

bitch," prostitute and lesbian.

The boys also snapped the girls' bras, stuffed paper down their blouses and rubbed their hands up and down girls' back, according to Eve's lawyers. One boy grabbed a girl's breasts, while another cut a girl's hair, they said.

"I started to think maybe I am ugly and maybe I am a bitch," Eve said in a recent interview in the Schoharie Country farmhouse where she and her younger sister were born. "By the time I left, I was just like a wreck. I had really bad posture. I was depressed all the time."

Eve's case—one of the growing number of sexual harassment lawsuits involving schoolchildren—could be the first federal peer harassment lawsuit to go to trial seeking punitive damages, said Eve's attorney, City University of New York law professor Merrick Rossein.

A case tried under California law ended earlier this fall with a girl awarded \$500,000 in damages. Eve's lawsuit does not specify a dollar amount.

"There is a difference between flirting and hurting, said lawyer Brooks Burdette of New York City, who also is representing Eve. "What happened in our case was systematic. It was a lot more than childhood horseplay."

Eve claims her former school district 100 km southwest of Albany failed to protect her from sexual harassment, violating Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972 prohibiting sex discrimination

in schools. AP

Source: Philippine Daily Inquirer, 5 November 1996

38 PERCENT OF RAPE VICTIMS IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE CHILDREN

ORANGE FARM, South Africa—In this struggling community 25 miles of Johannesburg, children have become prey.

A 15-year old tells a local physician she is not sure of her parentage. She wonders if the man who says he is her father is telling the truth, "because every day he would come and climb on top of me and beat me," said Dumiso Zulu, the doctor, recounting the girl's words.

A mother refuses to consider that the likely suspect responsible for the anal sores found on her 21-month-old baby is the child's father. "No, it can't be," she told Verina

Sithole, a nurse, who laments: "You just become disturbed for the day if you see such a case."

A 12-year old girl runs home crying one day after a seemingly nice neighborhood man invites her to visit him. It was chillingly familiar scenario, reminiscent of the three months of abuse she endured two years ago when a local clergyman lured her with kindness and spare change, then repeatedly raped her and secured her silence with threats to kill her mother.

Child rape—and rape in general—has emerged as the new South Africa's ugly secret, perhaps the most alarming aspect of a nationwide ex-

plosion of crime.

Nationwide, reported cases of child rape have increased dramatically in recent years, from 7,559 in 1994 to 10,037 in 1995, to 13,859 in 1996, according to national police statistics.

Overall, South Africa may have the highest rate of reported rape in the world, police say. Based on total rape figures for the first eight months of 1996, South Africa's rate of 141 reported rapes per 100,000 females is almost double the US rate for 1995 of 72 rapes per 100,000 females, according to law enforcement statistics from both countries. Child rapes account for about 38 percent of South Africa's total rape caseload.

Source: Today, 19 February 1997

SOUTH AFRICA-DEVELOPMENT: REKINDLING THE CULTURE OF UBUNTU

by Gumisai Mutume

KGOTSONG, South Africa—A group of five women sing in the blazing October sun as they toss building materials to each other.

They also mix the cement, fetch the water and assist the man laying the bricks. The house belongs to one of the five. When they complete it they will start on another until all are built.

Generally, people no longer build houses in this manner. But here in Kgotsong, a former Blacks-only township located some 200 kilometres out of Johannesburg, the spirit of Ubuntu is being rekindled and played out.

Ubuntu involves sharing. It

