressurise them for reforms.

(d) the present value of future minimum lease payments (excluding payments for maintenance, insurance and the like) exceeds 90% of the fair value of the property (after deducting the benefit of any investment tax credit (similar to the investment allowance in South Africa))<sup>10</sup>

It is noteworthy that the portion of lease payments designed to meet costs borne by the lessor, such as insurance and maintenance must be excluded in computing this present value. This points to the desirability of obtaining a cash price to capitalise, rather than determining the amount capitalised on the basis of discounting lease rentals which have been inflated in making provision for covering future expenses such as maintenance.

FAS 13 also sets out detailed disclosure requirements for lessees. The Statement also deals with the financial statements of lessors. It is undoubtedly the most comprehensive commitment by any national accounting body towards the establishment of fair presentation of information regarding leasing transactions.

6. Exposure Draft  
6.1 Background  
Exposu  
Final  
Africa

The MINISTER OF HEALTH, WELFARE AND PENSIONS  
Data is not yet available for 1980

What was the infant mortality rate for  
(a) Blacks, (b) Coloureds (c) Asians and  
(d) Whites in the (i) urban and (ii) rural  
areas of South Africa in 1980?

Minister of Health, Welfare and Pensions  
Dr M S BARNARD  
Intended as the  
assesses in South  
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# Homelands: a picture of starvation

By WILLIE F. EOWALA

THE high rate of infant mortality due to abject hunger in the rural areas may rise enormously with devastating results if there is no immediate help brought to the affected areas.

This was the terrible picture of hunger in South Africa's homelands painted during discussions at the general meeting of the S.A. Institute of Race Relations.

Operation Hunger held at Audenstroom, Braamfontein, on Wednesday night. In his chairman's report, Mr John Rees, said that a vast amount of money is needed to raise money for 'Operation Hunger' to give to both existing organisations and to start another scheme for the 15000 scattered

SOWETAN 11/9/61

families resettled in villages in the Ramathlabane area of Bophuthatsi and He thanked the people of Johannesburg for helping to make it possible for 'Operation Hunger' in its first year of existence to help hundreds of families in the hunger and strife-torn areas of Kwazulu, Venda, Lebowa and KwaNdebele.

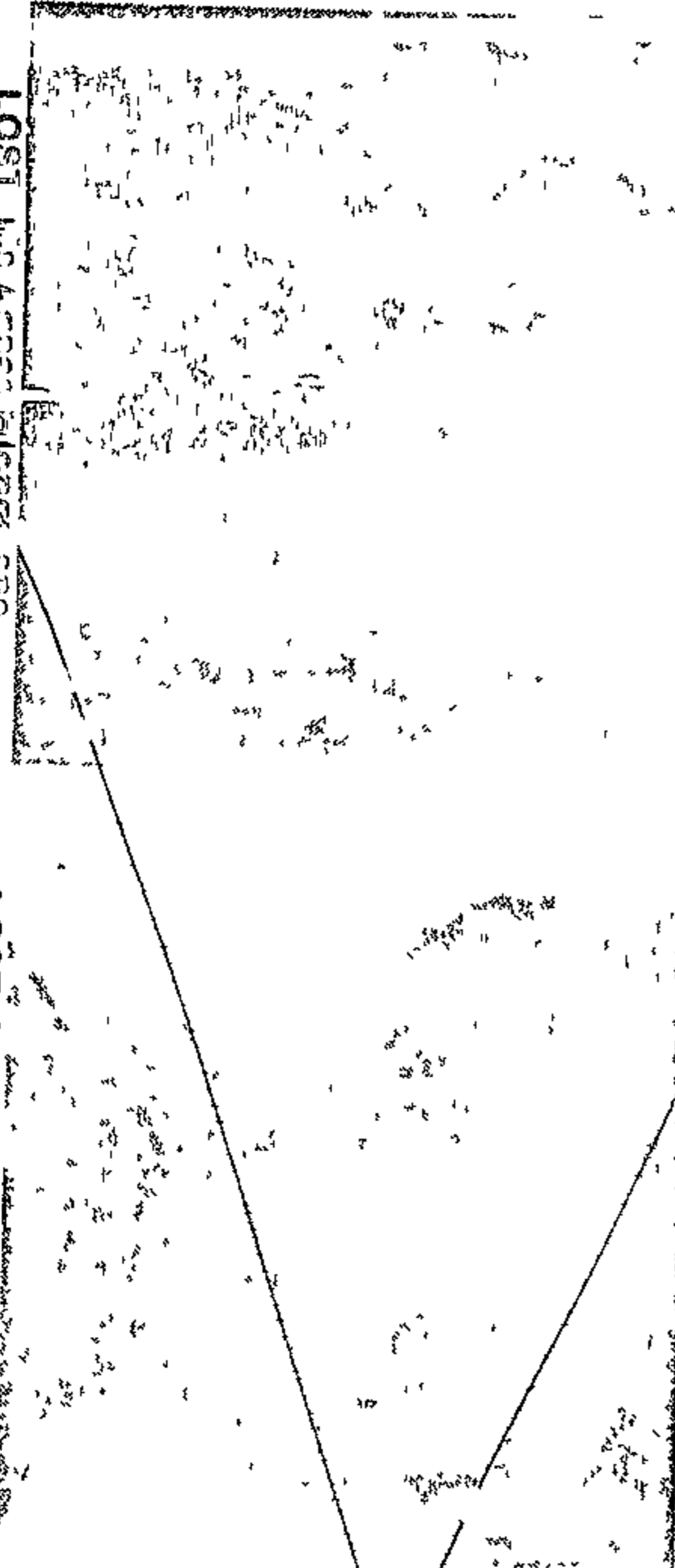
In the same breath he appealed for more contributions to enable the operation to continue its generous work of feeding children and starting self-help projects in the affected areas. 'We were all aware that the Tlwa-Zulu

drought had dramatically highlighted what was in fact, an ongoing and country-wide situation. Vast rural under-employment and the virtual destruction of subsistence agriculture through resettlement and lack of water, have led to a situation where the majority of young children are malnourished. Here the black infant mortality is staggeringly high and where apathy and despair are increasingly the order of the day,' Mr Rees said.

'Operation Hunger' has collected R180,000 in its first year and most of the money still at hand was earmarked for ongoing projects - allocated through organisations with maximum credibility in the affected areas. 'Furthermore we have not taken any money for the service.'

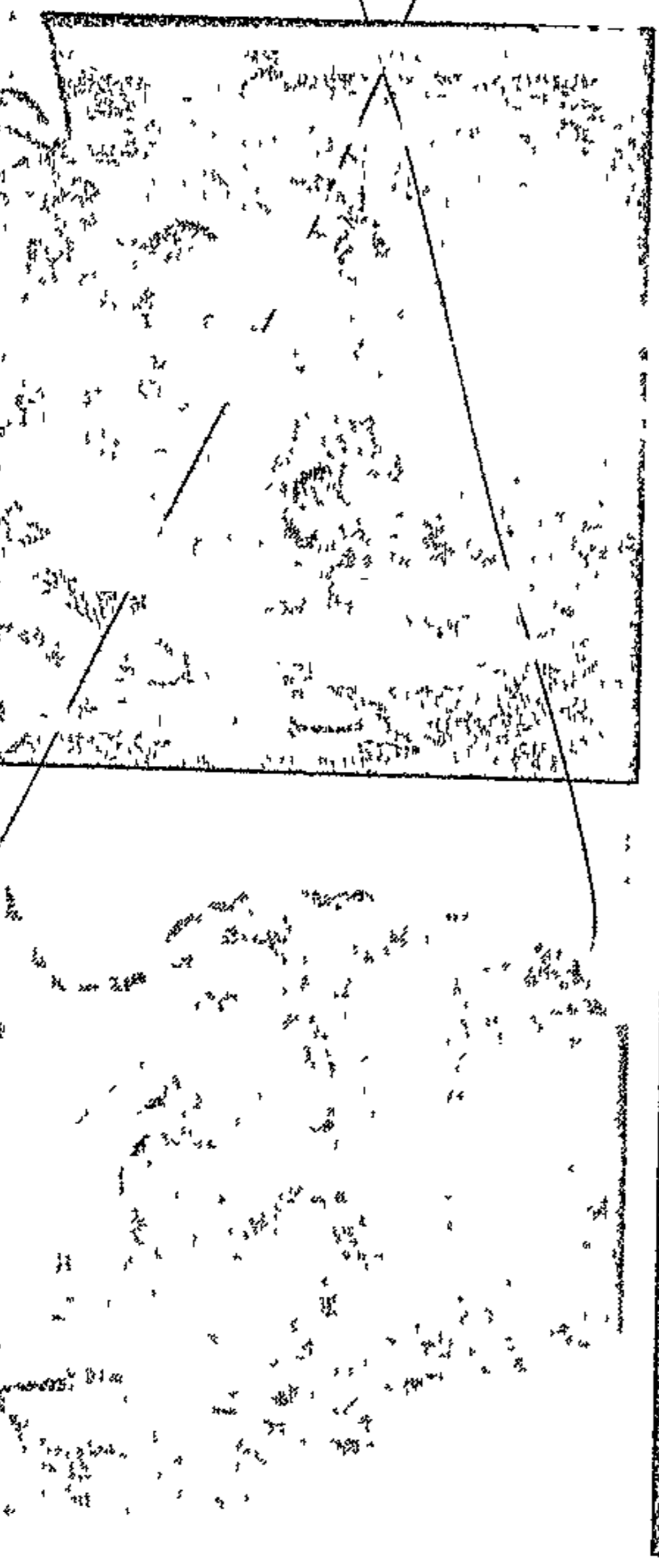
'You can see there is a real tremendous need and we again appeal to the Johannesburg people to show their generosity again. We must stress our gratefulness for what we have received so far and hope to continue getting help to save these thousands of people,' Mr Rees said.

**THESE FOLK ARE ALL LOST AND ARE ALL DEARLY MISSED BY SOMEONE**



LOST: Mrs Agnes Mchigwenne

AGNES Mchigwenne has been missing from her 2057 Erindale Extension home in Soweto since August 24. She left an ageing grandmother with two children Phandle, 7 and Cindi, 9. Anyone who knows her whereabouts is requested to contact Duris



LOST: Ms Lindwe Eneh Ndlovu

A STANDERTON mother, Mrs Evelyn Zodwa Ndlovu is anxious to find her missing daughter, Lindwe, who is also known as Dinah. She left home in 1974. She requests anybody who knows her whereabouts to write to her at 1971 Parana

LOST: Themba Mdlose

FIFTEEN-year-old Themba Mdlose of Kagiso 2 Krugersdorp, is appealing to SOWETAN readers to help trace his father, Mr Jabulum Mdlose. He last heard of him working in Steeldale several years ago.

# Living

# standards

By Post 3/7/81

# of blacks

(S.A.) (24)

# show fall

PLANNING  
REGIONAL  
URBAN &

Post Reporter

DESPITE statistics which showed that black earnings had increased in the last 10 years, black living standards had dropped, a top anthropologist at the University of the Witwatersrand, Dr Jeremy Keenan, said in Grahamstown today

Speaking at the 12th congress of the Association for Sociology in Southern Africa, Dr Keenan said research findings had also shown that in spite of the recent "boom period", the black share of the net national income had declined in the last three years and was now less, in proportional terms, than it was in 1975

"Not only has the black share of the cake got smaller but it would seem likely that the actual piece of cake may also have got smaller in the last two or three years," he said

Research on individual households in the economically "better-off" parts of Soweto had shown that between July, 1978, and December, 1980, the real wages in the form of take-home pay of more than 70% of the residents fell by an average of almost 14%

With the onset of boom conditions in 1980, it had been widely assumed incomes would rise and jobs would increase, he said

But black unemployment had continued to increase and workers were becoming more dependent on overtime work to prevent their real earnings from falling. Pension deductions from the wages of black workers had become "central" and "sensitive" areas in the last few years, he said

Although the general recession in the economy since 1976 had led to an absolute decline

in black employment, the pick-up in the economy from mid 1978 was "particularly sluggish" in job creation

By the end of 1976, more than 2 million blacks were unemployed, he said, with unemployment rising by at least another 0.5 million each year from 1977 to 1980

Rapid price rises were a major factor that had eroded the living standards of blacks, he said. This was particularly significant in the food industry, which had played a major part in causing the rapid increase in the rate of inflation during the past year

"Indeed one reason why this economic growth has not benefited the black population is because the food industry in particular was able to set prices which have assured excessive profits in most branches of the industry and has been the major contributor in driving up inflation

"Most sectors of the food industry denied this sort of accusation. The food industry in particular has been particularly reticent and careful not to release information that would furnish proof of these charges."

Dr Keenan said food consumption, instead of expanding in line with population growth, had declined in real terms since 1976

"What is horrific about this is that it would appear to have been brought about, at least in part, by certain deliberate cut-backs in production — for example in the meat industry, to generate a recovery in prices

"And this in a country and at a time when infant mortality rates in some of the homeland areas are in the order of 400 per 1 000 in the first 12 months of life," he said

(Continued)  
SURVEYING  
QUANTITY



Post Reporter

MORE than 70% of households in Grahamstown's crowded townships are living below the breadline — and the problem is worsening

This was revealed after the Rhodes University Delta Society, a community-orientated organisation, recently completed a study calculating the 1981 Poverty Datum Line for Grahamstown

The study, undertaken by students, took six weeks to complete and was based on the lowest retail costs of basic foodstuffs, fuel, electricity and clothing available for families

Factors such as schooling, entertainment, insurance and bad budgeting were not taken into account.

"Grahamstown is a poverty-stricken area. With inflation running at 15% a year, I would say more than 70% of households in Grahamstown are living below the breadline," a spokesman for the society said in an interview yesterday

The society worked out that a family of six would need an income of R188,37 to live above the breadline.

"This does not account for luxury items, though it is likely that some people will buy cigarettes and similar items," the spokesman said

Last year the Institute for Social and Economic Research in Grahamstown calculated that 66% of households in Grahamstown's townships had a total income of less than R150 a month

70% are  
Ev Post 16/9/81  
living  
below the  
(241)  
breadline  
in G'town

According to the spokesman, the major problem in Grahamstown was unemployment — which was increasing with the arrival of people from the Ciskei

"There are no industries or jobs for the people here and the problem is getting worse because people from the Ciskei are arriving here — from the frying pan into the fire

"Some MPs are aware of the problem and the need for industries but they are faced with a difficult task," the spokesman said.

The Delta Society is trying to obtain permission from Grahamstown's Town Clerk to send the findings of their survey to people with their electricity accounts, to make them aware of the problem

Students are also holding meetings with employers in Grahamstown to give them details of their findings.

## BLACK POVERTY 241 Lombard's lustre

FM 25/9/81

SA could break the back of black poverty by the end of the century, said Pretoria University's Jan Lombard in his keynote speech at the annual convention of the Institute of Personnel Management (SA) in Pretoria. However, Lombard, who is masterminding the new development bank, emphasised that this goal could not be achieved without continued black urbanisation. And at least one half of the increased demands for skilled manpower in manufacturing would have to be drawn from the non-white population.

If all the obstacles could be overcome, though, the reward would be almost priceless — no less than the drawing of the sting of current, grossly unequal living standards between the different ethnic groups. This conclusion follows from the results of economic projections carried out at the Bureau of Economic Policy at the University of Pretoria.

Lombard envisages that an average real rate of growth of 4,5% — which he regards as reasonably attainable if we mobilise our labour resources — would lead, in the year 2000, to an economy in which present inequalities in living standards would be greatly reduced.

The examples of possible progress are startling. The average urban black food consumption per capita could rise from 0,45% of white consumption in 1980 to 0,70% of white consumption in 2000. White consumption standards would nevertheless rise too, although by a modest 10%. So, absolute black food consumption standards would be almost four fifths of current white standards.

To show the progress in relative standards already achieved, urban black food consumption in 1960 was only 0,30% of white consumption per capita.

The possible advances in relative housing standards could be equally remarkable. Lombard projects that white housing standards would increase by 10%, coloured and Indian housing standards by 100%, and the standards of urban blacks by 200% (equivalent to an increase, in real terms, from an average cost per dwelling of R6 000 per dwelling to an average of R18 000 per dwelling).

This tempo would mean an explosion in black housing construction — from about

15 000-20 000 units per year in the 1970s to more than 120 000 units per year in the 1980s and to a rate of 150 000-200 000 units in the 1990s.

On education, Lombard assumes the introduction of parity in basic primary and secondary educational services and open tertiary facilities. Under these assumptions total expenditure on education rises from R2 324m in 1980 to R4 480m in 1990 and R9 900m in 2000. Yet given the assumption about economic growth, the percentage of gross domestic resources to be devoted to education would rise only from about 4,5% in the 1970s to 7,2% by 2000. A diversion of resources to education on this scale will, though, have its price — significantly increased taxes.

There will also have to be timely provision of the necessary additional urban infrastructure to accommodate all this growth. Here Lombard puts in a plea which touches on sensitive political nerves — that part of SA's future surplus capacity to create physical capital be diverted to the less developed areas.

This policy would of course divert a proportion of future urban growth to the black homelands.

There is a catch though — the question of political risk. Lombard admits that his scenario could be thwarted by "political disruption". Black material expectations have risen and will rise further. In the present context, such expectations have become extensively politicised, with the rise of a Marxist trend.



# Survey: 66pc living below poverty line

DD 7/10/81

241

**GRAHAMSTOWN** — More than 66 per cent of black families here are living below the poverty datum line (PDL), a survey carried out by a local organisation has shown

The Delta Society of Rhodes University has come to this conclusion after comparing basic requirement figures for this year with income figures extracted from surveys completed in 1979 and 1980

The PDL is an indication of the lowest expenditure a family must meet in order to maintain minimum standards of health and decency, the Delta Society says in a statement

It adds that the PDL is calculated from the lowest retail costs of certain

basic commodities — food, fuel and lighting, clothing, cleaning materials, housing and transport to and from work for one member of the family

Delta explains that the figures provided exclude schooling costs, household implements and furniture, entertainment, insurance or savings payments, communication costs, personal and health care and do not allow for bad budgeting

The final figure for basic requirements for a family of six is made up of food (R110,63), washing and cleaning materials (R24,37), clothing (R35,37), transport (R6,00) and rent (R12,00) — making a total of R188,37

Comparing these figures with others produced by the Institute for Social and Economic Research in Grahamstown showing that in 1980, 66 per cent of black households here had a total income of less than R150, Delta has calculated that, allowing for an inflation rate of about ten per cent over the year, the figure may be taken to R165 a month — well below the required minimum total of R188,37 — DDR

EAST LONDON — Border towns have featured in both extremes of household subsistence levels according to the Institute of Planning Research of the University of Port Elizabeth's six-monthly update survey

While the HSL for a black family of six in East London was among the lowest for eight surveyed urban centres, Peddie's HSL increase was among the higher centres

For the eight surveyed urban centres, the HSL for blacks was lowest in Kimberley (R217,43), Pretoria (R218,23) and East London (R219,45) a month. It was highest in Johannesburg at R242,49 a month and Cape Town R231,64. Windhoek, however, remained the most expensive city where the HSL was calculated at R250,44

# Survey shows EI is one of cheapest cities to live in

The institute said that since the previous survey five months ago — when it was found there was an increase of less than five per cent in 15 out of the 22 surveyed centres — the picture had changed remarkably in that the lowest increase for the current update was found to be 7,1 per cent in Windhoek

In fact, in nine centres an increase of 10 per cent or more was found, varying from 10 per cent in Ger-

miston to 11,5 in Durban, 12,1 in Johannesburg and a high 14,5 per cent in Peddie

However, it was pointed out that conclusions drawn from short-term cost trends might be misleading

The average increase for 13 comparable surveyed centres over the past six months was 10,7 per cent and 14,5 per cent for the 12-month period

“This increase for both a six-month and a 12-month

period is the highest recorded since the start of the institute's surveys in 1972”

It was estimated that by 1985 — provided the current rate of inflation remained more or less unchanged — the average HSL for a black household in the five major urban centres (Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth) could reach R338 a month

Regarding coloureds, the average increase for the 10 comparable surveyed centres since the April survey was 7,7 per cent which would have been regarded as high two years ago

The lowest percentage changes were found in Queenstown (4,3) Kimberley 5,4 and 6,9 in Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth

A high percentage change (11,5) was, however, found in Bloemfontein

In Cape Town, Pretoria and East London, the percentage increase varied between 8,1 and 8,6, which was more or less on a par with the consumer price index increase over the same period

So far wages had lagged behind living costs. During the first six months of the year, average increases of wages in the industrial sector rose by about 15 per cent — SAPA-DDR

DD 17/1/87  
241



By Deon du Plessis

# My hope and my agony over free enterprise

A POWERFUL defence of private enterprise — and at the same time a stinging attack on its political application in South Africa — was issued this weekend by the Zulu leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

"Support for free enterprise is born out of faith in the future — out of hope. You must understand that it has no jus-

tification in experience for us" Chief Buthelezi said in a special message circulated to leading businessmen on the eve of Prime Minister P. W. Botha's scheduled meeting with business leaders in Cape Town on Thursday.

The chief continued: "We have seen what goes for free enterprise deprive us of our land. We have been trampled by it into the dirt and the poverty we experience."

"We have seen the coincidence of wealth with political power as a facet of free enterprise."

Blacks were selected targets for the worst of free enterprise, Chief Buthelezi declared.

"The decision has always been 'if we are forced to have the poor and the destitute, then they must be black'."

"My agony is that I cannot mount a successful fight against black poverty as the white governments since the Act of Union fought against white poverty. The 'poor white' was lifted out of destitution by political forces. The 'poor white' was voted into power. My people cannot vote me into power."

A great many blacks today were convinced that the country faced a socialist future; but the majority were still willing recruits for free enterprise, said Chief Buthelezi.

"I border on being despondent myself. I am a willing recruit for free enterprise now. How long I can hold this position personally is one thing. How long my people will want me to hold on to it is another thing."

As president of the Inkatha organisation, he said, he presided over people who were mainly workers and peasants.

"They have what one can perhaps call middle-class tendencies. They want better jobs; they want houses; they want progress in their standard of living and they want their children to live in a far better world... we reject the armed struggle because violence is intrinsically dangerous and also because in our case it just will not work."

"We are willing candidates for free enterprise because we can see it working for some of us, and we hope it will one day work for all of us."

"I do not believe you can go it alone with the South African government," Chief Buthelezi told.



Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI

candidates for free enterprise because we can see it working for some of us and we hope it will one day work for all of us

"I do not believe you can go it alone with the South African government" Chief Buthelezi told businessmen "I do not believe that you can go it alone even if you took your black directors with you You would not make it if you took the whole black middle class with you

"I would not dream of crossing a bridge into the future if I had to leave the workers, the peasants and the destitute shanty-town dwellers behind me. You would do so at your peril. More you would do so at our peril"

Because such blacks had so few prospects, the future was not secure, Chief Buthelezi said

And "If the lack of vigilance among entrepreneurs and lack of direction at cabinet level continues for too long, if backlogs in life-supporting facilities, which the state has to supply continue, if the free enterprise system does not become free beyond what is comfortable for Verwoerdian theorist then free enterprise will not be able to do what I hope it will do

"Social and political unrest will grow to the point where even force to back day-to-day administration will break down"

The Prime Minister had to understand that democracy and free enterprise went hand in hand "Businessmen should clearly understand that they should tell Mr Botha that his leadership will destroy us all if it is not working visibly and progressively toward power-sharing," Chief Buthelezi said



241 (152) Sowe fan 21/12/81

# RURAL women paralysed by poverty

## WOMEN

### By BOITUMELO MAKHEMA

RURAL women are not going to be left out in the cold, forgotten or offered charitable help without being taught to help herself said Mrs Bernadette Mosala

Addressing members of National Council of African Women during their 44th annual conference in Krugersdorp, Mrs Mosala spoke on the role of women in the community.

She focused on the woman in the rural area whose lifespan she said was shorter than that of the urban woman.

"The rural woman only exists as a statistic, a problem and a beast of burden living a life that resembles death."

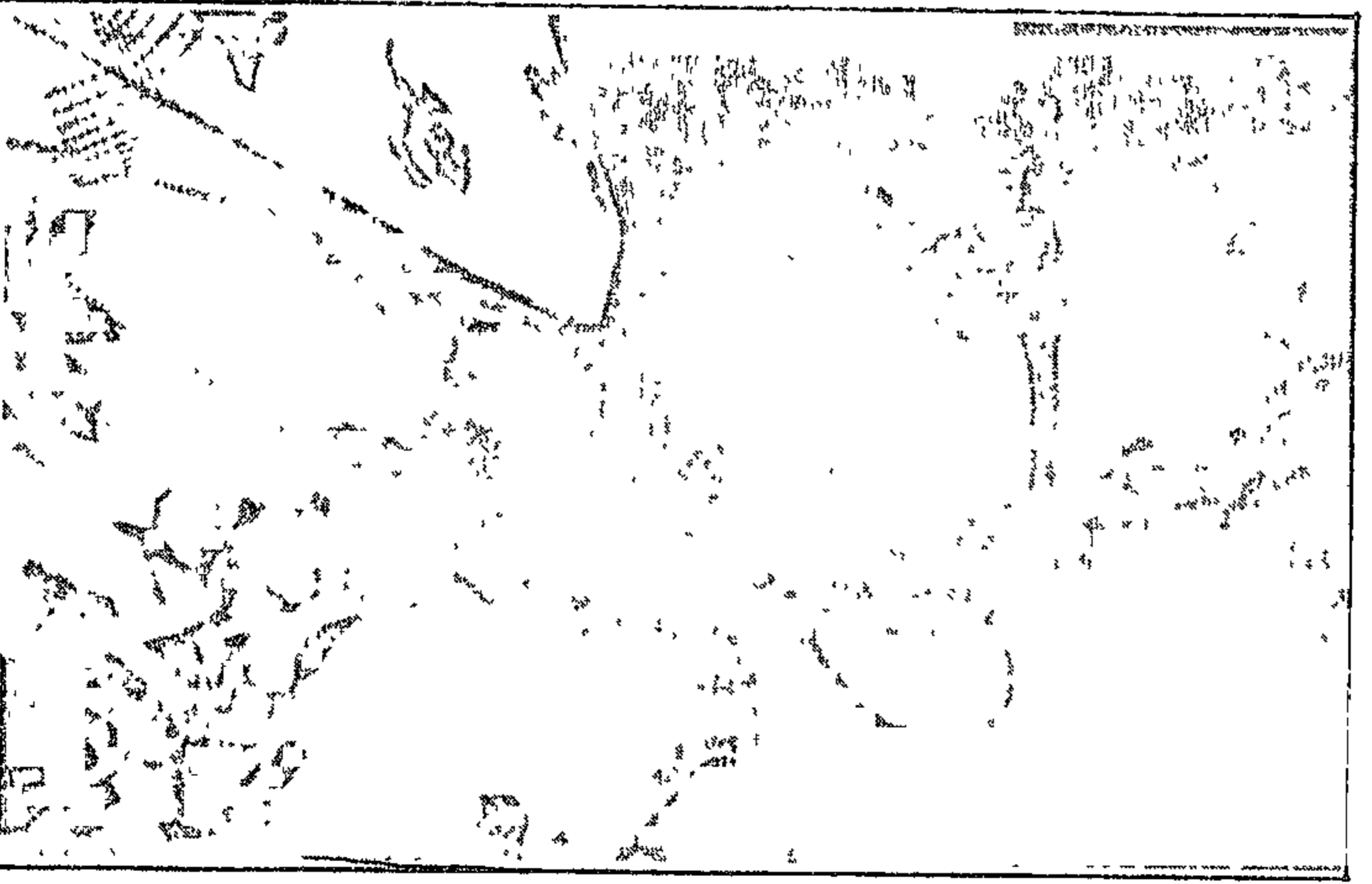
### DESPERATE

"The rural woman is lonely," she said, "she is overworked, unloved, illiterate or semi-illiterate, underfed, dirty unattractive — the woman with a distant look in her eyes."



Bernadette Mosala... the rural woman is merely a statistic.

This was the kind of a woman who was found in those places referred to as rural areas and who desperately needed the attention of those who had the light and direction to show her how to survive threatening circumstances.



Miriam Msimang... re-educate the mind towards fearlessness.

Mrs Mosala who has studied several cases in the rural areas brought home the picture of what it is like to be re-educated the mind towards fearlessness.

Mrs Mosala who has studied several cases in the rural areas brought home the picture of what it is like to be re-educated the mind towards fearlessness.

Confidently she said that experience had shown that women could get over such inhibitions.

The woman in these rural areas needed the woman in the urban areas.

"This gap can be breached, we can be our sisters' keepers, to better the lot of these women for whom Christ came for them to have life and have it abundantly."

### CHARITY

"It is early perhaps to raise money for them, adopt a few families, give out bursaries, provide clothes. All is noble but the snag is that the people we help in this manner will continue to lean on us."

Mrs Mosala suggested that rather than to give ambulance services beyond the symptoms, it would be better to help these women to rediscover their SELF. This they had lost because of the crushing poverty they lived in. We need to give them a reason for being alive and being human. As their "Keepers" we need to tell them all this," she said.

Mrs Mosala appealed that needs of these women shape "the actions of our lives and our role should be more of a catalyst."

"We should strip off the masks that make us comfortable in the midst of suffering and chaos and should help get

is settled in a place where the living conditions are continually growing worse. The major problem the rural woman encountered was where the next meal would come from.

The rural woman's needs are basic — and education.

"When we talk about food here one is thinking in terms of quantity and quality," said Mrs Mosala but for a rural woman the 'menu' begins

have it abundantly

"Is this the abundant life Christ meant that they may have?"

Mrs Mosala further remarked on the great injustice suffered by these women in the rural areas rather than contesting their rights in the courts. This is the inhibition created by the paralysing poverty that engulfs her, said Mrs Mosala.

and chaos and should help get things moving," she said

## FEAR

The national president Mrs Miriam Msimang spoke of the importance of re-education of the mind towards fearlessness.

"Many a times one cannot achieve some things in life through fear which breeds lack of confidence in oneself," she pointed out.

"Each one of us has the power to be what he or she wants to be and to do what one wants to do.

"The mind is coloured and conditioned by the matters with which it chiefly concerned. If it engages continuously with thoughts of resentment, depression or fear it will absorb them into itself and sooner or later this mental condition will affect one's personal character."

## PEACE

Mrs Msimang pointed out some of the states of mind which if unattended to invite disaster. Talking about the pressures in the world around us she said "We need tranquillisation not by drugs but by realisation of the peace that lies below the surface of trouble and turmoil.

"The overstrained nerves can weaken the will to a point of complete breakdown of the personality. Painful crises of nature do not occur in a mind that has been permeated through and through with positive thoughts that help to establish a calm attitude to life and maintain equilibrium."



# PC man to head poverty eradication organization

CAPAL TIMES 8/1/82 241

Staff Reporter

A NATION-WIDE campaign to eradicate poverty is to be started by the Congress of the People (Cope), a political organization headed by a President's Council member, Mr Lofty Adams

The campaign will be launched at a congress at the Heerengracht Hotel on tomorrow

Cope's congress had no link whatsoever with the Congress of the People at Kliptown in the 1950s, Mr Adams said

Announcing the cam-

paign to pressmen yesterday, he said he aimed to get rid of poverty by "helping people to help themselves"

Mr Adams said he intended mounting a touring exhibition that would "show people everything that could be done to eradicate poverty"

People would be taught handicrafts. This would be accompanied by political action which would form a "very subtle attack on the system"

Mr Adams said poverty-stricken people should get

together and start communal factories to turn out hand-made merchandise

Socio-economic self-help alone would not solve the political problems of South Africa and political freedom had to be accompanied by economic freedom. For this to come about, the Western powers should explore avenues for increased investment in South Africa

## 'Political cowards'

People who advocated economic sanctions were "political cowards who were worse than terrorists," he said

"Economic sanctions are the vilest and most reprehensible form of terrorism. They are part of the total onslaught by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the communists"

Mr Adams said Cope would call on the government to abolish the Separate Amenities, Race Classification and Group Areas Acts and establish a unitary education system

Motions rejecting the management committee system and urging the government to reinstate coloured people on the common parliamentary voters' roll will also be tabled at the congress



# ASSAULT ON THE WEB OF POVERTY

241  
C. Heron  
7/2/8

**THE Dutch Reformed Mission Church plans to enlist the aid and support of other religious groups in an effort to come to grips with the problem of chronic community poverty in South Africa.**

The steering committee, formed to get the movement off the ground, said in a statement that their aim was to establish a vehicle through which poverty, among all races, could be fought.

The movement would also shun involvement with political parties

The committee's formation follows a recommendation by an investigating group, within the Dutch Reformed Mission Church, which had looked at the issue

## NATIONAL

The investigating group recommended that the church take a lead in initiating a national action programme against poverty

Committee members pointed out that South Africans had wrongfully begun to accept the chronic poverty conditions as a way of life. In this regard a re-education programme was needed

To get things moving the Synodal Commission for the Diaconia of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church of South Africa plans to hold a two day conference on poverty coinciding with the church's synod meeting in September.

## INVITED

The emphasis during the conference will be on the handling of the problem, rather than another discussion on the extent of poverty in the country.

The movement will not be limited to the Dutch Reformed Mission Church. During subsequent country-

wide conferences other denominations and concerned organisations will be invited to participate

Area problems will be highlighted at these conferences, while attention will also be given to national issues.

The action programme culminates in a national congress, where the movement will be formally established

The steering committee is headed by Rev D J Marais and the other members are Rev S G Pick, Rev J de Waal, Rev T Fredericks, Dr H M Beets, Mr F Kotze, Mr J Ellis and Mrs W Brock

Below  
The  
Leslie  
The

## VERY FEW ESCAPE THE SQUALOR...

MRS X was delighted as she waited for the removal truck so that she could leave behind the squalor of the transit camp. But there are others who are not so lucky or don't seem to care.

Mrs X has asked us not to use her real name. Her reflections on the life she has had to lead, however, give an insight into the activities of people stricken by chronic community poverty.

We found her sitting in the doorway of her corrugated iron transit camp dwelling keeping an eye on her meagre possessions, which lay bundled in a heap in the hot sun, with the steel frame of a bed-set digging deep into the dirty sand.

In any middle-class household her possessions would probably have been referred to as 'rubbish,' but to Mrs X, they are 'myne.'

## COUNCIL

'In the council house it can only be better,' she said. Mrs X said she knew that the townships were not perfect, but at least she would be living in a five-roomed dwelling.

For Mrs X, five other adults and three children it will be a blessing after their two-roomed transit camp 'home.'

'A person is not perfect, but at least you strive for better.'

Not all in the transit camp, however, share her views. 'Many like it here, but it is not for me'

## DEPRESSING

To the newcomer the camp is depressing. To Mrs X it is much more.

It is an area typified by violence, drunkenness and lawlessness.

'From Monday to Sunday it carries on. They don't know when it is Sunday. The people used to

come and hold open-air church services. But of the people made fun of God's word. Nobody comes.'

And, the lawlessness? Mrs X said there appeared to be a gathering ground for groups of wrongdoers from other areas.

## IN DANGER

'Your life is in danger if you walk around the dark at night. You will get hurt, even if you don't look for trouble.'

Fear, however, keeps outsiders from helping people in danger even if they hear screams

'You cannot do anything. You must protect your own possessions.'

'When I first came here, I had to give up my job, because the youths were molesting my daughter.'

## SAUNTERED

While talking to her, a boy of 10 sauntered. It was not her child, but a neighbour's.

'His parents work, so the children don't go to school.'

Caught in this web of poverty and circumstance and without the proper discipline he, too, likely to remain in the twilight world coupled the lower end of the income scale

When I spoke to Mrs X there were many in the camp merely lazing about

'Life must offer something better,' she said. Soon afterwards the removal truck arrived.

## Massive 'upliftment' needed - Prof Theron

enterprise system, the commission said. THE Theron Commission's views on the chronic community poverty experienced by a section of South African society is as relevant today as it was during the '70s according to Professor Erika Theron who headed the commission.

The commission found that up to 60 percent of the 'coloured' community could be grouped as low or low-middle income earners faced with oppressive social problems.

Many of the members of this group have lapsed into such a state of physical and mental decline that they are actually living in chronic community poverty

'The drunkenness, the violence, the lawlessness, the immorality and the lack of motivation of the lower stratum are not facts about individuals. They describe this group's life style which is due to circumstances in which they have been trapped for generations,' the Commission said.

Their deviant behaviour, however, stems largely from a restrictive environment. It often represents a

defensive adjustment to the poverty-stricken living conditions of the people who live in an advanced society.

The commission found that once this life-style has become set, life to the individual becomes a sort of maze that leads nowhere.

It was the commission's view that the group had such a negative attitude to life and their aspirations were already so blunt that the mere provision of better opportunities would not achieve much

Instead, a massive scale upliftment programme was suggested to come to terms with the chronic community poverty.

## RESOURCES

Resources could prove to be a problem, but both the State and private enterprise had a role to play

If private enterprise did not spontaneously play its part, steps could be taken by the Government to secure the co-operation, although this might jeopardise some of the traditional freedoms attached to the private



# The A

Today'

as a newspaper)

TUESDAY APRIL

# FEAR ALKS

## It gores holidaymaker

Africa News  
Service

A holidaymaker is hospitalized after being run over on the main road in the Ambezi Valley. Zimmerman, 33, was injured when he was trying to cross the road which are frequented by the escarpment,

which was cut through the bush when Kariba Dam was built 25 years ago follows an old elephant trail

Mr Zimmerman was treated at Kariba Hospital before being brought to Salisbury.

In other accidents over the Easter weekend 19 were killed on the roads and a motorcyclist and his passenger were injured when they hit a buck on the road to Kariba

## ... a splash



# Causes of SA poverty to be probed

ARGUS  
13/4/82  
241

**Education Reporter**  
THE first major investigation into poverty in South Africa since the Poor White inquiry was completed in 1932, has been launched at the University of Cape Town

The investigation into the nature, causes and extent of poverty was initiated by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, a philanthropic foundation which provided a grant for the 1928 to 1932 inquiry

It will be co-ordinated and administered by the UCT, under the directorship of Professor Francis Wilson, who heads the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) at the university

### HOMELANDS

Professor Wilson hopes the investigation will cover the whole of South Africa, including the homelands and independent states, and Lesotho

### SOLIDARITY CALLING

WARSAW — A clandestine radio station, 'Radio Solidarity', began broadcasting here yesterday calling for resistance against the military authorities in the name of the suspended Solidarity Trade Union — Sapa-  
Reuter.

'The first part of the investigation will be to collect data. Many people have been involved in research on poverty and we hope to get an overview of the present situation by coordinating the information available,' Professor Wilson said

'We will draw on the work done by universities throughout the country, as well as anybody working in these areas such as doctors or lawyers. Where there appear to be gaps we will initiate research

### STUDIES

'Then we will do several micro studies to give depth to the macro picture. We could, for example, investigate whether households headed by women are more likely to be poor'

While it was obvious that most poverty occurred in the rural areas, urban poverty would also be investigated

One of the aims of the project will be to generate public debate and to stimulate policy discussions on how best to facilitate equitable development

The results of the study will be presented at a national conference at UCT in September 1983. An independent commission could then be formed to summarise the findings and make recommendations for action.

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241

Date 13 APR 1982

THE CITIZEN

## Echo of research into Afrikaner poor

**CAPE TOWN** — The Carnegie Corporation of New York announced in Cape Town today that it was initiating a second scientific enquiry into poverty and development in Southern Africa to run over 18 months.

The Philanthropic foundation, with a 55-year history of grant-making for educational purposes in South Africa, said the inquiry would be administered and co-ordinated at the University of Cape Town.

It will be directed by Professor Francis Wilson, economist and head of the university's Southern Africa Labour and Develop-

# Carnegie funds probe into Black poverty

ment Research Unit. (Saldru) He said the inquiry's aim would be to analyse and generate public debate about the nature, causes and extent of poverty in South Africa and to stimulate policy discussions on how best to aid development.

The skills of university scholars, lawyers,

nurses and other concerned individuals from all segments of society will be sought. The results of their work will be presented at a week-long national conference at the University of Cape Town in September next year. A commission may then be formed to make recommendations for short and

long-term action.

Fifty years ago, the corporation supported the first such inquiry known as the Carnegie Poor-White Study, which documented the plight of the Afrikaner poor, most of whom were isolated in rural areas. The five volume report aroused widespread public concern and its recommendations made people more aware of the size of the problem and about strategies to counter it.

A similar concern about poverty today, mainly afflicting Blacks, gave the impetus for the second independent inquiry.



# Enquiry into development and poverty in SA initiated

241  
E. Post  
13/4/82

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A similar concern about poverty today, mainly afflicting blacks, gave the impetus for the second independent enquiry.

It will run from now until September next year.

All who want to be associated with the enquiry, by helping to prepare papers for the conference, should write to Saldru, at the School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700.

All work will be drawn together at the conference. Final results and recommendations for action are expected to be reported publicly during the following year.

The Carnegie Corporation has provided an initial \$200 000 (R190 000) towards costs of the research programme — Sapa

# Bureaucrats are keeping the slum residents in limbo

MOA (24) S. Express 18/4/82

RESIDENTS at Winterveld, the huge slum north of Pretoria, are still confused about their fate. Meanwhile the South African and Bophutatswana Governments are studying a development report on the area.

The top secret report, details of which the Sunday Express can now reveal, was submitted to both governments by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) late last year.

An inter-governmental management committee was formed to discuss stabilisation and legalisation of the Winterveld community and to examine different attitudes and individual preferences.

Winterveld was given to Bophutatswana just before the homeland opted for independence in 1976. According to the report, in a pre-independence agreement South Africa agreed to help Bophutatswana resolve the Winterveld dilemma.

This slum area has been a point of dispute between the two governments — the homeland maintaining that, as many residents were resettled from

By MOKONE MOLETE  
the Republic, they were South Africa's responsibility.

But South Africa said that Bophutatswana, as an independent state, should take responsibility. In the interim, living conditions in the area have continued to deteriorate.

The report has found that

- Most of the people live in what could be called sub-standard conditions. This is said to be due mainly to the reluctance of the tenants to invest cash and labour where no secure form of tenure is available.

- There is uncertainty regarding the legal status of non-Tswanas.

- Bophutatswana does not benefit from taxes and rates from Winterveld. The report does not state who receives them.

- 75% of the families have at least one member working in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area.

It has been recommended that for development purposes Winterveld will be divided into urban and agricultural areas. Those who do not want to

remain will choose where they want to go outside Bophutatswana.

The first phase of the development will involve the construction of between 1 800 and 2 000 serviced sites. Education and health facilities will also be built.

There are 1 658 agricultural holdings in private ownership. Some of the plot owners rent grounds to tenants. The population is estimated to be at 105 000. In the Klippan area, up to 100 families are accommodated on one plot. The majority are non-Tswanas. But 65% of the residents want to remain in the area.

The sizes of the plots vary from four morgen to 20 morgen.

More than 78% of the plot owners have been staying in the area for up to 20 years.

A spokesman for the Winterveld property owners, who did not want to be identified, said the deliberations over the area have taken a "long, long time".

"People are getting desperate and angry," he said.

"For how long must we wait until a decision is reached?"



U.S. backed plan to hit poverty

By RIC WILSON

A NATIONAL strategy to fight poverty is to be formed next year after one of the biggest research projects to be undertaken in South Africa

Sponsored by the United States philanthropic organisation, the Carnegie Corporation of New York, scientists plan to delve into the nature causes and extent of poverty in southern Africa

The study, announced this week, will take an estimated 18 months and will culminate in a high-powered conference which is expected to provide a platform for the launching of long and short-term programmes to improve living standards

Although the initial grant is R212 000 for the first 12 months, the project will generate more funds once it is under way

The investigation, which is the second of its kind spon-



PROF FRANCIS WILSON  
"A daunting task"

sored by the Carnegie Corporation, is to be controlled by the University of Cape Town's prestigious Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, headed by Professor Francis Wilson. But its vast scope will in-

corporate research work and scientists from every university - irrespective of race or language group - in South Africa

Said Prof Wilson "For something as large as this, we need all our academic resources"

"We see the Carnegie money as a catalyst. It will enable us to move around the different universities talking about their research work and draw in things they are already doing"

"It's a daunting task, because what we're trying to get to grips with is the whole question of poverty and the shape and structure of our economy"

The study will be based on South Africa as 'a single economy', without any political differentiation between the homelands and South Africa

Sensitive

Prof Wilson says he does not think this will be a handicap when it comes to Government acknowledgement of the study's results

Although he does not see it as a political undertaking, he admits that the debate at the end-of-study conference in September 1983 will inevitably intrude into sensitive political areas

A cautious warning note has already been sounded by an editorial in the Cape Nationalist mouthpiece, Die Burger

Praising the Carnegie-financed study which successfully focused attention on poverty among Afrikaners in the 1930s, the newspaper said the new inquiry "should not be tackled by anybody wearing ideological blinkers"

Onus

The editorial added. "In this connection a heavy onus rests on the researchers of the University of Cape Town as an institution which very seldom creates the impression of trying to really assist the Government"

Prof Wilson said the study would produce three results

- An easily accessible synopsis of the facts of poverty in South Africa
- A huge, controversial debate on the causes of poverty
- Strategies for action against poverty - both short-term programmes, which can be launched immediately, and long-term strategies over the next generation

Stud horses

IN the Sunday Times of April 4 former Miss South Africa turned horsebreeder, Mrs Vera Johns Sutherland, was quoted as saying that she and her husband found stud farm-

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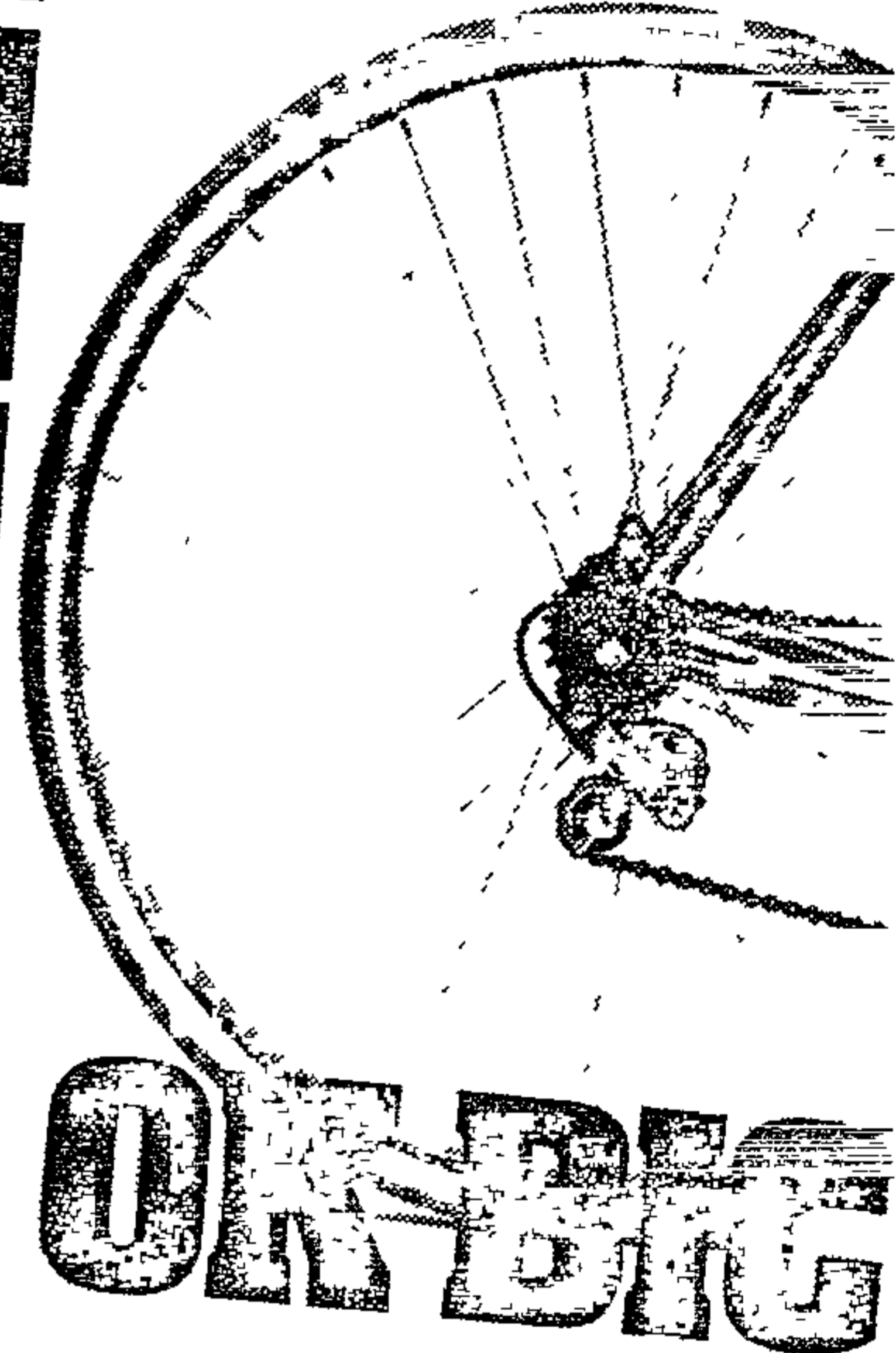
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Whether the new inquiry will have the same success as the previous one, will depend on several factors among which not the least is that it should not be tackled by anybody wearing ideological blinkers. In this connection a heavy onus rests on researchers of the University of Cape Town as an institution which very seldom creates the impression of trying to really assist the government. The problem is that poverty among blacks definitely has a rural origin — thus a problem which starts in the homelands and for which a solution will firstly have to be found there, so that similar problems will not merely be exported elsewhere. A solution therefore embraces intensive investigation into industrial decentralization and rural development, for example, in areas where an advanced process of political devolution is already in motion.

In order to be most effective, impartial and constructive proposals on this matter will have to be done in conjunction with the overall strategy of decentralization with which the government is presently occupied.

In brief, it is a special test that awaits the University of Cape Town as an academic institution. In this case it could act constructively or, for the umpteenth time act like merely another institution tackling and "objective" inquiry purely with the aim of poking a finger in the government's eye. The choice is theirs.

241

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 Date 15 APR 1982

CAPE TIMES

from yesterday's  
**Burger**

N P 583

# Inquiry into poverty

ONE of the formative events of modern South Africa was the inquiry into poverty among Afrikaners undertaken in the thirties. After that investigation, sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation of New York, a process was set in motion to uplift Afrikaners who had become impoverished during the depression years and were left in wretched circumstances, especially those of rural descent who were compelled to seek a living in the cities. One of the chief consequences of this was that Afrikaners began to take their place in the economy and business life. On account of the important place which the Carnegie investigation of those days occupies in the minds of Afrikaners there is bound to be interests in a similar inquiry which the same foundation will now undertake in consultation with the University of Cape Town, on poverty and development in South Africa. This stems from concern over the poverty which is so prevalent today among blacks especially.



# Bringing poverty into the nation's focus

(241) 18/4/82

By ANTHONY SWIFT

THE inquiry into poverty and development in South Africa announced this week, will attempt to bring the increasingly clamorous skeleton of want out of the wings of the nation's consciousness and place it centre-stage.

The inquiry is the outcome of discussions over the past two years between officials of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which is to fund it, and various South Africans — including Professor Francis Wilson, head of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Unit of the School of Economics, Cape Town.

Professor Wilson, who is directing the inquiry, said in an interview this week, "I believe poverty is really worrying people right across the political spectrum. It's in the air, it's in people's thoughts and, quietly, a lot of work is being done.

"That's why I think it's an auspicious time for us to try to bring it into sharp focus, to open up debate and get people thinking about it in the expectation that some action will follow.

Professor Wilson wants to involve not only academics and invites any organisation or individual who is interested to write to him at the address below.

It will be the second major inquiry into poverty in South Africa to be funded by the Car-

negie Corporation, a non-government philanthropic foundation.

Fifty years ago it funded an investigation of poor whites, which remains a highly readable, respected and fascinating source of information of the time.

The old report, in which Dr E G Malherbe played a prominent role, drew together and helped direct the thoughts and efforts of the time to resolve the poor white problem.

It presented detailed arguments refuting popular assumptions that the poor whites were poor because they were inferior and exposed them as victims of social and economic processes over which they had little or no control.

The vast majority of poor whites were Afrikaners but they were not poor because they were Afrikaners, the report argued. They were poor because the trek spirit found them isolated and out of touch with European values at the time of rapid urbanisation and immigration occasioned by the diamond and gold mining boom.

They were poor because they had no foothold in the cities. They were poor because their formal education — sometimes no more than religious instruction — was adequate to the needs of a pioneer society but wholly inadequate in the sudden new industrialised age.

They were poor because with the advancing occupation of the land, movement became restricted and many people were displaced. And so on.

However although the 1982 commissioners acknowledged that blacks were subject to similar processes, they did not extend to them the same will to understand.

Recommending protection of poor whites from competition with poor blacks in the labour market, the old report notes, for instance, "long contact with inferior coloured races has in some respect had deleterious social effects on the European."

The report laments the living conditions endured by poor whites, which greatly resemble the living conditions endured by many black South Africans to this very day. "About one third of the dwellings were unsuitable for civilised life. They were small, dirty, tumble-down, ill-furnished and unadorned, another third were reasonably clean and orderly but quite too small for proper family life."

The report warns "Long-continued economic inequality of poor whites and the great mass of non-Europeans, and proximity of their dwellings tend to bring them to social equality. This impairs the tradition which counters miscegenation, and social line of colour division is noticeably 'weakening'."

It has taken 50 years for the wheel to turn to a point where black poverty will now receive the same clear will to understand that white poverty did in 1932.

And it may have come too late. A major problem faced by the new inquiry is that blacks may no longer care whether their problems are finally understood or not, having begun to put their faith in other methods.

"I wish to strongly emphasise that this is a study of poverty and not of black poverty," said Professor Wilson. "We will be looking at poverty wherever we find it but by the nature of things in South Africa we will find it mostly among blacks."

"The unit is very concerned that we should not in any way be seen as whites looking at a black

problem and that black South Africa involved throughout.

"It would be a complete waste only outcome is to produce a beautiful message the egos of a few academic be worthwhile if it leads to some sort

"I would argue that one thing supply in South Africa is imaginative things that can be done about present circumstances and in the long it is enormously important that we about the structural causes of poverty

"One point I want to stress is, we need to understand the historic present situation, we must start to rather than backwards.

"What I hope will come out of doing now and the stimulation of those things can be built on long term participation by black South Africa important."

Professor Wilson is hoping for from people right across the political. To give the greatest opportunity for the organisers are as a first step inquiry into poverty towards a major to be held in September 1983.

"We will not expect consensus controversy," said Prof Wilson. "A grant is big for the social sciences in but it's not a lot of money so we must catalyst to open up the issues. We project to extend beyond the conference happens after that we must leave moment."

In the immediate future, the organisation visiting universities and individuals members of the medical, legal and the sciences, encouraging participation, papers and trying to find gaps in what being undertaken. They may also fun research projects.

People who are interested in the inquiry should write to Prof Francis Wilson, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700.

Sunday Tribune

18.4.1982



# ing into poverty into the nation's focus

By ANTHONY SWIFT

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"The unit is very concerned that we should not in any way be seen as whites looking at a black

problem and that black South Africans should be involved throughout

"It would be a complete waste of time if the only outcome is to produce a beautiful report to massage the egos of a few academics It will only be worthwhile if it leads to some sort of action

"I would argue that one thing in very short supply in South Africa is imagination There are things that can be done about poverty even in the present circumstances and in the long-term interest it is enormously important that we start thinking about the structural causes of poverty now

"One point I want to stress is that, although we need to understand the historic roots of the present situation, we must start looking forward rather than backwards

"What I hope will come out of this inquiry will be specific ideas on what people can start doing now and the stimulation of thought about how those things can be built on long term That is why participation by black South Africans is so very important"

Professor Wilson is hoping for involvement from people right across the political spectrum To give the greatest opportunity for participation the organisers are as a first step directing the inquiry into poverty towards a major conference to be held in September 1983

"We will not expect consensus but a lot of controversy," said Prof Wilson "A 200 000 dollar grant is big for the social sciences in South Africa but it's not a lot of money so we must use it as a catalyst to open up the issues We expect the project to extend beyond the conference but what happens after that we must leave open for the moment"

In the immediate future, the organisers will be visiting universities and individuals, including members of the medical, legal and teaching professions, encouraging participation, commissioning papers and trying to find gaps in what is currently being undertaken They may also fund some micro research projects

People who are interested in contributing to the inquiry should write to Prof Francis Wilson, SALDRU, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700



# LETTERS

## SALDRU <sup>Varsity 5/5/62</sup> sell-out?

Dear Editors

241  
It seems there are no limits to the resources capital has to draw from. In its attempt to contain and control the current political and economic crisis seriously threatening the 'stability' of Southern Africa, imperialism would appear to have chosen an unlikely bed-fellow in Saldru

Don't those unselfish philanthropists at Carnegie realise who they've selected as a means of investigating 'poverty'? After all, the Burger has been quick to point out the dangers of choosing a radical organisation in a 'left' university - in particular, the way the 'facts' are susceptible to slanted interpretation.

So why has Saldru been selected, if Carnegie's controllers are in fact shrewd tacticians? I suggest the following reasons as part of it

1 Saldru will produce an accurate analysis of the conditions creating poverty - tempered perhaps by awareness of who's providing the funds.

2 The facts produced and solutions proposed will be difficult to swallow -

but capital is quite capable of adaptation if it has to.

3. A radical set of proposals are necessary in the face of the radical challenges to capitals' dominance.

4. A certain ideological legitimation is given - the USA's 'concern' to 'really' solve S.A 's problems.

So, in fact, Carnegie are no fools. By choosing Saldru they've played a trump card. The radical intelligensia are to be used as part of capital's strategy to reconsolidate its position in changing conditions!

But, of course, Saldru's fully aware of this, and the project will throw up criticisms of capitals' role. In this way, the intelligensia is part of the 'struggle'. Who will benefit most from the critique?

The tricks on us! Capital will most benefit! We've been coopted!

It's a whole tacky and dangerous business, the upshot of which is more than likely a set-back in the proletariats struggle

Sincerely  
Sceptical

er, said that representa-  
tives of Justice, the

er, said that representa-  
tives of Justice, the

told of the new evidence  
—DDC

241 D. Dispatch 13/4/87  
**Carnegie inquiry  
into SA poverty**

DURBAN — A scientific inquiry into poverty in South Africa has been launched by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, it was announced yesterday

The aim of the investigation is to generate public debate about the nature, causes and extent of poverty in South Africa

Professor Francis Wilson of the Department of Economics at the University of Cape Town, who will be co-ordinating the study, said yesterday the inquiry would be held over the next 18 months

"We hope to draw on the knowledge of a wide range of academics and

professionals like lawyers and nurses and any other concerned individuals," he said

This is the second investigation into poverty done by the philanthropic foundation, the first being the Carnegie poor white study which documented the plight of poor Afrikaners 50 years ago

The results of the study will be presented at a week-long national conference at the University of Cape Town in September 1983. After this a commission may be formed to summarise the findings and to make recommendations for short and long-term strategies to cope with poverty — DDC

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# Carnegie probe into poverty in S A

(241)

13/4/82 Mercury

## Mercury Reporter

A SCIENTIFIC inquiry into poverty in South Africa has been launched by the Carnegie Corporation of New York

The aim of the investigation is to generate public debate about the nature, causes and extent of poverty in this country

Prof Francis Wilson of

the Department of Economics at the University of Cape Town, who will be co-ordinating the study, said yesterday the inquiry would be held over the next 18 months

'We hope to draw on the knowledge of a wide range of academics and professionals and any other concerned individuals'

The results of the study will be presented at a week-long national conference at the University of Cape Town in September 1983

Prof Wilson called on those who would like to be associated with the inquiry to write to him at the School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700

# Spotlight on the Southern African poor

Staff Reporter

THE NATURE, causes and extent of poverty in Southern Africa will be the subject of a university-based scientific inquiry over the next 18 months, initiated by the Carnegie Corporation of New York

The study is the second inquiry on poverty in Southern Africa to be supported by the corporation — a philanthropic foundation which has provided educational grants in South Africa for 55 years

It will be administered and co-ordinated by the University of Cape Town and will be independent of all government bodies and political parties

## The aim

According to the director of the project, Professor Francis Wilson, head of the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit at UCT (Saldru), the aim of the study will be "to undertake an analysis of, and to generate public debate about, the nature, causes and extent of poverty in South Africa and to stimulate policy discussions on how best to facilitate equitable development"

The vice-chancellor of the university, Dr S J

Saunders, chairman of the university committee to oversee the project, said the inquiry hoped to draw on the knowledge and skills of scholars in all universities in Southern Africa and involve members of the professional community such as lawyers and nurses

The results of the study will be presented at a week-long national conference to be held at UCT in September, 1983. A commission could then be formed to summarize the findings and make recommendations for action strategies. Final results and recommendations for action will be reported throughout the year

Fifty years ago the corporation supported an inquiry into the Afrikaner poor, most of whom were isolated from economic progress in rural areas. According to organizers of the study, its results and recommendations made people aware of the extent of the problem, and initiated strategies to deal with it

Professor Wilson asks that anyone interested in helping to prepare papers for the conference write to Saldru, School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700



# Dead centre of an Easter bunny

By Jean Waite

Little Jonathyn Beldon got an Easter surprise when he broke open his Good Friday chocolate bunny — inside was a rotting mouse

The carcass, whole but in an advanced state of decay was encased in the chocolate

Mrs Merle Beldon of Berea said it was only luck that had stopped two-year-old Jonathyn from biting into the egg

He was about to do it when he saw his big sister break her egg into pieces and did the same

"Next I heard him shriek and say there was something inside. As soon as the egg was broken we could smell it. It was disgusting and we were eating breakfast as the children were unwrapping their eggs"

The egg, made by Beacon, was one of six bought by Mrs Beldon

CAPE TOWN — The Carnegie Corporation of New York has announced in Cape Town it is initiating a second scientific inquiry into poverty and development in South Africa

The philanthropic foundation, with a 55-year history of grants for education in South Africa, said the 18-month inquiry would be administered and co-ordinated at the University of Cape Town

It will be directed by Professor Francis Wilson, economist and head of the university's southern Africa labour and development research unit. He said the inquiry's aim would be to analyse and generate public debate about the nature, causes and extent of poverty in South Africa and to stimulate policy discussions on how best

# US to pay for study of SA poverty

to aid development.

The skills of university scholars, lawyers, nurses and other concerned individuals from all segments of society will be sought. The results of their work will be presented at a week-long national conference at the University of Cape Town in September next year. A commission may then be formed to make recommendations for action.

Fifty years ago the corporation supported the first such inquiry, known as the Carnegie Poor-White Study, which documented the plight of the Afrikaner poor, most of whom were isolated in rural areas

A similar concern about poverty today, mainly afflicting blacks, gave the impetus for the second inquiry — Sapa.

## Bad debt for Swazis

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swazi land's High Commissioner in Kenya is financially embarrassed because five Ministries will not repay money borrowed by Swazi officials visiting Nairobi

In his latest report the Auditor-General explains that the advances, totalling almost R9 000, were made to individuals representing various ministries

## Kruger Park lecture series

A series of illustrated lectures on the Kruger National Park will be held at the University of the Witwatersrand's Centre for Continuing Education this week

The first lecture is tomorrow at 8 pm when Mr Dick Garstang, the park's information officer, will describe its history, geology, soils and vegetation

The next evening

will be devoted to a lecture on the bird and mammal life of the park. On Thursday Mr Garstang will deal with management techniques and the final lecture on Friday will cover problems related to tourism in a nature reserve

The cost for the series, at 9 Jubilee Road, Parktown, is R8 a person or R2,50 a lecture. For further details telephone 642-4831

# OUT!

to make use of an overstuffed situation, where you, the customer, for a change will reap the benefits.

84-2428



Marathon problems?

Marathon men How do their women cope?



## Tomorrow in The Star



Grey Panthers leader ...

The indomitable 75-year-old who leads America's Grey Panthers

# INFO

795 7011

tells you where to buy, sell or hire all the



Getting fashion

# 'No hunger' in SA

241  
Star 23/4/82

There is no hunger in South Africa, the general manager of the Development Corporation for Economic Development, Dr J van Marle told delegates at the conference of the National Council of Women of South Africa yesterday.

"South Africa is a food exporter and I refuse to believe there is not enough food for all," said Dr van Marle,

guest speaker at the NCW seminar on rural areas.

Responding to questions after his speech, Dr van Marle said there was a "big difference" between starvation and malnutrition. He said he accepted there were people suffering from malnutrition in South Africa, but not that they were starving.

In his speech Dr van Marle said there were

many people in rural areas, but few were productive.

"Individuals must be allowed to purchase land and be permitted to do subsidy farming," he said.

Dr van Marle said there were vast tracts of undeveloped land in homeland areas ideal for farming. He called on tribal leaders to encourage their people to develop this land.



# Spotlight on poverty

291 C. Herald 29/1/82

DURING the next 18 months the spotlight will be focused intensely on poverty in Southern Africa, especially among blacks, in a scientific study to be conducted by the University of Cape Town (UCT).

It will be directed by Professor Francis Wilson, economist and head of the university's Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldtu).

He said the enquiry's aim would be to analyse and generate public debate about the nature, causes and extent of poverty in South Africa and to stimulate policy discussions on how best to aid development.

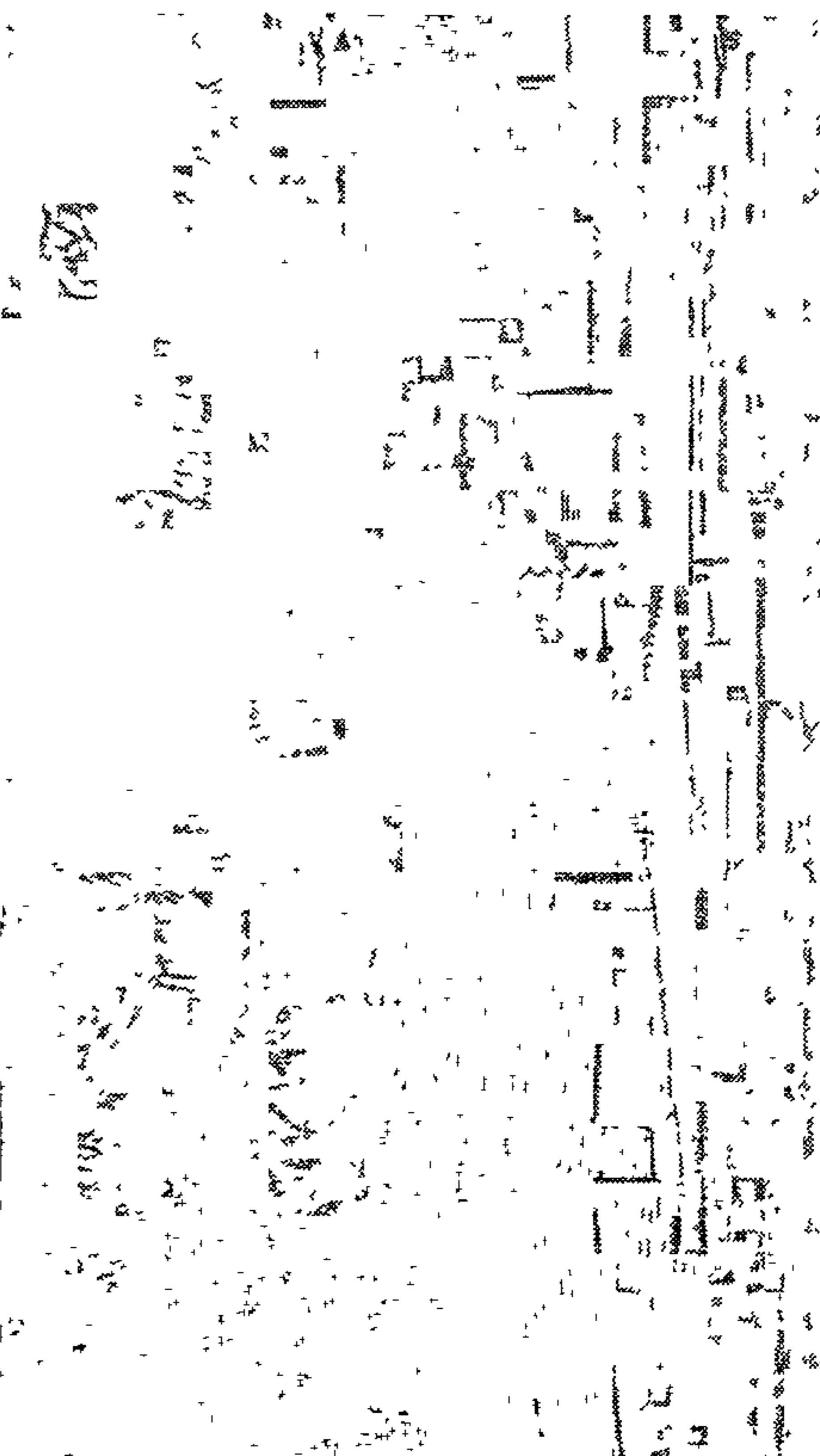
The results of their work will be presented at a week-long national conference at the University of Cape Town in September next year. A commission may then be formed to make recommendations for short and long-term action.

## INVITED

Prof Wilson invited all who would like to be associated with the enquiry — by helping to prepare papers for the conference — to write to Saldtu at the School of Economics, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700 or telephone 69-8331. All work will be drawn together at the conference. Final results and recommendations for action are expected to be reported publicly during the following year.

The project is being financed by the Carnegie Corporation, a philanthropic foundation based in New York.

● **PEOPLE living in shanty areas like this have faced a lifetime of poverty. Will their children suffer the same fate?**



This is the second such enquiry supported by the corporation. Fifty years ago it financed the Carnegie Poor-White Study, which documented the plight of the Afrikaner poor.

The report of that study recommended measures for promoting individual family welfare and stressed the need for tackling the causes of poverty among whites, instead of seeing to the symptoms by dishing out allowances.

As a result of this study, the authorities created the Department of Social Welfare. This was the most important outcome, another being university training for social workers and sociologists.

## Getting to grips

## with the problem

A LITTLE more than a month ago the Dutch Reformed Mission Church announced plans to enlist the aid and support of other religious groups in an effort to come to grips with poverty.

To start off the war on poverty, a two day conference will be held in September. The emphasis of the conference will be on ways and means of remedying the problem of poverty rather than

merely discussing the extent of it. This conference will be followed up by several throughout the country. A steering committee under the chairmanship of the Reverend D J Marais has been formed to get the movement off the ground. According to a statement released by the committee, their aim was to establish a vehicle through which poverty among all races could be combated.

This vehicle will be formally established at a national congress which is to be held after the country-wide conferences.

The committee stated that for too long South Africans had accepted chronic poverty as a way of life.

This was wrong and a re-education programme was needed.

## PROJECTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

THE Carnegie Corporation's out the world. It has a 55-year history of international foundation star- involvement in South Africa. In 1911 by Andrew Carnegie. It has a 350-million dollar endowment it decided to discontinue the travel grants it had been making to university teachers in South Africa — 19-million American dollars — is spent annually.

### NOT POLITICAL

How this 19-million a year is spent is decided by a board of trustees, who are advised by the president of the corporation.

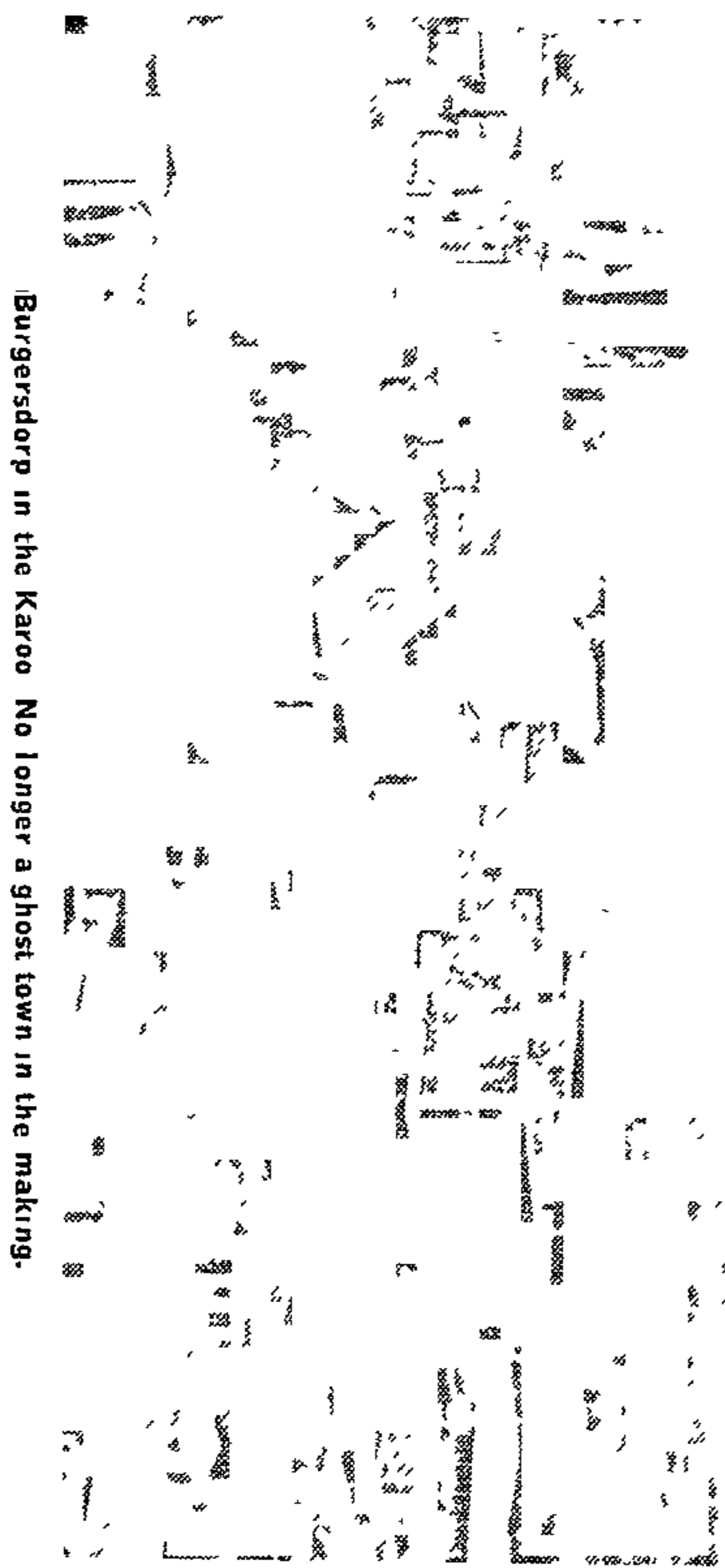
In 1973, the corporation's president, Mr Alan Prier, on a visit to South Africa, said of this country's education policy: "Why does a country as developed and wealthy as South Africa not have universal free education for all its citizens?"



The S.I.R. THURSDAY April 2

# 1952 BURGERSDORP FITS TO DIE

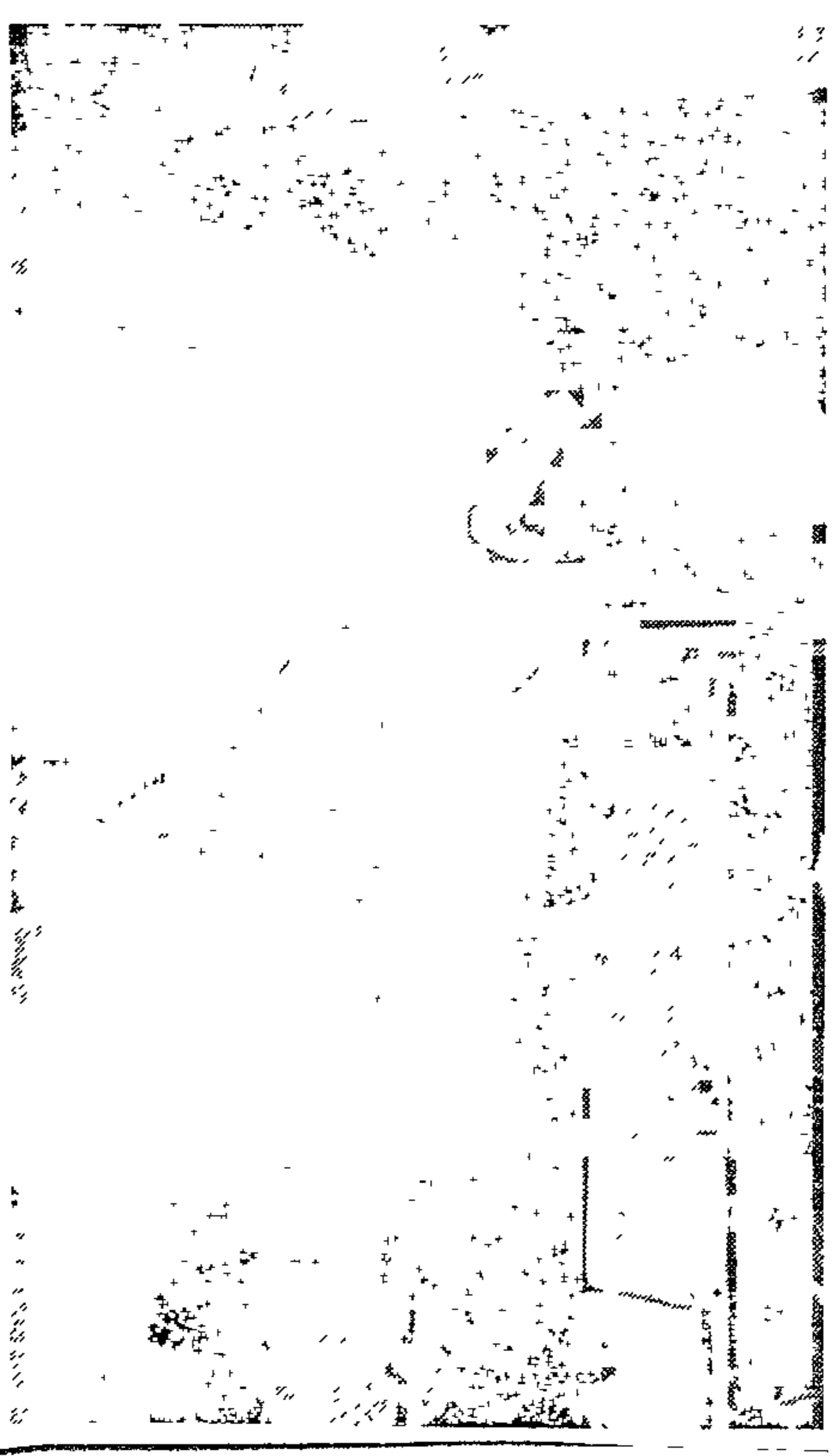
Story and photographs  
by Bob Davis



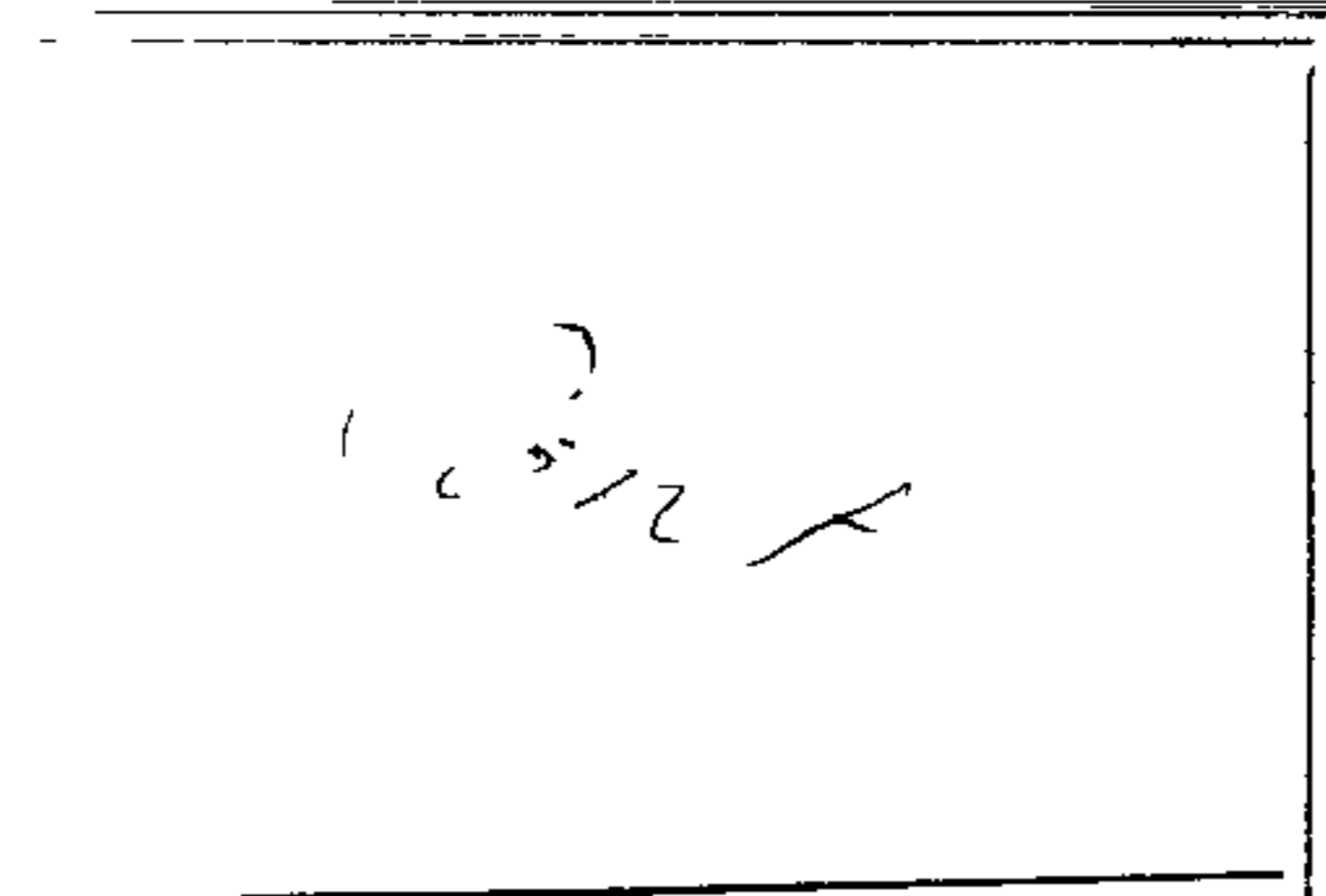
Burgersdorp in the Karoo. No longer a ghost town in the making.



The beginnings of a clothing factory. It has more orders for overalls than it can cope with.



A hand-made Burgersdorp saddle which costs less than R120.





Situated in a remote part of the Karoo, more than 50 km from a main coast inland artery, with a dwindling population and apparently few attractions for either tourist or industrialist, Burgersdorp had become a dying town.

Appeals to government departments fell on deaf ears and Provincial assistance from far away Cape Town was not forthcoming.

"Finally we decided that if our town was to survive, then we, the people of Burgersdorp, would have to help ourselves," said former mayor, Mr Vic Olivier.

After he and a number of other leading citizens had discussed the matter, they decided to invite the director of the SA Rural Trust, Mr Vic Allen, to visit the district.

And with Mr Allen's help just two months ago, the Burgersdorp people began to find opportunities for economic development in both the town and the district, including Venterstad and Steynsburg.

Research soon proved that the town received 30 percent of its income from a railway workshop and township established by the South African Railways and Harbours.

Other income was derived from farming activities, and a limited number of small industries and other minor sources.

"One of the first conclusions we reached was that if, instead of sending all our produce from the district farms to the markets in natural condition, we were to process some of it locally, we would be adding value and earning income for local people," Mr Olivier said.

The products involved were wool, beef, wheat, onions, lucerne and dairy produce.

Exploration proved that there were also low-grade coal deposits, the extent of which has not yet been estab-

lished, that natural clay suitable for the manufacture of ceramics was available on one of the farms and that high-grade bentonite existed in the district.

The "discoveries" of natural resources soon began to change the attitudes of most people and they began making plans to process, or in some other way add value to, local products before "exporting" to large centres.

Among the plans yet to be implemented are the establishment of feedlots to fatten cattle before sending them to market; stepping up pig and boer goat production; manufacturing animal feed from locally grown produce; establishing fish farms in the; H F Verwoerd Dam, making carcass meal

from offal, pressing onion oil for the cosmetics market and using the clay for pottery.

Mr Vic Allen of the SA Rural Trust also envisages the establishment of a meat-canning factory for halal goat meat, a vegetable dehydrating plant and the production of woollen products such as a Stormberg coat made of local pelts.

Already in existence is a Stormberg cheese factory which markets locally but which has capacity for expansion to compete with similar products throughout South Africa.

Also in full swing in Burgersdorp is a furniture factory which started small but which now has difficulty in coping with its order book.

The owner, Mr Albert Venter, has

trained a number of young coloured and black women to operate lathes in the factory in accordance with a stated development policy in the town that:

"All our people must benefit from economic prosperity for Burgersdorp."

Mr Hentie Kruger and his wife Rina, who started a factory making overalls, have also trained township women to operate the industrial sewing machines.

Another project which is already under way is a leather works making wallets, belts and saddles.

"There is now no fear that Burgersdorp will become a ghost town," Mr Olivier said. "In fact, the Rural Trust people regard our activities as a model for other small communities to follow."

*The Star Thursday 1982*  
*Apr 12*

(241)

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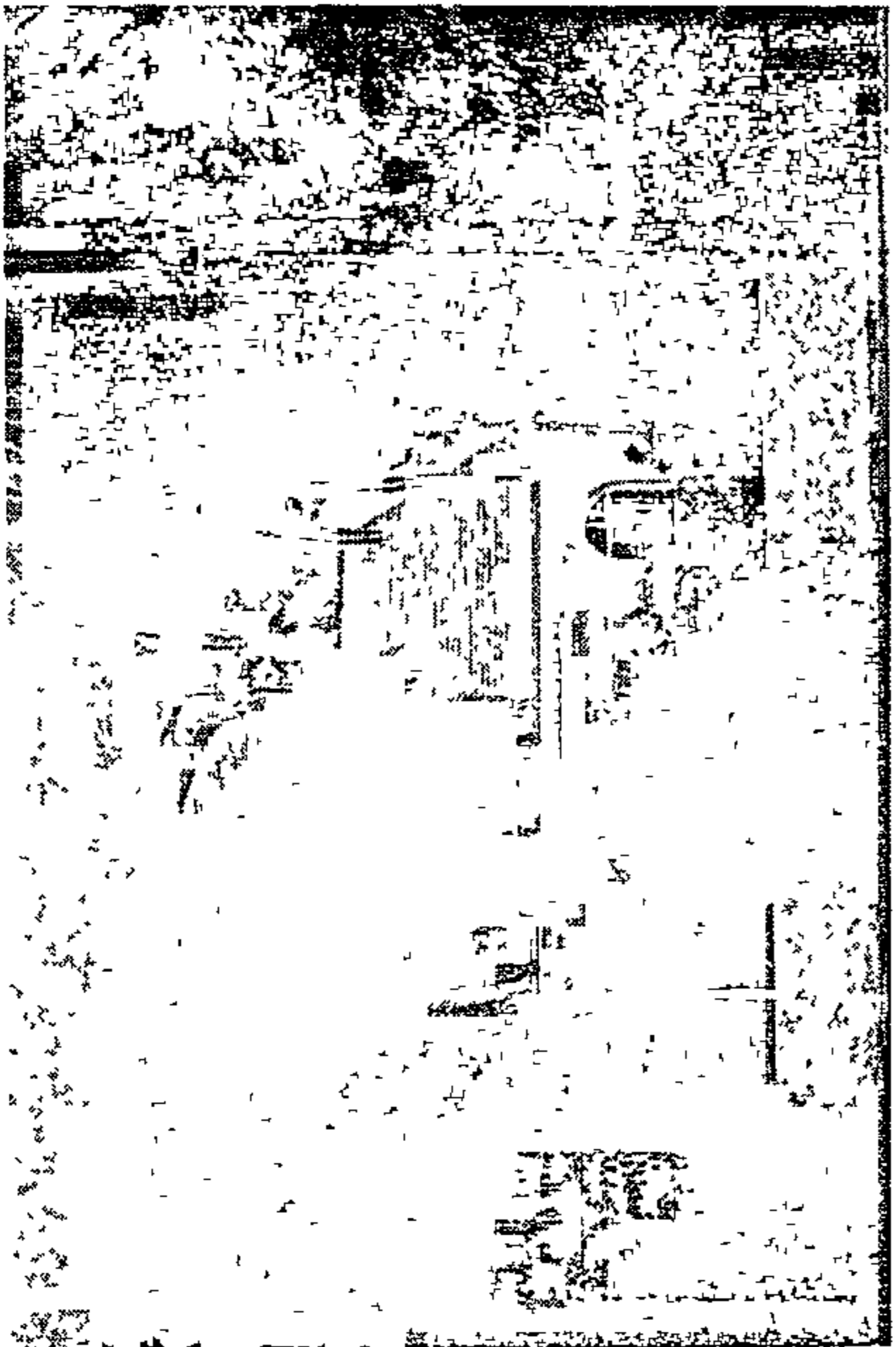
Former Burgersdorp mayor Mr Vic Olivier and Mr Hentie Kruger, who started a clothing factory in the town.

**... thanks to  
 the people  
 of the town**



# There's not much to choose really . . .

241 ROM 23/4/82



**WORLDS APART . . .** Shanties at the Onverwacht resettlement camp near Thaba Nchu contrast with a plush Houghton home Dr L A P A Munnik claimed in Parliament this week that the health services of the camp were as good as Houghton's and that every house in the camp has a water tap. In fact, there's one tap for 50 houses, one bucket toilet per house emptied once a week) and one clinic for 200 000 people, while in Houghton (2 500 people) high quality health services are easily accessible and taps certainly aren't an issue.

## Workers tense over East Rand sackings

(152) (335) (1401) (189) 23/4/82

**By STEVEN FRIEDMAN**  
Labour Reporter

**FACTORY** tension over retrenchments is growing on the East Rand Metal and Allied Workers Union shop stewards from 72 factories in the area met on Wednesday night, a union spokesman said yesterday. They vowed to fight further retrenchments.

A union organiser, Mr Moses Mayekiso, said shop stewards from Wadeville, Germiston and Alrode took resolutions which accused employers of working overtime while retrenching work-

The firms felt this was the province of the Metal Industrial Council and the Steel and Engineering Federation, said Mr Mayekiso.

"More East Rand firms are retrenching workers and shop stewards are determined to fight it. Workers are very angry — they say they are the only ones who suffer when the economy runs into trouble", he said.

Workers believed employers could cut production in other ways.

Seifsa's director, Mr Sam van Collier, said yesterday there were no provisions in the metal industrial agree-

On claims that some firms worked overtime while retrenching, leading to union charges that employers were firing workers in order to cut costs, Mr Van Collier said employers had told unions on the council they were prepared to take part in a joint enquiry into concern about excessive overtime.

At the same time, the agreement did not allow an employer to work more than ten hours a week overtime without council permission.

"We are quite prepared to discuss this issue with unions, but we cannot lay down over-

## Urgent move to halt Kirsh deal on Greatermans

**Court Reporter**

**AN URGENT** application was brought in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday asking for an interim interdict restraining the Johannesburg Stock Exchange from approving the proposed takeover scheme involving Greatermans Stores.

The application was brought by Dawn Laan Investments (Pty) Limited against the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Griffin Holdings (Pty) Limited, Greatermans Stores Limited, Kirsh Industries Limited, Kirsh Limited, Metro Cornra-

tion Limited.

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quire control of Greatermans Investments, said that Dawn Laan was the holder of 55 900 non-voting shares in Greatermans.

Alternatively, the court was asked to remit the matter to the stock exchange.

He told the court that there were 3 052 296 Ordinary



# Carnegie funds black poverty probe

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has initiated a second Enquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa, to be administered and coordinated at UCT over the next 18 months

The Corporation is a philanthropic foundation with a 55-year history of grantmaking for educational purposes in South Africa, and has provided an initial \$200 000 towards the cost of the research programme

## Aims

The Enquiry will be directed by Francis Wilson, economist and head of the University's Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) of the School of Economics. Its aim, Professor Wilson said, will be 'to undertake an analysis of and generate

public debate regarding the causes, nature and extent of poverty in South Africa and to stimulate policy discussions on how best to facilitate equitable development'

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, who is chairperson of the University Committee to supervise the project, said the Enquiry hopes to draw on the knowledge and skills of scholars at all South African universities and to actively involve members of the professional community and other concerned individuals from all sectors of South African society

The results of their work will be presented at a week-long national conference at the University in September 1983. A Commission may be formed to summarise the findings and recommend short and long term strategies

for action

## First enquiry

Fifty years ago (1927-1932) the Corporation supported the first Enquiry into poverty and development in South Africa, generally known as the Carnegie Poor White Study, which documented the plight of the Afrikaner poor, most of whom were isolated in rural areas and excluded from the benefits of economic progress

The five volume report aroused widespread public concern about the process of impoverishment

A similar concern about poverty in the same area today mainly affecting blacks provided the impetus for establishing this second Enquiry. It will be university-based, and independent of all government bodies and political parties

By SOPHIE TEMA  
OPERATION Hunger, the food distribution campaign run by the SA Institute of Race Relations, desperately needs funds to feed thousands of starving children in the homelands and other parts of the country

The head of the operation, Mrs Ina Perlman, said yesterday "Progress has been made since the campaign started, but we are worried, because we need funds to feed more than 40 000 hungry people — mostly children — during the winter months"

Operation Hunger has a feeding scheme in the Ciskei run by the Nahoon Methodist Care Supplementary food parcels are distributed monthly to destitute families and aged people

In the Levubu district in the Northern Transvaal, food distribution is handled through clinics treating cases of malnutrition

In drought-ravaged KwaZulu, Operation Hunger set aside R12 000 to feed about 22 000 children, most of them at pre-school age, three times a week on thick vegetable and soya soup

Mrs Perlman said that because of drought and floods in

# Plea for help in war on starvation

KwaZulu, more people would have to be fed this winter

Operation Hunger was started in October 1980 to help undernourished children, mostly in the homelands

During its first 19 months the operation collected R230 811, but about R220 000 has been used on feeding schemes and other projects

Self-help and marketing projects have been launched by the committee to help mothers gain income in areas where they cannot find employment

In KwaNdebele, monthly food parcels are distributed to 641 families, and self-help projects involved women in sewing classes and crafts lessons

In Dennilton, a project is under way in which women

mend school uniforms to be sold at low cost.

It is hoped to extend the services to a new area in KwaNdebele known as Frischgewacht, and to Onverwacht in the Free State

A teacher at a KwaNdebele school commented. "Since Operation Hunger came into existence, we have not had a single report from any of the schools that malnutrition has claimed a life."

In the poverty-stricken areas of Tsetse and Tlhabang in the Ramatlhabama areas near Mafikeng, schemes are to be extended to feed school children, the aged and destitute

In Soweto, R6 000 has been spent to start a "meals on wheels" service for the aged

241  
ROOM  
6/5/82





Pushing (241)  
Carnegie Varsity

Dear Editors

19/5/82

In the last issue of VARSITY there was a letter implicitly criticising Saldru for accepting funds from the Carnegie Corporation in order to organise the Second Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Development in South Africa

It is important to place on record that at no stage has the Carnegie Corporation imposed any conditions, either explicitly or implicitly, on the research to be undertaken or on the conclusions to be drawn. Furthermore, the Carnegie Corporation has a high reputation for its independent research into matters of public policy in various countries, including the United States, Nigeria and South Africa

All those involved in the present Inquiry will be doing their best to uncover the truth about poverty in South Africa. The source of funding should not, in any way, 'temper' the analysis undertaken and I reject your correspondent's suggestion that it might be otherwise

May I conclude by asking your correspondent just two questions

- (1) Is it or is it not a good idea to undertake research into poverty and development in South Africa?
- (2) If it is a good idea, how best could such research be funded?

Yours faithfully  
Francis Wilson  
Director



241

# ONDERSOEK

Die Burger

## NA ARMES

27. 5. 1982

## VERBREED

Deur Ons Kerksake-verslaggewer

DIE NG Sendingkerk se aksie vir die bestryding van armoede, wat tydens die Sinode in September met 'n kongres begin, sal voorlopig by die Carnegie-ondersoek na armoede en ontwikkeling in Suid-Afrika inskakel.

Ds Dirk Marais, voorsitter van die NGSK se reëlingskomitee, sê die Sinodale Kommissie vir Dia-konale Dienste (SKDD) het aanbeveel dat die Kerk se ondersoekwerk by die Carnegie-ondersoek inskakel en suksesvolle samesprekings is in dié verband met kontakpersone gevoer.

Die Kerk is verheug oor dié geleentheid. Daar sal ook geprobeer word om soveel kerke moontlik te betrek. Omdat die bestaan van grootskaalse armoede bekend is – dit is al deur verskeie ondersoeke aange-ton – sal 'n groot deel van die werk op aksieprogram-me ter bestryding van armoede gemik wees.

### MENSWAARDIGHEID

'n Kongres oor armoede in die bruin gemeenskap word op 29 en 30 September tydens die Sendingkerk

se Sinodesitting gehou. Die eerste voordrag oor *Die Bybelse perspektief oor die verskynsel van armoede en die rol van die kerk* sal deur dr. Allan Boesak, studenteleraar van die gemeente Bellville, gelewer word.

Mnr. Pieter Je Roux van die instituut vir sosiale ontwikkeling van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland sal oor *Die rol van maatskaplike strukture en menswaardigheid in die verskynsel van armoede* praat. Op die tweede dag sal *Die rol van die gemeenskap in die bekamping van armoede* deur mnr. Lionel Louw, 'n dosent in maatskaplike werk van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, behandel word.

Die onderwerpe sal in groepe bespreek en besluite geneem word om die aksie verder te voer.

# Call for urgent action to curb diseases

AAGUS 16/6/82

244

URGENT action is needed to prevent severe malnutrition and to control infectious diseases in the homelands, says an article published in the South African Medical Journal

A study conducted in southern Lebowa says that more attention needs to be paid to attracting South African doctors to homeland hospitals and to training nurses to work in these rural areas

Dr W R C Booth of the department of paediatrics of Baragwanath Hospital and the University of the Witwatersrand conducted the study of children under the age of five years admitted to the Jane Furse Memorial Hospital in southern Lebowa in 1980

Gastro-enteritis, respiratory problems and kwashiorkor were found to be responsible for 85,7 percent of 1 328 children aged less than five years admitted to the hospital in 1980

## PROTEIN

"Urgent action is needed to prevent the many cases of severe protein energy malnutrition still seen and to gain better control of infectious diseases in these areas," Dr Booth said

He said a major part in the campaign should be played by the agricultural spheres

The shortage of doctors and paramedical staff was serious and encouragement to work in the rural areas should start at student level

## GRASSROOTS

Also, greater emphasis needed to be placed on the training of nurses in primary health care and on the training of less qualified people who could play important roles in the overall health care of the rural people of South Africa by "providing health/nutrition services at grassroots level," Dr Booth said

The Jane Furse Memorial Hospital was one of four in southern Lebowa, serving a population of approximately 120 000, the study said

Many of the medical problems in young children seemed to stem from overcrowded conditions and shortage of medical and paramedical staff at hospitals and clinics, the majority of men being migratory workers, inadequate local food production and open water supplies susceptible to contamination



**'Health  
hunger  
hostility  
hampering  
teachers'**

ARGUS 17/6/82  
241

Education Reporter

EAST LONDON — Teachers, students and their communities were fighting a desperate struggle against poor health services, bad environments, hunger and hostile education authorities, Mr Lionel Kearns said at the Cape Professional Teachers' Association (CPTA) conference here yesterday

He was addressing more than 500 delegates on 'The Teacher, the School and the Community at the Crossroads'

Mr Kearns is a CPTA committee member and principal of the Balme Primary School in Elsie's River

He said that prescriptions "from above" were daily narrowing the space for initiative for the teachers. The attitude that the regional office officials sometimes took towards principals, and the abuse of their authority, could serve no good purpose

**"MISCONDUCT"**

He was particularly concerned about the wide interpretation given to the "misconduct". He quoted the case of a teacher who had been transferred for "routine reasons"

When the teacher resigned, he received a letter from the Department of Internal Affairs saying he could no longer teach at any schools falling under that department

"How must one interpret this? What are the implications when 'routine transfers' are talked about?" Mr Kearns said

**THIRD WORLD**

Referring to other problems encountered by teachers, he said many schools operated in Third World conditions. Health services and state-aided feeding schemes were essential

Furthermore, not only in schools but in communities there was a complete lack of sport and relaxation facilities

School social workers were an urgent need for children who came from

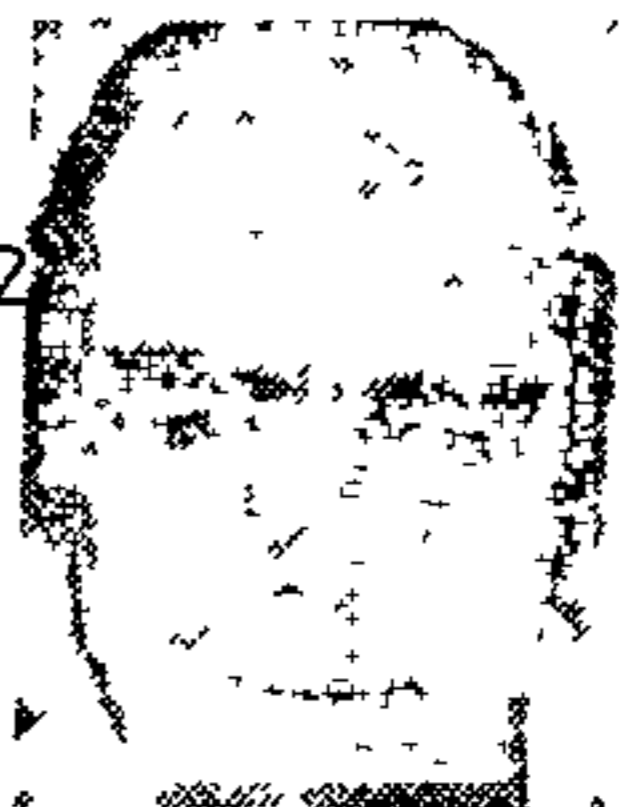
homes which were frequently economically depressed and beset with social problems. Finally, teachers faced the difficult problem of helping to lead a community robbed of its rights

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# Enough food but poverty rife - MPC

Argus  
June  
1982

241  
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Dr John Sonnenberg

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SOUTH AFRICA produced enough food last year to supply 112 percent of the optimum energy needs of its population, yet malnutrition and the diseases of poverty — scurvy, kwashiorkor, rickets and others — were still rife, Dr John Sonnenberg, MEC, said yesterday.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Service Dining Rooms organisation, Dr Sonnenberg said the prevalence of poverty and malnutrition among all racial groups, but especially among coloured and black people, was "an expression of the social chaos in South Africa"

### THE POOR

He went on "The situation for the poor in South Africa is deteriorating daily, helped along by the deepening recession, inflation and worsening unemployment, and it saddens me that this sort of situation is allowed to exist in the midst of so much wealth"

He said it was common cause that poverty among blacks had a rural origin, where 75 percent of households had incomes below the poverty datum line — which in a Port Elizabeth study was fixed at a country-wide average of about R230 a month for a black family of six or a coloured family of five. The figure varied in different centres, he added

### INFLATION

"Poverty is not caused only by ignorance," Dr Sonnenberg said

"There is little any of us can do about inflation, which ran at 16 percent last year. But there is even less that those living on or below the poverty datum line can do about food prices which rise by 25 percent, as they did last year."

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# Global soup kitchen fails to fill need

Project food aid has been of little or no value and should be scrapped, argues Tony Jackson.

241  
Star  
2/6/82

Nothing appears to make more sense than to send the surplus food grown in the North to feed hungry people in developing countries

Most people's idea of food aid comes from TV pictures of bags of supplies going to feed refugees and victims of floods, earthquakes or droughts

In fact only about 10 percent of the multi-million rand food aid industry is concerned with emergencies. The bulk of food goes to the governments of poor countries for them to use as they please. It is a form of budgetary support.

From the 1960s critics increasingly complained that a large part of such aid never reached the poorest people in the receiving countries because the food was sold to the middle classes and the military.

In response a refinement of the system was introduced. "Project food aid" was to have a definite development component. This would be achieved by linking food distribution to socially useful development problems and also by directing the food aid to those most in need. Project food aid now accounts for over 20 percent of total food aid.

The theory is that food aid can be used as a development tool through Food For Work projects while those most in need — mothers, infants and young children — can be contacted for supplementary feeding through Mother Child Health centres (MCH) and school feeding programmes.

Three major international agencies specialise in operating food aid: the UN's World Food Programme

(WFP), and the two United States voluntary organisations, CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere) and CRS (Catholic Relief Services). Together they distributed food to more than 60 million people in 1979. Their turnover of US-donated food alone was worth over R500 million.

These "people to people" projects sound too good to disbelieve. Mr Edouard Saouma, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, described the WFP in April 1980 as "an irreplaceable tool for development". The Brandt Commission endorsed the linking of food aid to promotion of agriculture and employment in the South.

Against such endorsements it almost sounds churlish to ask, "Does it work?" After 25 years of intense effort and the creation of the massive organisations to operate it, has project food aid satisfied the criteria set for it? Has it stimulated development? Has it improved nutritional levels? Has the learning ability of poor children been increased? With some honourable exceptions the answer is no.

Food for Work projects that provide

genuine development gains for the participants are hard to organise and supervise. "Make work" projects abound, productivity and quality are low and long term value to the workers is slight.

One island off Haiti boasts about 300 km of roads built under FFW. Yet there is no commercial traffic of any kind. The few vehicles that do use the roads belong to missionaries and food agency staff. The islanders continue to travel on foot, by mule or by boat.

A survey in Lesotho discovered that productivity on FFW projects was four to eight times lower than on similar projects where the workers were paid in cash. These figures are better than in other countries.

In Bangladesh where there are over 7 million recipients each year of food aid from the United States alone, Food For Work projects have generally benefited the local landowners through provision of roads and irrigation ditches. The landless labourers involved have to look for more Work For Food.

While some useful resettlement and re-

forestation work has been reported under Food For Work, the general experience is of little or no lasting development worth to the participants. They might have worked better and would have been better off by being paid the rate for the job.

Similarly, supplementary feeding has failed to improve nutritional levels in children. Since poverty is their basic problem mothers simply use extra food as a substitute for the ration they would normally give their children. It helps the family budget a little but doesn't get any more food inside the infant.

If the claims for the usefulness of project food aid are not being fulfilled, why hasn't the whistle been blown a long time ago? The answer is that it has and many times by frustrated field workers.

Regrettably, the lessons they report back are often hard to take in the head offices where the major headaches are finding more ways of handling out the US and the EEC's largesse.

● Tony Jackson is the author of "Against the Grain," published by Oxfam this month

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# A WINTER OF

S. Inbwe 29/1/12 (10/12/12)  
by TONY SWIFT

THE Mgalu area of Kwazulu, near Kranskop, is one of South Africa's many hardship areas. The people, still suffering from last year's devastating drought, have again experienced almost total crop failure.

They are vulnerable at a time when the maize price has gone above the monthly earnings of some families and when recession threatens to eat away at the jobs on which the area relies.

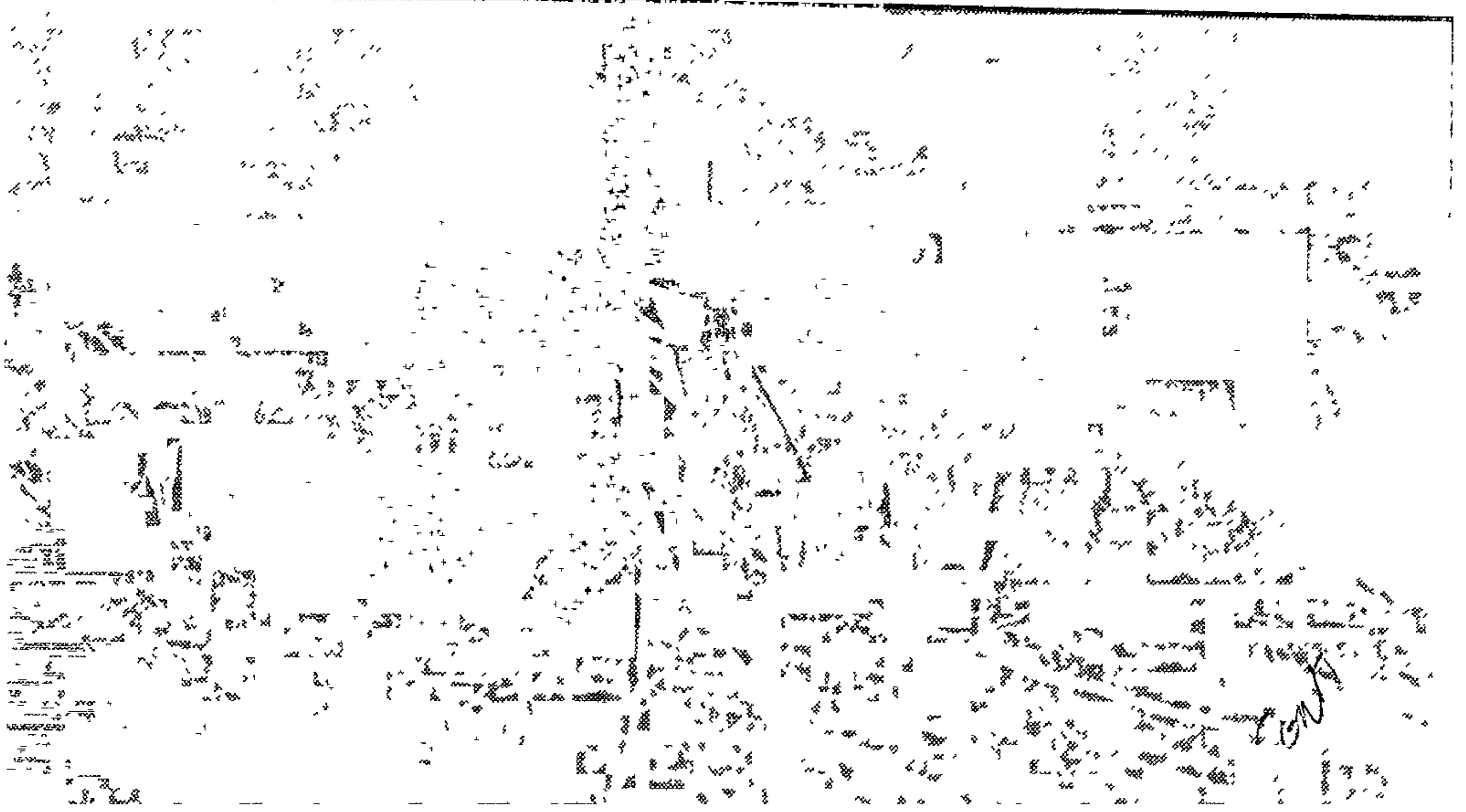
Many people lost all their cattle in last year's drought when cows were fetching R5 a head. Now many are almost totally without their own resources.

Ludia Ndlovu planted mealies this year but got 'lutho' — nothing. Her husband is away looking for work — he last worked last winter. She says she can earn up to R25 a month doing togt work on local sugar farms but maize meal in her area costs R29.60. She has nine children and a bag of maize does not last her a month. She survives by begging.

A group of women, who listened to me interview her, said their story was the same. "We all have nothing here," they said.



# DISCONTENT





Sunday  
27/10/82

# HERE WE ALL HAVE NOTHING

24

When I asked them what they thought of the maize-price hike, they shrugged their shoulders as though, like the drought, it was an act of God.

Mrs Ndlovu showed me round her food store — it contained only two-thirds of a bag of commercial maize meal.

Asked how she would get through the winter, she said she was afraid because she did not know where to look for food.

Florence Jali had a similar story. She has six children, some of whom look plainly undernourished. According to a community worker, who was my guide, they were borderline cases.

Their "granny", Thembegile, does tigt work for sugar farmers for R1 a day, sometimes bringing in R20 a month. Granny, who looked well into her seventies to me, had tried to get a pension but was told she was young enough to work.

"We got less than a bag of mealies from our field. We must pray my husband gets work," said Mrs Jali. Her hus-

band was away looking for work but had not found steady employment for three years.

A nurse told me that already there were a few cases of malnutrition coming into hospitals. This was worrying so early in the year. "We did not expect to see them till later. The bad time normally is October-November."

She said hospital statistics did not reveal the true situation because many people were registered under other ailments, of which malnutrition was in fact the root cause.

Mgah, just below Die Kop, is one of those scenically superb areas that brdes human hardship. Much of the land is steep, rugged and dry, with three

boreholes and the Tugela River serving an estimated 15 000 people.

The trouble with food relief is that the sick, the weak and the elderly, those who most need it, cannot get to the distribution points. For this reason, the nurse believes the real answer is to make water accessible to more people in the area.

One family I came across who did have access to water were working on a beautiful vegetable garden with spinach, beetroot, carrots and tomatoes. "We are lucky, there are many hungry people here," they said.

One place where aid seems to be particularly effective is in the KwaZulu Government higher primary school, Ntunjambili.

During last year's drought the school introduced a free meal of fortified soup and biscuit supplied by the Durban Red Cross. The Red Cross is now supplying 27 000 children in 75 schools throughout KwaZulu.

The vice-principal, Christian Ngoako, said 50 percent of the pupils arrived at the school hungry. Some had to walk 16 km to get to school — much of it uphill. Many left for school on empty stomachs, either

because their families were poor or their parents also had great distances to go to get to work and left too early to feed them.

Before the school feeding scheme was introduced, the first and only meal many pupils got was after they had walked home.

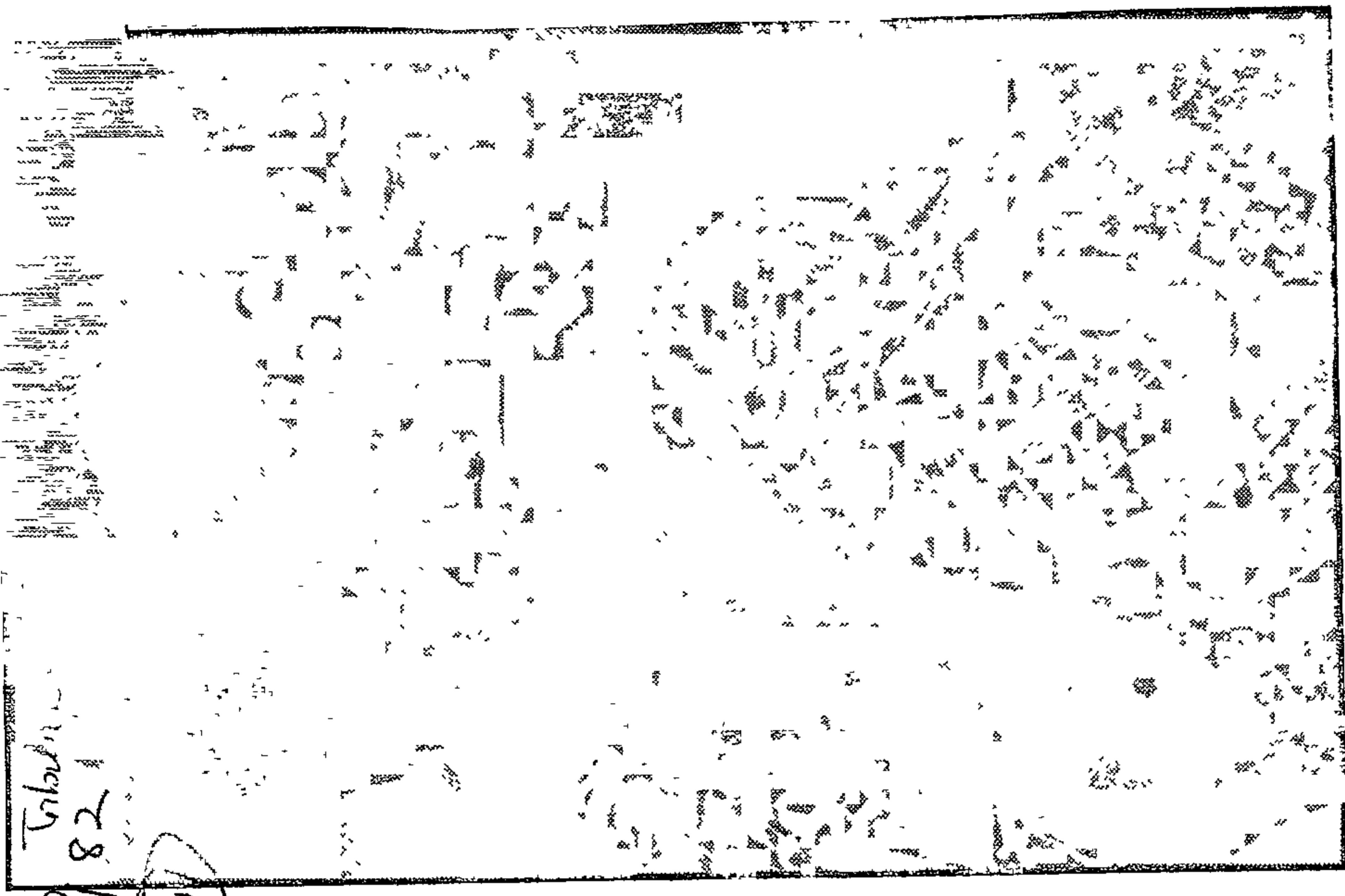
Even now the new principal of the school, Mandlenkosi Thwala, said many of the children didn't look bright and awake and had trouble concentrating.

Even so, the teachers said there had been an improvement. Attendance had also greatly improved.

"At first people were suspicious of the feeding programme because it was free," said Mr Ngoako. "Now everybody wants it. We even get requests to admit under-aged children to the school because of the food."

KwaZulu Secretary for Health Dr Mordecai Gumedli said that even staple foods such as maize products and bread had become too expensive for the average black family. Handouts were just a pittance.

What was needed was a new policy aimed at providing the basic needs of all South Africans, such as safe water, adequate land for planting and employment.



LYDIA Ndlovu in her empty kraal . . . One meal and his dog — but not much else . . . And the tears of a hungry child tell the story of a hungry South Africa.

(241)

# People are dying all over South Africa as

## famine takes its toll

Operation Hunger, which funded relief feeding schemes during last year's drought, is currently receiving reports from various parts of the country that make it clear that this year they will have prices.

A SECOND winter of great discontent in succession, threatens to stalk parts of the country, in the form of hunger ushered in by crop failures, recession and escalating food prices.

to double at least last year's relief budget. Appeals for relief aid are coming in from as far afield as Onverwacht, the resettlement area in the Free State, and Ekuvukeni, the resettlement area near to

Limehill and Ladysmith in Natal, where mission workers are asking for 1 000 bags of maize meal to help 5 000 people "in dire financial straits" through the winter.

Other areas that are

worrying the Natal Red Cross Society in Durban are Mahlabatini, Enselzani, Nqutu and Msinga. The vice-chairman, Mrs Inka Mars, said that parts of these areas would almost cer-

tainly require relief feeding, in addition to the school-feeding programmes already being supplied by the society.

Meanwhile, in the Cape region, the South African Red Cross has

recently alerted Operation Hunger that a school-feeding programme would be needed in the area of Namaqualand covered by the towns of Okiep, Nababeep, Springbok and Steinkopf.

A detailed survey commissioned by the Red Cross shows that of 508 children medically examined in this area, nearly 52 percent were suffering from various forms of malnutrition. Among teachers

questioned 75 percent thought that malnutrition was an important factor in high school failure rates.

Ina Perlman of Operation Hunger, which is run by the

Institute of Race Relations, says in many areas there is nothing to harvest and in resettlement areas the buying of maize meal from local shops is beyond the reach of many people, even

without the recent price rises.

To help assess the situation Sunday Tribune reporters went to just three of the hardship areas and this is what they found . . .



241 (188) (11) (11) (11) (11) — Picture P.A.S. WEINBERG S. Tribune  
27/6/82

# WHEN THE CROP FAILS...

By DAVID NIDDRIE

WILLIAM Kgoadi, born in October 1978 in the Northern Transvaal hamlet of Sovenga, was, says Sister Josephine, already on his way to the Other World when they brought him to her.

But, with his liver swollen and his stomach, feet, hands and cheeks ballooning out with the fluid his body could not longer get rid of, he clung to life for seven days.

On May 23 he died to become another statistic in a battered blue book in the tiny kwashiorkor ward at Subiaco Mission Clinic east of Pietersburg.

He was the seventh this year, with only five months — normally the mildest months — gone. Last year, nine of the 400 or so scrawny, balding kwashiorkor admissions to the hospital died.

Outside, Sister Josephine, one of the two nursing nuns at the clinic, points to the mission's mealie lands — sprawling hectares of dust bowls, with only an occasional reedy stick to indicate the crop that wasn't.

"The rain was so bad we didn't even bother to harvest. We just let the cattle in to give them something to eat."

Throughout the Transvaal, the story is the same. With rains between half and a quarter of their normal figure says agricultural expert David Cooper, the province's black rural areas have had almost total crop failure.

"There is nothing for them to eat and even if there are good, early rains later this year, there will be nothing until March next year."

With more than six-million people in the Transvaal homelands, Gazankulu, Lebowa, Kwandebele, Kangwane and the two independent homelands Venda and Bophuthatswana — relying at least partially on the food they can grow, nutrition-related diseases are likely to rocket.

Mr Cooper, who runs agricultural projects for a rural development organisation, EDA, says around 70 percent of rural black children are "on the brink" of Kwashiorkor.

Even in a good year, 50 000 children under the age of five die in South Africa because they do not get enough food.

"And it doesn't matter that last year was almost miraculously good. People still go hungry because

massive overcrowding depletes the land and cuts the potential crop," said Mr Cooper.

As a result, nothing can be saved for the lean times.

"The cattle are okay now but the pasture is thin, so as winter progresses their normally low winter milk output will be even lower.

"By September, some will be dying. Those which survive will not calf because of their poor condition."

Result? No milk next year, no matter how good the rains.

Even without the drought, millions of black rural families should, theoretically, just lie down and die.

Figures released by World Vision, which operates 42 feeding schemes in South Africa, put the average income per head at R430 a year in Bophuthatswana and R230 in Venda.

Ciskei and Transkei crops are equally low.

Comparing these figures with the recently calculated household living level of R240 a month, David Cuthbert of World Vision said the problem could only get worse.

The situation in Lebowa and Gazankulu is no better. For those who can find local temporary work, monthly payment is officially set at R42.

Employment on local farms brings in little more than 50c a day.

Unemployment estimates — outside the "independent homelands" — are at least one million and rising fast.

Adding to this already bleak picture, is the recent mealie meal price increase to R26 a 50 kg bag. This serves an average family just under four weeks.

• Donations to Operation Hunger can be sent to P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg, 2000.



# One in ten will be dead by end of year...

241  
By INGRID STEWART  
S. Tribune 27/6/82

BY the end of this year at least one out of every 10 children living in the Ciskei's "healthiest town" will be dead.

The town is Mdantsane, the black dormitory to East London.

The infant mortality rate 120 km away in Grahamstown has been described as terrifying and is way above the national average — 200 deaths for every 1 000 live births.

The cause of all these deaths — directly or indirectly — is malnutrition.

And these are the ones the health authorities know about. They are reported in the local Press as saying they cannot reach the bulk of malnourished children in their areas in the Eastern Cape.

"Hunger here is a

year-round problem," says Mr Algy Johnson, regional director of the Border region of the Red Cross.

Appeals for help come in almost daily, as do the cases of malnourished children to the area's provincial hospitals and the Red Cross's dilemma is deciding on how to spend their money allocated for hunger relief most effectively.

Lake CARE, another aid agency, run by the Methodist Church in East London, the Red Cross is determined not to use its money on one-off food parcel hand-outs to the needy.

Says CARE organiser, the Rev Steve Fourie: "As Christians we have to give some assistance to the individual when we know people are starving."

"But we feel uncomfortable with the dependence and paternalism that is built into giving people hand-

Their way around the problem is to make the families they assist — 160 in all — work for their fortnightly food parcel.

Through this, some have become self-supporting.

Mr Johnson hopes to start a similar scheme with a recent R5 000 allocation for hunger relief in impoverished villages nearby, where a recent survey showed that 75 percent of the children living there were undernourished.

The root cause of hunger in the Eastern Cape and Ciskei is the chronic shortage of jobs. People are either unemployed or forced to work as migrant labourers.

The consolidation of the newly independent Ciskei has added thousands to overcrowded resettlement camps, where there is little or no means of subsistence.

Eric Maghego, whose family lives in Chalumna, a resettled area about 50 kilometres from East London, told how he battled to find work in the port.

He has to support a wife, sister, mother and six children.

Six years ago, in desperation, he took a job working underground on a Reef mine.

He has been there ever since, sending home just over R100 a month.

Other families who depend on a migrant breadwinner's salary told how the money "just stopped coming".

This has meant that mothers have had to go out to work, leaving their children in the care of unsuitable guardians — teenage sisters or physically handicapped grannies.

At Chalumna we found dozens of children who were told, had no one to look after

them or feed them while their mothers were at work.

They beg from more fortunate residents.

Surveys conducted by Rhodes University's institute for social and economic research with Department of Health backing have also shown a strong correlation between the degree of social organisation of the home environment and the nutritional status of children.

"Where the households are stable, well-organised — for example parents are resident in the home and the fathers are employed — children tend to be adequately nourished," says Rob Fincham, project leader for the surveys.

"When fathers desert their families, usually after having migrated to large urban centres, the mothers at home have to go out and find work

"Babies are taken off the breast, and left in the environment of food scarcity where they soon displays symptoms of undernourishment and, in extreme cases, kwashiorkor and marasmus."

Such family dislocation is rife in Grahamstown, where the migrant labour system has taken its toll.

Mr Fincham's surveys have shown that families working on white-owned farms are better off because the family unit has remained intact.

"But in the final analysis, with perhaps over half the black children in Grahamstown and 16 to 20 percent of those on the white farms, at risk of being undernourished, the situation throughout the region is unsatisfactory," says Mr Fincham.

"By participating in our surveys the Department

ment of health has shown its willingness already," he says.

But he also points to Government resources which are spent curing the problem of malnutrition when the same money could be spent eradicating it.

For example, it costs about R30 a day to treat a malnourished child in hospital when R2 a month in a bulk-buying scheme could supplement the feeding of the same child and keep it adequately nourished.

"Is it going to continue putting its resources into a cure for people who are destined to die from degenerative and incurable diseases, when the scarce resources could be used to improve and maintain the level of health of the young who have their whole lives in front of them."



# 6 000 people in settlement camps live 'appallingly

E. Post  
3/7/82

241

241

By RUTH GOLEMBO

THE 6 000 residents of two Eastern Cape resettlement camps are living in "appalling conditions" and suffering considerable hardships during the cold winter weather

Mrs M Bryant, wife of the Rev Peter Bryant, Anglican priest of St Pauls' Church in Parsons Hill, Port Elizabeth, recently returned from the settlements of Glenmore and Kamaskraal near Peddie and described the conditions as "extremely bad"

She said the 1 000 residents of Kamaskraal and the 5 000 residents of Glenmore were moved there about two years ago

"They were dumped there by Government buses with three days' rations and nothing more. The people are living in home-made tomato-box shacks and the only proper buildings are the toilets provided

"They have no income because there is no work for them there and they are suffering from cold as well as malnutrition-related diseases

"Some families of six have only two blankets between them and they suffer

during the bitterly cold nights," she said

Mrs Bryant said conditions are expected to get even worse when the residents are moved again. They are due to be moved into Peddie itself at the end of the year

An urgent appeal is being made for donations of blankets and food for the 6 000 who are desperately in need of help

A Peddie Resettlement Fund has been established in conjunction with the Rector of St Peter's Church in Peddie, the Rev Alf Dlamini, to direct donations to the needy residents of both the camps

Mrs Bryant said that the Rev Dlamini would acknowledge by letter all donations received and the donors would be informed of how their donations were used

Donations of food or money can be sent to the Peddie Resettlement Fund, PO Box 30, Peddie, 5640

There will be collection points for blankets and clothing at St Paul's Anglican Church in Parsons' Hill, Holy Rosary Convent in Central, St John's Community Centre, 8th Avenue, Walmer, and 15 Askeaton, South End

**AFRICANS at Cradock are battling to pay high rents for sub-standard accommodation, while the wages for the few who can find employment are extremely low.**

low.

Sources claim the local community council has become "a shield behind which the white administration board and its officials hide from the community."

At least once in the past two years police have had to protect councillors from the community.

Everyone, from the pensioners to the children, feels the pressure.

At the bi-monthly pension pay-outs for elderly and disabled people, sources said, the vans of the Cape Midlands Administration Board stand by to take these sub-economic tenants from the money queues to the board office where nearly 90 percent of their pension is taken for rent.

### Sympathetic

A board employee sympathetic to the pensioners told The Argus: "There is nothing they can do. They must pay."

"They now receive R98 every two months; their rent for a two-month period adds up to R196."

# LIVING IN THEIR CRIPPLED POVERTY

ARGUS 5/7/82 244

## 'Theft's no crime if you have nothing'

ON many of the steel front doors of Lingshille township, Cradock, one finds small, sharp dents, usually triangular. They are said to be the marks of R1-rifle bullets when the doors were smashed open and riot police stormed in to search for the militant children of the 1970s.

"Hulle was hier ingekom, al ses met gewere, en hulle skree: 'Bly still, Makhdut! Waar is you kind?'"

"Ek het gekree ek sal nie stilbly nie; dis my huts, dis my kind!"

Many of the doors were bent with force, and no longer fit the frames perfectly. So, on those nights when there is a slight breeze and the door stands rattling in its frame, the grandmothers of Lingshille remember the fear.

### JOBLESS

Lingshille — it means "a good attempt" — is a perfectly ordinary African township in rural "white" South Africa. The roads are rutted

and dusty; the houses cracked; the streets filled with jobless young men; and just a few kilometres away, opulent white homes like sprayed over the hills above the town.

First, almost compulsively, they say there is no work. At stop streets young men notice the CA registration number and shout: "Cape Town, I am your boy, please."

Many, even old people dedicated to Christian lives and moderation, no longer see theft as a crime. An old

man, wealthier than most, said: "There are thousands of vagabonds in the streets, and there are no jobs — not for the fathers, not for the mothers, not for the children."

"So what must they do? They pinch their food in the town, or little things to exchange for food. Is this wrong when they have nothing?"

Two years ago rent increases led to the burning of the beer hall. On April 1 this year rents again climbed — sub-economic rent from R13,77 a

month to R28,18, and economic rent from R17,38 to R29,04. There are about 300 sub-economic units in the township, 909 economic houses, and 280 self-built homes.

When you ask them about these increases and their own feelings, they say: "Where does the money go? Why must we pay for other locations when our own streets and houses look like this?"

### INFORMERS

Most, however, simply say: "I don't want to talk. This place is infested with informers."

Early in June a member of the Lingshille community asked The Argus to visit the township.

"Why must we hear about Soweto, Soweto, Soweto all the time?" he asked.

"Why must there be silence about Cradock?"

Cradock is the parliamentary constituency of Dr G de V. Morrison, Deputy Minister of Co-operation.



stoner who lives in a brick house he built in the 1960s, said he was given a R12 increase earlier this year, bringing his pension to R64 a month.

"Until then I had paid R11,30 a month for the house where my house stands — it's their land but my house — and I thought the R12 extra would come in useful."

**Food**

"But then, that same month, the rent jumped up by R11,65, so all I had from my increase was 35c more a month. What about the increase in food prices and all the other increases?"

"It would be better if the Government stopped giving us increases and just kept the prices and the rents down."

The highest wage paid to domestic workers in the white homes of Cradock is allegedly R30 a month. The source at the board offices said he knew of several widows with school-going children and no alternative income who had to work for these wages.

**Sister**

"Now she must use her money to buy food and clothes for her children, she must pay school fees and buy books and the other little things that make life worthwhile, but she must remember to keep out R28,18 a month for rent."

Mrs Doris Mbanjwa, a nursing sister who heads the community council, has records of domestics earning R16 a month or



MRS Doris Mbanjwa, head of the Cradock community council

less for working seven days a week

In view of the rampant unemployment, however, there is always a steady stream of women willing to work for whatever money they can get.

"In the unlikely event of a local shop advertising a vacancy for the lowest worker, at whatever wage, 50 or more people will turn up," Mrs Mbanjwa said.

Such employment opportunities as exist for men are provided by the municipality, the divisional council, local businesses, the administration

board, schools, the hospital, the hotels and the railways

Railway work is acknowledged as among the best paid for men, but most of the railwaymen have to work at the Port Elizabeth yards 250 km away. A few work at the railway quarry near the town.

Mrs Mbanjwa is one of the harshest critics of the community council system as it operates in Lingelihle.

"Five years after all the sales talk we can still not show a single thing to the people to justify our existence as a council," she said.

"The streets are horrible; there is inadequate electricity; the houses are in a bad state; the plots are too small; the removal of dry and wet refuse is unsatisfactory — it is chaos."

**Skills**

"We are a rubber stamp. We have 'approved' four budgets but we can show no results."

"They promised we would be taught the skills of local government, but we have been taught nothing. We are as helpless before the officials as we were four years ago."

"The picture is completely different from what they held up at the outset."

The rent increases on April 1 further soured the relationship between the council, the community and the white board.

"We had discussed increases, yes, but suddenly, without our knowledge, they simply issued notices, announcing these very big jumps," said Mrs Mbanjwa.

**Delegation**

"I had to go to a meeting called by the people themselves to explain that the community council was not really allowed to approve the budgets and that the community should form a delegation to consult with the council about this matter."

An eight-man delegation met an administration

board official a few days later and was told the rent increases should not be reviewed. Individuals, however, could ask for reductions.

This was not the first time that the decisions of officials had humiliated the council. Rent increases led to the burning of the beer hall in May, 1980, after a meeting where councillors had tried in vain to explain the increases to the community.

**Stoned**

The councillors were besieged inside the community hall and police were called in to protect them. Youths stoned a van and later the beer hall was gutted.

In spite of her experiences, Mrs Mbanjwa has decided to continue as a community councillor.

"I want to stay inside and expose the workings of this system. Many people in community councils believe that we must use our positions to fight for our rights. Let us denounce the township managers and fight the conservative officials," she said.

"I can think of white officials working with services in Lingelihle at beautiful salaries and our own people cannot find work."

**Frustration**

Mrs Mbanjwa said the economic and administrative strangeness was forcing many people into deeper frustration.

"They are forcing our African people to be thieves. They must steal. They must be frustrated to the extent that they kill themselves and their neighbours."

"They have to eat, so they look for a means, no matter how foul."

"We must fight for infrastructure in all these grey little towns because by so doing we'll get employment for our people."

As one leaves Cradock on the road to Port Elizabeth, the coloured township of Michausdal lies on the left and on the right, beyond a strip of barren veld, the various sections of Lingelihle.

**Locations**

The physical separation is now complete, but Mr Mfabana can remember when the African people lived side by side with the coloured people in the old locations on the edge of the white town — Stranger location, Sidi-kidl, Cape Sheep, Tulu, Amagquba and the sack shanties of Esantine.

The rounds of the white policemen and the postman, a Mr Schoeman, came right to the doors of African families.

Now a wall with barbed wire marks the edge of Culldene, the "poor white" section. Beyond Congregational Street, which used to be Bree Street, an uneven no-man's-land stretches to Lingelihle.

Against the wall one reads the words: "Verwoerd, go home. You are a deceiver."

Stranger location had mostly coloured people, but they were intermingled with the Africans elsewhere and the closest friendships formed.

"We were not taught Afrikaans in our church schools and we all learnt this language from the coloureds. Some of them even went to circumcision with us because we were one and the same people," Mr Mfabana said.

At first, Mr Mfabana said, coloured pupils shared the zinc classrooms of Lwana school with the Africans. Later there was a separate class for coloured children in the same building who were taught by Africans.

"We had no problems. There were no divisions, no troubles."

**Advocate**

"We had lots of famous people here. David Curry went to school opposite the jail and the late advocate Bennie Kies taught in the school here. Advocate Skweyiya is also a Cradock boy."

"We all went to the Plaza bioscope where Guy

Butler's father had a printing shop. We saw the silent pictures there, from the gallery. Later it was the Odeon, then the Metro."

The area where Culldene now stands used to be a football field and Mr Mfabana was among the hundreds of cheering schoolchildren who welcomed the Prince of Wales there in the 1930s.

Times changed. The white houses came ever closer and in the early 1960s municipal officials valued Mr Mfabana's brick house at No 8, Taai Street.

**Veld**

"They were separating us from the coloured people and we had to go to this appointed place in the veld. They looked at my house and said it was worth 35 pounds. I finally got 100 through a private sale, and I began building here. The 100 pounds took me as high as the windows."

As one African family after the other moved out, the coloured people stayed behind. Later the

coloured residents were moved to Michausdal and the ghost town of Bree Street was bulldozed.

In spite of the separation, Mr Mfabana said, the ties between Lingelihle and the people of Michausdal remained close.

The President's Council proposals and the rumours of a drawing together of coloured and white people would not divide the two communities, Mr Mfabana said.

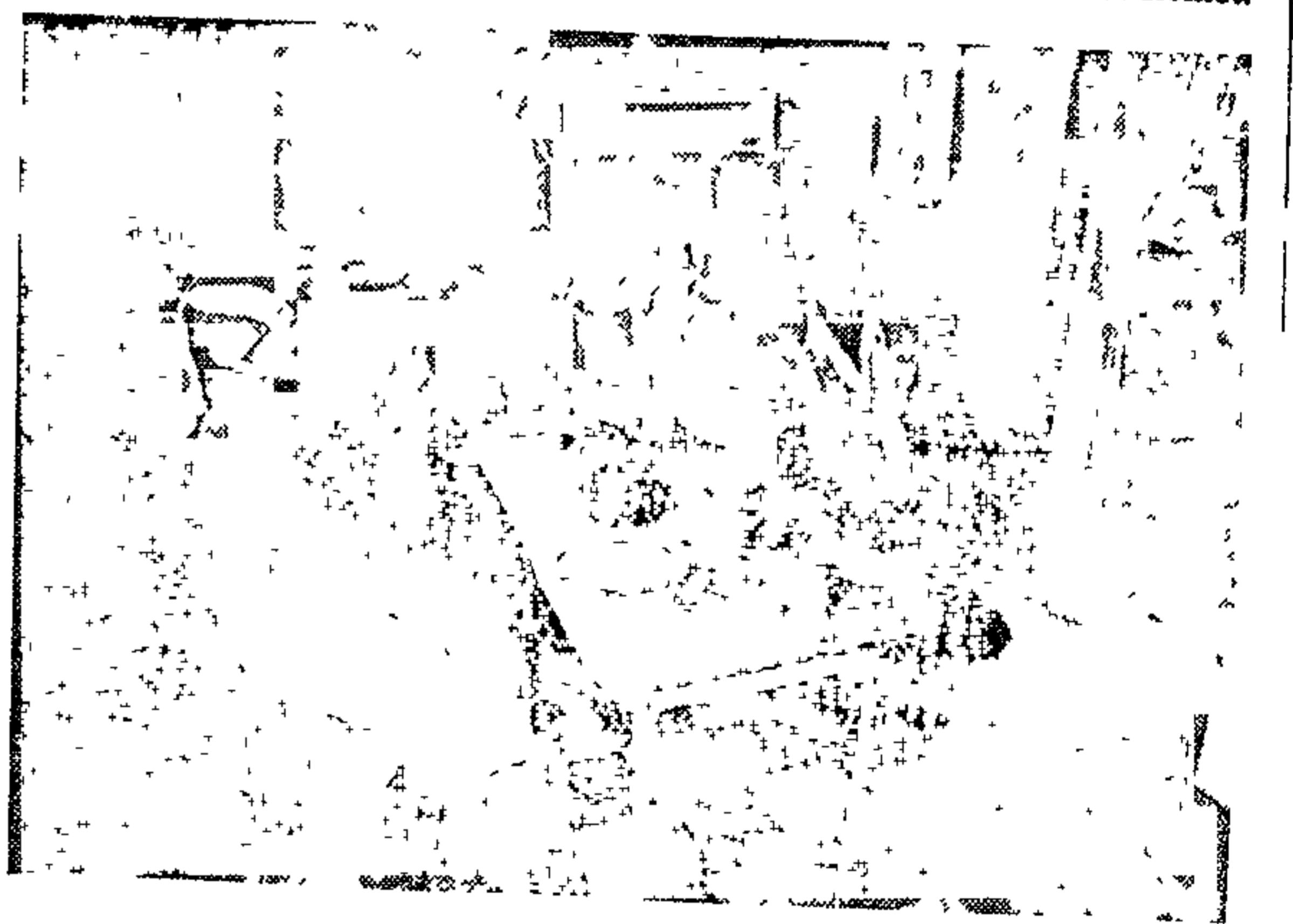
**Jail**

Even children on the streets of Lingelihle can tell you where to find the home of the Rev James Arthur Calata.

He is old and gravely ill and often goes to hospital.

No one remembers the details very clearly. All they say is that "jail did not crush him, the trial did not crush him; he continued."

When he dies, they say, his funeral will be a leader's funeral. For Lingelihle it will be like the day Robert Sobukwe was buried at Graaf-Reinet.




MR Siphon Mfabana and his wife, Sinah, in the kitchen of their house, with grandchildren.

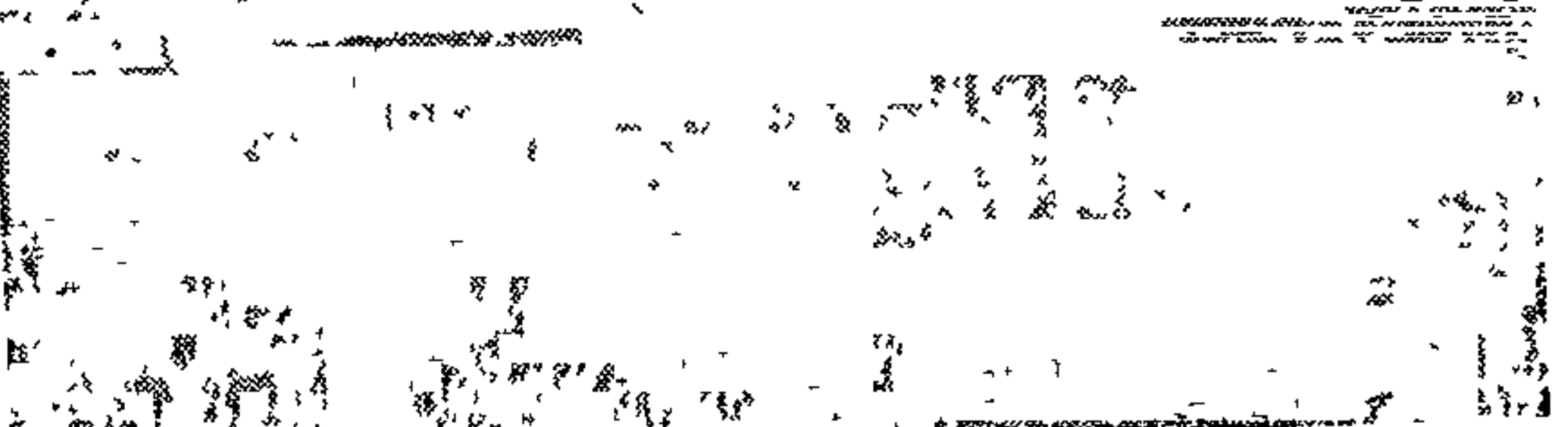
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**CHILDREN** of Lingshale at the ruins of the beer hall, burnt down in May 1980 after a stormy meeting about rent increases.



**THE** wall separating the "poor white" section of Cradock from the open field where the African and coloured people used to live. Daubed on the wall are the words: "Verwoerd, go home. You are a deceiver."



Sun. 7/7/82

# Hunger may kill 50 000 children

Fifty-thousand children under the age of five may die in South Africa this year because they do not get enough food, Mrs Ina Perlman, an Operation Hunger organiser warned yesterday.

To add to this tragedy, the number of children in drought-stricken areas who are dying of malnutrition and starvation is expected to increase sharply in the coming months as unemployment in those areas worsens.

Among the malnutrition-related diseases most common in the rural areas are kwashiorkor and marasmus.

"Low income and the erosion of subsistence farming have led to a growth in malnutrition and related diseases in the rural areas," says a report by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

"The overpopulation of the rural areas has been exacerbated by the resettlement there of large numbers of people who have been uprooted as a result of the implementation of various facets of Government policy.

"Furthermore, an examination of the share of public revenue the homelands receive

South Africa's infant mortality rate for rural blacks is 240 in every 1 000 births, as against 12 a 1 000 for whites. Operation Hunger, the South African Institute of Race Relations' hunger relief organisation, daily receives reports of malnutrition, hunger and disease in South Africa's underdeveloped rural areas. EUGENE SALDANHA reports.

from the public purse are not sufficient to allow for any real development of the magnitude required to halt the cycle of increasing deprivation," the report says.

Appeal to Operation Hunger for relief aid have come from as far afield as Onverwacht, the resettlement area in the Free State, and Nababeep, O'Okiep and Stenkopf in Namaqualand.

In Namaqualand it was found that malnutrition was a contributory cause for various infections, dental caries and poor school performances in children.

The institute's report notes that in kwaZulu, which is the most densely populated homeland with 3,5 million people, the land can only support 1,5 million. Operation Hun-

ger supplies soup to 27 schools in the homeland.

"We were all aware that the kwaZulu drought in 1980 dramatically highlighted what was in fact an on-going and country-wide situation — vast unemployment and the virtual destruction of subsistence agriculture through resettlement and the lack of water.

## 93 SCHEMES

"These have all led to a situation where the majority of young children in the rural areas are malnourished," said Mrs Perlman.

The organisation runs 93 feeding schemes at a cost of R15 000 a month.

● Donations to Operation Hunger can be sent to PO Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.

(241)

# 'Changes needed to fight poverty'

ARGUS 23/7/82

FUNDAMENTAL changes to society and to South Africa's socio-political structure would have to take place before a workable strategy against poverty could be realised, Professor Francis Wilson, economist and head of the University of Cape Town's Southern African Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) said last night

Addressing the annual meeting of the Western Cape Society for Social

Workers, Professor Wilson described the proposed build-up to a week-long national conference on poverty in Southern Africa, which is scheduled for September next year

The conference, and a wide-ranging scientific inquiry into all aspects of poverty, particularly among blacks, will be financed by a 200 000 dollar (R178 000) Carnegie Foundation grant to UCT, which is being

administered by Saldru. Saldru will co-ordinate the research, distribute funds and arrange the conference.

"Our goals for this conference are to collate the existing facts about poverty in Southern Africa and to plug any gaps in our statistical structure so as to create a macro and micro-perspective which will provide an irrefutable document on poverty in Southern Africa, to generate a

debate on poverty which will set people thinking and discussing apartheid, capitalism inflation and all the other causes of poverty, and to think through strategies for action.

"In the short term these strategies will involve social work and the provision of some relief. In the long term the strategy will demand an examination of socio-political causes, and ways of changing these"



*[Handwritten]*  
The Cape Times, Friday, July 23, 1982 13

# Transkei — Third World on our doorstep

EVERY year thousands of travellers pass through Mount Frere on the road between East London and Durban

On the surrounding hills are clusters of round mudhuts and peasant folk with their livestock, a picture of rural life. But for most city people, the lives of people in the homelands is a mystery, several worlds removed from fast cars and suburban swimming pools

This week I ventured off the beaten track into the villages in search of mineworkers dismissed and sent home after the recent strikes on the Reef. Driving on roads more suitable for horseback travel and visiting settlements where we were told a white

face had not been seen since Transkei's independence in 1976, we managed to locate a few

But in the process we also found a world of poverty and backwardness that would shock most white South Africans. The Third World is not only in Uganda and Bangla Desh. It is right here on our doorstep.

An Institute of Race Relations publication, *Betterment: The Myth of Homeland Agriculture*, by Joanne Yawitch, found that "the people of the reserves are for the most part members of the working class who are dependent on wage labour for their survival. They are South Africans, despite the attempts of the South African and homeland governments to convince them of the con-

trary".

As one hops from village to village on the overcrowded hills of Transkei, one finds mostly women, children and old men. The younger men — those who are not waiting for jobs — are "amajoini" (migrant workers) whose working lives are spent away from home on the mines and in the factories and municipalities of the big cities.

They are people who, in the words of the Afro-rock group Juluka, are "cast between two worlds". Regarded as foreigners in the cities, they are never at home long enough to share their lives with their wives and children.

With the exception of shopkeepers, teachers and headmen, whose

**Cape Times Labour Reporter Phillip van Niekerk looks at "a world of poverty and backwardness that would shock most white South Africans"**

bakkers ply the dirt roads between the villages, there is little sign of affluence or of a 20th Century lifestyle.

Mud bricks lie baking in the sun outside the huts, a three-legged pot of "agnush" cooks on coals of cow dung and half-naked children with bloated tummies peer at one while holding on to their mother's legs.

People are suspicious of strangers and as an "umlungu" (white man) I was automatically assumed to be a

Diko, one of the workers retrenched by West Rand Consolidated Mines in June, was found dead on the side of a railway line near Newcastle.

A curt note from the South African Transport Services informed his father that only 15c was found on the body. "The death certificate read: 'Cause of death being investigated.'" Mr Diko did not know why his son was returning from the mines before his contract was up, and will probably never know how he died.

In Mount Frere itself, jobless men gather at the recruitment offices or drink their worries away at the Frontier Hotel. Down the road, a shop sells goods to take to nearby Cancele, the home of a prophetess renowned for her holy water which is believed

When they heard I had come to ask questions about the strike, I was doubly distrusted. Thanks to my Xhosa interpreter, we managed to win the trust of a man recently back from the mines who took us to one of the fired mineworkers in another village who was willing to talk about his experiences.

In a few days one can only scratch the surface, particularly as the barriers of language, culture and class are so vast. However, being invited to share a pot of home-made shake-shake with a peasant family — whose 18-year-old son was one of those who returned — is a moving experience. One old man told how his son had gone away to the mines in January and never returned. Mr Sicele Deric

to heal the sick. People travel from all over the country to visit her at weekends.

Homeland independence has seemingly made little difference to the everyday lot of Transkei's peasants. Those who were prepared to venture an opinion on a subject which can land one in jail felt that, if anything, since the disappearance of white control, things have got worse.

According to Joanne Yawitch, the situation of these people has its roots in the most basic social and economic structures of the society, and any long-term solution must aim at changing those structures.

The fact that most whites are not really aware of life in the rural areas will not help it go away.

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### WARNING

- No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
- Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator.
- No part of an answer book is to be torn out.
- All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

qualification and to possible exclusion from the







The essence of the criticism of the Genadendal Management Board is that it is no longer autonomous; that decisions are not taken by the people (represented by the board) but by officials of the Department of Internal Affairs, according to the Rev Chris Wessels, head of the Genadendal Moravian Church.

"Because the power is no longer in the hands of the people, their aspirations are not met. Problems are rarely solved and very little development takes place," said Mr Wessels.

Mr W S Grobbelaar, Director of Rural Areas and Settlements with the Department of Internal Affairs, admitted that his officials — and not the people — took decisions.

"In a sense we were forced to," Mr Grobbelaar said.

"For years the Genadendal Management Board was too concerned with their autonomy and

with politics rather than development, with the result that they ran into trouble.

"They were so political that if for instance, a butcher wanted a licence, and he did not belong to the correct political party, he would not get it.

"There were many internal problems in the board which culminated in it being successfully sued for defamation of character by one of its former members. It was left to my department to come to the rescue of the board by advising them to pay R7 000 won by the claimant instead of incurring further legal costs.

"Then there were some funds of the board that went missing.

"We handed over to the people a timber project we had started but had to take it back as the locals lacked management skills.

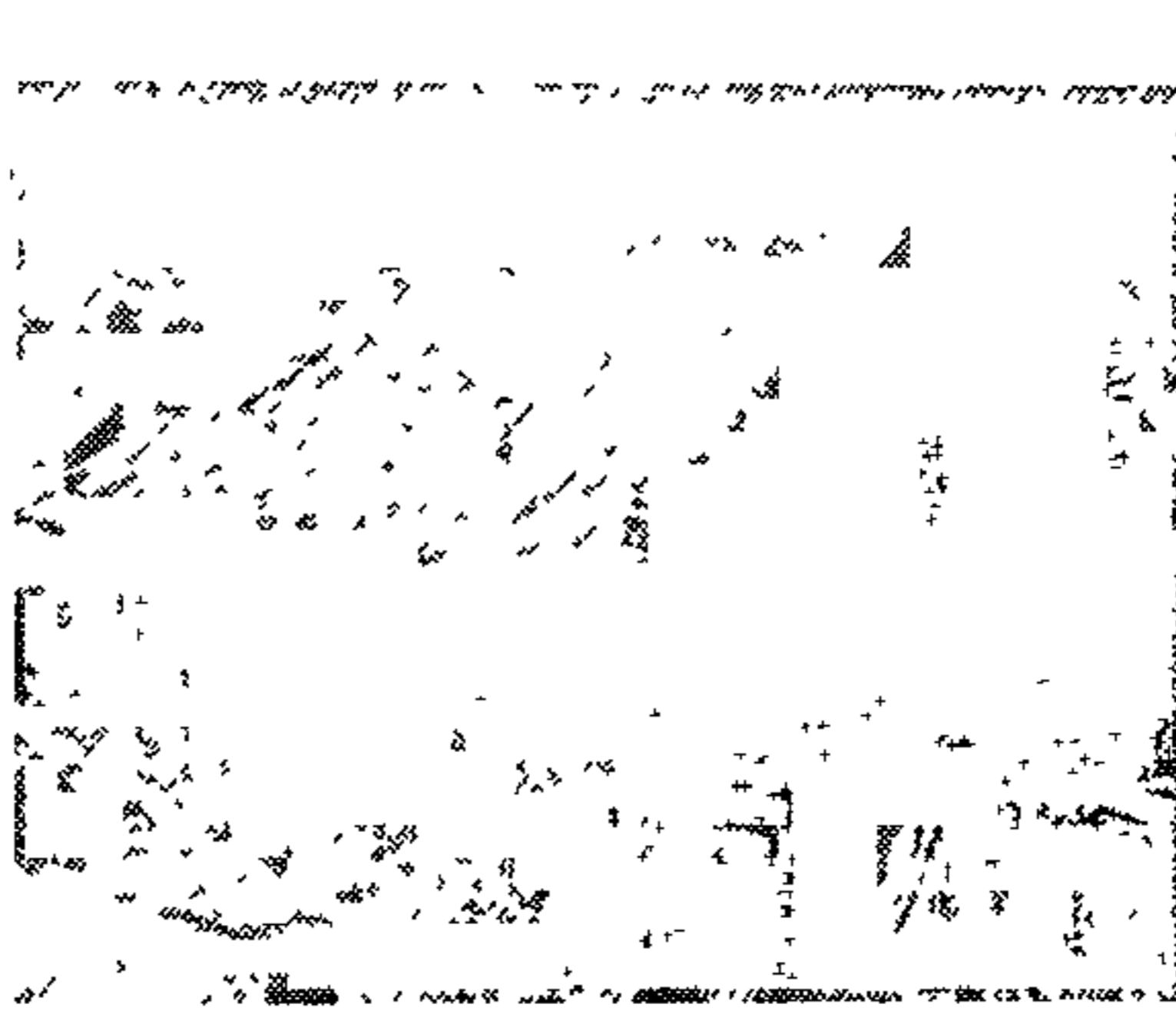
**BOYCOTTED**

"With all these problems we eventually had to appoint members to a new board and we had to send out our people to assist them," Mr Grobbelaar said.

Mr Wessels said the members of the present board had to be nominated because the residents boycotted the elections last year.

"They are thoroughly disillusioned with this body and wanted nothing to do with it. They saw the board as having no teeth whatsoever."

New capable leaders genuinely representative of the people are predicted to serve on the board, whether elected or nominated. They see it as a futile exercise because although the board may



● ONE of the original houses in Genadendal, complete with thatched roof. The plaster has fallen off and the roof has been patched with corrugated iron sheets. It serves as an example of how Genadendal's historic houses have deteriorated over the years.

be autonomous, its members, being black, have no say on other levels of government where the real power and finance is to be found.

One nominated member has resigned. He is Mr I Balie, principal of the well-known Emile Weder Senior Secondary School.

Although Mr Balie preferred not to comment, a close associate said Mr Balie had resigned, mainly for religious reasons, but also because after serving for one month it had been apparent the board was merely a puppet body.

**IN CONTROL**

Mr Charles du Plessis, chairman of the board, declined to comment when approached at his home in Genadendal. He suggested Cape Herald return to Genadendal in about a week.

The Genadendal Management Board was established in terms of the Rural Coloured Areas Act of 1979 which replaced an Act of the same name passed in 1963. The 1963

Act in turn replaced the original one, the Mission Stations and Reserves Act of 1909.

This law makes it possible for the state to take over mission stations upon request from the residents. Besides Genadendal there are 22 such areas where the state is in control. All but two are in the Cape. The two are in the Orange Free State. The 23 areas cover two million hectares, with the biggest area being the 513 919-hectare Richtersveld in Namaqualand.

In terms of the law, a management board, consisting of 10 members, is elected by the people of Genadendal to represent them. The board administers the village and levies taxes from the residents. It allocates land and decides on all applications for residency in the area.

In general, it performs the functions of a local authority, but the village's infrastructure and financing are partly provided by the Department of Internal Affairs (formerly Coloured Affairs). The department is meant to develop Genadendal, subject to the wishes of the Genadendal residents, represented by the board.

The board is meant to be autonomous but, has no legislative power.

Date. 17/11

Degree/Diploma/Certificate you are registered (e)

Subject *ECONOMY* (to be copied from)

Paper No 1 (to be copied from)

**NOTE CAREFULLY**

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● AN UCLY sight in an otherwise picturesque Genadendal. Although residents have complained several times, nothing has been done.

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**POWER NO LONGER WITH PEOPLE**

(24) ~~255~~ C. Herald 7/8/82

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(24) (253) C. Herald 7/8/82

# Genadendal in an uproar

GENADENDAL had not seen anything like it for many years. Some of the young people could not recall anything similar. For days the village was abuzz with excitement.

*TO MOST Capetonians the name Genadendal conjures up pleasant scenes of outstanding rustic beauty, peaceful living and a great place to spend holidays indeed. Genadendal is Norderuits for Valley of Grace. But what few people realise is that beneath the apparent sleepy, peaceful atmosphere of this rural village there is widespread discontent Cape Herald staffer, ANEEZ SALLIE reports.*

The occasion was a meeting at the village's well-known Vangaurd Hall. The hall was packed with some 300 locals, marking the first occasion in recent years that a meeting, other than a church occasion, had attracted so many people.

And the mood of the people was ugly. They were angry, suspicious and demanded explanations and action.

The cause of their grief was Genadendal's management board, an official body that is supposed to run the place. The board has fewer powers than a municipality but more than a management committee. It is designed to be autonomous.

"But it is a dummy body," declared the Rev A Meyer, principal of the L. R. Schmidt Primary School.

Spected head of the local Moravian Church, to which 90 percent of the villagers belong. The meeting was called by the board to explain to the village exactly what it had been up to in recent months. However, the chairman, Mr Charles du Plessis did not attend. He told Cape Herald he was away on business in Durban on the day of the meeting, July 7.

### URGENT

None of the other nine board members was prepared to take the chair. As a result urgent business could not be discussed officially.

The people went ahead, but without a chairman the meeting ended in a shambles. Before the end there had been calls for a motion of no confidence in Mr du Plessis and his board. There had even been talk of a petition to demand the removal

from Genadendal of two white Government officials, the superintendent and the agricultural adviser.

At the end of the meeting, the residents drifted home, angrier and more confused than ever, not having received answers to queries of maladministration by the board, the misuse of finances, the ruination of fertile ground and the destruction of the village's historical character and image.

### PROBLEMS

"Our problems are not recent ones but started way back in 1924," said Mr Meyer, who heads a school of 690 pupils.

"It is around about that time that there was a split between the people and the Moravian church as to who owned the land. The people said the land was their's, handed down from their ancestors, the Hotten-

tots. The church disagreed and said the land belonged to it.

"The issue reached the Cape Town Supreme Court in 1924. The people lost as they had no official documents of ownership of the land while the church did.

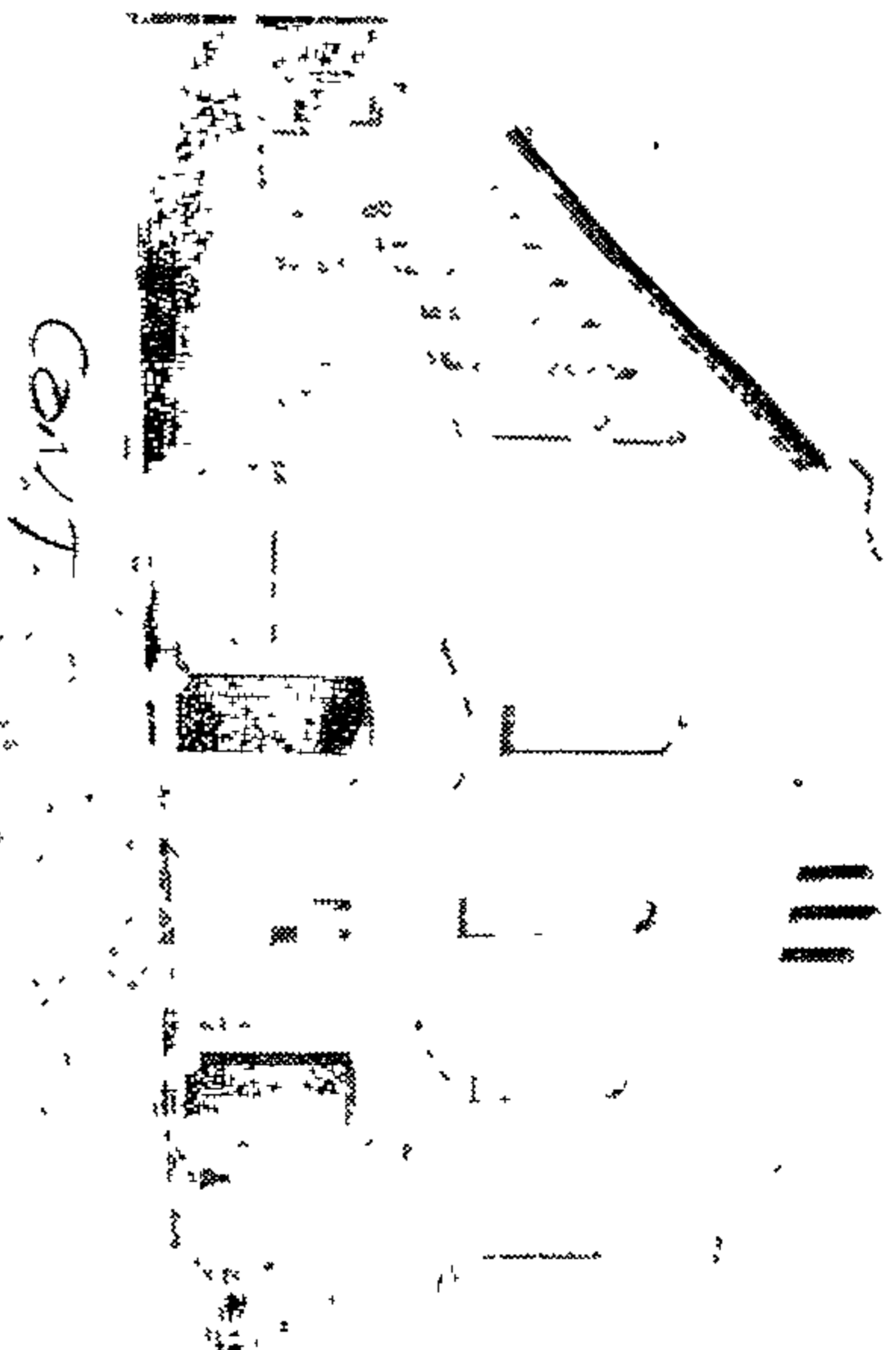
"Subsequently the land was split with the church retaining ownership of a large section which made up the north of the village. The people lived and worked in the rest which was then taken over by the State.

"Before the takeover by the Government, the church administered Genadendal. Since the mission station was established at Genadendal in 1737 the Moravian church had developed Genadendal to the extent that it had achieved international fame.

### HORRIBLE

"Development continued down the centuries, but when the state took charge, everything came to a standstill. Today we can see the horrible results of this lack of development," said Mr Meyer.

"And the management board we have at present is merely aggravating the situation.



● THE Moravian Church in Genadendal has always been the focal point in the community. The present building, erected in 1893 stands on the site of the original mission church.

## Houses in a terrible state

THE Department of Geography and Environmental Studies at the University of the Western Cape has conducted exhaustive surveys in Genadendal in recent years.

At the head of the project is lecturer, Mr Harold Wesso. He and his students have made several trips to Genadendal during the past six years. They have concentrated mainly on

Of the 614 houses, only eight percent still have thatched roofs. Most have been replaced with corrugated iron sheets because this is cheaper. Only eight percent have the original wood-

are in a very good condition, 26 percent good, 30 percent are in "average" condition, 16 percent bad and five percent very bad. "We have found that the houses are in such a

## Why the people are livid

IN OUR interviews in Genadendal, several complaints were made by the resident chairman of the Genadendal Management Board, Mr Charles du Plessis declined to be interviewed. answer to these gripes. Cape Herald then contacted the Department of Internal Affairs where we spoke to Mr W S Grubelaar, the Director Rural Areas and Settlement who answered the complaint (in italics) as follows:

● Mr W van der Merwe, Internal Affairs superintendent, Genadendal is supposed to be answerable to the management board but it appears that the board is not answerable to him.

"That may be so, but then you must understand that we sent Mr van der Merwe there to sort out the huge problems of maladministration and the like which the board had. As such he played a bigger role than superintendent usually do."

● The Internal Affairs agricultural adviser, Mr J Moelmann, also acting as if he is not answerable to the board. He is inclined to have a typical white paternalist attitude and can sometimes be described as downright racist. He has given previously little agricultural advice.

"Mr Moelmann has a diploma in agricultural science and has done a lot of good work in Genadendal. Now people are saying that he must be replaced by a black but then this black person must be suitably qualified. Up to this stage I have not found such a black person."

● Taxes paid by residents are the board have been embroiled. "Yes, there were some financial problems caused by board of funds two years ago. We are currently to sort out that



"We have discovered that the houses, which are of historical importance, are deteriorating badly," Mr Wesso said.

"Many have lost their historical character and appearance."

Mr Wesso supplied several statistics to prove this

en frames have been replaced in 38 percent of the cases with steel frames

All of the houses were painted white. Today only 39 percent are.

Twelve percent have either been demolished, are in ruins or are unoccupied. Only 14 percent

ple have stopped caring. And they have adopted this attitude because of uncertainty about their future," Mr Wesso said.

#### DISPUTE

"Their ownership of the land is in dispute. They say the land is theirs, handed down from generation to generation. The state says the land belongs to it."

"People feel there is little point in them doing anything about the houses until this matter is resolved because they that they will lose their houses in the event of them losing their land."

"Genadendal is actually a microcosm of the South African situation. As black people they have no say in the running of their lives or the planning of their village."

"As black people their aspirations and outlook differs radically from their white rulers."

#### POLITICAL

"With such a situation things can only go downhill. Therefore the solution to the problems of the people of Genadendal is political."

"There must be fundamental political change. Anything else is mere patchwork."

## Village to be developed soon - official

Genadendal is on the verge of being fully developed, according to Mr W S Grobbelaar, the Director of Rural Areas and Settlements of the Department of Internal Affairs.

"For years the Genadendal Management Board refused to accept a town plan we had in mind, but last year the new board did."

"With the board's approval of the plan I can safely say that we are just on the doorstep of getting things going in Genadendal," Mr Grobbelaar said.

The plan makes provision for the erection of a new police station, post office, clinic and office block for the board.

#### ROADS

New roads will be built and existing ones will be improved and widened. A few nursery schools will also be added.

Several agricultural projects are in the pipeline, including a scheme to farm waterblommetjies.

"We intend to supply the whole of Cape Town with waterblommetjies from Genadendal," said Mr Grobbelaar.

His department is also to supply the money for the construction of five houses, which will be sold to residents.

The money made from the sale will go to the board which will use it for other projects or to build more houses.

#### CRITICISED

But this new plan has been sharply criticised by residents in Genadendal and also by Mr Harold Wesso, a lecturer in the Geography and Environmental Studies Department at the University of the Western Cape.

Mr Wesso and his students regularly visit Genadendal to conduct surveys and research. This is his sixth year of involvement with the village.

"In a nutshell, the problem with the plan is that it was conceived by a few white officials in Cape Town and imposed on the people."

"They have taken Genadendal and made it fit the plan, instead of making the plan fit the place," Mr Wesso said.

"When people rejected the plan, the Government merely sat back and no development took place. There was no attempt to change it to suit the people."

#### PROBLEMS

One of the problems with the plan is the building of new roads and the widening of existing ones.

"This will destroy the beauty of the place but worst still, one of the new roads will cut straight across the people's farmland."

"Also, houses are also going to be demolished to make way for the roads," Mr Wesso said.

Another bone of contention is the site chosen for the new police station, clinic, post office and board office block.

#### FARMLAND

It is situated on fertile farmland.

When asked about these complaints, Mr Grobbelaar said: "People in these areas always complain. What they don't realise is that you cannot splash a town around like a pancake. There is only one central area and that is where everything must be built."

mess."

● The houses and the village have deteriorated to such an extent that they have become unsightly.

"Housing is the responsibility of the Department of Community Development. We approached them and while they are sympathetic and have agreed to help, they have no money at present."

● The roads, all dirt, are in a terrible state.

"We send in graders from time to time. Last year we had one of the roads widened. My department had to pay R43 000 to the Divisional Council of the Cape to widen the road. Of this, the board has to pay 10 percent."

● There are some disused buses littering a section of Genadendal.

"You will have to ask the board about that."

● Many members of the Genadendal Management Board serve their own interests only. Many are on the board simply to feather their own nests.

"That may be so, but only in isolated cases. It certainly is the exception rather than the rule."

#### COMMENT

Mr Grobbelaar then went on to comment generally on Genadendal.

"Previously, the white superintendent was also the chairman of the board. Then, in 1979 the law changed and the superintendent was appointed merely in an advisory capacity. I don't know if that was such a good idea then as people were not capable of managing their own affairs."

"Today a greater maturity has set in but the people still need help. We will gladly help."

C. Herald

7/8/82

241

(24)

Stew 17/8/82

# MONEY FLOWS IN FOR HUNGRY

By Pamela Kleinot  
At least R21 000 a month has been earmarked for Gazankulu and Lebowa after The Star's recent reports on the food crisis in the Northern Transvaal.

The Star has also been inundated with calls from concerned people wanting to make donations. The latest donation comes from World Vision, a Christian aid agency which will contribute at least R1 000

## R21 000 a month to feed malnourished in N.T.V.I

have already been set up through the Nazareth Church, in Acornhook, Gazankulu.

The Lebowa Department of Health has agreed that four of its hospitals — Masana, Jane Furse, Kgabane and Groothoek — will distribute powdered milk and high protein stew.

"Since The Star re-

port on the grim drought in the Northern Transvaal more than 100 people have phoned Operation Hunger to offer their assistance," Mrs Perlman said.

She has appealed to members of the public to donate R1,50 a month, which "could make the difference between life and death for a rural child."

"Nearly 50 percent of all deaths among blacks occur in children under the age of five years, compared with only seven percent of deaths

among whites in this age group," she said. "This year the percentage in drought-stricken areas could be even higher."

Mrs Perlman has urged anyone wanting to become involved in Operation Hunger to attend its annual meeting on August 25 which will be addressed by Professor Lucy Wagstaff of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Donations may be sent to Operation Hunger, PO Box 97, Johannesburg, 2000.

Note: A fee may also be charged for the number of the order. Higher price! and the allocated towards the



241 D. Dispatch 18/9/82  
**New group to fight starvation in EL, Ciskei**

**EAST LONDON —** Starvation and malnutrition is a much greater problem than most people realise according to the chairman of Hungerrelief, Dr Ben Navid

"This may be just a drop in the ocean, but to those families it is a very important drop"

Each food parcel, he said, contained 38 kilogrammes of food and cost about R30

Quoting a number of statistics, Dr Navid said that half of Ciskeian children between the ages of 2 and 3 years old showed some form of malnutrition.

Dr Navid said the food parcels were not planned to sustain a family, but to help them until they were able to feed themselves

He said it has been estimated that 20 out of 1 000 children in the Ciskei die before they reach their first birthday

"Handouts are temporary until the people are on their feet We have a scheme to help people grow their own food with advice from the Institute for Social and Economic Research (Iser) at Rhodes University and from the Department of Community Medicine at the University of Cape Town" —  
DDR

Hungerrelief, a new organisation formed to combat starvation in East London and Mdantsane, provides food parcels to a number of families

# Housing crisis at root of poverty

ARGUS 23/9/82

# unionist

Labour Reporter

241



Mrs Lucy Mvubelo "housing affects the total lives of people"

THE housing crisis, which forced people to live in poor, overcrowded conditions, was one of the major causes of black poverty and lack of skills, said Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, general secretary of the National Union of Clothing Workers, at the Tucs conference yesterday

Mrs Mvubelo was speaking to a motion which was carried unanimously, calling on the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the housing crisis

High rents forced young people to abandon their schooling so that they could go out to work, and overcrowded conditions affected the learning ability of children, said Mrs Mvubelo

"Housing is not merely a matter of bricks and mortar. It affects the total lives of people," she added

## PENSION FUNDS

In another resolution the conference expressed concern that the Government committee investigating pension fund matters had not yet begun the second phase of its investigations into the possible introduction of pension schemes for all workers

Mr A Malherbe of the SA Society of Bank Officials said he was concerned at the withdrawal last year of legislation providing for the preservation of pension funds

The proposed legislation had been used by the "un-godly" to whip up fear and resentment among unsophisticated workers who went on strike to get their pension money paid out, said Mr Malherbe



# Boesak to speak on poverty tonight

ARGUS  
29/9/82  
201

**Religion Reporter**  
A CONFERENCE on "community poverty" will be held at the Ned Geref Sendingkerk Centre in Belhar tonight and all day tomorrow.

The findings of the conference will come before the Sendingkerk synod on Friday for debate and decision, as part of a nation-wide attack on the problem of poverty.

Today's session at 7.30 pm will be opened by

Dr H M Beets of the Sendingkerk's Pastoral Service. Dr Allan Boesak, Assessor of the synod and President of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, will speak on the role of the church in meeting the crisis of poverty

Tomorrow, two sociologists will lead the discussions Mr P le Roux of the Department of Sociology at the University of the Western Cape will

speaking on the social structures involved in the problem.

Tomorrow afternoon, Mr L Louw of the University of Cape Town's Department of Social Work, will speak on society's role in combating poverty.

The Sendingkerk is to hold regional conferences on poverty with the aim of setting up a national programme to deal with poverty.

# God's on the side of the poor against the rich — Boesak

ARGUS 30/9/82 (98) (24)

Religion Reporter

THE Bible made it quite clear that God always took the side of the poor and oppressed against the rich and the powerful, Dr Allan Boesak told a conference on poverty last night.

Dr Boesak, Assessor of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk, told the Sendingkerk conference that in the Bible the stranger, widow, orphan and oppressed were mentioned "in one breath"

Jesus Christ said his ministry was to "bring good news to the poor, proclaim liberty to those in prison, give sight to the blind and set the downtrodden free"

## DISCIPLES

He issued the same instructions when he sent his disciples out to spread the Gospel to the world

Dr Boesak said some took offence whenever he said this, but both the Old Testament and the New Testament left no doubt that God was "uncondi-

tionally" on the side of the underprivileged

It was as part of the same action by God to bring relief to the powerless that the rich were condemned. The rich and powerful had the means to see to their own interests — the poor, the exploited, the oppressed did not have these means. That was why God offered them his protection

## FUNDAMENTAL

This meant that it was fundamental for the church not only to assist the "poor" — which included all the categories in the biblical definition — but to seek and treat the causes of poverty.

"God does not want people to live on the charity of others. He wants nobody to be a prisoner of poverty or oppression"

Dr H M Beets of the SA Gestig, speaking for the Sendingkerk Pastoral Service, organisers of the two-day conference, said poverty was not only a

financial but a political issue

The Theron Commission, looking at the situation of the coloured community, had seen the community "trapped in social poverty"

## SOLUTIONS

When the country had a "poor white" problem, the Ned Geref Kerk had taken an initiative in seeking solutions and in wanting legislative action. Whites had been able to improve their lot because they had had political power.

The Sendingkerk, on the other hand, operated among poor people. Yet it had persistently over the years asked the Government for better and more adequate housing, pensions and education.

The conference continues today with an analysis of the social structures in South Africa which play a role in this "community poverty"

Motions from the conference will come before the Sendingkerk synod tomorrow for debate



# 'Most doomed to poverty by apartheid'

ARGUS 1/10/87  
AA 241

Religion Reporter

CONTINUED -apartheid doomed the majority of people to increasing poverty and was "bringing us nearer to a destructive conflict"

Mr Pieter le Roux of the Institute for Social Development, University of the Western Cape, told the Sendingkerk yesterday that if South Africa did not dramatically change its structures "one can but fear for the future"

"The gap between rich and poor in South Africa is greater than in most countries of the world

"As much as 95 percent of all material wealth and 70 percent of the national income is in the hands of whites"

The structures — bounded by a host of apartheid legislation aimed at maintaining wealth and power in white hands — held most South Africans captive to a system of poverty

"If existing structures remain unaltered or only marginal changes are made, there is little doubt that eventually a revolutionary socialism will be instituted in South Africa, as has been the

case so often in other countries"

## ROOT PROBLEM

Speaking at a conference on community poverty, Mr le Roux said separate development was the root of the problem

"Even Cabinet Ministers have tried to declare that petty apartheid is dead. But we all know how human dignity is still denied day after day.

"Two aspects of separate development are ignored in the South African situation — firstly, the enormous price non-voting citizens of our country have had to pay and must still pay to lay the foundation stone, and secondly that the basis of the policy is false.

## SENSELESS

Mr le Roux said the "homeland" policy was also senseless. More people were forced into areas which, as a result of official policy, could not offer employment opportunities or the infrastructure to meet their needs

Capitalism, based on the so-called "free market" policy, provided no solution. The system was geared to enrich the powerful at the expense of the poor and powerless. Revolutionary socialism also offered no solutions.

What was needed was a social democracy as in Holland, Germany or the Scandinavian countries.

# Blatant discrimination 'still in force in W Cape'

ARGUS 1/10/87  
Religion Reporter

410

241

scale to enrich the wealthy at the expense of the poor

"THE most blatant form of colour discrimination is still in force in the Western Cape," Mr Pieter le Roux, a sociologist at the University of the Western Cape, said yesterday.

He told a conference on poverty that the price of apartheid included the disruption of family life on a grand scale. A total of 78 193 coloured families, or 400 000 people, had been moved by the end of last year, compared to 2 259 white families.

Families and communities had been torn apart, and people who had been near their work or recreational facilities now had to travel long distances. Many had lost beautiful homes to live on sandy plains, and businessmen had sold their premises for a song to move to the "gamadoelas".

The Group Areas Act had been used on a large

Even so-called decentralisation was based on political considerations. "One of the most blatant examples of decentralisation with no economic justification is Atlantis

"Poverty could far more effectively been combated if an attempt had been made to develop the Cape itself rather than create a separate 'coloured city'

"In this way the movement of precisely the poor in South Africa is limited and their freedom to live where they wish is restricted. The political structures make worse the problem of poverty"

Discrimination in education had had "disastrous" results for individuals. Not only was their potential inhibited, they were doomed to a system of poverty at the very time that economic growth was being hampered by a lack of skilled manpower



# Church

ARGUS  
call to 1/10/82

combat 241

# poverty

Religion Reporter

APARTHEID, which deliberately created a community of poverty in South Africa, had to be rejected as a heresy, the Rev Lionel R Louw of the University of Cape Town's Department of Social Work, said at Belhar yesterday

Mr Louw, a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AMEC), said the Christian church had a special role to play in combating poverty because it was the single most important institution in South African society

Speaking at the Sendingkerk conference on poverty, he said "Apartheid purposely promotes poverty, and the Church must present an alternative that is acceptable in terms of Scripture

## ACTION

"The maldistribution of expenditure on education and the differentiation in incomes for different population groups are examples of the results of apartheid"

The Church was challenged to action not only to combat poverty but to prevent it. In a programme of action, it had to use all its resources, its buildings, its personnel and its organisational abilities and leadership for the good of the community

"Community involvement must be regarded as the duty of the believer," Mr Louw said

● See page 13.

ids

w

themselves with technology school heads at the ence tried to come ps with the "explo- of knowledge" and o prepare their pu- o cope with it

EVALUATE, or example, 450 000 and articles are ten on chemistry in a year. In the of so much informa- what we should be is teaching chil- where to find what want and to evalu- what they find. The hasis must shift to kind of training, her than learning s as was done in the

There is a danger that ple will believe im- tly what comes out a computer terminal y must be trained to y how it got there - c put it in and why" Mr Henning said he be- ved that technology ould have to solve the oblems of the future

# Thatcher more popular, but . . .

LONDON. — After three- and-a-half years in power, the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and the Conservative Party were more popular with voters than they were 12 months ago, a Gallup poll of public opinion reported today

But it said doubts remained over rising unemployment, the Falklands conflict, the cost of living and the Government's refusal to meet pay demands by lower-paid staff in the National Health Service

The poll reported that when people were asked to say what was the best thing the Government had done, the three most mentioned items were reducing inflation, ending the Argentinian occupation of the Falklands and curbing the power of the unions — Sapa-Reuter

# Feeding group's bread up

THE bread price increase which became effective on Friday will cost the Peninsula School Feeding Association an extra R65 000 a year

The association said today it was feeding an average of 129 565 schoolchildren daily and about 750 children in creches

Describing the bread

price increase as "catastrophic", the organising secretary, Mr N F H Freeman, said it would mean R65 000 extra a year if the association continued operating at the same level

Mr Freeman said that apart from one businessman, people he had heard speaking about the bread price increase had ig-

nored the human aspect and concentrated on economics

"You can't fill an empty tummy with economics," Mr Freeman said

"Hunger breeds larger families, and also crime, and that leads to a situation where agitators can operate with immunity" he said

"No matter how you try to justify the you still have tummy at the Freeman said the danger-po-

He said the would "can- raise the fun- as long as wanted it to

# 'Hungry children cannot study'

Areas 4/10/82

241

Staff Reporter

THE Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa has called on the Government to scrap the bread price increase and to help the voluntary private school feeding schemes with financial support

The call was made in a resolution at the Utasa annual meeting in Johannesburg

The price rise would increase the hardship of an already economically staggering parent community, the resolution stated

"No child can participate adequately and successfully in the academic programme on a hungry stomach

ADMIRABLE

"The voluntary school feeding schemes are doing admirable work in an attempt to feed children. The price increase will place a well-nigh impossible burden on these organisations

"Teachers see that this will adversely affect academic performance of children and increase the drop out rate among pupils"

The meeting also rejected the system of internal exam timetables laid down "in finest detail" by the Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Education)

It is a severe infringement of the professional status of the principals if the department continues to insist that all schools follow internal timetables laid down by it.



MISS Dorothy Peters and Mr Rodney Wilson, members of the Sandy Bay Conservation Trust, display exam bumper stickers distributed. The stickers on this car said to be the oldest car in Cape Town, read S Mitchell, Trust Bank lay off/bly weg van San

Municipal Reporter

RENTS of stalls at Salt River Market are to be increased by 75 percent in an effort to make the market viable

It is now a financial drain on Cape Town's

# City raises rents

rate account

The Council took this step after deciding, in the face of public protest, not to close the market

The fish s- Rb 40 fruit a from i

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# Food subsidies: poor gain least

By Colleen Ryan and Hannes Ferguson

South Africa's poor are not getting the full benefit of government subsidies because distribution of funds shows imbalance, says the chief economist of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr Johan Willemse.

He said people in poverty-stricken rural areas survived mostly on maize meal, yet the maize subsidy was only R85 million a year — 5,7 percent of maize meal sales.

In contrast, the bread subsidy was R191 million — 27 percent of bread sales.

"If the aim of subsidies is to protect the poor against cost increases, the maize subsidy should be bigger," said Mr Willemse.

The imbalance caused a shift in demand as more people began to eat bread.

Consumers should rather be encouraged to buy more maize because of the huge maize surplus each year.

Food subsidies now total R279 million out of a total annual food

bill of R13'000 million. The R191 million for bread is the biggest single subsidy.

The maize subsidy — recently increased from R75 million to R85 million — is the second largest.

The Government also contributes R2 million a year for a brown wheat flour subsidy. The consumer price of butter is subsidised by R1 million a year.

Farmers' interest rates are subsidised by an annual R26 million — only one-tenth of the amount paid on consumer subsidies.

Mr Willemse warned that while food subsidies increased rapidly, less money was being made available for agricultural research.

It was essential that more money be spent on agricultural research to increase efficiency and improve crops.

"Agriculture does not have the necessary research to see it through the next 10 years.

"We are not advocating a reduction in vital food subsidies, but it is essential attention be given to research."

# Fighting for food

w/t ARGUS  
9/10/82

241 ~~11 50 57~~



□ CONSTANT increases in the price of basic commodities could take food out of their mouths

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

**CHILDREN** at some schools in the Western Cape are so hungry they fight for sandwiches on their way to school, faint in class and beg for food during the lunch breaks.

## CHILDREN GO HUNGRY TO SCHOOL

At some schools voluntary feeding schemes provide relief from the dizziness and hunger pains, but the rocketing bread price is jeopardising the future of this vital service

Teachers, doctors, politicians and parents this week urged the Government to help feed the hungry children

Letters to the Peninsula School Feeding Association from school principals asking for assistance are heart-rending

### BY FORCE

"At our school things are so bad that pupils (who have no food) take bread from others by force, on their way to school," says a letter from the principal of the Kersboslaagte school in Noorder Paarl

Another application for help, from Moorreesburg, says, "There are children who are coming to my school on empty stomachs and become sick during lessons as a result of hunger. Would it be possible for you to feed us?"

There are many hungry children in the Peninsula but it seems the problem is worse on the platteland

Mr Tommy Davids, a principal at

Kalbaskraal near Malmesbury, says he became worried at one stage about children who always looked ill on a Monday afternoon

### MEAL

"After questioning them I often found they hadn't eaten since the family's midday meal on Sundays," he said

While the row rages about price hikes, many people most affected are simply not buying bread any longer

Mrs Christina Diedericks, a Paarl farm labourer's wife, looks down shyly at the kitchen table when asked how much bread her children take to school

"They don't really want any," she says, obviously embarrassed "They tell me they get it twice a week from the feeding scheme"

Her reaction is almost echoed by Mrs Delia Boonzaaier on a nearby farm

"I only give the one in Sub A some of the bread I bake myself. The others (her three primary school children aged 12 to 16) say I musn't worry," she says

### PUPILS

Their children are all pupils at the Kersboslaagte school where some children walk about 16 kilometres to school and back every day

Invariably they have no shoes and breakfast is a luxury. In winter the cold bites through scant clothing and it is so much harder to walk the long farm roads on an empty stomach

"There's a lot of evidence that hunger and malnutrition in young children has a profound and long lasting effect on their learning ability," says Professor Maurice Kibel of Red Cross hospital's Institute of Child Health

ty," says Professor Maurice Kibel of Red Cross hospital's Institute of Child Health

He referred to a study done in the Transkei recently in which one group of school children were fed well while another was not

### EXTRA FOOD

"Those who had extra food showed beneficial effects. It's self-evident that a child with an empty stomach can't learn and concentrate," said Professor Kibel

Another recent report — from the Department of Internal (coloured) Affairs' psychological services — states "In considering the many factors that can contribute to the social, emotional, intellectual and physical welfare of children, school feeding schemes play a significant role"

□ FOR the children of the Kersboslaagte school in Paarl the long walk to school on an empty stomach can end in a fight for a slice of bread.

Professor Kibel said this survey showed there was less truancy and absenteeism at schools where the children were well-fed

"They are also taught proper feeding habits, caring and sharing. Incidents of fainting and stomach pains and requests for medication are lessened"

Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, Dr R J Coogan, says the hike in the bread price is a "disastrous blow"

"It is bound to have an effect on the

incidence of malnutrition which is worse in the rural areas. Bread is the staple diet of all the poor sections of the community, young and old," said Dr Coogan

### BURDEN

At its recent annual meeting, the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utasa) passed a resolution calling on the Government to assist school feeding schemes

"The price increase will place a well nigh impossible

burden on these organisations. Teachers see that this will adversely affect academic performance of children and increase the drop out rate among pupils," Utasa said

The latest bread price hike will cost the Peninsula School Feeding Association — which feeds about 130 000 children daily — an extra R65 000 a year

"I think the Government is responsible for this debacle and they should

solve it," said Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on consumer affairs

"We are in recessionary times and people can't find money readily elsewhere. Not enough is being done in regard to school feeding in South Africa"

Approached for comment on possible Government assistance for school feeding, the private secretary for Mr Owen Horwood, Minister of Finance, referred Weekend Argus to the various education departments



MR F W de KLERK, the Minister of Internal (coloured) Affairs said his department was "sympathetic towards the application of schemes by outside organisations" and it was made easy for them to operate the schemes in the schools.

"... as to whether the State should get involved financially in such schemes ... (it is) not in the domain of the education authori-

ties, but of the Department of Health and Welfare," says Mr de Klerk's statement.

"To our knowledge they (Health and Welfare) are busy with an investigation into aspects of the matter," he said.

Mr de Klerk said the Minister of Education and Training, Mr D W Steyn, held the same view and identified himself with this statement.



ALL, Saturday, October 9, 1982

241 RUM 9/10/82

# Call for more funds to counter famine

By SOPHIE TEMA

OPERATION Hunger needs a massive injection of funds to counter the grim effects of drought in the rural areas

If the critical drought afflicting the country continues Operation Hunger will need about R40 000 in every famine-stricken area to feed the starving masses

The existing commitment of the project is R20 000 a month in every area.

Operation Hunger, a project started by the Institute of Race Relations in response to appeals by voluntary organisations for co-ordinated action on rural hunger, is now feeding 93 000 children a day.

Mrs Ina Perlman, regional secretary for the institute, said "Massive funds are also needed for boreholes in the areas to help people through the drought"

The institute receives daily appeals from various rural areas to start feeding schemes for starving people who claim they have not had rain for nearly two years and cannot grow any crops

Appeals have come from as far afield as Namaqualand

One of the latest appeals from a women's organisation reads. "I have been instructed by our women's branch to seek help from your organisation

"We live in a rural area where starvation is rife We are concerned about children who come to school cold and hungry every day

"These children appear dull not because they are like that but because of empty stomachs they cannot concentrate"

From Elim, agricultural groups claim they have had no crops this year and have appealed to Operation Hunger for mealie meal, dried beans and peanuts to see them through until the drought breaks.

Where dams and boreholes have dried up conditions have become so critical that even schools and clinics have been affected

Mrs Perlman said at a clinic near Bushbuckridge the assistant of a nurse attending to a maternity patient had to run almost a kilometre to a dam to fetch water — two buckets at a time.

"And, where rivers have not completely dried up people who use water from them are running a risk of contracting water-borne diseases

"The situation is critical and even if we get rains, Operation Hunger will still have to feed people in the drought-stricken areas up till March or April next year And this will mean we need R20 000 more every month in each area"

● The drought in the Eastern Cape has forced a drop in meat prices because farmers are keen to sell their livestock to minimise their losses, Sapa reports



# PATCHEWORLD WORKS — GARETH CURRISAJAN

By Johann Potgieter

SOMETIMES the sheer complexity of life in Jan Schoeman's blue plastic file overwhelms you. Letters from lawyers and Government departments, photocopies of receipts, scrawled drafts of new letters, snatches of autobiography — the thousand bits that preoccupy Mr Schoeman.

The basic cause of his crusade is his eviction from his home in Second Street (now the subject of an appeal hearing in the Supreme Court, Cape Town) and the stream of "injustices" he has seen (or imagined, some will say) since then — matters affecting the relationship between the coloured people of the town and the municipality, the police and the Sendarinkerk.

It is all but impossible to unravel the details — and much of it is, in any case, sub judice — but something has turned this gentle, deeply conservative and religious man into a crusader.

## "Matter of the future"

It is a battle, he says, not against any individual or organisation — "it is a matter of the future and of the children."

"They must see that the law will not turn its back on a man who has been wronged. Already there are too many who do not respect the law."

At first, just after his eviction, Mr Schoeman thought the best way to fight the injustice he saw around him was to join the local management committee — the coloured local authority and the only legal political instrument now accessible to coloured people.

He lodged the required deposit with the municipality and declared himself a candidate for election which was due.

What happened then was in some respects worse than the eviction.

On September 30 1980 Mr Schoeman was told that municipal records showed he had for longer than three months not occupied a house in the management committee area and was thus not eligible to be elected to the committee.

It was three months to the day of his eviction. In the more than two years since then Mr Schoeman, 54, has fought tirelessly to right the wrongs — in court, in meeting after meeting with lawyers, advocates, and friends, even, one astonishing day, in the corridors of Parliament.

As Mr Schoeman, a blaze of colours in his lapels suit, walked through the dignified halls of Parliament that day to the office of the MP who

agreed to see him, other MPs stared in amazement.

Jan Outa — tall, straight and clutching his blue plastic folder — had come to Parliament. With his habitual, unflinching courtesy he raised his wool cap to one MP after the other — "Goetmôre, Edelag-bare Good morning Good morning."

When Jan Schoeman was a child at Klairström his friend, Apoois Katzen, came to church one Sunday with patched trousers. The other children laughed at Apoois so much that he fled from church.

Apoois was his best friend and Jan followed him. They sat together all day in a poplar grove, crying their hearts out.

## High and the mighty

"I saw then that it was best to wear patches, and it means you are on the side of God. I'm on the side of God, so I wear nothing but patches."

There were many cases in the Bible, Mr Schoeman said, where the high and the mighty fell. David, on the other hand, was walking behind the sheep in the field — just an ordinary boy, probably with patched clothes.

For the same reason, when the many black and brown Schoemans of the Prince Albert area had to choose extra names for themselves to avoid confusion at the post office, Mr Schoeman chose "Outa".

"Outa" is a word like "lappies". The outas are the poor people and he is on the side of the poor people. That way you are closer to God.

Apoois Katzen became a policeman and died in a car accident in Athlone. He was, so Mr Schoeman has heard, a brave man.

Mr Schoeman now lives his Spartan life alone in a low, white shed facing the hill on the edge of the township.

Stretching up the hill is his yard, with planks, old bedsprings, his patchwork quilts airing on a washing line, stacks of old corrugated-iron sheets, firewood, chicken coops, a few cats.

Where does Jan Schoeman come from?

There was, so he says, a white Schoeman in Klairström district who in the previous century regularly took wagon loads of dried peaches to the Eastern Cape.

One night, in a time of turmoil, Schoeman and his helpers heard screams in the hills near their laager, and at dusk an African woman ran towards them, carrying a small bundle.

She flung the bundle down and ran away. A few minutes later they saw men with spears following her into the veld, and when Schoeman gathered the bundle he found a small black child. The next day they found the woman's body.

## Took the baby home

"Nou ja, what could Baas Schoeman do? It wasn't for him to choose, it was God's will. So he took the child home," Mr Schoeman said.

"The child always laughed and he grew up under the kitchen table, touching the women's feet as they stood around the table."

"In this time Baas Schoeman had to have his own child baptised, and on the day that they went to town he said they should wrap up the black child so he could also come."

"So that Sunday, in the same church, using the same water, they baptised the black child in the name of the same God. This was the month September, they called him September Schoeman."

"All the black and brown Schoemans of the Koup Karoo descend from this September Schoeman, who grew up in Baas Schoeman's house, like Moses grew up in the house of Pharaoh. Were it not for Baas Schoeman's mercy, we would not be here."

Mr Schoeman has three adult daughters who live elsewhere — a teacher and a nurse among them.

In a community as small and as traditional as Prince Albert, Mr Schoeman's accusations about "injustice" have on occasion raised tempers.

He is not without friends in the white community, as one discovers on a drive with him down the long main street. Clutching his blue file and a sickle, he raises his woollen cap, now left, now right, muttering "Wôre, baas", or someone's name.

## Human-rights lawyer

But in some circles he has been called "Die mal kaffer" and once, in the inner chambers of the town, so he has heard, a "Kommunis". He is not popular with the powers that be, including the management committee. He is a "trouble-maker". In the poorest parts of the sprawling, smoke-shrouded township it is different.

Mr Schoeman — die man met die bont klerie — is as close as many of the poor will ever get to a human-rights lawyer, knowing a little bit more than they about the way things work.

His schooling went only as far as Standard 3, but many around him have had no schooling and understand even less than he did at the beginning. Now, after so much arguing, he is wise.

In Prince Albert, as almost everywhere else in the Karoo, jobs are scarce and there is little prospect of change in this.

Many drink too much, and some of the men who do find work or get disability grants from the Government, give no money to their wives. Houses are crowded and municipalities cannot build more.

In this environment Mr Schoeman — presiding over his very complex domestic economy, regulated with the austerity of a true Protestant — provides a measure of stability for a few.

## Trips to the city

Every few months he comes to Cape Town — to consult his advocate or simply to earn money — and usually finds temporary employment with one of the resident families at Bishops.

He uses the money he earns on these visits to employ some of the poorest women at home at R1,50 a day to help him cut lucerne at one end of town, or plant onions — or simply to do needlework.

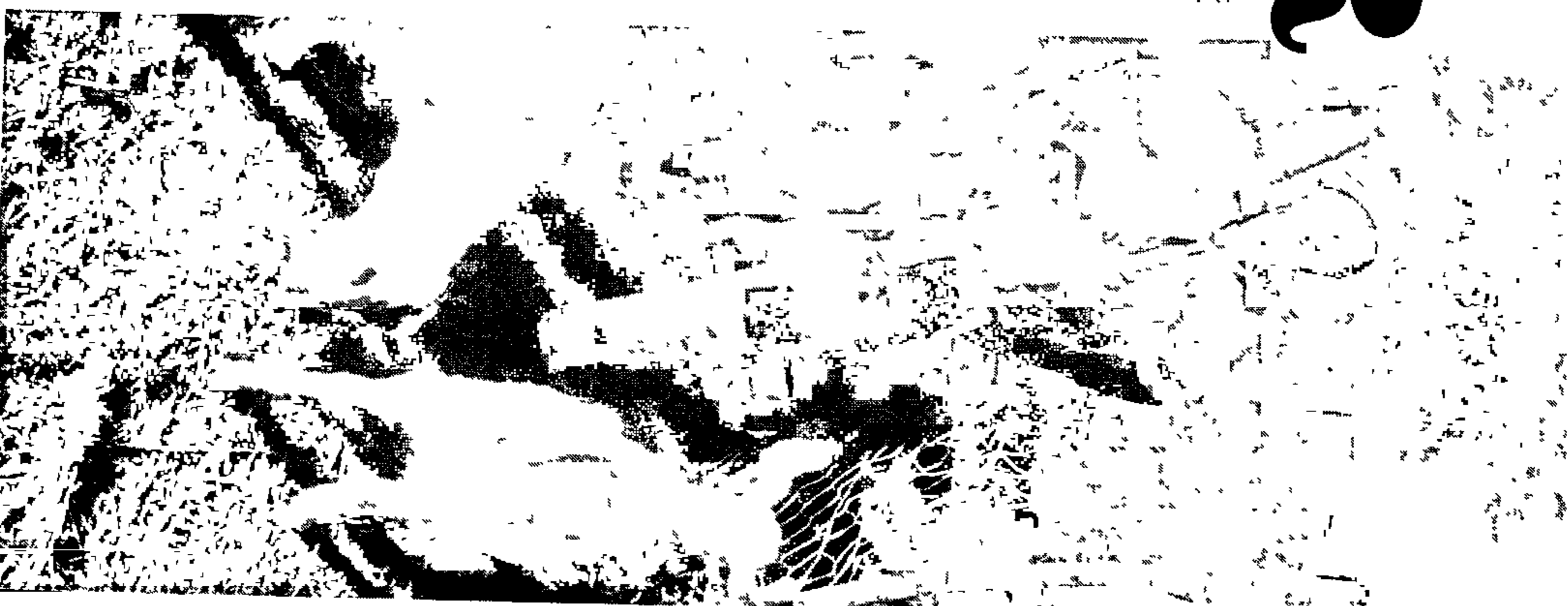
For the rest he keeps a herd of goats on a white farmer's land — bringing a bundle of lucerne down the length of the town every afternoon — collects planks, scrap metal and waits for whatever small jobs become available.

## Vision of a nation

One winter's day, watching the hired women laugh and talk while they repaired the patchwork suits and quilts, Mr Schoeman had a vision of a whole nation of poor people dressed in patchwork clothes, sleeping under patchwork blankets.

It could become a Koup Karoo industry, he thought, with all the jobless women making patchwork clothes for their husbands and children, so that everybody would at least be warm in the bitterly cold nights below the Swartberg.

It is typical of Mr Schoeman that he has organised a group of old people to begin the work. They have made several blankets by now, but even in this the poverty intrudes. There are not enough patches.



Jan Schoeman of Prince Albert, with his goats.





Mrs Dorothy Kiewitz and Mr Cecil Erasmus, outside the Kew Town house where a middle-aged woman was found starved to death yesterday

# Mother of 5 starves to death in City

*Cape Times 15/10/82*

By **STEPHEN WROTTESELEY**  
Crime Reporter

THE body of a middle-aged woman who died on October 5 after not eating for at least a month was found in a house in Kew Town, Athlone, yesterday

Police made the gruesome find when they were called to 87 Eland Street, the home of Mrs Christine Leibrandt, 52, and her five children. They found Mrs Leibrandt dead and her five children, Paul, 33, Gerald, 31, Mavis, 26, Richard, 25, and Yvonne, 19, in various stages of starvation and very weak.

Police went to the house after Mr Charles Leibrandt had been told that his wife — the two were separated — was seriously ill and needed an operation.

The five children, described by neighbours as looking like skeletons, were taken to hospital by ambulance.

The family were members of a religious sect and had not eaten for 40 days.

Mrs Leibrandt told neighbours before becoming a recluse in the house that she had had a vision

She said she had been told to wait for "the Lord to come and fetch me and my family".

A neighbour, Mrs Dorothy Kiewitz, 48, said she had lived next door to the family for some years. They had been actively involved in religious work in the area.

"They lived according to the church and did not want to accept charity," she said.

"They did not worry a soul."

Then Mrs Leibrandt told Mrs Kiewitz she had had a vision. The family became recluses.

Several months ago, according to neighbours, they were evicted from the house and lived in their yard, leaving their furniture outside their house.

"It was good furniture and was just left out in the rain, another neighbour, Mrs Fatima Dienne, said.

After a few weeks, Mr Leibrandt paid the rent — apparently, without Mrs Leibrandt's knowledge — and the family was al-

♦♦♦♦♦  
To page 2

(A)

(24) bodies of two dogs removed from the house. Yesterday Mr Leibrandt was contacted at work and was told his estranged wife was ill. She needed an operation and his authorization was required. He went to the house with a man, believed to have been his employer, and when he discovered his wife was dead, he called the police. Mrs Kiewitz said she believed the children intended burying their mother in the backyard. Mrs Dienne said the children looked like "human skeletons" when they were taken away.

From page 1

lowed back into the house. Since then, they had been out once to buy food. Offers of hot water for tea and food were rejected by the family. Pieces of wood thrown into the backyard so that the family could warm themselves were thrown back. Then the family's dogs stopped barking and the family refused to speak to Mr Leibrandt when he tried to talk to them from a neighbour's yard. Earlier this week, Mr Cecil Erasmus, Mrs Kiewitz's cousin, saw the

C.T. 15/10/82  
(24)  
'Homeland poverty causes urban influx'

Staff Reporter

ABSOLUTE poverty was the cause of people leaving the homelands and coming to Cape Town, Mrs Noel Robb, the director of the Black Sash Athlone Advice Office, told a lunchtime meeting of the Institute of Citizenship yesterday

She said employers were being discouraged from recruiting people from the rural area and in some cases were being refused permission to do so

The number of Transkeian migrant workers had declined from 420 000 in 1978 to 345 000 in 1980 — during a boom period. The unemployment rate in Transkei was 16 percent, or 35 percent if underemployment was added

The open unemployment rate in Ciskei was 25 per cent and real agricultural output per head had declined by 56,8 per cent

Through the policy of influx control and resettlement, 54 percent of South Africa's blacks

now lived in the homelands — up from 40 percent in 1960. The overall population in the homelands had risen by 66 percent between 1970 and 1980

"The government should be grateful that employment is being offered to starving people instead of proposing massive fines to penalise employers of so-called illegals"



# Athlone woman starves to death

(AKG as 15/10/82 (244))  
THE BODY of an Athlone woman, who had "seen a vision" and not eaten for more than a month, was found yesterday after police had been called to the woman's house and discovered her five starving children not eaten for more than a month.

Earlier yesterday the woman's estranged husband had been contacted by neighbours who said Mrs Leibrandt was ill and needed an operation.

The body of Mrs Christine Leibrandt, 55, of Eland Street, Kew Town, was already decomposing and it is believed she had been dead for more than 10 days.

A neighbour, Mrs Dorothy Kiewiets, said she had looked over the high fence surrounding the house and seen the woman's children digging a shallow grave in the backyard yesterday.

## A VISION

Her five children, aged between 19 and 33, were found in various stages of starvation and taken to Groote Schuur Hospital by ambulance.

"Six weeks ago Mrs Leibrandt told me she had seen a vision and God had said that her work on earth was finished and that she should wait for God to come and fetch her and her family," Mrs Kiewiets said today.

It is believed the children stopped working six weeks ago after their mother had "seen a vision" and the family had

"The children stopped working and the family was seldom seen after that."

Cape Times 22/10/82  
281

# Prof tells of inquiry into SA poverty

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICA had enough food for export, yet many of its children died from starvation, Professor Francis Wilson of the University of Cape Town's Department of Economics, said yesterday

Professor Wilson was speaking at the weekly meeting of the Institute of Citizenship in the Cathedral Hall in Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town, on "The Carnegie Inquiry into Poverty and Underdevelopment"

The inquiry, which started in March this year, is funded by the Carnegie Corporation. Professor Wilson explained how the inquiry would work, saying data had to be collected, debate generated and people "made to think"

The inquiry will cover Africa south of the Limpopo River, focus on poverty in all communities and culminate in a national symposium

where papers on all aspects of poverty in Southern Africa will be presented

"Poverty is endured at this stage primarily by blacks, but there are still pockets of acute white poverty. Eighty percent of South Africa is not urban and not homeland, and in the platteland alone lives a quarter of black South Africa," he said

Professor Wilson said the inquiry would be of no use if it merely "massaged a few academic egos" and did not involve people from the areas studied. He said there was room in South Africa for much imaginative and inter-disciplinary work

"The facts of poverty are politically powerful and people can use the absence of information on poverty as an excuse for doing nothing about it"

He suggested that studies of children under the age of five could yield valuable information about the level of poverty in different communities



Cape Times 29/10/82 (24)

# Talks on housing vagrants planned

MEMBERS of the City Council and representatives of the Cape Town Welfare Co-ordinating Committee are planning to meet soon to discuss providing hostel accommodation for Cape Town's estimated 500 vagrants

Miss Linda Christian- sen, the secretary of the committee and branch di- rector of the National In- stitute for Crime Prevention and Rehabil- itation of Offenders (Nicro), said she had been told by a council spokes- man yesterday that she would be asked on Mon- day to arrange a meeting of council representa- tives

Although negotiations had started in March,

there had been a delay because council repre- sentatives had been on leave, said Miss Chris- tiansen

"According to the spokesman, the represen- tatives had only returned recently — I was told that I would be informed when we could meet," she said

The issue of hostel accommodation goes back to June this year when the City Engineer, Mr Jan Brand, suggested that hostels should be pro- vided to ease the vagran- cy problem in the City

The committee had been called in to meet the council and make recom- mendations for the estab- lishment of hostels.

# Homelands: <sup>244</sup> Poverty facts

CAPE TIMES 17/11/82

PRETORIA — Real economic growth in the black homelands has been almost negligible for the last five years, according to statistics which make a mockery of claims that all's well on the homelands front.

From figures compiled by the Bureau for Economic Research, the poor internal growth of the self-governing homelands in recent years become painfully apparent.

Snail's pace domestic growth in the independent states is also exposed.

One of the most startling facts to emerge is that, if inflation is taken into account, the per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the self-governing homelands increased on average by only R2 from 1975 to 1980.

## 'Minimal'

This shows the minimal extent to which the self-governing states — KwaZulu, Lebowa, QwaQwa, Gazankulu, KaNgwane and KwaNdebele — have been able to generate domestic economic activity.

The GDP per capita in these areas increased from R44 in 1975 to only R46 in 1980, calculated at 1970 prices to make allowance for inflation.

This reflects an extremely slow per capita improvement in productivity.

Real per capita GDP growth in the independent states — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — was only slightly better.

In Transkei, real per capita GDP increased from R70 in 1975 to R85 in 1980 (calculated at 1970 prices), in Bophuthatswana it increased

from R117 to R159, in Venda from R50 to R69 and in Ciskei from R50 to R70.

Other facts from the Bureau's 1981 report include:

- More than 5,2-million of the 6,2-million blacks in the self-governing state had no measurable annual income in 1980.

- Only about a million out of about 4,6-million blacks in the independent homelands were economically active in 1980.

- More than half (3,3-million) of the people in the self-governing states have no education or unspecified education.

- Although the number of pupils attending schools and writing matric has risen rapidly, matric pass rates have dropped in all the black states since 1976.

## Hospital bed

The ratio of people in each hospital bed in the black states averages about 339 compared with 337 for blacks and 61 for whites in South Africa. In QwaQwa, however, there are 639 people for each hospital bed.

But the Gross National Product (GNP) of the self-governing states increased from R1 195,4 million in 1975 to R3 283 million in 1980 — not allowing for inflation running at about 16 percent annually. A large proportion of the GNP comes from migrant workers or commuter workers.

The GNP of the independent states increased from R1 226,8 million in 1975 to R3 063,7 million in 1980. More than half the GNP for 1980 came from migrant and other commuter workers — Sapa



# Poverty in 'national states' that white SA ignores

APP 6 TIMES 20/11/82 (241)



The first of two articles by **BARRY STREEK**, a South African political journalist who has made a special study of the homelands

WHITE South Africa has been warned that a massive crisis has developed in the rural areas of their country particularly those areas which the government regards as 'national states'

It has been warned by outbreaks of diseases like cholera and then rabies, and then the plague and then polio and then typhoid and then

Because of their horrific implications for everyone in South Africa, even those in the cities, these outbreaks have received some coverage in the newspapers

## Other diseases

But there are other diseases which should have warned white South Africa measles, gastroenteritis malaria, leprosy, viral hepatitis — and malnutrition

More than 80 000 people died from these diseases last year Just 80 000

And that shocking fact has not received very much coverage in the newspapers, let alone on television or the radio

White South Africa should also have been warned by the extent of the TB epidemic Some 50 000 new cases are reported every year — and some surveys have shown that this may just be a quarter of the total

TB, however, no matter how many die from it every year, is an old story, with little news value

If white South Africa has not been warned by these stark facts of human suffering, then it should have been warned by the commissions of inquiry

The Buthelezi commission, for example, found that people in the tribal areas of Kwazulu had an average annual income per head of R100 in 1975 — precisely R8,33 a month

The Quail commission, appointed by the Ciskei government, found the total per capita income to be R180 a year in 1980, or R15 a month

It concluded that "an independent Ciskei would be, in absolute terms, a very poor country"

The Wiechers commission, whose recent report

to the Bophuthatswana government has largely been ignored by the media strongly warned that there was increasing dissatisfaction with the lack of development

## 'Frustrated'

It said that "the people generally, both rural and urban are disappointed and frustrated" because of the lack of development, and the lack of essential services and amenities

In the 16 proclaimed towns in Bophuthatswana 340 000 people are crammed into 26 000 houses — 13,08 per house

A recent University of South Africa study has worked out the incomes of the people living in those wonderful tributes to the policy of separate development the "national states" regarded by Pretoria as independent

Bophuthatswana and Ciskei are the richest of the Unisa figures R35,83 a person a month (or R430

sion survey found 72 percent of the people in the Transvaal to feel this way, and the 1981 Buthelezi commission found 79 percent in the Transvaal and 78 percent in Natal to be "unhappy" or "angry and impatient"

What these random examples show is that the homelands are very poor — and the vast majority of people are dissatisfied with their lot

If for security reasons only, one would have thought that this harsh reality would have stirred white South Africa to action

On humanitarian grounds, it is inexcusable that white South Africans could be so blind to this suffering within their own country

What is worse is that this poverty exists side by side with considerable wealth

The Quail commission for example, found that "South Africa has the

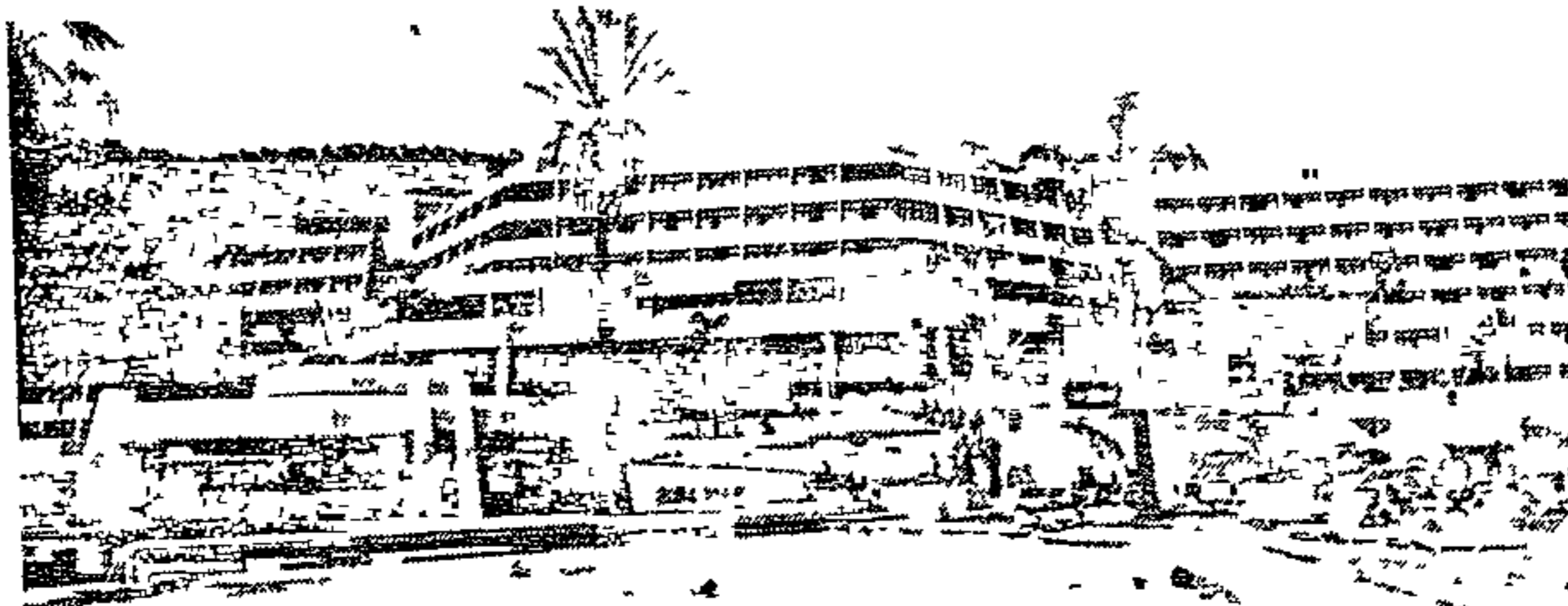
only be described as a squatter camp

Then one could go up to the equally rich Lydenburg area and then on to Burgersfort, where a courageous Catholic missionary runs a weaving industry which provides some employment to the people so desperately in need of work

From there, one could cut across the "national state" of Lebowa to Groblersdal

Where the tarred roads end, where the electricity lines stop, where the large towns with absolutely no prospect of survival from the soil begin — that is where people classified as Lebowa citizens are meant to live with pride to be in their own country

One can wind down a dangerous, dusty road, through town after town with minimal facilities, and where the tarred road begins again where the orange blossoms can be smelt, where there is



## Sun City

A few kilometres away people are struggling to survive on an average of less than R36 a month

a year), in Transkei it is R25 a month (or R300 a year), and in Venda it is a miserable R19,16 (or R230 a year)

It is little wonder that various surveys have found the majority of these people to be "unhappy" or "angry and impatient"

The 1977 Hanf survey in Transvaal and Natal found 57 percent of the people "unhappy" or "angry and impatient", the 1979 Quail commis-

to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

growth rates and the relocation of black people from white South Africa, the situation is getting worse, in the misinf broadcast on and radio

Indeed, no should children wealthier areas to eat their food but the starving in India Their parents could, if they faced reality, tell them about the starving people in South Africa instead

(To be concluded)


other maturation room

- 3 candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

most unequal income distribution among the 66 countries of the world for which data are available'

Health spending in the Ciskei, one of the areas where health care is most urgent, was three times as low as the rest of South Africa outside the homelands

Then, there are those temples to white wealth and opulent living styles the constellation of casinos

Here, the people with money spend something like R1 million a day, more than R350 million a year, on gambling. They win back about R280 million

In these casinos, but particularly in Sun City, the world's top entertainers are brought out at high fees. The world's richest-ever golf tournament is held

But a few kilometres away from there are people struggling to survive on what the Unisa survey showed to be, on average, under R36 a month. You couldn't even stay for a night, without food, drink or gambling, on that monthly income

And if the outbreaks of the diseases of poverty, and if the commissions of inquiry and academic studies do not convey the realities of life for the majority of South Africans, then one should just go to some of these places

### Eastern Transvaal

One could go to the Eastern Transvaal, for example. From the spectacular beauty and intensive farming in the Barberton-Nelspruit-White River area, one could go behind the hills, out of sight, to the sprawling slum of Pienaar where some 60 000 people live in what can

water and irrigation, that is where "South Africa" begins

### Total contrast

I went to Groblersdal for the first time this year, a place which most white South Africans have never heard of, and I was quite overwhelmed by the beauty of those farms

Yet, just over the hill, out of site of Lebowa, thousands of people were living in conditions which can only be described as a total contrast

From the Groblersdal valley, one can travel down to Pretoria through more of these farms

Where the tar and the farms end, Kwandebele begins

During the 1980 census it was found that 160 000 people were living on the six impoverished farms that constitute Kwandebele, but everyone knows that is a very conservative estimate

Yet, this slum is scheduled to be the next "independent" homeland where Holiday Inns have promised to build a casino, one that will rival Sun City

In 1981, Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, revealed in Parliament that half the people in Kwandebele lived in resettlement camps

There was no doctor in the homeland, nor a hospital, but "approximately 214" nurses

### Very poor

The extent of deprivation may be worse in Kwandebele than elsewhere, but all the areas of South Africa which have been classified as "national states" are very poor

With large population



241 ~~215~~

# Hidden 'cities' are steeped in poverty

Cape Times  
25/11/82

The second of two articles by BARRY STREEK, who has made a special study of the homelands. The first appeared last Saturday.

IF THE "cities" of South Africa were ranked by size of population, places like Maritzburg, East London and Kimberley would come very low down on the list.

Indeed, places like QwaQwa, Onverwacht, Sekhukuneland, Eerste-hoek, Dundonald and Giyani would be the larger "cities" of South Africa. Certainly they have the people there.

However, if the cities of South Africa were rated by infrastructure — just basic things like electricity, sewerage, water, roads — these rural concentrations of people would probably rank below just about every dorp in white South Africa.

For years, the politicians and planners have been saying that South Africa will have to build 20 cities the size of Soweto by the year 2000.

Those cities are being created — in the homelands. Hidden behind the hills, where white people are meant to have permits, these "cities" are mushrooming, often with very little in the way of basic urban requirements.

## Sixth largest

QwaQwa, for instance, where the population has rocketed from 24 000 to at least 230 000 in 12 years, spent a miserable R366 000 on housing for its so-called citizens last year. But in terms of population it should be the sixth largest city in South Africa.

They used to describe it as the city-state, but they like to regard it as the Sotho national state. When the Onverwacht resettlement camp is transferred to QwaQwa, the minute homeland will consist of two of these largish "cities" in South Africa. There are at least 160 000 people in Onverwacht, the place which Dr Lapa Munnike said had health facilities like Houghton — and burnt his political fingers once again.

To place Onverwacht in some sort of context, one can look at the size of Maritzburg, which according to the 1980 census had 126 300 people and 187 000 in the whole district. Or the East London district, which had 164 180.

If one travels from Ermelo to the Oshoek border post, on the way to Swaziland, one will go through a series of towns — sometimes known as the Dundonald area — where there are some 150 000 people, yet there are not even the usual zinc toilets, there is no water laid on, the nearest hospital is 100km away.

Also in the Kangwane homeland is the Eerstehoek area, which the 1980 census found had 152 420 people, and that is undoubtedly a very conservative estimate.

Swaziland, it seems, is keen to incorporate structureless cities.

## Urbanization

What is clear is that there is a process of "urbanization" going on, as the planners predicted, but it is at the cheapest possible cost to the South African government, which can then pretend that they are the responsibility of the "national states".

It has immense implications for strategies aimed at the elimination of poverty, because in these places there is no possibility whatever of agriculture providing either employment or food.

It is also an indication of some of the realities which one faces when one looks at one of the most serious challenges facing South Africa today: How can poverty be eliminated?

There are other realities.

Natal University's Professor John Hanks, the Director of the Institute of Natural Resources, pointed out recently that the downward spiral of land degradation in these areas "deserves recognition as the greatest single threat to the long-term stability of South Africa".

In the Whittlesea area of the Ciskei, a number of commercially viable farms were incorporated into the homeland, and thousands of people settled on them without any means of support, except migratory labour remittances.

Today, the farmers in the Eastern Cape will tell you that it might take 20 years before that land can recover, and some of them believe it is too late.

Dr John Erskine, also of

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the Institute of Natural Resources, explained at a conference last year what this process means in the rural areas of Kwazulu where some 2.4 million people are battling to survive. Dr Erskine said the salient features of subsistence agriculture in the rural areas of Kwazulu included.

- A high population density and small land holdings (an average of 8.25 ha a family for both crop and animal production).
- Little or no mechanization.
- The use of poor seed, little or no fertilizer, and poor agronomic practices;
- Overstocking and overgrazing.
- Poor utilization of land (that is, not all land occupied is used despite the small size of the land holdings).

The results of this situation now, and increasingly in the future if nothing is done, include

- Destruction of the veld and deforestation,
- Soil erosion and loss of topsoil,
- Death of stock,
- Ecological collapse,
- Malnutrition,
- Unemployment,
- Deepening rural poverty.

What he said about Kwazulu could be repeated for any of the other so-called national states.

For all who are not blinding themselves, the terrible poverty in which perhaps half of the people of South Africa are caught is here to be seen. The disastrous implications if nothing is done are equally obvious.

Right now, the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) at the University of Cape Town is involved in a large investigation of the causes of poverty in South Africa.

Funded by the Carnegie Foundation, 50 years after it was involved in a similar programme about poor whites, this investigation, which will culminate in a conference in April 1984, is geared to developing strategies for overcoming poverty.

### The will

In the end, however, it is not the development of strategies, or the writing of newspaper articles, or commissions of inquiry, that will count, however valuable they may be.

What will count is the will to do something, the determination by everyone to eliminate poverty in South Africa. We need to be able to say, honestly, that every child, no matter how poor its parents, has a reasonable chance in life.

We cannot say that today, and we should know it.

In South Africa today, thousands upon thousands of children are condemned to a life of struggle and hunger if they get beyond the age of five, which many don't.

The SA Institute of Race Relations has estimated that three children die every hour in South Africa from malnutrition.

The South Africa of today has failed to construct a society which will fulfil our obligation to those children.

Moreover, as Professor Hanks said in his call for a positive rural land-use strategy "It is a matter of survival."

And indeed it is.  
(Concluded)

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# Cape's chronic poverty

## Grim picture of life on wine farms in Wellington district

Staff Reporter

A PICTURE of staggering poverty among coloured families on wine farms in the Wellington district has emerged from a scientific investigation.

It was found that the average cash wage of breadwinners was R17 a week.

Only 3,4 percent earned more than R30 a week, 13,5 percent between R22 and R29,99, 25,8 percent between R18 and R21,99, 36,3 percent between R14 and R17,99, 15,4 percent between R10 and R13,99, 4,2 percent between R5 and R9,99, and 1,4 percent earned less than R4,99 a week.

The report, written by Mr Kobus Pienaar, a Wellington community worker, is based on 227 interviews on farms in the district. There are 196 farms with a total population of 7 149 coloured people and 974 whites. The interviews involved first-hand information on 1 257 coloured people, or 18 percent of the population.

Other findings include

- Seventy-five percent of children born in 1981 were illegitimate and of the 769 children directly involved in the study, 392 (51 percent) were illegitimate.

- Fifty-five percent of mothers were aged between 16 and 20 when their first children were born and 18 percent were between 10 and 15 while the average age at which women first gave birth was between 17 and 18.

- Thirty-four percent of the population were illiterate (excluding pre-school children).

- Ten percent were unemployed (only a fraction because of health reasons the others "with-



● Thirty-four percent were given liquor — in terms of the "dop system" — three times a day, 15 percent twice and 17 percent once a day,

● Thirty-two percent told researchers they were given no leave, 38 percent said they were never given increases and 54 percent were never given bonuses,

● Only half the employees said they were given paid sick leave and slightly less than half received free medical services,

● Three percent contributed to pension funds administered by their employers,

● There was no old-age home or creche for the farm families, and

● Only 14 percent of houses had electricity

The report quotes earlier research showing that the poverty datum line for a five-member coloured family in the Western Cape agricultural sector is now R193 a month, which is well above the average income of a breadwinner in the Wellington district even if payment in kind is added to the cash wages

The report estimates the cash equivalent of such rewards to a family of five as R86 a month R20 for food, R5 for medical services, R5 for wood, gas and so on, R40 for housing, R3 for work clothes, R5 for transport and R8 for liquor

### Average

The total average theoretical income for a breadwinner is thus R154 a month (R68 in cash, R86 in kind) and if the income of other family members is added this rises to a R245,20 average

"The condition of chronic poverty in which a large part of the coloured population of Wellington district finds itself is apparent from this," the report says

"A large percentage of breadwinners cannot read, write or calculate and thus have very little insight into the extent of their financial problems"

### Problem

The problem of alcohol abuse assumes "terrific proportions" in the area, the report says, with large numbers of shebeens

Mr Pienaar writes that he encountered a small number of farmers who encouraged alcoholism on their farms "since this removes the worker's attention from the appalling conditions in which he must live"

The report pays tribute to those farmers working for the upliftment of their workers and gives examples of farmers co-operating to supply land for sports facilities, for example, and improving housing for their workers



# 10 pc pay 66 pc of tax revenue

244  
ARGUS  
26/11/82

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The most affluent 10 percent of South Africans account for about 66 percent of the country's tax revenue though this group receives only 30 percent of total personal income

By contrast the poorest 50 percent of the population contribute only two percent of the total tax, although their proportionate share of personal income is around 20 percent

This is disclosed in the November edition of the authoritative Focus on Key Economic Issues produced by the University of Pretoria and commissioned by Merqabank

The study focusses on income distribution and cross subsidisation which, according to the authors, Professor Jan Lombard and Professor J J Stadler, is one of the most sensitive political issues in any economically sophisticated community

The report does not draw any conclusions on how the distribution of wealth could be more equitably balanced

It says, however "Much of the analysis raises the suspicion that the direction of cross-subsidisation of incomes in South Africa does not favour the lower incomes as much as is the case in other sophisticated economies

### FRINGE BENEFITS

"The absence of taxation on fringe benefits also promotes a kind of social welfarism for the higher income groups, organised in the private sector but financed by the Government"

The report also says there has been a structural change in the wage structure of the economy

Despite a modest improvement in output a worker since 1970, wages rose by 21 percent in real terms in that period

"The average nominal wage a worker rose by 283 percent to 1981 which led to a commensurate inflation in the prices of

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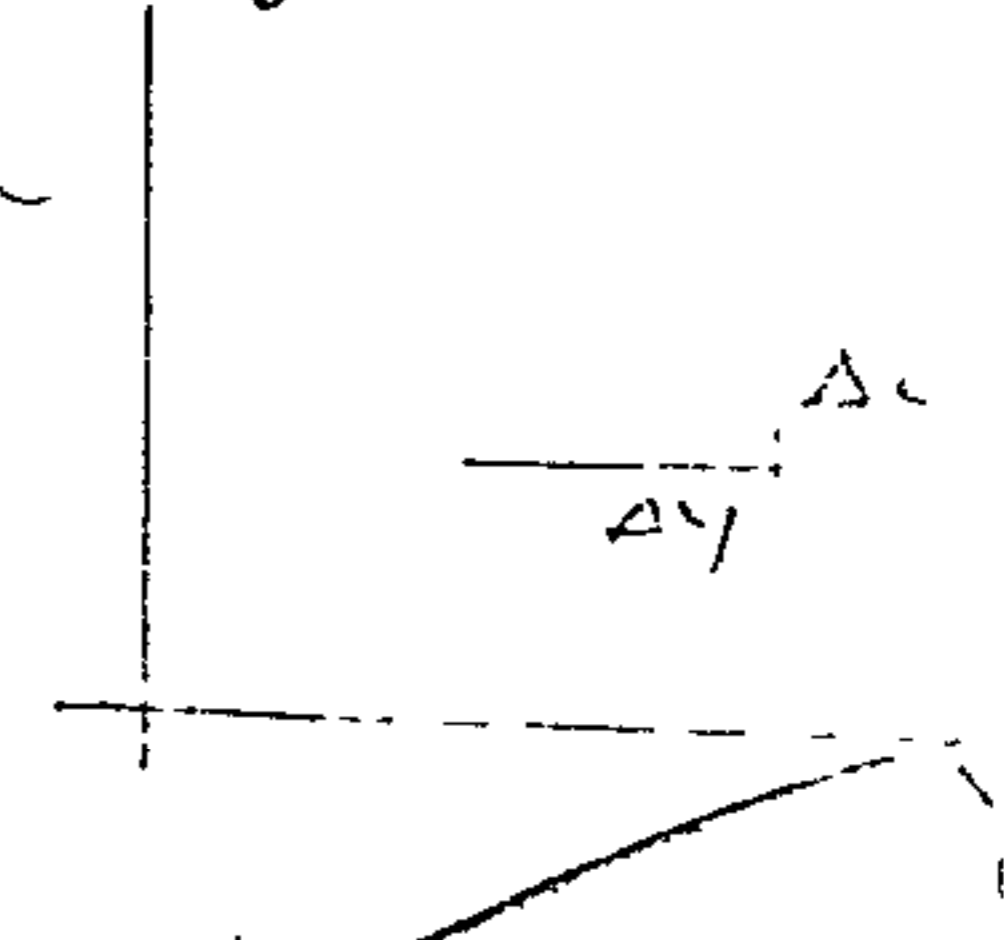
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# '210 families could subsist on pass fines'

CAPE TIMES 30/11/82

241

## Labour Reporter

ABOUT 210 families could have subsisted for a month on the fines imposed in October on pass law offenders by the Langa Commissioner's Court

According to the Athlone Advice Office report for October, more than 2 000 people appeared in court and were fined more than R50 000

This amount could have provided about 8 000 people with a bare diet of mealie meal and bread for a month. It could have bought 5 500 large (12,5kg) bags of mealie meal and 80 000 loaves of brown bread.

## Women

This could have fed more than 10 000 homelands children under five years of age for a month, says the report.

Many of those fined were women from Transkei or Ciskei who had come to the City to find work so as to be able to feed their families in the rural areas.

According to trade unions and community organizations, a large number of blacks in Cape Town subsist on mealie meal and bread.

The Institute of Race Relations estimates that about three children die every hour in South Africa from malnutrition.

In March this year, the household subsistence level for blacks in Cape Town was estimated at R238. Many, if not most, black households in the City live below this figure.

With R50 000, about 210 families could have lived at the household subsistence level for the month of October.

Instead, most of that money filled the coffers of the Western Cape Administration Board (WCAB).

The WCAB receives the money of those fined for being in the area "illegally", the bulk of the fines.

The Department of Jus-

ice receives the money of those fined for being found without a pass.

In 1979, the WCAB received R351 028 in fines, R105 380 of which was paid by employers of "illegal" labour.

A large part of the WCAB's funds are used to support an inspectorate whose job is to arrest people for being in the City illegally.

## Two percent

If all those who were fined had refused to pay their fines, they would have faced a total of 50 000 days or 137 years in jail for falling foul of the country's influx control laws.

● The 2 000 arrested during October comprise about two percent of Cape Town's black population. Thus, one in 50 Cape Town blacks were arrested during October.

The Department of Co-operation and Development has estimated that about 42 percent of Cape Town's black population are "illegals".



241  
Cape Times 2/12/82

# Tutu warning on rural areas

Staff Reporter

BISHOP Desmond Tutu, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, last night warned that increasing unemployment, poverty and disease could lead to "serious trouble" in the rural areas

Addressing the annual meeting of the Mowbray Inter-Race Group (Mirge), he blamed the situation on the apartheid policy of dumping people in "non-viable" homelands and appealed to the government not to drive blacks to "using desperate means"

"My question is: How long will a man sit and watch his children starve while other people are enjoying more than enough food? How long will it be before he becomes desperate?"

Bishop Tutu said there were no sides to the government's constitutional strategy — stripping blacks of their citizenship

and wooing coloureds and Indians into the laager to "gang up" against the blacks

But anything short of genuine political power-sharing with blacks was a "dangerous frittering away of time", he said.

The intentions behind the Orderly Movement and Settlement of Black Persons Bill were quite clear to seal off the urban areas in an effort to "peel off" as many blacks as possible

Bishop Tutu said that although the government was dangling a "fat worm" in front of the coloureds and Indians, the aim of the constitutional proposals was clearly "unabashed white hegemony"

He warned coloured people and Indians that if they went along with the proposals and helped the government retain the status quo, "the blacks might one day say 'You helped to oppress and exploit us'"

... ..

APR 45  
3/12/82  
241

# Poor spend half of wages on rent'

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 70 percent of household heads in rented homes in the Peninsula's coloured areas fall below the breadline, while average rents are beyond the means of most tenants, according to a paper by the Urban Problems Research Unit (Upru) at UCT.

The paper, entitled Public Housing Rents: Some Issues, was written by two researchers, Professor David Dewar and Miss Vanessa Watson.

According to the paper, the very lowest income group, earning less than R70 a month, were paying up to half their income in rent.

## SEVERE

The paper cites Mr A of Atlantis who earns R51 a month and rents a five-roomed sub-economic semi. Mr A pays R26,17 a month in rent, leaving him with R24,83 a month for food, clothes, transport and fuel.

"Given that the household subsistence level (HSL) allows an absolute minimum of R207,26 for these items, it means that Mr A is spending eight times less than the absolute minimum on the basic necessities."

Those earning between R70 and R150 a month were "experiencing severe difficulties" and after their rent had been paid, were living on less than the minimum laid down by the HSL.

## CALAMITY

In Atlantis, for instance, only with incomes of about R290 was there sufficient over to meet other basic necessities. Only 22 percent of households in Atlantis fell into this category.

Survival was possible with contributions from other family members.

"Any calamity such as illness, death, imprisonment or old age will place the family in crisis. If there are no family members or friends that can be called on to help, the choice will be starvation or eviction, possibly both."

On average each tenant in Divisional Council housing fell behind with rent six times in 1980.

## EXCESSIVE

Transport costs were also an "excessive burden" for those forced to live in new townships.

About 50 percent of Atlantis residents had to commute daily to Cape Town to work. If only one member of the family was working, the minimal cost of this journey was R22 a month.

Changes in the rent structure and state subsidies were required.

Rents should be tied to what could be afforded by the household head and not to construction costs of housing units.



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POVERTY — GENERAL  
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CAPE TIMES 13/1/83  
20m (241)  
**Africans  
hungry  
— book**

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 20-million people in 17 African countries are undernourished, according to an editorial in the Food Industries Yearbook.

At the same time, only 33 percent of food aid reaches the starving. The rest is squandered — mainly, for political reasons such as revolutions, civil wars, refugee movements and ineffectual administrations.

Against this background, the population is increasing faster than elsewhere and is expected to treble by 2025.

#### Double production

"To keep disaster at bay, agricultural production must double by the turn of the century — a requirement that leaves even UN officials sceptical," the editorial says.

Undernourishment and starvation are likely to increase unless the discrepancy between agricultural and food production and the population increase is checked.

South Africa, occupying four percent of Africa's land, with six percent of its people, produces 36 percent of its mealies, 18 percent of its wheat and 19 percent of its meat, the editorial says.

#### Less food available

But ten percent less food is available for South Africa now than a decade ago, despite a doubling of grain imports to 11-million tons a year.

Because of its position, climate, resources, and infrastructure, however, South Africa can deal with the crises.

But education, toward agricultural efficiency is a priority in neighbouring states. The establishing of food processing factories, particularly in self-governing states, should accelerate to enable South Africa to cope with its growing needs and those of its neighbours.

The yearbook also says the "back-to-nature" movement is influencing the food and beverage industry worldwide, with more interest in products with a natural image.

People in the industrialized world are showing a growing concern with health principles and becoming more selective about what they buy, with a tendency towards low-calorie and sugarless products and juice and mineral water instead of soft drinks, and an increased consumption of yoghurt and honey.



# Parched community cries

## out for water

ARBUS 25/1/83

Staff Reporter

WATER crises arrive as regularly as summer in the parched town of Steytlerville, Eastern Cape, but the current crisis is so severe that most residents have to rely on borehole water, carted from distant farms

Water supplied to the black and coloured townships in this way is being rationed, and people supplement this with water bought in drums from two cartage contractors, who themselves buy it at a farm 30 km away. The Argus reported early last year that during a dry spell the scramble for water in the town had led to a type of water price war

### "Good thing"

"Perhaps this dry spell is a good thing in the sense that it will get people moving faster with the planned water scheme," said the Town Clerk, Mr Chris Horn, in an interview

A meeting of the steering committee for the water scheme was held last week, and if plans proceed smoothly water should begin to flow before next summer

It is ironical that one of the main sources of

At the time the coloured school — the only building in the coloured area with a large new roof well-suited to catching rainwater — was underecutting everybody else's water prices to boost school funds

The school is no longer allowed to sell its water because it has to be kept for the pupils. Various authorities and individuals have also made moves to help temporarily and to establish a permanent supply of good water



**MR ROBERT SKOSANA, who is in charge of water rationing for the black township, with rows of "doem-doems" to be filled.**

water for the new scheme is a borehole on the farm of the Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, Mr Sarel Hayward, about 16 km away

The steering committee has adopted a report prepared by consulting engineers of the Department of Water Affairs in Cradock, recommending the construction of a pipeline from the farms of Mr Hayward and Mr Fanie Vermaak, who drilled a borehole at his own cost to help the community

The Town Council will now approach the Administrator to approve the scheme and then try to raise a private loan and a subsidy from the Department of Water Affairs

Meanwhile, life in the town is tougher than ever

The town has a permanent supply of borehole water supplying white homes and one or two communal taps in the townships — but that water is brackish and not suitable for drinking, cooking or even washing

In the white area many people have good tanks to catch rainwater, but the coloured and black communities struggle with drums and all kinds of ingenious methods to salvage every drop if it rains

Many of the tanks in the white areas have now dried up, and in the townships people have forgotten when last they had their own water

Water in the open quarry dams has dried up and people rely on water rations carted in by the municipality. Two cartage contractors sell water at R1,60 for a 100-litre drum

Mr Alistair Jantjes, 27, who like many other coloureds is unemployed, said "I have to buy a drum of water a day for my family

### All chores

"We must wash, bake bread and do all the household chores.

"It is two mugs of water to wash with, a half to drink, three-quarters for coffee and a little bit to cook with at a time

"Many people here are old and do not have money, but we work on a help-each-other system"

Mr Robert Skosana, the man responsible for filling peoples "doem-doems" (20-litre plastic containers) with rationed water, said each family received four containers a day. Water was collected once a week from a farm in a tank lorry

In the black township the price of this water is included in a service charge to the East Cape Administration Board, but in the coloured township there is a fee of 10c for 20 litres

Many residents allege the two contractors get rich from them as they buy water at 10c a drum and sell it for R1,60. The contractors in turn said their transport costs were high and they were just helping the community

# They feed <sup>(241)</sup> 120 000 of <sup>Star</sup> the hungry <sup>26/1/83</sup>

By Jon Qwelane

More than 120 000 black children are being fed by Operation Hunger — a wing of the SA Institute of Race Relations, in conjunction with several self-help organisations — in a bid to combat the effects of the drought that has gripped the country

The institute expects to add more people to its scheme

At least 17 committees under the Black Housewives were working in collaboration with the SAIRR, and more were being formed every day, said the Transvaal secretary of the SAIRR, Mrs Ina Perlman

Over the past few months, Mrs Perlman has visited some of the country's drought-stricken areas and she said in some areas the situation was "absolutely shocking"

In Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal, Ramatlabama on the Botswana border, Brandfort in the Free State and parts of the Northern Cape the situation was "absolutely terrible", said Mrs Perlman

She said there were 27 feeding schemes in kwaZulu alone

"In the Nquthu district of kwaZulu the situation is very bad, with the medical clinic having to do without water because its tank is empty. We have already sent cattle

fodder to the area to help relieve the starvation of cattle"

She said the institute had been given a "fantastic" offer of milk, which would be distributed in the Lebowa homeland

"Malnutrition has always been a problem, which the drought has now compounded. In several areas I saw children with rust-coloured hair and distended stomachs, which are clear signs of undernourishment

"Our office in Grahamstown reports that the situation there is absolutely shocking," Mrs Perlman said.

Normally 50 percent of the death rate among blacks related to children under the age of five, a study carried out by the University of Cape Town showed

"One can well imagine what figures the drought will produce," Mrs Perlman said

She said that in 1981 the institute had fed 50 000 children, but the figure had since soared to 120 000 and was expected to grow

"With our limited resources we are trying our best, and will welcome any assistance

"It must be understood that the Institute does not impose itself upon the communities it is helping, but is assisting people through local organisations," Mrs Perlman said

● See Page 4.



Since it was formed 33 years ago World Vision has provided emergency aid to many countries. The Southern African branch recently budgeted R4,5 million to feed the needy.

# R4,5-m to feed the needy

By Sol Makgabutlane

World Vision of Southern Africa has budgeted R4,5 million for 176 projects throughout the sub-continent this year.

The money, said Mr David Cuthbert, support director of the charity organisation, was raised by World Vision International in the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Europe.

Mr Cuthbert said most of the funds would be used to feed needy children of all races.

World Vision has been involved in a number of projects in Southern Africa. The projects aim to help the children and families, provide emergency relief and rehabilitation and foster community development and Christian leadership.

Mr Cuthbert said more than 20 000 South African children — 80 percent of them black — depended on the organisation for

existence. The organisation had introduced a scheme whereby private individuals were requested to "sponsor" a child for R21 a month for at least a year. This enabled the child to be fed, clothed and educated.

The sponsor received a magazine every two weeks and other information about the child's progress. At present 14 000 of the 20 000 children were being sponsored by people living overseas, he said.

The organisation was formed 33 years ago. In September 1962 it provided major emergency aid to Iran after an earthquake ripped through the country.

A year later it provided aid to victims of famine in Indonesia when a volcano erupted, leaving hundreds dead and thousands homeless.

Ten years later, in 1973, a devastating earthquake rocked Managua,

Nicaragua. World Vision hastened to ship emergency food, clothes and other household supplies to the affected areas.

In 1974 the organisation built 4 000 houses and a hospital in Phnom Penh, Vietnam, to accommodate people displaced in the mounting internal strife.

In 1977 a hurricane swept through Mexico and World Vision International responded with food and other life-saving commodities.

Two years later the organisation co-operated with other agencies to help Khmers fleeing Thailand as a result of heavy fighting in the country.

Three years ago the organisation helped Ethiopians who fled into neighbouring Somalia as fighting intensified.

At present World Vision International is still providing aid to Lebanon

World Vision of Southern Africa is actively involved in community

projects such as the Better Living Centre in Johannesburg and the Lehlohonolong Community Project in Soweto.

Mr Cuthbert said his organisation, which employs a staff of 80 throughout the country, did not provide money alone to communities.

"We educate them to help themselves by teaching them skills such as sewing, candle-making, crocheting, knitting, making bedspreads and correct farming methods. We realise that if we give them money only it will be back to poverty for them when the money dries up."

He cited the Emmaus Project in Bergville, Natal, where mealie fields of the local farmers — which yielded a mere four bags an acre — were turned into fertile lands

that enabled the farmers to export.

For the first time in my life I see food grown on our grounds going into town for sale instead of us having to buy it for our families at the trading store. It's a miracle," said a local farmer Mr Nathaniel Miya.

World Vision raises some of its funds by organising its well-known "Forty-Hour Famine" every year.

Mr Cuthbert said hundreds of children benefited from the project, which was supported by about 55 000 South Africans of all races.

In conclusion Mr Cuthbert cited the case of two-year-old Lungile of Acornhoek in the Eastern Transvaal, who was diseased and emaciated before the organisation came to her rescue. After diagnosis and continued medical attention the little girl was quickly restored to good health.

# Many pupils are *C. Heinala* **'chronically poor'** 19/2/83 (241)

TEACHERS should stop shoving their middle-class values down the throats of children who are largely chronically poor, said Athlone principal and Cape Teachers' Professional Association executive member Randall van den Heever at Robertson at the weekend.

He was speaking on the socio-economic challenges facing the teaching profession at a mini-congress organised by the CTPA.

Present figures, he said, showed that more than 60 percent of the coloured community were chronically poor.

The economic progress of teachers in recent years has led to the development of a middle class who could afford their own homes and shiny motor cars.

## DEPRIVED

"We are inclined to pass our middle class values onto the children, even though they largely come from a deprived background."

In the classroom teachers were too often only too glad to be rid of the deprived child, who presents behaviour problems and struggles to come to grips with his work.

Teachers were inclined to have their favourites who more often than not were from well-to-do families. This leads to a greater feeling of rejection by the deprived child and hastens his departure from school, he said.

"Many of these children do not have a youth in the normal sense of the word," he said.

## GANGS

The lifestyle of poor communities often leads to the children linking up with gangs, he said. Part-time work by children to lessen the financial burden of families often leads to these children leaving school at an early age, and so dooming the child to a lifetime of unskilled work.

The quick transition from adolescence to adulthood of these children takes place at a time when the child is neither physically or psychologically prepared for it.

If teachers wished to make a contribution to solving poverty, then they should strive to keep these children at

school for as long as possible, he said.

The problems of South Africa had long ceased to be one of colour, but rather one of class and the granting of the vote to coloured people will not eliminate the chasm between the haves and have-nots, he said.

Mr van den Heever also dealt with the increasing drug abuse by scholars.

Principals, he said, were inclined to deny the existence of the problem because of the stigma attached. There was, however, no denying that the problem was there.

He urged teachers to be on the look-out for the problem, but to do so discreetly so as not to lose the trust of the children.



# Car firm plans to feed needy

ARGUS  
3/3/83  
ZUI

Argus Bureau  
PORT ELIZABETH  
General Motors has  
launched a company-em-  
ployee project to provide  
food for those in need

The project was  
launched because rising  
unemployment "has re-  
duced many families to a  
point where they simply  
do not have enough to

The programme, intro-  
duced by the managing  
director, Mr Lou Wilking  
is intended to provide the  
equivalent of more than  
96 000 tins of canned food  
to families of the thou-  
sands of unemployed in  
the Port Elizabeth-Uiten-  
hage area in the next  
four weeks

## FORTUNATE

Mr Wilking today cir-  
culated a letter among  
employees at its two  
Port Elizabeth plants,  
asking each person "for-  
tunate enough to be  
working now, and who  
cares enough about your  
less fortunate friends and  
neighbours to share your  
food with them"

Employees are asked  
to bring to work no more  
than two cans of food or  
a cash contribution of R1  
four weeks

On each Wednesday,  
starting next week, "care  
and share" collection  
bins and money boxes  
will be placed on the  
company premises

## MATCHED

The company will  
match each contribution  
can for can and rand for  
rand and has budgeted  
R4 for each of its 4 200  
employees

The gifts will be dis-  
tributed through a char-  
ity organisation to the  
needy in the community  
and will not be restricted  
to former General Mo-  
tors employees

"Our GM family has  
weathered the recession  
with varying degrees of  
difficulty. Those with  
their jobs in hand have  
fared the best," the circu-  
lar says

"Unfortunately, short  
time and retrenchments  
have been essential  
"These people cannot  
wait for the economy to  
improve — their problem  
is immediate, today"

# Many poor families are in dire straits

E. Ross  
3/3/83



## Exploitation and poverty in wake of the recession

By SHIRLEY PRESSLY

**A FAMILY of seven — a husband, wife and five children — who had fallen on hard times were living in a car in the backyard of a house in Sidwell when their plight was brought to the attention of a social worker.**

Mrs Marieta Kemp, a social worker with the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, who has been appointed a community worker with the society from April 1, said in an interview that it was not uncommon to find families living in cars.

She said that the economic recession, with its resultant cut-down on overtime work, shorter working weeks, redundancies and layoffs had contributed to a flood of applications to the ACVV for relief help.

Mrs Kemp, who worked in the Sidwell area, said some people lived in "desperate circumstances" in the suburb.

She said that in the past people had looked down at the Community Development flats in Algoa Park. But today this accommodation was sought after and the flats were fully occupied.

She said that the family which had been living in a car in a backyard in Sidwell had returned to Port Elizabeth after trying fruitlessly to obtain work and reasonable accommodation in the Transvaal.

The breadwinner in the family was awaiting his first payout from the Unemployment Insurance Fund. The four younger children were placed in boarding school as a temporary measure until the family could find its feet again.

She said many applications for relief aid were from families where the breadwinner was awaiting UIF payouts.

Others were from families who just could not cope financially. They did not have the money for their rent and for food for their families.

She said it was pitiful to see how many trekked to the Reef with the false hope that jobs were plentiful there and that the streets were lined with gold.

They returned disillusioned and even worse off than when they had first left Port Elizabeth.

Others trekked from the north down to Port Eliza-

beth lured by a fantasy that accommodation was cheaper and more plentiful at the coast and that the cost of living was lower.

They were soon disillusioned and ended up taking a room with a family, often in Sidwell. Families "doubling up" in one house and sharing the kitchen and bathroom seemed more common there than in other suburbs.

In several homes in Sidwell the bathroom was outside, and she said she had visited rooms without electricity.

She knew of small families who paid between R110 and R120 a month for a room in a house.

Mrs Kemp said she strongly suspected that some landlords stayed rent-free subsidised by the tenants they preyed on. The tenants had no alternative but to pay exorbitant rents because of the shortage of municipal accommodation and Community Development housing.

Two families she knew of had lived in garages in Sidwell.

She said several homes she had visited in Sidwell were hopelessly overcrowded.

One woman with two small children was living in a room with a bare cement floor. The babies were sleeping on the floor.

People who drew disability grants and women with maintenance grants could not even afford the rent for municipal housing or the Community Development flats.

Mrs Kemp said there was a desperate need for more sub-economic accommodation in the city.

Once families had better living conditions, it would be easier for social workers to help them rebuild their lives.

Depressed surroundings encouraged people to turn to alcohol and drugs as an escape. Abuse of alcohol then led to a further crop of problems in the family relationship and the quality of the home life.

"It's a vicious circle," said Mrs Kemp.



By SHIRLEY PRESSLY  
SIDWELL is to be frozen within a month and will be rehabilitated, according to the regional representative of the Department of Community Development, Mr A C Verwey

# Plan to freeze Sidwell for rehabilitation project

E. Post  
4/31/83

~~24p~~ ~~12p~~ (24p)

He said an application for the freezing would be laid before the Minister of Community Development, Mr S F Kotze, for his signature, and then advertised in the Government Gazette

A State committee for Sidwell would then be appointed and a rehabilitation project — as opposed to an urban renewal scheme — would get under way

"The whole area will be looked at," Mr Verwey said

He agreed that Sidwell was in dire need of attention

Mr Verwey said that the department was busy surveying 174 plots in Algoa Park which would be made

available for purchase by families earning less than R800 a month

He said 90% bonds would be available from the Department of Community Development, in keeping with the new trend to provide serviced plots for people who required subsidised housing

The chairman of the Sidwell Ratepayers Association, Mr Stanley Schultz, said that the long delay in reaching a decision on the future of Sidwell, and the long wait for it to be frozen, had resulted in a deterioration in the suburb

Property owners had

been reluctant to spend money on improving their properties because of the uncertainty regarding the future of the suburb

Speculators had bought houses and allowed them to deteriorate to such an extent that some might have to be demolished

Mr Schultz said he hoped that a combined effort by the authorities would result in a suburb where people could live comfortably and yet still be near their work

A social worker with the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging, Mrs Marieta Kemp, was reported in the Evening

Post yesterday as saying that some people were living in "desperate circumstances" in the suburb

In the report Mrs Kemp was quoted as saying that Sidwell needed urgent attention from the authorities

It was a mix of industrial, commercial and residential areas, with its resultant problems

In particular, she said there was a dire need for more and improved recreational facilities

She pointed out that the nearest swimming bath was at North End and children had to cross busy

streets to reach it. There was no cinema in the suburb or in the immediate vicinity

● The Director of Housing for Port Elizabeth Mr Mick Molyneux, said there was a shortage of white municipal housing in the city. He described the waiting list as "considerable"

This accommodation was restricted to families earning under R650 a month

He said that from now on subsidised housing would only be built for people earning under R150 a month

2

2

3

# Warning over rising tide of black jobless

241

~~241~~

E. Post.

14/3/83

CAPE TOWN — It was unlikely that South Africa could absorb the expected increase in the number of black work-seekers over the coming decades unless changes were made in the structure of the economy and of the labour market, a report on Urban-Rural Interaction in South Africa said today

The report, compiled by the Unit for Future Research, which forms part of the Bureau for Economic Research at the University of Stellenbosch, was presented by Dr Philip Spies, deputy director of the bureau and head of the UFR, to Mr Jan Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation, the University announced today

In a summary of the main findings Dr Spies said

"South Africa is confronted with a major and growing problem of social degradation and poverty in black rural areas

"These problems, unless checked in the rural areas, will assert themselves on urban centres inside and outside the black national states and may contribute significantly to economic, social and security strains in urban areas over the coming decades"

Dr Spies said a large part of the urban problems of the future would be rural in origin

"The administration of the flow of black people to urban centres has reinforced the original situation of poverty, resource degradation and social decay in the rural areas

"There is still considerable agricultural potential in most of the black national states and a correct approach to agricultural development can make important contributions to development in rural areas"

The report went on to say unless the labour intensity of industrial technology increased, the country had to accept growing unemployment as a way of South Africa's economic life

Current educational programmes of the Government and industry and those proposed by various organisations were only part of the answer

The other part was developing appropriate technologies for the various development situations in South Africa through research and development, allowing interest rates to find market-related levels, sound exchange rate policies and reconsidering aspects of the Factories Act

The current approach of the Government to the issue of interest rates and the rate of exchange could make a positive contribution to this situation — Sapa



# PEOPLE living

241

15/3/83

## Probe high misery of 1 as SA econ

By YVONNE STEYNBERG

**RETRENCHMENTS** and the shortage of sub-economic housing for whites in Port Elizabeth have forced many families, some with small children and babies in arms, to live under appalling conditions for which they have to pay high rents.

The plight of these families was first highlighted in an article in the Evening Post last week. Further investigations have revealed that the situation is more serious than was at first evident.

Many families are crowding into barely furnished rooms in rooming houses or bunching into backyard shacks with no water, electricity or sani-

tary facilities

Some houses in Sidwell, owned by landlords who are never seen, are in such a bad state of repair that during rainy weather there is hardly a dry spot.

Tenants tell of a lack of hot water, missing windows, faulty plugs and outside toilets. They cannot complain to their landlords for fear of eviction.

Rents of between R120 and R140 are being asked for rooms in Sydenham — as much as is charged for one-bedroomed flats in the sought-after Hill area — and amenities are virtually non-existent. A backyard shack in Sidwell fetches between R40 and R60.

When news of an empty shack is received women walk to try to get there first. Their men cannot get there. They are standing in queues at factories, trying to find work.

This week, in the company of social welfare workers of the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging (ACVV), the Evening Post visited several of these families.

The situation revealed was horrific.

In Wynne Street, Sydenham, we found Mrs J and her three children, aged seven, six and two. A three-year-old daughter was being cared for by relations.

Mrs J's room is furnished with a double and a single bed, a wardrobe and an old desk. There are no carpets or mats, chairs or table. Bedding is supplied by Mrs J.

The family is charged

R120 a month for kitchen and bathroom to be shared by more than 20 adults — in the rest of the house.

The family has an old desk in the room.

Mr J is out of work. The family is charged with the rent.

They were previously in a rooming house with Mrs J's sister. They were on the floor in the room because there was no space in the house by the family of five.

Before the unemployment had a R57 flat in Park.

Mrs J heard of a backyard rooming house. She said it had hot water and her children had to be clean for school.

She is petrified of losing the "owner", who lives there. The family lives under the constant threat of eviction.

In Wright Street, we had to walk to the kitchen to get water.

The front door had been broken for some time, the front window was lapsed and the shack was in a shocking state.

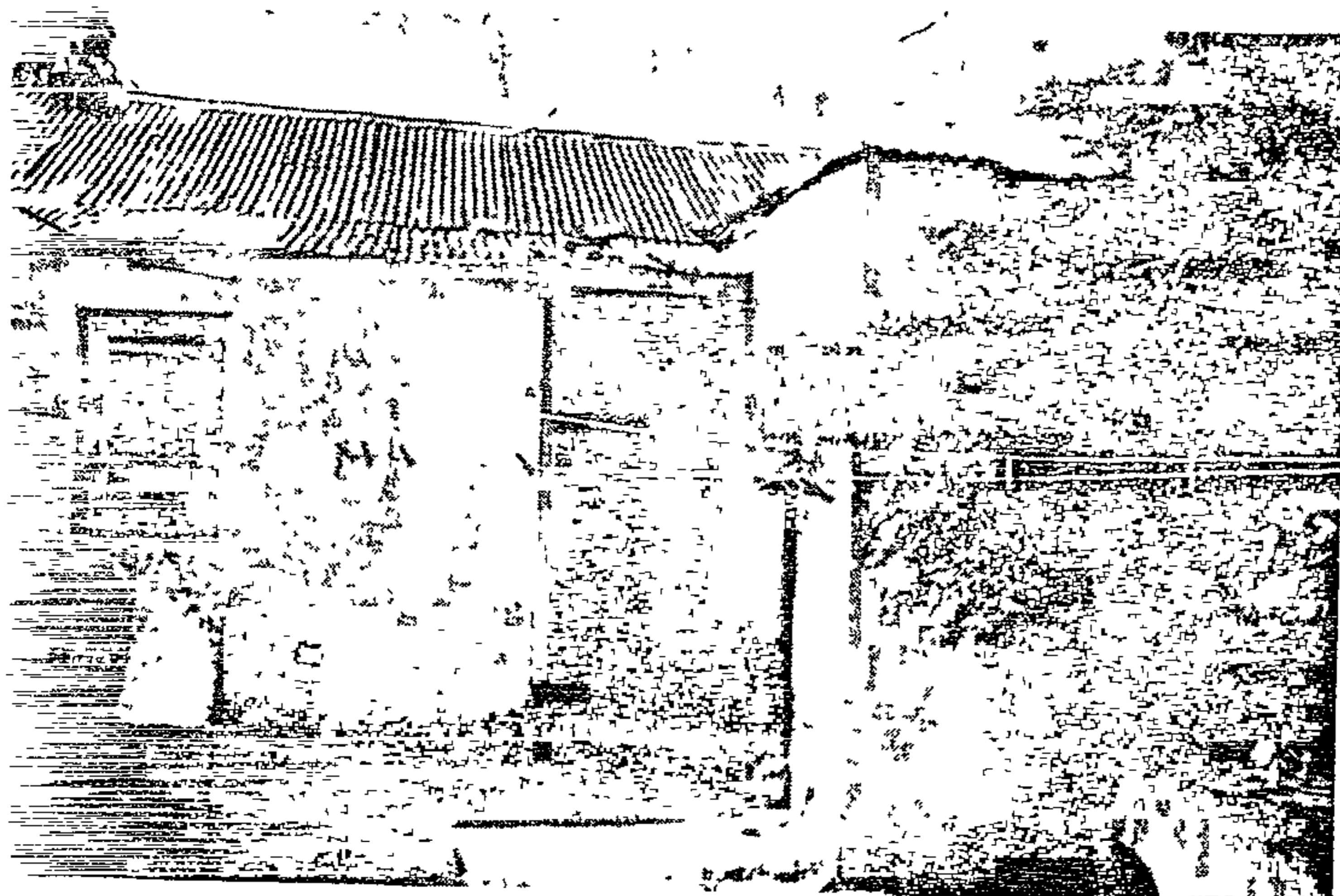
We found Mrs J and her three children in the kitchen.

When she and her band came from the park in December, they had to go to look for work in Port Elizabeth. They had to go.

Now they live



lie pictures high on a dirty wall might sweeten the dreams of man. This room, with illegal wiring and a mattress on the typical of what is "home" to many unemployed people in Port Elizabeth. Pictures by Evert Smith



on the left is shared by a family of five. They gain entry through the room on the right, where an unemployed man lives:



# Unemployed in hovels

335 241 E. Post

15/3/83

## Highlights of many economy dips

120 a month — and the  
men and bathroom have  
be shared by the more  
20 adults and children  
the rest of the house

The family eats on the  
desk in the room

M-J is out of work and  
family is falling behind  
in the rent.

They were glad to get the  
Previously they lived  
Mrs J's sister in Sid-  
ell and they had to sleep  
the floor in the lounge  
house there was no other  
ce in the house occupied  
the family of eight

before the misfortunes of  
ployment the family  
a R57 flat in Algoa

M-J heard about a  
yard room for R40, but  
said it had no light or  
er and her eldest child  
to be clean to go to

he is petrified of upset-  
the "owner" who also  
here The family is  
of the constant threat of  
tion.

Wright Street, Sidwell,  
ad to walk to the back  
kitchen to see Mrs B.  
front doorknob has  
broken for a long  
the front wall has col-  
ed and the small semi-  
shed house is in a  
king state

found Mrs B and her  
children in the tiny

she and her hus-  
came from Vander-  
k in December to  
for work in Port Eliza-  
they had nowhere to

— they live in one of

the two dilapidated shacks  
in the back yard

The shack has a boarded  
up window and make-shift  
lighting

The only place to wash is  
the so-called "bathroom", a  
small black hole off the  
kitchen, with a boarded up  
window and no hot water  
The toilet is next to the  
shacks in the back yard

To boil water in the ket-  
tle the fridge has to be  
unplugged from the only  
plug in the kitchen.

This plug is completely  
loose and has many danger-  
ous-looking electric wires,  
leading to the outside  
shacks, dangling from it

The ceilings and walls  
are heavily stained by the  
countless leaks in the roof  
The rooms have a musty  
smell even in the dry, sunny  
weather

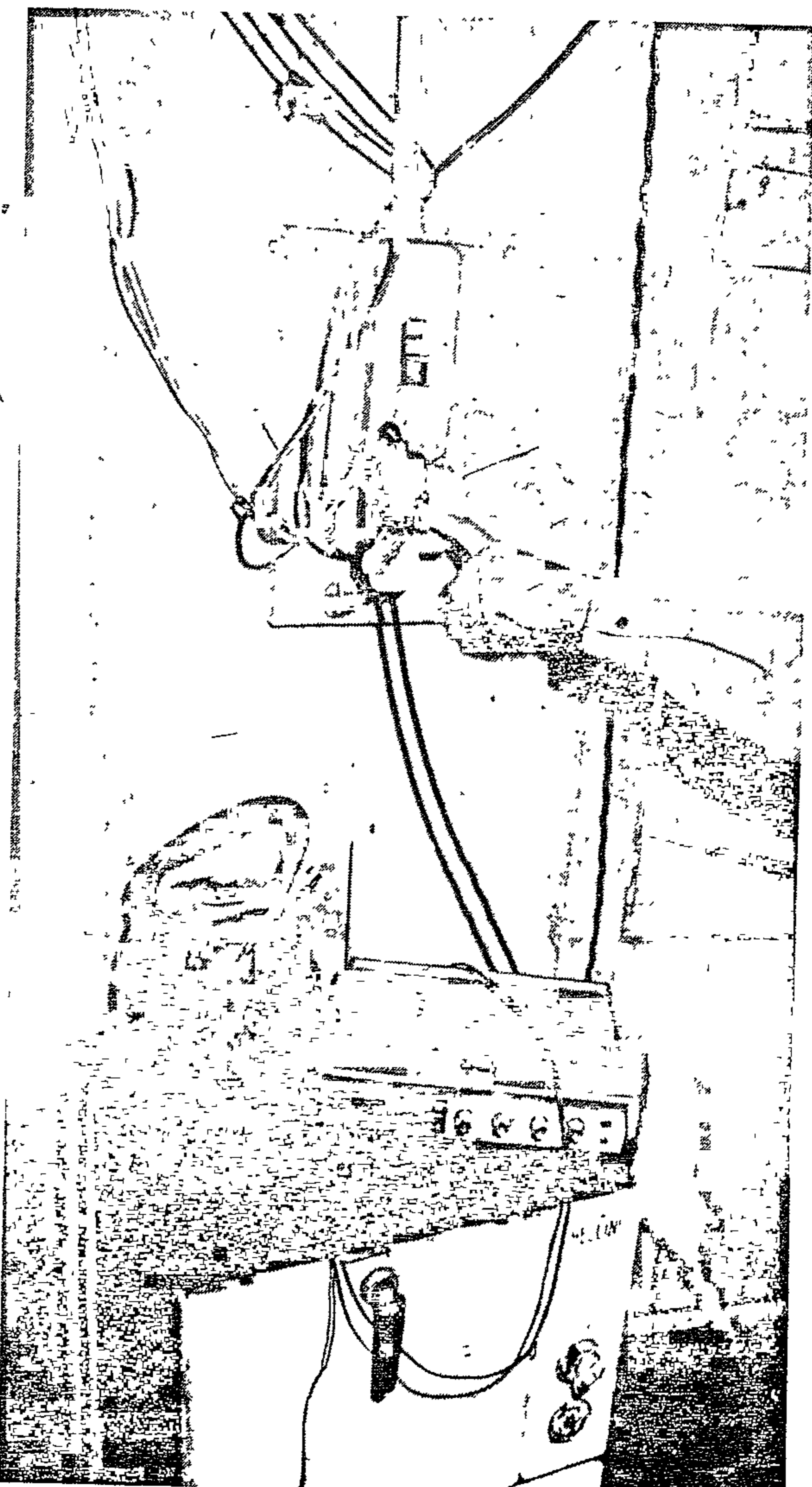
"My mother has just had  
a letter from the agents  
advising that the rent is be-  
ing increased to R77,60 —  
and she has also been told  
to repair the front wall  
herself or be evicted," Mrs  
B said

Her husband had just ob-  
tained work, she said, and  
until they could get other  
accommodation she had to  
make the best of the shack

She said they could not  
complain — just around the  
corner was a family sleep-  
ing in a car

"What else can we do?"

Mrs Judy du Toit, execu-  
tive member of the ACVV,  
said her organisation had  
accommodated desperate  
families in some of their  
centres until they could get  
a room somewhere.



The only plug in this rented house in Sidwell is in the kitchen. It is also used to connect wiring for light in a two-roomed outside shack. The house has no hot water.



# Offers pour in for poor PE families

By GARTH KING

AN Evening Post report yesterday on the desperate plight of some poor white families in Port Elizabeth has triggered a flood of offers of assistance

Offers of food, prayer and foster care have inundated the Sidwell offices of the Afrikaanse Christelike Vrouevereniging (ACVV), which runs a welfare programme in certain suburbs

Social workers said today they were delighted with the increased public awareness of the plight of the needy

The Evening Post also received many offers of assistance, which were referred to the executive member of the Eastern Cape ACVV, Mrs Judy du Toit, at 515232

A women's prayer group at the Pentecostal Holiness Church in Walmer has volunteered to help collect non-perishable foods

General Motors has offered boxes of tinned food

Several people have offered their services as temporary foster parents

Mrs Du Toit said today that heightened public awareness of the plight of those affected by retrenchments and the acute sub-economic housing shortage for whites would boost self-help programmes scheduled to be launched on April 1 among depressed groups in Sidwell, Sydenham and Forest Hill.

She said that with the onset of winter offers of blankets and clothes would be greatly appreciated.

Non-perishable foods were also needed because most of the families did not have refrigerators, she said

# Call for training in poverty law'

CALL TRAINS 25/3/83 241

By MARTINE BARKER

THE NATURE of the South African legal system and the fact that it is heavily weighted against most South Africans poses problems for legal-advice clinics, the convener of the University of Cape Town's Legal Aid Centre, Mr Andrew Corbett, believes

In addition to this, says the final-year law student, law schools in South Africa do not teach students enough about dealing with "poverty law"

The emphasis at universities, he says, is on aspects of the law which will affect wealthier members of society, such as company law — and on graduation most students join practices providing for these needs, charge a great deal for their services and ignore the huge complex of social security law problems

Even within the UCT legal-aid clinics, says Mr Corbett, there are some students participating in the programme because they feel it will give them practical experience which is good for their curriculum vitae, not because they perceive the need which exists in the different communities served by the clinics

The centre runs clinics in various Cape Town suburbs, but because the

70 students who run them are not qualified legal practitioners, they can only assess cases, try to resolve problems through negotiation and where court representation is needed, refer cases to the State-run legal aid board or to private attorneys. Each clinic has a lawyer who advises students on difficult cases

Mr Corbett says the centre is trying to get social-work students involved in the programme as well, since it is fairly common for social problems to arise

## Rights

But more important than simply trying to solve problems as they arise, he believes, is the role of the centre in educating people to a knowledge of their rights

He sees the legal-aid centre as expanding to a point where it serves as a resource centre for autonomous community-based advice offices, and as being able to assist advice offices get off the ground. The centre puts out pamphlets on particular problem areas but a need exists for more

Most South Africans are legally denied the human rights regarding housing, work, family life and education that whites in the country take for granted,

says Mr Corbett.

And this means that even before such barriers to getting legal assistance as poverty ignorance of their rights the fact of inadequate training of lawyers and the fact that poor people generally live far from the centre of towns where lawyers usually have their consulting rooms, the majority of black people start out at a distinct disadvantage.

Mr Corbett says many lawyers feel threatened by alternatives to their services such as legal-aid clinics. But, he says, the clinics in no way impinge on the constituency of professionals — they merely provide assistance to people who would otherwise be denied access to legal help

The students see different types of problems in the different communities

At the centre's campus office, more complex issues affecting staff and students arise — small accident claims, lease and rental difficulties crop up frequently. Occasionally people who do have the means to pay for professional assistance go to the clinic for "cheap help"

In 1982, although no final figure is available, Mr Corbett estimates that the centre dealt with about 2 100 cases at its 10 clinics





AR 645 7/4/83 241 98

# One in four under-15s malnourished

Community Affairs  
Reporter

AT a conservative estimate one in four South African children under the age of 15 is malnourished, according to a paper published by the Bureau for Economic Research of the University of Stellenbosch

The paper, by Tania Vergnam of the bureau's unit for futures research, says that about 2,9-million children under the age of 15 in South Africa, including the independent homelands, "show signs of malnutrition"

This figure includes 1,5-million children who, according to international standards, suffer from second-degree malnutrition

The figures are based on surveys by the Department of Health and various regional studies

The report says that malnutrition will continue to be a major problem in South Africa unless it is checked by positive policy and practical measures

"As current evidence strongly suggests, about a third of South Africa's black, coloured and possibly Indian children are malnourished — the

long-term implications on the whole society can only be surmised. They are, however, grave enough to warrant immediate action"

## New strategy

Interviewed about her paper the author says "Malnutrition is just one indicator of very grave social problems in South Africa. It is linked to poverty and underdevelopment and the basic political, socio-economic and cultural conditions in this country

"Any programmes to combat malnutrition will have to form part of a total strategy to change these conditions"

In an attempt to plan such a strategy the Unit for Futures Research is to hold a closed meeting on April 22 with leading business people, academics, doctors, nutritionists and representatives of food industries from all parts of South Africa

## May worsen

In her paper Miss Vergnam said the situation was likely to worsen. On the basis of present figures she estimated that by the year 2000 about 4,3-million South African children under the age of 15 could be at risk of or show signs of malnutrition

"Apart from the obvious effects on health, malnutrition can seriously affect a child's brain development. The earlier it occurs in a child's development the more lasting, serious and even irreversible the consequences"

The fact that a large percentage of South Africa's black, coloured and Asian children suffered from malnutrition had important implications for the educational system

## Handicapped

"Schoolchildren are in many cases 'survivors' who may have been permanently handicapped by malnutrition before entering school. Even if this is not the case, a hungry child is apathetic, shows low concentration, lacks motivation and shows low achievement"

She says malnourished children cannot benefit fully from the education provided for them and this may be one of the more important factors contributing to the high drop-out rate at black schools

"In 1981 about 18 percent of all black schoolchildren in white South Africa left school at the end of the sub-standard A school year"

## Big problem

In some homeland areas the figures are even higher — for instance, 55 percent of Transkeian and 38 percent of Ciskeian pupils left school without sub-standard A"

She said malnutrition would remain a major problem in South Africa unless "checked by positive policy measures such as employment programmes, fair wages, food subsidies, school feeding, nutrition education, rural development and family planning"

She suggests that priority should be given to combating malnutrition in pregnant mothers and in children up to the age of two

# Rive moves on in Cape

2440  
241

19/4/83

Mall Correspondent  
PORT ELIZABETH — Mr

Louis Rive, appointed by the Government as a one-man commission to study ways to improve the quality of life of blacks in the Eastern Cape, is closing his office in Port Elizabeth and moving to East London.

In an interview yesterday, he said he had concluded his work in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage township, and would soon present a R300-million blueprint for the provision of new services and the upgrading of existing services to the Cabinet.

"It is my personal view that the problems in the East London-Border area will have to be solved in order to solve problems in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area.

"We will therefore have to look at development in the East London-Border area that will stimulate the economy in the region and create enough employment to stop people east of the Fish River moving west of the river to look for jobs," he said.

He would now investigate ways of improving the situation in the East London-Border area, which also includes the Transkei, and Ciskei according to the original assignment by the Government.

The East Cape Administration Board would make an office available for him in East London.

Asked whether he would use the same strategy in planning improvements in the East London-Border area, Mr Rive said planning would be determined by the money available for his R300-million project for the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area.

"I will have to use a different modus operandi," he said. Mr Rive said he had approached several overseas investors for capital for the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage project. "Some reacted very positively, but in other instances there was a big political resistance to investing money in South Africa," he said.

Until overseas capital was available, the Government would make bridging finance available for the R300-million project in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage could be started. Mr Rive said the amount of bridging capital would depend on how soon overseas money became available. "If we get overseas money soon, the amount for bridging capital will obviously be considerably more," he said.



D. D. Spatcl

# Rive to examine quality of life in EL-Border area

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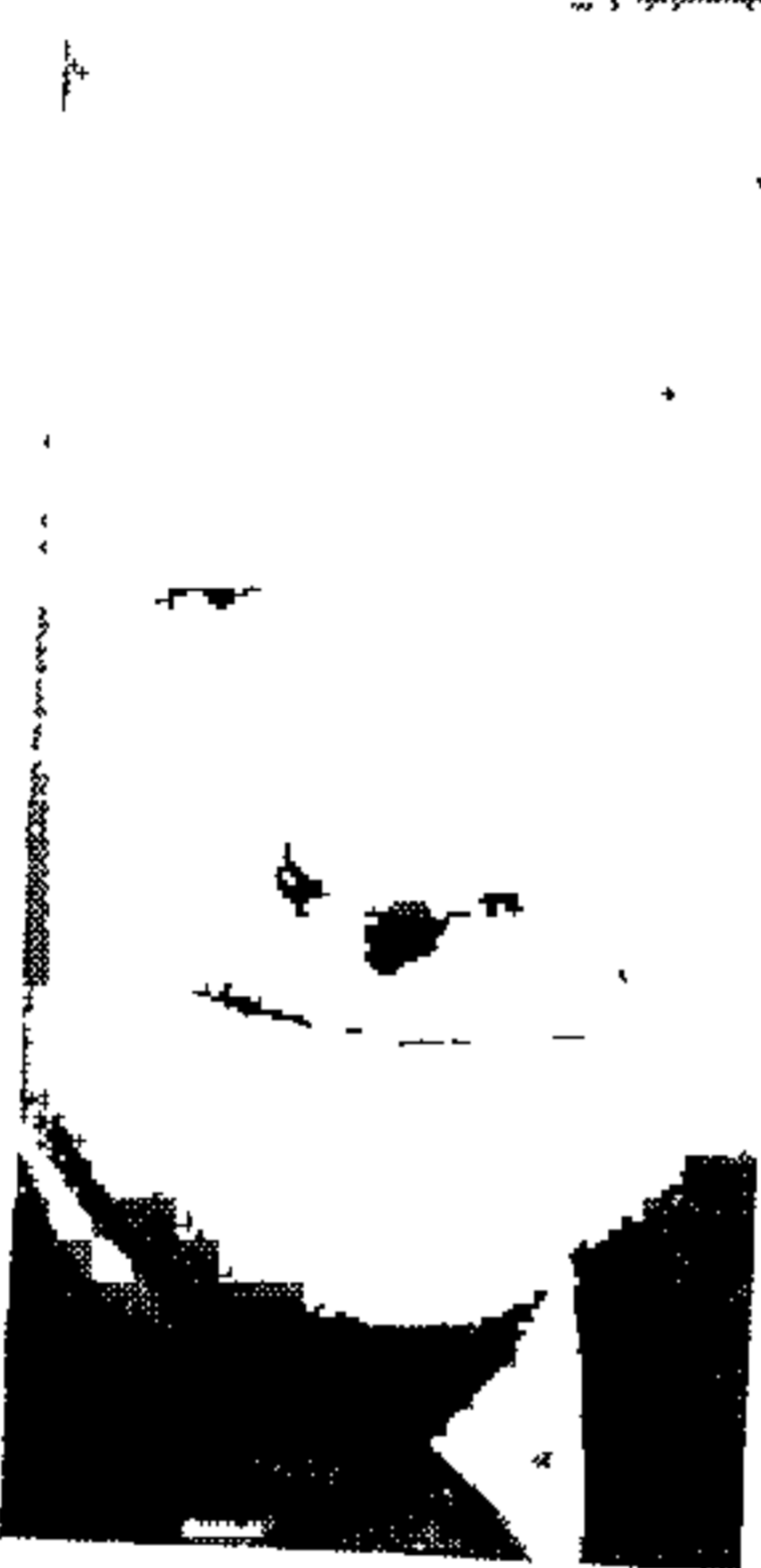
PORT ELIZABETH — Mr Louis Rive, who was appointed by the Government as a one-man commission to study ways to improve the quality of life of the blacks in the Eastern Cape, is closing his office in Port Elizabeth and moving to East London

In an interview he said he has concluded his work for the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage black townships with the R300-million blueprint for the provision of new services and upgrading of existing services that will soon be presented to the Cabinet for final approval

"It is my personal view that the problems in the

East London-Border area will have to be solved in order to solve

create enough employment to stop people east of the Fish River moving west of the river to look for jobs," he said



He will now look for ways and means to improve the situation in the East London-Border area which also includes Transkei and Ciskei according to the original assignment by the government. For this reason he closed his office in Port Elizabeth

The East Cape Administration Board will make an office available for Mr Rive in East London

When asked whether he will use the same

strategy in planning improvement in the East London-Border area, Mr Rive said planning for development will be determined by the money available for his R300-million project for the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area. "I will have to use a different modus operandi," he said

Mr Rive has approached several overseas investors for capital for the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage project. "Some reacted very positively, but in other instances there is strong political resistance to investing money in South Africa," he said

Bridging finance will be made available very soon by the government to start with the R300-million project in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage until overseas capital is available

Mr Rive said the total amount of bridging capital will depend and how soon overseas money will be available — DDC

MR RIVE

problems in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area. "We will therefore have to look at development in the East London-Border area that will stimulate the economy in the region and

CAPE Times 25/4/83 (24)

# Black poverty is 'political poverty'

Staff Reporter

POVERTY amongst blacks in South Africa was "political poverty", the Rev Sol Jacobs, Director of Development of the South African Council of Churches, said when he launched the Western Province Council of Churches' Compassion Campaign in Athlone yesterday.

He said the consequences of resettlement for black people were that they were regarded as "political nonentities" and that 70 to 75 percent of them were forced to live below the poverty line.

Under the auspices of the SACC, Compassion Campaign aims to raise funds to assist the council's programmes for resettled and unemployed people.

The campaign, usually lasting a month, was started some years ago by the Anglican Church. The object was to raise funds throughout the month for needy projects.

The Month of Compassion was usually August, but this year the SACC has started the campaign earlier in order to raise more money.

Mr Jacobs, who has done extensive research into problems caused by resettlement and is involved in development schemes for unemployed and resettled people in various places, described the child mortality rates in the camps due to starvation as "staggering".

"The details vary from one area to another but the common factors in all are the grinding, unlimited poverty and the desolation," he said.



# More than 2-m SA children malnourished

APR 22/4/83  
'Poverty a cause of malnutrition'

Medical Reporter  
ABOUT 2.1-million children in South Africa, excluding the homelands, suffer from malnutrition, says to Dr J P Kotze, director of nutrition of the Department of Health and Welfare

Dr Kotze was speaking at a conference on the socio-economic implications of undernutrition — Strategies For The Future — organised by the Unit for Future Research of Stellenbosch University

Dr Kotze said about 3 885 children a year could be expected to die of malnutrition which was "rather a sad thing", but this figure appeared to be "quite a lot lower than the figure which has been mentioned in the last week of 36 000 children" He said the situation could be expected to

deteriorate with the drought

Dr Trudy Thomas of the Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane said "Hunger in the homelands is very widespread and often very severe, frequently causing illness and even death"

One survey found that 50 percent of two-year-olds were under-nourished and that at least one in 10 was suffering from severe sickness

Figures for seven and eight-year-olds in sub A were even more startling In the urban areas 75 percent of children were undersized, rising to 83 percent in the rural areas In one classroom in a resettlement area, 25 out of 27 children were malnourished, in another, 18 out of 19

Dr Thomas said malnutrition had to be re-

garded as a norm or, more accurately, an abnorm of this society

"Malnutrition often begins before birth Death in the womb is disturbingly common in our black children Even those born alive are often already stunted"

Dr Thomas attributed malnutrition to "a wholesale breakdown of family life against a background of almost universal poverty" This, in turn, was a result of rural impoverishment, huge unemployment, chaotic and inadequate social services, migrant labour, urbanisation and squatter policies which negated any attempt to find a livelihood

She said if one took 100 babies with kwashiorkor, three quarters had been deserted by their fathers and some by their mothers too

MALNUTRITION in South Africa is not the result of a shortage of food but of widespread poverty, according to economist Elizabeth Dostal

Speaking at a symposium on malnutrition organised by the Institute for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University, Mrs Dostal said enough food would be produced to feed the growing population until at least the year 2 000

At present there were surpluses in maize, wheat, fruit and sugar and some surpluses in dairy products but people were unable to buy the basic food they needed.

She said more than 50 percent of black families in this country did not earn enough to feed a family

(241) 23/4/83

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# Hongersnood

*Vaakland  
23/4/83*

# vir SA

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# voorspel

Eie Buro  
**STELLEN-  
BOSCH.** — Groot  
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op Suid-Afrika.  
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bosch.

Vir blanke Suid-  
Afrikaners beteken  
dié feite dat hulle hul  
eetgewoontes drasties

sal moet verander.  
Minder vleis en melk  
is in die volgende 20  
jaar almal se voor-  
land.

Maar vir ander bevol-  
kingsgroepe is die ge-  
volge baie ernstiger.

Feite waaroor kommer  
bestaan, is.

• Teen die jaar 2 000  
gaan daar na verwagting  
5,2 miljoen werkloos in  
die land wees.

• Armoede soos dit  
hom in Suid-Afrika mani-  
festeer, kan lei tot op-  
stand en revolusie.

• Sowat vyf persent  
van alle blanke kinders op  
laer skool is ondergewig.  
In die geval van bruin en  
Indiër-kinders is dit 30

persent en by swartnense  
25 persent.

• Wanvoeding in die  
tuislande is wyd verspreid  
en baie ernstig. Een uit  
elke tien kinders onder  
die ouderdom van twee ly  
aan siektes wat die gevolg  
van wanvoeding is. Onge-  
veer 50 persent van die  
kinders is ondervoed, en  
die sterftesyfer by ge-  
boorte is tussen ses en 15  
maal hoër as by bevoor-  
regte groepe.

Spreekers by die semi-  
naar, wat gehandel het  
oor die sosio-ekonomiese  
implikasies van wanvoe-  
ding, was onder andere  
mev Elizabeth Dostal, 'n  
ekonoom aan die eenheid  
van Toekomstudies aan  
die Universiteit van Stel-  
lenbosch, prof. Leonie

van Heerden, hoof van  
die departement huis-  
houdkunde aan dieselfde  
universiteit, prof. L. Sch-  
lemmer, direkteur van die  
Sentrum van Toegepaste  
Sosiale Wetenskappe aan  
die Universiteit van Nat-  
tal, dr. J. P. Kotze, direk-  
teur van Voeding van die  
Departement van Ge-  
sondheid en dr. T.  
Thomas, 'n geneesheer  
aan die Cecilia Makwana-  
hospitaal in Oos-Londen.

Mnr Peter Moll, 'n  
voedselnavorsers aan die  
Universiteit van Kaap-  
stad, was nog 'n spreker.  
Hy het gesê dit is uiters  
noodsaaklik dat die  
broodprys — stapelvoed-  
sel van armes — so laag as  
moontlik gehou moet  
word.

# Nampo kla

...mielies...



CAPE TOWN 25/4/12  
244

# Talks to curb child hunger

Staff Reporter  
TREATMENT for children who suffer from malnutrition is not only expensive but often fruitless, according to an East London doctor.  
Dr Trudy Thomas, of the Cecilia Thomas Hospital, was addressing the "Social Implications of Undernutrition" conference for the "Future" on Friday.  
She said children who suffered from kwashiorkor, caused by insufficient protein in a child's diet, and marasmus, wasting away of the body, frequently relapse and die when they are returned to the same conditions which originally caused their illness.

## Costs

Malnourished children often have to be hospitalized for periods exceeding a month and at a conservative cost of R30 a day, one treatment could cost R1 000," Dr Thomas said.

Malnutrition was extensive and severe in the rural areas, where infant mortality had been found to be between six and 15 times as high as in privileged areas.

Miss Elizabeth Dostal, an economist at the University of Stellenbosch, said: "Malnutrition in South Africa is not the result of a shortage of food, but of widespread poverty."

She said that although the agricultural output of food exceeded the consumption thereof, 72 per cent of all black and 34 per cent of all coloured households lived below the average subsistence level of R250 a month and a large portion of those lived below R150 a month.

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the University of Natal spoke about "Social Implications of Poverty and Under-development".

Quoting from a major survey, he said: "Without exception the respondents with the lowest incomes, or who lived in the poorest conditions, were least inclined to reflect attitudes supportive of violent movements."  
He said that under conditions of political organization this situation could be different.

# Rural poverty could threaten the towns

21 APR 1983

The Star

24

Since the growth of South Africa's metropolitan regions the problems of the rural areas have been increasingly divorced from the daily lives of city dwellers. But as rural poverty worsens it is going to stretch a hungry, even violent, hand into urban streets.

This is the conclusion of a report, "Urban-Rural Interaction in South Africa," published by the Unit for Futures Research at Stellenbosch University.

The editor, and head of the unit, Dr Philip Spies, concludes that a major and growing problem facing the country is social degradation and poverty in rural areas. Unless checked, he predicts, they could jeopardise the security and economy of urban areas over the coming decades.

He explains: "The urban areas of South Africa were in the past relative-

## Mike Nicol looks at a disturbing report

vely isolated against most of the rural problems, not the least because of the restrictions on the movement of blacks towards towns and cities.

"It is expected that socio-political pressures for removing these controls will persist and that the rate of black urbanisation will increase in future due to the depressed state of affairs in the black rural areas.

"Massive squatting and housing problems in major cities could affect the general social, economic and security environment in these areas especially if industry cannot create jobs to match the increase in job seekers."

The report also criticises the restrictions on black movement for leading to increased poverty, resource degradation and social decay in the countryside.

About the chances of rural economic growth materialising he is sceptical, without a "fundamental change in the structure of the South African economy." Employment opportunities are becoming scarcer. The gap between urban incomes and rural incomes is widening.

"The link of migrants (whom Dr Spies sees as socially disruptive) and commuters between the city and the black rural areas is becoming more and more crucial to a growing number of poor in the black national states. Black agriculture can supply generally only a small percentage of the income of the rural population."

However, as there is still considerable agriculture potential in most of the black national states, he feels, a "correct" approach to agricultural development could make important contributions to development in rural areas.

"But unless the labour intensity of industrial technology is increased," Dr Spies concludes, "we must accept growing unemployment as the way of South Africa's economic life."

"Current educational programmes of the Government and industry and those proposed by various organisations are only part of the answer. The other part is developing appropriate technologies for the various development situations, both urban and rural."

● Mike Nicol, a former reporter on The Star, is now a Cape Town-based freelance writer.



# 'Malnutrition linked with influx control'

Medical Reporter

ONE could not talk of malnutrition in South Africa and ignore the breaking down of squatter shanties in Cape Town, according to Professor Francis Wilson, Professor of Labour Economics at the University of Cape Town

Professor Wilson said at a symposium on the socio-economic implications of undernutrition "Malnutrition is a symptom of a socio-economic disease in our society which we have to come to grips with"

Malnutrition was linked with urbanisation, influx control, migrant labour and housing policies

## Hungry

He said the official view was that squatters whose shelters were broken down night after night "shouldn't be there"

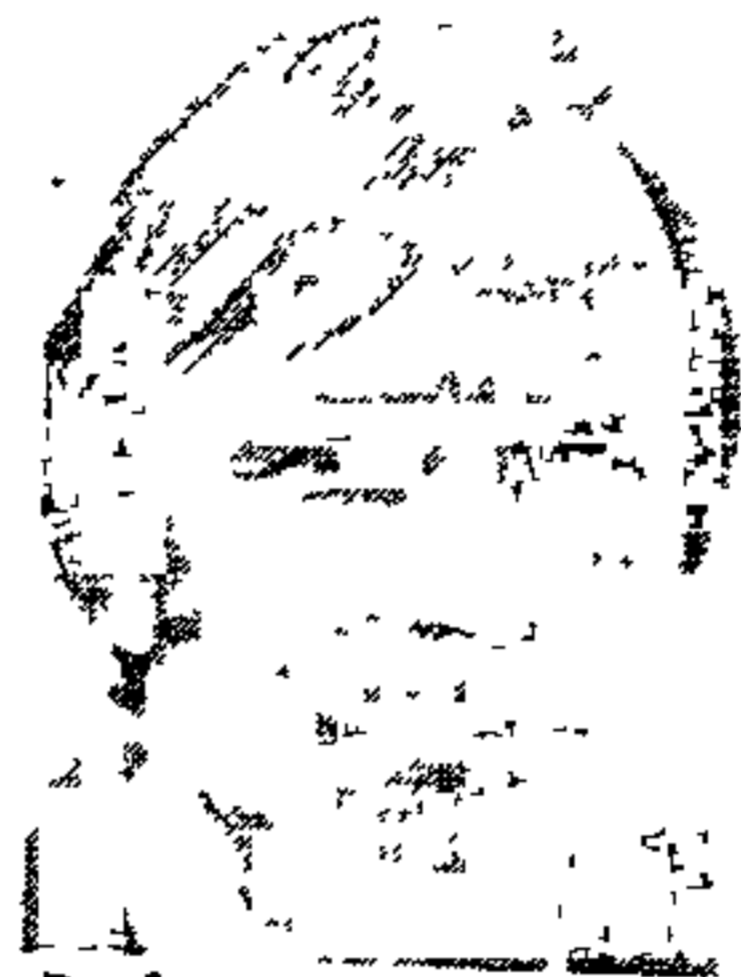
"But the alternative is for the women to be in the rural areas, hungry Part of their strategy against malnutrition is to get into the city where they can at least be near their men and have jobs"

He said malnutrition had a number of implications for the business community Among them were

● If people were dying of hunger, each person had a moral obligation to do something about it

● There was a link between poverty and hunger on one hand and business on the other Because the mines, for instance, employed migrant labourers they had to consider the social and economic consequences of breaking up families and the poverty in the rural areas

"The mines have a responsibility to consider the men not simply as la-



Professor Francis Wilson

bour units but as human beings with wives, children and grandmothers and they are as much part of the mining industry as the labour units Even if the mines cannot change the migrant labour system they have to do some hard thinking about their relationship with those living in the rural areas"

## Prevention

Professor Wilson suggested the mines could, for instance, help with rural development schemes It was cheaper to prevent people from going hungry than to cure them when they suffered from malnutrition

Hungry children could not learn

"We need to ask ourselves what lay behind the dropout rate whereby in 1978, of the children who had started school in 1963, 69 percent of the whites got to standard 10 against four percent of the blacks

## Policy

"There are all sorts of reasons, but one of the reasons could be that the black children can't keep going all the way through because they aren't getting enough to eat"

Among the suggestions which came out of the conference was that a national food policy be developed for South Afri-

ca, that a subsidy be paid on basic foods and that minimum wages be set for all workers, particularly domestic workers

It was also suggested that food control boards channel surpluses of food to schools, old age homes or specific groups which were at risk of malnutrition

241

# Hunger appeal pays off

~~STAR~~  
STAR

27 APR 1983

Welfare Reporter

About 293 300 meals can be served to starving children in the drought-stricken areas of South Africa as a result of an appeal by Operation Hunger in Johannesburg and Sandton last Friday.

The street collection raised R14 668, which included anonymous cheques for R5 000 and R3 000.

Operation Hunger had only a week to organise the collection, but an appeal for collectors through The Star swelled the number to about 300.



# Operation Hunger provides a cushion where Even the sunflower bows

By Jo-Anne Collinge

In the Western Transvaal even the sturdy sunflower has been bowed by the brutal summer. Family plots in villages of the neighbouring Ramatlabama area of Bophuthatswana mostly stand empty. In others all that remain are the dried-out mealie plants.

The chance of casual work on nearby farms dried up along with the crops. Families that usually live for months off the few bags they are paid at harvest — plus what they manage to pick up behind the harvest — are desolate.

But the children at the Tsetse Primary School in the Ramatlabama area remain alert and full of energy. They are cushioned from the famine by the Operation Hunger feeding scheme run at their school.

During the week all pupils receive each day a cup of either thick vegetable broth or sour milk. Their parents pay a nominal amount for it.

The principal, Mr Johannes Rabaji, says there has

been a noticeable change in many of his pupils since the scheme was introduced a year ago. "Their appearance and concentration have improved and our attendance record is very good."

Behind the scheme is a group of determined community-minded teachers and housewives. The staff administer the project at village level and a small band of housewives prepares and serves the food.

Supplies are sent by Operation Hunger in Johannesburg — an organisation funded entirely by private donations

Tsetse's teachers are anxious to broaden community projects. Already they have set up adult education classes, finding more than 80 takers in a village of about 5 000. They are hopeful that self-help knitting and sewing groups will follow.

Tsetse boasts the oldest Operation Hunger project in the area. Its example has been taken up in the neighbouring villages of Omega, Ikupeleng, Six Hun-

dred and Magokgwane.

Not all these projects are school-based. In some of them women's organisations are the key, with local health personnel playing a vital advisory and co-ordinating role.

Far from being complacent about what has been achieved, Mrs Ina Perlman of Operation Hunger is haunted by the winter's prospects. Already there are plans to extend the Ramatlabama schemes — possibly to include pre-school children in Tsetse.

Funding is, as ever, a problem. "I'll just have to come from somewhere," says Mrs Perlman, with determination

"We can't leave them to starve."

● Operation Hunger has a street collection tomorrow. Collectors are desperately needed. Anybody with an hour to spare between 7 am and 2 pm is asked to call at the municipal street collection office, 6th floor, Old Arcade, 100 Market Street, Johannesburg.

A toast — in sour milk — to Operation Hunger from the pupils at Tsetse school in the Ramatlabama area of Bophuthatswana.



# Operation Hunger is launched

By Stephen McQuillan

27 APR 1983

About 1.5 million people facing starvation in rural South Africa may benefit from a drought appeal launched today by a big supermarket chain.

Operation Hunger, launched by Checkers, is aimed at encouraging the private sector to aid Government relief efforts.

The supermarket chain has also announced a weekly R100 000 subsidy on essential food items.

The managing director, Mr Gordon Utian, said this would enable customers to get some relief from soaring food prices.

"Initially we are asking all those in business organisations with which we liaise to participate," said Mr Utian.

Participation could be in the form of donations of suitable food, or money to buy food.



D. DISPATCH 28 APR 1983

241

## Fund is curbed by finances

EAST LONDON — Lack of funds and the large area involved prevented the Mayor's School Feeding Fund from extending its services to the rural areas of Ciskei, the chairman of the fund, Mr A. Addleson said.

Mr Addleson was commenting on a statement in the Ciskei Parliament by the Deputy Chief Whip, Chief N. Mavuso, on the need to feed hungry schoolchildren in rural areas.

It costs the fund R70 000 to provide 20 000 primary school children in Duncan Village, Buffalo Flats and Mdantsane with fortified biscuits and soup, Mr

Addleson said.

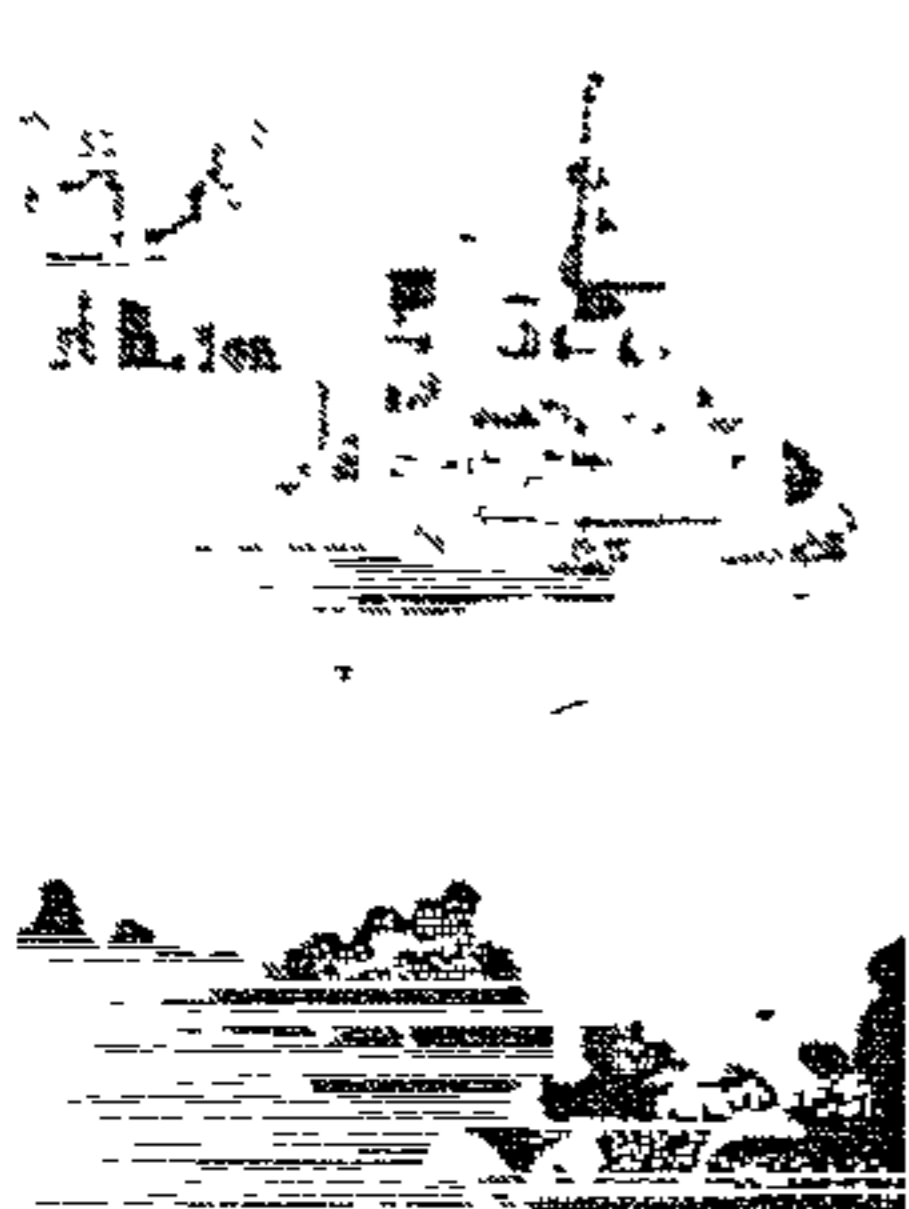
The Fund was started in 1959 by Mr Addleson then Mayor of East London.

Primary school children are provided with fortified biscuits in summer and soup in winter.

The Fund relies on donors in East London, fund raising efforts and R9 000 a year contributed by primary schools in Mdantsane.

Mr Addleson said unless the contributions continued and were further supplemented, it would be impossible to carry on the work.

He said the fund would like to increase its activities — DDR



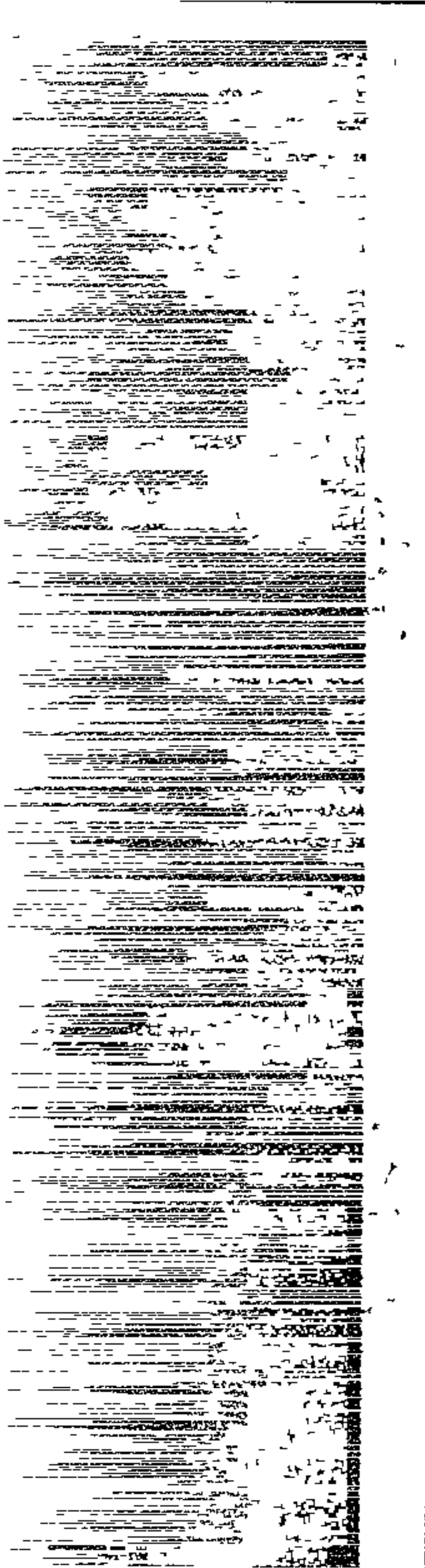
...takes to the River  
Anne Heseltine, wife  
Heseltine.

## heysson

...Mr Cheysson's statement at  
...ference in Paris this week  
...linking a Cuban withdrawal  
.../Namibia independence

...friend" was the banner  
...atic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA)

...that guests at the award  
...the Administrator-General  
...van Niekerk, the National  
...Pretorius, the Officer Com-  
...orce, Major-General Charles  
...Cape Town, Mr A van Zyl



## DISEASE blacks

### — Govt

Argus Foreign Service  
LONDON — A "signifi-  
cant number" of British  
companies operating in  
South Africa report con-  
tinuing efforts to help  
black workers by provid-  
ing a range of fringe  
benefits beyond those re-  
quired by law

These include assis-  
tance with house pur-  
chases, transport, educa-  
tion schemes and  
clothing

But, according to the  
Department of Trade  
this week, "only slow  
progress is being made  
towards the formal or in-  
formal recognition of un-  
ions representing black  
workers".

Also, it says, in only 41  
of the 130 companies did  
negotiations take place  
over black wages and in  
34 cases black workers  
were not represented on  
the wage negotiating  
body

#### DETAILS

In the latest report on  
the code of conduct for  
companies with interests  
in South Africa, covering  
the period from June 1,  
1981, to July 30, 1982, the  
Department of Trade  
disclosed that 90 percent  
of the companies contin-  
ued to co-operate by pro-  
viding details of their op-  
erations

Of the 134 000 black  
workers covered by this  
report:

- 132 000 were above the poverty datum line,
- 2 000 were below the poverty datum line;
- 123 000 were above the higher datum level; and
- 11 000 were below the higher datum level.

The Department of  
Trade still declines to  
publish the names of  
companies paying below  
the poverty datum line  
because of "serious legal  
complications"

It mentions that 13  
companies failed to re-  
ply

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We pay cash for genuine Persian rugs in any condition. Come in and talk to us.

*Ludy Gonsenhausen*

16 Riebeck Street, Cape Town 8001  
Tel 25-2783

# hunger warning by Natal doctors

241

28/4/83

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Doctors working in Kwazulu have warned that thousands of people may starve to death this winter

Others would succumb to diseases such as typhoid, cholera and measles, the doctors said

The worst drought this century has brought on a crisis in the already impoverished hinterland where malnutrition and unemployment are rife

The medical superintendent of Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nqutu, Dr Arthur Coetzee, said more than half the malnourished children who were admitted to the hospital died

"And we only get to see the tip of the iceberg. There is no way of telling how many will die before they reach us," he added

## Maize price increase

As the winter drew on, he expected more and more children suffering from starvation to be admitted. He feared that the recent maize price increase would exacerbate the situation

"Because of the drought, there has been a total crop failure in the area and people have to buy food."

The hospital had a 120-bed children's unit. Most of those admitted suffered from malnutrition or a combination of malnutrition and infectious diseases

Dr Coetzee said the hospital was overcrowded. Because of this it was stated in a report to the Kwazulu Health Minister "We have to accept that it is normal for Kwazulu patients to be ill and die on the floor underneath the bed of another patient

"What relatives think of this practice I shudder to think, but since most of them have no voice at either local or Government level, it doesn't seem to matter"

Doctors at other Kwazulu hospitals said they also faced a crisis this winter

At Madadeni Hospital near Newcastle, 40 people have been treated for typhoid in the past month

The medical superintendent, Dr Leslie Stewart-Smith, said that since January the hospital had treated 82 typhoid victims

Many of the cases, he said, could be attributed to the chronic drought, which caused standards of hygiene to drop

Doctors at a mission hospital in the Tugela Ferry area said cholera was endemic

Throughout the region the water supply situation is desperate. Many people have to walk up to four hours to get sup-

## Swazis smuggle water

Argus Foreign Service  
MBABANE — Swazi villagers in the south of the country are so short of water that they are crossing into South Africa and smuggling supplies back home

The favourite method of the villagers in the Lavumisa area is to drive across in trucks at night with empty barrels to be filled up

A spokesman for the Rural Water Board said "People are literally begging for water"

PRICES



2 MAY 1983

SOWETAN

241

# Store fights starvation

**MASS starvation and possibly death in drought-stricken and hunger-ridden parts of the country is likely to be averted if an anti-hunger appeal sent out by a major supermarket chain is successful.**

Checkers supermarket this week launched a massive campaign aimed at fighting starvation in the country, especially in the homelands. The campaign is led by the supermarket's managing director, Mr Gordon Utian.

Mr Utian said the supermarket would make available a sum of R100 000 every week to help subsidize basic food stuff. Among the food earmarked for subsidy is maize meal — a staple food for millions in the country — milk powder, soya products and tinned meat and fish. The products will be varied daily to help consumers make the best of the offers.

The Government was also urged to remove GST charges on basic foodstuffs.

Mr Utian called on other companies in the private sector to participate in the scheme.

Checkers initiated the campaign, he said, but this did not mean the campaign belonged to the chain.

Outlining his plan for the participation of other companies Mr Utian said companies producing the most suitable types of food could give merchandise stock and, where safety is assured, date expired merchandise which is not normally sold. Other companies could give cash and nominate a company through which the products will be channelled. Service sector companies could give cash and make facilities available through which the public could participate.

The stock will be advertised under the "Save-a-Rama" banner and will be advertised on radio and television.

Mr Utian also called on the public to support the campaign. Food bins will be made available at all Checkers and Big D supermarkets for members of the public to donate whatever they can afford.





# Supporters hold back famine aid

3 MAY 1987  
Pretoria Correspondent.

Nearly half the people who took part in World Vision's 40-hour famine last September have not sent in the sponsorship money they collected.

World Vision said that 50 700 participants raised a record R570 000.

The organisation has called on these people to send in their money as soon as possible. Communities with no winter food were making more demands on its resources, World Vision said.

World Vision of Southern Africa has been running the annual 40-hour event since 1979 and has collected R2-million.

Its fifth famine will take place from September 9 to 11 this year.

S.A. R. & H. Salaried Staff  
S.A. Society of Bank Officials  
S.A. Society of Journalists  
S.A. Technical Officials Association  
S.A. Theatre & Cinema Employees  
S.A. Typographical Union  
S.A. Woodworkers Union  
Die Spoorbond  
Steel, Engineering and Allied  
Sweet Workers Union  
Textile Workers Industrial  
Transport & Allied Workers  
Trawler & Line Fishermens  
Underground Officials Association

## UNIONS OPERATING IN THE WESTERN CAPE

Bakery Employees Industrial  
Boland Inmaakwerkersvereniging  
Brewery Employees Union (Cape)  
Cape Divisional Council Workers  
Cape Town Gas Workers Union  
Cape Town Municipal Workers Association  
Chemical and Allied Workers Union  
Cinematograph Projectionists Union (Coloured)  
Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa  
Domestic Workers Association  
Escom (Cape Western Undertaking) Salaried Staff Association  
Escom Workers Association  
Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Workers Union  
Garment Workers Union of South Africa  
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)  
General Workers Union  
Golden Arrow Officials Staff Association  
Jewellers & Goldsmiths Union  
Kimberley Municipal Coloured Workers Association  
Kimberley Shop, Assistants, Warehousemen, Clerks Association  
Kimberley Transport Workers Union  
Liquor & Catering Trades Employees Union  
Munisipaliteit Vredenburg-Saldanhase Werkersvereniging.  
National Union of Engineering, Industrial and Allied Workers  
National Union of Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers (Cape)  
National Union of Security Officers.  
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers (Cape)  
S.A. Domestic Workers Association  
S.A. Karweierswerknemersvereniging  
Tramway and Omnibus Workers Union (Cape)  
Transport Workers Union (Coloured & Asian)  
Weskaapse Plofstof en Chemiese Operateurs Vakbond  
Western Province Sweet Workers Union  
Worcester Munisipale Werknemersvereniging.

## UNIONS OPERATING IN THE NORTHERN CAPE



MOTHER'S DAY

# The crucial question

YOU'LL see them throughout the developing world, including South Africa — colour billboards exhorting mothers to feed their babies artificial milk. The slogans greet weary commuters at stations. Alongside highways Near bus stops

Many of the women taken in by this sort of advertising are unaware of the potentially fatal effects of misusing milk formulas — some are migrant women seeking to adjust to an alien culture and desperately wanting the Western "best" for their families. They believe money buys that "best"

Ironically, it is middle-class women — with the resources to use formulas safely — who are returning to breastfeeding as the natural method important for psychological bonding between mother and infant

Anthropologist and childbirth counsellor Sheila Kitzinger believes that choices between breastfeeding and bottle-feeding are not merely individual choices but a "political issue", for Western women serve as role models

"A mother chooses, indirectly but powerfully, for all other babies, and most of all for those in the Third World"

Though milk formulas are not inherently dangerous, incorrect use can lead to diarrhoea, malnutrition, and death

There are various reasons for incorrect preparation of formulas — parents may be unable to read instructions on the tin, they may overdilute powder to save money, they may be unable to sterilise the bottle. Often the water used is not safe

The International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) — a citizen group formed to stop indiscriminate marketing of milk formulas — believes that a million babies a year die in developing countries from problems related to formulas. They charge that "aggressive marketing practices by transnationals push artificial milk"

In 1981 the World Health Organisation (WHO) introduced an international code on the marketing of breastmilk substitutes to protect women and children

This calls for governments to provide objective information on infant feeding and to ban advertising to the pub-

AK&S 5/5/83  
241

THE 1981 infant mortality figures for Cape Town show that for every 1 000 live births, among whites there were 10 deaths, among coloureds 19 and among blacks 30.

Comparative figures for South Africa show that for every 1 000 live births, among whites there were 18 deaths, among coloured 81 and among blacks 190.



What is the situation in Greater Cape Town? ● CAPE TOWN CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT CLINICS serve one million people of all races and handle 22 000 newborn babies a year. Medical Officer of Health Dr Reg Coogan sees an increase in bottle-feeding, mainly due to economic pressures on mothers to return to work.

"Many families need that extra income, especially now, and women find it difficult to maintain breastfeeding up till one year."

WHO recommend breastfeeding — the 'breast is best' motto — but take a pragmatic view with milk formulas

"A spot survey we

did of 100 bottle-feeding mothers at various clinics revealed only 10 percent of the cases so we haven't really got a problem with misuse of milk formula

"But you must remember that our municipal area doesn't include the bush areas and squatter camps where the major problems are

"Cape Town's infant mortality rate is significantly lower than the national rate. But there are tremendous infant mortality problems in South Africa as a whole and the government should adopt the WHO code, especially for the benefit of the rural areas."

MOTHERS throughout the world face many problems which are common to all of them yet crucial to every baby's well-being. Whether to breast-feed or bottle-feed the baby is one vital question. **MARY ROBINSON** investigated the situation and came up with some factors of interest to all mothers and mothers-to-be

"We work with the Emphusweni Sacla Clinic nearby, trying to prevent the problem a source by encourage breastfeeding among pregnant women who attend there."

Dr Ivan Toms at Sacla sees mothers who work as domestic servants being forced to use formulas when they return to work. "Employers should really encourage those mothers to bring the baby to work and breastfeed while doing household jobs"

Both doctors strongly recommend the Government adopting the WHO code

PHILANI NUTRITION CENTRE, CROSSROADS, serves a different community — an official 52 218 Crossroads and New Crossroads residents in shacks and tents.

Dr Ingrid le Roux and nutrition worker Nozizwe Nyakaza estimate that 80 percent of the babies brought to the centre suffer from malnutrition due to incorrect bottle-feeding

"Formulas are safe in a community where mothers can read and comprehend relatively complicated instructions, measure out por-

tions, sterilise bottles. Here they are a health hazard," says Dr le Roux.

Why do mothers bottle-feed?

"A major reason is that many children die early here and mothers feel insecure. They're easy prey for formula ads promoting the sophisticated, modern bottle image. These mothers just don't trust themselves or have confidence in the breast anymore

"There are so many babies with chronic diarrhoea or severe malnourishment that could be avoided with breast feeding

work. "Many families need that extra income, especially now, and women find it difficult to maintain breastfeeding up till one year."

WHO recommend breastfeeding — the 'breast is best' motto — but take a pragmatic view with milk formulas

"A spot survey we



# Call for health services in Soweto

5/5/83  
E. Post  
241

Post Reporter

THE lack of health services in Soweto could have contributed to the high incidence of measles in Port Elizabeth, Dr J Rawlinson, from the State Health Department in Pretoria, said today.

"There is no clinic here or a regular mobile unit visiting the area. It would be wonderful if someone would donate a mobile unit," he said.

There were clinics in New Brighton, Site and Service, Zwide and Walmer.

One of the worst-hit areas of the local measles epidemic has been Soweto, which has no health services whatsoever.

Mobile units recently visited Soweto after the measles outbreak started.

He said the City Health Department did not have a regular mobile unit visiting black areas.

There were two mobile units run on a daily basis where people could be inoculated against various diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles.

One was for whites and the other, Mobile Health Unit No 2, visited only coloured areas including Windvogel, Salt Lake, Aloes, Kleinskool, Missionvale, Helenvale and Gelvandale Extension.

Dr Rawlinson, who is here to monitor the outbreak of measles, yesterday visited Soweto and Zwide.

Yesterday another 27 cases were reported and most of them came from Soweto and Zwide, he said.

This brings the number of notifications for this year to 1 243 — more than four times the amount of cases notified throughout last year. There have been 137

deaths from measles or its complications this year — nearly triple the number of deaths reported for the whole of last year.

According to figures released by the East Cape Administration Board, there were 8 471 shacks in Soweto occupied by 80 000 people. In Zwide there were 7 063 houses with 79 800 inhabitants and in the 11 652 houses in Kwazakele 100 028 people lived.

Dr Rawlinson's study will look at the reasons why the epidemic occurred, why the immunity of the community failed and factors contributing to the severity of measles in various communities.

He said there was an interplay of various factors. The drought had played a large role in contributing to the seriousness of measles with many from rural areas flocking to Zwide and Soweto.

He has requested the aid of Dr Stewart Fisher, from the Department of Community Health at the University of Cape Town, to help him collate statistics. Dr Fisher, who was in Port Elizabeth about three weeks ago to do a study on the high mortality rate of measles and factors associated with it, will be arriving here next week.

Dr Rawlinson was very hopeful that the incidence of measles would drop soon. Some of the extra mobile units immunising people specifically against measles had been withdrawn as attendance levels had dropped. However, the units were still operating in Soweto and Zwide.

From April 18 to April 29 more than 12 000 measles vaccines were administered.



# 145 children have died in PE's measles epidemic

## Scourge of the slums

w/e ARGUS  
7/5/83  
~~240~~  
~~154~~  
241  
~~88~~

By KEN VERNON  
Weekend Argus Bureau

**PORT ELIZABETH** — Another eight children died of measles complications in Port Elizabeth this week, bringing the death toll for this year to 145 — almost triple the number who died from the disease last year

A further 83 cases notified bring the total to 1 286 for the year, more than four times that for the whole of last year

These facts were disclosed at a Press conference held by health authorities here yesterday afternoon

The Regional Director of the Department of Health, Dr Japie Krynauw, said the number of cases in Port Elizabeth appeared to be decreasing, but there had been a marked increase in deaths and cases in the rest of the Eastern Cape.

That was particularly in the Divisional Council areas of Dias, Smaldeel, Kaffraria and the municipal areas of Grahamstown, Queenstown, East London, Uitenhage and Adelaide.

Dr Krynauw said he had unofficially been informed of a higher incidence of measles in Ciskei.

Port Elizabeth's epidemic continues to baffle health officials in the city

The deaths have continued in spite of a huge immunisation programme by local health officials

A medical expert seconded from the Department of Health in Pretoria, Dr J Rawlinson, has found that more than 80 percent of the dead are children under the age of 18 months, and all of them children under 2½ years.



A VIEW of Port Elizabeth's Soweto where health authorities are fighting a running battle with measles.

The children are as much victims of poverty, squalor and overcrowding as of the deadly virus

"Measles is a disease of the slums when it attacks in this virulent form," says Dr Rawlinson. "It is spread through contact, coughing, touching and so on, and it attacks those whose resistance is lowest

"The children of the slum make a perfect target"

More than half the cases of measles — and half the deaths — reported here have been from the sprawling shanty squatter town called Soweto

It was recently described by Dr Marius Barnard, Opposition spokesman on health, as "South Africa's worst slum" It shelters between 80 000 and 90 000 people under rusted corrugated iron and packing cases in unhy-

genic and overcrowded conditions

Storm water drainage is non-existent Stagnant, garbage-clogged pools abound, and "long drop" toilets are cheek by jowl with shacks

Refuse and sewage is collected twice a week, but in an ill-defined and rapidly expanding area the services often break down and the only alternative is to dump refuse in the street or the back alley.

The conditions prompted Port Elizabeth's Medical Officer of Health, Dr J Sher, to remark that he was fighting "not only a highly contagious disease", but socio-economic conditions beyond his control

The conditions are not unique in South Africa, and health officers are asking why the outbreak happened here

Part of the answer is in the cause of Soweto's

existence The influx into a poor health area of large numbers of people with little or no immunity has created a pool of people susceptible to disease, and who are able to infect many more people

In such a way the "collective immunity" of a community is destroyed, says Dr Rawlinson, and the only way to combat the spread of the disease is large-scale immunisation

### Immunisation

"But effective immunisation is hampered by not knowing exactly how many people there are to be immunised, and by the fact that many may be illegally resident in the area, and so reluctant to bring their children forward until it's too late.

"In addition, unless the health service infrastructure is of a high standard, there is the risk that immunisation may not be carried out effectively"

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IMMUNISATION continues ...



OFFAL is sold at a fly-infested street market.



# Operation Hunger



## may have to feed a million mouths this winter

*241 City News 2/5/83*

**BRIGHT** blue barrels of soured milk are becoming a familiar sight at schools, clinics and missions in the drought-ravaged rural areas.

Operation Hunger is **By BRUCE COHEN**

It will keep thousands of children alive this winter during the worst drought in two centuries; a drought that has turned homelands into wastelands of misery and starvation.

Many of those who are receiving this emergency aid don't even know where it's coming from.

"And that's good," says Ina Perlman, co-ordinator of Operation Hunger Relations in Johannesburg, headquarters of "A Operation Hunger." "A tragic situation is developing in the black rural areas this winter.

**CHECKERS STARTS BALL ROLLING**

JO'BURG - Operation Hunger has received an enormous boost from Checkers.

The supermarket group has become directly involved in the project on a number of fronts.

Each week it subsidises basic foods by R100 000.

Last week, for example, this subsidy cut the price of a 2,5kg bag of mealie meal from 91c to 79c.

Checkers has launched a direct appeal to commerce to pledge aid to Operation Hunger.

In one week, R50 000 has been pledged. Checkers has "food bank" bins at many stores for shoppers to donate goods.

### Families

"On my last few trips around the Transvaal, community worker after community worker has stressed that this winter will not only be one of hunger and malnutrition among the very old and the very young, but also one of family starvation."

Operation Hunger is now feeding well over 100 000 people.

Mrs Perlman estimates that very soon more than 1 million people will have to receive food aid or they will starve to death this winter.

Operation - Hunger was born in April 1970.

### Icebergs

the start, the project took a radical detour away from the usual "hand-out" relief projects by stating that, apart from its short-term objective of feeding the hungry masses in the rural areas, it would establish self-help projects in these areas

The project started enormous emergency feeding programmes, and today it is providing direct food aid to 60 000 children in Kwazulu, 22 000 children in Gazankulu, 7 000 children in Bophuthatswana, 14 000 children in Lehova, 5 500 children in the northern Cape, as well as aid to families in Overwagt and Venda

But it is the tip of the iceberg

In Gazankulu alone, Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi estimates that 300 000 people will need food relief this winter

In Lehova, secretary for health Dr Machupe Mphahle reckons that 400 000 people will have to get aid to survive the coming months.

And she says the feeding schemes have acted as a catalyst for numerous self-help projects, underlying Operation Hunger's stated goal of going way beyond mere charity

"Once the people have got together to organise emergency feeding schemes, they have started looking at other community needs," says Mrs Perlman. "They have identified other areas of need and started vegetable gardens, adult literacy classes and craft co-operatives."

As winter closes in on us, Operation Hunger faces the enormous task of saving thousands of lives.

### Projects

among the people, and infrastructure and maximum credibility groups that have the "We only work with grassroots level.

from the bottom - at the project operates has been the fact that breakthrough of Operation Hunger, she says, The key to the hopeless situation would be drought-ravaged areas, amongst blacks in these passion and sharing the extraordinary convinced that but for a radical detour away from the usual "hand-out" relief projects by stating that, apart from its short-term objective of feeding the hungry masses in the rural areas, it would establish self-help projects in these areas

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As winter closes in on us, Operation Hunger faces the enormous task of saving thousands of lives.

## How YOU can help

OPERATION HUNGER needs the help of everyone.

If you can help, send your donation to Mrs Ina Perlman, Operation Hunger, PO Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.



# SACC starts fund to aid the hungry

1981/11/6 6:57  
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The Southern African Council of Churches (SACC) has launched an emergency nationwide relief campaign to offset the effects of severe unemployment and the drought which is ravaging the country.

Details of the plan, which includes the establishment of a Hunger and Relief Fund, were outlined by the SACC's director of development, the Rev Sol Jacobs, at a Press conference yesterday.

The secretary-general of the SACC, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the council had already given R50 000 to the fund, and also declared 1984 the Year of Water to encourage Christians to provide food and water for all needy communities.

The SACC's emergency campaign will be implemented in three stages.

In stage one all member churches will be asked to.

- Provide food and water for depressed rural communities.
- Initiate bulk-buying schemes in drought-stricken areas.

● Encourage Christian families to adopt a family which has been hard-hit by drought and unemployment

● Supply schools and creches in urban and rural areas with basic foods and necessities.

The second part of the programme is an "education for awareness" scheme, which will be conducted at two levels, said Mr Jacobs.

"The education awareness campaign will be conducted among church members as well as people affected by the drought

"We will teach people how to solve their short-term needs created by the drought by using film aids, distributing pamphlets and giving lectures."

The third part of the programme will concentrate on long-term measures such as initiating self-help schemes, the training of drought relief officers and teaching people affected by the drought about the political implications of starvation in the homelands

241

SACC  
9 MAY 1983



# Schools aid hunger victims

By Olga Horowitz

Fruit and vegetables brought to Jewish nursery schools this year to celebrate Shavuot, the harvest festival, will be sent in an Operation Hunger truck to kwaNdebele, about three hours away from Bronkhorstspuit

"It is our normal practice to send the fruits of our celebration to a Soweto nursery school," said Mrs Brenda Afargan, supervisor of the

Mina Lapato nursery school in Emmarentia

"We are so troubled this year by the picture of starving children in the homelands that we have asked other Jewish nursery schools to combine with us so that we can send a full truckload

"We would prefer offerings such as potatoes, pumpkins, beans, oranges and other non-perishables"

The Randburg and Ox-

ford Hebrew nursery schools and Emmarentia Primary School are joining in the project

Shavuot is on May 18, but schools will observe the festival on May 17

"The reason this whole drought situation is so terrible is because there is a 'normal' chronic state of hunger to be found in many areas," said Mrs Ine Perlman, of Operation Hunger

"The drought can only

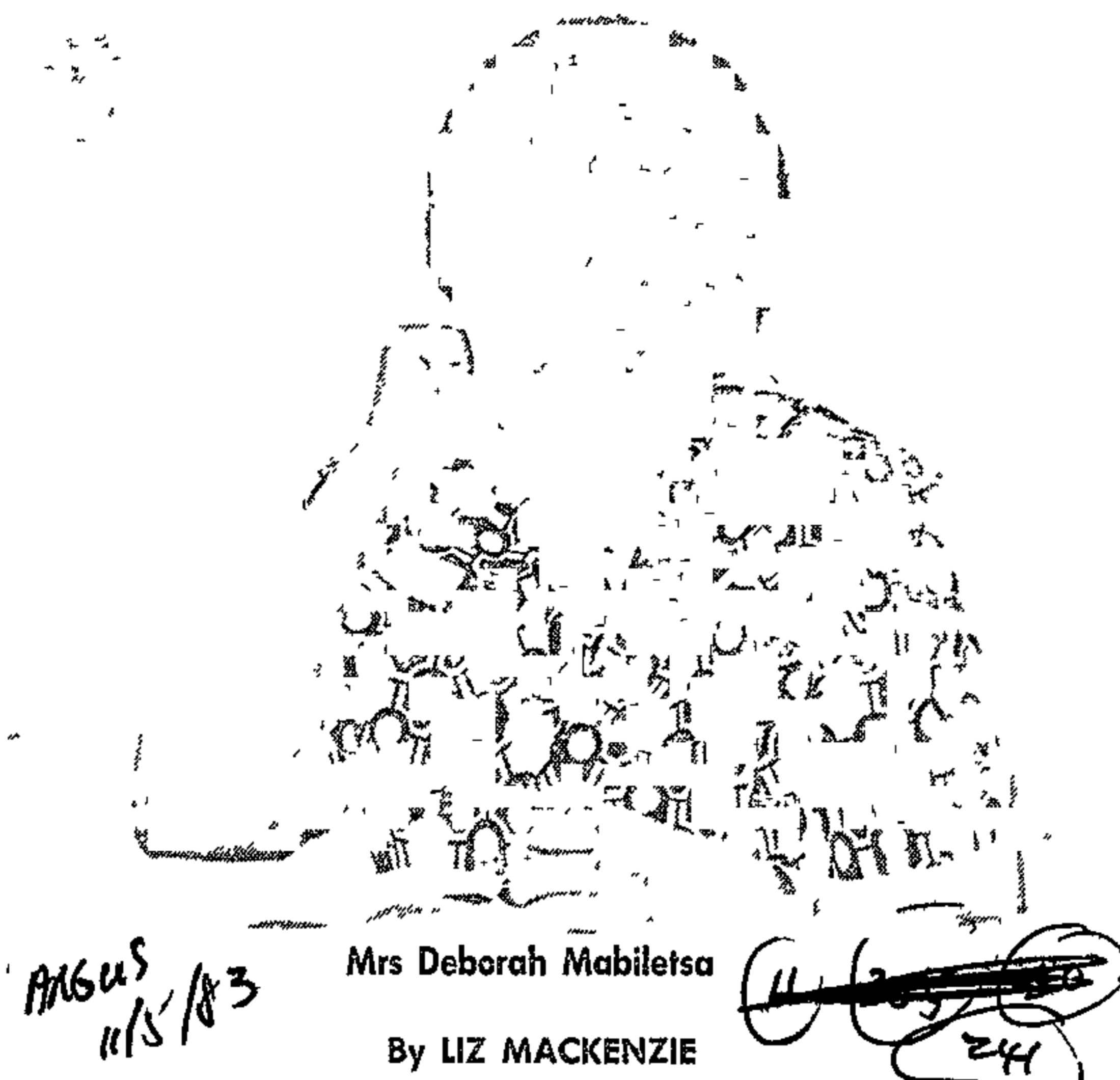
worsen an already dreadful condition in which 2,9 million children under 15 years of age are showing signs of protein deficiency and 1,5 million under 15 show signs of second-degree malnutrition

"Among black people 55 percent of all deaths are of children under five Among coloured people 45 percent of all deaths are of children under five and the figure for white children is six to eight percent"

110 MAY 1983

24/1

# The dynamics of social change



Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa

By LIZ MACKENZIE

A widely experienced community worker, Mrs Deborah Mabiletsa, has been director of Women's Work in the South African Council of Churches throughout the country; consultant to black women's independent groups; and president of the Black Women's Federation until 1977. As director and consultant for the Urban Foundation she recently attended a conference where 188 developmental projects throughout the world were re-assessed.

**DEBORAH MABILETSA**, a director of the Urban Foundation, believes the South African education system needs a complete overhaul.

Johannesburg-based, she speaks in Cape Town tonight at the annual meeting of the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR)

"She's obviously a dynamic woman — she's become the director of whatever she's done. Her record speaks for itself. It would be interesting to hear why she feels she has a place in the Urban Foundation, knowing there is a certain group opposed to it," says Hazel Bowen, regional secretary of the Cape Western Region of the SAIRR.

On the telephone, Mrs Mabiletsa's voice is stern at first. It mellows as she moves into her subject.

### "Poor education"

"The dynamics of social change lie in education," she says.

"For more than 300 years education has been neither compulsory nor free — for blacks. This means that millions of blacks have suffered with poor or no education. And although the De Lange Report recommended a unitary system of education under one Minister, which was applauded by educationists as a positive step, this was ignored by the Government.

"The State doesn't have a mandate to segregate schools. Expectations have been raised. The blacks, especially the youth, equate segregated education with inferior education. They see the present educational system as based on ideological separation and therefore entrenching discriminatory practice.

"The Institute of Race Relations runs a bursary programme which involves about 5 000 people a year. They process about 12 300 applications a year. This is a significant contribution to the education of blacks."

Tonight Mrs Mabiletsa will speak on the role of the South African Institute of Race Relations in the present reality of South Africa.

She says, "The institute is engaged in a wide variety of projects,

like Operation Hunger, a feeding scheme which is of immense value, particularly in the light of the drought. They are engaged in relief work and development.

"You have to deal with basic needs first. But the question really is, shouldn't the causes of poverty and misery be attended to, because relief is, at best, a temporary measure?"

Her speech, lucid and calm, remains so when asked why certain people boycott the Urban Foundation.

"There are people who feel that the Urban Foundation has come too late upon the scene and that the polarisation between black and white is already so great that what is going to solve our problem is a revolutionary change. They say the Urban Foundation raises standards of living and therefore neutralises the revolution.

### "Raise standards"

"But this again is debatable. Some of us believe that if you enhance the quality of life, people will no longer settle for less. And revolutions are run by the middle class. I believe it is important that the standards of people should be raised. So we are asking the private sector to put its money where its mouth is."

The question, then, is: Surely the private sector can only improve the lives of a special few? Is there not a need for laws to be changed?

And she answers, "If the standard is raised for only a special few, you are dividing and ruling, which is not right. But even in socialist countries we see that people can never all be on the same wavelength."

• The institute's AGM is at 8 pm, Room 3B, Robert Leslie Building, UCT.



13 MAY 1983

# Lenasia plan to beat <sup>(24)</sup> hunger <sub>same</sub>

By Michael Tissong

"Operation Facelift" has started a campaign in Lenasia to collect food for those who have been hit by the recession

Mr Basheer Lorgat, a member of the "Operation Facelift" committee, said the scheme had the support of the township's largest supermarket and would start tomorrow

Some shoppers would be asked to add a non-perishable item to their list of goods and then donate this to the committee for distribution

## DROUGHT

"Millions of people have been affected by the slump in the economy and by retrenchments. And the drought has compounded the situation. Malnutrition will face these people soon," Mr Lorgat said

"We will also get the schools involved. On a specific day schoolchildren will be asked to bring one item each from home. That is likely to be a very successful way of collecting donations because there are tens of thousands of schoolchildren in Lenasia.

## FARM SCHOOLS

"The committee will collect the donations from the supermarket and from each school. They will be then be distributed to needy families and to the farm schools near Lenasia," Mr Lorgat said.

Last December and January the committee was involved in a "bread-at-cost" campaign during which almost all the traders in the township sold bread at cost price for six weeks.

Mr Lorgat suggested that organisations in other parts of the country start similar schemes

# Soup kitchen for Duncan Village

EAST LONDON — A soup kitchen feeding scheme has been initiated in Duncan Village by two nursing sisters concerned at the plight of "hundreds of hungry people" there

Dr J. Krynauw, the regional director of the Department of Health in Eastern Cape, said the sisters, who were employees of the department, could not be named for professional reasons

"At the moment we have two soup kitchens feeding 200 pensioners," one of the sisters said.

"They get very little pension money, R80 every two months, and have to pay rent from about R26 to R34 per month, depending on the size of the house. Many are also supporting grandchildren and so there is very little money left over for food," she said

Twenty five kilograms of soup a month had been donated and the soup was cooked on pressure stoves at two distribution points

One point was at the Community Centre and the other at the Mental Health Workshop, both in Duncan Village with one sister in charge of each

"The old people are also bringing their grandchildren along and so we need more soup kitchens to include everyone. But we do not have stoves or pots and paraffin is very expensive," she said

The sisters hope to expand the scheme to include a pre-school or creche and eventually to get sponsorship for children whose parents cannot afford schooling. "But first we have to feed the children before we start thinking about schooling as there are so many who need nutrition," she said — DDR

241

78/5/83

Regist

Membership				Year
	African	Asian and Coloured	White	Total
				1970
				1971
				1972
				1973
				1974
				1975
				1976
				1977
				1978
				1979
				1980



~~General~~ (541) Dispatch  
26/5/83

# Emergency measures to combat famine

PORT ELIZABETH — The Eastern Cape, Ciskei and Transkei, are preparing an emergency programme to combat a possible disastrous famine this winter in the wake of the crippling drought in many areas

In an attempt to alleviate the effects of the drought during the winter and stave off the threat of famine, various country-wide organisations have launched crisis hunger relief programmes

The Red Cross, the Institute of Race Relations through its Operation Hunger, and World Vision, have banded together to form a committee to co-ordinate the funds made available by public response to the

drought crisis

If these organisations do not succeed in feeding millions of people, the situation will be disastrous, says Mrs Ina Perlman, organiser of Operation Hunger

She said the chances were that families would starve and the death rate of black children under the age of five, which was already high, could become worse than ever

This winter would not only be one of hunger and malnutrition among the very old and very young but also one of family starvation

Help on a massive scale was needed from the public, Mrs Perlman said

Aid is already being given to Ciskei and the

eastern parts of the Eastern Cape which are among the areas hardest hit by the drought

But some organisations, being dependent on public donations, are hampered by lack of funds and can provide only limited help

The Minister of Health for Transkei, Dr Charles Bikitsha, said the drought was worse than usual and the country was experiencing great food shortages

The government was to step up its relief programmes

Mr T Saula, secretary for the Department of Welfare, Sport and Cultural Affairs, said the Transkei Government expected to feed one million people — SAPA

The latter part of 1981 was marked by increased repressive action against the trade unions and many unionists were detained. The death of Nell Aggett, Transvaal Secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, in detention in February 1982 has increased the strain on the already tenuous relationship between the State and the trade unions. The General Workers' Union, the Food and Canning Workers' Union and the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, the Cape Town Municipal Workers' Union and FOSATU have stated that there could be no further relations between them and the government until further Security Police action against the unions ends.



# The 'survival pack' — kids who scrounge for food

By Yussuf Nazeer

Pietros Nene (15) hitch-hiked from Dundee, Natal, in search of a job. He ended up with an abandoned "survival pack" in Johannesburg's streets, children who scrounge for food in alley dustbins, behind hotels and fruitshops.

Last week he was shot through the arm by a white man, he claims, who found him in a Joubert Park alley and opened fire.

He did not complain about his arm when The Star interviewed the urchins. One of his colleagues mentioned nonchalantly that Pietros had been shot. I took him to a clinic from where staff referred him to a hospital for X-rays and treatment.

The night before the pack, who fought like wolves over some old clothing that was passed out to them, had slept in the veld on the outskirts of Lenasia.

Pietros was reluctant to speak about his home or whether he had any family except to say that he came here to look for a job because there was no hope or future for him on a farm in Dundee. Pietros is illiterate. He sticks with the pack because they share a common destiny and it gives him hope. There is always a meal to be found in Lenasia.

Daniel Machale (8) says he was born "somewhere in Soweto". He is sick. His nose runs, his eyes water and he inhales glue to escape his misery. He too cannot read or

write. "I do not know where my mother or father are. I sleep in the veld and I beg for food," little Daniel said quietly.

Daniel is among the smaller and weaker members of his "survival pack." Although he fights fiercely to hold on to whatever clothes are given to him, he always loses in the end. The bigger and stronger members simply take what they want.

Piet Mogorshe (16) is from Dobsonville. He too is illiterate. "I want to learn to read and write. But I left home long ago. There is nothing there for me."

Sam Macele (14), from Grasmere, Andrew Jafta (12), from Eikenhof, and Simon Mulahe (18), from Orlando, all said they were forced

to fend for themselves.

Some of these lost children said they were orphans. Others said step-parents or drunken parents ill-treated them. Some said they had no father and their mother was battling to make ends meet.

They all longed for homes of their own. But none of them complained about their illnesses, their injuries sustained in fights with the bulles in the pack, or the icy cold they endured when sleeping huddled together in the veld, parks or alleys.

They said some of their friends died in past winters. They do not think of death. Survival is their concern.

## Spectre of death stalks street urchins

By Yussuf Nazeer

The shadow of death hangs over hundreds of abandoned "children of the streets" in the Transvaal. Black social workers fear many of these unwanted waifs may die of exposure during the bitter winter cold that lies ahead.

The children, aged from seven upward, are from broken or poverty-stricken homes. Some are illegitimate and others are runaways from cruelty.

In ragged, tattered and ill-fitting clothes, they roam the streets begging for food, money and clothing to survive.

No tears are shed, no grieves at these pathetic bundles of human flesh end up in the mortuary killed by a combination of glue-sniff, alcohol, hunger and cold.

"It is a very, very sad situation," said Mrs Mag-Nkwe, who is battling to look after 60 of these children, plus babies and school youngsters in her Orlando home.

"There are no State homes for abandoned black children and, believe me, we have thousands of such children throughout the country who are urgently in need of care. Many are going to die this winter with no one caring about it," she said.

### Action

Mrs Shirley Lesu, manager of black social child welfare services, agreed with Mrs Nkwe. "It is a serious problem that needs urgent attention from all sectors of the South African commu-

ty. We need the immediate building of several such homes in various townships to solve the problem," Mrs Lesu added.

I spoke to several children who seek sustenance in the more affluent white, Indian and coloured townships. They said there was no hope for them in the poverty-stricken black townships. Many of the children are sick, suffering from colds, sores and other ailments. Some have been injured in survival fights with other abandoned packs or from assaults by bullies, and intolerant people who see these ragged urchins as nothing more than "smelly scum from the gutters".



Abandoned children reach out for clothing and blankets brought to them yesterday by Mrs Soraya Hassim from a Muslim welfare body.

Some are orphans, others are runaways from poverty-stricken or broken homes. Pictures by Dale Yudelman.



Joseph Mashigo (10) beams with joy at the blanket and clothing given to him in Lenasia yesterday by a member of a Muslim welfare body. Joseph is one of the thousands of abandoned black children from various black townships who roam the city and suburban streets begging and searching dustbins for their daily subsistence.





A victim of kwashiorkor in the Northern Transvaal. The drought has been responsible for this disease

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**NOTE CAREFULLY**

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in the block on this cover the number of questions you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for answers. The use of a ball point pen is not allowed. Red or green ink may be used for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets and examination book (s) are used

Any dishonesty will render the candidate ineligible

Made in South Africa

# Starvation

June 1983

# threatens

Cape Times

# a continent

**BARRY SHLACHTER**, an Associated Press reporter based in Nairobi, has compiled this report on the drought in Africa

**CONCERN** is growing over the possibility of mass starvation in Africa as a drought affects wide swaths of the continent.

Things are so bad in Ethiopia that heavy rains have only added to the misery of crop-failure victims

Cattle too emaciated for slaughter are being sold by Zimbabwean farmers to the leather and glue industries for R7,60

Trees and pastureland are being suffocated by advancing Saharan sands in Mauritania, one of the countries worst hit by the drought of the 1970s and unable to cover its food needs even in the best of times

Zimbabwe's considerable maize reserves have so far prevented starvation. But authorities fear trouble spreading from drought-crippled farms could cause social damage and leave the country deeply in debt

Harare has committed about R119-million to drought relief, a heavy burden in a country whose total gross national product is R4,89 million

The "Sarmattan" — a dry seasonal wind blowing south from the Sahara Desert — has been unusually long this year, whipping up brush and forest fires as well as contributing to an upsurge in respiratory diseases

In South Africa, a R350-million



are being sold by Zimbabwean farmers to the leather and glue industries for R7,60

Trees and pastureland are being suffocated by advancing Saharan sands in Mauritania, one of the countries worst hit by the drought of the 1970s and unable to cover its food needs even in the best of times

Severe drought could lead to an almost total loss of staple food crops in Mozambique's central and southern regions, affecting four million of the country's 10 million people, the United Nations disaster relief office said

In Ethiopia, rains came too late for last year's crops — and this year arrived a month too early, catching tens of thousands of drought victims who were living out in the open near relief and food distribution centres

"It is bad for the people suffering from the drought. They have no shelter," said Mr Hans Dall, chief representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital

Some affected areas are practically inaccessible because roads are poor or don't exist, and the Ethiopian government has issued appeals for aircraft for food drops

"No doubt there is death from starvation, especially among children," Mr Dall said. No comprehensive death toll has been released by the Ethiopian government or by international agencies. But authorities have asserted that 3,5 million Ethiopians are affected in some way by the drought.

Drought has stricken Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia, Swaziland, parts of Mozambique and Zimbabwe for two consecutive years, damaging the main 1983 growing season in the Southern African region.

## Outlook bleak

In most of the Sahel, an arc of countries south of the Sahara Desert stretching from the Cape Verde Islands to Chad in Central Africa, rains have yet to begin. In Northern Africa, light scattered rains covered grain-growing areas of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia but did not make up for a generally dry April.

The outlook is bleak, said the FAO Director-General, Mr Edouard Saouma, who in early May appealed to donor countries to increase food shipments to the continent to meet an estimated 2,6-million-ton shortfall during 1983-84.

Zimbabwe, once a net exporter, will now have to import foreign maize to make up for drought-related shortages, he said.

Zimbabwean farmers, only recently the hope of black African countries to replace South Africa as the region's chief food supplier, haven't harvested full crops for two years. People sit down daily in the country's north to what is now a staple food — baked grass.

Since the rains stopped in 1981, 300 000 head of cattle have died from starvation and thirst. Scattered rains brought relief to some areas this year, but thousands of cattle continue to die every week.

"It's hell," said an exasperated Mr Gary Magadzire, president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union. "My only advice to black cattle-owners would be to sell now while they have something left."

den in a country whose total gross national product is R4,89 million.

The "Sarmattan" — a dry seasonal wind blowing south from the Sahara Desert — has been unusually long this year, whipping up brush and forest fires as well as contributing to an upsurge in respiratory diseases

In South Africa, a R350-million emergency programme has been launched by the government to combat a drought which has brought reservoirs to their lowest levels in decades and ruined harvests on white farms that normally export food to a third of black Africa

Unlike elsewhere in Africa, the threat of starvation is far less serious in South Africa because of ample grain storage facilities, irrigation systems and hospitals. But child deaths from kwashiorkor, a protein deficiency disease, have climbed sharply in the country's black homelands

Associated Press reporter James Smith, who recently toured seven clinics, hospitals and missions in Lebowa, one of the worst-hit homelands, said children were believed dying in the hundreds from kwashiorkor

"The scandal isn't that there are twice as many children with kwashiorkor, but that there are kids with kwashiorkor here at all," said Dr Peter Grant, acting superintendent of Lebowa's Jane Furse Hospital. "South Africa has such wealth and resources."

## 'Selling' water

The severe drought, which officials said was a phenomenon that occurred about once every two centuries, caught South Africa by surprise

"We have never had a crisis like this . . . we have never had a contingency committee," said Mr Ray Haslam, chairman of the Natal emergency water committee. Mr Haslam said Durban might run out of water by August.

Dr Stephen Knight, Superintendent of the Bethesda Hospital in northern Natal, says patients tell him drivers are trucking supposedly free water to Zulu villages and then charging for it, sometimes R10 for a 19 litre drum

"Besides water, the people have no food. No crops have come in from the fields," said Mr Mike Mhlanga, an administrator at the hospital

Incidents of typhoid have been reported in tribal areas of Transvaal and Natal, and farmers in Transvaal are having to kill off breed stock and allow only the young to live.

Wild game is suffering badly. A private reserve near the Kruger National Park had 35 000 animals in September, but after forced culling and starvation, the stock is down to 7 000

At Londolozi, a private park also in Eastern Transvaal, rangers said they were shooting 100 or 200 impala every night to allow more threatened species to graze

In middle-class white neighbourhoods of Johannesburg, authorities won't allow householders to empty and refill swimming pools because of the drought. They can only replace what is lost through evaporation.

And South African Breweries has disclosed it is trying out American technology that requires one-half the 10 litres of water previously needed to make a litre of beer. — Sapa-AP



# A small sample of life under apartheid

THIS "authentic account of apartheid as it affects the African people" — "Apartheid — Our Picture", by Y S Meer and M D Mlaba — deals mainly with samples of women householders in the Nqutu district of KwaZulu, male migrant labourers and women factory workers in the Durban vicinity and urbanised township dwellers, with a harrowing postscript on the persecution at squatter camps

The researchers were all professionally trained black social workers (most of them African)

Regrettably, the presentation is poor, with numerous textual errors and inconsistencies

The sociological passages are not well presented, but the individual profiles are deeply revealing and enhanced by the sensitive photographic illustrations

It is a book which, despite its faults, shames the white reader in a society built on massive exploitation and amazingly patient — but lessening — endurance of suffering

More than 2 000 interviews were conducted, and though the statistical percentages are inaccurate — the samples are too small — the individual personalised histories are totally convincing

In the impoverished Nqutu district a third of the women interviewed had no cattle; "the paucity and the poverty of the land leaves very little produce for domestic consumption and practically nothing for sale... Hunger is the ongoing reality. People survive on 'the brink of starvation'"

Schooldays for 50% of children who attend mean nine hours away from home, with only a drink of water for lunch.

Except for money and gifts from migrant men-folk, pensions for the aged are the chief source of income

Only two families in the sample owned a blanket per person.

By PHYLLIS LEWSEN

Yet the tax burden for a household of six was R34 a year. And the prevailing feeling was total disillusionment with "homeland" government's capacity to bring any relief

The profiles of migrant labourers in a male city hostel are even more bleak and depressing

The workers hated migrancy but "did not see how they could escape it," spent the largest section of income on transport (including visits to their homes), and often expressed shame at expenditure on beer and cigarettes (21.4% of income as against 45.4%)

In the township sample, neglect of children by overworked parents, chronic alcoholic addiction and the debasement due to overcrowding are vividly exemplified

Surprisingly, Inkatha membership — about which migrants were mostly unwilling to talk — was low among the hostel dwellers (only about a third)

Trade union interest was almost non-existent, but a

lively, conspiratorial meeting with active trade union organisers among urbanised workers forms an interesting chapter

The profiles of women at work in a dress factory is also very well done and reveals the burden of illegitimate children whose fathers disappear

The effects of the painful and debasing overcrowding among the massive proletariat and the familiar and heartrending plight of persecuted squatters are other appalling indictments of a situation that needs not only goodwill, detailed knowledge and compassion but thoroughgoing structural overhaul

The brilliant concluding photograph shows children dancing and jumping in a bleak wilderness

"But who can hold a child from his freedom flight?" asks the caption. And answers "For he who holds a bondsman will surely become a bondsman himself"

\* APARTHEID — OUR PICTURE by Y S Meer and M D Mlaba (Institute for Black Research)



Mr Errol Moorcroft

Parliamentary Staff

THE devastating drought in black homelands was forcing black people to move to towns and cities in increasing numbers to escape starvation, the Assembly has been told

Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said the effect of the drought in the black homelands was "nothing less than a disaster of major proportions"

He appealed to the Minister of Co-operation

ARGUS 8/6/83  
 244  
 244  
 244  
 244

# 'Drought forcing blacks to move'

and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to "face up to the realities of the situation and not to take evasive action behind clouds of teargas and rolls of barbed wire"

Speaking in the debate on the budget vote for Dr Koornhof's department, Mr Moorcroft said "King Canute ordered the rising tide to recede and he failed This honourable Minister is ordering the black tide from the homelands to return, but he too will fail"

Mr Moorcroft, the chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, said the Minister was underestimating the forces that drove people to leave the security of their homes to enter the "forbidden" white areas

"A man might sit back passively and watch his crops wither and his cattle die, but when his children start dying then he will move And he will move to wherever he thinks he has a chance of finding work to save his family"

### Explosive

He said "Sending these people back solves nothing — rather does it build up an explosive situation in the rural areas

"it is my great fear that the spark of revolution in this country will not come from our teeming urban townships, but rather from the poverty-stricken homelands And that spark will be carried into our cities by people who have nothing to lose"

### Starvation

In a grim outline of drought conditions in the black homelands, Mr Moorcroft called on the Assembly to consider the following facts

- This year alone more than 130 000 cattle had died of starvation and disease in the homelands

- Transkei had calculated its loss of livestock at R100-million

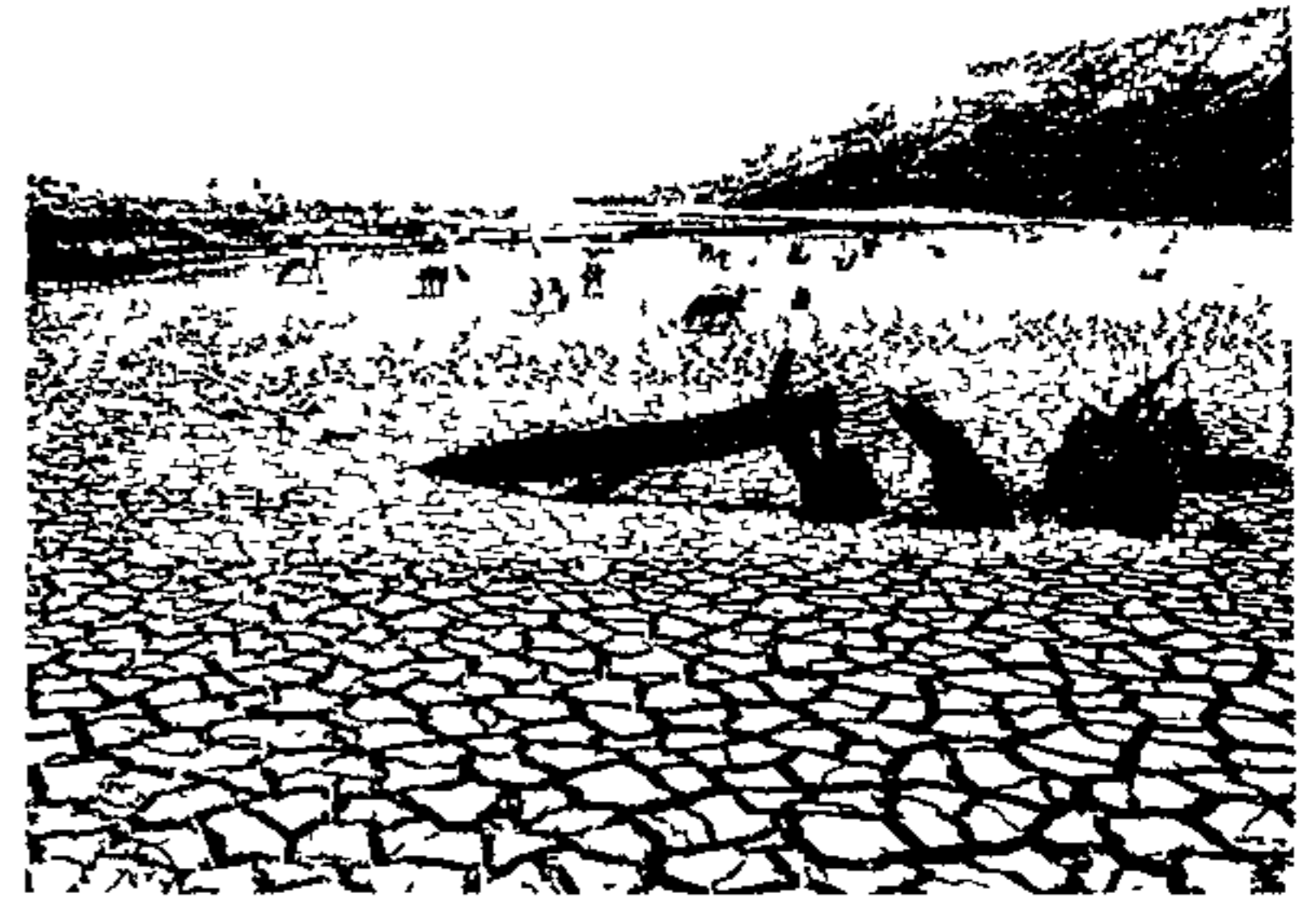
- Ciskei had lost 10 percent of its national herd since January this year If so many had died before winter, at least another 20 percent of the territory's cattle would die during this winter

Mr Moorcroft quoted the director of Transkei's veterinary services, Dr Carlos Santos, as saying the worst was still to come

### Go-ahead for SWA council

THE Government has given the go-ahead for the proposed new State Council in South West Africa

In a statement, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the Administrator General of the ter-



## Dr Koornhof under siege

CONSERVATIVE Party speakers provoked the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to react angrily to what he called "personal" insults during the debate on his budget vote

Early in the debate Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) moved on behalf of her party that the Minister's salary be reduced

The Conservative Party, when the debate resumed yesterday, introduced a motion calling for Dr Koornhof's salary, in excess of R54 000, to be deducted altogether from his department's budget

### BACKED OFF

While the PFP condemned the Minister for "inhuman treatment" of blacks in the Western Cape and the removal of blacks from "black spots" such as Driefontein, the CP argued that the Minister had backed off from removals and that consolidation of the black national states had come to a standstill

Mr Casper Uys, CP Barberton, who moved that the Minister's salary be deducted, said Dr Koornhof was doing the greatest disservice to



Dr Piet Koornhof  
 CONT →

When Mr Uys introduced the motion, Mr Horace van Rensburg, PFP Bryanston, told the Minister across the floor "Never mind, there is always the Salvation Army"

Another Conservative Party speaker, Mr F van Staden, Koedoespoort, said that whites in urban areas were extremely dissatisfied with the influx of blacks which was being permitted by the Minister Government policy was resulting in blacks taking over white areas

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### NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and of the block on this cover the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for answers The use of a ball point pen, Red or green ink may be used for underlining, emphasis or for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each (e.g. graph paper) where sheet examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

Any dishonesty will render the candidate ineligible



ARGUS 8/6/83

(241)

kerk had submitted a proposal for the establishment of such a council to the Government.

"The South African Government will not stand in the way of the proposed interim arrangement as the parties of South West themselves wish it to be put into effect in the period before independence."

Mr Botha stressed that the interim arrangement should not hamper or jeopardise the current international negotiations which are of course proceeding.

South Africa by establishing a city in the Western Cape that would accommodate more blacks than were presently living in the homeland of Kwandebele.

Mr van Staden also accused Dr Koornhof of being disloyal to the policy of former Prime Minister Dr Hendrik Verwoerd and moving away from separate development.

## City slums report 'being considered'

THE MINISTER of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has announced that the report on the upgrading of urban slums in the

Eastern Cape is in the final stages of consideration by the Government.

Dr Koornhof made this announcement during the debate on his budget vote yesterday.

In the same debate Mr Andrew Savage, PFP Walmer, pointed out that rural slums were worse than urban slums, the only merit of rural slums being that, from the Government's point of view, they were out of sight.

### CONDITIONS

Dr Koornhof said that the Metropolitan Black Planning Council had been appointed in the Eastern Cape to improve the deplorable conditions in which thousands of blacks were living.

He called on the private sector and employers in particular to provide housing once basic services had been laid on.

He said that apart from general upgrading, development action was to be instigated in areas such as Kwadwesi, Kwamagxaki, the Red Location, Zwide shanty town, and Motherwell.

# Development vote



A squatter shelter is torn down at KTC, May 1983

## Homelands could 'spark' revolt

*CAPE TIMES 2/6/83*  
*Political Staff 266 241*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Repatriation of black people to the homelands would build up an explosive situation in the rural areas, Mr Errol Moorcroft (PFP Albany) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the Co-operation and Development vote, he pleaded strongly for more government aid to the drought-stricken homelands.

When drought and poverty drove white farmers to the cities in the 1930s the government of the time "pulled out all the stops", providing jobs, schools and housing.

In contrast, blacks presently in the same position were seen as a "squatter problem" and "illegals".

"The components of persecution are well-known — dawn raids, armed police, dogs, search lights, barbed wire, tear gas, prosecution, fines and deportation."

He called on the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, to face up to the reality that the country did not have a squatter problem, but an urbanization problem.

### 'Black tide'

"The minister is ordering the black tide from the homelands to return, but he too will fail."

Blacks were not coming to the cities to seek wealth, but for "bread to put into their children's mouths".

"It is my great fear that the spark to a revolution in this country will not come from our teeming urban townships, but rather from the poverty-stricken homelands, and that spark will be carried into our cities by people who have nothing to lose."

Replying, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said the government had "gone out of its way" to assist the homelands in surviving the drought. The homelands had been assisted in the creation of temporary jobs, securing water supplies and black farmers had been given access to loan funds.

## Govt bid to finalize consolidation process

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Consolidation of Ciskei would be finalized with legislation during the current parliamentary session, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Transfer of an additional 82 000ha — promised to Ciskei since February last year — would be entrenched in legislation this session.

Speaking during the debate on his Budget vote, Dr Koornhof said the government was trying to finalize the consolidation process as swiftly as possible.

With the exception of Kwazulu and Kangwane, the Cabinet had virtually reached finality on land consolidation throughout South Africa.



(241) ~~138~~ 1 ~~138~~

# Firm launches hunger fund

A MEALIE-MEAL producing company, and its mills in cooperation with two charitable organisations, has launched a fund to feed thousands of children starving in famine-stricken parts of the country.

Working in co-operation with the National Red Cross and 'Operation Hunger,' Tiger Oats and National Milling have donated R10 000 in maize products and transport to be delivered to the hardest hit points, a statement released by the companies said

The food, especially

By ELLIOT TSHINGWALA

the mealie-meal, will be channelled through the Induna Children's Food Fund started by the two companies

Initially the companies will concentrate on the supply of free mealie-meal to centres started by Operation Hunger, which is being run by the South African Institute of Race Relations (SIRR) in Lebowa, Gazankulu and Venda

Later on the fund will extend its operation to KwaZulu, Ciskei and

Transkei plus other areas such as Onverwacht, where recent reports of crop failures are causing concern

The two companies have followed the example of a major shopping chain which started its hunger relief fund two months ago

Checkers, which aims to feed 1,5 million people in the countryside, has already raised R130 000 since its project was launched in May, according to a statement released



LOADING UP: Food for the affected rural areas

# COMPANY'S SLOGAN HYPERSTOREK



241

SOWETAN, Thursday, June 9, 1983

# THE HOUSE OF HUNGER

## DISEASE IN SOUTH AFRICA

A critical analysis of medical services in South Africa.

A new series researched and written by FAROUK ASVAT

In the house of hunger diseases occur more frequently, last longer, and lead to higher mortality rates, irrespective of the quality of medical services available, because of poor nutrition. In South Africa the impoverished environment (social, economical and political) is the primary determinant of the state of health of the population; and the prevalence of preventable diseases, due mainly to malnutrition and infection, is leading to unacceptably high mortality rates in blacks (Africans, coloureds and Indians), while whites suffer mainly from rare, non-infectious, and at this stage unpreventable diseases.

The disease of apartheid permeates the entire fabric of South African life, segregating health services by race and resulting in drastically desperate levels of disease incidence and life expectancy between blacks and whites. Ill-health occurs as a result of the grossly unequal distribution of health services (acting against blacks and rural areas), and the innumerable effects of the status quo: the migrant labour system, violence in the townships, neo-slavery on the farms, mass removals, enforced poverty and malnutrition, and the psychological stresses of apartheid.

And western, capitalist medicine, as practised in South Africa, displays the ineffectiveness of costly and high-risk medicine. On the other hand the limited number of procedures which are applicable to widespread diseases are usually very inexpensive and require a minimum of personal skills, equipment and hospitalization; and can be taken over within months and used competently by millions of non-professional technicians; and distributed over extensive, especially rural, area

From today we start a new series on health researched and written by FAROUK ASVAT. The series will include a critical analysis of medical services in South Africa. Apart from his interest in health, Farouk Asvat has read his poems from many community platforms and his collection *The Time of Our Lives* was recently published by Black Thoughts Publishers.

rural millions, into far more intimate forms of social and political participation; that will bring purposive ideas into a confusion of ideas; an approach that will raise structures which can revolutionize the social

consciousness — while exploiting the technology and skills of science — into a valid symbiosis of past and present. In fact a programme which would favourably influence the long-range welfare of the community, which would help it stand on its own feet, genuinely encourage responsibility, initiative, decision-making and self-reliance at the community level, and build upon human dignity.

The development of people, as distinct from the growth of things, call for objectives which do not lie within the reach of the inherited situation. Only a different ethos — stemming from a different set of social values, arising in turn from a different structure of society — can now turn our people to the tasks that await them. And for this we have to rely on our own resources.

But the traditional cultures of Africa have seldom appeared worthy of honour and respect, though it is an important part of the African renaissance to have challenged this judgment, pushed it aside, and laid claim to Africa's possession of modes of social thought, action and belief that are unique, valuable and fruitful of civilizing virtue.

Particular distortion has surrounded the "witch-doctor". It is imperative to distinguish black magic and sorcery as practised by evil ones, from the functions of the medicine-man, the latter being usually an honest man who has considerable knowledge of his client's needs and tries to help him. The medicine-man may in addition be a witchdoctor (one who doctors those thought to have been bewitched), a diviner, or a herbalist (an expert in the use of medicinal plants).

There is thus urgent need for an alternative approach, an approach that will draw the man and woman and child in the street, and especially the



FOCUS ON Health



# Drought may start surge to the cities

4/14 ARGUS 11/6/83

## Weekend Argus Bureau

**PORT ELIZABETH** — Top officials have warned that there is an imminent danger of an influx of drought-impooverished Ciskeians and Transkeians to South African cities, including Cape Town.

The chief director of the East Cape Administration Board, Mr Louis Koch, and the chief commissioner of the Department of Co-operation and Development in his area Mr George Reynolds, echoed the stern warning by Mr Errol Moorcraft, PFP MP for Albany, in Parliament this week.

The jurisdiction of these officials includes the drought-stricken Border areas around East London, King William's Town and Queenstown.

### Accelerated

"We will have to be alert for an accelerated urbanisation so that we can be prepared," Mr Koch said. "I am not aware of a noticeable increased migration to cities, but this is definitely a reality we will have to look at."

A place were such a process was likely to manifest itself first was Mdanisane in Ciskei, on East London's doorstep.

It was difficult to measure such a migration, particularly as those entering areas illegally would attempt to do so unnoticed.

However, Administration Board inspectors in townships would soon realise if the number of people to a housing unit was changing drastically.

There would also probably be a significant increase in the number of people prosecuted under influx laws, but the urbanisation would also be from farms within South Africa to the cities.

One way of neutralising possible large-scale urbanisation because of the drought would be to remove the motivation for moving from drought-stricken areas by providing aid to reduce the effect of the drought, said Mr Koch.

Mr Reynolds agreed that it was likely that drought-stricken people would stream to cities to find an alternative income. "This will worsen our current housing problems considerably."

Mr Moorcraft said in an interview that his warning referred not only to the Eastern Cape, but also the Western Cape, Durban and the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Verreiging area.

### Squatter camp

It was difficult to measure the degree of migration, but the Western Cape squatter camp populations were probably increased by the drought.

The Langa courts there were already working flat out to deal with the prosecutions for illegal entry into the area.

"One gets the feeling that squatting in Port Elizabeth has almost got out of hand. There appears to be a build-up of illegal people in cities."

Such an influx would also increase arrests for crime through desperation as unemployment was high and employers would be scared to provide work for those from other areas.

Asked to comment, Ciskeian Government officials said statistics on migration from rural areas were not available.

# Feet on the beat that's 'Tiny' Str

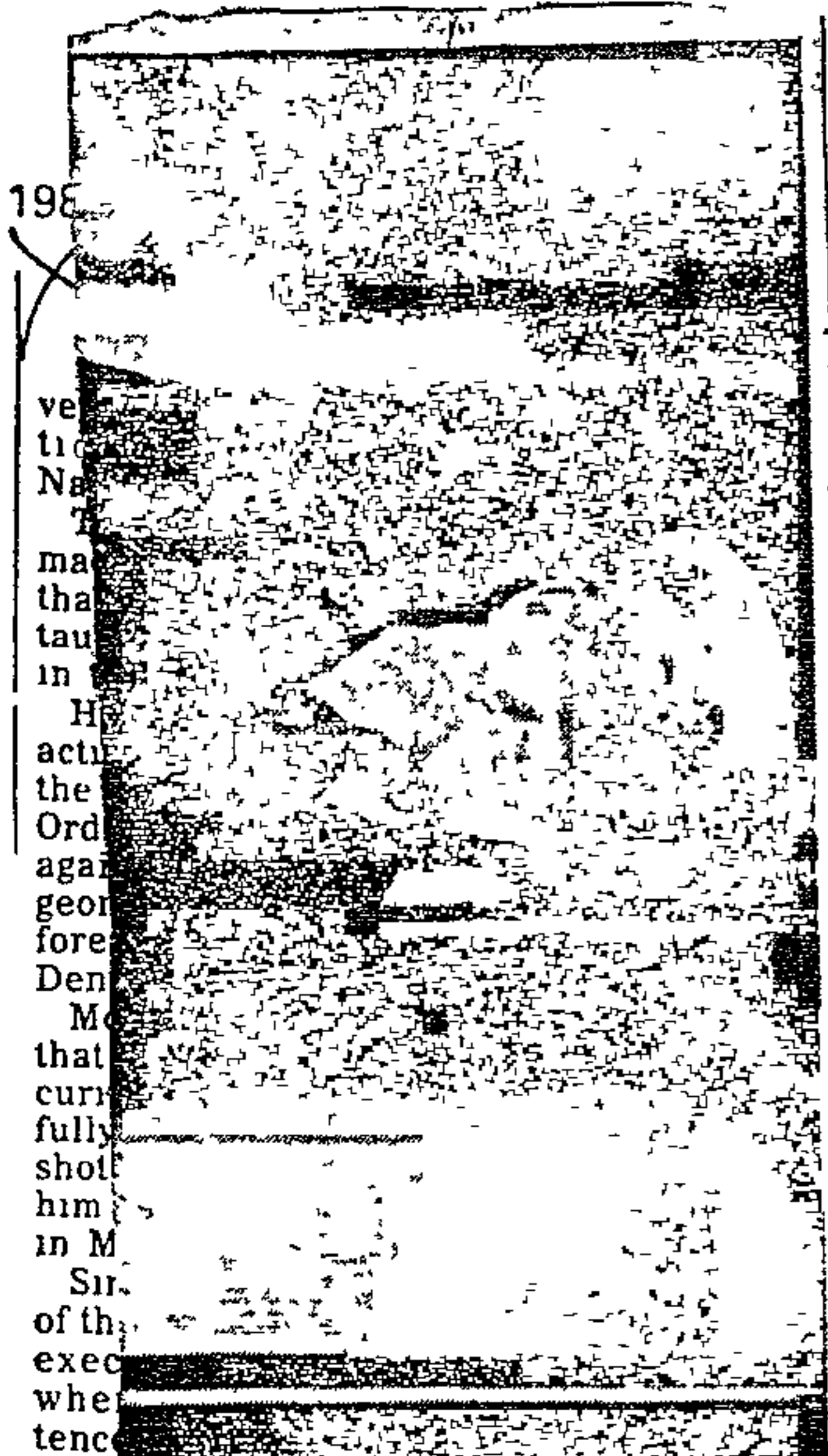
By BRUCE HOPWOOD

Weekend Argus Reporter

**WARRANT** Officer "Tiny" Strydom has been walking the streets of Cape Town since 1947.

He is an old-fashioned bobby on the beat, and even after 36 years' duty at Caledon Square, Warrant Officer Strydom still prefers a foot on the beat.

"All the skollies knew when me the 'oubaas van jare'." It is not surprising that pleasant situations or ever while walking his beat. Junior police boxer strikes a darkened avenue



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# Open education needed for 'non-racist' society

*Cape Times 16/6/83 (241)*

By MARTINE BARKER  
AN undivided education system was a matter of high priority and was a prerequisite for a non-racist South African society, delegates to the Cape Teachers Professional Association in Worcester were told yesterday.

In a paper presented to the congress, Mr D A Piedt of Oudtshoorn said the fanatical emphasis on ethnicity in South Africa frustrated growth in the country.

The government should realize that teachers could play a vital role in helping to solve some of the fundamental political problems threatening peaceful change.

Only last month the Minister of National Education had indicated to the Urban Foundation that the

principle of free association (among teachers of different races) could not be recognized since it was in conflict with the white electorate to which the government was responsible.

The minister had indicated that he believed education would not benefit from an open education system. Such a system would only lead to confrontation, he had said.

## 'Against the grain'

The minister's statements went completely against the grain of the aims of the CTPA and had to be rejected.

Turning to the problems facing farm schools, Mr Piedt called for centralization of essential facilities as a means of solving some of them.

Another delegate to the congress, Mr C B Scholtz of Walvis Bay, said country church schools had outlived their purpose and farm schools no longer met required standards.

Mr Scholtz called for drastic changes to the system to enable children who were handicapped in their knowledge as a result of growing up in a poor socio-economic climate to overcome this.

It was time to take immediate steps to rectify the situation, he said.

Mr Scholtz also proposed centralizing such schools as this would bring children to better-equipped schools with properly qualified teachers who would be more inclined to take up country posts if their service conditions were improved.

FINANCE/STOCK EXCHANGE

# Unemployment hits food company profits

241  
AUGUS 16/6/83

A HIGH rate of unemployment among black people in rural areas, aggravated by re-trenchment programmes, has hit the earnings of Jabula Foods

So have changes in the eating habits of black workers as their employers now buy more sophisticated products

The directors say in the annual report for the year to March the company's product range is designed chiefly for the black consumer and is sold in rural areas and to

large employers of labour

Operating profit before tax and LIFO adjustment fell by 15,9 percent in the year to March to R2,320-million (R2,761-million)

Earnings after LIFO adjustment fell by 31,3 percent to 87,7c a share (127,7c)

Turnover fell by 1,6 percent and gross profit margins were reduced

### HARSH CLIMATE

"The disappointing results for the year are not unexpected and should be viewed in the context of the harsh economic cli-

mate and severe drought conditions which have prevailed, as well as fierce competitor activity," the directors say

High black unemployment with continuing influx of labour from rural to urban areas has eroded the disposable income of the black consumer

"Reduced remittances received from urban-based family members combined with dwindling income from drought-ravaged crops have impacted severely on the spending power of urban blacks

"These factors, coupled with the shortage of water with which to brew beer, have led to a decline in the sales of both soup and beer powder

### EXPECTATIONS

"The institutional market has seen a metamorphosis in the dietary expectations of the black worker

"Eating habits have changed and feeding schemes are now being designed to include more sophisticated products, meat and fresh produce"

The directors say a new, highly motivated management team has been appointed and new, more sophisticated products have been developed

The company intends to consolidate its position in its present markets while diversifying into new ones

Audrey d'Angelo



# Brought forces rek of workers rom the Karoo

Cart Times 17/6/83

Own Correspondent

**PORT ELIZABETH.** — The central Karoo's crippling drought and the onset of winter are making Beaufort West, the largest town in the area, a "mecca" for poverty-stricken farm labourers who are trekking along major trunk and dirt roads in caravans of donkey carts loaded with families, furniture, poultry and other possessions.



Still only 25 years old, Mr Schalk Frieslaar has trekked through the Karoo from Rooipoort, Sterkfontein, Murraysburg, Waaifontein, Soutpoort, Fraserburg, Brandfontein, Oppermanskraal, Victoria West, and Nelspoort.

The "trek" labour exodus from major towns like Carnarvon, Murraysburg, Victoria West, Fraserburg, Prince Alfred Road, Laingsburg and Loxton (areas called the Nuweveld in the north and the Koup in the south) is not unusual, but this year's disastrous drought, said to be one of the worst in history, and the already freezing cold weather in the Nuweveld, Sneeu-berg and Winterberg mountain ranges, are driving entire families towards Beaufort West.

## Snow peril

According to Mr Solly Essop, chairman of the Karoo Farm Workers' Union, if it now snowed in Karoo's mountainous regions "many will perish in the mountains".

"There is not much work in Karoo towns any more because of the crippling drought, and coloured labourers are trekking into our area by the thousands," said Mr Essop, a Beaufort West businessman and former member of the old Coloured Representative Council (CRC).

## 'Willing hand'

"Already about 30 to 40 families are outspanned near Nelspoort, about 60 kms from Beaufort West. Schools, churches, town and divisional councils, white farmers' unions and co-operatives, farmers themselves and shopkeepers are giving a willing and helping hand, while the Department of Internal Affairs has sent many social workers and other staff into the field to assist these desperate and illiterate people.



Rev George de Vos, Nelspoort's church minister and school principal, with some of the Karoo's 'trek' children at a roadside 'outspan'.



Below: Mr Solly Essop. Left: Mr Schalk Frieslaar, of Victoria West, shows the snares he and his hungry companions use to trap dassies and hares along the way.



Mr Pieter Lund, chairman of the Beaufort West Farmers' Union and a member of the area's Koup Divisional Council, confirmed "conditions can become critical".

## 'Survey'

"However, we have all put our heads together and believe through a spot-check survey employment for these luckless north and central Karoo trek-labourers exists in the Merweville and Leeu-Gamka areas to the east," said Mr Lund.

"But we doubt these people will be keen to make the trek to these areas because they are traditionally not from that part of South Africa. If they now have to live by trapping hares, dassies and other small game with outmoded snares, then they must really be going through bad times."



SAF (241)

# THE HOUSE OF HUNGER

**MALNUTRITION** has assumed crisis proportions in South Africa. With the present drought, the rising price of our daily bread, and the reduced opportunities to earn our daily lives, hunger rages through the black community like an awful epidemic.

Whites in South Africa enjoy an exceedingly high standard of living, there being no white children with malnutrition. Every hour at least four black children die of malnutrition, burying more than a hundred children every day, ie 32 000 to 48 000 black children die every year in a land that dumps "surplus" fruit into the sea to maintain the market price. (The above figures are based on Prof Moosa, head of the Paediatric Unit at King Edward VIII Hospital, Durban, estimates)

Another estimate made by G S Fehrman, and published in the South African Medical Journal in 1975 (using the 1970 population census and deaths due to gastroenteritis—assuming that only 50 percent of the children are

in a land where the greedy feast on braais and boerewors (South African whites have the highest incidence of coronary heart disease in the world) then we have sufficient indictment against those who rule our lives

The 16-year study at King Edward showed that 45 percent of the admissions to the paediatric unit were due to protein calorie malnutrition. In 1975 at this hospital alone there were nearly 4 000 admissions due to protein calorie malnutrition, and almost 1 000 of these children died

But the frightening aspect is that the situation is getting worse. In 1960, 33 percent of the admissions at the hospital were due to malnutrition (11 percent due to the more severe form, marasmus), whereas in 1975, 50 percent of the admissions were due to malnutrition, and 36 percent of the overall admissions due to marasmus

and white children in the Transvaal in the early 1970s showed that 75 percent of the African children suffered mild to moderate grades of protein calorie malnutrition, and that none of the whites were undernourished

Professor Moosa, head of the Paediatric Department at King Edward VIII Hospital, estimates that at least two to three percent of the eight million African children in South Africa suffer from malnutrition, ie 160 000 to 240 000, and if 20 percent of these children die (as happens at King Edward) then between 32 000 and 48 000 black children die each year from malnutrition alone

A study of African children with pellagra alone saw 130 cases of protein calorie malnutrition (98 with kwashiorkor, 32 with marasmus) during a six-month period in 1979. The doctor, in addition, saw 128 children with pellagra



**Focus on Health**

## Food

malnourished, when in fact about 70 percent of children with gastroenteritis are malnourished, showed that at least 30 000 black children die of malnutrition every year. These figures do not include Indian children who die of malnutrition, and not a single white child was even admitted to hospital with other diseases (tuberculosis, measles, herpes or septicaemia) where malnutrition may have been a factor in death.

These statistics are obviously underestimated, considering the increase in population, the increase in unemployment, the increase in food prices in living price (food prices increased by a massive 30 percent in 1980), and the concomitant decrease in food consumption, since the above figures were calculated—rather conservatively—in the early seventies. As mentioned previously, these figures do not include death from diseases where malnutrition may have been a factor in death. Also, they give no indication of the morbidity from malnutrition, and absolutely no indication of the actual, and very high, incidence of malnutrition in the black community.

But these are statistics. And we are talking of our children, so that there is but one death from undernourishment.

Other areas are worse off. In Albany, near Grahamstown, 50 percent of African children are malnourished. In Phokeng, near Rustenburg, 69 percent of the children are undernourished. In the Eastern Transvaal, in one study,

## Records

Post-mortem records also reveal that malnourished children are



# Home sales plan won't help crisis

ARGUS 6/7/83

241

241

By SAN VIVIER,  
Municipal Reporter

THE State's new housing policy and plan to sell State-owned houses will do little to solve Cape Town's housing crisis, according to City Engineer Mr Jan Brand

Mr Brand painted a bleak picture of the housing problems facing the city when he addressed a meeting of leading businessmen, Government officials and academics last night



Mr Jan Brand

The problems included shortages of money for new homes and maintenance, land, jobs, lack of equal opportunity and poverty

In 10 years' time residentially zoned land for coloured people would have to support 257 000 more people to meet the job opportunities which would be generated by the presently zoned industrial land — yet it was declared Government policy not to provide any more residential areas for coloured people in Greater Cape Town

## Overcrowded

"Without additional residentially zoned land, Cape Town will become a reservoir of labour living in severely overcrowded conditions," Mr Brand said.

There was already overcrowding in the housing estates. In Valhalla Park, for instance, an average of 2,73 people lived in a habitable room. In Bishops Court, by contrast, an average of 0,44 people lived in a habitable room.

In Manenberg the average bedroom floor area was 2,19 sq m, in Valhalla Park, 2,65 sq m and in Mitchell's Plain 5,88 sq m. The average

space requirement according to the Slums Act was 3 22 sq m.

In South African prisons, 3,5 sq m was provided for inmates in single cells while 5 sq m was provided in shared cells.

Graphs shown during Mr Brand's address illustrated that there was a direct relationship between crime rate and overcrowding.

At the end of April there were nearly 33 000 people on the City Council's waiting list for homes — and the demand was growing. In the past six months there had been nearly 6 000 new applications.

Mr Brand said he knew of a family who had been on the waiting list for 20 years.

Statistics showed that 8 500 new homes were needed annually to wipe out the backlog and to provide homes for new families but the City Council, the private sector and self-help schemes would provide only about 3 000 new homes every year in future.

## Sales tax

Taking into account that an average house cost R14 000 — of which the Government would pay R7 000 — R38,5-million was needed every year to provide the remaining 5 500 homes.

There were various ways to raise funds for housing, Mr Brand said.

An extra 0,4 cents general sales tax in the rand would provide R15-million for the area, or the City Council could increase electricity, water and rates charges.

241 ~~1/5/83~~  
Argus 6/7/83

# Pay more heed to poverty says UCT Professor

Staff Reporter

TOO much weight has been attached to South Africa's much-feared population explosion and too little to poverty, Professor Francis Wilson, of the Department of Economics at the University of Cape Town, said today

Addressing about 800 delegates at the 19th annual congress of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Professor Wilson called for a change to this order of priorities

To loud applause he said that if South Africa coped with poverty the population would look after itself.

## RESEARCH TEAM

Professor Wilson, presently part of a Carnegie Foundation-sponsored research team investigating poverty among blacks in South Africa, said population growth could only be controlled if people were "better off"

He said economic growth was not sufficient. Tremendous as it was, it could itself create poverty

He said there could not be growth without the redistribution of wealth

## DROUGHT

Speaking at length on the "horrendous" poverty in South Africa, particularly in the rural areas, he said it could not be said that people were poor because they were lazy

Referring to the drought, Professor Wilson said poverty would not evaporate when the rain came

He said one of the root causes of poverty was that over the past 100 years great wealth had accumulated in the cities as a result of the migrant worker system. The problem was that people had not been able to move to the cities to participate in this wealth.

Professor Wilson said. "The situation now is that we have this tremendous wealth in the cities, and a terrible overcrowding of hundreds of thousands of people in areas which cannot accommodate them"



## Poor will die at home, says Azapo of new hospital rule

The new hospital ruling in the Transvaal that out-patients must pay bills in full before treatment will result in poor people staying away and dying at home, Azapo claimed today.

The health secretariat spokesman of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Abu-Baker Asvat, was commenting on the new payments policy announced by the Director of Hospitals, Dr Hennie Grove.

The policy is that in-patients, to whom a day tariff is applicable, must pay a deposit on admis-

sion. Where a non-recurrent tariff applied, as with out-patients, the patient "will be expected to pay the full amount on admission". A patient will not be refused treatment if he cannot pay but will be expected to arrange payment as soon as possible.

The ruling would increase hardship in the townships, particularly among "people who are battling to make ends meet and who are living a hand to mouth existence," Dr Asvat said.

Health services should be the duty of the State

— available to one and all, and free of charge, he said.

Mr Isaac Mogase of the Soweto Civic Association said the ruling was "a terrible situation".

Mr Tom Manthatha of the Soweto Committee of Ten said the ruling was "ugly and inhuman".

People attacked in the street or involved in serious car accidents were not likely to have cash on them when taken to hospital, he said.

"The ruling is a horrifying idea. The Government is responsible for the health of its citizens, he said.

241 BLM

# SPOTLIGHT

## ON WINTERVELDT

# Fate of hundreds hangs in balance

A RECENT inter-governmental committee survey of the Winterveldt area has placed the

fate of hundreds of tenants in the balance because they have not been registered as residents.

By NORMAN NGALE



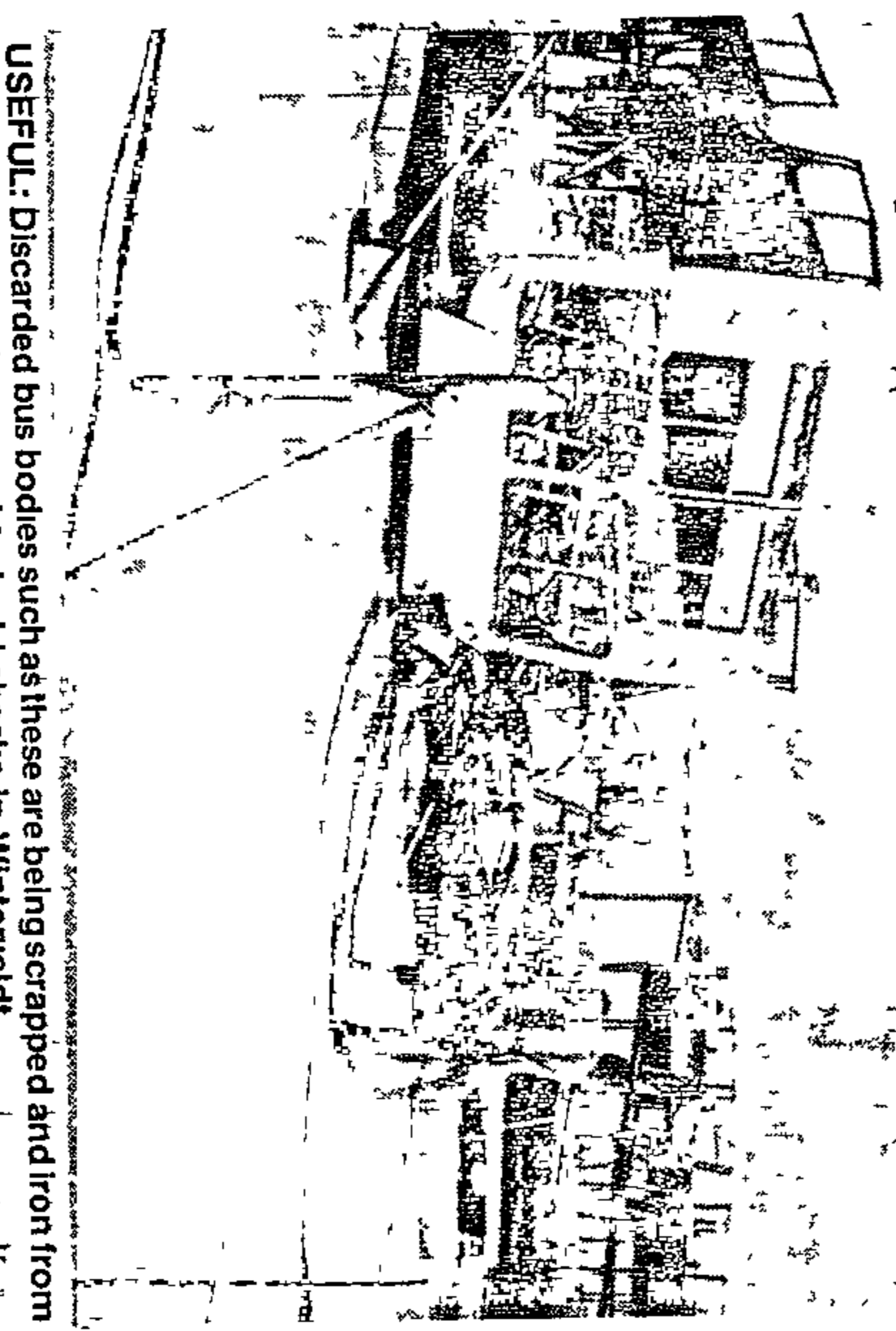
**MAVUSO:** His Winterveldt tenants committee has been kept in the dark about future development of the slum area.

A member of the Winterveldt Tenants Committee of 18, Mr. Mavuso, said the problem was caused by lack of consultation between his committee and the governmental committee in regard to the squatters.

The inter-governmental committee was formed two years ago by the governments of Botswana and South Africa to look into the future of the area.

This squallid slum area which stretches for kilometres north of Pretoria, has been a point of dispute between the two governments and the committee was set up to improve things in

the area Winterveldt, which has an estimated population of a million people, became part of Botswana when the homeland opted for independence six years ago. Mr Mavuso said the population census carried out by the surveying committee did not reflect a true picture of the situation because the tenant population had been left out. In other words, people who had not been registered in the census would not qualify for whatever rights are accorded the squatters in future, and they would be regarded as aliens by the authorities.



**USEFUL:** Discarded bus bodies such as these are being scrapped and iron from them used to build shacks in Winterveldt.





# Blacks urged to establish co-ops

Staff Reporter

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) has "exhorted" the black community to seriously consider embarking on co-operative ventures, particularly in agriculture and home industries, as a means of alleviating poverty.

A resolution passed in Cape Town yesterday during the closing session of Nafcoc's 19th annual conference recognized "the need for a concerted effort to eliminate poverty" and called on people to pool

resources in such ventures

A second resolution called on the government "to recognize the impoverishing effect" of its policy of uprooting and resettling people, and demanded that regional development be undertaken without the "unnecessary resettlement of whole groups of the population"

Nafcoc also criticized the government's policy of demolishing squatter shacks as "barbaric", "completely heartless" and "uncivilized". The policy did not take into

consideration the "extreme suffering" caused by the measure, said the resolution

It called on the governments of "the various States in Southern Africa" to join forces with all socio-economic agencies "in order to evolve a housing policy that will endeavour to satisfy the nation's needs for shelter".

## Land Acts

The conference also passed a motion "recognizing that for as long as South Africa maintains the Land Acts, for so long will the advancement of black business be thwarted". Changes in the Acts were needed within "the shortest time possible".

The conference expressed itself "strongly against the continued exclusion of blacks from all organs of government" and reaffirmed "its conviction on the futility of any social accommodation which does not include the black people of South Africa"

Nafcoc called on the government to issue South African travel documents "to all black people of South Africa and its neighbouring States, regardless of their residential attachment to any homeland, independent State or black area whose passports are not accepted as a result of the diplomatic non-recognition of such States".

## Nafcoc drought relief fund opens

Staff Reporter

THE National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) has started a drought relief fund in an effort to lessen some of the suffering caused by "this national disaster".

Pledges amounting to R6 000 were made by representatives of the 12 regional chambers of commerce at the conference in Cape Town yesterday

The amounts have been promised for August 15 when the money will be distributed as the Nafcoc council considers appropriate

After the conference had passed a resolution calling on the Nafcoc council to investigate ways in which the chamber could act as a catalyst for the establishment of a black consumer council, a representative from Nestle Food products pledged R5 000 on behalf of the company towards this end.

~~General~~ (241)  
Star 9/7/83

# A bag of mealie meal stands between many and starvation

By Anthony Duigan

A bag of mealie meal a week is all that stands between almost 55 000 rural families and starvation — and the number dependent on this tenuous supply of basic food will increase by thousands during the coming weeks

The channel for a network of feeding points supplying these needy people is the three-year old Operation Hunger — a tiny relief group working under the SA Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg

"Right now we are committed to feeding 380 000 people with more feeding schemes in Transkei and Ciskei still to be set up," Operation Hunger organiser Mrs Ina Perlman said

In March/April about 150 000 people were getting food relief in the northern Transvaal and kwaZulu where Southern Africa's worst drought in memory has already bitten deep

## DROUGHT

As the full impact of the drought is felt, the numbers needing aid is rising dramatically. At the same time the generosity of the public and community-spirited companies filled the breach. As funds flowed in during the last two months, more lorries laden with fortified foods headed for the far-flung drought areas



Since the end of March about R750 000 in cash and kind has been given to Operation Hunger

"This has been sufficient to give one 12,5kg bag of mealie meal a week to each family of seven, as well as 300 g of dehydrated soup which is enough for two high-protein meals a week," Mrs Perlman said

A gift of R50 000 from the Johannesburg City Council will also be heading Operation Hunger's way — the result of a plea by Councillor Mrs Rae Graham during last month's municipal budget meetings

Despite the surge of donations during the past few weeks, Mrs Perlman is still worried about the ability of Operation Hunger and other aid agencies to meet the ever-growing demand. Besides the feeding schemes still to be set up, Operation Hunger anticipates another 20 000 mouths to feed in Lebowa before the winter is out.

Aid to date allows for less than R2 a head needing assistance

"We are going to have to feed people in some areas into next

year while they wait for early crops," Mrs Perlman said. "I believe the really critical period will be reached by the end of November

## TERRIFIED

"I've now reached the stage where I'm terrified to look at my in-basket because of the heart-rending appeals which are still coming in"

Soweto doctor, community leader and a founder of Operation Hunger after research he did on rural poverty in 1979, Dr Nthato Motlana, said he was delighted with what had already been achieved by the group

"What pleases me more than anything is the way women's groups are being set up in many rural areas to promote self-help projects like vegetable gardens to produce fresh food. It's not just a case of handing out free food," Dr Motlana said

Dr Motlana and Mrs Perlman appealed for more gifts in cash and kind. They emphasised that everything collected went into the kitty for feeding the hungry. Administrative costs are borne by special grants from trust funds or private enterprise and there was continual liaison with other relief agencies like the Red Cross and World Vision so there was no duplication

Contributions can be sent to Operation Hunger, P O Box 97, Johannesburg 2000.



## Cape firm's gems search

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE — Commercial diamond mining is to start in Swaziland shortly

A spokesman for the Department of Geological Survey and Mines has confirmed that an exclusive diamond mining licence has been granted to a South African firm, Trans-Hex, which is based in Cape Town

The licence was granted by special order of the Head of State, Queen Regent Dzeluwe, according to the spokesman

The Trans-Hex chairman, Mr F Hoffman, confirmed that the licence was to mine for diamonds and other precious stones in a defined location

Industrial diamonds are known to exist in areas south of the commercial centre, Manzini

ARGUS 8/7/83 241

# Ten million are facing death from starvation

## Disaster is imminent in five Southern African countries

Argus Africa News Service

**BULAWAYO** — At least 10 million people in five Southern African countries will need emergency food aid if they are to survive the winter

This horrific figure, which does not include South Africa or the independent homelands, is calculated from estimates given by officials in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Relief workers believe it is, if anything, conservative

The drought in Zimbabwe has been described as the "biggest single national disaster of the century"

A bank which carried out a survey said the hardship suffered during the war years would be "small in comparison" with the misery to come

Many farmers are expected to be forced out of business and agricultural officials estimate that several hundred thousand head of cattle will be lost

In a big rescue operation, 270 000 cattle are being railed from Matabeleland to Mashonaland at an estimated cost of R60-million

In the parched game reserves of Hwange and Gona Re Zhou, 6 000 elephants and several hundred hippos will have to be culled

Estimates of the number of people, mainly subsistence farmers, who will have to be fed by the Government vary from three to five million

Neighbouring Mozambique has no maize surplus to cushion the blow in its rural areas

At special briefings, Government Ministers have pleaded with Multipartite-based diplomats for large amounts of urgent aid to save an estimated four million people from starving to death



**THE agony of drought-stricken western Zimbabwe ... bleached bones on stony soil amid trees stripped of all their lower leaves.**

In Botswana, 44 per cent of the population of about one million is already receiving emergency food rations

### Slaughtered

Thousands of head of cattle are being slaughtered before they die of starvation or thirst

Food is being distributed among 430 000 villagers in Lesotho, about a third of the kingdom's population

The World Food Programme plans to distribute nearly 4 500 tons of emergency food among 108 000 hungry Swazis over the next two months

Spectrum

ARGUS 12/7/83

241

FOOD REPORT

# Africa faces famine: UN call for rescue operation

The continent faces its worst disaster, reports the London Observer

LONDON — A slim but devastating Doomsday Book is about to drop on the desks of the world's aid-giving Governments. It describes what threatens to become the worst disaster ever to hit the much-battered continent of Africa.

The report, by the Food and Agriculture Organisation, gives details of 18 African countries facing famine through drought, pestilence and war, and pleads for an immediate rescue operation.

It is the first report of its kind ever issued by the United Nations agency

More than 120-million people live in the 18 countries, which urgently need more than four-million tons of grain if they are to fend off starvation. And the number of nations on the critical list is expected to grow as the crisis spreads through the continent.

Great patches of Africa are blighted by drought, in some countries the worst on record. War has interrupted harvests elsewhere and the cattle disease, rinderpest is destroying herds in 14 countries.

The drought is at its worst in Southern Africa, which now faces its second successive year of bad

harvests. This year it is expected to yield only nine million tons of grain, half its normal crop, and five millions less even than last year's drought-affected harvest.

Kipling's "great, grey-green, greasy Limpopo river," which runs through the heart of the region, has been reduced to a meandering stream by the 18-month drought. It is possible to walk across the once-mighty river.

So little water is coming down the Limpopo and other rivers in southern Mozambique that the Indian Ocean is flowing inland, forcing its salt water far upstream and

making irrigation impossible. The markets of Maputo, normally overflowing with food at this time of year, are now nearly bare. Outside the city people are reduced to eating roots and leaves from wild plants.

The people are heavily dependent on food aid from abroad to survive. But the aid promised so far will run out in October, and there will nothing to feed people until the next crop is due in April.

Despite the crisis, the country has so far been offered less than half as much aid as it had last year.

It is a similar story elsewhere in the region. Botswana has also had virtually no harvest this year, producing only 25 000 tons of maize, the region's staple food. Lesotho, Swaziland, SWA/Namibia and Zambia are also in crisis.

Only Zimbabwe is likely to grow enough food to feed itself, but with 80 percent of the country affected by drought, its harvest is only about half what it should be, and it will not be able to export food.

In North Africa, farmers are anxiously scanning the skies for the rains which are supposed to come at this time of the year but have not

Last year Cape Verde, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal were all hit by drought and are still suffering. People are also starving in Ghana.

The Ivory Coast, Benin, Togo and the Central African Republic also face food crises.

Some rain has at last fallen in Ethiopia, but three million people there still face famine, and will need generous food aid to get them through the next six months.

Tanzania is also in difficulties and so is Somalia.



ARGUS 19/7/83 (241)

# Urgent need for food aid — experts

● Five countries in Southern Africa are listed in shock report

Argus Foreign Service

ROME — Five Southern African nations are cited in a shock report drawn up by a "task force" of famine fighters as being urgently in need of external food aid

It warns for instance, that Swaziland's rural population is now in a state of 'economic distress'

The special task force on the problems of food-short Africa has just submitted its first situation report to the Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), a United Nations agency

It urges that 600 000 tons of emergency food aid be sent to 14 of the 18 worst-hit African countries

In its 18-page report, the task force estimates that about R60-million is needed to help protect livestock against diseases, to rehabilitate crop

production and for pre-emptive measures against future crises

The Southern African countries named in the FAO report are Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Mozambique

They "require external food assistance for relief programmes and to cover overall supply deficits resulting from the second consecutive year of drought"

Some of the reasons for countries' problems are extraordinary. In Ethiopia's case, for instance, the experts blame "military operations in various regions" which "disrupted agricultural and food supply activities as well as ongoing settlement and agrarian reform operations"

Drought in Botswana has not hit only crops. There is now a lack of pasture and water for livestock, too — and "no improvement is expected until the next rainy season, around November"

The report says R22,25-million should be spent to help farmers in 13 countries in the quest for recovery of food production

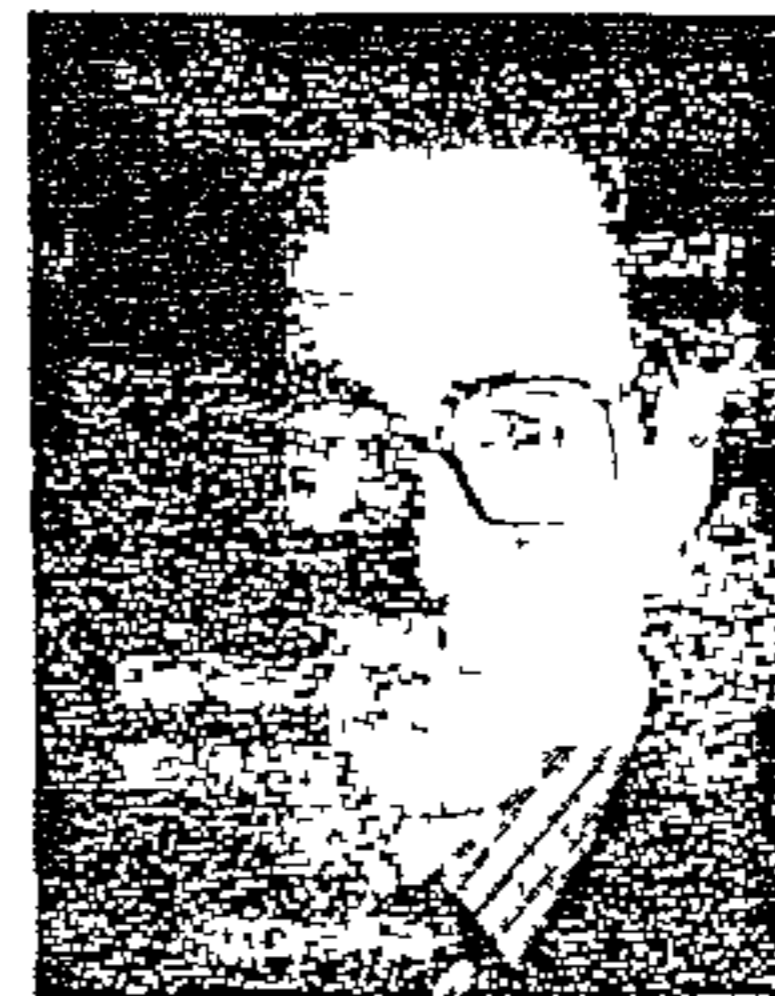
Yet another R14,5-million should be earmarked for supplementary animal feed and crash vaccination campaigns, particularly against rinderpest

It also calls for a further R23,4-million for preparedness and/or post-emergency measures in 10 African countries

## Exceptional

The report, drawn up by the experts from the FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP), specifically highlights the plight of those 18 nations whose "exceptional needs are over and above the normal assistance provided from national and international sources"

They are Benin, Botswana, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia



Mr M Rifkind



President Moi

## EXILES

# Curb dissidents in Britain, Moi urges Ministers

Argus Africa News Service

NAIROBI. — President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya has urged Britain to curb the activities of African dissidents in London.

He made the appeal in discussions with Mr Timothy Raison, Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, and Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Minister of State in charge of African affairs

According to the official Kenya News Agency, President Moi did not refer specifically to the small number of Kenyans in exile in Britain after an unsuccessful coup attempt last year.

But the Kenya Government is known to be unhappy about their activities

According to the agency, President Moi said democracy in Africa was younger than in Britain and added "You should restrain these dissidents from Africa who choose to attack their home governments from your soil"

## DETENTIONS

# Two released by court rearrested

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean police have rearrested two men who were released by a court while being held in connection with the murder in Harare of Malawi's opposition leader, Dr Attati Mpakati.

The redetention of a local radio announcer, Mr Brighton Matewere, and an assistant hotel manager, Mr Greenson Mhango, was ordered by the Home Affairs Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The Minister said the escape of a third suspect, a Mr Kanvama was a



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In Zimbabwe's case, the "crop failures are most severe in normally food self-sufficient areas", the report adds.

In Zambia, the experts found that maize production was below average and there was a threat of rinderpest in border areas



Mr M Rifkind



President Moi

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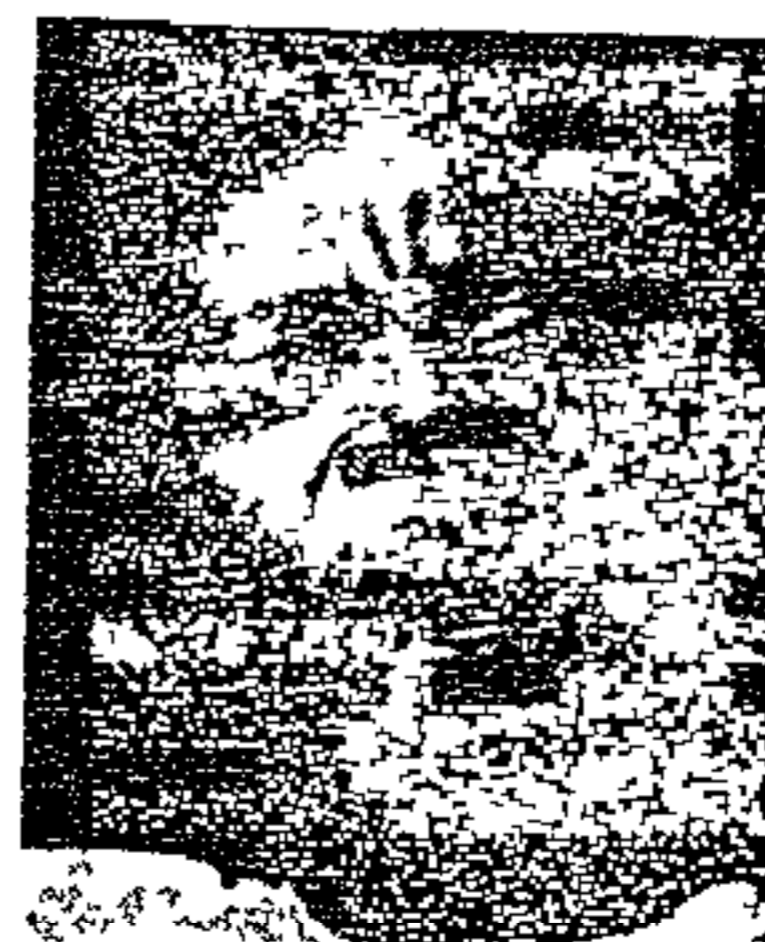
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Dr Ushewokunze

The Minister said the escape of a third suspect, a Mr Kanyama, was a "revindication" of the ministerial certificate barring the release of the three men.

A magistrate in Harare had refused to order that the three be held in custody.

He said the State had not produced sufficient evidence to justify their continued detention.



Cape Times 22/7/83

242

# Ciskei — pomp veils an island of poverty

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

A FORMATION of motor-cycles, blue lights flashing, led a motorcade of black limousines through Zwelitsha to the Ciskei Government buildings. Watched by a few curious onlookers, including ragged children from some nearby match-box houses, President Lennox Sebe and assorted dignitaries in top hats and tails emerged from the limousines and marched down a red carpet into the building.

A tuneless army band played Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika, the national anthem of the Republic of Ciskei.

This image of pomp — the trappings of "independence" — is not the usual one which greets a visitor to the Ciskei.

Travel down any dusty side road and all you see is overgrazed land, skinny cattle and lots of very poor people — in short, a rural slum.

This tiny island of poverty in the Eastern Cape has been propelled back into the news headlines by the recent demotion and arrest of Lieutenant-General Xhanti Charles Sebe, former commander of the Ciskei Combined Forces, and 11 of his henchmen.

But this instability at the top, which invites inevitable comparisons with the "banana republics" of Latin-America and Africa, is underlain by a far deeper human tragedy.

Had the Ciskei Government listened to its own appointed Quail Commission, it would never have taken "independence" from South Africa. Bad omens, seen for instance in the Ciskei flagpole crashing to the ground at the moment of "independence" 18 months ago, had a grounding in hard fact.

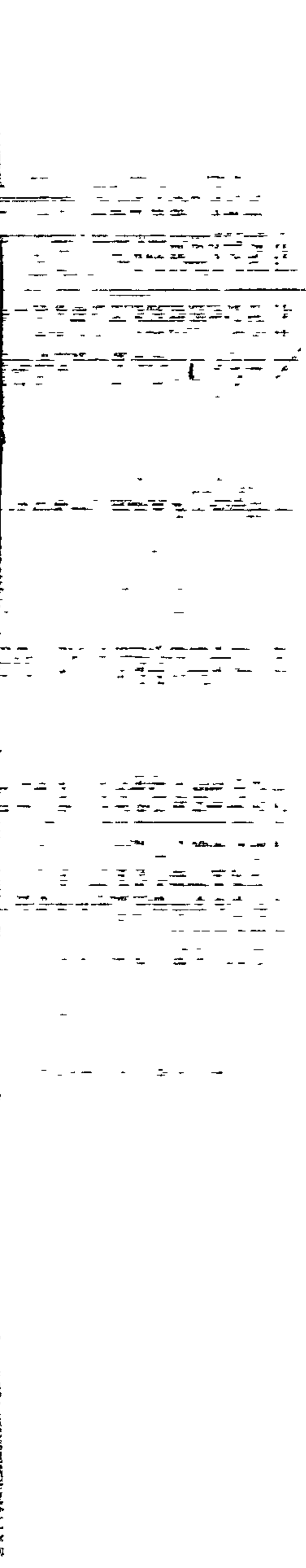
The commission, which advised Ciskei against taking "independence", painted a grim picture of human existence in the territory.

It found infant mortality high and malnutrition widespread, with rates among young children of 27 percent for kwashiorkor and 4,5 percent for marasmus.

It found unemployment to be massive, with the labour force made up mainly of commuters and migrant workers, and the output by the farm population to be an "abysmally low figure" of about R40 a year per capita.

The Ciskei's internal population jumped from 364 000 in 1970 to 630 000 in 1980, largely as a result of the government's policies of influx control and relocation — the dumping of thousands of "surplus" people into the already overpopulated homeland.

Boundaries were juggled and thousands of people were moved, many into resettlement camps, as the 19 scattered pieces of land which made up the Ciskei homeland in 1972 were moulded into one unit.





BONE-DRY autumn winds sweep down from the Drakensberg mountains, whipping the dust across the sun-parched lands of Lebowa, covering the thin stunted crops that would have fed the cattle, that would have fed the people

The river winding through the hills around Lasthoop stands dry, with only the high walls to attest to what the waters can do. The South African rainy season has passed and there is no water.

Late winter has come to the southern hemisphere, and it is a winter of impending death in Lebowa, as in most of Southern Africa, any few rains that do come will be too little, too late. Cold winds will only bring death to countless numbers, people and animals.

This is the third season of Africa's drought in Lebowa, in Gazankulu to the east, Venda to the north and other "independent homelands" to the south, the cattle are already dying and the children are slowly starving to death.

"I used to have maybe five or 10 deaths a year," said Sister Francesca Sehona at the Subiaco clinic. "Now I have one a week."

At Blouberg, 192km north-west beneath the Drakensberg mountains, Nurse Gloria Sefefem, who works in a hospital run by the Lebowa Government, gives similar figures.

"Three children died from kwashiorkor (a disease of malnutrition) last week," she said. "It's three times as bad as last year, and it's going to get worse."

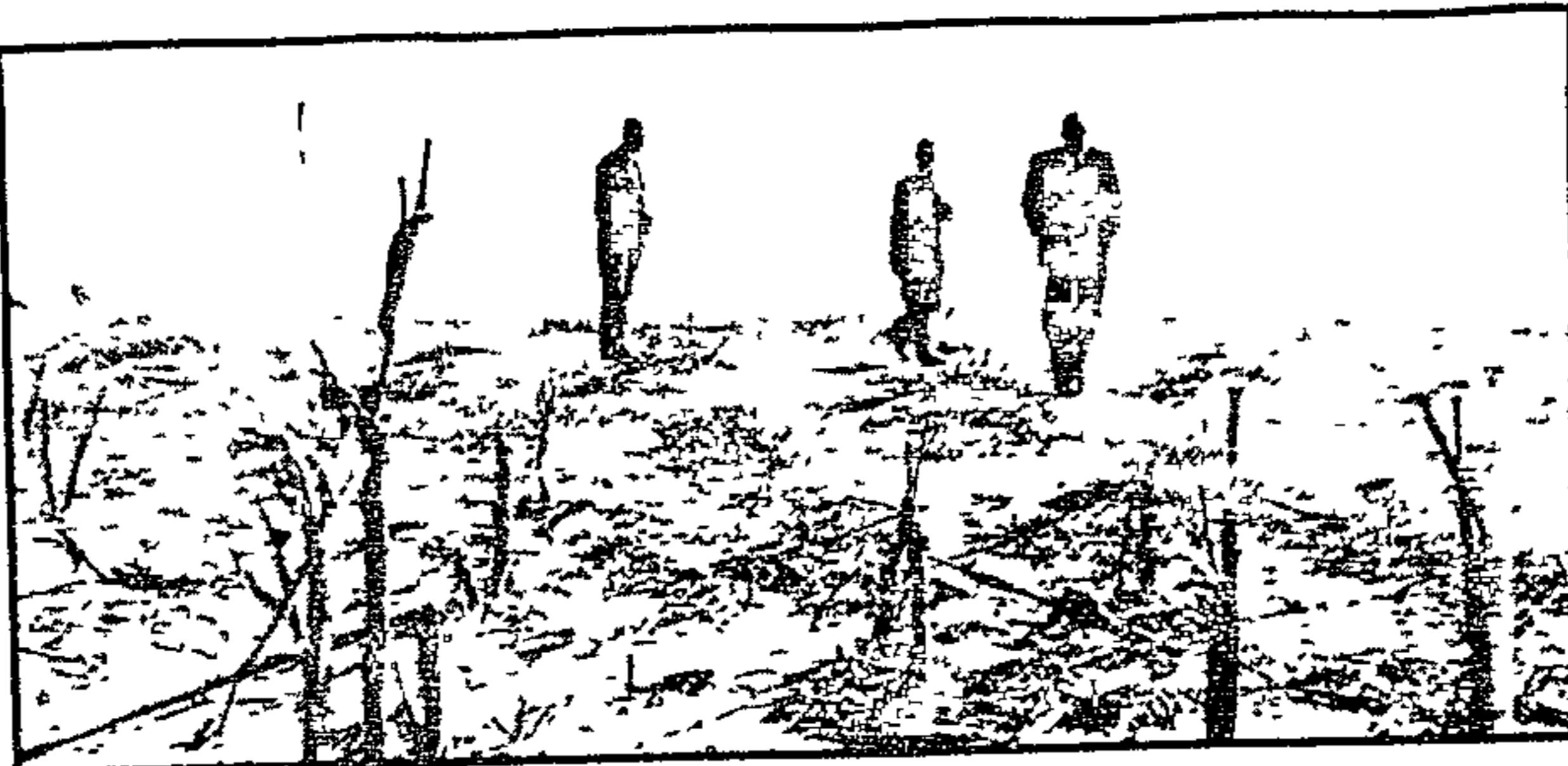
You hear that phrase — "it's going to get worse" — again and again, from doctors, nurses, church and government officials, health workers. At each clinic and hospital the scene is the same.

Mothers sit on gray concrete floors holding or watching their babies cry and get sick, waiting for the nurse — or doctor when there is one — to say that their child will live or their child will die.

There is no accurate count

# The winter of impending death

ROM 241 2/8/83



## From LEIGHTON MARK in Laastehoop

of the children who have already died from kwashiorkor and marasmus, the diseases of the impoverished, the signs of malnutrition and starvation.

Numbers represent only those children seen by health workers, not children whose parents live too far from doctors or who cannot afford treatment or a visit to village witchdoctors for a cure.

But Mr T Vergani, a malnutrition expert at the University of Stellenbosch, says 2 900 000 children are affected in South Africa alone. Of those, 1 500 000 are said to be suffering from second-degree malnutrition.

"Approximately every third black child under the age of 15 in South Africa is malnourished," Mr Vergani said in a 42-page study. He defines malnutrition as an insufficient intake of protein and/or calories.

The two most common forms, kwashiorkor and marasmus, are caused by a protein-deficient diet.

All over the country children with matchstick legs sit or lie staring blankly into space, their joints and sometimes their stomachs swollen, their growth slowed. Their muscles have begun to waste away and in some cases they suffer from brain damage.

If they survive the lack of protein they face the traditional childhood diseases. Even a cough can be fatal to a malnourished child.

"Children do die of whooping cough, from pneumonia and gastroenteritis," said Dr Machupye Mphahlele, Lebowa Secretary of Health. "Because of poor nutrition we expect diseases like measles to be more widespread, and the complications that are associated with it to be more widespread."

Father B Verteuten's office at the Fatima Catholic mission south-west of Bochum overlooks mission grounds which are a desert. Only a few scrub trees break the desolation that spreads across the veld.

Yet here there is water, in a single well 300m deep. It gives the mission enough for drinking and for bathing the 210 children in its care. There is food for the children.

"But, honestly, it's not enough," the Belgian priest said. "Some bread and peanut butter or jam, some soft porridge in the morning and some milk."

The children come from villages like Matata, where three-quarters of the people live on government old-age pensions. There is no work because white-owned farms in the area no longer have need for labour, since nothing will grow.

"There is starvation," Father Verteuten said. "The workers can't get work and so they have only some porridge and a small cup of water, or some tea and sugar and a slice of bread maybe twice a week."

"If a bit of rain came, then they could plant vegetables. That would help. But it only rained three times last year."

And now — nothing nothing, nothing.

The governments of Lebowa and South Africa and relief agencies are trying to provide drought relief. South Africa has given Lebowa R6 700 000 for drought aid, with 90% to be used for finding water and feeding cattle, the rest for food.

The Lebowa Ministry of Health has increased immunisation programmes for childhood diseases. Three welfare organisations — the Red Cross, Operation Hunger and World Vision — have combined forces to better coordinate their efforts.

But for 16-month-old Gilbert Malera, the aid may be too late. Gilbert lies in the Jane Furse hospital in southern Lebowa showing all the signs of kwashiorkor. A witchdoctor's sign is painted across his head.

About 70 other children share the malnutrition wards. The gray, dimly-lit room is full of mothers and empty of hope.

The hospital is admitting patients at twice the 1982 rate. The number of kwashiorkor patients jumped 50% in a month. Doctors say one-third may never return home. Deaths are up by half.

As throughout the region, doctors say they only see a percentage of the total number of actual cases.

The area around Jane Furse has signs of water, there is still some ground vegetation. But here the misery of drought is the lack of work, meaning no money to buy food.

As in other South African homelands, many of the workers depend on farm work. Now there is little need for workers on the farms. And at home, as Father Verteuten said, "planting is in vain."

"This is a very rich land," Dr H Mphahlele said. "But the source of life is water, and we do need the water."

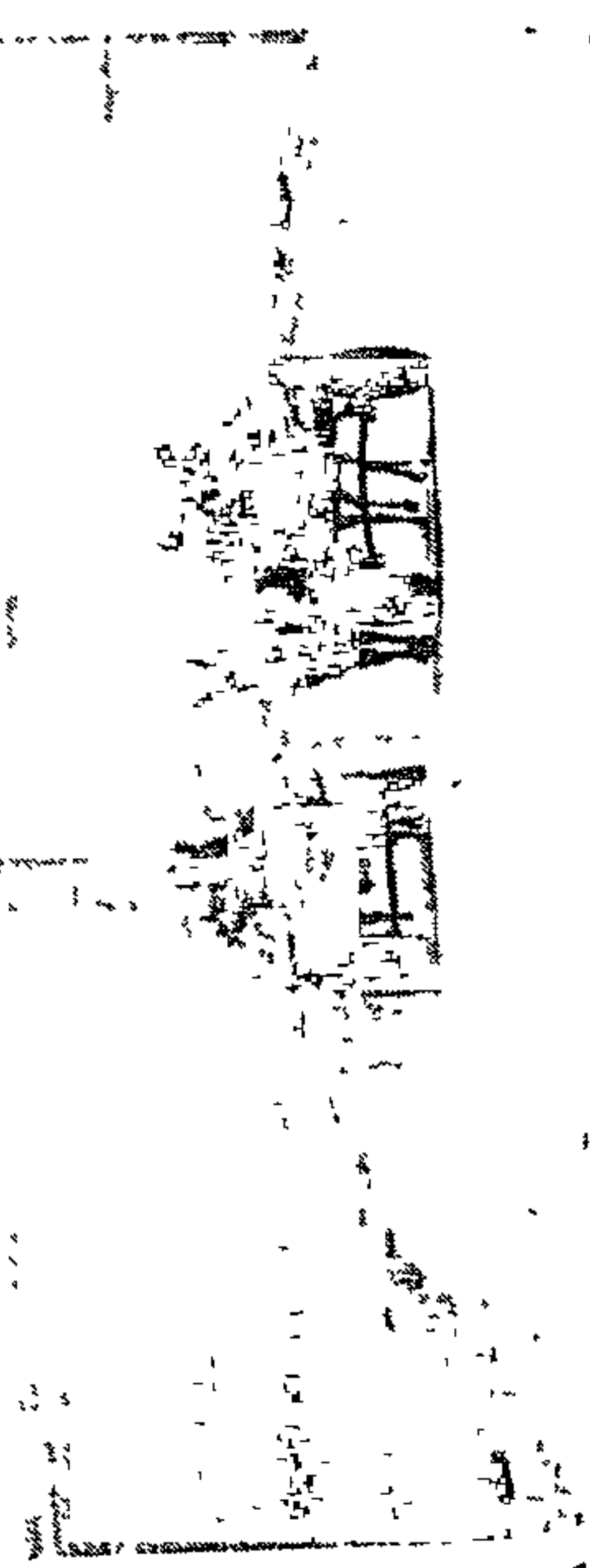
So the Martian-red dust blows across the parched veld for the third year. South African experts predict Lebowa will receive less than 3mm to 5mm of rain this winter. The people will die. — UPI



w/c MK6W 13/8/83 (241)

# Daisies — and despair

By KEVIN JACOBS  
Weekend Argus Reporter



BEYOND Namaqualand's myriad wild flowers is an unending drought that is blackening the land, forcing farmers from their homesteads and leaving hundreds of farm labourers workless and destitute.

Cape Town representatives of a volunteer emergency feeding programme are preparing to visit parts of the region next week to assess the need for urgent food aid.

They have been told that members of at least one drought-ravaged community in the north of Bushmanland are slaughtering their donkeys to avoid the burden of feeding the animals.

A community worker in the region says farm

labourers are among the most severe casualties — as farmers leave their farms and head for the mines, the labourers either take to the roads in a region with few or no work opportunities, or squat hopelessly on the abandoned farms.

There are no statistics available to reflect the situation, but churchmen ministering particularly to the coloured communities say the situation is depressing.

**No work**  
The Rev Japie Appollus, a NG Sendingkerk minister based in Pofadder, said this week "At the moment we have a big problem."

Many coloured families were left with no

**Farm labourers take to the road in a search for work opportunities.**

source of income and were being forced to move in search of work.

Ms Hilary Morris, co-

ordinator in the Cape for Operation Hunger, said this week "Last year, when the drought worsened in Namaqualand, many workers left the farms for the towns. But there was no work in the towns and they are back on the farms, just squatting."

Ms Hilary Morris, co-

She and Ms Hazel Bowen, regional manager of the SA Institute for Race Relations — which set up Operation Hunger in 1980 — will visit some communities in the region next week to assess the situation.

"We want to visit the communities that we provide with food, and also some of the clinics, to see how things are," Ms Morris said.

## Flowers

"The interesting thing is going to be seeing the beautiful flowers — and malnutrition at the same time"

One rural church minister based at Okiep told the Operation Hunger workers of a community at Witbank, in the north of Bushmanland, where donkeys were being

slaughtered because of drought and hunger. The minister was visiting Kleinsee late this week and could not be contacted by telephone.

In Pofadder, the Rev Appollus said: "The flowers here are very pretty, but life is not so good."

## Children

Earlier in the week, Mr N H Patterson, chairman of the Cape region of the SA Red Cross Society, told the annual meeting in Cape Town that the organisation was feeding 5 500 malnourished schoolchildren in greater Namaqualand every day.

Regional director Miss B Pienaar said the feeding scheme had been operating for some time, but that the situation had been aggravated by the drought.

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# UK poverty survey

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LONDON. — Seven-and-a-half-million Britons are living in poverty and 750 000 in "intense poverty," according to a new survey published in the London Sunday Times.

More than seven-million Britons have had to go without food for some period over the past year because they did not have enough money, the paper reported.

The paper said the survey conducted by Market and Opinion Research International (Mori) is the first detailed examination of poverty in Britain for more than a decade.

It showed that 10-mil-

lion — or one in five of Britain's population — cannot afford even a week's vacation a year and one in seven households have been in serious arrears with bills for utilities such as gas.

The survey was commissioned by London Weekend Television.

The paper pointed out that the study, rather than concentrating on income levels to determine poverty, defined it in terms of what the people questioned considered to be necessary for a decent life.

Two-thirds listed home heating, an indoor toilet, a damp-free home, a non-

shared bath, three meals a day for children, and money for public transport.

Other necessities included a warm winter coat, two pairs of all-weather shoes, a refrigerator, children's toys, food and drink for Christmas, a joint of meat once a week and a washing machine.

Fifty-one percent listed a television set as a necessity.

Those considered to be poverty-stricken include Britain's three-million unemployed, the country's 900 000 single-parent families and the elderly. — Sapa-AP



# Drought — hungry children faint

Staff Reporter

HUNGER was so life in some drought-stricken areas of the country that schoolchildren were fainting in assembly and feeling bilious in class, Miss Hilary Morris, co-ordinator of Operation Hunger, told a meeting of the Institute of Citizenship in Cape Town yesterday.

"When we go into the Karoo and central Cape in September, we expect to find far worse conditions. Even if we get October rains, food does

not grow instantly, and people will continue to go hungry until at least March next year."

Miss Morris, who has just returned from a field trip to the country's worst-hit areas, said Operation Hunger planned to set up as many school feeding projects as possible, with the support of schools, service organizations and churches.

"In KwaZulu, the situation was so bad that Operation Hunger had to transport water from other areas to make

soup"

In Namaqualand, where several feeding projects had been set up, school attendance had improved, as well as the pupils' general physical fitness and concentration levels. "Children should be given the opportunity to be educated, and who can learn anything on an empty tummy?" Miss Morris asked.

She said that in the greater Olifants River area, children were fainting in assembly from hunger. A headmaster

had told her that wine was introduced into children's diets from the age of seven. Of 95 primary schoolchildren, only five had never tasted liquor.

"Bushmanland, where no rain has fallen for eight years, is so barren and harsh that there is no movement on the ground — not even a lizard moves there.

"On one farm, an old man and his dog were just sitting and waiting to die. All that had kept them alive were food

parcels supplied by a Methodist minister."

She said that in O'Kiep, a local minister had received reports of farmers slaughtering donkeys — their only means of transport — for food.

She said a feeding scheme had been set up in Lebowa where a mission station, which usually dealt with 400 cases of malnutrition a month and 10 deaths a year, had 700 cases of malnutrition and one death a week for this year alone.

# Captain denies duty to blame

Chief Reporter

THE commanding officer of SAS President Kruger (PK), Captain Wim de Lange, said yesterday that he had not considered it his duty to tell a naval board of inquiry last year into the collision between the PK and SAS Tafelberg that one of his officers had disobeyed his order to turn the ship outward when manoeuvring.

At the inquest on Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, the captain had been referred to his evidence this week that Lieutenant Peter Smith, planner of the PK's last manoeuvre, had disobeyed a turn out-

was caused by an officer who disobeyed an order, this was surely a most serious matter and as I see it, this should have been reported to the Navy at the earliest opportunity.

"If you had done so, the board of inquiry might have acted in an entirely different manner. Here is not a question of human error, but of a specific order by the captain having been disobeyed by one of his officers."

Captain De Lange replied that he could to-day appreciate the import and implications as put to him by Admiral Green, "but at the time I

Rule 19 containing the injunction "Always make sure the side towards which you are about to alter course is clear before putting the wheel over. Inform me immediately in such circumstances."

In addition, an instruction in his might orders that he was to be called in case of doubt had not been acted on and Lieutenant Smith had disobeyed his "turn outward" order.

The Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn, SC, told Captain De Lange that at the end of the inquest he would argue that the captain had been negligent in not insisting on



# Televi!

The cancellation of 21 Hours at Munich provoked much comment last night.

Miss M Norpel of Dramenzicht thought that people who looked forward to a Saturday evening film based on the atrocious murders at the Munich Olympics must have sick minds. "It's a very perverted idea of entertainment."

Mrs D Lazarus of Sea Point asked "Could we have more musical programmes?" We have talent in South Africa. Can't we produce more? Gerry Bosman's orchestra was an unreal tonic with regard to 21 Hours at Munich, we need lots of love and music on TV, not death and destruction.

Mr P Roberts of Rondebosch East called SATV "childish and immature" for cancelling the scheduled movie for Saturday night. "After all this is a true historical incident," he said. Kelly Symmonds of Tamboerskloof said SATV should put more children's programmes on "and not so much violence. I think it is good that they're taking off 21 Hours at Munich." Joseph Martins of Mowbray, on the other hand, was disappointed by the change. "SATV needs more violent movies. People are tired of seeing stuffy movies. They want to see violence," he said.

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# Breweries back down on offer

Staff Reporter

PROTESTS by small liquor retailers over a "conditional discount" of five percent offered them on 340ml bottles of beer resulted in a capitulation by Ohlsson's Breweries yesterday

A condition of the discount was that a minimum of 144 cases of the dumpies be bought at one time, promotional pamphlets told liquor retailers last week

One small retailer,

Mrs. Helena Nel, co-owner of the Marine Bottle Store, Simon's Town, termed the campaign "force buying"

"I don't have the space nor the money to buy in such quantity. They are victimizing the small retailer and I would have to reduce my profit to compete with the chain bottle stores"

The pamphlet sent to liquor retailers said the promotion would "play

a part in fighting inflation and give the hard-pressed consumer a greater incentive to increase his purchase of beer and for you to increase your profits during this difficult trading time"

An urgent meeting with the manufacturers was called by the Western Cape Hotel, Bottle Store and Restaurant Owners Association yesterday to clarify the position

According to the chairman of the association, Mr. Steven Rom, Ohlsson's Breweries had given an undertaking that any retailer taking part in their promotion would qualify for the discount. The promotion offers, among other things, prizes for window displays.

"They gave us an undertaking that the discount was not a permanent reduction and anyone entering would qualify for the five percent discount. They agreed that at no time could they stipulate conditions."

Mr. Rom said he believed the stipulation could have been against the Competition Board rules.

"It's a free-enterprise system — you can't have conditional buying or selling," he said.

When contacted, Mr. Raymond Howard, marketing manager for Ohlsson's Breweries, Western Cape, said his company's main attention had been to help the consumer.

"It is not a long-term reduction in price but a promotional campaign"



# Did you eat today? Thousands didn't

By Anthony Duigan

"Operation Hunger", the relief organisation on which more than half a million people in drought-hit areas rely for the necessities of life, is in danger.

Well," says Mrs Ina Perlman, the organisation's national manager, "if we are to go bust we may as well do it in style"

Not that Mrs Perlman intends sitting back and going bust But the demands on Operation Hunger have grown so dramatically that it is now estimated that R150 000 will be needed each month from December to keep up the food relief chain which is all that stands between hundreds of thousands of people and starvation

That sort of money is hard to come by At present Operation Hunger is receiving less than a twentieth of that amount — between R5 000 and R7 000 a month — and the load of responsibility for so many people sits uneasily on Mrs Perlman

"Thanks to the generous response we have had so far — and, in particular, for the large donations in kind from people like Premier Milling and Checkers — we will be able to maintain our present level of feeding until the end of November"

Then the crunch will come Even if it rains early in the season the drought-stricken areas will not be able to reap anything for several months

"Operation Hunger's role will remain crucial for many months as rural areas struggle to overcome the crushing effects of the prolonged drought," Mrs Perlman said

"At the moment we are getting more appeals for aid — an average of four to five a day — than during the winter months and, at this point, how can we refuse? But something always happens to bail us out"

As it did before the real ex-

tent of the drought became known and Mrs Perlman visited several struggling villages in Bophuthatswana Women in three of the villages, desperate to keep the family fires burning but with no resources except their willingness to do what they could to help themselves, asked Operation Hunger for help

With nothing in the kitty and without the permission of her committee, Mrs Perlman committed Operation Hunger to helping the three villages

"It must have been one of my worst moments," she recalled

But when she returned to her office she found a cheque from the United States for more than R50 000

"Basically, the feeding is a crisis solution only Our philosophy is to develop the community as a community and we give only short-term food relief In the long term we try to motivate people to search for water so that the land can become self-sufficient in food"

The aim of the food relief is to give families who have no resources between 30 and 40 percent of the protein they need — this works out to two protein meals a week plus a daily meal-meal supply

In the many school feeding schemes being supported about

60 percent of each child's protein needs are met — and undernourished children thrive even on this

Some children in these schemes pay 10c or 20c a month towards the costs of school feeding and families sometimes contribute what they can, up to a few rands a month, says Mrs Perlman

The appeal of Operation Hunger is basic It costs 5c a child a day to keep pellagra and kwashiorkor at bay For a family it costs about 70c a person a week to supply the basics for survival

In the medium term Mrs Perlman is trying to get as many companies, service clubs and other organisations who are interested in doing something practical for the drought-stricken to twin with rural communities

But it is the human problem that disturbs the sleep of Mrs Perlman and sometimes causes her hope to waver as she wonders what will happen when December comes and those half million men, women and children are relying on her for their next meal

Mrs Perlman may be reached at 724-4441 or 724-2916 Donations may be sent to Operation Hunger, P O Box 97, Johannesburg, 2000

241  
General  
Jan 6/9/83  
WINTER OF '83

KEEPING STARVATION AWAY

# Pensioners have to eat pet food

W/le Argus 1/16/83 (S) 241

Staff Reporter

MANY pensioners have to eat pet food to hold starvation at bay, the Meals-on-Wheels for the Aged organisation reports

"Most of these people who have been rejected by both society and their immediate families are forced to subsist on a meagre Government pension of R138 a month," according to Mr Neville Mandy, national director of the organisation

"Some pay as much as R120 a month to rent what are little better than tumbledown backyard hovels

"This leaves little over to pay for either heating or food," he said

From October, the social pension for whites will increase from R138 a month to R152, for coloured and Indian people from R83 to R93 and for Africans from R49 to R57

Meals-on-Wheels for the Aged currently operates 32 kitchens and 47 special panel vans throughout the country to deliver nearly 200 000 hot meals a year to the needy.

Mr Mandy said this only scratched the surface of the problem as the organisation was limited by severe financial constraints

A spokesman for the organisation in the Western Cape said that not all recipients were aged

She cited a Zimbabwean woman whose husband was killed in the bush war and who was now destitute in Cape Town



# Feeding scheme based on rubbish

## Garbage gardening catches on in township

241  
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S. Post  
1/10/83

By CLIFF FOSTER

RUBBISH that blows around in black townships can help to feed their hungry inhabitants, say pioneers of a new gardening scheme in Grahamstown

Used to form compost in trench gardening it can enable a plot to yield four times the amount of vegetables it would normally yield

Rubbish is the basis of a gardening project launched by Mrs Rosemary Smith, social worker for Grahams-town Area Distress Relief Association (Gadra), and supervised by 72-year-old Mr Dudley Hall, former chairman of the Young Farmers' Association in Zimbabwe who saw the system worked successfully there

This week Mr Hall demonstrated the simple process which he claims could keep a small family (two adults, three children) adequately supplied with vegetables

A trench 10 metres long, three metres wide, one metre deep, is filled with alternate layers of rubbish 15 centimetres deep and soil five centimetres. On the top of this vegetables are planted and the plants protected by a mulch (grass clippings or dead weeds)

Red worms convert the rubbish into humus which feeds the plants. Bacterial action also sets in

A further advantage is that the plot requires far less watering than a normal plot. The trench lasts for several years.

Africans in Grahamstown did not need any urging to participate in the scheme when told that 24 unprepared plots were being made available alongside the TB clinic run by the East Cape Administration Board

Within 24 hours all plots had been taken, and this week the allotment was being worked

Water tanks will collect run-off from the clinic roof

A second allotment of 12 plots has also been opened up by Gadra, and the method has taken root in the townships — all in the space of four weeks

"This is the answer for Africa," according to Mr Hall, who pioneered similar schemes in Zimbabwe

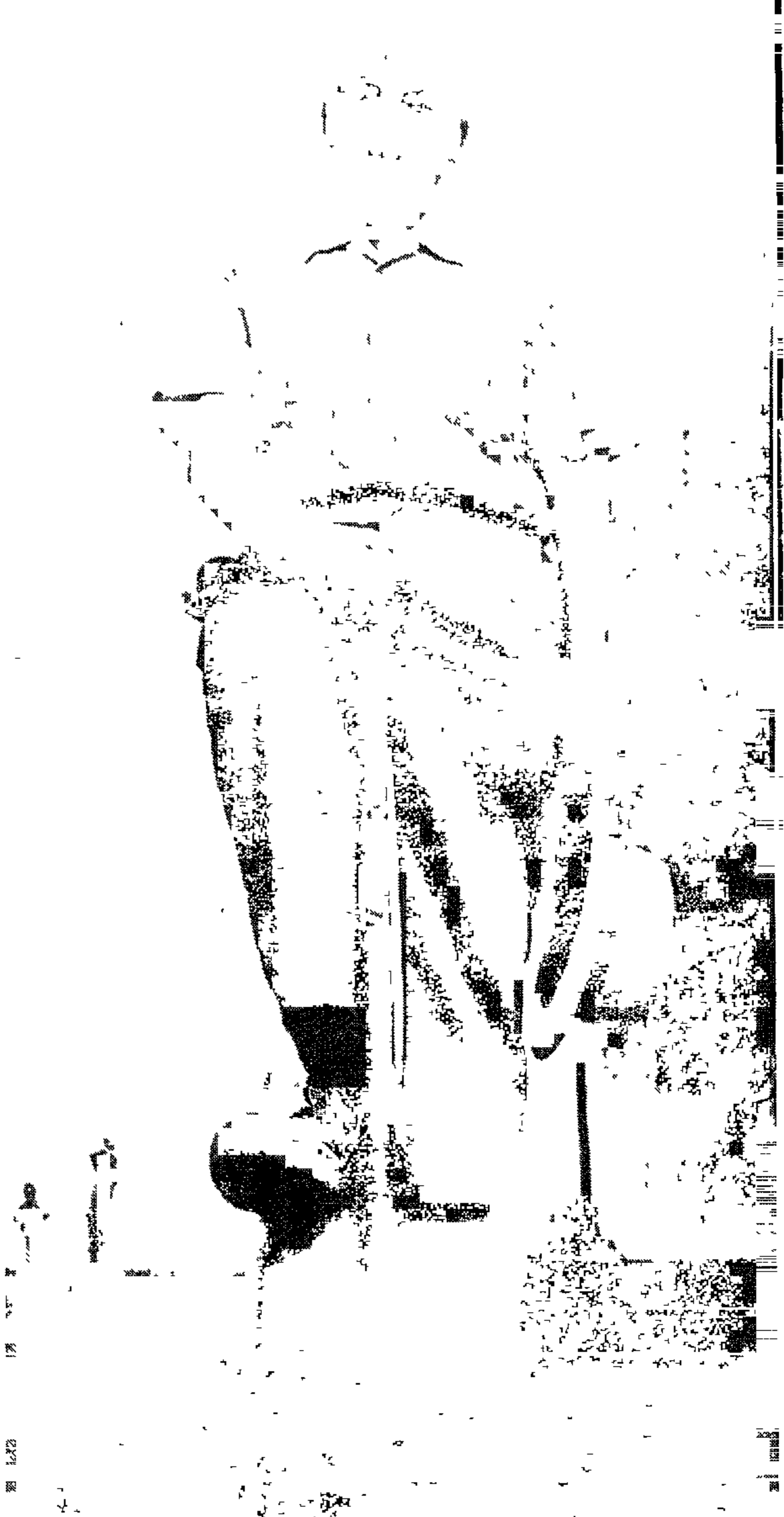
"We've had a very enthusiastic response from the people in the townships and hopefully the project will expand and other organisations will become involved"

He said modern technology was out of place in Third World countries where more emphasis should be placed on the peasant farmer in agriculture

Mrs Smith described the scheme as "the most exciting thing I have been associated with"

The allotment at the clinic has been fenced and loganberries are to be planted against the fence

"A lot will no doubt get stolen, but then does it matter?" said Mr Hall "At least they will be feeding



Mr DUDLEY HALL of Grahamstown showing "the answer for Africa" — gardening. Mr Hall, who pioneered similar schemes in Zimbabwe, claims a trench system of gardening, using refuse for compost could help feed hungry blacks in South African townships.

# SAIRR scheme will feed <sup>111083</sup> <sup>(24)</sup> D. Dispatch 8 500 children

EAST LONDON — Nine rural school feeding schemes involving approximately 8 500 children would be organised by October 15 in the Border and Ciskei by Operation Hunger under the auspices of the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Institute's annual report for the Border region said.

Mrs Roselle Frasca, regional manager of the Institute, said in her report that food would also be distributed to an additional 35 000 people through family feeding schemes at medical clinics in the Border and Ciskei.

The school feeding schemes are at resettlement areas at Oxton near Whittlesea, at Tsweletswele near the Pineapple Research Station on the old King William's Town Road and at Dimbaza, Mrs Frasca said.

The feeding schemes of Operation Hunger are in addition to the Mayor's School Feeding Scheme which involves 20 000 primary school children in 43 schools in Duncan Village and Mdantsane, according to Mr Archie Heppel, honorary organiser of the scheme.

Mrs Frasca said the educational programmes of the Institute had been going very well this year until mid-April when Ciskei teachers and students were banned by their education department from attending. This could not be confirmed by the Ciskei educational authorities yesterday.

The cultural programme had, however, been very successful and included an art festival and classes in karate, music, modern dance and fine arts which were all well attended, Mrs Frasca said — DDR



# Down in the dumps and hungry



Men, woman and children sort through the unguarded refuse tip in Turffontein, Johannesburg, yesterday. "Scavengers" scale the fence daily to search for anything they can sell for food.

Picture: ROBERT TSHABALALA

By DIANNA GAMES

IN A daily battle for food or anything that might bring money for food, a desperate population — "the scavengers" — waits in the background for refuse tips to be left unguarded.

Yesterday, a member of the public saw a labourer at the Germiston refuse tip grab pieces of food from the rubbish. These he wolfed eagerly.

Keeping the "scavengers" out of rubbish tips poses a big problem for the Johannesburg City Council, said Mr John Yeats, the council's assistant chief solid waste engineer.

"Some people, even women and children, set up shanties at the site and wait for the guards. Up to 30 or 40 of them line the fences at

around 4.30 every day, just waiting," he said.

"This has happened for some time, but the problem is increasing with unemployment and has become a whole way of life for people, who mostly come to get metal and copper to resell.

"We will have to get in extra security, possibly guard dogs," he said.

Johannesburg has two refuse tips, one in Turffontein and one in Sandton.

Mr Yeats said the Sandton dump was the worst, possibly because Alexandra Township was nearby.

Two weeks ago the fires of the "scavengers" set the tip alight. It had taken the whole night to extinguish the fire, he said.

"Though no food is dumped at the Krugersdorp refuse

tip, the municipality, there also has problems, said a spokesman.

People had broken and stolen parts of the fence surrounding the tip, causing damage which amounted to R4 000.

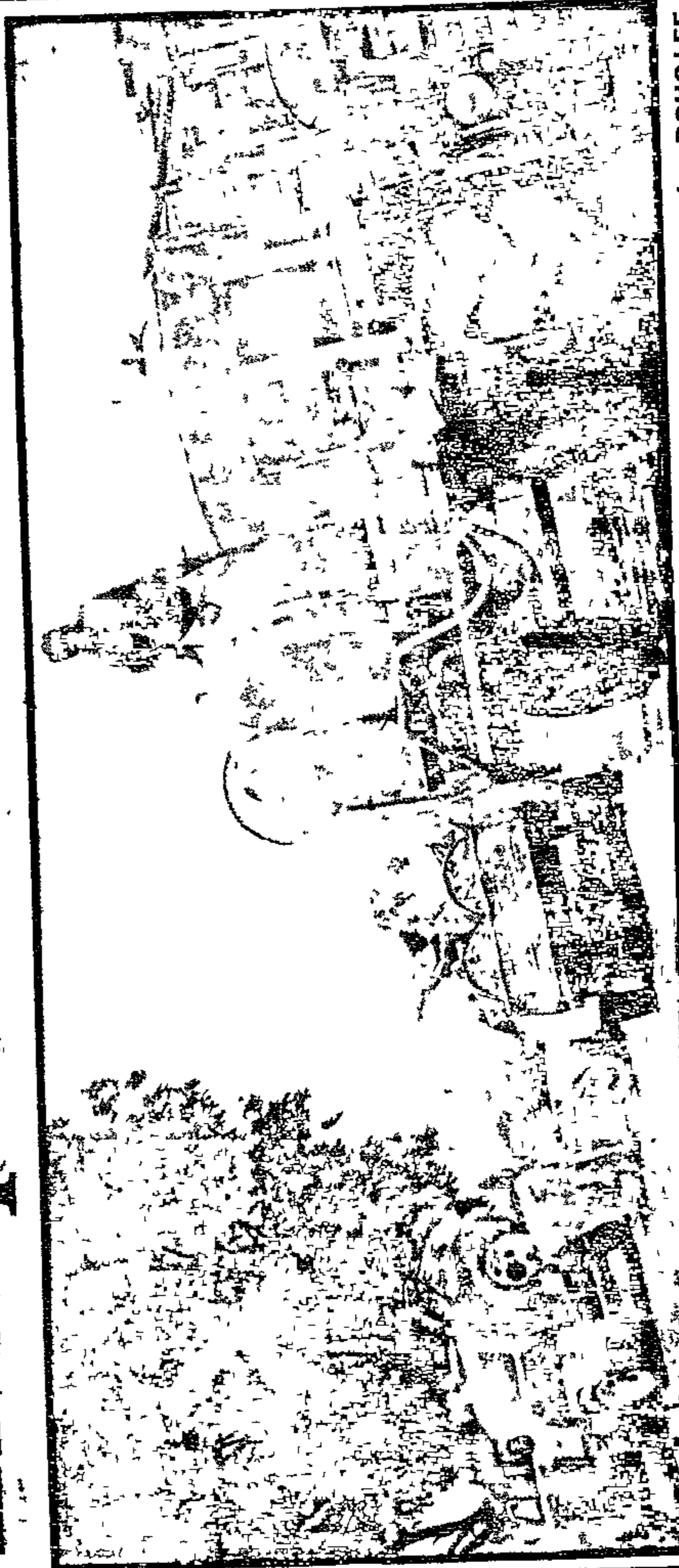
There was a guard, but the rubbish tip was very large, he said.

Germiston City Council, however, says it does not have a problem with people breaking into the tip. The rubbish tip is fenced off and strictly guarded.

The Medical Officer of Health for the Johannesburg City Council, Dr B. Richard, said no cases of poisoning resulting from a "dump diet" had been reported to him. He doubted that people went to the tips for food, or that waste would form a person's main diet.



# Queuing to buy water in a parched land...



● Children with cans, traders with carts, all queuing to buy the precious water

● Pictures: Chief Photographer DOUG LEE

● Mr Hans Schoeman

● sells water from dam

## ... for sale at Oom Hans's controversial stall

### AND CHILDREN ARE ALSO DRUMMING-UP BUSINESS

**By WILMAR UTTING**  
**MR Hans Schoeman, Conservative Party MP for North Rand, is doing a roaring trade at his roadside stall near Brits — selling water to residents of the parched villages of adjacent Bophuthatswana and Garankuwa.** Thousands of villagers are the main customers for the chickens, goats, vegetables, cattle and sheep sold by Mr Schoeman at his prime trading spot right on their door-

shortage of water they are also the victims of water racketeers and saboteurs. Water dealers are buying in bulk from Mr Schoeman and selling at a huge profit — up to R1,60c for 200l, or as much as 27 times the price charged by the Pretoria city

Some of the dealers, who are turning over up to R200 a day, are suspected of the regular sabotage of the few water pumps in the villages. Mr Schoeman, 68, was at the centre of public controversy three years ago when he was surprisingly given

the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas for his Elite Cafe on a coveted trading site near De Wildt station. It is on the main road adjacent to Bophuthatswana and GaRankuwa, midway between Brits and Rosslyn, within 5km of a black territory

One of his regular customers, Mrs Sarah Mhlungu, pays him between R23 and R25 a month for two drums delivered twice a week. Those 800l have to meet all the weekly needs of a household of seven, a distance of less than 2km from the dam. He had a further five orders waiting, at R2,60 each. He would finish before lunchtime. Takings R18,20, profit R14.

Mr Schoeman was refused a licence to sell mineral water — but selling ordinary water is paying well enough. Each day villagers with canisters, children with donkey carts and the entrepreneurs with tankers and tractor-drawn carts queue up to buy tens of thousands of litres of water from his dam, supplied from a gushing pipeline. Thirsty people can drink from the dam free of charge. But they pay for each drop they carry away. For a 20l canful Mr Schoeman charges 5c. For a 200l drum he charges 30c. A conservative estimate

keep count of the water. We are not sellers of water. We are suppliers, at only 30c a drum.

"I know the water men buy it and then make money out of their own people. They have no heart for each other. The local chief complained to the government that my husband was taking all his people's money. But President Mangope told him to leave my husband alone. We are helping the people."

Mr Bertie Badman, general manager of the Bophuthatswana Water Corporation, said from his offices in Mafikeng: "I will get someone there as soon as I can. I am a businessman."



## By WILMAR UTTING

MR Hans Schoeman, Conservative Party MP for North Rand, is doing a roaring trade at his roadside stall near Brits — selling water to residents of the parched villages of adjacent Bophutha-tswana and Garankuwa. Thousands of villagers are the main customers for the chickens, goats, vegetables, cattle and sheep sold by Mr Schoeman at his prime trading spot right on their doorstep.

Because of a desperate

shortage of water they are also the victims of water racketeers and saboteurs. Water dealers are buying in bulk from Mr Schoeman and selling at a huge profit — up to R1,60c for 200l, or as much as 27 times the price charged by the Pretoria city council.

Some of the dealers, who are turning over up to R200 a day, are suspected of the regular sabotage of the water pumps in the villages. Mr Schoeman, 68, was at the centre of public controversy three years ago when he was surprisingly given general dealers' rights by

the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas for his 'Elite Cafe' on a coveted trading site near De Wildt station. It is on the main road adjacent to Bophuthatswapa and GaRankuwa, midway between Brits and Rosslyn, and directly opposite the vil-

lage of Ramogodi, one of the main entrances to Bophutha-tswana. Other applications by white traders were rejected on the grounds that it was against government policy to allow them to operate within 5km of a black territory.

One of his regular customers, Mrs Sarah Mhlungu, pays him between R23 and R25 a month for two drums delivered twice a week. Those 800l have to meet all the weekly needs of a household of seven. One of his regular customers, Mrs Sarah Mhlungu, pays him between R23 and R25 a month for two drums delivered twice a week. Those 800l have to meet all the weekly needs of a household of seven.

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A conservative estimate of a month's takings is several thousand rand. Directly across the main road, in the squalid, parched village of Ramogodi, Mr Schoeman has a ready market. When the Sunday Express visited the site this week, Mr Schoeman's son, Mr Johan Schoeman, was bargaining with a customer over livestock penned at the roadside. When approached about the water, he said "What we sell is none of your business. No, we don't sell water. Right, so we do sell water, but how much we sell is none of your business."

At his farmhouse a few kilometres away Mr Schoeman senior was indisposed. His wife, Mrs Agatha Schoeman, said "We don't

drum. "I know the water men buy it and then make money out of their own people. They have no heart for each other. The local chief complained to the government that my husband was taking all his people's money. But President Mangope told him to leave my husband alone. We are helping the people."

Mr Bertie Badman, general manager of the Bophutha-tswana Water Corporation, said from his offices in Mafikeng: "I will get someone there as soon as I can. I didn't know Mr Schoeman was selling water."

"The water story of that area is a tragedy. How can someone trade on tragedy?" Mr Badman said the system of selling water in the villages was illegal. "But we turn a blind eye, because we cannot find enough water for the people. The area is highly populated and the water supply is risky."

Mr Badman said he was aware that the pumps were regularly sabotaged. It was assumed this was the work of people interested in keeping the villages dry.

"We are planning to pump water to the area and set up taps no more than 1km apart, so that the farthest people will have to walk for water is half that distance."

# VD survey shocked authorities

NRGWS  
19/10/83

241

Aggressive Bureau

A HEALTH survey among rural labourers in the Durbanville district located 38 children — some only three years old — with active venereal diseases.

The comprehensive survey, published in the SA Medical Journal, was carried out three years ago by the Divisional Council's health department

Their initial findings, recorded in the council's 1980 health report, caused such shock waves among community leaders that the Durbanville District Child Welfare Society was founded as a result, according to Dr L.R. Tibbit, the council's medical officer of health

"This trail-blazing society has since worked closely with farmers towards improving their workers' overcrowded living conditions and increasing their wages, among other things," he said

## Aggressive

They also started an aggressive family planning programme, 286 of the 897 farm workers questioned on this subject had said they were "not interested"

A total of 6 197 people on 783 sq km of rural land were tested Durbanville's urban population was not included

The greatest shock was the high percentage of people with sexually-transmitted diseases

While these usually show an average of 1,79 percent for all groups in the Western world, Durbanville's average was 14,9 percent for men, 23,9 percent for women and 6,9 percent for children

## Overcrowding

Dr Tibbit said the smaller children usually did not contract VD through sexual contact

"They have endemic syphilis, which is usually contracted through sleeping closely in the same bed with infected people, usually parents. It is therefore caused by overcrowded living conditions

"The type of venereal disease the survey found among the children was indeed horrifying — some were only three years old, with syphilitic

ence had brought closer co-operation between health services in the entire metropolitan area as a result, he said

"We have, in fact, formed a committee to co-ordinate the efforts of all the medical people now treating venereal diseases

"These are the town and city councils, Cape Divisional Council clinics, the teaching hospitals, the school nurses and day clinics of the Province"

Treatment had now been standardised, he said

## Unexpected

"We are making really co-ordinated attack on venereal disease in which we use our mobile clinics to visit the rural areas"

Dr Tibbit praised the Durbanville committee for its determined effort to improve the quality of life of everyone in their community

Some of the survey findings were totally unexpected

"Malnutrition, which we had expected to be a big problem, was not a marked feature of this survey. It found that 2,8 percent of the children were underweight while 0,6 percent of the adults were malnourished — a much lower figure than was expected"

The aged were, on the whole, also found to be in good health

## Preventable

The greatest problem remained care of the children

Besides the 2 percent positive tuberculosis cases discovered among them, they were also found to have rampant dental decay

"Again, this is a case of educating the community. Dental decay is preventable with proper cleaning of teeth and a correct diet," Dr Tibbit said

He added that his department was delighted with the excellent co-operation from the farmers in the area

"They have allowed their labourers to attend clinics whenever necessary and have made sound efforts at improving the housing, the quality of life and health of



# Plans to solve rural poverty

Staff Reporter

CIVIL engineers could help to solve problems of poverty and development in rural areas, as the country's politicians were not providing any satisfactory solutions, Professor Francis Wilson of the University of Cape Town's Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit, said yesterday.

Speaking at the South African Institute of Civil Engineers' seventh quinquennial convention, Professor Wilson said there were other facets and dimensions to poverty than having no money.

He said inadequate water supplies existed in some communities, whose quest for food was upsetting the ecological balance.

Poverty existed in urban slums, in the "black States" and in the country districts, where it was acute.

## 'Basic needs'

Professor Wilson said children under two years were breast-fed and not "generally" subject to malnourishment, but children aged two to four and women were vulnerable.

Others became vulnerable through bureaucratic problems, such as pensioners who did not get their pensions.

He said drought, the recession, relocation and technological changes were the main causes of poverty. Increased mechanization had reduced the need for agricultural labour.

Speaking on ways to combat poverty, Professor Wilson said basic needs, like water, food and fuel must be provided, and the problem of its distribution among the poor could not be left to politicians.

He said the impact of technology must be considered, and ways of introducing job opportunities, such as a massive public works programme to provide jobs, must be found.

## 'Sad reality'

● Another speaker at the conference, Dr S M Motsuenyane, said South African black entrepreneurship's "sad reality" was that it had been developed within a severely restricted and restrictive environment.

The president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Dr S-M Motsuenyane, said that until the late 1950s, both the government and the private sector in South Africa did little to promote or advance the development of entrepreneurship among blacks.

This was mainly because the primary role of blacks in the industrial and commercial life of the country was seen to be the provision of unskilled labour to white entrepreneurs, he said.

The first positive steps were taken in 1959 with the development of Bantu Investment Corporation to help promote economic development in the homelands. However, problems such as lack of capital, training and education still faced black entrepreneurs, he said.

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# 'Human problem' of poor and elderly facing Wrab

RDH 21/10/83

By LIN MENGE

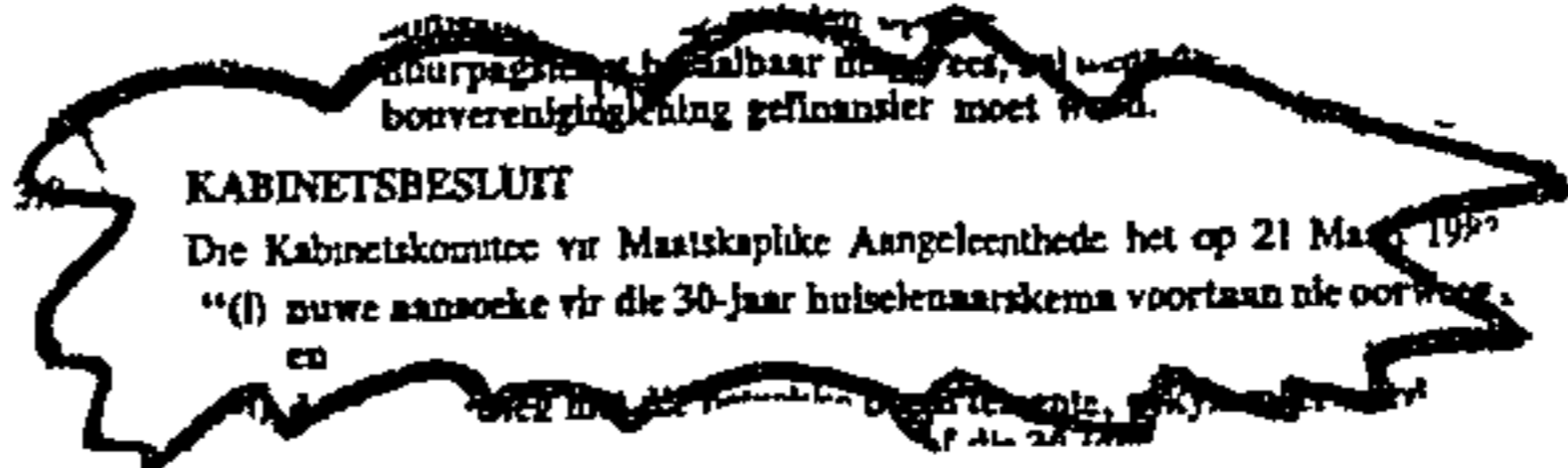
ALTHOUGH a Cabinet committee decided way back in March (see cut-out) that "new applications for the 30-year home ownership scheme should no longer be considered", Wrab is still selling a few single and semi-detached houses every week under home ownership.

Since July 1, when the 99-year-leasehold Big Sale started, Wrab has sold some 255 properties under home ownership. In most cases these were to tenants of semi-detacheds, who could not immediately buy under the discount, but they are able to do so now. So why are home ownership sales of singles and semis still going on?

Is Wrab being difficult? No, they say, it is a human problem. They are faced with the poor and the elderly who can't afford the cash to buy under the Big Sale discount, who are simply not interested in 99-year-leasehold, but who are fearful of losing their homes if they don't buy, so they get a loan to buy under home ownership.

But won't this block the sale of houses to people who can afford to buy for cash? If the old people cannot afford the discount prices, and cannot afford the rent increases ahead if they continue to rent, shouldn't they be given other accommodation?

Yes. But that is the problem. There isn't any. That is where the Big Sale sticks fast in Soweto with numbers of elderly tenants who Don't Want to Know and have Nowhere Else To Go.



An extract from the Steyn Committee report on the Cabinet committee decision on home ownership. It didn't take into account the dilemma of the old.



## Lucky Soweto buyer

Homefront Reporter

THERE is always something new out of Soweto, and this time it is the first re-sale of a house bought in the Big Sale. So what happened? It was sold at a loss.

The house was bought from Wrab in September for R1 596. It was re-sold, privately, this week for R1 500.

Silly? No. There are more important things in life than money, to some people anyway. In this case the person who bought the house had decided to return to the homelands, so he sold the house to a relative. He was not interested in making a profit on the deal.

The buyer is twice lucky: he not only acquired a house, but he got it at the Big Sale



discount price

The number of houses bought in the week October 12 to 18 in Soweto in the Big Sale was 29, bringing the total since July 1 to 324.

Highest prices fetched went for houses on larger than average stands. Three-roomed houses in Orlando West ranged from R2 447 to R2 503. Four-rooms in Moroka went for R1 596 to R1 767, in Mofolo South (R1 563), in Kagiso (R1 530) and in Diepkloof (R1 439 to R1 515).

Semi-detacheds in Zola fetched R1 244 to R1 315.

## Council helps staff housing

By JEANETTE MINNIE  
Municipal Correspondent

TWELVE black Johannesburg city council employees yesterday became the first recipients of the council's new housing gratuity fund.

The gratuity fund is being made available to employees of long standing service who do not belong to the council's Pension Fund.

Employees qualify for the housing gratuity if they have completed either 10 years of unbroken service or if they have 15 years of actual service, even if the service was broken. The gratuity is paid out when the employee reaches the age of 60, or becomes medically unfit for work, or becomes redundant because of re-organisation. If the employee should die after having qualified for the gratuity, it is paid out to a specified member of the family.

But because employees also need to secure their future before they retire, the council is

willing to pay out up to 50% of the gratuity to qualified employees on the condition that the money is used for housing purposes.

Yesterday the mayor of Johannesburg, Mr Alan Gadd, who handed the first gratuity payments to the 12 employees, said the council initiated the scheme to assist its black staff to buy, build or improve their own homes.

The gratuity scheme was drawn up by the council's Staff Board under the direction of its chairman, Mr Japie de Villiers.

Eight of the employees yesterday received gratuity cheques which cover the full purchase price of their homes from WRAB.

Three employees received cheques as advances to build houses on stands which they own in the homelands.

Another employee received a gratuity cheque to purchase his home in Soweto and a further amount to improve his home.



# NGK pleads for restoration of Christian ethics in labour

Religion Reporter

THE poorer community is being hardest hit by inflation in South Africa, says a committee of the Western Cape Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk in calling for a more just economic system.

It said South Africa should build up "a stable and just economic dispensation" to restore sound Christian ethics in the labour market

Scripture demanded a just dispensation, an acceptable relationship between wages and work, the creation of job opportunities and a peaceful and orderly society, said the committee

The Old Testament set out rules to prevent both the amassing of wealth and the suffering which arose from poverty

Excessive inflation in South Africa was hitting the poorer section of the population hardest and

was a real threat to very existence of many

It also inhibited expansion or creation of new undertakings

It was widely suggested that because certain bodies benefited from continued inflation, including the Government itself, it was futile to protest This created a dangerous climate

Labour unrest could arise from exploitation and underpayment, unemployment, retrench-

ments, inadequate benefits, pensions, medical funds and unemployment insurance, the lack of training and promotion opportunities and the absence of housing and transport

The committee said the existence and function of labour unions and collective employee action had to be recognised and honoured

It asked the synod to call on all employers for a just labour system in

relation to wages, facilities, working conditions and benefits, with special attention to the lower-income groups

The synod was also asked to call on the Government to make serious attempts to reduce the inflation rate as speedily as possible to avoid dangerous results

The synod decided to ask its doctrinal commission to make an in-depth study of inflation and labour unrest At the same

time it called on employees to strive for a just labour system

It would be wrong to plead for an obligatory death sentence for rape, said a doctrinal committee of the Western Cape Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk

There was a clear difference between the destruction of life by murder or treason and the physical or psychological violation of a woman's welfare, said the committee

"If this distinction is not maintained, there would be no reason, for example, not to institute the death penalty also for racial discrimination"

While a person was responsible for his own actions, society itself had a co-responsibility in the case of rape

"Society, which allows all sorts of permissive developments, must accept co-responsibility for the actions of unstable

## Concern over lack of representation on Media Council

Religion Reporter

CONCERN has been expressed at the Western Cape Synod of the Ned Geref Kerk that the NGK was not represented on the Media Council

The Media Council, established as an internal "watchdog" by the industry, comprises 14 public representatives and 14 media representatives, in addition to the chairman and vice-chairman

During a brief debate in the synod yesterday the Rev H J Vorster said the Media Council was one of four systems of control over the media in South Africa — internal, legislative and administrative control, as well as pre-publication censorship

In the case of newspapers and magazines, pre-publication censorship was not possible in the way in which it was applied to films

He said the Newspaper Press Union represented a billion-rand industry It had set up the Media

Council as an independent body for internal control and had widely advertised for public nominations to the council

While the NGK General Synod nominee was not one of the 14 public representatives selected to serve on the body, the NGK had "meaningful representation" through academics on the Media Council

### LOCAL COMMITTEES

NGK members also served on local committees of the Publications Control Board

The Rev L Moolman, Cape information officer of the NGK, said the doctrinal commission of the church frequently received complaints about books or films, but these complaints were often not specific

He appealed to those who wished to object to publications to name the specific portion of the document or film to which they took exception

people who yield to tempting and stimulating circumstances — for example, a continuous bombardment of a pornographic and suggestive nature," said the committee

"The committee would suggest that in our administration of justice we should deal with human life in such a way that its sanctity and inviolability is not threatened"

(News by B Stuart, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)



# Drought: Food crisis worsens

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —  
The number of people needing emergency food relief in South Africa's drought-stricken areas has risen by more than 25 percent during the last month to 670 000

Mrs Ina Perlman, national manager of Operation Hunger, said new appeals for relief were pouring in daily and placing intolerable strains on relief organisations' ability to cope

## Sustained

"We now need at least R200 000 a month to supply the basic foodstuffs necessary for these starving people," she said

This level of relief would have to be sustained until at least April next year even if good rains fell within the coming weeks

"But the most terrifying feature of the rural scene at this moment is the dramatic increase in adult and teenage pellagra dementia — mental deviation arising from a lack of proper food," said Mrs Perlman

In the past this condition was virtually unknown as it was mainly among children that the effects of mass malnutrition were noticeable, she added

## Worst hit

The worst hit areas in the Transvaal are Lebowa and KwaNdebele where 180 000 and 63 000 people respectively are being fed on the minimum to keep malnutrition at bay

Even in South Africa's wealthiest metropolitan area, the PWV,



The legacy of drought.

hunger relief has to be given to 20 000 people

But in many ways the worst area was Ciskei, where 150 000 people were being fed. Resources had been so ravaged by drought and overcrowding that it would be years before the land could carry people again, Mrs Perlman added

Dr M Mphahlele, a member of Lebowa's drought relief committee, said by next week there would be nothing left of the nearly R7-million drought aid given by the South African Government six months ago for job programmes and relief work

## Sympathetic

"We have repeatedly begged for more money because programmes involving thousands of people are now faced with collapse if no further funds are forthcoming," he said

The Government was sympathetic but said

more money was just not available, he added

World Vision of South Africa, a Christian action agency, is also involved in drought relief programmes throughout South Africa, and is spending between R100 000 and R150 000 a month on self-help projects for rural communities. It is also feeding thousands of starving people

The aim of Operation Hunger's programme is to give families who have no resources about one third of the protein they need each week — as far as possible, this works out at two protein meals a week plus a daily supply of mealie meal, Mrs Perlman said

But, she added, the demand was such that this ration was being cut in places to spread it even more thinly over the needy

Operation Hunger's address is PO Box 97, Johannesburg 2000



By **GRAHAM BROWN**  
Weekend Argus Reporter  
CAPE TOWN'S coloured communi-  
ties show a surprising acceptance  
of their apartheid-ruled life that  
could easily deceive policy-makers  
and others into under-estimating  
the discontent simmering just be-  
low the surface.

This is the main finding of a sur-  
vey of Elsies River residents done  
by the University of Cape Town as  
part of the Carnegie Inquiry into  
Poverty and Development in South-  
ern Africa that was launched last  
year.

The survey, directed by UCT pro-  
fessor of applied mathematics  
George Ellis, pioneered a world  
first — a way of measuring not only  
economic welfare, but also more  
subjective social, political and legal  
poverty

### Discontent

Most of the Elsies River residents  
included in the survey agreed when  
approached by interviewers that  
"taking all things together, my life  
is satisfactory", and that "I feel my  
life is quite happy at the moment".

But, probing deeper, the survey  
uncovered a chronic discontent with  
housing, the cost of living and po-  
litical representation.

And it warned of "continual pres-  
sure such as high crime rates and  
alcoholism that will result in frus-  
tration that may well from time to  
time burst out in riots and disor-  
ders" as occurred in 1976 and 1980.

The biggest concern of residents  
was crime. Many laughed outright,  
Professor Ellis said, when they  
were asked to respond to the state-  
ment "If I were robbed, the police  
would quickly catch the criminal"

### Food prices

The next most serious complaint  
was lack of freedom to express po-  
litical opinions.

The residents agreed strongly  
that "these days it is almost impos-  
sible to save any money", "food  
prices are so high that our people  
cannot feed their children"; and  
"finding a place to live is a major  
problem in this area".

The survey, which also included  
interviews with community leaders,  
showed that one of the biggest com-  
plaints dealt with the application of  
house rental scales by the Division-  
al Council

People were bitter that their  
rents doubled from, say, R34,95 to  
R70 if their income passed just  
above the under-R150 bracket to the  
R151-R251 bracket. This often



Professor George Ellis ...  
measuring poverty so that  
it cannot be ignored.

forced them to ask employers not  
to give them pay rises

### "Work hard"

But they agreed that "people in  
this community work hard", that  
"in general my family receives  
good medical care", and that "the  
community in which we live is basi-  
cally friendly"

An important target of the Elsies  
River study was the refinement of a  
method for extending the definition  
of poverty

# Simmering discontent of the coloured people

BENEATH THE DECEPTIVELY CALM SURFACE OF AN APARTHEID-RULED LIFE

W/E Argus 29/10/83  
241

P.T.O.

The study noted "A person's needs for basics such as food, water, shelter, health, education, sanitation, income and population density can be met by a zoo, or even a well-run prison"

But human needs, it added, also include "opportunities for full physical, mental and social development of the human personality".

### Uprooted

Professor Ellis explained that social poverty, for example, resulted when a community was uprooted and resettled, with the consequent break-down of its social networks

Equally, a person suffered from legal poverty if he could be banned under security laws with no recourse to the courts, and from political poverty if he was excluded from the process which set the rules by which he lived.

An analysis of the questions asked in the study showed that the least discontent was shown over day-to-day economic welfare, possibly because people had learned to expect less or to adjust to the conditions of their daily life.

But more detailed questioning, and interviews with community leaders, revealed a host of problems chiefly concerning the consequences of overcrowding resulting from the Group Areas Act.

### Drug abuse

These included crime (a prevalence of murder, robbery and rape that made it unsafe for people to venture out at night), alcohol and drug abuse, and teenage illegitimacy.

Social and political discontent ranked generally higher than economic dissatisfaction, with the lack of legal resources topping the list. But in each area, the Elsie's River residents showed that they were distressed.

Professor Ellis, who has lectured at top universities around the world, highlighted the danger of accepting that all was well in the coloured community simply because residents told questioners that yes, they were happy.

"One must believe that a lot of Government action is possible because they do not know the distress (their policies) are causing.

### Proof

"We're trying to set up a system that will provide objective proof of community stress so that people cannot claim that there is no stress

It is important to be able to show that a man in Langa, for ex-

ample, is living in social poverty because his wife is not allowed to live with him"

An awareness of the different dimensions of poverty would highlight the absurdity of officialdom's apparent belief that the answer to poverty in an apartheid society was simply to raise wages or improve housing

Professor Ellis's involvement in the Carnegie inquiry was inspired by the Club of Rome's book, Limits To Growth, and the increasing application of mathematics to social problems

### Housing

When he returned to UCT from Boston University in 1974, he immediately began grappling with South Africa's "tremendous housing needs".

A founding member of UCT's Urban Problems Research Unit, he co-authored the book, Low Income Housing Policy For South Africa, for the unit.

The Carnegie Inquiry is being conducted by UCT's South African Labour and Development Research Unit (SALDRU) under the direction of Professor Francis Wilson.

The inquiry, funded by a R500 000 philanthropic grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York; involves around 200 separate probes being conducted throughout Southern Africa.

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# Health services — access for poor is difficult

**Medical Reporter**  
MANY of the poorer areas of Cape Town have two or fewer general practitioners and no hospitals, and many working class people have "problems of access" in reaching medical help.

This emerges from a working paper produced by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru) at UCT on Access to Health Services in the Greater Cape Town Area

The highest concentrations of general practi-

tioners are in the wealthier suburbs such as Bellville, Claremont, Rondebosch, Sea Point and Wynberg.

The poorer areas named in the paper are Bishop Lavis, Facreton, Guguletu, Langa, Steenberg and Nyanga

"Problems of access are created since people have to undertake inconvenient journeys to reach general practitioners, adding transport costs to the costs of consultation"

This was also a problem in the case of specialist referrals, since more than 50 percent of the private specialists worked in the city centre, the rest working mainly in other medical centres in the wealthier white suburbs.

Using 1980 figures the paper states that of the Peninsula's 936 private practitioners, 397 are specialists and 151 of these are surgeons

This concentration was not related to the major health problems in the area — preventable diseases such as gastro-enteritis, pneumonia and under-nutrition among children, and TB among adults — but to areas of maximum profitability.

All of the 22 private hospitals in the metropolitan area of the Peninsula, with the exception of one convalescent home, were in the white areas.

Only one curative clinic, Empilsweni SACLA clinic, run by church organisations, provided primary health care facilities to a population of about 30 000 people at Crossroads.

Limited access to the services of general practitioners was a problem particularly for workers since general practitioners, apart from provincial hospital casualty departments, provided the only primary health care services available after working hours

Provincial hospitals, with the exception of one convalescent home and one orthopaedic hospital, were all located in white group areas

New day hospitals have been opened in three areas in the past three years, but others have been closed Bonthuvel closed after the 1976 unrest, and areas with large populations far from the city, such as Mitchell's Plain, have no day hospitals

"The day hospitals in Langa and Guguletu (two areas with the highest rates of TB and infant mortality) have needed extending for more than four years."

The paper concludes. "What has been found is that areas with the greatest need are areas in which there is least access to health services"

# Officialdom frustrates Red Cross work for the suffering

From SIR RICHARD LUYT, acting chairman SA Red Cross Society (Cape Region)

CAPE TOWN 10/11/83  
241

DURING the winter just passed many persons and organizations contributed in various ways to the funds of The SA Red Cross Society (Cape Region), often in the hope that the suffering of squatters in our cold, wet weather would thereby be alleviated. It is possible to report to this wide public only through the media, and I would therefore be grateful for this letter to be published.

Throughout the winter months squatters were assisted with food and clothing, usually to meet special cases of exceptional need.

However, in response to the major requirement of shelter from the elements, the Red Cross on April 22 wrote to the Chief Commissioner, Department of Co-operation and Development, requesting confirmation of a report that had reached us that the Nyanga "Dune Camp" (squatters) Committee had been given permission to erect tents. We offered to supply these tents on receiving confirmation.

On July 5 a reply ultimately came requesting delivery of the tents to the Administration Board. Red Cross delivered 30 tents then, in stock the same day and ordered a further 65 from the manufacturers.

(Tents are not cheap and Red Cross holds limited stocks) However, as the weather was by now bitter, a further 15 tents were purchased locally on July 6 and delivered to the board for distribution.

On August 17 the newly manufactured tents arrived and 50 were immediately delivered to the Administration Board. There followed weeks of frustrating delay during which, because of one administrative problem after another, most of these tents were not issued to the squatters or otherwise put to use by the board; nor was permission granted to a request from Red Cross to erect them ourselves for squatters living without shelter. Eventually 33 unused tents were returned to Red Cross.

It will thus be seen that while we were able to ease the shelter problem of some of the squatters, many tents, in spite of being requested, were not used or permitted to be used. The alleviation of suffering was thus less than it could have been.

Irrespective of the legalities of the squatters' presence, it is the fundamental role of the Red Cross movement to relieve suffering. Furthermore, the legal issue was hardly relevant in that many "legals" were in desperate need of shelter.

Red Cross expresses gratitude to all who by their contributions helped us to alleviate suffering among at least some of the squatters in our cold, wet winter.

In the light of the distress of squatters who

## letters

PO Box 11  
Cape Town  
8000

remained unsheltered, or whose coverings, however, modest, were repeatedly destroyed or removed by the authorities, it is perhaps apposite to quote from an International Committee

of Red Cross, Geneva publication, "The Principles of International Humanitarian Law" (page 38)

"5 Anyone who is suffering shall be sheltered and receive the care which his condition requires

"It was to fulfil this imperative duty that the First Geneva Convention was concluded in 1864. It is its cornerstone and from which

all the Conventions' other obligations derive

"Conceived for the military in time of war, this principle is by inference valid for civilians and in time of peace"

The government of the Republic of SA is a signatory to the Geneva Conventions, and one hopes, thus, to their spirit

May I end by confirming that Red Cross remains willing to provide its tents for those in need



# The affluent need not feel guilty — professor

241

Cape Times 12/11/83

Staff Reporter —

THERE was absolutely no reason to feel guilty about affluence in South Africa, Professor Brian Kantor, of the University of Cape Town, School of Economics told an executive luncheon of the Community Chest this week.

Professor Kantor said it was perhaps necessary to remember that being white did not guarantee affluence and that white incomes were distributed in about the

same way as in advanced industrialized countries

He said one could go further and argue that the relative affluence of some was necessary for the economic upliftment of others.

The rich were not rich because the poor were poor.

"On the contrary, the poor have very little prospect of improving their income, unless society at large is generally willing to tolerate,

or better still encourage, income differences," he said.

Professor Kantor said that while appreciating fully the achievement of high income and economic success in a competitive environment, it should be added that the issue was not only of how much one earns, but how well one lives.

"Giving generously of one's time and resources to those less successful is to me the essence of living well," he said.

PAARL TOWNSHIP



Pictures WILLIE DE KLERK, The Argus

This site-and-service shanty area in Mbekweni township was authorised by the Administration Board because of the housing shortage

ARGUS 15/11/83

240 241

# Misery of Mbekweni

**MBEKWENI**, near Paarl, is not a pleasant place, say many of its residents. The Community Council, the only legal and organised forum for the people of the township, is in disarray. The Western Cape Administration Board provides no relief, say some. Now they want Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to see the conditions for himself. Staff Reporter **STEPHEN NTSANE** visited the township

THE feeling of helplessness and despair hangs as heavy over Mbekweni as the pall of early-morning smoke

In the overcrowded township near Paarl, squalor, unemployment and excessive drinking among adults and schoolchildren are part of everyday life

On September 24 this year the Community Council, Mbekweni's only "legal" voice for its people, held elections for seven councillors. Three have since resigned, bringing the council to a standstill

Most of Mbekweni's estimated 53 000 residents are without work. A housing shortage has added to the frustration and created almost a squatter situation as more people build shanties in their backyards and on any available open space

## Backyard shacks

Some houses rent out up to five shacks in their backyards

When Mbekweni residents started building shanties in the open fields, Administration Board officials were persuaded by members of the Community Council to provide site-and-service facilities

But these facilities are so poor that the people say that they feel insulted by them

The site we visited had such poor toilet and water facilities that it was difficult to imagine how residents used them

Early this year, Mbekweni

residents marched to their rent office in protest against rent increases. Most of them were arrested and are now facing charges of gathering illegally outside the Administration Board offices, 4 km from Mbekweni

## Increased rents

While they were being arrested, an angry mob burnt down the Mbekweni Beer Hall owned by the Administration Board. Another mob stoned the houses of the Community Council's chairman and vice-chairman, Mr Patrick Nofemele and Mr B L Nobula

Mr Nofemele, one of the three council members who have quit, told me he had resigned because the Administration Board had increased rents in Mbekweni without considering four resolutions, passed by the council in May 1982

- To have the 25 percent rise in service charges gazetted,
- That salaries of Administration Board officials be paid by the Government and not from money generated by township revenue,
- That the township's deficit be covered by sales tax,
- And that revenue from the Mbekweni Beer Hall be used to provide additional housing for Mbekweni

"What caused even more frustration is the fact that the

board officials are the ones who decide what should be done in Mbekweni and ignore suggestions from the councillors," said Mr Nofemele

This made work even more difficult for councillors already not popular with the residents

However, during his time as chairman, the Community Council had had electricity installed in the streets of Mbekweni, site-and-service facilities for shanties had been provided, roads had been tarred and a refuse truck had been supplied by the Administration Board, Mr Nofemele said

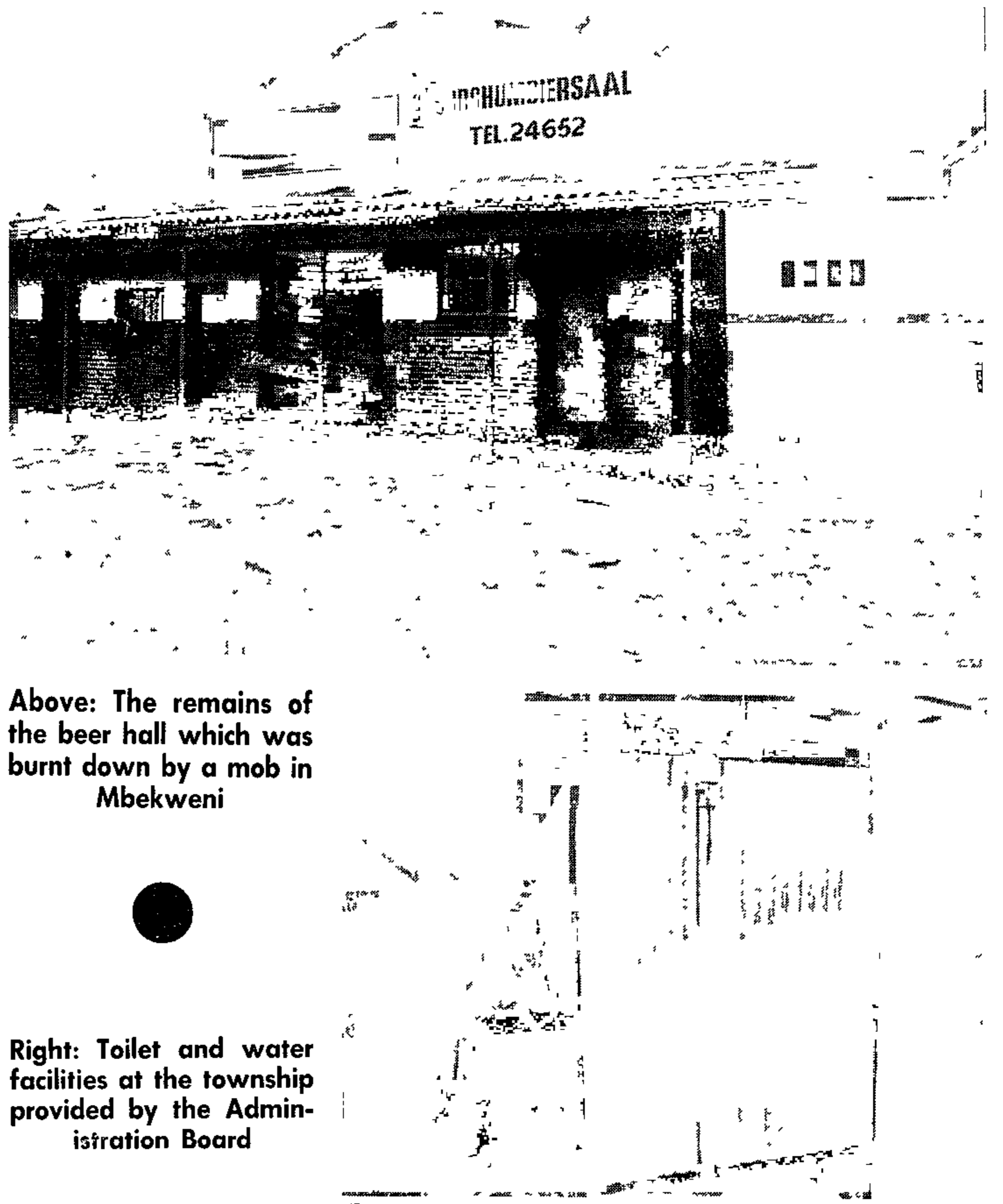
## Night meetings

Mr Matthew Scott, another councillor who has resigned, said that in addition to the Council's resolutions not being considered, he had objected to this year's councillors not being officially announced, as they had been in 1980

He was also unhappy about council meetings being held at night 4 km from Mbekweni — and behind closed doors

"When I pointed this out to Dr Gert Du Preez, the chief Community Council liaison officer, I was told that I may resign if I wanted to, and so I did," said Mr Scott

The third councillor, Mr Dixon Phokeng, confirmed that he has tendered his resignation but refused to disclose the reason



Above: The remains of the beer hall which was burnt down by a mob in Mbekweni

Right: Toilet and water facilities at the township provided by the Administration Board



C. Herald 17/11/83

SPOTLIGHT ON HOUT BAY

# BOY of Poverty!

SANDWICHED between the Hout Bay mountains and the picturesque harbour, with its smoke-belching factories, lies the old "coloured" area of Hout Bay. The area is so beautiful it should have been a Shangri-la for the people. Instead it is a haven for hardship.

Isolated in a valley, said to be one of the most beautiful in the world, the 4 000 residents feel that their local authority, the Cape Divisional Council, has forgotten about them

Overcrowding and a housing shortage is, of course, one of the major problems in the area,

Because of the Government's decision to build houses only for people earning less than R150 a month, the critical housing shortage will be aggravated and overcrowding will become more acute

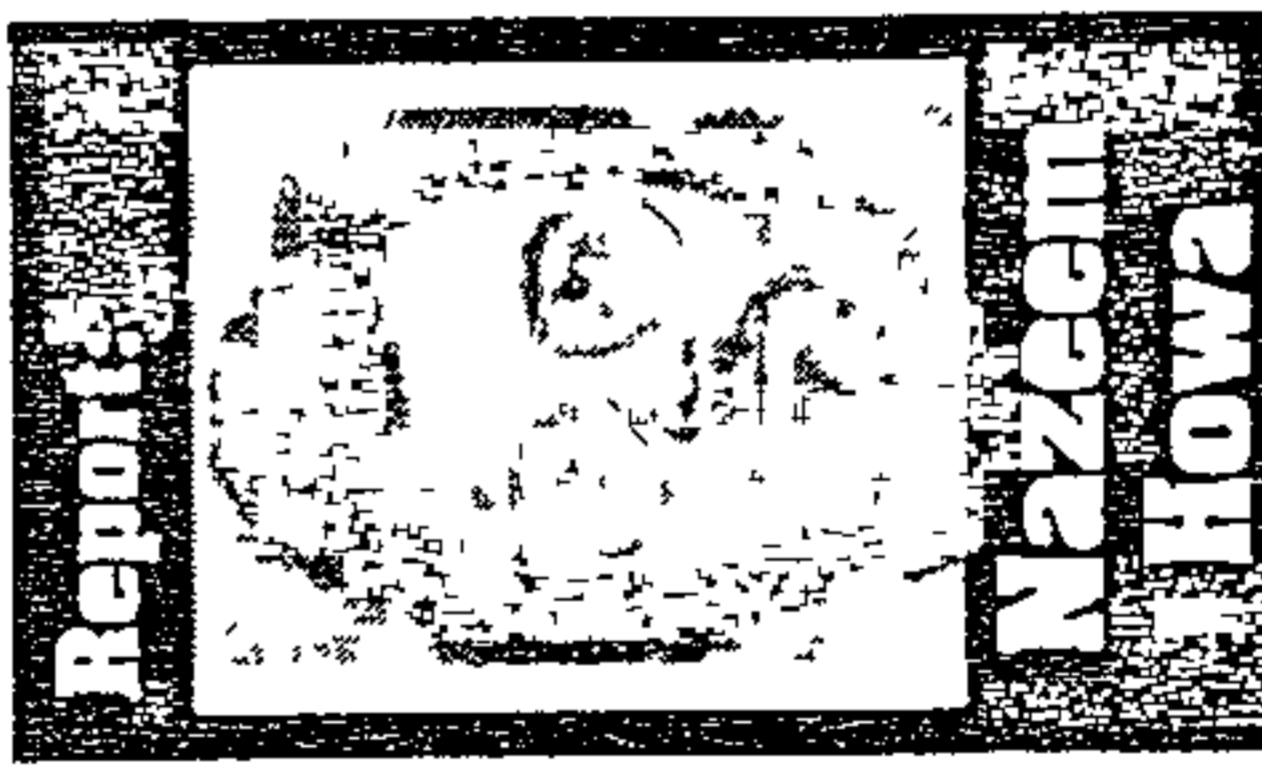
For the people of Hout Bay, the sea is the crucial factor in their hand-to-mouth existence. Most of the men are fishermen, while many of the women work in the fish processing factories

Life has always been hard here, but now that fishermen are struggling to net their normal quota, life has become harder

### HARDSHIPS

● Mrs Clara Bailey knows about the hardships. She has lived in Hout Bay most of her life and has seen her children grow up in the village. She and her daughters and granddaughters live in a two-bedroomed unit they call home four adults and nine children within those walls

Last Thursday I visited Mrs Bailey. I stood in a corner sandwiched between a settee and a bed



here," the old lady said. "Sometimes three families occupy a house here. Some of them applied for a house more than 10 years ago. They are still waiting

"Rents have been increased a number of times. We cannot afford these increases but if we don't pay our full rental, we are kicked out. The houses we live in are not of a very high standard. Many of the houses have cracks in the walls and the roofs leak," she said

committee are agreed that something should be done about the housing problems immediately

She said that residents were faced with a host of other related problems

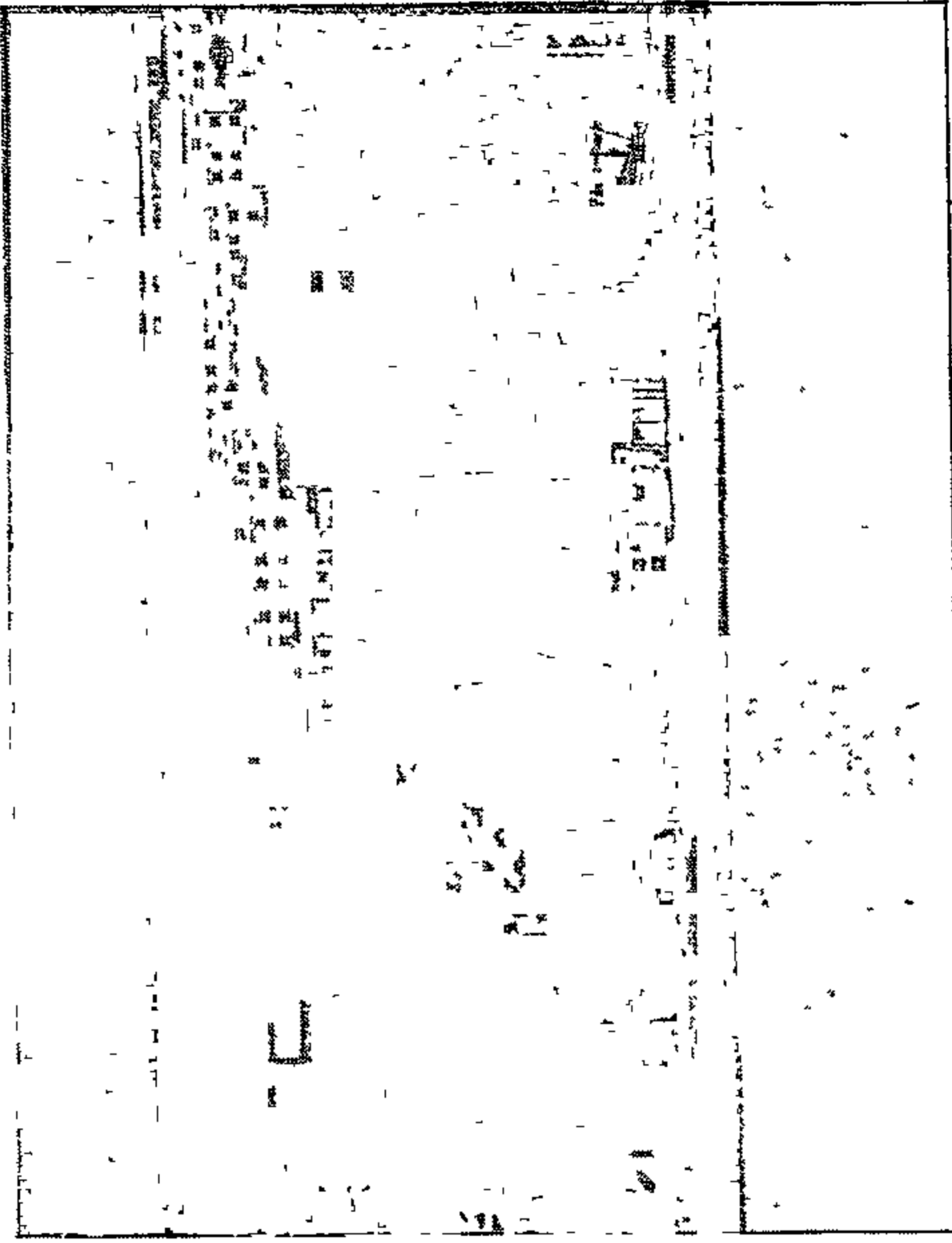
"The council has decided that it will only build houses for people who earn less than R150 a month. There are many people who fall within this category, yet the council has not done anything about it

"Another problem which we are forced to live with, is the lack of amenities. For the whole of Hout Bay there is only one Civic Centre and one sportsfield. Rugby and soccer players have to make do with the same field," Mrs Bailey said. SHELTER

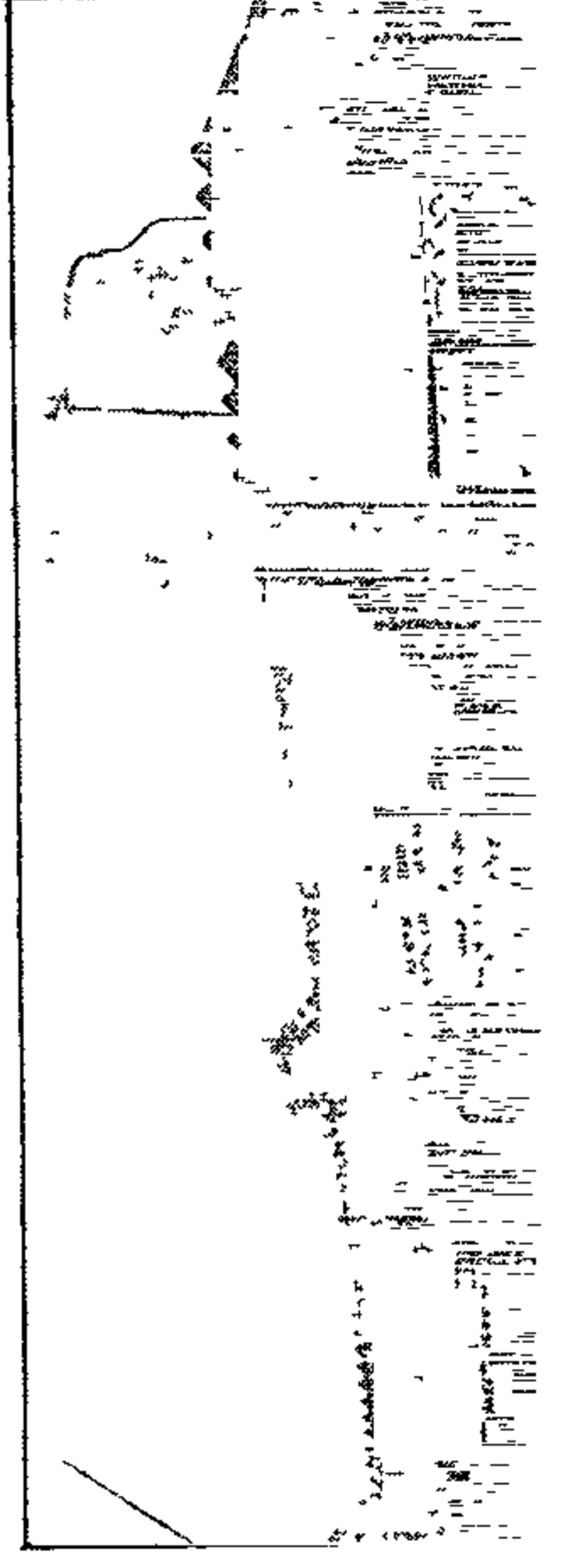
● Other people in the area complained of the absence of a bus shelter. In bad weather they have to wait out in the open for buses

● A resident, who asked not to be named, said that living in Hout Bay was, in fact, an unhealthy way of life

"In our section of Hout Bay there are more than 150 council houses, none of



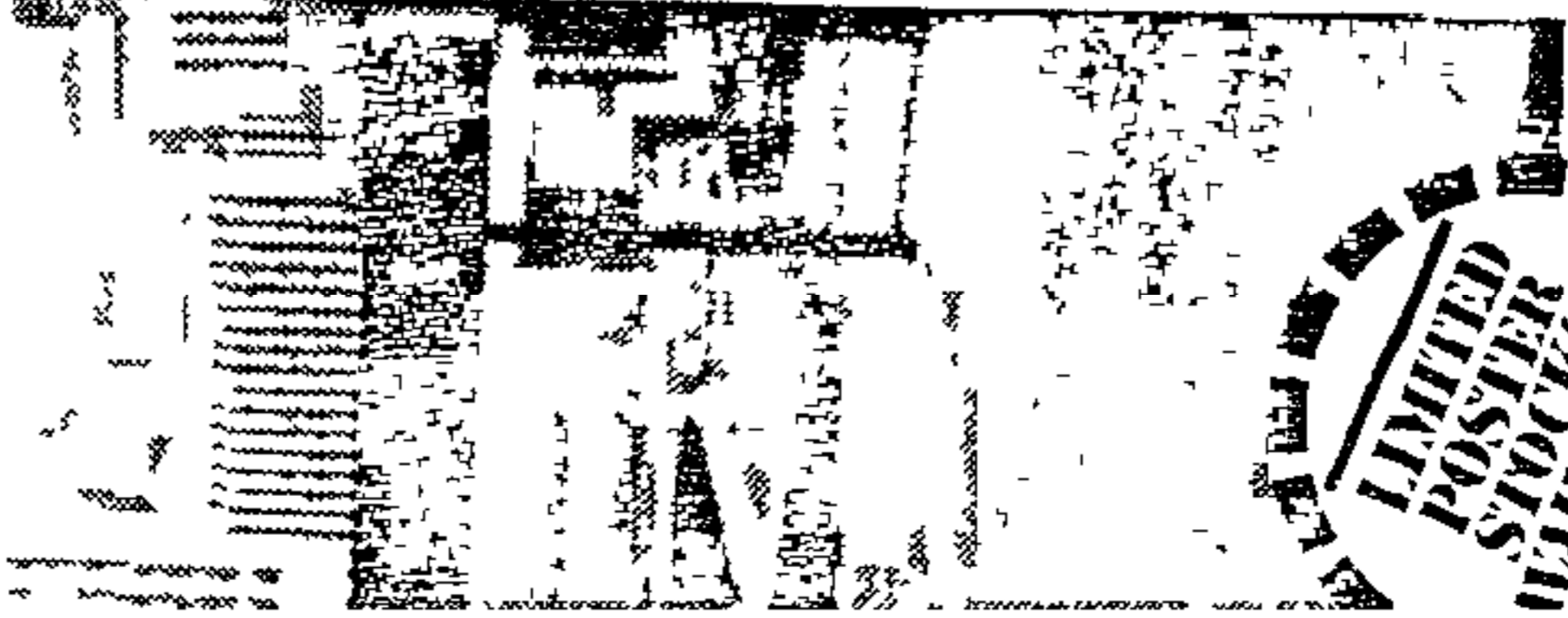
● THE old "coloured" section lies sandwiched between the mountain and the picturesque harbour.



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month, the critical housing shortage will be aggravated and overcrowding will become more acute.

For the people of Hout Bay, the sea is the crucial factor in their hand-to-mouth existence. Most of the men are fishermen, while many of the women work in the fish processing factories.

Life has always been hard here, but now that fishermen are struggling to net their normal quota, life has become harder.

**HARDSHIPS**

Mrs Clara Bailey knows about the hardships. She has lived in Hout Bay most of her life and has seen her children grow up in the village. She and her daughters and granddaughters live in a two-bedroomed unit they call home — four adults and nine children within those walls.

Last Thursday I visited Mrs Bailey. I stood in a corner sandwiched between a settee and a bed. A table occupied the centre of the room. This is home to the Bailey family. "We live like sardines

here," the old lady said. "Sometimes three families occupy a house here. Some of them applied for a house more than 10 years ago. They are still waiting."

"Rents have been increased a number of times. We cannot afford these increases but if we don't pay our full rental, we are kicked out. The houses we live in are not of a very high standard. Many of the houses have cracks in the walls and the roofs leak," she said.

Mrs Bailey is a member of the Hout Bay Action Committee. She says that other members of the

**No space for matric pupils**

HOUT BAY pupils who wish to obtain their senior certificates have to apply to schools outside of the area because the local school-caters only for pupils studying from Sub Standard A to Standard 8.

And, although a few pupils presently attending Sentinel Senior Secondary School have shown an interest in doing matric, the Department of Internal Affairs (Coloured Education) may introduce Standards 9 and 10 once plans to extend the school have been completed. According to Mr Noel Eales, the press liaison officer of the Department, extensions to the school are being planned and it was expected that tenders would be invited in February 1986.

"Once the extensions, which will cost about R1-million, have been completed, it does not mean that the school will immediately start classes for Standards 9 and 10. Extending our curriculum to Standard 10 will only be considered at that stage," he said.

At present, pupils who wish to study further than Standard 8 have to transfer to schools outside of Hout Bay — but not many parents can afford the high transport fees that go with such a move.

Normally, Hout Bay pupils cannot get into schools in Wynberg, one of the few areas which is directly linked with Hout Bay through public transport. This means that residents have to travel from Hout Bay to Wyn-

She said that residents were faced with a host of other related problems.

"The council has decided that it will only build houses for people who earn less than R150 a month. There are many people who fall within this category, yet the council has not done anything about it. "Another problem which we are forced to live with, is the lack of amenities. For the whole of Hout Bay there is only one Civic Centre and one sportsfield. Rugby and soccer players have to make do with the same field," Mrs Bailey said.

**SHELTER**

Other people in the area complained of the absence of a bus shelter. In bad weather they have to wait out in the open for buses.

A resident, who asked not to be named, said that living in Hout Bay was, in fact, an unhealthy way of life.

In our section of Hout Bay there are more than 150 council houses, none of them built with a bathroom. The residents of this section have to share one shower block, comprising of one shower each for men and women. The other shower block is used as a storage area by the council's maintenance unit.

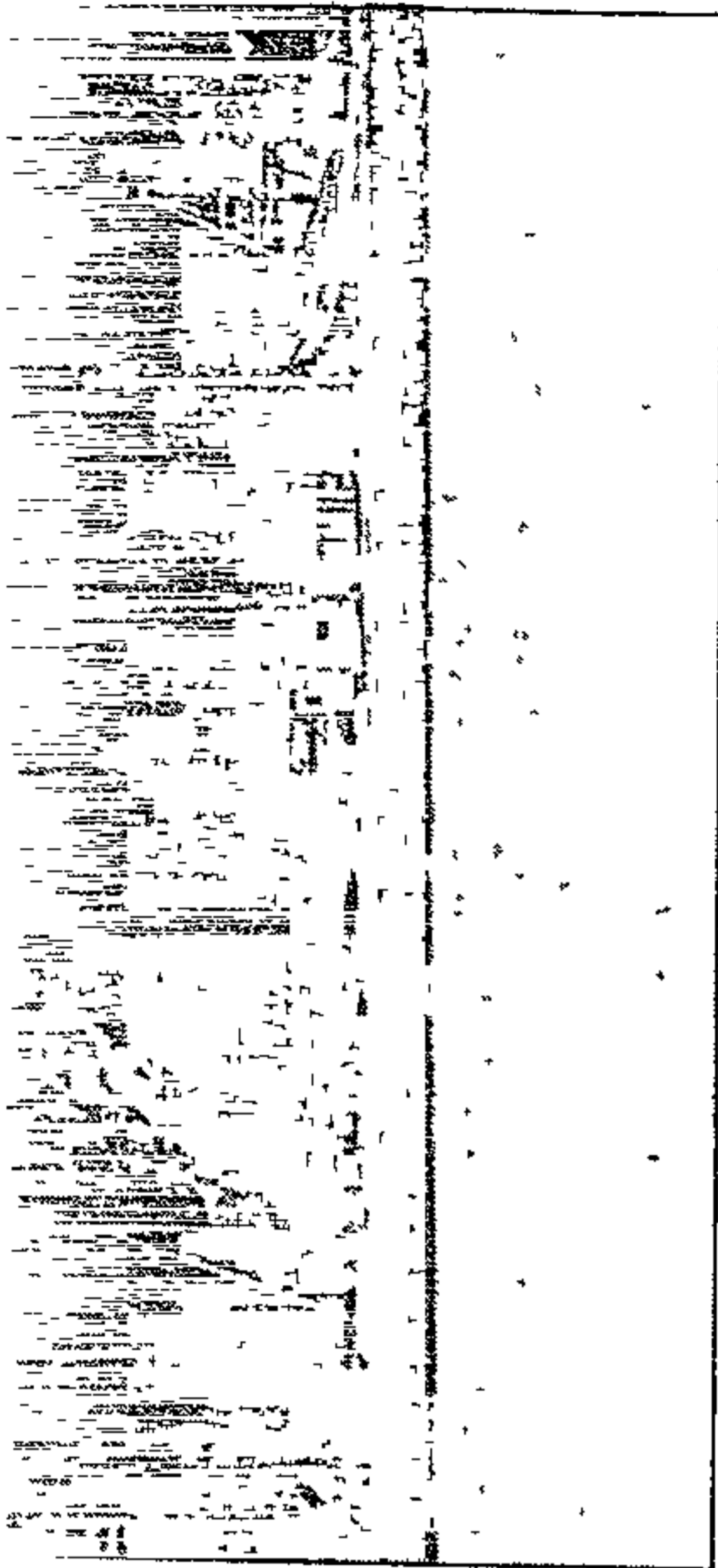
Another problem we have to live with is the council's storage units for garbage. It is a small structure built of brick on three-sides, with a wrought-iron gate on the front. On hot days the pong that comes from the unit, is really bad," he said.

**DRAINAGE**

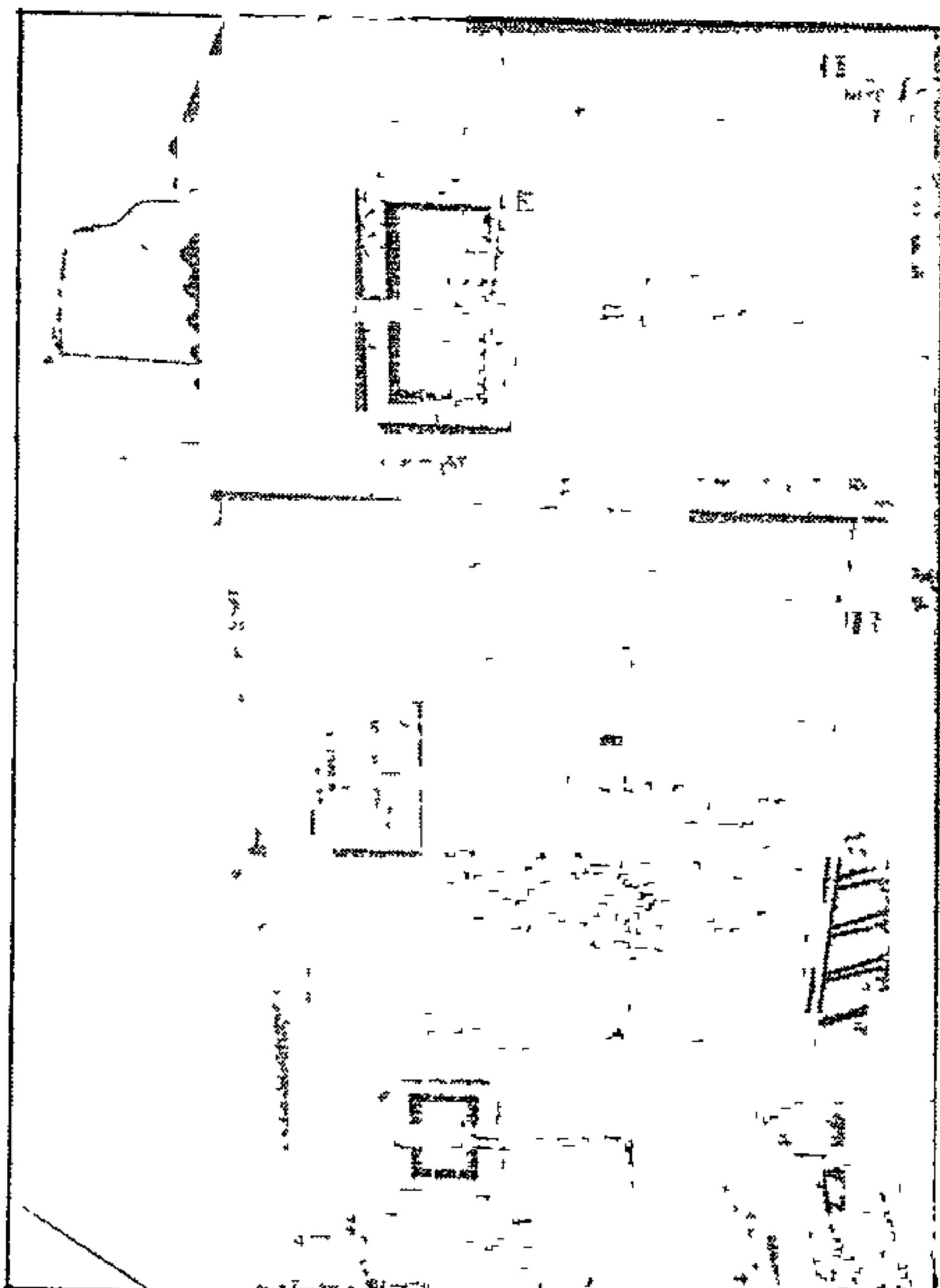
He also complained about the drainage system. A huge pipe leads water from the flats to the road. Very often young children play in the water and often pick-up germs.

All the residents I spoke to agreed that life was hard in Hout Bay. But they would not like to leave the area.

They all wanted to spend the rest of their days in the valley in a little more co...



● THE old "coloured" section lies sandwiched between the mountain and the picturesque harbour.



● THIS shower block is being used as a storage unit by the council's maintenance department. About 150 families share the only other block.

**1 shower for 150 families**

LIFE in Hout Bay village can be unhealthy. A pall of acrid smoke wafts its way from the factories into the village.

But this is not all the villagers have to live



"We live like sardines with other members of the

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# 1 shower for 150 families

**LIFE in Hout Bay village can be unhealthy. A pall of acrid smoke wafts its way from the factories into the village.**

But this is not all the villagers have to live with.

According to one of the residents, who asked not to be named, the occupants of the more than 150 council houses have to share one communal shower block.

"In our section none of the houses is fitted with bathrooms. The residents of this section have to share one shower block, comprising of one shower each for men and women. The other shower block is used as a storage area by the council's maintenance unit.

"Sometimes this leads to us having to wait hours for a turn to shower. In fact, sometimes we have to go without a bath, and, instead, make do with a wash in a small basin. I sometimes wonder whether these conditions don't contravene the council's own health regulations," he said.



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# CIA sued as gay is demoted

LOS ANGELES — An aerospace engineer has sued the Central Intelligence Agency, contending the agency revoked his top-secret security clearance because he was homosexual

Mr John Green, 50, who has worked on classified defence projects at TRW Incorporated in Torrance, California, for 10 years, said he had never concealed his homosexuality while holding one of the highest security ratings issued by the US Government

Mr Green sought reinstatement of his security privileges and challenged the CIA's ban on homosexuals holding clearances

Mr Green contends he has been demoted to a "paper shuffling" job

The agency has a policy barring homosexuals from sensitive security clearances because they could be security risks if subjected to blackmail — Sapa-AP

# Elderly suffer because State pensions low

POOR food, dismal accommodation, loneliness, financial hardship and legal persecution are the devastating facts of life for many of South Africa's 350 000 elderly whites

A Human Sciences Research Council study released in Pretoria yesterday disclosed the specific living conditions of 80 elderly whites, aged between 65 and 90. The results, said chief researcher, Mr Chris van der Burgh, were indicative of broad trends

The study, he said, was requested by the Pretoria Coordinating Committee for the Care of the Aged, which indirectly advises the Department of Health and Welfare on the needs of the aged

The HSRC report showed that the worst hit financially were single and widowed women and State pensioners. Furthermore, pensions for civil servants and war veter-

ans were found to be inadequate for economic well-being

The effectiveness of the State pension programme was often weakened by unnecessarily stringent regulations

An elderly person's assets, or those of relatives, were in many cases unduly held against the pensioner. These assets prevented the pensioner from getting subsidised housing and free medical care for which he or she qualified

Those who were needy, but had modest savings, were penalised by having their pension allowances drastically cut or denied altogether

The basic State pension payable to whites since October last year is R138 a month

Half those interviewed were dissatisfied with their housing, and worried about being evicted — Sapa

# It's 'mess night' at the society shebeen!

HARARE — A total of 176 white Zimbabweans were arrested at a "shebeen" in the plush northern Harare suburb of Highlands at the weekend, a police spokesman said yesterday

He said the owner of the house where the shebeen was installed paid a fine of R109 and each member of the

drinking party paid R1090 admission of guilt fines

Shebeens are usually associated with black communities in Zimbabwe, but in recent years many whites have taken to gathering at "mess" parties at homes where liquor is sold to guests, often members of informal

drinking clubs. Police have recently cracked down on shebeens, angering many blacks who say they are often more convenient places of relaxation than licensed bars

The spokesman said police confiscated large quantities of beer, spirits and soft drinks during the Highlands raid — Sapa-Reuter

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## SPOTLIGHT ON HOUT BAY

# No fish, no work!

IN Hout Bay a lot depends on the sea . . . and the fishermen. They have to bring home the fish to bring home the bacon for themselves and for the rest of the community involved in the fish industry.

If the fishermen don't deliver many Hout Bay residents lose their jobs. If there is enough fish coming in, the fish processing factory hums. If the catch is scant, some people work three days a week, some two days, some once a week.

And others just don't get called in at all.

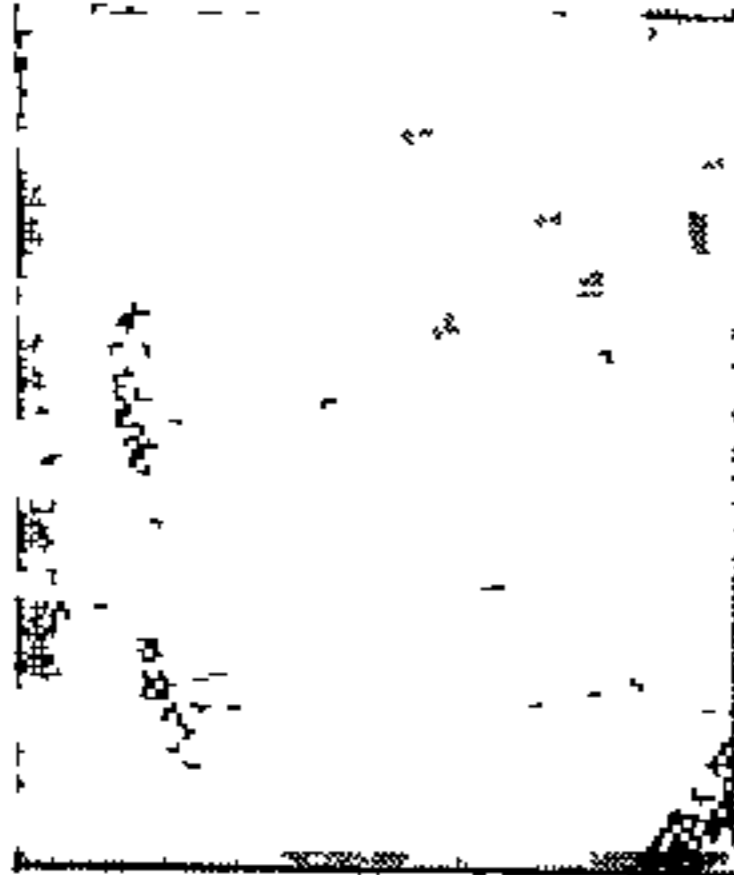
The situation shows no signs of improving. Instead, it looks like going from bad to worse.

Last week, Bay residents were particularly gloomy about the employment situation. Those working in the fish processing factories felt they were living in the shadow of retrenchment. The reality was simple.

The fisherman had not been to sea for more than a week.

## CASUAL

Two months ago about 70 people at the Harvest Dawn factory were laid off. Many of those who were laid off are still without work. Some of them are employed on a casual basis at the bigger factories. They are called in to



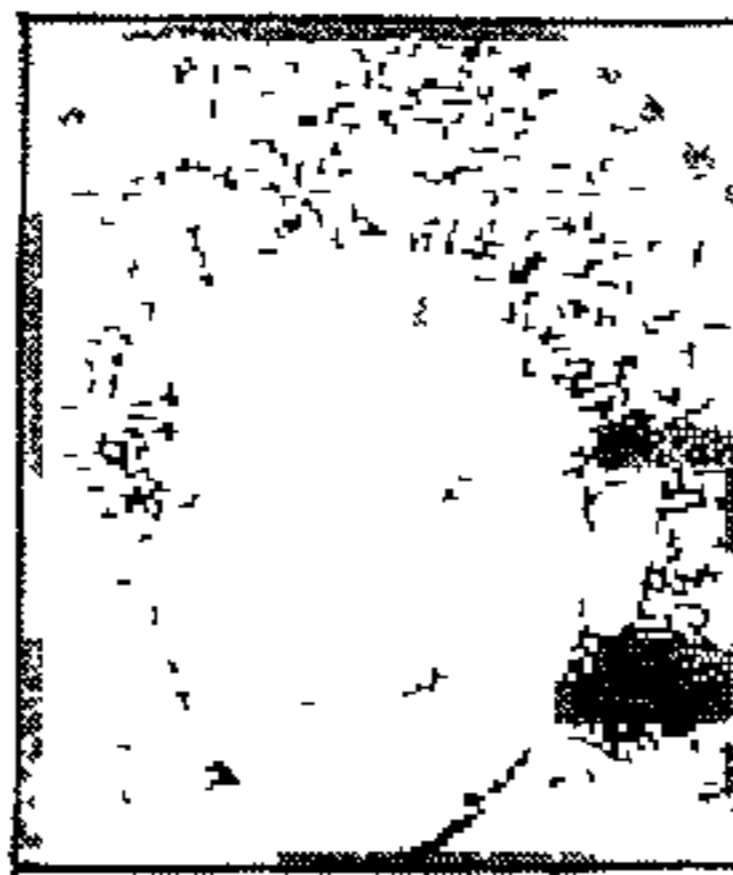
● **MRS Katie de Vee** . . . out of work breadwinner.

work whenever there is work. When there is a lot of work they are called in three times a week and when there is less work they come in once a week.

Some of those who were laid off are breadwinners. They are still unemployed.

● Mrs Katie de Vee worked at Harvest Dawn for nine years. She was retrenched at the end of September and has not been able to find another job. Her husband, Willem, receives a disability grant. The couple have three children aged 13, 11 and 6.

Her retrenchment did



● **MISS Hayley Jacobs** . . . battling to pay rent.

not come as a shock.

"We were told they were going to put people off a few weeks before the time. They gave us enough warning of the move."

## TRAVELLING

"I have been trying to find another job but there is nothing in Hout Bay. It is not worth my while getting a job outside Hout Bay as the travelling costs are too high."

"I have to work so that I can supplement the family income. The grants hardly cover our expenses and my wages always helped us to get all the necessities."

"With the festive sea-

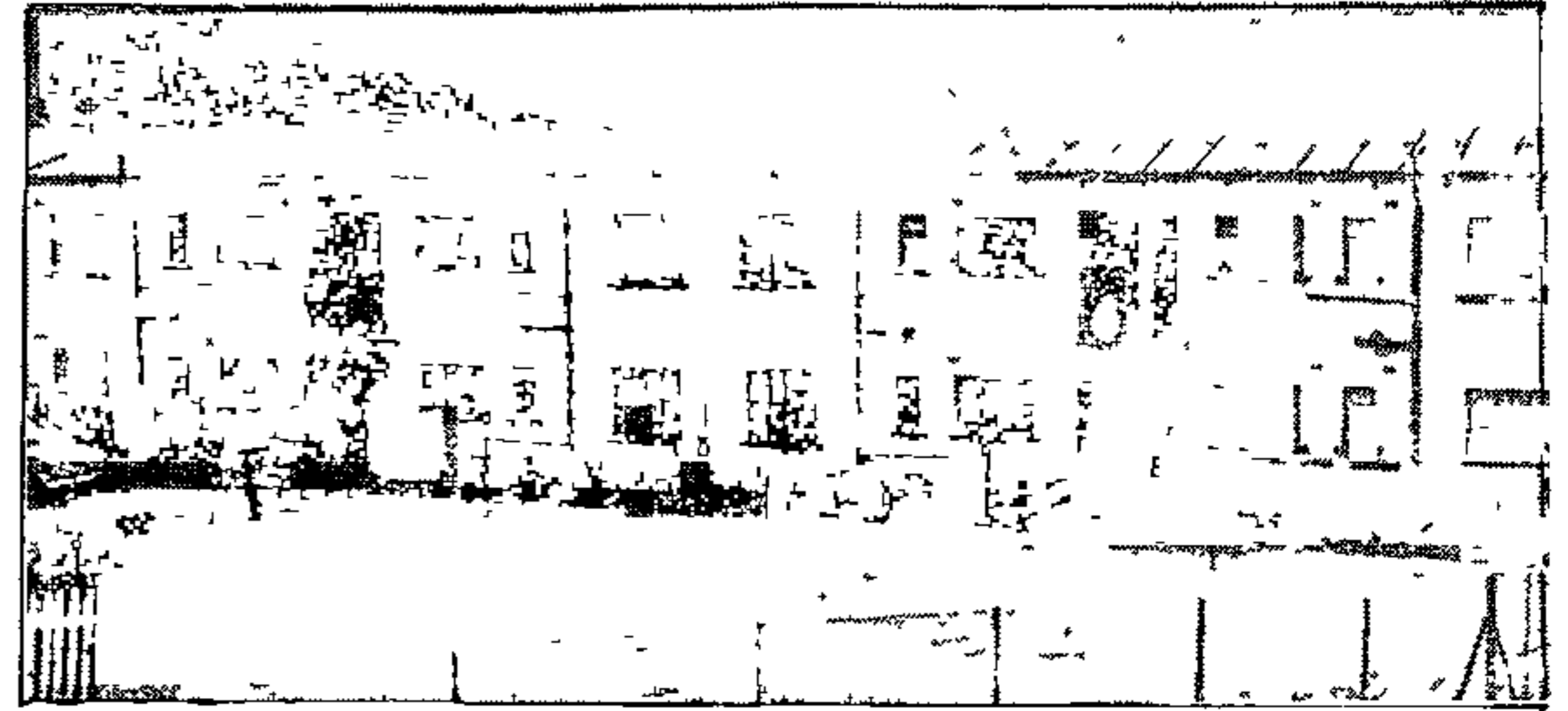
son approaching, I just hope that I can find a job so that we have a decent meal on the table on Christmas day," a worried Mrs de Vee said.

● Miss Hayley Jacobs worked at Harvest Dawn for about two years. Her dismissal has left the family almost destitute. Her father is a fisherman and therefore does not have a regular income. Her mother died a few years ago.

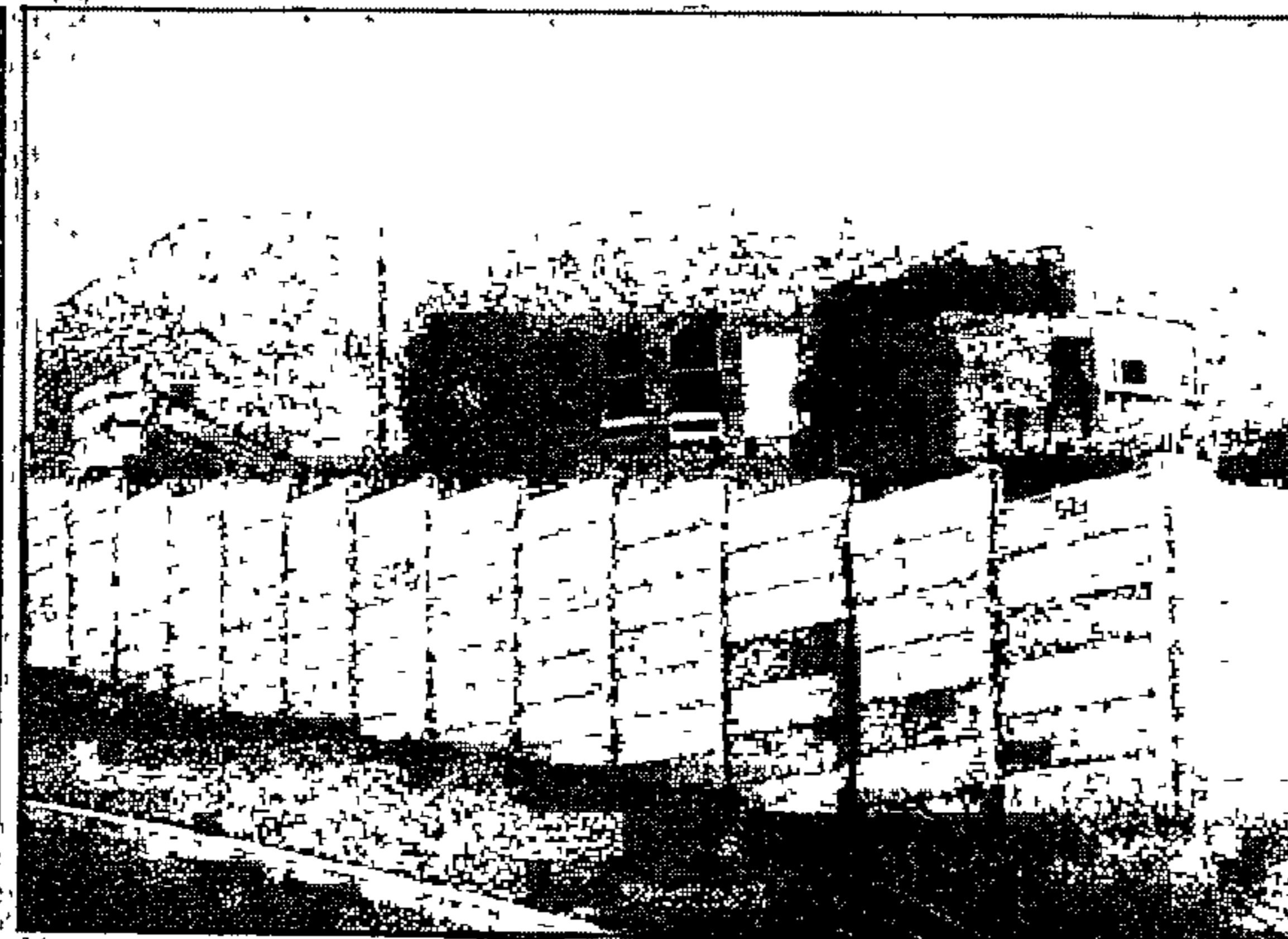
## BATTLE

Every month it is a battle for Hayley and her father to keep a roof over their heads of the eight Jacobs children.

"After I was retrenched I tried my best to find another job, but there is nothing in Hout Bay. I make a little money from working on a casual basis at one of the factories here. The problem is that it is not a fixed, regular income so all I can do is hope that there is work for me every week," she said.



● **A SEVERE housing shortage plagues the area. In some cases two or three families share a two-bedroomed flat or house.**



● **THE opposite side of the coin. Overlooking the squalid council houses is this mansion in Hout Bay Heights, the prestige "coloured" area. It is claimed that the house cost close to a quarter million rand.**



(241) (2104) 21/11/83

# Soup saves starving resettlement children

EMERGENCY rations of soup and milk are all that stand between starvation and survival for thousands of children in resettlement areas

In Tsetse, a four-year-old resettlement area about 300km north-west of Johannesburg in the Bophuthatswana district of Ramatlabama, the South African Institute of Race Relations Operation Hunger has run a feeding scheme since June, 1981.

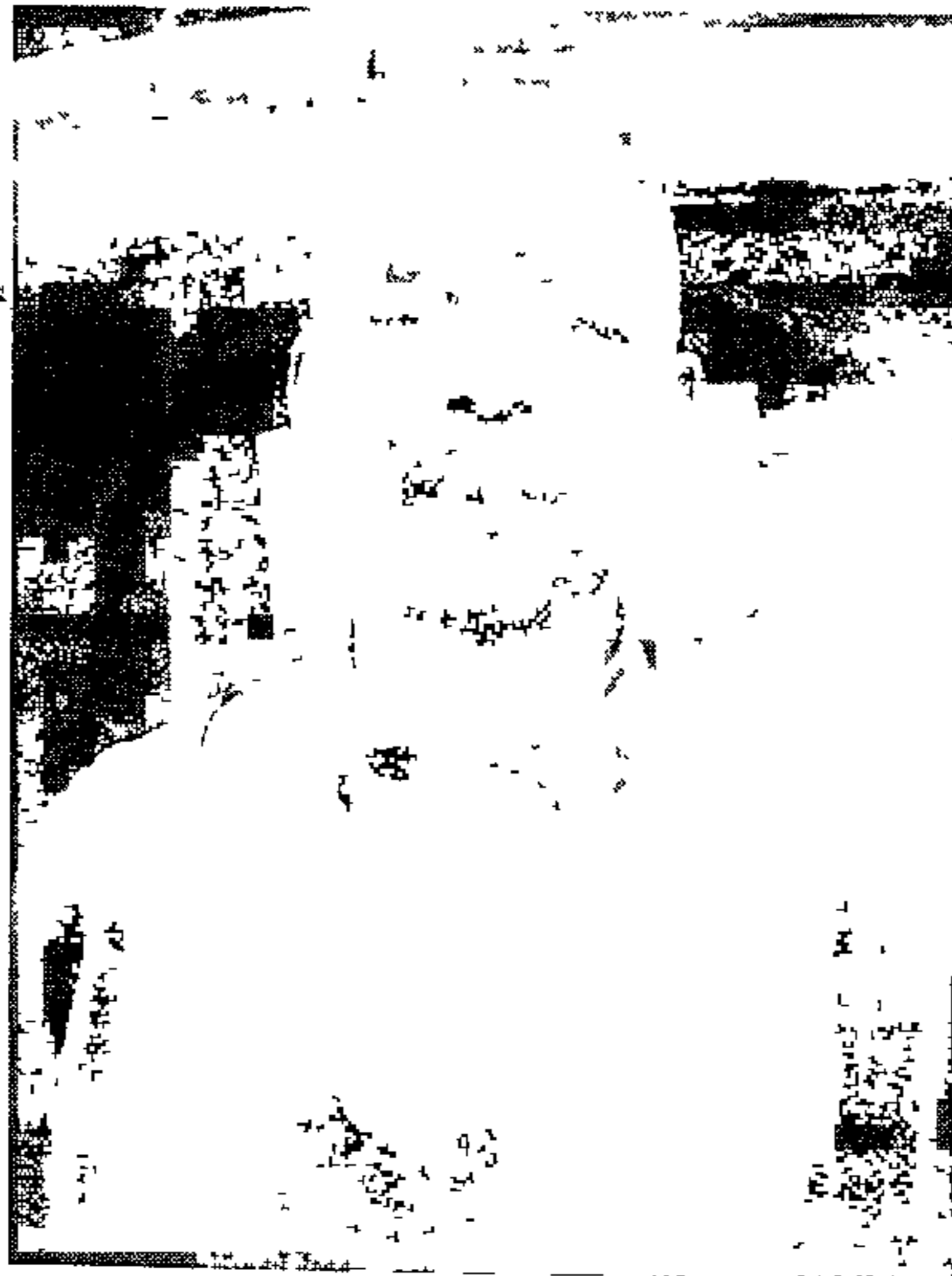
The headmaster of Boikhutsu Primary School, Mr J M Rabaji, said children regularly used to collapse from hunger in the morning assembly. They were also listless and found it difficult to concentrate.

However, since Operation Hunger began providing daily supplies of milk and soup, the children "are much better," said Mr Rabaji.

Staff at the nearby Ramatlabama Clinic also reported the feeding schemes had done a lot to alleviate suffering in the area.

Until recently, Operation Hunger fed only primary and pre-primary schoolchildren. However, as a result of a desperate appeal by clinic staff, the scheme has been extended to families in the nearby camp — called "600" — and to other villages in the area.

Operation Hunger organiser, Mrs Ina Perlman, says the soup they supply includes all the essential protein, minerals, vitamins, fats and car-



CHIEF SIMON MAKODI... of the tribe at Rooigrond.

By LIZ MCGREGOR

bohydrates children need to enable them to grow and to protect them from deadly protein deficiency diseases.

One hates to think what would happen if for some reason the feeding schemes were halted. Most of those dependent on them have been deprived of any means of feeding for themselves.

Before their removal to Tsetse, they lived at Doornkop, which is about 160km to the east. They were subsistence farmers, growing crops and keeping cattle.

Then the Government declared Doornkop a "white spot". They forced the blacks off their land and dumped them in Tsetse. They were provided only with galvanised iron huts and metal out-houses.

Since then, the residents have erected their own houses. Although there is the

occasional brick house, most are corrugated iron shacks.

They squat squarely in the centre of a small plot of bare red earth. Thorn trees and the odd patch of grass are the only signs of fertility.

The patches of land are too small to grow their food — and few residents can find jobs to earn money for food, so unemployment is extremely high.

Some people commute to jobs in Mafikeng, about 25km away.

Children at Rooigrond, a Bophuthatswana resettlement camp near the Botswana border, have also received an emergency infusion of fortified soup.

Rooigrond residents — members of the Badibowa tribe, a branch of the Barolong — have the same history of dispossession from self-sufficient smallholdings.

Rooigrond is a small camp of low-roofed, mud-walled shacks. Emaciated-looking cattle and donkeys wander between the shacks, picking hopefully at the thorn trees and sparse patches of grass which offer their only hope of nourishment.

The 1 500-strong tribe used to live in Machaviestad, near Potchefstroom, where they farmed their own land. They claim the land was given to them in 1885 by Paul Kruger for their services during the Anglo-Boer War.

But their land was requisitioned for whites and, 12 years ago, after a long struggle, they were moved to Rooigrond, 190km away.

Each family was given two tents, a bag of mealie meal and R18,40.

Not even the basic facilities — roads, schools, clinics and transport — were provided on the barren patch of land allocated to them.

Chief Simon Makodi leads the Rooigrond people, who now number 407.

He explains that about 30 people, including his wife and son, still work in Potchefstroom. They return home once a month and their wages help to support the rest of the tribe.

A survey earlier this year revealed that 66% of Rooigrond's males were unemployed.

The barren soil and the drought have defeated their attempts to grow their own food. The drought has also killed off most of their 250 cows and 300 sheep.

In an attempt to give their children some education, they have erected a schoolroom and hired a teacher. The school, which goes up to Standard Two, is a mud-walled shack with patched bits of corrugated iron for a roof.

It is a dark cramped room. Pupils sit crammed on rows of benches. A table and blackboard is the only other equipment they have.

Tiny windows, scarcely more than holes in the walls, provide totally inadequate lighting.

The school has 73 pupils. They go to school in shifts because the small room cannot accommodate them all at the same time.

One of the pupils is 12-year-old Richard Moketi. He has had polio, which has left him with a deformed leg. He is a thin, poorly dressed child and walks with the aid of a stick, which is literally a thin twig plucked off a tree.

Richard lives with his granny, Mrs Paulina Moketi, who says she doesn't know how old she is, but she was a small child during the Anglo-Boer War.

Mrs Moketi says she feeds Richard and 12 other members of the extended family out of her old age pension. We never have enough food, she says.

The grinding poverty endured by most Rooigrond residents is all due to the fact that they were removed from Machaviestad, says Chief Makodi.



PE typhoid: One  
dead, 14 treated

ARGUS 22/11/83 26/11/83  
Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH One person has died and 14 have received hospital treatment in an outbreak of typhoid in Port Elizabeth's townships.

But the city's Medical Officer of Health, Dr Joe Sher, said the outbreak was well under control and that there was no cause for alarm.

**HYGIENE**

He said that of the 14 cases eight were from one house in the coloured area of Windvogel, two were from Korsten, two from Gelvandale and one from the Soweto squatter camp

Dr Sher said typhoid was directly related to personal hygiene.

"Simply washing your hands with soap and water will stop the disease in its tracks," he added

# 'We would just die' — if not for the aid

ARGUS  
24/11/83

241

CONT-D

MOLIMO NTHUSE (Lesotho). — The woman strapped her baby to her back and balanced a cardboard box on her head.

The packets of oats, dried milk and vegetable oil from the monthly clinic — labelled as US foreign aid — would last about two weeks, she said

Then she would help to build roads, part of Lesotho's food-for-work programme, in return for two packets of corn meal and six cans of fish contributed by other countries. That would carry her until she returned to the clinic again

"Without this we would just die," the woman said through a Sotho interpreter as she prepared for the day-long trek back to her mountain village. "We have nothing. We don't even try now to plant anything. It's no use"

In parts of southern and western Africa, human suffering is said to be at its worst since the 1973-74 famine below the Sahara Desert, which killed several hundred thousands of people

Statistics in Lesotho suggest how grim the situation is: production of maize, sorghum and other cereals is down from an annual average of 200 000 tons to 53 000 tons — a loss of R40-million. There have been up to 58 000 livestock deaths — a loss of R12-million. Total direct losses in agriculture are about 30 per cent of the gross domestic product.

More than half of Lesotho's 1.2-million people are considered in need of emergency food aid because of drought

The country attributed 100 deaths to the drought in a report six months ago

Elsewhere in Southern Africa

● South Africa, the breadbasket of the southern region (which includes Lesotho), produced about 4-million tons of maize this year, less than half the normal output, forcing the country to import for the first time in years. Malnutrition in black homelands is reported sharply higher.

● In Zimbabwe, the Government says half a million head of cattle will die from lack of grazing and water, a figure similar to that predicted in neighbouring Botswana.

● Mozambique and Angola, both former Portuguese colonies, are contending with guerrilla movements that have compounded the drought problems. Food shipments to the needy often are delayed or unable to get through dangerous areas, increasing the hardships of the rural areas

● In Zambia, hungry peasants have resorted to eating grass and roots — some of them poisonous. The Times of Zambia reported that seven people died at the weekend after eating poisonous roots.

Lesotho has not yet hit bottom, but conditions are worsening

Chief Masuphe Seiso, brother of King Moshoeshe II, said: "Now we are still able to share the little we have. But when even that runs out, what will we do then?" — Sapa-AP



ARCUS

24/11/83

241



HOMELANDS

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# Prisons of poverty and hopelessness

In the past 20 years 3,5-million unwanted people have been dumped in overcrowded resettlement camps in impoverished territories remote from employment prospects and in concentrations that make subsistence agriculture impossible, writes ALLISTER SPARKS

IT is one of the established assumptions in this country that the worst features of apartheid are to be found in the cities, where blacks lack permanency and are subjected to constant pass-law raids

The "homeland" may be inadequate as a solution to the race problem, but somehow it is felt that they are at least refuges of a sort where blacks have some political rights — the "positive" side of apartheid, if it has one

It is time that view was revised. Life in the townships may still be no bed of roses, and there are more pass raids and endorsements-out than ever before. But it is in the homelands that apartheid has reached new levels of human devastation that should make every South African hang his head in shame.

Since the homelands policy was started 20 years ago, an estimated 3,5-million unwanted people have been dumped in these overcrowded, impoverished territories in what are called resettlement camps.

These are sprawling rural camps of mud-and-zinc shanties or wood-slat shacks that hold thousands of people packed close together in areas far from any prospect of employment and in concentration that makes subsistence agriculture impossible.

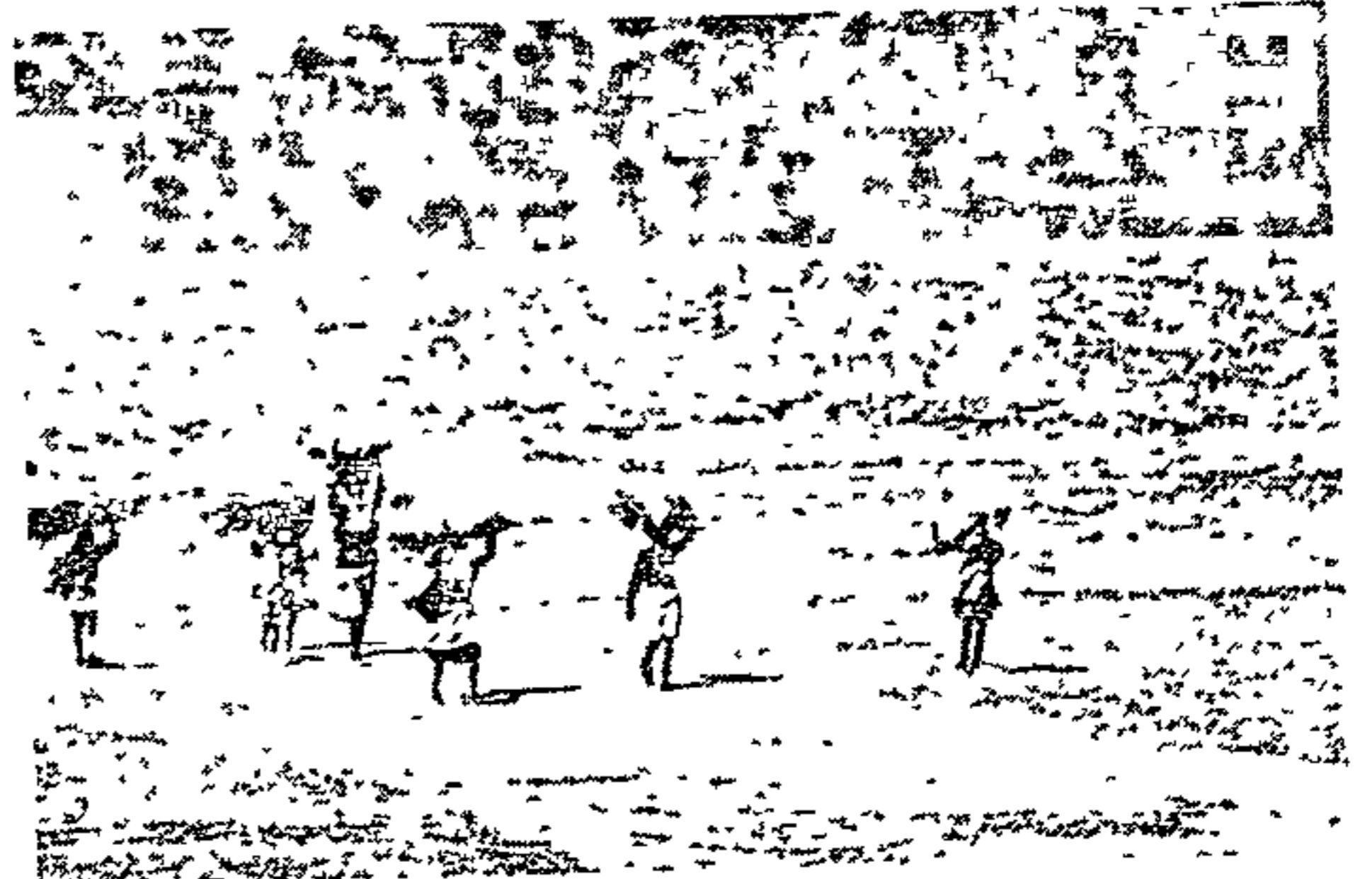
## No escape

They have been called dumping grounds. In fact, I would say that the difference between a resettlement camp and a concentration camp is mainly a matter of terminology. There may be no fences or armed guards, but there is no escape either.

The inhabitants of these awful places are prisoners of poverty and hopelessness. The infant death rate (between birth and the age of five) in many is as high as 50 percent. Unemployment is standard, only a few households have a migrant worker away somewhere who may or may not send back remittances.

The prevailing spirit in the camps is of physical lassitude and mental apathy. They are crowded but they are quiet, deathly quiet. People just sit outside their shacks staring in front of them, doing nothing.

Some of these resettlement camps are enormous. There is one called Onverwacht bordering on a far-flung patch of Bophuthatswana about 70 km east of Bloemfontein. It has 200 000 people, the population of a city. Conditions are indescribable.



After tramping many miles in search of firewood a woman returns across the impoverished land to Oxtou in the Ciskei

I took some foreign visitors there a while ago and they were shattered. They flew back to Johannesburg that evening for a meeting with Dr Koornhof, who explained what wondrous things apartheid was doing for the blacks. The contrast between his words and what they had just seen blew their minds.

That is the trouble with this country, the difference between theory and reality between what the whites talk about in the remoteness of their conference halls and suburban homes and what the black experiences in the everyday reality of the pass-law courts and resettlement camps.

I have become sharply aware of this in the two years since I vacated my own pontifical position as a newspaper editor and began going into the outback of our country to see for myself what is happening there.

It has been a salutary experience. I have visited nearly all the homelands, several in depth, and I now know where the real human crime of apartheid is being committed. And the worst of the crime is that it is all happening out of sight so that, like the Germans, white South Africans can say they didn't know.

## Out of sight

The experience has taught me something else, too. I have heard lots of sneering talk over the years about the cocktail party politics of the liberal northern suburbs. But now I know that there is nothing quite so removed from reality as the cocktail circuit of Pretoria, where the elegant talk is about the theoretical possibilities of verligte pragmatism and incremental change, but where nobody ever sticks his nose into Onverwacht or Thornhill or Oxtou or Zwelendinga or Ledig or Rematlabama to get the acrid smell of human reality there.

All they know about Kwandebile is that is the next homeland due for independence, which will take the Government's master plan a step nearer fulfilment. They have never been there to see what life is like for the 250 000 people who have been dumped in the bush, or watched them stagger out of their homes at 3 am to ride the buses 100 km to work in Pretoria, returning home at 10 pm, day after day.

They have never been to Qua Qua to see the serried rows of houses in what is a far-flung rural suburb, where the population has been increased by 927 percent in 10 years and where the density is 483 people to the square kilometre, compared with 13,5 percent in the rest of South Africa.

They have never been to Zwelendinga in the Ciskei to meet Nowatcha Mehlo and her four grandchildren, who have been living for two years with no income at all and beg from others in the camp who are almost destitute themselves.

They do not see these things, but they talk of reform.

They do not see what is happening in these dreadful places, but they talk of reform, of taking a step in the right direction, of giving self-determination to all minority groups, of building a constellation of states, a commonwealth, a confederation, a co-prosperity sphere.

Meanwhile, the Government is getting ready this week to uproot another 300 families from the Eastern Transvaal community of Kwangema, and another 300 from the Western Transvaal community of Mogopa to send them to resettlement camps in the homelands.

Soon, the 3,5-million will be 4,5-million.



News 8/12/83

# Blacks worst hit by tight money - BER

Financial Reporter

PEOPLE of all races have found money tighter in the past few months and are finding it impossible to save, according to the latest consumer survey by the Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research.

The bureau says spending of a discretionary nature is likely to remain low for the next six months

But indications are that the situation is already improving, with manufacturing production increasing and a fall in white and coloured unemployment figures

Although there may have been a setback in the past two months this will probably be short-lived as a result of the fact that the United States economy is becoming stronger and South Africa's export earnings should benefit in due course

## Under strain

Black people have been more badly affected than whites by the recession in the past year and are less optimistic about the coming months.

"Both groups reported a tight financial situation and both said that their finances were under more strain compared with the situation a year ago

"Blacks regard the present as the wrong time for the spending of money on durable goods and few of them have money for saving

"The white group have a more neutral attitude but appear to favour spending over saving in spite of their relatively tight financial situation"

Neither group noticed any particular slowing down in the rate at which prices had risen in the past year.

Most whites, however, thought the rate of price rises would slow down in the coming year while blacks expected it to remain the same

"These attitudes led to a sharp decrease in the confidence of blacks and a very marginal deterioration in the confidence of whites

"The demand for goods of a discretionary type could fall away in the black household sector while there is likely to be little change in the demand from whites

## Improving

Many indicators show that the national economy is improving but some suggest that a setback has occurred in the past two months"

The number of coloured, white and Asian people registered as unemployed fell steadily between March and July

"But the July figure, which was the latest available at the time of writing, was still slightly more than double the July 1982 figure

"Unemployment among blacks is still increasing, and at an increasing annual rate

"The decrease in registered unemployment suggests that manufacturing production might have accelerated in recent months and this is underscored by the index of physical volume of manufacturing production"

The motor trade did very well and appears to be on an uptrend in sales

"Reports were, however, received of a sharp decline in sales of white goods and furniture towards the end of October

"This is possibly a result of a downswing in the building cycle and substitution of furniture and the like by cars and computer-video equipment.

"Interest rates are still high in real terms and inflation remains rampant in spite of a concerted effort to bring it down"

# Half blacks live in poverty says report

*Mercury*  
Mercury Reporter

ALMOST half of South Africa's black population is living in conditions of absolute poverty on the fringe of an affluent white society, according to a recent study by a University of Cape Town economics student, Mr Stephen Devereux

His findings are contained in a booklet published by the South African Labour and Development Research Unit which is co-ordinating the second Carnegie inquiry into poverty and development in southern Africa

Statistics showing that black incomes doubled during the 1970s were irrelevant to the millions of people who still could not enjoy a civilised standard of living in South Africa today, Mr Devereux reported

Inflation, he pointed out, had a greater impact on the lower income groups. They had suffered higher cost of living

increases, mainly because food prices had soared faster than any other item, particularly during the second half of the decade

While the black/white wage gap in cash terms narrowed, the effects of inflation on the different groups meant that in real terms the gap in fact had widened, he said

He found that increased wages had an unexpected detrimental effect on black workers in certain sectors

'To offset rising costs employers often chose to retrench semi-skilled and unskilled workers in favour of more productive capital intensive techniques'

Alternatively, in the face of spiralling wages, employers placed women in unskilled jobs at salaries approximately 80 percent of those of males

'The net result is a rise in black wages coupled with a rise in black unemployment,' he added

10/12/83  
Optimism about the rising wages and improved standard of living of the black population since the beginning of the 1970s has been dashed in his study

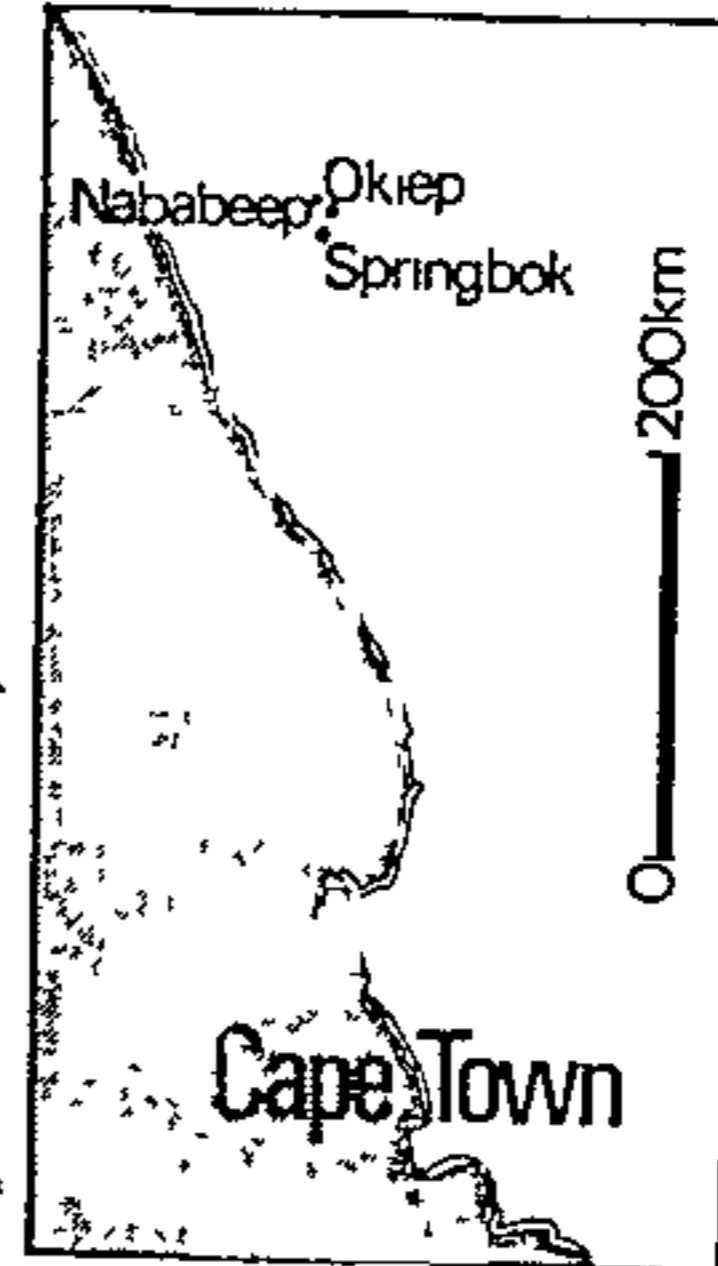
The positive argument that blacks gained substantially from wage rises and upward mobility applied only to those fortunate enough to be absorbed into modern sector employment

'For the rest, possibly the majority of blacks who remain trapped in low-employment rural areas, facing malnutrition and disease, little has changed,' he added



# Mine lay-off 'disaster' for Namaqualand

ARCCS 13/12/83 244



By ANDRIES DU TOIT  
Staff Reporter

THE decision by the O'Okiep Copper Company to lay off half its workforce next year has been described as an "economic disaster" for Namaqualand

Namaqualand depends on the mining industry for most of its revenue and the decision is expected to hit the whole community

The company says the cause is the worldwide depression in the copper market

Of the 3 000 workforce 1 000 will be laid off by mid-1984 and 500 in the second half of the year. All employees will receive special separation benefits

## "All scared"

Mr B J Jones, branch chairman of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, said people in the company's development branches, such as geology, exploration and diamond-drilling, had been told they would be retrenched, but others in branches such as administration did not know their position

An employee who did not want to be identified said "We are all scared

Nobody knows what is happening I don't know whether I will have a job next year"

Mr P A Joseph, area secretary of the Engineering and Industrial Union, which represents coloured workers, said the lay-offs would cause havoc in the community

Husbands would have to seek work in other towns and this would spell disaster for family life, schools and churches

"We knew they would lay people off, but we did not know it would be this bad"

Mr Stephanus Cloete, a Nababeep businessman, said the lay-offs were "very sad"

"Where can the people go? It does not help to look for work somewhere else. Everywhere people are being laid off"

Businessmen in the area agreed that the retrenchments were "an economic disaster" But opinions about their own prospects varied

Businessmen in Springbok, the largest business centre, said they thought they could survive, but those in smaller communities such as Okiep, Carolusberg and Nababeep, as well as car and furniture salesmen, thought they had been dealt a crippling blow

Some entrepreneurs said they would have to give up

Mrs Helen Hudson, of Ons Winkel, Nababeep, said times were already hard. She did not think her business would survive the lay-offs. "We will have to close our shop"

Other proprietors were cautiously optimistic. They felt conditions would improve "after a few years" and that they could stick it out until then

A car salesman in Springbok said the lay-offs were "a disaster to the whole community", but could be survived

## "Sit it out"

The only thing to do was to "take stock and sit it out"

Mr J H Kotze, also a car salesman, said "We will just have to work harder. Then we will survive"

Mr G E Olivier, a general dealer in Nababeep, said he knew hard times were ahead, but he intended to weather the storm

"I've done well in this town and it would be wrong of me to leave now," he said

"Things will get better"

*D. Dispatch*

*17/12/83*

*24*

*MS* *Sadler*

# Wages: blacks worse off

CAPE TOWN — While real black wages had risen enormously in the past decade, most blacks may be even worse off now, a University of Cape Town study has suggested

The study, by UCT economics student, Mr Stephen Devereaux, is part of the second Carnegie Inquiry into poverty and development in

Southern Africa, coordinated by the South African Labour and Development Research Unit

Mr Devereaux did not dispute that real black wages had increased vastly over the past decade, and that relaxed job reservation and a growing need for skilled labour had led to increased black upward

mobility. However, he found that the positive trends did not alleviate the poverty of most blacks. Rising wages may have been offset by rising unemployment and hardship among those excluded from education and employment opportunities, particularly in the homelands — SAPA



# Lure <sup>241</sup> of the casino brings <sup>S. Town</sup> poverty <sup>18/2/83</sup>

By PETER MALHERBE  
THE effects of gambling is breaking up families and causing financial havoc in a small eastern Cape town, about 5km from Ciskei's casino.

Church ministers in King William's Town this week told of families being plunged into poverty and a number of marriages running into trouble as town-folk become compulsive gamblers

Leading the fight against gambling is the Reverend Peter Penz of the Bethany Emmanuel Church, who views the situation as being so serious that he has delivered a series of six sermons dealing with the evils of gambling

He says gambling will only bring prostitution and crime to the town

Although he is supported in his condemnation of gambling by all the clergy in the town, it has had little effect on business at the luxurious Amatola Sun Hotel and Casino at Bisho

The casino, open for six months, is flourishing, and extensions are planned that will double its size

Stories of heartbreak caused by gambling abound in the small community.

A number of families have had to rely on financial aid from churches after their monthly earnings have been whittled away at the casino

## Attracted

One wife is alleged to have told her husband that she wanted to be "free" to gamble for a year. Her husband is totally opposed to gambling

But in most homes the shoe is on the other foot... it is the men who are attracted to the casino and the wives that are concerned

Now many are said to be trying to persuade their husbands to move from the town because they can't resist the lure of the roulette wheels and blackjack tables

"The situation is serious," said Mr Penz

"Gambling has already had a severe effect on people in our town."

Mayor Ray Radue said a casino always had its advantages and disadvantages

He knew it was something which the clergy had strong feelings about, but he personally had not come across any tragic circumstances as a result of gambling

The general manager of the Amatola Sun, Mr Dave Hayson, denied that any form of prostitution was taking place at the hotel

"When we first opened the casino there were some suspects, but our security staff dealt with them severely"



# Fighting the enemy within

**M**R S Ina Perlman is easily mistaken for just another suburban housewife on a shopping outing

There is nothing about her outward appearance to suggest she is at the helm of a project that spells relief to hundreds of thousands of impoverished blacks in South Africa's rural areas

Since March this year, when the country-wide drought showed no signs of abating, Mrs Perlman has travelled thousands of kilometres across the country to supervise and ensure that the food sent out by Operation Hunger — of which she is director — reached those hungry tummies in South Africa's poverty stricken rural wastelands

The food programme was started in 1980

Her simple reasoning says a lot about her "You cannot sit back in Johannesburg and make decisions about places where you have never been

You must go there and talk to the people"

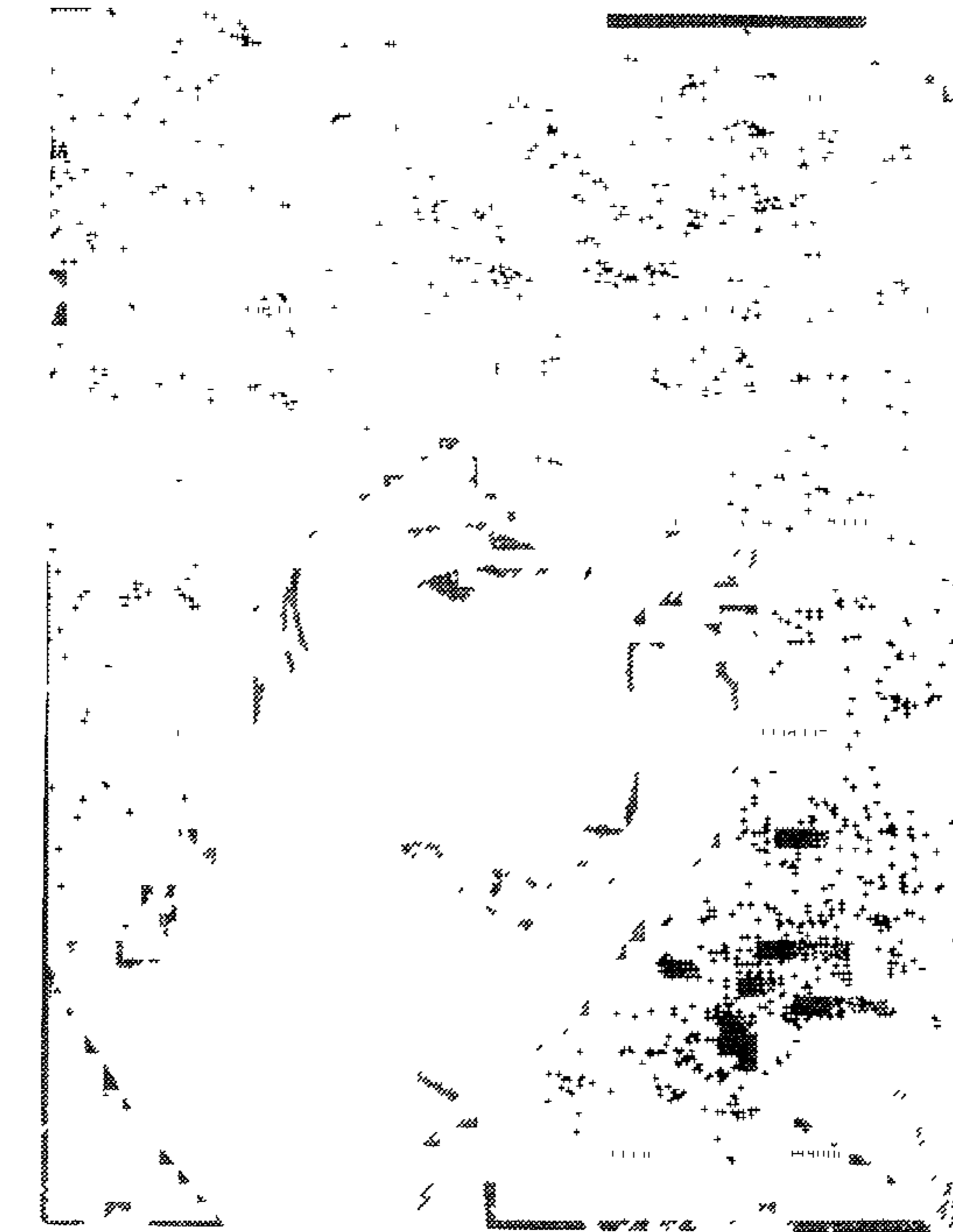
Get up and talk to the people she does

She has been to kwaNdebele, Lebowa, Ciskei, Tzaneen in the Northern Transvaal, Ramatlabama on the Botswana border, Brandfort in the Free State, Nquthu in kwaZulu and many parts of the Northern Cape where the situation was "absolutely terrible"

Even though her seemingly endless energy is for the great part discharged over many of the country's rural areas, Mrs Perlman and her staff also give attention to South Africa's wealthiest metropolitan area — the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal complex — where to date hunger relief has been given to 20 000 people

Mrs Perlman's problems are enormous. The number of people needing emergency food relief in the country's drought-stricken areas has risen sharply from half a million to 670 000, she must raise at least R200 000 a month to supply basic nutritious food to these people, and some 2,9 million children under the age of 15 are malnourished and must be fed back to recovery

"But the most terrifying feature of the rural scene at this moment is the dramatic increase in adult and



South Africa's combination of First World urban maturity and Third World rural poverty serves only to highlight the gap between the haves and havenots. Operation Hunger was launched to help combat the effects of this gap and one woman, INA PERLMAN, is the driving force behind the never ending battle against hunger. Jon Qwelane reports

teenage pellagra dementia (mental confusion caused by lack of protein)," she says

Mrs Perlman, who is also Southern Transvaal regional secretary of the SA Institute of Race Relations, manages to reach the rural areas' hundreds of thousands of people by initiating contact with local organisations which enjoy a lot of credibility and grassroots support within their communities, and then with them distribute food supplies

Feeding the hungry is not her

only concern

She has started many self-help projects including sewing groups, vegetable gardens, pottery and health programmes

But there is another side to Ina Perlman when she is not rushing around the country distributing much-needed food supplies, she sits in her small Braamfontein office at the Institute's headquarters listening to problems faced by literally hundreds of Soweto schoolchildren who come to her with their worries

These are children who are perhaps too poor to afford school fees, perhaps too poor to afford text books or seeking help on many other student problems

Black artists — painters and sculptors — generally struggle to make ends meet and many of them approach Mrs Perlman for assistance

Several years ago a young Soweto artist, Daniel Matshidiso, took his works to Mrs Perlman and in no time found an overseas market for his work

She made one of his pastel drawings into a Christmas card, and the young man has not looked back since

He spends many months every year in America where he runs successful exhibitions at universities and other art centres

When she started working for the Institute in 1974, Mrs Perlman immediately immersed herself in the task of improving race relations

The Race Courtesy Council was started under the auspices of the Institute. Its function was to take action on behalf of people who had been insulted by reference to their race, religion, language or their individual selves

The council consisted of 12 people representing the various racial groups and professions

Any person, for example, could lodge complaints with the council about printed or publicly uttered words which were threatening or resulting to the dignity of their group or about practices felt to be a serious affront to personal dignity

Ina Perlman has travelled a long road, and she considers the three years during which she has tackled the hunger problem her most significant in life

A symbol of hope to thousands, she says "On the one hand I have learned that there is an incredible number of people who really care and want to help others. On the other I have learned humility from the rural women who have none of the things we take for granted, and toil just to live"

Ina Perlman's energy — one of South Africa's vital resources — is seemingly unending □

— Staff Reporter.