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Seven Churches: ‘What is Now’ Chaps. 2-3” http://www.logos.com, 2007-08-20
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_______. 1 July 2008. 50 murders every day!: 5

*PRETORIA NEWS* 13 May 2008. Displaced foreigners struggle to make ends meet:1

_______. Hundreds on the run as xenophobic attacks flare up again:1

_______. Questions after night of violence in Alex leaves two dead and 50 injured:3

*SOWETAN* 1 July 2008. 50 people murdered every day in SA:4

_______. 10 February 2008. North West Health department trains girls for prostitution:4

_______. 18 August 2008. Reformed Church is now 40 years old:9

_______. 26 July 2006. Xenophobia skims humanity:11

*SUN* 19 February 2008. Half naked prostitutes work from toilets!: 3

*SUNDAY SUN* 10 February 2008. Controversial abortion bill gets nod:37

8.6 BIBLE VERSIONS

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APPENDIX A.

QUESTIONNAIRES DESIGNED FOR MEMBERS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH TSHIAWELO

INTRODUCTION:

I, Rev Mutavhatsindi MA, a student at the University of Pretoria, doing research studies in Church Planting in the South African Urban Context with special reference to the role of the Reformed Church Tshiawelo. My research requires a questionnaire that should be completed in order to collect the required data. Feel free to complete the following questionnaire.

Rules for completing the this questionnaire:

(a). No name is required in this questionnaire.
(b). Follow the instructions indicated in each and every question.
(c). Complete this questionnaire as soon as possible.

Division of the questionnaire

This questionnaire is divided into four sections, Section A, B, C and D. Complete all these sections.

SECTION A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Just check an appropriate answer by placing an X on it</th>
<th>(1)</th>
<th>(2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Are you from rural or urban area?</td>
<td>Rural area</td>
<td>Urban area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Does Reformed Church Tshiawelo cooperate with other churches from Limpopo Province in her urban mission?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Does Reformed Church Tshiawelo make a budget for urban mission?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Is the number of people who are migrating from rural to urban areas growing?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Do you believe that God has many people in urban areas who should repent from their sins?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION B

Choose the appropriate answer for the following questions by placing an X to the correct answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bad (1)</th>
<th>Poor (2)</th>
<th>Good (3)</th>
<th>Excellent (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. How do Christians involve themselves in mission?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. People view life in urban areas in different ways. How do you view the quality of life in urban areas?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION C

For each of the following sentences, please indicate how true this is to your situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not really (1)</th>
<th>Some (2)</th>
<th>Much (3)</th>
<th>Very much (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Are you aware that Christ commissioned you to proclaim His Good Tidings to the people in urban areas?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Some people argue that there are many poor people, homeless, prostitutes in South African Cities. How do you measure the reality of this argument?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION D

In this section, you are allowed to have more than one answer, it will depend on the way you view the questions from your own perspective.

10. How do you develop your spiritual life?

______ Through Sunday services
______ Through Wednesday services
______ I don’t really do anything
______ I read my Bible everyday.
______ Through group services (e.g. youth service, women service, men service, mission service)

11. What are the most pressing needs of people in the urban area where you’re staying?

______ Spiritual need (The Word of God)
______ Food
______ Accommodation
______ Education
______ Employment
12. As a Christian, what kind of responsibility do you have for the unbelievers in urban areas?

_____ I have no responsibility to the unbelievers.
_____ I am not aware of any responsibility.
_____ I understand that God wants them to repent from their sins through our witnessing.
_____ I am responsible to preach the Word of God to the unbelievers in urban settings.

13. Arrange the following according to their order of importance.

_____ Preaching of the Gospel (Word of God) to all people.
_____ To provide worship services
_____ To reach out to all the necessary needs of the needy people.
_____ To equip and to teach Christians to be witnesses of Christ to all people.

14. If one wants to know you better, what areas do you think will help one to know you better? In order to answer this question, place an X on the areas where you fit in.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14.1 Age</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 – 35 years</td>
<td>36 – 50 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>51 – 65 years</td>
<td>more than 65 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14.2 Educational level</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Primary level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second level</td>
<td>Tertiary level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14.3 Your position in church</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Church Committee</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Church council member</td>
<td>Mission Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14.4 Occupation</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Self employer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14.5 Gender</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B

REFORMED CHURCH TSHIAWELO

QUESTIONNAIRES DESIGNED FOR TWO GROUPS: MISSION COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND CHURCH COUNCIL MEMBERS

INTRODUCTION:

I, Rev Mutavhatsindi MA, a student at the University of Pretoria, doing research studies in Church Planting in the South African Urban Context with special reference to the role of the Reformed Church Tshiawelo. My research requires a questionnaire that should be completed in order to collect the required data. Feel free to complete the following questionnaire.

Rules for completing the this questionnaire:

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This questionnaire is divided into four sections, Section A, B, C and D. Complete all these sections.

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<td>3. Does Reformed Church Tshiawelo make a budget for urban mission?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Is the number of people who are migrating from rural to urban areas growing? | Yes | No
5. Do you believe that God has many people in urban areas who should repent from their sins? | Yes | No

**SECTION B**

**Choose the appropriate answer for the following questions by placing an X to the correct answer**

| 6. How do Christians involve themselves in mission? | Bad (1) | Poor (2) | Good (3) | Excellent (4) |
| 7. People view life in urban areas in different ways. How do you view the quality of life in urban areas? | |

**SECTION C**

**For each of the following sentences, please indicate how true this is to your situation**

| 8. Are you aware that Christ commissioned you to proclaim His Good Tiding to the people in urban areas? | Not really (1) | Some (2) | Much (3) | Very much (4) |
| 9. Some people argue that there are many poor people, homeless, prostitutes in South African Cities. How do you measure the reality of this argument? | |

**SECTION D**

*I am humbly requesting you to give a detail explanation of all questions in this section. Be free to explain according to (your knowledge) what you know.*

8. Explain the strategies being used by Reformed Church Tshiawelo to plant new church wards in new areas. Give the names of those new established church wards.

9. What did Reformed Church Tshiawelo use or do to re-build the church to the extent that by 1999 she was in a position to become instrumental in establishing new fellowship centers (zwitasana) which are now being developed to become local churches in August 2008?

10. How are the leaders of Reformed Church Tshiawelo equipped for urban mission?
11. How many urban mission conferences or seminars were conducted by Reformed Church Tshiawelo? Name the *venues, dates, and objectives* of those conferences or seminars.

12. Reformed Church Tshiawelo usually has anniversaries as a thanksgiving to God who helped her to achieve some specific goals. Explain all the anniversaries held by Reformed Church Tshiawelo (*indicate the dates, venues, and purposes or objectives of those anniversaries*).

13. There are many people who are moving to the metropolitan cities which are outside Gauteng Province, for example, Durban, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth, and etc. They are moving to those metropolitan cities because of various reasons, for example, some for study purpose at the tertiary institutions, some for working purpose, and etc. What are the plans of the Reformed Church Tshiawelo of planting churches in those metropolitan cities which are outside Gauteng Province?

14. What are the hindrances or stumbling blocks you are encountering in your urban mission?

15. If one wants to know you better, what areas do you think will help one to know you better? In order to answer this question, place an X to the areas where you fit in.

| 15.1 Age | __________ below 20 years |
|          | __________ 21 – 35 years |
|          | __________ 36 – 50 years |
|          | __________ 51 – 65 years |
|          | __________ more than 65 years |

| 15.2 Educational level | __________ None |
|                       | __________ Primary level |
|                       | __________ Secondary level |
|                       | __________ Tertiary level |

| 15.3 Your position in church | __________ Church Committee |
|                             | __________ Youth Committee |
|                             | __________ Church council member |
|                             | __________ Mission Committee |
|                             | __________ Other |

| 15.4 Occupation | __________ None |
|                 | __________ Self employer |
|                 | __________ Private sector |
|                 | __________ Government |

| 15.5 Gender | __________ Male |
|            | __________ Female |
APPENDIX C

Pictures of the victims of violence and attacks against foreigners in South Africa.

C.1 Taken from Pretoria News, 13 May 2008: 1

Displaced foreigners struggle to make ends meet

MOGOMOTSI MAGOME

Foreigners who lost their homes and belongings during xenophobic attacks in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville earlier this year are still struggling to get back on their feet.

Some have moved from a shelter at the Stanza Bopape community hall in Mamelodi fearing for their safety.

They are now living in the veld in front of the Home Affairs offices in Marabastad, relying on the Catholic Cathedral for food and clothing.

Rwandan John T Acres said they had run out of people to approach for help as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and Tshwane Metro Council had let them down.

“We are just relying on the church, because that is the only place where we don’t get chased away,” he said.

His sentiments were echoed by a member of the Zimbabwean Refugees’ Association, who wanted to remain anonymous for fear of victimisation.

“It is hard being a foreigner in South Africa because little is being said by the government and residents will continue victimising foreigners.”

He said they also encountered problems at public hospitals because they were expected to pay even after losing all their possessions during the attacks.

Foreigners housed at the old Malas warehouse are also uncertain of what the future holds for them when they leave their temporary shelter.

The Jesuit Refugee Services had promised to give each foreigner R1 000 and to donate R1 800 to families, on condition that they leave Malas and secure their own accommodation.

However, the proposal has been criticised as “buying” the problem away.

Human rights activist Jeffrey Basubi said the people were likely to end up on the streets after exhausting the money.

Meanwhile, the ANC went on a xenophobia awareness campaign in Mooiplaas and Olivenhoutbosch at the weekend, urging locals to shun the practice.

Abdul Dewood, a member of the Gauteng Provincial Legislature, said they were motivated by members of the respective communities who had expressed their willingness to stop violence against foreigners in their townships.

Irene and Neza Nkenga, children of a foreign trader whose shack and shop were torched, with father Victor Phalane.

PICTURE: ETIENNE CREUX
Hundreds on the run as xenophobic attacks flare up again

STAFF REPORTERS and SAPA

Hundreds of foreigners have fled Alexandra or sought refuge at the local police station as xenophobic violence flared up for a second day.

As night fell yesterday, police were forced to protect about 100 foreigners from a mob that opened fire on officers.

Two people were killed and about 60 injured in the two days of xenophobic violence.

The latest clashes began at 6pm when a mob marched down London Road in the Johannesburg township.

They flung boulders into the road and shot at police.

Police retaliated with rubber bullets. Some had live ammunition for protection.

Several people were detained.

By 7:30pm fires were blazing in the street and police fired from inside their armoured vehicles. Along London Road, foreigners huddled in large groups for protection.

Throughout the evening, people poured out of Alex, carrying bundles of their belongings.

Mozambican Carlota Makulube had spent the previous night hiding under her bed – her South African husband ready to talk to the gang if they raided their shack.

By 6pm yesterday she and her three children were ready to flee. They had no idea where they would spend the night.

A middle-aged woman said she had lived in her house for 13 years.

“I was born in South Africa – I just lived in Zimbabwe for some years.”

As people fled, residents chanted “Good riddance. Hambani ma-kwekwe kwe (Go away, foreigners).”

Police spokesperson Inspector Moses Maphekuze said they were taking the foreigners to Brumley and Alex police stations.

“We are arranging for transport to take them back to their countries. First we need to check their IDs, then take it from there,” he said.

About 400 foreigners were taken to the two stations on Sunday.

The residents of Alexandra say they don’t want any more illegal immigrants.

“They say the foreigners rob them on the streets when they go to work and when they return from work.”

Constable Noria Malefetse said one of the men killed was a South African.

“We are not sure why he was targeted,” she said.

Twelve people have been arrested and face charges of murder, attempted murder, public violence and theft.

Maphekuze said about 500 policemen were monitoring the situation.

The violent attacks started after a meeting of about 800 Alex residents who decided to give foreigners an ultimatum: get out or be driven out.

A man, who did not want to be identified, said: “We told them to move out of their shacks before the end of the day. They refused.”

Armed with iron bars, stones, sjamboks, knobkerries and guns, the residents then hunted down foreigners.

“I am not apologetic at all. These foreigners are making us feel unwelcome in our country,” a man said.

See PAGE 3
APPENDIX C

C.3 A Story taken from Pretoria News, 13 May 2008:3

Questions after night of violence in Alex leaves two dead and 50 injured

By Gill Gifford

While xenophobic attacks have been blamed on Home Affairs' lack of control of borders, theft of jobs and opportunities by foreigners and racism against people who are darker than South Africans are also factors.

But little was known about why there had been an upsurge of attacks in recent months, the SA Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) said yesterday.

No detailed studies had been done on xenophobia, commission chief executive Tseliso Thipanyane said.

The SAHRC, the National Consortium on Refugee Affairs and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, launched the Roll Back Xenophobia Campaign in 1998 to address rising levels of xenophobia.

But this awareness project had dwindled to one in which human rights commissioners would monitor the Lindela Repatriation Centre where illegal immigrants were held before being deported.

"It is clear that this problem is getting worse. We need to call an urgent meeting to look at the problem and find meaningful ways to sort it out. It's a peculiar problem in our country where the attacks happen in poor communities and informal settlements directed at African people, particularly those darker than ourselves," said Thipanyane.

"Clearly, this is a brand of xenophobia that's being caught up with poverty and unemployment and played out on soft targets who are seen as foreigners who arrive from nowhere and start surviving by working hard and taking low-paying jobs," he said.

"And also, the role of government has not been active as it has failed to prevent these people entering the country through porous borders. There is corruption within Home Affairs and the police."

Thipanyane said the "attacks by blacks on blacks" were a phenomenon warranting an examination of the psychological impact on South African people who appeared to display some kind of self-hatred by targeting black foreigners "rather than whites or the Chinese".

Researcher Angelica Pino, of the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation, who is currently examining xenophobia and how it
APPENDIX C4

C.4 Taken from *Pretoria News*, 13 May 2008:3

impacts on women specifically, maintains that the issue is pervasive and impacting heaviest on African women. “We see that xenophobia against women has a less public face, but it is something you see a lot in the public service,” Pino said yesterday following the violent attacks in Alexandra in which two people died. Pino said xenophobia was generally an extreme fear reaction to “the unknown”.

“It all talks to the same problem: a fear of the unknown as an inward-looking South African society reacts to the influx of foreigners who they see to be stealing jobs from locals. It’s a fear of difference,” she said.

Pino has been working on the issue and conducted in-depth interviews with a woman who escaped the genocide in Rwanda in 1994 and settled in South Africa.

“At that time people were sympathetic to her plight.

“But this has changed and she is now experiencing people being aggressive towards her – even when she was giving birth in hospital,” said Pino.

Pino said projects like the Roll Back Xenophobia campaign and the racism conference had done some work terms of highlighting the issue, but they seemed to have since “gone underground”.

“Perhaps because there has been an influx of illegal immigrants, but there is now no openness to integrating people. Yes, we know there are foreigners involved in crime, but this doesn’t serve to explain what is going on.” She said the experience of white foreigners was more positive than that of Africans.

“We have a case of people distrusting their own government and Home Affairs,” Pina said, explaining that there appeared to be a general assumption that identity documents carried by white people were legitimate while there was “huge mistrust of documents carried by the black African migrant”.

![A group of men apparently involved in the xenophobic attacks on the rampage in Alexandra.](PICTURE: ANTOINE DE RAS)
APPENDiX C

C.5 Taken from Pretoria News, 13 May 2008:3

Malawian national Willes Katundu was beaten up during the xenophobic attacks in Alexandra.

Yvonne Ndlovu was a victim of an attack near the Zulu Hostel in Alexandra. Two people were killed and several were injured in the attack.

PICTURE: STEVE LAWRENCE
APPENDIX D

A picture and story of the South African prostitutes

D.1 Taken from Sowetan, 10 February 2008:4     D.2 Taken from Sun, 19 February 2008:3

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Half naked prostitutes work from toilets!

A GROUP of prostitutes were removed from public toilets yesterday after a security guard complained when he found five aggressive prostitutes prancing around in bikinis and G-strings.

Michael Mabota, who works for a private security company in Hoedspruit, Limpopo, was waiting for a bus just after 5pm when he got the call from nature.

When he entered the toilets, he found blankets, sponges and towels on the floor and then he saw the half-naked women!

When he tried to use the urinal, the women tried to seduce him, making all sorts of sexual offers.

"One of the women, who was also smoking, asked me if I wanted it wrapped or not," he said.

"Wrapped" is street slang for using condoms.

He said the women offered him two minutes of sex for R50.

Eventually, a hawker came to his rescue.

It turns out that it is common knowledge that prostitutes operate from the public toilets, servicing truck drivers, soldiers and the occasional tourist.

Constable David Makwela said: "Prostitution is illegal and if they come back, they will be arrested," he warned. - AENS
APPENDIX E

News about crime in South Africa

E.1 Taken from Sunday Sun, 10 February 2008:37

Controversial abortion bill gets nod

Parliament on Thursday approved legal changes to make abortions easier to obtain, despite criticism from opponents who said the law was already too lax.

The changes will provide for 24-hour abortion facilities, do away with pre-approval procedures and permit all nurses – instead of just midwives – to terminate pregnancies.

“The amendment bill promotes quality health-care,” the African National Congress’s Joyce Masilo told parliament’s upper house, which unanimously passed the bill. It will now be referred to President Thabo Mbeki to sign into law.

Critics said the law already made abortions too easy. Women as young as 12 can get an abortion during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy and in some cases up to 20 weeks.

Religious activists and political parties opposed the proposed changes, saying the bill should make counselling mandatory given that women as young as 12 could have abortions without their parents’ knowledge.

But the ruling party’s big parliamentary majority ensured approval for the changes. – Health24/ReutersHealth
APPENDIX E

E.2 Taken from Sowetan, 1 July 2008:4

50 people murdered every day in SA

Sipho Masombuka

An average of 30 children are murdered in South Africa every week, according to the national crime statistics released in Pretoria yesterday.

While in the 2006/07 financial year, 1,152 children were murdered, this year’s figure has shot up to 1,410. Attempts on the lives of children increased to 1,488 compared to 1,309 in the last financial year.

But, serious assault on children decreased from 20,445 in the last financial year to 19,087.

SAPS analyst Chris de Kock said this trend of child murders was a “very serious and worrying issue.” He said most children killed were those between the ages of 16 and 18.

“According to docket analysis, most children killed are those with tendencies of gang behaviour. A small number of children below the age of 16 are killed,” said De Kock.

Another area of great concern is the significant rise in house and business robberies, and truck and car hijacking.

House robberies increased by 13.5 percent, business robberies increased by 47.4 percent, car hijacking increased by 4.4 percent while truck hijacking increased by 39.6 percent from the 2007/08 financial year.

Safety and Security Minister Charles Nqakula said the statistics were a serious cause for concern.

“Some of the car and truck hijackings are part of organised crime. The cars are needed for a quick getaway from crime scenes and as battering rams against cash vans in cash-in-transit heists. The trucks carry valuables that organised gangs want,” said Nqakula.

Nqakula said these crimes, especially house robberies, were of serious concern because lives were lost in these incidents.

“They are the crimes that we mostly pay attention to,” said Nqakula.

Though murder has decreased by 4.7 percent, 18,487 people were murdered during the period under review (2007/08), which amounts to almost 50 murders a day.

Rape decreased by 8.8 percent, robbery with aggravating circumstances by 7.4 percent, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm by 4.6 percent and indecent assault by 2.1 percent.

CONCERNED: Safety and Security Minister Charles Nqakula is worried about crime in the country.
E.3 Taken from *Daily Sun*, 1 July 2008:5

**50 murders every day!**

By BASA MUSHI AND SAPA

MORE than 50 people are murdered in South Africa every day!

A total of 18 467 people have been murdered since April last year.

The most horrible fact is that murder of children has increased by nearly a quarter.

This is the bloody story told by the latest crime statistics released in Tshwane by Safety and Security Minister Charles Nqakula yesterday.

The number of children murdered has increased by 22.4% and that of adults has decreased by 8.1%.

But as for attempted murder on children aged between 0 to 18, it has increased by 13.7% and among adults there is a decrease of 11.5%.

Nqakula said the government is concerned that, while the figures are going down, the levels of crime continue to be unacceptably high.

He said the crime surveys show that social crime is a big problem in the country.

“The abuse of children and women remains our big concern,” said Nqakula.

Rape has gone down by 8.8% from 82.9% to 75.6%.

Crimes like robbery, attempted murder, assault and indecent assault decreased by 6.4%. And car hijacking has increased by 4.4%.

Deputy national commissioner Andre Pruis added that 1274 062 suspects were arrested for various crimes.
APPENDIX F

Pictures and vital news during 40th Anniversary of the Reformed Church Tshiawelo

Taken from Sowetan, 18 August 2008:9

Reformed Church is now 40 years old

Penwell Dlamini

The Reformed Church in Tshiawelo yesterday celebrated its 40th anniversary with a special service at the Dlamini Multi Purpose Hall in Soweto. About 400 congregants from all the branches in Gauteng showed up to celebrate a milestone of four decades of church growth.

The Reformed Church was formed by missionaries in 1968 in Tshiawelo from the main structure Reformed Church in South Africa.

Today the church has branches in Pretoria, central Johannesburg, Midrand and Protea Glen.

Hymns of celebration dominated the proceedings as congregants praised God.

The speaker of the day Reverend Thiofihithi Rabali likened the Tshiawelo branch to a seed that was planted and is now bearing fruit.

"Most of the things God does always start small or in seed form but grow and make a change in the history of mankind," he said.

Today the Reformed Church has more than 1,000 members in Gauteng.

"Our success can be attributed to our vision to preach the gospel with an outside focus - being relevant to the needs of the community," said Reverend Liphadzi Tshiliho.

He said one of the church's strategies was to reach out to young people through programmes such as the Reformed Youth Fellowship.

Rabali illustrated his point by referring to Jesus starting his ministry with just a few disciples but finally affecting the whole world.

"The six branches should also become seeds that through faith, prayer and Bible teaching can grow and affect the whole world," Rabali said.

This is a student movement already active at Wits University, Vaal University of Technology and Medunsa - the Medical University of Southern Africa.
EPILOGUE

After this, the Lord chose *South African Christians* and sent them out in pairs ahead of him into every town of South Africa and place where he planned to go in cities of South Africa.

He said to them, “There are a great many people to harvest, but there are only a few workers. So pray to God, who owns the harvest, that he will send more workers to help gather his harvest.

Go now, but listen! I am sending you out like sheep among wolves.

Don’t carry a purse, a bag, or sandals, and don’t waste time talking with people on the road.

Before you go into a house, say, ‘Peace be with this house.’ If peaceful people live there, your blessing of peace will stay with them, but if not, then your blessing will come back to you.

Stay in the peaceful house, eating and drinking what the people there give you.

A worker should be given his pay.

Don’t move from house to house.

If you go into a town and the people welcome you, eat what they give you. Heal the sick who live there, and tell them, ‘The kingdom of God is near you.’

But if you go into a town **and city of South Africa**, and the people don’t welcome you, then go into the streets and say, ‘Even the dirt from your town that sticks to our feet we wipe off against you. But remember that the kingdom of God is near.’

I tell you, on the Judgment Day it will be better for the people of Sodom than for the people of that town.

Luke 10:1-12 (NCV)