

EDUCATION SECONDARY

62

From 24-1-79

To 9-12-79

4

White schools 'hired for coloured'

ARGUS

4/7/80

~~2/7/80~~

~~5/7/80~~

(52)

IN certain cases vacant white schools were already being hired from the provincial administration to relieve the accommodation problem at coloured schools, Mr A de V Kempen, the Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, said today.

He said the administration had in reaction to Press reports, requested the Provincial Education Department to provide it with details of the number of unused white schools and in which areas they were.

'If we have the details we'll be able to evaluate the position and establish what the possibilities are.

'But this is not a new idea and pat-off I know about a school in Salt River and one in Durban being hired from the provincial administration, Mr Kempen said.

He said much depended on local circumstances and the feasibility of hiring a school from the Provincial Administration before any decision was taken.

The serious accommodation problem at coloured

schools, particularly in rural areas, which resulted in the double-shift class system, was highlighted at a recent teachers' conference in Oudtshoorn.

Delegates to the congress of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association said the 'evil' of the double-shift system had to be eradicated.

The president of the association, Mr Franklin Sonn, told the congress it was morally and economically indefensible to have empty schools and hostels in white areas while thousands of coloured pupils faced a serious accommodation problem within walking distance.

One delegate told the congress that at a Riversdale school three shifts were in operation, including a night shift.

Legrange gets tough on pupils meetings

THE sporadic outbreak of unrest at schools in certain areas in the country could no longer be tolerated, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Pretoria yesterday.

In a statement released by the Police Directorate of Public Relations, he warned that from now on pupils would no longer be allowed to gather on school premises.

The statement reads: "So far the SA Police have been constantly maintaining a low profile towards pupils who flock together at school premises despite the fact that this is contrary to the provisions of Proclamation 1405 of June 30, 1980.

"In view of the latest events, however, in which pupils at certain schools have openly abused the above concession by holding unlawful political meetings, intimidating other scholars, damaging property and organising unlawful action outside school premises, I have given the order that the provisions of the proclamation should be strictly applied from today (Thursday)" — Sapa

'Most ⁽⁵²⁾
black ⁽³³⁶⁾
pupils / 7/80.
are back'

MOST black schools throughout the country reopened with full attendance yesterday, according to a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria.

He said exceptions were schools in the Cape and at Port Elizabeth — where only 1% of the total number of pupils turned up — and Bloemfontein, where most pupils continued their boycott.

Attendance at primary and high schools in Soweto was a "normal" 90% to 95%, and more than 95% of the students at the Soweto Teachers' Training College sat for their examinations.

Pupils and students ignored a boycott call at the weekend by the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), which distributed pamphlets urging them to "fight Bantu Education" by staying away from school.

However, the boycott of classes at Cape schools spread to Somerset East yesterday when pupils of the Somerset East Junior High School and those of the Njozi Higher Primary school marched out of their classrooms.

The boycott continued unabated at higher primary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Uitenhage. — Sapa.

More blacks join Cape class boycott

52 ~~256~~
ADM 10/7/80

PORT ELIZABETH. — With the new term underway, more black schools in the Eastern Cape have joined the boycott of classes which started about two months ago in sympathy with coloured pupils and students protesting about the education system.

The Department of Education and Training's circuit inspector, Mr Steve Buys, said in Port Elizabeth that the pupils of at least 20 higher primary and secondary schools in the area boycotted classes yesterday.

There are 44 black schools in the Port Elizabeth circuit.

In the Uitenhage circuit of 107 schools, which includes Zwide, Kirkwood, Knysna and Humansdorp, there were class boycotts at five higher primary and two secondary schools.

Three schools in Grahamstown were affected and there was no attendance at two schools in Somerset East.

The police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, Major Gerrie van Royen, said that although police had to use tear-gas to disperse crowds at schools on Tuesday, it was quiet yesterday and there had been no incidents.

In the Cape Peninsula yesterday, attendance at black sec-

dary and high schools remained almost nil. Attendance at lower secondary schools ranged between 60% and 90%.

The regional director of Education and Training in the Cape, Mr D H Owens, said hardly any pupils attended black higher primary and secondary schools yesterday.

Mr Owens said steps had been taken to rectify some of the pupil grievances.

More books and equipment were now available, but could not be distributed because of the boycott, he said. Arrangements had also been made for fencing most schools.

He said the shortage of books was not the fault of the department. Many pupils had failed to return their books at the end of last year to be passed on to other pupils.

Many of the books had been lost.

Other pupil demands, which include a unitary education system under a central authority for all race groups, could not be handled at the local level, Mr Owens said.

Other demands include equal per capita spending on pupils, integrated schools, equal salaries for teachers of all races and compulsory free black education.

These were policy matters which had to be decided by the Government, Mr Owens said.

On the demand for compulsory education for blacks, he said the Government had repeatedly said it was moving towards this goal.

However, compulsory education could not be introduced before the backlog in the shortage of schools for blacks had been wiped out.

In the Durban Juvenile Court, 21 Indian pupils pleaded not guilty yesterday to a charge of malicious damage to property allegedly inflicted at a high school at Phoenix in May.

The youths include 16 aged between 14 and 17.

The trial is being held in camera.

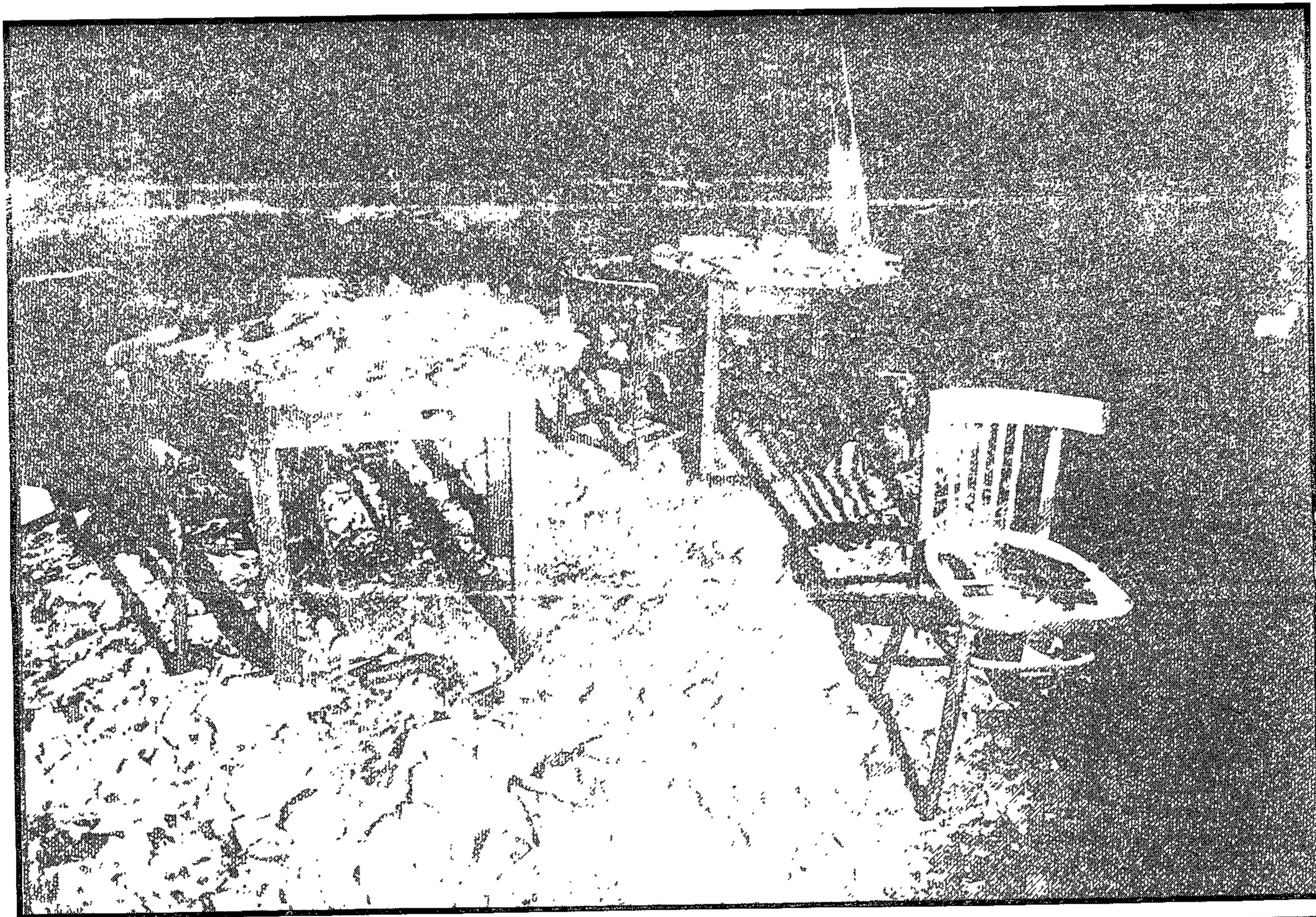
In Port Elizabeth, 13 black Grahamstown pupils appeared in the Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the death of a taxi driver on May 14.

Mr S Soya was stoned to death at a school in Fingo Village near Port Elizabeth during a clash between pupils and a group of "peacemakers".

The pupils, aged from 14 to 18, were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to July 22. — Sapa.

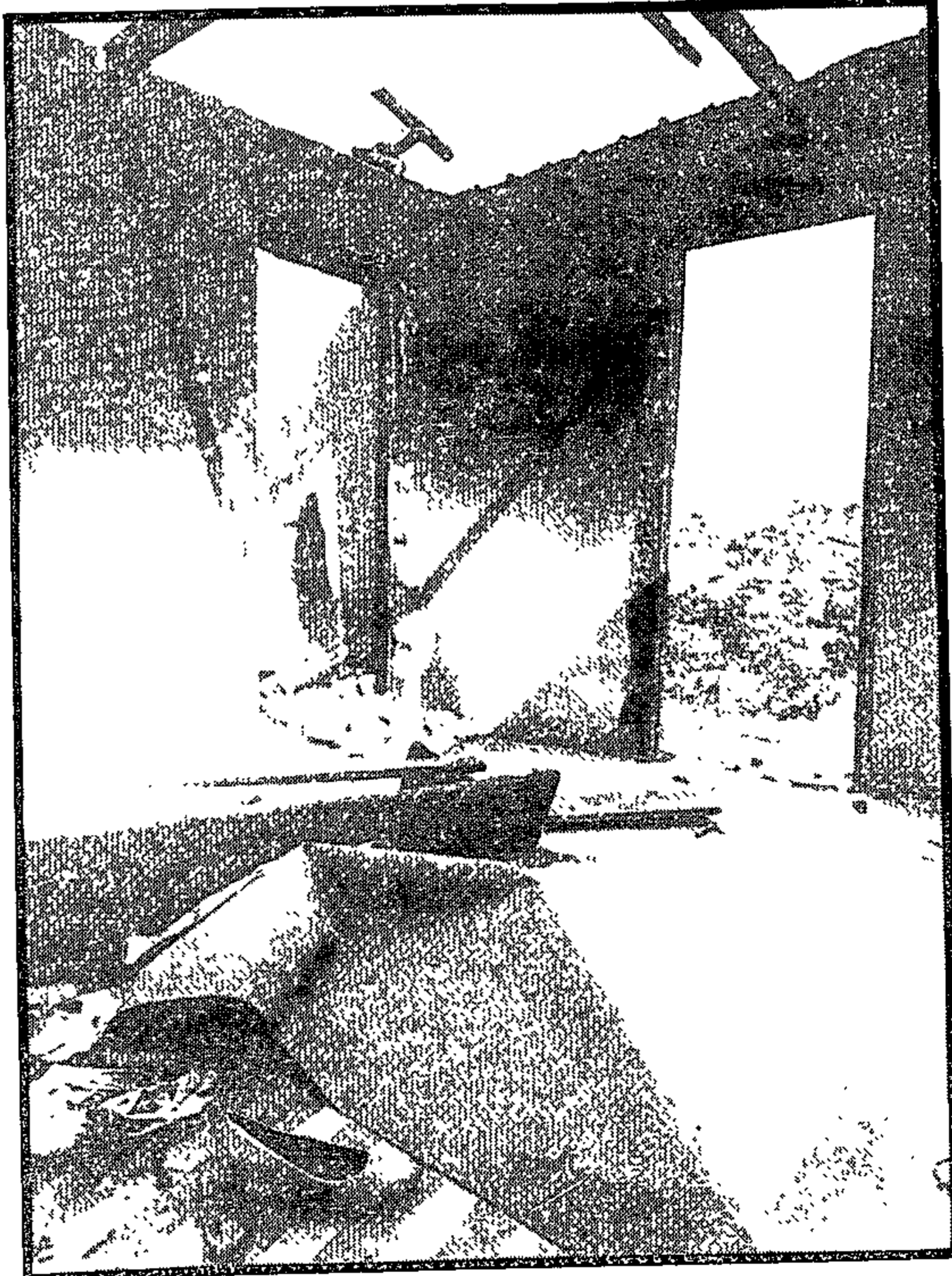
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THE YEAR IN PICTURES



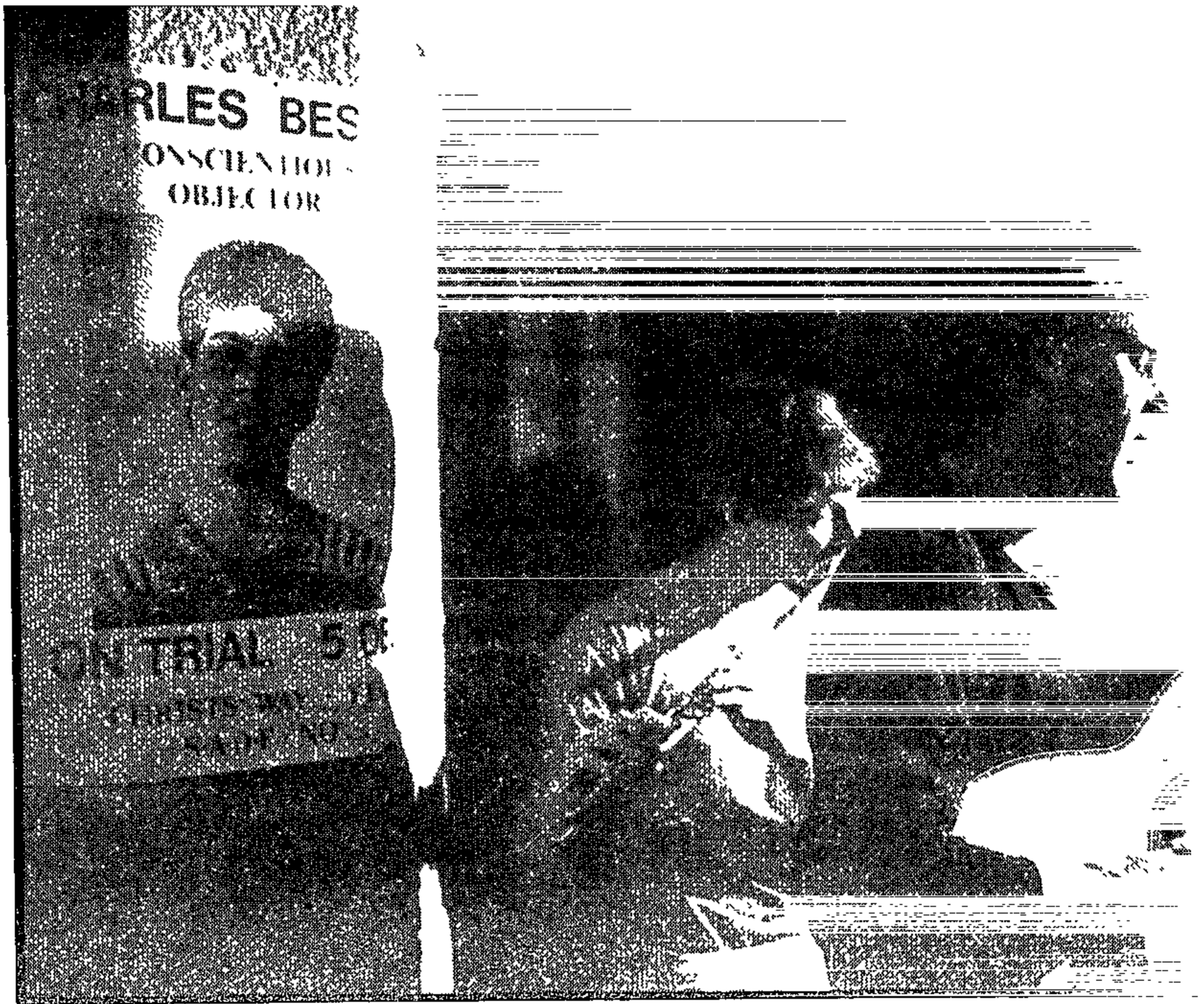
Wars in the shadows

TOP. Ashes to ashes
A ghostly light bathes the charred remains of the Catholic headquarters, Khanya House, wrecked in a mysterious fire
RIGHT: On a summer's day in Maputo, exiled anti-apartheid activist Albie Sachs stepped into his car to drive to the beach ... and a bomb exploded. Badly injured, he survived.
FAR RIGHT: Pastoral view through a broken-down door. Late one night, vigilantes in war-torn Inanda attacked this house and burnt it down
Pictures. ERIC MILLER (Afrapix), JOSÉ CABRAL (AIM) and DESENI MOODLIAR (Afrapix)



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THE YEAR IN PICTURES



Re-unions

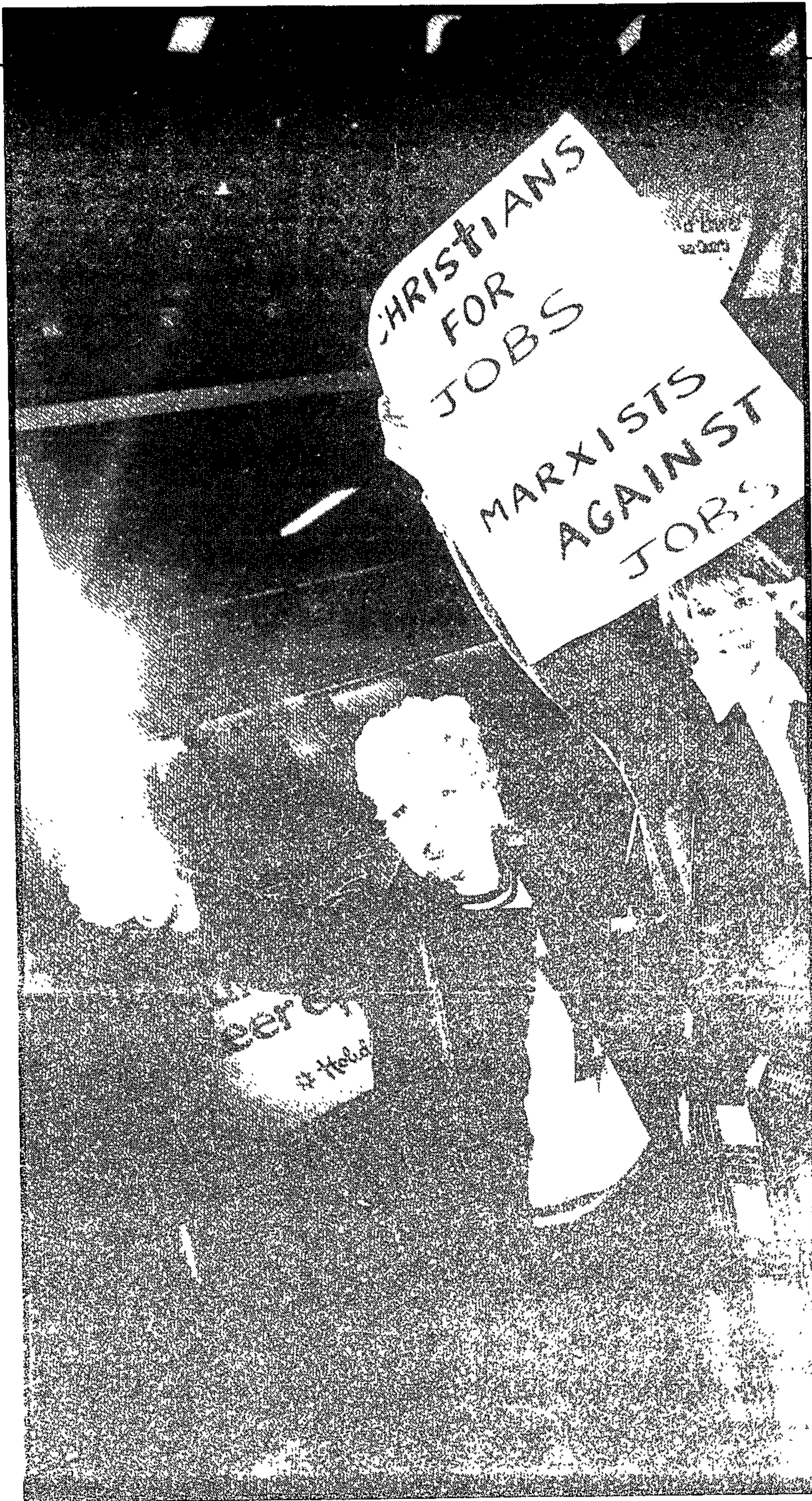
The black-and-white romance of Annette Heunis and Jerry Tsie was not to last — Annette soon left Jerry after family pressure.

CENTRE Zephania Motnopeng, ailing leader of the Pan Africanist Congress, steps into a hug from Leah Tutu on his release from prison.

RIGHT Law lecturer Raymond Suttner, set free along with a feathered friend which kept him company in the detention cells.

Pictures: PAUL WEINBERG (Afrapix), JUDA NGWENYA (Reuter) and ANNA ZIEMINSKI (Afrapix)

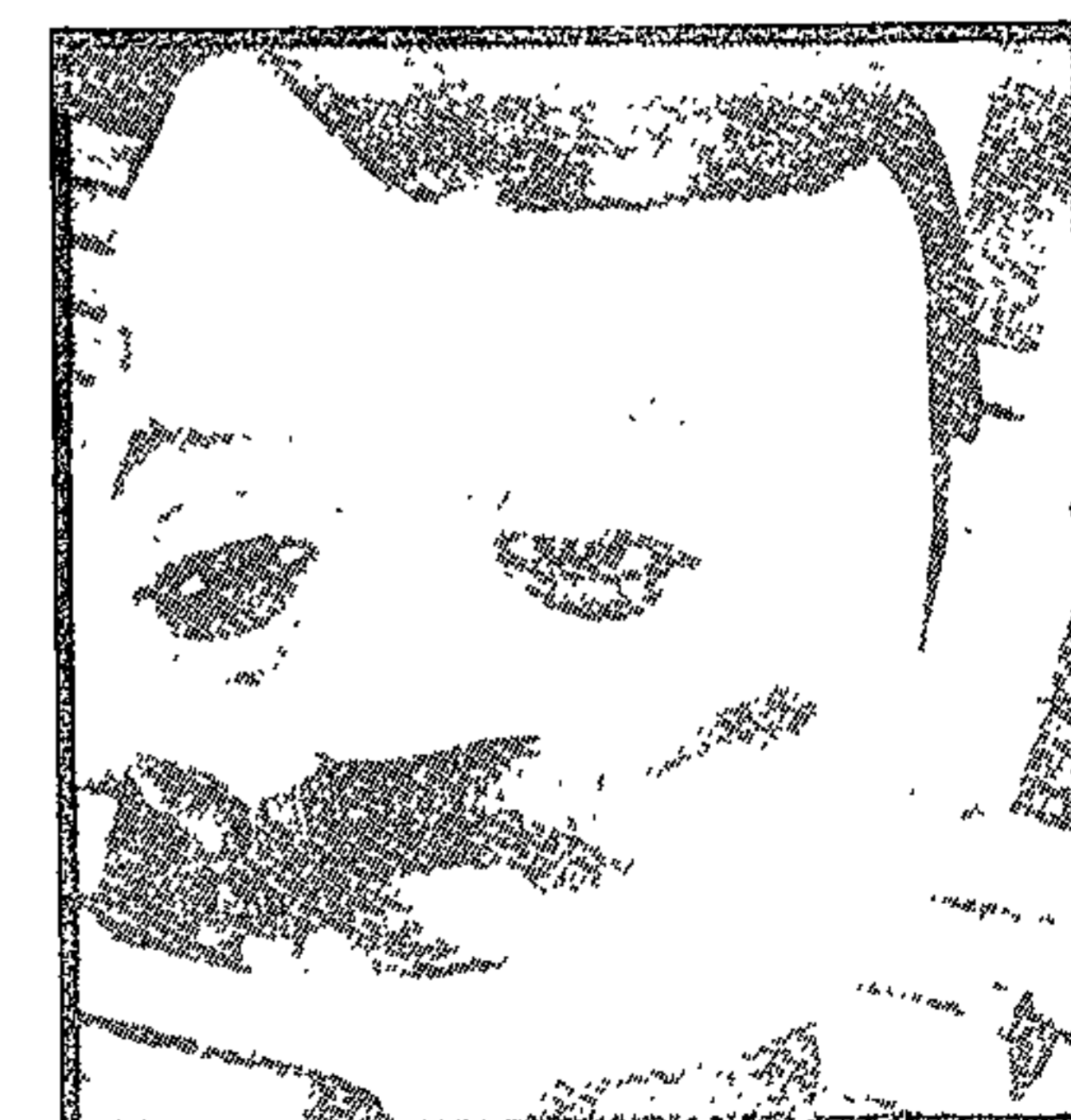
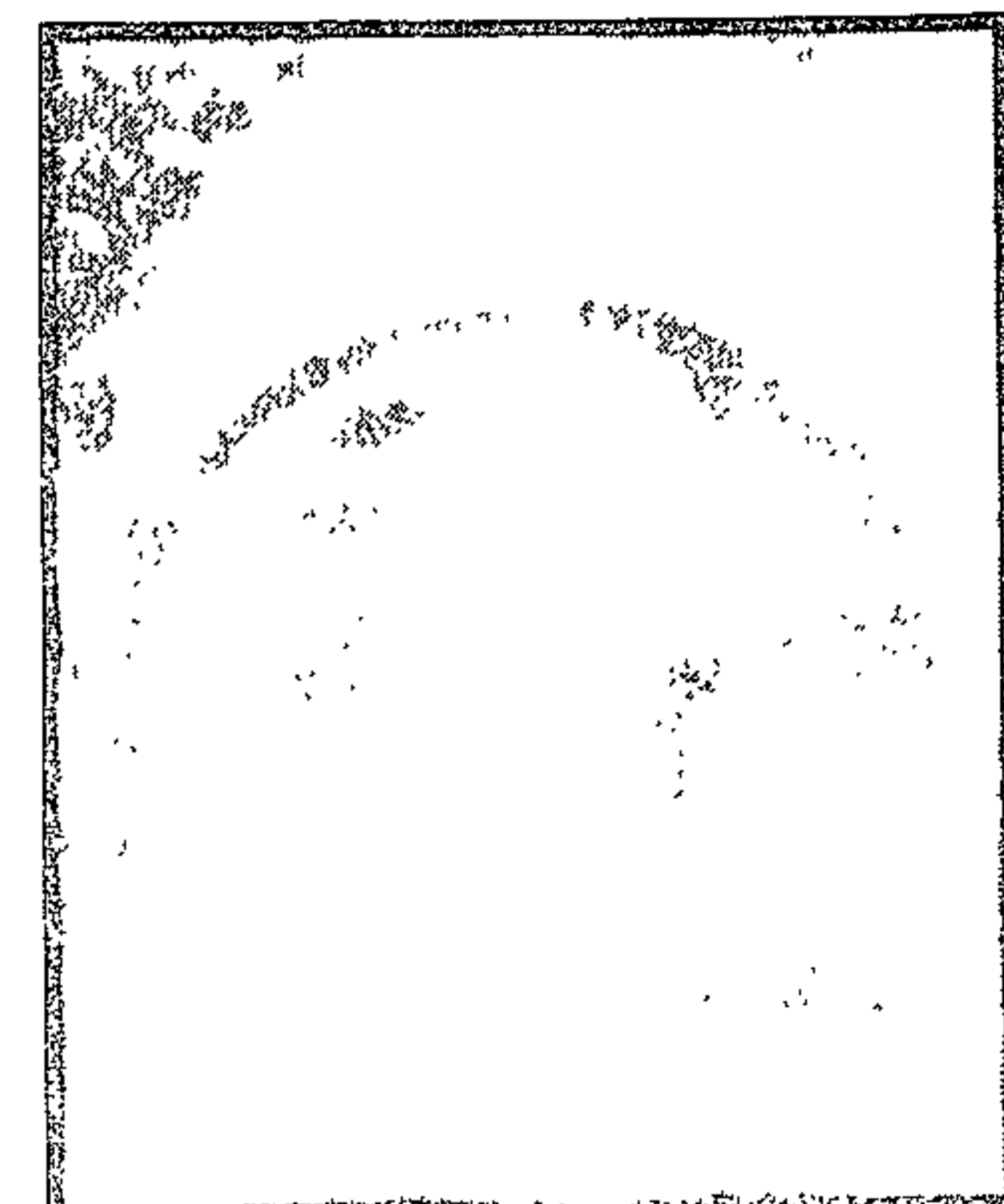




Onward Christian soldiers

LEFT: Exorcising the devil ... a flailing crucifix to greet Archbishop Desmond Tutu.
 CENTRE, TOP: Ballads for a jailed colleague. Folk songs at a rally for conscientious objector Charles Bestler.
 CENTRE, BELOW: Cadets stand stiffly to attention at a celebration to mark the arrival of the Huguenots, 300 years ago.
 FAR LEFT: A warrior, his horse and his Bible. Young trekker at the far-right Trek celebrations at Donkerhoek.

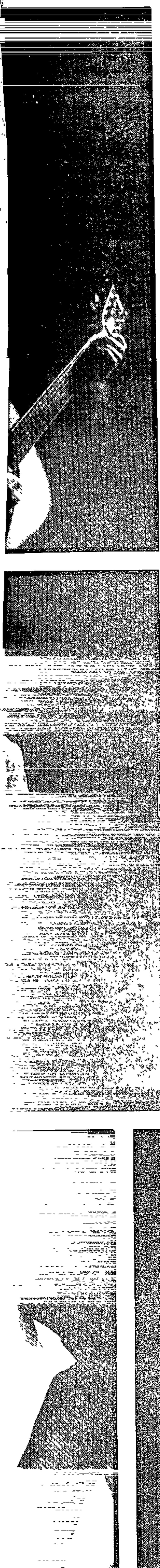
Pictures: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, ERIC MILLER, PAUL WEINBERG, ERIC MILLER (Afrapix)



Faces under cover

TOP TO BOTTOM: Bonneted baby in the regalia of the *volk* watches disdainfully as the Trekker celebrations ...
 Gagged in protest: Well-wrapped journalist at a demonstration against press curbs.
 Gagged for safety: Masked youth voices his objections to the October 28 elections.
 Papier-machismo: Joe, the puppet Romeo, star of an anti-Aids theatre programme.

Pictures: ANNA ZIEMINSKI, ERIC MILLER (2), GISÉLLE WULFSOHN (Afrapix)



1988

THE YEAR IN PICTURES



Hands of peace

TOP LEFT: Election day victory sign from a Sofasonke voter. Whether it was indeed a victory, depended on your point of view.
 TOP RIGHT: High jinks on the bridge as South African troops pull back over the Angola border for the last time.
 CENTRE: A hand waves to the masses from

behind bullet-proof glass. The hand is attached to PW Botha, on a tour of Crossroads.
 ABOVE: Relief: Conscientious objector Ivan Toms escapes his prison hell ... for now.
 FAR RIGHT: An unexpected wave for Pik Botha from his accidental guest, the Pope.
 Pictures: ANNA ZIEMINSKI and JOHN LIEBENBERG (Afrapix); GIDEON MENDEL; ERIC MILLER and ANNA ZIEMINSKI (Afrapix).

Teachers angry at treatment by principal

Staff Reporter

FIVE teachers expressed anger yesterday at the manner in which they say they were treated by the principal of a Hanover Park school — the centre of a coloured education row.

The principal of Crystal Senior Secondary School, Mr C I Fortuin, on Friday dismissed three of the teachers allegedly without giving reasons.

Students at both Crystal and Mountview Senior Secondary School, the other school involved in the "gutter education" protest in Hanover Park, this week called for their unconditional reinstatement when school re-opens on Tuesday.

They will consider calling for a boycott of all schools in the Western Cape if their demands are not met.

Told for first time

The three teachers, Ms Elizabeth Everett, Ms Brenda Lieberwitz and Ms Barbara Houghton, were told, for the first time, of their dismissals in the presence of 48 other teachers at an end-of-term staff meeting on Friday.

"It really came as a shock to us when Mr Fortuin announced that we would be dismissed so that happiness would be restored to the school," they said yesterday.

They claim he said that the school had been 'a happy one last year but this had changed when these teachers arrived.

"I don't know what it is that I have done this year that was

different to what I did last year," one of the teachers said. "Besides, I handed in my resignation on the day before I was told of my dismissal because I felt that I could no longer teach under existing conditions."

Two other teachers, Ms Bridget Pitt and Ms Paula Leyden, had applied for jobs at the school and were shocked by Mr Fortuin's behaviour when he interviewed them at the school last week.

"He told me that I was not a fit model to teach the children when I honestly stated that I was inexperienced in teaching religious instruction but was prepared to do so," said Ms Pitt who has an honours degree in psychology with English as a major subject.

Ms Pitt has since written to the Department of Coloured Relations describing the interview.

She said that they were both told that they were not suitably dressed to be teachers. "I was wearing a skirt, blouse and corduroy jacket," she said.

Bad taste

Teachers and students yesterday told the Cape Times that Mr Fortuin mentioned the incident at the school assembly the following morning, saying that the two teachers were dressed like factory workers.

One teacher explained this was in bad taste since many of the children's parents were factory workers.

All three dismissed teachers were informed yesterday by the Department of Coloured Relations that their dismissals did not amount to sacking, but rather "a termination of services" at Crystal Senior Secondary School and that they could apply for other jobs.

Mr Fortuin was not available for comment last night.

Teacher crisis ^{STARK} 'pulled down ^{32#} matric results' ^{18/12/80}

Own Correspondent

This year's matric results proved the teacher crisis had had a detrimental effect on the standard of education, says Mr Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association.

Many of the country's school pupils would not reach their full potential unless the crisis is rapidly resolved, he said in Pretoria.

"Lower marks than usual were obtained in English first language, maths and science, and this can be directly attributed to the nation-wide shortage of qualified teachers in these subjects.

"Until the teacher crisis is solved, pupils will not

get the results they deserve.

"There are many very talented matric pupils in the Transvaal, and this year's results showed that not all of them attained their full potential."

Mr Mundell warned the situation could deteriorate even further next year.

"There is a disturbing number of impending teacher resignations, especially from English-medium schools.

"Many teachers are waiting to see what the Budget has in store for them. If it does not meet their expectations, these teachers will leave the profession," he warned.

Mr J F Steyn, secretary of the Transvaalse Onder-

wysersvereniging, said he was also alarmed by the under-achievement in English, maths and science.

"The TO will study the results in the new year, and if necessary will make recommendations on possible ways of preventing further deterioration."

Mr Steyn said the shortage of teachers was probably the main reason for the lower marks, but a higher standard of exam papers could also have contributed to the lower performance.

But he said he was quite satisfied with the general matric results, and Transvaal pupils could be proud of their achievements.

TABLE 4: ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT BY REGION-TYPE AND SEX, 1960 AND 1970
(a) 1960

Bursaries for needy Ciskei scholars

JOHANNESBURG — Next year the Ciskeian National Development Corporation (CNDC) will grant a number of bursaries to select and needy Ciskeian secondary and high school pupils.

"This scheme is not open to all, but to those Ciskeian children unable to continue their education because their parents cannot afford to keep them at school," said Mr Frans Meisenholl, general manager of the CNDC.

"The pupils will be

selected after aptitude and other tests to determine their potential."

Since 1977, the CNDC had provided loans for study at Fort Hare. To date 30 students had made use of this assistance.

"By providing such schemes, the CNDC is confident it will assist in keeping these students in the Ciskei and ensure their acquired skills and abilities will be used to the benefit of all Ciskeians in future," Mr Meisenholl said.

Male	Agriculture	Minery	Manufacturing	Electricity	Construction	Commerce	Transport etc	Finance	Services	Total
Metropolitan	26 554	327 147	217 152	16 724	56 112	107 147	81 859	11 951	199 680	1 044 726
Urban	14 267	114 468	58 184	6 975	33 685	43 614	30 135	866	87 156	389 350
			18 896	517	29 593	5 671	7 760	46	10 149	898 520
			27 472	1 630	17 734	20 231	14 185	568	59 777	818 246
			321 704	25 846	137 124	176 663	133 939	13 431	356 762	3 150 862
			11 346	35	99	4 847	378	407	262 073	280 941
			3 415	12	89	2 817	266	51	118 770	126 882
			168	-	4	-	74	-	142 631	205 566
			2 767	12	84	2 273	143	11	68 759	226 996
			17 696	59	276	9 937	861	469	592 233	840 386
			339 400	25 905	137 400	186 600	134 800	13 900	948 995	3 991 248
			5,2	0,2	0,2	5,3	0,6	3,4	62,4	21,1

Transkei to use Cape syllabus for exams

UMLATA The Deputy Minister of Education in Transkei, Mr Sydney Kakudi, has announced that from next year Transkei pupils will write examinations based on the Cape syllabuses and teacher training colleges will affiliate to the University of Transkei.

students who attempted to boycott classes in Transkei this year were irrelevant and showed lack of knowledge of the historical developments of education in the country. Both children and adults should know that our prime enemy has always been the Bantu Education system which has since its inception, been responsible for the undesirable drop in standards, Mr Kakudi said.

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which they would not
employed or employed
which classifies

to measure the level of unemployment but is also to be
it should be noted, is not confined to academic attempts
economic theory shows to be false. Naivete on this score,
when wage rates have changed is to make assumptions which
to arrive at estimates of the labour supply over a period
wage rate. To rely on rigid economic activity rates
stake here is the extent to which labour supply depends on
expect activity rates to be high. Of course, what is at
activity and not yet reached retirement age, so one would
passed the age where education is a reason for economic in-
are probably a bit too high, yet men in this age group have
them close to 100% for men between 25-44. The rates used
men or women as a whole, though my study (Simkins, 1978a) has
lated economic activity rates of close to 100% for adult
first assertion is simply not true - no study has postu-
but in no sense constitute an unemployment problem. The
1980: 106); these people appear in unemployment statistics
jobs or to wait for something better to turn up' (Kantor,
employed' is Kantor's phrase) 'in order to search for
yet such people may choose not to work ('choose to be un-
were engaged in full-time employment' (Kantor, 1980: 143).
be needed if all the able bodied South African men and women
generated by a comparison of actual employment that would

Senior Certificate ^{(1991) (52) rom} much ^{Fluko} tougher' than TED matric

By ALLISON GILLWALD

A LECTURER involved in English education at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday methodically analysed different English matric exam papers given to the Rand Daily Mail

He said he had no doubt that the National Senior Certificate (NSC) paper much "tougher" than the Transvaal Education Board (TED) paper — and the questions were often ambiguous.

On the other hand, the internal examination paper went into much more detail in the questions — which made it easier to score marks.

He said the discrepancy in the papers was great, but he felt the internal exam was much fairer for the matric level.

He also pointed out that

though the NSC English paper was a "first-language" paper, it was written largely by blacks, because most white pupils did the TED matric exams through white schools.

The more difficult paper was therefore written largely by people for whom English was not even the mother tongue

Mr Don Lowry, national secretary of the non-racial National Education Union of South Africa (NEUSA), who prepares matriculants for NSC and TED exams, said yesterday that he was certain that in very specific ways it was easier to prepare pupils for the TED exams.

He said that in history, the subject he teaches, a TED teacher could do less than two fifths of the syllabus and be sure of providing answers to most questions

"It is impossible to nail down exactly what is necessary to prepare for the NSC exam," he said. For an NSC history exam, pupils had to do 70 to 80% more work to be as sure of passing.

He said the present system of several education systems and exams made it easier for one group to pass than for others

Mr Michael Rice, chairman of the Transvaal Association of Teachers for English (Tate) said. "The provincialism in the education system is what causes so many problems."

To the argument that the standard of the paper was taken into account when being marked, he replied: "There is no way we can achieve an objective marking system."

Mr Chris Lee, head of the Pretoria branch of Tate, said

he was unable to comment on the disparity between the levels of the papers.

"All I know is that the Transvaal English matric exam was a fair paper which extended the candidate to his fullest, and found out what he did know, rather than what he did not."

He said the general idea of the Joint Matriculation Board was to standardise syllabuses, but the provinces generally went their own way — which resulted in different emphases.

"The discrepancies which may well exist are a reality of life," he said.

He said he supported the idea of a unified nationwide exam, though it conflicted with the present situation, which provided each province with the power to decide what would happen in its area

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation. He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

The University of the Witwatersrand will allow about 200 students, including many blacks, to take two years over their first-year studies next year as part of a new bridging programme.

In addition students of all races who have experienced disadvantages at school will complete various study courses to help them bridge the gap between school and university.

It is hoped that the bridging programmes will reduce first-year failure rates substantially. Annual drop-out rates and first-year failures combined are estimated by some to be as high as 33 percent.

This is the first time that a South African university has introduced measures to compensate for inadequate education in black and white schools, and Wits has already received inquiries from other institutions.

INDICATION

Educationalists see the need for bridging programmes as an indication that the matric system has failed to prepare students for university careers especially in the science and medical faculties.

And the fact that a leading academic institution has introduced such programmes underlines the seriousness of the current education crisis which began more than 10 years ago and for which there is still no solution.

About 200 students could be accommodated in bridging programmes next

Bridging the chasm from school to university

The fact that a leading academic institution like the University of the Witwatersrand will introduce bridging programmes for first year students of all races to help them cope with their studies is indicative that all is not right in our school system. Education Reporter Sheryl Raine reports...

year. Professor D White, head of the Wits Education Faculty told The Star.

"Although students entering Wits still require the usual matric university entrance qualifications, many students who have these qualifications have not had sufficient educational opportunities or facilities at school to enable them to cope with university studies.

FORMULA

"From next year we will apply a formula to students' matric results. Scores obtained on the

year formula test, together with certain language tests will help us to determine whether a student is disadvantaged or not.

"If a student has an educational handicap, he will be required to follow a bridging course.

The courses differ for each faculty, according to Dr P Hunter who, together with other academics, took part in research with lecturers from the University of California in San Diego to form the programme. All disadvantaged students will, however, take two years to complete first

year. Students in the Arts Faculty will complete courses in study skills, English language (for those whose second language is English or who have a language problem) and a course in logical and lateral thinking. We have been taught to learn things by rote or off-by-heart and they are of a different kind at university.

First year students will take fewer courses in the first two years of study in the Arts Faculty. The Science Faculty has a

slightly different programme. Students who take subjects like maths, physics and chemistry will spread their studies over two years.

"Additional tutorials and more student-lecturer contact will help the student to cope with the first year of his degree studies."

LONG-TERM

The brain child of Professor F Nataro, deputy vice-chancellor of Wits, the bridging programme forms part of a long-term academic plan which aims to make university education at Wits more relevant to the South African situation. The programme and the plan are based on the premise that at some stage tertiary education will become multiracial.

But next year's bridging programmes are just the beginning, according to Professor White.

"It is difficult to assess a disadvantaged student and we do not want students who take bridging courses to feel inferior in any way," he said.

"We wish to offer an additional service to our students and to give students a chance to pass even though they have an educational handicap."

Commenting on the expense of launching the programme and on the additional cost of fees for which students will be liable, Professor White said funds for the launch had come from the private sector.

STAR
13/1/80
52

Schoolbooks could cost R.200 a year a child

WHITE parents may have to pay up to R200 for a secondary pupil's books in the first year following their first of charge.

This estimate was given by the Education Department in a statement issued last week.

The statement said that the cost of books for secondary schools would be about R100 a year for a child in the first year following their first of charge.

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DEPARTMENTAL STATEMENT

More than 100 parents who returned a questionnaire to the Education Department last week have estimated that the cost of books for their children in the first year following their first of charge would be about R200.

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lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand and chairman of the National Education Commission of South Africa, said that the cost of books for secondary schools would be about R100 a year for a child in the first year following their first of charge.

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reality pay teachers' increased salaries while education departments would not have to contend with an abnormally increased liability.

A spokesman for the Education Department said that the department would have to spend about R100 million a year in the next few years to pay for the cost of books for secondary schools.

The spokesman said that the department would not be able to pay for the cost of books for secondary schools if the government did not increase its expenditure on education.

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College ^{com} to admit blacks 52

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Durban's exclusive Girls' College will admit pupils of all races from next year.

This was confirmed by Mr Gordon Baber, chairman of the Board of Governors of the school, who said the board had decided to accept blacks, Indians and coloureds.

However, each application would have to be approved by the board and also Natal's Director of Education, Dr Gerald Hosking, who had the final say.

Mr Baber said applications to admit pupils of other races had been received during the past 18 months, but these had been refused because the college was full. In addition, the applications had not complied with the conditions laid down by Dr Hosking.

The intake of black students by private schools in Natal has been accelerating during the past four years.

Has a degree in operations research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation. He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

Inspectors probe claims of Indian matric exam leak

STAR 12/11/80

52

By Sheryl Raine and Carolyn Dempster

Inspectors of the Indian Education Department are investigating a possible leak of matric exam papers to pupils in Lenasia, Laudium and elsewhere.

MYSTERY POEM

There were also reports of pupils who were anxious to get copies of the poem before the exam. The poem is seldom found in anthologies and is a little known work of Stephen Spender, according to Indian teachers.

"This is the only piece of substantial proof that there might have been a leak," Mr Beyer said.

Matric markers would watch out for irregularities, and the investigation would continue.

A principal who did not want to be named said many of his pupils felt they would benefit if the claims of a leak were proved to be true. As a result of the school boycotts in June this year, matric pupils had not prepared for their exams as well as previously.

An anonymous caller who contacted The Star at the weekend claimed that the English, biology and Afrikaans papers were leaked to Natal pupils who passed questions on to friends in the Transvaal.

The caller said some of the papers had been released to pupils as long as three weeks before the exams began this month. Indian pupils will be writing exams until the end of the month. The bulk of the exams have still to be written.

CHIEF WARNED

Mr O Beyer, chief inspector of Indian Education in the Transvaal, said he knew of the leak claim and had received similar calls from various parts of the country.

"Immediately after the claims were brought to my attention two inspectors were assigned to investigate the situation," he said. "So far there has been no proof of a substantial leak."

There was one area of suspicion which remained unsolved. One exam question last week was on an unseen poem, "In Railway Halls," by Stephen Spender. Some pupils at a Lenasia high school had asked their teacher to deal with this poem a few days before the exam, said Mr Beyer.

Novices' Will mark TVI matric papers

58 km 10/1/80

By MARIKA SBOROS

NEARLY 27 000 Transvaal pupils are writing matriculation examinations this year — and because of the critical shortage of high school personnel, an untold number will have their papers marked by primary school teachers, students and even speech therapists.

This means that, in some cases, the markers will have only a B-stream matric pass themselves — and never have taught in a high school.

The president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Peter Mundell, pointed out yesterday that inadequate marking of pupils' papers could possibly jeopardise their careers.

University entrance is so competitive now that the loss of a symbol for a candidate could mean the difference between being accepted or rejected," he said.

Mr Mundell said the TTA was anxious to see what the effects of inexperienced markers would be when the examination results were published.

The TTA had protested to the Transvaal Education Department about the issue, he said, and asked it to consider using highly-qualified high school teachers from private schools.

After a full inquiry, the department turned down the request.

The TED has sent a circular to primary school teachers and some categories of student teachers inviting them to apply for the duty.

Mr Mundell said this showed how desperate the department was. "It has had to go to unprecedented lengths to get matric markers because of the crisis in the teaching profession."

A primary school teacher, who does not want to be named, told the Rand Daily Mail yesterday that she was accepted as a marker — but changed her mind after giving it thought.

"I consider it unethical, because I don't think I am capable of marking at that level. I am qualified to teach English up to Standard 8 — but I have never taught in a high school."

It was unfair for pupils to swot hard all year for the matric exams, she said, and then have the papers marked by a teacher with no experience.

The teacher said she knew of three people who had been accepted as markers: one a final-year education student at the University of South Africa; another a speech therapist doing a higher education diploma; and the third a primary school teacher in her first year.

Mr Mundell said the TTA felt the markers asked for in the TED circular were in a fairly suitably-qualified category, but was concerned over their lack of matriculation experience.

"It takes many years to develop the expertise with matriculants which one would normally expect from a marker of matric papers," he said.

It was an "anomaly" that the TTA's suggestion that well-qualified private high school teachers with many years' experience should be turned down, he added.

The TED said in its circular that the markers would be paid R5-an-hour for the first five hours, and R8-an-hour after that.

This was "not good enough", said Mr Mundell. Markers should be remunerated according to the Department of National Education system of paying per script, which would provide an incentive for markers to go through papers efficiently.

● Professor J H Jooste, Director of Education for the Transvaal, was not available for comment last night. He was returning from an out-of-town trip.

He has
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Pupils bus

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say parents

City Indians fight for return of old school

Johannesburg Indian leaders revealed today that both local whites and overseas educationists who spoke to Indians about education expressed surprise when told there was no high school for Indians near the city for hundreds of Indian families living in Fordsburg and surrounding areas.

Overseas visitors in particular, they said, had expressed shock that while white children living in areas such as Mayfair which adjoins Fordsburg, were provided with several primary and high schools, Indian children had no high school in their traditional areas and had to be bused 33 km away.

"The Government is telling the world that it is moving away from Group Areas implementation and discrimination," a Fordsburg Parents Education Committee spokesman said. "But years of pleading with the State to return to us a high school taken away more than 14 years ago has fallen on deaf ears."

Indian leaders said the State's refusal to give the city's Indian people a high school for their children was "not doing the Government's image any good."

Spokesmen for a parents' education committee representing close to 2000 Indians living in Fordsburg and around the city are calling on the State to re-establish the high school it took away from their children more than 12 years ago.

At a meeting between the director of Indian education, Mr Gabriel Krog, and parents in Fordsburg at the weekend, the director was told that busing the city's children to Lenasia high schools was a wasting 10 hours of their valuable study time a week.

The 66 km return trip a day was also a drain on the pupils' physical and mental energy, the parents said.

The parents asked for the former Fordsburg Indian High School, which was turned into a teachers' training college in the 1960s to be re-established.

The college is now being moved to Laudium, Pretoria, where a new building is being constructed. It is expected to open in 1982.

Parents were told that the Indian school, a solid double-storey building which has been a traditional Indian education centre since the early war years, may either be turned into police barracks or be given to the traffic department.

Mr Krog conceded that a high school was needed in Johannesburg for the

city's Indian population, the parents' committee said.

The committee pointed out that the present Indian population was expected to continue living in the city area for several years. There was an acute housing and school shortage in Lenasia.

Mr Krog said it was State policy not to have schools in the city and that the present Fordsburg building did not have adequate facilities.

Parents argued that they were prepared to accept fewer facilities, as they had done in the past. Hundreds of brilliant students had been produced by the old school.

Mr Krog then agreed to the parents forming a

five-man committee to investigate the feasibility of establishing a high school in Fordsburg, where there would always be a high school-going population.

"Mr Krog was in favour of establishing a junior-secondary school up to Standard eight at the Fordsburg centre," a spokesman said, "but we strongly feel Standards nine and matric should also be added," a spokesman said.

The director had indicated to them that he was "a reasonable man."

In Lenasia, teachers and educationists are predicting chaos in the overcrowded schools because of the rise in the resettlement of families there.

More than 500 high school pupils are bused every day on a 66 km return journey. He said favour of schools in the city.
But parents said Fordsburg was outside the city itself and a traditional Indian area.

(52)

EMBARGO : 11H00 - 30 OCTOBER 1980

SPEECH BY DR. THE HONOURABLE F. HARTZENBERG, MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING AT THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE NKOSIBOMVU SECONDARY SCHOOL, TONGAAT, ON THURSDAY, 30 OCTOBER 1980 AT 9H30.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Hambanathi Community Council, honoured guests, parents, teachers and children -
I wish to thank you most sincerely for the kind invitation which the Tongaat community has extended to me to come and open the NKOSIBOMVU Junior Secondary School officially today. It gives me much pleasure to be able to share in the satisfaction felt by all here who are concerned with the education of the children of this area.

When these new buildings have been completed and taken into commission, a great deal will have been achieved by those who have been placed in authority here. It is indeed a memorable

2. occasion/

Note time and date of
STRICT EMBARGO

- 2 -

occasion for your children, and for the future generations of children, who will benefit directly by the creation of these secondary school facilities in their immediate neighbourhood. But the extension of the educational facilities so as to include also the more advanced secondary classes here at Tongaat, will not only be beneficial to the pupils who will enrol here for their future studies: It will also bring much comfort and relief to the parents who can henceforth rest assured that opportunities for study have now been provided right here in their midst, and that these will ensure future educational advancement for their sons and daughters, and this will possibly lead to those careers which one day they may seek to follow.

While the enrolment of secondary pupils has more than doubled over the past five years, there is also a clear tendency for

3. Black pupils/

through the Junior Certificate and Matriculation examinations. An In-service Training Centre was established several years ago to assist teachers in mastering the subject matter which is prescribed by the various syllabuses, not only by means of refresher courses but also by providing excellent teaching notes which are published regularly in the education journal "Educamus". From time to time Regional Directors and Circuit Inspectors also arrange for in-service refresher courses to be conducted within their own local areas for this purpose.

The progress that is being made with the education in our Black schools and the vast increase in the number of pupils who enter our secondary schools especially, are reflected very strikingly by the figures for the number of candidates entering for the matriculation examinations each year. Whereas in 1953 there were fewer than 500 Black matriculation candidates, the number of full-time candidates had increased
6. to 23 000/

to 23 000 by 1979 while this year (1980) a total of 43 000 full-time Black candidates have entered for the matriculation examinations. These figures are indicative of the demands made on the education authorities concerned to ensure that the necessary trained staff will be available for appointment by the various local controlling bodies responsible for the management or control of the schools concerned.

School committees and other governing bodies have indeed a very real responsibility, towards parents and pupils alike, when ~~making~~ ^{making recommendations} on the appointment of teaching staff for their schools.

7. Mr. Chairman/

as to ensure a high standard of education, the measure of success that one may expect to achieve is centred for the greater part on the classroom teacher - whether he has the proper qualifications for the post to which he has been appointed, how much genuine effort he puts into the preparation of his lessons and his work, and how well he applies himself to his task generally.

However, - and here I wish to address myself more specifically to the children of this school - your teachers cannot be expected to perform miracles by pulling you through the final examinations at the end of the school year unless you yourselves give your full co-operation towards achieving this aim. No school can function effectively unless the children respond to the rules regarding self-discipline, orderliness, good behaviour and regular work and study. It is most essential that pupils will not stay away from their classes unnecessarily, and that

sarily, and that their conduct will be exemplary in every respect. Lack of discipline will curtail your progress in school, and you should give full recognition to the authority of the teachers, the principal and the school controlling body.

Meneer die Voorsitter, ek is besonder bly om te weet dat hier soveel invloedryke persone in hierdie gemeenskap is wat nie net belang het by algemene gemeenskapsake nie, maar wat ook na die belange van onderwys en opvoeding omsien. Dit is veral belangrik dat daar die nouste samewerking sal wees tussen lede van die Gemeenskapsraad en die Skoolkomitee om die onderwys in u gemeenskap te bevorder. Die opvoeding van die jeug is egter nie net 'n saak vir diegene wat vir gesagsposisies benoem of in beheerposte aangestel is nie. Die hele gemeenskap van
11. hierdie gebied/

may it bring much happiness to all concerned - parents, teachers and pupils.

I have much pleasure in declaring these buildings officially opened.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION
ON THE REQUEST OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

Pretoria

30 October 1980

200 000 register for exams

Matrics doubled

THE number of students who will be writing matriculation this year is nearly double that of last year.

And, according to the Department of Education and Training, candidates

there would be 1 200 examination centres and 3 300 sub-examiners. A total of 30 tons of examination papers will be sent to the examination centres.

"I cannot say at this stage when the results will be released, but the Press will be informed two days before they are released," Mr. Schoeman said.

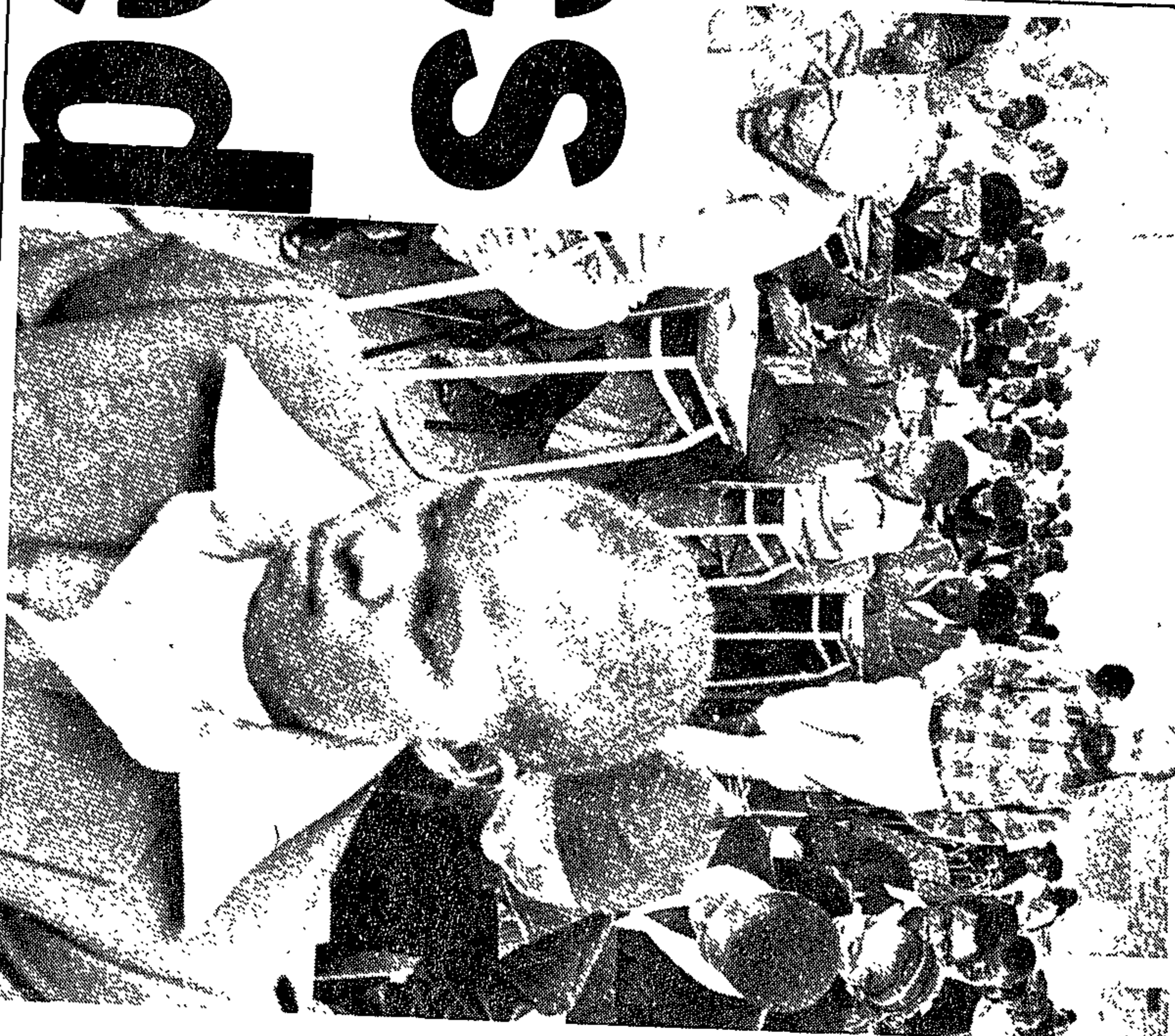
By MZIKAYISE EDOM

Meanwhile, about 58 000 pupils and more than 1 230 teachers have been affected by the Government's decision to close certain schools. Seventy-seven schools have been closed — 55 in the Western and Eastern Cape, 18 in Kimberley, three in Bloemfontein and one in Soweto. The schools include 27

secondary schools, 40 higher primary schools and 10 lower primary schools. All the lower primary schools are in Kimberley.

Mr Schoeman said that only four percent of the candidates who had registered to write Standards 8 and 10 would be affected by the closure of the 77 schools.

● There will be many scenes like this when more than 200 000 pupils write the JC and matric exams at the end of the year.



post 8/10/80 SZZ

(52) DD 3/10/80

Appeal to parents

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the Ebenezer Majombozi Secondary School committee, Mr J. Mdzeke, yesterday appealed to parents to send their children to school.

This followed a total

boycott of classes at the Duncan Village school here yesterday.

Mr Mdzeke said trouble started on Wednesday when some pupils from outside the school intimidated others against going to school. — DDR

PE pupils-for-party request turned down

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — A Port Elizabeth high school principal said yesterday he was "shaken" when asked to provide school pupils for a welcoming party for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at a public meeting to launch the National Party's Cape Congress in Port Elizabeth.

The principal of the English medium school, who wished to remain anonymous, said the approach was made by Mrs Sheila Linton, MPC for Walmer.

He refused to allow pupils to participate.

"I said I would not participate in party politics and I would certainly not ask pupils at my school to do so," he said yesterday.

Mr Botha was last night,

however, welcomed at the University of Port Elizabeth sports centre by a guard of honour of about 250 schoolchildren from several schools.

The principal who refused to allow his pupils to take part said that had Mr Botha's visit been purely of a courtesy nature and unconnected with the National Party, he would have taken a different view.

Mrs Linton had asked him to provide 60 pupils in uniform who would be transported to UPE to form a guard of honour.

Another school principal, who also preferred to remain anonymous "because I don't want to get involved in a political issue", said he had agreed to allow 50 pupils from his dual medium school to take part in the welcoming ceremony.

"I was told that this was a request of the Prime Minister and in those circumstances I felt there was every reason to comply with the request.

"As far as I am concerned this has got nothing to do with politics. I considered it a direct request from the Prime Minister, through Mrs Linton."

Mr Sakkie Louw, regional secretary for the National Party in Port Elizabeth, said late yesterday that he had asked Nationalist MPCs in Port Elizabeth to try to organise pupils as a welcoming party for the Prime Minister at the public meeting.

"There was some difficulty because of the current school holidays, but I was not aware that any school had turned down the request."

Black teachers' pay withheld

CAPE TOWN 26/9/80 (52)

Staff Reporters

SALARY cheques have been "temporarily withheld" from a number of teachers at black schools in the Peninsula, the regional director of the Department of Education and Training, Mr D H Owens, confirmed last night.

Mr Owens was approached after worried teachers of the Fezeka High School in Guguletu claimed that they had not received their September cheques.

Twelve teachers at the I D Mkize High School, also in Guguletu, and six at the Sizamile Secondary School in Nyanga, have also not received their salaries.

Longer hours

The teachers also said they had been told to work longer hours and that they were not being given a September holiday.

One of the teachers, who did not wish to be identified, said yesterday that when cheques which should have been paid on Tuesday had not arrived, the teachers approached the

department's circuit office, where they were told they would receive their cheques next month.

"This is horrible, we do not know what we have done," she said.

Mr Owens said last night: "The cheques of certain teachers have been withheld till a later date, and they know the reasons why."

He declined to elaborate.

Mr Owens said the issue of longer hours had resulted from an instruction from "head office". It had resulted in some confusion but normal school hours would be restored today.

● In spite of the closure of black schools and the fact that in normal circumstances teachers would have been on holiday now, teachers at the schools are being required to continue with work in preparation for next year, Mr Owens said.

20/9/60
Exam fees
C. Uvalde
scrapped (52)
for some (52)

THE Junior Certificate and Senior Certificate exam fees which amount to R3,50 and R10 respectively, are to be scrapped for some parents.

A spokesman for the Administration of Coloured Affairs said among those exempted would be candidates in receipt of a disability grant and children in foster homes or homes run by the Administration.

Others include children whose parents receive maintenance grants and cadets studying at institutions run by the Administration.

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Fezeka student leader believed to be detained

By ANDILE NTEYI

THE president of the Fezeka High School Students Representative Council, Mr "Oupa" Pule Lehulere — reportedly detained at the weekend — is the latest addition to the list of people held since the start of the school boycott.

Mr Lehulere's detention has not been confirmed by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

Nineteen of the detainees are students and pupils. Those from Langa, Guguletu and Nyanga are Kent Mkalipi, Vusumzi Mbetha, Vuvusile Mzaza, Michael Ntoyanto, Didi Mngomezulu, Bongani Mpondo, Sweetness Nduna, Peter Hendricks, Nancy Qika and Carol Plaatjes.

Nancy Qika and Carol Plaatjes, both 15, are being held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act. They were arrested in connection with incidents near Crossroads when three people died on August 11 and 12. Another three pupils were detained with them.

The others were detained in September in connection with the school boycott and are being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Section 10 detainees

Bridgetown High School pupil Nicolette van Driel, two University of Western Cape students, Ebrahim Patel and Cecil Esau, and Hewat Training College students Zunade Dharsev and Patrick Ricketts are being held under section 10 of the Internal Security Act, which allows for indefinite detention.

Other detainees under this section are the banned former president of South African Students' Association, Mr Achmat Cassiem, a teacher Mr Matthew Cloete, a co-director of University of Cape Town's Institute of Inter-group Studies, the Rev Richard Stevens, and Mr Abdurazzaq Achmat.

The acting president of the Azanian People's Organization, Mrs Nombulelo Melane, is also being held under section 10 of the Internal Security Act. She has been in detention for about six months.

Mr Oscar Mpetha, national organizer of African Food and Canning Workers' Union, is being held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was originally arrested by members of the Murder and Robbery Squad for questioning. The next day he was officially held under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. After 14 days it was announced that he was being detained in terms of the Terrorism Act.

He was quoted in the press as saying that the stone-throwing in the townships was caused by "police provocation". His family is concerned about his health as he is 71 years old and is a diabetic.

Journalist still held

Also being held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act is Cape Times journalist Zubaida Jaffer. Miss Jaffer was detained on August 26 under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

After three days she was transferred to Port Elizabeth. When the statutory 14-day detention period expired, she was detained under section 12 (b) of the Internal Security Act. On September 17, she was brought to Cape Town where she has since been held under section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

Two members of the Parents' Action Committee of Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa, are also in detention under section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act. Mr Joe Ndiki, Mrs Nozipho Ngele and Mr Bafo Bam.

They were detained in September 11 — a day after stone-throwing and police shooting in which one boy died and four people were injured.

Pupils boot out school inspector

Staff Reporter

A CIRCUIT school inspector for the Department of Indian Affairs was forced to leave Lenasia High School this week after students protested at his presence.

This is the second confrontation the inspector, Mr G Schwarz, has had with the school's pupils.

In June this year riot police arrested 260 pupils who demonstrated when Mr Schwarz visited the school.

A spokesman for the department described his presence at the school on Wednesday as a "promotions" visit.

When pupils noticed him in the principal's office, they held a meeting during their break to decide what action should be taken.

"Spontaneously the pupils decided to march on the principal's office and demand that he leave immediately," an executive member of the school's Students' Representative Council said yesterday

About 800 pupils took part in the demonstration, shouting slogans asking the inspector to leave.

Mr Schwarz left about 15 minutes after the march began.

The SRC member said the school's principal was not hostile to their actions.

"He asked us to remain passive, which we did."

A spokesman for the department confirmed that the incident took place.

"Mr Schwarz left after the noise became so great there was no use talking to the principal," the spokesman said.

During Mr Schwarz's previous visit to the school on June 18, 260 pupils were detained for about four hours and then released without being charged.

After the mass arrests teachers, pupils, parents, doctors and lawyers met to discuss children's claims that they were assaulted by the police.

Police reports of the arrests differed from the accounts of the teachers.

900 in Soweto ^{STAR} school ^{22/7/80} boycott ^(S2)

More than 900 pupils at Morris Issacson High School in Soweto boycotted classes today and demanded the release of one of their colleagues, reported to be held by the Security Police.

They said they wanted the police to release Sipho Nhlapo, a Standard 10 pupil at the school. One poster pinned to the school gate said: "Why pick him, you fools."

A teacher at the school said the situation was tense today.

"Anything can happen because these children get excited when they see the police cars and vans patrolling outside the school yard," he said.

One pupil said many of his friends did not enter the school yard today for fear of being baton-charged or arrested on school premises.

Today the pupils refused to go to classes after the morning prayers. They gathered in the schoolyard and sang freedom songs.

Senior pupils called their colleagues to a meeting where they were to decide on the line of action they were to take to show solidarity with their detained colleague.

A member of the teaching staff confirmed that pupils refused to go to classes this morning. He declined to comment further. — Sapa.

Black pupils ⁽⁵²⁾ still boycotting

edm 18/7/80

Political Staff

BLACK pupils in key areas of the country yesterday continued their boycott of classes as coloured students finally ended their three month stay-away.

The boycott of classes by black pupils was reported from Cape Town and the Eastern Cape — where at least 25 vehicles, including buses and police patrol vans, were damaged in stone-throwing incidents. Black pupils in the Eastern Cape continued their boycott despite conciliatory statements from the police and education authorities.

Black students were also sent home after stone-throwing incidents at the Ribane-Laka High School in Mamelodi near Pretoria.

However, coloured students, whose boycott of classes sparked nationwide education and labour unrest, had returned to school in all major centres of the country in response to calls by the Committee of 81 which has represented them throughout the period of unrest.

The black boycott in the Western and Eastern Cape escalated late yesterday when hundreds of University of Fort Hare students left the campus after being given an ultimatum by the Rector, Professor J M de Wet, either to attend lectures or leave the university.

According to university authorities, only about 10% of the 2 700 students at Fort Hare were attending classes.

Yesterday the Department of Education and Training promised to improve educational facilities.

At the same time it was disclosed that the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Ferdie Hartzenburg, is to visit Port Elizabeth on July 24 to talk to parent representatives about the situation in the Eastern Cape's black schools.

Brig E S J van Rensburg, Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, said his men would enter school property only in instances where the law was being broken "riotously".

© Editorial comment
Page 6

Private schools tell Govt of non-racial stand

STAR
17/7/80
52

About 60 South African private schools have told the Government they are determined to work for one non-racial education system.

They told Cabinet Ministers about their important new commitment in telegrams sent out recently.

The schools will now consider other "practical contributions" which they might make in achieving one education system for all.

Mr Mark Henning, chairman of the Conference of Headmasters and Headmistresses of Private Schools of South Africa, told The Star that a telegram spelling out the new stand had been sent to the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson.

The telegram said representatives of the heads and chairmen of governing bodies of some 60 schools had unanimously passed a resolution expressing their "grave concern" at the education crisis.

"We urge the establishment, after consultation between all affected parties, of a unified, non-racial system of education which protects the indivi-

dual rights of all South Africans," the representatives said.

"We resolve to call a separate meeting to consider the practical contributions which private schools might make in this regard."

The resolution was passed at the recent annual general meetings of the Conference of Headmasters and Headmistresses and the national council of the Association of Private Schools.

"It is not simply a matter of continuing what we have already done in opening the schools to all races," Mr Henning said.

"There may be other areas in the present education situation in which we may be able to work towards one education system for all.

"Headmasters and headmistresses (at the recent meeting) strongly felt their responsibility towards education. We have a responsibility to use our independence as private schools."

Mr Henning said a meeting would be held in Johannesburg within

To Page 3, Col 10

New stand on schools

From page 1

three months to discuss further measures.

"At this stage we are not prepared to say what these measures will be."

Copies of the telegram were sent to the Ministers of Education and Training, Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs as well as to the directors of education of the four provinces. So far no reply has been received.

Mr Henning believed that there were between 1 000 and 2 000 black, coloured and Indian children at white private schools — including Catholic schools — throughout the country.

Other educationists told The Star they thought this was a conservative estimate.

Cape pupils divided on further boycott

(52) (57) RDM 16/7/80-

Political Staff

THE Committee of 81, voice of Western Cape pupils, will decide today if the three-month school boycott by coloureds should continue.

The committee will consider the views of pupils, who held meetings yesterday — the first day of the new term at coloured schools, where the boycott of classes began three months ago and sparked countrywide education and labour unrest.

Pupils at the meetings were divided sharply on future plans. Some called for a return to classes, others a boycott for another week, and many called for an indefinite stayaway.

While the Committee of 81 prepared to decide on the

pupils' future action, students at the University of Fort Hare in the Eastern Cape again boycotted lectures when classes reopened after nearly two months.

In Johannesburg, attendances at most coloured schools were reported to be normal, but at Coronationville High, pupils congregated in the grounds and sang freedom songs.

At Riverlea and Noordgesig high schools, half the pupils were in class, and others milled round the school premises.

Attendance was reported to be normal at Eldorado High, Kliptown High, Willow Crescent High in Eldorado Park, and C J Botha High in Bosmont coloured township.

Reports from Port Elizabeth indicated full attendances at coloured schools — but an almost total boycott at black higher primary and secondary schools.

A black youth was reported to have been shot and injured by an East Cape administration board official during stoning incidents on Monday night.

Police used sjamboks to disperse a group of 80 pupils who massed in front of the Illingwe School in Kabah, Uitenhage. Police said the pupils refused to either enter their classes or disperse when ordered to do so.

About 200 adults gathered at the scene afterwards and also refused to disperse. Teargas was used and two men were arrested for public violence.

Cape Times 15/7/80

PE, Grahamstown schools deserted

PORT ELIZBETH. — Black secondary and higher-primary schools in Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown were deserted yesterday as pupils mounted a total stayaway.

Attendance at black lower primary schools varied between 20 and 95 percent.

Some pupils said that while black children had in the past few weeks gone to school but stayed out of classes, they were now afraid of gathering in school grounds because of police action at schools last week when batons and tear-gas were used.

They said the stayaway would continue till September 2, when the current restriction on public gatherings expired.

Coloured schools and teachers' training colleges open today after the winter school holidays. Educationists yesterday said they were unsure

whether pupils would turn up for classes.

Unrest at black schools spread to Bathurst, Kirkwood, Somerset East and Despatch yesterday where police swung into action, using sjamboks for the first time in the Eastern Cape.

Five windows were broken during stone-throwing in Veeplaas.

Police used sjamboks to disperse about 300 schoolchildren in front of Bathurst Secondary School. About 30 children were dispersed after stone-throwing in Despatch. In Somerset East, police with sjamboks dispersed a crowd of 300.

They used tear-gas and sjamboks to disperse about 500 pupils at Bontrug, a black residential area on the outskirts of Kirkwood, when they marched towards the town. — Sapa

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RDM 15/7/80

Boycott by coloureds reaches crucial test

Political Staff

THE coloured pupils' boycott, which sparked the recent countrywide educational and labour unrest, reaches a crucial stage today when coloured schools and colleges reopen for the third term.

With black pupils in some of the major urban areas still boycotting classes — and with the stayaway spreading to schools near Pretoria — the line of action coloured pupils will take was unclear yesterday.

In Cape Town, where the boycotts started last March, the Committee of 81 yesterday called on pupils and students to return to their institutions, but asked them to review the situation and decide for themselves whether to resume classes.

The committee — the pupils' and students' representative group co-ordinating the boycotts — said it had not received a mandate from its members on the line of action to follow.

This was because of the ban by the Government on gatherings of more than 10 people.

The committee issued a list of short-term demands, which included the lifting of the ban

on gatherings, the release of detainees, and reinstatement of expelled students.

Students at teachers' training colleges were expelled at the end of last term because of the boycotts.

The Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills, said yesterday that there had been positive reaction to the steps taken by the department to ensure a return to normal teaching when its eight teachers' colleges and six training schools reopened today.

Most students had applied for readmission and agreed to abide by the conditions, he said.

"The department also made special arrangements to ensure that the re-admission of students will be handled efficiently and without unnecessary delays by appointing a local committee at each of the institutions to consider all applications on the spot.

"However, students who are not prepared to apply for readmission and to give the necessary undertaking, will not be allowed to enter the institutions or the campuses."

In Johannesburg, coloured

pupils would not say whether they would return to classes, but sources said they would study the Cape situation before making a final decision.

Black high school pupils in the Peninsula continued their boycott yesterday. And high schools in Durban's KwaMashu township were deserted as the boycott continued. However, schools in Umlazi were reported to be inundated with requests from KwaMashu parents seeking to register their children.

The public relations officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, said the boycott was still effective at six secondary and two higher primary schools in Bloemfontein.

He said that for the first time since schools reopened last week, pupils stayed away from a few schools in Mabopane, near Pretoria, yesterday.

Attendance at schools in Soweto was 88%, while in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville, Pretoria, the attendance was an average 85%.

At Tiakula High School, KwaThema, Springs, only a 30% attendance was registered.

Pupils make demands to end boycott

RDM 12/7/80

52 ~~332~~ ~~257~~ ~~256~~

Political Staff

COLOURED pupils yesterday laid down conditions that had to be met if they were to return to school next week after mid-year holidays in major centres where they have been boycotting schools for the past three months.

In Cape Town, where the boycott of classes started and sparked nationwide unrest, the Committee of 81, representing pupils in the area, made their demands as this week's new wave of unrest continued.

Police detained 128 strikers in East London, and used tearsmoke and baton charges to disperse pupils in several areas as unrest escalated again after recent violence which claimed 31 lives and led to the detention of an estimated 300 people.

Coloured commuters in Cape Town prepared to enter the seventh week of their mass boycott of buses in protest against increased fares.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, responded to the new wave of unrest with a warning that police had instructions to enforce law and order at all costs and to ensure observance of the Government's recent ban on public gatherings.

But although training college students said they would return "unconditionally" to classes where colleges and schools re-

opened in the Cape on Tuesday, school pupils appeared to be undecided.

Their Committee of 81 indicated the pupils' demands included the unconditional reinstatement of all pupils and students suspended or expelled during last term's boycott, the repair of all school buildings and full recognition of independent students' representative councils.

The schools' boycott started as a protest against discrimination in education.

And in another major boycott centre, Durban's KwaMashu township, community leaders held a meeting yesterday afternoon to devise ways of breaking the 10-week school boycott in the area.

The circuit inspector of the Kwazulu department of Education and Culture, Mr L. A. Msomi, said principals were making arrangements to discuss the situation with pupils next week when black pupils are due to return to school.

In East London, police arrested 128 people after about 200 workers at a horder factory went on strike and tried to intimidate others into joining them, according to the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria.

Page 2

Pupils
burn
school
desks
RDM 12/7/80

Page 1

The Directorate added in a report on the unrest in the country that about 80 black pupils boycotting a school in Queenstown set alight school desks. Police dispersed the youths and arrested 25.

No serious incidents were reported in the northern Transvaal but police were investigating the theft of keys from five schools in Atteridgeville near Pretoria yesterday.

At Mamelodi, also near Pretoria, a nightwatchman was overpowered and the keys to a school building he was guarding were taken from him. No arrests were made.

In the Eastern Province, about 500 youths were dispersed by police at a school in Kwazakele after they had rioted.

About 300 youths gathered inside a school hall at Port Alfred and barricaded the doors from the inside with benches. Police forced open the doors after consultation with the school authorities and chased the youths out of the hall.

The Directorate said that in the incidents in which the police were involved, only batons were used and in some cases dogs and tearsmoke.

In Bloemfontein, police said 50 people had been arrested after rampaging black students overran a police station in a black township, stabbed a constable and seriously wounded a woman late on Thursday night.

In his statement yesterday, Mr Le Grange again stressed that the police had been given instructions to rigorously enforce law and order.

He said in a statement released in Pretoria by the Directorate of Public relations of the South African Police that since June 30, when public gatherings were banned, the police had kept a low profile against school boycotters who were deliberately taunting the law but that the situation could no longer be tolerated.

He stressed that parents of those children who wished to continue with their classes could be assured that their children would be afforded the necessary police protection.

The Minister added that the outbreak of unrest in certain areas was not approved by the majority of the population who were becoming impatient with the boycotters.

52
2 333

Rioting boys driven off

25/8/76
STAR

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — Violence again flared at Mdantsane Township outside East London yesterday when a group of youths began stoning the Hlokoma Secondary School.

Captain C Human, station commander of Mdantsane police station, said today that the youths, numbering about 12, were driven off by teachers and pupils, but not before they had smashed seven windows and damaged the principal's car.

No arrests have yet been made. No further trouble has been reported from the township's remaining five high schools, which reopened on Monday after a four-day forced closure.

This was ordered by the Ciskei's Minister of Education, Chief Jongilanga, after a week of violence, class boycotts and protest marches earlier this month.

However, Inkwenkweki High School pupils were

sent home yesterday after the short break, without any reasons being given.

Meanwhile, 265 pupils from Freemantle Boys High School who rioted last week have been found guilty of holding a prohibited public gathering.

A Lady Frere regional court magistrate sentenced 57 pupils to six months' imprisonment and the rest each received six to eight cuts.

The pupils' ages ranged from 14 to 24 years.

52
333



Shouts of joy over unexpected holidays — Nyameko Junior Secondary School students after yesterday's announcement all Mdantsane schools were being closed because of repeated arson attempts.

28/8/76 DD

Mdantsane schools closed

EAST LONDON—All secondary and high schools in Mdantsane were closed yesterday after a wave of attacks on the schools by arsonists and stone-throwing youths.

An attempt was also made to burn down a shop in the township yesterday morning.

All the arson bids, which came in an almost simultaneous wave on Thursday night, had been thwarted by police action, Brig H. J. Smal, Border Divisional Commissioner of Police, said yesterday.

At the Nkwenkweni Secondary School police fired shots as about 100 students stoned the building. A fire was started in one of the classrooms, but quickly extinguished.

At the Myameko Junior Secondary School about

200 windows were shattered and desks damaged.

A petrol bomb was thrown into the Hlokoma Secondary School's laboratory, but only minimal damage was reported.

Warning shots were fired as police halted an attempt by pupils to fire the Mzonhle High School. The pupils fled. Shots were also fired when

youths stoned the Wongalethu High School.

Mr C. Tumeni's shop was burnt at Zone 7, but there was little damage.

In Duncan Village all was quiet yesterday, but attendance at the Ebenezer Majombozi Secondary School was poor.

Students were told that Afrikaans would no longer be the medium of instruction. —DDR

Unwanted school chiefs still hold their jobs

BY MARTIN SCHNEIDER

FOUR EDUCATION officials accused by Soweto Urban Bantu councillors of starting township violence are still in their jobs.

Demands for their removal from Soweto because of their uncompromising stand on the Afrikaans language issue were made more than two months ago. But the Secretary for

Bantu Education, Mr G J Rousseau, says a decision on the future of the officials has still not been made.

"You will realise this matter cannot be finalised in one day," he explained in an interview. Asked to comment on the fact that demands for the removal of the officials were

made on June 22 — 68 days ago — Mr Rousseau replied: "We have a very fluid situation.

"We are considering the whole setup." Asked whether this meant major changes in Black education were being planned, he said: "Certainly changes will have to be

made, but there is nothing further I can say."

But a leading UBC member, Mr David Thebahali, retorted: "Some immediate changes have to be made, and the first one we insist on is the removal of these people."

And he added: "The fact that they haven't gone means that there will still be problems in Soweto."

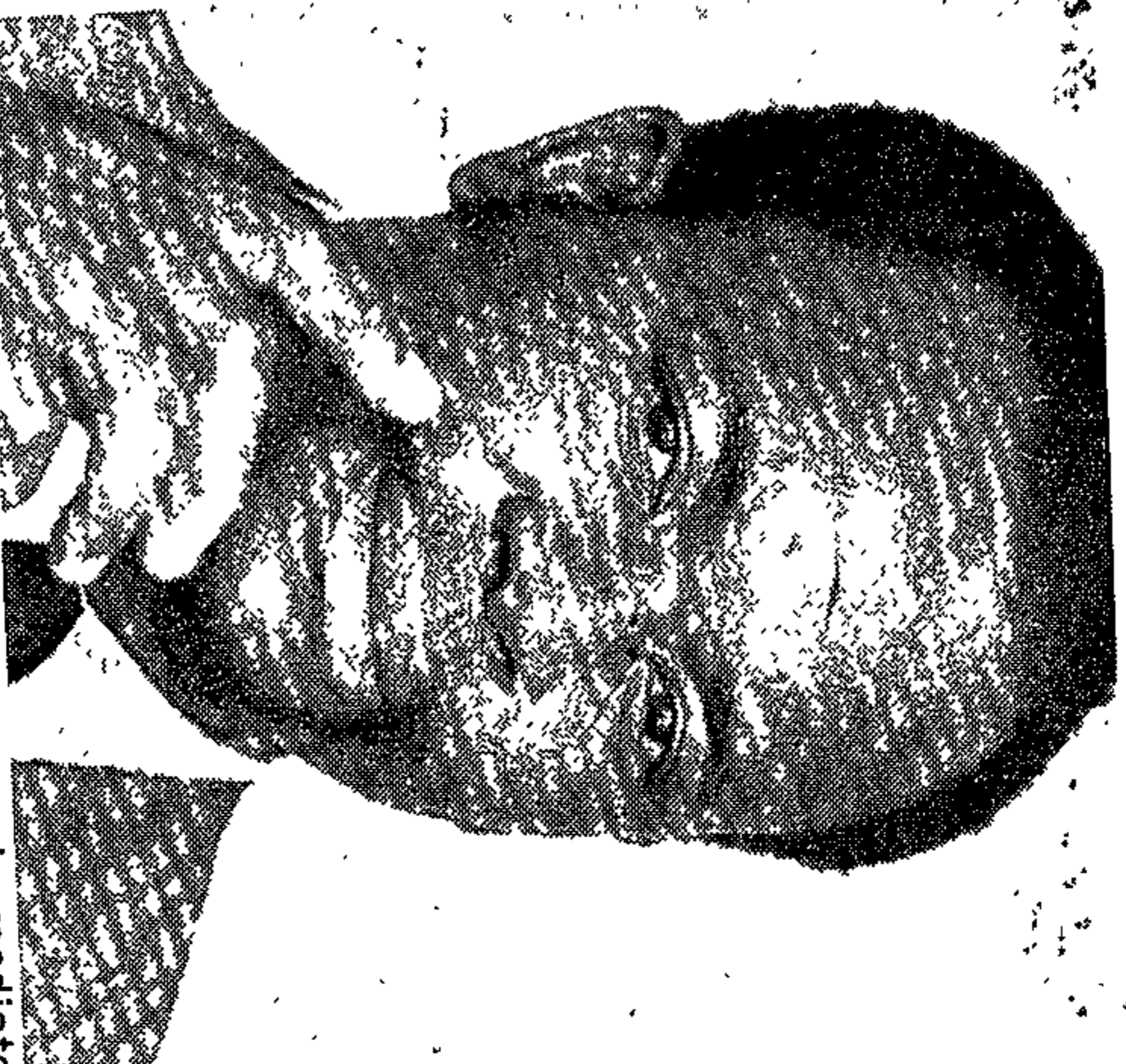
"The community knows that had the officials responded positively to representations on the language issue, we would probably not have had the situation we have today."

Only one of five officials whose removal from Soweto was demanded during a meeting between Black leaders and Mr Rousseau on June 22 has been transferred to another area.

He is Mr Thys de Beer, a circuit inspector, who was transferred to Kimberley soon after the meeting.

But the Director of Bantu Education in the Southern Transvaal, Mr W C Ackermann, and three other circuit inspectors are still in office.

Mr Thebahali alleges Mr Ackermann's uncompromising stand on the Afrikaans language issue included threats to withdraw certain



Mr David Thebahali... some immediate changes have to be made.

allowances from school principals who refused to use Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. He explained that at the June 22 meeting with Mr Rousseau all Blacks present were unanimous in their demands that Mr Ackermann and the circuit inspectors

should be transferred from the Soweto area. "They precipitated the student demonstrations on June 16," Mr Thebahali claimed. "As far as the UBC is concerned, as far as the whole Black community is concerned, they must go."

STATISTICS

SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLMENTS : 1975

Region/Homeland	Form I	Form II	Form III	Total : Junior Secondary	Form IV	Form V	Total : Senior Secondary	Total Secondary
A. Republic								
1. White Area								
Northern Transvaal	8 737	4 355	2 882	15 974	984	444	1 428	17 402
Southern Transvaal	22 394	10 592	7 285	40 271	2 503	1 079	3 582	43 853
Orange Free State	5 179	2 503	1 693	9 375	335	152	487	9 862
Natal	5 286	3 119	2 062	10 467	861	502	1 363	11 830
Cape	6 225	3 968	2 458	12 651	831	312	1 143	13 794
Total: White Area	47 821	24 537	16 380	88 738	5 514	2 489	8 003	96 741
II. Homelands								
Ciskei	9 869	5 154	3 012	18 035	1 571	829	2 400	20 435
Bophuthatswana	18 007	9 782	6 601	34 390	1 925	1 026	2 951	37 341
Qwaqwa	2 682	1 363	809	4 854	304	149	453	5 307
Lebowa	15 449	6 816	5 198	27 463	1 684	909	2 593	30 056
Gazankulu	3 300	1 958	1 276	6 534	416	190	606	7 140
Venda	3 952	1 951	1 213	7 116	441	189	630	7 746
KwaZulu	22 892	12 137	8 210	43 239	2 954	1 556	4 510	47 749
Sub-Total Transkei	76 151	39 161	26 319	141 631	9 295	4 848	14 143	155 774
	25 279	7 567	8 073	60 919	3 462	1 672	5 134	66 053
Total: Homelands	101 430	66 728	34 392	202 550	12 757	6 520	19 277	221 827
Total: Republic	149 251	91 265	50 772	291 288	18 271	9 009	27 280	318 568
B. South West Africa								
Owambo	840	369	216	1 425	14	10	24	1 449
Kavango	202	66	36	304	8	4	12	316
Caprivi	335	115	50	500	18	10	28	528
Remainder of S.W.A.	695	358	193	1 246	68	47	115	1 361
Total: S.W.A.	2 072	908	495	3 475	108	71	179	3 654
C. Grand Total: 1975	151 323	92 173	51 267	294 763	18 379	9 080	27 459	322 222
D. Total Enrolments:								
1974	83 656	64 175	42 977	190 808	14 531	6 812	21 343	212 151
1973	71 770	56 692	37 564	166 026	11 476	5 816	17 292	183 318
1972	64 538	47 831	32 452	144 821	10 019	4 865	14 884	159 705
1971	54 543	43 163	30 168	127 874	7 939	4 109	12 048	139 922

RESPECT ELECTRICITY

Do not touch wire either hanging in the air or lying on the ground near overhead electric power lines. Such wires may be part of the power line and could, therefore, be "alive" and consequently very dangerous.

STATISTIEK

PUPIL ENROLMENT

AREAS	Primary Classes			Secondary Classes	Teacher Training
	Lower Primary	Higher Primary	Total Primary		
1. Republic					
A. White Area					
Northern Transvaal	209 162	77 833	286 995	17 402	578
Southern Transvaal	211 188	117 657	328 845	43 853	555
Orange Free State	177 062	65 346	242 408	9 862	330
Natal	137 673	50 783	188 456	11 830	462
Cape	153 592	63 497	217 089	13 794	—
TOTAL (WHITE AREA)	888 677	375 116	1 263 793	96 741	1 925
B. Homelands					
Ciskei	130 937	66 367	197 304	20 435	1 789
Bophuthatswana	206 709	111 596	318 305	37 341	2 706
Owaqwa	20 391	7 840	28 231	5 307	827
Lebowa	259 156	118 419	377 575	30 056	2 758
Gazankulu	71 347	25 834	97 181	7 140	845
Venda	64 629	28 738	93 367	7 746	584
KwaZulu	395 002	158 955	553 957	47 749	1 866
SUB-TOTAL	1 148 171	517 749	1 665 920	155 774	11 375
TRANSKEI	328 976	120 184	449 160	66 053	2 263
TOTAL HOMELANDS	1 477 147	637 933	2 115 080	221 827	13 638
TOTAL REPUBLIC	2 365 824	1 013 049	3 378 873	318 568	15 563
2. South West Africa					
Owambo	62 328	17 552	79 880	1 449	217
Kavango	12 742	2 608	15 350	316	119
Caprivi	5 009	2 462	7 471	528	48
Remainder of South West Africa	18 847	8 379	27 226	1 361	20
TOTAL	98 926	31 001	129 927	3 654	571
GRAND TOTAL	2 464 750	1 044 050	3 508 800	322 222	16 134

STICS

LEMENT: 1975

Teacher Training	Advanced Technical Training	Trade and Vocational Training	Theological Training	Unclassified	Special Schools	Night Schools and Continuation Classes	Total
578	290	40	-	-	-	2 339	307 644
555	-	298	22	-	-	1 354	374 927
330	-	-	-	-	-	946	253 546
462	-	142	-	12	-	1 293	202 195
-	-	-	-	-	-	3 220	234 103
1 925	290	480	22	12	-	9 152	1 372 415
1 789	-	355	-	-	200	-	220 083
2 706	-	634	-	501	532	36	360 055
827	-	154	-	51	17	-	34 587
2 758	-	483	-	-	270	379	411 521
845	-	229	-	-	100	-	105 495
584	-	294	-	-	45	-	102 036
1 866	83	1 126	-	-	261	1 280	606 335
11 375	83	3 275	-	565	1 425	1 695	1 840 112
2 263	-	479	-	20	400	553	518 928
13 638	83	3 754	-	585	1 825	2 248	2 359 040
15 563	373	4 234	22	597	1 825	11 400	3 731 455
212	106	-	-	-	40	-	81 687
119	6	-	-	-	-	-	15 791
45	53	-	-	-	-	-	8 097
200	189	-	-	-	-	-	28 976
576	354	-	-	-	40	-	134 551
16 139	727	4 234	22	597	1 865	11 400	3 866 006

(1) 52
(2) 81
(3) 333

6 held for blaze in the Transkei ^{1/9/76}

UMTATA — Offices of the Clarkebury Educational Institution near Idutywa were gutted yesterday and several people have been detained for questioning.

The fire, which started before dawn, destroyed the combined administrative offices of the Clarkebury Teachers' Training College and High School. The institution is about 40 km from Idutywa.

A school warden and five high school pupils have been detained for questioning.

A police spokesman said arson was suspected. No charges have been laid against the six detained.

In Graaff Reinet, the position was tense though quiet last night after a demonstration by 1 200 Coloured and black

scholars yesterday morning.

Police arrested seven Coloured scholars from the Spandu High School after teargas was fired on 500 marching students who carried placards reading: "We want Hendrickse."

Meanwhile 700 scholars of the black school started marching to the Coloured township, but after being addressed by the police, broke up peacefully and went home.

In Cape Town, sporadic incidents of student unrest were reported at several schools in the Peninsula.

At the University of the Western Cape, 200 students continued to boycott classes yesterday, but lecture attendances improved. — DDC-SAPA.

(1) 52
(2) 103

School hostel burnt down in Transkei 10/9/76

UMTATA — The girls' hostel at the Ndamase High School near here has been gutted by fire.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Transkei Police, Maj E. Cwele, said the fire began in a storeroom on Wednesday night. The flames enveloped the building and boarders had to run for safety.

Arson is suspected.

Classes have been suspended pending possi-

ble closure of the school.

An attempt was also made to burn down the Ngangelizwe High School in Umtata.

The fire started in a classroom and caused about R800 damage before it was extinguished, police said. Arson was suspected.

Meanwhile, 33 Ndamase High School students again made a brief appearance in the Ngqeleni Magistrate's Court

yesterday on a charge of public violence.

They were not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to September 22. The students, aged between 14 and 17, are in police custody.

The allegation against them is that on September 6 they stoned windows at the boys' and girls' hostels. The boarding master at the school, Mr H. Saxujwa, was hit on the head with an empty bottle while attempting to pacify the boys. — DDR-SAPA.

SCHOOL SHUT IN ZULULAND

AM. Mercury Reporter 1/9/76

EMPANGENI — The Khombidlela Secondary School in the Ngwelezane township, Zululand, has closed because of recent pupil unrest.

Disturbances broke out on Friday, when pupils stoned classrooms after a teacher threatened to punish several pupils when they failed to bring their music books to a singing lesson.

No serious damage was caused but the principal, Mr. J. Mdaka, ordered all pupils off the school grounds for the weekend.

They returned on Monday and presented a petition to him stating grievances against certain teachers.

The school was closed yesterday.

So far police have arrested 16 pupils.

(1) 52
(2) 334

POLICE STOP PUPIL DEMO AT UMLAZI

16/9/76 nm.

Crime Reporter

ABOUT 150 schoolchildren from the Swelihle Secondary School in Umlazi marched to another school nearby yesterday in an unsuccessful attempt to persuade pupils to join the demonstration.

A strong force of policemen arrived soon afterwards and the children scattered. The police remained on stand-by at the Umlazi Police Station for the whole day, but no further incidents were reported.

The young Swelihle demonstrators boycotted classes and marched to the Menzi High School, where the pupils watched through classroom windows but refused to join the march.

A bus was stoned as it

passed the demonstration, but it was not badly damaged.

The headmaster at Menzi High School, Mr. E. Mathabelela, said that on Tuesday a small group of students carrying stones walked past the school but ran away when police arrived.

Our Johannesburg correspondent reports that in Germiston the Fumana secondary school at Kathlehong was closed yesterday after teachers jumped a school fence to escape angry pupils.

Pupils were said to be annoyed because the principal declined to give them reasons for the recent suspension of a pupil and because he sent them home with instructions to return with parents, whenever they were late for school.

According to Sapa, trouble erupted at Tokoza township outside Alberton yesterday where hundreds of schoolchildren left their classrooms and marched through the streets.

In the Free State, a crowd of pupils from the Moroka High School confronted police at Thaba Nchu yesterday afternoon.

Pupils pelted police with stones and defied orders to disperse.

The confrontation

occurred after police had earlier removed some pupils from the school who had not tendered to school authorities declarations signed by their parents accepting responsibility for payment of any damage to the school that might be caused through unrest. And in Worcester, there were isolated incidents of stone throwing on Tuesday night and police vans were on patrol. The Esselen Park High School in the Coloured residential area has been closed until further notice.

STAR
30/4/80
253
276

Teargas fired on boycotting pupils

52

DURBAN — Police used teargas to disperse a large crowd of pupils at a school in Kwamashu today as black pupils joined the schools boycott.

The crowd appeared to be made up of pupils from various schools in the area who had gathered at one school in the township.

Policemen were seen moving in on the pupils who dispersed as teargas canisters were thrown.

It is reported that five of Kwamashu's schools have joined the schools boycott in sympathy with the coloured and Indian pupils.

RALLY

An estimated 1 500 University of Cape Town students today staged a passive protest march around their campus, designed to express solidarity with the boycotting coloured pupils and make more students aware, of the issues involved.

Early today thousands of students and teachers from Harold Cressy, Trafalgar High School and Zonnebloem Training College gathered on the sports fields of Zonnebloem in Walmer Estate.

Small and very quiet groups of pupils from neighbouring schools refused to make any comments to the Press as they arrived at the school this morning, but a large number could be seen sitting quietly on the sports fields.

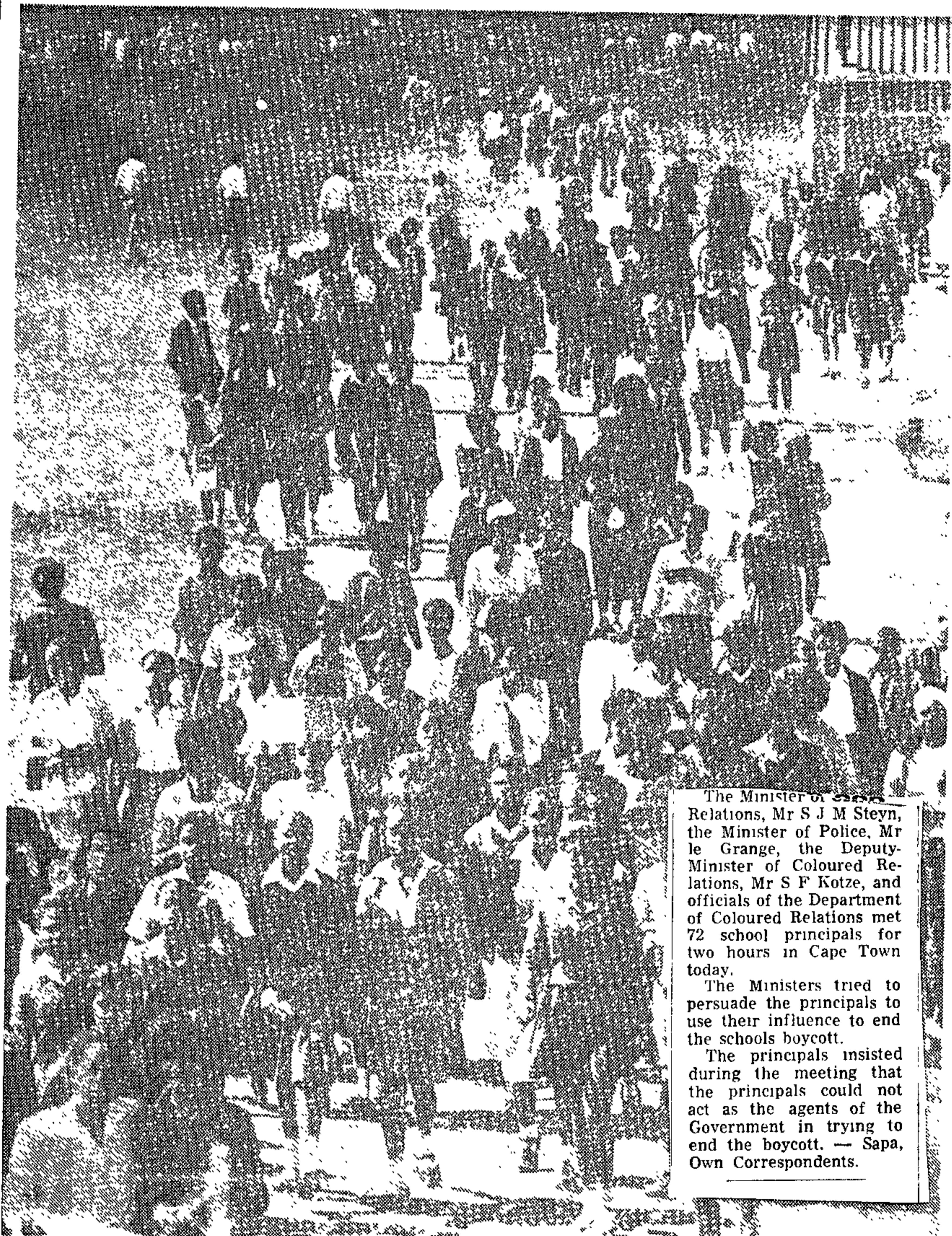
MEETING

A group of parents had gathered in the street and all said they were in favour of the students' action.

Pointing to unmarked cars with plainclothes police discreetly patrolling the area, one parent asked: "What do they want with our children?"
"All our children are

To Page 3, Col 4

U U



About 600 coloured pupils from three schools poured out of the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School gates this morning after a peaceful boycott. Picture by Alf Chapman.

The Minister of Relations, Mr S J M Steyn, the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, the Deputy-Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S F Kotze, and officials of the Department of Coloured Relations met 72 school principals for two hours in Cape Town today.

The Ministers tried to persuade the principals to use their influence to end the schools boycott.

The principals insisted during the meeting that the principals could not act as the agents of the Government in trying to end the boycott. — Sapa, Own Correspondents.

Teargas fired on boycotting pupils

▶▶ From page 1

doing is asking for a better education," he said.

In Johannesburg, the schools boycott continued today with an incident-free mass rally at Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School where pupils from three schools gathered.

Police presence was concentrated around the school grounds but mem-

bers of the force kept a low profile.

After singing freedom songs and listening to speeches, students streamed through the school gates which were kept locked throughout the meeting.

The pupils dispersed and headed for their homes soon afterwards.

There were no mass meetings or incidents at schools in other areas surrounding Johannesburg.

The Minister of Police,

Mr L le Grange, warned in Cape Town today that all open-air meetings, except sports meetings and those for which permission had been obtained, had been banned.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, Mr le Grange said he would like to draw the attention of the public generally and in particular that of all heads of coloured and Indian educational institutions, and all pupils and

students to the provisions of a Government notice which appeared in the Government Gazette on March 28.

The ban on such gatherings was first introduced on June 18, 1976, two days after unrest broke out in Soweto.

"Any disregard of this prohibition constitutes a contravention of the Riotous Assemblies Act and the police are obliged to act against the transgressors," Mr le Grange said.

STAR
30/4/80



Utmost ^{Argus} 30/4/80

restraint (274)

on unrest (257)

at schools (52)

—PW Botha (30)

Parliamentary Staff

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, indicated in the Assembly yesterday that instructions had been given for the utmost restraint to be exercised in dealing with any unrest at schools.

He was reacting by way of an interjection to an appeal from Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Musgrave) for handling the schools situation with care.

Speaking in the debate on the Prime Minister's budget vote, Mr Swart said there had been reports of mass arrests of young people and of baton charges by police.

WARNED

Mr Swart appealed to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Police to ensure that 'the utmost restraint' was exercised in dealing with the situation. The Prime Minister interjected: 'That is the instruction'.

Earlier in the debate, the Prime Minister referred to the schools issue and warned that the State would use all the power at its disposal against those who challenged the authority of the State.

He said no state could allow the uniforms of schoolchildren to be used against its authority.

Mr Botha gave an assurance that the situation would be handled with circumspection, but warned that troublemakers were 'playing with fire' and would get hurt.

The Government knew who the troublemakers were. A few had been detained. There were still others, but the Government also knew who they were.

The Prime Minister said that if the Coloured Representative Council had done its work, many of the things that were wrong could have been put right. But instead CRC members had played politics.

The coloureds were inherently a peaceful people and coloured school children should go back to school, so that they could prepare themselves for their future, Mr Botha said.

Earlier in his address the Prime Minister urged that Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, to acknowledge that Parliament was the final authority and that no changes could be brought about without its assent.

'FOUGHT'

Mr Botha said any action outside Parliament to bring about change would be fought with all the power of the State.

This applied also to attempts that were being made outside Parliament 'to push the Government about' as in the case of the schools issue.

'I want to warn those people. They are going to get hurt and if there are some unfortunate consequences, they must not come with recriminations later,' Mr Botha said.

EAST LONDON — The student boycott against separate education spread to the East London High School in Braelyn Heights yesterday.

At about noon students walked out of their classes and assembled in the playground for a placard protest.

Nearly 100 of the school's senior students — there are 600 pupils — gathered from sub A — in the playground with placards.

Some read "One education, one nation"; "Black and white are equal"; and "Why have different educations?"

The principal, Mr G. V. Naidoo, said, "I addressed the students and warned them about any abuse of school property. I told them that if they wanted to go ahead they should do

so in an orderly fashion. I must say the protest was disciplined and orderly."

Student sources said the boycott would continue for the week.

At the John B. Bester Senior Secondary School students held a mass meeting where it is understood a students' representative council was elected. The names of the students elected were not released yesterday.

EL High School joins education boycott

DL 29/4/80

(25)

(52)

More arrests, page 17

Four more held as boycott spreads

JOHANNESBURG — At least four more people have been detained and nine arrested as the Coloured and Indian school boycott entered its second week yesterday with protests spreading to black schools in Mamelodi.

Boycotts also spread to more Indian schools in Pretoria, Pietersburg and East London, and parents' committees have been formed in different parts of the country to back their children's protests against unequal education.

In the Pretoria township of Mamelodi, about 1500 pupils from four schools were sent home after a protest march disrupted classes. Nine people were arrested and are expected to appear in court today.

Sapa reports that 32 students in Mamelodi said their protest was in sympathy with the Coloured and Indian school boycott and the 32 people arrested on Sunday.

The 32 were said to have clashed with police while on their way to the unveiling of a tombstone for Solomon Mahlangu, who was executed for his part in the Goch Street shooting in 1977.

The Mamelodi protest is believed to be the first

in which black school pupils have come out in support of Coloured and Indian pupils. Until now, black protests have been mainly by university students.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations said five of the nine held in Mamelodi yesterday were not adults. "About 15 youths allegedly threw stones at the schools and instigated pupils to boycott classes," the spokesman said.

Among those detained in the past two days are two members of the Black Students' Society at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr David Jonson and Mr Hanif Vally — a former internal security Act detainee in 1977 — Mr Thomas Marsh, a student at the Coloured

Rand College of Education, and a Post Journalist, Mr Kingdom Lolwane.

Community leaders said at least three more Coloured students were detained last week and released at the weekend.

The boycott of classes throughout the Cape Peninsula continued yesterday. Pupils and students held mass meetings at their schools and colleges where they planned regional placard demonstrations.

This was a sequel to the decision taken by representatives of 78 schools and educational institutions at the weekend to stage placard demonstrations tomorrow.

At a number of schools, teachers and principals

expressed their solidarity with pupils.

Principals and teachers representing schools in the Elsie's River area yesterday released a statement which said: "We support all pupils and students in their opposition to the present political dispensation which is the basis of their grievances."

"We reject the contention that pupils and students cannot think for themselves and that they are the victims of agitators."

At the University of Cape Town yesterday, a mass meeting of more than a thousand students resolved to support the boycott by staying away from lectures for this week.

Hundreds of pamphlets

calling on white pupils to show support for the nation-wide boycott were distributed at white schools throughout the Peninsula yesterday.

The pamphlets urge white pupils to understand the black pupils' grievances so as to educate themselves to serve all South Africans and not just a small minority.

In Port Elizabeth, the boycott of classes by Coloured high school pupils eased yesterday when only about a third of pupils stayed away.

The East Cape regional inspector, Mr D. A. J. Crafford, said he could not give figures for last week, but said attendance yesterday was better than on Friday. He said 2713 pupils, out of a total of more than 6 000 failed to

attend classes yesterday. He did not know what steps would be taken to get the pupils back into their classes.

Yesterday all Paterson High School and Gelvendale Senior Secondary School pupils returned to classes.

But a near total boycott of classes continued at the David Livingstone Senior Secondary School, the John Walton Senior Secondary School in Uitenhage, the Chatty Senior Secondary School in Port Elizabeth, the Mary Waters Senior Secondary School in Grahamstown, the Litenhage Senior Secondary School, the John Bisseker Senior Secondary School in East London, and the Spanghaan Senior Secondary School in Graaff-Reinet, Mr Crafford said.

At other Port Elizabeth schools attendance varied. At Dower Training College 60 per cent of students were in class. There was also a division of pupils at Arceata Senior Secondary School and the Batheldorp Senior Secondary School. In Grahamstown, 776 pupils boycotted classes at the Mary Waters Senior Secondary School. — DDC.

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Pupils stone police in Durban

Argus Correspondent

30/4/80

294

52

DURBAN. — Police were stoned by more than 200 pupils at the bus terminus near Kwanashu railway station near Durban today. Police vehicles and buses were damaged.

Teargas was used to disperse the pupils and at lunchtime the situation appeared to be quiet, although police were still on standby.

No injuries were reported.

It is reported that five of Kwanashu's schools had joined the schools' boycott in sympathy with the coloured and Indian pupils.

Before the police action the situation at the other schools was very quiet. Pupils could be seen standing around the school grounds, while

others were seen moving in groups through the township.

There were no police at the other schools.

The Argus Johannesburg correspondent reports that some parents were still trying to contact their children who were arrested by Newlands police yesterday. Teachers said many pupils were still sleeping off the

alleged assaults of yesterday.

It was quiet at Coronationville as hundreds of children stayed at home. Only about 250 pupils were at the 1,500 capacity Coronation High School today.

Allegations by parents that the police would not allow the children to be treated after yesterday's alleged assaults were de-

ried by the police today.

The police public relations officer at John Vorster Square, Major Fred Bull, said that a district surgeon was in attendance in case of people sustaining injuries.

At least six children and a bystander were treated and discharged from Coronationville Hospital yesterday after police had charged pupils at Westbury High School.

1100

Argus 29/4/80

pupils

257

52

274

arrested

50

-12

328

charged

JOHANNESBURG -- One hundred pupils of the coloured high school at Kerkstad have been arrested and held for questioning, according to an SABC television newscast monitored here.

Twelve of the pupils have been charged and are due to appear in court today.

According to the police, the pupils took part in a protest march, set fire to grass in the school grounds and broke school windows.

All but 300 of the 1400 pupils at the Dr Blok High School at Heidedal, Bloemfontein, returned to their classes yesterday.

UNDERSTANDING

Mr Percy Murison, principal said a delegation composed mainly of matric pupils had given him an undertaking that the boycott would end completely today.

This was promised after pupils learnt last week that a second high school for coloured pupils was a top priority in Bloemfontein.

Pupils who did not attend classes yesterday sat in the school grounds demanding written proof of the Government's intentions.

'Pupils who do not return to their classes could face action by the authorities that might include expulsion,' Mr Murison said.

HOSTEL FOR 300

Mr Selwyn Ewertse, a spokesman for the eight-pupil delegation, said if no progress had been made with new facilities and contacts with authorities by July or August the boycott might resume.

The pupils have asked the Government to give attention to the building of a new high school with 12 classrooms and a hostel for 300 pupils, a teachers' training college, bursaries, the lack of textbooks, the ending of double shifts at primary schools and better library and laboratory facilities.

Parents are forming action committees in all centres to support their children's stand against 'apartheid-orientated discriminatory education. -- Sapa and AB.

Police SWOOP

ON demo pupils

By Staff Reporters

At least 15 vanloads of coloured school-children were taken away by police after about 1,000 children from four high schools took part in a mass protest meeting in Newlands, Johannesburg, today.

Police have confirmed that the pupils — estimated at several hundred — were being held under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

In the Newlands clash, the mood of sullen tension which prevailed during the schools boycott last week was re-awakened early today as pupils and police confronted each other.

There were reports of three baton charges, for which each side blamed the other.

Four high schools — Westbury, Coronationville, St Barnabas and Christian Botha — took part in what was

Hysterical and crying mothers said today police used unnecessary violence when arresting their children during a peaceful demonstration at the Westbury High School, this morning.

The parents said police had entered school premises used to pass out batons, and had chased children and parents through

Police used unnecessary violence

the streets near the school. Mrs. Manuel of Westbury said police drove down school street and chased the children with the school premises.

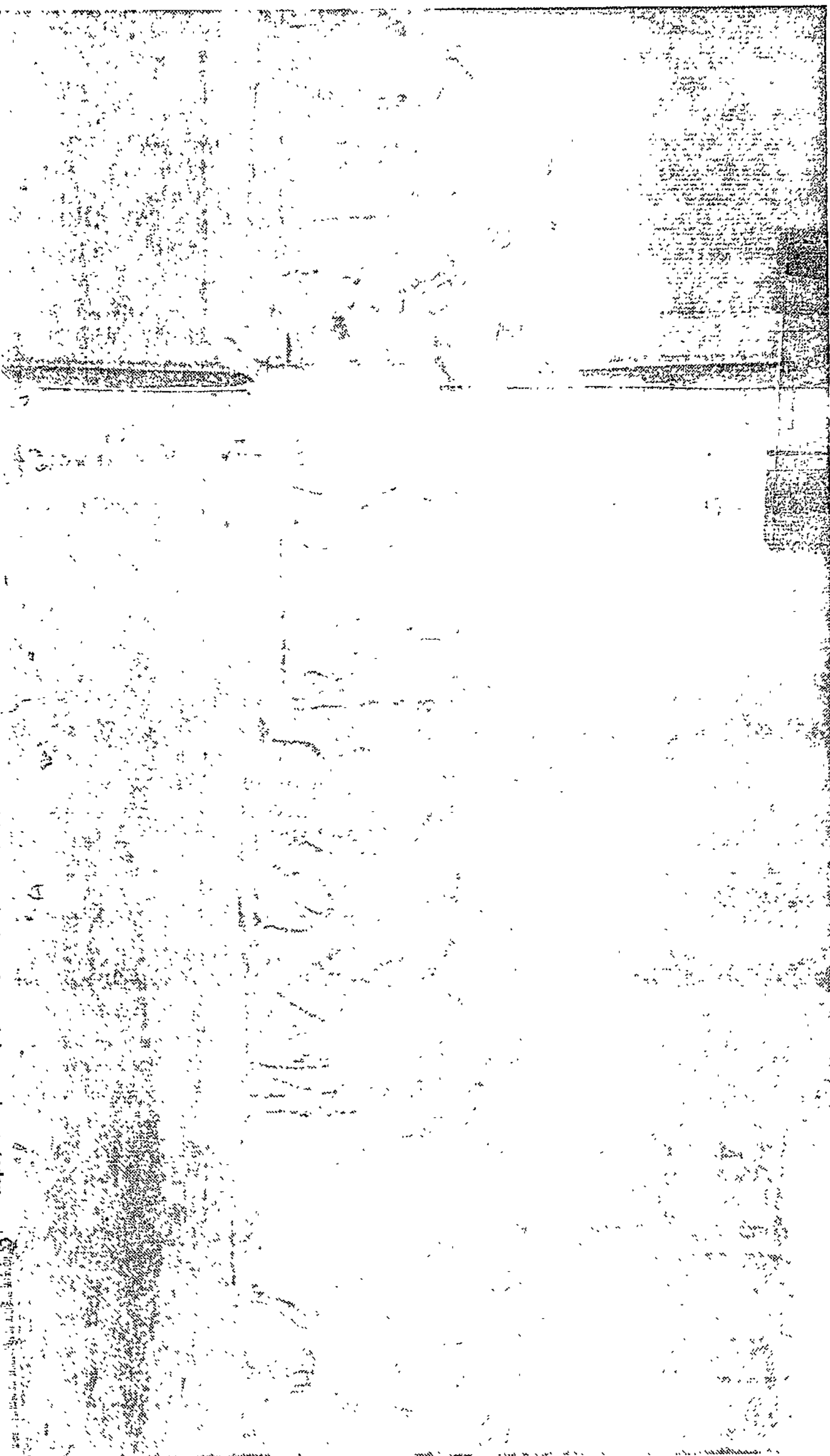
"I locked my door. I heard banging and the police threw stones and my door down," she said.

"When I opened the door they hit me and my daughter and swore at me. Horrible," she said. Mrs. Lorraine Danson of Westbury said she said the police hit her through the window when she was pregnant.

Westbury said the police jumped over the fence at the school, threatened children with rifles and hit the children with batons. Mrs. George of Westbury said she was carrying a baby in her arms and was hit on the head by police and fell. Later her 21-year-old son was beaten by police and taken to hospital, she said.

Mr. I. Harris of Nienuveldt, Extension 2, Eldorado Park, said: "I saw several youngsters being hit. I saw them bleeding. Police baton-charged 50 or 60 parents and children. Vans loaded the children up." Accusations that police used force unnecessarily were denied outright by the operations commanding officer, Brigadier Swanepoel.

Brig. Swanepoel said: "The schoolchildren were assembling illegally, so they were arrested for contravening the Act. It's as simple as that."



Children and parents scatter as riot police charge them with batons in Newlands, Johannesburg, today.

Police

swoop on

pupils

From page 1

garded as being that serious."

About 300 members of the Transvaal Association of Teachers joined their pupils' boycott yesterday.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, was not available for comment on the apparent large-scale arrests.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Opposition spokesman on Justice, urged police to be restrained, and warned of the danger of a recurrence of riots such as those in 1976.

In Pretoria, eight black schools at Mamelodi township were disrupted when groups of black youths moved from school to school chasing pupils from classes and urging a boycott.

BATTLE

Three black pupils and a Press photographer, Mr Ralph Ndawo, were said to have been arrested.

At the Japhtha Mahlangu secondary school where the boycott began, pupils fought a pitched battle with a group of youths who had entered their out of class.

It is not known whether the Pretoria boycotts were to protest against the detentions of black student leaders or in support of striking coloured schoolchildren, or both.

About 1 000 students at the University of Cape Town today marched down University Avenue carrying a large banner expressing solidarity with protesting pupils.

And in Durban, students of the University of Durban-Westville and some pupils from Indian and coloured schools converged at the University of Natal for a protest rally.

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Police in camouflage uniforms with riot guns and gas masks cordoned off the school area and would not allow pressmen to enter.

The schoolchildren were loaded by the police into large vans from 8.30 am after the rally was disrupted by police.

Schoolteachers said police jumped over the closed school gates and started chasing schoolchildren while telling them to disband and to start queuing up.

A police spokesman said the children were chanting and began throwing stones. Then policemen began baton charges. A couple of children were hit but nobody has been seriously hurt, he said.

Hundreds of children were taken to the Newlands police station. In the chaos that followed the breaking-up of the rally, children fled to nearby houses and were followed by baton-wielding police, according to residents.

Parents who tried to stop the police were also struck. Distressed parents said they were assaulted by the police who broke into their homes.

They said casualties were "heavy" inside the school. Police would not allow anyone into the school grounds, and blocked off roads leading to the school.

Parents claimed that even they had been provoked by police keeping watch in the area since yesterday.

By noon today, students who escaped the police attack were still being pulled out of flats and houses. Some bled profusely while police were combing the area.

Several students were hurt, and a police car had its windscreen smashed. A Mrs Ellen Minaar showed baton marks on her body after an attack by policemen on parents outside the Newlands police station.

PM warns on school unrest

CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, this afternoon issued a stern warning against attempts to push the Government off course by extra-parliamentary actions.

Speaking on the second day of the debate on the Prime Minister's Vote in the Assembly, Mr Botha said that any form of extra-parliamentary action would meet with the full might of the State.

He said he wanted to include in this all attempts to "push around" the Government "behind the uniforms of school children."

People who were playing this game would get seriously hurt. It would be too late to come with recriminations after this had happened to them.

Parliament was the sovereign power in the country and any constitutional reform would have to be given final form by it.

The Government's mind was open to development for all groups, but he wanted to warn against attempts to undermine the authority of this government.

Provoked

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellett, director of Public Relations for the SAP, said in Pretoria: "I haven't anything at this stage."

"They don't keep us informed on a thing like this, because it's not re-

PUPILS IN 15 VANS HELD ON RAND

29/4/80

~~279~~ 279
257 52
50

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — At least 15 van loads of coloured school-children were detained by police after four high schools and about 1 000 children took part in a mass protest meeting at Newlands, Johannesburg, today.

300 Vaal teachers 'down tools'

ABOUT 300 Transvaal teachers at a number of primary schools in Johannesburg have joined the boycott of classes at coloured schools.

According to our Johannesburg correspondent the teachers, who are mainly members of the Transvaal Association of Teachers, 'downed tools' yesterday in solidarity with the boycotting pupils and expressed full support for their

classes boycott which, he said, could lead to 'serious problems'.

About 80 school representatives at the weekend called on parents to keep their children at home on Thursday and pupils at a number of Peninsula pri-

And in Pretoria, six black schools at Mamelodi township were disrupted when groups of black youths moved from school to school chasing pupils from classes and urging a boycott.

In the Newlands clash, the mood of sullen tension which prevailed during the schools boycott last week was re-awakened early today as pupils and police confronted each other.

There were reports of three baton charges.

Each side blamed the other.

Four high schools — Westbury, Coronationville, St Barnabas, and Christian Botha — took part in what was planned as a peaceful demonstration.

They rallied at the West-

to the Newlands police station.

In the chaos that followed the breaking up of the rally children fled into nearby houses and were followed by baton-wielding police according to residents.

Pretoria

In Pretoria three black pupils and a Press photographer, Mr Ralph Ndawo, were said to have been arrested.

At the Japhta Mahlangu secondary school where the boycott began, pupils fought a pitched battle with a group of youths who had ordered them out of classes. They chased the youths away.

Pupils from some of the six schools affected returned to continue their classes after the gangs of youths had left.

In Cape Town about 1 000 students at the University of Cape Town today marched down University Avenue carrying a large banner expressing their solidarity with the protesting pupils.

UCT DECISION

At a meeting at UCT yesterday an overwhelming majority voted in favour of boycotting lectures to show solidarity with protesting students and pupils at schools and other educational institutions against 'inferior' education.

The resolution was introduced by an ad hoc committee of black students on the campus and the university's SRC.

Volunteers were asked to hand out pamphlets at white schools today. The pamphlets appeal to white scholars to listen and understand the demands being made by black scholars.

PRIVILEGED

'The first response should be to listen to what black scholars are demanding. They do not simply demand equal education with whites, but a new, non-racial education system for all,' the pamphlet states.

'Once white scholars have listened, they can begin to understand. They must understand how their privileged education is training them for positions of domination.'

The chief inspector of coloured education in the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, today warned about the involvement of primary schoolchildren in the

to attend classes.

Dr Quint said primary school children were much more difficult to control and there was the possible intervention of concerned parents.

'I find it very worrying that the boycott may become more widespread at primary schools,' he said.

He confirmed that the situation at coloured schools in the Peninsula was 'very much the same as last week'.

Weeping mothers say police used violence

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Hysterical and crying mothers said today police used unnecessary violence arresting their children during a peaceful demonstration at the Westbury High School.

The parents said that police had entered school premises, had used tear-gas and batons, and had chased children and parents through the streets near Westbury High School.

A Mrs Manuel of Westbury said that police broke down school gates and chased the children inside the schools.

'I locked my door. I heard banging and the police threatened to break my door down.'

'When I opened the door they hit me and my daughter and swore at me.'

'TERRIBLE'
I was told that they arrested children and parents and were hitting them in the cells at Newlands police station. It's terrible,' she said.

Mrs Maria Daniels of Westbury said the police jumped over the fence at Westbury High, threatened children with rifles and hit the children with batons.

'They hit the children in houses.'

Mr I Harris of Nieuwveldt, Extension Two Eldorado Park, said he did not know whether his 12-year-old son was in detention or not because police had turned him away from the police station when he went to find out.

'I saw several youngsters being hit. I saw them bleeding.'

'Police baton-charged 50 or 60 parents and children. Vans loaded the children up,' he said.

bury High School.

Riot guns

Police in camouflage uniforms with riot guns and gas masks attached to their uniforms cordoned off the school area and disallowed any Press reporter or photographer to enter. No photographs were allowed to be taken.

The coloured schoolchildren were loaded by the police into large police vans since 8.30 this morning after the rally was disrupted by police.

Schoolteachers said police jumped over the closed school gates and chased schoolchildren while telling them to disband and to start queuing up.

Police spokesmen said the children were chanting and began throwing stones which is when policemen began baton charging. A couple of children were hit but nobody has been seriously hurt.

The children numbering in hundreds, were taken

the Pretoria boycotts were to protest against the detentions of black student leaders or in support of striking coloured schoolchildren, or both.

The Argus Durban correspondent reports that students of the University of Durban-Westville and some pupils from Indian and Coloured schools converged at the University of Natal for a protest rally today.

A spokesman for the students told reporters that they would participate in 'political lectures' and meetings with their white colleagues.

They would also attend the 'free Nelson Mandela' meeting.

POLICE DENIAL

Accusations that police used force and violence unnecessarily when they arrested the schoolchildren under the Riotous Assemblies Act were denied outright today by the Operations Commanding Officer, Brigadier J Swanepoel.

Brigadier Swanepoel had this to say: 'The schoolchildren were assembling illegally, so they were arrested for contravening the Act. It's as simple as that.'

The brigadier said no violence occurred and that police had not used batons on schoolchildren. When asked whether the schoolchildren's rally could be described as a 'riot,' the anti-riot squad chief refused to comment.

'It was illegal — that's all,' Brigadier Swanepoel said. He agreed the children were in the schoolgrounds at the time of the arrests and not congregating in a public place.

Mamelodi
pupils
march in
'sympathy'

Boycott of schools continues

Argus 28/4/80

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Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Thousands of pupils from four Mamelodi schools were sent home today after classes were disrupted by protesting youths.

The schools involved were: Jaffa Mahlangu junior secondary, Morakoma higher primary, Emphuzini higher primary and Zamintuthuko lower primary.

One teacher said the march started at the Jaffa Mahlangu junior secondary.

Parents of Zamintuthuko pupils rushed to the school to fetch their children.

The marchers said their protests were in sympathy with coloured and Indian pupils.

The boycott of classes by senior pupils and student teachers in Kimberley continued today.

At Vryburg, the boycott of classes by coloured pupils at Colinda Senior Secondary School has ended.

Parents and members of the Teachers' Association of South Africa last night urged students to call off their boycott and return to class, saying that the pupils had 'made their point.'

THE boycott of classes at coloured and Indian schools, technikons, teachers' training colleges and other educational institutions in the Peninsula continued today in spite of a threat by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, to close down schools if the boycott continued this week.

A survey conducted among schools from Cape Town to Worcester found that there was a complete stay-away from classes.

Principals said the situation at their schools 'was much the same as last week' and that their pupils were 'abiding by the majority decision to continue with the boycott.'

MEETING

At a meeting on Saturday, attended by about 80 representatives from schools and other institutions, it was resolved to continue with the boycott until the end of the week.

The meeting also decided to involve primary school pupils in a limited boycott of classes.

The student committee has called on primary

school pupils throughout the country to stay away from school on Thursday.

'Parents are called upon to keep their children at home to demonstrate solidarity with the students' cause,' they said in a statement issued after the meeting.

The meeting also called on teachers to form themselves into a representative body and join the pupils and students in their protest as soon as possible.

THE MINISTER

The Minister, Mr Steyn, said in Cape Town today that he had nothing to add to his previous statements on the situation in the coloured schools.

He said he had on several occasions expressed his willingness to talk to representatives of the children, provided order was restored at the schools first.

He has also conceded that the schoolchildren have some legitimate complaints, but has stated that some of these will take a considerable time to eliminate.

When asked about the possible closing of coloured schools, Mr Steyn said today that there had been no threat to do so, but it had been stated that this was a possibility that would have to be considered if the schools boycott continued.

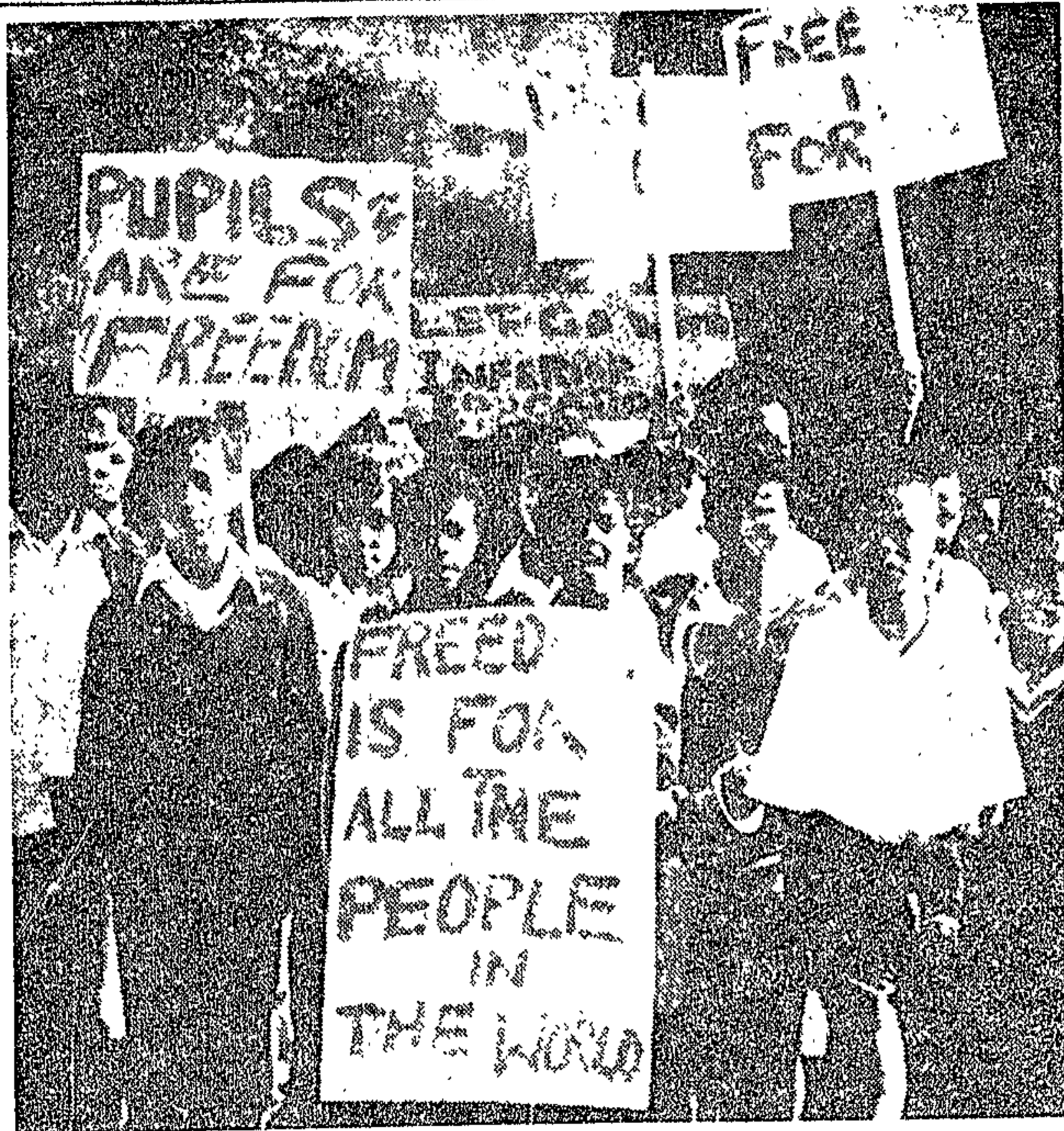
There is a possibility that Mr Steyn will meet coloured school principals soon.

Pupils at seven of the 11 senior secondary schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage today continued the boycott of classes which has disrupted schools in the area for the past week.

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

● See Pages 3 and 13.

● Nat mayor
calls for mixed
councils—Page 3.



PUPILS at the Sentinel secondary school in Hout Bay march through the school grounds today carrying placards and singing freedom songs.

(Continued from Page 1)

Coloured education was not inferior, but if he was a coloured pupil himself he would be dissatisfied with his schooling. Mr Steyn said in an interview.

Mr Steyn said his department was not threatening when it said it might have to close coloured schools. It was a matter for careful consideration which had to bear in mind the situation of teachers. It was reported in a Sunday newspaper.

His greatest fear was that agitators would influence the schoolchildren to do something that 'was not orderly,' Mr Steyn

Argus 28/4/80 Schools

said.

But, the Minister emphasised, he would 'put his head on a block' when he promised that his department would look carefully into the grievances of the coloured education system.

Mr Steyn said his department tried to keep the same standards of education for white and coloured school pupils. He admitted that a big problem was the lower standards of qualifications for schoolteachers in coloured schools, the newspaper reported.

The complaints about the unequal amount of money spent per capita in regard to white and coloured schoolchildren was largely 'a play with figures,' the Minister is reported to have said.

Mr Steyn said this year was the first time coloured education was compulsory. Consequently, there were still few secondary school pupils, he said.

'Just give me a chance — and show some understanding of the problem,' the Minister appealed in the interview. Mr Steyn has been in control of coloured education for almost a month.

Coloured relations worst in history — Slabbert

Argus 28/4/80

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275
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Political Correspondent

THE Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, today sharply attacked the vagueness of Mr P W Botha's 12-point plan and said there had rarely been such an overwhelming impression of confusion, and lack of action and planning in South Africa.

Speaking at the start of one of the major debates of the present session of Parliament, that on the Prime Minister's vote in the Budget debate, Dr Slabbert told the Assembly that the Government was marking time over the future of the country.

The present state of affairs with regard to the coloured people was the worst in history. If there was any need for proof that co-operation on the basis of the 12-point plan had collapsed, this was it.

The Prime Minister's share in this could not be overlooked.

'Dead end'

The unfortunate episode between him and the leaders of the Labour Party had without doubt contributed to the 'dead end politics' between the Government and the coloured community.

The Prime Minister's 12-point plan was one of the most important reasons for the current confusion and lack of planning because it was open to ambiguous interpretation.

Mr Botha had to give more clarity. He could not expect co-operation toward a total national strategy if there was lack of clarity over the basis of co-operation and if there was no clear leadership on this basis.

Viewed from one angle the 12-point plan was nothing but a restatement of the policy of separate development that could not possibly be regarded as the basis for a national strategy as it was in fact

the most important source of the present conflict.

From another angle the 12-point plan could form the basis of important and vital reforms in South Africa on the way to a new constitutional and socio-economic set-up.

If there was no clarity between these two interpretations, the references to the 12-point plan became only a ritual incontinuation by the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers to exorcise division in their own ranks.

There was uncertainty about what was meant with concepts such as 'vertical differentiation,' the removal of hurtful and unnecessary discrimination and the provision of power among whites, coloured and Indians with a system of consulting on matters of common concern.

One of the most dangerous things that could be done was to play 'buffer politics' with the coloured people, between the whites and blacks. This would only speed up the racial polarisation.

A crisis

The nominated Coloured Council was an example of an uninspiring, powerless political institution and was evidence of the authorities' intellectual and political bankruptcy.

Professor R E van der Ross, Rector of UWC, had summed up the situation correctly by saying that, in a very real sense, the present crisis in the education of coloured school-children was a crisis of leadership.

'We know more than enough about the causes of dissatisfaction as given in the Cillie Report. What we need to know is what the Government is going to do about them.'



Dr F van Zyl Slabbert

Steyn snubbed at rally

FOR the second Sunday in succession, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has been snubbed at a function.

Yesterday, members of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk boycotted the Festival Youth Sunday at Green Point Stadium because of Mr Steyn's presence.

Last Sunday, Mr Steyn — a guest at a large Muslim wedding in the Baxter Theatre complex — was booed by one of the guests and several walked out.

The boycotters yesterday consisted mostly of high school pupils. They felt that because of the school boycott it would not be right for them to attend.

A band, along with hundreds of others, stayed away from the rally.

Mr A W Frantz, chief commander of the Ned Geref Sendingkerk Bri-

(Continued on Page 3, col 4)

(Continued from Page 1)
gade, said today he had
been told not to speak to
the Press.

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Steyn

He did, however, confirm that several brigade members, including the band leader, had telephoned him, saying they would not be able to attend because Mr Steyn would be present.

He also confirmed that the brigade would have lodged an objection against the Minister's presence if members had known before the time that he would be there.

'But we were informed at the last moment,' Mr Frantz said.

Mr Frank Lighton, chairman of the Sunday Youth Committee and organiser of the rally, said he had not realised that the rally had been boycotted.

'In fact,' said Mr Lighton, 'it was pretty full and only two brigades appeared to be understrength.'

He said he could not see how the brigades could say they were not told about Mr Steyn's presence. A programme had been sent to them.

'If these brigades were properly organised,' said Mr Lighton, 'they would have known he would be present.'

Fire at

28/4/80

Cape

(52)

high

school

Argus Correspondent

VILLIERSDORP. — Fire swept through a classroom of the De Villiers Graaff High School here today.

The fire broke out shortly after 2 am. The cause is not known. Police are investigating.

It appears the fire started among old school desks that were stored on a covered veranda behind the building. The roof caught alight and the fire spread to the ceiling of the adjacent classroom.

WALLS BLACKENED

The desks were not burnt but the walls were blackened and the ceiling badly damaged. Window panes burst in neighbouring classrooms but damage was caused mainly by smoke and water. An estimate of the damage has not yet been made.

The headmaster, Mr G. Smit, said the school was functioning as normal today.

Only one classroom was out of operation and parts of the intercom system were burnt, he said.

BOYCOTTS AND STRIKES CONTINUE

BORNAINE: Education policy could end in tatters

SOUTH AFRICA'S education system for all races reached the crossroads this week.

As the national coloured and Indian pupil and student boycott continued and white teachers, incensed by low salaries, held bitter meetings the Opposition's chief education spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, warned that only a major initiative by the Government would prevent the system ending in "tatters".

A number of events this week marked the Government's apparently inexorable

progress towards a total education crisis.

The black education boycott reached a new dimension in the Cape Peninsula when more than 1000 teachers from coloured and Indian schools and colleges voted to "down tools" in sympathy with the boycotters, and parents of primary school pupils kept them at home in support of the boycott.

At meetings on the salary issue, attended by thousands of white teachers, there were calls for boycotts of all extramural

activities, and for the formation of trade unions

Activity at the University of Cape Town was brought largely to a standstill by thousands of students.

There were other signs of growing white involvement — about 160 pupils from leading white Peninsula schools, including the Afrikaans medium Groote Schuur High, signed an open letter to the Prime Minister, asking for equal education for all race groups.

DISTINCTION

'ROOI' A TOUCH OF JOHN WAYNE

By VIV PRINCE

IT was Queensberry and Westbury, says the man who headed the police operation at Westbury High School. Eight hundred and sixty-five coloured school children were arrested at a mass meeting.

Accusations have been made that police used unnecessary violence during the arrests.

But the man in control — Brigadier Theunis "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel — says: "There will be a lot of criticism, that I know. But once we come before court it will be seen that we have played the game according to the police Queensberry rules."

Brigadier Swanepoel (52), divisional inspector for the Witwatersrand, said he knew the police were already being criticised. He'd seen it in the newspapers, in the "grouse columns."

"We realise everybody is not calling us heroes. A policeman never asks for favours, all you can ask for is reasonableness."

Looking back on a week of discontent, the straight talking brigadier said: "They have been worrying hours, it's very difficult at times, but I played according to the police Queensberry rules. When a policeman has to act it's never a popular decision, it can't be popular with everybody."

"You can never allow your personal emotion to come into operation"

"You must be an iceberg, you have no feelings."

Brigadier Swanepoel is a policeman through and through. "I wanted to be a policeman, also I saw it from the point of adventure," he said.

"You name it, I fought all over. I hold the Police Star for Bravery."

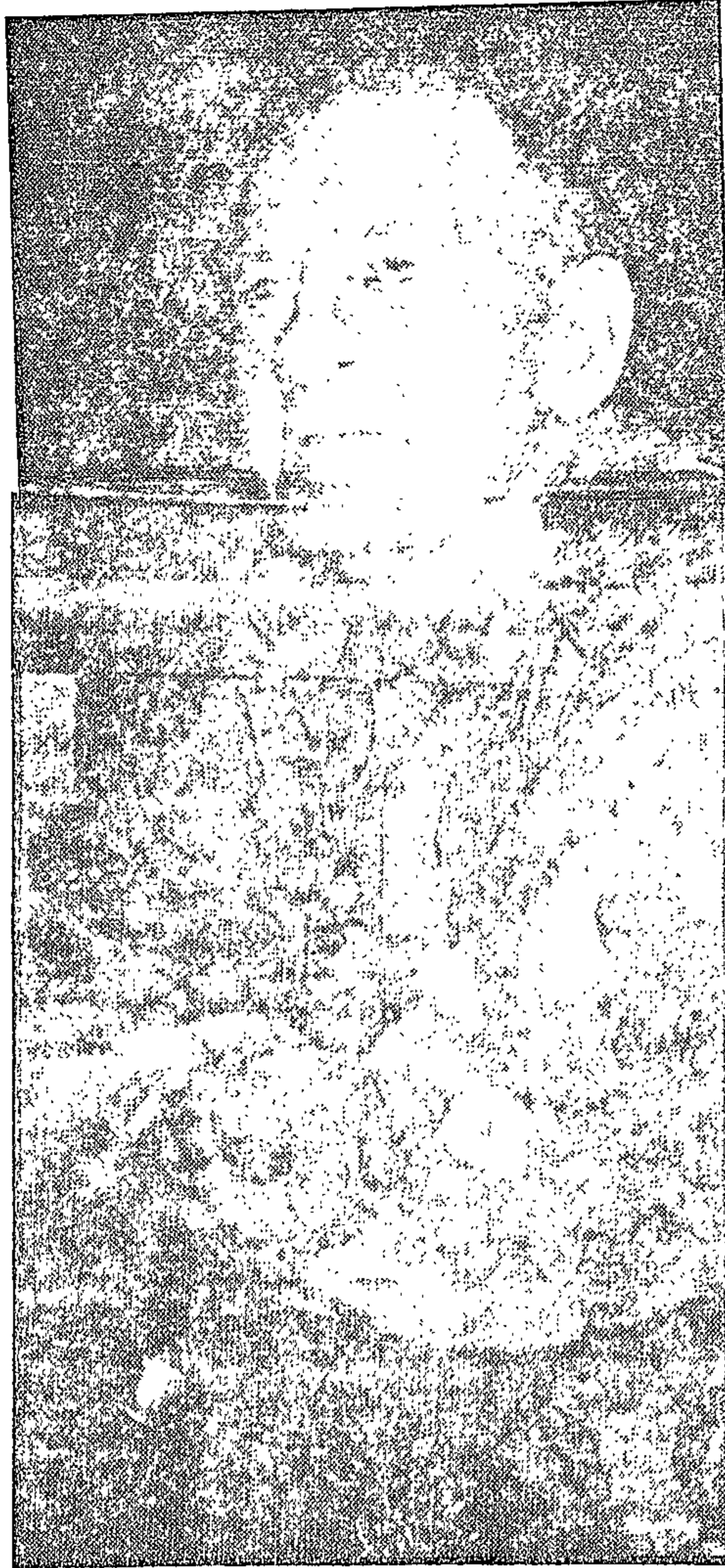
"Mass meetings, mass fights, mass battles, big battles, little battles and sommer jus battles . . ."

He's controlled them all. "Or I hope so. Let's put it this way, I lived to tell the story."

A touch of John Wayne . . . that's Brigadier Swanepoel, of the colourful language.

He won't talk in detail because of the pending court case.

The brigadier says 865 coloured school children



Brigadier "Rooi Rus" Swanepoel . . . "You must be an iceberg, you must have no feelings."

the Riotous Assemblies Act.

But he does talk generally on the question of mass meetings. And he says: "As a policeman you have a duty towards the State and the community as a whole. You are to maintain law and order irrespective of your personal feelings."

"A situation develops and you find things get out of hand. You realise before the bomb goes off you must defuse it, and so you do it."

"You do it according to the Queensberry rules of the policeman."

Not all mass meetings come under Brigadier Swanepoel.

"They don't necessarily come under me, just bloody bad luck if you are around," he says.

"You must study the emotions of the crowd, and things that led up to this emotional state of affairs, and bear in mind what might happen if you allow it to continue unrestrained — and what might happen if you defuse it now."

"Is it going to be a booby trap if you defuse it now?"

"What you bear in mind is to what extent agitators play a role in this, and to what extent agitators have been active up to this stage."

"You must restore law and order with the minimum of violence. I doubt if anybody would like to live in a lawless society."

"Yours is to see the game is being played according to the rules of the society."

Brigadier Swanepoel says there are times when things get out of hand, and then there must be police

"You must show the flag, you must show your colours. Sometimes prevention is better than cure."

"If one has to wait until people are being killed, homes being burnt down, it takes a lot more effort and a lot more violence to restore law and order. If you defuse a situation at an early stage you can cut down to a minimum the damage to morale and otherwise."

"You can't buy experience, it's something you've got to go through. I've got 32 years experience behind me, experience gained in happy and dangerous situations."

Police DID use batons, say parents

ANGRY parents and pupils yesterday challenged a senior police spokesman's statement that police had not batoned charged groups of boys and girls who had gathered on the grounds of two schools in Chatsworth on Friday.

They said they saw a group of Indian and white policemen use batons on the pupils, kick and punch them and also use dogs to disperse them from the school grounds.

The parents and pupils also insisted that the baton attack, which took place twice, was made while the pupils were inside the Chatsworth High School and the adjoining Merrihill Primary School grounds.

The pupils said the first baton charge was made after a group of pupils taunted and threw stones at the police.

But they firmly maintained that the second attack was "completely unprovoked".

Brigadier Hendrik Mouton, of Divisional Headquarters in Durban, denied that there were baton charges in Chatsworth and KwaMashu and that schoolchildren had been hurt.

He said about 50 boycotting schoolchildren from KwaMashu and Chatsworth were arrested by police on Friday. All the pupils were handed into the custody of their parents.

Hoofde

RAPPORT

moet

more

praat

Van Ons Kaapstadse Kantoor

HOOFDE van Kleurlingkolle-
ges en -opleidingsinrigtings
het opdrag van die Departement
van Kleurlingbetrekkings
gekry om hul personeel en
studente môre oor hul boikot
van klasse aan te spreek. In-
dien hulle nie teen Woensdag
normale werksaamhede her-
vat het nie, sal optrede oor-
weeg word.

'n Senior amptenaar van die
Departement van Kleurling-
betrekkings het gister aan
RAPPORT gesê dat daar van
die hoofde verwag sal word om
die boodskap oor te dra. As dit
nie help nie, sal die staat „weer
na die saak kyk” het hy gesê.
Hy wou nie verder uitbrei nie.

Intussen het die Kaaplandse
Professionele Onderwysers-
vereniging, met 'n geskatte
ledetal van 12 000 onderwy-
sers en met mnr. Franklin
Sonn as voorsitter, 'n dringen-
de onderhoud met die Eerste
Minister, mnr. P. W. Botha,
aangevra. Op 'n vergadering
gister in Bellville van 500 on-
derwysers, is 'n vyfpuntbesluit
geneem. Opgesom lui dit:

1. 'n Dringende onderhoud
moet met die Eerste Minister
aangevra word.

2. Die beleid van „apart-
heid” word verfoei.

3. Alle onderwys in Suid-
Afrika moet onder een Nasio-
nale en nie-rassistiese departe-
ment geplaas word.

4. Almal wie se aanhouding
spruit uit die huidige skole-on-
rus, moet onmiddellik vryge-
laat word.

5. Waardering word uitge-
spreek vir die verantwoordeli-
ke wyse waarop die leerlinge
tot dusver in protes opgetree
het.

Die vergadering het hom
ook volmondig aan die kant
van boikotters geskaar.

Ná die vergadering het 'n
uitvoerende lid aan RAP-
PORT gesê die Regering gaan
versoek word dat die opdrag
aan hoofde, om hul personeel
en leerlinge te vra om na nor-
male werksaamhede terug te
keer, uitgestel moet word tot
na die (hopelike) onderhoud
met die Eerste Minister.

Die skoleboikot gaan môre
sy vierde week binne. Tot dus-
ver was daar nog geen noe-
menswaardige geweldpleging
nie. Van alle kante is daar
groot lof vir die redelik be-
heerste optredes aan polisie-
en leerlingkant.

Help us teach call by schools

By Sheryl Raine

The shortage of teachers, particularly science teachers, in the Transvaal is so serious that certain high schools have appealed to parents to do piecemeal teaching to relieve the situation.

The Transvaal, which is usually the first province to be hit by a teacher shortage, has 250 vacant posts at high schools alone. Many educationists believe the situation makes a mockery of teacher-shortage figure of 0.9 percent for the whole country, which was released recently by a Government source.

Schools which have contacted The Star revealed that science and maths teachers were taking classes of 70 or more pupils in an attempt to make up for an acute shortage of teachers in these subjects.

One school which has 1 100 pupils has advised Standard 7 pupils that they will be unable to take science for matric unless they achieve A or B symbols for science at the end of the year.

● Page 3: Janson repudiates official figures on teachers' pay

"I have no choice but to eliminate certain pupils from science classes because one teacher just cannot cope," said the distraught school principal.

He added his school was short of six teachers in subjects which included geography and physical education.

A school on the East Rand has written to parents appealing to those with maths and science ability to come forward and teach. "The school is so desperate that it is prepared to accept unqualified parents," said a neighbouring principal.

Many parents who are concerned that their children should learn maths and science have considered putting them into private schools.

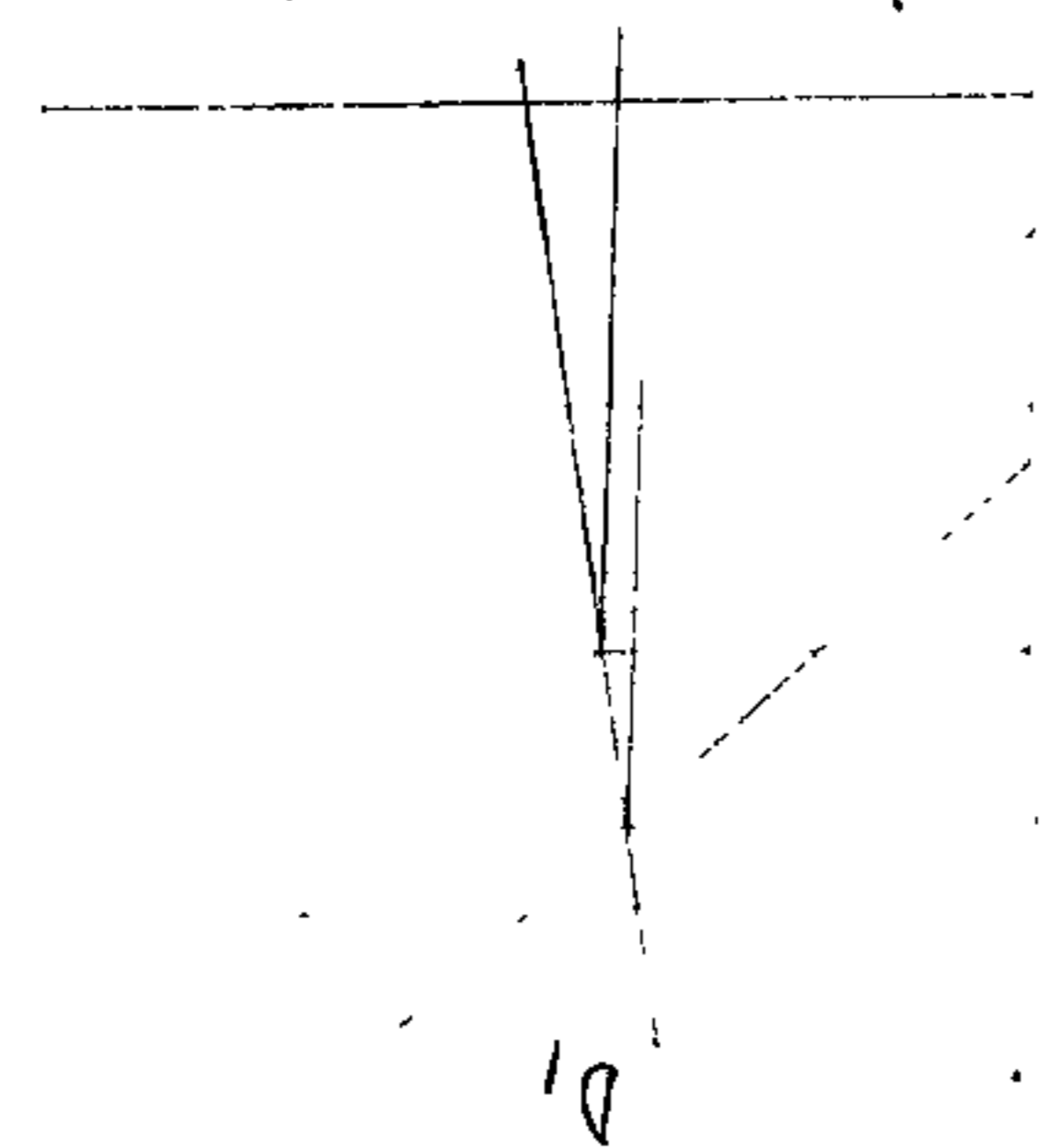
The situation at private schools is better than at Government schools but the problem of teacher shortages has spread in

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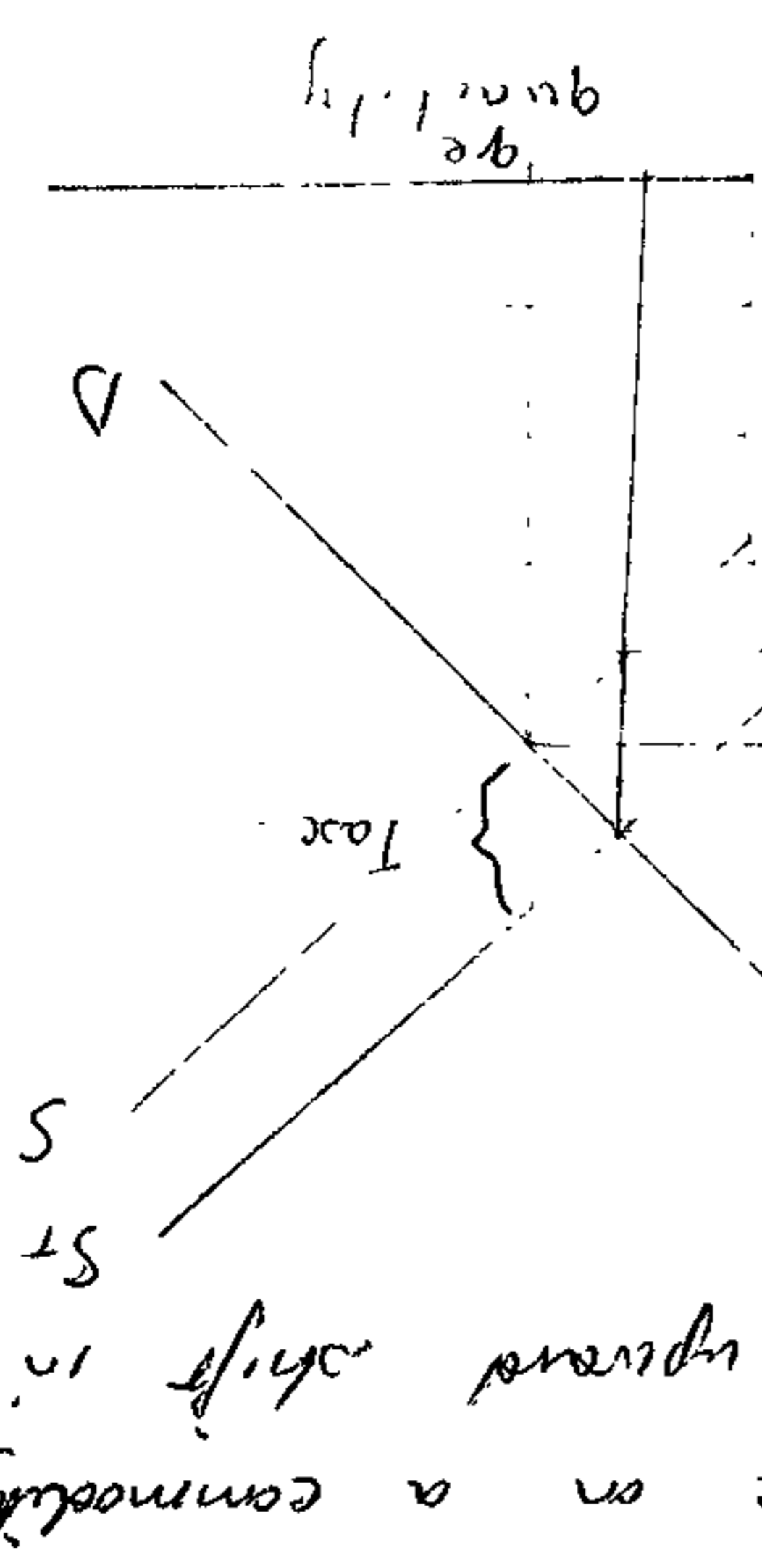
recent years.
The Star was told that
at three Government
schools on the East Rand
12 teachers had resigned
since the start of the
second school term and
more resignations were
expected.
Mr Jack Ballard, general
secretary of the Transvaal
Teachers' Association,
said he was aware of
widespread teacher shortages
in the Transvaal and
believed the problem
would reach crisis point
in other provinces soon.
● Page 9: Ex-teacher
doubles pay.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

Boycott to go on — Govt holds back

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PDM 28/4/80

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Political Staff
THE Government has not yet taken a decision on whether to close coloured schools, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday.

The nationwide schools boycott is scheduled to continue today.

And last night, two coloured high school pupils were detained for questioning by police.

Aziz Jardine and Rashid Lanie, both matric students at the Chrisjan Botha High School in Bosmont, near Johannesburg, were detained under the General Law Amendment Act.

A police spokesman confirmed the detentions.

Mr Steyn told Parliament last week that the Government would consider closing coloured schools if the boycott continued this week.

He said yesterday: "All I have said is that we would consider closing the schools. Our deadline has just expired and we have not yet had time to consider it."

In an interview published in an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper yesterday, Mr Steyn said he understood coloured dissatisfaction.

"If I was coloured, I would also be dissatisfied," he said.

Meanwhile, nine coloured schools on the Reef and all four in Lenasia met over the week-end and decided to continue the boycott today.

The pupils plan to meet today to discuss extending the boycott until Friday.

A pupil told the "Mail" the boycott was being extended because "we want it down on paper that they are going to take action on our demands. We are not afraid of Government threats to close our schools".

In Cape Town, members of the (coloured) Nederduits Gereformeerde Sendingskerk Brigade boycotted a youth rally at Green Point because Mr Steyn was present at the rally.

The Cape boycott is also scheduled to continue today and there are fears it may spread to primary schools.

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

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Examiners' Initials		

NOTE CAREFULLY

1. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
2. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
3. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.
4. Do not write in the left hand margin.

WARNING

1. No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed.
2. Candidates are not to communicate with other 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.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Police restraint earns praise

STAR
26/11/80
(50)
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Although police have kept a low profile during the boycott of coloured schools they are prepared to act if necessary.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations department said yesterday that so far there had been no reason for the police to take action against protesters but they would react according to the situation.

But, he said, police would not force a confrontation with protesters.

He declined to say whether there had been a change in police policy since the 1976 Soweto riots.

Mr Jack Rabie, a community leader in Reiger

Park, Boksburg, said he wanted to thank the police in his area for their restraint when the children took to the streets and for setting an example which should have been followed in other areas.

The use of force against the protesters would have aggravated the situation.

"The children are unaware of security legislation as are many other people," said Mr Rabie.

In Cape Town the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said after an interview with the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange: "It is apparent to me that, compared to 1976 there is a completely different approach to the problem of riot and crowd control."

"I am pleased that extensive use is being made of riot control gear which reduces the possibility of injury to both sides."

"It would, however, be a fatal mistake to look at the whole problem as a 'police versus pupils' situation. The Government does not sit back, blame everything on agitators and wait for the police to solve the problem."

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All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year at a rental of £750. In a memorandum entry, at 5% of the cost records.

Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

A revised budget as far as possible showing which job explaining your 5 would last 12 months to be offered.

Required:

(f)

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OPEN DOOR

That's Steyn's offer
to pupils

52

Argus

26/11/80

Political Staff

THE Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said today he would like to meet coloured pupils to discuss their grievances.

'My door is open to them. But the initiative has to come from their side. They must decide how they would like to meet me,' he said.

His invitation follows discussions with coloured leaders.

They included a deputation from the Ned Geret Sendingkerk, whom Mr Steyn yesterday told he would do everything possible to ensure that coloured education was equal to the best in the country.

Asked about his threat to close schools unless pupils returned, Mr Steyn said that no firm decision had yet been taken.

Pupils were given till the end of the week to return but boycotting and demonstrations continued yesterday at some schools. This was in spite of calls by some coloured leaders to go back to school.

Mr Steyn said the Government would look at the situation next week, which indicated that the matter might be discussed at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. His threat to close schools followed this week's Cabinet meeting.

9 PERCENT

He said, however, that the situation appeared to be stabilising. It appeared that only about 9 percent of coloured pupils were boycotting classes.

He described his discussions with coloured leaders as frank. He hoped this

9 PERCENT

He said, however, that the situation appeared to be stabilising. It appeared that only about 9 percent of coloured pupils were boycotting classes.

He described his discussions with coloured leaders as frank. He hoped this would lead to close co-operation to resolve the problems.

② The Weekend Argus correspondent reports that Indian students packed the main hall at the University of Durban-Westville yesterday to protest against the policy of separate education.

About 50 white students of the University of Natal also attended.

③ Representatives from 80 educational institutions in the Western Cape, high schools, the University of the Western Cape and training colleges decided at a meeting in Athlone today to continue their boycott against 'inferior' education for one more week.

In a statement issued midway through the meeting, students said they would continue the boycott 'until there was tangible proof that students' demands would be met'.

300 STAR 28/4/80 teachers support boycott

About 300 teachers from 20 lower primary coloured schools in and near Johannesburg have now joined the countrywide schools' boycott.

A spokesman for the teachers said they had decided at a meeting over the weekend to "down tools" today in sympathy with coloured and Indian pupils.

Several students are now reported to have been detained, including three from the Rand College of Education and four from Wits University.

The Black Students Society of Wits University has released a statement condemning the detentions and saying "the State is being unduly repressive against people whose only crime is that they deplore injustice."

"We call upon the State to release or charge all the detainees.

"Clearly the State hopes it can get the boycotting students back to school through a combination of coercion and intimidation," the statement said.

Coloured pupils continued their boycotts today in Reiger Park, Boksburg, at the William Hill High School in Benoni, at Toekomsrus High School in Randfontein and at high schools in Eldorado Park and Rosmont.

The Transvaal Association of Teachers pledged support for the students and called for the resignation of the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn.

But parents and members of the Teachers' Association of South Africa last night urged pupils to call off their boycott and return to classes.

The Regional Board of Education also requested in a resolution that pupils should return to classes and that police remove themselves from the scenes of boycott actions.

In Durban Indian and coloured students and pupils today continued

To Page 3, Col 7

Boycott: 28/4/80 support continues

with their boycott of classes to protest against what they call "inferior and racial education."

More than 32 000 students and pupils in and around Durban, the North Coast and the South Coast are involved in the boycott.

In Chatsworth alone more than 13 000 pupils from 13 high schools continued with the boycott.

Students at the University of Cape Town decided by an overwhelming majority at a mass meeting in Jameson Hall today to boycott classes in solidarity with coloured pupils.

Thousands of pupils from four schools in the black township of Mamelodi were sent home today when classes were disrupted after a protest march.

The pupils said their protest was in sympathy with protesting coloured and Indian students and the 32 black students detained yesterday in a clash with police in Mamelodi prior to a service for Solomon Mahlangu.

CALL TO REVERSE TOUGH LINE ON BOYCOTT

By Hugh Robertson

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, faced a call from coloured teachers today to reverse, or at least drastically modify, the tough line taken last week by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, on the schools boycott.

Boycott students head for showdown

BOYCOTTING students and teachers on strike appeared to be heading for a confrontation with the authorities this week as the class boycott and unrest entered the fourth week today.

Students and pupils decided at the weekend to continue the boycott of classes for another week and teachers threatened a mass walk-out if they are intimidated.

At technikons and training colleges rectors were instructed, in a directive from the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, to tell students that these institutions must return to normal by Wednesday, otherwise action would be taken.

Many students at these institutions receive bursaries from the Administration of Coloured Affairs and face expulsion.

THOUSANDS

Thousands of students in the Peninsula boycotting classes at Bellville Technikon, Roggebaai Teachers' Training College, Zonneleem Teacher's Training College, Hewat Training College and Wesley Training College will be affected.

Many students at the University of the Western Cape who are doing

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

This was one of the main requests to be made by a five-man delegation of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (Utasa) at a meeting with Mr Botha.

The meeting was arranged after a joint gathering of Utasa and the Cape Teachers' Professional Association — between them representing more than 16 000 coloured teachers throughout the country — in Bellville on Saturday.

A Utasa official said Mr Botha would also be told of misgivings by teachers

such as suspension or expulsion.

A Utasa official said Mr Steyn had also warned principals that if teachers joined the boycott campaign, they too could face disciplinary action, including being placed on unpaid leave for the duration of the boycott, and that the same steps might be taken against principals who did not cooperate with the Government.

Details

The Teachers' Action Committee, which was set up last week at a mass meeting of Peninsula teachers, was due to meet today to finalise details of a 'down tools' resolution adopted last week.

Part of the resolution called for a walk-out of teachers at all coloured schools if disciplinary steps were taken against any of them for their support of the boycott.

In terms of the resolution, teachers would this week 'involve themselves in non-administrative, non-curricular activities' in sympathy with the protest by pupils and would continue this action until the boycott was over.

Unanimous

At the Utasa and CTPA meeting on Saturday, more than 500 teachers unanimously supported a resolution calling for today's meeting with Mr Botha.

A four-point resolution, which is expected to be conveyed to him today, was also adopted. It said the policy of apartheid was unacceptable and called for all education in South Africa to fall under one non-racial department.

The resolution expressed appreciation for the responsible manner in which pupils had conducted the boycott so far and demanded the release of all people being detained in connection with the schools protest.



Mr Marais Steyn

about the use of riot police in camouflage uniforms, which many teachers felt was unnecessary in the present circumstances and which had heightened tension at schools.

There were also misgivings about Security Police raids on meetings of the Committee of 61, the body leading the boycott campaign, and of the arrests of large numbers of students in the Transvaal.

Instructions

At a meeting with 72 school principals last week, Mr Steyn issued an instruction that pupils be told by today to end their boycott before Wednesday or face disciplinary action,

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ARGUS 5/05/80

Students

(Continued from Page 1)

teachers' courses will also be affected.

The rector, Professor R E van der Ross, had already warned students to end the boycott, otherwise it would count against them in examinations and those staying in the hostels would be expelled.

Several teachers at Peninsula schools, according to informed sources, have been instructed by circuit inspectors of the Administration of Coloured Affairs to resign today.

This was denied, however, by the chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg region, Dr J F Quint, who said teachers had merely been reminded of the conditions of their employment and

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School crisis: Botha steps in

DO 6/5/80

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CAPE TOWN — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, conceded yesterday that Coloureds had justifiable grievances in education and pledged to eliminate them.

He also indicated he may soon call for an in-depth investigation into education as a whole in South Africa.

Speaking at a press conference after urgent talks with the Union of Teachers Associations of South Africa, Mr Botha also pledged the government to the goal of equal education for all population groups.

However, Mr Botha said the boycott "must end now" and stressed that "no government can allow a country and its pupils to be harmed by boycotts".

The boycott must end because the government could not tolerate any further waste of state and taxpayers' money.

If the boycott went ahead and teachers did not want to do their work, the resultant waste of money could not be tolerated by the government.

He intimated that if the boycott did not end, the schools would be closed.

Asked if he did not believe that placing all education in South Africa under the umbrella of one Department of Education would be beneficial to everyone, Mr Botha said he did not believe this would be beneficial to all pupils.

"But I have an open mind on the matter, I am a layman in the field of education and it is something that I would allow a commission of inquiry, if I decide to appoint it, to explore.

"Personally, I think it would be to the detriment of the Coloured people because then they will not receive the same specialised attention they are receiving at present."

This is the first time a senior Nationalist politician has publicly conceded that a single Department of Education for all race groups may be considered.

The Prime Minister formally stated that the government accepted a programme to attain the goal of equality in education for all population groups "as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means".

"My government and I are prepared to accept a programme whereby the goal of equality in education for all population groups can be attained as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means.

"But I cannot take ad hoc decisions regarding

education and I have pointed out to the federal council of the SATA that even as far as salaries are concerned we can no longer fragment education. It has to be approached as a whole."

Mr Botha said there had been areas of "consensus" reached with the Utasa delegation, which had been led by Mr Franklin Sonn, but frankly admitted there were matters "on which we disagreed".

The Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J. H. T. Mills, said there were a number of grievances which could be remedied immediately.

There were complaints regarding uniforms, school funds and school boards, but those were questions which could be decided on directly with principals and parents.

Immediate attention could be given to the problem of school books and in fact the Treasury had been requested to appropriate a further R1.6-million to put right distribution and financing.

Meanwhile, the boycott continued in the East Cape, Western Cape and Johannesburg yesterday, but in Natal a committee representing 5 000 pupils and students decided to call off their boycott at midnight last night.

The boycott spread in East London to the Std 6 classes attached to the St John's Road Primary School.

Pupils were dismissed early after some Std 6s refused to go back into the classes.

The principal, Mr D. R. Meinie, was not available for comment.

The matter was discussed at the John Bisseker School committee meeting last night.

At the East London High School, the boycott also continued.

In Port Elizabeth, the principal of the Dower Training College, Mr E. Fisher, said he had not received any departmental directive to expel boycotting students, but had been told to expect such a letter.

"I told the department our students had returned to classes of their own accord. They held their meetings last week and started to return on Thursday and Friday. I'm glad they came back on their own. I don't believe in coercion."

Senior secondary and high school pupils in Port

Elizabeth, Uitenhage and Grahamstown ended their boycott yesterday.

Principal of Mary Waters High School in Grahamstown, Mr M. Parsonam, said he was "most relieved".

Pupils at the Nathaniel Nyaluzu Secondary School in Grahamstown were still boycotting classes, the principal Mr N. Ngwanqweni, said yesterday.

Meanwhile, the former East Cape member of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr Dody Nash, has urged parents to find out what the grievances of their children are.

He said he had done a private mini-survey and was surprised parents said they did not know what was happening in the schools.

"I urge the parents of school-going children to acquaint themselves with the grievances of the pupils and to decide for themselves whether the pupils have legitimate grievances."

As a parent with a son at university, he had investigated the grievances thoroughly.

"And I have found they are definite real grievances and I want to commend the pupils for the way in which they have highlighted their grievances." — DDR.

Forty teachers defy ultimatum

EAST LONDON — Forty teachers at the John Bisseker Senior Secondary School here defied an ultimatum yesterday to go back to their classes and teach — or face dismissal.

The Department of Coloured Administration have now given the teachers until today to decide.

The teachers called an urgent meeting of the school committee last night to explain their stand and a spokesman for the committee, Mr Peter Mopp, said the committee stood by the pupils and teachers and condemned the attempt "to use the teachers as boycott busters."

The ultimatum from the chief inspector in the East Cape, Mr J. Crafford, was delivered by the circuit inspector, Mr H. Swinny.

Mr Swinny was not available for comment last night and Mr Crafford's office said all comment had to come from the Director of Coloured Education in Cape Town, Mr H. Arendse.

But Mr Arendse refused to comment and referred inquiries to the Secretary for Coloured Education, Mr J. H. Mills, who was not available for comment.

Outlining the events that led to the ultimatum, Mr Mopp said Mr Swinny met the teachers yesterday morning and gave them instructions to return to their classes and to teach — even if only one pupil was present.

After the meeting the teachers met to discuss the instruction and refused to return and came out in support of the pupils.

They met Mr Swinny later again with the student representative council, who told Mr Swinny they were not willing to call off the boycott until there was tangible evidence their grievances would be attended to.

In a joint statement with the teachers last night, Mr Mopp said the committee resented the manner of the ultimatum and were adamant they stood squarely behind the pupils.

"The teachers are also united in their stand and warned that any victimisation of individuals would lead to a mass walk-out."

"It must be realised it is virtually impossible to teach under the present conditions and the Prime Minister has said there are real grievances, the statement said. — DDR.

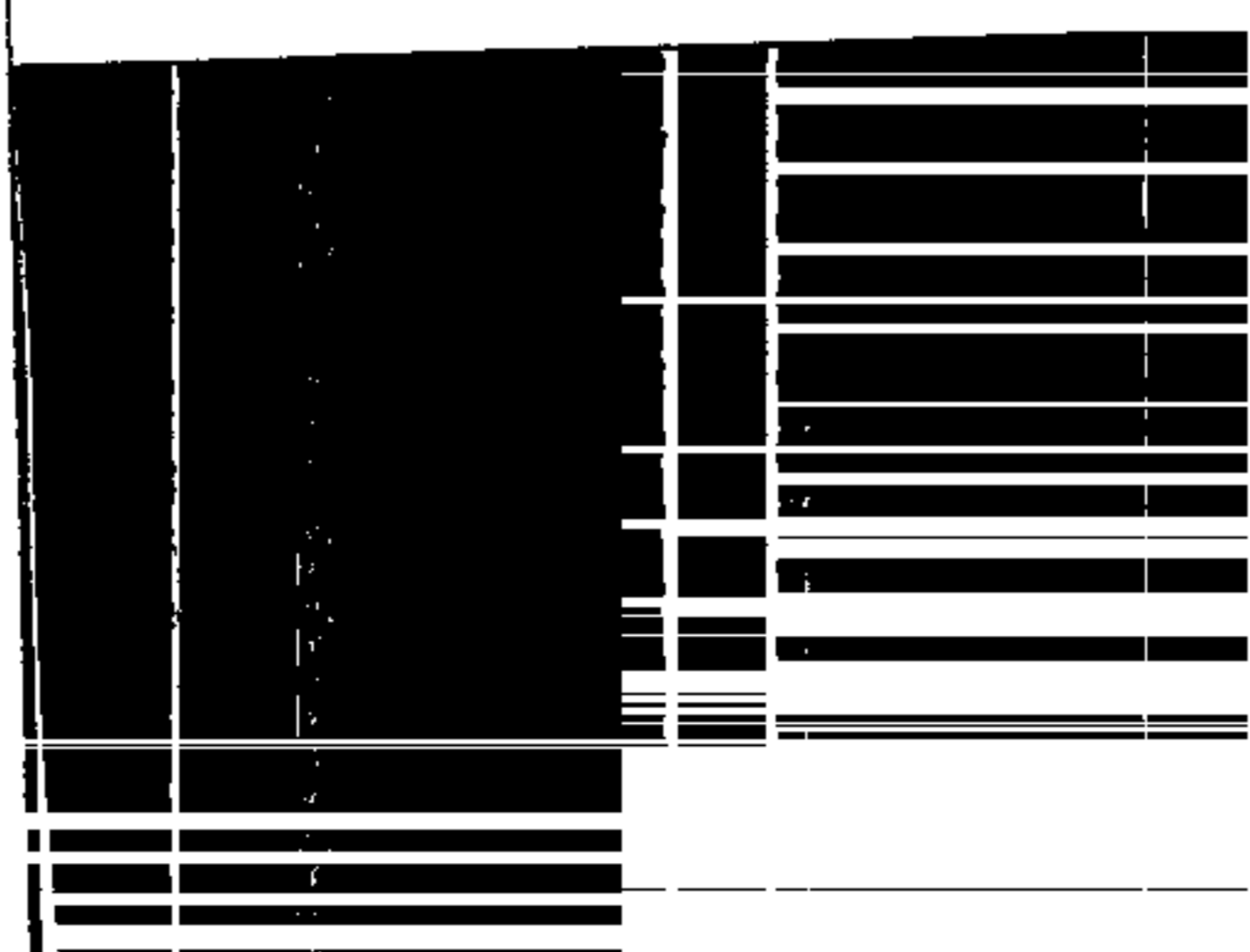
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4. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

able to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

PSL/PD UCT

Vervaardig in Suid-Afrika



PM pledges to fix pupils' grievances

ADM 6/5/80

PM vows to remedy pupils' problems

ADM 6/5/80

"It is not a matter for me, as a layman, to decide on... If there is an investigation, I will consider allowing the commission to report on this matter."

"Personally, as a layman, I think it would be to the detriment of the coloured people, because then they will not receive the same specialised attention they are receiving at present. But I am prepared to keep an open mind on the subject."

Turning to his meeting with the Uta-a delegation, which was led by the association's chairman, Mr Franklin Somo, Mr Botha said consensus was reached on various points, "but there were also matters on which we disagreed."

Mr J H T Mull, Secretary for Coloured Relations, told the Press conference an additional R100 000 had been allocated for textbooks, and he felt the grievance could be solved immediately.

However, improving the quality of education was a long-term project, which would involve long-term plans to upgrade the standard of teaching.

The Government was working on plans to institute additional in-service training for teachers, improving training programmes, and attracting teachers into coloured schools from other sectors.

The Rand Daily Mail Political Staff reports that the decision to end the Lovett ban by the Natal Education Committee was the first clear sign that it might be receding after its steady advance in the past fortnight.

In the Western Cape the boycott entered its fourth week, as pupils and students responded to a decision by the Committee of 10 to continue the stayaway until the end of the week.

Teachers and lecturers in technical and teacher training

colleges threatened to walk out in protest against an instruction to order students to return to classes by tomorrow or face disciplinary action.

The instruction was one of the immediate reasons why Uta-a requested yesterday's interview with Mr Botha.

In the Johannesburg area, the boycott continued among coloured and Indian pupils. Police kept a discreet watch on school grounds.

The fatal decision to call off the boycott was made at a rally at the University of Natal. The rally was described as the culmination of the boycott.

A spokesman for the committee said: "We are not admitting defeat. We have made our point and have made the authorities and many South Africans aware of our problem."

In Lebowa the Commissioner of Police, Colonel W M van Zyl, warned that charges might still be brought against the 20 students from the University of the North who were detained at the weekend and later released.

They were held after students broke up a commemoration of the university's 21st anniversary.

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN

THE Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, yesterday accepted that disgraced schoolchildren had "justifiable grievances" over their education — and he pledged to make it his personal job to ensure these grievances were eradicated.

He gave this undertaking at a Press conference after talks with a five-man delegation of the Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa, which represents 16 000 coloured teachers.

Mr Botha also said he was considering ordering an in-depth inquiry into South African education as a whole — and would consider empowering it to investigate the possibility of a single education department.

Meanwhile the boycott by coloured and Indian pupils and students continued in many centres yesterday, but in Natal last night, a committee representing 5 000 pupils and students decided to call off their stayaway.

The Prime Minister's conciliatory statement on the boycott is in marked

The Prime Minister's conciliatory statement on the boycott is in marked contrast to the recent threat by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, to close the schools if it continued.

Mr Botha said: "The Government pledges itself to the goal of equal education for all population groups, but emphasises that the historical backlog cannot be overcome overnight."

"My Government and I are prepared to accept a programme whereby the goal of equality in education for all population groups can be attained as soon as possible within South Africa's economic means."

However, Mr Botha also made it clear he could take off the gloves and return to tough tactics at any time when he said, in reply to a question: "The boycott must end now."

"If the boycott continues and the teachers do not do their work you cannot expect the State to sit back and allow disorder to take the place of order."

"I want to point out that no Government can allow a country and its peoples to be harmed by boycotts."

Asked whether he was prepared to consider one system and one department of education for all race groups — a demand that lies at the heart of the protest — Mr Botha replied:

'61' boycott committee rejects Steyn offer

STAR
2/5/80

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CAPE TOWN — The "Committee of 61" has refused an offer of negotiation from the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, because he has not been elected by the majority of people in South Africa.

- 144 DORRIS MISS A M
- 144 FISHER MISS W
- 145 HILL J H
- 146 ISAACHAN MISS J
- 147 KAPLAN MISS I C
- 148 KNIGHT W A
- 149 MULLER P S A N
- 150 MAY J E D
- 151 NOLIE MISS J F
- 152 O'DONN S A O
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In a statement today, the committee said that after the riot squad disruption of their meeting they were sceptical of advances made to them.

Describing it as "an act of naked aggression," the committee said the so-called high ideals of Western democracy which were taught at schools were lacking in South African society.

"Instead when we plan peaceful protest the State apparatus steps in with FN rules, teargas canisters, dogs, pistols and riot police in camouflage uniforms and busts up our peaceful meetings.

The committee said Mr Steyn had apparently said his doors were wide open and he wanted to negotiate with the pupils.

"We feel we cannot negotiate our principles away. Our interests are opposed to the interests of those whom Mr Steyn represents.

"Mr Steyn has not been elected by the mass of people in this country. Why should we negotiate with those who have come to power undemocratically?" they asked.

ENCOURAGING

Appealing to parents and students from all parts of the country to "take up the fight for a non-racial society," the committee said it had been encouraging thus far to see students from all three "racial educational departments" responding to the "call for justice."

"Concerning P W Botha's threat to the Press

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ENCOURAGING

Appealing to parents and students from all parts of the country to "take up the fight for a non-racial society," the committee said it had been encouraging thus far to see students from all three "racial educational departments" responding to the "call for justice."

"Concerning P W Botha's threat to the Press not to give prominence to the demands of 'revolutionaries,' we reply that if the mirror which reflects the image of society is smashed, the problem is not solved. The image remains.

In Durban today, more than 50 riot police moved in with batons to disperse protesting black pupils who were preparing to hold a meeting at the Kwamashu Sports Stadium.

The police, equipped with teargas and shields, chased a number of pupils who attempted to escape into nearby houses. Several young people were bundled into the waiting vans.

TEACHERS

About 1000 teachers representing about 150 schools throughout the Western Cape have decided to "down tools" in support of the boycotting pupils.

The teachers' strike, which will now involve thousands of primary schoolchildren in the unrest at coloured schools, follows a four-hour meeting at the Athlone Civic Centre last night.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution that teachers at all education institutions must down tools until the pupils and teachers decide to end the boycott of classes or the Government takes action.

Pupils were still boycotting classes on the Reef today.

At Westbury and Coronationville all was quiet and students were not at school.

At the Christiaan Botha high school pupils gathered in the school grounds and sat in orderly rows singing freedom songs.

Boycott: Steyn • ready to meet students

ARGUS

22/4/80

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**Minister
disputes
figure of
100 000**

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has disputed the figure of 100 000 reported in The Argus as the number of children taking part in the boycott.

The Argus was told yesterday that there were 62 high schools with an average of between 800 and 1 000 pupils in the Western Cape. At virtually every high school in Cape Town's coloured and Indian areas, as well as in George, Riversdale, Saldanha Bay, Somerset West, Paarl, Worcester and Stellenbosch, pupils have boycotted classes.

In addition to students at these schools and other educational institutions like the University of the Western Cape, Hewat Training College and Peninsula Technikon in the Cape, pupils at eight schools and a number of educational institutions were boycotting classes in Johannesburg and Pretoria, according to our Johannesburg correspondent.

Our estimate yesterday was based on a total figure of 65 000 for the Cape region.

We were then informed by our Johannesburg correspondent that the total figure throughout the country was about 100 000.

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J M Steyn, said today he would be willing to meet representatives of the coloured children taking part in the present schools' boycott to discuss their grievances.

In a statement he issued in Cape Town today he also called on the pupils to 'reconsider their response to the persons or organisations who are inciting them to indulge in boycotts of their schools.'

He said he was issuing what he called 'urgent appeal' in view of the continuing disturbances at Peninsula schools.

Their education was of great importance to their futures, he said. Great things were developing in South Africa which would offer a happier and more satisfactory life 'to all our people'.

'It is my sincere wish that the young people for whom my department is responsible should be equipped to take their full place in these new developments and to share from the benefits they should derive from them.'

'Agitators'

But every day they missed at school was a loss to themselves from which they may never recover.

Preparation for life was not only a privilege but was also a duty they owed to themselves, to their parents, to their teachers, and to South Africa.

'I call on the pupils not to respond to the agitators because they should know that my door and those of my department, as the representatives of the Government, are open to them if they wish to bring their problems and grievances to our attention,' Mr Steyn said.

'They should realise that as long as the present disturbances continue they themselves are delaying solutions to these problems, they themselves are jeopardising their future careers and they themselves are causing

not only frustration of the good intentions the Government has for the future, but also unhappiness to their parents and those who have their interests at heart.

Urgent appeal

'I hope there will be a positive response to this urgent appeal.'

Pupils in the platteland have joined the boycott in response to a Peninsula schools call for a week-long symbolic protest against the educational system.

There is concern in Government circles that the situation must not be allowed to develop into the Soweto-type events of 1976. The Opposition has warned against this.

The police have so far kept a noticeably low profile.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J M Steyn, said today he would issue a statement later.

Mr Steyn has up to now maintained that the boycott movement is largely the result of efforts by outside agitators who do not have the educational interests of the coloured children at heart.

Dr Frank Quint, chief inspector for coloured schools in the Wynberg district and former chairman of the Education Council, said there had been a breakdown in communication between pupils and staff at Peninsula schools.

'We cannot really communicate with the pupils. They don't speak to the teachers and don't react when the teachers speak to them,' he said.

Walked out

Dr Quint said that on occasions pupils walked away when approached by teachers. In other cases when teachers entered classrooms, the pupils walked out.

Individual schools are trying to establish normal relations but how successful they will be is difficult to say.

'We really don't know how to handle the situation.'

'We are leaving it up to principals and teachers to try to get the children back to school,' he said.

Outside the Peninsula, high schools and colleges in the Cape so far affected by the boycott are on the west coast in the Southern Cape, the South Western Cape and the Boland.

Pupils at Vredenburg High School in Vredenburg came out in boycott yesterday.

At Saldanha High School more than 1500 pupils refused to attend classes. One of their grievances is that they have to use second hand books from white schools.

At Bastiaanse High School in Beaufort West about 1200 pupils protested against conditions at the school and presented the principal with a list.

(Continued on Page 2)

Schools boycott

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(Continued from Page 1)

grievances which included a lack of sports facilities, no representative council and the alleged irregular use of corporal punishment at the school.

At two schools in George, Paaltdorp Senior Secondary School and George High School, pupils refused to attend classes and held placard demonstrations in the school grounds.

Students at the South Cape Teachers' Training College in Oudshoorn also boycotted lectures.

Pupils at the Gerrit du Plessis High School in Riversdale refused to attend classes and presented the principal with a list of grievances.

In the Boland, schools at Worcester, Paarl, Stellenbosch and Somerset West/The Strand were disrupted by a stayaway from classrooms yesterday.

In Worcester more than 3 000 pupils at Esselin Park High School and

Bree River High School decided on a boycott after meetings yesterday.

Pupils at Luckhoff High School, Stellenbosch and at Noorder Paarl High School, Paarl High School and Paulus Joubert High School in Paarl have joined the boycott.

They were supported by pupils at Gordons High School and Macassar High School in The Strand/Somerset West.

The Rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor Richard van der Ross, said last night he had not yet been informed about a decision by the university's students to boycott lectures until the end of this week.

'I only gather that such a decision was taken and I trust that the students who have decided on a boycott will respect the right of other students who wish to express their

feelings in some other way.

'I'm available to students and student groups who wish to approach me,' he said.

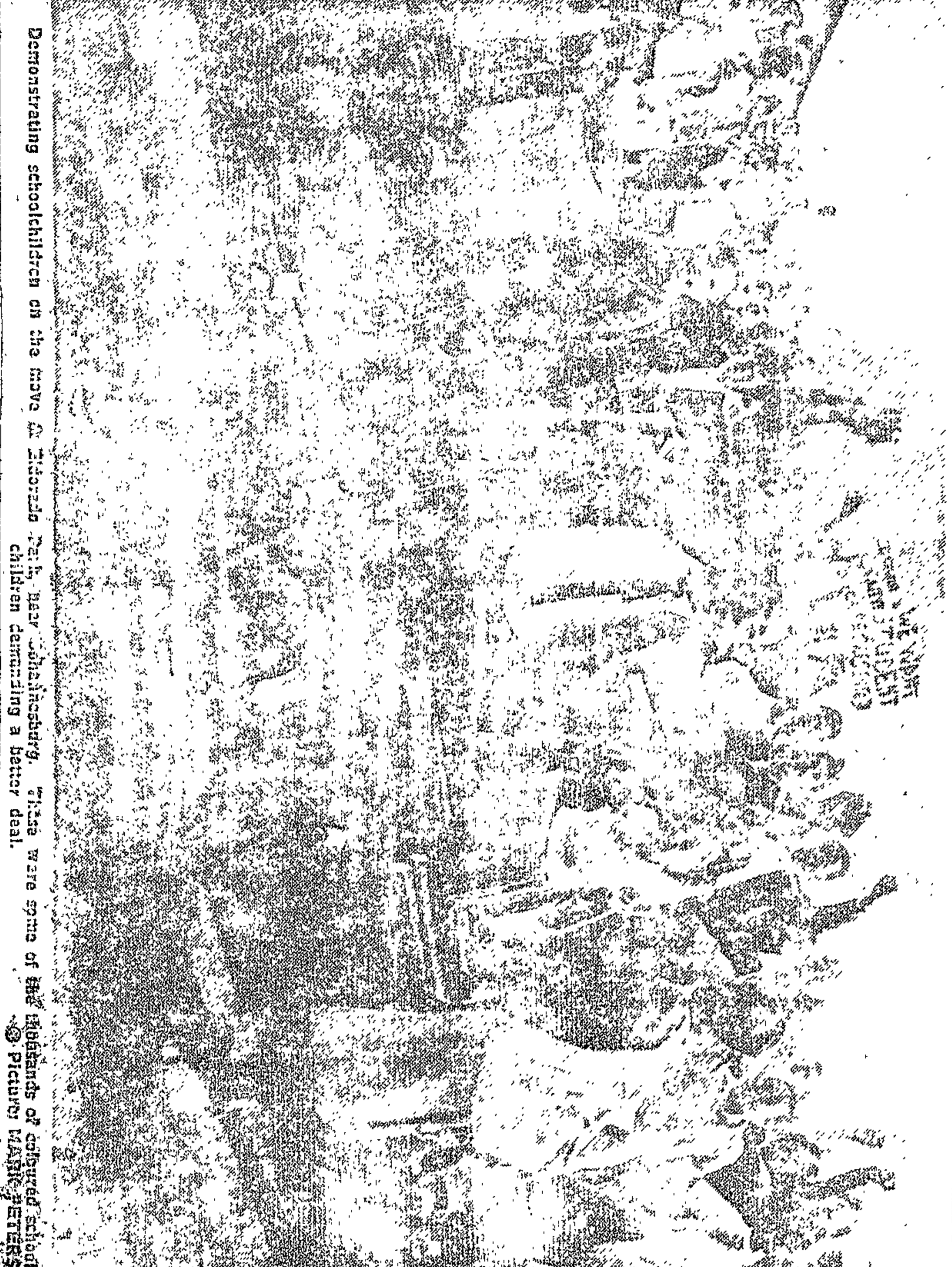
From elsewhere in the country it is reported that all coloured senior secondary schools on the Witwatersrand and in Pretoria have boycotted classes, as have some schools in Natal, Free State and Kimberley.

Among the latest developments are that the Black Students' Society at the University of the Witwatersrand is boycotting classes today to express solidarity with the coloured students.

About 600 pupils at East Rand High School in Reiger Park, Boksburg, today marched through the school waving placards.

In Kimberley, about 3 500 senior secondary school pupils and student teachers today boycotted classes.

tion
We're
participating
to



Demonstrating schoolchildren on the move at Eldorado Park, Johannesburg. These were some of the thousands of coloured school children demanding a better deal.

Picture by MARK PETERS

100 000 coloured students in boycott

Staff Reporters

More than 100 000 coloured students from 70 schools in the Witwatersrand and the Cape boycotted classes this morning as the schools boycott spread throughout Johannesburg and the Reef. Slogans were sprayed on school walls as more than 2 000 students marched through the streets of Eldorado Park and Kippax, mixing traffic.

A strong contingent of police kept an eye on the demonstrators, confiscated several posters from the marching students. The students waved placards calling for a fair deal for coloured education.

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Students in boycott

From page 1

over the crowds, according to reports.

Students from the Eerste High School in Pretoria and the Reiger Park High School in Boksburg joined the demonstrations for the first time today.

Police brought out batons in Eldorado Park at one stage, but did not use them.

Generally, police kept a low profile.

In the Cape, thousands of pupils from Schotsche Kloof to Somerset West gathered in school grounds early today and refused to attend classes.

A mass meeting of nearly 2 000 University of the Western Cape students today voted unanimously to boycott all lectures, tests and assignments.

About 800 student teachers from the Rand College of Education also came out on strike in support of the children, and said they would continue to boycott classes.

© Page 17: worse than 1979. Govt warned.

By early afternoon the demonstrations on the Reef had quietened down.

Students attempted to stop Press teams from taking photographs and stressed the demonstration was "non-violent."

They said the boycott would continue until demands for equal education were met.

This morning, about 1 000 students and teachers were barred by pickets from entering the grounds of Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School.

After about 30 minutes of demonstration outside their school, the Eldorado Park students marched to nearby Kliptown High.

Westbury High School and Coronationville High School joined forces and marched to Bosmont High School this morning.

More than 700 students from Noordgesig High School, adjoining Orlando, also joined the boycott today.

Peacefully

The school has 877 students

Students said teachers told them they must not leave the school grounds on demonstration marches or damage school property, as this would lead to confrontation with the police.

They said inspectors told them they could demonstrate peacefully within the school grounds.

The students were formed up with banners on the school playing fields.

Reports of demonstrations at Jubilee High and Riverlea High have also been received.

Demonstrating students seemed disorganised, and a general holiday air hung

To Page 3, Col 7

Avoid a witch hunt — coloured teachers

Coloured teachers have appealed to authorities not to launch a "witch hunt" or take punitive measures against protesting schoolchildren.

In a statement issued today, the Transvaal Association of Teachers says it has no knowledge of "so-called agitators lurking behind the demonstrations."

The statement says the "real agitator is wrl large and clear over the whole South African scene ... the system of massive inequity in the socio-economic, political and educational spectrum."

It says pupils concerned are "victims of this iniquitous system."

The association says it has year in and year out conducted "a dialogue of the deaf" with the decision-makers in which it called for changes in the educational system.

"APPALLED"

"We have been appalled at the incredible insensitivity exhibited towards our problems in the tardiness of effecting meaningful changes," it goes on.

It calls for a "radical restructuring of the educational system."

"Our children demonstrated peacefully and non-violently, therefore no witch hunts, no punitive measures. Set the hearts of our children at ease by doing what is morally just and necessary," the statement said.

100M 21/9/80

D-Day for boycott

52-Own Correspondent 310

CAPE TOWN. — Thousands of students and pupils throughout the Western Cape will gather at their schools, universities and colleges this morning to decide whether to follow a call to boycott classes.

This follows a meeting on at the weekend where representatives from 61 educational institutions decided to boycott classes from today until Friday in a protest against "racist educational institutions".

Asked for reaction to the boycott decision, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said he had no comment at this stage other than that "we have confirmation that the organisers and instigators of the trouble are people who have got nothing to do with education".

"We are considering the position in the light of that," he said

Required:

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.

- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

The Argus

APRIL 21 1980

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Boycott goes deep

IF there are indeed outside forces surreptitiously promoting the coloured schools boycott, as Government spokesmen have alleged, then the country has cause for concern. But the concern should be tempered by a realistic appraisal of the situation.

Boycotts on the scale we now have in the Western Cape do not happen in a vacuum. Outside agitators need fertile soil in which to sow discontent and it is doubtful whether they could succeed were there not already a deep inclination towards protest in the coloured community.

As the Cillie Commission's report on the 1976 disturbances has shown, Government race policy was the fundamental cause of the violence which shocked the country at that time and it would be

an act of colossal self-delusion to believe that enough has been done in the four years since then to remove the root causes of the trouble.

And just as the 1976 complaints about the use of Afrikaans in black schools obscured what the Cillie Commission later identified as a more complex problem, so the reasons being given by pupils for the present boycott plainly conceal a more profound sense of grievance in the coloured community.

It is too easy to blame outside agitators. The boycott campaign illustrates with compelling urgency the need for bold and effective action to back up the mood of change created by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Protesting students want peaceful change — SOON

SUPPLEMENT 20/4/36 (52) (257)

BY DAVID WIDMERE

JOHANNESBURG's Coloured pupils have come out in support of students in the Cape and are preparing to boycott schools.

Along with their counterparts in Cape Town, Johannesburg students want an end to racial discrimination in education. They have committed themselves to non-violent action.

They are considering inviting their parents and teachers to support their campaign, and believe direct action could force the Government to drop its unequal, segregated school and university policies.

They staged their placard protest on Friday through Bosmont, Coronationville, Newclare and Western Coloured Township to add muscle to the week-old Coloured school boy-

cott in the Cape.

"But we are not just following them like sheep," said a senior Bosmont pupil. "We just don't have the strength to enforce our demands by ourselves."

He and other students refused to speak to me without a guarantee that their names would not be used.

The students' demands included one education system for all races, equal salaries for all teachers, non-racial sport at all levels, and more textbooks.

"We want all South Africans to have the same education."

"The University of the Western Cape is not recognised internationally, so why should we

have to study there? We want to go to a decent university without having to ask for special permission," he said.

He said pupils wanted teachers' salaries improved. White teachers in Coloured schools were paid more than Coloureds.

"We don't want to jeopardise our future by being saddled with an inferior education," he said.

He denied Government claims that "agitators" were responsible for the protests.

"How could Curtis Nkondo (accused by Mr. Marais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Relations, of inciting the protests) have metted us? Half of us have never even heard of him."

He stressed that students were committed to non-violent action.

"Our students are not mature adults, but their emotions can run away with them and with that emotion comes confusion. And destruction stems from confusion."

He appealed to the police not to create antagonism among the students and warned that parents opposing the student action would be considered part of the system the students were fighting.

8

Write differences occur between the old and the young people. The times do not make allowances for the fact that older people have accumulated a stock of wealth over their life but the younger generation generally have a few stocks of wealth.

Cape students to boycott classes

SUN EXPRESS 20/4/80 (80) (52) (287)

By JOHN MATISONN
Political Correspondent

STUDENT representatives of 61 educational institutions in the Western Cape have decided to boycott classes for at least a week, starting tomorrow.

More than 200 Coloured, Indian and Black student representatives came travelled hundreds of kilometres to the meeting in Athlone, Cape Town, where the decision was taken to launch a mass student boycott.

"This is a protest against all racist educational systems, with no confines as to colour or creed," the students said in a statement.

They called on students to go to school, but not attend classes, for a week.

Most of last week there were about 5 000 pupils staying away from classes. On Friday this increased to at least 25 000.

But this week's meeting of over 60 schools, teachers' colleges and universities could bring the number nearer 60 000.

After a four-hour meeting the students told the Press to reject statements issued "on our behalf by the racist Labour Party" of Reverend Allan Hendrickse.

No decision was taken as to what moves to make after the week is up. The position will be reviewed later by an umbrella student body which was elected to represent all the Cape schools present.

Police maintained a low profile during the meeting, which had to be moved after the rector of Hewat Training College, Athlone, refused to allow his hall to be used.

Two medium-size unmarked cars containing police were seen parked near the meeting. There appear to have been no incidents.

The meeting was attended by about 240 student representatives.

No organisers' names were given to the Press, and each

60 000 EXPECTED TO TAKE PART IN SCHOOL PROTEST

school was strictly limited to four representatives.

The students' statement said students should go to school this week, but not to classes, so that their representatives could tell them about the reasons for the unrest.

It listed 10 grievances which needed to be redressed:

- ⊙ The permit system for entry into educational institutions.
- ⊙ The absence of autonomous students' representative councils at some schools.
- ⊙ The difference in the per ca-

pita amount paid by the Government for the education of the different groups.

- ⊙ The continuing failure to repair damaged schools
- ⊙ The acute shortage of qualified teachers
- ⊙ The tremendous shortage of textbooks
- ⊙ The compulsory wearing of uniforms
- ⊙ The fact that the security police had free access to school premises
- ⊙ Abuse of corporal punishment.

⊙ Unfair dismissal of teachers.

The statement concludes with an injunction to students to use whatever civic institutions are available to "educate the public at large".

Students arrived before the 10am starting time with what appeared to be well-prepared attitudes.

They knew the details of per capita spending on White, Coloured and African education, and were clearly determined not to "alienate parents as we did in 1976"

Representatives of the only Indian school in Cape Town, Rylands High, were also at the meeting.

And there were complaints that Indians had to do huge amounts of travelling to maintain ethnic purity of the one Indian school.

'n 'Gesiglose' mag buit bruin skoliere uit

RAPPORT 20/4/80

225
52

Van JAN BREYTENDACH
KAAPSTAD

DIE onrus by Kleurlingskole in Kaapstad — wat na verwagting môre ook na onderwyserskolleges en die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland sal versprei — toon twee duidelike fasette: bruin skoolkinders hét rede om te kla, en die kinders se klagtes word ingespan vir politieke doeleindes.

'n Ander opvallende kenmerk van die protes is dat dit „gesigloos” is — die leiers kan nie met sekerheid geïdentifiseer word nie.

Sowat 20 000 leerlinge van 27 skole het Vrydag klasse geboikot. In Johannesburg het 2 000 leerlinge uit simpatie met die Kaapse skole aan 'n optog deelgeneem. 'n Monster-vergadering is vir môre by die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland bely.

Onderwysleiers het gister aan RAPPORT gesê hulle verwag dat die universiteit en die onderwyserskolleges hulle môre by die skoleprotes sal aansluit.

Die leerlinge sê hulle boikot klasse oor „minderwaardige onderwys”, ongelyke salarisse van onderwysers, 'n tekort aan handboeke by die meeste skole, verpligte skooluniforms en onoordeelkundige lyfstraf.

'n Pamflet wat wyd versprei word, maak dit duidelik dat die boikot 'n „taktiese stryd” is en gee noukeurige aanwysings hoe 'n boikot georganiseer moet word.

„Ons moet wys hoe hierdie korttermyn-eise skakel met

die politieke en ekonomiese stelsel van hierdie land,” sê die pamflet. „hoe die hele onderwysstelsel waarteen ons rebelleer, spruit uit die feit dat ons politieke regte ontsê word en dus nie politieke mag het nie.”

In 'n verklaring aan RAPPORT sê prof. Jakes Gerwel, hoogleraar in Afrikaans aan die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland: „stukkende ruite, gebrekkige boeke-voorraad ens. is maar simptome van 'n groter en dieper sieketoesstand wat aan gevoel word.”

Mense wat die skole-onrus as 'n losstaande voorval sien, begryp nie die situasie nie. Dit gaan om 'n algemene gevoel van verontregting.

„Die feit dat regstelling van leerlinge se griewe ahang van 'n minister in wie se verkiesing nie hulle of hul ouers 'n aandeel gehad het nie, is op sigself kommentaar op die skewe situasie waaruit die onrus groei.”

Volgens die Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkings, mnr. Marais Steyn, is stappe reeds gedoen om, waar moontlik, knelpunte onmiddellik uit die weg te ruim. Dié probleme wat nie dadelik opgelos kan word nie, geniet aandag.

Maar die Kaaplandse Professionele Onderwysersunie sê „beloftes moet vinniger omgesit word in daad.”

Die voorsitter van die vereniging, mnr. Franklin Sonn, het aan RAPPORT gesê die feit dat die onrus gaan oor tekortkominge in die onderwysstelsel is 'n aanduiding van hoe ernstig die leerlinge hul onderrig beskou.

Min. Steyn sê: „ouers, leer-

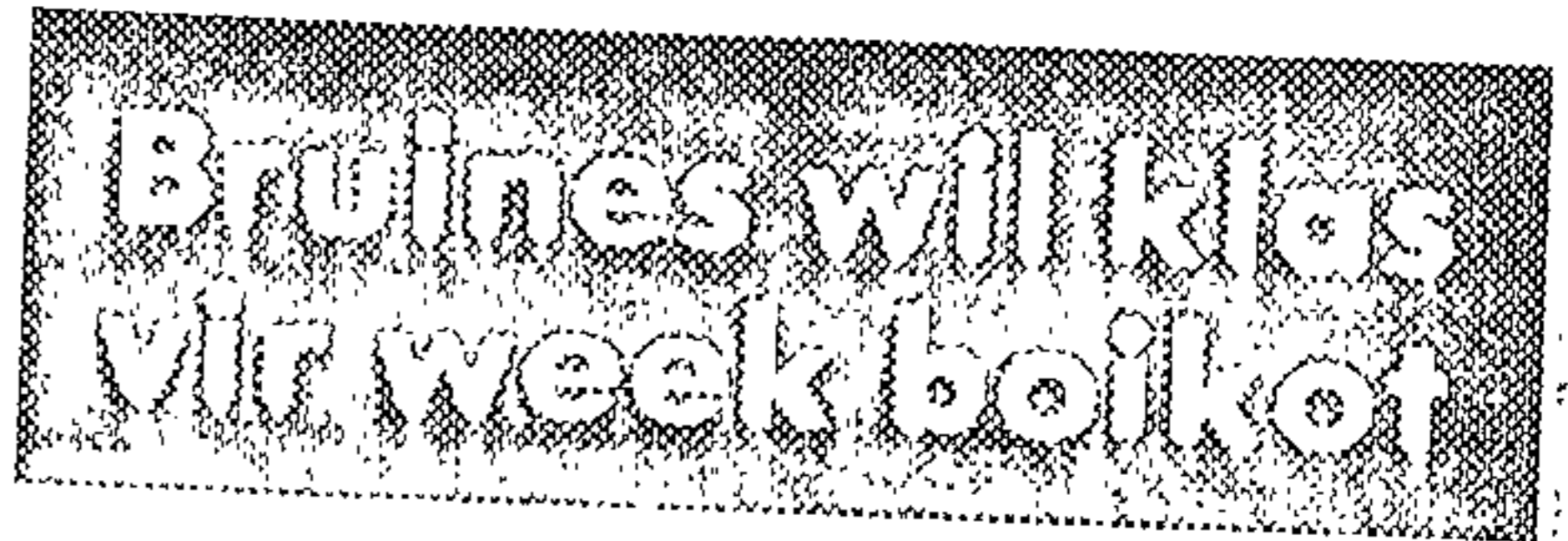
linge en onderwysers kan versker wees dat daadwerklike aandag geskenk word aan alle griewe of knelpunte wat onder ons aandag gebring word.” 'n Volledige ondersoek is reeds ingestel na die verskafing van skoolboeke.

Volgens die Sekretaris van Kleurlingbetrekkings, mnr. J. Mills, blyk dit uit dié ondersoek dat die hoofde van sommige skole nog met geld sit wat vir die aankoop van boeke gebruik kan word. Die toestand is reeds reggestel.

Die Tesourie is ook om meer geld vir Kleurlingonderwys gevra.

Min. Steyn het in die Parlement 'n uiteensetting gegee van wat reeds vir Kleurlingonderwys gedoen is en nog gedoen word. „Ons is besig om 'n ongelukkige toestand uit te wis. Maar dit kan nie oornag gedoen word nie.”

As die ware prestasies in Kleurlingonderwys aan die mense verduidelik word, sal boikotte nie plaasvind nie, het min. Steyn gesê.



Van CONRAD SIDEGO

'N VERGADERING in Athlone, bygewoon deur mense van 61 bruin hoër skole, kolleges en universiteite, het gister besluit om van môre af 'n week lank klasse te boikot.

Die leerlinge en studente is gevra om nie tuis te bly nie, maar om op te staan en net te wêre om lesings of onderrig by te woon.

Fetlik alle hoër skole in die Skerreland was verteenwoordig, terwyl mense van so ver soos Worcester, Oudtshoorn en George in Suid-Kaapland ook opgedaag het, asook 'n groep swart studente van die Universiteit van Kaapstad.

Daar is gesê alle verklarings word verwerp wat cover deur „passelose instellings” soos die Arbeidersparty en die Kaaplandse Professionele Onderwysersvereniging gedoen is.

Vaortaan sal persverklarings namens die studente en leerlinge uitgereik word. 'n Verteenwoordigende liggaam hiervoor sou gistermiddag aangewys word.

School

boycott

to 52
1951/52

continue

all next

week

By Miles Clarke

STUDENT representatives from 61 black schools, training colleges and the University of the Western Cape today decided to continue the schools' boycott for the whole of next week.

The representatives, some from as far afield as Worcester, George and Oudtshoorn, met in a hall in Athlone.

The Press was barred from attending the meeting which lasted three hours.

In a statement read out during a break, the students strongly attacked the Labour Party and rejected any statements from organisations such as the Cape Professional Teachers' Association as representing their views.

The boycott call was for pupils to attend school but not classes.

A programme was being devised for pupils 'to come to grips with the issues involved in the boycott.'

GRIEVANCES

The permit system, the absence of autonomous representative

Coloured (257) school STAR 19/4/80 boycott (50) growing (52) (275) (270)

By Mike Overmeyer

The 2 000 pupils who disrupted classes at Bosmont, Coronationville and Westbury high schools in Johannesburg will continue boycotting unless their demands are met.

About 25 000 pupils have so far joined the school boycott, which started in Cape Town and spread to other Western Cape towns and now Johannesburg.

In a pamphlet read at a meeting before a mass march by pupils through the three townships they said they were living under the system of apartheid and constantly receiving "racial education."

"The authorities should not only appreciate our display of concern and earnesty in our protest against inferior education but they should also act sincerely on our demands for better education," the statement, "Awake Students" said.

Pupils called on all principals of high schools to take their grievances further with the authorities.

"If these are not met with shortly we will continue our protests and school boycotts irrespective of the inevitable jeopardy of our future," students said.

Wylant High School in Athlone, the only so-called Indian school in the Cape Peninsula, yesterday joined other schools in the boycott of classes and pledged their solidarity with "all students and parents in South Africa," reports our Cape Town correspondent.

A spokesman for the school said a statement had been released by the pupils, in which they "dedicated themselves" to fight oppression and racist education which divided them from their fellow South Africans, and concluded that they would stand in "solidarity against oppression."

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Warmth

on the way

Staff Reporter

WARMER weather is on the way — but first there is another cold night to endure.

A spokesman for the Weather Bureau said: "The flow of cold air coming up from the south should stop this weekend and temperatures should start picking up on Sunday."

Coloured schools boycott spreads

RDM 19/4/80.

52

257



Pupils mass in the grounds of Westbury High School during yesterday's march by more than 2 000 pupils from three Johannesburg coloured high schools protesting against "inferior education".

Picture: RALPH NDAWO.

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Many pupils, however,

scaled the fence and joined

those from the other two

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — About 25 000 pupils have now joined the schools' boycott, which yesterday spread beyond Cape Town to Somerset West and Strand.

A crucial meeting of representatives of all Cape Town schools and educational institutions will be held at Hewat Training College, Athlone, at 10am this morning to decide whether a mass boycott of classes in the Cape should be called for next week.

Many schools, as well as the University of Western Cape and teachers' training colleges have been waiting for today's meeting to decide what form further protest action should take.

Protest spread to the Transvaal yesterday when thousands of students marched from three Johannesburg coloured high schools through Bosmont, Coronationville, Newclare and Western Coloured Township.

The students — from C J Botha High School in Bosmont, Coronationville High School and Westbury High School — were protesting against discrimination in education and conditions in their schools.

Meanwhile, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that coloured children were being encouraged to boycott schools on the basis of untrue propaganda.

He accused Opposition politicians of "doing nothing to tell coloured people what was being done for their education and Opposition newspapers of aggravating the situation with exaggerated reports."

Police yesterday withdrew from the scene of the coloured pupils' protest march after being requested to do so by Mr Abraham Muller, chief schools inspector for the Transvaal, Natal and Free State of the Department of Coloured Relations.

Mr Muller, who negotiated with students, said yesterday he had asked the police to withdraw in order to avoid possible incidents.

"They co-operated well and withdrew."

The march fizzled out at Westbury High School where policemen from nearby Newlands Police Station and teachers prevented pupils at the school from leaving the premises by blocking the gates.

Many pupils, however, scaled the fence and joined those from the other two

Schools (52) boycott (52)

spreads
(20/11/80)

been taken completely by surprise. Plans would say whether they supported the students' action.

The pupils said they were protesting against:

- Unequal pay for teachers. They said white teachers at their schools earned more than their coloured counterparts;
- The poor and inadequate facilities at coloured schools; and
- The inequality between white and coloured education.

Mr Muller spoke to the pupils outside Westbury High and appealed to them to disperse.

He invited students to put their grievances in writing, submit them through student representative councils to their school principals and to return to their schools.

They agreed to do so, Mr Muller said, adding that he instructed school principals to send pupils home when they arrived at their respective schools.

Teachers at the schools said they were not aware of the demonstration and had

Type C 8,900
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There were no incidents and police had a low profile at the students' school. A spokesman for the school said that the demonstration was a success.

The Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and the Assembly of Students (AAS) often (AAS) celebrated a declaration of solidarity with the protesting students in Johannesburg and the Western Cape.

The declaration was read through Mr. Chris Nkomo, a prominent member of the African National Congress (ANC). Mr. Nkomo, who had just returned from the Western Cape, said: "I am convinced that the students' action is a significant step towards the end of apartheid in South Africa. We will always be with you."

Mr. Steyn has accused Mr. Nkomo of "leaving from the Transvaal to incite a boycott in the Cape."

Mr. Steyn said during the demonstration in the Cape that the students' action was a "boycott of the political system. As long as the political system remains in place, there will always be trouble."

Mr. Steyn said that he had given a speech at the demonstration and had urged the students to return to school. He said that he had been told that the students were planning to return to school.

Given the amounts spent on coloured education, Mr. Steyn said pupils would not boycott classes if they were told the whole truth.

In the last 10 years, R975 million had been spent on coloured education with a further R125 million being spent on school buildings.

Plausible Ventures Ltd. is a contracting firm with an office in London. It sends out foremen and plant to jobs in different parts of the country.

In August, the firm's tender of £36,000 for a Hull job is accepted, and plans are made to start work in the following January. But in November, the firm is invited to do a job at Southampton instead, for £44,000; the Hull job can be given up on payment of an agreed penalty of £3,500 and so the director of the firm submits the cost accountant

The cost accountant submits the following costs:

(a) Materials: In store - original cost
 (b) Labour: Manual
 (c) Foremen (from London)
 (d) Plant on site: Depreciation, Lodging, travel etc
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DO 17/4/80

Rand pupils join boycott

(257) (52) (274)

CAPE TOWN - The Coloured school boycott yesterday spread to the Transvaal where 2 000 pupils marched with placards protesting against discrimination in education and conditions in their schools.

And in the Western Cape, where the boycott started, protesting pupils swelled to 25 000 as new schools joined the boycott.

Pupils from three Johannesburg high schools marched with placards chanting "We want freedom." Some placards read "Education is the key to liberation," "We want a fair deal for our teachers" and "away with ministerial consent."

Students said the strike was not over. They would not end the strike until they "achieved their rights."

The pupils said they were protesting against unequal pay for teachers, poor and inadequate facilities, and the inequality between white and Coloured education.

However, the chief inspector for Coloured schools in the Johannesburg region, Mr A. M. Muller, said yesterday "They haven't got any specific complaints.

Not one of them can isolate what they say are problems at the schools.

Mr Muller asked the police to withdraw to avoid incidents. The police earlier blocked off students from Westbury who tried to join the march.

Mr Muller invited students to put their grievances in writing and to submit it through representative councils to their school principals.

In Cape Town, the protesters marched in the drizzling rain, two or three abreast, chanting in unison "Students unite" and "Down with racial education."

There was no police activity apart from the occasional car of Security Branch policemen parked outside school gates.

A crucial meeting of representatives from all Cape Town schools and educational institutions will be held this morning to decide whether a mass boycott of classes should be called for next week.

The only Indian school in Cape Town, Rylands High School, joined the boycott yesterday "in solidarity with other black students" and the University of Cape Town SRC pledged solidarity and called for an "identical education for all South Africans" in an "egalitarian society."

Meanwhile, there was varied reaction to the growing boycott.

Speaking during the second reading of the budget debate in Parliament, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn said the children were being en-

couraged by untrue propaganda.

He accused opposition politicians of doing nothing to tell Coloureds what was being done for their education and opposition newspapers of aggravating the situation with exaggerated reports.

He accused Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and former president of the Azanian People's Organisation, of "coming from the Transvaal to incite people here in the Cape."

The poet and playwright, Adam Small, yesterday identified with the students.

Blacks and their children hated apartheid, he said.

"We hate it because it breeds inferiority. Our children don't want to be 'Coloureds.' They want to be South Africans."

He said Mr Steyn was "talking through a nose" when he blamed "agitators."

"I also find his attack on Mr Nkondo distasteful. We welcome Mr Nkondo's expression of solidarity with our children, who are obviously black, in so far as they also are excluded from the privileges of whiteness and white education." -- DDC-SAPA.

Teacher, students held

JOHANNESBURG — Security police have detained nine people, including students and a teacher.

Yesterday a banned former executive member of the Black Peoples' Convention, Mr Vuyisile Mdelele, was detained.

Seven of those being held are from the Western Cape. The other Transvaal detention was of Mr Curtis Nkondo, former president of the Azanian People's Organisation.

The others are: Mr Trevor Wentzel, a community worker in Lavistown and a member of Azapo; Mr Achmat Cassien, a banned former president of the SA Students' Association, Mr Michael Sedgwick, a youth organiser of the churches urban planning commission, Mr Allan Liebenberg, former president of the UWC Students'

Representative Council; Mr Neville Fry, a Schoonspruit teacher; Mr Lloyd Fortuin, and Mr Michael Crail, both students at the Paulus Joubert High School in Paarl.

The acting chief of the Security Police, Brigadier Jan du Preez, confirmed the detentions.

A spokesman from police headquarters in Pretoria said last night they had launched an intensive, nationwide investigation into the schools boycott which has spread to almost every major centre in the country. In East London, members of the John Bisseker Senior Secondary School Committee

were summoned to an urgent meeting last night on the instruction of the Port Elizabeth-based chief inspector of schools in the Eastern Cape, Mr D. Crawford, to discuss whether schools should be closed or not.

But a motion by Mr Peter Mopp that it was not in the committee's jurisdiction to discuss closure of the school was unanimously accepted.

The boycott by hundreds of Bisseker students continued yesterday and the only incident occurred when teachers had to dissuade hundreds of pupils from marching to town to hand in their grievances to the regional representative of

Coloured Affairs, Mr D. J. Dippenaar.

The pupils were later addressed by the circuit inspector, Mr H. D. Sweeney, who urged them to return to their classes and warned them it was against the law to march without permission.

In Queenstown, large numbers of students at Maria Louw High School boycotted classes on Tuesday and Wednesday.

No incidents were reported but security police kept a close watch on the school.

According to the headmaster, Mr E. P. Scheepers, most of the students were back at school yesterday. They

handed him a list of their grievances and said they would boycott classes again if these did not receive immediate attention.

In Grahamstown, all was quiet at Mary Waters School but a boycott of lectures was initiated at Rhodes University.

After working through the night preparing pamphlets, posters and a wall newspaper, more than 120 students gathered in the university quadrangle to demonstrate their solidarity with the boycott.

In Port Elizabeth, the boycott spread to Dower College and all senior secondary schools as well

as in Uitenhage, Human-sdorp and Graaff-Reinet. The boycott focused on Durban yesterday where more than 30 schools, colleges and universities — at least 10 of them Indian — have joined in.

Police denied reports that they baton-charged about 500 Chatsworth pupils earlier yesterday. Some pupils claimed they had been hit with batons.

A police spokesman said teachers had complained pupils were obstructing them. "Police drew batons and walked towards a group of pupils who fled. We do not regard this as a charge."

On the Rand, fresh boycotts were reported. —DDR- DDC-SAPA.

Slabbert call for action, page 7
Nash attacks Steyn, page 15



Slogans

From there the marchers, carrying slogans and placards saying 'Treat our teachers fairly', 'We don't want inferior education', and 'Down with the Coloured Affairs Department', moved to the Coronationville Primary School.

There gates were locked to prevent the marchers from entering the grounds. After a few minutes the pupils then started to march to Westbury High School.

On the way to the school security police and flying squad police arrived and stopped the march.

Colonel Hennie Muller, head of the Johannesburg Security Police, said a riot squad had been rushed to the scene, but everything was peaceful and no arrests had been made.

PUPILS at Vista High School, Cape Town, demonstrate in the school grounds denouncing the education system.

Chanting

Before stopping the march, police patrol vans and security police cars followed watching the chanting and placard-bearing pupils.

'We want no violence and no one to get hurt,' said a pupil, addressing the marchers with a police megaphone.

Pupils at the Christiaan Bothma School told reporters that the strike was not yet over. They said pupil representative council leaders told them to come to school on Monday only in their uniforms and to leave their books behind.

POLICE
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 18/4/80
 Argus
 (52)
 [Handwritten signatures and scribbles]

MAARROH
BY 2000
PUPILS

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. - About 2000 coloured schoolchildren on a protest march against 'inferior education' were intercepted by security police and flying squad police in Coronationville today.

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108. See A. ROSENTHAL, H. KORN & S. LUDMAN, *su*

Riot squad police from Diepkloof were rushed to the scene, where police negotiators held talks with pupil leaders.

After the talks the crowd broke up and pupils from one school returned to their school hall where they were addressed by their principal and education inspectors.

The march started early today as pupils of, Christiaan Bothma High School in Bosmont came out in support of pupils boycotting schools in the Cape.

More than 1 000 from the school then marched to the nearby Coronationville High School, where Mr. V. [unclear] another

Agitators are slammed over pupil boycott

HA 52 257
 RDM 19/4/80

THE ASSEMBLY. -- The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday that coloured children were being encouraged to boycott schools on the basis of untrue propaganda.

He accused opposition politicians of doing nothing to tell coloured people what was being done for their education, and opposition newspapers of aggravating the situation with exaggerated reports.

Mr Steyn was replying during the second reading debate on the Budget to criticism by Mr Colin Eghn (PFP Sea Point), of the "powder-keg" situation in coloured schools and townships.

Citing the amounts spent on coloured education, Mr Steyn said pupils would not boycott classes if they were told the whole truth. In the last 10 years, R975-million had been spent on coloured education, with a further R125-million being spent on school buildings. In the same period, the number of pupils had increased from 500 000 to 750 000 and the number of properly qualified teachers from 15 000 to 25 000.

"The Government is really serious about giving all communities the best education. This is the key to a peaceful future for South Africa," he said.

"We are destroying the unfortunate situation that obtained in the past and we are giving people a new deal in education. One cannot do it overnight. One cannot build hundreds of schools in a day or educate thousands of teachers in a week."

Mr Steyn promised that damaged school buildings would be repaired, despite repeated vandalism, but said the priority was new schools to meet a dire shortage of classrooms.

"This year alone there have been more than 800 incidents of vandalism causing damage of

R750 000. I cannot keep putting this right and then build fewer new schools and classrooms."

He accused Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and former president of the Azanian Peoples' Organization, of "coming from the Transvaal to incite people here in the Cape."

Agitators were also making use of the propaganda for the release of Nelson Mandela to support riots and unrest. Pamphlets saying strikes continued on an almost daily basis, or that more than 3 000 South African soldiers were absent without leave, were used to encourage dissent among coloured children.

Mr Steyn appealed to newspapers, particularly Cape Town's two English language papers, not to act as "propaganda agents for these people who are causing unrest and trouble."

"I do not say they do it wittingly, but by the publicity they give in advance to the intentions of these people by giving front-page stories every day, exaggerating the effect of this thing, for example, by talking about general strikes and things which are not true," he said.

A staff reporter writes that the Cape Town poet and playwright, Dr Adam Small, said yesterday he identified himself with the action taken yesterday by coloured pupils in the Cape and in Johannesburg against inferior education.

"I identify myself fully with this visible evidence of the struggle against racism on the part of our children. What they are saying is not new, but it has to be said over and over again," Dr Small said from Cape Town.

Dr Small said for decades blacks had been talking to a "deaf and intransigent" Government. "We have shouted. Still, who hears?"

Blacks and their children hated apartheid in education and in other spheres.

"We hate it because it breeds inferiority. Our children don't want to be 'coloureds'. They want to be South Africans."

"What Mr Marais Steyn seemingly does not understand is that the children are saying 'to hell with coloured education, we want only education,'" Dr Small said.

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18/4/80 Argus (275) (257) 18/4/80 (52)

Parliamentary Staff
THE Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said in the Assembly today that what was happening at coloured schools was not a problem of education but a problem of 'children being influenced by propaganda.'

Speaking during the budget debate, Mr Steyn blamed the Opposition for not playing their role in telling the truth about coloured education to the people of South Africa.

Mr Steyn also hit out at the English-language newspapers of Cape Town for — wittingly or unwittingly — acting as propa-

Schools unrest: Minister hits out

ganda agents for the forces of disorder.

The Minister said the time had come for newspapers to ask themselves whether they were acting in the interests of law and order and peaceful change, or whether they were assisting those forces trying to bring about the kind of change that nobody wanted in South Africa.

'It is time we all took responsibility for our ac-

tions in South Africa,' Mr Steyn said.

The Minister said the Government was doing everything in its power to advance the education of all communities but this could not be achieved overnight.

'The Government is serious about giving all the coloured children of South Africa the best possible education,' Mr Steyn said.

He said if the truth were told about what the Government was doing in the field of coloured education, what was happening on the Cape Flats at the moment would never have occurred.

Mr Steyn accused the suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation, (Azapo), Mr Curtis Nkondo, of coming to the Peninsula to incite coloured school pupils and others.

Mr Steyn said Mr Nkondo was to have addressed a meeting of coloured pupils in the Peninsula yesterday.

'He is not a coloured man. He is the former president of Azapo and chairman of the Soweto Teachers Association.

'I say that he came here to incite people in the Cape Peninsula,' Mr Steyn said.

275 8 52 18/4/80 Argus
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Police fear: Pupils cancel meeting

A MEETING of pupils which was to have been addressed by the former leader of Azapo, Mr Curtis Nkondo, was cancelled in Athlone yesterday after men in a number of cars, thought to be security police, kept the venue under surveillance and patrolled the area.

A spokesman for the pupils alleged that those on their way to the meeting were intimidated by plainclothes men in cars.

Mr Nkondo, in a statement, said the

presence of the police had forced the cancellation of the meeting.

He said he had a message from Soweto students that they 'pledged their solidarity' with pupils at Peninsula schools involved in the boycott of classes.

They also say that pupils should not be discouraged and should continue with the boycott until their demands are met.

They should be aware of their rights to a free and compulsory education for all children, he said.

A police spokesman could not confirm that the venue was kept under surveillance.

At a meeting at the University of the Western Cape yesterday there was a call for the immediate boycott of lectures at the university in support of the striking schoolchildren.

It was decided, however, that student representatives should attend a special meeting of all Peninsula school representa-

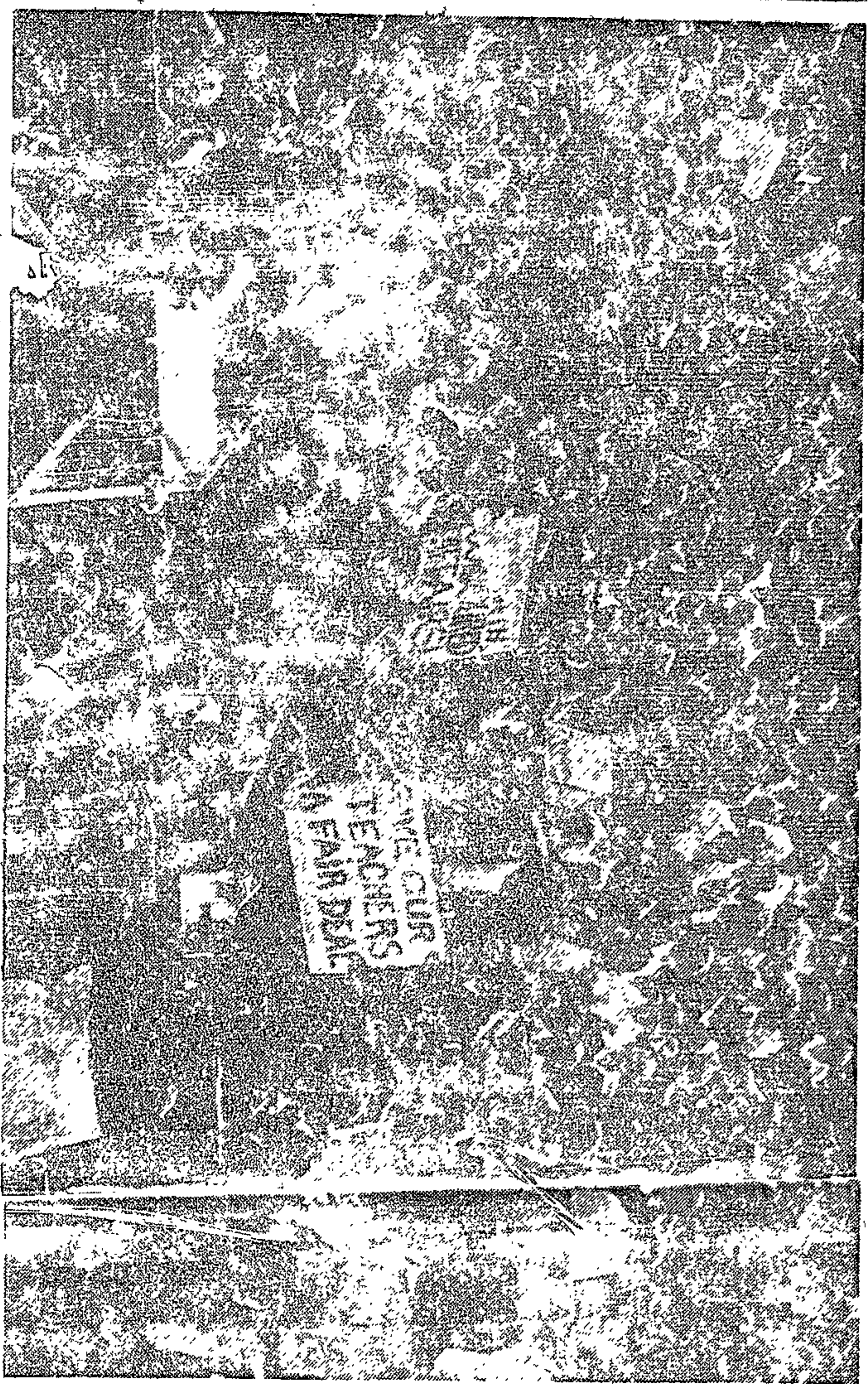
tives planned for tomorrow.

Pending the outcome of tomorrow's meeting, a meeting would be held at UWC on Monday morning to decide on a line of action.

The 'wildcat' boycott of classes this week by Peninsula pupils was in defiance of a decision taken last week at a meeting of school representatives to allow the authorities until the end of the month to meet their demands.

Police halt march by 2000 boycott students

(291) (30) (53) (4-11)
 Sat 18/7/80



Student demonstrators disrupted classes. Above, 1,000 students gathered outside the school and tried to convince other students to join their march.

Staff Reporters

About 2,000 coloured schoolchildren on a protest march against "inferior education" were intercepted by security branch and flying squad police in Coronationville today.

Riot squad police from Diepkloof were rushed to the scene, where police negotiators held talks with student leaders.

After the talks the crowd broke up and pupils from one school returned to their school hall where they were addressed by their principal and education inspectors.

These pupils, numbering about 1,000, were discussing their grievances with the inspectors.

Many more students from other coloured schools, were still milling about in an open field nearby, under the watchful eye of the police.

More pupils were prevented from leaving the Westbury High School by police.

Parents gathered at the gates pleaded with the police to allow them to take their children home.

The parents reacted with mixed feelings to the children's protest action. Some felt the action was deserved, others said it was the

To Page 3, Col 8



A crowd of several hundred protesting students from the Chris J Botha School in Bosmont and the Coronation Secondary High School was dispersed by one police dog today. The students gathered at Westbury High School and tried to get more students to join their protest march. Shortly after the crowd was dispersed the police left the scene and most of the students returned home.

Propaganda 'causing school trouble'

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said in the Assembly today that what was happening at coloured schools was not a problem of education but one of "children being influenced by propaganda."

Speaking during the Budget debate Mr Steyn blamed the Opposition for not playing its role in telling the truth about coloured education to the people of South Africa.

Mr Steyn also hit out at Cape Town English-language newspapers for — wittingly or unwittingly — acting as propaganda agents for the forces of disorder.

"I want to appeal to these newspapers not to act as propaganda agents for these people," he said.

The Minister said the time had come for newspapers to ask themselves whether they were acting in the interests of law and order and peaceful change, or whether they were assisting those forces trying to bring about the kind of change nobody wanted in South Africa.

"It is time we all took responsibility for our actions in South Africa," Mr Steyn said.

The Government was doing everything in its power to advance the education of all communities but this could not be achieved overnight.

"The Government is

To Page 3, Col 3

Steyn blames propaganda for coloured-school trouble

From page 1

serious about giving all the coloured children of South Africa the best possible education," Mr Steyn said.

If the truth were told about what the Government was doing in the field of coloured education, what was happening on the Cape Flats at the moment would "never have occurred."

Mr Steyn accused the suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Curtis Nkondo, of coming to the Peninsula to incite coloured school pupils and others.

"He is not a coloured

man. He is the former president of Azapo and Chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Association.

"I say he came here to incite people in the Cape Peninsula," Mr Steyn said.

⊙ In June 1976, shortly after the Soweto riots started after a protest by pupils, Government spokesmen, among them Dr A Treurnicht and Mr J Kruger, attacked newspapers as instigators of the revolt.

Three years and eight months later, the Cillie Commission of Inquiry into the riot cleared the Press of any malicious involvement in the riots and said the then Minister of Education and Training, Dr Treurnicht had failed to anticipate the unrest.



Mr Raymond Ackerman
... rand for rand.

52
345

Pick 'n Pay STAR 18/4/80 classroom

Pick 'n Pay will match its customers' donations to the "Uplift in Alex" campaign rand for rand — and with the Pick 'n Pay target of R5 000, this means the company will be giving Alex a classroom.

A company spokesman said that "as R5 000 for Alex is the target in our collection-boxes in our stores, Mr Raymond Ackerman has agreed to put in up to R5 000 to match our customers rand for rand.

"If customers contribute only R4 000, we will add an extra R1 000. In effect it's a classroom for Alex.

"We'd like to thank our customers for their support for this worthwhile charity," he said.

Is there something you can do to help educate one of the thousands of Alex schoolchildren who are cramped in hot and cold weather in crumbling buildings without proper facilities?

Our target: R120 000.
Collected so far: R13 585,02.

Deadline: July 31.
Donations can be sent to TEACH Fund, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

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e ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government who control access to the television radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space airplanes, postal service, highways, national state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions control the use of land (such as how control it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits: the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, is company. All are instructed to "serve the c," or "break even"—with consequences are now more explainable.

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a social waste.

posed to maximize profits?
But when has a government trolling joint production act influences on methods for about future potential production we shall see how incentive the boat as fully as would and earlier in the afternoon working hours for him (like too few on board because his personal life easier, the enhanced his hold on political catch on board, he would gain. And if there is uncertainty in being less able authority suffers less loss duty? In contrast to the private detect opportunism or an incentive as strong a whole. But who in the put he lose? The loss is impossible and doesn't charge. However, if our government social output, who gets the 14-fish gain seeking personal profits, a

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in

CT. 18/4/50 275 52 30

Listen to pupils, plea by Cape teachers

Staff Reporter

THE authorities should pay "honest attention" to what the pupils are trying to convey to them and translate promises into quick action, according to a statement released this week by the Cape Professional Teachers' Association.

The statement said action taken by the pupils showed they take their education "very seriously".

"We believe that the students realize that political advancement (and

change) must be backed by education and that they will do nothing to damage their careers," the statement said.

Meanwhile, a stormy meeting of about 800 University of the Western Cape students yesterday pledged their solidarity with the stayaway by high school pupils in the Peninsula.

Several students called for UWC to join the boycott immediately but it was resolved that representatives should attend tomorrow's meeting of high school representatives to decide what further

action should be taken.

A mass meeting will be held on the campus on Monday morning.

The schools' stayaway continued at Bishop Lavis, John Ramsey, Oaklands, Spes Bona, Athlone, Bridgetown, Belhar, Belgravia and Alexander Sinton senior secondary schools yesterday.

At Bridgetown Senior Secondary, several of the pupils' demands have been met. A large number of new textbooks have been supplied, pupils will be allowed to form a student repre-

sentative council if the school committee agrees to it at a meeting to be held tomorrow, detention classes have been substituted for corporal punishment and the wearing of uniforms is no longer compulsory.

However, the pupils will continue their stayaway until their other demands have been met.

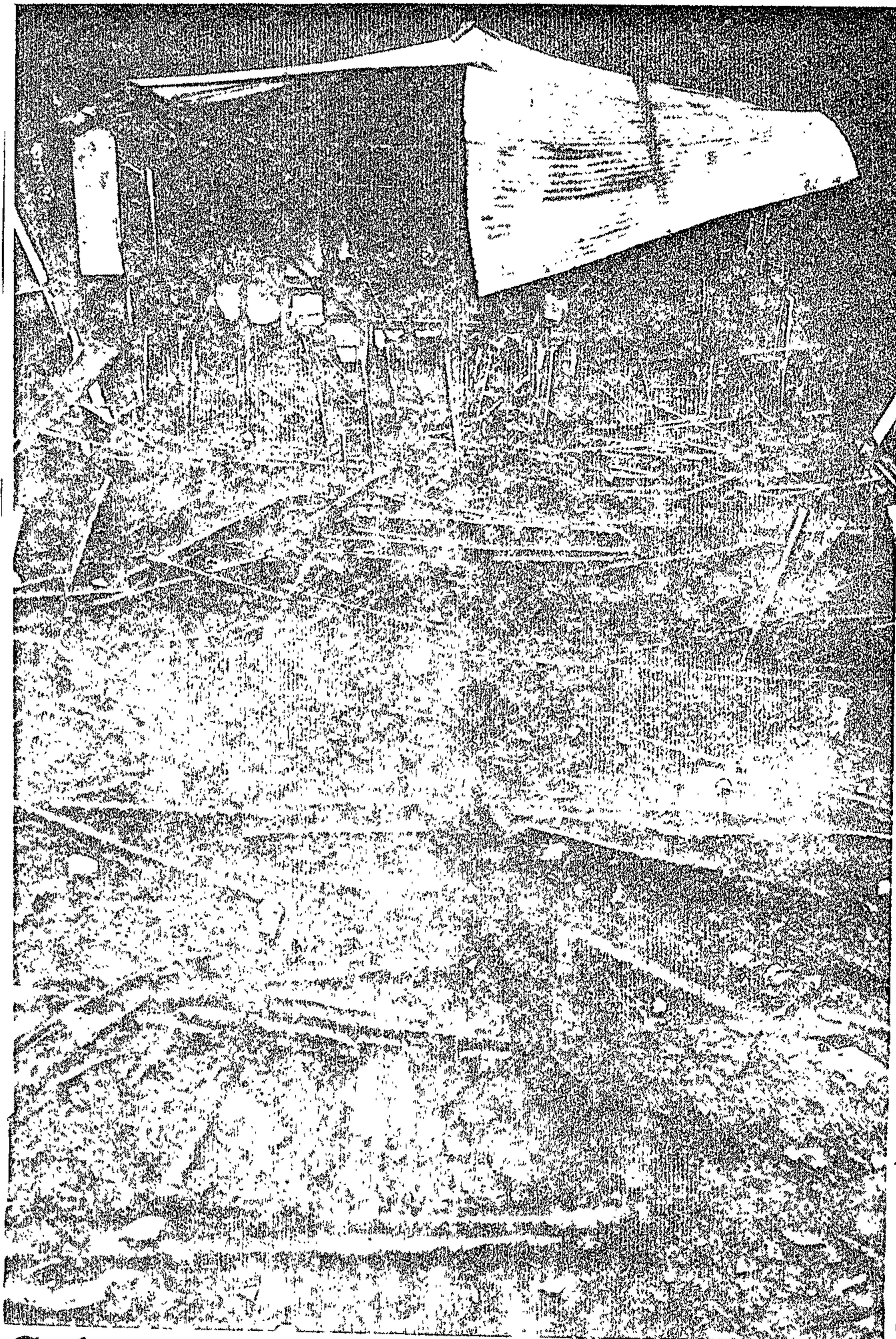
Cathkin Senior Secondary in Heidelberg joined the stayaway yesterday while Wynberg and Witteboome senior secondary schools returned to classes.

ownership rights for a total of five people on consequences of (more) than ex- owner could pay on an employer the risk of the certainty of future risks depends on boat to fisher-

olling fishermen at scenario, the and opportunism. nit team produc- those main func- in a later chapter r agents is coun- way shirking or caused by sheer all consider re- pped. In the re- d organizational w for, or to con- id the outcome or s negligence or is not perfectly some of the con- nd affect the out- condly, members at day, etc., are d weather, few

men or rents fishermen by paying them respect- fied wages.

Under the communal system (Scene Three of our scenario), with anyone entitled to come on board, the risks are borne equally by everyone on board. And the total social catch will, as shown earlier, be smaller because of overcongestion. (4) Under the government authority (Scene Four of our scenario), payments could, in principle, be arranged exactly as with private-property rights. Crewmen could rent the boat and bear the risks of the size of catch. Or the government authority could hire the crew for an assured wage with risk borne by everyone via their government, according to the political system, taxes, and government expenditures. In general, without a good theory of what government agents really do, who will bear which risks cannot be predicted. One thing that can be said is that under government control no member of the public can avoid bearing whatever that risk is in the government control system. If you do not like that contemplated risk, you cannot sell your share or interest to some other party. You can't sell your interest in Yosemite National Park, the Postal System, or the Tennessee Valley Authority. If it is profitable (or subsidized) you gain (or lose) depending upon the tax laws and distribution of government services. The risks of changes in the values of various government-controlled resources are not open to convenient realignment in accord with "individual" attitudes toward risks of various resources, because shares in public or government property cannot be traded, except by geographic mobility (that is, by moving to another county, state, or country, depending on the geographic distribution of a given risk-bearing).



School boycott to continue

Staff Reporter
THOUSANDS of Peninsula schoolchildren stayed away from classes again yesterday. They have resolved to continue the stay-away until the weekend when a meeting of school representatives will be held to

decide on further action. More schools joined the stay-away yesterday while others returned to classes.

Fezeka High School pupils returned to classes yesterday after representatives met the school committee on Tuesday.

The chairman of the Fezeka school committee, Mr W M Zantsi, said consideration would be given to their demands for an SRC.

At Athlone and Wynberg high schools, pupils marched around the schools, sang freedom songs and carried placards listing their grievances.

Pupils at Oaklands Senior Secondary in Lansdowne, Alexander Sinton Senior Secondary in Crawford and John Ramsey Senior Secondary refused to go to classes yesterday while Steenberg Senior Secondary, Bridgetown Senior Secondary, Spes Bona Senior Secondary and Belgravia High School continued their stay-away.

Meetings were held at most other schools, including Trafalgar Senior Secondary in District Six and Mount View Senior Secondary in Hanover Park where students discussed their grievances.

Buckled metal is all that remains of two to three classrooms full of school-desks destroyed by fire at Epping High School, Elsie's River, last night. Two fire engines took 20 minutes to control the flames which generated enough heat to break the windows of an adjacent building. Firemen said arson was suspected as the fire could not have been caused by an electrical fault: Epping police are investigating.

Schools boycott continues

30
275
257
16/4/80

THE boycott of classes continued at most Cape Flats schools today in spite of an assurance by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, that 'positive attention' was being given to the grievances of pupils.

Pupils at several other schools joined the boycott.

At Wittebome High School, pupils held a noisy demonstration with placards.

At John Ramsey High School, pupils refused to attend classes.

At Athlone High School pupils marched round the school singing freedom songs after presenting a list of grievances to the principal.

At Belgravia High School in Athlone, pupils held a mass meeting today and refused to attend classes.

THEIR TIME

A spokesman said the pupils were devoting their time to an 'awareness programme.'

At Wynberg Senior Secondary School, the boycott continued for the third day, although their demand for a representative council was met.

A limited number of pupils boycotted classes at Moutview High School and Crystal High School in Hanover Park.

At Belhar a stay-away was continued today by senior pupils. Most of the Standard 6 and Standard 7 pupils, however, attended school.

At Trafalgar High School, Livingstone High School, Hewat Training College and some other

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

schools, time is not used each day to discuss the grievances of pupils.

At Barkwood High School, where there was a complete stay-away over the past two days, pupils returned today.

Fezeka High School pupils boycotted classes earlier today although a statement issued by the school's committee said the pupils would return to their classrooms.

Mr W M Zantsi, secretary of the committee, said an agreement was reached last night and that talks with pupils would continue.

Unconfirmed reports said pupils were boycotting classes at Steenberg High School, Bishop Lavis High School and Oaklands High School in Lansdowne.

A DECISION

The boycott started on Monday when pupils defied a decision taken at the weekend to give the authorities until the end of the month to meet demands.

Their immediate demands were more textbooks, a parity in teachers' salaries, repairs to damaged schools and SRCs at all schools.

At the meeting on Saturday, students also accepted a motion for the abolition of 'racial education'.

Mr Marais Steyn said last night that the Government had 'sympathetic understanding' for people sincerely concerned about the standard of coloured education.

Positive attention was being given to all grievances and problems.

Mr Steyn said there were 'elements' who did not care for the advancement of coloured education but who were trying to exploit every situation for self-gain or other purposes.

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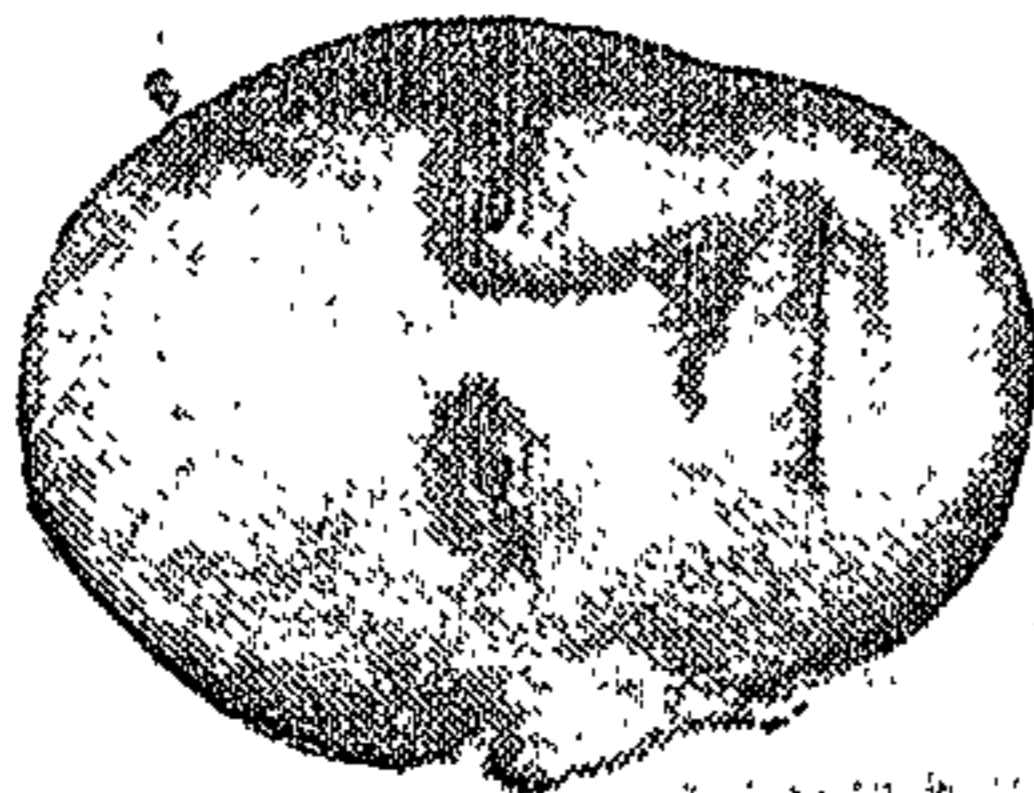
fact that let me see you and the same should

Beating you up is understood and it
conducive to good domestic relations. It should
be avoided wherever possible.

One could go on with the rest of things

Warning of coloured 'powder-keg'

57 20 - 17/4/80 Nya 287



Mr Colin Eglin . . . shadows of Soweto on Cape Flats.

Political Correspondent

A 'POWDER-KEG' situation reminiscent of Soweto was developing among the coloured people on the Cape Flats, Mr Colin Eglin, MP, told the Assembly this afternoon.

Mr Eglin, the Opposition's chief spokesman on coloured relations, issued his warning during the second reading debate on the Budget.

He said the situation was manifesting itself in protests and stay-aways and demands by coloured schoolchildren.

He saw in this situation shadows of Soweto before June 16, 1976.

'It is as if the Government learnt nothing from the lives that were lost and the damage that was done four years ago.

'We have evidence of the same ineffectiveness and insensitiveness of the administration that we had before, the same lack of appreciation of the extent of the frustration and the resentment that underlies the protests,' he said.

Mr Eglin said the Government was unwilling or

unable to realise that its discriminatory policies were the 'root cause of the conflict'.

'I warn the Government of the serious short- and long-term consequences its policy and administration is having among the people on the Cape Flats and the coloured people in general. The situation has been simmering for some weeks,' he said.

'The trigger issues — in particular, the state of many of the schools, have been drawn to the attention of the Administration of Coloured Affairs some

weeks ago. And yet precious little, if anything, has been done.

'Now, when the protest has been allowed to escalate, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J M Steyn, tries to reassure the public that the matter is receiving attention.'

Mr Eglin said that although the focal point of the protest was education, 'frustration and a simmering anger' went 'much wider and deeper into the coloured community.'

This had to do with 'the gross unfairness of the

Group Areas Act, which excluded coloured people from effective political power.

He said the 'insensitivity and ineptitude' of the Government was reflected in the resignation of the Coloured Education Council.

Mr Eglin said discrimination was not only social and political, but economic.

He said the Government was adding to the danger of a potential race conflict or a conflict of class, which would threaten the free enterprise system.

Pupils back but only at some schools

(275)
17/5/80
Argus
(52)
(70)

PUPILS returned to some Cape Flats schools today after a three-day boycott in protest against conditions at schools and the educational system.

Pupils at most Athlone schools, however, have decided not to attend classes until the end of this week and to decide on further action at a meeting of representatives at the weekend.

At Wynberg Senior Secondary School, pupils returned after a three-day boycott.

SATISFIED

A spokesman said they were satisfied that their demand to form a representative council had been met, and they still had to decide on future action.

At Wittebome High School, where pupils held a noisy demonstration in the grounds yesterday, there was a return to classrooms today.

The principal of Oaklands High School in Lansdowne said most pupils had returned today. Yesterday they refused to attend classes.

NORMAL

Schools in the Grassy Park area and the southern suburbs reported normal attendances.

In Athlone, Spes Bona High School pupils continued a boycott and marched round the school with placards.

The boycott continued at high schools in Bridgetown, Gleemoor, Belgravia,

Manenberg, Bishop Lavis, Crawford and Bonteheuvel.

At Belhar High School in Bellville South senior pupils continued a stay-away. Only Standard 6 and 7 pupils attended classes.

IGNORED

Pupils at these schools have ignored a decision by more than 100 representatives last week to give the authorities until the end of the month to meet their demands.

These include the adequate provision of textbooks, repairs to damaged schools, a parity in teachers' salaries, representative councils at all schools and an improvement in facilities and equipment.

The meeting also called for the abolition of 'racial education.'

Leaders Wait In On Unrest

15/4/80
Argus

LEADING coloured educationists and politicians warned the Government today to take cognisance of mounting unrest at Cape Flats Schools as thousands of pupils boycotted classes in protest against inferior education.

A mass boycott of schools is looming as pupils ignore a decision taken by more than 100 school representatives at the weekend to give the authorities until the end of the month to meet their demands.

Among the demands are parity in teachers' salaries and the abolition of 'racial education'.

MARCHING

At Spes Bona High School, one of the largest schools in the Athlone area, students refused to attend classes and demonstrated by quietly marching round the school.

Placards placed on the school fence set out their grievances.

A squad of plain-clothes policemen parked a distance from the school and kept a watch on the pupils.

At Bridgetown High School in Athlone pupils held a noisy demonstration in the school grounds. They refused to attend classes early today and

presented the principal with a list of demands.

At Parkwood High School there was a complete stayaway to protest against the condition of the school and the lack of textbooks.

Pupils at the school who go by bus to Mitchell's Plain each day were not allowed to get on to the buses this morning.

Pupils at Wynberg senior secondary school walked out again today in spite of the authorities agreeing to the pupils' demand for a pupils' representative council. A spokesman for the pupils said there would

be a stayaway from school until Friday.

There were unconfirmed reports that other schools at Manenberg, Boylshewel, Steenberg, Lansdowne and Hanover Park were disrupted today by class boycotts.

Professor Jakes Gerwel, head of the Afrikaans-Nederlands department at the University of the Western Cape, said the demands of pupils were based on 'an acute and real' need at most schools on the Cape Flats.

'The authorities should now appreciate the' (Continued on Page 3, col 2)
● Picture Page 3.

Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

concern and earnestness displayed by your youth.

Everybody who is interested in the future of this country must take these educational matters seriously,' he said.

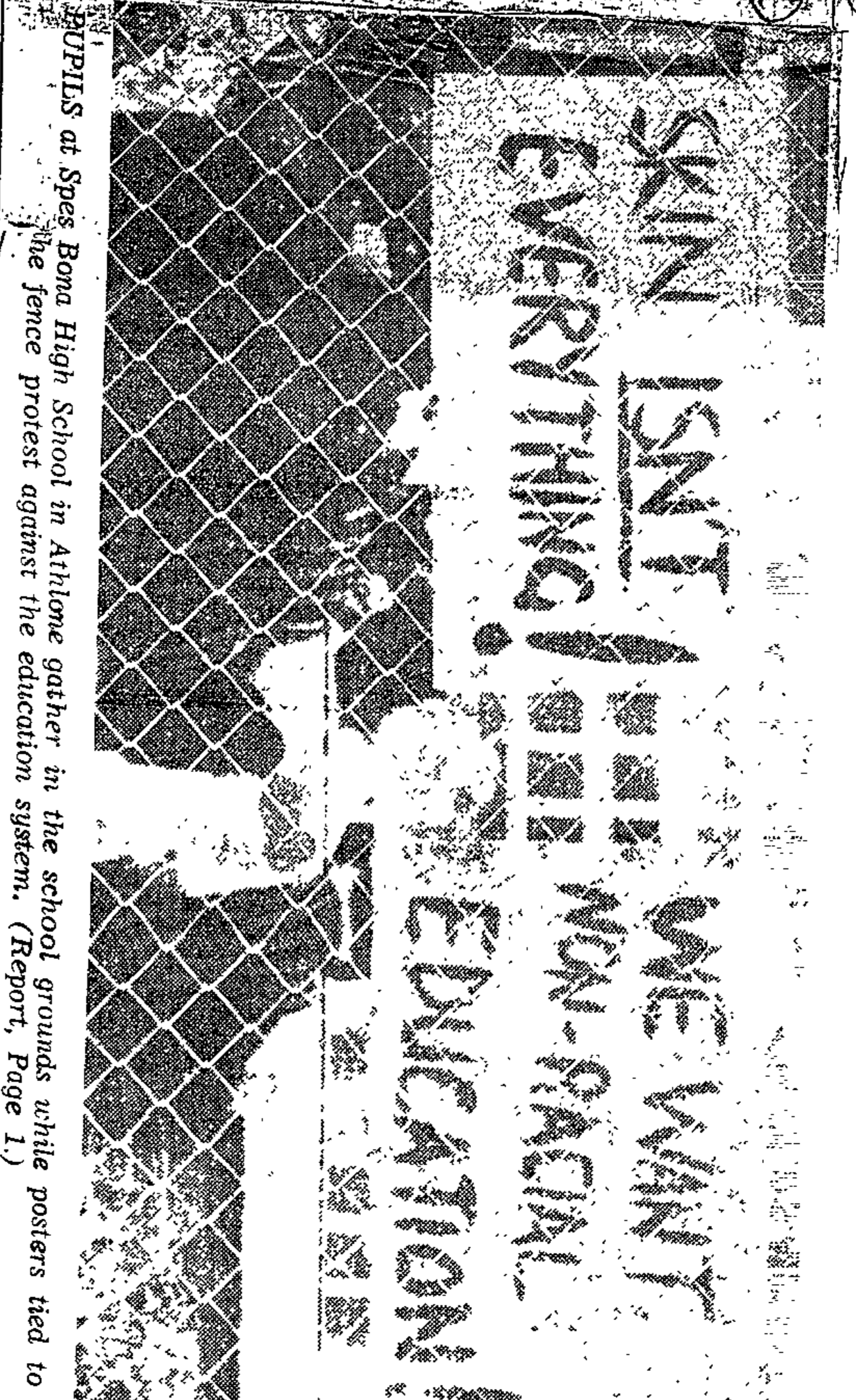
MEETING

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, said his organisation would have an urgent meeting tonight to discuss 'the serious situation at schools'.

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, the former CRC executive member for education, said the Government must take immediate cognisance of the unrest at schools and do something about it.

'This must be an indication to the Government of the complete rejection of apartheid education.

'The pupils are realising that which is separate is inherently inferior,' he said.



PUPILS at Spes Bona High School in Athlone gather in the school grounds while posters tied to the fence protest against the education system. (Report, Page 1.)



Hundreds of pupils begin boycott

By LIZ MCGREGOR

HUNDREDS of schoolchildren boycotted classes yesterday, in spite of a decision taken by Peninsula school representatives at the weekend to give authorities until the end of the month to accede to their demands.

In the first Peninsula-wide attempt to enforce their demands, pupils of at least four schools in the Peninsula refused to attend classes yesterday.

More than 800 children at Fezeka High School in Guguletu, as well as pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary School, Bridgetown High School and Steenberg High School joined the boycott.

This was in spite of a decision taken at a meeting on Saturday, which was attended by representatives from 20 Peninsula schools and educa-

tional institutions, that pupils would boycott classes if their demands were not met by the end of this month.

The boycott at all the schools yesterday was peaceful and orderly.

Principals at two of the schools dismissed pupils early and told them to return today for a decision on their demands, which in most cases concerned the establishment of student representative councils.

Dr Frank Quant, the Department of Coloured Affairs' chief inspector of schools, denied yesterday that there had been a

stayaway at any of the schools.

He said pupils at Wynberg Senior Secondary, Parkwood High School and Westridge High School in Mitchell's Plain had gone to their principals yesterday to demand that student representative councils be established.

It was "very likely" that this demand would be agreed to.

He said he objected to the way the students were "demanding" things.

"It is not necessary for them to go into all these hysterics," he said. If they want student councils, they only have to ask their principals.

At Fezeka High School in Guguletu yesterday, more than 800 pupils gathered to discuss their grievances. A spokesman for them told the Cape Times that although an SRC had been elected by all the students several weeks ago, it was still not recognized.

They had decided to boycott classes until the SRC — which consists of two representatives from each class — had been recognized and the alleged intimidation of students was stopped.

The principal of the school, Mr L Lubelwana, dismissed the pupils at lunchtime yesterday and told them to return today for their answer.

At Wynberg Senior Secondary School, pupils also decided not to attend classes until their demands for an SRC had been met. When some of them went to the principal, Mr S Williams, yesterday morning to ask him to allow an SRC at the school, they were told they would get an answer in two weeks' time.

This was rejected by the pupils, who decided to boycott classes until their demand had been met.

Training college

Students at Hewat Training College decided at a mass meeting yesterday morning to hold a meeting every morning

because insured moment—but at employed inputs firm will increase the employer. D come than do th ices to the firm Those who are lower. hence the likeli- ity is less than employer's ability likely to remain ket, still searchi demands. Young- siently higher v staying with the since they have firm longer will h maintained. Peop costs of familiariz firm and whose i quired special to have job stab security, and mai —for example, employers over in Employees who tained transiently periods at lower ploees repay by (high) wages curt retains them at th

Training college

Students at Hewat Training College decided at a mass meeting yesterday morning to hold a meeting every morning for the next three days to discuss student grievances at Hewat and at the schools.

At Steenberg High School in Grassy Park, pupils staged a "sit-in", refusing to go to classes and holding placards with slogans such as "Away with Inferior Education".

At Bridgetown High School, all the pupils except for one class boycotted classes after the second interval. Among their demands are the dismissal of one of their teachers, the appointment of a biology teacher and more text books.

Two pamphlets were distributed throughout Peninsula schools yesterday outlining pupils' grievances.

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Institute calls for schools reform

Staff Reporter



Mrs Daphne Wilson.

MRS Daphne Wilson, chairman of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said yesterday that there could be no surprise that "appalling conditions and shortage of text books" had "goaded scholars on the Cape Flats into demanding certain immediate reforms in their schools."

Commenting on the proposed school boycott which was called off on Saturday by coloured high school pupils, Mrs Wilson said: "We urge the government to respect the pupils' rights to peaceful protests to handle it with tolerance, and to embark as soon as possible on a structured programme for general educational reform."

"In these legitimate grievances they have the support of parents and teachers alike and of all intelligent people. All steps taken by the Department of Coloured Affairs to ease the situation are welcome but at the same time the

government must face what is needed in a long-term solution.

"Clearly an educational system that has held sway for decades cannot be changed overnight. But as soon as possible there should be a pragmatic and unequivocal commitment to

- The basing of teachers' salaries on qualification and not race.

- Educational facilities being available equitably to all, regardless of colour.

- One national system of education

"These are not far-fetched demands. They are the basic educational needs of any citizen of a modern civilized State and necessary for the efficient development of the skills of all our people.

"The realization of such an acceptable system of education could meet the demands of an expanding economy, raised living standards and could give us the best possible chance for internal peace," Mrs Wilson said.

Proposed boycott of schools is off

Staff reporter

THE proposed boycott of schools by coloured pupils and students is off.

This was decided at a meeting on Saturday of representatives from 20 schools and educational institutions in the Peninsula. It was claimed at the meeting that the concessions made last week by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, were "victories" for Cape Flats pupils protesting against inferior education. The pupils threatened to boycott schools this week unless their demands were met within a week.

The demands met last week were:

- A principal whose resignation pupils had demanded was not at school when it reopened on Wednesday. The principal, Mr C I R Forein, has been transferred to a post where he is doing educational research.
- All outstanding text books were issued.
- Building repairs to school buildings were promised.

The pupils and students from Hewart Training College and UWC decided at the meeting to go back to their schools this week and discuss further demands.

These included:

- The reinstatement of expelled pupils.
- The reinstatement of three white teachers who had been dismissed (Mr Steyn said last week that the teachers had been dismissed because qualified coloured teachers had been found for their positions, but that the teachers were

free to apply for other posts in the department).

- The provision of laboratory and sports equipment.

- The formation of SRCs to be allowed at all schools.

Also present at the meeting were two representatives from the only Indian Affairs high school in Cape Town, Rylands Senior Secondary School.

"We are against the 'importation' of teachers from Durban when there are teachers from Cape Town looking for jobs," one pupil said after the meeting.

"We also want to throw in our lot with all protesting pupils against inferior education but we are not being allowed to form a representative body at the school," he said. Pupils and students will meet again on Saturday when they will report back on the feelings of pupils at the individual schools and colleges.

I

Dissatisfied pupils threaten stayaway

(52) (257) RDM 19/4/80

CAPE TOWN. — Pupil representatives of about 20 Cape Peninsula coloured high schools decided at the weekend to go ahead with a call for a general school boycott unless certain demands were met "immediately" by the Department of Coloured Relations.

Their demands included the immediate re-instatement of three white teachers fired from the Crystal Senior Secondary School and the immediate issue of proper textbooks, free of charge.

The representatives have

met student leaders from Hewat Teachers' Training College and the University of the Western Cape.

Hewat students were expected to join the boycott call today.

A meeting of UWC students is planned for early this week to discuss the move.

The pupil leaders were confident university students would join the boycott call.

The planned mass stayaway comes in the wake of growing dissatisfaction over conditions in coloured schools.

Boycott plans drawn up at the Easter weekend were temporarily shelved when the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, announced that some of the complaints were to be rectified.

But at the weekend a representative from Belgravia High School said the consensus among pupils was that the action promised did not materially change the position.

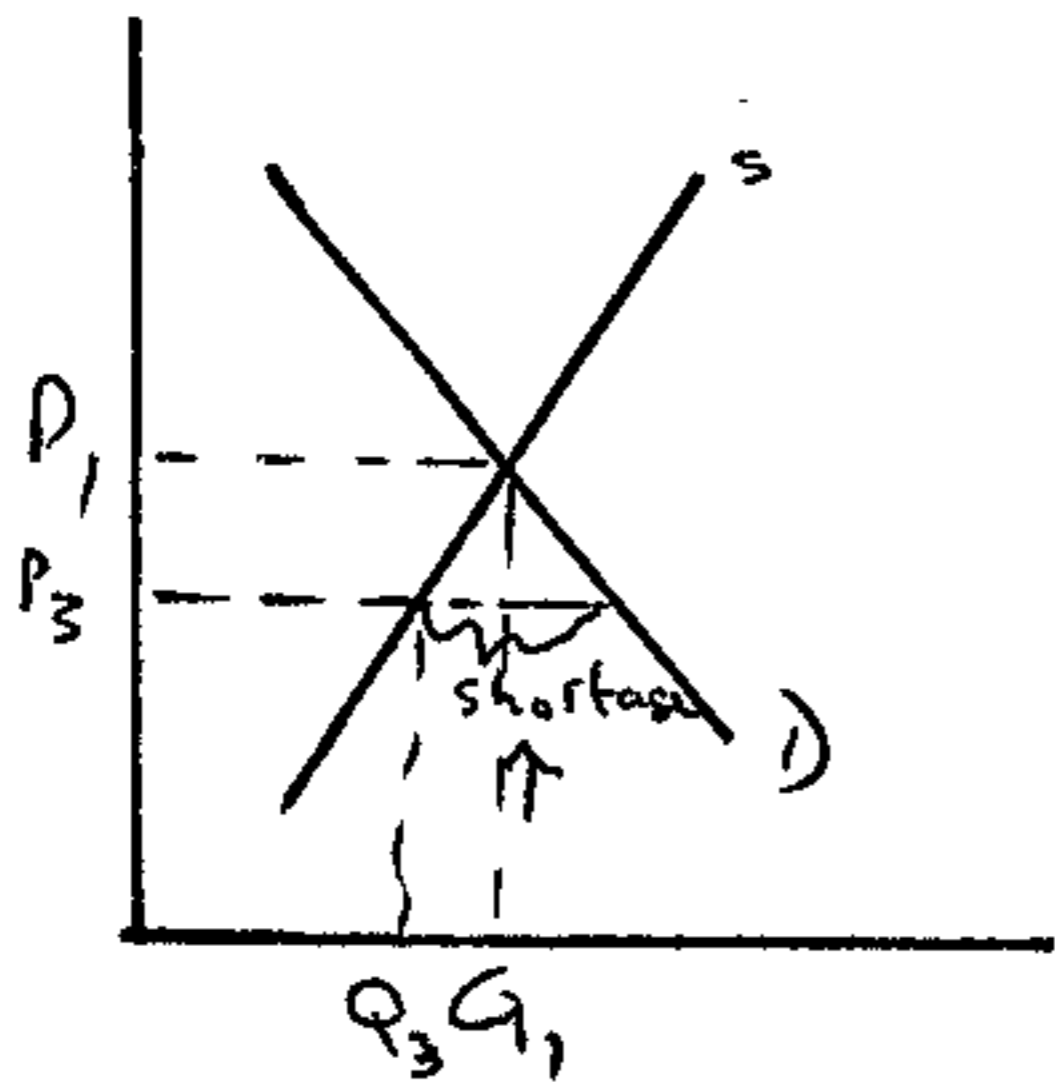
A pupil said: "One of the most important issues is the dismissal of three teachers

from Crystal school. Mr Steyn has said they were dismissed to make way for suitable, qualified coloured teachers, but their posts are still vacant. We want those teachers reinstated.

"The steps undertaken by Mr Steyn, to supply proper textbooks and to keep the school buildings in good repair, are the run-of-the mill things any good administration should do.

"What we are dissatisfied with is the general low standard and poor conditions surrounding coloured education." — Sapa.

II



exceed supply and in fact the supply will drop even further from equilibrium — from $Q \rightarrow Q_2$ and thus there will be even less houses. Further more because of the shortage and the upward pressure (which can't be alleviated because max p_x is P_3) a black

market for houses may develop. Over a long period of time landlords (who are now getting less income) will be encouraged to keep up these houses (as has happened in N.Y) and thus they get decrept. and the demand curve tends to shift to the left (ie people don't want to live there):

Thus it does not seem correct to say that rent control is an effective way of solving a housing shortage for if the rent control p_x is fixed at above the equilibrium p_x it will have no effect and if it is imposed below rent equilibrium then there will be a reduction in supply of houses (which is not what we want) as well as increased demand and unalleviated upward pressure.

12

14/4/80 Argos

Students
on Flats
boycott
classes

STUDENTS at a number of Cape Flats schools boycotted classes and a mass meeting was held at Hewat Training College today to protest against 'inferior education.'

At Wynberg Senior Secondary School, students refused to attend classes at the start of school and demanded the immediate formation of a students' representative council (SRC).

They gathered in the school quad and at about 11 am the principal, Mr S Williams, ordered them to go home.

The students, however, refused to disperse and a student spokesman said they would remain at school all day until their demands were met.

'SOLIDARITY'

'We are not only demanding the establishment of an SRC but are boycotting classes in solidarity with pupils whose schools have not been repaired,' he said.

He added that prefects at the school had handed in their badges because, among other things, they had been elected by the teachers this year, and not by the students.

The spokesman said the school boycott would be continued tomorrow.

At Fezeka High School in Guguletu more than 800 students decided at a mass meeting today to boycott classes until all their demands were met.

Their immediate demands were the recognition of the elected SRC and the

(Continued on Page 2, col 4)

52

Schools
boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

withdrawal of expulsion threats made against students.

Students gathered in the school grounds and only one class was attending lectures.

At Westridge High School, Mitchell's Plain, the students are also demanding the establishment of an SRC.

The students met during break and were given extra time by the principal. After the meeting, several students met the head.

The outcome of the meeting was not immediately known.

At Hewat, a mass meeting was held at the start of lectures this morning to discuss conditions at schools and a call to boycott classes in protest against 'inferior racial education.'

AR 31/3/80 (52)

Pupils may boycott their school

THERE is a possibility of a school boycott in Hanover Park again, following the dismissal of three 'sympathetic' teachers at Crystal High School last week. Schools start again next week.

At a meeting yesterday pupils decided 'on a line of action,' which includes a possible school boycott, to protest against the dismissals.

The three teachers, who were allegedly given no reason when informed about their dismissal on Friday, were Miss Elizabeth Everett, Miss Barbara Houghton and Miss Brenda Lieberwitz.

Two of the teachers said they attended a meeting earlier this month at which pupils cited a number of grievances about

conditions at Mountview and Crystal high schools.

Miss Everett said she was informed by the Department of Coloured Relations on Friday that her employment had been terminated.

'I was sympathetic to the grievances of the pupils which I feel are quite justified.

'Conditions at Crystal High are bad and the

manner in which corporal punishment is meted out to pupils is horrific and in contravention of school regulations,' she said.

Miss Everett said, however, the department had no reason to dismiss her from her post.

'My dismissal is totally unfair and I see it as victimisation,' she said.

The Crystal school committee, in a statement also

signed by the principal, Mr C I R Fortuin, said it repudiated the 'malicious insinuations' made by pupils and parents at recent mass meetings.

The committee said it had 'left no stone unturned' to get the Administration of Coloured Affairs to repair win-

(Continued on Page 3)

Pupils

(Continued from Page 1)

panes and other damage at the school.

Teachers' wasted valuable teaching time by 'subverting the minds of pupils with politics and ideologies to bring about chaos and instability in South Africa,' the committee said.

● The principal of Mountview High School, Mr M Anyster, has been transferred to a Mitchell's Plain school following a call for his dismissal by pupils.

He was not available for comment today.

88	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	70	68	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52	50	48	46	44	42	40	38	36	34	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2
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NOT

PE leaders will press for training college

24/10
52
33
4/1/80
Mullaba

PORT ELIZABETH — Prominent black leaders in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage want a training school built in the area.

They claim parents are paying high transport fares and boarding fees for students in Ciskei and Transkei.

Savings on fares and boarding fees could help parents meet the high cost of living, they said.

The circuit inspector in the Department of Education and Training in Port Elizabeth, Mr E. Buys, said there were no plans for a teachers college in Port Elizabeth African Townships. A training school being built at Fort Beaufort would start operating in 1981.

Neither were there plans to build a college in Uitenhage's Black Townships, the circuit in-

spector, Mr H.D. Botha, said.

The president of Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Mr Wilson Skosana, said a local college would encourage education among youths who could not afford to travel to homeland training schools.

The chairman of Uitenhage Black Civic Organisation, Mr Barney Paulos, said in a township college parents would be able to intervene whenever there was a misunderstanding between students and school authorities.

"Such misunderstandings sometimes leads to strikes at schools," he said.

A former member of the defunct New Brighton Advisory board, Mr

A.T. Yeko, said they recommended 10 years ago that a college be built.

Mr Government Zini, Chairman of Operation Hope, said he would welcome a training establishment school, because it would ease hardships.

Accommodation problems often caused students to be stranded when they found there was nowhere to stay when they reached colleges far from their homes.

In addition, the accommodation factor sometimes also made students vulnerable to taking up homeland citizenship they would normally not want. Often accommodation was available only on condition that the student became a citizen of a homeland, Mr Zini said.

"Port Elizabeth is a big city and there is a need for such an education lift," he said.

Mrs Margie Ngece said she struggled to pay school fees for her daughters who were at college in King William's Town.

"If a training school was built in one of the townships it would be marvellous," she said.

The chairman of Uitenhage and Despatch Community Council Mr James Tini, said he could not say whether there was need for a college, because this was in the sphere of educationists.

"As soon as they say there is a need for such a school in townships under my jurisdiction, it will be my duty to press for it," he said.

The vast reserves of under- or unutilised labour should be a major positive factor in the economic programmes of developing countries. To devise methods whereby these labour reserves could be actively involved in the economic processes is, however, the real challenge, as most of the research has historically gone in the opposite direction.

As a result, while the world today has extensive knowledge of labour saving technologies, we know but little about means of using labour-intensive techniques successfully.

In South Africa this problem is the cause of a fundamental contradiction in our economy. Recognition of this fact i.e. that in South Africa the phase of economic development extends from a subsistence economy level on the one hand, up to the sophisticated level of an industrialisation based market economy on the other, will be a prerequisite for proper diagnostic formulation of a programme for corrective action. Furthermore,

- The fundamental perspective

Pupils' call on fired teachers

CAPE TOWN 31/3/80 (52)

Staff Reporter

ANGRY Hanover Park pupils yesterday called for the unconditional reinstatement of the three teachers dismissed on Friday from Crystal Senior Secondary School, one of the schools involved in the recent protest against "gutter education".

One of the pupils said: "The dismissals are forcing us into direct confrontation with the authorities."

"These teachers showed solidarity with us and we must now show solidarity with them."

At the meeting called to discuss the dismissals, representatives from both Crystal Senior Secondary School and Mountview Senior Secondary School decided to inform all parents and classmates within the next week of school holidays of the "victimization of their teachers".

The three teachers are Ms Elizabeth Everett, Ms Barbara Houghton and Ms Brenda Lieberwitz.

Two of the teachers attended a protest meeting in Hanover Park late last month when pupils, parents and teachers spoke out against the system of education which has been "imposed upon us".

At the meeting, attended by about 700 people, complaints about the forced payment of voluntary school fees, the expulsion of pupils who did not wear uniforms, the lack of text books, the condition of school buildings and the "intimidation of pupils" were noted.

Pupils demanded the resignations of the two schools' principals, Mr C I Fortuin and Mr M A Anyster.

The pupils will meet again this week to discuss their plan of action.

Pupils return after walkouts

ARGUS
25/3/80
52

Argus Bureau

PORT ELIZABETH. — Two Eastern Cape schools, where mass pupil walkouts took place last week, are reported to be back to their normal routine.

At Newell High School, in Port Elizabeth's New Brighton Township, 300 matric pupils who staged a walkout on Friday returned to their classes yesterday and started filling in registration forms.

They met in the school grounds on Friday to discuss their dissatisfaction with aspects of the double stream matric system. They were said to be opposed to taking certain subjects in the standard grade rather than the higher grade.

EXAMS

They met the principal, Mr M Maliza, and it was agreed they would all be sitting for the higher grade examinations at the end of the year.

Meanwhile at Uitenhage High School, where about 300 pupils staged two walkouts last week, the principal, Mr Stanley Japhta said today everything was back to normal and all problems had been solved. He would not elaborate.

A circuit inspector of the Administration of Coloured Affairs last week investigated the situation after students demanded that Mr Japhta be dismissed and that a top level departmental inquiry be held into alleged irregularities at the school.

The students received permission to establish a students representative council at the school, which was one of their demands.

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STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
13010	HACHELOR OF ARTS					1
STU13-9						
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS						
YEAR : 1						
AS AT 29 02 80						
13010						
0859131	ABRAHAMS	NASLEY	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2 (61)	1
152249N	ACKERMAN	KATHRYN JANE	115101	FRENCH I	F (34)	7
154508U	ACKERMAN	GARRY JOHN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (54)	1
157349G	ADAMS	ZULEIGA	004101	GEOGRAPHY I	UP (60)	1
155374K	ALLIE	FUAD	011101	MATHEMATICS I M102	F (44)	1
153885R	ARGAS	MARIA JOAO GARDIGA	104101	ARCHAEOLOGY I	UP (55)	1
162594H	ARCHER	CLIVE ANTHONY	115101	FRENCH I	F (39)	1
117046Z	ATKINSON	HENRY NICHOLAS	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1
157724P	BADINGS	CRAIG REIN	110101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF N.E. I ABS	UP (53)	1
162809R	BAILEY	LINDA JEAN	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	UP (54)	1
153940B	BARNARD	CAROLINE ALISON JANE	101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA) ABS	ABS	1
115210D	HARRONS	CLIVE CARL	502113	HISTORY OF ART I	UP (51)	1
159729U	BAUMANN	SYLVIA MARITA	106104	ECONOMICS IB	UP (61)	1
155052K	BEGLEY	MARK DAVID	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	F (37)	7
138311N	BELL	LOHELLE	003202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE I F	F (46)	1
161780Y	BEVAN	KIM	115102	FRENCH INTENSIVE	F (36)	1
157700N	BORGSTROM	MICHAEL CLIFFORD	115120	DRAWING I	UP (50)	1
153399N	BOTHA	MARTIN FRANCIS CORNELIUS	110101	HISTORY I	UP (51)	1
162250J	POWERS	TIMOTHY	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (52)	1
			106104	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1
			110101	ECONOMICS IB	UP (53)	1
			110101	HISTORY I	UP (51)	1
			107101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (52)	1
			106104	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1
			110101	ECONOMICS IB	UP (53)	1
			117101	HISTORY I	UP (51)	1
			106104	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1
			110101	ECONOMICS IB	UP (53)	1
			110101	HISTORY I	UP (51)	1
			107101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP (52)	1
			106104	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	1
			110101	ECONOMICS IB	UP (53)	1
			117101	HISTORY I	UP (51)	1

ROW OVER SCHOOL HEAD- PUPILS REFUSE TO RETURN

BY RAY JOSEPHS

PUPILS at the Uitenhage Senior Secondary School have agreed to resume classes after walking out twice this week in support of demands for the dismissal of their principal.

After the pupils walked out for the second time on Thursday, three Security Branch members arrived at the school, but did not question pupils.

One of them took pictures of striking pupils, but a senior Security Police spokesman said the matter was not regarded as political, and that there was no investigation "at the moment".

Earlier, one of the students' spokesmen was visited at home by two policemen, one a captain, and warned against the use of violence or intimidation.

Yesterday the principal, Mr Stanley Japtha, said: "The whole thing has been blown out of proportion and was all the result of a misunderstanding."

Now settled

"All matters have been ironed out, and the whole thing is now settled. I do not envisage any future problems, and we have agreed not to take any action against any teachers or pupils. But, if there is any future trouble, then we will seriously consider taking steps," he said.

The drama at the school began about a month ago, when an action committee was formed.

the aim of "getting Mr Japtha out". Matters came to a head on Monday when over 500 pupils, many armed with placards, walked out of classes and assembled on the school's sports fields.

Persuaded to return

After a peaceful demonstration pupils were persuaded to return to classes, after being addressed by the Rev Alan Hendrickse, the CRC spokesman on education.

On Wednesday, however, pupils, who were dissatisfied with the way in which their grievances had been handled, again walked out, demanding the dismissal of the headmaster and, also, a departmental inquiry into alleged irregularities at the school.

A school board inquiry, shortly before the first walk-out, found that "nothing was wrong at the school and there is no substance in the pupils' claims".

Pupils' allegations

Among the allegations made by the pupils was that a member of the "Peacemakers gang" — a vigilante gang operating in coloured areas against the infamous, warring Mafia and Mongrel gangs — had been put on toilet duties at the school and armed with handcuffs.

In one incident, the man had allegedly attempted to handcuff a boy, whom he had found smoking in the toilet, but had not succeeded.

Mr Japtha confirmed the man had worn handcuffs — but said it had been done without his knowledge, and that he had ordered the man not to wear them the moment the matter had come to his attention.

He had hired a known gang member after the man was recommended to him and because it was difficult to recruit caretakers because of poor wages. The man was not ordered to specifically watch toilets, and had been warned about his actions.

Without his knowledge

Another incident about which pupils complained, was after the gym mistress had asked girls to supply her with dates of their menstruation so that she could draw up a "timetable".

Mr Japtha confirmed this, but said it had been done without his knowledge. "The reason for this is that we have trouble with girls, who say they are sick and have to be sent home, when sometimes this is not true," he said.

S. Times & H. 23/3/86

52

No teacher, so a parent takes over ⁽⁵²⁾

By MARILYN ELLIOTT

THERE is such a shortage of teachers at Sir John Adamson High School in the south of Johannesburg that a mother is being left to supervise a class of children while the teacher takes another lesson.

Parents with children at the school said in interviews yesterday they were worried about the standard of education their children are getting as a result of the teacher shortage. They

intend to mount a campaign against the salaries paid to Transvaal teachers

The parents hope to mount a petition which would be sent to the Minister of National Education, Mr Punt Janson, protesting about the shortage of teachers at high schools in the south of Johannesburg. They hope other parents of children at Transvaal Education Department schools will join their protest.

Mrs Phyllis Knocker, who

wants to head the campaign, is a member of the Sir John Adamson PTA. She has called on all parents interested in joining the "Pay Teachers More" movement to get in touch with her at telephone number 21-7155 (JHB).

A parent whose son attends Sir John Adamson said his boy's class has had a teacher in accountancy for only two weeks so far this year

"Last Wednesday, the class had a free period be-

cause there was no teacher for them. They spent the time messing about on the rugby field," the parent said.

The Rand Daily Mail understands that Sir John Adamson is short of eight teachers this month but by April 1, the figure could reach 12. Parents who did not want to be named said there were insufficient teachers to cope with the pupil load and blamed the shortage on poor salaries.

KAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS				AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE 5
YEAR : 1				13010	
FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
MELISSA JANE	911102	MATHEMATICS IA	3 (50)	1	159454V
ANNETTIE ELISABETH INGRID	108102 905102 915103	GERMAN INTENSIVE CHEMISTRY IB ANIMAL BIOLOGY (HALF COURSE)	ABS (27)	7	152965R
GIANCARLO	110101	HISTORY I	ABS	1	157093D
KAREN	003101 004101 107101	SOCIOLOGY I PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	ABS UP 3NX	1	155747G
JANE	118101	CULTURAL HISTORY OF W.E. I	UP	1	158469Z
CATHERINE MARIA	004101 107101 115103	PSYCHOLOGY I ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) ITALIAN INTENSIVE	UP 3NX F	1	157815N
MELISSA RUTH PRINCE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	1	150190P
SUSAN FLORENCE	110101	HISTORY I	UP	1	150783V
ESTELLE	116120	DRAMA I	ABS	1	157521U
MOGAMAT TOYER	107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX	7	137983G
JENNIFER ANNE	004101 115102	PSYCHOLOGY I FRENCH INTENSIVE	2- { 61 } { 47 }	1	157560L
JENNIFER ANN	911101	MATHEMATICS I - M102	UP	1	155924H
HANSJURG	117101	POLITICAL SCIENCE I	UP	1	157913V
SHIPLEY ANNE	114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	UP	1	155878M
JONATHAN RICHARD	004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	3	7	162116N
IAN JAMES STEWART	107101 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	3NX F	1	154187V
DESIRE SHIRLEY	102103 114120	AFRIKANS EN NEDERLANDS I DUTCH I	UP UP	1	154286C
FREDI CHRISTIAN	905104	CHEMISTRY IM	F	1	156134L
FELICITY ANGELA	107101 110101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980) HISTORY I	3NX UP	1	150154L
ROBERT STEPHEN	115102 115103	FRENCH INTENSIVE ITALIAN INTENSIVE	F UP	1	133406G

UOST

86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2



not let them into white schools?

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Letting blacks in

FM 2/13/80

The question of blacks attending white private schools is gradually surfacing in the townships. It threatens to add to the legion of real and imagined problems already bedeviling schools in the country's urban black areas.

Heated debates abound. "Elitism" is a charge frequently levelled at the parents of the children attending these schools.

On the other hand, former University of Botswana and Swaziland Professor Bob Leshoi tells the *FM*: "It is not for us to say that those who can afford private schools are wrong."

Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC, formed by Soweto teachers who resigned in protest against "Bantu Education" after the 1976 upheavals), says that SA's black education system faces grave fundamental issues. "So, by bringing up the question of private schools we are sidetracking these issues." Chief among these, he argues, is the distribution of resources: equality of standards; and how blacks can be represented in the decision-making on

their education.

The black consciousness movement as represented by the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) is also examining the question of blacks attending private schools, says publicity secretary George Wauchope.

The various provincial administrations confirm that a "limited" number of blacks now attend private schools. Not all will divulge figures. At the Cape's 55 private schools there are 346 coloured, 151 Asian and 62 African pupils.

A spokesman for the Natal administration tells the *FM* that because the private schools are registered for whites, authority must be obtained for such admissions. "Such requests," he says "must generally be supported on religious and humanitarian considerations." And, of course, the children must be able to communicate in the language medium of the school, and meet its educational standards.

What of the future? The administrators are agreed that this rests with government. The Cape administration reveals that government is due to have in-depth discussions on the matter with the various concerned bodies — soon.

Surely SA can do without this "elitist" and socialistic approach? It smacks of the UK Labour party's continuous attacks of the UK public (private) school system. Parents, black as well as white, must be allowed to educate their children as best they can afford.

Black leader warns of unrest

STAR
13/3/80

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Mr. Kanyani Mazibuko, secretary of the Teachers Action Committee, today warned of a possible recurrence of the student unrest of 1976.

Addressing the Black Sash conference in Hillbrow in what he described as "possibly my last public speech," Mr. Mazibuko said for the past two days he had been subjected to "very ill-timed provocation by our dear Government."

The remark comes after police questioning of Mr. Mazibuko and two colleagues from the TAC -- its chairman, Mr. Curtis Nkondo, and an executive member, Mr. Lokgau Mathabathe.

Anger was building up again among black students, Mr. Mazibuko said.

People had been fooled into believing that the black education system had been accepted, but he realised six weeks ago that this was not so.

Black children are going to school because they have no option.

"But there comes a point when anger overtakes the wish to be educated."

"This is what happened in 1976," he said.

He called for a solution to the problems of land, franchise and freedom of movement to provide the basis for a solution to specific problems such as desegregation of schools.

Black children would begin to believe in change if they heard a clear statement of intent to remove the discrepancies between white and black education.

A revolution in attitudes was needed to prevent other kinds of revolution, Mr. Mazibuko said.

It was up to whites to effect this counter-revolution.

This would stop even the most radical of blacks and make them say, "I have been overtaken by this revolution and must join it."

● Page 2: Leaders fear new crackdown.

● Page 23: Sense of doom.

Fezeka School dialogue 'a good thing'

Staff Reporter

THE Department of Education and Training is "not entirely happy" with the outcome of a meeting of parents, teachers and pupils of Guguletu's Fezeka High School, at which most of the demands of the 800 pupils who have been boycotting classes were met.

However, a spokesman for the department said yesterday

that it was "a good thing" that a potentially-serious situation had been defused by dialogue among those involved.

"We are not entirely happy with the outcome of the meeting and there will be further discussions with the school committee when the dust has settled," the spokesman said.

Informed sources in the department said there were

doubts about the precedent set by events at Fezeka High School.

A boycott had led to changes being forced by pupils and this created a doubtful precedent for the future.

It was an "extraordinary arrangement" that pupils should be represented on school committee meetings and there were signs that those in author-

ity had allowed themselves to be "pushed into a corner".

The department had, however, decided to "play it cool" and no official action was contemplated at this stage.

The sources said the department was aware that there was substance to a number of the grievances voiced by the pupils and things were "not 100 per cent" at the school.

Students quit after fight ^{POST} 21.2.50

AN ESTIMATED 100 boys from the Transvaal this week left Ohlange High School in KwaZulu after a faction fight with their Natal schoolmates.

The boys left after the police were called to calm "a fight that was fast getting out of control".

There were no arrests.

According to a teacher, the principal, Mr G V Sangweni, was admitted to hospital with a suspected ankle sprain or broken leg.

According to the teacher, there were no serious casualties on any of the

boys involved in the fracas. He said the principal got injured while trying to calm the fighting boys.

It was reported that the fight did not affect girls at the same school and that classes continued normally yesterday. A section of the Natal boys attended classes as well.

The secretary for KwaZulu Education, Mr G L Steyn, said the Transvaal boys left the school on their own. He declined to comment further and referred all enquiries to his assistant, Mr James Ndlovu.

	C		B	
	M	F	M	F
27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Subsidies for church schools

Provincial Reporter

THE Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, today announced that the Provincial Administration has decided to subsidise private academic schools in the Cape from April 1, on the basis of R100 a pupil a year. All are church schools.

In the five years between 1973 and 1977, 35 private schools — including some of its best-known institutions — closed in the Cape largely because of increasing costs.

Last May the MEC in charge of Education, Mr F. A. Loots, introduced legislation in the Provincial Council empowering the Administrator to grant subsidies to the Cape's 211 private schools, but could not then say when subsidies would be introduced.

RISING COSTS

He said private schools found it increasingly difficult to meet rising costs, especially teachers' salaries. The Provincial Executive Committee was concerned at this, because of the rôle private schools played in education.

In his speech formally opening the new session of the Provincial Council today, the Administrator announced that it had been decided to make grants this year in spite of very tight conditions regarding education department needs.

It is common knowledge that the vast majority of

(Continued on Page 8, col 10)



Mr Gene Louw

Church schools' subsidies

(Continued from Page 1)

private schools registered with the Education Department maintain most commendable educational standards and have strong traditional ecclesiastical ties, Mr Louw told the Provincial Council.

But escalating costs, foremost of which are salary increases and fringe benefits for teachers, have placed most private schools under ever-increasing duress, and some have been forced to close.

The Executive Committee had decided to pay a subsidy of R100 a pupil a year from April 1.

LITTLE HOPE

Dealing with provincial finances, Mr Louw called for continued paring of expenditure and financial control.

'No matter how disappointing it may be for all of us who wish to see a faster growth tempo in our services to the public, I can unfortunately foresee little hope of real relief in the near future,' Mr Louw said.

However, he believed the continued stringency would be temporary, as State economic policy was based on combating inflation and aimed at increased growth in the private sector, with greater economic stability.

Hansard 2 Ques Col 88/89 15/2/80

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No. 2 High School, Sparks Estate, Durban

*8. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (a) Why was the No. 2 High School, Sparks Estate, Durban, not ready to receive pupils in January 1980 and (b) where were intending pupils accommodated in the interim?

†The MINISTER OF MINES (for the Minister of Coloured Relations):

Education for Coloured Persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. I have, however, ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

- (a) Although it was expected that the school building would have been completed during January 1980, the project was delayed mainly because of unforeseen difficulties experienced with the drainage of extensive seepage and concomitant site development. It is anticipated that delivery of the school building will take place on 28 February 1980.
- (b) As an interim measure intending pupils are accommodated at the Rippon Road, St Theresa R.C., Spearman Road primary schools and the Bechet Senior Secondary School.

market activities are certainly not its most lucrative form of business, bankers still claim it can be fairly profitable. Like any business venture, much depends on the extent to which a bank commits overheads to this field - for example, the size of its staff, marketing costs and so on.

Most banks claim they stick by the Merchant Banks Association's recommended fee of 0.25% on public sector issues. Judging by volumes raised last year by the three biggest banks in this market, it would appear they scored handsomely. But there is an element of competitive price cutting.

In addition, bankers point out, there are significant spin-off benefits resulting from primary market activities: banks are able to expand their secondary market trading.

BLACK EDUCATION

Boycott flops

At the beginning of last week, tension among black students, particularly in Soweto, was running high. But a schools boycott failed as the authorities moved to defuse the situation.

Earlier a decision to boycott the schools was taken "until white authorities come to their senses." There was a militant spirit among the 2 000-odd people who attended.

Grievances mostly centred on school uniforms and fees and the alleged presence of white servicemen teaching in black schools.

Surprisingly, however, the boycott took a tumble. Of Soweto's 51 high schools only four responded to the boycott. Primary schools seemed unaffected.

Maybe this was because Secretary for Education and Training Joubert Rousseau issued a statement that there were no servicemen in Soweto schools. He amplified on this to the *FM*: "We had them there last year. There are none now."

His information, he added, came from the regional director for Education and Training in Johannesburg, Jaap Strydom.

Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, tells the *FM* that lack of organisation "killed" the boycott. Motlana also believes that those parents and others with grievances should have gone to the schools, held meetings and motivated the students.

Another factor could be that a recent study has shown that blacks see education, not violence, as the key to a prosperous future.

At a meeting on Monday, when the boycott was supposed to have taken place, Strydom addressed school principals and members of school governing councils.

It was decided to set up a commission of enquiry to look into fees paid by parents; recommend how these can be reduced and standardised; and devise means

of cutting the cost of school uniforms.

Rousseau has charged that "incitement" at certain schools in Soweto was responsible for the planned boycott. Militants were using schoolchildren to further



Motlana . . . lack of organisation

their own political ends.

By implication those who would benefit most from a boycott and possible student-police confrontation are those radicals seeking greater racial polarisation.

But, students tell the *FM* that they are still required to buy textbooks and other material, despite a statement that the Department of Education and Training has spent something like R5.5m on free textbooks to be supplied to black schools.

Another allegation by the students is that most principals demand they buy uniforms from selected shops and dealers.

The inquiry should move swiftly to clear up these areas. But, although they appear to be a considerable improvement on their predecessors in 1976, the authorities did not act before time.

processes is essential; and the division will have to be more fine the more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

The results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although the mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency in information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data. Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis; and in the intuitive

Police inquiry into raid by schoolboys

52
7.2.80

By JAYNE LA MONT

POLICE are to launch an inquiry into the circumstances which led to a group of senior pupils from St Stithian's College being allowed to go on a police raid during which some black trespassers were allegedly assaulted by the schoolboys.



MR MARK HENNING
... error of judgment.

Brigadier H Abbott, Divisional Commissioner for the Witwatersrand said he was unaware of any assaults during the raid but a full investigation would be made into the incident.

"In this division we do not use children to help us with police work. As far as I know at this stage there were only two policemen involved in the operation," he said.

Brig Abbott said "some people" took the children along to indicate the places where the trespassers gathered to drink.

The raid, in which 32 trespassers were arrested, took place about eight days ago in the 50ha school forest. A group of between 10 and 20 senior boarders from Collins House took part in the raid and allegedly carried sticks and took part in fights.

In one "scuffle" a schoolboy allegedly threw a black man down a 3m bank and beat him with a stick after the man had apparently punched him.

A spokesman from the Randburg police told a Sunday newspaper that two schoolboys were slightly injured in the raid and two of the men arrested also spoke of violence by the pupils.

Mr Mark Henning, principal of the plush private school in Randburg, yesterday said he had "made an error of judgment" in taking the group of senior boys along on the raid but that the matter had "been blown out of all proportion by the newspaper".

"There was only one scuffle which apparently took place after the police had finished their sloop of the area and the man admitted he threw the first punch. I was unable to see what happened to the boys after we entered the forest as it is shaped like a triangle and is very wide at the far end.

"The reason the boys went along is because although I had a vague idea of where the drinking spots were I felt the boys, who play in the forest and run cross-country there, would know more precisely," Mr Henning said.

He had not considered the expedition dangerous, he said.

"I could see no danger. I have entered that forest alone at 2am and chased 40 or 50 people from the drinking area. This is the first time the boys have come along on a raid."

Mr Henning complained that the emphasis in the Sunday newspaper story was not that the trespassers were breaking the law, but that pupils had taken part in the raid.

"Trespassing is an offence. The newspaper made a big play

of the fact that they were black, not that they were breaking the law. It is so sad that the race element has had to be brought into it.

"We have also chased whites from the forest in the past. It is not just blacks we raid," he said.

Mr Henning said Mr Charles Cooper, the teacher who related the story in the newspaper was not a master of St Stithian's. He taught at a Government school and did duty as an assistant housemaster at the college once a week.

"He did not come to me saying he was upset about the incident. He was not even at the school when the raid took place. He is just speaking on hearsay.

"If indeed the boys had been speaking about 'kicking out the kaffirs' I would deal with them but I was not told," he said.

Mr Cooper could not be contacted for comment.

Mr Peter Nixon, the PFP spokesman on education, said yesterday the incident showed a "deplorable lack of discipline".

"A lack of discipline not only in the boys but in their headmaster, the police and everybody involved. I cannot see why young children should be involved in police matters like this," he said.

Mr Nixon pointed out that although trespassing was against the law, it was a fairly minor charge and was no excuse for anybody to take the law into their own hands.

● Of the 32 people arrested, 16 paid admission of guilt fines for trespassing, and the others appeared in the Randburg Magistrate's Court last Monday charged with trespassing or drinking in public. They were fined between R30 and R40.

from the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of the wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

	Common cold *	TB	Yaws *	Vulnerability to management	Total
	++++	+++	+++	++	96
	-	+++	++	+++	48
	+	++	+++	++	36
	+	++	+++	++	32
	+	++	+++	++	16
	+	++	+++	++	16
	+	++	+++	++	54
	+	++	+++	++	0
	+	++	+++	++	0

* Added to test scoring method

Call for PW to act on boycott

(52)
RDM 22/4/80. (257)



By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Colin Eglin, Opposition spokesman on coloured affairs, yesterday called on the Prime Minister to intervene in an attempt to solve the growing school stayaway protest by coloured schoolchildren.

He made the call shortly after the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, re-stated his view that the school stayaway was a result of "outside agitation".

Mr Eglin rejected Mr Steyn's view.

"It is time for the Prime Minister to intervene personally and come forward with a dramatic act of reconciliation towards the coloured community as a whole.

"The school stayaway goes beyond the issue of education.

"It is merely the tip of an iceberg of frustration and simmering anger that goes deep and wide in the coloured community," he said.

The Government would have to demonstrate a total re-think of its policy and attitude towards the coloured citizens of South Africa, Mr Eglin said.

Mr Steyn said yesterday he was "very unhappy" over the situation, and that he stood by his previously expressed view that the boycott could be attributed to "outside agitation".

Asked the source of the alleged agitation or the circumstances surrounding it, Mr Steyn said: "It is not in the public interest to discuss any aspect of this matter.

Mr Steyn conceded that there were problems facing coloured education, but added: "It is a situation we inherited, and it will take us a generation to catch up.

"Agitators are using the problems that do exist for their own political

About 300 pupils from Riverlea High School, Johannesburg, marched eight kilometres through Industria yesterday to join pupils from schools in the Bosmont-Coronationville-Western area. Their intention was to march to the Department of Coloured Affairs offices in the city. Police intervened and the march did not take place. Picture: DANIE COETZER

The protest spreads to OFS, Natal

THE coloured student education boycott yesterday continued to gain impetus yesterday. It is estimated that more than 100 000 pupils in the Western Cape and the Transvaal are now protesting and the boycott is expected to continue all week.

There were reports last night that the boycott was spreading to Natal and the Free State.

About 5 000 of the demonstrators were from coloured

schools in the Johannesburg area. Demonstrations were reported to be spreading to schools on the Reef and Pretoria, as well as higher education centres.

A total of about 70 schools were reported to be affected in the Cape and the Transvaal.

Observers said the build-up to the demonstrations at the coloured schools appeared similar to that which preceded the student unrest in 1976.

The demonstrations in the Transvaal and Cape were peaceful, according to police.

Officers who watched marches staged in the Johannesburg area yesterday said the demonstrators were apparently intent on getting into the city to stage a demonstration at the Department of Coloured Affairs.

The only reported action by police in Johannesburg

was the taking away of a few posters in a march at Eldorado Park.

Around the country, the situation yesterday was:

○ Thousands of pupils in the Cape Peninsula yesterday boycotted classes in response to Friday's meeting at Athlone at which representatives from more than 60 coloured schools decided on a boycott until Friday unless their grievances were met.

○ Students at the Luckoff

High School in Stellenbosch staged a march on campus carrying placards denouncing the education system. Students at the University of the Western Cape and the Peninsula Technikon, in Belville South, yesterday held meetings to decide what action they should take.

○ Students at the Hewat Training College in Crawford, Cape, decided to boycott classes this week.

○ School boycotts were confirmed in the Cape Peninsula areas of Athlone, Wynberg, Belville South, Elsie's River, central Cape Town, Retreat, Grassy Park,

cott classes this week.

7 School boycotts were confirmed in the Cape Peninsula areas of Athlone, Wynberg, Belville South, Elsies River, central Cape Town, Retreat, Grassy Park, Bontheuwel, Mannenberg, Bishop Lavis and Hanover Park.

8 In the Transvaal, student teachers at the Rand College of Education staged a demonstration along the Soweto Highway

9 Pupils from several schools in the Johannesburg area staged marches, holding placards outlining their grievances and chanting for equal education.

10 Coloured schools in other towns in the Transvaal started to join the demonstrations. Class boycotts were reported from Boksburg and Eersterus, near Pretoria

11 In Natal, the Bechet Training College in Greyville, Durban, was reported to have closed yesterday when students did not turn up for classes.

12 In the Free State, about 60 pupils of the Dr Blok High School in Heidedal, Bloemfontein, protested with placards calling for better sports facilities and other amenities. The principal, Mr P R Murison, later dismissed classes and said the school would reopen today

There were no reports of demonstrations from coloured schools on the West Rand

The list of pupils' grievances included the permit system for admittance to educational institutions, the lack of representative councils at schools, the shortage of teachers and textbooks, and the difference in the funds allocated per capita to the various race groups for education -- Staff Reporters, Own Correspondents and Sapa

there were problems facing coloured education, but added: "It is a situation we inherited, and it will take us a generation to catch up."

"Agitators are using the problems that do exist for their own political purposes."

Asked whether he thought the situation could be resolved, Mr Steyn replied: "I am sure that if the children are left alone by outside agitators the situation will look completely different"

"I am confident that the present problems can be resolved."

Mr Steyn declined to say whether there was concern that the situation could lead to unrest.

"I am not prepared to discuss this matter as it would be attaching too much importance and undue prominence to the matter."

"I am very unhappy about it because under the leadership of the Prime Minister so many new doors are opening up for the future of our own people"

"It is a tragedy that our children are being encouraged to indulge in political activities that must lead to the neglect and the detriment of their education and their future in the South Africa of tomorrow."

25 000

pupils

in school boycott

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(52)

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(27)



Pupils of Vista High School march in the rain in their school grounds yesterday in protest against the standard of their education. Cape Times newscolour: John Rubythson

By LIZ MCGREGOR

ABOUT 25 000 PUPILS have joined the school boycott, which yesterday spread beyond Cape Town to Somerset West and the Strand.

And in Johannesburg yesterday about 2 000 coloured pupils went on a protest march in support of the Cape school boycott. Pupils carrying placards with the wording, "We don't want inferior education" and "Down with the Coloured Affairs Department" were intercepted by police in Coronationville, Johannesburg.

According to a Sapa report last night, the march started early yesterday when pupils of the Christiaan Botha High School in Bosmont came out in support of the Cape pupils. More than 1 000 from the school marched to the nearby Coronationville High School, where another 1 000 marchers were enlisted.



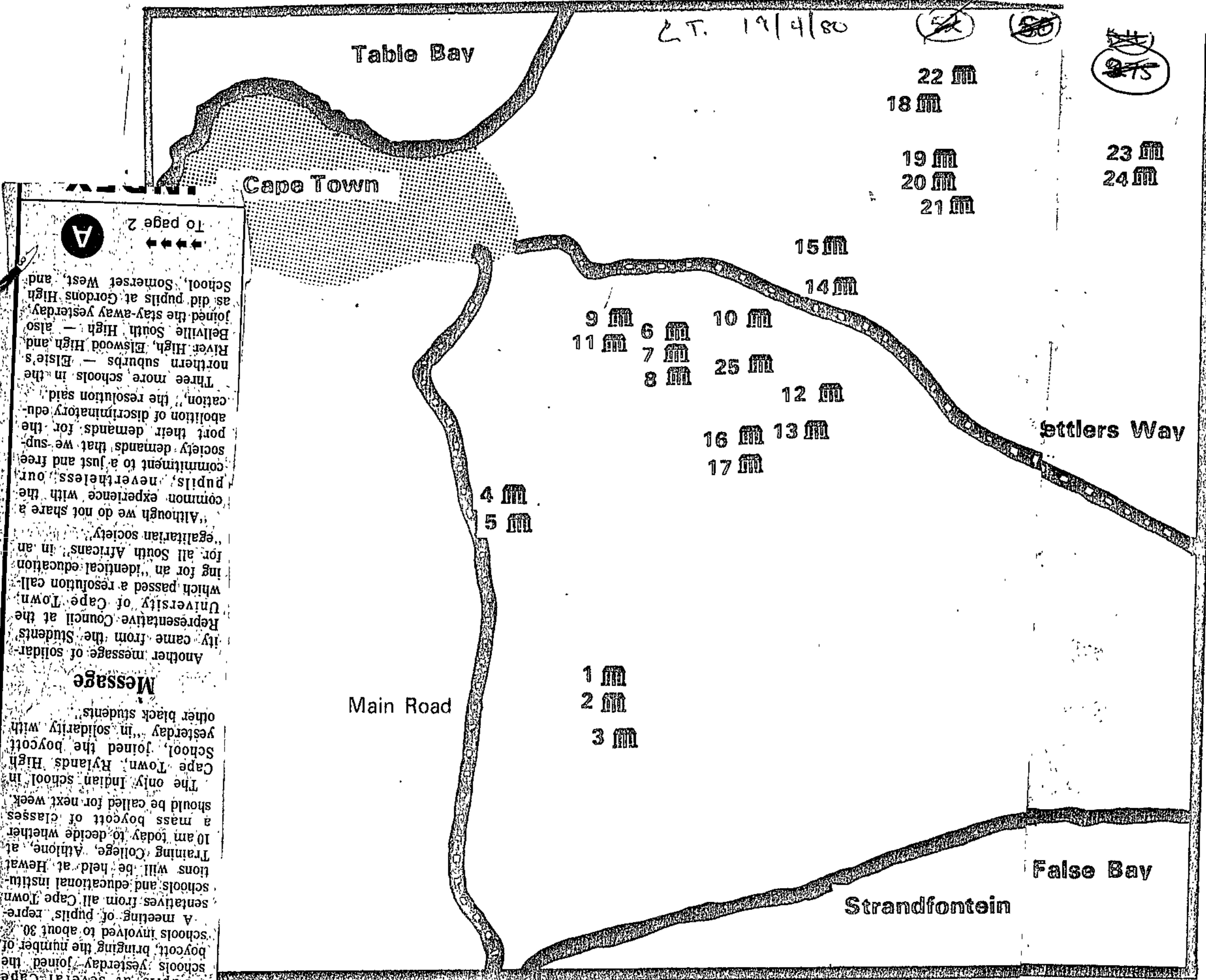
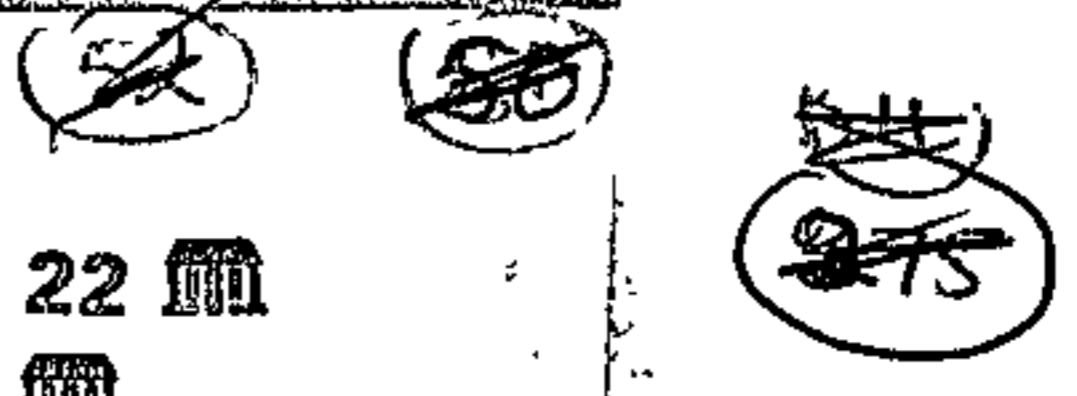
A protester at Vista High School yesterday.

'Peaceful'

Colonel Hennie Muller, chief of the Johannesburg security police, said a Riot Squad had been sent to the scene but everything was peaceful and no arrests had been made.

Police held talks with pupil leaders and tried to ascertain their grievances. The police

27. 19/4/80



Message

Another message of solidarity came from the Students Representative Council at the University of Cape Town, which passed a resolution calling for an "identical education for all South Africans" in an egalitarian society.

"Although we do not share a common experience with the pupils, nevertheless, our commitment to a just and free society demands that we support their demands for the abolition of discriminatory education," the resolution said.

Three more schools in the northern suburbs — Elsie's River High, Elwood High and Bellville South High — also joined the stay-away yesterday as did pupils at Gordons High School, Somerset West, and

To page 2

At least 30 Peninsula schools and educational institutions have been affected by the current unrest. Those shown on the map are:

- 1 Parkwood High
- 2 Steenberg High
- 3 Grassy Park High
- 4 Wynberg High
- 5 Wittebome High
- 6 Athlone High
- 7 Oaklands High
- 8 Spes Bona High
- 9 Alexander Sinton
- 10 Bridgetown High
- 11 Belgravia High
- 12 Moideveld High
- 13 Cathkin High
- 14 Modderdam High
- 15 Bishop Lavis High
- 16 Manenberg High
- 17 Silverstream High
- 18 Elsie's River High
- 19 John Ramsey High
- 20 Valhalla High
- 21 Florida High
- 22 Elwood High
- 23 Bellville South High
- 24 Belhar High
- 25 Rylands High

Some of the others are Gordons High, Somerset West, Macassar High, near The Strand, Kensington High, Kensington Training College, Athlone, the University of the Western Cape and Groenwlei Senior Secondary School.

From page 1

Macassar Senior Secondary School in the Strand

Gordons High School pupils are demanding more classrooms, textbooks, better laboratory and sports equipment and equal salaries for all teachers.

Hundreds of children marched at school grounds yesterday at Rylands High in the Strand, Elsie's River High in the Strand, and Modderdam High in Bellville.

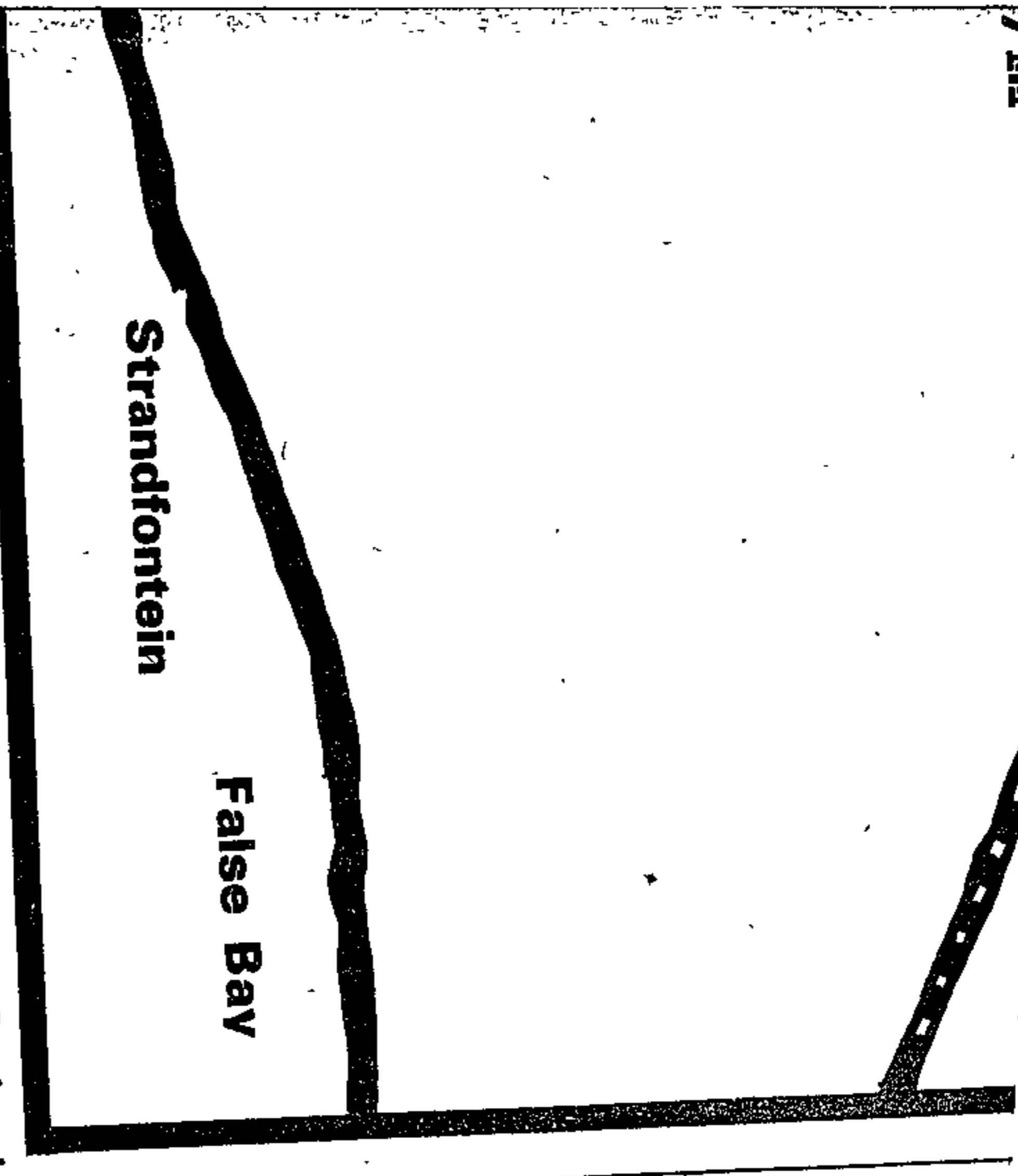
Pupils at Valhalla High open since the beginning of the year are demanding an equal pay from a white teacher whom they say, called them "baboons".

Athlone High School pupils returned to school yesterday after being granted a "pupils' representative assembly".

Workman killed in explosion

JOHANNESBURG. — A workman was killed and another injured in an explosion at the Stock Exchange yesterday.

The explosion occurred when a gas burner ignited glue fumes while the workers were laying vinyl tiles in an office being prepared for the Standard Bank on the mezzanine floor, the secretary of the JSE, Mr Rob-



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- 9 Alexander Sinton
- 10 Bridgetown High
- 11 Belgravia High
- 12 Heideveld High

TV last night

IT SEEMS that the English been good to see what was happening currently at the Good Hope Centre or to have seen the match in full.

Then we had a taste of the cross-country section of the horse trials at Inanda, a short interview with Alan Towel on the Coetzee-Koranteki fight and three rounds of the Tate-Weaver fight, which will be continued today about 4.55 pm.

One doubts whether these short exposures are satisfying for anyone. There was certainly enough athletics later to please fans from the Prestige Athletics at Germiston.

Children of the Lotus was a picturesque and exotic film of pilgrims traveling from Jaipur to a lake for a celebration of the Pusika — the place where the lotus fell. Much haggling

California court have brought to this wild dangerous land. Ezra, a dentist from Sacramento, took his wife and son to Alaska.

6.25: **Encore.** Popular airs from operas.

6.55: **Met Woord En Lied.** A studio service.

7.18: **'n Hoekoe Van Frankryk: Die Lande.** Travels through France.

7.30: **Dis My Geheim.** A panel has four minutes and 20 questions in which to find out a person's secret.

8.00: **Newsreview.**

8.30: **Spirit Of Place: Lawrence Durrell's Egypt.** Lawrence Durrell revisits Egypt and recalls the descriptions from his books *The Alexandria Quartet*, *Monsieur, Madame, Character* and *Correspondence With Henry Miller* as he journeys down the Nile. In this programme he explains the philosophy of his life and writings.

9.45: **Bartok: The Miraculous Mandarin Suite.** The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Christoph von Dohnanyi.

10.15: **Epilogue.** The Rt Rev Bruce Evans

Thousands stay away

Staff Reporter

THE protest by thousands of Peninsula pupils against "racist education" gained momentum yesterday.

But at Fezeka High School in Guguletu, the 800 pupils who had boycotted classes for the second day decided last night to return to classes today and to negotiate with authorities about their grievances.

Mr W M Zantsi, secretary of the school's parent committee, said the students had accepted their terms for negotiation in a meeting between the students and the committee last night.

"They demand that we recognize their students' representative council and that there be no more threats of expulsions to students.

"I know of no expulsions, but talks will continue on all of their grievances. We have promised to do our best.

"The SRC issue will be dealt with later in talks with the parent committee, teachers and students.

"We expect two student leaders, Mr Kent Mkhahpi and Mr F Zinto, to address students assembled in the school grounds, before school begins today," Mr Zantsi said.

The issues over which they stayed away were the enforced wearing of school uniforms, a compulsory after-school study period, an increase in school fees and a shortage of school books.

Athlone High School joined the stayaway yesterday, demanding a student representative council, more text books and repairs to the school. The pupils refused to attend classes.

"They sat in the quadrangle all day, holding placards with slogans such as "Down with Gutter Education" while various pupils addressed them on the inadequacies of "coloured" education.

Bridgetown High School pupils joined in the stayaway yesterday. They sat in the school's quadrangle holding placards saying "United we

stand, divided we fall", "We reject racial education" and "Don't force us out of school to supply cheap labour for capitalism".

A memorandum outlining Bridgetown High School pupils' demands was drawn up and distributed. These were:

- An SRC must be established.

- Removal of "unsatisfactory" teachers.

- Broken windows and damaged classrooms must be repaired.

- Regulations concerning the wearing of school uniforms and corporal punishment must not be violated.

- All teachers must be paid equal salaries, regardless of colour or sex.

- All necessary textbooks must be given to the pupils immediately.

- All money collected by the pupils and handed into the office must be accounted for.

Yesterday morning at the all-boys high school in Athlone, Spes Bona, hundreds of pupils waving placards marched around the school buildings.

They sang songs which called on "all to sacrifice for their liberty".

Banners and posters expressing solidarity with all those protesting against "inferior education" lined the school fence.

Support

In Steenberg, pupils marched, sang songs and carried placards. At Steenberg High School, those marching called for a mass meeting where grievances could be discussed.

Residents living around the school gave their support to the demonstration.

"The children must sit in drafty classrooms because window panes are not replaced by the authorities," said some women watching the procession of protesting pupils wind around the Steenberg school building.

A decision to continue the stayaway came after the principal had agreed to the formation of an SRC which was demanded on Monday. Two representatives from each class were immediately chosen.

These representatives met to form the SRC where some called for the stayaway to be continued.

'Hundreds' don't understand

WHILE thousands of children in the Peninsula stayed away from classes yesterday, a Christian Brothers College in Athlone embarked on an "awareness programme" to evaluate the constructiveness of participating in a boycott.

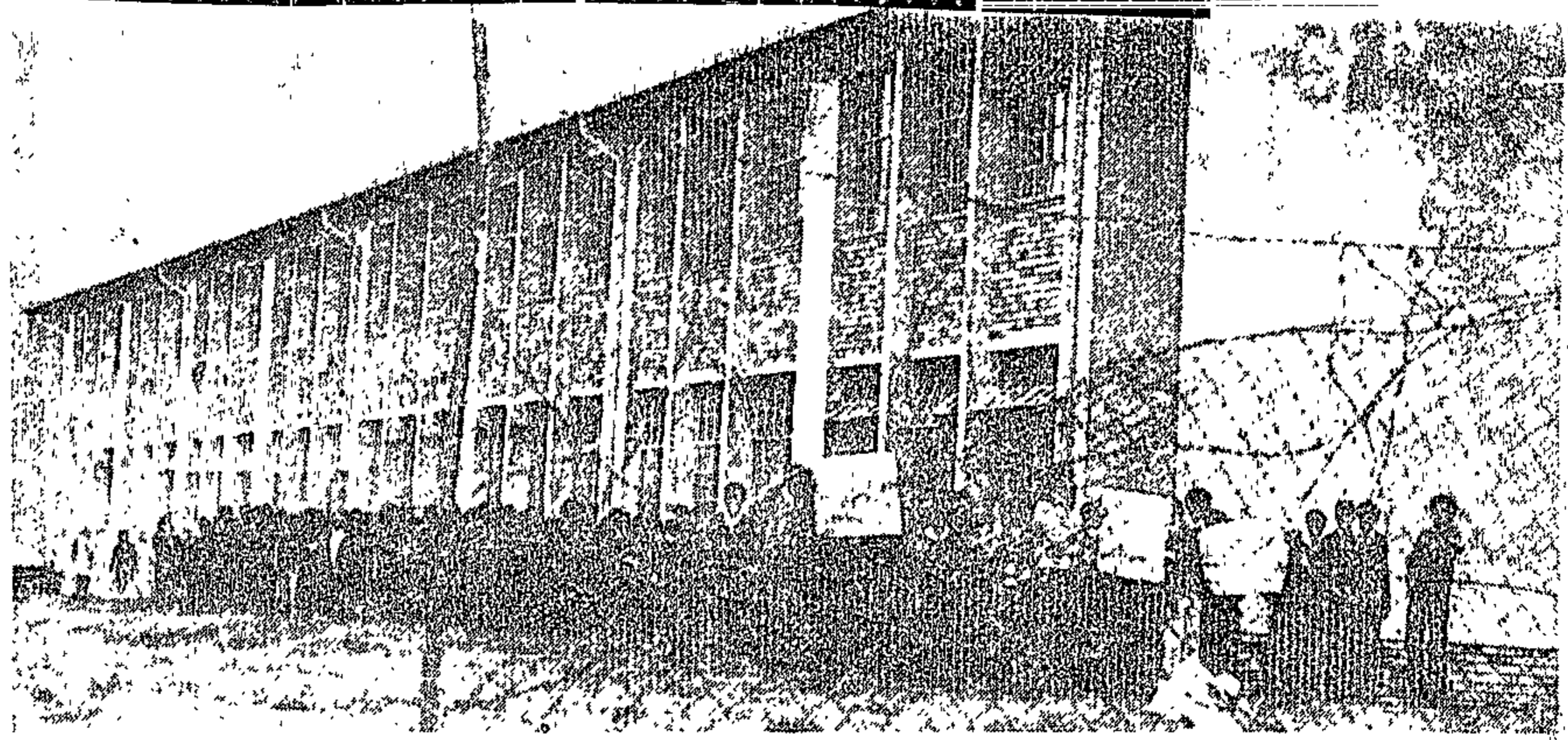
A spokesman for the 400 pupils at St Columba's High School in Newton Avenue, Athlone, said the pupils had started the programme instead of staying away from classes because "it was felt that for them to have a boycott at present was premature."

"In many schools hundreds of pupils do not yet understand the reasons behind a boycott and think it is a time for a holiday.

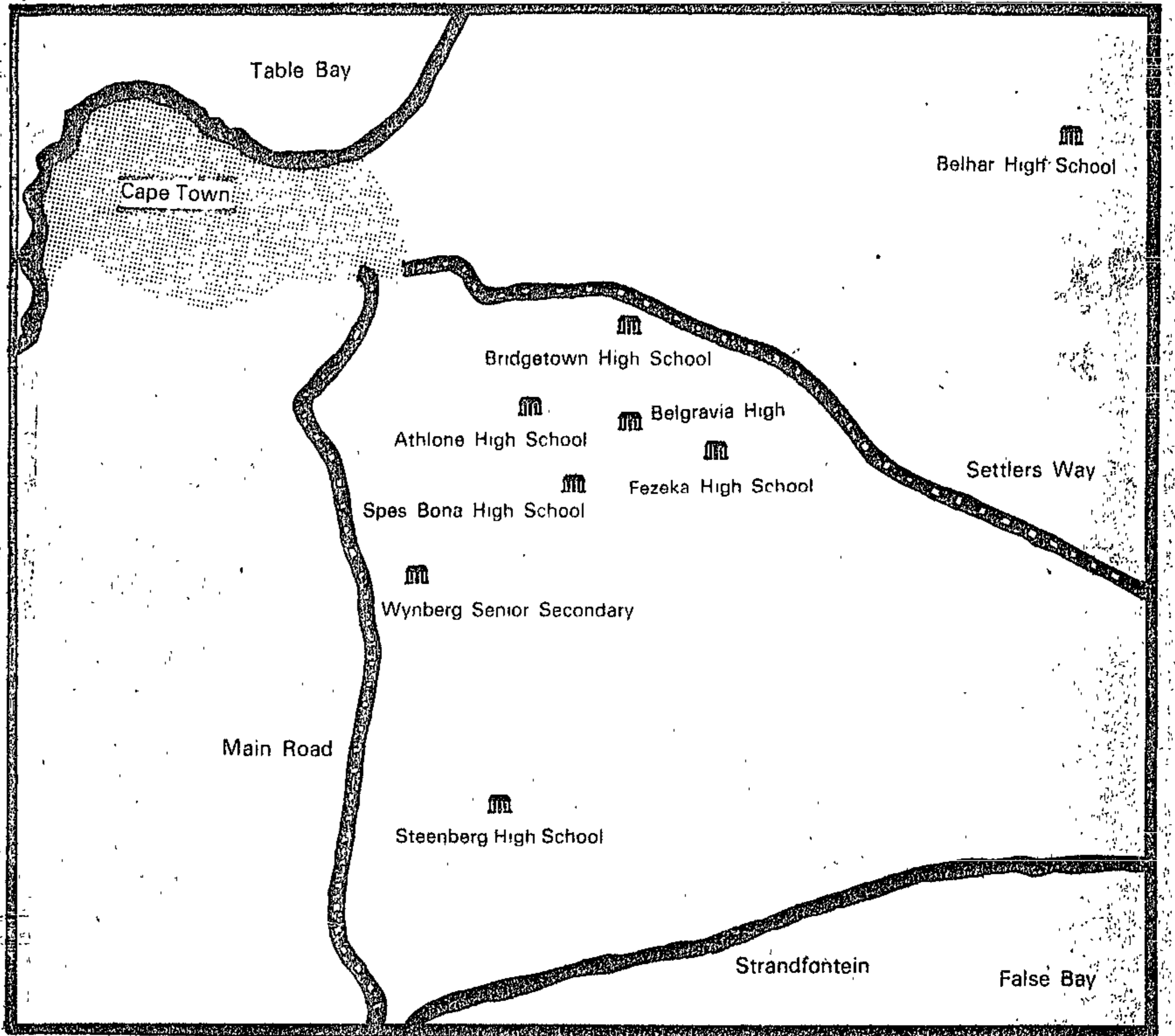
The programme, which was one of the suggestions made at the mass meeting of representatives of pupils at the weekend, started on Monday.

One of the speakers was Dr Margaret Nash, who spoke on education in South Africa.

"There are pupils who are somewhat apathetic and this campaign is aimed at involving each and every pupil in what is going on," the spokesman said.



Steenberg High School pupils yesterday boycotted classes for the second day and marched in the school grounds in protest against "racist education".



The map shows some of the schools involved in the unrest that is sweeping through Peninsula schools. They range from Belhar High School in Bellville South to Steenberg High School near Grassy Park to Fezeka High School, Guguletu.

SATURDAY APRIL 12 1980

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88

20 SCHOOLS IN BOYCOTT ULETTWATUW

By Graham Ferreira

REPRESENTATIVES of about 20 Peninsula coloured high schools today decided on a general school boycott unless demands are met 'immediately' by the Department of Coloured Relations.

Their demands include the immediate reinstatement of the three white teachers fired from the Crystal Senior Secondary School, and the immediate issue of the correct text books, free of charge.

The representatives have been in consultation with student leaders of Hewart Teachers' Training College and the University of the Western Cape. It seems certain that Hewart students will join the boy-

is planned for early next week.

Student leaders said today there was a strong probability that university students would also join the boycott call.

The planned stay-away by thousands comes in the wake of growing dissatisfaction over conditions in coloured schools.

Shelved

Plans for a boycott drawn up at the Easter weekend were temporarily shelved on Tuesday when the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, announced that some complaints were to be rectified.

Today a representative from Belgravia High School told the Weekend Argus the consensus among students was that the action promised did not materially change the position.

A pupil said: 'One of the most important issues is the dismissal of three teachers from Crystal school. Mr Steyn has said they were dismissed to make place for suitable qualified coloured teachers, but their posts are still vacant. We want those teachers reinstated.'

'Run-of-mill'

The steps taken by Mr Steyn, to supply proper text books and to keep the school buildings in good repair, are the run-of-the-mill things any good administration should do.

'What we are dissatisfied with is the general low standard and poor conditions surrounding coloured education.'

The decision to boycott was taken at a meeting in Athlone.

The original venue was in Salt River, but this was changed after representatives said that Security Police had kept a surveillance on the house all day.

Kicked out

37
257
84
52
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A-8-8-8

By Carolyn Ferreira

THE two young women teachers who were dismissed from the trouble-torn Crystal High School in Hanover Park after recent student dissatisfaction over schooling conditions, say that their only crime was to love their pupils too much.

Miss Brenda Leibowitz and Miss Liz Everett are white, qualified teachers.

They are both graduates from the University of Cape Town, and all they want is to have their old teaching post at the coloured high school back again.

But they are afraid they have been branded as troublemakers... because their pupils trusted them, and confided in them.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn said that they were not unfairly treated, and they had been dismissed to open posts for suitably qualified coloured teachers.

But when Miss Leibowitz and Miss Everett went to apply for another teaching job at the Coloured Relations district office in Wynberg, they were unwillingly offered their old jobs at Crystal High again.

Only when the clerk who offered them the jobs realized who they were did he then offer them jobs in a high school at Mitchell's Plain.

INCENSED

The students at Crystal High School were incensed by their dismissal and pupils protested.

The headmaster of the school, Mr C I R Fortuin, was removed from his post, and will now start work on an education research project.

This week the controversial teachers spoke of their experiences at Crystal High School.

They say they fell into bad grace with the headmaster, Mr Fortuin, because of their stand over corporal punishment.

Miss Everett who is a BA graduate in English and history with an honours degree in history, said she had heard many rumours about pupils being given corporal punishment in contravention to the rules laid down by the department.

I told my form class that they had rights regarding corporal punishment, and if they were

loved they Because their pupils too much'

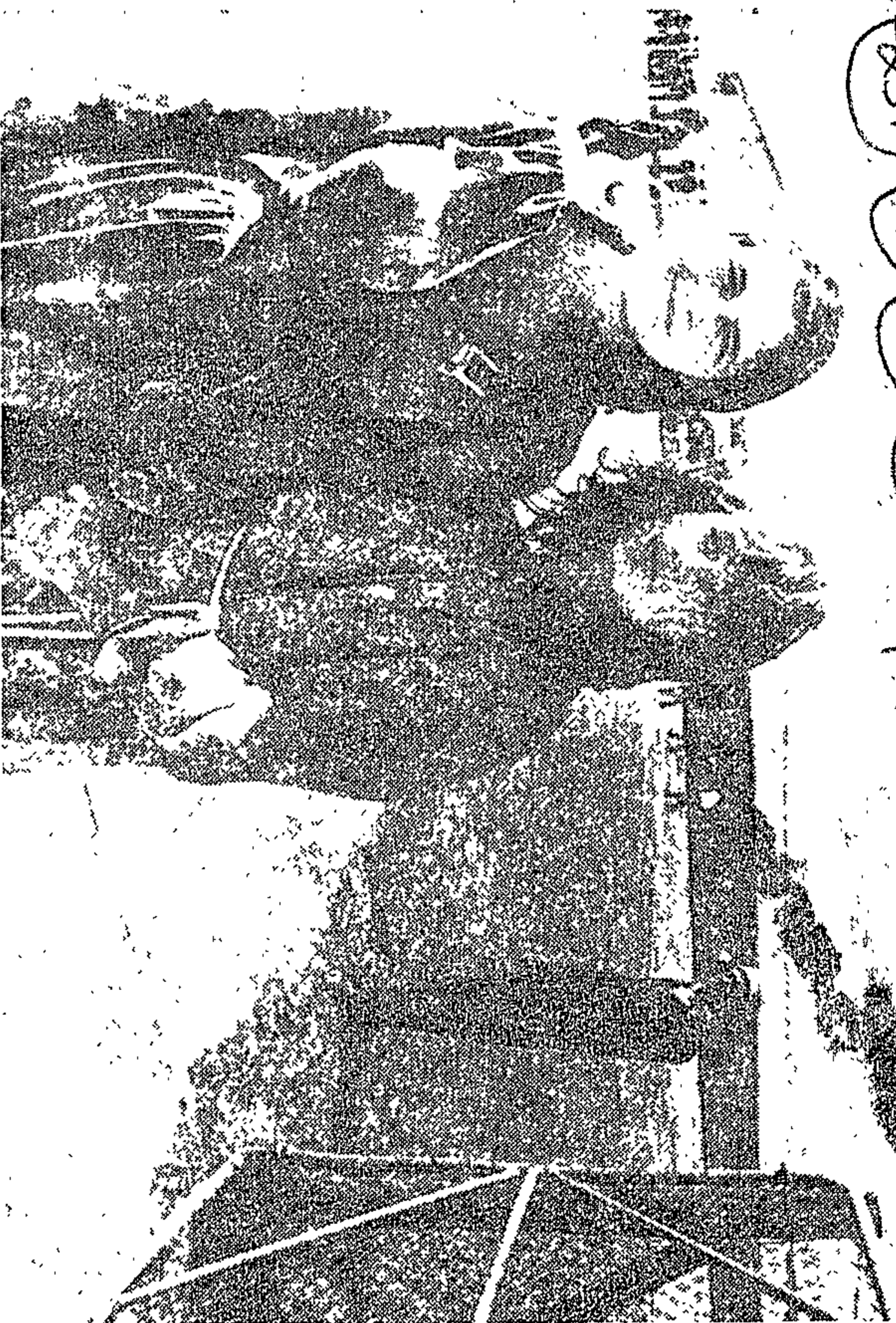
punished in contravention to the laid down regulations, they could come and tell me about it and I would take the matter up with the principal. I read the regulations to the class.

From then on Miss Everett says that she had a constant flood of complaints about corporal punishment from her pupils.

Once she witnessed a girl pupil being caned by a male teacher.

The rules expressly state that under no circumstances may corporal punishment be administered to girls.

Once I was looking for some maps, and opened the bookroom door. Inside a girl was standing with her hand held out. She was being caned by a male teacher. Just next door were sitting the vice principal and another senior teacher drinking tea. I can't believe they didn't know what was going on.



MISS BRENDA LEIBOWITZ (left) and Miss Liz Everett in front of the school where they taught, Crystal Senior Secondary School in Hanover Park.

It doesn't add up...

THE nitty gritty of all the gripes about coloured education is that it is not as good as white education. Coloured children, their parents, teachers and social workers are becoming increasingly angry over the situation.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has defused the anger to some extent by promising to repair school buildings and deliver textbooks which the children needed to continue their studies.

The principal of the Crystal Senior Secondary School in Hanover Park, Mr C I R Fortuin, has been removed from his post and given a special assignment involving education research.

But Dr B Chavada, vice-chairman of the Rylands Parents' Association — a 'rebel' organisation with no legal standing — said today that these steps did not cure the real ills in coloured education.

He pointed to many more areas of dissatisfaction including:

- The fact that wearing of uniforms in some schools is compulsory, even though parents cannot afford it.
- School-leaves are being enforced where most parents cannot afford them.
- Corporal punishment is applied beyond the limits of regulations.

● Pupils are forced by some teachers to buy hard-cover ledger type exercise books, irrespective of domestic circumstances.

● Pupils are interrogated by the Security Police on school premises.

● Pupils are victimised if they stand up for their rights and some have been unfairly expelled.

● Pupils are sometimes evicted from classes because they cannot cope with the work.

● Pupils are forced to do subjects which they will not need for their future careers.

● In many instances equipment needed for a course is not available.

A full-time student adviser and social worker, Mr Abdurach Achmat, said the whole system needed a drastic rethink.

There was one case where a school had no woodwork in the classroom or any equipment, but the children were told that a plan would be made to enable them to pass woodwork, he said.

Dr Chavada said his association had been formed because people on school committees were 'all Government yes-men.'

MYSTERY OVER

TEACHERS' AXINGS

By NORMAN WEST

Sun Times 30/3/80 52
Extra

A SHROUD of secrecy seems to surround the reasons why three white teachers were fired from their jobs at the Crystal (coloured) Senior Secondary School in Hanover Park this week.

The teachers, Ms Elizabeth Everett, Ms Barbara Houghton and Ms Brenda Lieberwitz, who were temporarily seconded to the Crystal High School, by the Department of Coloured Relations on a 24-hour-notice basis, received marching orders from the Department five minutes before the final bell rang on Friday.

Their dismissals followed wide-spread dissatisfaction among pupils of the school about conditions and the behaviour of staff and principal teachers, both at Crystal and at Mountview schools.

The white teachers allegedly "encouraged" the pupils to draw up a memorandum of their grievances.

These were:

● Their principals were "inept" in that they could not discipline teachers;

● Some teachers came to school drunk;

● Teachers, sometimes, look time off on Wednesdays to place bets at the race-course.

allowed to be inflicted on the pupils against regulations;

● Pupils were treated with expulsion if they did not wear school uniforms or pay for books, some of which were supposed to be free; and,

Mr A P. de V Kempen, Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, told me the dismissals were ordered by the Department for Coloured Relations and he was, therefore, not in a position to comment.

The Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr H T T Mills, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

The principal of Crystal High School, Mr C I R Fortuin, told me the dismissals came as "a complete surprise" to him.

"Five minutes before I closed my school on Friday, three unsealed letters were delivered to me, containing the dismissals of three of the eight white teachers at my school.

"I have not been given reasons for their dismissals."

Matric students go back

THE 300 matric students of Newell High School who walked out of their classes last week have all returned.

The principal said that all matric students who would be writing their examina-

tions at the end of the year had agreed to resume normal routine.

It is understood that the students decided to return to their classes after Mr. Maliza had addressed them. The students

will all be sitting for higher grade exams.

The boycott of classes started when students told the principal they were opposed to taking certain subjects in the standard grade rather than the higher grade.

Alarm at state of coloured schools

By Moeqsien Williams

THERE is a mounting outcry about conditions at coloured schools on the Cape Flats.

ARGUS
27/3/80
51 52
327

JUST

This week academics, politicians, teachers and parents accused the authorities of 'inexplicable negligence' and called on the Government to act immediately to defuse a 'potentially explosive situation.'

In Hanover Park, where student unrest is most evident, there has been a boycott of classes at one school, mass meetings and a move to form a representative student body for the area.

Grievances

The main grievances of students, cited at a meeting last week are:

- ⊙ Lack of school books,
- ⊙ Employment of unqualified teachers,
- ⊙ High cost of 'free schooling',
- ⊙ Deplorable physical condition of the schools.

An Argus reporter who visited several schools this week found that many of them resembled 'bombed sites'. Much of the damage was caused by vandals and rioters almost four years ago during the unrest of 1976.

Fire damage

At Mountview High School in Hanover Park and Acacia Primary School in Parkwood, the administration blocks were wrecked by fires over the past two years.

No repairs have been made and principals at both schools are using partly-destroyed offices surrounded by debris.

At several schools an unbroken window pane is an oddity.

Classroom windows are boarded up with cardboard or planking to keep out the rain, wind and burglars.

A teacher at Acacia Primary School said: 'I teach here under protest. If it wasn't for my love of children I would have walked out long ago.'

No light

Both schools have no electricity and in a number of classrooms the ceilings have been torn out.

'All my classroom windows are boarded-up and on an overcast day, with

no lights, I teach my pupils in the dark,' a teacher at Acacia Primary said.

The woodwork teacher at one of the schools said he had not taught practical woodwork since 1978 when all the equipment was stolen.

A 'method' had been worked out to enable pupils to pass the woodwork subject, he said.

Only promises

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, said his association had made 'consistent and angry' representations to the Administration of Coloured Affairs to improve conditions at schools.

'But all we were given were promises and the authorities will have only themselves to blame if things turn out badly.'

Hendrickse

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, the CRC executive member for education, said the underlying reason for student dissatisfaction was the policy of separate development and the resulting shortage of funds.

'The main delay in bringing about repairs at schools is caused by red tape. I regret that the Administration has not done repairs as fast as it should have done,' he said.

The Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, Mr A P de V Kempen, said 'all attempts' were being made to get damaged schools repaired but there was a limit to the amount of money that could be spent.

Backlog

'Most of the repairs must be done by the Department of Public Works which is working with a huge backlog.'

'But as soon as repairs are completed vandals step in and wreck the schools again,' he said.

Mr Kempen said the Administration was investigating the possibility of hiring a security firm to protect schools against vandalism.

CRDM 19/3/80
**Coloured
 solidarity
 pamphlet**

CAPE TOWN. — About 5 000 pamphlets calling for solidarity among students, parents and workers were distributed throughout the Peninsula this week by dissatisfied coloured and black students.

The move follows a meeting of students, teachers and parents last Thursday, calling on parents to protect their children against exploitation.

"Our parents work as slaves to please us and to provide shelter. We are forced to work as cheap labour because our parents cannot afford to maintain us. We do not blame them. We sympathise with them. We plead to them to protect us against exploitation," the pamphlet says.

Students, teachers and parents from two Hanover Park schools, Mountview and Crystal Senior, met last Thursday to air grievances concerning the present system of education.

Grievances were the forced payment of voluntary fees, the forced buying of text books, the forced wearing of uniforms, maltreatment of students by their teachers and unfair expulsion of students. — Sapa.

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

YEAR : I

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS		
1620049	BURNE	SUZANNE ELIZABETH	1964
158955C	CARD	SALLY-ANN	1071 1161 1141
162195Z	CHAIT	CHERYL	1021
1539450	CLARKE	PENELOPE JILL	1057
157789K	COHEN	DAVID	1041 1101
156503M	COLLIER	LINDSEY JEANNE	911101 916103
1539990	COLLINS	REVENLEY ROYANON	116120
153021E	COUCHER	ROBERT GEORGE RENESON	004101
158572X	COULTEYAY	COLETTE	107101
153796V	DAVIS	CASSANDRA ELAINE	107101
140457W	DELAHUNTY	ANNA TERESA	904101
162384E	DOMAN	MICHAEL EDWARD	106102
1559310	DU PLESSIS	MARGIA ELIZABETH	107101
158919N	DUNCAN	ANDREW SYMON	003101 004101
156415R	ERASMUS	ARNO JACQUES ERASMUS	901101 910108
162310Z	EVANS	GAVIN MARK READ	101103
161480X	FAFAK	GIULIETTA	107101
153863I	FAROUHAR	GILLIAN DEBORAH	115101
152866J	FARRELL	MICHAEL BRUCE	004101
157359I	FINLAY	PAMELA JOAN	104104 115102 115103
159744K	FIORAVANTI	LUIGINA	914102

28	F	(23)	
28	UP.	{ 69}	156503M
30	F	{ 54}	1539990
32	UP	(56)	153021E
34	3NX		158572X
36	3NX		153796V
38	ADG		140457W
40	F	(8)	162384E
42	3	(57)	1559310
44	F	(49)	158919N
46	F	(49)	156415R
48	F	{ 35}	162310Z
48	F	{ 48}	161480X
50	3	(57)	153863I
52	3NX		152866J
54	UP	(57)	157359I
56	UP	(55)	159744K
58	UP	{ 52}	
58	UP	{ 54}	
60	UP	{ 54}	
62	UP	(58)	
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66			

UCT

EDUCATION

SECONDARY

1975 - 1980

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School
boycott
goes on

Political Staff

MOST students at Coloured and Indian schools and training colleges in the Transvaal vowed to continue their boycott of classes yesterday and rejected the Prime Minister's undertaking to introduce equal education.

Students at two black universities are also continuing with a boycott, as are many pupils and students throughout the country.

Coloured pupils in schools around Johannesburg were in defiant mood, and some sources said they believed the Transvaal boycott could gain new momentum.

A survey of schools yesterday revealed empty classrooms and most schools held "solidarity meetings" to restore flagging morale.

In an apparent reference to the Prime Minister's undertaking, banners prominently displayed outside an Eldorado Park high school read: "We don't want promises — the boycott goes on."

Pupils at the school said they would not return to classes until "real action is taken".

Fort Hare students and police clash

52
311
274

Section

10 M 7/5/80

Political Staff

STUDENTS at the University of Fort Hare yesterday boycotted classes and were dispersed by teargas, but the boycott seemed to have lost its impetus in the country generally.

In Johannesburg most coloured and Indian pupils continued their stay-away from classes. They remained in their school grounds, however, and there were no incidents.

In the Western Cape, the boycott remained steady, but in a possible sign that it might be beginning to recede, Mr L. Smith, chairman of the Teachers' Action Committee - formed to demonstrate teacher support for the boycott - last

night confirmed he had resigned.

The committee was formed at the weekend. Mr Smith resigned because of a "difference of opinion" within the committee.

In Durban, coloured and Indian school pupils called off their 11-day boycott.

Sapa reports that police used teargas yesterday to disperse more than 1 000 students at the University of Fort Hare.

The students had boycotted class and were trying to march into the nearby town of Alice.

When classes were due to start, the students marched around the campus carrying placards and singing "free-

dom" songs. When they tried to leave the campus they were met by police.

The students would boycott lectures for the rest of the week in sympathy with the coloured pupils, the acting rector of the university, Professor A. Coetzee said last night, but no action would be taken against them as they were not breaking any regulations.

The Fort Hare boycott was preceded by a student demonstration at the weekend at the University of the North, in which there was a clash between protesting students and baton-wielding police.

About 15 students were arrested but released after their names were taken.

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about by the variable level. The large flexible, & interest rate movements, would ensure this. The free enterprise system has a self-regulating mechanism. When savings are not equal to investment the interest rate will fall & as a result savings will increase. Interest rate changes will be smooth & no advantage to large savings equal to investment. Thus the free enterprise system would ensure that aggregate demand would be brought into equilibrium with aggregate supply.

ii) Keynes disagreed with the classical school. He said that political control of supply & demand would be the way the classical school predicted. His regulating mechanism in the aggregate savings & investment was more fluctuating. He said that full employment with relatively stable prices was the objective rather than the norm. He stated that if you wanted to reach full employment the way to do it would be done by your government. It cannot be left up to the free enterprise system to close the gap.

Post 52 6/5/80

Cops gas students

By MATHATA TSEDU

POLICE used teargas at Nkowankowa township, Tzaneen yesterday to disperse over 2 000 placard-carrying students demonstrating against the authorities of one school in the area.

The protest was sparked by an incident on Saturday when two students from the Hudson Ntsanwisi Secondary School were killed by a bus while waiting for transport to go to a singing competition.

The corpses of the two students, Trevor Fungeni and Leonard Mathe, were left sprawled at the school gate as the principal and staff decided to take off for the singing competition. This has angered the students and the community who feel it was "inhuman."

The protest, which included Bankuna High, Hudson Ntsanwisi Secondary, Tivumbeni Training and local primary schools, started at Bankuna with over 1 000 students. After combining with Hudson Ntsanwisi, pupils were blocked by a contingent of about 40 policemen armed with guns and batons.

Eye-witnesses said police fired teargas at the students. Seven were fired, according to students. No arrests had been reported by late last night.

The students are demanding the resignation of the Hudson Ntsanwisi principal who they feel "acted inhumanly by going ahead with the trip leaving the corpses sprawled in the open".

Welcome for PW hint of an all-race education plan

Staff Reporters

An in-depth investigation into the state of South African education — and the possibility of one education department for all races — is seen as a major breakthrough by educationists.

Pupil leaders at Klip-town and Eldorado Park high schools today, discreetly supported by parents, teachers and school principals, are undecided whether to continue boycotting classes.

Each high school in the area had a PTA meeting last night with most parents particularly favouring a return to classes, a school principal said.

Teachers from coloured and Indian schools claim they have been threatened with dismissal if they go on strike with their pupils.

They telephoned The Star today from some schools to complain that they had been warned by principals that "recalcitrant" teachers would be severely dealt with. Some were told their pay cheques would be withheld if they showed solidarity with the students.

Principals denied this and also denied that teachers had downed tools.

Mr P W Botha said yesterday he was considering an inquiry into education as a whole, which would be conducted

To Page 3, Col 8

Welcome
for PW
hint on
education

From page 1

in collaboration with all education authorities.

But at coloured and Indian schools on the Reef today, boycotts continued and some pupils said they would not return to their classes until their demands for better education were actually met.

FCIA VIEW

The Federal Council of Teachers' Associations has strengthened hopes that a commission of inquiry will be set up not only to investigate the present state of education in the country but to re-define the long-term educational goals for all races as well.

Mr Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, believes the country is "on the brink of a completely new dispensation in education on a provincial and national level.

"INDIFFERENCE"

He said he met the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr W Cruywagen yesterday and they discussed:

• The need for a long-term policy to deal with the teacher shortage at English-medium schools.

• The neglect and indifference shown to English-speaking teachers by the TED.

• The need for expertise in recruiting teachers for English schools in the Transvaal.

Most coloured schools in Johannesburg were empty again today as students gathered in the school grounds. Students said: "We don't want promises, we want action."

Lenasia's four Indian high schools with a combined scholar roll of close to 5 000 pupils were also continuing their boycotts.

In Alice police used teargas today to disperse 1 000 to 1 500 Fort Hare University students who boycotted lectures and attempted to march into the town of Alice en masse in sympathy with the coloured children's protests.

The stayaway is also continuing in Pretoria, Vereeniging and Roodepoort.

The boycott in Natal was brought to an end after a rally at the student's Union Hall at the University of Natal yes-

Educator - Secondary

S.O. 5/11/75

Pupil falls to death after row

EAST LONDON — A pupil at Healdtown High School, Jonathan Mtwala, 20, died after falling from the balcony of the boys' hostel allegedly during a dispute among the boys. It is believed the boy was alleged to have informed authorities at the school about the involvement of other boys in the unrest which had led to a mass walk-out of the 350 boys at the school last month. He was taken to Lovedale Hospital at Alice where he died. The police are investigating. — DDR.

Question.....
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Principal warns of school crisis

K.P.M.
4/11/75

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Edue - Secondary

Staff Reporter

A SERIOUS accommodation problem is looming for Germiston High School. Its principal, Mr Bob Gouldie, has predicted a crisis unless a second English-medium high school is built in the city's southern suburbs.

Speaking at the school's annual prizegiving recently, Mr Gouldie said the increase in the school's enrolment gave cause for concern and expressed his hope that consideration would be given to the establishment of another high school.

There are now 1 350 pupils at the school and the projected enrolment for 1976 is 1 500.

The secretary of Germiston School Board, Mr F. A. Vorster, confirmed yesterday that an application had been made to the Department of Education for another English-medium high school.

REQUEST

He was optimistic that the request would be granted, but said construction would probably only begin in about two years.

Mr. Vorster added that accommodation problems were being experienced

only at Germiston High School, and even it could manage for the time being.

He said an English and an Afrikaans primary school had been planned for the Germiston suburb of Leondale, and these would relieve any pressure that might occur in other schools.

The circuit inspector for education in the Germiston area, Mr J. P. Roos, said the teaching staff at Germiston schools was adequate at present.

He added that it would be impossible to say what the position would be once the new schools were opened.

New school cadet system starts from January

RDM
4/11/75

Educ - Secondary

Staff Reporter

THE NEW school cadet system will be implemented gradually from January next year, according to a statement issued by the chief of the South African Defence Force, Admiral H. H. Biermann, in Pretoria yesterday.

All boys at secondary schools, from Standard 6 on, will undergo cadet training.

The Ministers of National Education and Defence announced earlier this year that the cadet system, which has been in existence since 1912, is being re-organised and extended to keep pace with development and changing needs.

The new programme is

comprehensive, which will make it necessary for the teacher, in his capacity as cadet officer, to be well equipped for this increased responsibility, according to the announcement.

In the course of time, all teachers will again do national service, and from January 1977, some of the teachers who have just completed their studies will go on an officer's course of one year as their initial period of national service.

This will ensure that they have the ability to carry out their new responsibility properly.

Provision is also being made for cadet officers at present handling cadet training to attend qualifying courses during school holidays.

According to the statement, the new cadet training programme will: "Serve as precursor to National Service, promote Civil Defence through the programme, motivate cadets for service to South Africa."

It will provide "a large variety of interesting subjects adapted to the school standards to allow for presentation within the framework of differentiated education.

"Amongst others, adventure training in the military spheres is included, with a view to practical orientation of scholars for their later military life."

20/11/78 CT

'Bantu Education' — what it means

52/332

DAPHNE WILSON outlines the system and its defects which have sprung afresh into nationwide controversy.

BLACK pupils in the Cape, despite the heavy hand of authority, are determinedly making known their grievances against Bantu Education. Why is this system commonly regarded as one designed to keep Africans in a position of inferiority? What was the ideology that prompted the architects of Bantu Education when it first came into being in 1954?

Immediately there were four far-reaching changes: transference from provincial control to that of a separate state department, the compulsory registration (within the discretion of the Minister) of all schools dealing with the education of Africans, the giving of wide powers to the Minister, and the deliberate plan to get rid of mission and other private schools.

Verwoerd's view

Dr Verwoerd, then Minister of Native Affairs, stated (Hansard No. 10 of eleventh Parliament):

Education must train and teach people in accordance with their opportunities in life, according to the sphere in which they live... Native education should be controlled in such a way that it should be in accord with the policy of the state.

Good racial relations cannot exist when the education is given under the control of people who create wrong expectations on the part of the Native himself.

To this conviction that education for Africans must be limited by the meagre opportunities available to them was added the idea of deliberate isolation. In 1959, Mr W A Maree, then Minister of Bantu Education, stated:

It is the basic principle of Bantu Education in general that our aim is to keep the Bantu child, a Bantu child... the Bantu must be so educated that they do not want to become imitators (of the Whites) that they will want to remain essentially Bantu.

So here was the philosophy at work which was determined to arrest the Westernization of Africans and to keep from them, particularly in White areas, positions or opportunities beyond the level of certain forms of menial labour; the basic attitude of Bantu Education was, and still remains, an attitude that refuses to recognize in South Africa, an integrated economy requiring the development of the skills of all its peoples for its maintenance, let alone its continuing development. Perhaps in this respect, there is now slight evidence of the



Mrs Wilson, Progressive Party provincial candidate for Constantia in 1974, was chairman of the Cape Night Schools Association whose schools the Government closed down in the 1960s.

Government beginning to learn from its mistakes, but in last year's provision for in-service and industrial training centres, such innovations concern "semi-skilled" Africans only, the machine operators, and not at all the production of African skilled workers, so badly needed if the South African economy is to expand and not stagnate.

How then did the Government's drastic ideological approach of the fifties affect the next two critical decades in the education of South Africa's Black population?

Hard line

On finance a hard line was adopted. There was a complete refusal to accept the practice of most modern states that elementary education, at least, should be provided for all its children by the central government. Existing subsidies to private schools were cut back, then completely withdrawn after 1957, and for very many years, contributions to African education from the general taxpayer were pegged down to R13m — the figure to be boosted by four-fifths of whatever sum was raised through African taxation; even today, when the financial straitjacket fits a little less tightly, according to the latest available figures, only R28 is spent per Black child as against say R496 per White child in the Cape, and R557 in Natal. This totally inadequate figure is surely the biggest limiting factor in the whole matter of what education facilities are available to Africans.

One of the overwhelming problems in the Bantu Education system is the shortage of teachers. White teachers at an early stage were eliminated from all "Bantu" schools and training colleges. Qualifications for

teachers were fixed at too low a level but even with these low qualifications (e.g. Std. VIII with two years of professional training for teaching higher primary), in the latest (1975) departmental report, 17,5 percent of the teachers today attached to primary schools are unqualified. The percentage is even greater at the secondary level. Of the 68 083 Black teachers in the Department of Bantu Education (which includes teachers employed in remaining private and church schools and in training colleges) only 1 143 were professionally qualified with a degree, that is approximately 1,7 percent; 84 percent have only the Junior Certificate or lower.

Low salaries

Teachers' salaries have remained shockingly low. This year pupils in the Western Cape claim that a primary school male teacher is paid only R92 a month and that a fully qualified high school principal at the top of his salary scale is paid approximately the same as a White woman primary teacher with only training college qualifications, at the bottom of her salary scale.

Subsidies for mission schools were totally withdrawn by the end of 1957. Those schools that wished to continue had to be registered with the Department, had to follow departmental syllabuses and could not obtain recognition for any privately set examinations or privately issued certificates. Numerous mission schools then closed down and those in White group areas were condemned as "Black spots".

As to media of instruction mother-tongue instruction was introduced in the primary classes. Then came the hated insistence on teaching all subjects in the secondary schools half through the medium of English and half through the medium of Afrikaans. When one considers the appalling difficulties confronting children raised in the vernacular up to Std V, having then to be taught entirely through the media of two "foreign" languages, it is not surprising that so few make the grade in secondary classes.

Secondary education

As it was stated policy that priority was to be given to lower primary and primary education, secondary education took a back seat. The Minister of Bantu Education in 1954 stated (Hansard No. 17):

The accommodation to be provided (for secondary education) will of course be based on the amount of

money available after the fundamental education has been provided and on the extent to which this group of better educated can be absorbed in occupations, particularly in the service of their own people and in their own areas.

Later in May 1959, the Minister said that "you must give that higher education in the areas at the places where the process of development has to be stimulated, and this is in the Bantu areas." Thus developed the highly crippling policy of establishing secondary schools mainly in the homelands or rural areas. Such urban-based children as could not be accommodated in the few available urban classes had either to give up any further ideas of post primary education or be sent, at great expense to their parents, to far-off boarding schools.

The sad results of failure to promote actively the secondary education of Africans can be seen clearly in statistics from the latest (1976) departmental report: 90,6 percent of African pupils in school were in primary classes; only 8,5 percent were in secondary schools and only 0,24 percent were in matric. The emphasis has been on elementary education but even here is the startling fact that more than half of the pupils never get further than Std. II.

Regarding adult education, through lack of space I can no more than mention how a vast network of volunteer-run adult education classes throughout the country, was totally destroyed by the Bantu Education system and how from 1957, when the adult education subsidies were withdrawn, right up until this year, no subsidies whatsoever were granted for night

schools; this is a story in itself and still calls for urgent looking into.

The Department of Bantu Education took over higher education for Africans too. In 1959, an Act provided for the establishment of separate colleges for Black students. Then came the "University of Fort Hare Transfer Act, No. 64 of 1959", whereby Fort Hare was to serve Xhosa people only and there were drastic changes of all kinds, particularly concerning staff. Regarding this new policy, the Minister of Bantu Education in 1959 said that in the past, White and non-White persons had served on the Council and the Senate (of Fort Hare) and had been accommodated on a basis of equality. In totally dismissing the claim that this had constituted a valuable experiment in race relations, the Minister, Mr W. A. Maree, said: (Hansard, Vol. 100, April 1959, Col. 4453):

These customs must inevitably create the impression amongst the non-Whites that apartheid is something which disappears as soon as one attains a certain academic level. Not only does it create the fallacious belief that the disadvantages and defects of apartheid can be overcome by attaining a certain academic level, but it also arouses amongst the non-Whites the subtle expectation that academic training will remove discrimination from South Africa.

What an indictment on the whole policy of "Bantu Education" those ministerial words provide. If today's Government is sincere about wishing to move away from discrimination, here alone is evidence that the "Bantu Education" system and non-discrimination cannot possibly go together.

~~SECRET~~

52

785 pupils detained in swoop on marchers

15/9/76
DD

DURBAN — Police detained nearly 800 marching pupils in Port Elizabeth and Durban yesterday.

In Durban, police arrested 285 Ohlange High School pupils ranging in age from 12 to 23, who marched into KwaMashu.

The march across the hilly countryside of Inanda caused panic in the Indian community, but ended without violence.

Teachers at Ohlange said they had been given no warning that the march would take place. One teacher said the boys had claimed they were marching because their "brothers in Soweto are being killed."

The school bell in the

morning seemed to be the signal for the beginning of the demonstration, which girl pupils refused to join.

Brig G. E. Kruger, Divisional Inspector of Police for Port Natal, met a number of parents and a KwaZulu Legislative Assembly member to discuss the issue.

In Port Elizabeth, police detained about 500 pupils from Cowan and Newell High Schools on a march to New Brighton police station yesterday to demand the release of the Kwazakele High School pupils arrested on Monday.

When the police blocked the road and started arresting the children stones were thrown by the crowd that had gathered. The police chased them off without resorting to tear smoke or weapons.

In another incident a bus was stoned by an angry crowd of children, but the driver managed to get out and flee.

The bus was hijacked by some children who drove it to the Newell High School and crashed through a fence.

In Cape Town, two children were shot in Guguletu yesterday. Both were seriously wounded and one is believed to have died, although this could not be confirmed.

Police were called to several stone-throwing in-

cidents, but on the whole the situation throughout the Western Cape was relatively calm.

A policeman who was admitted to hospital after a shooting incident in Manenberg late on Monday night was said yesterday to be improving. The incident occurred while police were dispersing a crowd in the township.

Meanwhile, commerce and industry in the Cape yesterday adopted a hardline "no work — no pay" policy towards workers in the face of threatened absenteeism motivated by fear.

The pamphlet and rumour war also continued yesterday. A counter-pamphlet urging workers to ignore strike calls has appeared. — It called on workers not to jeopardise their jobs to further the objectives of a few anonymous people. It, however, was also anonymous.

In Soweto, one man was injured when police opened fire with birdshot, and three were arrested in the townships, Maj-Gen D. Kriel, Deputy Commissioner of Police, said yesterday.

Describing yesterday — the second day of the black workers' strike — as having been "comparatively quiet," Gen Kriel added that a few incidents had been reported. — DDC-SAPA

FOOD DEMOS EXPELLED BY SCHOOL

Educ - Secondary

Natal
Mercury
19/9/75

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Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG — More than 350 Black pupils have been expelled from the hostel of the Applebosch Practising School at Ozwatini after demonstrations this week about the quality of the food.

During their three-day demonstration pupils at the secondary school refused to attend classes and stoned the office block and the hostel buildings.

Lieutenant T. J. Koekemoer, of the New Hanover police, said yesterday that on Monday morning the pupils, most of them girls, complained about the food in the hostel and refused to go to classes at school.

The school is run by the KwaZulu Government, while the hostel is administered by the Lutheran Church.

The pupils agreed to return to school after they were addressed by a schools inspector, but on Tuesday they again stayed in the hostel.

On Tuesday night a mob of angry pupils gathered outside the school and stoned the office block, the school and their dining room, breaking several windows.

Lt. Koekemoer said police stood by throughout the demonstrations, but did not need to take any action.

When the pupils refused to return to school on Wednesday and repeated their complaints about the food, they were all expelled from the hostel and sent home.

Lt. Koekemoer said the pupils were all eligible to apply for readmission to the hostel and their applications would be treated on merit.

RDM 5/7/75

Adendorff claim 'a big surprise'

By PATRICK LAURENCE
EDUCATIONISTS yesterday expressed astonishment at a claim by Dr Johannes Adendorff, of the Bantu Investment Corporation, that four out of every five Africans in South Africa are literate.

Dr Adendorff told an investment seminar in London: "The level of education among the Bantu people of South Africa is the highest in the whole continent of Africa and approximately 80 per cent of the population can read and write."

Mr Raymond Tunmer, senior lecturer in education at the University of the Witwatersrand, said: "It is quite obvious that Dr Adendorff knows very little about education statistics."

Many adult Africans continued to reflect the years of educational neglect which characterised earlier decades, as evidenced by:

• The finding of the 1970 census that more than 48 per cent of Africans over the age of 15

were illiterate in terms of the United Nations definition of literacy.

• The statement to Parliament last year by the Minister of Statistics that of the nearly 7.7-million Africans over the age of 18, more than 4.6-million — or well over half — had not passed standard 2.

Standard 2 is an important watershed because of the finding by United Nations literacy researchers that at least four years of schooling are necessary for a person to be "functionally" literate.

The Eiselen Commission — which drew up the blueprint for African education — seemed to accept that finding because it reported: "The Bantu child who does not complete at least Standard 2 has fulfilled so little that the money spent on his education is virtually lost."

Mr Tunmer conceded that a rising number of Africans of school-going age were now entering sub A or grade 1 — and that, expressed in percentages, it might be close

to Dr Adendorff's figure of 80 per cent.

But, he said, many dropped out before the end of standard 2.

The Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G. J. Rousseau, said: "Dr Adendorff's figure is probably a bit high, although it all depends on how you interpret literacy."

Department figures show that of the nearly 543 370 Africans who entered sub A in 1970, only 343 300 went on to standard 3.

Mrs Shirley Frew, of the Bureau of Literacy, said of the official census figure on African illiteracy: "We regard it as a very low estimate. Officially there are about 4-million illiterate adults, but it is probably nearer 6-million. A lot of people simply say they have passed standard 2."

Mr Franz Auerbach, an educationist studying dropouts in African schools, has calculated there are nearly 4 470 000 adult Africans without any schooling.

(1) Educator - Good

African schools are reopened

Few pupils

STAR 22/7/76

turn up

Staff Reporters

Desks burnt

Desk was burnt at two Soweto schools last night, but residents living nearby put out the flames before damage could be caused to the schools.

Police in the area said a desk was burnt at Isipho School in Moroko. An identical fire was started in a desk at Phakamani School, Mofolo North.

In Soweto all was quiet as a few pupils drifted into schools.

But at Phefeni Junior Secondary School, in Orlando West, where the boycott of classes over the medium of instruction issue began, no pupils had turned up.

A teacher did not think this was significant as he felt little notice had been given of the opening.

At the nearby Belle Thuisizwe and Emthonjeni Schools — which were in the middle of the medium of instruction boycott and the pupil demonstrations — there were few pupils but principals said they expected full classes by Monday.

In areas near Pretoria there was a similar situation.

In Mamelodi, there was a small trickle.

Last night the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, said he had ordered the re-opening of Soweto schools because the delegation of West Rand township leaders he had met yesterday had given him

Black schools on the Witwatersrand and Pretoria opened today for the first time since the pupil demonstration of June 16 which erupted into violence, but few pupils turned up.

Principals felt the absence of pupils was the result of the short notice given of the decision to open today and was not a boycott.

There were isolated outbreaks of arson at schools stretching from Soweto and the Western Transvaal to Nelspruit, but in most cases damage was confined to individual classrooms.

A spokesman for the Bantu Education Department in Pretoria said all schools in the Transvaal, including those in Witbank and Middleburg which were closed yesterday after the outbreak of violence there, had opened today.

A classroom of a Nelspruit location primary school was gutted last night after arsonists started a blaze, police said today.

The remainder of Thandulwazi Primary School was undamaged. All is apparently quiet in the

(1) Educator General
(2) 323

Few pupils as schools reopen

STAR 22/7/76

From Page 1

the assurance that the opening would "take place in an orderly fashion."

"I have been given an assurance at this meeting — which was very representative and took place in a spirit of co-operation — that these people with the co-operation of the parents, would see to it that the reopening will take place in an orderly fashion," he said.

Mr Kruger was also asked by the township representatives to lift the ban on public meetings. He said he was not yet prepared to do this.

He would consider the ban as soon as he was satisfied there would be no further trouble.

The township representatives also met the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Cruywagen.

~~24~~
~~24~~
(52)

BLACK PUPILS RIOT^{AM} AND SET HOSTEL AFIRE

Mercury Reporter 28/7/76

PIETERMARITZBURG — Several Natal African schools have been subjected to arson and vandalism, with rioting and demonstrations at Kokstad and Empangeni late on Monday night.

Pupils AM 28/7/76 riot

• FROM PAGE 1

room and the staff's living quarters, no one was hurt and order was soon restored.

Meanwhile, police have arrested more pupils for the burning of Msinga High School hostels at Tugela Ferry on Saturday night.

A police spokesman refused to say how many had been arrested, but, he said, "there have been quite a number."

Four hostels and an administration block were gutted by the fire. A safe inside the block which contained about R1 000 had been pulled out of the building and students were attempting to break it open when police arrived. The money was recovered.

The school was built with the help of funds donated by Africans in the area.

Students had taken all their private possessions out of the hostels before setting the buildings alight. No classrooms were burnt although a number of windows were broken.

Villagers at Tugela Ferry are angry over the actions of the pupils. One African man said he would "kill the culprits" if he caught them.

"It was our money and our hands that built the school," he said. "Who

gave them the right to burn it down?"

The school's pupils have been sent home and it is not yet known when it will be re-opened.

At the African High School in Vryheid the situation was back to normal yesterday after the school's library was severely damaged by fire on Sunday night.

In Bloemfontein's Bochabela African Township two classrooms and a storeroom were partially destroyed by a fire at the Marang Primary School late on Monday night.

And in Pretoria's Mamelodi High School hundreds of examinations scripts and text books were burnt on Monday night by petrol bombs which had been planted in a number of classrooms and in the staff room.

More than 60 pupils ran amok at Kwadlangezwa High School in Empangeni, threatening staff and breaking windows, while at the same time in Kokstad pupils of the Malcolm High School attempted to set a building alight.

The pupils fled after the police arrived and no arrests were made. They had earlier stoned various buildings in the school ground. The fire, started when a pile of paper in a classroom was set alight, was put out before any damage could be caused.

A spokesman for the Department of Bantu Education yesterday said the disturbance had been caused by a "domestic matter."

"The pupils were upset because a sports outing had been cancelled," he said.

At the Montobella Mission School at Ndwedwe, more than 50 window panes were shattered by stones thrown in an outburst of student unrest on Monday night.

About 250 senior girl students took part in the stone-throwing which began shortly after 8 p.m.

Their targets were the windows of the hostels, the school's diningroom and kitchen, a store

• TURN TO PAGE 2

(1) 50
(2) 336

Soweto: Kruger reply

Cape Times
2/8/76

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Minister of Justice and Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger has agreed to withdraw police patrols from Soweto during school hours.

The Minister said: "I am quite prepared to keep the police away from school premises during school hours, unless of course they are called to the scene by the principals or members of the liaison committee. Otherwise the normal patrols will take place in the streets, but they won't enter schools."

Speaking from his Pretoria residence, Mr Kruger said only four Soweto pupils were still in custody. He said they were facing fairly serious crimes.

● "Back to school" call at Soweto, page 3.

Daily Dispatch 29/8/77

Black students barred from attending night school

EAST LONDON — Eight students on the verge of writing their matric examinations, have been dismissed from John Bisseker High School's night classes.

They are Miss V. T. Ndemba, an ex-Duncan Village scholar, Mr M. Dyasi and Mr A. Tom, clerks, Miss P. W. Sibotisa, Miss E. Menziwa, Miss N. Soga, Miss R. Nelva, all teachers and Miss L. Lebetlane.

These students, who attended classes at John Bisseker, have been told by the Inspector of Adult Education, Mr H. Myburgh, that they cannot continue attending the classes.

The students would have sat for examination to write three subjects on November 13 and three other subjects next year to complete their matric.

Despite their pleas to be allowed to continue until they had written their exams, Mr Myburgh refused to allow them to do so.

Miss E. N. Menziwa said they enrolled to attend night classes at the beginning of the year.

"We were quite happy until the first week in August when Mr Myburgh arrived at the school and called us into the office of the principal.

"He told us to leave. Mr Myburgh said he had received instructions from the Department of Coloured Affairs to dismiss us," Miss Menziwa said.

"We tried to explain to him that there were no similar facilities in Duncan Village.

"He told us there was nothing he could do about it

and that we should ask our teachers to start similar classes in Duncan Village.

"He also told us that John Bisseker High School could only cater for Coloureds and Indians and not for blacks. He even said we were not even supposed to be on the premises," Miss Menziwa said.

"The more I tried to reason with him the more I realised our efforts were in vain and that we were only wasting our time arguing.

"We eventually left rather disgusted and frustrated realising that all the time and effort including the money we spent had been wasted," she said.

The students claimed they had already paid R6 for three subjects they had written but the money had since been refunded them.

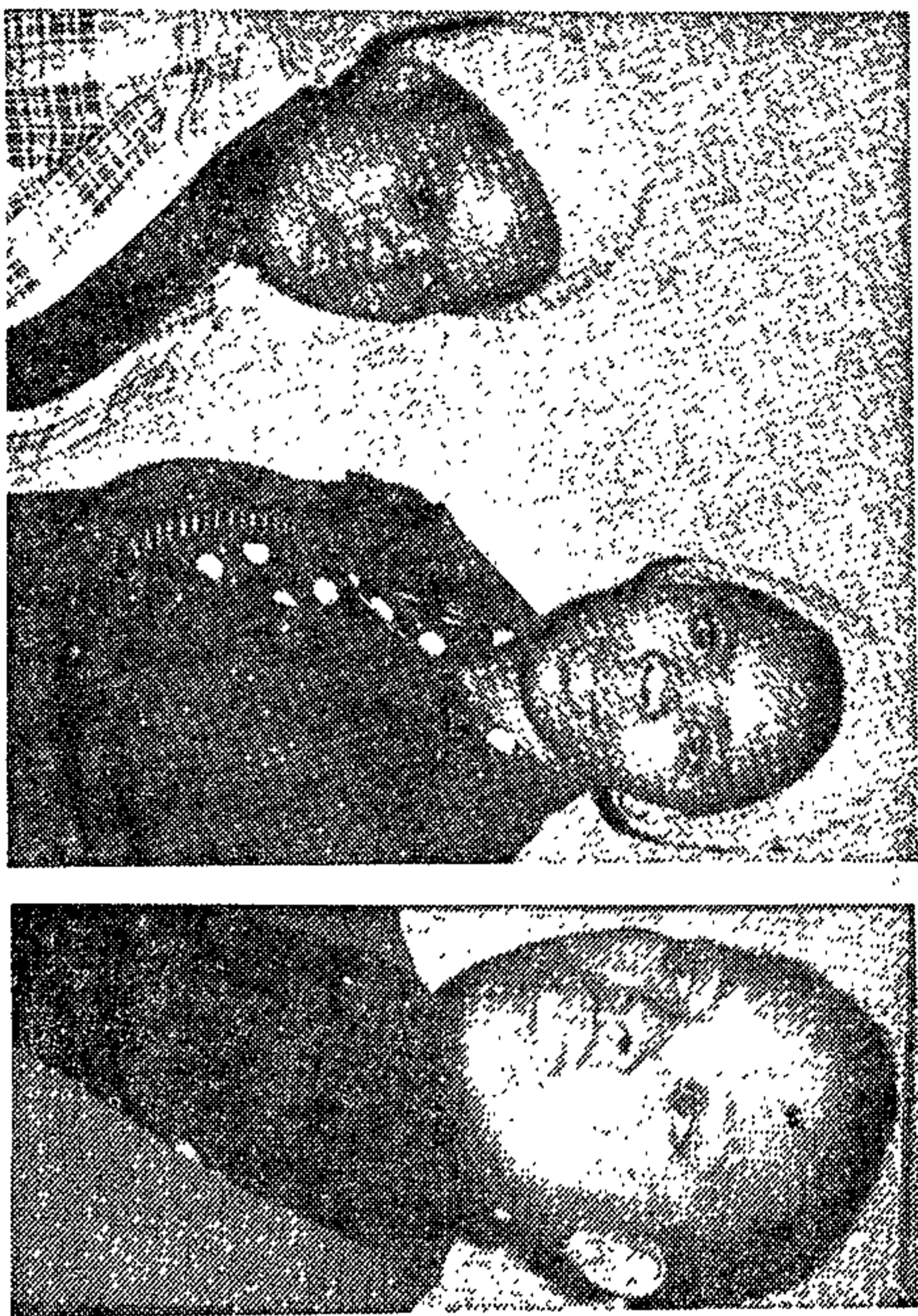
They hoped that some arrangement could be made to accommodate them to write the examinations in November.

Miss Menziwa said the strangest thing about their dismissal was that those who were doing their secondary education were not dismissed from night classes.

The East Cape member of the Coloured Representative Council, Mr J. H. Nash, said he felt disgusted about the incident because these students attended the night classes with full consent of the then Regional Representative, Mr T. de Groot.

"I condemn this high-handed action in no uncertain term that the inspector should discriminate against these students."

He assured the pupils af-



Miss R. Nelva and Miss N. Soga (left), and Miss E. N. Menziwa ... told to leave night classes.

Education - Secondary

Teachers ⁽⁵⁶⁾

refused classes

*Daily
Dispatch
4/6/75*

CAPE TOWN — The entire staff of 17 teachers at the Nathaniel Nyaluza High School in Grahamstown refused to take classes during the strike there last month.

This was revealed in the Assembly yesterday when the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, replied to a question tabled by Dr A. L. Borraine (Prog. Pinelands).

The minister said the classes affected were Forms one to five.

The teachers had refused to take classes because of the strike by the pupils, Mr Botha said.

The 700 pupils at the school struck for 36 hours last month because of grievances about the administration of the school, which was closed temporarily afterwards.

Among pupils' grievances were that they wanted a former headmaster reinstated, the composition of the staff, the qualifications of the teachers and the behaviour of some of the staff.

They also said there was a shortage of school books, and a lack of preparation for mid-year exams at the time of the strike.

The teachers said they stayed away because they feared physical violence.

A departmental committee of inquiry, consisting of two black and one white school inspectors, was scheduled to sit this week to investigate the nine-day strike.

Until the inquiry is completed the school is officially closed. — PC.

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COUNCIL KEEPS MEMO SECRET

African Affairs
Reporter

MR. ZEPH DLOMO, chairman of the Kwa Mashu Urban Bantu Council and the leader of a delegation to meet Mr. Punt Janson in Cape Town, has refused to show Port Natal's Bantu Administration Board officials a memorandum about the shortage of schools in the township which will be presented to the Minister.

He told the Mercury it would be unfair to allow people to read it before it had been presented to the Minister.

Mr. Dlomo indicated that it covered a variety of subjects regarding Kwa Mashu.

Tomorrow he will meet Mr. P. H. Torlage, Commissioner - General of the Zulus, in Nongoma, to make an appointment with the Minister.

Earlier this year, Mr. Janson visited Kwa Mashu where he was told by the local council that the township, with a population of more than 22 000 families, had one high school and three secondary schools.

The delegation to Cape Town will include councillors and members of the local School Board and Mr. A. W. G. Champion, chairman of the Ningizimu Urban Bantu Council.

Educate rural black children — farm union

Doily
Dispaid
5/6/71
56

EAST LONDON — Black children born on farms could never get an education beyond Standard 6, as there were no schools available for them, the congress of the

Eastern Agricultural Union noted yesterday.

Passing a resolution requesting the Department of Bantu Education to provide adequate facilities for secondary education of blacks in rural areas, the congress pointed out that farm children would not be accepted at urban schools.

"They can attend schools in the homelands, but these schools have no hostel facilities. The children with nowhere to stay obviously cannot go to these schools," one of the delegates, Mr Barry Armstrong, said.

Effectively the children could go no further than a Standard 6 education.

The farmers also resolved to approach the department for a higher subsidy on classrooms they built themselves. They are presently given

R240 for the first classroom, and R120 for additional rooms.

To build the schools often cost R4 000. They resolved to ask for a subsidy of R750 per classroom.

Replying, the Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Eastern Cape, Mr T. R. H. Gafney, said farm children could not attend urban schools as parents of urban children had paid for the schools themselves.

In the Cape Midlands area, the department was short of 650 classrooms, and in the Eastern Cape, it would take the department 31 years to catch up with the backlog of classrooms.

He could not offer any suggestions on how the matter could be overcome, but said it was "out of my field". — DDR.

Join medical aid call

EAST LONDON — The medical aid scheme for farmers, was in a precarious position unless it could recruit more members, the President of the Midlands Agricultural Union, Mr Thys Louw said here yesterday.

Addressing the congress of the Eastern Agricultural Union Mr Louw pointed out that the scheme had attracted only 2 636 members since its inception seven years ago.

The scheme was expensive, averaging R350 to R400 per annum for a family, but Mr Louw pointed out that the farmers were individuals and did not have the large contributions made by urban employers.

"In addition it is voluntary, unlike schemes in the cities. I would appeal to you to join the scheme. It is worthwhile," he said. — DDR.

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10/10/76
2/323
3/3126

Tension *STAR* at riot 9/16/76 school

Tension ran high at Naledi High School, Soweto, today following a riot late yesterday when pupils set fire to a police car after two security policemen attempted to detain one pupil.

The police—a White and a Black—were warned not to arrest the pupil as there would be trouble and when they returned to their car they found the tyres had been deflated.

They returned to the principal's office and telephoned for help.

The principal, Mr N A K Molohe, said a truck with eight policemen and a dog arrived and they joined the men in his office.

"Suddenly, we realised the entire student body had surrounded the office. They threw stones and broke all the windows."

The vehicles were stoned and one was burnt.

Soweto

pupils

RDM

stone 10/6/76

police van

Staff Reporter

PUPILS at Soweto's Naledi High School yesterday turned back police investigating Tuesday's disturbance at the school.

The incident started when two police vehicles stopped outside the school.

Despite a warning from their headmaster, Mr N. Molohe earlier in the day, the students hurled stones at the police van which was then driven further away from the school gate.

The purpose of the police visit was to take pictures of the damage caused by Tuesday's demonstration when a police car was set on fire in the school yard, three others damaged outside by flying stones, the principal's office windows broken and telephone wires cut.

Colonel J. Visser, head of the Soweto CID, said yesterday the 15 boys picked up by police at Thulasizwe Higher Primary School on Tuesday, were questioned and released.

Meanwhile, a deputation from the Soweto Urban Bantu Council met the regional director of Bantu Education in the Southern Transvaal on the language issue yesterday.

~~(1) 323~~

2; Education - Secondary

56

Teachers sacked for walkout

RDM
13/6/76

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Albany Urban Bantu School Board yesterday fired all 19 teachers, including the acting headmaster, Mr P. Mpati, of the Nathaniel Nyaluza High School in Grahamstown after teachers refused to return to class.

The deadlock at the school began three weeks ago when pupils protested about alleged staff misconduct, inferior education and a shortage of text books. The pupils stayed at their desks through the night for most of two weeks and the staff left the school.

On the instructions of the school board the pupils and their parents last week signed forms applying for re-admission to the school and declared their submission to the school disciplinary code. The pupils returned on Monday this week.

The teachers left soon after.

The circuit inspector, Mr D. J. Nell, told pupils to come each morning and wait until 10 am. If no teachers had arrived the

children could go home he said.

Throughout the deadlock the pupils have behaved in exemplary fashion, meeting in an orderly manner at the school and playing outside or reading in the classrooms.

The statement issued by the school board yesterday said the board had handled the situation in accordance with the powers vested in it by the Department of Bantu Education.

"The board was of the opinion that it would be a sad day if pupils should be allowed to dictate to them conditions under which they are willing to attend school. Therefore the necessary steps were taken to restore law, order and discipline in the school regarding the behaviour of the pupils.

"On the other hand the board likewise felt that it would be just as sad a day should teachers be allowed to dictate terms on which they were willing to resume their duties at the school.

"At a full school board meeting held on Wednesday night the board unanimously decided to terminate the services of all 19 teachers at this school with effect from the date on which they refused to resume their duties.

"The school board will do everything in their power to have 20 teachers appointed at the school before or on the date of re-opening in July," the statement read.

18 June 1975

Coloured students in part-time primary/
secondary classes for adults

355. Mr. W. G. KINGWILL asked the
Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama
Relations:

How many Coloured students are at
present attending academic part-time (a)

primary and (b) secondary classes for
adults.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, RE-
HOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(a) 3 971.

(b) 6 291.

~~1. Educ. - Prim.~~

2. Educ. - Secondary

Queenstown man's R200 000 estate will aid blacks' 21/6/75

Daily Dispatch

GRAHAMSTOWN — A Queenstown man, Mr Alfred Ernest Glover, 89, who died in May left an estate of more than R200 000, most of which will eventually go towards black education.

His house at 65 Milner Street, Queenstown, furniture and effects were left in his will to Mrs Edith Glover, his sister-in-law.

She also received a bequest of R4 800 per annum from the revenue of a trust fund which will be set up from the estate.

Mr Glover took particular care of the future needs of all his black servants. All those in his employ at the time of his death will receive their full wages for six months and all his clothing and shoes will be divided among them.

One servant, Rebecca Msabi will get R360 per annum until her death. Grants totalling R386 will be made anonymously each year to certain charities in Queenstown and East London.

Mr Edwin Dearn of Australia will receive R1 200 per year. The three children of his nephew each will receive

they reach the age of 35.

They are Wendy Brent, Patricia Glover and David Glover.

On the death of Mrs Edith Glover and Mr Dearn, some of the capital of the trust can be paid to the education welfare branch of Gadra (Grahamstown Areas Distress Relief Association) and

the Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg as long as enough capital is kept in the trust to generate a revenue which will meet the annual bequests.

On the demise of all the beneficiaries, all the capital of the trust will be divided equally between Gadra education and the SAIRR.

Mr Glover directed that Gadra invest the money and that the income be used for the education of blacks in Queenstown and Grahamstown and especially to provide indigent blacks with higher education.

The SAIRR must invest the capital and use the income for the education of black children, the buying of school books and for the care of aged blacks.

Mr Glover left an estate which included building society fixed period shares of R98 000, paid up indefinite period shares of R110 800 and R6 175 in his savings account. — DDC.

EVENING A. L. Y. when the dust has settled, we will talk about the week when Soweto went mad.

If it was a week that started much like any other. The people of Soweto knew there was a problem. And for almost seven weeks they had been trying to tell the White man about it. But the White man told the Black man that the problem was a figment of his imagination.

The man who should have seen the danger coming was the official who was the driving force behind the implementation of the 50-50 medium of instruction controversy.

As a good Afrikaner and representing all the symbols of Afrikaner authority, he was irked that the people of Soweto resented learning subjects in his language.

Diligence and patriotism

So he set out, with all the diligence and patriotism present in bureaucrats, to break down the resistance. His methods ranged from gentle persuasion to blatant threats against teacher and child alike.

The teachers told him that it could not be done. To minimise the chances of incurring his anger, they said it was a matter of practicalities. Not enough Black teachers are proficient enough to tackle teaching social studies and mathematics in Afrikaans. But the would have

The danger was there ... right from the start

S. T. Ndlovu
20/6/76

BY PERCY QOBOZA, Editor of World

none of those excuses. After all, didn't the teachers indicate in their contract forms that they could teach in both languages?

Resistance broke

The Black teachers' resistance broke down. After all, the White official had the power to throw out any school principal who did not do as he was told. The teachers knew this White man could spell trouble for them so they co-operated. But the Black children would have none of it. They saw it as a conspiracy in which Afrikaans — which they identify with the indignity and denigration of their parents — was being pushed down their throats.

And so the first signs of restlessness began. Even the Soweto Urban Bantu Council — the most irrelevant body in terms of Black aspirations — for once stood up and went cap in hand to see the man at the top.

But the official, obviously used to thinking for the Black man, told the UBC they were dabbling in professional matters for which they were ill-equipped.

And so, the Blacks retired back to their UBC chamber to engage in their usual ineffective chatter.

Then came the first real danger signs — a few schools went on strike. The White official's swift reaction — or that of his office, to be fair — then read the regulations to the principal. Any child remaining out of class for more than 10 days would be automatically expelled. Dutifully, the principals echoed the master's voice and warned the kids.

But some school principals panicked when students refused to go to the classroom and called the police. It was a reckless and stupid thing to do. It merely confirmed the suspicion of the kids that Afrikaans and police go together.

They jeered. And the community was shocked by sporadic running battles with the police. But it was not yet serious.

Usual brash fashion

By now of course, the official at the centre of the storm was duty bound to report to his boss, M. C. Botha (The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development).

The Minister, in his usual brash fashion, would brook no resistance. He presumably told his deputy, Dr Andries Treurnicht, about the problems in official.

But both appeared unconcerned. After all, they belong to the old school who remembered when

"Kaffirs" of the 1920s and "Bantus" of the 1950s did exactly what they were told.

They did not seem to understand — nor care about — the mentality of the new generation of Blacks.

Barrage of stones

Then last week trouble struck. Security policemen, with their usual lack of tact, walked to the Naledi High School to fetch a boy — as they say — for interrogation purposes. The students took one look at them and their blood pressure built up.

They pelted them with stones when they attempted to arrest the boy.

The police locked themselves in the office of the principal and had to duck under the barrage of stones that came through the window. Their car was overturned and set alight.

Police reaction was predictable. They sent in a strong force armed with tear gas.

This incident in Naledi High School perhaps sparked off high school involvement for the first time. Students decided to show their solidarity and the fateful march was planned for Tuesday.

It was to be a peaceful march through the streets of Soweto to impress both their parents and the authorities with the extent of their resentment of Afrikaans.

The students knew they would get enough support for the march from their colleagues but never expected it to attract more than 10 000.

South African police get excited when they see Black people assembled together and 10 000 was a bit too much. They asked them to disperse.

What followed in those crucial moments is a subject for the Commission of Inquiry to decipher. The students are adamant that they would have remained peaceful if the police had not thrown tear gas at them.

The police on the other hand insist that they would not have opened up with tear gas if the students had not pelted them with stones.

All the anger and frustration welled up and Soweto went up in flames, with the language issue burnt in fiery emotion.

State of anarchy

White South Africa gasped at the intensity of the violence. They were shocked that it could happen on their doorstep. Perhaps they thought Blacks LIKED living in Soweto.

People went crazy, stoning and destroying anything that even slightly resembled White. They burned down the White man's buildings. They destroyed the White man's vehicles. They stoned any White man they set their eyes on.

We are now living in a state of anarchy. Soweto is bristling with anger and hate — and something has to give.

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2336

The Cape Times, Monday, August 2, 1976

'Back to school' call at Soweto

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Urban Bantu Council leaders yesterday urged a crowd of about 3 000 Soweto residents to send their children back to school.

"Do not burn our schools. No nation can be without education," they exhorted the crowd of parents and pupils in the dusty Jabulani Amphitheatre. It was the first public meeting in Soweto since the rioting and the subsequent banning of public meetings.

The crowd had come to a report back meeting of the committee that has been negotiating with the Government and education officials since the start of the school disturbances in Soweto on June 16.

The meeting was called for 10am on the steps of the Urban Bantu Council chamber but it was decided to use the nearby Jabulani Amphitheatre as there was sitting accommodation there. The meeting lasted for about three hours.

The call to parents was to send the children to school and to Mr Jimmy Kruger to keep the police away from

schools as they were intimidating the pupils, and also that some pupils associated the "hippo" trucks and camouflage uniforms with shootings and these reminded them of their dead colleagues.

Mr Lenox Mlonzi, a UBC member and member of the committee, said Soweto will not rest until all the children arrested have been released from jail. This, he said, was what the minister, Mr Jimmy Kruger was told at a meeting on Friday.

"It was not only Afrikaans that caused what happened in Soweto and elsewhere but that was just one of the issues, which we are going to deal with in future. Jimmy Kruger said there were agitators and communists but the struggle started in 1912.

"Does that mean that Blacks have been raising only communists and agitators since then? The children began their marches without consulting with the Mandelas, Sobukwes and others. Now where did they meet agitators since those people labelled as agitators have been locked up?" asked Mr Mlonzi.

Mr Leonard Mosala, another member of the delegation and member of UBC, gave a list of grievances given to the Minister in Pretoria. These included:

- The police keep away from the schools and keep their police trucks away from schools as these terrify the children and also anger the older ones;
- Equal pay should be paid

to teachers with equal qualifications irrespective of colour and that this should also go to other sectors in other spheres;

- Blacks should be allowed to have trade unions;
- Homeland citizenship should be scrapped as all Blacks belonged to this country from Messina to Cape Agulhas.

Standstill

Soweto people were also exhorted to stop burning schools as "The schools are ours and the other race groups were continuing with their education while ours was at a standstill."

Mr T J Makhaya, Soweto's Mayor, gave a brief background to the disturbances.

"Mr Ackerman, the regional director of Bantu Education, was approached by the UBC over the Afrikaans issue but he said he could do nothing but push Government policy which said the teaching of subjects should be 50-50 medium of Afrikaans and English. We explained that the children did not want this but he said we were not academics and knew nothing about education," said Mr Makhaya.

While all these talks were taking place the children came to a point where they could take it no longer and marched.

RDM 25/2/76

Police called in to school row over Afrikaans

By MIKE NDLAZI

POLICE were called in at Thomas Mofolo Secondary School in Soweto yesterday when Junior Certificate students clashed with their principal over Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in the seven subjects they learn.

When asked about the incident, Major G. J. Viljoen, commander at Jabulani Police Station, said the principal brought about 10 students to his office. The clash ended after the principal had explained to the students, in his presence, why they had to be taught in Afrikaans.

But eight of the students who decided to walk to the Rand Daily Mail from Naledi to get their feelings publicised said 10 of their classmates were taken away from school after they had clashed with the principal, Mr T. H. Mohapi, over Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.

The students said they had a verbal clash with the principal, who threatened to expel them. When they insisted, the principal called in the police. The students said three "Black-jacks" first got to the school premises, and later five uniformed police from Jabulani. The uniformed police took 10 of the students to the station commander for questioning.

Christopher Mahanyele, 19, of Zone One in Meadowlands, said he was one of the 10 taken to the police station. When questioned by a white police officer, he and his classmates said they were being taught against their wishes in Afrikaans. They had complained to the principal, who threatened to expel them. Christopher said the officer explained to them that this was a matter for the Department of Bantu Education and they had to abide by the rule of the principal. They were then allowed to go.

Educ - Secondary

Christopher said he was later, together with two classmates, Josiah Lebakeng, 18, of Naledi and Peter mahsba, 17, told by the principal not to return to school because they were "ring-leaders."

Bruce Masiko, 22, of Dube said: "Our leaders are to blame for having accepted Bantu education. This is happening because of the system, and we will not be forced to be taught in Afrikaans. The choice is ours."

Bruce added: "We are here to get our feelings publicised so that it should be known that we have voiced our protest against Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. One cannot hope to pass any examination in this set up, and we have for long told our principal."

He pointed out that six teachers of the same school resigned in 1974 because they felt they were not competent in Afrikaans.

African wives

join protest in schools

The Transvaal branch of the African Housewives League has joined the protest against the enforced use of Afrikaans in Black schools.

At its annual convention at Mahwelereng Township, near Potgietersrus, about 150 delegates resolved to

petition the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, to drop Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in African schools.

Mr Gessler Nkondo, a lecturer at the University of the North (Turfloup), who was guest speaker at the convention, said the enforcement of Afrikaans was a political move for the promotion of the Government's apartheid policy.

Today in Soweto a seventh school, Senaone Junior Secondary School, joined in the strike against the use of Afrikaans, swelling the numbers of striking pupils to more than 2,000.

Parents and school board representatives are trying to break the boycott but have had to admit failure so far.

Mr P P Ngwenya, chairman of the Orlando Diepkloof School Board, tried in vain yesterday to address the striking students at Phefeni Junior Secondary School but many of the pupils were away playing in the streets.

Education - Secondary

Education - Secondary

**Striking
pupils: no
reaction**
21/5/76.
STAR

The Department of Bantu Education has not reacted to the strike by about 1 600 pupils in four Soweto schools over the use of Afrikaans as instruction medium.

The strike was sparked off on Monday by pupils of Phefeni junior secondary school who boycotted classes because two subjects — mathematics and social studies — were taught in Afrikaans. Three other schools have since joined the strike.

DOING NOTHING

Mr M C de Beer, circuit inspector of the Bantu Education Department, said today the department was "doing nothing about the matter.

His office was not in a position to force striking pupils to go to classes and he was not the one enforcing the use of Afrikaans in those schools.

Asked if the department was re-thinking the language issue, Mr de Beer said he had no knowledge of this.

The Cape Times, Thursday, June 10, 1976 1.3

Pupils clash again with police

JOHANNESBURG. — A group of police in military camouflage turned back in their van when Naledi High School students in Soweto, raised their fists and in an angry mood shouted: "Power".

In spite of a warning from their headmaster, Mr. N. J. Nolopa, earlier in the day, students hurled stones at the van. It moved further away from the gate. When the van moved away, the students stopped throwing stones.

The purpose of the police visit was to take pictures of damaged property caused by Tuesday's demonstration when a police car was burnt out in the school yard, three others damaged outside the yard by flying stones, the principal's office windows broken and the telephone wires cut.

Yesterday's demonstration started when two police vehicles parked outside the school premises at about 11.15am.

Tuesday's demonstration was said to have started when Security Police appeared to take a student away for questioning.

Confusion in Cape matric exams

16/11/76

Staff Reporter

MATRIC pupils in Cape schools are being made the "guinea-pigs" of the new differentiated school system introduced in Cape schools this year, a retired senior teacher said yesterday.

The teacher, who did not wish to be named, cited a recent example where he said matric pupils at a well-known boys school were given Afrikaans examination papers which were headed in a confusing fashion.

"Although the paper was in fact the correct one, the heading was sufficiently confusing for exam candidates, who were already tense, to have put them off their stride," he said.

Questions

Meanwhile, in Port Elizabeth, the Science Teachers Study Group decided on Thursday to protest to the Cape Education Department over confusing questions set in the Senior Certificate Higher Grade Physical examination.

A member of the group, who asked not to be identified, said most of the group felt that a number of questions were badly worded and had led to confusion. Some felt that one question was impossible to answer because not enough information was provided.

A spokesman for the Department of Education said that every complaint was thoroughly investigated.

~~322~~ 8/52

Pupils boycott exam in protest over book

Staff Reporter

MORE than half of the Standard Nine students at Alexander Sinton High School, yesterday boycotted the Afrikaans setwork examination.

A pupil at the school said that most of the Standard Nines had boycotted the examination.

"Many copies of the setbook, 'Swart Pelgrim' by F A Venter, had been either burnt or torn up," the pupil

said.

Mr F P Joshua, principal of Alexander Sinton High School, confirmed the boycott, but would not give the number of pupils who had taken part.

Mr J C Dreyer, Deputy Director of the Administration of Coloured Affairs, said that 109 out of the 181 pupils in Standard Nine at the school had boycotted the examination.

A pupil who would not

disclose his name said that the book was biased. The pupils had therefore decided at a meeting that they would boycott the examination based on the book.

"The only good thing about the book is that it shows how the Whites have been exploiting the Blacks.

"The pupils held a meeting at the school at which the book was discussed. The book was found to be frustrating, humiliating and it

set the Black man in inferior light," the pupil added.

Mr Dreyer said yesterday that he was surprised that the pupils had boycotted the examination.

"It is a book that we have prescribed for the schools in the past with no complaint." He said the school was given four books from which they were to choose two books for the examination.

"It so happens that the school chose the book in question," he added.

This trilingualism is too much

Star 12/2/76

Black schoolchildren, as we reported earlier this week, face an extra burden not shared by their White counterparts. Along with overcrowded classrooms and ill-qualified teachers, they must learn in three different languages. Besides their mother tongue, from Standard 5 they must take instruction both in English and Afrikaans, in equal parts.

Meanwhile in Soweto, a crisis has been brewing over this very point. Apparently because they objected to a directive to use Afrikaans, two leading members of the Meadowlands Tswana School Board were summarily dismissed by the Bantu Education authorities. Other board members resigned en bloc. Many parents are up in arms and the row may yet spread further. Language politics aside, the

argument is quite simple according to Black educationalists. They have no staff to implement the dual language ruling. The head of Orlando High says he knows of no teacher in Soweto qualified to teach mathematics, for example, in Afrikaans. The dilemma is either to hire fluent Afrikaans speakers who are unsure of their subject, or good subject teachers unsure of their language.

Either way it makes for bad education, and an unfair extra burden on Black children. By all means let there be a choice of White language: in mainly Afrikaans-speaking areas, for instance, it is quite possible that schools might opt out of English. But to enforce half-baked bilingualism against the people's wishes can only create hostility against it.

Education - Secondary

Increase pupils in Standard 10

Cape Times 9/9/75

Educ - SEC

This is the second of two extracts from "The Need for Teachers in South Africa", a report by F E AUERBACH, former president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association. The report was commissioned by the South African Students' Education Trust (PO Box 10054, Cape Town), which is starting a drive to raise funds for bursaries, especially in the field of teacher training.

The previous extract appeared on September 4.

SECONDARY EDUCATION among Black South Africans is less well developed than among Whites, particularly as far as the African and Coloured groups are concerned.

One result of this is that inadequate numbers of matriculated pupils are leaving the schools for training in all professions in which matriculation is, or should be, a minimum entrance requirement. While professional openings in other careers are inadequate owing to the colour bar, this does not apply to the teaching profession.

In Coloured education the system tends to produce an inadequate number of matriculants for it to be possible to accept only matriculants as recruits for the teaching profession.

Lower quality

In a period of rapid growth of population and school enrolment, a failure to develop secondary education vigorously must inevitably produce an under qualified teaching force. This will lead to the employment of growing numbers of unqualified teachers, to inordinately high pupil-teacher ratios and to additional problems which will lower the quality of education offered in the schools.

The (1951) Elselen Report forecast that the 1949 overall enrolment of 767 000 African pupils would grow to 1 391 000 by 1959. This proved remarkably accurate, the actual number in that year being 1 414 260. However, the estimate included an expansion of the 1949 figure of 6 000 teacher trainees to 15 000 ten years later. But the actual number of teachers in training in that year was 5 656! And 13 years later, when the number of pupils in the entire system had more than doubled — to 3,093-million — the number of teacher trainees was only 9 535. One of the results of this early

qualified teachers; another is the perpetuation of the double-session system.

Regarding double sessions at African primary schools, when the system was introduced in 1955 — in order to allow more pupils into the schools — it was hoped that this would be a temporary measure. The system must be clearly distinguished from the platoon system, in which scarce accommodation is used by two sets of pupils, each with their own teachers. In 1972, the platoon system applied to 49 483 African, 61 098 Coloured and 13 282 Indian pupils.

The double-session system, however, involves one teacher teaching two groups of pupils consecutively without extra pay. To make this possible, teaching time is cut from 4½ to three hours per day. In 1972, just under a million (984 500) African pupils were in double-session classes, i.e. 32 percent of all pupils in Bantu education. (In 1973, 994 743 African pupils were in double-session classes). Relatively small numbers of these were in Stds. 1 and 2, but some 73 percent of all African pupils in the two lowest classes were in double-session classes — receiving one-third less tuition than all other pupils at their level.

It is known that the Bantu Education Department would like to eliminate the double-session system; yet to do this would need twice the number of teachers now taking double sessions, i.e. an extra 11 000 teachers!

A long time

Since the number of pupils in Bantu Education increases by about 200 000 a year, requiring at least 4 000 extra teachers, without taking teacher wastage (resignations, retirements, deaths) into account, it will be seen that the elimination of double sessions will take a very long time indeed. In 1972, 4 346 African teachers of all categories qualified from teacher training institutions.

These figures are not given either to condemn "the system" or to make those who wish to help improve the quality of African education feel hopeless. They are given in order to

and the need to plan or to give planned assistance towards them on a long-term basis. Only when significantly more teachers become available can existing staffing scales possibly be revised. It is well known that classes of 50 to 60 pupils are common in African education, but accommodating population pressure and the need to phase out the double-session system would seem to be higher priorities.

There can be little doubt that, in African and Coloured education, the priority need is to encourage more pupils to stay on to the end of Std 10. Without a significant increase in the number going to the end of the secondary school, there will be no pool from which a larger number of well-qualified teachers can be trained. For the foreseeable future, most African primary school teachers will have to be trained in the two-year post J C course. The need is thus to:

- Encourage pupils to remain as long as possible in order to obtain the highest school qualification of which they are capable. Bursaries for this purpose will help, but the importance of active personal interest and educational assistance in reinforcing home learning should be borne in mind as well.

- Encourage able young people who have passed JC and Std 10 to enter teacher training institutions; help them with bursaries, personal contact and cultural enrichment wherever possible.

The needs of the education system for Coloured people are essentially similar: more matriculants, encouragement of improved qualifications, and encouragement — including financial help — of young people to train as teachers.

Dismissed pupils to write examinations

D. Dispatch
3/9/75

EAST LONDON — All those pupils who had been dismissed from John Bisseker High School's night classes and who had paid to write the examinations in November will be allowed to write the exams.

So said the Director of Coloured Education, Mr W. Theron.

He was commenting on the dismissal of the pupils by the Inspector of Adult Education, Mr H. Myburgh.

The students who were dismissed from night classes are Miss V. T. Nenemba, an ex-Duncan Village scholar, Mr M. Dyasi and Mr A. Tom, clerks, Miss P. W. Sibotsa, Miss E. Menziwa, Miss N. Soga, Miss R. Nciya, all teachers and Miss L. Lebetloane.

The students have to write their matric examinations on November 13.

Mr Theron said no application whatsoever had been received either by the regional office or head office for these pupils to attend these classes.

"We approached Mr T. de Groot who was then the Regional Representative and he has nothing to show any

application on this. "Mr De Groot flatly denied he had been approached about these pupils. He never gave any approval," Mr Theron said.

"It is a general directive published in the Education Bulletin — our fortnightly publication — concerning the admission of pupils of the other group to one Departments' school.

"We entered into an agreement with the Department of Bantu Education concerning this," Mr Theron said. Mr Theron said no specific directive had ever been issued in connection with John Bisseker. Procedures outlined in the directives generally would cover all places. "As far as I could ascertain and I have contacted all people concerned — the pupils slipped in not applying. It appears they were simply taken into classes.

"Their applications will be considered if they apply. There is nothing to prevent them writing exams but it's the preparation they have missed that I am worried about," Mr Theron said. — DDR

EDUCATION - Secondary

No room at school

R.D.M.
for these 100 000 *13/11/75*

By JOHN MOJAPELO

AN expected 100 000 African pupils who will be promoted from Standard 5 and 6 to Form One next year will not be admitted to secondary schools because of lack of classrooms, said the Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr J. J. Rousseau.

A circular, in which the Department of Bantu Education gives details about the position in secondary schools next year, will be discussed at the Hofmeyr High School on Sunday. Mr Rousseau said the

Standard 6 school leaving certificate was abolished last year. As a result of 7 500 additional Standard 6 candidates qualified for admission to secondary schools at the beginning of the year. A certain number could not find accommodation.

"This meant that this year a considerable number of Form One pupils were not admitted to existing classrooms at secondary schools and were not taught, as is normally the case, by secondary school teachers," Mr Rousseau said.

Education - Secondary

Arson strikes

2 more schools

Staff Reporters

AN African school and a school hall — both in the Transvaal — burnt down yesterday after being set alight in the early hours of the morning.

Officials believe that in both instances the arsonists were "outsiders" and not students — who they said were angry over the destruction.

Yesterday the Bophuta-Tswana Government closed down the Hebron Training Institution, situated in the homeland about 41 km from Pretoria, after the hall was burnt down.

More than 1300 students, who are presently writing their mid-year exams, were ordered to return home.

Yesterday afternoon police were guarding the school premises. Not even students were being allowed in.

The Sephotemba Secondary School at Evaton, near Vereeniging, was burnt out completely. It has 60 pupils.

Yesterday Mr J. Knoetze, director of the Vaal Triangle Bantu Administration Board, said he suspected that outsiders started the fire.

"Nobody in the township was in any way connected with the fire," he said. "I want to emphasise the outstanding cooperation we have with the Africans in our area."

Mr Knoetze said the Department of Education would give immediate attention to repairing the school.

A senior police officer said the Hebron school hall was set alight by an unknown person. Police are still investigating, but it is suspected the person was not a student.

The students were angry, the officer said.

The fire destroyed school desks, sports equipment and some books.

There are about 530 students in the hostels. More than 500 others live outside.

Students interviewed could not understand the decision to close the school. They are upset because they are in the middle of writing examinations.

1 Education - Secord

2 323

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CAPL TINKS 17/6/76

SACC 'deplores' action taken against students

JOHANNESBURG.— The South African Council of Churches (SACC) last night acknowledged the "Church's past failure to join in the struggle for justice." It expressed support for the protest by Soweto students against regulations enforcing Afrikaans-language instruction and offered to mediate on their behalf.

It "deplored" the "totally unwarranted action taken against the students in Soweto."

A statement issued by an emergency meeting of the SACC's Executive Committee said:

"The horror of what has happened in Soweto today is the most dreadful evidence yet of the lateness of the hour in South Africa.

"What began as a legitimate and deeply-felt grievance, non-violently protested, has in a matter of hours exploded into a Black-White confrontation.

APPALLED

"We are appalled at the authorities' total lack of response and understanding of the aspirations of Black people.

"This has led to the total breakdown of communications.

"The particular situation in education has been highlighted by the students in Soweto. Their rejection of parts of the educational system has not been heard in spite of the appeal to all levels of authority over a period of several weeks. The result was a series of non-violent demonstrations that were not heeded and answered

only with rejection, threats of expulsion and the calling in of the police.

"The fact that the confrontation involved school-children has the frightening implication that Black grievances are not only a matter of politics but have become a matter of intense and widespread agony felt even by children, which could escalate into a national catastrophe.

DEEP HURT

"The people of South Africa and the authorities in particular must heed the deep hurt, anger and frustration which the apartheid system has bred in the heart of all Black South Africans.

"On the initial issue of language instruction in Black schools, which has been taken so lightly, we affirm our solidarity with the Soweto children. This is further evidence of the repressive measures which the Government has used consistently to suppress the aspirations of Black people, aspirations which are not only legitimate but universal.

"We appeal to those who surely have a deep understanding of the pain of language discrimination to hear the cry of others who resent the forcing of a language upon them. The legitimacy of the students' cause makes it impossible to silence their protest by guns. We therefore:

1. Urge that the authorities repeal immediately the offending regulations;

2. Express our support of the protest of the students against the offending regulations and deplore the totally unwarranted actions taken against them;

3. Question whether the same action would have been taken had the protest come from White students;

4. Recognize the increasing dilemma of responsible Black leadership when legitimate and non-violent means of effecting change are totally disregarded.

"We acknowledge the Church's past failure to join in the struggle for justice. We therefore undertake:

1. To call an immediate meeting of Church leaders, including the leaders of the Churches not belonging to the SACC, to deal with the urgent implication of what is happening in Soweto and the responsibility of the Church, on Friday June 18, 1976, at Diakonia House, 80 Jorissen Street, Braamfontein;

2. To seek a meeting with the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and the Minister of Bantu Education;

3. To invite the student leaders to avail themselves of the services of the SACC for the purposes of mediation;

4. To appeal to all Churches to give guidance and support to a shocked and bereaved society and to those who by virtue of

their vote bear the restructure;

5. To call the Churches to observe Sunday, June 20, as a day of prayer, drawing to their attention Second Chronicles, Chapter 7, Verse 14:

"If my people who are called by my name humble themselves, and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and heal their land."

The statement added: "The SACC expresses its deep sympathies with the families, both Black and White, of those who have been killed or injured.

"We call on the authorities and the people of South Africa to heed the voice of God and not to be like Pharaoh, who hardened his heart in spite of ten plagues." — Sapa

Forced Afrikaans irks teachers

6/5/76 STAG

The enforcement of two mediums of instruction at Black secondary schools is throwing educationists "into a frenzy," a Black high school principal told the annual general meeting of TEACHER (Teach Every African Child on the East Rand).

Mr S Mkwalo, principal of Mabuya High School in Daveyton, Benoni, said the ruling from the Department of Bantu Education and Afrikaans had to be used for teaching had added enormously to the problems facing Black education.

"There was no problem when the schools and the school boards could decide on what medium they wanted to use according to which was the most commonly used language in their area," Mr Mkwalo said.

"But the latest ruling which lays down that sub-

jects like mathematics and history must be taught in Afrikaans has thrown almost everybody into a frenzy and entire school boards have resigned because of it."

Representations to the Department of Bantu Education had been "to no avail," he said.

In his report the chairman of TEACHER, Mr John Walton said the Fund had so far collected R3 544 and had supplied blackboards, desks, radios and tape recorders and other equipment to Daveyton schools. Donations for TEACHER may be sent to Box 14139, Farrarsmere, Benoni.

Education - Secondary

Whites 'blacklisted' at Coloured schools

Coloured Schools

Education - Secondary
 Sun Times Extra 2/5/76
 By NORMAN WEST

THE Administration of Coloured Affairs have refused to sanction the appointment of three highly qualified White teachers at the Salt River High School in spite of the shortage of qualified teaching staff at Coloured high schools.

It is official policy of the Administration to give preference to Coloured teachers in Coloured schools, but I understand that the Administration, although not against the employment of White teachers where Coloured people are not available, also keep a "black list" of White teachers who are persona non grata at Coloured schools.

Mr Franklin Sonn, vice-president of the Cape Professional Teachers Association and vice-chairman of the School Principals' Association, said yesterday that "Coloured schools at this stage cannot do without the services of White teachers and we have found the Administration very co-operative when we want to employ Whites.

"But we are aware that there are White teachers whom the Administration, for reasons best known to themselves, do not want appointed at Coloured schools," Mr Sonn said.



Miss Elizabeth Hallett

from 1969 to 1974, resigned to travel a bit overseas but registered his name with the Wynberg regional office of the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

He had taught English to standards seven and ten at Bridgetown and at the beginning of this year he was appointed for the first quarter at the Bontheuvel High School, where he taught English Lower to standards seven and eight.

"I heard that the senior English master at Salt River High School, Mr Tony Pace was leaving for Johannesburg and I applied for his post. The principal was very anxious to have my services because he said he was desperate for a qualified teacher.

"But on March 30 I also received a telegram that my application had been refused.

"They gave no reasons," Mr Joubert said.

The principal of Salt River High School, Mr N Hangone, said:

"Both Kevin and Derek are highly qualified and highly accomplished



Mr Kevin Joubert

teachers and I was sorry to lose teachers of their calibre.

"We in the Coloured High Schools cannot do without the help of White teachers, but I do not know the reasons why the Administration turned down their applications."

He said that he was sure that it did not have anything to do with the fact that they were White because two White teachers have subsequently been appointed in the vacancies.

Mr Derek Joubert claims that when he took the matter up with chief inspector De Wall of Wynberg, he was told that, although there are about 300 White teachers in the Wynberg Region he (Mr De Wall) had acted on instructions from head office and that the Administration had a "black list" of White teachers who are not to be appointed at Coloured schools.

Miss Elizabeth Hallett said that she had taught English and Latin for the first two terms at the Athlone High School in 1974



Mr Derek Joubert

and since then, English at Bridgetown High School.

"I heard of a vacancy at the Salt River High School and two weeks before the end of the term I was accepted by the principal. I filled in the necessary forms and started teaching. I later took the application forms personally to chief inspector De Wall of Wynberg who told me he was not accepting my application and that he did not have to give me reasons.

The three teachers are Mr Derek Joubert, 34, who holds a BA degree from Wits and a Secondary diploma from Teachers' UCT; his brother Kevin, 27, who holds a BA degree from Wits with majors in English and economics and a Secondary Teachers' Diploma from UCT; and Miss Elizabeth Hallett, who holds a BA (Hons) degree from London University and who has been teaching for a total of two years at Athlone High School and Bridgetown High School, where she taught English and Latin.

Mr Kevin Joubert told me that he had taught at the Bridgetown High School during 1973 and the first two school quarters of 1974, when he left for overseas.

CAPE TIMES 6/4/76
**Sons of chiefs
stage walkout**

NONGOMA. — Scholars at the Bhekuzulu Training College here for sons of chiefs and indunas staged a walkout early yesterday.

The principal, Mr H T Breet, refused to disclose the reason for the walkout and said the problem would be discussed between officials of the Department of Education and the KwaZulu Government. — Sapa

(1) ~~107~~

(2) Education - Sunda

Hansard II col 786
6/4/76

52

Examinations written/passed

651. Mr. R. E. ENTHOVEN asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) How many pupils (a) wrote and (b) passed the standard VIII and standard X examinations, respectively, at the end of 1975;
- (2) how many of those who passed the standard X examinations qualified for university entrance.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) Std. VIII — 11 957.
Std. X — 4 327.

(b) Std. VIII — 10 031.
Std. X — 3 679.

(2) 1 010.

Coloureds get action vow on matric results

R.D.M. 1/3/76

Staff Reporter

THE Director of Coloured Education, Mr G. W. Theron, yesterday promised high-level follow-up action to a symposium called to investigate 1975 Coloured matric results in the Transvaal.

Mr Theron faced a barrage of questions from more than 100 parents and teachers at the symposium, held in Riverlea Coloured Township, Johannesburg.

The meeting was convened by Mr Ralph Peffer, Riverlea's representative on the Johannesburg City Council's Coloured Management Committee, who said that of the 110 Coloured matric passes in the Transvaal last year only 39 qualified for university.

In 1974 one school alone

had had 32 university passes with five first classes.

Mr Theron emphasised the pass rate fluctuated greatly from year to year with changing circumstances

The rate had risen from 28,4 per cent in 1971 to 50,6 per cent in 1974, but fell again to 34,7 per cent last year.

However, the Transvaal pass rate was well behind those of the other provinces, he said.

Possible reasons he gave:

Experienced, key teachers were lost through transfers and promotions.

There was reason for concern for the standard of discipline, which was the responsibility of teachers and parents.

Some pupils were allowed to pass internal exams in lower classes then "fell flat on their faces" in matric.

But there was still much doubt about why the Transvaal was behind. Inspectors were analysing results between subjects.

Mr Theron said they held great hope for the new differentiated syllabus—in which students choose their subjects—introduced in Standard 8 last year, where results had already been greatly improved.

He reacted sharply to a questioner, Mr Sam Pop, who asked why education was "compartmentalised" into Coloured Education.

"I never use the phrase Coloured Education. That is just the controlling department. It is the same standard, examinations and curriculum.

The Rev Louie Illet, an Anglican minister and chairman of the Riverlea High School Committee, said the basic question of what went wrong had not been answered, and they would soon be scraping the bottom of the barrel for teachers if pay and training were not improved.

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Results of NSC exam NM promised

27/2/76

Court Reporter

AN ACTION against the Minister of Bantu Education was settled out of court yesterday when the pupils of the Ohlange High School in Ndwedwe were assured that they would receive the results of the National Senior Certificate examination this week.

According to Durban attorney Mr. Aubrey Nyembezi, the arrangement also extends to the pupils of the six other Natal schools who have not yet received their December examination results.

On February 16 a Supreme Court judge ordered the Minister of Bantu Education to show cause why he should not release the results. The order was made after an urgent application by the parents of 34 Ndwedwe pupils.

In papers, Mr. Nyembezi, the father of one of the pupils, said that the children had not been given the results and had been told to rewrite four subjects again in March.

He believed that the results were being withheld because of the theft of examination papers from the office of the Circuit Inspector at Ndwedwe last year.

The pupils were given special permission to enrol at the University of Zululand as ordinary students who are awaiting the results of supplementary examinations.

Education - Secondary

Assault claim in school row

Staff Reporter

RDM 26/2/76

THE headmaster of Thomas Mofolo Secondary School in Soweto, Mr D. T. H. Mohapi, said yesterday he had laid charges of assault and incitement against Mr Bruce Masiko, an unqualified teacher who allegedly caused a disturbance at the school on Tuesday.

Police were called when Junior Certificate students clashed with their princi-

pal over Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in the seven subjects they learn.

At the police station he explained to the commander, Major G. J. Viljoen, that he did not wish the students to be charged, but that he wanted them as his witnesses in the case against Mr Masiko.

Mr Mohapi said he reported the matter to the

school committee and it was decided that Mr Masiko should be suspended until February 28 when a final decision would be made. The committee gave Mr Mohapi a letter to that effect to hand to Mr Masiko.

On Tuesday, when Mr Masiko was handed the letter, he allegedly tore it and insulted Mr Mohapi. Later, said Mr Mohapi, Mr Masiko took advantage of 10 of the boys and "influenced them to become mutinous and rowdy."

Mr Mohapi said it was not true that about five teachers had resigned from the school because they did not want to teach in Afrikaans. The 550 students taught by 19 teachers under him were happy.

The students were taught agriculture and social studies in Afrikaans and the rest of the subjects in English.

When asked about the incident on Tuesday, Major Viljoen said Mr Mohapi brought about 10 students to his office. The clash ended after Mr Mohapi had explained to the students, in his presence, why they had to be taught in Afrikaans

Educ - Secondary

C
M
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f

DEVIATION RANGE (R)	Symbol
< -20	Diagonal lines (top-left to bottom-right)
-20 to -10	Diagonal lines (bottom-left to top-right)
-10 to -5	Horizontal lines
-5 to 0	Vertical lines
0 to 5	Grid pattern
5 to 10	Stippled pattern
10 to 15	Diagonal lines (top-right to bottom-left)
> 15	Dark shading



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Hansard S col 367
25/2/76

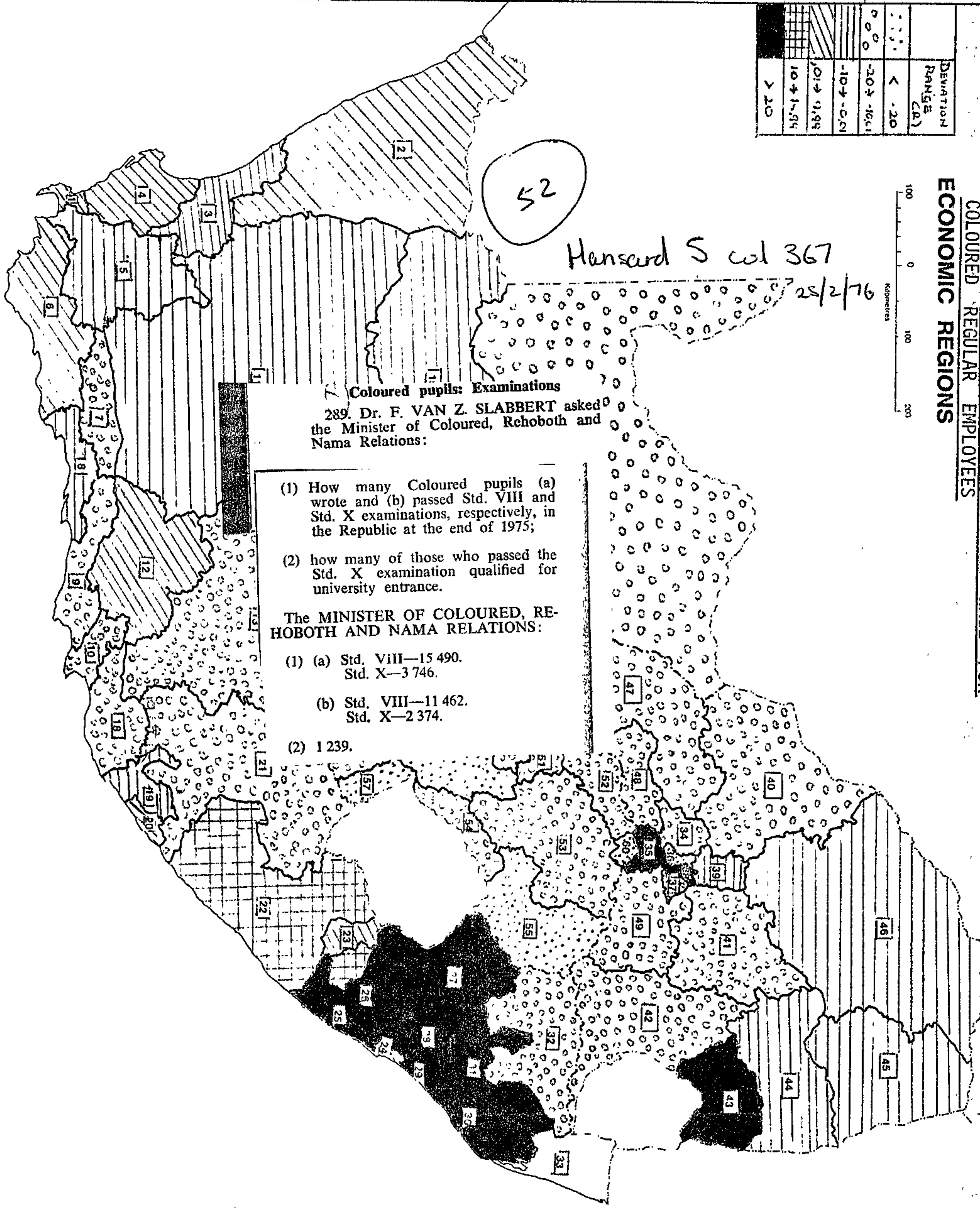
Coloured pupils: Examinations

289. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

- (1) How many Coloured pupils (a) wrote and (b) passed Std. VIII and Std. X examinations, respectively, in the Republic at the end of 1975;
- (2) how many of those who passed the Std. X examination qualified for university entrance.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

- (1) (a) Std. VIII—15 490.
Std. X—3 746.
- (b) Std. VIII—11 462.
Std. X—2 374.
- (2) 1 239.



TYPE OF FARM: EMPLOYEE - DOMESTIC

RACE - COLOURED

YEAR - 1972/73

AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R 4.69

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY KIND WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EC REGION DEVIATION	.23	1.17	-.02	4.74	-.95	-.50	-1.07	-1.74	-2.05	-2.02	1.00	-.63
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
EC REGION DEVIATION	-.02	-.26	.37	-1.07	-1.03	-2.05	1.06	1.26	-.57	-.94	1.97	.31
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
EC REGION DEVIATION	.00	.00	2.55	1.97	.00	3.06	.00	-2.19	.00	-2.19	1.56	2.39
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
EC REGION DEVIATION	2.30	.31	-1.6						5	.03	-3.25	-2.77
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
EC REGION DEVIATION	-3.24	.00	11.5						.00	-1.12	11.83	.00

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Senior Certificate results in Natal

*24. Mr. G. B. D. McINTOSH asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) Whether the 1975 Senior Certificate results of all Bantu high schools in Natal had been released by 1 February 1976; if not (a) why not and (b) which schools had not had their results released;
- (2) whether all the results have now been released; if not, when will they be released.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

- (1) No.
 - (a) Due to alleged irregularities with certain question papers before the examinations took place.
 - (b) Ohlange High School.
Isibonelo High School.
Menzi High School.
Vukazakhe High School.
Swelihle High School.
Lamontville High School.
- (2) No. The candidates of the above-mentioned schools must write supplementary examinations in March and the results will be released as soon as possible after this examination.

REGULAR EMPLOYEES AS A PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR PLUS CASUAL EMPLOYEES

RACE - ALL RACES

DATE - AS AT 31ST AUGUST 1973

EC REGION PERCENTAGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	96.79	46.01	44.56	49.93	57.59	48.99	49.24	47.79	50.92	71.68	40.92	48.54
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	54.01	42.48	44.56	49.93	57.59	48.99	49.24	47.79	50.92	71.68	40.92	48.54
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	07.38	61.89	61.89	61.89	61.89	61.89	61.89	61.89	61.89	61.89	61.89	61.89
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	72.64	74.53	74.53	74.53	74.53	74.53	74.53	74.53	74.53	74.53	74.53	74.53
EC REGION PERCENTAGE	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	53.12	54.19	54.19	54.19	54.19	54.19	54.19	54.19	54.19	54.19	54.19	54.19

52

Hansard 4 col 299 20/2/76

Free books for Bantu high schools

*15. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

Whether there has been any delay in the issuing of free books to Bantu high schools this year; if so, (a) what are the reasons for the delay and (b) what areas have been affected.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

Yes, there has been a delay in the issuing of two Mathematics books for Form I which are due for delivering at the end of February 1976.

- (a) The publishers did not supply the books on the due date.
- (b) All the schools with Form I classes under the control of my Department.

Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ: Mr. Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware of the fact that his hon. predecessor told this House that forms 1, 3 and 4 in Bantu schools would be receiving free books, and that this is not the case, since there have been no free books so far this year? [Interjections.]

Mr. SPEAKER: Order!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
45.20	57	54.11	44.57	70.46	61.19	47.47	36.78	54.77	45	46	47
86.40	58.15	64.78	87.42	33	34	35	36	47.26	56.06	60.68	49.41
47.26	56.06	60.68	49.41	21	22	23	24	47.26	56.06	60.68	49.41

Education - Secondary

Attack over lost 93 ^{2/27/6 DD} exam scripts

EAST LONDON — A scathing attack on the handling of the question of the missing examination papers of 93 pupils from Hlokoma Secondary School, Mdantsane, by the Department of Bantu Education was made by the chief invigilator at the school in last year's examination, the Rev. A. M. Bottoman, yesterday.

Mr. Bottoman, said: "At least the fact that the papers have been found in the department's office has cleared my name in the eyes of many parents and pupils who came to inquire from me, telephoned abuse and even abused my wife in a bus.

"So many children are now going to suffer because of some carelessness in the department and this might even affect the academic careers of some of the children for life," Mr. Bottoman said.

He said he could not figure out how the scripts could have been found unmarked in Pretoria when he had posted them by insured parcel post to the



REV. A. M. BOTTOMAN

examiner, Mr. J. Scheepers, in Mafeking. "And the solution came just when my patience was getting to breaking point as I was being made the scapegoat of the department's faults," he said.

"But I wonder how much noise would have been made in public circles if the children involved in all this had been white," he added. — DDR

Only 9 009

RDM.

did matric

5/2/76.

THE ASSEMBLY. — A total of 3 697 441 African children attended school in South Africa, including the homelands, last year, but only 9 009 of these were doing matric, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Education - Sunday

Educ - Secondary

Soweto matrics double in a year

STAR 4/2/76

Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY —

The number of Soweto pupils who gained matriculation exemption at the end of last year was more than double the number for the previous year, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, has revealed.

Replying to Mr Lawrence Wood (UP, Berea) yesterday afternoon, the

minister disclosed that 901 pupils in Soweto wrote the matric examination last year, of whom 315 gained exemption and a further 196 obtained a senior certificate.

The pass rate for matriculation and senior certificate candidates appears from the minister's figures to be 57 percent of the total — a rise of fully 10 percent on the 1974 pass rate.

In 1974 there were 548 candidates, of whom 128 obtained matriculation exemption and a further 128 a senior certificate.

Answering a question on the Bantu Taxation Act from Mr Gordon Waddell (PRP, Johannesburg North), the Minister said a committee had been appointed to investigate the present Bantu taxation structure in collaboration with the homeland governments.

He said the homeland governments had sole legislative power to make laws on direct Bantu taxation.

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Hansard 2 col 63 3/2/76

Soweto schools: Examinations

40. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

How many pupils in Soweto schools (a) wrote the (i) Matriculation and (ii) Senior Certificate examinations at the end of 1974 and 1975, respectively, and (b) passed in each examination.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

Candidates do not write separate Matriculation or Senior Certificate examinations. They write one examination and those who pass obtain either the Matriculation or the Senior Certificate depending on the subjects offered and passed.

	1974	1975
Candidates	548	901
Pass with Matriculation exemption	128	515
Senior Certificate	128	196

52

Hansard 2 vol 53 3/2/76

Bantu examination candidate/
schools/colleges

*11. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister
of Bantu Education:

- (1) (a) When were Bantu candidates for the junior and senior certificate examinations informed of the results of the 1975 examination and (b) when did the schools and teacher-training colleges re-open in 1976;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU
ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

- (1) (a) Junior Certificate: Results were released on 17 January 1976 and were published in newspapers on 19 and 20 January 1976.
Senior Certificate: Results were released on 21 January 1976.

(b) 27 and 28 January 1976, except for schools in KwaZulu which re-open today.

(2) No.

Educator - Sunday

Students to ^{NM} resit 31/1/76 exams

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE DIRECTOR of Bantu Education, Planning, Dr. K. B. Hartshorne, confirmed yesterday that the students of six high schools in the Durban area where matriculation results have been withheld would have to rewrite four subjects in March.

The results were withheld because of the theft of examination papers in November.

Examiners confirmed that irregularities had occurred in the examination papers, and full-time candidates at Ohlange High School, Isibonelo, Lamontville, Menzi, Swe-Ihle and Vekuzakhe would have to rewrite history, geography, biology and physiology.

The candidates have been credited with symbols in other subjects.

Schools divided by new examination system

Education - Secondary

Express Reporters
THE Transvaal Education Department have introduced a revolutionary examination system in schools this year.

The scheme is causing widespread controversy among schoolteachers, parents and officials in the Education Department.

The system, known as the Compensatory Examination

By SEAN O'CONNOR and CLARE STERN

scheme, has completely changed the standard marking method. But a number of schoolteachers have condemned it as complicated, risky and time wasting. The system will apply to pupils from Std 5 to Std 9. A survey done by the Transvaal Teachers' Association, TTA, showed that the new system, a large number of pupils would have failed last year. Mr Cecil Herselman, president of the TTA, gave details this week. He said percentage marks had replaced symbols. They range from "G" (up to 34 per cent), which is a failure, to an "A" (80 per cent and above).

If a pupil does badly in certain subjects, he can pull himself upward to ward pass levels by good performances elsewhere. For example, if a pupil gets a "G" symbol for a sub-

ject, a "C" or two "D"s must be obtained in other subjects. And if the pupil only gets an "H", then a "B", two "C"s or three "D"s are required to compensate.

An overall pass symbol is worked out by weighing-up the number of good or pass symbols against the failure symbols.

Mr Herselman said the principal of using high marks to compensate for weak ones was good.

"But," he said, "the TTA rejected the system when it was initially proposed.

"We felt it was too involved, too complicated and would be additional work. We are also concerned that the average pupil will be motivated in certain subjects to compensate for other subjects, where he will make no effort whatsoever.

Mr Herselman said parents should not become concerned about the intricacies of the system as headmasters would arrange meetings to explain it.

Mr Peter Nixon, the Pro-gref MPC and spokesman on Education, said the new scheme was a "step in the right direction.

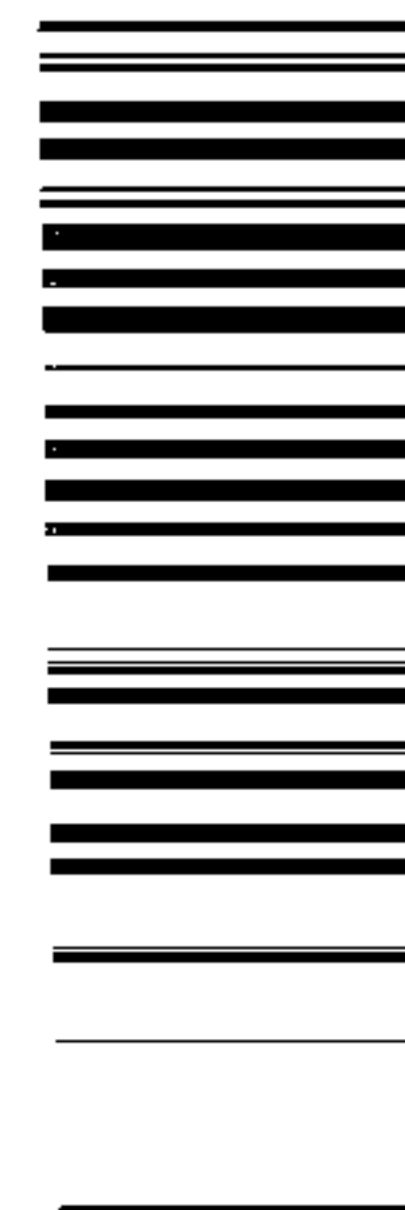
"But the system does have drawbacks. Pupils are inclined to peg their levels in different subjects. As a result many may find it difficult to alter their work standards to compensate for their weaker subjects. The new scheme is complicated, causing a bigger margin of error in the assessing of a pupil's performance."

A spokesman for the Transvaal Education Department said the new system was "wonderful".

"There will be less competition and tension. It is a fairer method of evaluating a pupil's capabilities."

A few headmasters said the system would be a morale booster for pupils and would result in a higher pass rate. But they agreed the system was complicated and encouraged errors.

One headmaster said that for parents, a symbol, representing a 10 per cent range, would not convey the same accuracy as a figure, used in previous years.



CHILDREN'S PARENTS PATHEMIC MATHS TEACHING COULD HIT INDUSTRY

BY TONY SPENCER SMITH

SCHOOLS are heading for a crisis in science and mathematics teaching which could have grave consequences for the country's industrial future.

A top scientist at Witwatersrand University has said that science teaching at many schools is "pathetically bad" and if things do not improve, science will have to be removed from school syllabi completely.

The Natal Education Department alone faces a shortage of 80 high school teachers largely in science and maths, and university science and mathematics professors for the week that in Johannesburg, high school classes often go for months at a time with no maths teachers.

The number of physical science graduates from all

universities fell alarmingly in recent years. The new mesh system at schools has been a "complete flop" and has resulted only in the production of mathematicians who find enormous difficulty coping with mathematical problems in physics and chemistry.

Professor Felix Sebba, head of the department of chemistry at Wits, says the future is "very bleak" and it will be the "major brake" on South Africa's industrial expansion.

In an article published in the Wits Convocation Commentary, he states that the teaching of science is fre-

quently "uninteresting, unappealing, unchallenging and often one big bore."

"Any interest the pupil may have had in science can be quickly and irreversibly destroyed. The motivation syllabus for science is too abstract and ineptly designed with little in it to excite the young mind. In many schools, laboratory work is a far cry from what it should be, done so poorly that it might just as well have been abandoned."

Science teaching at schools, he says, will have to be radically reformed or else stopped completely. "It is presently taught in the schools in a way which is of little help to students when they enter university."

250 parents

threaten school

to stop teaching

of physics

at schools

in Johannesburg

because of

1 507

2 500

3 Education

4 259

Education

56

both sides of the line



Twice the work for no extra pay

Sub B pupils in one of her overlapping sessions

MORE THAN 11 000 Black teachers are having to cope with exhausting double sessions for no extra pay.

In two overlapping three- and-a-half-hour sessions, one teacher may have to teach well over 100 pupils.

For the teachers it means repeating almost all their lessons every day. Discipline is difficult in the overlapping periods and individual attention almost impossible.

Made it priority

"I am amazed at the number of children who manage to make their way through school," said Mr F. M. Hallowes, retired Director of Education for Natal.

Sub A and Sub B classes affected in Natal and

out completely until the 1980s.

One R98-a-month primary school teacher who teaches 120 Sub B children every day — 60 in each session — in KwaMashu said: "It is difficult not to get bored. When the second session comes in you have to give exactly the same lessons as you gave the first session."

A Sub A teacher, who has been teaching for 16 years said: "It's a miracle our children get to university. These double sessions are terrible.

"We do mind not being paid extra, but there's nothing we can do about it."

Extremely tired

she complained of being extremely tired. "Once we have finished the two sessions we have to sleep

By LINDA
VERGNANI

A teacher with 45 years experience said conditions were impossible when the two sessions came together for scripture and health lessons.

Brighter children

Another said: "I know some of my pupils don't understand what I am teaching, but I cannot help them."

At some schools the brighter children attend the afternoon sessions. The vice-principal of a KwaMashu school said: "We always take the less bright ones in the morning. The teacher and the pupils are fresher then. The teacher has the

dual attention to 50 small children at one time — particularly when you have your time curtailed. In White schools, where your teacher has 30 to 40 children in infant classes, the children attend school for four-and-a-half hours."

Mr Hallowes said that in Scandinavian countries, "which have perhaps the best education system in the world", the limit in the first few years of schooling was 25 children in a class.

Later, when the children had a bit of background, the classes were allowed to go up to 40.

Growth of intelligence

Mr Hallowes said that because of the size of the classes the true infants who come to school at the right time are neglected

does tend — and you blame her — to teach age more easily able."

He believed the foundation in education caused many children to or play truant.

New jobs allocation

The Director of Education for Natal, W. P. Steenkamp, percent of the for new teaching went towards double sessions.

Asked why were not paid extra double sessions, Dr. Hartshorne, director of education planning, Bantu Education ment, said that in time the teachers teaching longer others in primary "The whole

RDM 20/1/76

They'll stay in ^{RDM} their old schools _{20/1/76}

Education - Secondary

By JOHN MOJAPELO

AFRICAN pupils who were promoted from Standards Five and Six to Form One last year will continue to receive tuition at primary schools when schools re-open today, the chief education planner of the Department of Bantu Education, Dr K. B. Hartshorne said yesterday.

Though Dr Hartshorne could not say how many students would be in Form One this year, the department estimated last year that 149 000 pupils were to be promoted. There was accommodation for only 38 000 Form One pupils.

Dr Hartshorne yesterday reiterated the decision that all Form One classes would be held at primary schools where last year's Standards Five and Six pupils passed their examinations.

Teachers for these classes would be drawn from secondary school teachers and "experienced" teachers of Form One classes.

Administratively, the Form One classes and

their teachers would come under the control of principals of primary schools involved.

Dr Hartshorne said the decision not to allow registration at new secondary schools this year was not final. There would be exceptions.

"The building of secondary schools will go on, but these schools will only start to function at the beginning of next year," Dr Hartshorne said.

Primary schools housing Form One classes would not be provided with libraries and laboratories because the new system was "an experiment." These facilities were mostly needed in the higher classes.

The department had not received any suggestions from Africans about the new system. When a circular explaining it was issued, Africans were invited to make suggestions.

Normal procedure at Form One classes is expected to return in 1979.

① ~~266~~

② ~~Manpower - Apprentices~~

③ Education - Secondary

IC pass 'problem for SAR'

Labour Reporter

Only a third of the apprentices required by the Railways would have been appointed last year, if a Standard 8 pass had been the minimum entry qualification.

As it is the Railways were unable to fill their apprentice quota of 2396 last year. Only 1952 apprentices joined and only 987 of these had a Standard 8 certificate with mathematics.

This is revealed in the latest edition of the journal of the Artisan Staff Association of the Railways. The details were given to the association by the Minister of Transport, Mr A L Muller, during his annual discussions with the association.

Money not planning needed

Black education

EDUCATION - Secondary

—the

people

crisis

Shortage of money and not a lack of planning is what has kept Black education in a state of crisis.

This is how Mr Ken Hartshorne, director of planning in the Department of Bantu Education, summed up the eternal problem his department has to face in an interview with The Star.

And next year this problem will be compounded by the altering of the Bantu Education system to a 12-year one.

Up to this year Black primary schools went up to standard six and secondary schools started at form one — a 13-year system.

From next year the standard six has been dropped and this means an influx of about 150 000 pupils from the primary to the secondary schools because both this year's standard five and six pupils will go on to form one.

As was pointed out in a circular from the Bantu Education Department earlier this year there are only places for about 38 000 in form one classrooms.

The department has drawn strong criticism for its decision to keep all pupils who pass standards five and six in primary schools, "as a temporary measure."

But, said Mr Hartshorne, these pupils will be given form one tuition.

"In fact it may be necessary to keep the form ones in primary schools for 1977 as well," he says.

"Last year we dropped the standard six school leaving certificate which was given to those pupils who got less than 45 percent and were not permitted a pass to secondary school.

"As a result all who got the 40 percent minimum qualified for form one so we had a 72 percent jump in our enrolments at junior secondary level over the previous year."

In hard figures this meant 123 972 new form ones to accommodate this year. Mr Hartshorne added.

And while the focus now is on the bottle-neck at junior secondary level there is little doubt that

One of the major problems facing the Bantu Education Department is the expected influx of about 150 000 form one pupils to the secondary schools next year because of a change in the education system — but there is only place for 38 000 pupils in the classrooms. ANTHONY DUGAN reports.

But in spite of the crises and controversies which forever surround Bantu Education there has been achievement on the thinnest of resources.

"In my field planning is not so much the setting up of a model of what should be but rather the art of achieving the maximum results from the minimum of resources," said Mr Hartshorne rather ruefully.

But today he received an honorary doctorate from the University of the Witwatersrand for what he has achieved for Black education on these thin resources.

"We have been reducing the ratio of pupils to each teacher by about one and a half pupils a year through our policy of pushing up production by 1 000 teachers a year," he said.

"At the end of this year 6 200 new primary school teachers will come out of college and the pupil to teacher ratio will be down

compulsory education for every Black child — would have become a realistic proposition.

But said Mr Hartshorne: "In spite of this programme being retarded our priorities in Bantu Education still are:

- to work towards compulsory education with free schoolbooks;
- an increased percentage of children with secondary school education;
- a very strong teacher training programme which is linked to the increase of pupils at school;
- a growth of technical education

And in spite of the cuts in expenditure on Black education next year provision has been made for a new move by the department into adult education.

"Right now we have a special section studying this whole field and they will give us an interim report by the end of this month," he added.

"Their final report and

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this bulge will gradually move up to the senior secondary schools.

But while there will be all-out efforts to meet the challenge of numbers at junior secondary level there are unlikely to be any new high schools built in urban areas.

"The basic policy still is that senior secondary schools are to be home-land based," he said.

to get this down to 45 to 1 by 1980.

"But right now this whole programme is in the air because of the reduction of our budget for next financial year."

If the growth in the budget which has taken place over the past three years had continued until 1980 the dream of all Black educationists —

recommendations will go to the Minister of Bantu Education in March for approval and then they will swing into action."

Programme

Mr Hartshorne also pointed out that there was a full vocational guidance programme for Black pupils run by the department.

"We have 30 Black officers with the rank of assistant inspector going round the schools testing children first at the end of primary school and then at the form three stage when many have to make decisions about their future," he said.

And with the "explosion in education" among Blacks there is evidence that the school drop-out rate — formerly alarmingly high — is now dropping, which shows the message is getting through, he added.

But the one factor which holds the key to the future of Black education is the escalating numbers of children requiring education.

"Bantu Education will never stabilise until we get down to a reasonable population growth where the same number of children are coming into school each year," Mr Hartshorne said.

"At the moment 27 percent of the Black population is between the ages of 7 and 15 years and this is likely to increase to 29 percent by 1980."

This is the direct cause of the major retarding factor towards providing better facilities and more teachers namely buildings and equipment.

It is a vicious circle, Mr Hartshorne said. "We have to build these facilities to train people to enable other facilities to operate and so it goes on."

"And this is where commerce and industry can play such an important role — as they are doing. They can continue to help by funding schools and technical training centres which the department alone cannot do."



There has been dramatic progress in Black education over the past three years but many Black children still lack the barest of necessities.

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you have practised enough and have perfected the art of Shakespeare, Coriolanus, legible and logical transparencies.

The overhead projector offers all the advantages of the blackboard and charts, but the main advantage is that it is preferred by your audience while using it. Hamlet Richard III Twelfth Night

Webster, The Duchess of Malfi (Revels Plays, Methuen)

Jonson, The Alchemist (Revels Plays, Methuen)

The post-mortem begins once again and, although the examination papers were judged to be generally more fair and well balanced . . .

Education - Secondary

53

Stn
9/12/75

The 1975 matric is over — but not the flurry of criticism which nowadays seems to be an automatic accompaniment to the annual ordeal by examination.

General feeling this year was the new six-man examining panels raised the overall standard, and most papers were fair and well balanced.

But there was still much to be desired. The mathematics and chemistry papers, in particular, provoked an avalanche of criticism.

Such muddle raises again the question of whether or not a once-and-for-all blockbuster examination is really valid in assessing a candidate's prospects. Is it a fair indication of what a pupil knows, or what he can do?

The whole role of exams as a measure of achievement came in for sharp criticism last year at an evaluation conference at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Opponents included men such as Dr E G Malherbe, former principal of the University of Natal, and Dr F Vervey, of the Human Sciences Research Council.

HINDERING

One of the most outspoken critics is Mr Steyn Krige, head of Woodmead School, outside Johannesburg.

"I believe that the matriculation exam is the biggest single factor hindering progress in our educational system," he says.

"We have reached the stage where we are teaching entirely for an examination and not for education."

"It is not matric, but the first year at university which will show the possibility of success or not."

In Britain a recent survey showed that the results in school-leaving examinations could be as much as a grade out either way because of unreliable marking.

The new marking system introduced in the Transvaal this year does a lot to eliminate that kind of anomaly. By offering subjects at a higher or lower grade it downgrades the importance of subject symbols and does away with the competitive first-class pass.

The chief innovation in

Matric still falls down

is that involving project schools.

In 1968 20 schools in the Transvaal were sanctioned to set their own internal examinations, with external examiners reviewing the papers.

This system was replaced last year by the so-called exempted schools — six of the original project schools plus six new ones.

These also set their own exams — with the proviso that from 1977 tests in three subjects will be standardised by using questions from a central bank of about 2 000 items.

This will tighten the education department's control over standards and enable it to compare results with other schools.

AN IDEA

As the then Director of Education, Dr A L Kotzee, said when the scheme was introduced: "This step realises an ideal, for viewed educationally internal exams are the most effective."

There would be no more excessive emphasis on coaching, he said, and the project would stimulate educational thought and discussion.

His enthusiasm is largely shared by his successor, Professor J H Jooste, who ran the scheme from the TED end throughout its first year.

A spokesman said the project had proved that schools were capable of evaluating their own pupils, but more results would have to be seen before it could be extended.

Teachers under the system face extra responsibility.

If they can be relied upon to evaluate their charges all the way from Standard 1 to 9, they argue, why should they stop there?

They are, after all, closest to the pupils and can separate the rote learners from the genuine understanders.

For pupils the greater independence is an admirable preparation for university. And there is no danger of exam nerves or an off-day jeopardising their future.

GREATER DEPTH

Chosen parts of the syllabus can be gone into at far greater depth, while less important aspects are left for self-study.

In a controlled system everything tends to be covered to the same level to fit the exam straitjacket.

Exempt school principals concede that some teachers — and some pupils — would do better outside. But with a suitable and stable staff they believe the advantages to most are overwhelming.

Whether the system can be expanded in the present critical shortage of specialist teachers is doubtful. Further experiments may have to wait upon better days.

But until then matric classes are likely to remain, for many, little more than cram factories for the swallowing and regurgitation of undigested facts.

— Roger

Dear

It's primary school still for 240 000 children

tion.....
on both sides of the paper

Do not write
in this
margin

Educ - Secondary

RDM 14.11.75

By PATRICK LAURENCE

ABOUT 240 000 African Form I pupils will have to be accommodated in primary, instead of secondary schools next year, Mr K. B. Hartshorne of the Department of Bantu Education said yesterday.

Many will have to be taught by primary school teachers and many classrooms will have to be shared by two classes on a shift basis.

The 240 000 include those at schools in White-controlled South Africa and all the homelands except the Transkei.

The emergency arrangement is due to an unprecedented increase in the anticipated number of Form I pupils because of a decision to reduce the number of school years from 13 to 12, Mr Hartshorne said.

The reduction brings the number of years an African takes to matriculate in line with that required of White, Coloured and Asian pupils.

"The decision was taken on the recommendation of the Bantu Education Advisory Board and in response to sustained pressure by African educationists," Mr Hartshorne said.

Until last year African pupils had to go through both Standard 6 in primary schools and Form I in secondary schools.

The reason was, it was

felt they needed an extra year to adjust to the switch from primary school mother-tongue instruction to secondary school instruction in either or both of the official languages.

With the introduction of the new 12-year syllabus this January, secondary schools had to prepare for an inflow of pupils to Form I from two sources.

- Standard 5 pupils under the new syllabus going straight into Form I.

- Standard 6 pupils completing primary school under the old syllabus.

The result is an estimated increase of nearly 100 per cent in next year's Form I pupils -- or an increase from about 124 000 to 240 000.

But the situation is further complicated by a second decision -- again in response to African pressure -- to scrap the third-class pass for Standard 6 pupils.

Third-class pass pupils used to be ineligible for Form I and scrapping it last year meant the number of pupils entering Form I this year rose by more than 70 per cent -- or from about 72 000 to nearly 124 000.

With accommodation in secondary schools already strained by that increase, a decision was made to accommodate next year's Form I in primary schools. It was prompted by several considerations.

- There are more primary than secondary schools, and they are better equipped to absorb the inflow.

- Primary schools have shorter hours and can more easily be adjusted to the platoon system, where two classes use the same classroom.

- Teaching in primary schools is by class and not subject and primary schools are more able to cope with greater numbers.

Mr Hartshorne, who is director of planning in the department, said the accommodation crisis was inevitable given the decision to switch from 13 to 12 years and could not be attributed to bad planning.

Private schools' role in SA

AK645
23/11/75

A well-known educationist writes on two aspects of the South African school scene. Today he discusses private schools and tomorrow he expresses some thoughts on the university entrance examination.

FOLLOWING the tradition of the public schools in England, private schools were established in South Africa, among the best known of them being Diocesan College in Rondebosch, Michaelhouse and Hilton College in Natal, St Andrew's and Kingswood College in Grahamstown and St John's in Johannesburg.

These are schools for the sons of the wealthy and are all English medium. There are no Afrikaans medium private schools.

These private schools have come to be regarded as exclusive 'snob' schools. From their ranks have emerged some of our foremost sportsmen, scholars, professional and businessmen.

The question is frequently asked whether such schools should exist in an egalitarian society, particularly when a number of Government schools have traditions and achievements of which they may be equally proud. Such famous schools as Maritzburg College, Rondebosch Boys' High, SACS, King Edward VII, Grey's and Pretoria Boys' High are run on the lines of English public schools and have produced men who have excelled in many spheres of public life.

What justification is there then for the expensive private schools? It is a question which the Labour Party in Britain has been asking. Yet, so strong is the force of tradition that no socialist government has dared to interfere with Eton, Har-

row, Rugby and the rest, though strenuous efforts are being made to stifle the intellectual snobbery of grammar schools by converting them into comprehensive schools.

The private schools do offer many advantages: a generous teacher-pupil ratio, smaller classes, a wide range of subjects, more extra-curricular activities, time to pursue and to share personal interests and hobbies such as music, philately, photography, handicrafts and radio. When all pupils are boarders, there is continuous contact with masters and fellows. It may well also create a sense of superiority over less fortunate mortals and a feeling of disdain for those who have not attended such a school. The danger is that all boys are crushed into a mould of conformity, leaving little scope for the development of individuality. One thinks of the misery of Shelley at Eton, the cruelty described by Kipling in *Stalky and Co* and the loss of parental influence.

The private schools are regarded by many Afrikaners as ultra-British and un-South African. There is the story of a junior Afrikaner master at a well-known private school who, on a dull Sunday after-

noon, found the boys playing a game of soccer against the Africans and Indians on the domestic staff. He reported it indignantly to the senior Afrikaner master. Yet it is in these schools that the best of British traditions can be maintained. They are not subject to the dictates of any government. They need not be concerned about the narrow concept of 'youth preparedness.'

They can admit Afrikaans-speaking pupils who wish to learn English and to absorb the way of life of their English-speaking compatriots. Such pupils have had a beneficial influence on these schools. They have often excelled at games, done well academically; and contributed greatly to inter-racial understanding.

These schools mostly have a strong religious affiliation — Anglican, Methodist, Catholic — exercising a stronger and more lasting influence than is found in many homes to-day. But they remain the preserve of the wealthy and of those who, for reasons of tradition, send their children there at great financial sacrifice. Despite the enormous fees the private schools remain full, most of them with a waiting list. They are a part of our educational system and should remain to ensure that our education is not forced into narrow

channels but retains something of what is provided by the public schools of Britain without affecting their South African patriotism. There is certainly no harmful in-

fluence exercised by comparative few who attend these schools.

Tomorrow: The University Entrance Examination.

① Educ - Africa
② Educ - Seacole

Daily Dispatch 25/9/75 0103
Inquiry into school unrest
(2) Educ - Sec

Educ - Sec

EAST LONDON — The
Tanzanian Minister of
Education, Mr A. Jonas,
has appointed a four-man
commission to probe into
the cause of unrest at
Elythwood Institution
near Nqamakwe where
boys went on the rampage
and caused damage to the
building at the weekend.

"We have received a
report from the principal
but we must get informa-
tion from the boys. We
have to weigh the facts
and try to prevent future
riots," Mr Jonas said
yesterday. — DDR

..... 12

EDUC - Sec

Zulu King flies in

Natal Mercury 3/10/75

African Affairs Correspondent

THE Zulu King, Paramount Chief Goodwill, will descend on Ohlanga High School, Inanda, by helicopter tomorrow to celebrate the school's 75th anniversary.

Several KwaZulu Cabinet members will meet him as his craft lands on the school football ground after the short flight from Embelebeleni, his Royal house at Kwa Mashu.

Founded by the educationist, Dr. J. L. Dube, who also started the Zulu newspaper, *Ilanga*, the school will hold day-long celebrations during

which Dr. S. M. Bhengu, the Secretary-General of Inkatha, will deliver an address.

A spokesman for Helicopter Services said yesterday that the flight from Kwa Mashu to the school would probably take three minutes.

The flight is being paid for by the King's hosts.

RDM 3/10/75

11/105
2. Educ - Sec.

Educ - sec

Transkei pupils cut power, then walk out

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — About 500 pupils from Blythwood Institution near Nqamakwe staged a walkout yesterday morning after cutting off the power supply to the school.

Boys at this co-educational Transkei school first went on the rampage three weeks ago after complaining their food smelt of oil.

At the time they cut off power, broke windows and forced entry into the girls' hostels.

Police were called after

teacher.

some pupils assaulted a teacher. The striking pupils now include girls.

It is not known why the pupils staged this latest strike.

A spokesman at the institution refused to comment. He said the four-man inquiry appointed by the Minister of Education, Mr A. Jonas, was now at the institution handling the situation.

Mr Jonas could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

EDU1 - secondary

EDUC - SECONDARY
RDM 3/10/75
**Child 'demos'
want a school**

Own Correspondent

MIDDELBURG. — A large group of banner-waving schoolchildren invaded Middelburg last night, echoing the town council's call for an English-medium high school.

They were greeted by cheers and cries of "good luck" from citizens thronging the streets during a carnival to publicise the town.

The English section of the local dual-medium school was closed down seven years ago amid complaints that it was a political move. English speakers now travel 80 km a day to attend school at Witbank.

Bursary fund to aid needy

By Sue - Steadman

A BURSARY FUND for the underprivileged has been established by a group of Cape Town Coloured men who aim to collect a minimum of R100 000 to further the education of talented but needy students.

The Roma Bursary Fund, as it is to be known, is open to all races and the size of the bursary will depend on students' needs. The money will not be repayable and may be awarded for a year or more.

Secretary of the bursary management committee, Mr Lionel Overmeyer, said a group of friends had decided to do something for the underprivileged.

PERMANENT
We felt that as non-Whites we were always on the receiving end of charity and we should do something ourselves.

We chose education because it is a more permanent contribution to society and it is vital if full use is to be made of the manpower in this country.

We wanted a bursary fund with a difference — a large capital fund of which only the interest would be used for bursaries. We hope to get a minimum of R100,000. To start with each member of the committee will make a contribution.

All donations are to be sent to Syfrets Trust, the trustees and administrators of the fund. In this way complete protection will be provided for the public's money.

Mr Overmeyer said there was a desperate need for bursaries.

Too many matriculants are being forced to work because they do not have the necessary finance for further education. Students can obtain bursaries for standards eight, nine and 10 and a few for advanced education.

Some companies offer bursaries but these are usually for specific fields. We felt we could augment all of these and enable talented but underprivileged students to develop their full potential.

The fund already has the strong backing of the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr John Tyers, the rector of the University of the Western Cape, Dr R. E. van der Ross, the University of Cape Town principal, Sir Richard Luyt, and the managing director of Pep Stores, Mr R. van Rooyen.

Bursaries will be awarded to applicants for the current year or for an extended period to cover the course of study.



SECRETARY of the management committee, Mr L. Overmeyer (left) with Mr G. Morkel, chairman of the committee, which has established the Roma Bursary Fund to further the education of South African students.

Paarl parents' appeal for English school

Educ - Secondary

ARGUS 17/10/75

A SIX-MEMBER delegation representing English-speaking parents in Paarl is to make a direct approach to the Administrator, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, for a co-educational English-medium school.

This follows the stalemate reached after more than a year's negotiations through the local schoolboard.

At a meeting in Paarl last night, about 150 parents decided to bypass the schoolboard, of which the majority are against the establishment of such a school, and appeal directly to the Administrator. One dissenting vote was recorded.

A vote of no confidence in the schoolboard, again with one vote against, was also passed at the meeting.

FIRST REQUEST

The request for the English-medium school was first made in August last year following a decision by the Department of Education to create a co-educational school in Suider Paarl, incorporating the present Boys' High and Girls' High Schools, and leaving these buildings vacant.

The schools in Paarl are at present all Afrikaans-medium or operating along the dual or parallel-medium system.

FRUITLESS

However, negotiations through the schoolboard proved fruitless. The board was asked to approach the Department of Education on this matter, but after the findings of a departmental investigation had been reported to the board, the board recommended only that an English-medium preparatory school be started which in time could develop first into a primary school and then a high school.

EDUC - Secondary

(2) Educ - Secondary

Daily Disp. 21/10/75

Back to school for Healdtown boys?

FORT BEAUFORT — All was quiet at Healdtown High School yesterday following a mass walk-out of 350 boys after a week of unrest last week.

The exodus from the largest black high school in the Cape followed a series of incidents including the stabbing of one boy, the arrest of another and the expulsion of five other pupils.

The acting principal of the school, Mr G. W. P. van der Merwe, said yesterday all was quiet at the school and classes were continuing with girl students.

"It is now near exam time and I expect many of the boys to return to their classes," he said.

Mr Van der Merwe said some of the boys had left for their homes.

The boys had demanded to see the Minister of Education in the Ciskei, Mr S. M. Burns-Ncamashe. The minister's secretary had been informed and he had told Mr Van der Merwe to tell the boys they should either go back to their classes or go home.

"I delivered the ultimatum and gave them half an hour to either go back to their classes or leave. They all decided to leave," Mr Van der Merwe said.

The Secretary for Education, Mr G. W.

White, said the matter was being discussed with parents. The boys had not been expelled and could reapply for admission to the school. — DDR.

The Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, and the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, have appealed to everybody in all sections of the population to improve their efficiency and productivity to help beat inflation.

Speaking at Caledon, Mr Heunis was reported as saying that South Africa was the forerunner of true individual freedom: the Government recognised the right of every person to live prosperously in the country.

At the annual meeting of the Trust Building Society, the chairman, Mr Jan Marais, said the promise of a better standard of living through increased productivity must be held before the youth of the country.

In view of these statements, it is difficult to understand why pupils in African secondary schools in White urban areas are the only group in the South African educational sphere so severely handicapped by a departmental regulation that their capacity to learn and that of their teachers to impart knowledge is impaired.

All other secondary school pupils — White, Coloured, Asian, Chinese, African in the homeland areas — are allowed to study for and write their internal school examinations and external Junior and Senior Certificate examinations in one official language.

But African secondary school pupils have to

An anomaly in South African education is the regulation requiring African secondary school pupils to study and write examinations in both English and Afrikaans. MR J L OMOND, who retired earlier this year as Inspector of Bantu Education, Port Elizabeth Circuit, writes about it.

Unfair for Black pupils

Star
29/10/75

study for and write their examinations in both official languages, two or three subjects in English and two or three in Afrikaans.

Imagine the uproar if the same ruling applied to pupils at King Edward VII School of Helpmekeer?

Admittedly the ruling applies to only some of the 4 percent of the 3½ million African pupils in White urban areas to reach the JC course and to the 0,5 percent reaching the SC course.

The mental and emotional adjustment needed by teachers having to switch from one official language to the other several times a day is easy to understand.

But try to imagine the mental and emotional effort demanded of African pupils, let alone the frustration of having to recall the different technical terms in three or four subjects in two official languages, neither of which is their home tongue.

It is inevitable that there must be inefficient

learning, leading to lower examination marks in each subject. This, of course, reduces the possibility of obtaining the minimum aggregate for a pass or of a first-class pass.

Each time a pupil of any group in South Africa fails an internal or external examination it is a waste of public money, apart from the waste of money provided by a far from affluent African parent or guardian.

If he is lucky that African secondary school "failure" may be given a second chance; if he is unlucky, as many are, he has to leave school not properly qualified for any work, even if he has reached the age of 16 when he may be legally employed.

Imagine the special frustration in that home and in that young African "failure" in a White urban area? He was handicapped through having to study through two, instead of only one, of the official languages, as his more fortunate White,

Coloured, Asian, Chinese and homeland African "brother" was able to do.

What is urgently required is for this unfair discrimination against one section of the educational world to be withdrawn. The productivity of both pupils and teachers would improve to the great advantage of the country as a whole.

Which official language should be used as the medium of instruction should be left to the discretion of the African School Boards, which are the employers of the teachers and are also responsible for the local control of the schools.

The other official language, now often regarded in a sense of frustration and as a cause of failure, would undoubtedly be regarded in a more friendly light than at present. Its value and beauty as a language would be more easily appreciated.

South Africa and the African community cannot afford to allow inefficient learning and teaching in any school.

Matric — *Star 30/10/75* a new system

Pretoria Bureau

A Transvaal Education Department spokesman says that the first-class pass in the matric examination is now a thing of the past.

As from this year, successful matric candidates will receive certificates stating only whether a university-level or non-university-level pass has been obtained, and symbols alongside their subjects in the higher and lower class.

To achieve a university-level pass, the candidate will have to pass three or more subjects at the higher level. All matric candidates will have to pass at least one subject at the higher level — their home language.

EMPLOYMENT

The facility permitting university entrance to be based on three subjects allows pupils to concentrate on the subjects which interest them and at which they excel, and to devote less time and effort to other subjects.

Employers will be able to judge the capacities of job applicants from their symbols, rather than from the mere fact of their having a first or second-class pass.

In Johannesburg Rand educationist Dr I J Kriel told the annual speech day and prize-giving ceremony of Damelin High School that there were pros and cons for the change in a system which had become a way of life.

A first-class pass was for

many years an extension of one's passport. It opened many doors, and had a magic ring about it to employers sizing up a young person's potential.

"And not without reason, for it could be assumed that anybody with a first-class pass had worked for it, using intelligence and showing a certain determination to succeed.

"But the general effect will be to make future students aware only of the subjects which matter most in their new courses. This could have the danger of putting blinkers on the eyes of the students to other subjects needed to produce a thoroughly educated person with a responsible and intelligent attitude to society."

But it would eliminate unhealthy competition between schools and students based on the first-class pass as an academic be-all and end-all, and would enable matriculants to slide more smoothly into the subject-symbol used at universities.

● In Pretoria negotiations between teacher associations in the Transvaal and the province's Director of Education, Professor J H Jooste, aimed at peace in the profession and the urgent settling of difficulties, have started.

The meeting took place at the request of the teacher bodies, who issued a Press statement afterwards.

The present situation in education was discussed in depth and openly, the statement said, and both parties agreed the discussion was most fruitful.

Educ - Secondary

Police ride with school buses

Mercury
3/11/75 -
African Affairs Reporter

A SCHOOLBOY feud at Chesterville, Durban's sub-economic African township, has become so serious that the township security police are escorting a contingent of students to and from school every day.

A group of 72 students from Clermont, near Pinetown, have attended the Chesterville Secondary School, but one Saturday, two weeks ago, one was stabbed to death near the school.

Later a group of men from Clermont township invaded Chesterville. Houses were stoned and many people were assaulted in the streets.

This was followed by threats against Clermont schoolboys resulting in many students staying away from school.

Mr. B. C. M. Mtshali, the principal concerned with the safety of the students from Clermont, arranged for a Durban Corporation bus to take them direct from Clermont to the school and home again in the afternoon. The bus is being escorted by municipal police.

Mr. Mtshali told the Mercury he hoped the Corporation bus would transport the students until the school closed and probably even next year.

① Educ - Secondary

② ~~321~~

(1) Education - Section

~~623~~

Language: The 3-year fight

JOHANNESBURG. — Black leaders on the Reef told yesterday of their vain three-year battle to inform the Government of the impossibility of introducing the dual-medium system into Black schools.

At a meeting here more than 60 Black leaders told the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, how they had finally resorted to giving gardening lessons in Afrikaans to meet Government requirements.

Recently, teachers had been driven to teaching mathematics in Zulu and then — while the children were writing it down — translating the instructions into Afrikaans purely for the sake of Government policy, Chief Buthelezi was told.

MR EGLIN

The meeting, which was also attended by Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive-Reform Party and Mr Sam Moss, PRP MPC for Parktown, was called to brief Chief Buthelezi on the township riots.

Members of the African Teachers' Association and Soweto educationists said they first complained in 1973.

Mr Jeremiah Mhlango, a former chairman of the Orlando-Diepkloof Zulu school board, who was dismissed last year in spite of winning 37 out of 43 votes at the board elections, said his schools were told that since Black education was financed by Whites, it was Government policy that English and Afrikaans should both be used.

In May, 1975, their application for exemption was refused.

In 1976 Afrikaans was introduced. "In those classes the children could not understand what the teacher was talking about," Mr Mhlango said.

Mr T J Makhaya said he had talked to Mr W C Ackerman, regional director of Bantu Education in the Southern Transvaal.

"Mr Ackerman told me the parents have no say in the matter and that the children who were boycotting classes because they could not understand Afrikaans would be expelled if they did not return.

"We have nothing against Afrikaans. We want it taught as a subject. But you must not expect a child to be prepared to be taught in two foreign languages," he said.

"We have chosen English because it is an international language.

"How many Afrikaans-speaking children would be prepared to be taught mathematics in Zulu or Tswana?" Mr Makhaya asked.

THORN

Other speakers said they had stressed to the department that in White schools only one language was used as a teaching medium. "Why then must we be forced to use both, especially since neither is our mother tongue?" they asked.

Mr Gibson Thula, KwaZulu's urban representative in Tembisa, told the meeting that the dual-system medium was such a thorn in the flesh of Black education that he had taken the matter to SA embassies abroad in an effort to impress the authorities that trouble was brewing.

HANSARD 2 Q. column 101-102

13 February 1975

Bantu school children X

38. Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Statistics:

What percentage of Bantu school children was enrolled in each school class in each year from 1970 to 1973.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

Class	Year and percentage			
	1970	1971	1972	1973
Sub A	23,57	23,19	22,34	22,18
Sub B	17,75	17,53	17,43	16,77
Standard 1	15,69	15,48	15,46	15,32
Standard 2	11,84	11,75	11,67	11,65
Standard 3	9,54	9,70	9,78	9,76
Standard 4	6,83	7,03	7,24	7,38
Standard 5	5,35	5,50	5,72	5,92
Standard 6	4,95	5,09	5,24	5,52
Form 1	1,80	1,84	2,07	2,15
Form 2	1,36	1,46	1,53	1,70
Form 3	0,93	1,02	1,04	1,13
Form 4	0,23	0,27	0,32	0,35
Form 5	0,11	0,14	0,16	0,17
All classes	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

~~1. Edu - ...~~

2. Edu - ...

HANSARD 2 Q. column 140

14 February 1975.

Per capita expenditure on Coloured school children

*41. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

What was the *per capita* expenditure on Coloured (a) primary and (b) secondary school children in the financial year ended 31 March 1974.

†The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

(a) R106-17.

(b) R136-56.

~~1. Educ. Primary~~

2. Educ. Secondary

HANSAARD 3 Q. column 147-148
17 February 1975.

Bantu pupils enrolled

37. Mr. L. E. WOOD asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

What percentage of Bantu pupils was enrolled in each standard from sub-standard A to Form V as at June 1974?

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

Statistics for June 1974 are not available. The requested information as at March 1974 is as follows:

Sub-standard A	21.8%
Sub-standard B	16.6%
Standard 1	14.9%
Standard 2	11.6%
Standard 3	9.8%
Standard 4	7.5%
Standard 5	6.0%
Standard 6	5.8%
Form I	2.4%
Form II	1.8%
Form III	1.2%
Form IV	0.4%
Form V	0.2%

1. Educ. - Form

2. Educ. - Standard

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HANSARD 3 Q. column 177-178.

*18 February 1975.

Bantu pupils

*29. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

How many Bantu pupils were enrolled in the Republic as at 31 March 1974 in each class from Sub A to Form V.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

Substandard A	760 835
Substandard B	577 273
Standard 1	519 547
Standard 2	404 711
Standard 3	343 301
Standard 4	259 944
Standard 5	210 704
Standard 6	200 427

Form I	82 351
Form II	63 442
Form III	42 588
Form IV	14 406
Form V	6 732
Total	3 486 261

Statistics as on the first Tuesday of March 1974.

① Educ - Prim
② Educ - Sec

HANDBARD 3 Q. column 212.
21 February 1975.

High School pupils: Examinations passed

*14 Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) How many pupils in the Republic (a) wrote and (b) passed the senior certificate, junior certificate and standard VI examinations, respectively, at the end of 1973 and 1974, respectively;
- (2) how many of those who passed the (a) senior certificate examination, qualified for university entrance and (b) standard VI examination, qualified to proceed to standard VII in each of these years.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

(1) 1973:	(a)	(b)
Senior Certificate	5 412	3 176
Junior Certificate	34 878	27 394
Standard VI	161 779	134 377

1974:

Senior Certificate	6 347	3 283
Form III	38 720	27 643
Standard VI	174 415	150 324

- (2) (a) 1973 1 860.
1974 1 956.
- (b) 1973 78 677.
1974 150 324.

Educ - Secondary

HANSARD 4

Q. column 251-252

25 February 1975.

School examinations

Educ - Secondary

33 Dr A. L. BORAINÉ (for Mr R. J. Lamer) asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) How many pupils in the Republic (a) wrote and (b) passed the (i) senior certificate, (ii) junior certificate and (iii) std VI examinations at the end of 1973 and 1974, respectively;
- (2) how many of those who passed senior certificate examinations in each of these years qualified for university entrance.

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Indian Affairs)

	1973	1974
(1) (a) (i)	3 773	4 200
(ii)	9 025	10 073
(iii)	15 646	11 834
(b) (i)	2 717	3 001
(ii)	8 133	8 248
(iii)	14 698	10 938

(2) 1973—579.

1974 561 These figures do not include the results of the 1975 supplementary examinations. The results will only be available at a later date.

Note The figures quoted above do not include private candidates. ✓

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HANSARD. L. Q. 274-95.

26 February 1975.

Indian students attending academic part-time classes for adults

100 Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

How many students are at present attending academic (a) primary and (b) secondary part-time classes for adults.

(1) ~~Edue - Low~~

(2) ~~Edue - Secondary~~

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(a) 11.

(b) 1472.

Investigation by Bureau of Standards of
books/learning materials in classrooms/
under ~~the~~ coaches.

6 March 1975.

✓ Coloured pupils

111. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations:

- (1) How many Coloured pupils in the Republic entered for the (a) Std VI, (b) junior certificate and (c) matriculation or equivalent examinations at the end of 1973 and 1974, respectively;
- (2) how many of these (a) passed and (b) failed in each such year.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

- (1) (a) The examination is conducted internally and no statistics are available

(b)	1973	1974
	12 995	14 078

(c)	2 868	3 134
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		1973	1974
(2) (a)	Junior certificate examination	8 328	9 344
	Matriculation or equivalent examination	1 816	2 064

(b)	Junior certificate examination	4 667	4 734
	Matriculation or equivalent examination	1 052	1 070

Educ - Sunday

ANSWER 5

7 November 1975

G. Volume 593

1. Education

2. Education - Secondary

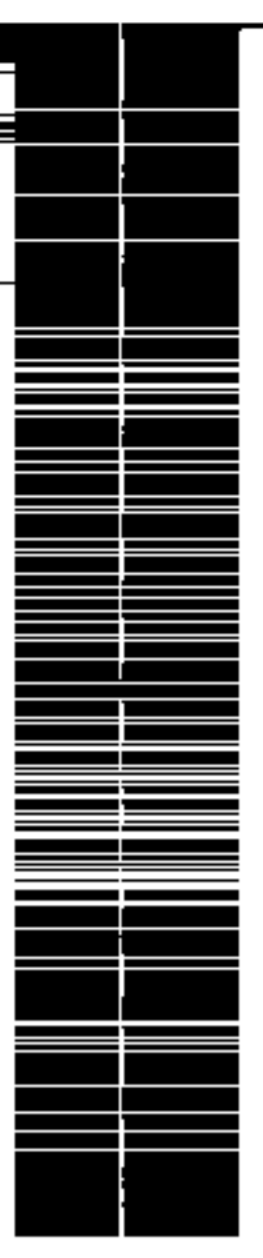
Indian school children

Mr. R. T. ...
Member of ...

What was the percentage of Indian school children enrolled in each standard from Class I to Std. X at the end of each year from 1970 to 1974.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon Table with leave of House):

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Class I	12,48	12,21	12,04	12	11,52
Class II	9,48	11,51	11,59	11,91	12,01
Std. I	8,90	10,50	11,10	10,67	10,83
Std. II	12,15	9,06	9,97	10,50	10,18
Std. III	11,14	9,22	9,20	9,95	10,57
Std. IV	10,45	10,88	8,52	8,35	9,07
Std. V	8,37	10,12	9,80	7,66	7,40
Std. VI	6,34	9,49	9,99	9,23	6,96
Std. VII	4,91	6,66	6,75	7,97	8,34
Std. VIII	3,11	5,25	5,23	5,45	6,08
Std. IX	1,67	2,85	3,33	3,60	4,06
Std. X		2,11	2,23	2,28	2,44



HANSARD 6

Q. column 466-7

13 March 1975.

**Telephones/motor vehicles/radios/schools/
factories in South Africa**

174. Mr. G. W. MILLS asked the Minister of Statistics:

How many (a) telephones, (b) motor vehicles, (c) radios, (d) (i) primary and (ii) secondary schools and (e) factories with (i) under 50 employees and (ii) over 50 employees are there in South Africa, excluding the Bantu homelands

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

- (a) 1 881 115 as at 30 September 1974.
(b) 3 056 275 as at 30 June 1974.
(c) Number of radios not available. The number of radio licences is, however, 2 396 026 as at 30 September 1974.
(d) (i) and (ii) The number of primary and secondary schools is not available. The following information is, however, furnished:

Primary and secondary schools—
1974

(i) Whites, Coloureds and Asians:	
Type of school	Number
Grade 1 (Sub A) to standard 1	77
Grade 1 (Sub A) to standard 5	3 409
Grade 1 (Sub A) to standard 6	297
Grade 1 (Sub A) to standard 8	73
Grade 1 (Sub A) to standard 10	294
Standard 6 to standard 8	30
Standard 6 to standard 10	623
Total	4 803

Note: Many schools provide primary as well as secondary tuition, consequently primary and secondary schools cannot be classified separately.

(ii) Bantu:

Type of school	Number
Primary schools	11 203
Secondary schools	619
Total	11 822

(e) (i) and (ii) the Census of Manufacturing 1970 shows:

(i) 9 264.

(ii) 3 857.

Separate figures in respect of all of the abovementioned data for Bantu homelands are not separately available

~~2263~~

~~(2) 313~~

~~(3) Education~~

(4) Edu - Secretary

(5) Manu - General

HANSARD. 7. Q. columns. 540 -
18 March 1975.

Coloured pupils: University entrance

148. Mr. C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations.

How many Coloured pupils who passed the senior certificate examinations in 1973 and 1974, respectively, qualified for university entrance.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

1973: 825
1974: 1079.

1. Edu - Secondary
2. ~~Edu - University~~

HANSARD 10

17/4/75

S. Columns 721 + 22

White pupils

203. Mr. P. A. PYPFR asked the Minister of Statistics:

(1) How many White pupils were attending (a) provincial, (b) provincial-aided and (c) private schools in the latest year for which figures are available;

(2) What was the total enrolment in each class of these schools;

(3) How many pupils (a) passed the matriculation or equivalent examination and (b) obtained a university entrance pass in that year;

(4) In respect of what year are these figures given?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(1)	(a)	Number
	(b)	822 050
	(c)	18 166
		45 927
		<u>Total 886 143</u>

Enrolment of White pupils Sub A (Gr. 1) Sub B (Gr. 2)	Provincial Schools		Provincial-aided Schools	Private schools
Std. 1	75 931	1 684	4 529	
Std. 2	71 711	1 222	4 060	
Std. 3	74 351	1 626	3 781	
Std. 4	73 019	1 576	3 485	
Std. 5	73 198	1 437	3 662	
Std. 6	69 045	1 070	3 689	
Std. 7	67 153	1 228	3 078	
Std. 8	72 535	1 523	4 078	
Std. 9	70 020	1 391	4 102	
Std. 10	63 237	1 104	3 202	
Unspecified	48 487	1 100	3 222	
Vocational courses for mental deviates	35 693	10 0	3 158	
	13 598	222	383	
	11 252			
Total	822 050	10 166	45 927	

(3) The required statistics are not compiled by the Department of Statistics.

(4) All figures are in respect of 1972.

(Signature)
S. Columns 721 + 22

HANSARD 11

Q. 789-90

23 April 1975.

**Bantu pupils in Republic/Transkei enrolled
in Forms I-V**

215. Mr. N J J OLIVIER asked the
Minister of Bantu Education:

(1) How many Bantu pupils in (a) White
and (b) Bantu areas were enrolled

in (i) Forms IV and V and (ii) Forms
I to III in combined Government,
State-aided and private schools in
the Republic, including the Transkei,
at the latest date for which figures
are available;

(2) in respect of what date are these
figures given.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCA-
TION:

(1)	(a)	(b)*
(i)	6 046	15 092.
(ii)	64 078	124 303.

(2) First Tuesday of March 1974.

* As Bantu Education in the Bantu home-
lands is controlled by the different
homeland governments, the information
was obtained from them.

Edue - Security

HANSARD Q795-796
11

23 April 1975

Indian pupils from Class I to Standard X

252. Mr. W. M. SUTTON asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

What was the total enrolment of Indians in each standard from Class I to Standard X in Government, State-aided and Private schools combined, as at 31 March 1975 or the latest date for which figures are available.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

As at 4 March 1975

Class I	20 736
Class II	21 766
Std. I	20 313
Std. II	19 170

Std. III	19 309
Std. IV	179 694
Std. V	15 041
Std. VI	12 416
Std. VII	11 744
Std. VIII	13 404
Std. IX	6 115
Std. X	4 479
Special classes	1 162

1. Educ - Prov.
2. Educ - Surody

HANOVER 11

Q. 797-8

23 April 1977.

Edue - Secondary

Examinations written by Indian High School pupils

259. Mr. W M SUTTON asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many Indian pupils entered for the Standard VI examination at the end of 1974 and (b) how many of these (i) passed the (aa) normal high school course and (bb) practical course and (ii) failed;
- (2) (a) how many entered for the junior certificate examination at the end of that year and (b) how many of these (i) passed (aa) A level, (bb) O level and (cc) C level and (ii) failed;
- (3) (a) how many entered for the matriculation or senior certificate examination at the end of that year and (b) how many of the total number of candidates, including those who wrote supplementary examinations, (i) passed (aa) with merit, (bb) A grade without merit, but with matriculation exemption, (cc) A level without exemption and (dd) O level and (ii) failed.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) 11 834.
(b) (i) (aa) 6 207.
(bb) 4 731
(ii) 896.
- (2) (a) (Std. VIII Exam) 10 073.
(b) (i) (aa) 5 178
(bb) 3 070.
(cc) Nil.
(ii) 1 825.
- (3) (a) 4 200.
(b) (i) (aa) 87.
(bb) 475.
(cc) 717.
(dd) 1 722.
(ii) 1 199.

Note: The statistics given in (3)(b)(i) and (ii) exclude the results of the supplementary examinations which have not been finalized as yet.

Question
Write on both sides of the paper

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margin

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COUNTRY IS...
NM
College
30/4/76
closed
Mercury Reporter
MPANGENI — The
hekuzulu College for
chiefs' sons, in Nongoma,
Ululand, has been
closed, due to the
"defiant attitude" by
pupils towards staff.
The pupils, who staged
a mass protest walk-out
earlier this month —
allegedly because of a
pupil/staff dispute —
refused to attend classes
and "persistently defied
authority" after return-
ing to the college on
April 22.

① Education - Secondary
② 107

① Education - Secondary
② 319

Clamp on black schools causing hardship — MP

30/4/76. DP.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —
The policy of not building any more high schools for blacks in urban areas was causing frustration and hardship, Mr N. Olivier (UP, Edenvale) said in the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during the committee stage of the Bantu Education vote, Mr Olivier, the chief Opposition spokesman on the subject, said the need for children to attend far-off schools was causing the break-up of families at a crucial time in children's lives and was placing an almost ruinous financial burden on parents.

Other aspects causing concern were the double-shift system which ob-

viated proper education, lack of classrooms, poor conditions, lack of proper apparatus and the poor condition of that which did exist, teachers who were poorly equipped to fulfil their tasks, and a lack of discipline.

It was National Party policy to spend as much money per capita on black education as on white education, but it would be impossible to reach this par situation in the short-term, Mr P. Cronje (NP Port Natal) said.

It would cost about R2 000 million a year if the par position was to be reached at present.

The National Party also wanted maximum educational benefits for all races because it was the party's policy to grant equal facilities and opportunities for all races as part of its policy of separate development.

"The United Party wants the government to use impossible methods while the National Party is firmly committed to achieving better education for the Bantu people by enabling them to improve their economic circumstances," he said.

Mr L. F. Wood (UP Berea) said since the establishment of training facilities for black pharmacists at Turfloop, 24 pharmacists had graduated and none of these had entered government service.

In recent advertisements which had appeared side by side in the South African Association of Pharmacists' bulletin, black pharmacists had been offered less than half the salary offered to white phar-

macists, but both advertisements had mentioned the same qualifications for applicants.

Black pharmacists were therefore offering their services in other African countries instead of being employed in their own country.

Mr D. de Villiers (NP, Johannesburg West) said projections which had been made for black education up to 1990 compared favourably with the situation in many European countries.

By 1990, some 30 per cent of blacks in South Africa would be at school.

In 1974 there had been 3,5 million blacks at school and this would increase to 8,2 million by 1990, Mr De Villiers said.

The future projection for university education for black students was equally exciting, with the total increasing from 1 660 in 1960 to 7 800 in 1974 and 43 100 by 1990.

"By 1990 there will be enough Bantu students at university to fill three times the facilities available at the University of Pretoria or Stellenbosch," Mr De Villiers said.

It was not enough, however, to make projections only for the number of people who would be educated; a great deal of attention would have to be given to employment opportunities for these people.

Mr De Villiers said there was a danger of a brain drain away from the homelands towards the white cities and part of the strategy of advance planning would have to cope with this potential problem. — SAPA.

HANU SARD 14

Q . 948-9

13 May 1975.

X Senior/Junior certificate examination for
Coloureds

226. Mr. N. J. J. OLIVIER asked the
Minister of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama
Relations:

- (1) How many pupils, including private candidates, in (a) the Republic and (b) South West Africa were entered for the junior certificate examination at the end of 1974 and, where appropriate, the supplementary examination held early in 1975;
- (2) how many of these pupils in each territory (a) passed (i) in the first class and (ii) in the second class and (b) failed;

- (3) (a) how many Coloured pupils in each territory entered for the matriculation or senior certificate examination during the same period and (b) how many of these passed (i) in the first class and (ii) in the second class and (iii) failed.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED, RE-
HOBOTH AND NAMA RELATIONS:

Republic	South West Africa
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(1) (a) 14 078	(1) (b) 504
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No provision exists for supplementary examinations to be taken at this level.

(2) (a) (i) 669	(2) (a) (i) 22
(ii) 8 675	(ii) 363

(b) 4 734	(b) 119
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(3) (a) 3 134	(3) (a) 119
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(b) (i) 179	(b) (i) 1
-------------	-----------

(ii) 1 885	(ii) 58
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(iii) 1 070	(iii) 60
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Educ - Secondary

Matric aid attacked

Pretoria Bureau

Special matric classes run by newspapers — among them The Star and Die Vaderland — are criticised by the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging.

An editorial in its official journal, Mondstuk, says education authorities and the organised teaching profession are best equipped to give extra instruction if needed.

Superficially, the editorial said, additional classes run by newspapers appeared a good thing.

But the question should be asked whether a newspaper, however well-meaning, was not going beyond its function by organising such classes.

Interference by outside organisations in education could lead to pupils losing trust in their teachers. Children who for years had made no progress in a subject at school were unlikely to benefit much from a few additional classes.

● Mr William Smith, coordinator of Star Schools, said the suggestion that the schools were not performing a useful function was laughable.

Four years ago there were 400 pupils at Star Schools. Now there are 10,000.

Some pupils have no teachers at school for certain subjects, particularly mathematics and science. They rely almost entirely on us.

"The Education Department is not fulfilling its function because it does not have the staff.

"Inevitably the poorer teacher will be upset by what we are doing, but a good teacher will encourage pupils to get different points of view."

53

~~SECRET~~

52

11/15/76

100B

14/5/76

Audio/visual

To be used
show any
such as a
videotape?

When for your
has been decided?

Are you playing at home or
is the meeting room
your?

Is it suitable as a meeting
for our audience and as
a aid for your subject?

What is the right size for the
equipment expected?

Will you be able to see?
Is there a stage or platform?
Is there a high room for the
positioning of one or
more on screens?

Will you be able to hear?
Will you need to use a microphone?
Is there a public address system
already installed? Will there be
any distracting noises and can
these be silenced during your
presentation?

- (f) Can the room be darkened easily?
Are there sufficient power supplies
for any projected visuals or
recorded sound?

Visuals

- (a) What equipment will you have at
your disposal? Will there be an
experienced projectionist
available?
- (b) Are there any suitable visuals or
other aids (e.g. films, videotapes,
sound tapes, slides, etc.) already
available?
- (c) What facilities are there for
obtaining or making others you
may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been
allowed for:

~~258~~
52

Ann

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is there a public address system
already installed? Will there be
any distracting noises and can
these be silenced during your
presentation?

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Visuals

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other aids (e.g. films, videotapes,
sound tapes, slides, etc.) already
available?

(c) What facilities are there for
obtaining or making others you
may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared?
If so, how much money has been
allowed for:

HANUSARD

17

Q. 1024

3 June 1975

X Teachers at Nathaniel Nyaluza High School, Grahamstown

*9. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

Whether teachers of the Nathaniel Nyaluza High School, Grahamstown, refused to take classes during May 1975; if so, (a) how many, (b) what classes were affected and (c) what was the reason for the refusal.

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF BANTU ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION:

Yes.

- (a) The whole staff of 17 teachers.
- (b) Forms I to V.
- (c) Strike by pupils.

① Educ - Secondary

② ~~311~~

HANSARD 14

Q . 965-6

16 May 1975.

Progress of White pupils in Republic

*12. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Statistics:

- (1) How many White pupils were enrolled in the Republic in (a) Std. VI in 1970, (b) Std. VII in 1971, (c) Std. VIII in 1972, (d) Std. IX in 1973 and (e) Std. X in 1974;
- (2) how many of the pupils who wrote the Std. X examinations at the end of 1974 (a) passed and (b) obtained passes qualifying them for university entry.

†The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

- (1) (a) 76 179.
- (b) 73 759.
- (c) 68 240.

(d) 55 294.

(e) Data not yet available.

- (2) Information as requested is not collected by the Department. Data therefore not available.

Educ Secord

EDUCATION - SECONDARY

8 JAN 1980 - 25 - April 1980

26 April - 31 Dec. 1980

52

Jew-baiting

medical

quotes start exam storm

ANTI-Semitic passages from Hitler's "Mein Kampf" in a South African College Schools (SACS) Standard 8 English comprehension examination have caused a storm of protest from Jewish pupils and their parents.

At least a dozen parents of the some 20 Jewish Standard 8 pupils complained to the Jewish Board of Deputies that the passages were "offensive" and "distasteful".

The board of deputies has asked the headmaster of the school, Mr Neil Paterson, for an explanation.

Jewish pupils who wrote the examination told me this week that Mr Paterson had apologised.

One pupil was so offended by the passage, which quoted Hitler as referring to Jews as "repulsive, crooked-legged Jew bastards", that he said he had considered refusing to answer the questions.

However, the comprehension test counted 20 out of a total of 100 points and he feared that he would fail the paper if he refused to do the section.

The comprehension passage was taken from Alan Bullock's "Hitler: A study in Tyranny" and from Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf".

But it was Hitler's virulent anti-Semitism from "Mein Kampf" that shocked the Jewish pupils, and caused the furor.

The most offensive sections in the comprehension had Hitler stating in "Mein Kampf" that "the black-haired Jewish youth lies in wait for hours on end, satanically glaring at and

By MURRAY McNALLY

spying on the unsuspecting girl whom he plans to seduce, adulterating her blood and removing her from the bosom of her own people . . ."

And Hitler writes of "the nightmare vision of the seduction of hundreds of thousands of girls by repulsive, crooked-legged Jew bastards".

Distasteful

Yet another excerpt from "Mein Kampf" is:

"Was there any shady undertaking, any form of foulness, especially in cultural life, in which at least one Jew did not participate?"

"On putting the probing knife carefully to that kind of abcess one immediately discovered, like a maggot in a putrescent body, a little Jew who was blinded by the sudden light."

Another part that the Jewish pupils found distasteful was Hitler's contention that "the

Jews were responsible for bringing Negroes into the Rhineland with the ultimate idea of bastardising the white race which they hate and thus lowering its cultural and political level so that the Jew might dominate".

All the Jewish pupils I spoke to asked not to be identified.

One said: "I was shocked when I opened the paper and saw the comprehension exam. It was like a sick joke."

"What I don't understand is that from 1 000 years of literature the teacher who set the exam chose a passage that would obviously be offensive to the Jewish boys. He must have known that it would upset not only Jewish pupils but their parents too."

Mr M Wagner, secretary of the Jewish Board of Deputies, said that he had received complaints from at least a dozen parents.

Mr Paterson was not avail-

able for comment and the deputy headmaster declined to comment when I phoned the school this week.

Mr Brown, the deputy headmaster, said that Mr M Apperley, the teacher who set the exam, was not available for comment.

Mrs E Buchinsky, a committee member of the SACS Parents and Teachers Association, said the comprehension exam was "shocking."

"I was at the Bnoth Zion organisation when I heard about it.

"The women were very upset.

Offensive

"They showed me the exam and I found the parts out of 'Mein Kampf' very offensive.

"I can't understand why the teacher who set the exam chose that particular passage. He must have known that it would be offensive to the Jewish boys.

"I also can't understand why Mr Paterson didn't see the paper before the boys wrote the exam.

"I'm sure if that had happened he would have realised that the comprehension was offensive," she said.

● Sapa reports that Mr Paterson told the board he would explain to pupils there was an "error of judgment."

"There have never been incidents of anti-Semitism at school," said Mr Paterson, who assured the board that the teacher who had set the exam had not intended it in this way.

ates by economic region. 11

involves a knowledge of the base population age official estimates of this are available for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population used using the age specific survival rates from the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age for migration. Procedure was adopted as a population figure for required. The 1970 age distribution by ad, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974

Calculated for 1970, the last census year. This is the mortality experience of a hypothetical conditions which would exist if a were eliminated. It gives an indication of that cause on the expectation of life. Rates. Two standard populations were used: a developed population and Mexico 1960. Death Rates. Calculated mainly in five year age in major divisions of the eighth revision of the of Diseases (ICD). of Death.

rence Bureau
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s estimated that
registered for

Argus 4/12/79

Dagga in schools — but no one is talking

Education Reporter

DAGGA smoking among high school students in the Peninsula is apparently quite common but attempts to obtain information from those involved with treatment have met with a wall of silence.

One school psychologist, who is considered an expert in the field by the Narcotics Bureau in Cape Town refused to discuss the subject with The Argus.

He said he was a committed Christian and as such, 'what the right hand does, the left hand should not see.'

He referred The Argus to the Director of Education, Mr P S Meyer, who was not available for comment today.

Headmasters of high schools interviewed were all aware that young people were smoking dagga but most denied it was a problem in their schools.

NEBULOUS

Mr B K Shepherd, headmaster of Cape Town High School, said: 'Sometimes people tell us it is a problem in our school but I honestly don't know whether there are five percent of the students experimenting or 50 percent.'

'It is a very nebulous area and even if one gets hold of a child who smokes dagga what sort of information could he give about the other pupils? Maybe he's seen others smoking at a party . . . I don't think it happens on the school premises, but

TUTORIAL COLLEGES

Cramming them in

F.M. 23/11/79

52

Would you send your 16-year-old daughter to a cram college in the heart of Johannesburg? Isaac Kriel, BA (Hons) M Ed PhD, does - but then he is chairman of Damelin tutorial college, which she attends.

So do the parents of 1 100 other matric candidates and this year Johannesburg tutorial colleges are entering 45% of all matriculation candidates from Transvaal private schools. This is about 5% of all matric candidates in the Transvaal and worth well over R3m in the school examination business this year. Kriel estimates that tutorial college business is growing at 8% a year - a trend no doubt helped by aggressive advertising. This year, Damelin is spending R65 000 to attract school children whose parents can afford more than R1 000 a year in tuition fees.

Once regarded as the dumping ground for drop-outs or backward children to be

force-fed through exams, tutorial colleges are acquiring a new respectability as the place for good academic results without

We were when we started in 1945, but the matric syllabus has changed so that you can no longer get through by just cramming. There is now less emphasis on rote learning and more on reasoning and insight.

Tutorial colleges have many critics in the education establishment but few will substantiate their criticisms. Nor do they wish to be quoted. Some point to the fact that private schools prepare for the more difficult JMB matric and others say they specialise in a more liberal education.

Whatever the methods of the tutorial colleges, it is not in dispute that the better ones have better results than the provincial average (see table), and better teachers - a fact resented by their competitors. "They get the best teachers," says one, "because they pay astronomical salaries."

A more serious criticism is that, al-

1977 MATRIC RESULTS

(Higher Grade)

Subject	Percentage passes	
	Total Tvl Ed Dept	Eden College
English Higher	82%	99%
Accountancy	80%	100%
Afrikaans (2nd language)	83%	94%
Mathematics	80%	93%
History	80%	98%
Biology	82%	91%
Physical science	83%	98%

the rules and traditions of conventional schools. But standards vary widely.

Says Kriel: "We are not a cram college."

creditor or contributory.

though-tutorial colleges do get better results in the matric exam, their students perform poorly at university because they have been "spoonfed through matric." Says Jan Breytenbach, headmaster of St Johns: "There is a difference between getting to university and getting through university. We want our pupils to get through university."

Says Kriel: "Our better students do exceptionally well at university, and our weaker students don't do so well - mainly because if they had gone to conventional schools they would not have passed matric in the first place. This is a credit to our methods and not a condemnation."

Prof Boyce, principal of JCE teachers' training college, says: "Pupils from the tutorial colleges are well motivated and work hard. We have no reason to believe that they do any worse than others."

Raymond Tunmer, professor of education at Rhodes and ex-director of teacher training at Wits, says: "The high fees charged by the tutorial colleges probably make parents put a greater pressure on their children to perform."

But those who know will not release statistics. Prof Robert Charlton, Dean of the Medical Faculty at Wits University, notorious for its insistence on excellent matric results for entrance, says: "We have statistics, but we will not comment."

"We cater for more mature kids who



Scholars taking a break... less emphasis on sport

find the traditions of the ordinary schools foreign. They usually want to get better marks in a more relaxed atmosphere," says Alan Zulberg, head of Eden College. He adds: "Our lecture notes are designed to make it essential for the pupil to read further if he wants to pass well. He is trained to work from a multiplicity of

sources."

Tutorial college students are less subject to the rules and discipline of conventional schools. Discipline is maintained mainly by suspension or the threat of expulsion, and this, according to Zulberg, encourages a more adult attitude. Rules of dress and hair length are also more relaxed.

Another criticism of tutorial colleges is that they are weak on extra-mural activities. "We certainly do not operate in the traditional school ethos," says Kriel. "Nothing outside classes is compulsory and there is less emphasis on sport. But the tutorial colleges seem to do better than others in the more academic activities like debating, quizzes, business games and drama."

So far, private schools have not been seriously threatened by the profit-orientated tutorial colleges as many can still choose their pupils from waiting lists. But the tutorial colleges, which currently start only at standard seven, are keenly aware of the market potential in the lower levels. "Few parents are happy to send a 12-year-old child to school in the city with all the temptations of pinball and beer," says Kriel.

The FM understands that more than one tutorial college plans to overcome this by opening in Johannesburg's northern suburbs.

the liquidator may recover the contribution from the estate concerned.

52. (1) Educ. - Secor
(2) 323

Forcing pupils to take instruction through the medium of two languages lowers teaching and learning efficiency, says MR J L OMOND, a former Inspector of Bantu Education.

It is regrettable that what should be a solution to a problem based on educational and economic grounds has become confused with a language problem.

White, Coloured, Asian, Chinese and African homeland secondary school pupils study for and write their internal school examinations and the external Junior and Senior Certificate examinations in one official language.

But African secondary pupils living in White urban areas have to study for and write their internal and external Junior and Senior Certificate examinations in at least one or two subjects in one official language, and the remaining subjects in the other official language.

This regulation is resented by African parents, teachers and pupils, because the learning and teaching efficiency of pupils and teachers must, as a result, be lower than they would be if only one official language could be used as the medium of instruction.

If this "regrettable" regulation were based on sound educational principles, surely it would be compulsory for White, Coloured, Asian, Chinese and homeland African secondary pupils?

Lowered learning and teaching efficiency results in pupils obtaining lower examination marks in each subject. This in turn reduces the possibility of obtaining the minimum aggregate for a pass, for a first class pass or for a distinction.

Each time a pupil of any group in South Africa fails an internal or external examination it is a waste of public money and creates a feeling of at least disappointment, if not resentment, in the minds of the pupil, the teachers and parents.

The withdrawal of this discriminatory regulation would improve the productivity and efficiency of both pupils and teachers, to the great advantage of the country as a whole.

Which official language should be used as a medium of instruction

STAR
2/16/76

Language rule: only for Blacks

should be left to the discretion of the African school boards which are responsible for the local control of schools. The other official language, now often regarded in a sense of frustration, would undoubtedly be regarded in a more friendly light.

Not as a case for protest or violence.

The tragic, unnecessary and indefensible rioting by Black students in Soweto brought back memories of similar events in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town African townships in 1955, when large-scale boycotts of schools occurred. In 1960 more than 60 schools in my circuit were burnt to the ground by "persons unknown."

But as a result of patient negotiations and sympathetic understanding by the Department of Bantu Education, its officials, those of the Bantu Affairs Department of the Port Elizabeth Municipality and the fine response by the African Community, peace was restored.

Today there is an attitude of close co-operation and mutual respect between the African community, White officials and the White community of Port Elizabeth.

The change on the part of Africans was dramatically demonstrated just after the terrible Gamtoos River flood of August 1972, when nearly 100 people died.

One day the chairman of the African Principals' Association, Mr A Mnyanda, invited me to bring the Chief Magistrate of Port Elizabeth, Mr B Koen, chairman of the Gamtoos Flood Relief

Committee, to a meeting in New Brighton.

Mr Mnyanda presented me with a bag of notes and coins to the value of R500 from his association to hand over.

This donation from by no-means-affluent teachers was, he said, to indicate their sympathy to the relatives and friends of the victims of the Gamtoos River Flood — despite the fact that these teachers realised that the majority of the victims of the flood were Whites or Coloured people, and only a small percentage were Africans.

So if the bitterness of 1955 and 1960 could be changed to the sympathy of 1972, there is hope that a similar change of heart and attitude can and will be experienced in Soweto.

① 323

② Education

③ Educ - Secondary

Strike schools' pleas were refused

Staff Reporter

THREE of the Soweto schools which went on strike before last week's riots had had applications for Afrikaans exemption turned down by the Department of Bantu Education in April last year.

They were Belle, Thula-Sizwe, and Emthonjeni higher primary schools where pupils had already started striking over the Afrikaans issue in the

third week of May this year.

These schools had been asked by the Orlando-Diepkloof Zulu School Board to implement 50-50 teaching from the beginning of this year.

The departmental circular read: "Should practical difficulties arise in giving instruction in half of the subjects through the medium of one or other of the official languages,

department approval must be obtained for any deviation from the above decision.

"Department approval in such cases will be dependent largely upon the availability or non-availability of teachers competent to teach the particular subject through the official language concerned."

Mr Thys de Beer, who is circuit inspector for all three schools, was reported

to have said he was "satisfied" that teachers were competent.

"I know my teachers. I did go to some of them - not each and every one I spoke to them in Afrikaans," Mr De Beer said yesterday.

Asked whether he had heard any of the teachers conduct lessons in Afrikaans he said: "I am not going to explain any thing I did my duty."

RSM 22/6/76

Language policy outlined

Argus 28/6/76

THE implementation of an equal system of language medium in Peninsula schools led to four requests for exemption this year, the Cape regional director of Bantu Education, Mr D. H. Owens, said in Cape Town today.

Mr Owens was answering questions during an interview on the policy's implementation in the Peninsula, where there have been no complaints from African schools as regards the policy.

He said that African education priorities -- in order of precedence -- were the provision of adequate secondary school accommodation, the ending of double shifts at school, an improvement in the teacher-pupil ratio, and the introduction of compulsory education for Africans.

Asked about the medium of instruction at Peninsula and all Cape schools (those outside of the Ciskei and Transkei

English and Afrikaans as a medium of instruction. This policy then applied to Standard five for the first time, and this was the new aspect of the policy.

In the Peninsula, mathematics and general science, as two of the more difficult subjects, were taught through the medium of English, in secondary schools, with social studies and agriculture through the medium of Afrikaans, Mr Owens said.

Other subjects available to students included accountancy, home economics, housecraft and needlework and clothing, but in practice schools chose the same subjects in addition to the compulsory three languages.

Mr Owens said a circular letter was sent to all

schools setting out the procedure under which schools could seek exemption from the 50-50 policy.

In fact, four schools applied for exemption, and was granted to St Mary's School in Nyanga on the basis that it did not have a staff that could adequately teach the relevant subjects through the medium of Afrikaans.

The other three schools were Vuyani, Walter Teka and Intshinga, all in Guguletu. These applications were turned down because it was felt the pupils would experience difficulty when they entered secondary schools that were implementing the policy.

Mr Owens added that the Guguletu School

Board was in a position to transfer teachers from one school to another in their area to eliminate any difficulties in giving instruction in Afrikaans.

All were now doing their best to give instruction on a 50-50 basis, and there had been no complaints, Mr Owens said.

Mr M. J. Mitchell, Cape circuit inspector since the start of this year, had also been touring schools and speaking to principals about their problems.

Both Mr Owens and Mr Mitchell said that they were available to help with any problems schools experienced not only on this issue, but on any other.

There are always practical problems, but we are prepared to discuss these, Mr Owens said.

Educator - Secondary

1154
2332

Botha's statement on medium of instruction

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, said in a statement here yesterday that the principal of each school falling under the Department of Bantu Education would in future submit his application with regard to the medium of instruction at his school.

Mr Botha said in a letter to leaders of a deputation from Soweto that the following principles are applicable to the medium of instruction:

"(i) For obvious and universally accepted educational reasons, the greatest possible value is still being attached to the mother tongue as a medium of instruction.

"(ii) Lacking full availability of the mother tongue as a medium of instruction, both official languages should ideally be available as media.

"(iii) Although ideally both official languages should be used as media of instruction, it is still necessary to approve deviations on the grounds of prevailing circumstances.

"Taking due cognizance of the fundamental principles involved, of practical circumstances, of the course that the medium question has followed over the past twenty years and of recent submissions by various bodies, it is the department's intention to effect certain changes in procedure.

"The procedure to be followed henceforth is as follows:

"(A) At each secondary school and higher primary school with standard 5, the following options are open with regard to the medium of instruction:

"(i) English as medium (with additional attention to Afrikaans as subject) and with the mother tongue as the medium in subjects where practicable.

"(ii) Afrikaans as medium (with additional attention to English as a subject) and with the mother tongue as the medium in subjects

where practicable.

"(iii) Afrikaans and English as media in various subjects with the mother tongue as the medium in subjects where practicable.

"The principal of each school will submit per standardized form his application with regard to the medium at his school, as recommended by his school committee and his school board, to the Secretary for Bantu Education for confirmation.

"(A) At primary schools, the mother tongue shall be the medium of instruction in all classes from sub-standard A up to and including standard 4.

"Dismissed persons:

"The names of members of school boards and school committees allegedly dismissed as a result of their involvement in the use of Afrikaans as a medium, will have to be furnished to the

department so as to enable it to go into the matter.

"Involvement of Black people:

"The involvement of Black people in educational matters has already been well established in school committees, bodies of management of schools, school boards, committee boards, Advisory Council for Bantu Education, Bantu Language Board and language committees, various subject committees, Board of Moderators, Examination Board, Conference of Homelands Secretaries, Central Books Committee and its subcommittees, editorial board of the Bantu Education Journal etc.

"I trust that the procedures in connection with the medium of instruction in schools as stated above will in future satisfy all concerned." — Sapa

Black leaders welcome move

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Black leaders yesterday welcomed Mr Botha's statement on the medium of instruction in African schools.

The Mayor of Soweto, Mr T J Makhaya, said: "I think it is what the African community is looking for. I think they will be happy with it."

Dr Manas Buthelezi, chairman of the Black Parents' Association, said: "We are very happy to hear about it, but at the same time it is a little belated. If it had been made three weeks ago, we would not have had to go through all that we have been through."

Mr Lennox Mlonzi, leader of the Soweto Progressive Party, said: "A fight has been won. It was unfortunate that it was not attended to before. It could have saved many lives."

His deputy and the man who warned that the language issue would spark violence, Mr Leonard Mosala, said: "That's tremendous. To all practical

Educatra - Secondary

Afrikaans will help you, Blacks told

30/6/76
STAR

It is to the advantage of South Africa's Blacks to learn Afrikaans it was claimed yesterday.

But, said Dr Hennie Terblanche, chairman of the Genootskap vir die Handhawing van Afrikaans, it should be used in Black schools only after reasonable discussion between Black teachers and the authorities.

Dr Terblanche added in Pretoria that there should not be unnecessary compulsion over the choice of language in schools.

That could create resistance, he went on.

THE POLICY

Dr Terblanche said South Africa was bilingual and education authorities must take this into consideration.

"In South Africa Blacks must consider the policy of the Government, particularly as it supplies facilities and money for schooling," he added.

The best approach to this delicate question was reasonableness and discussion between teachers and authorities.

Dr Terblanche pointed out that Afrikaans-speaking people were in the majority in South Africa and Afrikaners formed virtually most of the Government.

"Black people must realise that Afrikaans is of great value to them," he said.

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Black schools

STAR 16/7/76

to stay shut,

Kruger rules

With the re-opening of Black schools postponed, a ban has been imposed on gatherings from today and preventive detention is to be used to counter agitation in African areas.

This was announced in Pretoria last night by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger.

He said the measures were being taken because

of continued agitation and intimidation in Soweto and other areas. This was aimed at starting renewed rioting when schools reopened, despite the fact that the language issue had been resolved.

Black schools, due to reopen next Tuesday, would remain closed until the agitation had ceased, he said.

Mr Kruger expressed regret at the suffering this would cause to law-abiding pupils and parents and said strong police

units would be on hand to deal with anyone trying to cause a disturbance.

"These units will have instructions to protect law-abiding citizens and property at all costs and to do so with all the means at their disposal," he added. "No disorder will be tolerated."

Mr Kruger did not announce any duration for the prohibition of gatherings, but said it was similar to the one imposed under the Riotous Assemblies Act which ended on July 7.

The 1950 Suppression of Communism Act, amended during the last session of Parliament and renamed the Internal Security Act, now includes provisions for preventive detention. This is believed to be the first time these provisions have been used.

"People are being intimidated and threatened with assault should they not do what these agitators want them to do," Mr Kruger claimed.

"Some residents, workers and children have been scared by agitators and by rumours and are apprehensive of what might happen on Tuesday."

New prohibition

"In these circumstances the Government had decided on the following measures:

● A prohibition on meetings similar to the one that ended on July 7, imposed with effect from today.

● Sections of the Internal Security Act, authorising the preventive detention of people engaging in activities that endanger the maintenance of public order will be brought into operation immediately.

● Black schools will not reopen on Tuesday, but will remain closed until agitation has stopped.

Mr Kruger said: "Agitators who do not cease their activities immediately will be prevented from continuing with it by being placed in detention in terms of the internal security act.

"Similar steps will be taken in respect of the manipulators who send out others while they themselves remain in safety out of the public eye."

Law-abiding

The Government was conscious that many law-abiding pupils, and parents who worked hard to help their children through school, would suffer.

"They will, however, realise that this state of affairs has been brought about by subversive elements misusing scholars and threatening residents for their own peculiar selfish ends," said Mr Kruger.

"The government will do everything in its power to eliminate these elements and to restore school facilities to the residents of affected areas as soon as possible."

Residents and pupils could contribute by not allowing themselves to be intimidated by a handful of criminals, and by calling for police assistance when they were molested by such people.

They should also note that, with the school language issue resolved, agitators were now trying to inflame the people by spreading rumours about children under arrest as a result of last month's disturbances. — Sapa.

① 48
② 312 - General
③ 323

333/52

SC pupils may write if they return

Argos 4 11 76

MR D. H. OWENS, regional director of Bantu Education for the Cape, announced yesterday that Black senior certificate candidates who have been boycotting the current examinations would be considered for the 1977 supplementary examinations in February.

The full text of his statement reads:

'It appears that many of the full-time candidates in the Peninsula townships who are boycotting the present examinations are hoping to be allowed to write supplementary examinations in February/March 1977.

In the circumstances it must be made clear that examinations for Standard 5 and Form III candidates

are held only in November each year. Pupils who fail to write the current Higher Primary and Form III examinations will therefore have to repeat Standard 5 or Standard 8 year, as the case may be, although the department may be prepared to consider making special arrangements for Standard 5 pupils to write their examination next week, provided they come back to school in sufficient numbers.

RESPONSIBILITY

As far as the Standard 10 pupils are concerned, the department is prepared to consider allowing full-time candidates who have entered for the present examinations to write

in February/March next year, particularly in the case of pupils who demonstrate their sense of responsibility by returning to school without further delay.

EXEMPTION

It must be pointed out that these pupils have little chance of passing the supplementary examination unless they resume their studies immediately under the guidance of their teachers, as they have little more than 3 months (including the school holidays) in which to prepare themselves for these examinations.

Candidates who decide to write any of the remaining matriculation examinations being held at present

can gain credit for individual subjects, and these will count towards a Senior Certificate pass. Unless, however, they pass at least three subjects at one and the same examination they will not qualify for the award of the matriculation exemption certificate and will therefore not be eligible for admission to any degree course at a university.

CONSEQUENCES

Standard 10 candidates also have the opportunity of rescuing themselves from the consequences of the senseless boycott in which they have participated; a decision to return to school now will weigh heavily with the Department in deciding whether or not to allow these pupils to enter for the supplementary examinations on payment of the prescribed entry fees.

Matric exams to get the axe

Sun Exp

24/10/76

By
LEON BEKKER
and
JEAN LE MAY

THE MATRIC exam is on the way out. It will be replaced by a system where the work of pupils over a full year will be evaluated by their own teachers.

A revolutionary new system, overtaking the traditional matric exam, is likely to come into force in all four provinces within the next few years.

The system has already been successfully tried in 42 schools in the Transvaal.

The next step will be to extend the experiment in the Transvaal and introduce it to the other three provinces.

According to educationalists, the internal exam system will be started in the Cape and Natal soon. The Free State will form a study group to investigate the "new deal" matric.

In the case of Black students, the Bantu Education Department is watching developments closely and will follow if the expanded system proves a success in White schools.

The Director of Education for the Transvaal, Professor J. H. Jooste, told the Express this week the original "project school" experiment had been a great success in the 42 test schools.

However, teachers are divided in their reaction.

Some say it will be good for education. Others claim the system is open to abuse and could radically affect standards in high schools.

Under the internal system, every school will evaluate its pupils on their work throughout the year and then set an exam which will be marked by that school's teachers.

Prof Jooste spelled out why he thought the internal exam was a better substitute for the traditional matric system:

- It brings the exam much closer to the child. The papers are not set by an anonymous panel which has no contact with the students;
- It helps to eliminate the parrot-fashion learning the present system encourages. The new method emphasises understanding rather than remembering facts;
- It breaks down the present tendency for teachers to teach out of a handbook, and creates more opportunities for teachers to experiment with education.

Prof Jooste emphasised the TED was concerned about maintaining standards in Transvaal schools. The

system would have a built-in counter-check on standards, he said.

This check would be done through random questions sprung on pupils from any particular school at any time during the matric year.

Implementation of the new system depends on the Joint Matriculation Board, which sets standard for university entrance.

But Prof J W Brommert, the JMB's chairman, told the Express the board was happy with results achieved in the "project" schools.

He saw no reason why the internal exam system would not work. "I think it will develop into a nation-wide system eventually," Prof Brommert said.

A Cape education official confirmed that several "project" schools in the province would try out the system next year. And Natal's Director of Education, Mr P R T Nel, said the system would be introduced in "certain" subjects.

One of the educationalists who voiced reservations about the internal system was Mr Jack Ballard, secretary of the Transvaal Teachers' Association.

"Our greatest worry is the quality of teaching," Mr Ballard said. "In schools lucky enough to have a good permanent staff, the system will work well. Otherwise, there could be problems."

On the other hand, the headmaster of Johannesburg's Woodmead School is a strong supporter of the project schools.

Mr S Krige told the Express: "The system removes pressure from pupils. Many of them don't do themselves justice in the final exams as they are at the moment."

Another Johannesburg headmaster also supported the idea.

"A pupil facing an exam set by someone unknown to him is often completely unnerved," he said, "and may do very badly."

"Another advantage of this new system is that a pupil's performance is evaluated over the whole year, and not just a few hours."

(1) 52
(2) 334

WOMEN RUIN YOUNG DEMO

nm Mercury Reporter 24/9/76

A MARCH by about 150 African youths was finally dispersed by several angry African women fruit-sellers at Clermont township, near Pinetown, yesterday. The women helped police arrest six of the boys after classroom windows had been smashed and a car slightly damaged by stones.

The demonstration was sparked off, it was said, by mounting dissatisfaction at extra lessons on Saturdays and over other grievances at the Mqhele Junior Secondary School.

The other reasons given were "corporal punishment" and students being expected to "scrub classroom floors."

The protest started when a group of older boys tried to stop girl students from attending classes.

When they failed, two classroom windows were smashed and about 150 boys marched from the

Mqhele school to seek support at the Clermont Combined School and the Ziphatehele High School.

But pupils there were disinterested.

The protesters, straggling back to their own school, stoned a passing car.

When the Indian occupants jumped out and remonstrated with the stone-throwers the students retaliated by pelting them with fruit snatched from roadside vendors.

Angry women fruit-sellers then charged the students and sent them scattering in all directions with slaps and kicks.

By then the police had arrived, and with the help of the women vendors detained six suspects. The other students fled.

A Pinetown Fire Brigade senior official said last night that they had been put on stand-by but that no riot precautions had been taken.

Schools better attended

ATTENDANCE at most Coloured schools in Cape Town were reported yesterday to have been better than last week.

The figure at Salt River High School was described by a spokesman as being "good and definitely better than last week".

At Zonnebloem Boys'

School there were fewer than 20 absentees compared with an attendance of 53 out of an enrolment of 270 last Wednesday, the principal, Mr George Barnes, said.

Mr W Daniels, principal of Arcadia High School, Bonteheuwel, said about 60 percent of the pupils on the roll were at school. At Elsie's

1) ASK
2) 325 - detention
3) 234

52.

TWO UMLAZI PUPILS WILL APOLOGISE

nm Crime Reporter 17/9/76

THE three-day unrest at the Swelihle Secondary School at Umlazi was amicably settled yesterday when two detained students were released after two hours of talks between senior police officials, an Inkatha executive and Kwa Mashu's urban representative.

Yesterday about 50 percent of the students went to school. All was quiet while Mr. Sabelo and Mr. J. T. Zulu, the urban representative of KwaZulu, met Brigadier G. E. Kruger, Divisional Inspector of Police for Port Natal, Colonel B. J. Horak, District Commandant for Durban South and other senior officers at Umlazi.

After the meeting Mr. Sabelo expressed his appreciation for the way the police had handled the situation.

"The police today showed that they wanted peace in Natal," he said.

He said the two students who had been released in his custody had promised to address the school to apologise for what they had done.

"They will tell the pupils that the police are their friends, the friends of the public, not their enemies," he said. He stressed that law-abiding people had no right to attack the police.

"The police were at the school on an important mission, looking for drug sellers. The students acted very irresponsibly.

"They admitted that they knew they had acted against Chief Buthelezi's philosophy of non-violence," he said.

Late yesterday no further incidents were reported.

The police were assured that no further unrest would develop in the township and a force of policemen on standby in the area was withdrawn soon afterwards.

The two students apologised to the meeting for their part in the stoning of a bus and a police vehicle and said their actions "were a disgrace to the Umlazi community."

They were released to Mr. W. Sabelo, a member of the Inkatha Central Committee, who guaranteed their good conduct.

It became evident yesterday that the local African community was strongly opposed to any form of unrest or the staying away from work.

Pamphlets urging workers to "unite" and

"guard against" agitators who tried to get them to stay away from work, were distributed throughout the township yesterday by an organisation calling themselves "Peace Seekers."

Meetings between KwaZulu officials, school masters and parents were called the previous evening and from discussions it appears agitators will be severely dealt with.

The trouble in Umlazi started on Tuesday when a group of students at the Swelihle Secondary School became incensed at the presence of two Narcotics Bureau detectives who were keeping observation on alleged drug pedlars in the area.

The police were forced to abandon their investigation when their car was stoned.

Later in the day the students marched to the Executive Hotel a few kilometres from the school and a bus was stoned before they were dispersed by the police.

The two students were detained during this incident.

On Wednesday the students were still restless and about 150 of them unsuccessfully tried to persuade students from another school to join in their demonstration.

They were again dispersed by the police when the students from Menzi High School ignored them.

Peninsula

pupils

Argus 30/4/80

(257)

(275)

(52)

(50)

rally in

thousands

THOUSANDS of coloured pupils throughout the Peninsula today continued their protest against coloured education, and major rallies were held in Walmer Estate, Athlone, Rylands Estate, the South Peninsula area, and several other schools.

Early today thousands of students, pupils and teachers from Harold Cressy High School, Tratalgar High School, and Zonnebloem Training College gathered on the sportsfields of Zonnebloem in Walmer Estate.

Quiet groups of pupils from neighbouring schools refused to make any comments to the Press. A large number sat quietly on the sports fields.

Earlier, plainclothes security policemen in unmarked cars patrolled discreetly but later two cars and a police van parked in the street and the occupants watched the rally.

Parents

Parents who also stood and watched the rally from the street were all in favour of the students' actions. The mood among them was abey. 'Our children are doing what we never had the courage to do. This will not be another '76. The parents are right behind their children,' said one.

Thousands of placards were held aloft in the Athlone area today as students sang freedom songs.

Silent

At Hewat Training College thousands of pupils from neighbouring high schools attended a meeting and later stood along the college fence bordering Belgravia Road in a silent placard demonstration.

The disciplined demonstration was kept under

control by marshalls using loudhailers.

Placards read, for example: 'United students and pupils for a better educational system,' and 'There's a steen in our system.'

Here too a car with plainclothes policemen was parked just outside the college grounds.

Pupils from schools in Claremont and Diep River gathered in the grounds of Oakland High School in Lansdowne for a placard demonstration, and further rallies were held in Hanover Park and Rylands Estate.

Reports were that all demonstrations were tightly disciplined, and had, by mid-morning, remained confined to schools grounds.

At several points in the Peninsula there were indications of strong parent and public support for the demonstrations.

One of the regional points where students from this area met was the Wynberg Senior Secondary School, and more than 800 sat in the quad.

Grassy Park

About 3000 pupils had gathered at the Grassy Park High School, and here too placards denouncing the system were displayed on walls and wire fences. A similar number had gathered at Steenberg High School.

A University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council spokesman said that more than 4000 students on campus had already come out in support of the boycott.

Some of their cars

Pamphlet:

Two ^{ARGUS} ^{1/5/80}

students

in court

TWO students appeared briefly in the Bishop Lavis Magistrate's Court today in connection with an alleged distribution of a pamphlet on railway property without permission.

Mr William Michaels, 20, of 75 Lavis Street, Lavistown, and Mr Ronald Pretorius, 20, of 137 Tafelberg Road, Lavistown, were not asked to plead. No evidence was led.

Mr Michaels, a UWC student, and Mr Pretorius, a student at the John Ramsay High School in Lavistown, were arrested yesterday and released later in the evening on their own recognisances. The hearing was postponed to June 10. The students were warned to appear on that date.

Mr J P du Plessis was on the Bench. Mr P J Cloete appeared for the State and Mr S de Sol, of A M Omar and Co, for the students.

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ARGUS 1/5/80 (50) (52) (257)

Hard line is deplored

Religion Reporter

HARDLINE Government reaction to the crisis in education would only aggravate the situation and was unbecoming to a Government which professed to be Christian, the Rev Abel Hendricks, chairman of the Cape District of the Methodist Church, said in a statement today.

Mr Hendricks, a past head of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said he had with-

held comment until now in the hope the Government would take 'reasonable and just action' to solve the crisis. But this had not happened.

'I am distressed at the reaction of the Government, both in terms of detentions and hardline statements by their spokesmen. Such reactions will only serve to aggravate the situation and are unbecoming a Government which professes to uphold Christian standards,' Mr Hendricks said.

'I and other coloured ministers are in close con-

tact with our church members, who are parents of children and directly affected by the boycott.

'I want to emphasise that as far as we are aware there is no agitation, as the Government is so fond of suggesting.'

'The Government should rather be aware of the irony of a situation in which youngsters who have been 'educated' by the apartheid system and who know no other system, have so firmly rejected this system and all it stands for.'

'The current crisis in "coloured" education is merely symptomatic of a greater disease — frustration by most South Africans with the system of apartheid itself. The Government should appreciate that the voice of young people is authentic, and that many of their parents have identified with it.'

Mr Hendricks reiterated the call of the Methodist Church to the Government to convene a national convention representative of all people in this country.

He also called for the release of those detained.

'I call on the Government to take immediate steps to convince the majority of South Africans that it is serious about enabling all South Africans to reach their full potential in the country of their birth, as God would expect His people to do.'

Paarl ^{AKGYS}
^{1/5/80}
~~(50)~~ (52) ~~(529)~~
detainees

charged

Crime Reporter

TWO young Paarl students, detained in last week's Security Police swoop, appeared in the Magistrate's Court, Paarl, today on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The two students, both aged 17, were not asked to plead when they appeared before Mr M J C Tolken. The hearing was postponed to June 6 and bail of R50 each was fixed.

They paid the bail shortly after their appearance and have both been released.

Pupils: DD 1/5/80 we were quizzed

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Five Coloured pupils from the Breidbach Senior Secondary School near here claimed yesterday that they were taken from their homes on Sunday night and interrogated by Security Police.

The pupils said they were fetched at 11 on Sunday night and taken to the King William's Town police station where they were interrogated during the night before being returned to Breidbach at 8 the following morning.

Most Breidbach pupils were back at classes yesterday.

When approached for comment last night, the head of the Security Police in East London, Colonel A. P. van der Merwe, said: "I've never met you, I don't know you and I have no comment to make."

He said he "very much doubted" the credentials of the reporter who approached him.

The head of the security police in King William's Town, Lieutenant L. Nel, said he had been out and did not know about the incident.

In Port Elizabeth, the chief inspector, Mr D. Crafford, said nearly 1 000 pupils returned to classes yesterday.

But in Grahamstown, 900 students at the Nyaluza High School in Fingo Village continued their boycott.

In East London, students at John Bisseker High and East London High School also continued their boycott.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, warned the public that the police would be obliged to act against transgressors who contravened a prohibition of the Riotous Assemblies Act, whereby a prohibition is placed on certain gatherings in the Republic.

In particular he drew the attention of this prohibition to all heads of Coloured and Indian educational institutions, and all scholars and students. — DDR-SAPA.

Teachers vote to boycott, page 21.



Parliament

Hurtful
laws
'to be
changed'

Press 'fans'



Mr P W Botha

schools boycott

Botha threatens to curb media

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced in the Assembly yesterday that the Government would evaluate existing legislation with a view to changing unnecessary and hurtful laws.

The programme would be tackled as soon as the rationalisation of the public service had been completed.

The Prime Minister was replying in debate on his Vote to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

Dr Slabbert had earlier asked Mr Botha which acts he considered unnecessarily discriminatory.

Mr Botha said that since 1910 Parliament had passed many laws which had become unnecessary and discriminatory.

The Government had already scrapped some laws which it thought superfluous.

'Upon completion of the rationalisation of the public service, the service would re-evaluate existing laws.'

The Government would then decide which legislation should be retained, which should be amended, and how. — Sapa.

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, yesterday called on the Press to formulate a policy to prevent the publication of revolutionary aims and objectives.

He warned that if it did not co-operate, the Government would take steps to see that it did.

Mr Botha also called on the Newspaper Press Union to spell out 'clearly' what it was going to do about the recommendations of the Steyn Commission report into the Press reporting of police and defence matters.

If the NPU continued speaking to the Government with 'friendly faces while doing nothing' and did not accept its responsibility, the Government would have to act.

'Little option'

Replying to the budget debate on his vote, Mr Botha said that a section of the Press was 'fanning' the current schools boycott.

Mr Botha warned that if the NPU was incapable of taking the necessary action it would leave the Government with little option.

He said the Press had to ensure that it did not participate in the dissemination of revolutionary aims and objectives.

Certain newspapers were giving undue prominence to such reports

and this would not be tolerated.

'I appeal to the editors-in-chief of all newspapers to sit down and formulate a policy for the newspapers which will prevent revolutionary and radical activities receiving the prominence they are at present,' Mr Botha said.

Instructions

The Prime Minister said he would issue instructions to SATV not to give prominent treatment to the activities of subversive and revolutionary elements.

Parliamentary Staff

THE war which South Africa was fighting on its borders would be won or lost by the politicians, the chief Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, told the Assembly yesterday.

Speaking in the budget debate on the Defence Vote, he said it was not only a war of gun against gun, but also a war of ideas.

The soldiers could win battles, but they could not win the long-term war.

What the defence of South Africa needed was not only men and equipment, but also a contented population with a

ARGUS 1/5/80 (249) (50) (52) (257) (527)

Parliamentary Staff

'If the NPU did not take steps to ensure that the Press followed suit then the Government would have to intervene.'

Mr Botha said he was aware of the pressure under which journalists had to work and could understand that errors of judgment occurred.

'But if there is an organised campaign of negative propaganda day after

day to precipitate confrontation then I say that no self-respecting Government can allow that.'

Dealing with the report of the Steyn Commission, Mr Botha said he regarded as a key finding of the commission the one that said the claim to media freedom was, often exaggerated.

Mr Botha said he found it interesting how certain

newspapers had presented the Steyn Commission report in a way that vindicated their own actions.

He said that in his opinion the report was balanced and contained a serious warning to the Press.

Mr Botha said that he expected the Press to spell out very clearly what it was going to do about the recommendations.

'I will in due course say what the Government is going to do,' Mr Botha said.

War also of ideas — Schwarz

stake in the country it wished to defend.

Contentment was brought about by the enjoyment of personal liberties and economic well-being. In addition, there had to be a realisation that opportunity was available to all on an equal basis.

A further requirement was unity of purpose among people with basic common ideals, regardless of party-political differences.

Referring to South Africa's military situation, Mr Schwarz said the country's borders which now required defending extended across the entire continent from the Atlantic to the Indian oceans.

The length of such borders required a change of emphasis as to the method of defence.

Mr Schwarz called for a strengthening of the Air Force and, in particular, of helicopter units, and for better pay for Air Force personnel.

He said long potentially hostile borders required new forms of patrolling in which the Air Force had to play an increasing role, and the fast movement of troops was essential.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said he agreed with Mr Schwarz's remarks about the Air Force and border defence.

He said it was more vital than ever that South Africa should maintain its stability, or else the entire sub-continent could be endangered by the Marxist onslaught.

Mr J C van den Berg (NP, Ladybrand) called on the Government to make it compulsory for young men who had completed their military obligations to join commando units.

He said many men of 30 years and older were becoming 'rusty' because they preferred not to join commando units.

Police keep pupils in grounds

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Helmeted riot police with tear gas pistols and shields contained about 1500 pupils at Mzudelezube Secondary School within their grounds at Kwamashu, Durban, today.

The children, carrying placards and singing, had begun moving down towards the railway station when the riot squad arrived.

About 30 policemen moved in to intercept the pupils who went back up the hill and returned to their school grounds.

Meanwhile in Pinetown boredom with the boycott is driving Indian high school pupils back into their classes, the headmaster, Mr H R Maharajh, said today.

On Monday all 945 children boycotted classes. On Tuesday 118 decided to return to classes and yesterday 187 were back. Today about 50 percent of the pupils were in class.

POLICE WARNING

The Johannesburg Argus correspondent reports that at least 3000 pupils at a rally in Eldorado Park dispersed today after police gave them a 30-minute warning.

Pupils, who streamed out of the Eldorado Park junior secondary school gates said they were told they had 30 minutes if they did not want to get hurt.

A senior police official entered the school gates where pupils were holding a rally.

Immediately after principals spoke to them students all started rushing towards the narrow school gates to go home.

Classes were disrupted at several Atteridgeville-Saulsville schools in Pretoria today and at some primary schools principals had to send pupils home for safety.

Thousands of primary pupils in stayaway

ARGUS 1/5/80

(50) (52) (287) (275)

THOUSANDS of coloured primary schoolchildren in the Peninsula stayed away from classes today in a token one-day protest against the education system.

A survey conducted by The Argus today found that most parents heeded a call to keep their children at home.

At some schools the stayaway was 100 percent and at most schools attendances were not more than 10 percent.

Only the Constantia Primary School reported full attendance.

WIDESPREAD

The regional chief inspector for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, said indications were that the stayaway was widespread throughout the Peninsula.

'According to my reports it appears the school attendance at primary schools is very low.

I was also told that

parents, fearing their children would come to harm, were gathering at schools and taking their children away,' he said.

The stayaway today is in response to a call by high school pupils and students to parents to show their solidarity with the 'pupils' cause' by keeping their children at home.

A meeting of the 'committee of 61,' which has been spearheading the school boycott in the Western Cape, was interrupted by a police raid yesterday.

At least 15 policemen, in plainclothes and camouflage uniforms and with dogs, entered the St Francis Hall in Birdwood Road, Crawford, where the meeting was held.

The students were lined

up, questioned and photographed. The police took names, ages and addresses of the representatives present.

The police blocked exits and surrounded the hall to prevent any of the representatives leaving.

No one was detained.

The only African school to come out in boycott, Fezeka High School in Guguletu, rejoined the stayaway on Tuesday.

Today they again refused to go into classes and gathered in the school grounds.

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Training denied there were other schools in Guguletu involved and

See Pages 4 and 7

(Continued on Page 3, col 6)

Stayaway

(Continued from Page 1)

said only 50 percent of the Fezeka pupils were participating in the boycott.

The staff and students of Springfield Convent Senior School in Wynberg have expressed their solidarity with the aims of the boycotting students. This is the first white school to publicly do so.

A statement issued today by Sister Raymunda, the school's principal, said they felt there should be one educational system in South Africa and parity of educational expenditure.

FASTING

'As a sign of our sincerity and solidarity we have had a day of fast and pray that a just solution will be found to the deadlock.'

'We invite all concerned to join us in fasting and prayer every Friday until the problem is resolved,' the statement said.

Meanwhile, the boycott in the Eastern Cape with fizzling out today with only 20 percent of coloured pupils believed to be still staying away from school.

The chief regional inspector of coloured education in the Eastern Cape, Mr Dirk Crawford, said according to reports only 'handfuls' of pupils in Port Elizabeth were still to attend classes.

16 PERCENT

He said the boycott figure in Port Elizabeth decreased from 2500 on Tuesday to 1500 yesterday — about 16 percent of the pupils.

For the whole area including the country areas, the boycott figure yesterday was about one-third of the pupils.

Meanwhile, at the Naya-luza High School in Grahamstown all 850 African pupils are staying away from school, and at the Woolhope Indian High School in Port Elizabeth, about 130 pupils were boycotting classes today.

MEC would join demonstrations

Argus Correspondent

ARGUS 1/5/80

(50)

(52)

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MARITZBURG. — Mr Derrick Watterson, MEC, told the Provincial Council today that if he were in the position of the coloured people he would join in the current demonstrations.

He was supporting a motion for the control of coloured and Indian education to be returned to Natal.

He said a peaceful demonstration against grievances should be acceptable if all other legal forms of redress had failed.

However, he did not agree with agitation or incitement, and loathed the concept of using children to demonstrate. But he would not be opposed to some form of passive resistance to make his protest known, he said.



STAR 1/5/80



(50) (52) (25)

It's a struggle against "inferior and racial education" and not education as a whole, say pupils who have joined the boycott of coloured and Indian schools. Here, from left, Craig (13), Mariza (16) and Hilton (14), all of Riverlea high school, got together yesterday afternoon to help each other learn more.

They have all joined the mass stay-away with a purpose — better and brighter education for all South Africans.

Their future, they said, lies in becoming a teacher, nurse and boilermaker respectively. Will they get the opportunity?

The Rand Training College rector, Mr Gerald Braam, warned yesterday that the spreading schools' boycott was "explosive".

He tried to speak to students who refused to be photographed by The Star "because their fellow students had been detained by police."

Force threat by police to pupils

STAR 1/5/80

More than 3 000 pupils at a rally in Eldorado Park were today warned by police to disperse within 30 minutes or be forced to do so.

Truckloads of police were sent to the rally, where pupils were singing "freedom" songs.

Senior police officers spoke to principals of the three schools involved — Kiptown and two Eldorado Park high schools — and the principals then asked the pupils to break up the rally.

Pupils went home about 15 minutes later.

Other coloured schools in Rossmore and Coronationville were largely empty today as pupils continued their boycott.

The boycotts have spread from coloured and Indian schools to a black school in KwaMashu, Durban, and today helmeted riot police with teargas and shields contained about 1 500 pupils at Mzudelezube Secondary School.

In Grahamstown, 850 black pupils of the Nyal-

uza High School are boycotting classes.

Thousands of primary school children in the Cape Peninsula stayed away from classes today in a token one-day protest against the educational system.

Police questioned and photographed members of the "Committee of 61" — which has been spearheading the Western Cape boycott — after bursting into a meeting in Crawford yesterday.

At least 15 policemen with dogs entered the hall and questioned pupils.

Springfield Convent in Wynberg has become the first white school to publicly express solidarity with the boycotting students.

In three black schools in Atteridgeville and Saulsville, Pretoria, today, classes were disrupted by pupils who threw stones on to classroom roofs and chased children from classes.

Teachers said they had later sent the children home for safety reasons.

Charges laid against ^{STAR} 1/5/80 ⁽⁵²⁾ ⁽²²⁸⁾ police ⁽²⁴⁾ ⁽²⁸⁴⁾

By Mike Overmeyer
Five people today laid assault charges against policemen who, they say, baton charged them inside their homes while arresting 860 students at Westbury High School earlier this week.

The Women for Peace movement helped all four women and a young man draw up statements before they went to the police station at Newlands.

Mrs Sybil Brown (49), claimed she had seen the police beat her crippled daughter.

Another woman, Mrs Lorraine Donson, was beaten on the back by riot police who pursued three fleeing students through her flat, she alleges.

A 20-year-old youth, Brian Smith, was in his home, he says, when police attacked him from behind with batons and then kicked him.

Mrs Caroline Manuel and Mrs Margaret George claim they were knocked over by policemen who crashed through the doors in their home.

ARGUS 2/5/80

**Four held
in wake
of boycotts**

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Crime Reporter

CAPE TOWN security police have detained a further four men in the wake of the schools boycott — two of them University of the Western Cape students.

The detentions were confirmed by Colonel H W Kotze, Security Police chief in Cape Town.

All are being held under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which entitles police to hold them for up to 14 days.

The four are Mr Cecil Esau and Mr Cornelius Arries, both of the UWC; Mr Abdurazak Achmat, a community worker from Hanover Park, and Mr Errol Yon, a teacher at Bridgetown High School.

It is believed that Mr Esau and Mr Arries were held after allegedly distributing pamphlets.



STAR 2/5/80

Police detain nine in boycott's wake

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A Coronation Hospital staff member, Dr Yusuf Variawa, a member of the Lenasia Parents and Pupils Action Committee, was detained by security police today.

Dr Variawa is head of the medical staff (black and white) at Coronation Hospital.

He has for many years been an active worker for a non-racial society.

He is the secretary for sport and health for the Azanian Peoples Organisation and an exponent of black consciousness.

Other people detained by the security police are a mathematics lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Ismail Mo-

moniat — who was released from hospital today under police guard — Mr Hanif Valli and Mr Mohamed Moosa of Wits and Mr David Johnson, chairman of the Black Students Society at Wits.

Cape Town security police have detained a further four people in the wake of the schools boycott — two of them University of the Western Cape students.

The four in detention are Mr Cecil Esau and Mr Cornelius Arries, both of the UWC; Mr Abdurazak Achmat, a community worker from Hanover Park, and Mr Errol Yon, a teacher at the Bridgetown high school.

White pupils: matriculation examination
check of Q.L. 376 12/6/80 52
 697. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the
 Minister of Statistics:

- (1) How many White pupils passed the matriculation or equivalent examinations in each year from 1976 to 1979;
- (2) how many of them passed in (a) mathematics and (b) physical science in each of these years?

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

- (1) Matriculation with exemption
 - 1976 — 20 082
 - 1977 — 22 267
 - 1978 — 22 861
 - 1979 — not yet available

Senior Certificate without exemption

- 1976 — 26 072
- 1977 — 25 029
- 1978 — 24 488
- 1979 — not yet available

- (2) Matriculation with exemption

	Mathematics	Physical Science
1976	not available	—
1977	not available	—
1978	18 045	12 419

Senior Certificate without exemption

1976	not available	—
1977	not available	—
1978	9 339	6 063

Secondary school syllabuses: physical science

Jan 17. Q.C. 864 11/6/80 (SR)

*9. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) When were the present secondary school syllabuses for physical science introduced;
- (2) whether representations have since been made about these syllabuses; if so, (a) by which authorities, (b) what was the nature of the representations and (c) when were they made;
- (3) whether any steps have been taken as a result of these representations; if so, what steps; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

- (1) Std. 8 in 1973 in the Transvaal and Natal and in 1974 in the Cape Province and the Orange Free State and Std. 9 and 10 in 1977;
- (2) yes;
 - (a) (i) Dr. P. P. Lynch;
 - (ii) Straszacker Report;
 - (iii) Education Department of the Orange Free State;
 - (iv) Scientific Adviser of the Prime Minister;
 - (v) Joint Matriculation Board;
 - (vi) Mr. A. P. Louwrens;
 - (vii) Prof. M. J. de Vries;
 - (viii) Mr. W. M. Smith;
 - (ix) S.A. Association of Teachers of Physical Science;

- (x) National Science Education Workshop (S.A. Association of Teachers of Physical Science);
- (xi) Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of S.A.;
- (xii) Mr. H. E. Price via the Joint Matriculation Board;
- (xiii) Foundation for Education, Science and Technology; and
- (xiv) S.A. Institute for Physics;
- (b) (i) Purposes, aims, nature and organization of practical work used in the teaching of the physical sciences at high school level and in first year university courses;
- (ii) contents of syllabuses, equipment in laboratories and laboratory assistants;
- (iii) contents of syllabuses;
- (iv) contents of syllabuses;
- (v) contents of syllabuses;
- (vi) contents and structure of syllabuses;
- (vii) contents and structure of syllabuses and laboratory assistants;
- (viii) establishment of a national committee and regional subcommittees of senior science teachers, introduction of annual awards for science teachers, laboratory apparatus and contents of syllabuses;
- (ix) time table for syllabus revision and procedure employed to design new syllabuses;

- (x) purposes of science education, structure of syllabuses, the relative roles of pure and applied science, the role of science in the society and strategies for change in science education;
- (xi) as at (x) above;
- (xii) disparity (in marks obtained by candidates) between the physics and chemistry parts of examinations;
- (xiii) participation of teachers in curricular development and recommendation to the effect that the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology should act on behalf of the Joint Matriculation Board in future syllabus development;
- (xiv) training of pupils in physics;
- (c) (i) January 1974;
- (ii) November, 1972, but considered after introduction of syllabuses;
- (iii) September 1975;
- (iv) April 1975;
- (v) September 1975;
- (vi) June 1976;
- (vii) April 1976;
- (viii) September 1976;
- (ix) March 1977;
- (x) December 1978;
- (xi) August 1979;
- (xii) August 1979;
- (xiii) July 1977; and
- (xiv) November 1976;

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Coloured school children
7(397) 17-3-80 (52) (254)
398. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (1) What was the total number of Coloured school children in the Republic as at 1 December 1979;
- (2) whether there is a backlog for Coloured schools in the Republic; if so, (a) what is the backlog, (b) what is the estimated cost of eliminating the backlog and (c) when is it expected to be eliminated?

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured persons in the Republic is a matter falling under the control of the Coloured Persons Representative Council and administered country-wide by its Executive. I have, however, ascertained that the answers to the question are as follows:

- (1) The total number of Coloured school children in the Republic as at 1 December 1979 is not known at this stage. The total number in respect of the third quarter 1979 (20 September 1979) was 717 173 pupils.
- (2) Yes.

- (a) 1 828 classrooms.
- (b) R32 million.
- (c) According to information available at this stage, all the needs for school buildings (present and future) have been identified and are in various stages of planning. However, due to various and unknown factors it is impossible to determine when the backlog will be eliminated.

Healdtown closed as Fort Hare reopens

ALICE — As more than 1 000 Fort Hare students reported quietly for lectures when the university reopened amid tight police security yesterday, nearby Healdtown High School was shut for two weeks.

The Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief G. M. Jonglanga, ordered the closure.

Arsonists burnt 14 classrooms, a bookstore and the vice-principal's office at the school on Friday after three attempts in a week.

Following a decision by the student council which is made up of prefects that classes continue after the arson and unrest last week, the school failed to open yesterday although the principal and staff went out to the school to give lessons as usual. The principal, Mr J. Ser-

fontein, said the prefects had begun to waver over their decision to keep the school open and he had asked them for their decision in writing.

This was given to Mr Serfontein after assembly at the school yesterday and consequently Chief Jonglanga gave instructions that the school should be closed for at least two weeks.

The date for the school to reopen will be advertised over the radio.

At Fort Hare, the registrar, Mr J. van Huyssten, said not all students had paid the R50 indemnity fee.

"However, we hope all students will pay this amount as it is a condition of re-admission about which they were aware before they returned," he said. He said some students

had phoned to say they had been delayed for some reason or other, but had given the assurance they were coming back.

Fort Hare was closed over a month ago after disturbances among the 1 651 students.

Meanwhile, students at the Nkwenkwezi Secondary School in Mdantsane were told to take their belongings and leave the school premises yesterday morning.

Other schools in Mdantsane, Mzomhle, Wongalethu and Hlokomu, all had poor attendances. Attendances were better at the Training School and Technical High School.

At Ebenezer Maibom-

24/8/76 DP

bozi Secondary School, in Duncan Village, where students were alleged to have broken 38 windows, attendance was also poor.

The principal of the school, Mr M. Sontshi, declined to comment on the falling attendance.

Captain C. Human, Mdantsane police station commander, said all was quiet over the weekend. No arrests were made.

At the University of the Western Cape, more students attended lectures yesterday than last week and the signs were returning to normal, according to members of the university's administrative staff. — DDC.

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East Cape pupils stone police

18/8/76 DP

PORT ELIZABETH — Teargas and rain yesterday dispersed a crowd at the Kwazakhele High School here where a few pupils stoned police. Teargas was also used earlier to disperse pupils who had boycotted classes.

About 600 pupils led by seniors gathered yesterday morning on the rugby field where they sang freedom songs while giving the clenched-first black power salute.

When Col P. J. Goosen, head of the Port Elizabeth Security Police, tried to tell the students to disperse shortly before lunch he and other police were jeered. The jeering was taken up by bystanders outside the school when they were also told to disperse.

When the pupils refused to move from the rugby field police fired teargas. The pupils fled from the school but regrouped at Njoli Square and began marching back to the school.

Youths started throwing stones at the police but nobody was injured. At about 3.30pm police again fired teargas and most of the crowd fled. A little later rain dispersed the rest.

A demonstration by almost the entire student body of Dower Training College in Bethalsdorp, a Coloured township near here, was disrupted by police and traffic officers yesterday.

More than 400 students began their march after a mass meeting.

They said they were marching in sympathy "with all the oppressed people whether black or white in this country."

Police in Pretoria revealed yesterday that arsonists had attacked two schools in the Hamanskraal area on Monday night. One school was destroyed and the other damaged.

In a stoning incident at Mamelodi near Pretoria windows in a bus were broken when it was attacked by rioters.

Three children were burned to death and two women are in a serious condition in a Durban hospital after an arson attack on their Kwa-Mashu

home yesterday.

All was quiet in black and Coloured townships in the Cape Peninsula yesterday.

Meanwhile, in Hoopstad, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Affairs, Mr W. A. Cruywagen, said money from whites would not be used to repair damage caused by unrest in black townships.

Addressing a National Party branch, Mr Cruywagen said most of the money held by Bantu Affairs boards came from blacks. Rent on black houses and the profits from the sale of Bantu beer represented the board's biggest incomes.

— DDC-SAPA.

Mdantsane march: 25 arrested

17/8/76 DD
EAST LONDON — About 200 students from Wongalethu High School, in Mdantsane, carrying placards, singing freedom songs and shouting "release detainees" were baton-charged by police yesterday.

This followed a flare-up on Friday when about 400 students, mainly from Mzomhle High School, marched through the township carrying placards saying "Soweto is our blood". Forty-one students were later arrested.

The protest of Wongalethu students who carried placards saying "Soweto is our blood" plus "Release the detainees", gained momentum when residents of the township joined the march, singing "Balele entolongweni".

The students marched in protest to the Mdantsane Training School 5 km away.

They then proceeded to the Technical High School. At this stage police dispersed the marchers with batons and 25 students were arrested.

They were taken to the Mdantsane police station where they appeared briefly before a special court and were remanded to August 30.

Asked to comment on the disturbances, Capt C. H. Human, Mdantsane station commander, said: "We were forced to use batons to disperse the protesters. We have arrested 25 and charged them under the Act prohibiting gatherings".

Capt Human said no women were arrested.



MR GUGWINI...
students were incited.

although they had joined the protest. He said 40 to 50 men had been commandeered to maintain law and order in the township. Capt. Human said police were keeping a constant vigil to stop further demonstrations.

All was back to normal yesterday afternoon, he said.

The principal of Wongalethu High School, Mr S. Gugwini, said the protest march started after five students from Mzomhle High School entered the school premises during a break and incited his students.

He said he was unable to get the students to attend classes again. "The students then started the march", he said. — DDR

Coloured pupils jeer Cape police

16/8/76

STAR

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — High school pupils at Grassy Park today disrupted their classes to demonstrate their solidarity with Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa.

Hundreds of Coloured children with placards demonstrated in the grounds and walked along school corridors singing.

Police were called in and the headmaster, Mr G van der Heever, called a meeting in the quadrangle urging the children to return to classes.

He said: "You have made your point. You also promised we were mature enough to settle our own affairs. You know this place is already surrounded by police. Promise me you will go back to your classrooms."

The children shouted that they would not.

Riot police were also called to Alexander Sinton High School, Crawford, where children milled in the grounds of the school, some giving Black Power salutes, others jeering at the police and singing.

The police left after a warning.

In the Transvaal, armed police in plain clothes and camouflage uniforms today entered Morris Isaacson High School, Soweto, where a meeting of Soweto headmasters was being held to assess the situation.

Amid jeers from about 500 pupils, they quizzed Mr L M Mathabathe, chairman of the Principals' Union, on the purpose of the meeting.

It is believed they were also looking for a pupils' leader.

Soweto and Alexandra were fairly quiet all weekend and this morning transport services were running normally. Police reported no intimidation of workers.

Apart from two minor incidents, it was also a quiet weekend in the townships round Pretoria.

The Chief of the Northern Transvaal CID, Brigadier P N van Zyl, said a classroom at the Boekenhout High School in Mabolane was set alight yesterday, and in Mamelodi a bus was stoned by a group of youths.

Our Cape Town correspondent reports that four Africans have been arrested in connection with the burning of Langa Post Office and a fifth after an attempt to burn down the Nyanga East community centre.

1052

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Black pupils flock back to school

STAR 10/8/76

Children in Soweto and Alexandra townships flocked back to their classrooms today and early attendances indicated that the trouble spots were returning to normal.

Strong police units, keeping a low profile, maintained roadblocks around the townships, as thousands of workers streamed back to work unmolested.

Bus and rail services to and from the townships were normal. Police allowed Putco buses, which had only been operating from the outskirts of Soweto, into the sprawling complex under heavy police escort.

Soldiers from a commando unit and police anti-riot squads were today patrolling the Montshiswa township, near Mafeking.

After an angry day of rioting, police in Soweto, Alexandra and in the Western and Eastern Transvaal reported relatively quiet nights.

ULTIMATUM

Despite an ultimatum to taxi drivers using the Baragwanath - Johannesburg route not to transport workers today, attendances at factories and companies in the city were normal today.

At the Morris Isaacson School in Jabavu, Soweto, attendances were reported to be as high as 60 percent today. Other schools said about 30 to 40 percent of the pupils had returned to their classrooms.

NUCLEUS

Phefeni Junior Secondary School, nucleus of the June rioting over the language issue, was still shut today. It is not known when the school will reopen.

Rioting yesterday and last night included:

near Jouberton township was set alight last night, causing extensive damage.

● In Alexandra workers were accosted by gangs of students and tsotsis as they returned home last night, but in Soweto police said it was very quiet after yesterday's isolated disturbances.

● At least 24 students were arrested at the Khaiso Secondary School near Pietersburg after rioting broke out late yesterday.

With the fatal police shooting of two men in Alexandra yesterday, the

death toll in the current wave of unrest rose to nine. Six have been killed by bullets.

● Stones were thrown at a school in the Bekkersdal African township, Westonaria, by a crowd of rioters today and a beer hall in Munsieville was set alight for the second time, reports our West Rand Bureau.

A police spokesman said

To Page 3, Col 8

● "Uneasy calm" in township — Page 3.

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148
2336

Pupils back at school

10/8/76
STAR From Page 1

the townships were peaceful after police dispersed the rioters with tear gas.

● A fire bug started two fires at the Hewat Coloured Teachers Training College in Kromboom Road, Crawford, today but they were extinguished before much damage could be caused, reports our Cape Town Correspondent.

● Eighty pupils of the Good Hope Primary School, Bellville South, were huddled on a narrow colonnade today seeking shelter from the biting cold and driving rain, after fire had destroyed two classrooms.

① 48
② 336

(1) 51
(2) 52

Six pupils 7/8/76. AM to appear in court

Mercury Reporter

PIETERMARITZBURG—Six pupils have been arrested in connection with recent fires at schools in the Harburg and Mapumulo areas.

At Harburg, near Dalton, five schoolgirls aged between 16 and 19 were arrested following a blaze which destroyed a rondavel used as living quarters at the Applebosch Primary School.

Damage estimated at R450 was caused.

A 16-year-old youth was detained by police at Mapumulo, in connection with the fire at the Mapumulu High School where windows were smashed and papers scattered over the principal's desk before being set alight.

The pupils are expected to appear in court soon.

① 323
② 48

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Cape Times 27/7/76

Inspectors must go — Soweto teachers

JOHANNESBURG. — A spontaneous meeting of nearly 400 school heads in Soweto yesterday called for the immediate removal of Mr A C Ackerman, the Regional Director of Bantu Education in the Witwatersrand, and four senior school inspectors.

The meeting was called following poor attendance in most schools in Soweto yesterday.

The press was barred from the meeting, but a statement was issued afterwards by the presiding chairman, Mr Hamilton Dlamenze, secretary of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa.

The four senior school inspectors are Mr T de Beer, Mr O Terblanche, Mr D B Smit and Mr A Grobler.

● Schools in Soweto will open — police, page 5.

Cape Black pupils go back as usual

Cape Times 17/7/76

WESTERN Cape African secondary schools opened last Tuesday and the African higher primary schools will open on schedule on Tuesday, Mr D. H. Owens, Western Cape Regional Director of Bantu Education, said today.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, has announced that African schools in the Transvaal will not reopen until all agitation in the wake

of the recent Soweto riots has stopped.

Mr Owens said this ruling did not apply to the Cape and it was up to him to decide whether to reopen Western Cape schools for the third term.

He had assessed the situation and had found no evidence of unrest or agitation in the Western Cape. The secondary schools had reopened on schedule and the higher primary schools would reopen next Tuesday, he said.

~~DAF~~
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5/11/76

Friday, November 5, 1976

Free books for Black pupils next year

PRETORIA. — Pupils in forms three, four and five at schools falling under the central department of Bantu Education would be supplied with all textbooks needed from January, 1977, the Secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G J Rousseau, said here yesterday.

The announcement was made in a statement issued after a meeting between the Ministers of Education of the homelands, accompanied by their departmental secretaries, with the Secretary for Bantu Education and senior officials of the Department.

The meeting took place yesterday and was attended by the homeland representatives of Lebowa, Venda, Gazankulu, QwaQwa, KwaZulu and Ciskei.

This meeting was the outcome of another meeting on October 8 between the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, and Chief Ministers of the homelands at which certain

educational matters had been raised.

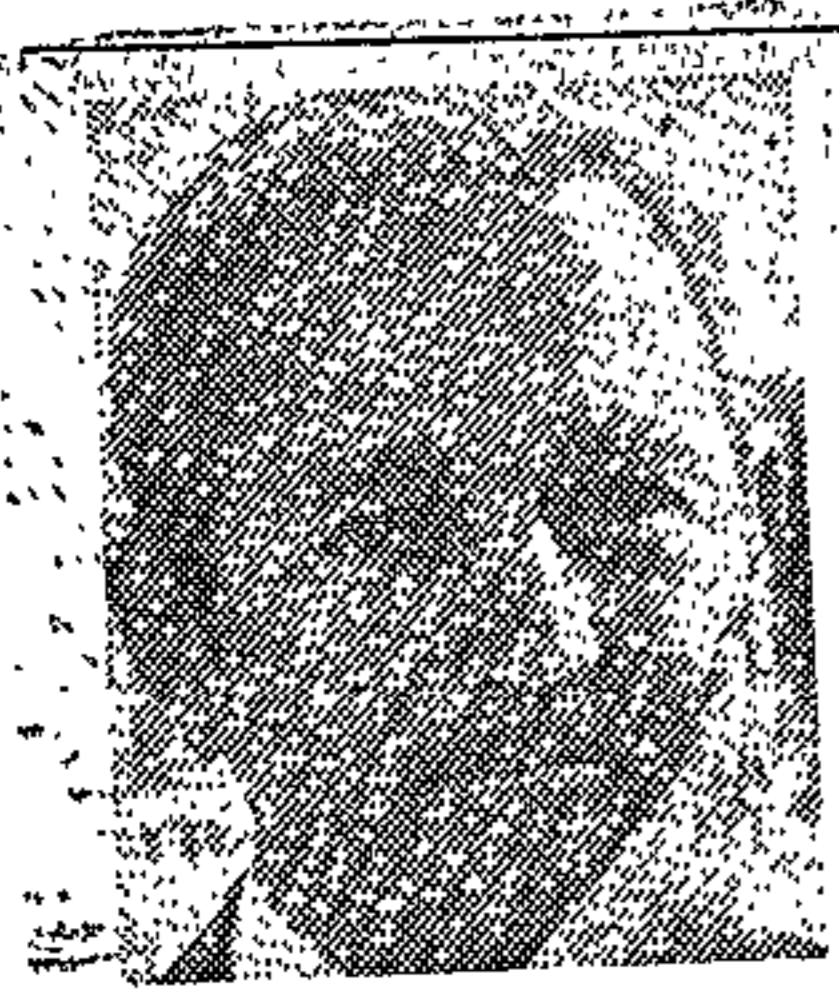
"After some discussion of these issues it was decided that the Secretary for Bantu Education should take the initiative in arranging a meeting with the homeland Ministers of Education and their secretaries, at which further consideration could be given to these issues," Mr Rousseau's statement yesterday said.

Among the matters discussed yesterday were the central department's proposals to institute, as from January 1977, a measure in terms of which parents enrolling their children in sub-standard A, would be required to sign a written undertaking to keep their children at school for at least four years until they passed standard two.

"This was regarded as the first immediate step on the road to full compulsory education," the statement said.

Secondly, the central department's programme for the supply of textbooks to schools was also discussed so that the homelands could be fully informed of progress in this field.

The position will be reached at the beginning of 1977 that form three, four and five pupils will be supplied with all the textbooks needed.



Mr Russell Kitto

'Kitto has to go, but...

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Handwritten notes: \$120, \$12

Parents at Mondeor High School last night accepted they had to let their headmaster, Mr Russell Kitto, go.

But they did not accept they had no effective power in the appointment of a principal, the lack of communication between the schools and the Transvaal Education Department, and the methods employed by the TED in its staff appointments.

"There is nothing we can do about re-appointing Mr Kitto without jeopardising his career, but there is room for improvement in both our communication with the TED and its handling of school appointments," Mr Alaric Long, chairman of the school committee told about 500 parents and teachers last night.

He said the action committee formed last Tuesday in protest against the TED's decision not to re-appoint Mr Kitto as headmaster, had written to the Minister of National Education, Dr Piet Koornhof. Letters had also been sent to the Director of the TED and the Administrator of the Transvaal.

POINTED OUT

The letters protested about the way the appointment of the new headmaster was handled, ignoring the recommendations of the school committee that Mr Kitto be re-appointed in the recently upgraded school.

It also pointed out that Mr Kitto should have been advised of his future position together with notification that Mr T Bourquin of Sandown High School had been appointed in his place.

As yet, Mr Kitto has received no official notification from TED.

Some parents said last night that since it had been pointed out to them that the governing body of a school can only recommend people for principal, and had no real say in the matter, it seemed a "rather useless body."

L. C. ...

5/10 Student
3/3/11 unrest

probed

Pretoria Bureau

Bantu Education circuit inspectors today launched investigations in Mabopane and Mamelodi following reports of student unrest in the areas.

The circuit inspectors will also be investigating reports of a student walk-out at a Mabopane school.

At the Mamelodi high school students allegedly accused their teachers of being responsible for an increase in school fees. The fees were increased from R7 to R15.

Board officials at the Mamelodi High School said the fee increase had nothing to do with the teachers, and the extra money was to be used to cover damage costs after last year's riots.

The circuit inspector for Mamelodi, Mr Louis Nel, today went into the township to investigate the matter.

3/36

52

8/3/11/14

Irate pupils wanted to walk out

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Mondeor High School pupils this week refused to attend classes because their popular headmaster, Mr Russell Kitto, was to be removed.

They went in to lessons only after Mr Kitto asked them to, saying that "moderation" was needed.

A number of teachers have threatened to resign and 600 angry parents and teachers have banded together to protest against the Transvaal Education Department's intention to remove the headmaster.

Mr Kitto is being threatened with demotion following TED investigations instigated by two staff members over "petty administrative reasons."

"THROWN OUT"

Mr Alaric Long, chairman of the school's governing body, told a packed auditorium last night that Mr Kitto was virtually being "thrown out of the school."

Mondeor's school committee had recommended Mr Kitto to the Appointment Board but it had ignored their decision.

After a second investigation by the TED, investigators said Mr Kitto was "promotable."

In October, when the position of headmaster was advertised because the school had reached a new administrative level, Mr Kitto reapplied.

Mr Kitto was not accepted and a carbon copy of the acceptance to the post by a Sandton teacher was sent to him.

The meeting last night unanimously moved to send a deputation to the Department of Education in Pretoria later this week to ask why Mr Kitto had received this "rough justice."



Mr Russell Kitto,
headmaster Mondeor
High School.

School may be forced to close

52
Education Sec.

18/2/75 m
WINDMILL College may be deregistered by the Natal Education Department if conditions at the school are found to be unsatisfactory.

Mr. Roger Whiteley, MEC in charge of education, yesterday confirmed that closure of the school could result from a report on the school presently being prepared by the department.

The principal of the school, Mr. Sydney Millman, had been warned in a letter from the director of education last year that conditions at his school were unsatisfactory.

Deadline

He was given until January 31 this year to improve the conditions. Officials of the education department visited Windmill College on Wednesday and will carry out a full inspection in the next two weeks.

"We will then act on the basis of a report on the school. If in the end the department is not satisfied with the school it will be de-registered," Mr. Whiteley said.

Investigations by the Mercury yesterday showed that Mr. Millman, who styles himself "Doctor" Millman and claims to hold a Ph.D. in psychology, worked as an assistant manager at a beachfront hotel during 1975.

Worked

He was employed by the Gooderson Hotel group and worked at the Lonsdale Hotel from February 17 to March 31 of 1975.

At that stage he called himself Mr. Millman not Dr. Millman.

Attempts to get Mr. Millman to produce evidence of his degrees have so far proved fruitless. Mr. Millman originally claimed he had obtained his Ph.D. from the Florida State University in America.

After the Mercury had checked with the university — which had no record of him ever attending it — Mr. Millman said it was the wrong university.

He said he had a Ph.D. from another university which he would not name.

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~~334~~

Student boycott goes on

MORE than 900 students at the Hofmeyr High School, Atteridgeville, Pretoria, say they will continue their class boycott until the principal has agreed to admit more than 70 students between Standard Seven and Standard 10, who were refused admission at the school last week.

Dr E. M. T. Mogoba, the chairman of the school committee board, said that the students claimed that the principal, Mr S. S. Mabo, refused to admit certain students when school re-opened last week.

52

New school starts work

10-26/11?
EAST LONDON — The first 225 scholars at the Phandulwazi High School near Alice will start classes on Wednesday next week.

Both boys and girls will attend the school, which has recently been completed at a cost of R2 million to the Anglo American Corporation, which financed the project.

To celebrate the school's completion there will be a roof wetting ceremony on Monday and will be attended by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. L. Sebe, and members of his cabinet as well as representatives from Anglo American.

Though the school will be in use from Wednesday next week, the official opening will not be held until July, when Mr Harry Oppenheimer is expected to unveil the foundation stone. — DDR.

330
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Uncertainty over exams

WEST Rand post-primary schools started the new term yesterday with almost normal attendances, but uncertainty over the fate of some Form Three Phahama Secondary School students, who missed their examinations last year, still exists.

However, students at Mosupatsela High School who did not write their external examinations, are to write in March.

Kapoor 30/1/77

Wit harte oop vir swart kinders

PORT ELIZABETH se kultuurskok van die jaar — ses swart kinders in twee van sy voorste wit skole — is oorleef.

Maklik het dit nie gegaan nie. Dreigemente om onder meer massas kinders uit die skool te haal en ryklubs te stig om die kinders na ander skole aan te ry, het eers teen Donderdag se kant bedaar.

Nou sit die ses kinders van die Transkeise konsul, mnr. Hamilton Mpunzi, uitgevat in hul nuwe skooldrag op die

banke van die Hoërskool Pearson en die Laerskool Summerwood — nog vreemd, maar doodtevrede met hul

ontvangs. Aan blanke kant is geen kind onttrek nie.

Vir Somerstrand se mense is dit geen geringe pluimpie nie. Die aansoek om toelating, die eenparige goedkeuring deur die skoolkomitee en die aankoms van die swart kinders het die gemeenskap binne drie dae getref.

Daar was dadelik beskuldigings van oorhaastige besluite wat aan die ouers opgedwing word, dat dit 'n politieke set van mnr. Mpunzi is, dat die Regering nie sy verhoudingsbeleid goed genoeg deurdink het nie en dat dit die eerste stap tot integrasie is.

Geen verband

Koelkoppe soos prof. W. S. H. du Randt, voorsitter van die plaaslike NP-tak en ondervoorsitter van Pearson se skoolkomitee, het daarop gewys dat daar geen verband bestaan tussen die toelating van plaaslike swart kinders tot private skole en die toelating van diplomate se kinders tot gewone skole nie.

Saam met die vrees vir integrasie het die gemoedere begin bedaar. „My hart sê nog steeds nee, maar my verstand sê ons het geen ander keuse nie,” sê mnr. Jan Hagen, sakeleier en pa van twee kinders op Pearson. „Ons moet aanpassings maak, anders kan ons nie voortbestaan nie.”

Dr. Gustav Reinach, in die

gemeenskap bekend as streng konserwatief, het ook sy hart stilgemaak. Hy het twee kinders by Pearson en twee by Summerwood. „My kinders bly. 'n Mens kan nie weghardloop van jou probleme nie,” sê hy.

Hy is bereid om die uitsondering vir die kinders van diplomate te maak. Maar hy sit sy voet neer wanneer dit kom by die toelating van plaaslike swart kinders tot private en ander skole.

Waardig

By die Hoërskool Pearson was dit 'n week waarin die skoolkomitee, die onderwysers en die leerlinge haastig byeengeroep is om te verduidelik wat in die spel is en waarom waardige optrede van elkeen verwag word.

Die skoolkomitee het in 'n verklaring aan die ouers verduidelik dat mnr. Mpunzi die konsul van 'n onafhanklike land is en dat hy daarom op al die voorregte van 'n diplomaat geregtig is. Kleur het met die saak niks te doen nie, was die boodskap.

Mnr. Muller du Plessis, Pearson se skoolhoof, het die dag vóór die aankoms van die drie swart leerlinge die blanke jongklomp byeengeroep. Diplomatieke voorregte beteken onder meer dat 'n diplomaat kan kies waar hy wil woon, het hy verduidelik. Mnr. Mpunzi se keuse het geval op 'n huis wat binne Pearson se gebied val.

Sy kinders voldoen aan al die toelatingsvereistes. Hulle is in die Transkei in Engels onderrig en Pearson is 'n dubbelmedium-skool. Daar is dus geen taalprobleem nie.

Hul vakke pas aan en hulle beantwoord ook aan die derde toelatingsvereiste: Pearson is hul naaste skool.

Toe het hy dit 'n bietjie breër gevat: Suid-Afrika het Transkei tot onafhanklikheid gelei en is vandag die enigste land wat die nuwe staat erken. Dit moet ook op die plaaslike vlak uitgeleef word.

Verwelkom hulle soos elke ander nuwe leerling. Tree op met waardigheid en integriteit, het hy gevra.

Vrydagmiddag, vilthoedjie op die kop by sy skool se atletiek-byeenkoms, glimlag mnr. Du Plessis. Bo op die paviiljoen sit drie swart spikeltjies in 'n see van singende wit gesigte. Daar is geen wrywing nie. Geen wit ouer het sy kind onttrek nie. Waardigheid en integriteit het gewen.

„Ons verstaan. Ons het hulle ontvang soos elke ander leerling en hulle sal soos elke

MNR. HAMILTON MPUNZI ... hy praat met lof.





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ATLETIEKTOESKOUERS by die Hoërskool Pearson . . .
drie swart spikkels in 'n singende wit see.

PA VOL LOF VIR GULLE ONTVANGS

MNR. HAMILTON MPUNZI, die Transkei se nuwe konsul in Port Elizabeth, praat met lof van die manier waarop sy ses kinders deur die blanke skole ontvang is.

„Hulle was daardie eerste oggend maar skrikkerig. Maar hulle het met glimlagte teruggekom. Ek dink dis hoofsaaklik te danke aan die oop gemoedere van die twee skole se leerlinge en onderwysers,” het hy op kantoor aan RAPPORT gesê.

Die drie jongstes het sommer al die eerste dag 'n paar maatjies gehad en die drie oueres is pas deur leerlinge uitgenooi om 'n private filmvertoning by te woon, sê hy.

Mnr. Mpunzi se kinders het klaarblyklik baie beter afgesit as hul pa. Port Elizabeth se blankes is nog steeds nie te gelukkig oor 'n toespraak waarin mnr. Mpunzi die Regering en die Afrikaners met venyn sou aangeval het nie.

In die toespraak, wat hy onlangs in Oos-Londen voor sowat vyfhonderd Transkeiers gehou het, sou mnr. Mpunzi gesê het dat die swartes nie onderling geweld moet pleeg nie, maar moet saamstaan teen die groot vyand: Wit oorheersing.

Hy sou ook gesê het dat die Afrikaners Bantoe-onderwys ontwerp het om ewigdurende slawe van die swartes te maak.

Mnr. Mpunzi het opnuut teenoor RAPPORT ontken dat hy dit gesê het. Hy het die toespraak in Xhosa gehou en sy woorde is in die vertaling ten ergste verdraai. „Niemand sal sulke sterk taal gebruik nie,” het hy gesê.

1977 Course of Study Specialist Teacher's Diploma in S&D Year of Study : 1	Candidate	ACADEMIC STATUS	Year of 1st Reg.	DRAMA I	SPEECH & DRAMA	METHOD OF TEACHING (A)	METHOD OF TEACHING (B)	REMEDIAL SPEECH	PRACTICAL TEACHING (AH)	PRACTICAL TEACHING (AL)	PRACTICAL TEACHING (EH)	PRACTICAL TEACHING (EL)	PSYCHOLOGY OF EDUCATION	PRACTICAL SPEECH SP. (A)	PRACTICAL SPEECH SP. (E)	PRACTICING SPECIAL (AT)	PRACTICING SPECIAL (E)	Page	107
	Glazer, S. Miss	B.A.	74	3		F*	3*												
	Jacklin, H.J. Miss	B.A. (Witwatersrand)	77	EX	2**	2**	1*	3*	2**		2**			2**	2**	2**	2**		
	Mills, E.C. Miss	B.A.	73	2-		2**	2**	2**	2**		1*			2**	1*	2**	2**		

ARGUS 4/1/78
 Secrecy
 52
 on black
 exam
 results

The Argus Correspondent
 PRETORIA. — Examination results for blacks will not be published this year.
 A spokesman of the Department of Bantu Education said that results for blacks were not yet ready for release.
 His department expected to have them ready before the post-primary schools opened in February.
 The Secretary of Bantu Education, Mr G. J. Rousseau, said that examination results would not be published this year. This was to avoid pupils who sat for their examinations being victimised by other pupils who boycotted end-of-year examinations.
IN THE POST
 Results would be posted to the centres.
 In Pretoria only pupils from the post-primary schools of Mamelodi sat for their end-of-year examination, while those in the townships of Atteridgeville and Saulsville did not write examinations because of boycotts.
 Parents of post-primary students in Atteridgeville and Saulsville should apply to the regional director if they wanted their children to be re-admitted to school.

Police guard students writing examinations

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Some Mamelodi High School students wrote their examinations under police guard today while Atteridgeville matriculation students are not writing.

The principal of Mamelodi High School, Mr Jack Lokala, said today about 95 percent of the students turned up for examinations and they were writing. He said he did not know what happened to the other students.

Police were seen guarding the school early today. Four black policemen stood guard and police vans patrolled the neighbourhood.

DISQUALIFIED

The principal of Hofmeyr High School at Atteridgeville, Mr S. Mahoea, said today his students had been disqualified from sitting for the matriculation examinations. The students boycotted classes and the Department of Bantu Education gave them an ultimatum to return to school or forfeit their chances of writing the final examination.

Mr Mahoea said there were 140 students at Hofmeyr High School who were disqualified from sitting for the final examination because they boycotted classes. According to Mr Mahoea letters

were written by him to the parents of students informing them of the ultimatum during the boycott. In spite of these letters the boycott continued.

SOWETO

There are indications that nearly 60 percent of Soweto's Standard 5 pupils are writing examinations this week. Mr Jaap Strydom, Regional Director of Bantu Education, said.

He described this as 'a breakthrough' in efforts to normalise the situation in Soweto schools.

He said it was extremely difficult at this stage to give accurate statistics of examination attendances by the 13 000 Standard 5 pupils in the townships because there were 141 schools involved.

An examination centre in Pretoria was arranged to avoid examinations being disrupted in the townships. It has been arranged for candidates from Atteridgeville and the suburbs.

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that in spite of police protection laid on for African pupils who wanted to write end-of-year examinations schools in the townships reported virtually nil attendance today.

Although some schools, without telephones, could not be reached, others reported that not a single child turned up for the examinations.

Brigadier J. G. de Klerk, Divisional Commissioner of Police in Port

Elizabeth said that so far no incidents had been reported.

DURBAN

Police are investigating several cases of arson and attempted arson at high schools in Durban's African townships in which damage was caused to buildings and other property. The Argus Correspondent reports.

The most serious case was at the Lamontville High School where arsonists struck, setting fire to two classrooms after spreading a liquid thought to be paraffin on the floors of five rooms.

The principal's office was also set alight, but the arsonists were prevented from causing damage by the arrival of the night watchman.

Awards for UCT medical men

TWO senior lecturers in the University of Cape Town's medical faculty have been awarded the Fellowship of the American College of Cardiology (FACC).

They are Dr Hymie Simon Joffe of the department of paediatrics and child health and Dr Willem Lubbe of the department of medicine.

Dr Joffe is senior specialist paediatrician and head of the Paediatric Cardiology Unit of the de-

partment of paediatrics and child health and at the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital, UCT's paediatric teaching hospital.

He is the second paediatric cardiologist in South Africa to receive this award.

HYPERTENSION

Dr Lubbe is principal physician in the department of medicine and a member of the Ischaemic Heart Disease Unit estab-

lished there by the South African Medical Research Council.

He is head of the Hypertension Clinic at Groote Schuur Hospital, UCT's main teaching hospital.

The fellowship is awarded by professional colleagues in recognition of achievement in cardiology, including significant contributions in clinical practice, research, and the teaching and development of the speciality.

S.S. 2

Coloureds, Indians 22/1/76 upset over exam

STAR

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—Coloured and Indian leaders are furious at what has been described as "Nationalist Government propaganda" questions asked in this year's Senior Certificate history examination paper for coloured people.

The Rev Alan Hendrickse, the CRC executive member for education, has promised to investigate the matter.

NO PROBLEM

Indian leaders reacted to a question under the heading "Aspects of Southern Africa today" in which students were asked:

"In the present province, (Transvaal, Cape, Free State, Natal) no Indian problem exists because the immigration of Asiatics thither was forbidden."

The pupils were required to underline the

correct word in brackets "to make the statement true."

Mr G M Munsook, South African Indian Council executive member, and the Rev E J Manikkam, Rylands' Management Committee's chairman, said they were shocked that such a "silly and ridiculous" question could be asked in the standard 10 final examinations.

"What they are in fact

implying is that there won't be any so-called Indian problem if Indians are forbidden from a province," Mr Munsook said.

"I want to say to these examiners that there is no so-called Indian problem. The problems have been created by this Government and the one before it who placed all sorts of restrictions on the Indian people."

Mr Manikkam, who is

also Cape leader of the Reformed Church in Africa, said if the argument was extended, there would not have been a White problem in South Africa if Jan van Riebeeck and the 1820 Settlers had not landed here.

"This type of question should not be asked in an examination. It's not education, it's fermenting trouble."

225/82
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11/1/76
J

Blacks for RC schools in SWA

WINDHOEK. — Windhoek's two White Roman Catholic schools will accept Black pupils from the beginning of next year, whether or not they receive the go-ahead from the Department of Education.

The three Roman Catholic hospitals in South West Africa will also be opened to all population groups when they apply for their annual registration again within a month.

This was made clear yesterday by the Roman Catholic Bishop of South West Africa, the Rt Rev R Koppmann, who said suitable applicants of all race groups would be admitted to Windhoek's Holy Cross

Convent for girls and St Paul's School for boys in January 1977.

The church has already sent two letters to the Department of Education informing them of their intention.

In reply the department said the existing education ordinance had not been amended to provide for integrated schools but this might happen at the next sitting of the South West Africa Legislative Assembly in February next year.

Bishop Koppmann, who hopes the first Coloured pupils will be admitted in January, said he doubted whether the authorities would interfere

with the church's decision.

He was sure the law would be amended but felt it was "a matter of great urgency and national importance that the church takes immediate action towards the elimination of discrimination in schools".

The Roman Catholic decision comes at a time when Black delegates to the Turnhalle constitutional conference have complained that measures to end discrimination in the territory — which they approved months ago — are not being implemented at all.

Bishop Koppmann said South West Africa's three

Roman Catholic hospitals — in Windhoek, Swakopmund and Oshakati — will also be open to all population groups at the annual registration due within a month.

In September last year the law was amended allowing applications for open private hospitals. The Roman Catholic Church applied, but the authorities hesitated, Bishop Koppmann said.

"The application was neither granted nor directly refused. This year we will accept nothing less than full acceptance of our principle of open hospitals," the bishop said.



Mrs Roux, Mr Ntshalintshali, and pupils of Emdeni Junior Secondary School with the chairs donated by St Andrew's School in Bedfordview.

TEACH's sitting target

St Andrew's School for girls, Bedfordview, has given 60 chairs to the latest TEACH school in response to a picture The Star published last month showing pupils sitting outside their school on tin cans.

Minutes after seeing the picture, Mrs Marie Roux

of the GROW gardening projects in Soweto received a phone call from St Andrew's School asking if she knew of a Soweto school that could use 60 chairs stacked away in a school store-room.

"Yes!" replied Mrs Roux. "They're sitting on

tin cans at the Tsedimoshu TEACH school."

As it happened, Tsedimoshu did not need chairs in its classrooms because it had desks with seats attached to them.

But the latest TEACH school, the Emdeni Junior Secondary School, needed chairs for its library. So last week Mrs Roux delivered them in her GROW truck.

Emdeni, the 43rd TEACH school, is rare by Soweto standards because its library has electric lighting, allowing night use. When Emdeni opened in April, it was hoped it would become an after hours community centre.

Teachers, pupils and adult education students use the library each night, studying for JCE, matric or UNISA courses.

"Numbers will grow now that we have more chairs," said the headmaster, Mr I N. Ntshalintshali. "Our next aim is to find

more books, particularly Afrikaans novels."

The school hall, too, is in use by a youth club, church groups and teachers' associations after school hours.

Each Saturday night a theatre group takes over the hall for a performance. The school receives half of the proceeds with which to buy hall chairs.

The hall has no electricity, so the people provide paraffin lanterns. When they show a film, a portable electric motor powers the projector.

"Emdeni as a community centre," said Mr Ntshalintshali, "is a success."

Coloured ● pupils study in difficult conditions

ARGUS
22/5/78

By Jimmy Atkins (52)

PUPILS from the coloured townships are being taught as if they are part of the affluent society. That is why the bulk of coloured pupils are not reaching their full academic potential, says a leading educationist.

'Our teachers must stop imagining they are at Rondebosch Boys' High,' says Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) and principal of the Peninsula College for Advanced Technical Education.

Mr Sonn argued that the 'special circumstances' under which most of the high school pupils in the townships studied, demanded that the system of teaching be changed.

Children who come from large, deprived families in areas where facilities are inferior and insufficient are not able to meet the demands of the educational system.

Teachers

'I am not blaming the teachers who are also victims of the system. But being aware of the problem is not the final solution — teachers will still have to learn to combat them.'

An Argus investigation into the circumstances under which a cross-section of the pupils at a Manenberg High School studied showed that the majority were pessimistic about completing matric although most favoured

'I manage to finish my homework before 6 pm but after that it is difficult to concentrate on my studies,' she says.

She can't work till late at night because the younger ones share a room with her and the light has to be off around 10 pm. Two of her sisters are at the same school and suffer from the same difficulties.

Omar 15, is in Standard 9 and because he shares his home with seven others, he has given up the idea of studying in the early evening.

Family of 10

He goes to bed early and then rises at 1 am then works until 6 am.

Bernadette, 16, another Standard 9 pupil at the school, lives in Sherwood Park, near Manenberg.

She is one of a family of 10 and shares her room with four others. She also studies in the early hours of the morning when the house is quiet.

She wants to attend university when she passes matric but does not know how she will cope with the work if she cannot study properly.

Malcolm 19, is in standard 10. He lives in a double storey flat with seven others, including two small children.

For him, studying has become almost impossible.

22/05/78

going to Standard 10.

Eugene, 16, is a standard 8 pupil, one of a family of nine who lives in a two-bedroomed house in Manenberg.

Outside room

To assist him with his studies, his father has erected a corrugated iron structure at the back of the house.

The construction is built against a kitchen window so that Eugene and his brother can have enough light by which to work at night.

It's just impossible to study inside the house, said Eugene. The younger children make a noise all the time and I can't concentrate on my work.

Determined

In spite of these handicaps Eugene is determined to complete matric. But he is concerned that the volume of work will increase next year and his study will not be adequate.

He is not keen on studying at school. It's cold and colourless, he says. He does not identify with the school which he regards as a place of learning and nothing more.

Johannes, 17, is also in standard 8. He is the only one of a family of four at high school.

His problem is his older brothers and their friends. They gather at the house every night and play games and generally make a noise.

They don't want to know my problems, says Johannes.

The only time I can study in peace is late at night. I take stimulants (regmakers) to keep awake.

He studies till about 3.30 am and then goes to bed. He said that sometimes he could not remember what was taught at school.

Bahiya

Bahiya is a bright, blue-eyed standard 8 pupil who is the eldest daughter in a family of seven.

All her brothers and sisters are at school and because both her parents work, she has to do the cooking and housework in the afternoon.

Arguments

My sister and her husband sleep in the same room and frequently have arguments. The flat faces a busy street and the noise over the weekend is unbelievable, he said.

Last year he studied through the night at Silvertree Youth Centre in Manenberg. Although it was not comfortable, he will probably do the same this year when the final examinations are written.

Four rooms

Maureen, 18, lives in comparative luxury. She comes from a nine-strong family which shares a four-bedroomed house.

But the little children make so much noise during the day that Maureen does what most of her colleagues do — she studies when everyone else is asleep.

A teacher at the school said the pupils often did not tell the full story of their home circumstances.

Many are poor and often when the light bill is not paid the house is in darkness at night. Some of them also come from homes where violence is commonplace, especially over the weekend when they are supposed to study hardest, he said.

Survey

Mr Sonn said that when he was principal of a school in Manenberg a few years ago, he took a snap survey of how the Standard 10 students studied.

I was appalled, he said. One pupil studied under a staircase at night using a torch.

He said many students in the townships were completely out of touch with reality and could not envisage some of the things they were taught.

He claimed that many of the young schoolchildren at schools in Manenberg had not seen places like Bellville or Parow.

It is significant that in the townships there are sometimes up to 10 standard six classes, and only one or two standard 10 classes.

He said the CTPA was aware of the situation and the theme of their congress in Uppington next month would be the role of the teacher in society.

HANSARD 9 4 April 1978.

Question 445. Col. 585

52

Examinations for Coloured pupils

445. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (1) How many Coloured pupils in the Republic (a) wrote and (b) passed the Senior Certificate examination at the end of 1977;
- (2) how many of the pupils who passed qualified for matriculation exemption;
- (3) how many pupils (a) wrote and (b) passed the Std VIII examination at the end of 1977.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

- (1) (a) 5 569.
(b) 3 668.
- (2) 926.
- (3) (a) 16 560.
(b) 12 149.

HANSARD 9 5 April 1978
Question 439 Col. 554.

Senior Certificate examination X

52

439. Mr. J. F. MARAIS asked the Minister of Statistics:

- (1) How many White pupils in the Republic (a) wrote and (b) passed the Senior Certificate examination at the end of 1977;
- (2) how many of those who passed obtained matriculation exemption.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

Figures for 1977 not yet available.

HANSARD 9 5th April 1978.
Question 438 Col. 554.

52

5 APRIL 1978

554

Std. X examinations

438. Mr. J. F. MARAIS asked the Minister of Statistics:

- (1) How many White pupils passed the Std. X examinations at the end of 1976;
- (2) how many of them passed in (a) mathematics and (b) physical science.

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

- (1) 44 849.
- (2) (a) 23 948.
(b) 17 418.

Indian pupils: Senior Certificate examinations

(3)

24. Het u te Ind:

99. Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) How many Indian pupils (a) wrote and (b) passed the Senior Certificate examination at the end of 1977;
- (2) how many Indian pupils qualified for matriculation exemption at the end of 1977.

ander skeerspanne saamlings te bepaal?

?

25. Word elk

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) 5 001.
(b) 4 396.
- (2) 1 562.

ie einde van die werk op

Vra u om 'n voorskot en/or agterskot?

Is die boere gewoonlik bereid om dit te gee of nie?

26. Na u mening, is daar op die oomblik 'n tekort aan skeerders in die distrik? Indien wel, wat is die rede hiervoor?

in

Dink u daar sal die toekoms 'n tekort ontwikkel? Indien wel, wat sal die gevolge hiervan wees?

The first is an undertaking that "disciplinary action — as set out in the rules and regulations for state schools — may be taken against my child should it be deemed necessary by the authorities concerned." Few, if any, parents have even seen the rules for state schools and therefore have no idea what they are supposed to be agreeing to.

The second undertaking demanded is to pay "all costs incurred for damage done by my child to all school property." Counters Strydom: "Principals of the state schools should have copies of the rules and regulations which parents may see if they are interested. The intention of the undertaking to pay damages is simply a clarification of the common law situation."

As it happens, there is little case law on the issue, but Strydom certainly appears wrong on the latter point. Unless a child is in the company of its parent, or is specifically acting as its agent, a parent's liability for the delicts of its child is strictly limited in common law. This is even more so where there is an "in loco parentis" figure such as a schoolteacher or principal. Says one attorney: "In signing such an undertaking, the parent is in effect renouncing his common law protection and taking on specific and possibly onerous obligations on behalf of his child."

The Soweto Action Committee has come out against the demands. Said a spokesman: "The applications for the state secondary schools are causing a great deal of resentment. Parents do not feel that their children need "disciplining," since the damage that has been caused previously was not malicious, but a protest in practically the only way available to the students against the discriminatory system of Bantu Education."

52

FM 17/2/78

SOWETO SCHOOLS

Pay up!

The name may have changed but the kragdadige approach certainly has not. Soweto parents wishing to enrol their children for the new school year at the township's secondary state schools face demands which would never be accepted by their white counterparts.

In a roneoed statement, the Department of Education & Training calls upon parents to bring along a R4 "school fund" with their child's application. The statement says "nobody will be accepted if the R4 is not paid." (This R4 appears to be a penalty imposed on late applicants.)

As in the case of white schoolchildren, school funds are ostensibly voluntary for blacks. But principals of white schools told the *FM* they would not even think of refusing to register a white pupil on the grounds of non-payment of school funds. Says Education and Training regional director Jaap Strydom: "The school funds must be paid before admission. If parents can't pay, they must make application for a special exemption."

Soweto parents are objecting even more strongly to two clauses in the letter of undertaking which they must sign before their children will be admitted.

52

Double session system in Indian schools

171. Mr. N. B. WOOD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(a) How many Indian schools operated under the double session system during 1977, (b) how many (i) classes, (ii) pupils and (iii) teachers were involved in each province and (c) in which standards did this system operate.

24. Het u al te werk? Indien

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (a) 51.
- | | (i) | (ii) | (iii) |
|------------------|-----|--------|-------|
| (b) Natal..... | 319 | 11 777 | 335 |
| Transvaal .. | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Cape Province .. | Nil | Nil | Nil |
- (c) Class (1) to Std. 5.

nder skeerspanne saam
ngs te bepaal?

25. Word u daaglik, woensdag, of van die einde van die werk op elke plaas betaal?

Vra u om 'n voorskot en/of agterskot?

Is die boere gewoonlik bereid om dit te gee of nie?

26. Na u mening, is daar op die oomblik 'n tekort aan skeerders in die distrik? Indien wel, wat is die rede hiervoor?

in
Dink u daar sal die toekoms 'n tekort ontwikkel? Indien wel, wat sal die gevolge hiervan wees?

SOWETO SCHOOLS *FIN MAIL*
23/9/77
No compromise

52

The mass resignation of Soweto high school teachers is at last bringing home the seriousness of the situation in African education.

Of the 750 teachers at Soweto's 40-odd State high schools, 450 have already resigned, and the total is expected to reach 600 before next Thursday. Curtis



Nkondo . . . students, parents, and teachers are united

Nkondo, chairman of the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC), says that to a man Soweto teachers reject Bantu Education and that those teachers who have not resigned are concerned solely about feeding their families, not supporting the educational system.

The main reason given by TAC for the resignation is the "brutal and arrogant attitude of the police". Most of the police entering the Soweto schools are white.

The meetings of parents called by the Department of Bantu Education last weekend to explain its position were also a dismal failure. Those parents who did attend — estimated at fewer than 250 for the entire school system — were incensed by the new application forms which parents are required to sign.

The forms include undertakings regarding payment of all costs incurred

for damage to the schools by pupils, and agreement that "disciplinary action as set out in the rules and regulations for State schools may be taken against my child should it be deemed necessary by the authorities concerned." Nobody — not even school principals — has seen the regulations.

Reports that 3 000 of the 27 000 high school pupils have registered for the State schools are ridiculed by both the Soweto Students' Representative Council and the TAC, who put the figure closer to 300.

The future of the 143 000 primary school pupils and their 4 000 plus teachers is also in the balance. At present primary schooling is continuing, though evidently only because the teachers feel that it would be unwise to have their young charges roaming the streets. Nonetheless, the primary school teachers also reject Bantu Education, and many have expressed their determination to resign should the Department not meet the demands of TAC and the SSRC for its abolition.

Says Nkondo: "The students are with us, the teachers are with us, and the parents are with us. The Department does not seem to realise that the schools will not re-open until Bantu Education is abolished, and I do not mean just the name."

No need for State control of Cape schools — Rousseau

C. Times 27/8/77

152
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THERE was no need for the State to take control of community schools in any Cape township as attendance figures were "very satisfactory", the secretary for Bantu Education, Mr G J Rousseau, said yesterday.

Commenting on the announcement this week that 40 secondary schools in Soweto would lose their community school status and become State controlled, Mr Rousseau said there was "no necessity" to spread the scheme to other townships either in the Cape or elsewhere.

"We had a lot of trouble with the school boards of the 40 schools. Attendance was at times almost nil and the boards were obviously not pulling their weight and controlling the pupils."

He said the new system would do away with school boards. While community schools were controlled by school boards and merely subsidized by the Department of Bantu Education, government schools in townships were fully controlled by the department.

Attendance figures at Peninsula township schools have increased greatly since the beginning of this week, according to Mr Mike Mitchell, circuit inspector of Bantu Education in Cape Town.

While figures released last week showed classes at secondary schools in Guguletu, Nyanga and Langa had ground to a halt, attendance at those schools had now shot up to 72 percent, 42 percent and 52 percent respectively.

Sapa in Pretoria reports that the cancellation of the registration of 40 community schools in Soweto announced by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha, on Thursday night would take effect on August 31 and the new government schools would be established on September 1. Mr Rousseau said.

Troth—Turmoi

Troth, n., *faith, fidelity*; ho tšepèha.
Trouble, v., *to disturb*, ho khathatsa; *to molest*, ho hlōpha, tšoenya; *to make uneasy*, ho fetekanya; *to grieve*, ho soabisa; n., *distress*, letšoenyeho, tokotsi, mahlonōla.

Trustee, n., motšepuoa, ea tšepetsoeng ntho.
Trustful, adj., e tšepèhang, tšepahalang.
Trustfulness, and trustiness, n., botšepeti.
Trusty, adj., e tšepèhane e kha-

144

145

52

Turn, v., *to cause to go round*, ho phikolōsa; *to change the direction of*, ho sokolla, ho fapōsa, khalōsa; *to reverse*, ho fetola, phehōla, gethōla, ribhōla; *to move round*, ho phikolōha; *to change one's direction*.

Twelvemonth, n., selerno se tleseng.
Twenty, adj., e mashōme a mabehi.
Twice, adv., habehi.
Twig, n., lekhanyana, lehlōmeinyana.

Turn—Ultimatum

Homelands will get secondary schools priority

Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Dr A P Treurnicht, said last night that secondary schools for Africans would, as far as possible, be channelled to the homelands.

Addressing the State National Congress he added, however, that urban black secondary school children could not simply be "dumped" in the homelands. Instead, attempts could be made to provide school as well as

these teachers had only Standard Eight and a diploma. The black people themselves would have to play a role in solving their problems. This year, there were 9 000 black matric students in the country.

Trudge, v., ho tsamaea ka boama, ho tsamaea butle.
True, adj., ea 'nete, ea sebele, e tšephelelang.
Truisim, n., 'nete e se nang ho fetōloa.
Truly, adv., ka 'nete, ka sebele, 'maruri, ruri.
Trump, v., *to deceive*, ho thetsa.
Trump, and trumpet, seletsa sa koporo, phala, terompeta; v., *to sound a trumpet*, ho letsa phala; *to proclaim*, ho tumisa.
Trumpety, n., thetso.
Truncheon, n., molamu o mokhutšoane.
Trunk, n., *a box*, lekese; *a stem*, kutu ea setate; *the main body of anything*, 'mele oa ntho (ka ntle ho litho); *of the elephant*, nko ea tlou.
Truss, n., *a bundle*, sehlopha, moqeqeko oa liphahlo.
Trust, n., and v., *a confidence*, tšepo, ho tšepa, kholoa ke; *to commit to the care of*, ho tšepèla; *that which has been given in charge*, seo mothō a se neiioeng hore a se bōlike, seo motho a se tšepetsoeng; *to hope*, ho tšepa, ho kholoa; *I trust he will work well*, ke tšepa hore o tla sebetsa hantle.

Turncoat, n., mokenehi.
Turnip, n., motoho o bitsoang rapa.
Turpentine, n., tramotene.
Turpitude, n., mokhoa o mobe, ketso e likhōla, ketso e ihlong.
Turrel, n., toranyana.
Turtle, n., khulu ea leotide.
Turde-dove, n., lebhana-khoroama.
Tusk, n., lenaka la tlou.
Tutor, n., an instructor, moruri; *a guardian*, molebeli, mosebetsi; v., ho ruta.
Twang, n., *a nasal voice*, mokhoa o mobe oa ho baa ka linko.
Tweeth, adj., ea leshōme le metsō e 'meli.

Two, adj., peli.
Two-edged, adj., e mahale a mabehi.
Two-fold, adj., e habehi; adv., habehi.
Two-handed, adj., e tšoarolang ka matsōho a mabehi.
Type, n., *a symbol*, setšwantšō; *for printing*, thaku, letere ea khatso.
Typhoon, n., sefofo ka *Indian Ocean*.
Typify, v., ho tšoantša.
Tyrannise, v., ho busa ka thata, ho eisa ba-bang ka thata.
Tyranny, n., puso e thata.
Tyrant, n., mothō ea hapileng bo-rēna, ea busang ka thata.
Tzar, n., lebisso la marēna a khale a Russia.

Tuition, n., thuto, ho ruta.
Turnable, v., and n., *to fall*, ho oa, rapalla, behela; *to cause to fall*, ho liba, rapalatsa, behetsa.
Turnbler, n., senolō.
Turney, v., ho ruruha.
Turnour, n., lethōpa, seso, boshoa.
Turnull, n., mofere-fere, phere-kano, lesoeli-tsoeli, serukhu.
Turnulus, n., tutulu hoim'a lebitla.
Tune, n., pina, 'rino; v., ho etsisa thomō.
Tunnel, n., foro e phumisoeng fatke leha e le ka das'a thaba.
Turban, n., kesela le roaloang hlong le tharilo.
Turbid, adj., e lukehileng.
Turbulent, adj., e etsang lerata, e ikhantsang.
Turf, n., *a piece of unfilled land*, thite; *a sod*, lekote le nang le jeang; *horse-racing*, lipheiso tsa hipere.
Turkey, n., kalakune; *a wild turkey*, mokhoootlo.
Turmoil, n., lerata, mofere-fere; v., ho khathatsa, tšoenya.

Ubiguity, n., ho ba kahohle.
Udder, n., lesosēle (la phootolo fāla).
Ugliness, n., bobē ba tšobotsi, mokhoa o mobe, matheneta.
Ugly, adj., e mpe.

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SCHOOL STONED

N. M. African Affairs
Reporter *11/8/77*

STUDENTS from the Mchanga High School near Cato Ridge were sent home on Tuesday following unrest at the school

The headmaster Mr. S. Khumalo, confirmed that 91 students had been sent home. He said students had stoned the school building and a considerable number of windows had been smashed.

The school had not been closed down and would continue without the pupils concerned, Mr. Khumalo said.

Parents who want their children to return to the school must make a formal application before August 21.

(1) 52

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Head denies causing walkout

B.D. 22/8/77

FORT BEAUFORT.—The Principal of Healdtown High School, Mr J.D. Serfontein, has issued a statement denying all culpability for the mass walkout of Healdtown pupils earlier this month.

Mr Serfontein said: "I regret the publishing of the news report on the front page of the Daily Dispatch on Saturday, August 6, before my statement on the issue was available.

"The facts are all twisted and bereft of truth, and readers must have come to the conclusion that I am ruling the Healdtown High School according to my own despotic wishes, beyond the control of the Ciskeian Education Department.

"The true facts are as follows:

"A matriculation pupil, R. Bolosha, proved herself guilty of political and illegal activities and conse-

quently had to be, in terms of Section 9 (4) of the Ciskeian Education Act, considered withdrawn from school and had to vacate the premises.

"Her father was called, he arrived, the position explained to him, and he removed her.

"The same day, Thursday, August 4, all the matriculation pupils came to my office and demanded an explanation.

"I informed them of the reasons for Bolosha's expulsion but refused to discuss details of the matter with them. They left my office of their own accord but instead of going to their classrooms they went on strike.

"They refused to attend classes and indulged in discussions of their own, without my permission for the rest of the day. My staff and I then left them alone and in no way did we

interfere with or have contact with them.

"The following morning, after the opening of school, the matriculation group demanded to speak to me again. I allowed them in my office again after I had told them that I was not prepared to discuss Bolosha's case with them.

"I then called on the senior black teachers to be present, but the pupils refused to talk and left my office.

"The teachers went after them and tried to speak to them and to persuade them to accept the situation and go to their classrooms.

"They refused to respond and assembled on the lawn in front of the boys' hostel.

"At 9:30 am I went to them, accompanied by the senior assistant teacher. I warned them that if they did not report to the

teachers in their classrooms, within an hour, they would be regarded as opposing the good order and discipline of the school, and would then have to leave.

"I also pleaded with them to consider the implications of what they were doing. This would have been done by any sensible principal of any school in order to protect his authority.

"At 10:50 am the majority of the matriculants assembled in front of my office and I went out to them. One of them said: "We have decided to go home and we want our examination numbers." I then told them that they would have time until the next morning to leave.

"I strongly deny that there had been a three month old simmering feud with me, and that it was ever raised that there were 'grievances' to be discussed.

"I deny that the matriculants had refused to attend classes since July 18 and that I 'instructed' them to write six examination papers in two days. They wrote the normal two papers per day.

"I am not in a position to account for any 'dispute' that started in June when they refused to comply with Mr Serfontein's ruling that the examinations be completed before the mid-year holidays, because I was at that time on two months' sick leave and not even attending school.

"I deny that I ever thought of calling, nor did I in fact call, any group of pupils a 'bunch of baboons' because I think too much of my profession to do so.

"In conclusion I wish to state that I owe nobody an apology for any steps I had taken in all my efforts to solve the matter and at the same time to maintain order and discipline at my school. —DDR

N. Mervany

9/7/77

But African

(52)

teachers object to 'blue collar' education

to 'blue collar' education

African Affairs Correspondent

ABOUT 1 500 African pupils in the Durban area volunteered this year to receive a technical education unpassed in any high school in Natal.

Yet a small body of quite influential African teachers oppose this kind of training for Zulu pupils.

The school is sited at Lamontville and is, in fact, called an industrial training centre although its principal, Mr. S. Tregoning, prefers to describe it as an orientation centre.

Sixteen schools send children to the centre and each pupil spends one day a week engaged in a two-and-a-half hour session. The centre supplies transport for all the pupils except those at Lamontville.

The courses, run by 13 instructors employed by the Department of Bantu Education, are attended by pupils from Std. V to Form III on a voluntary basis. The subject is treated as optional and includes courses in electrical, carpentry, brick and metal work.

Welding and engineering drawing are also part of the curriculum.

The centre's workshops have the best equipment and tools available in the country, and Mr. Tregoning emphasised that the department had not "gibbled about expense."

Heavy machinery like electric saws, lathes, pattern cutters, powerful metal benders have been supplied in abundance and while one class operates electric drills and barbed wire, another

uses arc welders behind workshop shields designed and built on the premises.

The equipment alone cost more than R100 000, and as Mr. Tregoning pointed out, it is the most modern money can buy.

Several African teachers say, however, that their pupils cannot spare the time away from their normal academic studies. Some even claim that the school offers an inferior brand of technical education designed to produce exploitable industrial fodder.

Mr. Tregoning's reply was simple: "Basically this school is here as part of the differentiated education system in which we try to offer as wide a range of subjects as possible.

"This school is not intended to produce tradesmen or technicians. This is a preparatory exercise that will equip those pupils who wish to go on to technical high schools or trade schools, after which they can do engineering degrees if they want.

"As far as the quality of education here is concerned let me say that if this school was serving a White community I would be happy to have my son here."

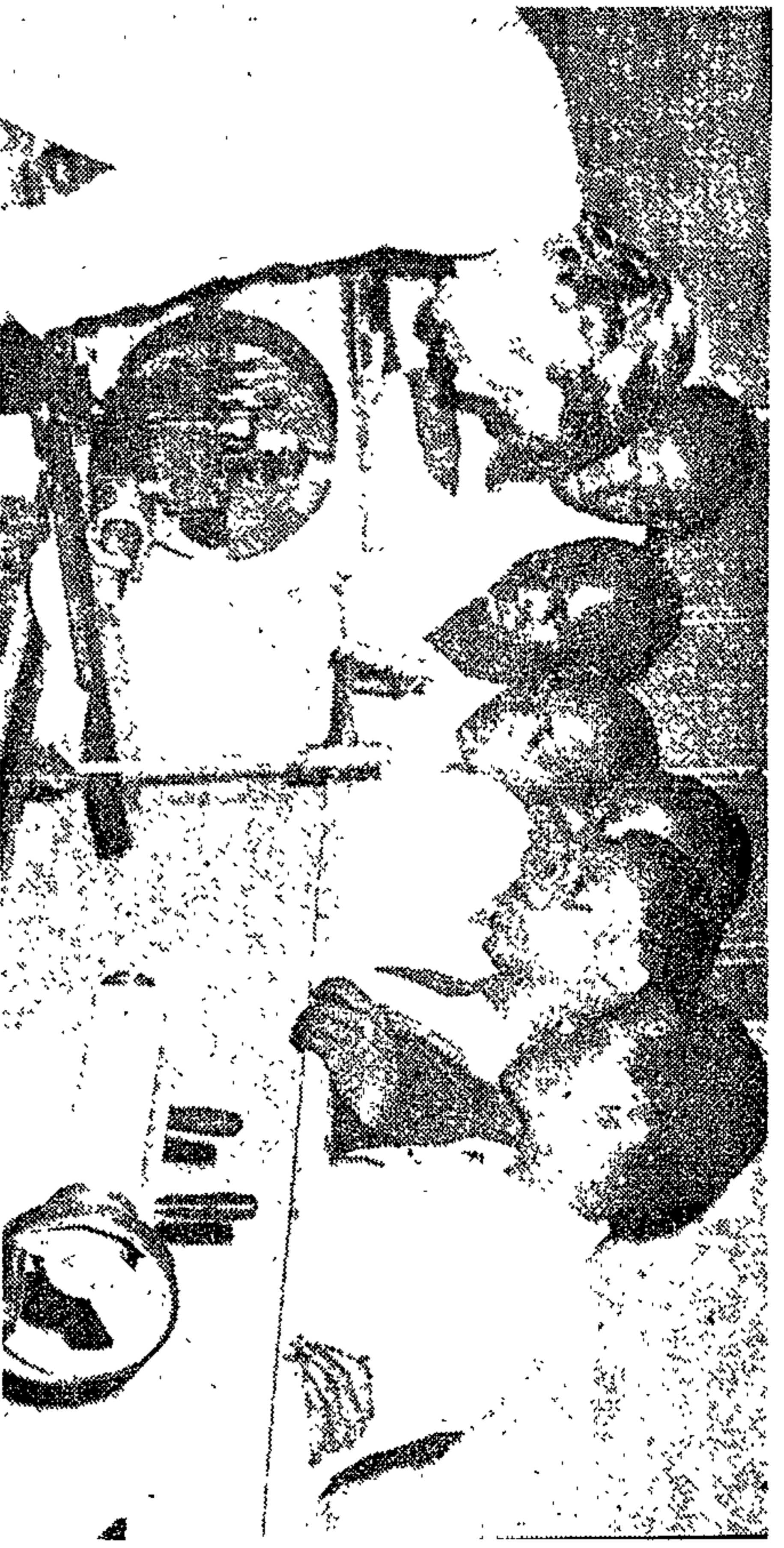
Some educationists believe that the African objection to "blue collar" training flows out of the myth that power and status are the prerogatives of academically

educated "office" workers.

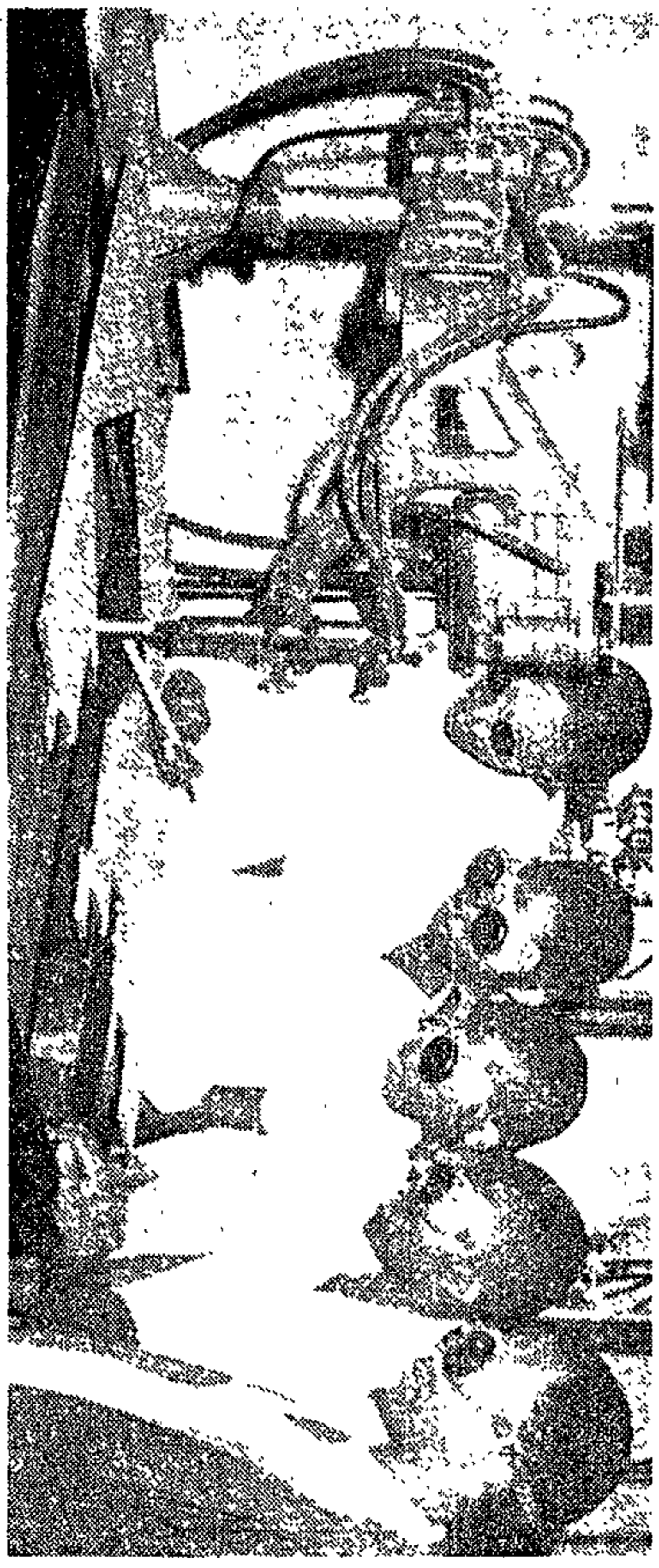
But development experts all over the world agree that underdeveloped societies cannot afford the irrelavance of arts graduates. Emergent nations need technological expertise and commitment if their deserts are to bloom.

But if their teachers fail to recognise this, the pupils do not. Mr. Tregoning pointed out that all the boys were volunteers and a number recently begged for extra time at the school.

"The urban African, half the Black population of this country, lives in an industrial society. It is not going to become less industrialised."



FORM II boys look on as Mr. B. T. Ferreira, an instructor at the Lamontville Industrial Training Centre, demonstrates on a R15 000 lathe and (below) Mr. B. P. Gumede, an instructor at the centre, shows boys from Chesterville how the profile cutter works.



Black pupils give up holiday time to study

ALMOST 200 black senior school pupils gave up a week of their holidays last week to attend the winter school run by the Department of Bantu Education at the St Francis Cultural Centre in Langa.

The pupils are given a week of intensive teaching in mathematics, science, biology, history and geography by specialised teachers from the department's in-service training centre in Pretoria and staff at St Francis.

The Director of Bantu Education in the Cape, Mr D. H. Owens, said this was the first winter school of its kind to be run for black pupils by his department.

DISRUPTIONS

'We hope to organise assistance of this kind and of other kinds to schools and teachers during the next few years to improve the standard of classroom work,' he said.

The course had been run on a similar basis in Port Elizabeth the previous week and had included in-service training for teachers there.

'We felt that pupils here and in Port Elizabeth needed the course, because of the disruptions last year and because the 1977 school year had started late in Cape Town,' Mr Owens said.

The pupils were anxious to learn and there had been a very good response to the department's invitation to attend classes.

Each of the teachers picked areas of their subjects which they regarded as problem areas — either because it was a new section of the syllabus, or because they had found in their teaching that these sections created difficulties.

ENJOYED IT

'I would have preferred the course to be longer, but we are doing as much as possible in the short time we have,' the mathematics teacher, Mr P. J. A. du Toit, senior lecturer at the in-service training centre, said.

'I enjoyed working with the pupils — they are very keen.'

Rommel Lukuko, 19, of Langa, attended the classes in mathematics and biology. He is a student at St Francis's night school and is studying three subjects for his matric certificate.

'I found the school very educational and enjoyed it very much. I did not mind giving up a week of my holiday because I have nothing to do anyway,' he said.



MR LYNN HURRY, a specialised teacher from the in-service training centre of the Department of Bantu Education in Pretoria, discusses the physical properties of soil samples with pupils in Langa.

52

Art.

White school takes on black teacher

SUN TIMES

19/6/77

19/6/77

a)

Provincial

b)

All tak

CTIONS.

utive Committee is empowered to ontributions laid down in the d to introduce additional fees considers this necessary in the f the Order in this Province.

id in advance before investiture

Art. 7

By
NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN
THE first black teacher at a white school in the Cape has been appointed at St Andrew's College, Grahamstown — to teach Khósa.

The furni
Grand Chap
Provincial
shall be

"It's a great experience for me," Mrs C. V. Nduna, 55, said this week. "I was a bit worried at first, but the staff and the boys have accepted me."

1) other property of Provincial Grand Superintendent, The Provincial Grand Scribe E and

The furnitu
fire and the

The headmaster of St Andrews, Mr Eric Norton, said that the Administra- tor of the Cape, Dr E. A. P. A. Munnik, has approved Mrs Nduna's appoint- ment after being assured that the school had no "political motives".

shall be insured against loss by

Art. 8 - D

Not satisfied

All monies re
shall be lodg
Grand Chapter
Grand Treasur
to act as auc

"We advertised widely for a Khósa teacher but were not satisfied with any of the applicants. Then we heard of Mrs Nduna and, after inter- viewing her, decided that we would try to appoint her."

Grand Treasurer or Scribe E ng Society as the Provincial direct. The Provincial lited by one or two persons

Cheques are

"The Director of Educa- tion and the Administra-

the following :-

The Provincial Grand Treasurer, or The Provincial Grand Scribe E and countersigned by one of two nominated Provincial Grand Chapter Officers.

Art. 9 - AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Provincial Grand Chapter shall be audited and certified prior to the Annual Convocation, and an abstract thereof shall be sent to every subordinate Chapter in the Province or read out and reported on by the Provincial Grand Treasurer at the Annual Convocation.

NATAL Mercury
8/6/77

(52)

8/6/77 Natal M

SCHOOL SHUT AFTER BLACK PUPILS RIOT

African Affairs Correspondent

OHLANGE High School at Inanda, the scene of a political protest at the height of the disturbances last year, was closed indefinitely yesterday after a riot on Friday when two teachers were assaulted.

A spokesman for the school said yesterday the trouble on Friday had had no political overtones.

"It was not the whole student body involved originally. A few boys who had obviously not been working seriously were not ready for the examinations and they refused to write them."

He said "mob hysteria" took over and the teachers' quarters were stoned. Several windows were broken and a door was damaged.

Two teachers were assaulted. One received head injuries but was back at the school yesterday.

Police detained about 20 pupils for questioning and nine have been charged with public violence.

Thousands of African pupils throughout the country refused to write examinations last year in protest over the system of African education.

KwaZulu's Secretary for Education, Mr. George Steyn, decided yesterday to close the school. A parents' association meeting will be called at which the school's reopening will be discussed.

It is understood parents will be asked for assurances that fresh trouble will not start.

About 285 pupils were arrested last year when they marched on Kwa Mashu and 23 later appeared in court.

Only 11 pc of Soweto students fail matric

Staff Reporter

SOWETO students who wrote their matric exams early this year had excellent results despite last year's unrest, Mr Jaap Strydom, regional director of Bantu Education, said last night.

"An 89% pass rate is very high, especially since these students lost about six months' of teaching last year," he said.

Mr Strydom congratulat-

ed students and teachers on a "remarkable achievement". Schools reopened early in January and special provision was made for extra classes on Saturday and overtime teaching to cope with the work, he said.

Of the 740 students who sat for the national Senior Certificate examinations in March, 661 passed. Of these, 279 gained university entrance grades and 37 obtained first class passes.

52
~~52~~

RDM

31/5/77

Flair

KHUMO DYANTYI is a shy 17-year-old who doesn't smile spontaneously or laugh easily.

She's little time for fun and games for she's bent over school books late into the night at a table in the kitchen in the hope that she'll gain her senior certificate and a university bursary.

"I want to be a doctor," said Khumo, "so that I can help the people in my community."

When the bell rings at 2.30 pm at Orlando High School, it's study time until quarter to four and then a long walk home through Orlando's dusty streets, past bare gardens and neglected and forlorn looking houses.

Once home Khumo has to clean their tworoomed home in Orlando East as her mother and mother's sister are at work and her grandmother too old and frail to help with household chores. Then she has to cook the dinner, rinse, hang out to dry and press clothing and when supper is eaten wash and put away dishes.

By the time Khumo has completed her daily chores, it is 10 o'clock.

"My mother and her sister sleep in the kitchen so I have to be very quiet," she said. "But we're lucky we've got electricity."

Never hears from him

Khumo's father doesn't stay at home. He lives on the other side of Soweto but she never hears from him or sees him unless she has to get her passbook in order and needs his signature.

"My mother works in the laundry section in a hotel and as she also has to put my sister through school she'll never have enough

Soweto students who get help from the Rand Bursary Fund are



Khumo . . . "to help my people"

. . . the lucky ones

money to send me to university," said Khumo.

"But I'm grateful I'm being helped by the Rand Bursary Fund this year otherwise I don't think I would have been able to write my Form 5 exams."

Like Khumo, a hundred other pupils at Orlando High School, who come from similar poverty stricken and hard working backgrounds, will get bursaries from the Rand Bursary Fund.

"We have to screen everyone of these children," said Wilkie Kambule, chairman of the fund. "Only the very needy

and children from dire circumstances can be assisted as we haven't enough money to help as many as we would like."

Without the R40-a-year grant many pupils would be forced to leave school and join the long queues of unemployed or traipse the streets in search of work.

No blade of grass

At Orlando High where we spoke to Khumo gravel was strewn across the grounds, a blade of grass wasn't anywhere to be seen and the June riots were still evident three

classrooms stood charred and gutted. Wind whistled through the broken windows "Away with Afrikaans and POWER," is written across one of the buildings.

Without public donations, these scholars' lives would be as empty as the burnt down classrooms. They want to look forward to a brighter future but many will suffer if R50 000 isn't raised for the fund as this is what is needed this year for it to function adequately.

• Donations can be sent to the Rand Bursary Fund, P.O. Box 60, Orlando 1804, Transvaal.

77

525

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Indian pupils

858. Mr. B. W. B. PAGE asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) How many Indian pupils (a) entered for the Std. VI examination, (b) passed (i) the normal high school course and (ii) the practical course and (c) failed, at the end of 1976;
- (2) how many Indian pupils who entered for the junior certificate examination at that date (a) passed (i) A level and (ii) O level and (b) failed;
- (3) how many Indian pupils were entered for the senior certificate examination at that date;
- (4) how many of the total number of senior certificate candidates, including those who wrote supplementary examinations early in 1977, (a) passed (i) with matriculation exemption and merit, (ii) with matriculation exemption only, (iii) without obtaining matriculation exemption and (iv) in the ordinary grade and (b) failed.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) 12 793.
(b) (i) 7 711.
(ii) 4 516.
(c) 566.
- (2) The Department does not have a Junior Certificate examination. There are also no longer A and O levels. The figures hereunder are in respect of the Std. VIII examinations of schools.
 - (a) Passed at the academic level 5 858
Passed at the practical level 3 485
 - (b) Failures 1 902
- (3) 4 198.
- (4) (a) (i) This category is not used any more.

(ii) 1 101.

(iii) 2 529.

(iv) This category is not used any more.

(b) 568.

These figures are in respect of the 1976 examination only. The results of the 1977 supplementary examinations are at present being processed.

AFRICANS OPT FOR ENGLISH

52
NATAL MERURY 23/3/77

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The majority of African secondary schools in South Africa have opted for English as the medium of instruction following the Government's reversal of policy after the start of last year's riots in Soweto.

This has been disclosed in the Department of Bantu Education's annual report which was released in Parliament yesterday.

"During 1976 the majority of secondary schools adopted English as the medium of instruction.

"This has been the case for some time in the case of secondary schools in the homelands, where this decision was taken by the Legislative Assemblies of the respective homelands," the report said.

However, it adds, during June 1976 a decision was taken to leave the choice of the medium of instruction at schools under the control of the central Government to the schools, committees and boards concerned.

"In most schools English was chosen as the medium of instruction," the report said.

Standard

But in schools where either English or Afrikaans was used, the language not used as the medium enjoyed an additional two periods a week in order that a satisfactory standard could be maintained.

Religious instruction, music and singing were taught through the medium of the mother tongue, the report said.

The Government also gave details of the progress being made towards introducing free and compulsory education for non-White children in South Africa.

The Department of Bantu Education's report disclosed that pupils in various grades would receive textbooks, that teacher training was being expanded and that the first steps were being taken towards compulsory education.

The department said the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, had announced the first steps towards compulsory education although the department had been preoccupied for a number of years with other preparatory steps prerequisite for the

Pledge

The undertaking by parents to keep their children at school for at least four years was one of the steps for compulsory education.

During 1977, free class readers would be supplied to primary schools from sub A to Standard 5, all pupils in forms three, four and five would receive textbooks, pupils in forms one and two would receive 75 percent of the textbooks, and pupils in Standards 3 to 5 would receive 50 percent.

The department said all textbooks for mathematics in Standard 1 were to be issued to the pupils this year.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramid the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

80 cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not estimated that

Mass expulsion after year of school intimidation

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A year of intimidation and unrest among Standard 8 boys at St Francis high school at Mariann Hill monastery has ended with the expulsion of an entire class and death threats to the principal, Father Ivo Burkhardt.

This week, after pleas from parents, 20 of the 27 expelled boys were eventually allowed to return briefly to the school to write their course-end examinations with police on hand to watch for intimidators.

However, as the death threats and harassment continue the remaining seven — whose parents battled unsuccessfully in the Supreme Court in Durban last week to get an interdict ordering the school to re-admit the boys — will "never" be allowed to return, Father Burkhardt said.

The school's refusal to re-admit the boys virtually guarantees the end of their school career as, un-

der a new Government ruling, they may only write examinations at the school at which they first enrolled.

Father Burkhardt said that if the parents' Supreme Court bid had been successful the Marian Hill diocesan authorities would have closed down the entire school — which had over 400 African pupils — rather than be forced to take the boys back.

He said the situation had been building up for a year. The Standard 8 boys, mainly aged between 16 and 17, had

been "uncooperative in every field," insolent and had refused to submit to discipline despite frequent warnings. Classes had been disrupted and members of staff had been abused. The boys had been given a five-page letter to take to their parents explaining the reasons for their expulsion and sent home.

Father Burkhardt said the expulsion had sparked off a wave of intimidation of other pupils and vandalism at the monastery, as well as anonymous death threats to himself.

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(Jan 52)

The Star Wednesday November 14 1979

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for by

only part of the country was required. The magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the gross population estimates by economic region.

By Graham Fysh

A 17-year-old Krugersdorp matric pupil will not be allowed to propagate at school the policies of the openly racialistic movement he heads.

Mr P de Beer, headmaster of the school, Jan de Klerk High, today firmly squashed any suggestions that the pupil, Jan Posthumus, would be allowed to talk on the movement during youth preparedness classes.

Jan is chairman of the Odal Clan movement that claims to have the support of about 60 pupils on the West Rand. It is overtly

Keep propaganda out of school, rules headmaster

pro-white and has been linked with the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

Jan was reported to have said that, although the school did not favour the movement, he had been allowed to discuss the movement during youth preparedness classes.

"That is not so," countered Mr de Beer in an interview with The Star today. "During these classes there are many subjects that are discussed. One tries to get the pupils to take part. But no propaganda for any political party is permitted."

Asked whether the subject might not come up during the course of discussions, Mr de Beer conceded this was possible.

"They might, for example, be discussing their attitude towards the church. Then they come with arguments.

"If he wants to deduce from that that he put his case, then it is purely a deduction," Mr de Beer said.

A pamphlet distributed by the Clan at a recent HNP meeting in Krugersdorp described those who supported the P. W. Botha Government as "traitors and half-castes."

continued on page 591

158. Waiver of requirements of this Chapter void.—Any condition requiring any applicant for shares to waive compliance with any requirements of this Chapter or purporting to affect him with notice of any contract, document or matter not specifically referred to in the prospectus, shall be void.

(2) No statement that, or to the effect that, the said advertisement is not a prospectus shall prevent the operation of this section.

[Para. (g) added by s. 12 (b) of Act No. 111 of 1976.]

(g) the last day for subscribing.

[111 of 1976.]

[Para. (f) added by s. 8 of Act No. 76 of 1974 and substituted by s. 12 (c) of Act No.

(iii) the last day on which members or debenture holders must register as such in order to be entitled to receive the offer;

Exam leak has been plugged, says professor

A. James 11/11/79

52

THE Transvaal Education Department has plugged and sealed the matric examination paper "leak" — but is not saying where or how.

The Director of the TED, Professor J Jooste, said yesterday it was now known where and how the papers were "got at" and by whom.

By GARY DIXON

"But at this stage that is all I'm prepared to divulge. I have good reason to withhold this information. I will make a full statement about the affair some time next week after our investigations into the matter are complete," Prof Jooste said.

Earlier in the week Prof

Jooste confirmed a "massive leak" of exam papers to some matric students.

The Department of Education withdrew thousands of English, physical science and biology examination question papers, due to have been written this week, after school inspectors discovered the leak.

Then, on Thursday, inspectors took back all the Afrikaans second-language higher-grade question papers that had been delivered two weeks earlier and issued new papers for the examination written throughout the Transvaal on Friday.

The replacement papers were reported to have contained 15 errors. No errata sheet was issued with the paper, and some schools were reportedly not informed of the errors.

Students complained that some of the questions were phrased in poor Afrikaans which led to misinterpretation, while others said they were interrupted on as many as six occasions during the writing of the paper to have corrections pointed out to them.

Prof Jooste dismissed these complaints, saying the papers were not set hurriedly but had been prepared "some time ago".

He said reference to "poor Afrikaans" in the paper would be investigated.

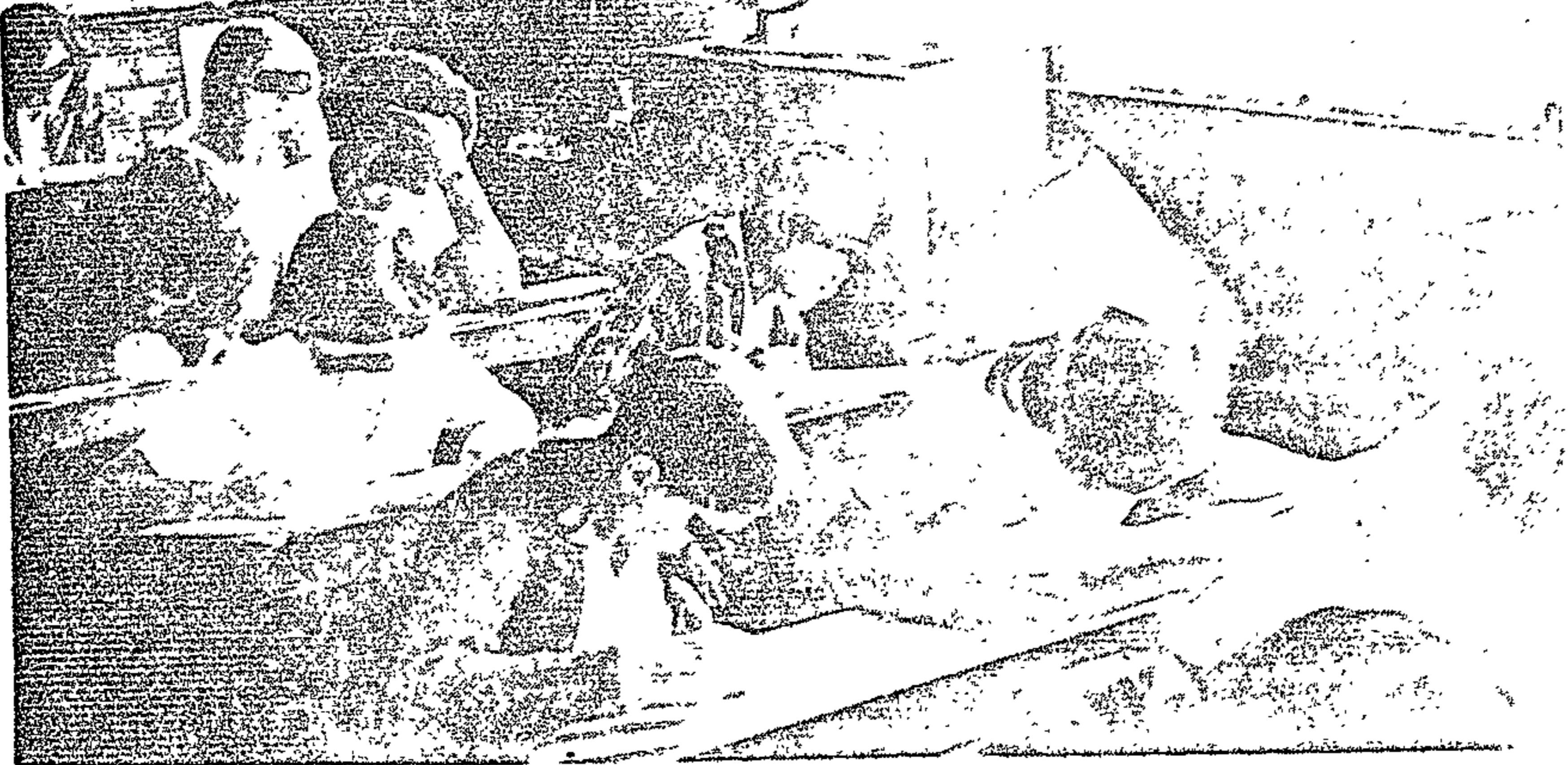
Asked if dissatisfied students would be given an opportunity to re-sit the examination, Prof Jooste said he would not answer any more questions until he made a statement next week.

ALL CAUSES

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
NO.	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

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THERE ARE MORE PROBLEMS THAN JUST THE MONEY



Parents are amazed at the difference in educational facilities for their children compared to those under Bantu Education.

is disappearing as more and more integration takes place. In the younger classes this is not a problem at all. None of the children are aware of colour difference and in this age-group there is nothing strange about seeing a little black boy and a white one both wanting to be Big John Tate in a playground boxing match.

enter the school so that they can cope with the work. A mother of a girl in Standard Four fears her daughter will never catch up — the years of Bantu Education have seen to that.

So why are these parents still so keen to send their children to these schools? Mr Z: "They are getting an education, which is the most important thing in the world. You should see my boy — his teacher has a degree — he reads better than me, and he's only nine. "There are only 20 of them in his class and his teacher spends a lot of time with him. You must see the sums he does! Many of our leaders have been to integrated schools in Swaziland. "Well, my boy may be like them one day."

'Many of our leaders have been to integrated schools in Swaziland. My boy may be like them one day.'

Many parents were horrified to see the difference between the type of education their children were receiving before and what they are doing now. In fact, in many schools it is the policy to put black children down one standard when they

© The children in these pictures have been obscured so that they may not be identifiable. They are, otherwise, vulnerable to both State and social pressure.

FROM PAGE 2

and then catching a bus to school. This was a heavy decision for Mr V, who constantly fears for his little boy as the peak fear time. The children had to lose out on sport, which is particularly tough on the boys when they can't be chosen to play in the soccer teams. But to arrange to get them home after practices in the afternoons is just about impossible. Other after-school

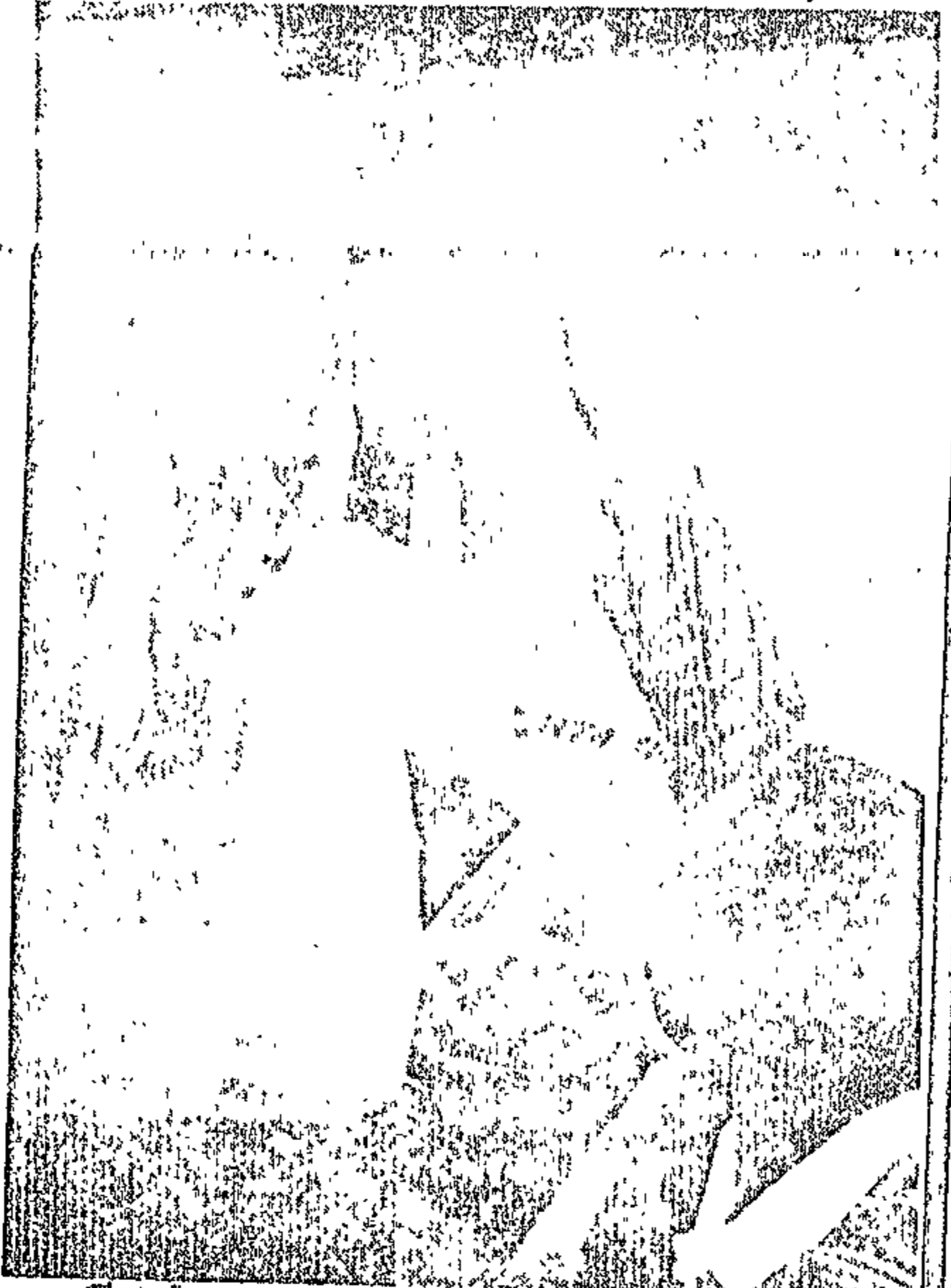
activities such as clubs and drama groups are out of the question as well, which parents believe to be a severe disadvantage in the social development of their children. Some schools are aware of these problems and try to arrange times and activities to include all the children. Parents of older children were concerned about the social integration of their children with the white children. They feel that in many cases,

especially in the beginning, their children were seen as being different from

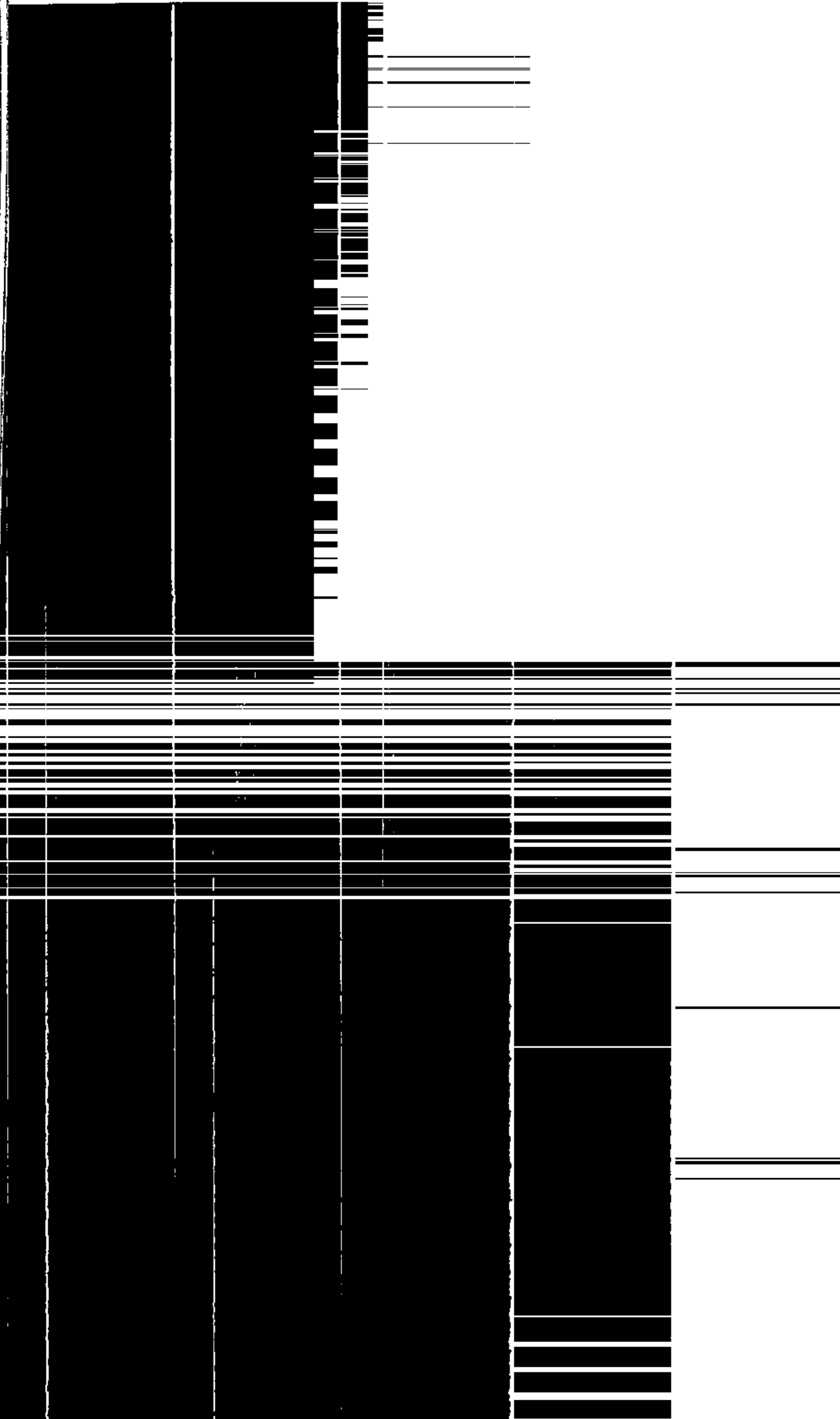
their classmates which prevented easy friendships. It would seem that much of this

obscured' communi-
ter for whor Male:Female
ears in 1970. For whites
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- Death; Life Tables for National Populations, Seminar Pres
- Sadie, J.H. (1970) : S. Afr. J. Economics, 29, 1.
 - Doll, R. (1976) : Monitoring of Government Statistics, in
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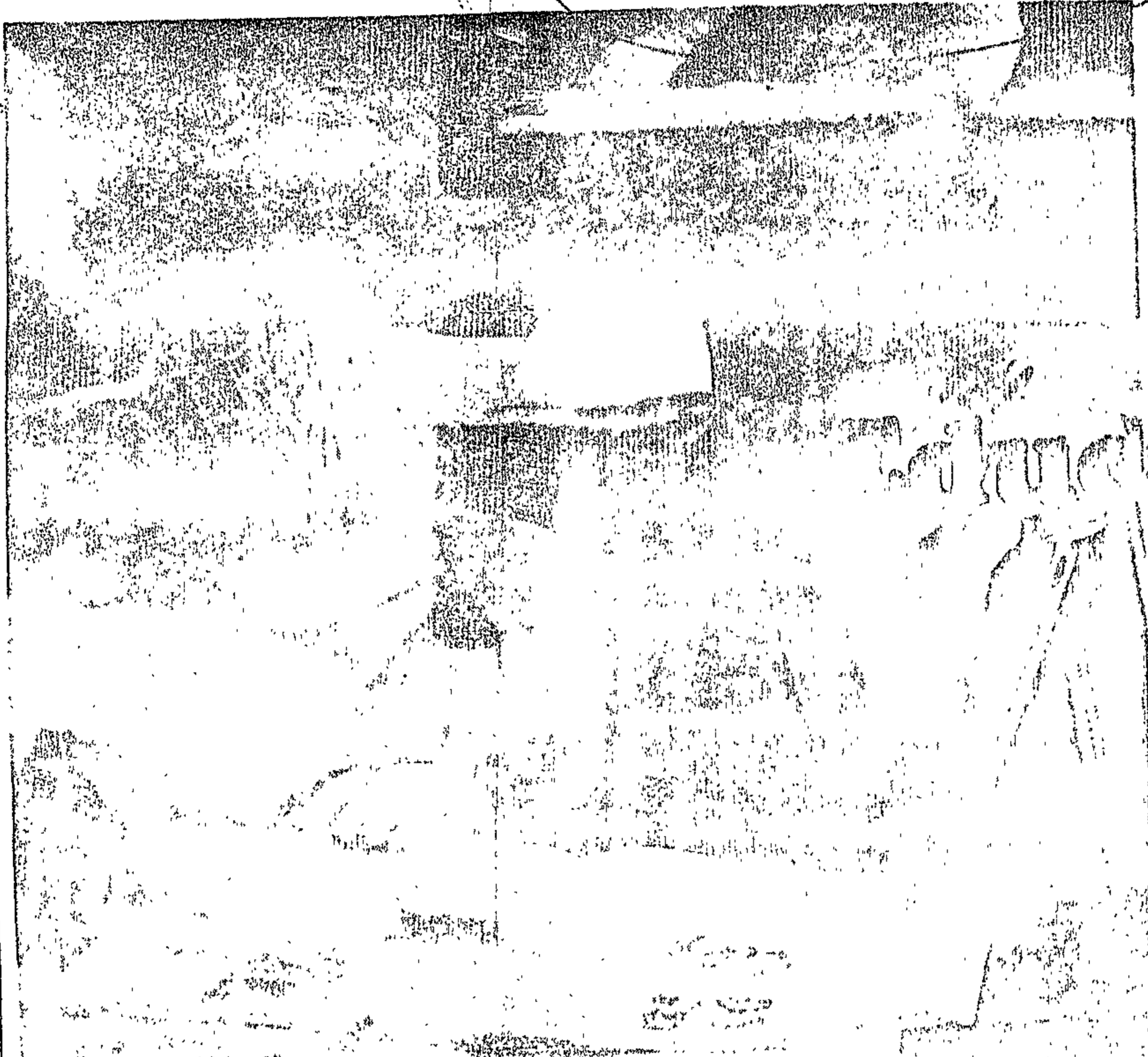
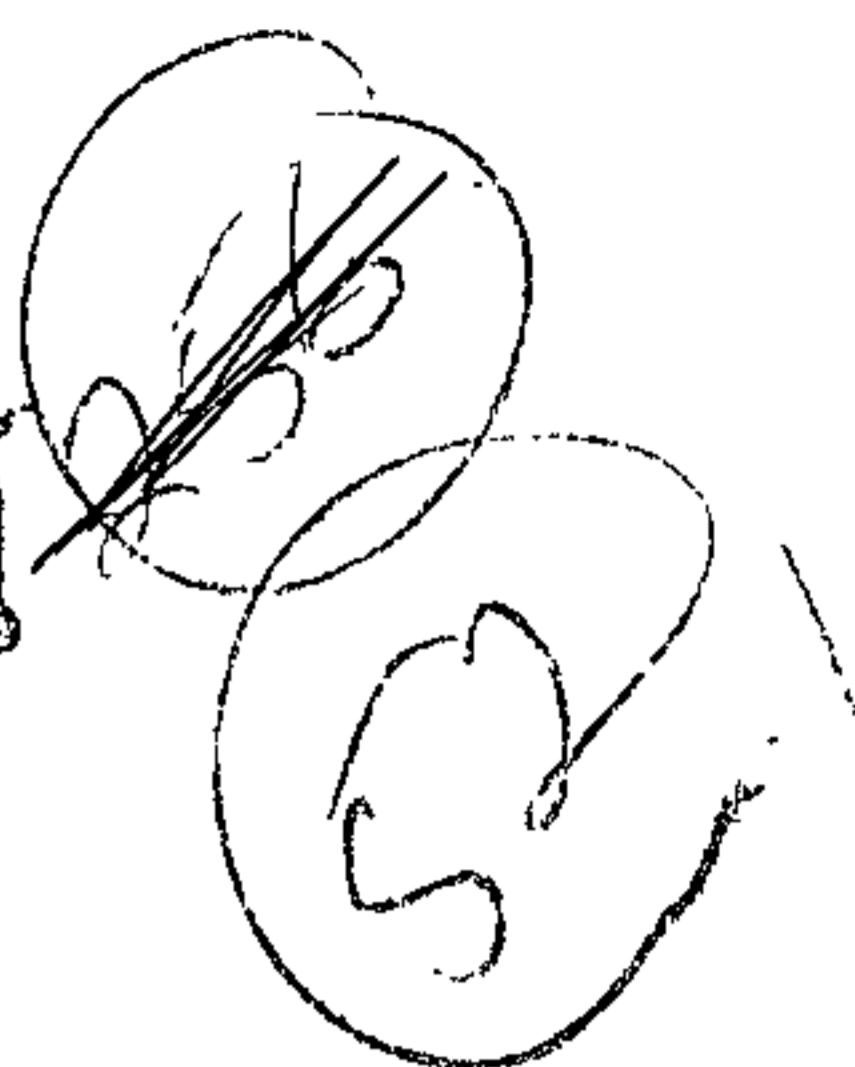


Getting on with the job of learning.



In search of an escape

From Bantu



to integration

As normal relationships become more common so the differences perceived by the older kids have no significance.

...to send your child to a private school is not an easy one. Apart from the unavoidable problems in the inner-city neighbourhood and a mounting pressure on the part of some political organisations, there are also financial and other serious difficulties. WENDY NORTH... take to several parents whose children are in such schools and this is her...

...K parents with children attending "white" schools in Johannesburg are approaching the end of another year even more convinced that they are doing the right thing for their children — in spite of enormous problems and adjustments in their lives. ...time they get home again they have spent three hours in a mini-bus. A sore point with Mrs X is the money she has to pay for her children's transport. Fourteen children travel together to school, and the driver who picks them up again, is prepared to do this only at R50

Which is surprising if you consider the endless inconveniences they have to put up with. Take transport — in many cases the children have to travel great distances to get to school and many are tired out before the school day has even started. Mrs X, whose two children attend a convent on the East Rand, has found this problem particularly tiresome. Her children are picked up in Soweto at six in the morning and by the...

...a month, for each child. All this became too expensive for Mr. Y, a factory worker, and now he sends his seven-year-old son to school by train. This involves travelling from Soweto to Germiston

...rate. This was calculated both at birth (e.g. 45) for both males and females. It expressed the age at which an individual would be expected to die. The final mortality was the only index calculated. (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst a steady decline in both of these indices after an initial decrease, show a comparatively increase in their SMR since 1960. IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21,7/1 000, during this period, the 'coloured' IMR has fallen from 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%. When it is appreciated that the greater the improvements be accomplished. The decrease in SMR were 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and ... rates are summarised in Fig. 4. Since death rates are expected to decrease in the mortality expected will give rise to a corresponding increase in life expectancy. Thus, although it is to be expected that the mortality rates for persons over 15 years of age will rise, it is of some concern that the mortality rate for 'coloureds' has increased from 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' age groups. Specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' for persons between the ages of 15 and 19 years of age, the gap is widening. In 1961, white children under 15 years of age had a mortality of 'coloured' children;

St John's admits first Black pupil

ST JOHN'S College, one of the country's best and most expensive schools has admitted its first Black pupil a week after being challenged by Anglican churchmen for lagging behind in opening its doors to all races.

Faizel Akoodie, 19, entered the school four weeks ago after the Administrator of the Transvaal had approved an application on his behalf.

Faizel, whose father Goolan Akoodie is a Johannesburg businessman, returned to South Africa recently after studying for A Levels at Milfield College, England.

At St John's he is studying history and economics at A level and Afrikaans at matric level — which he will need to get into a South African university.

"I felt different as the only non-White in the school, when I first started," Faizel said this week, "but everyone, boys and teachers, has been really nice."

He believed there would be more Black pupils coming to the school. "Once there's one, more will come. We, the Black and White pupils, would learn more about each other and that would improve relations between the groups."

Faizel's admission came within days of strong criticism being levelled at St John's and other Anglican schools in Johannesburg for lagging behind in the admission of Black pupils.

The Anglican Johannesburg diocesan synod last month rejected a recommendation that governing councils of church schools be "asked to reconsider their admission policy in the light of the church's mission to the world" and the establishment of a church school that would admit "all cultural groups".

It approved a stronger recommendation that challenged church schools to "examine their consciences" and to admit Black pupils.

Two Anglican schools in Johannesburg — St Barnabas and St Peter's — have

CRITICISM FROM CHURCHMEN FOR LAGGING BEHIND

By DAVID NIDDRIE

pils, but have been refused permission."

Black children refused permission to attend White church schools, he said, would "just have to use existing schools, even if they are of a poor standard".

They could attend St Barnabas, which had opened to all races. Schools such as St

Barnabas — formerly a Coloureds' school — had not faced the same problems in going nonracial as had St John's.

The headmaster of St John's, Mr J J Breitenbach, said Faizel's admission was "purely a matter of abiding by the law".

"The boy's academic qualifications were up to

standard, so we applied and got permission for him to enter St John's."

Mr Michael Corke, headmaster of St Barnabas and a seconder of the motion that challenged Anglican schools to turn nonracial, said this week there was a great need for integration at schools.

"Structural segregation in this society leads to considerable ignorance among young people of different races towards each other.

"They see their fellow-citizens as strangers at best, as enemies at worst. This is not in the interests of the future of the country. The best place to start integration is at school."



Faizel Akoodie ... "everyone, teachers and boys, has been really nice to me".

... of the sample indicated in their comments that they would have preferred these not to have been held on a Sunday. Of those that did answer questions in this section 83% felt the Workshop had been long enough and had helped them to some extent to integrate into the University as well as in choosing their degree courses.

... opened their doors since 1976 when the synod first affirmed "the principle that all Anglican church schools be opened to pupils of all races".

But St John's and other schools have maintained they are not prepared to admit Black pupils if it meant breaking the law.

St John's governing council chairman, Mr Dru Gnodde, this week defended the school's attitude.

"We have examined our consciences about the admission of Black pupils, but do not believe in breaking the law. We have always been willing to admit Black pu-

... of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

Academic Advice

... indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sample indicated follows:

...../5

School for exiles

Black students who fled Soweto in the wake of the 1976 disturbances are adjusting to a new life in Swaziland where they are being integrated with the local population. DAVID JACKSON, of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Mbabane.

Three years after the 1976 Soweto upheaval sent hundreds of its youths across South Africa's borders to seek sanctuary, many of these children are beginning to forge a new identity in the neighbouring black states.

The Soweto exodus aggravated what was already becoming a problem for Swaziland. Sandwiched between Marxist Mozambique and South Africa, the Swazis were trying to adopt a neutral stance.

But on humanitarian grounds they could not turn away the stream from Soweto — part of the wider flow that has made refugees one of Africa's most pressing problems.

Along with refugees from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Rhodesia and even Uganda, the Soweto children presented immediate problems of accommodation and schooling.

Many of them arrived penniless, without clothing or other resources. And, separated from parents and friends in many cases, they faced a crisis of identity.

The veil has now been lifted for the first time on a project in which Swaziland — in co-operation with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees — is trying to integrate Soweto exiles of school-going age into Swazi society.

Some 60 kilometres east of Manzini, not far from the Mozambique border, about 100 Soweto children, whose average ages are between 15 and 17, are continuing their studies at the Mpaka High School. Built on the site of an old radar tracking station, on land owned by the Swazi nation, the

school has so far cost about R1-million — funded through the UN High Commission, which has an office in Mbabane.

The pupils are being mixed with local Swazi schoolchildren in the classrooms from grade one to grade five, after which they will be free to enter the University of Swaziland if they pass their exams.

It is not Swazi Government policy to provide "refugee camps" and an attempt has been made to integrate the older refugees, too, so far as possible.

Many of them have found jobs, in competition with Swazis, on the open labour market.

In this way, Swaziland has minimised the risk of exiles forming political pressure groups.

The Swaziland Government was stung a few months ago by unsubstantiated allegations that African National Congress exiles were being secretly trained in "camps" in Swaziland. ANC sources in Zambia later hotly denied the charge and no evidence of any such bases has ever been uncovered.

But the rumours cast a cloud of suspicion on what was going on at Mpaka.

The school was opened in May and at present accommodates 120 children mainly Soweto exiles. It will reach its full capacity of 200 in the new school year.

The Star's Africa News Service was recently invited to openly inspect the site — the first time South African journalists have done so. But a strict restriction was imposed

on taking pictures of the refugees — even in profile.

A government source says there is a fear that if the children are in any way identified, pressure may be brought to bear on their parents in South Africa to remove their children from the school.

"The main point is," says a spokesman, "that these children are in no way prisoners. There are no security fences, no barred wire and they are free to come and go in their spare time as long as they inform the headmaster where they are going. This is in no way a refugee training camp."

The unspoken fear, according to sources working with refugees, is that children could be enticed away or even kidnapped. A teacher from the Big

Bend area recently disappeared and two university students are also unaccounted for — leading to suspicions that they have been taken away from the country against their will.

At Mpaka, boys and girls board in separate dormitories, sleeping eight to a room in double bunks. There is a fully equipped domestic science room, a physics laboratory and a woodwork room. The next phase of the still incomplete project will provide sports fields and gardening facilities.

The students learn Siswati and Zulu and standard subjects including mathematics, history, geography, science. They also get religious instruction. Text books, food and clothing are all provided for them.

The next stage tentatively includes a primary school. But with Soweto children still trickling into Swaziland, expansion of the high school is not being ruled out.

Year	Set	Used	the	taxable	is now a	taxable,	of the	presence	the	1977	respect	000	12,19.6	000	1977	ducting	for	000	000
1977	Set	Used	the	taxable	is now a	taxable,	of the	presence	the	1977	respect	000	12,19.6	000	1977	ducting	for	000	000

TED anarchy play accused of race bias

52 / ~~27~~ STAR 27/9/79

By Sheryl Raine
Education Staff

Harsh and constructive criticism has been levelled at the Transvaal Education Department's presentation, "The Assault," which teaches children about anarchy and moral preparedness.

The musical work, especially commissioned by the TED for Youth Preparedness Year, begins with the words, "This fair-haired child, how will he stand against the storm? In this dark South, so European, so white?"

Written by Mr Coenie Rudolph with music by Mr Pierre Malan, "The Assault" will be performed in Pretoria on October 3 and in Johannesburg on October 4 by four Transvaal regional youth choirs.

Despite the use of the words white/light and dark/black, Mr Malan denied that the work portrayed racism. He said it was a brief description of the coming of civilisation to South Africa and of the dangers of anarchism to our way of life.

"Throughout 'The Assault' there is a sense of white superiority," said Dr Ezekiel Mphahlele of the

African Studies department at Wits University. "Where are the 21 million black South African voices?"

"Children will think that South African history began with the arrival of the white man and that its fulfillment could only

have been through the white man's ingenuity."

A leading white educationist, who did not want to be named, said the work was racist in its effect if not in its intention. "The Assault' brings about no awareness of the black man's contribution to the country or his important role in the future."

Mr Peter Nixon, official Opposition spokesman on education in the Provincial Council, thought that by ignoring the contribution of blacks, the work failed to focus on the need in South Africa to end racial prejudices.

"Youth Preparedness, if it is to be meaningful for young people in the country, must be for all youth and should rid the country of racial prejudice."

Mr I. M Taunyane, president of the Transvaal United African Teachers' Association, called for "apolitical youth preparedness for all races."

"To indoctrinate any particular youth group is not right, because we are then not investing in a peaceful and ordered future. A work like 'The Assault' sows the seeds of prejudice and bitterness."

'Roving blacks to teach whites'

52
22/9/19
TRAVELLING trained black teachers could be appointed to teach African languages in white schools, a professor in Bantu languages said at the Rand Afrikaans University this week.

Prof P M S von Staden said at his inaugural lecture that high priority must be given to the teaching of African languages to as many whites as possible.

"Praiseworthy efforts have been made to complement African language teaching in white schools but there is a shortage of suit-

able teachers. As African languages are taught for a few hours a week at most schools, consideration should be given to appointing travelling trained black teachers. The use of mother tongue speakers is desirable, even essential for effective language teaching," he said.

"The fact that attempts to promote the study of African languages by whites, should have come 300 years earlier should make us more determined to explore African language and research possibilities."

Prof von Staden felt that if whites learned to speak African languages an improved mutual understanding could be reached. "Even a very limited knowledge of an African language is met by a great measure of appreciation by the majority of blacks."

He called for more research into the linguistic systems of teaching African languages which differ greatly from those of European languages. "The different ways of expression and of vocabulary demand special teaching methods and techniques to teach white students," he said.

66 665

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DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

No. R. 2088

21 September 1979

REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE MEDIESE ONDERSOEK VAN LEERLINGE IN SKOLE

Die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding het, kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 15 (1) van die Wet op Swart Onderwys, 1953 (Wet 47 van 1953), die regulasies wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is, uitgevaardig.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n woord, uitgesonderd die woord "skool", of 'n uitdrukking wat in die Wet op Swart Onderwys, 1953 (Wet 47 van 1953), omskryf is, 'n ooreenstemmende betekenis en beteken—

(i) "skool" vir die doeleindes van hierdie regulasies, 'n Staatskool, 'n gemeenskapsskool of 'n Staatsondersteunde skool;

(ii) "skoolgesondheidsbeampte" 'n geneesheer, tandarts, tandterapeut, mondhygiënis, verpleegster of enige dergelike persoon wat deur die Sekretaris van Gesondheid ingevolge die Staatsdienswet, 1957 (Wet 54 van 1957), aangestel is om 'n mediese ondersoek op leerlinge in skole of koshuise uit te voer.

Mediese ondersoeke

2. 'n Skoolgesondheidsbeampte kan te eniger redelike tyd 'n skool besoek en 'n mediese ondersoek op leerlinge van daardie skool uitvoer en kan daarbenevens ondersoek instel na enige aangeleentheid wat die gesondheid of liggaamlike welstand van sodanige leerlinge nadelig kan beïnvloed.

3. Indien 'n skoolgesondheidsbeampte by 'n ondersoek bevind dat die gesondheidstoestand van 'n leerling van 'n skool sodanig is dat dit nadelig is vir die gesondheid van ander leerlinge van daardie skool of vir die onderrig van leerlinge by daardie skool, kan die Sekretaris van Onderwys en Opleiding sodanige leerling van daardie skool of enige koshuis verbonde aan daardie skool uitsluit vir 'n tydperk wat deur gemelde Sekretaris bepaal word of totdat sodanige leerling se gesondheid tot gemelde Sekretaris se bevrediging herstel is of verbeter het.

4. 'n Prinsipaal moet, indien 'n skoolgesondheidsbeampte dit verlang, 'n vertrek waar die mediese ondersoeke uitgevoer kan word, asook die dienste van 'n onderwyser vir die administratiewe werk verbonde aan sodanige ondersoeke, beskikbaar stel. Met dien

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No. R. 2088

21 September

REGULATIONS REGARDING THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF PUPILS IN SCHOOLS

The Minister of Education and Training has, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 15 (1) of the Black Education Act, 1953 (Act 47 of 1953), issued the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations, unless the context indicates, any word, except the word "school", has the meaning which it bears in the Black Education Act, 1953 (Act 47 of 1953), and—

(i) "school" shall, for the purposes of these regulations, mean a State school, a community school, a State-aided school; and

(ii) "school health officer" shall mean any physician, dentist, dental therapist, mouth hygienist, nurse, or other person appointed by the Secretary for Education and Training in terms of the Public Service Act, 1957 (Act 54 of 1957), to carry out a medical examination on pupils in schools or hostels.

Medical examinations

2. A school health officer may at all reasonable times visit a school and carry out a medical examination on the pupils of such school and, in addition, may examine any other matter that may have a mental effect on the health or physical welfare of such pupils.

3. If it is found upon such an examination by a school health officer that the state of health of a pupil of a school is such as to be detrimental to the health of other pupils of such school or to the education of pupils at such school, the Secretary for Education and Training may exclude such pupil from such school or hostel for a period to be determined by the said Secretary or until the health of such pupil is restored or remedied to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

4. A principal shall, if so desired by a school health officer, make available both a room where the medical examinations can be conducted and the services of a teacher for the administrative work connected with

verstande dat sodanige onderwyser slegs met die reël-lings hulp kan verleen en slegs op versoek van 'n skoolgesondheidsbeampte tydens die uitvoer van 'n mediese ondersoek teenwoordig mag wees.

Uiterlike besmetting en versorging van leerlinge

5. 'n Skoolgesondheidsbeampte of 'n onderwyser, laasgenoemde met die toestemming van die prinsipaal, kan 'n leerling by 'n skool of enige koshuis verbonde aan daardie skool ondersoek ten einde vas te stel of hy sindelik is en nie met luise, nete of ander velparasiete besmet is of velinfeksies het nie: Met dien verstande dat waar 'n leerling met die toestemming van die prinsipaal deur 'n onderwyser aldus ondersoek word, daardie leerling en onderwyser van dieselfde geslag moet wees: Met dien verstande voorts dat sodanige ondersoek, wanneer doenlik, uitgevoer moet word onder toestande wat sal verhoed dat enige geval van besmetting openbaar gemaak word.

6. Indien by 'n ondersoek bedoel in regulasie 5 bevind word dat 'n leerling met luise, nete of ander velparasiete besmet is of 'n velinfeksie het, kan die skoolgesondheidsbeampte of prinsipaal sodanige leerling vir 'n tydperk wat daardie skoolgesondheidsbeampte of daardie prinsipaal bepaal, van die skool of koshuis uitsluit ten einde sodanige leerling in staat te stel om behoorlik van die luise, nete of ander velparasiete gereinig te word of om van 'n velinfeksie te genees: Met dien verstande dat sodanige leerling se ouer of voog en die persoon in beheer van die betrokke skool so gou doenlik skriftelik deur die prinsipaal van sodanige leerling se besmette toestand in kennis gestel moet word.

7. Na verstryking van die tydperk wat ooreenkomstig regulasie 6 bepaal is, kan 'n leerling wat na die oordeel van die prinsipaal bevredigend genees is, weer tot die betrokke skool of koshuis toegelaat word: Met dien verstande dat die prinsipaal kan gelas dat 'n leerling wat na verstryking van sodanige tydperk nog nie bevredigend genees is nie, vir 'n verdere tydperk van die skool of koshuis uitgesluit word totdat hy na die oordeel van die prinsipaal bevredigend genees is.

examinations: Provided that such teacher may only render assistance with the arrangements, and may only at the request of the school health officer be present during the execution of a medical examination.

External contamination and care of pupils

5. A school medical officer or a teacher, the last-mentioned with the permission of the principal, shall be empowered to examine any pupil in a school or hostel for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is clean and not infested with lice, nits or other skin parasites or has skin infections: Provided that where a pupil is so examined by a teacher, with the consent of the principal, the pupil and the teacher shall be of the same sex: Provided further that such examination shall be carried out, whenever possible, under such conditions as will prevent any case of infestation being made public.

6. If at an examination referred to in regulation 5, it is found that any pupil is infested with lice, nits or other skin parasites or has a skin infection, the school medical officer or the principal may exclude such pupil from the school or hostel for a period which the school medical officer or the principal shall determine, in order to enable such pupil to be properly disinfected of lice, nits or other skin parasites or to be cured of a skin infection: Provided that the parent or guardian of such pupil and the person in control of the school concerned are notified, by the principal, in writing, as soon as possible, of such pupil's infestation.

7. After the expiry of the period determined in accordance with regulation 6, a pupil who has, in the principal's opinion, been satisfactorily cured may be readmitted to the school or hostel concerned: Provided that the principal may instruct that a pupil who has not been satisfactorily cured after the expiry of such period shall be excluded from the school or hostel for a further period until he has, in the principal's opinion, been satisfactorily cured.

R2 chance to join POST School now

MORE than 1 000 Standard 9 and 10 students are expected to have joined the POST/Star School by the time more have enrolled this Saturday morning.

And there's good news for those students who would have liked to enrol last Saturday but did not have the money. Thanks to a sponsorship of R3 a subject by well-wishers, a limited number of courses are on offer at R2 each.

People of all races have been impressed by the school's aims and many have offered to make donations, on the basis of R3 a student a subject to give more an opportunity to join the classes.

If you would like to make a donation to help a student join the POST/Star School at Witwatersrand University Social Sciences Block on Saturday mornings, please phone Mrs Jenny Smith at 39-6666.

Mr William Smith of Star Schools,

who is directing the project, said: "I must emphasise that at present the number of special bursaries through donations is limited. But I hope to see many more offers of help before new enrolment start at 7.30 am at Wits on Saturday."

The subjects offered are: English, Afrikaans, physical science, biology, mathematics and history. And students may take as many subjects as they like.

The fees are R8 a subject, but by using the coupon which will appear in POST tomorrow, they are reduced to R5 a subject.

Now people of goodwill who have made donations are enabling this fee to be reduced by a further R3 to R2 a subject.

But get to the Wits Social Sciences Block early on Saturday. We'll publish a diagram on Friday to show you how to get there — and we'll bring you the latest news about the POST/Star School.

Dr Brink said it was well known that the Witkoppen school was an unusual case not only because it was within the urban area of Sandton, but because of its extraordinary history.

Dr Brink said that since the Department of Education and Training had now referred him to "departmental bursaries" he intended following the matter through.

He said he would apply for these bursaries on behalf of all former Witkoppen Farm School pupils now attending boarding schools on private bursaries.

At the end of the year he would also apply on behalf of children now in Form 1.

"We will wait and see how the department intends providing for these children," he said, "and whether they will refund our money."

Mr G Engelbrecht, public relations officer for the Department of Education and Training, commented: "It is not departmental policy at this stage to register a secondary school for blacks outside a black residential area."

Academic

He said that generally children from farm schools took up one of the following alternatives:

- They travel to a high school in a nearby township;
- They arrange with relatives in a nearby township to stay there and attend school in the township;
- They attend high schools with hostel facilities in the "black states";
- They attend high schools with residential facilities in a "white trust" area.

Mr Engelbrecht added, however, that the facilities in a "white trust" area would only be available from next year.

Asked about the expense involved in sending children away to boarding school, Mr Engelbrecht said: "There are bursaries for cases of merit. It depends on the subjects the pupils take and their academic performance."

Families

He said this year bursaries to secondary schools in the "black states" totalled R30 000. Two hundred bursaries at R150 each were available. To date only 35 bursaries had been taken up.

Should Witkoppen pupils get admission to the schools in the "black states" it was "highly likely," said Mr Engelbrecht, that bursaries would be allocated to all these pupils.

He could not however comment on what waiting lists there were in these schools. "It is possible they also have their problems," he said.

Mr Engelbrecht could not say what percentage of pupils from farm schools were able to continue their education beyond Form 1.

- Professors:**
- Mr H.W. Middelmann
 - Bern M.T.L. Moletsane
 - Professor A.P. Muller
 - Sheik A. Najjar
 - Mr Victor Norton
 - Professor N.J.J. Olivier
 - Mr L. Phillips
 - Professor H.P. Pollak
 - Mr W.J. September
 - Mr Franklyn Sonn
 - Mr P.M. Sonn
 - Regter J.H. Steyn
 - Mr R. Tobias
 - Professor R.E. van der Ross
 - Professor J.H. van Rooyen
 - Mr S. Walters
 - Professor F.A.H. Wilson
- Mr. Jimba**
- A. Jacobs
 - Ernst Heydorn
 - Mr A. Paul Hare
 - D. Guma
 - J. Gerweil
 - Mr R.F. Fuggle
 - E. Lederman
 - Mr J.B. du Toit
 - Mr J.F. Durand
 - Mr du Plessis
 - Mr de Villiers
 - Mr J. Degenaar
 - Mr H.J. Davies
 - Mr David
 - Mr A. Cupido
 - Mr Bosman
- Mr. J.L. Boshoff**
- Sheila T. van der Horst
- Professors:**
- Mr J.L. Boshoff
 - Sheila T. van der Horst

NAVORSING

Die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappij van die Suid-Afrikaanse Landbou- en Veeboerdery is in 1978 gehou en die verslag is in die tydskrif "Landbou" verskyn. Die verslag is beskikbaar by die Sentrale Landbou- en Veeboerdery, Pretoria.

Extra tuition off to a great start

OPTIMISM REIGNS AT POST/STAR SCHOOL



Students in class of the POST/Star School project.



Benzi Mosemola... "The lessons are good."



Patricia Nxumalo... starting to get direction.

By Len Kalane
THE POST/Star School opened with tremendous response from students from all over the Reef on its first Saturday at the weekend.

Students started streaming for enrolment from as early as 7.30 am. By 10 am, others were still trickling in.

"We have already registered a record 800 students. The response has been very good and we hope to make the number 1000 next Saturday," said Mr William Smith, the director of the project.

The project provides lectures for matric students in preparation for the end of year examinations. The lessons will take place every Saturday at the Social Science Block at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Six subjects are taught and students chose the

the sponsorship will be made known in POST.

The project will run until the end of the last two terms. "We can assure the students that our staff is highly trained and there will be a lot of benefits the project will offer to them. We want to see them successful at the end of the year," Mr Smith said.

POST spoke to several students who appeared very keen and optimistic. Clarah Masango of Tembisa, a Form V student said: "I have no doubt that my mathematics and physical science will be boosted by the teachers in the project. I wished many of my friends could come and join."

Raymond Zukane (19), a Form V student from Randfontein said: "The high enrolment fee is disturbing, but I think it is worth it."



Raymond Zukane says the lessons are good but fees are slightly disturbing.

number of subjects they want to take. The subjects offered are English, Afrikaans, physical science, biology, mathematics and history.

Fees are R8 for each subject but for students with coupons the fee is reduced to R5. Mr Smith said they were hoping to get a sponsorship that may reduce the fee to R2 a subject. Details of

Patricia Nxumalo from Mofolo, Soweto, said: "The teachers are superb. Biology is a tough subject and I think I am starting to get direction."

Said Benzi Masemola, from KwaThema: "The lessons are good. I think they are providing us with a fair deal. But if the price was slightly down I think that could have been more super."



A teacher helping a group of students...

Ek wil weeneers...
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DEPARTEMENT VAN NASIONALE
OPVOEDING

No. R. 1671

3 Augustus 1979

WET OP NASIONALE ONDERWYSBELEID, 1967
ONDERWYS IN SKOLE.—WYSIGING

Die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding het kragtens artikel 2 van die Wet op die Nasionale Onderwysbeleid, 1967 (Wet 39 van 1967), die stappe in die Bylae hiervan gedoen in verband met die neergelegde algemene beleid wat ten opsigte van onderwys in skole gevolg moet word.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Kennisgewing" Goewermentskennisgewing R. 2029 van 12 November 1971 soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1644 van 15 September 1972, R. 1884 van 20 Oktober 1972, R. 1444 van 1 Augustus 1975, R. 913 van 28

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATION
No. R. 1671

3 August 1979

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY ACT, 1967
EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.—AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Education has, in terms of section 2 of the National Education Policy Act, 1967 (Act 39 of 1967), taken the steps set out in the Schedule hereto in connection with the prescribed general policy which is to be pursued in respect of education in schools.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "the Notice" means Government Notice R. 2029, dated 12 November 1971, as amended by Government Notices R. 1644 of 15 September 1972, R. 1884 of 20 October 1972, R. 1444 of 1 August 1975,

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GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 3 AUGUST 1979

No 6608 45

Mei 1976, R. 1663 van 29 Oktober 1976, R. 270 van 17 Februarie 1978, R. 1881 van 22 September 1978 en R. 788 van 20 April 1979.

2. Paragraaf 21 van die Kennisgewing word deur die volgende paragraaf vervang:

"21. Elke skool moet 'n skoolkomitee, beheerraad, adviesraad of adviserende skoolkomitee of -raad hê wat deur die ouers van leerlinge van die betrokke skool verkies word en waarvan minstens die helfte van die lede op die datum van verkiesing ouers van leerlinge van die betrokke skool moet wees: Met dien verstande dat, indien die ouers van leerlinge van die betrokke skool twee maal in die geleentheid gestel was om 'n skoolkomitee, beheerraad, adviesraad of adviserende skoolkomitee of -raad te verkies en nie van sodanige geleentheid gebruik gemaak het nie, die Administrateur die betrokke skoolkomitee, beheerraad, adviesraad of adviserende skoolkomitee of -raad aanstel, of indien die ouers van leerlinge van die betrokke skool na twee geleenthede 'n onvoldoende getal lede tot 'n skoolkomitee, beheerraad, adviesraad of adviserende skoolkomitee of -raad verkies, die Administrateur persone aanstel om die vakatures in die betrokke skoolkomitee, beheerraad, adviesraad of adviserende skoolkomitee of -raad te vul: Met dien verstande verder dat die bepalinge van hierdie paragraaf nie van toepassing is nie op skole wat ingevolge die Kinderwet, 1960 (Wet 33 van 1960), en die Wet op Onderwysdienste, 1967 (Wet 41 van 1967), deur die Departement in stand gehou, bestuur en beheer of gesubsidieer word en, met die Administrateur se goedkeuring, op skole waar die grense van die ouergemeenskap so ver buite die gebiede van sodanige skole strek dat dit nie prakties moontlik is om 'n skoolkomitee, beheerraad, adviesraad of adviserende skoolkomitee of -raad deur die ouers te laat verkies nie."

R. 913 of 28 May 1976, R. 1663 of 29 October 1976, R. 270 of 17 February 1978, R. 1881 of 22 September 1978 and R. 788 of 20 April 1979.

2. The following paragraph is substituted for paragraph 21 of the Notice:

"21. Every school shall have a school committee, board of control, advisory board or advisory school committee or council, which shall be elected by parents of pupils of the school concerned and of which not less than half of the members shall be parents of pupils of the school concerned on the date of election: Provided that if the parents of pupils of the school concerned have twice been afforded the opportunity to elect a school committee, board of control, advisory board or advisory school committee or council and did not avail themselves of such opportunities, the school committee, board of control, advisory board or advisory school committee or council concerned shall be appointed by the Administrator, or if after two opportunities the parents of pupils of the school concerned elect an insufficient number of members to a school committee, board of control, advisory board or advisory school committee or council, persons shall be appointed by the Administrator to fill the vacancies in the school committee, board of control, advisory board or advisory school committee or council concerned: Provided further that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to schools maintained, managed and controlled or subsidised by the Department in terms of the Children's Act, 1960 (Act 33 of 1960), and the Educational Services Act, 1967 (Act 41 of 1967), and, with the approval of the Administrator, to schools where the boundaries of the parent community extend so far outside the areas of such schools that it is impracticable to have a school committee, board of control, advisory board or advisory school committee or council elected by the parents."

THE GREEFSSWALD FAUNA:
Elizabeth A Voigt
Department of Archaeozoology

Paper prepared for meeting
Cape Town, June 1979.

INTRODUCTION

The farm Greefswald bank of the Limpopo River (29°22'S, 22°12'E) form a belt of hilly country on the farm Greefswald i gubwe Hill on the southern material known as the St accumulation of ash kno

These three units which has been the subject since 1933. The most recent supervision of Professor University of Pretoria. spent three months of excavation During these excavations retrieved. A sample of the results have given inhabitants of Greefswald

ECONOMY AND DIET

One of the prime activities economy and diet of prehistoric tribes in terms of economic bovids, snaring, gathering activities was defined by individuals present. The contributions, thus reflecting

2/...

TUESDAY, 5 JUNE 1979

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply: *Senade Petersen 12*

Bot River school

37. Senator A. BOZAS asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

When will the Administration of Coloured Affairs take over the Bot River school as a State school.

55

TUESDAY, 5 JUNE 1979

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured Persons in the Republic is a matter which has been delegated to the Executive of the Coloured Persons Representative Council. I have, however, ascertained that the reply to the question is as follows:

As soon as negotiations by the Department of Public Works for the acquisition of the property by the State have been finalized.

Bot River school

38. Senator A. BOZAS asked the Minister of Public Works:

(1) Who is the owner of the property used as a school for Coloureds at Bot River;

(2) when is it anticipated that negotiations for the acquisition of the property by the State will be concluded.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

(1) The Board of Trustees of the Diocese of Cape Town.

(2) During the current financial year.

Handwritten: Hansard 17 Col 957 - 959. (52)

957

MONDAY, 4 JUNE 1979

958

MONDAY, 4 JUNE 1979

Handwritten: Hansard 17

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

West Rand Administration Board area: secondary schools for Blacks

687. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Education and Training:

(1) How many secondary schools for Blacks (a) were there in the West Rand Administration Board area as at 31 January 1979 and (b) will be provided in this area during 1979, 1980 and 1981, respectively;

(2)(a) what is the medium of instruction at each of the secondary schools for Blacks, and (b)(i) how many children and (ii) how many teachers are there at each of the secondary schools for Blacks in this area;

(3)(a) what is the current cost of construction of a secondary school for Blacks in this area and (b) for what number of pupils are such schools planned.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

Statistics are not kept according to administration board areas, but according to regions. The requested information for the Johannesburg Region is as follows:

- (1) (a) 49.
- (b) 1979: 7 schools and 172 classrooms at existing schools.
1980: 10 schools.
1981: 10 schools.

- (2) (a) English.
- (b) (i) (ii)

JOHANNESBURG-SOUTH	
Alexandra	1 124 30
Dobsonville	660 28

Dobsonville		
Xhosa	552	21
Ibhongo	421	19
Klipspruit	304	20
Lamula	568	17
Mikgome	663	23
Musi	760	19
Namedi	587	23
Total	5 639	200

JOHANNESBURG-EAST	
Diepkloof	877 24
Diepkloof Tsonga	319 17
Hlangeni	681 21
Kwa-Mahlobo	586 18
Meadowlands	1 022 29
Mncube	885 25
Morris Isaacson	1 118 29
Phefeni	534 18
Sekano-Ntoane	1 050 28
Senaoane	621 17
Thulare	182 20
Tladi	631 18
Total	8 506 223

JOHANNESBURG-WEST	
Jabulani	720 24
Seana-Marena	914 21
Thomas Mofolo	781 19
Selelekela	647 25
Thesele	590 21
Molapo	674 21
Emdeni	748 19
Naledi	850 23
Dr. B. W. Vilakazi	600 18
Daliwonga	678 19
Orlando-North	596 21
Nghunghunyani	582 19
Total	8 380 250

JOHANNESBURG-NORTH	
Bhukulani	537 20
George Khoza	353 16
Jabulani	568 29
Kelokitso	733 21
Lebone	654 16
Lofentse	565 15
Madibane	727 22

Meadowlands		
Venda	323	18
Mapetla Tswana	491	18
Moletsane	866	28
Orlando	969	20
Orlando-West	907	31
Thabo	881	19
Thutolore	695	21
Vuwani	500	15
Total	9 769	309

(3) (a) Approximately R750 000 for a school with 30 classrooms and R300 000 for a school with 16 classrooms.

(b) Between 600 and 1 000 pupils per school, depending on the number of classrooms.

Statistics as on 30 April 1979.

88

DISEASES OF BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS

IV

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

89

VII

	W		A	
	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21
.	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10

0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,8
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,4
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,1
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,53
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42
ALL	1,12	0,97	2,87	2,22
NO.	2336	2019	3270	2588

0,17	0,12	366	187
0,47	0,15	289	23
0,25	0,06	128	85
0,14	0,07	26	26
0,18	0,13	0,06	0,04
65+	ALL	NO.	

58
22/5/79

Inequalities in schooling

In parliament last week it was announced that the government eventually aimed to have equal education facilities for blacks and whites. Daily Dispatch staff writer JUDY PARRITT takes a look in this article at some disparities in facilities in schools in East London.

	MZOMHLE HIGH SCHOOL, Mdantsane (Std 7-10; 883 pupils)	PROVINCIAL HIGH SCHOOL, East London (Std. 6-10; 838 pupils)
No. of ordinary classrooms	16	38
No. of labs	1	4
No. of music rooms	0	4
No. of staff	27	46
No. of graduates	9	35
No. with tertiary education excl. degree	18 (2-yr post-matric diploma)	11
Subjects offered	English, Afrikaans, Xhosa, biology, mathematics, science, geography, history, Up to std. 8 needlework, agriculture. (10)	English, Afrikaans, mathematics, science, biology, history, geography, accounting, shorthand, typing, woodwork, home economics, music, Xhosa, art (16)
No. of subject combinations	2	32
School fees	R6 per year	±R12 per term
Text books exercise books	Pupils must buy setworks (language) and exercise books. Text books supplied.	All supplied free
Extra-mural activities	Rugby, soccer, netball, Christian society, choir.	Rugby, hockey, netball, squash, tennis, cross country, swimming, athletics, cricket, Christian society, folk club, inter-race society, chess club, choir, debating society, music group, creative writing society, school newspaper, outdoor society, shooting
Average failure rate	15%	6%



Mzomhle High School does not have a tuck shop. Instead, mothers sell fruit to pupils during break.

A comparison of facilities at an East London school for whites and an Mdantsane school for blacks with a similar number of pupils highlighted glaring inequalities.

The figures in the tables should be seen in context. For example, although transport is available for pupils attending Mzomhle High, some walk to school — 12 km in some instances — because they cannot afford bus fare.

The headmaster of Mzomhle, Mr B. Tenginene, said his staff was probably the most highly qualified in the Ciskei. Of 27 teachers, nine are graduates. It was difficult to attract graduate teachers unless they were offered head of department posts, and these were limited.

Homework classes at Mzomhle are compulsory because conditions at home are far from conducive to studying. Pupils attend two-hour supervised homework classes at the school every afternoon.

A glaring discrepancy is evident in the teacher-pupil ratio and the average number of pupils in a class. The greater the number of pupils in a class, the less individual attention they will receive.

At Mzomhle, the pupil:teacher ratio is 32:7.1 whereas at the school for whites, it is 18:2.1, the implication being black pupils receive little more than half the individual attention from their teachers white pupils do.

Mzomhle has 17 classrooms, one of them specialised, and the average number of pupils in a class is 48. The East London school has 46 classrooms, 8 of them specialised, and an average of 28 pupils in a class.

At the risk of oversimplifying the complex and numerous variables contributing to the differences in the statistics, a number of questions can be raised.

	MZOMHLE	EL GOVT SCHOOL
Length of school day	6 hours 25 min	5 hours 45 min
Sports facilities	One rugby field, two netball courts.	Three rugby fields, two hockey fields, three netball courts, six tennis courts, swimming pool, two cricket fields, athletic track.
Tuck shop	No	Yes
Teaching aids	One overhead projector, one slide projector, bought with school funds.	Fifteen overhead projectors, six tape recorders, two film projectors.
Subsidised transport	No	Yes
Supervised homework classes	Four teachers supervise daily, compulsory homework class — two hours each afternoon. School open at weeks 100 — voluntary.	None
Average class size	48	28
Medical block (First Aid facilities)	No	Yes

Can the higher failure rate at Mzomhle (15 per cent as opposed to six per cent at the school for whites) be attributed to the fact that the teachers are comparatively under-qualified? Do black children have less incentive to do well at school?

The limited number of subject combinations offered at Mzomhle (two as opposed to 32 at the school for whites) may also be a contributing factor — black children may be forced to take subjects of no interest to them or for which they have no aptitude.

At matric level, eight subjects are offered at Mzomhle as opposed to 16 at the East London school.

The medium of instruction at Mzomhle is not always the pupils' home language. Nor is concentration easy on an empty stomach — how many black children have as healthy a breakfast as most white children?

Moreover, the school day at Mzomhle is 40 minutes longer than at the school for whites. The lack of teaching aids — which liven up

lessons considerably — at Mzomhle may be another contributing factor. Mzomhle has one overhead projector, the East London school has 15.

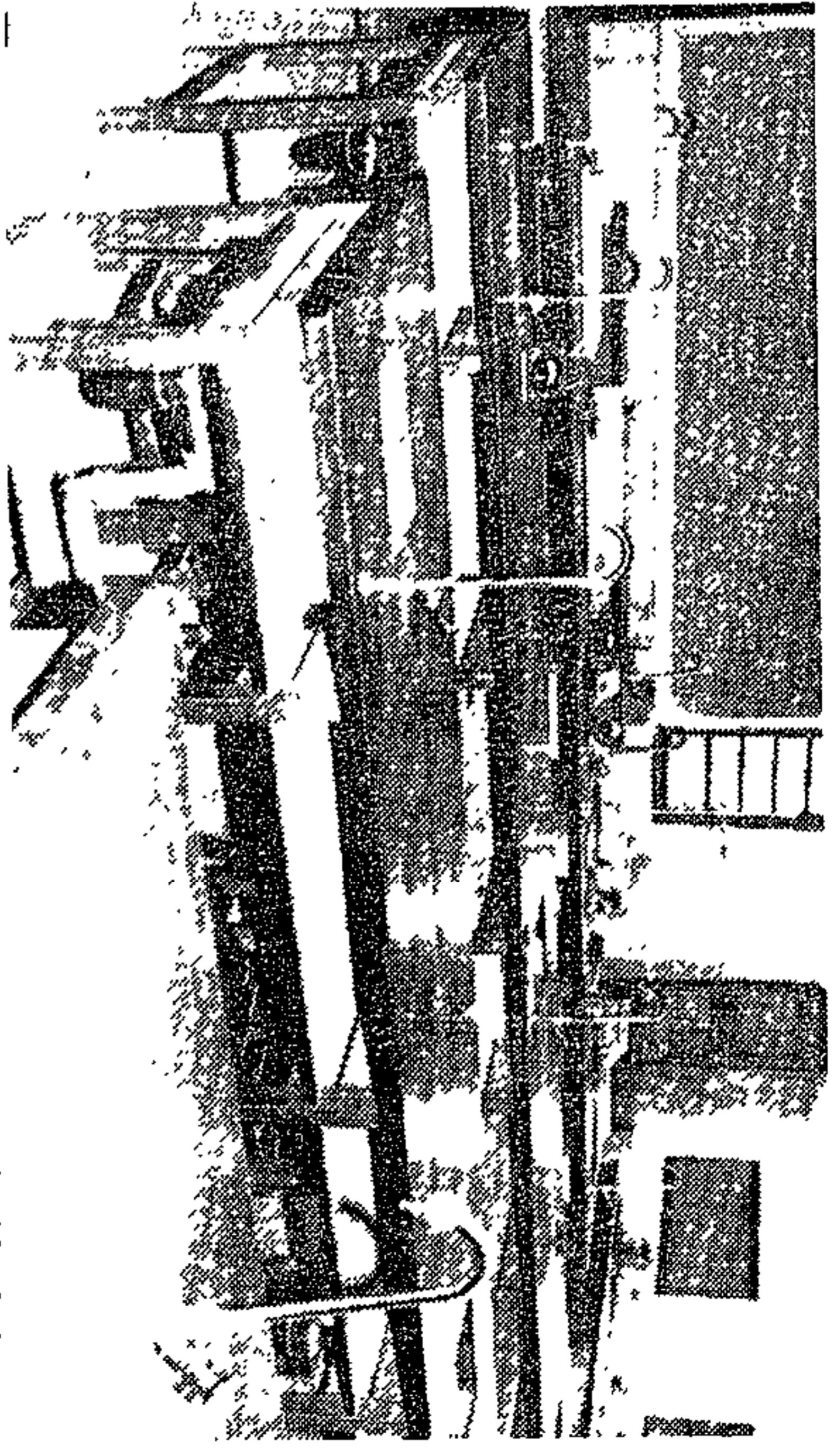
Although black children pay less in school bands, this means they enjoy fewer teaching aids because they are bought with school funds. Black pupils must also buy their large exercise books and exercise books. These are supplied free in white schools.

Mzomhle offers six extra mural activities, whereas the school for whites offers 20.

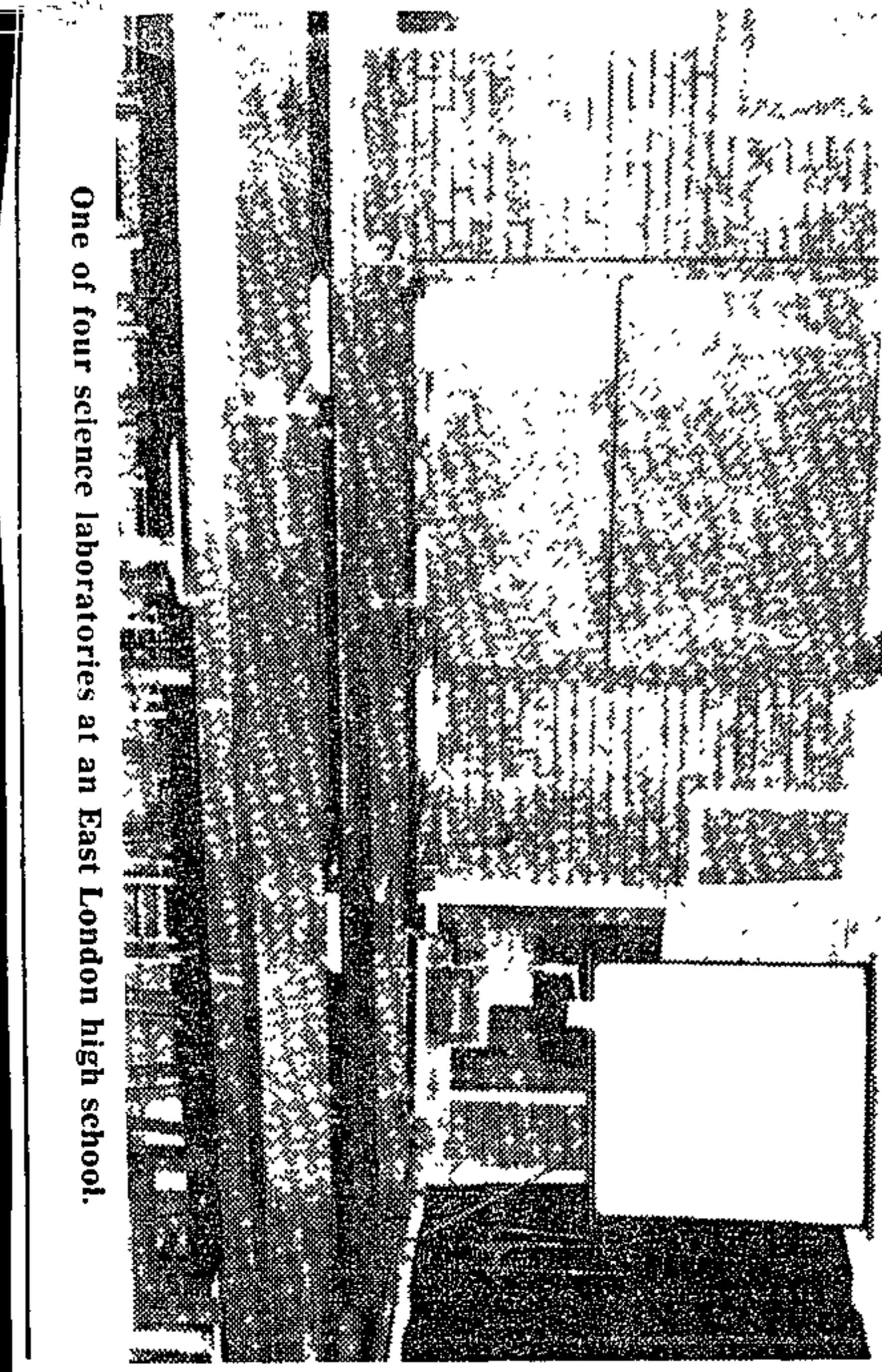
But why does Mzomhle not have extra mural activities like a debating society, which would involve no expense?

Extra mural interests play an integral role in the child's development, and the argument that they keep children off the streets and out of trouble is all too familiar.

These anomalies cannot be dismissed with a few superficial questions. They demand a hard look at the society which fosters them.



The only science laboratory at Mzomhle High School, Mdantsane. Besides being inadequate, it is ill-equipped, according to the headmaster.



One of four science laboratories at an East London high school.

3/18
1,2,3,5,8

New high school for blacks finished

By COLIN VINEALL

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu will officially open a new high school in KwaMashu next month — and mark the beginning of the Urban Foundation's third year of operations in Natal.

For the Dr Langalibalele Dube High School is one of the prime achievements of the foundation since its work of improving the quality of life for blacks began in Natal in May 1977.

It is one of more than 70 projects which the foundation has either launched, completed, investigated, studied and rejected or is still considering.

And, according to Alan Mountain, the foundation's



regional director, the high school — complete with laboratories, library, hall, sports facilities, headmaster's house and caretaker's flat — has been one of the highlights in a long list of successes.

The cost of the school project to the foundation was R300 000 plus R45 000 for equipment. The school is run by a staff of 12 and is to be used partly as a teacher training college until the college at Umbumbulu is completed in 1981.

During the opening ceremony, the winner of a fully furnished, R20 000 house will be announced.

For six months, blacks have been encouraged to enter the competition for the house at a cost of R1 a ticket.

The money collected goes to the Urban Foundation and will be "recycled" for further educational developments in the black community.

The black newspaper, *Ilanga*, which has supported the competition, commented recently that by donating money for the project, the black community was saying to the foundation "We will acknowledge the help you have given us . . . go on helping us; we shall also do our best."

The foundation has stressed during its brief existence that it is not there to make grants, but to assist and promote projects.

The projects already launched or completed by the foundation are not merely educational. They cover a wide-ranging list of ideas including creating work for the jobless in Lamontville and KwaMashu. The success of this project in which men who are out of work help in such tasks as road verge clearing, has led to the Department of Labour making R200 000 available to the foundation for further relief schemes.

17/5/77
(52)

School integration a

'wonderful experience'

Integrated private schools in the Transvaal, which are still locked in a struggle with the conservative Transvaal Provincial Administration, are keeping a low public profile.

In the Cape the picture is different. Hundreds of black, coloured and Indian pupils are in private schools with provincial permission. This account of the integration of the Holy Rosary Convent School in Port Elizabeth is extracted from an article written by SISTER MARGARET KELLY, former principal of the school, for the Catholic newspaper The Southern Cross.

Holy Rosary Convent School in Port Elizabeth had been ringing its bell for a hundred years when, in 1976, we became involved in the exciting project of integrating the school.

We began to prepare as a staff by opening ourselves to the Scriptures, to the African aspects of our South African history, and to the riches of different languages, cultures and traditions.

But while the new knowledge helped, we became aware that the real problem lay in what Yeats called "the foul rag-and-bone shop of the heart" where the junk of wrong attitudes and feelings of superiority cluttered our openness to others.

Fortunately our white pupils had had less time to accumulate such junk and received with enthusiasm the new insights into the life and literature of the coloured people that Adam Small gave them. And a local lecturer taught them to appreciate the traditional customs and religious beliefs of the Xhosa people.

Sensation

By sharing concerts and choirs and sports days, the young people learned to mix with a growing ease and poise with their peers of other races, languages and backgrounds. Ignorance, fear and shyness were gradually replaced by mutual respect and friendliness.

Our first black pupils arrived, 33 in all, to join the 550 whites — for the Press a sensation, but for us "the power of God and the wisdom of God." One parent expressed it thus: "I don't think I've broken any law, certainly not God's law. We are all God's children."

It was inevitable that even at a time of crisis the teachers would resort to the old practice of setting essays to help pupils digest their new experiences. One Standard 7 pupil responded to the title "My feelings and experiences as a member of an open school" as follows:



Excited supporters cheer their schoolmates on at the Holy Rosary Convent in Port Elizabeth.

"I can remember at the end of last year being told that as from next year, ours would be an open school.

"At the time I was thrilled.

"This was the opportunity to forget about the colour of one's skin, and become a Christian in more than just name.

"The year 1977 dawned, and before I knew it I was back at school. The chance I had waited for had come. There were four black girls in my class, my age, and, even better, I was sitting next to one.

"I was in for a shock, though. I soon realised that she was no different from me. She laughed, talked, sang and ate exactly the same as I did,

except maybe she sang better than I did and I was more talkative than she.

"The martyr I had hoped to be has faded. I no longer only love my fellow-pupils because I am a Christian; I like them, because they are people I can talk and laugh with. I am getting to know them better each day, and don't take any extra care to be extra kind, helpful or friendly.

"It is a most wonderful and beautiful experience. I hope that it carries on throughout my life and not only school life."

While the school experience became normal for the girls fairly quickly, it took the city rather longer to adjust. One pupil

described the reaction this way.

"Last Tuesday I was going out of school when I met Nomsa and her friend. She said they were going to the CNA to get some exercise books. I walked down with them, because my bus stop is outside the CNA.

"As we went down the road talking together we got odd stares from the people passing us; in town the people actually stared hard at us.

"We didn't care; we just went on talking."

Sometimes action was called for. When a rather grumpy café owner, berated an eight-year-old white child for sitting beside a black child in school, she quickly returned

her cold drink and announced, "I'm never going to buy anything in your old café again."

As time passed, the pupils learned to be selective about where to go for class outings, birthday parties, dances and other social occasions if they wished to celebrate them in the ordinary way that friends do — together.

For the staff, new educational challenges brought new insights into old problems. While we tried to explain difficult subject matter in a simple way to help Xhosa-speaking children, we discovered we came nearer to the language level of English-speaking Juniors too.

We now number nearly

20 percent black students and 80 percent white, with some of each in leadership roles.

In this atmosphere it is easy to learn the Christian virtues of understanding, tolerance, respect and love, and the interaction within the microcosm of the school forces us to look out on the city and country around us and to see the problems in the macrocosm.

Yet as one looks out over the school wall, one is saddened by the fact that what happens in the playground does not solve the problems of the land. Political, economic and social ills will not be removed by the few children fortunate enough to experience this education.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

A. Alpha Limited acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 on 1 May 19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for tax purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, and taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 19.7

unit in respect

1. What is the of the plant

a) def

b) lia

2. Show how the income state

assuming

a) def

b) lia

(as)

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3. How will the of an extraor

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%

Bot River: school for Coloureds

31. Senator A. BOZAS asked the Minister of Public Works:

Whether the buildings used as a school for Coloureds at Bot River are to be taken over by his Department; if so, when.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

Yes, arrangements for the acquisition of the property are in hand. The actual date on which the school will be taken over as a full state school will be determined by the Administration of Coloured Affairs and promulgated in terms of Act No. 47 of 1963.

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[Handwritten mark]

Handwritten notes: \$ 11,000, 12/5/77, LA LS



Both gas and electric stoves in the new housecraft centre at Lamula School allow for pupils to do practical cookery. Mrs. Ida Mokale (second from right) teaches the subject to 109 pupils in Form 2 and 97 in Form 1.



The Star's Topic Today is popular reading in the library at the Lamula School.

2471 52

New school starts in a 'spirit of peace'

Start 17/5/79

A new secondary school for blacks, part-funded by The Star, has sprung up from what a year ago was a wilderness, and its Zulu name, Lamula, augurs well for the future. It opens on Saturday. ELIZABETH WILSON reports.

In Zulu the word "lamula" refers to "one who makes peace," and there are some who see this spirit in the establishment of the new Lamula School in Meadowlands, Zone 5.

"When we came here a year ago we didn't even have a spade. It was a wilderness," says the school's principal, Mr. Re-thuel Sena.

"Yet look at it now..." he proudly points to the 10 new classrooms and carefully-tended gardens. "It's a fine school and parents are delighted."

The Lamula School has been funded through a R58 000 gift from the Citrus Exchange, R32 000 from the Star Teach Fund and R10 000 from the Tsonga School Board.

A library has been donated by Anglo American Corporation, and there is a laboratory and housecraft centre.

But the school is more than just a centre of learning for the young. In addition to its daily school attendance of 560 secondary pupils, the school is used for adult classes both in the afternoons and evenings.

Between 2.30 and 5.30 pm the school is used for teacher upgrading. In the evenings 300 men and women attend literacy classes there.

The Lamula School will be officially opened on Saturday by Mr. T. A. D. Danckwerts, chairman of the Citrus Exchange. The ceremony will take place at the school at 10.30 am.

SA 16/5/79 (105) (52)

Ciskei Government to build new Lovedale

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A new Lovedale — with the same name — is to be built near the old institution which has served the community for more than 138 years.

This was revealed in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga.

He said the position of Lovedale had not been mentioned in his policy speech last week because the matter had not been finalised then.

Chief Jongilanga said the contract whereby the Ciskei Government paid the Church of Scotland R30 000 rent a year for Lovedale had expired and with renewal of the contract, the owners wanted the rent increased to R125 000.

"We, however, saw no wisdom in paying an annual rental of R125 000 for Lovedale and felt it would be a better proposition to buy the school from its owners," Chief Jongilanga said.

The price the government was to pay would be R1 million and more "and looking at the houses at Lovedale, we felt it would not be right for us to pay

that amount for Lovedale, when we could use the money to build a better, modern school very close to Lovedale and call it Lovedale."

"We requested them to sell Lovedale at a decent price, but they refused and we have decided to phase out Lovedale," Chief Jongilanga said.

Chief Jongilanga also indicated school uniforms had come to stay in the Ciskei.

There was a possibility the government would abolish public examinations for standards lower than the Senior Certificate level.

He was correcting an impression gained by Members when he revealed the move in his policy speech last week.

He had said positive steps had been taken towards reducing the number of public examinations.

Chief Jongilanga had said: "The total abolition of the Std 5 and Std 8 public examinations is expected to be finalised within the next few years."

He said the increase in the number of senior certificate candidates annually, the need to reduce

tension caused by public examinations and the preference for promotions based on the attainment of the student throughout the year had led to the rethink on public examinations.

Chief Jongilanga admitted there were not enough appropriately qualified high school teachers in the Ciskei, which had influenced his department not to erect many high schools.

Speaking on the Education vote, the Reverend W. Xaba, said the Ciskei might be better off if it linked up with the United States as the 51st independent state after declaring its boundaries and perhaps asking other states to join it.

He objected that the South African Government was not making enough capital available to the Ciskei for the homeland to carry out its educational undertakings.

"Why are we not treated like the other racial groups in this country?" Mr Xaba asked.

The Department of Education's budget is R16 703 000, which is R2 676 000 more than last year's.

Whites take mixed school ruling in their stride

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON. — The announcement in Umtata that South African-run schools in Transkei were to become mixed private schools has hardly raised an eyebrow among the capital's 5 000 whites.

Three years ago even ru-

mours of desegregating the all-white schools tended to spark outright panic.

The lack of reaction to the latest move is a sign that whites in Transkei have grown to accept racial mixing in the 2½ years since independence.

The joint announcement was made by Transkei's Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima, and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha.

FINANCED

The three schools affected are run and financed by the Cape provincial administration.

The capital's main white school, the English-medium Umtata High School, has since independence quietly opened its doors to pupils of other races, mainly those who would have difficulty at Xhosa-medium schools.

The Afrikaans school in Umtata, Hoërskool Transkei, has not yet admitted pupils of other races although it is prepared to do so.

PROBLEM

The main problem for this school is its language medium. Afrikaans-speaking seconded officials are gradually being phased out of Transkei.

Afrikaans is no longer a requirement for matric exemption for Transkei. It has also been dropped as one of the official languages.

As a purely Afrikaans-medium school, Hoërskool Transkei cannot last much longer. Since independence enrolment has dropped by 50 percent.

The other school affected is the Butterworth High School which, although dual-medium, has a 90 percent English-speaking enrolment. It also has admitted pupils of other races.



Mr. Pik Botha, Foreign Affairs Minister.



Chief George Matanzima.

No change in school stand, says Sybrand

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

THE hard-line attitude against private schools which admit black pupils will not be relaxed because the Administrator of the Transvaal plans to stand as the parliamentary candidate for Koedoespoort.

Schools which had broken admission regulations would have to suffer the consequences, said the Administrator, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, at a Press conference yesterday.

The National Party candidate for Koedoespoort said the decision to act against private schools was not his alone but was made by the Administrator-in-Executive-Committee.

"Our stand on this issue is not a threat. It is the consequences of what some of these schools are doing, and the fact that the regulations are being broken."

Mr Van Niekerk said he would continue in office until July 15, the day before

the nomination date for the by-election.

"But even after I go there will be no change in the province's approach on the issue of mixed schools."

Asked if there was a likelihood of him becoming a Minister or a Deputy Minister, or whether he been given any undertakings, he said he had no ambition to become a member of the Cabinet.

As Administrator he had always been above politics. He had been uninvolved politically since he became Administrator in 1966, he said.

He was confident he could maintain his neutral stand throughout the coming Budget Session of the Provincial Council and for the remainder of his term of office.

Before accepting the Koedoespoort offer he had asked "the boss" — Prime Minister Mr P W Botha — about resigning as Administrator.

"If the Prime Minister had objected or disapproved, I would not have resigned."

Mr Van Niekerk said he did not know whether the next Transvaal Administrator would come from the Cabinet.

Reports so far had been pure speculation, he said.

He said he had been offered the nomination for Overvaal when Dr Diederichs resigned as MP to become State President.

But he felt he had not completed what he set out to do as Administrator at that time.

Asked whether he thought the Transvaal was a better place than it was at the beginning of his Administration, he replied:

"I don't know. It is certainly no worse. The country is in a much stronger position militarily and in other ways in spite of the problems of inflation."

Also if one were to make a list of all the forces which management weigh at one time or another when formulating their marketing mixes, it would be very long indeed, for

7. Promotions—policies and procedures relating to:
 - a. Burden to place on special selling plans or devices directed at or through the trade.
 - b. Form of these devices for consumer promotions, for trade promotions.
8. Packaging—policies and procedures relating to:
 - a. Formulation of package and label.
9. Display—policies and procedures relating to:
 - a. Burden to be put on display to help effect sale.
 - b. Methods to adopt to secure display.
10. Servicing—policies and procedures relating to:
 - a. Providing service needed.
11. Physical Handling—policies and procedures relating to:
 - a. Warehousing.
 - b. Transportation.
 - c. Inventories.
12. Fact Finding and Analysis—policies and procedures relating to:
 - a. Securing, analysis, and use of facts in marketing operations.

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PFP warns govt on school mixing ban

3/9/79 DA X
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CAPE TOWN — The opposition yesterday called on the government to overrule the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, over the issue of admitting blacks to private schools.

The opposition spokesman on education, Dr Alex Boraine, said Mr Van Niekerk was on a

collision course with Transvaal church schools over his refusal to allow them to admit blacks.

"There is only one person who can prevent the collision taking place and that is the Minister of National Education, Mr Willem Cruywagen. I call on Mr Cruywagen to in-

tervene immediately before the present deadlock assumes crisis proportions.

"If the Minister refuses to act, then I call upon the Prime Minister to resolve this conflict by his direct intervention," he said.

"It is imperative that he remind Mr Van Niekerk that we are living in the second half of the 20th century and that there is no place for antiquated apartheid in a peaceful and prosperous South Africa.

"If old apartheid is dead, as the Prime Minister recently affirmed, let us put an end to the confrontation of private schools by the Transvaal Administrator.

"Private schools should have the right to admit any children they wish to without being intimidated and harassed by the Administrator or anyone else," Dr Boraine said.

PS.

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(2) 52

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

FROM today, Transvaal inspectors have been instructed to probe mixed private schools which may have admitted black pupils without provincial permission.

While the row over the moral responsibilities of churches on the issue continues, Roman Catholic Church spokesmen yesterday hinted broadly that "unjust laws" might be disobeyed.

The Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, said yesterday the Director of Education had instructed inspectors to investigate schools which reportedly had admitted black pupils without permission.

There are an estimated 200 such pupils, mostly in Catholic private schools.

"It doesn't necessarily mean inspectors will be visiting the schools tomorrow," Mr Van Niekerk said.

"Everything depends on their schedules."

Responding to churchmen's claims that they had a moral responsibility to give opportunities to black pupils, Mr Van Niekerk commented:

"You cannot break the law and then claim that it is morally justified. What happens to democracy then?"

He said the law provided for separate education for the different races and he would uphold the law.

Those who were unhappy with the law should make representations to the authorities and try to have the legislation amended.

Archbishop Dennis Hurley said from Durban yesterday that the executive of the Ro-

Official mixed schools probe Rom starts 1/5/79

man Catholic Bishops' Conference would meet in Pretoria today, but no decision would be taken on the issue.

"We do not want to prejudge the matter. We will wait for the administration's decision."

"The matter will then be left to each school and, should they ask for assistance, the Bishops will intervene."

Reacting to Mr Van Niekerk's remarks against "moral justification", Archbishop Hurley said: "There is a very ancient tradition in Christianity in reacting in various ways against laws which people consider unjust."

"The reaction may be through disobeying such laws, but specific action depends on various factors, such as the circumstances, the consequences, and the consciences of those involved."

Brother Jude, chairman of the Catholic Education Council, also reacted to Mr Van Niekerk's views.

"We have tried to do everything possible to sort things out with the authorities."

"Ultimately, you have to deal with a matter in a way you see is right," he said.

Opposition warning to Sybrand

ROM
28/4/79
52

Pretoria Bureau.

OPPOSITION education spokesmen yesterday warned the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, against forcing children of other race groups out of white private schools.

Mr Van Niekerk has announced that the Department of Education inspectors will inspect private schools during the second term, which starts on Tuesday, to determine whether children other than white have been enrolled.

If a school has enrolled pupils of other race groups, and refuses to expel the children, the Province could cancel the school's registration, forcing it to close down.

The Province's attitude to the admission of black, coloured or Indian children to private schools can be judged by the fact that of 200 applications this year only five were granted.

The chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's

national executive, Mr Harry Schwarz, said it was important to remember there was no obligation on anybody under existing law to go to a racially mixed school.

If there were private schools which admitted children of other race groups then this should be permitted.

"Freedom of choice is a vital issue in racial matters, and particularly in the field of education."

Mr Van Niekerk should leave well alone. There had been no difficulties because some private schools had admitted children other than white children.

"He will be stirring up unnecessary trouble by sending his inspectors into the schools, and by threatening to withdraw their registrations. This can only do great harm to race relations."

Mr Schwarz said the issue in any case was one which should be dealt with by Parliament.

"The Administrator of the Transvaal is not the one to set the pace, nor the one to take the initiative in sensitive, vital issues of this kind," he added.

The National Reform Party's education spokesman, Mr Andrew Pyper, advised the Administrator to "grow up" politically, and adjust his attitudes to accord with developments and trends of the past decade — trends which would intensify during the eighties.

Private schools had to be allowed to decide for themselves who they should admit.

The Administrator was provoking a confrontation between church and State which could do tremendous harm to race relations.

Let the Administrator concern himself with bigger and more important issues than a comparative handful of children of other races at white private schools.

It was a show of verkramptheid that the country could well do without, Mr Pyper said.

Teacher shortage

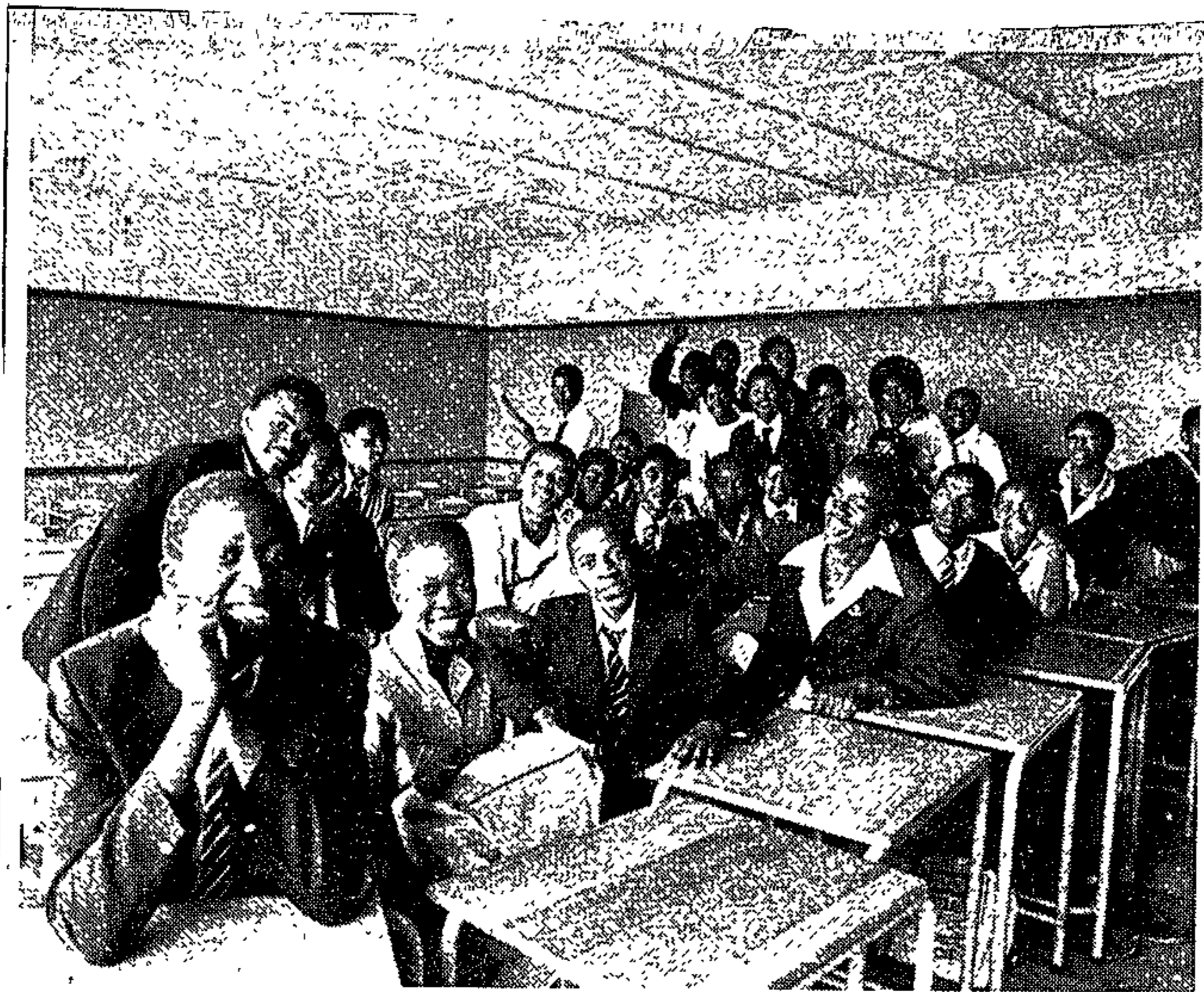
8-17-49

Many Soweto secondary-school pupils are being taught by white teachers because of the lack of qualified black teachers, according to the Department of Education and Training.

A spokesman for the department said that schools with white teachers in Soweto had an equal number of black teachers.

"We have had to take on white teachers until we can get qualified black teachers," he said.

He added that there had been a 112-percent increase in the number of secondary-school pupils attending school this year.



52

Pupils at the I D Mkize High School in Guguletu look pleased with one of six new additional classrooms built at the school and financed by the Urban Foundation and the TEACH project. The two organizations have provided R86 000 for 18 classrooms at three high schools in Cape Town's African townships. The new classrooms were officially opened yesterday.

C. Times 13/4/79

Schools get 18 classrooms

Staff Reporter

TWO headmasters and a school representative yesterday received the keys of 18 classrooms financed by the Urban Foundation and the TEACH project in Cape Town's African townships. This was at the I D Mkize High School in Guguletu.

The ceremony was attended by pupils of the school, and representatives from schools, school boards, the local community, the Urban Foundation, TEACH, the Peninsula Administration Board and the Department of Education and Training.

The executive director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Justice J H Steyn, said the erection of the classrooms was due to the "excellent spirit" of co-operation by the Administration Board, the Department of Education and Training, TEACH, and the local community.

The local community's co-operation was necessary because it was not the function of the public

and private sectors to embark on a project without it.

The project — six classrooms each at the Langa, Sizamile and I D Mkize High Schools at a cost of R86 000 — had shown goodwill by the private sector to co-operate with the public sector.

Mr Desmond Owens, regional director of the Department of Education and Training, said that the department's circuit inspector, Pieter Scheepers, had instructed that no child of school going age should be turned away from school.

A sudden increase in enrolments at all levels had led to serious accommodation difficulties. The transfer of schools by the Administration Board to the Department of Education and Training had made it difficult to meet the problem.

It is planned to build about 40 classrooms by the mid 1980s and two new primary schools with 16 classrooms each at a total cost of about R500 000.

Pupils told to leave

NH Mercury Reporter 29/3/79 (52)

MORE than 160 African schoolchildren — boarders at the Department of Education and Training's Nchanga High School — were ordered off the premises after they refused to attend classes on Monday.

The pupils, aged between 13 and 22, boycotted classes when they complained about unfiltered drinking water, insufficient accommodation in the hostel and "poor quality" furniture in the classrooms.

In protest they sat outside the hostel and would not go to school.

The school's headmaster, Mr. M. C. V. Khumalo, said yesterday that he ordered

the 167 pupils to leave the school grounds, saying that if they did not wish to learn they should "not hang around".

He said: "Their parents were informed at the beginning of the year that conditions were not excellent but if their children wanted to learn they had to accept what was offered."

Mr. Khumalo said that angry parents had been in contact with him but they had sided with him and were trying to persuade their children to return to school.

They realised that the facilities could not be improved overnight.

The 50 day scholars were not involved and some 50 boarders had reapplied to return.

FR. 78.55

1. Je voulais des aventures, j'en ai (eu) ;
2. La tempête faisait rage; nous les avons (vu) sortir le canot de sauvetage et partir sur la mer (démonté). Ils en ont, parait-il, (sauvé) quatre.
3. Les croisades eurent des conséquences qu'on n'avait ni (prévu) ni même (soupçonné).
4. Je leur ai (téléphoné) et ils m'ont (répondu) que serait (livré), ce soir, l'armoire que je leur ai (fait) faire.
5. Soyez indulgents avec lui, car des peines, des soucis, il en a (eu).
6. Vos tantes, je les ai (aperçu) à la gare, je les ai (vu) prendre l'autobus et je suis bien (surpris) qu'elles ne soient pas encore (arrivé).
7. Je n'oubli pendant l dangers de neur ar
8. Comment, je ne leur ar

Même exercice.

1. La petite fille que j'ai (vu) pleurer, (perdu) dans la foule, cherchait ses parents. Je ne sais si elle les a (retrouvé).
2. Si vos amis avaient (voulu) venir, nous les aurions (regu) avec plaisir et nous aurions (pu) facilement les loger.
3. Les matelots, (rassemblé) sur le quai, ont (embarqué) et nous les avons (vu) partir.
4. Les reproches (mérité) que lui a (valu) sa conduite l'ont tout de même profondément (touché).
5. Des compliments, il en a (regu) de nombreux, certainement plus qu'il en a (mérité).
6. Il avait déjà (abandonné) la barque quand elle a (commencé) à s'enfoncer. J'aime les spectacles sans prétention; ces danses de village m'ont beaucoup (plu).
7. Des versions, je lui en ai (fait) faire pendant six mois.
8. Trente mille francs, voilà ce qu'a (coûté) cette maison, il y a quarante-cinq ans; depuis, sa valeur a bien (augmenté).
9. Les arguments que vous lui avez (présenté) ont lourdement (pesé) sur sa décision.
10. Faites accorder les participes passés placés entre parenthèses.



Matric board recognises Transkei certificates

UMTATA — The Joint Matriculation Board has agreed to recognise Transkei School senior certificates without Afrikaans as a subject and to consider the certificates for matriculation exemption.

This was announced by the Minister of Education, Mr. M. Mbanga, in his policy speech in the National Assembly.

He said the recognition was not merely a breakthrough, but "a mark of sincerity of the South African government regarding our independence."

Mr. Mbanga said Afrikaans as a school subject was under "critical examination" by the department and it would be eliminated during the formative years of pupils.

A Transkei examination board had been established last year and as a result, "the long cherished ideal of organising and conducting examinations was in sight."

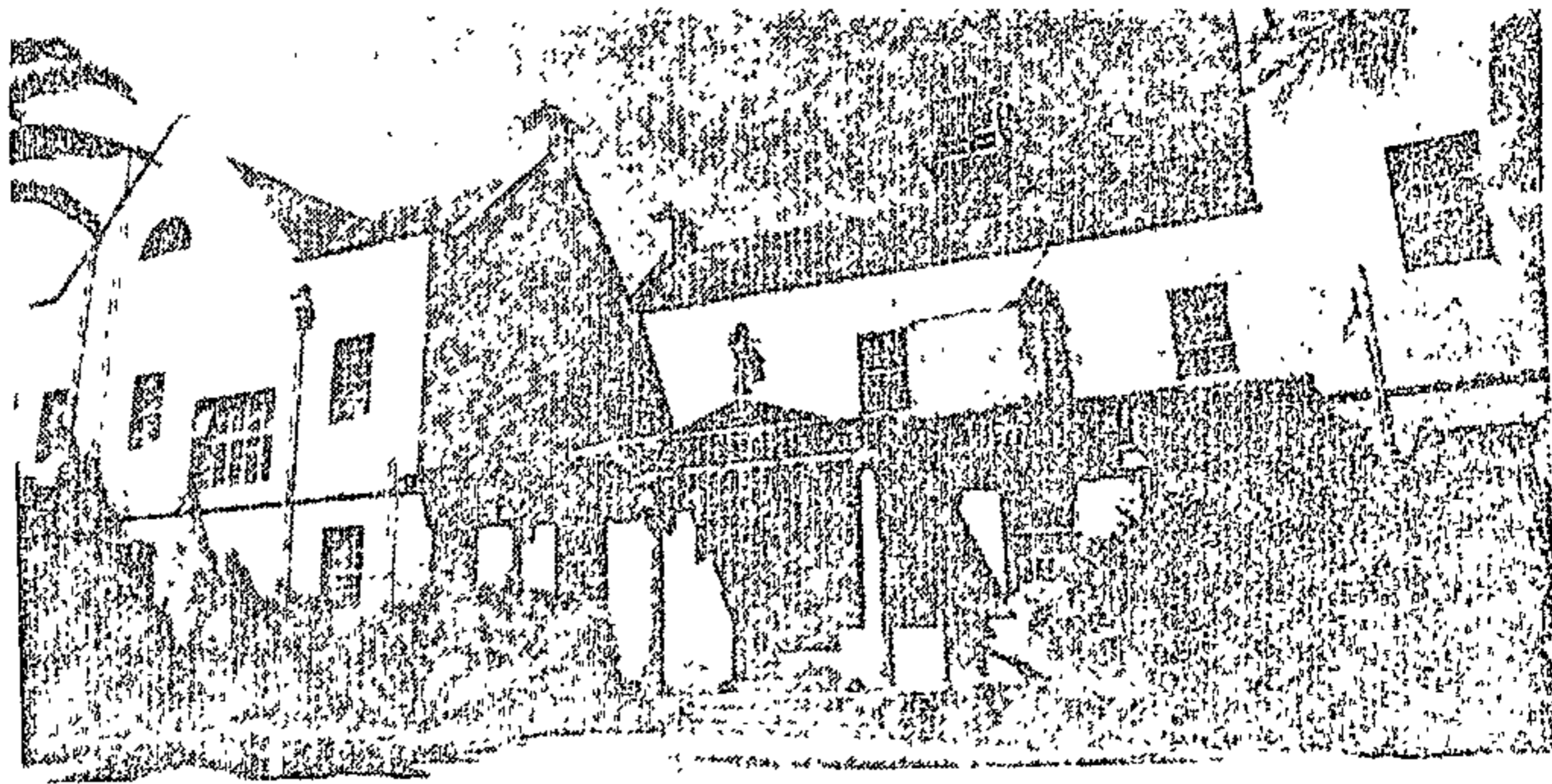
The department would be running its own Std 8 examinations this year. Cape Education Department syllabus for all other standards from Standard 5 were being phased in to "counteract the ill-effects

of Bantu education."

"The Transkei public has to unlearn certain implanted ideas that teachers in the sub-standards and lower standards can handle more than 50 children each. This was native education. This was Bantu education. Transkei cannot afford to adopt these systems," the Minister said. — DDR.

Uproar over exam scandal
Page 15

DAILY
TRIP
BY BUS
TAKES
PUPILS
UP TO
40 KM



⊙ Cracked and crumbling — but still apparently fit to use — the old Mayfair High School.

Empty school out of bounds to these kids

SUN EXPRESS
18/3/79
052
② 84

Report: JENNIFER HYMAN / Pictures: DOUG LEE

HUNDREDS of Johannesburg children are "bussed" up to 40 km a day to and from school — although there is an empty school almost on their doorstep.

Apartheid won't let them in the doors of the 70-year-old, abandoned Mayfair High School because they are Indian, and the building is in a White area.

The children are bussed each day from their homes in central Johannesburg to high schools in Lenasia and Roodepoort.

Official plans to establish an Indian high school in Mayfair were scotched by the Department of Community Development at the last minute.

The Sunday Express learned that the sudden reversal last December was due to a high-level decision that to allow an Indian high school in the heart of Mayfair would accelerate illegal infiltration.

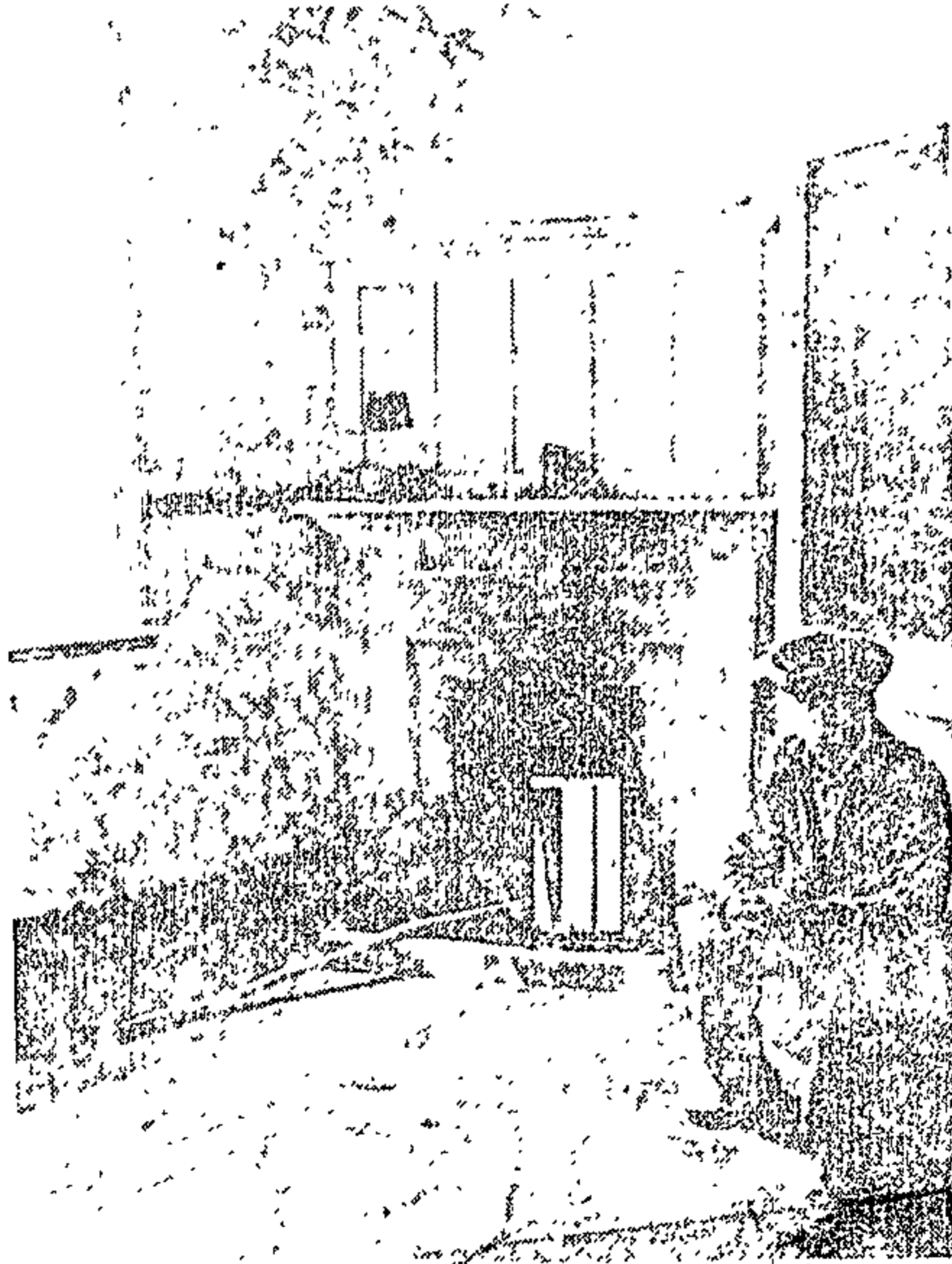
Embittered parents and disappointed teachers told the Sunday Express this week that they learned in December from the Department of Indian Affairs that the old Mayfair High School, previously for Whites, would be leased to them.

They raised thousands of rands to clean up the school which, though basically sound and suitable, had been standing derelict for so long that vandalism had taken its toll.

"We were on the point of ordering desks and equipment; we had teachers on standby and we had already done a cost estimate on cleaning up of the school," said a member of the education committee, which represents Indian schools in central Johannesburg.

"Then, out of the blue, we were told the Department of Community Development had refused a permit for the school to be used by Indians."

What the Indian community cannot understand is why they were refused the



⊙ One of the derelict high school's caretakers in an old classroom — with a fireplace now used only by hobos.

highly suitable White Mayfair High when one of their primary schools in Fordsburg occupies the grounds of a formerly White school and the Roodepoort Indian High School is in a White area.

Mayfair High School has been standing empty since the new White school, Western High, was built nearby. The old school was built in 1908 and is considered a valuable example of Edwardian public architecture — yet it is earmarked for demolition if nobody wants to use it.

The old school, in Ninth Avenue, with its large hall and airy classrooms, is now used exclusively by tramps, prostitutes and squatters who have broken nearly every window pane and chalked obscene drawings on classroom blackboards.

Visiting the area this week the Sunday Express found many residents appalled at the "den of iniquity" which the old high school has become.

All but one of those interviewed said they would have no objection to the school being used as a high school for Indians.

The situation in Indian high schools is becoming critical, with existing schools on the Reef unable to take any more pupils.

Some Indian leaders have suggested, as an alternative to the old Mayfair High School, the Indian Teachers' Training College in Fordsburg. But this was dismissed this week by the Director of Indian Education, Mr G Krog, as "inadequate".

"You find a piece of ground of 5.5 ha in Fords-

burg and we will talk about a high school," he said.

Community leaders say it is unrealistic to expect to find such an expanse of ground in a built-up area, pointing out that only two of 11 schools in Lenasia met the land requirements.

Mr I F Mayet, an executive member of the Indian Council, said that for generations Johannesburg Indians had been educated quite adequately in schools which did not have large grounds. He pointed out that some White schools in built-up areas also fell short of five hectares.

An investigation by the Sunday Express found that:

⊙ The four high schools in Lenasia are full and must hire outside premises for overflow classes.

⊙ At least three high schools would have to be built there before the end of next year to accommodate the natural increase in the school population.

⊙ There is no evidence yet of new schools, despite an assurance by Mr Krog, that two high schools are "on the building programme".

⊙ Some leaders pointed out that, with "illegal" occupation by Indians of areas such as lower Hillbrow and Mayfair, coupled with the chronic housing shortage in Lenasia, the Indian population of the central area may actually be increasing.

The Sunday Express learned that when a deputation met Mr Krog this year he said he would be the first to call for a high school in the central area — if and when Fordsburg was declared an Indian area.

Bisseker pupils' claim of boycott denied

52

30/15/3/79

LAST LONDON - Senior pupils at John Bisseker Senior Secondary School boycotted classes yesterday in protest of alleged irregularities at the school.

According to students who came to the Daily Dispatch offices yesterday, 60 pupils boycotted classes and intended to stay away until the certain alleged irregularities were corrected.

The principal, Mr S. Naidoo, denied there was a boycott and claimed there had been full attendance.

The students claimed there was a lack of communication between them and teachers and they wanted to establish a student representative council to liaise with teachers.

They also claimed there was discrimination against certain teachers,

staff and that white teachers were being given better positions than others who had higher qualifications.

They claimed the matric Afrikaans teacher, although a graduate, last taught Afrikaans at Standard 7 level and that at lower grade.

They claimed they had complained to Mr Naidoo but he had said he would get somebody to help the teacher. The pupils could not understand why their teacher should need somebody to teach her to teach.

The pupils said they were dissatisfied with the attitude of some of the teachers at the school, many of whom only remained at the school for a year.

They think because they are only here for a

year, it doesn't matter what happens to us," one of the pupils said. "Because of this, they often threaten to make us fail if we misbehave."

Mr Naidoo said as far as he was concerned, there had been full attendance the school yesterday. Asked how a group of pupils had been able to come to the Dispatch offices during school hours, Mr Naidoo did not reply.

Asked about the matrics' Afrikaans teacher, Mr Naidoo said: "I have no comment to make on any of my staff."

Asked if there had been a problem at the school yesterday, Mr Naidoo said the problem had been resolved. Asked what the problems had been which had been resolved, Mr Naidoo said there had been no problem --DDR.

SOWETO

The doves take over

52
22/1/79
FM 16/2/79

The "doves" have scored a victory over the "hawks" in the crisis which has bedevilled black education since the 1976 township upheavals. A number of parents in Soweto and other Reef townships point out that the continuing "back-to-school" movement by students over the last few weeks is a clear indication that the storms have abated.

As the *FM* went to press, Department of Education and Training Soweto chief Jaap Strydom was handling last-minute registrations by hundreds of students.

Soweto's Musi High School (closed down during the township upheavals) is a typical example of the "dove power" in black education. Musi is undergoing a face-lift and renovations through a R20 000 grant by the *Teach* fund. A number of Pimville parents have offered to work on Saturdays to beautify the school's garden, following a recent meeting attended by 300 parents at the school. Says one parent: "We can't afford a nation of illiterates."

Until very recently, nobody could be sure whether black students and their parents would bite at the carrot dangled before them in the form of the overhauled black education bill and the appointment of "verligte" Punt Janson as Minister of Education and Training.

At a meeting in Soweto last month, seven influential organisations -- the Committee of Ten, the Soweto Action Committee (SAC), the Soweto Students' League (SSL), the Teachers' Action Committee (TAC), the Witwatersrand Council of Churches, the Black Priests' Solidarity Group, and the Black Housewives' League -- rejected the draft bill.

But despite this, many students appear to have turned a somersault shortly afterwards. The SSL called a meeting at Soweto's Regina Mundi Roman Catholic church on January 21 and urged students to go back to class when schools reopened. Students were told to "carry on with Bantu education while the struggle for its abolition continues," and while the Ten and the SAC liaised with the authorities on their behalf.

Security police

Ironically, one of the driving forces of the "back-to-school" movement is now in jail. A week after the schools reopened -- with attendance figures that saw hundreds of students turned away -- SSL chairman Ewan Maphana was detained by security police under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act (which provides for a maximum of 14

days' detention). This week it was announced that Maphana was now being held under Section Six of the Terrorism Act. Chris Mathabe, the SSL secretary, is in detention under Section 22, after being picked up by security police at his home on February 2.

Joubert Rousseau, Secretary for Education and Training, says several

source says this is a clear indication that although blacks despise "Bantu education," they are having to make undertakings which bind them to it.

Why then have the doves won the day? Says the TAC man: "They had to go back to school. Remember those children are approaching adulthood." It is possible, he adds, that many of these stu-



Back to their books . . . is June 1976 a thing of the past?

changes are being made to the draft bill as a result of representations by black educational groups.

Although the "doves" appear to have won, TAC nevertheless mirrors the deep divisions that still haunt black education. TAC was born amid the mass resignations by black teachers in Soweto protesting against the black education system in the wake of the 1976 disturbances. Out of 700 high school teachers, 503 resigned, but 240 have since gone back to teaching.

A source in TAC -- "we are a pressure group in the affairs of black education" -- tells the *FM* that the government's efforts to improve black education are doomed. He adds: "The draft bill touches the surface only. The whole controversy is participation (by blacks) in the control of their education.

"The future is bleak," he continues. "There will be a worse exposure to the system of Bantu education." Pointing to the "application for admission" forms which the students and their parents have to sign when enrolling for school, the

dents have realised that without even "Bantu education" their chances of success in life are next to nil.

Self-exiled student leader Tsietji Mashinini has become a source of controversy in Soweto. On the eve of his marriage to a Liberian singer and former beauty queen, he gave an interview to *Pace*. The interview provoked bitter criticism.

Mashinini is receiving a better education abroad and living the high life without any care for his brethren "back home," charge the "doves." Black parents have used this as a lever to get their children back to school.

Other issues have also given rise to controversy. Some Soweto parents have been criticised for having secretly sent their children to homeland schools, or to schools in places like Lesotho and Swaziland.

Yet another source of contention has been the accusation that the very leaders in the struggle against apartheid have been speaking with forked tongues. While urging students to stay away from class-

Hansard 5 (01345)
8/3/79

Coloured pupils: senior
certificate/standard VIII examination

H 344. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the
Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (1) How many Coloured pupils in the Republic (a) wrote and (b) passed the senior certificate examination at the end of 1978;
- (2) how many of the pupils who passed qualified for matriculation exemption;
- (3) how many pupils (a) wrote and (b) passed the standard VIII examination at the end of 1978

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

Education for Coloured Persons in the Republic is a matter falling under the control of the Coloured Persons Representative Council and administered country-wide by its Executive. I have, however, ascertained that the answers to the question are as follows:

- (1) (a) 6 891.
(b) 4 523.
- (2) 1 062.
- (3) (a) 19 934.
(b) 14 379.

52

Per capita expenditure on White schoolchildren

Hansard 5 (302) 6/3/79

357. Mr. J. F. MARAIS asked the Minister of Statistics:

What was the per capita expenditure, excluding expenditure of a capital nature, in the financial year 1977-'78 on White schoolchildren in (a) the Republic and (b) each province.

52

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

(a) R551

(b) Cape R639
Transvaal R478
Natal R614
O.F.S. R666

Capital expenditure on schools for White

pupils

Hansard (23) 28/2/79

*24 Mr. J. F. MARAIS asked the Minister of Statistics:

What was the capital expenditure on schools for White pupils in the Republic in the financial year 1977-78.

(52)

The MINISTER OF STATISTICS:

R74.1 million.

52

258

Double session system

Answer 4 (256) 28/2/76

514 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs

(a) How many Indian schools operate under the double session system in 1978, (b) how many (i) classes, (ii) and (iii) teachers were involved in this system and (c) in which provinces this system operate

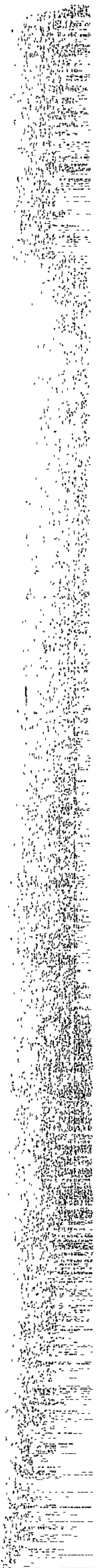
The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (a) 51
- (b) (i) Natal 318
Transvaal Nil
Cape Nil
- (ii) Natal 11 579
Transvaal Nil
Cape Nil
- (iii) Natal 325
Transvaal Nil
Cape Nil
- (c) Class (i) to Standard 5.

101

Handwritten text inside a rectangular box:
Hansard 3 (162) 23/2/79 (155)
52

52



Indians at school (transcribed) (2)
1312/79

114. Mr. T. ARONSON asked the Minister
of Indian Affairs:

What was the total number of Indians at
school during the last school term of 1978.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

205 136—As at 7 March 1978. Statistics
in regard to the number of children at
school during the last school term of 1978
are not available.

Mixed schools: 'Cordial' talks

Cape Times
24/1/79.

Staff Reporter

THE Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, has invited representatives of private schools in the province for further discussions on the admission of black pupils to white private schools.

The invitation stems from a conference of cabinet ministers, the four provincial administrators, church leaders and the Association of Private Schools yesterday to define the government's policy on the admission of black pupils.

No date has yet been set for talks between Mr Van Niekerk and the Transvaal representatives of churches with private schools.

Mr Van Niekerk recently decided to approve only four of the 219 applications for black pupils to attend private schools in the Transvaal. More than 400 coloured, Indian and black pupils have been allowed to enroll at private schools in the Cape.

Lasted about two hours

The talks yesterday were chaired by the Minister of National Education, Mr W A Cruywagen. They were attended by the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Punt Janson, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Hennie Smit, and the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn.

The talks lasted about two hours and a statement described the discussions as "cordial".

The Roman Catholic church delegation was headed by the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Rev Denis Hurly, the Anglican church was represented by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett and the Rev Abel Hendricks headed the Methodist representatives.

Coloured react to Steyn

COLOURED leaders and academics have severely criticised the threat by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, that he will close schools if the boycott protest does not end. Others, however, have said the warning should not be seen as a threat.

Dr Alan Boesak, chaplain of the University of the Western Cape, described the threat as a 'very weak response to a very serious situation.'

He said that whether or not the Minister closed the schools, it would not change or 'wipe out' the basic issues at stake, namely, inferior education, second-class citizenship and

the racist structure of South Africa.

'It will only infuriate the community, if such threats are thrown about,' Dr Boesak said.

This warning was repeated by Professor Jakes Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans-Nederlands at UWC, who said yesterday's 'foolhardy decision' would only add 'extra spark to a very explosive situation'.

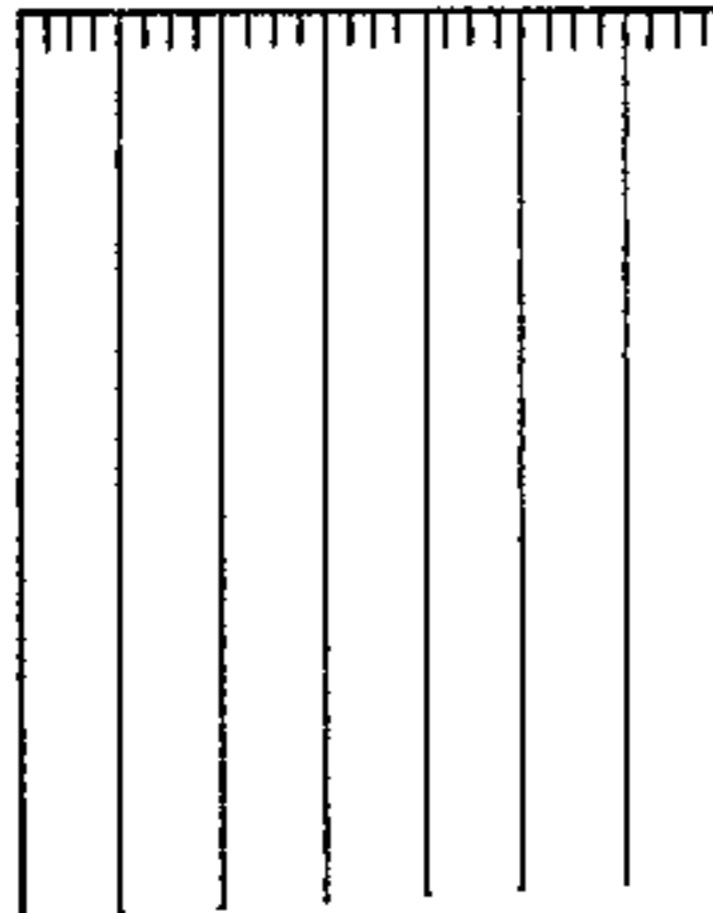
The Cape Professional Teachers' Association, which has expressed its support for the grievances of the students and pupils, advised the Government not to close schools and

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Indicators among the leading indexes, but retains with the leading index the coincident index index last.

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1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971



23/4/80 Argus.
(Continued from Page 1)

Reaction

rather to 'pay earnest attention to underlying grievances of a community as manifested in the actions of its children.'

In a Press statement the CPTA said it respected the students' peaceful manner and requested that the police not 'further harass an already injured community with hard-handed action against its children.'

But both the Rector of UWC, Professor R E van der Ross, and the chief inspector for coloured schools in the Wynberg area, Dr Frank Quint, said the Minister's warning should not be interpreted as a threat.

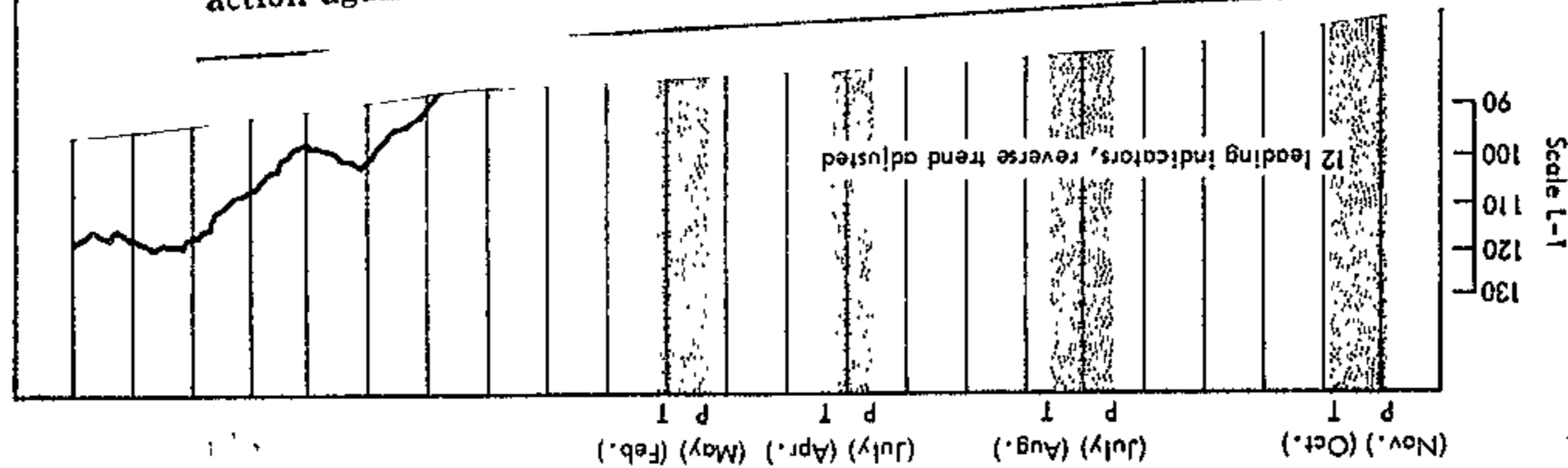
'It is not an imminent threat,' Dr Quint said. 'The way I read it is that if the boycott continues beyond Friday, then the

Government would consider the advisability of closing the schools.

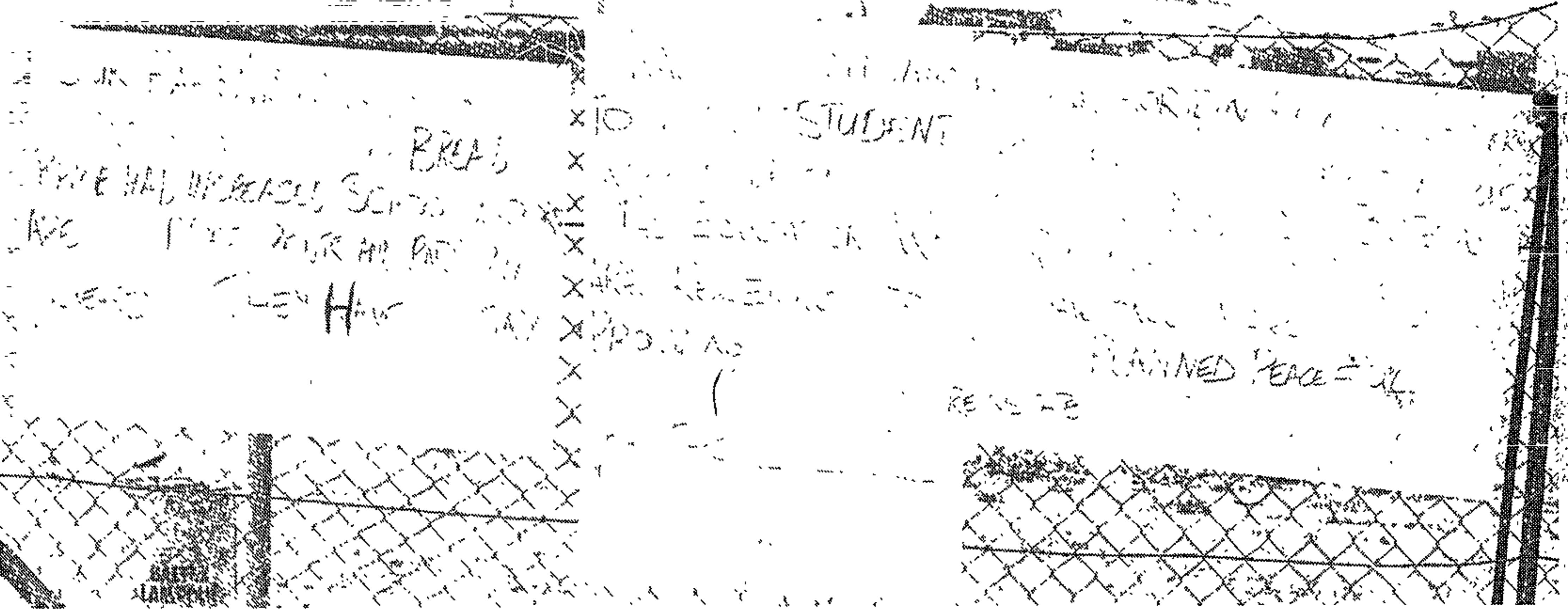
'The Minister did stress that it was a very drastic step,' Dr Quint said.

Professor van der Ross said the Minister, as a 'responsible' member of the Government, had the right to issue a warning because he could simply not allow the situation to go on.

'It will be a sad day if everything the Government says is looked upon with contempt,' Professor van der Ross said.



REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE
 ADMINISTRATION OF COLOURED AFFAIRS



Cape pupils make their grievances on education known. These posters appeared at the Wynberg offices of the Administration of Coloured Affairs yesterday.

C. Times 8/4/80

Cape pupils pledge to fight grievances 'at all levels'

52

Staff Reporter

REPRESENTATIVES from 19 Cape high schools pledged yesterday to fight the education system for coloured pupils "at all levels".

They had met to discuss grievances against education and the recent dismissal of three teachers from the Crystal Senior Secondary School in Hanover Park.

The pupils have demanded the unconditional reinstatement of the three teachers when schools open tomorrow and threatened to call for a boycott of all schools in the Western Cape if their demands were not met by the end of this week.

They claim that the teachers were victimized because they sympathized with the pupils' grievances.

In a statement issued after the meeting yesterday, the pupils' representatives also demanded that outstanding books be issued to pupils immediately and that teachers be given a pay increase.

"We pledge to fight the system at all levels," the statement read.

"The Cillie Commission has found that the unrest in 1976 was due to resentment of the present political system.

"Today the position of the majority of South Africans remains unchanged. Dismissals of teachers and students

will not decrease resentment but will intensify the struggle for a free education system.

"Through dismissals, the Department of Coloured Affairs is provoking students and is acting contrary to the demands of students, parents and teachers.

"We ask for solidarity between all students, parents and teachers."

The statement said the franchised were allowed to air grievances through official channels such as television.

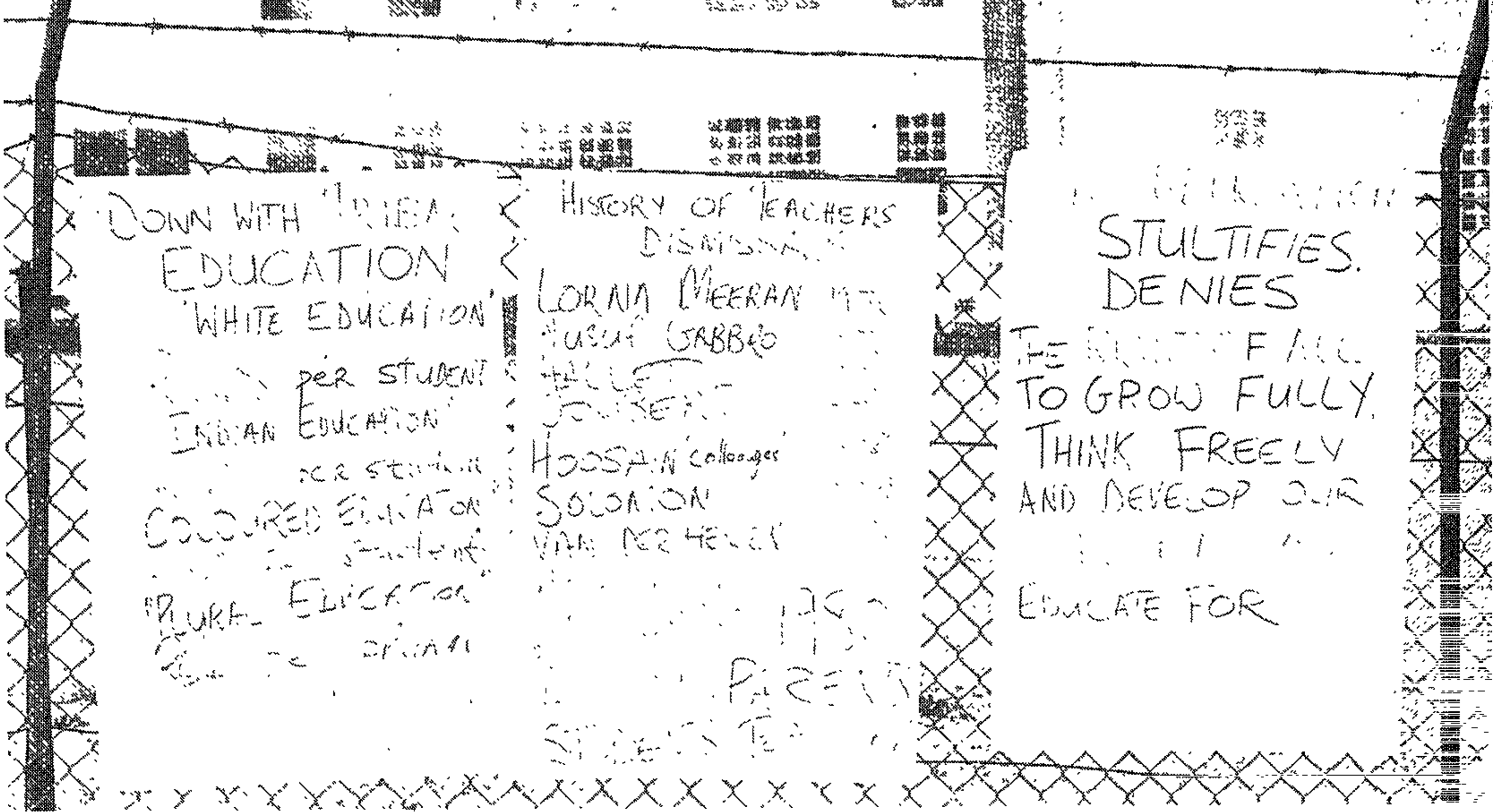
"But any dissatisfaction amongst the disenfranchised masses regarding education or the system is regarded as subversive," it read.

Reference was made to a pro-

gramme presented on television where white school pupils were given a hearing in the presence of the Minister of Education. The programme had coincided with the period in which unrest at Hanover Park Senior Schools was at a high point, yet no mention had been made of the problems there.

To support their demands, groups of pupils yesterday posted placards at the Administration of Coloured Affairs office in Broad Road, Wynberg, outlining some of their grievances.

The representatives agreed to discuss the situation with pupils at various schools before meeting again later this week to decide on details of their plan of action.



Protests against "gutter education" were posted on fences at the Administration of Coloured Affairs offices in Wynberg yesterday. Schools reopen tomorrow when pupils will consider calling a boycott of all schools if demands listed yesterday are not met by the end of this week.

100000

Argus 21/4/80

50 52

pupils

257

275

boycott

classes

ABOUT 100 000 pupils at coloured schools and educational institutions throughout the country boycotted classes today in a protest against 'racist educational institutions'.

In the Western Cape thousands of pupils and students, from Schotsche Kloof to Stellenbosch, gathered in school grounds and campuses early today and refused to attend classes.

In the Transvaal, the boycott of classes spread throughout Johannesburg and the Reef.

Slogans were sprayed on school walls as more than 2 000 pupils marched through the streets of Eldorado Park and Klip-town, blocking traffic.

A strong contingent of police kept an eye on the demonstrators and confiscated posters from the marching children.

A mass meeting of nearly 2 000 University of the Western Cape students voted unanimously to boycott all lectures, tests and assignments.

Speakers emphasised that the boycott should be total. 'If we stand together and boycott ever-long, there is no chance this administration can fail everyone at the end of the year,' one speaker said.

To loud cheers and clapping, he said: 'There is no point in having a 99.9 percent boycott. We must have 100 percent unity.'

The Argus reporter attending the meeting was asked to leave. Some students referred to the Press as 'part of the oppressive machinery'.

The boycott of classes is in response to a meeting held in Athlone on Saturday at which representatives from about 61 schools decided on a boycott until Friday unless their grievances are redressed.

Grievances

The list of grievances include the permit system for admittance to educational institutions, the shortage of qualified teachers and text books, the lack of representative councils at schools and the differences in the funds allocated per capita to the various race groups.

The Argus was able to confirm early today that schools in the following areas had come out in

boycott. Athlone, Hanover Park, Manenberg, Bon-tcheuwel, Bishop Lavis, El-sies River, Bellville South, Grassy Park, Wynberg, Retreat and central Cape Town.

At Cape Town's only Indian high school, Ry-lands Estate High School in Athlone pupils also joined the boycott.

At Hewart Training Col-lege in Crawford, students decided at a mass meeting yesterday to support the demands of pupils by boy-cotting classes this week.

Parents

At a mass meeting in the Lotus River and Grassy Park area yester-day, attended by about 700 people, parents and teachers came out in sup-port of the present action of the pupils.

At the end of the meet-ing the parents and teachers resolved to:

① To express their full support for the pupils' protest against 'inferior, tribalised and ethnic schools' and called on parents and teachers throughout the Peninsula to hold similar discussions and demonstrations of support.

② Call for a free, demo-cratic, non-racial system of compulsory education.

Sacked teachers dismiss

TWO of the teachers dismissed at Crystal High School in Hanover Park last month yesterday rejected the reason given for their dismissal by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, and said they could prove it was not true.

Mr Steyn said the three white teachers were dismissed to make way for suitably qualified coloured teachers.

He said they were subject to a 24-hour notice clause but could reapply for other teaching posts in the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

Miss Elizabeth Everett, one of the dismissed teachers, said she and her colleague had reapplied for teaching posts at the

official reason

administration's regional office in Wynberg last week.

"The person who interviewed us didn't realise we were recently dismissed and offered us a number of posts at Crystal High School including our previous posts.

TEACHERS

"If they did find teachers to fill our posts it could only have been during the Easter weekend but definitely not at the time of our dismissal," she said.

Miss Everett said it was also unlikely that all the vacancies at the school could have been filled because a number of other teachers also resigned at

the end of the first term last month.

"Even before we received our notices of dismissal it was generally known at the school that we were leaving.

"We have tried to obtain interviews with the Regional Inspector of Schools, Dr F Quint, and the Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, to get clarification about our dismissals but both of them refused to see us," she said.

Miss Everett said in her letter of complaint about her dismissal lodged with Mr Arendse she outlined the conditions at the school including the "irregular application of

corporal punishment."

Miss Liberwitz said she had a BA Degree and failed to see why she should be replaced by "suitably qualified teachers".

"So many insinuations were made against us that the reason given for our dismissal can't probably be true," she said.

The third teacher, Miss Barbra Houghton, who had resigned before, she received her notice of her dismissal, left yesterday to take up a post at a school in Benoni.

Mr Arendse referred all Press queries to the Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, Mr A de V. Kempen, who was not available for comment.

Mr Cir Fortuin, who took up a new post yesterday, was also not available for comment.

Pupils incited by 'propaganda'

c.T.
19/4/80

Political Correspondent

(275) (257) (227) (52) (50)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said coloured children were being encouraged to boycott schools on the basis of untrue propaganda.

He accused opposition politicians of doing nothing to tell coloured people what was being done for their education and opposition newspapers of aggravating the situation with exaggerated reports.

Mr Steyn was replying during the second reading debate on the Budget to criticism by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) of the "powder keg" situation in coloured schools and townships.

Citing the amounts spent on coloured education, Mr Steyn said pupils would not boycott classes if they were told the whole truth.

In the past ten years, R975 million had been spent on coloured education, with a further R125 million being spent on school buildings. In the same period the number of pupils had increased from 500 000 to 750 000 and the number of properly qualified teachers from 15 000 to 25 000.

"The government is really serious about giving all communities the best education. This is the key to a peaceful future for South Africa," he said.

"We are destroying the unfortunate situation that obtained in the past and we are giving people a new deal in education. One cannot do it overnight, one cannot build hundreds of schools in a day or educate thousands of teachers in a week."

Mr Steyn promised that damaged school build-

ings would be repaired, despite repeated vandalisms, but said the priority was new schools to meet a dire shortage of classrooms.

"This year alone there have been more than 800 incidents of vandalism causing damage of R750 000. I cannot keep putting this right and then build fewer new schools and classrooms."

He accused Mr Curtis Nkondo, chairman of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee and former president of the Azanian People's Organization, of "coming from the Transvaal to incite people here in the Cape".

Agitators were also making use of the propaganda for the release of Nelson Mandela to support riots and unrest. Pamphlets saying that strikes continued on an almost daily basis or that more than 3 000 South African soldiers were absent without leave were used to encourage dissent among coloured children.

Mr Steyn appealed to newspapers, particularly Cape Town's two English-language papers, not to act as "propaganda agents for these people who are causing unrest and trouble".

"I do not say they do it wittingly, but by the publicity they give in advance to the intentions of these people by giving front-page stories every day exaggerating the effect of this thing, for example by talking about general strikes and things which are not true," he said.

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would last 12 months; no other jobs are being done or are likely to be offered.

Required:

- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

STAR 2/14/80

Worse than Soweto 1976 Govt warned

The spreading Cape school boycott could lead to a repetition of the Soweto unrest of 1976 — or something even worse.

Unless the Government recognises the seriousness of the situation the current mass boycott of schools could flare up into something bigger than in 1976, says Black theologian, Dr Allan Boesak.

He said the controversy was not only over teacher, textbook and facility shortages, but was the result of a particular oppressive policy.

"We must all concede that what the students are

doing is, because the Government's policy of separate inferior education has failed," Dr Boesak emphasised.

Pupils, it seems, have learned from the events of 1976. This time they are making an orderly, peaceful and determined effort to get their demands met.

The 2000 coloured high school pupils who disrupted classes at three Johannesburg schools last week are determined to continue their stayaway until their "legitimate" demands have been met.

Their demands, which are

"Narrowing the gap" was the operative phrase when teachers' salaries were adjusted in 1978.

Yet today a white male teacher still gets between R720 and R810 a year more than his Coloured Affairs Department counterpart.

This is one of the reasons coloured students are boycotting school. MIKE OVERMEYER reports. . . .

based on grievances that stem directly from the Government's separate and parallel policy are:

- Abandonment of the permit system for admission to educational institutions.
- The right to create student representative bodies.
- Equal money for children of different races
- Damaged schools be repaired.
- The acute shortage of teachers be made up, and that they all be paid

social-maximum output rule is to a larger crew size whenever the arithmetic convenience we shall arbitrate.

On a social maximum output criterion the optimal number of fishermen on the boat would exactly offset the marginal product, four fish, from the member on the boat would exactly offset the marginal product, four fish, from the boat is four or five. (There could be a larger crew size whenever the equivalent derived possibility.) The boat crew until the marginal product decreases to that on shore. (When per fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and consume. Only fish are produced and gain Figure 8-1 the marginal social gain areas of plus signs in the first four product bars.



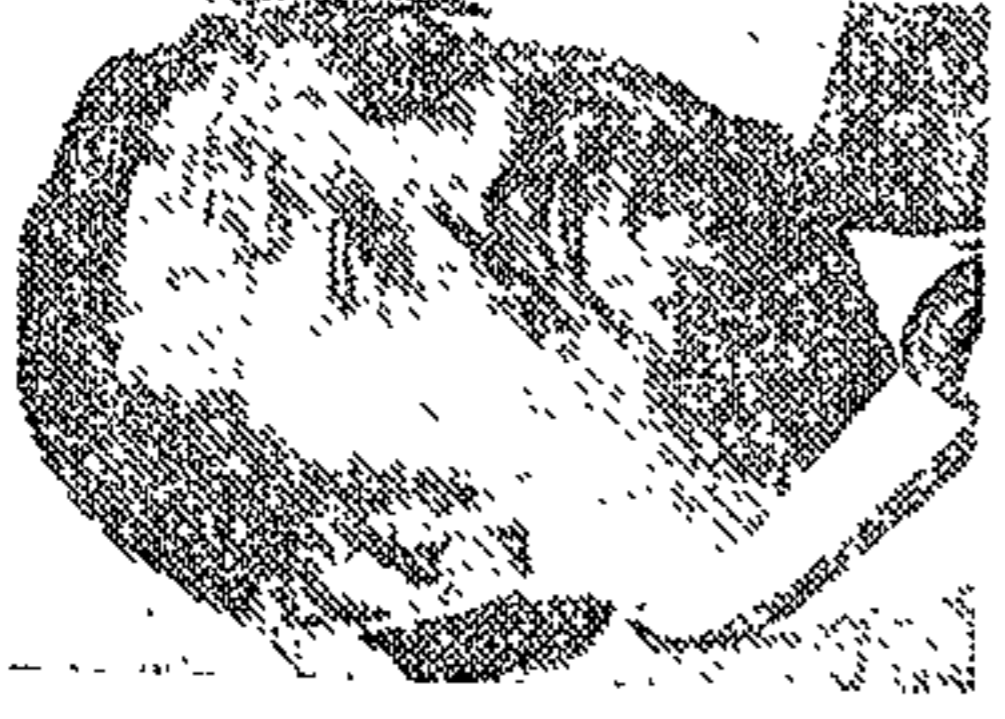
Black theologian Dr Allan Boesak fears "a worse Soweto."

equally, regardless of race

• The abuse of corporal punishment and the unfair dismissal of teachers be stopped.

Since the boycott the only reaction of the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, has been a statement that he was giving their grievances his "positive attention."

This statement was made after Parliament was warned by the Opposition spokesman on Coloured Relations, Mr Colin Eglu, that the school boycott was a



From the Labour Party's Rev Allan Hendrickse, a warning.

"powder-keg situation simmering away unattended."

The Labour Party has warned the Government that the boycott is a symbol of the militancy of the total rejection of apartheid. But pupils have rejected the organisation as 'racist'.

The Reverend Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, emphasised that the stayaway was a complete rejection of apartheid in an effort to show that education knew no colour or racial distinction.

The (coloured) Cape our first score of this fishing saga, a cat discoverer is entitled to decide if each other person gets, is at the board will allow only one or two other persons can be on board, and all board will share alike in the total catch. Then the average catch on board, and each other person gets, is at the



Teachers' leader Mr Franklin Sonn, supports the students.

Professional Teachers' Association was also rejected by pupils who said the education had never understood the issues.

Mr Franklin Sonn, president of the Cape Teachers Association, kept a tight rein on his Spes Bona High School while he was principal in 1976. Now students from the school have taken the lead in the boycott and he supports them.

They say his about-face comes because with at least 100,000 pupils joining hands everyone has tried to jump on the handwagon.

Control, Property Rights, and Incentives
Now we come to the point of interest: people will be allowed on the boat and the increased output?
have and Share Alike
with Controlled Entry



Argus
23/4/80 (52)
~~(257)~~ (275)

Attitude to pupils hardens

By Tos Wentzel

Political Correspondent

THE Government attitude to the coloured pupils' schools boycott hardened in a matter of hours yesterday.

This was the outflow of yesterday's Cabinet meeting where the matter was discussed.

In the morning, shortly before the Cabinet meeting started, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J M Steyn, issued a fairly conciliatory statement in which he indicated that he or officials of his department would be prepared to discuss with the pupils their 'problems and grievances.'

AGITATORS

While maintaining that agitators were causing the trouble, he also said the pupils themselves were 'causing not only frustration of the good intentions the Government has for the future, but also unhappiness to their parents and those who truly have their interests at heart.'

The Cabinet meeting continued until lunchtime and when the Assembly's session started at 2.15 Mr



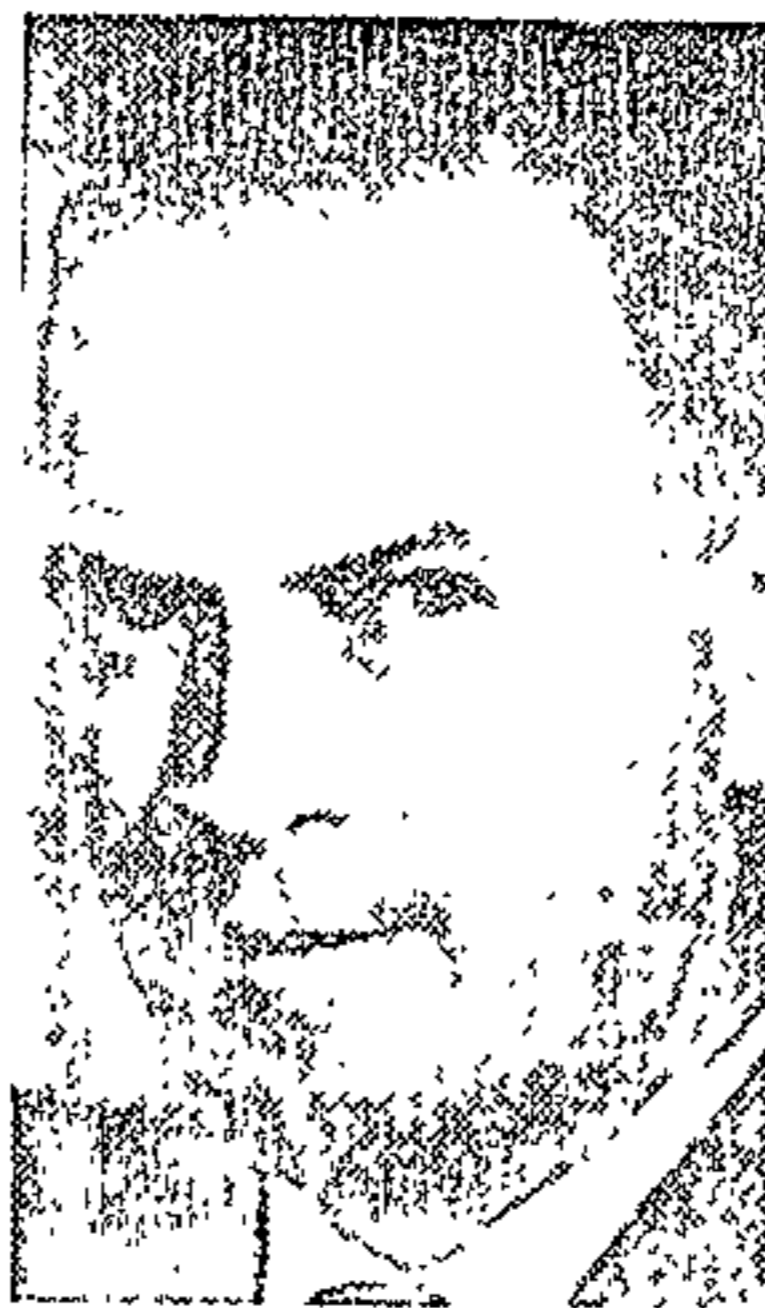
Mr S J Marais Steyn

Steyn rose to deliver another statement in which he took a much harder line.

After issuing what he called 'an earnest appeal' to the parents and teachers involved to see that discipline was restored and that the pupils resumed their studies, he came with a threat to close coloured schools within a week.

ORDER

'If they do not restore order in the course of the week and normalise attendance at schools we shall have to consider whether the schools should be closed and give attention,



Mr Geoff Oldfield

in their own interest, to the future of the teachers.'

He also attacked allegedly sensational and exaggerated newspaper reports.

He particularly attacked The Argus for stating in a report on Monday that 100 000 pupils had boycotted classes.

Mr Steyn did not mention the fact that the Cape Nationalist mouthpiece, Die Burger, had on Tuesday mentioned the same figure.

ESTIMATE

The Minister's estimate was that only 20 000 pupils had taken part in the boycott.

He reiterated that he was prepared to discuss grievances and deficiencies in the field of coloured education.

Mr Geoff Oldfield, MP for Umbilo, the New Republic Party's chief spokesman on coloured relations, said Mr Steyn's threat was 'regrettable as such a threat would be counter-productive.'

Mr Oldfield said confrontation politics could only result in a further deterioration of the already strained relations between the coloured community and the Government.

GRIEVANCES

'The Government should investigate fully the alleged grievances of the pupils with a view to eliminating, where possible, those grievances which can be eliminated and to do so with the least possible delay,' he said.

Mr Oldfield deplored the tactics of politically motivated people in using schoolchildren and said normal and legal channels should be used to bring grievances to the attention of the Government and the authorities concerned.

STAR 18/4/80

Le Grange warns black consciousness bodies

44
327
50
52

Political Reporter

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, today warned black consciousness organisations "that someone who plays with fire can easily burn his fingers."

Speaking at the Transvaal congress of the Southern Cross Fund, he said although the Communist Party of South Africa, the ANC and the PAC had their headquarters abroad, they were still well represented inside the Republic.

In recent times various militant organisations had

been established and these, under a number of disguises, furthered the activities of the banned organisations.

He said Cosas (the Congress of South African Students) aimed to incite black pupils.

"It is creating a climate of dissatisfaction and unrest among black scholars"

He said real and imaginary grievances were seized upon and blown up out of all proportion in an effort to attract pupils.

Mr le Grange said Azaso (the Azanian Students

Organisation) had the same aims as the banned Black People's Convention. There were indications that the organisation was giving attention to the black worker. It shunned negotiations with the central Government and supported the organising of strikes.

He said Azapo (the Azanian People's Organisation) also worked with organisations which were established on the instructions of the SA Communist Party and strove to incite black pupils and to promote black consciousness.

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- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.

Roots of the school boycott

CAPE TOWN — Students and pupils all over South Africa have categorically rejected their education. The slogan "Down with inferior, racist education" is echoing through school and college halls throughout the country. The call for a free and equal education has been taken up by thousands of students over the last few days.

An investigation into some of the most common grievances — unqualified teachers, shortage of school books, inadequate run-down school buildings — has shown there are grounds for concern.

The Minister of Coloured Relations disclosed in Parliament last year that only five per cent of all Coloured teachers have university degrees. Just over 52 per cent have themselves only been educated until Std 3, besides their teacher training.

In March, 1977, the Separate University Education Bill was introduced in the House of Assembly which eventually led to the establishment of separate facilities for all post-school education.

Many of today's teachers received their training at colleges and the University of the Western Cape, which were set up at the beginning of the sixties specifically to train Coloureds.

Despite recent assurances by the Minister that the number of teachers in

Coloured schools has increased from 14 871 to 25 148 in the past 10 years, there is still a marked disparity in the ratio of pupils to teachers.

In black schools, there is one teacher for 47.8 pupils, while in white schools the ratio is one teacher to 19 pupils. In Coloured schools, there is one teacher for every 29.8 pupils.

Underlying all is the gap between the amount the government spends on white and black children, for 1978, R561 on every white child and R155 on every Coloured child.

More recent figures were not made available by the Department of Coloured Relations. With white children receiving more than double the amount of Coloured children, there is some basis for complaint.

Tied to this is the shortage of classrooms in most Coloured schools. In response to a question in the House of Assembly in March this year, Mr Steyn said there was a backlog of 1 928 classrooms for Coloured pupils up to March 1979.

A teacher at a reasonably affluent Coloured school in Cape Town says three of four children have to share desks designed to hold two.

This not only makes it difficult to give individual attention to pupils who

need it, but it also makes it virtually impossible to maintain discipline, she said.

In the 1979 Survey of Race Relations in South Africa, it was reported that overcrowding was prevalent in Coloured schools throughout the country.

The survey gives the example of two schools in Amsterville which were forced

The qualifications of teachers as disclosed by the minister.

to run 14 double session classes between them to accommodate pupils. According to the Department of Coloured Relations, every pupil is entitled to two textbooks and stationery. For every school year, the principal applies for an annual allocation for each pupil. For a matric pupil this year, principals were allowed to apply for R52 for books and R3.55 for stationery.

Estimated per capita expenditure during 1977-1978 on school pupils of the various racial groups was given in the Assembly:

PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED WITH:	Number	Per Cent	Group	Average
A university degree	1 234	5.00	White	R551
Matriculation or equivalent	5 418	26.01	Coloured	R135.18
70 or equivalent	15 339	62.16	Asian	R236.13
Other qualifications	71	0.33	Black	R 54.08
No professional qualifications but with university degree	147	0.33		
Matriculation or equivalent	742	3.01	White	1 19.6
Technical or vocational qualifications	150	0.65	Coloured	1 29.6
Less than matriculation	565	2.29	Asian	1 25.2
			Africans	1 47.6

— DDC.

Cape pupils vote to return

52
17/7/80

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE three-month-old coloured education boycott has been called off in the Western Cape.

The Committee of 81, co-ordinating body of the boycotts, announced yesterday that pupils and students would return to their schools and colleges today.

A spokesman for the committee said the decision to suspend the boycott was taken after an overwhelming majority of schools had voted to return to classes.

"During the suspension, we will actively campaign for the attainment of the short-term demands at all the schools we represent," the committee said in a statement.

However, it was still not clear last night whether black schools in the area would also call off their boycott, which continued in Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga yesterday.

The Committee of 81's decision means that the boycott by coloured and Indian pupils and students over unequal education is now almost completely over.

But a number of black institutions, particularly in the Eastern Cape, are still being boycotted.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, who angered the black communities by blaming "agitators" for the boycott in April, yesterday welcomed the Committee of 81's decision and repeated that the Government was committed to establishing equal education for all.

Last night, Mr Steyn was reportedly meeting leaders of the Labour Party, but it could not be established if the talks were directly related to the boycotts.

A Rand Daily Mail correspondent in Port Elizabeth reports that pupils boycotted classes at all black higher pri-

mary and secondary schools in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown and Uitenhage. The attendance at junior primary schools in the area was 75%.

The University of Fort Hare campus was being patrolled by uniformed police yesterday. Students have been given until today to either return to lectures or quit the campus.

The rector, Professor J M de Wet, said in a statement that students had been warned to return to lectures, and a register would be kept of those who did. Students who refused to take lessons would have to leave the campus.

Prof de Wet said the university would protect those students who wanted to attend lectures but feared intimidation. He said some students had requested police protection on Tuesday after they had been threatened by militant students.

Prof de Wet said "a fair number" of students had attended lectures yesterday.

In addition to grievances about the system of education, the students were demanding the release of colleagues detained by Security Police during the school holidays.

Police said it was quiet in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage townships yesterday after two days marked by stonethrowing and sporadic unrest.

Police said 10 blacks made an abortive attempt to set a beerhall in Veeplaas on fire on Tuesday night. The barman was robbed of R7.

Major Gerrie van Rooyen, liaison officer for the police in the Eastern Cape, said 150 people gathered on Johnson Square on Tuesday night. Stones were thrown at passing buses. Police dispersed the crowd with bird-

GO TO PAGE 2

Pupils call for class boycott

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS OF STUDENTS throughout the Western Cape will gather at their schools, universities and colleges today to decide whether to follow a call to boycott classes.

This follows a meeting on Saturday when representatives from 61 educational institutions decided to embark on a boycott of classes from today until Friday in a symbolic protest against "racist educational institutions".

Asked for reaction on the boycott decision, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said he had no comment at this stage other than that "we have confirmation that the organizers and instigators of the trouble are people who have got nothing to do with education".

"We are considering the position in the light of that," Mr Steyn said.

Students at Saturday's meeting came from coloured, Indian and African schools and from as far afield as Oudtshoorn, George, Stellenbosch and Paarl.

Members of the press were barred from the meeting, which was held at a hall in Crawford after a last-minute decision by the rector of Hewat Training College not to allow it to be held there, as originally planned.

A statement released after the meeting said students were called on to attend schools but not classes, as it was "necessary to educate fellow students about the current unrest".

'Ideological control'

Their education was an "ideological control on the part of the State" and was designed to "train people for the cheap labour market", the statement said.

The list of their immediate grievances was:

- The permit system for admittance to educational institutions.
- The absence of autonomous student representative councils in some schools.
- The difference in the funds allocated per capita for the various groups.
- The failure of the authorities to repair damaged schools.
- The acute shortage of qualified teachers and textbooks.
- The compulsory wearing of school uniforms.
- The fact that security police are allowed free access to school premises.
- The abuse of corporal punishment and the use of force against teachers at some schools.

is the actual productivity of any predicted perfectly. First, natural

stability

more explainable.

'break even'—with consequences my. All are instructed to "serve the office, or the water, electricity, gas, ty is instructed to maximize profits; usefulness. But hardly any govern- (be) are similarly instructed to maxi- the use of land (such as how con- id federal land, zoning commissions, off- s even applied to federal forests, off- arts and beaches, airports, harbors, s, postal service, highways, national electromagnetic spectrum, air space who control access to the television mance. It is commonly mandated for government of interpretation and hence of measuring perfor- its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit ing the social total—a social waste.

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and bene- fit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reduc- ing the social total—a social waste.

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 28 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 88 out of which each have 28 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maxi- mum social output. However, if our government agent takes life easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public is the incentive an incentive detect oppo duty? In cont authority suffi wealth in be gains. And if i tial catch on ple on board enhanced his his personal il too few on bc working hours and earlier in the boat as full we shall see about future pc fluences on me trolling joint prc But when has posed to maxim

UWC

Argus 23/4/80

urges

pupils

not to march

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(50) (52) (257) (275)

Argus 23/4/80

(Continued from Page 1)

violating this decision,' they said.

The representatives said they appealed to pupils to abide by this decision and refrain from acting emotionally.

'We appeal to students to adhere to the awareness programme and refrain from actions which may divide the pupils.

'Yesterday's march in Athlone we find deplorable,' they said.

Virtually all schools and other educational institutions in the Peninsula have been affected.

The all-girl Zonnebloem Teachers' Training College came out in boycott yesterday in support of pupils at other schools.

GRIEVANCES

The boycott became more widespread in the country areas when pupils at the Emil Weder Senior Secondary School at Genadendal refused to attend classes.

A report that pupils at the Fred Gaum High School in Ceres were boy-

Marchers

cotting classes could not be confirmed.

Students at the University of the Western Cape today presented a list of grievances to the Rector, Professor R E van der Ross.

Among the grievances were the permit system as applied to non-coloured students at the university, the facilities at the university's cafeteria and the academic and examination system.

Students not participating in the boycott of lectures were being prevented from going to classes.

A lecturer at the law faculty at the university was allegedly assaulted by students.

Professor van der Ross, however, said he was unaware of the incident.

Police permission for the students' march through Athlone yesterday had not been sought nor given, the Divisional Commissioner for the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, said today.

Brigadier Rossouw was replying to a statement by Dr Frank Quint, chief in-

spector for coloured schools stationed in Wynberg, that the police were aware of the intention to march, had escorted the marchers and it had come as a complete surprise when they used teargas to disperse the protesters.

CONTRAVENTION

Brigadier Rossouw said the march had not been discussed prior to the event. The march was in contravention of the law as all such massed meetings were. It was the duty of the police to enforce the law.

An officer tried to persuade the marchers to disband at Rylands school, he said, and when that failed it was decided to take action before they entered the built-up area.

'We don't like having to use teargas in a built-up area,' he said. 'After initially breaking them up they had to be kept on the move.'

'Thank God there was no physical contact,' he said.

He said that if it happened again — 'and I hope it doesn't' — the police would have to take similar action.

cal phenomena. Although obvious periods of contraction in the economy did not occur in the decade of the 1960s after 1961, there were periods when the economy as a whole definitely slowed its upward pace. Such interruptions are variously referred to as subcycles, retardations, sluggishness, and in a recent paper by Ise Mintz as "growth cycles." These interruptions do not imply that the forces which led to major reversals of the economy in the past are no longer operative. On the contrary, such periods are still characterized by actual contractions in some, but not all, of the cyclical indicators. For example, there is an extra cyclical contraction phase in 1966-67 in both the

industrial production and employment have dropped sharply during the first six months of a contraction, the decline has usually been large; when the initial declines were small, the contraction has usually been mild. The rates of advance in aggregate economic activity during expansions have been more nearly uniform in different cycles than the rates of decline during different cyclical contractions. Thus a more accurate estimate can ordinarily be made of the rate of advance at the beginning of an expansion than can be made of the rate of decline at the beginning of a contraction. The rate of expansion has usually been more rapid in its early stages—

The Forecasters' Kit of Tools

STUDENT representatives from the University of the Western Cape today urged pupils boycotting classes at Peninsula high schools to remain in the school grounds and not stage protest marches.

The students, acting on a mandate from the general student body, visited several schools today, appealing to students not to march.

A spokesman for the UWC students said that early today there were indications that pupils were readying themselves for more protest marches from Spes Bona High to Cape Town and from a Grassy Park school to another close by. The UWC representatives had advised those pupils not to continue with their plans.

'VIOLATED'

The action of the UWC students follows a statement last night by the pupils' action committee, representing 61 schools, which said that the pupils who marched through Athlone yesterday had violated a decision taken at the weekend.

Pupils at schools in the Hanover Park/Grassy Park area this morning massed in the playground, but everything was quiet.

In the Athlone-Belgravia area, small groups of pupils were moving toward Spes Bona High. At Alexander Stinton High, pupils met UWC and Hewat Training College representatives and were advised not to march.

'UNANIMOUS'

A statement last night 61 schools, said: 'Representatives had decided no pupils at any school were to leave school grounds for any reason.'

'Representatives had decided no pupils at any school were to leave school grounds for any reason.'

'This was unanimously decided by the student body and any schools participating in marches are

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

8000 pupil marchers flee as police fire teargas

STAR 22/4/80

(52) (257)

(27)

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Riot police in camouflage uniform today fired teargas canisters to disperse 8 000 marching coloured pupils as the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, threatened to shut schools unless order in coloured education was restored in a week.

Riot police, uniformed police and plainclothes policemen lined up to confront the students at a plot in Heideveld. They fired teargas canisters and

pupils fled in all directions.

The march had been peaceful and police kept a low profile until a squad of riot police in 15 riot vehicles joined a contingent of uniformed and plainclothes policemen.

A police spokesman asked the pupils to disperse.

An angry mother who witnessed the teargassing from her front garden said "Why do they have to shoot teargas? The pupils were staging a peaceful demonstration."

Mr Steyn threatened in

Parliament this afternoon that consideration would be given to closing coloured schools unless order was restored in a week.

The future of teachers would then be considered in their own interests, Mr Steyn said.

He attacked what he described as sensationalist and exaggerated newspaper reporting about events at the coloured schools.

This, he said, was continuing in spite of an appeal he had made to the

Press last week not to fan the situation through such sensational reporting.

Among other things newspapers had badly exaggerated figures of the extent of the boycott action, planned mass meetings were advertised and decisions at such meetings were given in detail.

In general the work of inciters of the boycott campaign was made easier.

The question could be asked where the boycott

✓ To Page 3, Col 1

Pupil marchers flee

STAR 22/4/80

▶▶ From page 1

figure came from if the facts were as follows.

"The boycott action was so far limited to high schools, a few teachers colleges and the University of the Western Cape.

"In the whole of South Africa there were only 129 799 coloured high school pupils and large parts of the country are unaffected," he said.

Earlier Mr Steyn said he would be willing to meet representatives of the coloured pupils taking part in the countrywide boycott to discuss their grievances.

His call came as more than 10 000 students held a mass rally in Bosmont this morning, and as all coloured senior secondary schools on the Reef and Pretoria boycotted classes as the countrywide strike entered its third day.

Early this morning several thousand students from 10 schools marched to the Bosmont meeting outside the Christiaan Botha High School.

Students at the Bosmont rally distributed pamphlets demanding, among other things, the abolition of racial education, integration of schools, better textbooks, parity of teachers' salaries, abolition of the Department of Coloured and Indian Affairs and the Bantu Development Corporation, and the phasing out of armed soldier teachers.

out of armed soldier teachers.

They asked for higher standards of education, more qualified teachers and more autonomous students representative councils at all schools.

In other developments today:

● The 2 500 pupils from two of Lenasia's four Indian high schools joined the boycotts.

● The Fordsburg Indian Teachers' Training College came out on strike.

● Police waited on the alert after 650 coloured high school children went on strike today in Reiger Park in Boksburg.

● More than 1 200 pupils and students from two Durban coloured high schools and a teachers' training college boycotted classes.

● In Kimberley about 3 500 senior secondary school pupils and student teachers boycotted classes.

● About 900 pupils refused to attend classes at the Dr Blok High School in Bloemfontein.

DD 22/4/80

Coloured school boycott spreads

(257) (274) (52) (50)

JOHANNESBURG — The school boycott continued to gain impetus yesterday with reports estimating that more than 100 000 pupils in the Western Cape and the Transvaal have joined the strike which is expected to continue all week.

The stay-away also spread to Natal and the Free State.

About 5 000 of the demonstrators were from schools here and the demonstrations spread to schools on the Reef and Pretoria, as well as higher education centres.

Police said the demonstrators were apparently intent on getting into the city to stage a demonstration at the Department of Coloured Affairs.

Thousands of pupils in the Cape Peninsula were boycotting their classes yesterday in response to Friday's meeting at Athlone at which representatives from more than 60 schools decided on a boycott until Friday unless their grievances are met.

The demonstrations in the Cape and Transvaal were reported to be

peaceful. The only reported action by the police in Johannesburg was the confiscation of a few posters in a march at Eldorado Park.

The demonstrations spread to higher education centres — yesterday's demonstrations included one at the Rand College of Education where student teachers demonstrated along the Soweto highway.

Students at the University of the Western Cape and the Peninsula Technikon in Belville South yesterday held meetings to decide on what action they should take later this week.

The boycott spread to outlying areas in the Cape. In Stellenbosch, students marched with placards denouncing the education system.

Students at the Hewat Training College in Crawford in the Cape decided at a mass meeting to support the demands of the pupils by boycotting classes.

All practice teaching at the college was cancelled.

The Bechet Training College in Durban was

closed yesterday when students did not turn up for classes in sympathy with demonstrators elsewhere in the country.

There was no demonstration and they simply stayed away from classes.

In Bloemfontein, pupils protested with placards calling for better sports facilities and other amenities.

The principal, Mr P. R. Murison dismissed classes yesterday and said the school would reopen today.

In the Assembly, Mr Colin Eglin, opposition spokesman on Coloured Affairs, called on the Prime Minister yesterday to intervene to end the boycott.

He made the call shortly after the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, restated his view yesterday that the school stayaway was a result of "outside agitation."

Mr Steyn conceded that there were problems facing Coloured education but added: "It is a situation we inherited, and it will take us a generation to catch up." — SAPA-DDC.

Check confirms pupil estimate near 100 000

Argus 23/4/80

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THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has repeatedly rejected the figure given by The Argus of the number of pupils who boycotted classes in South Africa on Monday, saying the figure was closer to 20 000 than 100 000.

A head count of numbers was impossible but in the light of facts which can be checked the figure was far closer to 100 000 than 20 000.

Mr Steyn said that only 29 of the 65 schools in the Wynberg/Bellville areas had taken part in the boycott.

But principals, teachers, pupils and parents confirmed that at least 50 schools took part on Monday.

Mr Steyn said that, in all, 40 high schools throughout the country were affected and involved only about 20 000 students and pupils.

50 SCHOOLS

Investigations by the Argus showed that there was a complete boycott of classes at 50 schools in the Western Cape.

Figures taken from an Administration of Coloured Affairs data sheet for 1977 show the average number of pupils in standards 7 to 10 at schools throughout the Peninsula to be about 1 000.

The number of standard 6 pupils at schools was not included in the data sheet.

The number of pupils in standards 7 to 10 at Bridgetown, for instance, was 1 200 in 1977.

Based on these figures the number of pupils boycotting classes in the Peninsula and surrounding areas on Monday was more than 50 000.

1 500 PUPILS

At most country schools where classes were boycotted the school-rolls averaged about 1 500 pupils.

The Department of Coloured Affairs annual report for April 1 1978, to

March 31 1979, says there were 118 661 registered high school pupils (coloured), in South Africa in 1977.

Of these, 87 percent were in the Cape, six percent in the Transvaal, so the combined total for the Cape and Transvaal is 110 354.

There are 119 high schools in the Cape and Transvaal, of which 70 (59 percent) were empty on Monday.

Fifty-nine percent of the total number of pupils is 65 000.

ALSO OUT

There were also students from two Cape teachers' colleges, one technikon and the University of the Western Cape out that day. That adds between 8 000 and 9 000 to our figure of 56 000, giving at least 73 000 pupils.

That figure, in turn, does not include the natural increase in the number of students since 1977, the fact that, according to the Institute of Aace Relations, there are thousands of unregistered students who are not reflected in the department's annual report, and that a number of junior school pupils (but not entire junior schools) also took part in the boycotts.

Teargas in shop angers manager

ONE of the victims of yesterday's teargas, Mr R Shaboordin, the manager of the Avalon Music Centre in Klipfontein Road, Gatesville, is furious about a teargas canister that was fired into his shop, breaking a record stand and shattering glass on the shop floor.

Mr Shaboordin said he was standing outside his shop when riot police drove past. 'Two school-girls were standing inside the shop and there were a couple of students on the pavement outside,' he said.

'As the vehicles drove along Klipfontein Road, one of these chaps fired a canister.'

The canister missed an assistant, Mr Mervyn Pragnalato, by 'four or five inches' before going off.

Mr Shaboordin claimed police had no reason to fire the canister.

'The policeman who fired it obviously did not aim for the inside of my shop. It would have been too dark to have seen the girls inside. There were just a few students outside,' Mr Shaboordin said.

Khan calls on Steyn to resign over boycott

A FORMER city councillor, Mr Dawood Khan, has called on the Minister of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, to resign because his 'incompetence' has caused the pupils' protest to reach the point it has.

Mr Khan said he also took the strongest exception to the claim made by Mr Steyn on television last night that Indian pupils from Rylands had joined the boycott because they were forced by agitators to do so.

'As a member of the Indian community I wish to take the strongest exception to this allegation.

'Indian students, like coloured and African students, do not need agitators to teach them that they are being taught an inferior education by a system which dehumanises them and strips them of their human dignity,' Mr Khan said.

Mr Khan emphasised that apartheid was the real agitator.

'I would like to point out that if indeed there are agitators at work it means that there is a very strong and well-organised underground movement in the coloured and Indian communities which no one knows about — not us, the Government nor its security services,' he said.

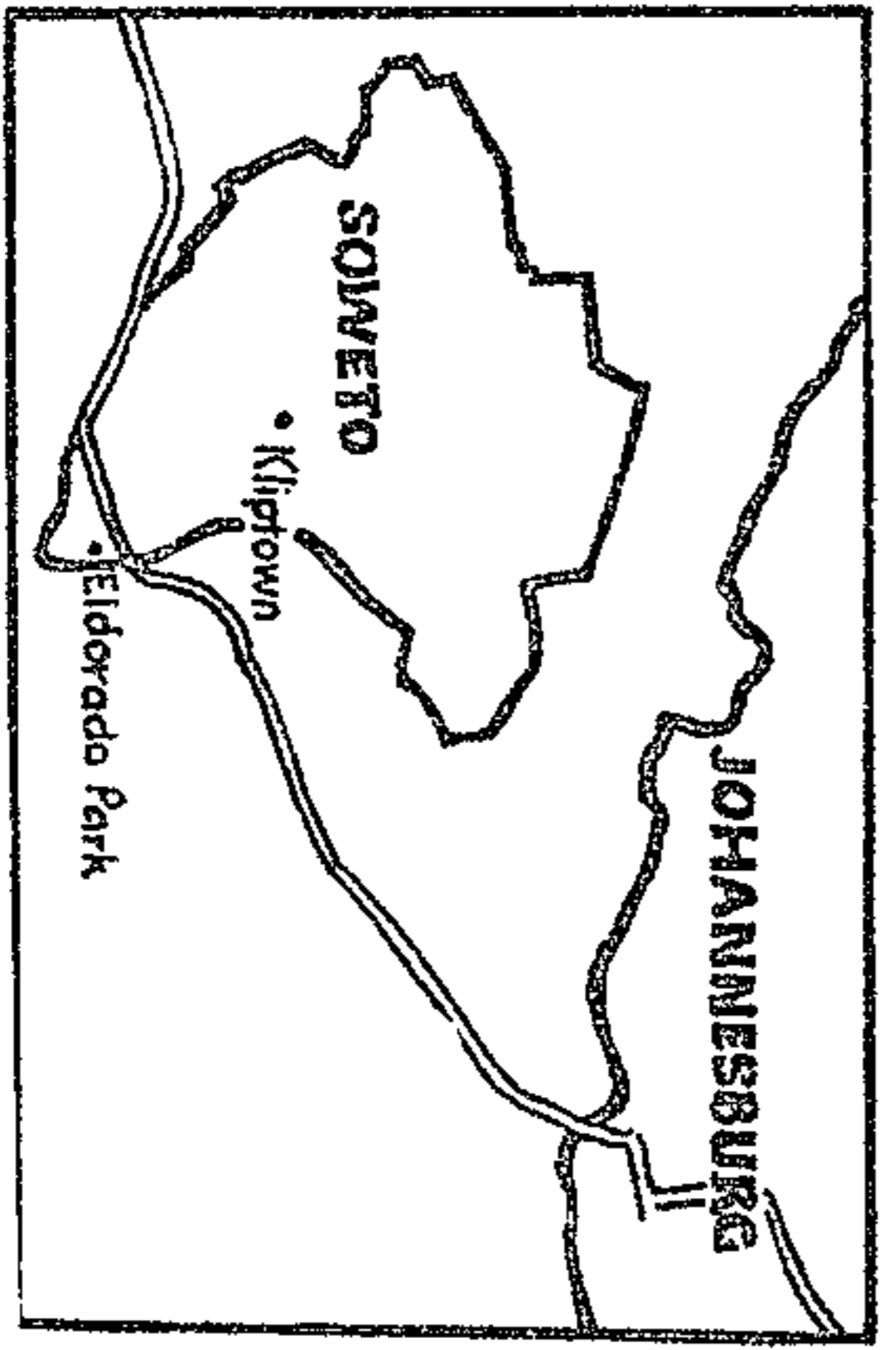
'The implications of this are obvious. The Minister must therefore say publicly what he knows,' Mr Khan said.

BATONS.

jus 02/4/80 (50) (52) (57) (58)

USED IN CHEARRETTE ON BRAND PURPITS

JOHANNESBURG. — Police used tear gas and twice baton-charged crowds of coloured pupils in Eldorado Park and Kiptown.



Brigadier J J Hamman, divisional commander of police in Soweto, said the two incidents took place when the schoolchildren refused to disperse.

Police used three tear gas grenades and baton-charged the schoolchildren to stop them marching on the street, he said.

The first incident happened at a school in Eldorado Park and the second on a playing field near East Road bordering Kiptown.

Reports from the scene say police fired a shot in the air and baton-charged about 500 students.

Intervened

A circuit inspector of

Pupils from Umbilo Road High School marched down Pine Street and then into West Street before congregating at the gardens outside the City Hall.

The pupils, who appeared to be in an excited mood, gave the clenched fist salute and many carried placards that called for equality in education.

High-ranking police officers addressed the pupils and warned that they should disperse because the gathering was illegal.

Went back

They heeded the warning and walked back to the school.

At Wentworth, police used teargas canisters to disperse a group of 100.



PUPILS scatter as a teargas canister explodes during yesterday's protest march.

'Teargas was necessary'

Crime Reporter
THE Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, confirmed today that police used teargas to disperse the student march in Athlone yesterday.

'We felt it was necessary to use teargas to disperse what was a gathering against the laws of the country. The gathering had been prohibited and we asked them to disperse.'

'When the students refused we used teargas. It was the easiest method at our disposal without physically coming into contact with them. We did not want to begin shooting,' Brigadier Rossouw said.

Coloured React to Steyn

Argus 23/4/80

(275)
(257)

the racist structure of South Africa.

'It will only infuriate the community, if such threats are thrown about,' Dr Boesak said.

This warning was repeated by Professor Jakes Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans-Nederlands at UWC, who said yesterday's 'foolhardy decision' would only add 'extra spark to a very explosive situation'.

The Cape Professional Teachers' Association, which has expressed its support for the grievances of the students and pupils, advised the Government not to close schools and

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

COLOURED leaders and academics have severely criticised the threat by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Martin Steyn, that he will close schools if the boycott protest does not end. Others, however, have said the warning should not be seen as a threat.

Dr Alan Boesak, chairman of the University of the Western Cape, described the threat as a 'very weak response to a very serious situation.'

He said that whether or not the Minister closed the schools, it would not change or 'wipe out' the basic issues at stake, namely, inferior education, second-class citizenship and

garrulous interweave and using a loudspeaker ordered the students to return to the school premises.

Soon afterwards police rushed to Kiptown and intercepted about 300 marching students from Kiptown High School. They also baton-charged this group, according to Brigadier Hamman, and again Mr Masarah intervened and was able to disperse the pupils, who returned to their school.

It is reported from Durban that the school boycott crisis continued today with a march on the City Hall and teargas canisters being thrown at Wentworth pupils.

Indian pupils from Lenasia high schools have also joined the boycott.

An estimated 6 000 students and pupils were boycotting classes at schools and universities in and around Durban.

High school pupils from the Acedon Road and Beecher College High Schools in Sparks Estate, who yesterday initiated boycotting in Natal with a march by about 400 through the area, appeared to have gone back to their classes this morning.

In sympathy

Students from the University of Natal — the first whites to join the boycott — and others from the University of Durban-Westville have announced that they are to boycott lectures tomorrow and on Friday in sympathy with the pupils.

High schools in the Free State, Randfontein and some country areas have also joined the protest. — Sapa and Argus (correspondent).

POLITICS

Steyn appeals to students to go back to classes

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23/4/52
(52)

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, said yesterday the school boycott was spreading and he appealed to the students to return to the classrooms.

In his full statement to Parliament Mr Steyn said: "As responsible Minister I feel I owe it to Parliament to provide details of the extent and distribution of the present unrest situation at school for which my department is responsible."

"On Friday I informed this House about this brewing unrest. Among other things I made a serious and urgent appeal to the press and news media not to blow up the situation with sensational and exaggerated reporting."

"I must now express my disappointment over the reaction to this appeal. Some newspapers are continuing with reports which provide seriously exaggerated figures of the extent of the boycott action which advertise huge meetings which include reports and make known decisions of such meetings in detail and which in general further and facilitate the work of the instigators of this campaign."

"As an example I mention the front page report in last night's (Monday's) Argus about '100 000 pupils boycott classes'."

"One could ask where this figure came from when the actual facts are as follows:

"The boycott action is so far limited to high schools, certain teachers training colleges and the University of the Western Cape."

In the whole of South Africa there are only 1,979 pupils at high schools and large parts of the country are not affected by this action."

In the Wynberg-Bellville area which are worst affected, there are 65 high schools with 59 450 pupils. Up till Monday pupils at 29 of these schools had taken part in the boycott and it should be born in mind that seldom did all pupils take part as affected schools, but most often, a minority."

"According to information available to the department and the Directorate of Education the position yesterday (Monday) was that altogether 40 high schools in the country were affected by the boycott and the total number of pupils estimated at 20 000. Reports on the situation are being received daily from all schools."

"According to reports received today it appears that the unrest is spreading, that larger numbers of children are taking part and that great pressure and intimidation is being exerted on schools which are not taking part in the campaign."

"Both I and my department are obviously perturbed about the situation in our coloured schools. The fact is we have a situa-

tion where school grievances and pupils are being abused by political agitators in a general political campaign."

"On April 15 I reacted fully to the grievances mentioned by the scholars and I provided details of what we were doing for education and for the youth."

"I can only repeat that my department and I are available for the discussion of any grievances and shortcomings in the field of education."

"It is declared intention to elevate and promote Coloured education not only in the interests of the community itself, but in the interests of the country as a whole."

"The government cannot associate itself with the abuse by political agitators of schoolchildren who, to their own detriment, are staying away from classes. Serious financial losses for the department are also involved."

"As the responsible Minister I am making an urgent appeal to the parents involved and the teachers to see that discipline is restored and the scholars resume their studies."

"If within the course of this week order is not restored and school attendance normalised, we shall have to consider whether the schools should be closed and give attention in their own interests to the future of the teachers." — PS

Protesting Bisseker pupils bar officials

DD 23/4/80

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EAST LONDON — Hundreds of John Bisseker Senior Secondary School students demonstrated against the system of education here yesterday in a display of solidarity with the stayaway sweeping the country.

There were minor incidents of hissing and jeering at officials and police in the otherwise peaceful five-hour protest that started soon after the morning siren assembled school.

An East London journalist, Mr Keith Ross, received a fist blow on the head as students jostled him when he tried to enter the school grounds to report on the protest.

As he rushed to his car, a stone just missed him.

The stone hit a child next to him, but the child was not seriously injured.

Mr Ross said yesterday: The students seemed to be divided on whether to let me in or not. Some were calling me in and when I went in, they jostled me and one landed a blow on my head.

Later the regional representative of Coloured Affairs in East London, Mr D. J. Dippenaar, was booed and jostled as he tried to enter the school grounds with an inspector.

The mass of students assembled at the gate displaying their placards barred him from entering the premises and he had to hold talks with the acting principal, Mr Ossie Crisp, in the street.

Mr Dippenaar said yesterday: "Students will be students. We don't know what this is all about. The students have not communicated their grievances to us so we will just have to wait and see what happens."

He said his department had not made any plans for future protests and brushed aside suggestions of the school closing temporarily.

Mr Crisp said yesterday it was difficult to estimate the exact number of students but he thought most students were at school with the normal amount of absenteeism.

He said the students had still not communicated any grievances to him and where possible, teachers were trying to carry out their duties as normal.

Asked whether the boycott would disrupt the scheduled half-yearly examinations in six weeks time, Mr Crisp said he did not think it would.

The protest started soon after school was assembled yesterday morning and



Some of the hundreds of John Bisseker Senior Secondary pupils in East London yesterday during their placard protest at the system of education.

the pupils gathered in the grounds.

Armed with placards condemning the government — singling out Minister Marais Steyn — the students paraded in the school grounds with clenched fists and singing freedom songs.

Police maintained a low profile and parked several metres away.

Emotions ran high when the police arrived soon after Mr Dippenaar was jostled and a fence was trampled down. But student leaders soon brought the crowd under control and the fence was fixed again.

Meanwhile, the number of students boycotting classes around the country increased to about 70 000 yesterday when at least 20 more schools — four of them Indian — joined the countrywide mass boycott.

In the only case so far of police intervention in the otherwise peaceful and orderly strike, teargas was fired at 20 000 marching students in the Cape Peninsula yesterday, according to the Divisional

for the Western Cape, Brig J. F. Rossouw.

The boycott spread to Port Elizabeth yesterday and gained momentum in Natal where students from the University of Westville-Durban, black students at the Natal University Medical School, and a Coloured teacher training college in Durban marched in support of the boycott.

At the Bethelsdorp High School Port Elizabeth, 1 100 left their classes for 2½ hours.

Other high schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage reported that all was normal.

In the Transvaal, five more schools joined the boycott yesterday.

Steyn's appeal in assembly, page 13.

Editorial opinion, page 14.

Pupil power reigns

By **MATTHEW MOONIEYA**

EAST LONDON — Driving into pupil power can be a disquieting experience — more so when you are barred from your own alma mater.

That was my experience yesterday when students at John Bisseker barred me momentarily from entering the schoolgrounds, but after hurried discussions, a sea of green gymed and white shirted bodies parted and I was ushered into the tense atmosphere of a student protest.

Amid the rising voices chanting freedom songs, clenched fists darting into the air in the black power salute came the varied placards that summed up the reasons for the

protest.

Some placards were philosophical protest expressions in the we-shall-overcome mould, couched with Biblical references. Others attacked the government.

Some read: "We trust in the Lord, not in the Nats", "We want equal rights with the white man and equal education", "Down with gutter education", "One education, one nation", and "Black consciousness is a state of mind, not a threat."

Emotions were restrained for almost the entire

nearly five-hour protest.

By early afternoon the noise seemed to subside although the freedom chants continued. The tune of "Freedom is not free, you got to sacrifice for your liberty" rang in my ears as I left the scene. The message was clear: Pupil power had replaced the principal power of yesteryear.

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**JOKO T:
Tagless**

DDO NI:

Threat to close schools over boycott

... from 11 High schools and colleges and some parents who were opposed to their removal of the pupils. Members of the Black Students' Society of the University of the Witwatersrand were also present.

The former secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev. John Thorne, told the rally: "We want you to know that the churches are standing solidly behind you."

Representatives of various schools and colleges addressed the meeting to support of "Apartheid in the power houses of the Azania, and Africa."

There were demonstrations of support on both the West and East Cape, with pupils from Tsoelike, near Tundfontein and Reigersdorp, near Boksburg, staying away from classes.

In Durban, Indian students at the University of Durban-Westville and black students from the University of Natal Medical School decided to boycott classes in protest.

Students from the medical school said in a statement: "We have concluded on a matter here based on our beliefs with students protesting against our racial and inferior education. The boycott will last until Saturday unless a further decision is taken."

About 150 coloured and black students from the University of Natal campus in Pietermaritzburg also joined the boycott.

Pupils from two coloured high schools in Durban and from a teachers' training college also joined the boycott yesterday.

They included about 1,000 pupils from Beavale High School and about 800 from Westville High School.

Some pupils, however, refused to wear a protest patch to their school uniforms.

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Steyn threatens to close schools

257 RDM 23/4/80-
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STAFF REPORTERS

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, yesterday threatened to close coloured schools unless the pupils called off their protest boycott and marches and returned to class by the end of the week.

His threat came amid further signs that the boycott was spreading and after police had used teargas to disperse an estimated 15 000 marching pupils in the Cape Peninsula.

In his toughest response so far to the boycott, Mr Steyn said: "If within the course of this week order is not restored and school attendance

normalised, we shall have to consider whether the schools should be closed and attention given, in their own interests, to the future of the teachers."

Mr Steyn prefaced his threat with an appeal to parents and teachers to "see that discipline is restored" and to pupils to resume their studies.

He blamed the boycott on "political agitators" and attacked the Press for reports which "exaggerated the extent of boycott" and which "encouraged and facilitated the work of the instigators" behind the campaign.

In particular he criticised reports which estimated the number of pupils involved in the boycott to be about 100 000, when there were less than 130 000 coloured high school pupils in South Africa as a whole and when "large parts of the country are not affected."

On Monday, he said, a total of 40 high schools and about 20 000 pupils were involved in the campaign throughout the country.

He added: "According to reports received today, it appears that the unrest is spreading, that larger numbers of children are taking part and that great pressure and intimidation is being exerted on schools which are not taking part in the campaign."

Judging from reports coming in from all parts of South Africa, the campaign appeared to be escalating in

three distinct ways:

- It was spreading to previously unaffected schools, as Mr Steyn noted.

- It was threatening to spill over from school grounds onto the streets, as the use of teargas by the police in Cape Town illustrated.

- It was drawing sympathy boycotts from Indian pupils and some black university students, as events in Johannesburg and Durban showed.

Among developments yesterday:

In Athlone, near Cape Town, about 5 000 students took to the streets, skirted a police blockade and eventually assembled, after being reinforced en route, on the grounds of the Cathkin High School.

There pupils sang "freedom songs" and unfolded banners denouncing the education system.

Police, who had kept a low-key but vigilant watch on events for most of the march, eventually fired teargas canisters to force the pupils to disperse.

They had been told earlier that their march was unlawful and warned to disperse.

Brigadier J F Rossouw, Divisional Inspector of Police for the Western Cape, said the decision to use teargas had been taken at a "very late stage" and as a "last resort".

In Johannesburg, about 5 000 pupils held a solidarity rally in Bosmont, where they decided to continue their boycott of classes.

To Page 2



Joining hands for a new deal in education... Coloured pupils hold up placards emphasising the peaceful nature of their protest — and its aim — during a rally in Bosmont, Johannesburg yesterday.

No march,
 Argus
 but pupils
 23/4/80
 meet in
 (257) (52)
 Athlone

AS the boycott at colour-
 ed schools in the Peninsula
 continued today, pupils in
 the Athlone area assembled
 at Spes Bona High to
 'promote awareness' among
 pupils.

The pupils said they had
 assured the police they
 would not march today.
 As hundreds of pupils on
 bicycles and on foot con-
 verged on Spes Bona High,
 regular and security
 policemen kept them under
 surveillance from a dist-
 ance.

Among the schools repre-
 sented were Belgravia,
 Alexander Sinton, Bridge-
 town and Athlone High.

Pupils prevented news-
 men from entering the
 school grounds.

Teargas in shop angers
 manager — Page 2.

TABLE 4. INDICATOR FORECASTING SCORESHEET

Developments to Appraise	Most Recent Cyclical Trend		Comments
	Favorable +1, +2, +3	Unfavorable -1, -2, -3	
1. Change in Scope			
a. Diffusion indexes of individual leaders (Sec E, D1, D5, D6, D11, D19, D29, D34)			
b. Diffusion indexes of...			
2. Status of Summary Composite Measures			
a. Composite index of leaders (810, 811)			
b. Composite index of coincidents (820)			
c. Composite index of laggards (830)			

Source: Shukin, Business Conditions Digest, January 1976.
 NOTE: BCD indicates Business Conditions Digest, SA indicates Statistical Indicator Assoc. series, Numbers enclosed in parentheses are BCD indicator numbers, Section B unless otherwise noted.

1. Change in Scope
 In judging whether a change in scope (e.g., diffusion indexes) is favorable or unfavorable, it is necessary to keep in mind that the laggards must be treated in an inverted sense. As the scope of strength (weakness) in the laggards becomes widespread, the situation tends to become unfavorable (favorable) with respect to a change in the scope of the leaders and subsequently in the scope of the coincident.

In interpreting the weights assigned to changes in scope, the timing sequence of inverted laggards, leaders, and coincidents must be kept in mind. The inverted laggards anticipate a change in aggregate economic activity by many months. The leaders anticipate such a change by several months. And the coincident anticipates such a change by a few months.

It must be remembered that diffusion indexes are erratic. This is especially true of a diffusion index of the components of an individual indicator. In addition to using statistical smoothing techniques, the interpreter needs to bring to bear on this appraisal any special information available which explains a movement or temporary.

2. Status of Summary Composite Measures
 The inclusion of all three composites together here may seem unnecessary. However, corresponding movements in first the coincidents and then the laggards corroborate the movements in the leaders and add insight as to the length or magnitude of the movement being depicted by the leaders. Failure of the coincidents to respond, or a mild response are signs of caution regarding the signal in the leaders. Failure of the laggards to respond could be similarly significant.

The Argus

APRIL 23 1980

The real demand

IT is common cause that the schools' boycott goes far beyond the issue of inadequate education.

The unhappy situation in schools round the country is another manifestation of the anger felt by the coloured community at their general status in the land of their birth. It can be seen as a demand by young South Africans for political equality. For without this there can be no guarantee of full rights in education, in jobs or anything else.

No matter how good a 'separate' education may be, it will always be suspect if the system is imposed. Nationalist Afrikaners should understand this well enough.

On the immediate question of

education, the Government's response should not be a display of muscle and a threat to close down schools, but a clear and visible undertaking to put matters right in a system that is inferior to what the children are entitled.

Up to yesterday the protest was confined to school grounds. We hope it returns to the campuses and that serious confrontation with the police and involvement with other sections of the community can be avoided.

The boycotters have succeeded in bringing their cause to the Government's attention. It is the tragedy of this land that the Government seems only to respond to grievances when under pressure of one kind or another.

Fooling nobody

Argus 23/4/80 (257)
52 (274)

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, is fooling nobody by blaming, besides 'agitators,' the Press, and The Argus in particular, for promoting the coloured schools' boycott.

cott — an estimate published in good faith by us and, as it happens, by the official Cape mouth-piece of the National Party, Die Burger.

This will not prevent people understanding that the root cause of the trouble is today as much the policies enforced by Mr Steyn's Government as the Cillie Commission found was the case during the 1976 disturbances.

There is not much point to the complaint when it is obvious coloured schooling faces a complete breakdown throughout the country.

Mr Steyn makes much of the estimate published by The Argus in a report received from Johannesburg this week that 100 000 pupils were involved in the boy-

As for Mr Steyn's accusation of 'sensational' reporting, we have no idea what he is talking about. But he certainly faces the charge that in a television interview last week, he seriously underplayed the extent of the schools' unrest.

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Comments to Appraise	Most Recent Cyclical Trend		
	Favorable +1, +2, +3	Unfavorable -1, -2, -3	
Conditions			
orkweek (1)			
4)			
id openings (46)			
employment claims (5)			
erations			
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(CONT'D)

9. *Labor Market Conditions*
The help-wanted indicator is a roughly coincident indicator in a grouping where all the remaining indicators are leaders. Actually, it does tend to lead at peaks, but it is consistently coincident at troughs. In recent years, its performance is very similar to that of the other indicators in this group designated as leaders.
The need to review an indicator's current movements within the perspective of its historical record should thus be repeated, as this caution is especially pertinent in appraising labor market conditions.

10. *Fiscal Considerations*
The empirical evidence discussed in the subsection entitled "Economic Policy and Indicators" (in section VI) would seem to suggest that the indicators considered in this grouping fall closer to the "outside influences" group (below) than to a separate grouping. This may seem inconsistent with the role which fiscal policy plays in current economic theory and in many of the econometric models designed to simulate the economy. Nevertheless, in their observable role as indicators, it is clear that their importance and timing varies from one major movement in aggregate economic activity to another. Appraisal of their status as favorable or unfavorable with respect to cyclical trends is difficult.

11. *Outside Influences*
Far and away, labor disruptions in the steel industry have had the greatest effect on the course of aggregate economic activity in the post-World War II years. In the auto industry, General Motors strikes have had major repercussions, but they have not been nearly as persistent nor as pervasive as those related to a strike-threat or a strike in the

EDITORIAL OPINION

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Schools' boycott

The boycott of classes which began at Coloured schools in the Cape has spread to all four provinces. What is more, it has been joined by university and teacher college students and students from some technicons.

The boycott has about it some of the overtones of the troubles which began in Soweto four years ago and spread throughout the country. We earnestly hope that this boycott will not flare into the violence of that occasion with similarly tragic results.

For that reason we appeal first to the schoolboys and girls, and to the students, not to defy the law, not to provoke the authorities and not to invite trouble.

As Mr J. Francis, an inspector of schools in the Department of Coloured Education in Johannesburg, said: "If the pupils march out of the schools, we can expect trouble;" and we join with him in his appeal to the police to keep a low profile.

At the same time we appreciate the police have a duty to perform. Our plea to them is not to act precipitately, not to clash with the students if they remain peaceful.

That the school children and students have a case, we do not question. We have made the point before, and we make it again. As long

as there is discrimination on the grounds of race, there will be grounds for dissatisfaction and grievance.

The present boycott is simply further proof of that. The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn, has raised the tired cry of agitators. Agitators there might well be taking advantage of the boycott, but let it be written bold and clear that the government, by persisting with its racial policies, provides the climate for agitation to flourish.

That is where the real fault lies; that is where the basic remedy must be applied.

Mr Marais Steyn conceded that there were problems in Coloured education, but complained it was "a situation we inherited and it will take us a generation to catch up".

That remark leaves us wondering whether we should laugh or cry, for the National Party has provided the government of this country for more than a generation. Far from catching up in that time on any situation it inherited, it has made the situation worse.

For all that, we would put it to the Coloured boycotters that now they have made their point, the best thing for all, and especially for themselves, is to return to their classes.

STAR 23/4/80

Stance on schools boycott changed

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government attitude to the coloured pupils' schools boycott hardened in a matter of hours yesterday.

This was the result of yesterday's Cabinet meeting at which the matter was discussed.

In the morning, shortly before the Cabinet meeting started, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, issued a fairly conciliatory statement in which he indicated that he or officials of his department would be prepared to discuss with the pupils their problems and grievances.

While maintaining that agitators were causing the trouble, he also said the pupils themselves were causing not only frustration of the good intentions the Government has for the future, but also unhappiness to their parents and those who truly have their interests at heart.

The Cabinet meeting continued until lunchtime and when the Assembly session started at 2.15 Mr Steyn rose to deliver another statement in which he took a much harder line.

After issuing what he called "an earnest appeal" to the parents and teachers involved to see that discipline was restored and that the pupils resumed their studies, he threatened to close the schools within a week.

"If they do not restore order in the course of the week and normalise attendance at schools we shall have to consider whether the schools should be closed and give attention in their own interest to the future of the teachers."

He attacked one newspaper for stating on Monday that 100 000 pupils had boycotted classes.

His estimate was that only 20 000 pupils had taken part in the boycott.

Pupils hurt as police break up rally

STAR
23/4/80

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Several coloured pupils were injured when police launched a tear-gas attack and two baton charges on demonstrating boycotters in Eldorado Park and Kliptown today. And emotions ran high in the coloured townships as parents warned they would side with their children against the police if further violence was used.

The police allegedly launched the attacks to break up a proposed mass demonstration by students from Eldorado Park, Kliptown and Lenasia, and confiscated a public address system from outside Eldorado Park High School.

One girl was taken to hospital by ambulance after a baton charge at Eldorado Park.

As the protests continued students at the University of the Witwatersrand today decided at a mass meeting to boycott their lectures between 9 am and 2 pm tomorrow to show solidarity with the coloured pupils.

A group of four priests from the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and

IN THE CAPE

The symbolic boycott of classes continued quietly at Cape Peninsula schools today after an appeal to pupils by school representatives not to demonstrate outside school grounds.

In a statement last night, by the Pupils Action Committee, representing about 61 schools, representatives said pupils who marched in Athlone yesterday had violated a decision taken at the weekend not to leave schoolgrounds at all.

Police permission for the students' march had not been sought or given, the Divisional Commissioner for the Western Cape, Brigadier J F Rossouw, said today.

IN NATAL

An estimated 6 000 students and pupils were today boycotting classes at schools and universities in and around Durban.

Pupils from the Umbilo Road High School congregated at the town gardens. They gave the clenched-fist salute and carried placards.

Police officers warned them the gathering was illegal. The pupils then dispersed.

At Wentworth, police used teargas canisters to disperse 100 pupils.

Congregational churches addressed the coloured pupils on their school grounds, urging them to continue a non-violent stand.

The priests will meet

with coloured school principals tomorrow afternoon and will release a statement later.

Pupils have formed a representative body of all Natal schools, and will

meet on Saturday to issue a statement on their position, especially as it is affected by Minister Marais Steyn's warning to close coloured schools.

Angry parents and teachers at the scene of the protests in Eldorado Park today said their main concern was the safety of the children.

"Why did the police hit the children? The children weren't fighting," one mother said.

As the children began to disperse late in the morning, an air of bitterness and accusation hung over the scene, and teachers spoke angrily of police attitudes.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, has sent a telegram to Mr Steyn requesting him to urgently attend to the "threatening situation regarding so-called coloured schooling."

In the telegram Bishop Tutu warned that the explosive situation could trigger off problems in the black community since education was a sensitive matter.

Coloured and Indian parents and educational

Page 3, Col 1

From Page 1

Police 23/4/80
Charge

Spokesmen today reacted angrily to Minister Marais Steyn's "for the sake of South Africa go back to school or else" ultimatum. Angry students in Lenasia said Mr Steyn was looking for "scapegoats" to pass the blame for the Government's failure to get rid of discriminatory education. The vice president of the Regional School Committee, Mr Ralph Peffer, said the "root of the problem was discriminatory education" and "not attitudes".

RESTORE

Argus 24/4/80

ORDER,

(52)

(257)

~~(214)~~

THEN



WE TALK

— STEYN

Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr S J M Steyn, said today the Government was willing to give attention to the grievances of striking coloured schoolchildren, provided order was restored at the schools first.

Mr Steyn emphasised that he was serious in his call to coloured parents and teachers earlier this week to see to it that the children returned to school.

He said on Tuesday that the closing of schools would be considered within a week if order was not restored.

The attitude in Government circles is that an 'order situation' has arisen and that the children must return to their classes before there can be any consultation with them.

Action likely

Extensive preparations

PUPILS at the classes today & songs. A spontaneity

P.T.O.

Action likely

Extensive preparations have been made by the police to ensure that order is maintained.

Action is also likely to be taken against people who are regarded as agitators.

⊙ Meanwhile, there is growing support in the coloured and Indian community among parents, teachers and principals, for the boycott action of pupils against 'racial' and inferior education.

Several areas, including Ocean View, Bellville, Lotus River and Belhar, have held public meetings at which pupils and students have had the opportunity to explain their grievances to their parents.

About 2000 parents from the Bellville South area last night expressed their total solidarity with the action of students in calling for non-racial education and the students' demands.

The meeting, in the Bellville South Civic Centre, was called by students of the University of the Western Cape Technikon and the training college. Students and high school pupils explained their grievances to a packed audience.

Dr Alan Boesak, theologian of the Ned Geref

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

Steyn Argus 24/4/80

(Continued from Page 1)

Sendinkerk and UWC university chaplain, appeared to the audience to make it clear to the Government that the allegation that children and parents were going 'different ways' on the issue was unfounded.

Dr Boesak said today he was 'surprised and deeply moved by the incredible response of parents who were unanimous in their support for the action of students'.

Emphasising that the Government should treat education as matter of urgency, the meeting declared its full solidarity with the actions of students and their confidence in the students.

They rejected 'the political system which resulted in this intolerable situation.'

The meeting expressed its full support with the student demands for non-racial education and an improvement of conditions at schools.

MASS MEETING

Earlier this week, at a mass meeting in the Lotus River and Grass Park area attended by 700 people, parents and teachers came out in support of the action by the pupils and called for a free democratic, non-racial system of compulsory education.

Further meetings are being held tonight in Mitchell's Plain and in Silvertown, Athlone.

'I and most parents feel that the children are working in the right direction,' one parent who did not want to be named told The Argus.

He said that although some parents were not fully informed about their children's grievances, most were behind the boycott.

The issue went far deeper than broken win-

dow panes and a shortage of textbooks. It had to do with tribal, inferior education and a demand for a free, equal and compulsory education system 'which we used to get in my days at school,' he said.

The parent said some sections of the media — and especially the television and radio — had discussed the boycott as though it was happening only in coloured schools.

He emphasised that Indian pupils and parents were in full support of what was happening 'It is a united black struggle and we as parents owe our support in the fight against, not only education, but against the whole system as such,' he said.

IN SUPPORT

Both the Cape Teachers' Professional Association and the Athlone District Principals' Association, representing 70 heads of schools, have come out in support of the grievances of pupils and students.

A statement issued by the principals said they identified with the basic grievances of the students and strongly urged the authorities to defuse the situation by 'making a statement indicating when positive action would be taken to eliminate the underlying cause of the present situation.'

⊙ It is reported from Kimberley that the boycott of classes by 3500 coloured senior secondary pupils and student teachers continued today.

School committees, which represent the parents at these schools, have been asked by the Administrator for their views on the matter.

Police move in on marching students

24-04-80

DAILY DISPATCH

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JOHANNESBURG — As protests against unequal education continued to mount yesterday, trouble flared when police baton-charged three separate groups of demonstrators in Coloured townships here and used teargas to disperse students in Wentworth, Durban.

Police said stones were thrown at them at a school in Eldorado Park, Johannesburg, after one of the baton charges in which teargas was also used.

The education boycotts spread to Indian schools and colleges in Johannesburg and Durban, while some 1 000 students at the University of the Witwatersrand voted to boycott classes in solidarity today.

And with the boycotts scheduled to end tomorrow, black educationists, politicians and religious leaders condemned the Minister of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, for his threat to close the schools unless the boycotts and marches were called off by the end of the week.

In the Cape Peninsula, where the protests started last week, the boycott of classes continued quietly yesterday.

But in Johannesburg, a handful of pupils were treated for injuries after police used teargas and baton-charged pupil groups in Eldorado Park and Kliptown.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier Kobus Hamman, said about 500 students gathered on a soccer field in Eldorado Park, but that they refused to disperse after being ordered to do so.

“Three teargas canisters were fired and five black constables armed with batons moved in. The



An anxious parent keeps watch as chanting students demonstrate against separate education outside a technical high school in Lenasia.

students scattered and returned to school,” Brig Hamman said, and denied claims that a shot was first fired into the air.

Brig Hamman said that after the students returned to the Eldorado Park Senior Secondary School, they threw stones at policemen keeping watch outside.

At the John Bisseker Senior Secondary School in East London pupils continued their boycott quietly yesterday.

Student sources said they had submitted their list of grievances to the acting principal, Mr Ossie Crisp.

Mr Crisp confirmed he had received the list when approached but said he could not elaborate.

The grievances are believed to be the same as in other areas and include objections to secondhand text books, lack of student representative councils and salary disparity

between black and white teachers.

In other incidents:

- Police intercepted and baton-charged about 300 marching Kliptown pupils.

- Six black constables armed with batons were sent in to break up a march along the Potchefstroom-Johannesburg road by 200 Randfontein pupils.

- Police used teargas in Durban to disperse pupils marching to the City Hall.

In the Johannesburg Indian township of Lenasia, an estimated 2 000 out of 5 000 pupils from the four high schools boycotted classes.

Students at the Indian Transvaal College of Education in Fordsburg, Johannesburg, decided after a campus meeting to boycott lectures today.

Indian stayaways were also reported from the Orient High and the Springfield Training

Colleges in Durban, while most students at the University of Durban-Westville and the black section of the University of Natal Medical School continued boycotting lectures.

A student mass meeting at the University of the Witwatersrand also resolved to stage a solidarity “sit-in”.

Meanwhile, organisations representing teachers and principals in the Cape endorsed the boycott. They are the 13 000-strong Cape Professional Teachers Association and the Athlone District Principals' Association.

Both groups called on the government not to carry out its threat to close schools. Statements from a wide cross section of the black community underlined the fact that shutting schools would not eradicate the basic cause of discontent — inferior education. — DDC.

Steyn lashed, page 23

132.
an offence

Black pupil matric pass rate rises

STAR 8/1/80

(52)

The pass rate for 1979's black matriculants rose by nearly 2 percent, but the number of university entrance passes dropped by about 7 percent.

Figures released by the Department of Education and Training in Pretoria today show that 74.4 percent of last year's 18 378 matriculants passed, while in 1978 the percentage pass was 73.3 out of 16 454 candidates.

And 27.2 percent of the candidates obtained matric exemption certificates, enabling them to attend university. In 1978 there were 4 395 candidates who obtained matric exemption certificates.

These figures are calculated only for full-time students as the results for private candidates have not yet been released.

Mr Gerhard Engelbrecht, a spokesman for the department, said this breakdown did not take into account about 20 percent of the results which had not yet been processed.

This was because some of the batches of scripts were incorrectly addressed and so only reached the marking centres after the bulk of the exam papers had already been marked. This had held up the whole process, he said.

erson shall be guilty of

r disposes of, knowing es, debentures or other in section 134 (c), any warrant or coupon issued rting to be such share

, share warrant, coupon l, obtains or receives or ny company or obtains ny benefit, dividend or

ompany, including any t, obtains or endeavours on or receives or endea- ch owner, as if he were

f shall lie upon him)— e or other material any any share warrant or terest, share warrant or any in pursuance of this or coupon so issued or warrant or coupon; or erial for the making or r coupon or document or coupon or any part

such plate, wood, stone

Transfer of Shares and Debentures

133. Registration of transfer of shares or interests.—(1) Any transfer of shares of or interest in a company shall be registered by the company by entering in its register of members the name and address of the transferee, the description of the shares or interest transferred and the date of the registration of such transfer and, if it is a transfer of partly paid-up shares of or interest in an existing company, the amount outstanding on each share or interest, shall be entered in the said register.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the articles of a company, it shall not be lawful for the company to register a transfer of shares of or interest in the company unless a proper instrument of transfer has been delivered to the company: Provided that nothing in this section shall prejudice any power of the company to register as a member any person to whom the right to any share of the company has been transmitted by operation of law.

(3) On the application of the transferor of any share of or interest in a company, the company shall enter in its register of members the matter prescribed by subsection (1) in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application for the entry were made by the transferee.

(4) The registration of any transfer of shares of or interest in a company shall be subject to the law relating to stamp duty and estate duty.

Pupils in protest boycott

CAPE TIMES
12/2/80

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By STEPHEN WROTTESELEY

MORE than 100 senior pupils at the Mount View Secondary School in Hanover Park boycotted lessons yesterday in protest against lack of stationery and poor conditions at the school.

Students not taking part in classes stood talking in groups or playing football.

The headmaster, Mr M Anyster, agreed there had been a dispute over stationery and exercise books at the school. He said that stationery ordered last year had not been delivered.

He said he had contacted the necessary departments and businesses and expected the books to be delivered later yesterday or early today.

Old stock had been destroyed in a fire that wrecked part of the school in October 1978 and had not yet been replaced, he added.

He said he had explained the situation to four of the senior pupils.

Besides the burnt section of the school building, which has not yet been rebuilt, window panes are broken and ceilings missing.

Graffiti are on a number of the walls.

Mr Anyster said he had promised "something tangible"

would be done about the school buildings and said that "skollies" were probably responsible.

Broken glass is scattered over the school playground. The fence around the school has been broken down in places.

In one wing all but seven of the 204 window panes in the double-storey building are broken. In most windows there is no glass at all. The outside light fittings around the school have no bulbs and most of the classrooms seen by the a Cape Times reporter yesterday have no fluorescent tubes.

Ceilings are missing and pupils said yesterday that some of the classrooms were soaked by Sunday's heavy rainfall.

Dr F Quint, the Department of Coloured Affairs chief inspector of schools for the area, said last night that he knew nothing of the incident at the school but "I expect the matter to be on my desk in the morning".

Mr C Wyngaard, the circuit inspector for the school, could not be contacted last night.

The pupils said they would wait to see when the books would arrive.

● **Schooling a burden for black parents, page 11**

Students

still

boycott

classes

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Despite the warning earlier this week by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, that he would close down coloured schools if the boycotts had not stopped by the end of the week, the protests are continuing.

Govt was warned of 'chaos'

By Yussuf Nazeer
Indian educationists revealed today that for years they have also been complaining to the authorities about "chaos" in their schools but nothing had been done about it.

This comes in the wake of disclosures by The Star that coloured educational committees also warned the Government, last year, that their school system faced collapse.

The authorities conceded that they had dismissed the complaints from coloured committees. But the chief of Indian education, Mr Gabriel Krog, said from Durban today that he would not discuss the latest Indian disclosures over the telephone.

The educational committees said that all the shortcomings in Indian education had been communicated to Mr Krog and the school inspectors over the years.

The committees added that many of these complaints were now being raised by the children as the reasons for their current class boycotts.

The demonstrations are, however, quieter and largely confined to school grounds.

Several hundred students at the William Hills High School in Actonville, Benoni, came out to show support for coloured boycotters.

Westbury High School and Laudium High School also continued the boycott today, and pupils at Laudium claimed the acting principal had threatened to stop matric pupils from writing exams if they did not return to classes.

Several schools, including Toekomsrus High School in Randfontein and the Roggebaai Teachers Training College in Cape Town, say they will continue the boycott next week.

Universities have also expressed support for the boycott.

Forty-four children—31 of them girls—were injured in clashes between police and boycotting students in Eldorado Park this week, the Transvaal Association of Teachers claimed today.

The police have consistently denied that any children taking part in the boycott have been injured.

The Star reported on Wednesday that one girl had been taken to hospital by ambulance.

The association also said it condemned "the intimidatory arrogance implicit in the threat by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn to close schools."

MARCHES STOPPED

Sixteen out of a total of 17 coloured and Indian high schools in the Eastern Cape are still being boycotted, and in Durban the SRC of the University of Natal boycotted a graduation ceremony and say

said it condemned "the intimidatory arrogance implicit in the threat by the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn to close schools."

MARCHES STOPPED

Sixteen out of a total of 17 coloured and Indian high schools in the Eastern Cape are still being boycotted, and in Durban the SRC of the University of Natal boycotted a graduation ceremony and say they will not attend another this week.

Police and security police stopped marches in Durban today, by posting men at school gates in Wentworth, Merebank, Isipingo and Chatsworth.

In the House of Assembly Mr Steyn said today in a written reply that about nine percent of all coloured pupils were boycotting classes by Wednesday this week.

Answering questions put to him by Mr GN Oldfield (NR P Umbilo), Mr Steyn said the main grievances of the pupils were:

⊙ Failure of the authorities to repair damaged schools.

⊙ Shortage of qualified teachers and standard of education.

⊙ Injudicious application of corporal punishment.

⊙ Compulsory wearing of school uniforms.

⊙ Disparity in salaries of coloured and white teachers.

Complaints were not ignored, declares Steyn

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Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Government had, in the past, received several complaints about shortcomings in coloured education and they had not been ignored, the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Steyn, has said in an interview.

He had readily admitted at the first rumblings of unrest in coloured schools that all was not perfect in the system.

"But we have been and are, spending record amounts to try to rectify the position," he said.

Mr Steyn said that when complaints were made his department investigated them and remedial action was started where possible.

Mr Steyn repeated that the Government was not unsympathetic towards the problems in education but these could not be solved overnight.

At a protest meeting in Reiger Park, Boksburg, last night parents and teachers called for a unitary education system and for Coloured Relations Minister Mr Steyn's resignation.

At one of the biggest meetings in support of the students throughout the country who are staging a mass stayaway from classes against "racist and inferior education" a parent-teachers action committee was formed to confront Mr Steyn about police access to schools and over their alleged "jackboot" tactics against non-violent students.

The committee will also try to prevent the Minister from closing down schools if students decided to continue their boycott.

Former Coloured Persons Representative Council member for Boksburg, Mr Jac Rabie, warned that closing schools was no solution.

"We must prevent a revolution from taking place," he said.

Transvaal chief schools inspector, Mr C D Beukes warned teachers at Coloured Affairs Department schools last year of several, potentially explosive areas.

sive areas.

"These problems were encountered when teaching the disadvantaged children of which our pupils form a major part in South Africa," Mr Beukes said at a meeting in September last year after a memorandum on particular problems in Transvaal coloured schools had been drafted.

Mr Beukes warned teachers to be prepared to counter the negative influence of poor socio-economic forces which worked against the pupils' progress and development.
— Own Correspondent and Star reporter.

"These problems were...

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Argus

Coloured solidarity

A FEATURE of the coloured schools boycott is the unprecedented solidarity shown by the coloured community behind the cause of the pupils, though there are differences about the methods of protest.

City and country schools alike have joined the boycott. The complaints of pupils have been supported openly by teachers and principals as much as by parents and politicians, churchmen and community leaders.

People of all income levels have spoken out and the protest has reached into universities and teachers' training colleges as it has into high schools in all parts of the country.

Solidarity on this scale does not show itself merely at the behest of outside agitators and to suggest that it does is to pro-

vocatively devalue the sentiment now prevailing in the coloured community. Clearly what is happening is symptomatic of a deep and pervasive unhappiness.

The Government should candidly face up to this manifestation of fellow feeling and recognise the urgent need for leadership and for a clear declaration of where it is heading in seeking to accommodate the broad aspirations of the coloured people.

Nobody suggests that educational inequities can be righted easily or immediately. But a statement from the Government proving that it grasps the full nature of coloured grievance and outlining a plan of action to alleviate it, would help defuse a tense situation. The children should be back in their classrooms and this is the way the Government could get them there.

Argus 25/4/80 Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

ing college and several primary schools have come out in boycott. The Roggebaai Teachers' Training College in Cape Town decided today to stay away from classes from Monday, next week.

Primary schools in Bonteheuwel, Surrey Estate and Bellville South have also decided to join the high schools' boycott.

MEETINGS

At public meetings last night, from Ocean View to Stellenbosch and Paarl, parents and teachers expressed their solidarity and full support for the action of pupils throughout the country protesting against 'inferior education'.

Meetings were held in Stellenbosch, Athlone, Rylands Estate, Grassy Park, Parkwood, Ocean View, Mitchell's Plain, Kensington, Tiervlei and Hanover Park.

The black staff at the University of the Western Cape, which has 137 members, have also expressed their support for the pupils and students.

Question Argus 25/4/80 on closing schools

COLOURED school committees throughout the country have been instructed by the Administration of Coloured Affairs to state by today whether they support the threatened close-down of schools in the face of continuing boycotts.

The Director of Coloured Education, Mr A J Arendse, was meeting the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn and was not available for comment earlier today.

Yesterday, however, he confirmed that school committees were asked about the advisability of closing schools if the boycotts continued.

Mr Arendse denied this had been done on instruction of Mr Steyn who earlier this week threatened to close coloured schools.

'We are merely asking parents to decide for themselves. Whatever they decide, we will carry out,' he said.

The Argus has been reliably informed that most school committees in the Peninsula have advised against the closure of schools.

In Maritzburg, the Haythorne High School committee unanimously decided that the closing down of schools 'could benefit nobody'.

The chairman of the school's hostel committee, Mr J A Lundall, said parents were against influencing their children to stop their boycotts 'because they are expressing exactly what coloured parents have been asking for years.'

MORE BOYCOTTS

Support for the student action in the black community continues to grow as the boycott of classes becomes more widespread. Another teachers' train-

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

UCT'S (52)

Argus 25/4/80

SRC (27)

denies (31)

report

THE University of Cape Town's SRC said in a statement yesterday that it would be inappropriate for students of the University of Cape Town to attempt to organise, lead or 'foment' any school boycott, as alleged on the SABC.

The SRC statement said UCT supported the pupils in their struggle for a new education system.

'We realise however, we have not experienced the oppressive conditions which the school students are fighting against. Therefore it would be inappropriate for us to attempt to organise, lead or "foment" any boycott as alleged on the SABC.'

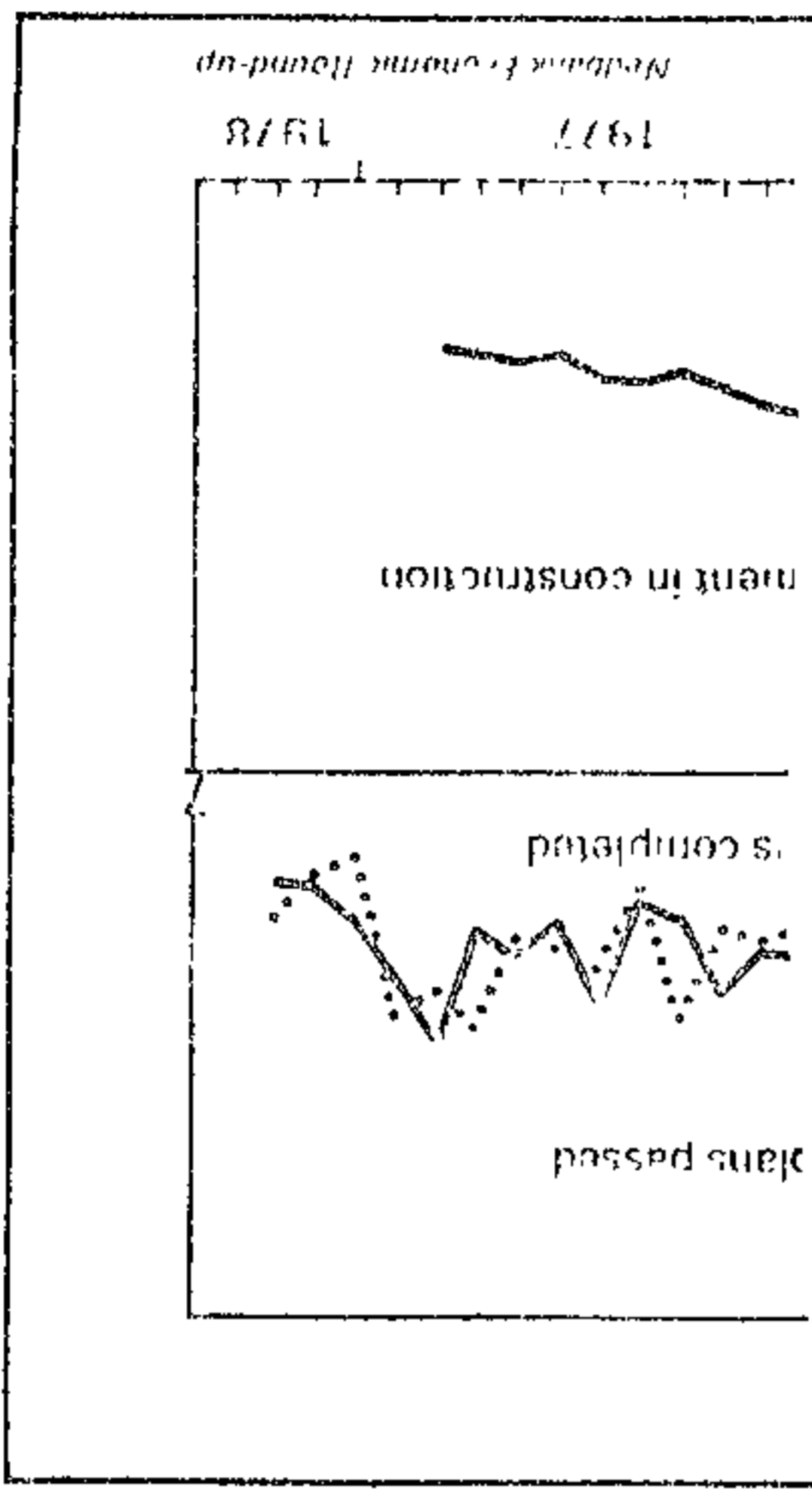
SABC REPORT

Earlier yesterday an unidentified coloured school principal said in a radio interview that students at the University of Cape Town were fomenting the schools' boycott behind the backs of school, Government and education authorities.

Speaking in the programme Radio Today, the school principal said he personally supported the aims of the pupils and the boycott and that, in fact, these were supported by 99 percent of coloured schoolteachers.

He was asked twice by the interviewer about UCT students' activities in relation to the schools' boycott and on both occasions he said that he knew that a UCT student or UCT students had visited his school without his permission or knowledge and had addressed the pupils.

50 52 274



Boycott: govt must act says Slabbert

25/4/80
DD

CAPE TOWN — The boycott of classes by Coloured pupils was symptomatic of "a whole range of underlying and legitimate grievances", the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Slabbert, said here yesterday.

"These have been articulated time and time again — inadequate education, no effective political participation, poor community life and so on," he said in a press statement.

"The government must come forward with a new declaration of intent on these issues. It is dangerous who the effective leaders are and negotiate a new deal with them."

"Only this kind of action can defuse a potentially very dangerous situation, and not ministerial modifications which simply add fuel to the fire."

Dr Slabbert said it

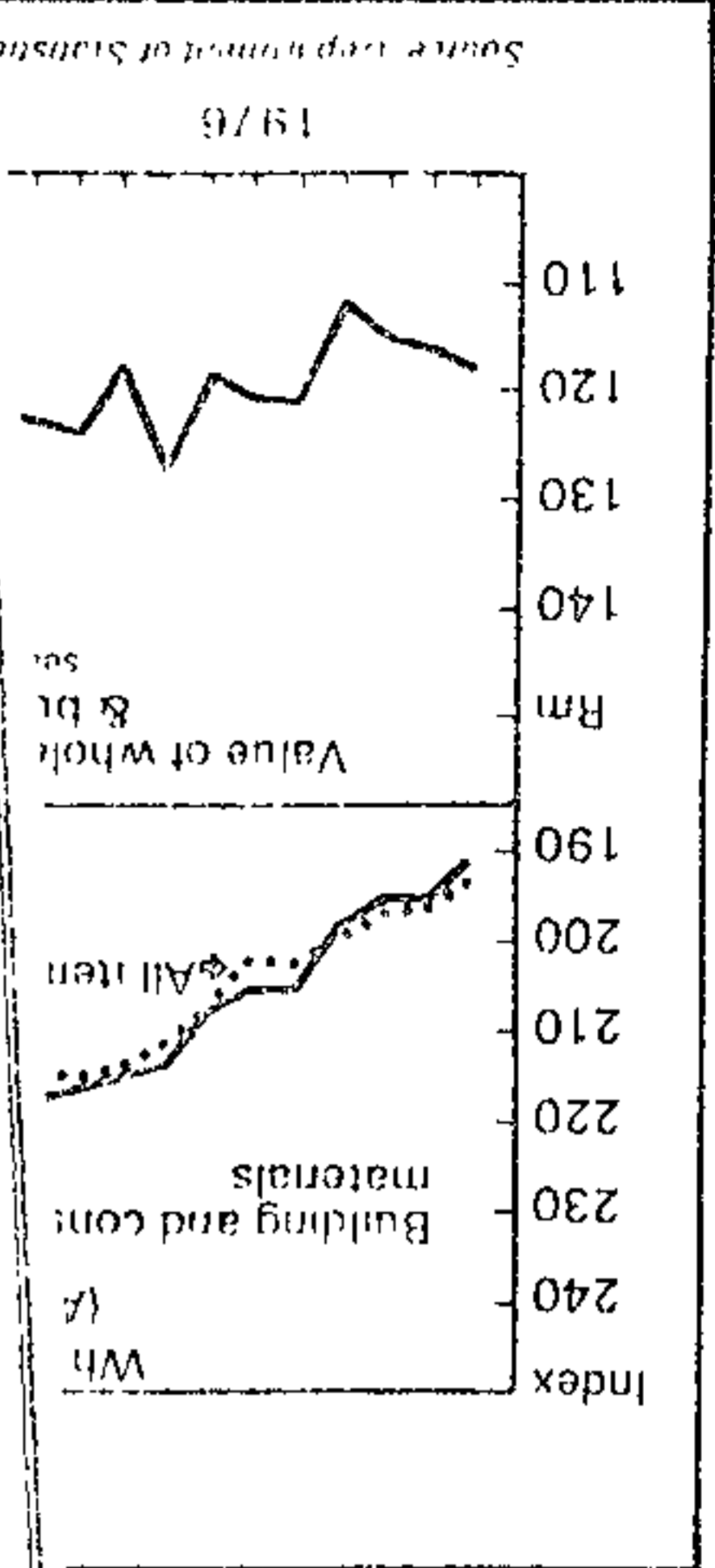
would be a "fatal mistake" to see the problem as a "police versus school pupil" situation. "The government dare not simply sit back, blame everything on agitators and wait for the police to solve the problem."

"It is true that I asked for an appointment with the Minister of Police to express my party's concern at the possibility of the boycott escalating and spreading and to urge the Minister to see to it that action from his department should contribute to this."

"It is quite apparent to me that compared to 1979, there is a completely different approach to the whole problem of riot and crowd control."

"I am pleased extensive use is being made of riot control gear which reduces the possibility of injury on all sides."

SAPA.



are predicted to be at a level normally adequate to protect the first bond holder but no higher.

The main survey graphs illustrate the wind down. The upward pressure on building material costs is exemplified by a 70 per cent increase in price over three years. However, on top of the upward trend in building material costs, transport costs have added materially to the financial burden of construction companies. The value of building plans passed has been in a downward trend since the first quarter of 1976. It is, however, a poor guide to the initiation of new work as many schemes are subsequently shelved in a deteriorating economic climate. Completions, in turn, more recently have turned downwards as the backlog of projects is steadily overhauled. That the volume of activity in the pipeline is shrinking fast, may be judged from the fact that over two years the sales value of building materials has changed little notwithstanding double digit inflation.

total employment in the construction trades fell by approximately 11 per cent (88 thousand people) over a sixteen month period to October 1977. Numerically, the same number of people have been the hardest hit, but skilled and the related professionals such as surveyors have experienced a sad decline in employment prospects.

most optimistic interpretation that can be suggested is that the graphs seem to suggest that process may be underway. The Bureau looks to higher public sector activity after upward momentum later of proposals and related stimulatory other would add some R433 million to building and construction in the fiscal aid help to achieve this object.

Statistics monitoring the building and construction sector to date provide little evidence that the phase of critical contraction experienced since the first quarter of 1976 has come to an end. This is not a surprising building activity traditionally is a lagged rather than a lead indicator. In the statistical sense, as may be evidenced by the fact that the present downward phase began only twenty months after a general recession in the rest of the economy was signalled. The volatility of the construction rates should not cause surprise. Along production periods have been in their mad up; this usually ranges between one year and four years. Further, all of the capital goods industries and construction is no exception, are very cyclically sensitive.

The slowdown of real economic growth in the past three years from the very much higher rates recorded over the ten years to 1974 proved the forecasts of property developers and construction engineers to be over-optimistic. Presently, there is a surplus of commercial and office space in all the major metropolitan areas estimated to be in excess of 500 000 square metres and significant pockets of vacant flat accommodation besides. In these circumstances, rents have either risen very little or fallen, while building costs, interest charges and landlords' operational expenses have risen at least at the same rate.

consequence has been and residential property significantly below their no inducement to initiate from those associated with the public utilities. Even are being revalued down reverse gearing situation property development be and financial charges -- Auction bids have been at

(50) (52)
249
STAR 24/4/20 (76)
**Batons
used — claim**

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Police with batons today charged and dispersed schoolchildren from two high schools in Chatsworth, according to eye-witnesses.

Many parents and children reported that police baton-charged children at the Witteklip and Meadowland high schools. One pupil from Meadowland High claimed the police assaulted a number of girls.

Police have denied the claim.

Slabbert tells Le Grange: ^{SAR 24/4/80} Don't make ⁽⁵²⁾ things worse ⁽²⁵⁷⁾ ⁽²²⁸⁾

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, today called on the Government to put forward a new declaration of intent on grievances in the coloured community, to determine who the effective coloured leaders were and to negotiate a new deal with them.

His appeal in Cape Town was one factor in widespread reaction to the coloured students' boycott campaign.

Last night Dr Slabbert had an interview with the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, to express the Progressive Federal Party's concern and urge that no action by his department contributed to a deterioration.

Dr Slabbert said today: "I am pleased that extensive use is being made of riot control gear which reduces the possibility of injury on all sides."

Dr Alex Boraine, Opposition spokesman on education and black affairs, today called on the Prime Minister to appoint a commission of inquiry into the expressed grievances of the coloured pupils.

Last night parents at a meeting in Eldorado Park threatened that they would stay at home if schools were closed.

The Black Sash has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, saying it is essential to commit the Government to a unitary system of education.

Pupils boycotting classes must return to their classrooms if the Government was prepared to look at their grievances, Professor R F van der Ross, Rector of the University of the Western Cape, said today.

Bishop Desmond Tutu said: "If no positive action is taken, we fear that the present situation will deteriorate."

State told in 1979 of school 'mess'

STAR 24/4/80

50 52 257

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Government was warned verbally and in writing more than nine months ago that its coloured education system was "in a mess and headed for collapse." It took no action.

This information came to light as the coloured schools boycott entered its fifth day.

The warning came in a memorandum from the Transvaal Regional Educational Committee — with more than 50 000 children under its wing — which recommended an investigation by a commission set up from the Department of National Education and Coloured Affairs, and from the various regional school boards and committees.

Pending the Commission's report, the authorities were told that, to avoid a disaster, control of coloured education should be transferred from the Coloured Affairs Department to the Department of National Education.

The memorandum was sent to every member of the school boards, the chief inspector for coloured schools, Mr A Beukes who now lives in Cape Town, and the coloured administration in Johannesburg.

No action

The memorandum drafted by Mr Ralph Peffer, vice-chairman of the Transvaal Regional Com-

STAR 24/4/80
State was warned on education

▶▶ From page 1

Department of Coloured Affairs without question.

① Students who protested against irregularities were being victimised.

② Teachers who rebelled or were in sympathy with protesting students faced being transferred to rural towns, or being dismissed.

Mr Peffer was asked to put his warnings into writing, and did so. His memorandum, supported by his committee, added that when the Westbury high school in Western Coloured Township, Johannesburg, had opened, "there had been no writing equipment."

The principal had been forced to "borrow" teachers from other schools, but they too had been short-staffed.

The same situation had applied when the Eldorado Park No 2 senior school opened. The memorandum said the principal had been "the sole member of the staff."

③ Three leading Black Consciousness organisations today came out in support of the schools boycott and warned that unless the Government attended to the students' grievances, the Soweto troubles of 1976 could be repeated.

The Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) and the Council of South African Students (Cosas) both said the grievances were inherent in the whole educational system. The Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) described the boycott as "The tip of the iceberg."

The memorandum was sent to every member of the school boards, the chief inspector for coloured schools, Mr A Beukes who now lives in Cape Town, and the coloured administration in Johannesburg.

No action

The memorandum drafted by Mr Ralph Peffer, vice-chairman of the Transvaal Regional Committee, was presented to the Transvaal Education Board for their consideration but they dissociated themselves from it.

Copies of the memorandum were also circulated to the Commissioner of Coloured Affairs, the Director of Education and the Executive of the Coloured Representative Council's Education Committee.

When Mr Beukes was transferred to a senior post with the Department of Coloured Relations early this year the memorandum was referred back to the regional committee for revision, but still no significant action was taken.

Teachers

Mr Peffer said he told a meeting of coloured school inspectors in August last year that:

- Coloured education was about to collapse.
- The number of unqualified teachers — due to the shortage of qualified teachers — had risen sharply. People who had failed standard eight were also teaching in some classes.
- Matric and Junior Certificate failures had increased. There had been no improvements in the numbers of matriculants in the past 10 years.
- Poor salaries and working conditions had led to a teacher brain-drain to other countries or professions.
- Student dissatisfaction with an inferior educational system — the consequences of apartheid — was on the increase.
- Promotions and job security for principals and teachers were rooted largely in their tacitly accepting the dictates of the

To Page 3, Col 3

Wits students split on coloured schools boycott

STAR 24/4/80

(52)

(52)

(257)

(311)

A deep split in student political thought became apparent at the Wits campus today as 700 students staged a mass boycott of classes in support of the coloured school protest.

Student leaders putting forward their views at the all-day boycott meeting on the university lawns on the so-called "inferior" standard of coloured education in South Africa were booed by a group of about 150 other students. A student tore the "Boy-

cott classes" banner from the library wall.

Crowds of students of all races linked arms and sang in unison the ANC national anthem "Mayibuye Afrika." Students from the other group booed and hissed.

Many of the students on campus said they had no wish to boycott classes, but the crowd showing solidarity with coloured school pupils swelled during the course of the day.

Students of the University of Natal also came close to clashing today over the schools boycott.

Progressive black and white students spent the morning printing and pinning up posters supporting the boycott.

No sooner had posters been pinned up than they were ripped down by conservative students. A noticeboard which was filled with pamphlets in the De-

To Page 3, Col 3

Wits sit-in on boycott

▶▶ From page 1

nis Shepstone Building was set alight.

Several hundred Indian students at the Transvaal College of Education boycotted classes today after a mass meeting.

They demanded equal education for all races, an end to the veto on SRC decisions, an increase in student bursaries and equal teachers' salaries.

A quiet but restless crowd of several hundred pupils gathered at Eldorado Park high school in Johannesburg this morning to sing freedom songs.

Rodepoort Indian High School has also come out on strike in sympathy with the boycotting coloured students.

A student said that about 150 school children with placards were standing outside the school.

More than 300 coloured children from Alabama Coloured High School in Klerksdorp and close to 100 from the Manzil Indian High School have also come out in support.

The Muslim Students Association of the University of the Witwatersrand, lending support to the boycott, says: "It is the South African regime that is responsible for the segregation and inferior quality of black education."

Police

24/4/80

(257)

baton

(52)

(276)

charge

500

(Argus) Correspondent

DURBAN. — Police baton-charged 500 Chatsworth pupils holding a silent protest in their school grounds today, arrested two of them and threatened to use teargas.

A girl was taken to hospital and other pupils were bruised and shocked.

About half the pupils of Witteklip High School staged the protest today.

According to a witness the principal, Mr Soomara, called the police.

RIOT VANS

Two riot vans with policemen and security police appeared. Pupils were said to have asked for five minutes to leave but the policemen, armed with batons, charged.

The most senior policeman at the nearby station said he did not yet know what the two arrested pupils, one boy and one girl, would be charged with.

Children from Durban Indian Girls High School, Gandhi Desai, Orient High, Sastri College and M L Sultan Technikon today caught buses to the University of Durban-Westville, where a mass meeting was organised.

Police armed with batons, guns and tear-gas masks prevented them from entering the campus.

Senior police officials warned the pupils that

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

Argus 24/4/80 Batons

(Continued from Page 1)

they should return to school.

The pupils were separated from a gathering of students about 200 m away. The pupils began marching back to their schools.

In another incident police used teargas to disperse a crowd of about 300 pupils from Centenary High School who were marching to the campus.

At Harding State High School, 85 percent of pupils boycotted classes today.

The Indian schools of Merebank — P R Pather and Merebank High — today came out in support of the boycott.

Sister Margueritta, principal of Ixopo's Little Flower coloured school, reported that 50 pupils had refused to attend lessons today.

About 1000 pupils of the Hawthorne High School in Woodlands were still boycotting classes.

Students of the University of Natal came close to clashing today.

Progressive black and white students spent the morning printing and pinning up posters supporting the boycott.

No sooner had posters been pinned up than they were ripped down by conservative students.

Van der
Argus 24/4/50
Ross: (257)

Go back
(52)
(275)
to classes

BOYCOTTING pupils should return to their classrooms now the Government had indicated it was prepared to look into their grievances. Professor R E van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape, said today.

Professor van der Ross said he fully endorsed the return to classes now that assurances had been given, but the pupils should realise that only some of their demands could be met in a matter of weeks.

'Other long-term demands, like a better supply of teachers, will take a long time,' he said.

SINCERITY

Professor van der Ross said the Government must, however, give the assurances with 'true sincerity' and try to redress the grievances of pupils as quickly as possible.

'No parent can tolerate damage to the education of their children and time lost at school can never be made up.

'The other danger of an extended boycott is that if pupils are not at school they are exposed to influences which are necessarily wholesome.

AUTHORITY

'They might learn to disregard authority and come to believe they alone can decide their future,' Professor van der Ross said.

He said any escalation of the present boycott could also result in violence.

Meanwhile the boycott of classes continued at

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

Argus 24/4/50
V d Ross

(Continued from Page 1)

almost all coloured and Indian high schools in the Western Cape and affected more schools on the plateland

Pupils in the Peninsula seem to be adhering to a call by the action committee representing 61 schools to confine the boycott and demonstrations to school grounds.

Professor van der Ross said he received a delegation of UWC students yesterday who gave him a list of grievances.

He said he would reply tomorrow.

The boycott of lectures continued on the UWC campus and teachers' training and technical colleges.

The Wesley Teachers' Training College in Salt River joined the boycott today.

In the Eastern Cape, all coloured high schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage boycotted classes today.

Pupils at these schools were supported by students at the Dower Training College.

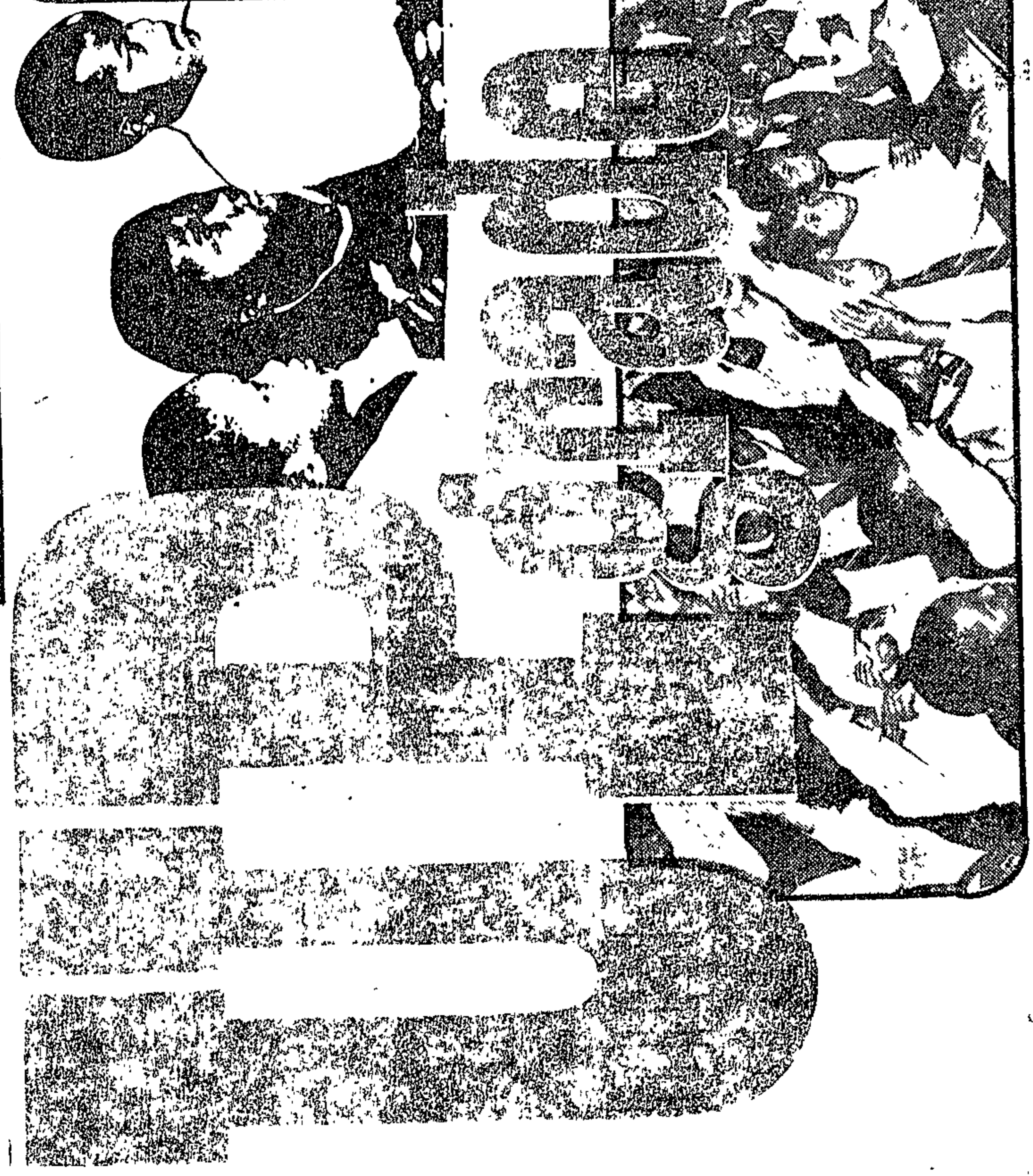
The regional chief inspector in the Eastern Cape, Mr D A J Craford, confirmed that at least eight schools in the area were disrupted by class boycotts yesterday.

286
52



OPERATION UPGRADE, now being introduced at Cape schools by the Department of Education and Training, is a new approach to teaching in which teachers spend less time lecturing their classes and concentrate on involving their pupils in class activities.

LEFT: Hands go up as these bright Standard 2 pupils in a Guguletu primary school answer a question set by their teacher, Miss T Mgodlwa.



'OPERATION Upgrade' was launched at primary schools for black pupils in the Cape

'OPERATION Upgrade' was launched at primary schools for black pupils in the Cape Town area last year and is to be extended to schools in several country areas this year, according to Mr D H Owens, Regional Director of Education and Training in the Cape.

As its name implies, the move is aimed at improving the quality of primary school education, starting in the lowest classes and extending later to the higher standards.

For the first 12 weeks for the year, Operation Upgrade works as a school readiness programme, preparing new Sub A pupils for school, Mr Owens says.

The pupils are introduced to counting, taught about colours and shapes, how to use a pencil and improve their hand-eye co-ordination. Once these basic skills are mastered, formal education can begin, with teachers using new teaching methods.

Mr P J Scheepers, senior schools inspector for the department, says black teachers have tended to lecture to their classes in the past, spending most of each period talking to the pupils.

'Operation Upgrade is mainly a matter of approach,' he says, 'encouraging the teachers to move away from lecturing. Up to now teacher-talking has taken up most of each period, but we aim to have only one-eighth of each period devoted to teacher-talking and the other seven-eighths to pupil activities.'

Sub A teachers taking part in Operation Upgrade have received special training in the new methods, which are to be introduced to Sub B classes this year in the second step of the operation.

Also planned for the near future is the introduction of remedial classes at primary schools in the townships. It is hoped that each primary school will eventually have two additional classrooms set aside for remedial teaching.

To assist children with learning difficulties, they will be taken out of their normal classes for regular remedial teaching sessions in small groups. Their progress will be monitored with constant testing until they are able to return to normal classes again.

For senior pupils in Cape Town's township schools, an improvement has been the use of a single examination centre for all matriculation candidates.

This was used for the first time last year by matriculation pupils from Langa High School, Fezeka High School and I D Mkize High School. Teachers, inspectors and pupils expressed their approval of the centre, which enabled candidates to write in an atmosphere free of interruptions and under proper supervision.

A total of 229 candidates wrote their matriculation exams at the centre last year. In 1978 there were 187 matriculation candidates from black schools in Cape Town.

Mr Owens says it is noticeable that many more pupils are now continuing their education to secondary school level than was the case in the past.

The increasing number of pupils in the higher standards will enable the Department of Education and Training to raise the entrance qualifications for trainee teachers.

Learning to communicate

DOM 15.1.80

SHEILA STEVENS

THE Transvaal Education Department wants white children in South Africa to be able "to communicate with black South Africans".

That is why primary schools are concentrating on teaching the spoken form of African languages.

They were first introduced in white high schools in the Transvaal early in 1950 and, according to Professor J H Jooste, Director of Education in the Transvaal, they are now gaining popularity as a matric subject.

About 5 000 high school pupils in the Transvaal are learning an African language. (Last year, 12 English-medium and 22 Afrikaans-medium high schools offered an African language as a matric subject.)

The decision to teach African languages on a more informal basis at primary school level came much later — in 1975 — and, between 1975 and 1976, 800 teachers attended one-month courses in Northern Sotho designed to help them teach it in primary schools.

Another 53 teachers attended a training course in Zulu in 1976. And, by the end of 1977, 148 final year students had been trained in an African language according to the latest teaching methods.

One of the problems with the present arrangement, according to Professor A N Boyce, rector of the Johannesburg College of Education, is that the college is training teachers in Southern Sotho while the teachers on the TED courses were taught the northern version.

THE teaching of African languages was introduced to white primary schools in the Transvaal on an informal basis in 1975. Three years later, the Transvaal Education Department (TED) made it compulsory for all primary schools to include an African language in the curricula for Standards 3, 4, and 5 as a non-examination subject. FLAIR asked the TED to map the progress of African language tuition in white primary schools and also canvassed the opinions of a couple of educationists and a spokesman on education in the Transvaal Provincial Council.

This means more co-ordination is needed and Professor Boyce has asked the education authorities to introduce Southern Sotho, a language he feels is spoken more on the Reef than Northern Sotho.

"The department prom-

ised me that they would try and do this. Perhaps the time will come when we (the college) will have to offer Northern Sotho as well," he added.

Professor Jooste said the teaching of the spoken form of African languages

in Standards 3, 4 and 5 has been compulsory since 1978 on a non-examination basis.

He added that the progress of African language tuition in primary schools was "very good" — nearly 600 primary schools each have about 100 pupils learning an African language — and was "very successful where there is a teacher available who is fluent in the Bantu language".

The African language spoken in a particular region was the one taught at schools in the same area "as far as possible", Professor Jooste said.

It was "general procedure", he added, to teach the same language in primary and high schools in one area so that pupils can carry on with a subject to matric — but in practice this isn't always the case.

Blacks would be better

WHILE the Transvaal Education Department is satisfied with the progress of African language teaching in its schools, some educationists do not share his view.

Professor A N Boyce, rector of the Johannesburg College of Education, and educationist, Dr Franz Auerbach, question the TED practice of using white teachers.

They suggest that the best person to teach an African language — Sotho, for example — is a black teacher whose home language is Sotho, rather than a "force-fed" Sotho speaker.

The Transvaal director of education, Professor J H Jooste's answer to this argument, however, is: "For a variety of reasons, the TED does not consider using black teachers to teach African languages."

He did not elaborate on the reasons.

Prof Boyce feels that primary schools devote "a minimum amount of time" to the teaching of African languages, while the Johannesburg College of Education "takes it very seriously".

"This year, we're going to instal a lan-

guage laboratory at a cost of R40 000 and one of the uses will be to promote the teaching of these languages," he said.

Mr Peter Nixon, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education in the Transvaal Provincial Council, disagrees with crash courses for teachers but feels the TED's African language training courses have nevertheless had a "spill-off effect".

"Many of the teachers have developed a greater interest in an African language and some are now studying further on their own.

"The obvious solution, however, is to use a black teachers who can already speak the language. This is what we would advocate — it's probably the best sort of mental preparation for better race relations."

Mr Nixon is anxious, however, not to condemn the progress that has been made in the field of African language tuition in white schools.

"A beginning was made in a bit of a hurry. It's a useful beginning, which has had some valuable spinoffs, but one shouldn't see it as the ultimate," he said.

First published in 1979
Ravan Press (Pty) Ltd
409-416 Dunwell, 35
Braamfontein, Johanne

©Southern Africa Lab
Research Unit (Saldri
University of Cape T
and
Southern African Med.
(Samst)

Starke Ayres Buildin
Mowbray 7700
1979

ISBN 0 86975 126

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ROW BREWING OVER LOWERING OF EDUCATION STANDARDS'

By SYLVIA VOLLENHOVEN

THOUSANDS of Standard 10 school leavers are busy preparing for campus, college or that first job. But whatever their future direction, just how adequate has that matric education been?

Cape matric results have sparked off a wave of unusual reaction. Both pupils and teachers have accused the authorities of lowering education standards.

It seems the pass requirements of the new differentiated system of education is at the crux of the matter.

Angry teachers

On the one hand angry coloured teachers have accused the Administration of Coloured Affairs of making it easier than ever for their pupils to pass matric exams so that they will be less able to compete with their white counterparts on the open market.

But judging from letters to a daily newspaper, it is obvious that their white counterparts are unhappy with the system as well.

Despite the protest, leading educationists have given the new system their support.

Professor Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape, agreed that some students would find it very difficult to cope at university.

"Many of them would never have got exemptions before, but on the other hand the primary aim of the new system is to channel more people into higher education, not necessarily at universities.

"It is a pity that there are not enough of these institutions for coloured people," he said.

Professor van der Ross said there were two main reasons for the rapid rise in the pass rate:

"We now have more suitably qualified teachers and we

are eventually getting over the after effects of the 1976 unrest."

Mr Franklin Sonn, head of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, said the improvement was possibly a direct result of their negotiations with the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

"We wrote to them last year saying that the pass rate was far too low.

"I realise the increase is dramatic, but this is the first time the results are commensurate with the efforts of the teachers and pupils," said Mr Sonn.

He said he did not believe it was due to the system of differentiated education.

"If that were true it should have shown up before," he said.

Mr Sonn was reluctant to comment on other possible reasons but implied that the Administration had been too strict about pass requirements in the past.

The Director of Education at the administration, Mr A J Arendse, said teachers and students knew by now what kind of exam papers they could expect.

"The main aim of the system is to give any child the opportunity to pass," he said.

Mr Arendse agreed that it was now easier to get through matric.

He denied that there was any difference in syllabi between white and coloured schools.

"Our only difficulty is finding capable teachers who can implement the syllabus," he said.

Lure

Reacting to the dramatic improvement in the results this year the coloured teachers said: "Matriculants are being churned out because the Western Cape is a coloured labour preference area and because they are hoping to lure a large number into the teaching profession".

The teachers, who cannot be named because they are not allowed to talk to the Press, approached the Sunday Times after they discovered that many of their pupils who had gained matriculation exemptions, had not even expected to pass.

Administration officials say the new, differentiated system of education is mainly responsible for the 88 percent pass rate this year. In 1979 it was 23 percent lower.

The system was introduced at coloured high schools in 1975 and this is the third batch of matriculants it has produced.

Some of the high school teachers said, "It has become almost impossible for our children to fail. What we have now is an increase in matriculants but a drop in competence.

"The syllabus is adequate, but the pass requirements have been lowered far too much.

"It is all part of the ideology of keeping black education inferior," they said.

Under the differentiated system of education, each of the matric subjects can be taken on either a higher or standard grade.

However, pupils who choose the more difficult grade and fail, can get through on the easier one for which the pass mark is much lower.

Because of this the teachers say the pass requirements have dropped and as such it is also much easier to obtain exemption from the matriculation (university entrance) examination.

There were about 1 400 more exemptions this year and 51 A aggregate passes, about four times more than 1979.

"The whole system is a farce. Children are fooled into believing that they are equipped for university life."

A white teacher writing to the editor of Die Burger, said the results gave the impression that, within a short while, the new system was working wonders, when in fact the standards had been lowered.

In the same newspaper a Department of Education pupil wrote that he was not proud of his A aggregate because it was so easily obtainable.

Replying to the criticisms, the white Director of Education, Dr P S Meyer, said it was wrong to think that standards had been lowered.

"Requirements for the subjects offered on the higher grade are very high, and a pupil that fares well in four or more of the higher grade subjects needs all the honour for his work," wrote Dr Meyer.

80
According to the Bantu Reference Bureau
at least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not
fully in the rural areas. It is estimated that
main urban districts are not registered for

DISCUSSION
The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites,
Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1.
The interpretation of these figures is given in the text.

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Thousands start school in devastated classrooms

BY YAZZED FAKIER

THOUSANDS of coloured high school pupils began the new school year yesterday confronted by devastated classrooms, smashed windows, broken desks and ripped ceilings.

Many of the classrooms in coloured Peninsula schools have no window panes, smashed desks and an assortment of abusive graffiti drawn on the walls.

Parkwood High School in Grassy Park is one example of the Coloured Affairs Department's schools in chronic need of repair. Twelve class-

rooms have been condemned. When the Cape Times visited the school most of the windows were broken. Some classroom doors were pulled off their hinges and lay in the corridors, while others could either not close properly or were badly bashed.

There is no electricity. Neon lights, when were once securely fixed to crossbeams, were ripped from their posts as was the electric wiring. Ceilings were wrecked as vandals clambered into the roof and jumped on them. It has cost thousands of rands for the numerous times the fence has had to be replaced since the school was built.

The near-depleted state of some coloured Afrikaans schools has prompted the president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, Mr. Franklin Sonn, to comment that it generated a lack of enthusiasm among teachers.

Mr. Sonn said the educational system of pupils taught in such surroundings was very bleak. His association had repeatedly taken the matter up with the Administration of Coloured Affairs who had at last taken a serious view of the matter.

Mr. N. Eales, deputy commissioner in charge of building for Coloured Affairs, said: "Vandalism of schools is certainly taking a alarming proportion and I would estimate that it costs the State several thousands per annum in repairs."

Mr. Eales said the Public Works Department would start renovating the Parkwood and Mount View schools completely after its second quarter and for Parkwood alone renovations would cost upwards of R100 000.

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222, 234, 272, 274, 282, 290, 347, 381.

Effectiveness.

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24/1/80

Schools hit trouble over stay-aways

Indaba Reporter

ZWELITSHA — Students who had been accepted but who did not report when schools reopened were causing problems, a spokesman for one school said.

Mr Maquzu, of Thembalabantu, said students already assured of a place at the school, stayed away when schools reopened.

In the circumstances they were denying a chance to students who had not been accepted but who had a chance in the event of some of those who had been accepted not turning up.

"We had to tell those who had come to plead for acceptance to come back next week, when we shall be in a position to know whether there will be vacancies for them," Mr Maquzu said.

He admitted the delay inconvenienced students who could have their hopes raised only to meet disappointment.

On Tuesday, only 400 students had reported at Thembalabantu, which has a potential enrolment of 850. Most of the students were newcomers.

The beginning of the new school term has also spelt a new venture for Nompendulo High School and Nonceba

Junior Sec School, both of which will present the first lot of students in an external examination.

Nompendulo, a junior secondary school until the end of 1978, will present the first matriculation candidates at the end of the year, while Nonceba, a new junior secondary school, will present the first set of junior certificate candidates.

Only 103 of the 126 matric students at Nompendulo had reported on Tuesday.

The principal, Mr M. Mangcu, expects all 126 matriculants, who passed Form Four at his school last year, to report back, but also has the problem of contending with children from elsewhere who want to do matric at his school.

At Nyameko Secondary School, Mdantsane, Mr D. N. Kondlo had more parents than he could handle wanting their children admitted to Standard Nine. The school has been upgraded to Std 9.

Mr L. K. Mbandazayo, of Nkwenkwezi Secondary School, had 602 registered on Tuesday with many more waiting outside.

School upgraded so students are turned away

52
1/2

ZWELITSHA -- A number of students who wanted to do the primary teacher's course at Zwelitsha Training School here were turned away because of the upgrading of the school.

Next year, the school would not admit any student who has not passed the senior certificate.

The school's upgrading follows the policy of the Ciskei Education Department to produce as many high school teachers as possible. The policy was formulated a few years ago.

The junior certificate will no longer be a qualification for admission into any teacher training school in the Ciskei.

Students with Junior Certificate were admitted this year at Zwelitsha Training School.

But they were student

teachers who will be trained to teach in higher primary schools.

No students intending to do junior primary teacher's course, designed for lower primary classes (mostly women) were admitted to the school, as that course has been transferred to Rubusana Training School at Mdantsane.

A new course, the junior secondary teacher's certificate, which was formerly offered at Lovedale, has been introduced at Zwelitsha Training School.

The difference between the JSTC offered at Zwelitsha Training School and the one offered at Lennox Sebe Training College is that the latter offers higher training in the form of degree courses in the curriculum.

Admission to the Lennox Sebe School is a matric exemption pass, while the ordinary senior certificate suffices for admission to the JSTC at Zwelitsha Training School.

52

EDUCATION - Secondary

26-4-80 - 31-12-80

Dropped charge 'an admission'

52 (327) DM 9/5/80
Staff Reporter

THE decision by the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothling, not to prosecute 711 coloured school pupils, arrested at Westbury High School on April 29, was an admission by the State that complaints made by blacks were genuine, Mr Mpiyake Basil Kumalo, chairman of the Katlehong Council claimed yesterday.

He was reacting to Mr Nothling's statement that the problem that arose by the pupils' refusal to disperse had been resolved by their arrest, "further judicial action against them is not necessary".

The pupils were arrested on a charge of attending an illegal gathering.

The chairman of the Save Alexandra Coloured Party, Mr Percy Williams said: "It must have been decided at top level that an explosive situation would arise if the children were charged." Meanwhile Sapa reported that charges of public violence against eight youths were withdrawn at the Mamelodi Magistrate's Court yesterday. Four remaining accused were released on R100 bail each and their trial postponed to June 3.

● See Page 2, Editorial comment Page 10

World students in SA 'solidarity day'

2/11 50 52
RDM 9/5/80

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — More than 200 overseas universities will today take part in an "International Day of Solidarity" with the South African pupils' and students' class boycott.

The day of solidarity has been organised by the University of Cape Town (UCT) in response to the call made at the weekend by the Committee of 61, the steering committee regulating the Cape boycott.

Through the Prague-based World Union of Students, Britain's National Union of Students, and the Federation of American Students, the call has gone out to campuses to show their support.

Indications are that picketing and talks on education under apartheid have been arranged on campuses in all the major European countries, the United States, Canada and Britain.

International telegrams of solidarity are expected to flood into Cape Town this morning.

At UCT, a total boycott of classes has been called for today and students will hold a mass meeting at lunchtime.

In other developments yesterday, Sapa reports that:

• Final year dental students at the University of the Western

Cape have decided to boycott their final examinations in support of the campaign against "inferior" education. The examinations were due to start today.

The university's rector, Professor R E van der Ross, said it was still too early to take a decision.

"If the students do not write the examinations we are prepared to look at the matter."

"On our side, there is a willingness and a preparedness to accommodate the students," he said.

• Students at the Medical College of the University of Natal have decided to continue their boycott indefinitely.

A spokesman said they had made the decision because other universities, such as Turfloop and Fort Hare, were now boycotting lectures.

"We will review the situation every day."

He said the students had expressed dissatisfaction at the recent meeting in Cape Town between a six-man Natal delegation and the Minister of Indian Affairs and of Coloured Relations, Mr Marais Steyn.

• Students of the University of Durban-Westville have, however, called off their boycott.

A spokesman said the decision was in line with the directive issued by the Natal Students' Action Committee that they should return to classes.

• Students at the University of Fort Hare in Alice were debating whether to call off their boycott while awaiting a report from a delegation which is supposed to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, later this week.

• The Natal schools boycott, which was officially brought to an end on Monday, is still continuing at some schools in Chatsworth.

At the Daleview High School in Phoenix, stone-throwing pupils broke scores of classroom windows on Wednesday.

Spokesmen for the school refused to comment yesterday but, according to eyewitnesses, about 200 pupils took part in the stone-throwing after the principal had allegedly expelled some pupils.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Port Natal, Brigadier John Visser, said police went to the school to defuse the situation but did not make any arrests.

• In Johannesburg, the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa) has called on pupils to return to classes.

In a statement released by Tasa's Lenasia branch chairman, Mr E J Pillay, on Wednesday night, the association said, "We are sympathetic towards the demonstrating students' cause. We unequivocally condemn separate systems of education."

"However, we believe the students have made their point clear to the Government and the public and should now go back to school."

• In Hammanskraal, the administrative board of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference has urged the Government to give serious and sympathetic attention to the grievances of the students.

In a statement, the conference general secretariat said yesterday, "We deeply regret that once again South Africa is seen as a country quick to repress legitimate and justifiable protest by unnecessarily harsh reaction, dramatised by the appearance of the police in military combat uniform."

"... we emphasise once again that there must be a recognisable move towards equalisation of education facilities and that the ultimate goal of this move must be equal allocation of resources."

Proof (5)

Warrant
for arrest

in flight

Section 100

A P.D. on duty at the time of the arrest of the defendant on the 1st of March, 1934, at the residence of the defendant at 1234 Main Street, New York City.

It is stated that the defendant was arrested on the 1st of March, 1934, at the residence of the defendant at 1234 Main Street, New York City, and was taken to the New York City Jail.

The charge is that the defendant is a fugitive from justice.

On the 1st of March, 1934, the P.D. on duty at the residence of the defendant at 1234 Main Street, New York City, arrested the defendant.

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On the 1st of March, 1934, the P.D. on duty at the residence of the defendant at 1234 Main Street, New York City, arrested the defendant.

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Mass meeting called over schools crisis

STAR 10/5/80 (52) (257) (258)

-LINE-2.
-LINE-2
-LINE-3.

By Yussuf Nazeer

The Johannesburg-Lenasia Regional Educational Committee which controls Indian schools with more than 15 000 children today called on pupils to return to their studies on Monday.

As the Indian school crisis entered its fourth week the committee's chairman, Mr Goolam Majam, called on the Parents' Action Committee and student representative council leaders and other educational bodies to come together at a mass meeting in Lenasia on Monday to try to resolve the crisis.

Mr Majam said the Government should come out with a positive declaration of intent that it sincerely planned to remove racial discrimination in education.

AGGRAVATED

This was necessary in the light of the controversial statement in Parliament by Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Relations and Indian Affairs, which had upset the Indian community and aggravated the problem.

Mr Majam said the Regional Educational Committee was fully behind the students, but that it was also concerned about their learning loss.

While most boycotting coloured and Indian pupils are expected to return to school on Monday, a group of Indian pupils in Lenasia resolved last night to continue with the boycott in protest against Mr Marais Steyn.

In a renewed decision they said Mr Steyn must be removed from the portfolio of Indian Affairs before they returned to school.

The pupils said they had initially planned to return to classes but had changed their minds after the Minister's recent claim in Parliament on Thursday that all was well with Indian schools and that there was no need for improvement.

Coloured headmasters, who have asked not to be named, say they are in the difficult position of having to appease parties with differing views.

Several spokesmen said inspectors had visited them and asked them to encourage schoolchildren to return to classes.

"If we try to herd schoolchildren into the classroom as we have been told to do, we are told we are 'selling out' to the Government," a schoolmaster said.

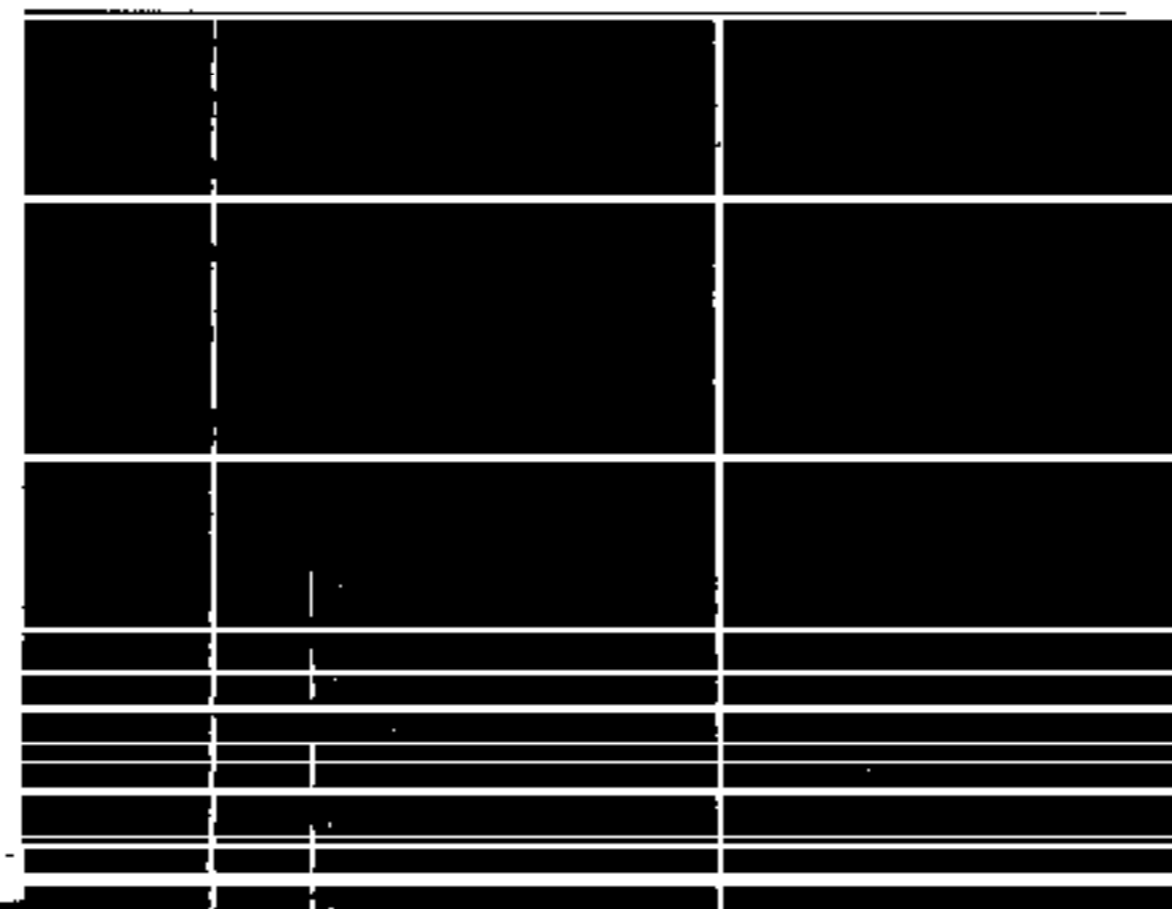
A petition circulating among white schoolchildren in Johannesburg's northern suburbs is to be

sent to Mr Marais Steyn to express solidarity with coloured and Indian pupils.

It reads: "We, the undersigned white pupils of Johannesburg would like to express our empathy with our fellow coloured and Indian pupils. We feel distress at the poor state of affairs concerning the coloured and Indian educational system and think it is wrong that they should be subject to an inferior education simply because of their ethnic background."

African high school pupils from four Kwamashu schools and one each from Lamontville and Umhlangeni decided to continue with the school boycott.

-LINE-3.
-LINE-3



12/05/80 ARGUS

Schools told to submit book lists

SENIOR secondary school principals under the Administration of Coloured Affairs have been told to submit requests 'for whatever books they need' by Wednesday.

This was confirmed by the chief inspector of schools for the Wynberg region, Dr Frank Quint, today.

The shortage of textbooks was listed as one of the main grievances of schoolchildren who are boycotting classes in protest against 'inferior and racial' education.

CHANCE

The committee of school representatives decided on Saturday to suspend the boycott from Wednesday for three weeks to give the authorities a chance to redress their grievances.

Dr Quint said schools had been given new forms on which they could detail the shortages of 'readers' and textbooks from Standard 6 to 10.

'Whatever books schools need will be supplied as soon as the necessary departmental approval is given,' he said.

He said the situation at Peninsula schools was 'very much the same as last week' and at eight schools normal classes were resumed.

At most other schools, however, pupils continued with 'awareness programmes'.

DENTAL

The rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor R E van der Ross, said he was still awaiting a report about the dental students who boycotted their final examinations last week in support of the stay-away by other students on the campus.

Professor van der Ross said the boycott of lectures at the university continued today.

A number of black schools in the Peninsula decided on Friday to boycott classes from today but this could not be confirmed by officials of the Department of Education and Training today.

See Page 8.

Pupils, ~~UFA~~ (52)
Inkatha
UDM 19/5/80
clash
averted

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Riot squad police intervened to avert a clash in KwaMashu yesterday between about 500 boycotting schoolchildren and 200-strong Inkatha Impi, armed with knobkerries, spears and knives.

The children gathered outside the KwaMashu cinema while scores of policemen with shields, batons, helmets and teargas canisters, prevented them from meeting inside.

Chanting and brandishing weapons, the Impi marched to the cinema to confront the children who had boycotted schools in defiance of the KwaZulu Government.

The police, led by Brigadier H. Mouton, Port Natal's Divisional Inspector, moved between the two groups to avoid a clash.

Brig Mouton spoke to the children and they dispersed. Police followed the Impi back to the nearby stadium where they ensured Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's meeting was not disrupted.

Police later had to use teargas to disperse a large group of pupils in the township.

● A KwaMashu town councillor, Mrs Albertina Mnguni, and a priest were manhandled at the Chief Buthelezi's meeting yesterday, because members of Inkatha "were convinced" they were behind the schools boycotting.

Fort Hare closes over boycott

52

NDM 20/5/80

ALICE — The University of Fort Hare was yesterday closed indefinitely by the Rector, Professor J M de Wet. He gave boycotting students until 1pm to leave the campus.

There were no incidents.

In Cape Town, riot police were called out yesterday when about 250 Mitchells Plain pupils demonstrated at the civic hall where Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Community Development and of Coloured Relations, was speaking.

They dispersed without incident after Mr Steyn had been ushered to a car.

Students and schoolchildren at most Peninsula schools and the University of the Western Cape, returned to classes yesterday after a month-long boycott, but those in the black townships did not.

At KwaMashu, near Durban, where pupils have been boycotting classes, a man was shot dead on Sunday when police opened fire after a group stoned a police vehicle. — Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent and Sapa.

Boycott
injuries

251
52
22/80

Political staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — More policemen than schoolchildren were injured in police action during the recent school boycott, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, revealed yesterday in reply to a question by Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Sea Point).

Mr Le Grange said seven schoolchildren, nine policemen and six other people had been injured.

Oop Gesprek.

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2. *Handes*
**Crisis looms for
meat industry** *24/5/80* *186* *52*

By Anthony Doman

THE meat industry in Paarden Eiland, hit by strike action during recent months, is an accident looking for a place to happen; a tinderbox waiting for a single spark to set it ablaze.

The most recent development in the drawn-out wrangle between management and workers, the strike at Table Bay Cold Storage could turn out to be that spark.

To call the Table Bay dispute a strike would not be strictly correct as far as the bosses are concerned. They now seem to regard the workers who had walked off the job as having terminated their contracts.

And if that is the case, say workers from the other firms in the area, they will have to think seriously about doing any work for Table Bay Cold Storage.

DANGER

This is where, for the management, the danger lies. The meat companies are closely linked, in fact they're dependent on each other. One firm transports, the other cuts up carcasses, and so on. If there were to be a general call to boycott jobs for one firm the others would soon begin to feel the pinch.

The cause of the dispute, in the light of the seriousness of its possible consequences, seems to be sheer stubbornness, on the part of the bosses. And this is not an isolated case either.

It's all about worker representation. The approximately 1000 workers in the 15 to 20 meat companies have almost unanimously given the thumbs down to the two types of committee which the Labour Department is obliged by law to register.

● The liaison committee, a round table discussion group made up of management and workers. Toothless, say workers.

● The work committee, for 'African workers only'. No dice, workers say. They don't want to be split into 'African' and 'coloured' camps but want

instead one united workforce.

The solution, an unregistered works committee is accepted by many of the other companies. Why, ask the workers, can't Table Bay accept it?

The company's side of the story differs somewhat. They say that the issue is membership and recognition of the Western Province General Workers' Union, which represents most of the workers in the industry. On a number of occasions the Table Bay bosses have told workers 'We'll give you the committee you want if you relinquish your ties with the union.'

BOSSES

Why the bosses should want it this way is not quite clear, perhaps it has something to do with the way in which Karoo Meat Exchange publicly backed down to reinstate their own striking workers unconditionally a couple of months ago; perhaps it has something to do with events further back, such as the Landmark Cape Slaughtering case which gave the union its foot in the door (the company was the first to give in to workers' demands for their own works committee).

But the meat companies (and others) must, after all, realise that if they continue to pay the wages they do and if they continue to expect people to work in sub-zero temperat-

ures without proper protective clothing there is bound to be a backlash. It's not so easy, either, to fire dissenters and take on replacements. Word gets around. The workers stand together.

And up to now it has been the workers who have taken the lead.

RIGHT

According to a GWU spokesman the Union doesn't insist on representation at negotiations. 'We just want workers to have the right to belong to the union if they so wish,' he said.

But when the bosses see 'union' they read 'strike', 'industrial action', and 'financial loss'. So naturally they are not too keen on the idea. Unfortunately it does not seem to have penetrated to them that by using force on their workers they are acting against their own interests. Fattis and Monis, Ceres Fruit Growers, Kromco, and Karoo Meat Exchange can tell them all about it. Without exception, it was when the bosses decided to bypass the union that trouble flared up.

Elsewhere everything may not be coming up roses; but at least there seems to be a grudging acceptance of the fact that there are rights to which workers are entitled, whether they be the few entrenched in law or merely so-called 'basic human rights'.

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Police let detainee see dying father

STAR 26/5/80

529

52

By Yussuf Nazeer

Security police allowed a detained doctor to spend just under an hour under guard, with his dying father at the weekend.

Johannesburg security police brought Dr Yusuf Veriava (37), detained under Section 10 of the Internal security Act to see his father Mr Mohammed Veriava (61) at the Johannesburg Hospital, where he is fighting for his life.

Mr Veriava's kidneys have collapsed and he has developed jaundice with liver complications, along with pneumonia.

His family has been constantly at his bedside.

Three security policemen escorted Dr Veriava to the hospital. After seeing his father in a semi-coma, he was taken away again.

His distressed mother, Mrs Fatima Veriava (53), today called on the security police to "show some sympathy" and release her son from detention so he could join the family vigil at her husband's bedside.

Dr Veriava was detained by security police on May 2 after speaking to parents at the Trinity High School in Lenasia.

He was a member of the Parents' Action Committee during the school boycotts.

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Big row looming over opening of new school

A GROUP of American businessmen under the American Chamber of Commerce have put together near R.M. to give Soweto its first and grand Commercial High School.

The 600 capacity Standard Six to 10 high school, will be in Jabulani near Jabulani Technical College and, according to a spokesman for the Americans, work on the school is in an advanced stage and will ultimately be completed in the second quarter of next year.

What is more, the school, although it is registered with the Department of Education and Training, will teach international standard or Joint Matriculation Board standard, but definitely not Bantu Education and will be run completely by and independently by the businessmen.

Mr Peter Riches, who is in the school committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, said the Department of Education and Training and other

Government authorities have approved of the school's independent curriculum and they would not interfere with the running of the school.

It would open next year with the first batch of between 100 and 150 Standard Six pupils who would immediately go into communication or compensatory skills studies, and first group of teachers.

The principal of the school would be Mr Ben Pennington, a former school principal, who has been chosen for his skills and knowledge of good schools' administration.

When completed the school will have 28 classrooms with 10 of them being used for special purposes like laboratory, computer room, library

and there would be a hall sitting about 100 people. It will be a grand complex with olympic standard recreational facilities.

But a row is likely to break out regarding the official sod turning ceremony for work to begin at the school. The Soweto Council wants its chairman, Mr David Thebell, to do the sod turning while the Americans want the work to be done by an independent person not involved in Soweto politics.

"We want to show and emphasise our independence in this project," the Americans say.

Deputy chairman of the council, Mr Tolika Makhaya, says "It must be done by the mayor of Soweto. The people want it that way."

Post 27/5/75

2 boycott pupils die in shooting

277

257

52

ADM

28

29/5/80

POLITICAL STAFF

TWO coloured pupils were shot dead and six hurt when police opened fire yesterday at Elsie's River, near Cape Town, in the most serious incident since the boycott of schools began two months ago.

The shooting was reported to have happened as a crowd of pupils were stoning passing vehicles.

In another pupil-police clash, 275 black scholars were arrested under the Riotous Assemblies Act when they attempted to march into Uitenhage to protest against the detention on Sunday of four fellow pupils.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, expressed regret over the shooting and extended his condolences to all concerned in a statement last night.

The incident had been preceded by the stoning of vehicles and the throwing of a petrol bomb at a police vehicle in Halt Road, Elsie's River, where yesterday's shooting took place, Mr Le Grange said.

"This situation also prevailed (yesterday), with about 400 youths damaging vehicles with stones. At least 50 such vehicles were reported to the police.

"At about 1515 a police patrol vehicle moved into the area, where they were attacked with stones."

During this attack the police used their firearms, killing two coloured youths, Mr Le Grange said.

"A member of the public also had to defend himself against the stone-throwers."

A witness, Mr P Present, said: "The two children were among a crowd who were stoning passing traffic.

"A kombi stopped and the four white occupants just began shooting at the children. The children ran away, but two of them fell to the ground."

Reacting last night, Mr P Svart, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on police matters, said: "We have had repeated assurances that the authorities would act with restraint and that there would be no resort to shooting. I earnestly hope that the instructions will be repeated and strictly observed in the future."

The arrest of the 275 black pupils outside Uitenhage was preceded by police action against black schoolboys at Fort Beaufort.

Teargas was used to disperse the boys, who were picketing outside a local primary school and attempting to prevent pupils from entering.

At the University of Durban-Westville, two men's hostels were set alight and windows smashed, after the authorities suspended all lectures until further notice and ordered all residence students to leave the campus.

—The fires were put out before much damage could be caused, a university spokesman said.

There were further reports of detentions by police yesterday as the Police Amendment Bill moved closer to acceptance in Parliament.

The Bill will prevent publication of the names of detainees if they are held in the course of police action to combat "terrorism", which is defined extremely loosely in the Terrorism Act.

The Police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday confirmed that a former Nusas president, Mr Duncan Innes, had been detained.



Mrs Elizabeth Fortuin, the mother of Bernard Fortuin, 15 — one of two coloured schoolchildren shot dead at Elsie's River, near Cape Town, yesterday. The Minister of Justice, Mr Louis le Grange, said in a statement last night that they had been shot during a stone throwing incident.

There were further reports of detentions by police yesterday as the Police Amendment Bill moved closer to acceptance in Parliament.

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The Police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday confirmed that a former Nusas president, Mr Duncan

Innes, had been detained under the General Law Amendment Act.

Mr Innes had come to South Africa from Britain, where he lives, because his mother had died.

According to Institute of Race Relations records, 186 people have been detained since the boycotts began in March. Of these, 160 are still in detention.

Ms Linda Ensor of the institute said it was known that of the 160, two were detained under the Internal Security Act, 39 under the General Law Amendment Act, and two under the Terrorism Act.

Further detentions reported yesterday included those of Mr Moki Cekisani, a former official of the banned Black People's Convention; Mrs Sheda Hassan, a member of the Laudium Action Committee; Mr Par-sat Paharboo, a teacher. Ms Marie Subramoney, Mr Cassim Coovatia and Mr Murthi Naidoo:

Police yesterday confirmed the detention of Mr Chikae Mabokela Moses under the General Law Amendment Act.

© See Page 5

Students return at Zululand

By PATRICK LAURENCE

ONLY one of South Africa's five black universities, the University of Zululand, was yesterday operating on a near-normal basis.

Fort Hare has been closed for more than a week; Durban-Westville, has suspended all lectures, and on Tuesday students at Turfloop were told to return to lectures or leave. Only about 100 students attended lectures yesterday.

At the University of the Western Cape students continued boycotting yesterday. Seven lecturers were detained on Tuesday.

1 000 ^{C.T.} 30/5/80
pupils
in demo

Staff Reporter (275)

ABOUT 1 000 pupils from all the black township high schools staged a peaceful demonstration at Fezeka High School grounds yesterday afternoon.

They sang "freedom songs" and waved placards as they marched around the school.

Police arrived and dispersed onlookers but did not interfere with the demonstrators. Upon their arrival the pupils sang louder and raised clenched fists. After 15 minutes the police left.

After the demonstration the pupils went home.

It is claimed that three pupils were detained by security police yesterday morning for questioning but were released later.

The regional African teachers' union, South Western African Teachers Association, postponed their beauty competition which was to take place tomorrow. They are going to consult the pupils regional committee. The pupils are against the contest.

Yesterday the police continued to patrol the townships.

US condemns SA shootings

WASHINGTON - The United States State Department yesterday condemned the shooting of two coloured people by the police in South Africa and said such actions "can only inflame an already volatile situation".

THE JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN LINGUISTIC SOCIETY

THE JOURNAL OF THE AFRICAN LINGUISTIC SOCIETY

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810 MOVE TOTAL-OCCURRENCES OF SOURCE-FILE TO TOTAL-SY
811 WRITE PRINT-LINE FROM SOURCE-LINE
812 AFTER ADVANCING 5 LINES.
813 MOVE SPACLS TO PRINT-LINE.
814 NEW-PAGE-PROCESS.
815 MOVE SPACES TO PRINT-LINE.
816 MOVE PAGE-NUMBER TO PAGE-NUMBER-SPACE.
817 WRITE PRINT-LINE FROM PAGE-HEADING
818 AFTER ADVANCING PAGE.
819 ADD 1 TO PAGE-NUMBER.
820 MOVE SPACES TO PRINT-LINE.
821 *****
822 OUTPUT-TARGET-CB PROCESS SECTION.
823 START-TARGET-CB.CASCADE.
824 READ TARGET-FILE AT END
825 GO TO END-TARGET-CB
826 PERFORM COMPUTE-TARGET-CORR-RATIO.
827 PERFORM OUTPUT-TARGET-CB HEADING. (CASCADE)
828 PERFORM OUTPUT-POSITION-CB THRU END-POSIT
829 NO-OF-POSITION-RECS TIMES. CASCADE
830 END-TARGET-CB CASCADE.
831 EXIT.
832 COMPUTE-TARGET-CORR-RATIO.
833 MOVE TOTAL-OCCURRENCES OF TARGET-FILE TO TARGET-TC
834 COMPUTE TARGET-CORR-RATIO
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836 ON SIZE ERROR MOVE ZERO TO TARGET-CORR-RA
837 CASCADE 'YLS' TO COMPUTATION-ERROR-FLAG.
838 OUTPUT-TARGET-CB HEADING.
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FM 30/5/80
CHANGING TIMES
(52)

KwaZulu has announced that the home-land's education department intends following Natal Education Department (NED) syllabuses for standard eight and matric. This is in line with the growing *to uMntshini* of the bantustan, and the provincial authorities.

Though negotiations between KwaZulu and NED are still at the initial stages, the move by KwaZulu to opt out of the Department of Education and Training (DET) is regarded as a symbolic gesture. The decision to go for a switchover would be up to Pretoria.

There are differences in subject content between the syllabuses of DET and NED. Education authorities regard these as not significant enough to result in the inequalities which exist between the two educational systems.

If KwaZulu wishes to adopt the provincial examination system to overcome the deficiencies of black education then there is the historical racial gap of *per capita* expenditure on education.

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Boycott pupils get expulsion warning

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

PARENTS of boycotting Indian pupils were officially warned yesterday that their children could face expulsion if their "unsatisfactory conduct" continued.

The warning, contained in a circular sent to parents, is certain to cause another furore in the community over the school crisis.

A spokesman for the Lenasia Parents' Action Committee said an emergency meeting would be called before the weekend to discuss the latest move.

The circular, on Department of Indian Affairs notepaper, was signed by principals and countersigned by teachers.

However, some teachers and

principals expressed concern, saying they were unhappy about signing the circulars. "We are reluctantly carrying out instructions from higher up," one said.

"The Department of Indian Affairs has shifted the onus on us when we are not happy about carrying out such instructions."

School authorities said they expected the South African Indian Council, which is meeting in Durban this week, to persuade the department to withdraw the circular.

The circular says: "By virtue of the fact that your child/ward has conducted himself/herself unsatisfactorily at school, I consider his/her continued attendance to be detrimental to the welfare of the

school and the pupils..."

Parents were told that in terms of regulations governing admissions to Indian schools, "on a reoccurrence of such or similar conduct your child/ward will be liable to be expelled".

Hundreds of pupils at all four Lenasia high schools resumed their boycotts this week.

Meanwhile, Dr Joe Variawa, whose release from detention is being demanded by pupils, was this week allowed to attend his father's funeral on Wednesday.

Dr Variawa, who is being detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, was escorted by Security Police to his family's Lenasia home for the funeral of Mr Mohamed Variawa, 62.

Security Police kept watch

outside as hundreds of students, political and community leaders, medical personnel, relatives and friends gathered for one of the biggest funerals seen in Lenasia.

Mr Variawa died in the Johannesburg Hospital after a short illness. He was the father of three prominent black consciousness personalities — Dr Variawa, executive member of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Mr Sadeque Variawa, banned former executive member of the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso), and Mr Haroon Variawa, a leading official in the London office of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania.

Dr Variawa was taken away by Security Police immediately after the funeral.

SA school science education has collapsed

STAR
30/5/80
(52)
~~320~~

Own Correspondent

School science education in South Africa has collapsed completely, and today there was a shortage of 1 000 teachers with the minimum science qualification.

This shock allegation was made by Professor E Friedland of the University of Pretoria's physics department.

Delivering his inaugural lecture at the university, he said. "What we are dealing with here is not a crisis — it is the complete collapse of physical science education at secondary school level, an education catastrophe for which the country will have to pay dearly in the coming decade."

Listing the factors responsible for this state of affairs, he said there was a dramatic drop in the number of pupils studying science at school in 1968.

"This drop can be directly correlated with the introduction of the new syllabus for physical science with its unrealistically high demands by the Joint Matriculation Board," he charged.

He said these syllabuses had not only driven pupils away from the subject but had completely overlooked the possibility of a body of teachers with qualifications which were far too low.

SHORTAGE

The Transvaal Education Department had identified the problem as early as 1974 and brought it to the attention of the authorities in a memorandum. But the urgently needed revision of the syllabuses had not taken place.

He estimated there was a shortage of 1 000 teachers with the minimum qualification of physics 1 at university.

He estimated there was a shortage of 1 000 teachers with the minimum qualification of physics 1 at university. And he estimated that few more than 20 teachers with the necessary minimum qualifications were produced in South Africa every year.

Professor Friedland said the requirements for teachers who took physics as a major university subject were similar to those of an engineer.

Yet a science teacher with four years' training earned R7 000 a year, while an engineering graduate earned about double that.

This situation was the product of faulty development and any steps to bring the situation under control would take ten years before any relief was felt.

DEPLORABLE

The collapse of science education in South Africa was predicted as far back as 1965, according to Mr Peter Mundell, president of the Transvaal Teachers' Association.

"Almost all of the teachers' associations predicted in 1965 that science education would face a crisis in the 1980s. Since then we have seen the winding down of science education and we now find it in a deplorable state."

Mr Mundell said the crisis had reached such proportions that it needed the attention of no less a body than the Cabinet.

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Boycott pupils go on rampage

STAR
30/5/60

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Boycotting students in Indian and coloured areas of Johannesburg went on the rampage at three schools today, damaging property and threatening teaching staff.

Pupils at a Lenasia high school stormed the principal's office, seized examination papers and tore them up.

Hundreds of chanting students at M H Joosub High School also tore down posters and broke windows with stones.

A staff member who was with the principal in his office was hit by a stone thrown through a window.

Police were called to the school and dispersed the pupils without making any arrests, said witnesses.

At the Lenasia High School pupils yesterday burnt circulars which were supposed to have been sent to parents warning them that their children would be expelled from schools if they did not return to classes.

WIRES CUT

At Trinity High School, pupils cut telephone wires and staged a demonstration before marching out of the school grounds.

Police baton-charged pupils at the Noordgesig coloured school after earlier today chasing them out of the school grounds.

The children stood around in groups singing and chanting for some time before the police moved in to disperse them.

In Cape Town arsonists were responsible for a large fire in Elsie's River early today in which two businesses and a house were extensively damaged.

During the past 24 hours, a man was shot in the back by police and many people injured by stone-throwing youths, mainly in the Elsie's River and Ravensmead area.

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CUSTODY

A 22-year-old man, who according to his family is a barrier guard for the Railways, is in custody after he was shot by two detectives.

General Mike Geldenhuys, Commissioner of Police, said the two detectives went to the rescue of an eight-month pregnant woman whose car was stoned by youths in De la Rey Road, Ravensmead.

The woman, Mrs S. Engelbrecht, of Mossel Street, Parow, was taken to Tygerberg Hospital, suffering from shock.

At 6.20 this morning, a number of unknown people are believed to have set alight tyres in a business premises in Halt Road the trouble area of Elsie's River.

Elsie's Tyre Service was destroyed by the blaze. An adjoining shop of undertakers was also destroyed.

Boycotts by school pupils, university students and workers continued throughout the country today.

Police and soldiers were called in to the Umtata Technical College this morning, after unrest by pupils.

Road blocks were positioned to cordon off the college and cars passing near the trouble spot were diverted by police.

The pupils are demanding that Afrikaans and Bantu education at the college be scrapped.

A complete stayaway at most Peninsula schools and further detentions by the Security Police added to the tension in the troubled Cape Flats areas today.

CUSTODY

A 22-year-old man, who

Police baton charge in Paarl

CAPE TIMES
3/6/80

RIOT police shot tear-gas canisters into a crowd of residents gathered outside the Simon Hebe High School in Paarl yesterday morning and then allegedly baton-charged them as they dispersed.

Major J L Griebenaauw, who was in charge of the operation in Mbekweni, confirmed that tear-gas had been used to disperse the crowd but denied reports that tear-gas canisters had been shot into the school grounds and a neighbouring home.

A community leader, Mrs Lydia Kasi, who witnessed the incident said she saw residents and pupils in the school grounds falling as they were overwhelmed by the gas.

"Tear-gas was shot into the grounds and into the house of Mrs J Sijayi who had to rush her 10 month-old baby to hospital when the child became unconscious as the gas filled the house," she said.

"The wind must have carried the gas towards the school and inside the private home," Major Griebenaauw said.

Children held

Mrs Kasi said the crowd was demanding the release of three children arrested on their way to school yesterday who were being held by police in a van. She said they had dispersed at her request and police had then released the three children.

"We held the children for questioning and then handed them over to the vice-principal of the school," Major Griebenaauw said.

It was after the children were released that tear-gas was allegedly shot into the crowd.

The divisional commissioner of police in Paarl, Brigadier C A Swart, said the gathering had been unlawful and that it had been dispersed by the police.

Political Reporter

8 Lenasia students held in SP swoop

SECURITY Police arrested eight high school pupils in a pre-dawn swoop in the Johannesburg Indian township of Lenasia yesterday.

The arrests brought to at least 13 the number of Lenasians held by police since the schools boycott began in March. Eleven are still believed to be in custody.

No police comment could be obtained on yesterday's arrests, but a spokesman for the pupils' attorneys said police had informed her they were being held as suspects under the Criminal Procedures Act.

They could be held for up to 48 hours. Police were still investigating possible charges against them, the spokesman said.

The Lenasia Parents' Action Committee was due to hold an emergency meeting last night

to discuss the situation. The eight are Kenny Padayachee, Sharon Pillay, Ashwin Moyenie, Nazir Omar, and Fuad Abrahams, all of M H Joosub Technical High, and Yusuf Jada, Zunaid Mohamed Bhera and Rajesh Cheebur, all of Trinity High.

Boycotts of classes continued at all four Lenasia high schools yesterday, and at Joosub High pupils marched in the school grounds chanting and singing "freedom" and anti-Afrikaner songs.

DM 3/6/80

Teargas dropped on striking miners

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
and CHRIS MARAIS

POLICE yesterday dropped teargas canisters from a helicopter on 4 500 striking black miners after rioting erupted at the Stilfontein Gold Mine.

Police also baton-charged strikers after they set fire to two community centres, looted a canteen and erected barricades in a compound at the mine near Klerksdorp, Western Transvaal.

The teargas was dropped yesterday afternoon on two mine dumps near the shaft where the entire black workforce at Scott Shaft — one of three shafts at the mine — had gathered.

Using megaphones, police ordered the strikers back into their compound, but workers then set fire to their rooms and smashed windows.

Police squads from Klerksdorp, Stilfontein and Orkney joined forces with mine security units and manned strategic points around the compound.

Last night, management representatives were still trying to open negotiations with the strikers.

The disturbances at the mine are the latest addition to nationwide unrest.

Other developments yesterday:

● Thousands of Indian pupils were suspended in Natal and a black school was closed down;

● Pupils at schools in the Western and Eastern Cape, Natal and Johannesburg continued to boycott classes;

● In the Western Cape, coloureds and blacks continued a mass bus boycott over fare increases;

● A strike by 400 black construction workers in Cape Town over a pay dispute entered its second day;

● In Natal, managements of Frame Group factories hit by strikes over the past two weeks continued large-scale dismissals of workers who returned to work on Monday morning, bringing the number sacked to 117.

The strike at Stilfontein's Scott Shaft, said to be over a pay dispute, started on Monday afternoon when the evening shift refused to go underground. The rest of the black workforce struck yesterday morning.

However, disturbances at the mine had begun at Margaret Shaft on Sunday night, when workers stoned the office of the compound manager, Mr Johan van Heerden, and set his car alight.

General Mining officials said yesterday the miners were angered when a band from Soweto turned up late and without its lead singer. The miners demanded a refund but were refused. The band's vehicle was stoned.

Order was restored after police were called to the scene, and all black miners at Margaret Shaft had been at work since then.

Repeated attempts to open negotiations with the striking workers failed yesterday and management spokesmen were unable to say what the workers' grievances were.

However, black miners spoken to at the scene of the strike said they had downed tools for more pay.

A senior official at Scott Shaft said the situation had eased by 5pm yesterday and that white mineworkers at the shaft had gone underground.

When asked about the scores of policemen, security officials and guard dogs at the gates, he said: "These are preventive measures."

Brigadier M J Meyer, Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Transvaal, confirmed yesterday that teargas and batons were used to disperse strikers.

● See Page 2

Political Staff

POLICE yesterday baton-charged about 300 Indians pupils in Maritzburg and dispersed Indian pupils at a Benoni school in another day of continuing boycotts, arrests and strikes in different parts of the country

And in Lenasia, Johannesburg, fire gutted the library of the Nirvana Indian High School. A 20m row of curtains caught fire and destroyed about 400 books

Police are investigating. In another incident later at the school two youths were arrested.

Police were called in at both the Woodlands State Indian High in Maritzburg and the William Hills High School in Actonville, Benoni, after boycotting pupils who had been suspended refused to leave the school grounds.

They had been ordered by the principals to leave.

At Woodlands, the principal, Mr A Mia, ordered them to leave when they refused to write their quarterly exams. Pupils gathered outside the school grounds and were later baton-charged after ignoring police orders to disperse, police said.

Three pupils were treated in hospital for minor injuries

With at least 3 000 boycotting Indian pupils suspended from school, the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, said he was prepared to be "magnanimous" towards them provided they undertook to return to classes.

Police

storm

Indian

pupils

RD 5/6/80

52

Mr Steyn's offer was made at a meeting in Cape Town this week with representatives of the Teachers' Association of South Africa (Tasa) and the Association of School Education Committees.

Tasa president, Mr Pat Samuels, said Mr Steyn acknowledged there were problems in Indian Education

In the Cape Peninsula, where meat workers continued their strike and black and coloured commuters continued their boycott of buses, plain-clothes policemen made nine arrests while mingling with alleged stone-throwing youths in the troubled Ravensmead area.

Moves to force out Howa for 'soft line'

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

MOVES are afoot to unseat Mr Hassan Howa as president of the South African Council on Sport — or at least to censure him — because of his alleged "soft line" on the present schools boycott.

The first moves in this direction are expected to be made at Sacos' general meeting in Port Elizabeth next week.

Mr Howa's reported statements in the Press and on SABC news bulletins on Monday aroused the ire of Sacos supporters, particularly the young, who claim he went against the grain of Sacos support for the boycott.

He was accused of having called on boycotting pupils to return to classes.

Mr Howa said yesterday he had not called for classes to be resumed, but he believed pupils and students should be allowed to reassess their position and think seriously about returning to school.

"I believe we cannot have a generation of semi-literates who would be unable to continue the fight for a merit society."

He said he had emphasised that the Government must allow the students to reassess their position "in peace".

While some Sacos officials are not prepared to say openly that they will question him at the council's next meeting, they concede moves are afoot to make him explain his standpoint.

If his explanation is not satisfactory, or he does not retract statements attributed to him, he will be asked to resign, Sacos sources said.

"We recognise that he has rendered enormous service to the fight against racism. He has been in the forefront for a long time and it is time he made way for younger people. The youth are not prepared to

accept his soft line," a Sacos official said.

He also pointed out that Sacos had been constantly embarrassed by Mr Howa's statement a few years ago that he did not believe in one man, one vote in South Africa.

Mr Howa is also said to be at loggerheads with more outspoken members of the Western Province Council of Sport. Moves to oust him are expected to emanate either from the Western Province or Transvaal.

Mr Howa said he had been thinking for some time of stepping down as Sacos president. But he is not one who backs away from a fight.

"If there are moves to get rid of me, I will not stand down. Sacos is a democratic organisation and it is up to the majority to decide.

"I am tired being a rubber ball kicked around by black people on one side and whites on the other. At this stage, I am beginning to feel there are much more important to do in life," he said.

The controversial administrator, who has been at the forefront for many years in the fight for non-racial sport, said that after 34 years in the game it was time he devoted more of his energies to his family and his career.

The secretary of Sacos, Mr M N Pather, said yesterday that there were no moves to unseat Mr Howa. "Naturally, if people want anything explained, they can request it and I am sure Mr Howa will clarify his standpoint."

If Mr Howa goes, the frontrunners for the Sacos leadership are Mr Frank van der Horst, of Western Province, Mr Morgan Naidoo, president of the SA Amateur Swimming Federation and Mr Ebrahim Patel, secretary of one of Sacos' biggest units, the SA Rugby Union (Saru).

Pupils

will

extend

schools

boycott

Political Staff

COLORED and Indian pupils in Johannesburg and on the Reef have announced that they are to continue their schools boycott at least until their colleagues, community leaders and teachers are released from detention.

And in Durban parents of boycotting pupils and students have decided that the boycotts should continue in the wake of the detentions of Natal Indian Congress leaders and until other demands are met.

In Cape Town the Committee of 81, the boycott co-ordinating committee, has urged pupils to return to school, but not to attend classes.

The Reef decision to continue with boycotts was announced after a series of meetings since Friday involving pupils, students, teachers and parents' action committees.

Representatives of 15 high schools announced that they would reassess their position only after detainees were released.

They have also demanded the unconditional reinstatement of an estimated 8 000 pupils suspended from school last week, and the reopening of black universities.

Following reports of sporadic violence at schools last week, they have also urged pupils not to indulge in any violence but to act in a "dignified, non-violent way".

A meeting of pupils and parents in Lenasia yesterday appointed a delegation to ask principals to allow boycotting pupils to use school halls.

This follows warnings school authorities said they had received from the police that the provisions of the Riotous Assemblies Act, forbidding open-air gatherings, would be strictly applied.

The pupils and the Parents' Action Committee are to meet again before calling a mass public meeting in Lenasia to discuss the situation.

In Durban, the president of the Natal Indian Congress, Mr George Sewpersadh, and NIC executive members Mr M J Naidoo, Mr Thumba Pillay, Mr Rabbi Bugwandeem and Dr Farouk Meer, were detained by Security Police.

This means that members of three major black political organisations — the Azanian People's Organisation, the Labour

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This means that members of three major black political organisations — the Azanian People's Organisation, the Labour Party and the NIC — are among an estimated 300 people detained throughout the country since the schools boycott began in March.

At a meeting at Durban's Orient Hall it was decided that the boycotts would end only if the authorities:

- Immediately released the detainees;
- Readmitted suspended pupils to schools;
- Reopened institutions which had been closed down;
- Postponed mid-year exams; and
- Gave assurances that returning students would not be victimised.

15 Inured as Police Quell School Unrest

52

10/6/50

POLITICAL STAFF

IN ANOTHER day of unrest, 15 youths were treated in hospital after a police baton charge at the Bellville South High School near Cape Town yesterday.

Police said they arrested 52 youths after cars and buses were stoned and the windows of a municipal office smashed.

As the boycott of schools continued in various parts of the country, police in Durban arrested and later released more than 100 pupils at the Gandhi-Desai School.

Sapa reports that riot police went to the school, apparently at the request of the principal, to restore order after suspended pupils tried to disrupt classes.

Meanwhile the District Commandant for the Bellville area, Colonel H O Eksteen, said most of the stone-throwing in the Cape incident came from inside the school grounds, but some youths ventured outside, uprooting street signs.

Police forced open the school gates to enter the grounds, and

refused access to the school.

The extent of the injuries of those treated in hospital could not be established last night.

The Committee of 81, which is co-ordinating the schools boycott in the Western Cape, decided yesterday that the boycott would continue after receiving a mandate to go ahead from more than 60 schools and colleges.

It also said it would announce a plan of action today.

Earlier, principals in the Peninsula reported widespread confusion among pupils, who were not sure whether or not the boycott had been called off.

A number of teachers in the Western Cape said yesterday they saw no possibility of the boycott ending before the June holidays. "The pupils are far too unsettled and tense — the detentions and shooting incident have only worsened the situation," one said.

In Johannesburg, representatives from coloured and Indian high schools throughout the Reef confirmed that the boycotts would continue.

Reef pupils are demanding the release of detainees before reassessing their stand.

Seven of the 31 Cape people known to be held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act were released yesterday after being detained for 14 days.

Six people — three teachers and three pupils — have been released from detention in Johannesburg in the past few days.

The rest were being held under the "preventive" Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, their attorneys confirmed.

Among those still believed in detention in the Western Cape are the Azanian People's Organisation leaders — Mrs Noribulelo Melame, Mr Trevor Wentzel and Mr Richard Stevens.

Meanwhile the meat strike in Cape Town continued, and the boycott of buses entered its second week, spreading to Maccassar near The Strand.

In other developments yesterday:

• The regional director of Education and Training, Mr Jaap Strydom, told students at a meeting at the Soweto Teachers' Training College to consider themselves out of the college if they refused to write mid-year examinations. More than 300 of the students refused to write examinations last week.

No Page 2

School baton charge: 15 hurt

From Page 11

after a misunderstanding between them and the principal, Dr J R Allan.

○ The 700 boycotting medical students at the University of Natal were warned by the dean of the faculty of medicine, Professor Theodore Sarkin, that they would not be allowed to write their examinations this year unless they returned to lectures in the next few days.

○ University of Zululand (Ngove) authorities have warned boycotting students that those who do not sit for the half-yearly examinations will jeopardise their chances of writing final examinations at the end of the year.

○ The University of the North announced that students who have opted to remain on the campus will write examinations tomorrow. A 10-man committee appointed after a meeting in Rockville at the weekend has briefed lawyers in an attempt to have these examinations stopped or postponed.

○ Most children at Indian high schools in Durban, as well as at KwaMashu schools, boycotted classes, and an estimated 10 000 pupils suspended from school will not be allowed to write examinations.

○ The Parents' Action Committee in Actonville, Benoni, called a public meeting last night in the wake of the schools boycott and the suspension of about 300 pupils of the William Hills High School in the area.

○ The council of the University of Cape Town has decided to set additional dates in mid-July for examinations and tests scheduled for June 16 and 17, because many students may have difficulty in attending university on those days.

June 16 is the anniversary of the start of the 1976 unrest.

All candidates will have the option of writing the exams and tests either this month or next month.

Professor Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape, said he was certain there would be no June examinations at UWC. He announced last week that the academic year was to be extended by about four weeks.

The boycotts had become very much a "rudderless drift", he said. Many students were using the situation as an "excuse for their idle drifting".

Many were also under the delusion that by continuing the boycotts they would bring about a revolution in a few months' time, he said.

Students should not feel they were disloyal to the struggle and to their communities going back to lectures.

16/11/80

Pupils without water, toilets

Staff Reporter

MORE than 900 pupils and their teachers at Jiyane Senior Secondary School in Tembisa have had no toilet facilities, running water or taps for more than two years.

The facilities were destroyed by vandals in 1978.

Teachers, who did not want to be identified for professional reasons, told the Rand Daily Mail that they had told East Rand Administration Board officials, but nothing had been done.

Teachers and pupils use houses at the township for their needs.

The teachers allege that Erab officials said that they were not prepared to repair the damaged facilities because it was the school's "baby".

The teachers said that they

called a parents' meeting to raise funds. They said that they would not be able to raise sufficient funds.

They allege that they notified the Department of Education and Training, but the situation had not changed.

The liaison officer of the department, Mr. Gerhard Engelbrecht, denied that the matter had been brought to their attention. Mr. Engelbrecht said that the matter came under the jurisdiction of the board.

He said he would investigate the matter.

The chief director of the Erab, who asked not to be identified, denied that the matter was brought to the board's attention.

He added that he would take the matter up with the regional director this week.

Police to (52) protect' C. Times 12/6/80 workers

(227) Crime Reporter (278)

THE Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Province, Brigadier J F Rossouw, yesterday gave his assurance that the police would protect people wanting to go to work on Monday

He said the police would not tolerate any form of intimidation either before, during or after that day.

The police would take action against any form of intimidation as there were people who were not only willing to work but who needed to work to make a living. Police would be out in force to see that their right to work was not interfered with

⊙ The police were ready to deal with any eventuality, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenhuys, said in Pretoria last night.

"I can give the assurance that the police will protect workers who want to go to work and will also protect school children who want to go to school from intimidation," he said.

Court plea on residence permit

Cape Times

12/6/80

52

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~~12/6/80~~

Court Reporter

MISS Elizabeth Everett, a British citizen and one of the teachers dismissed in March this year from the Crystal Senior Secondary School in Hanover Park, yesterday made an urgent application in the Supreme Court for the setting aside of a notice withdrawing her temporary residence permit.

The former schoolteacher's temporary residence permit expires on July 8, but she was served with a notice on Tuesday which informed her that the permit had been withdrawn.

She was ordered to be out of South Africa by midnight last night.

Yesterday's application was brought against the Minister of the Interior, Mr A L Schlabusch, and requested further or alternative relief for Miss Everett.

The application also requested that the costs of the application be paid by the minister.

Mr J le F Pienaar, for the minister, opposed the application and gave notice of his intention to file affidavits.

Affidavits from Miss Everett and her attorney, Mr T P Rex, of Buchanans Incorporated, will be used in support of the application.

Mr Deon Irish, for Miss Everett, said that although Miss Everett might be booked on an airliner on standby, he had been told by the South African Airways that the only connecting flight to Johannesburg yesterday was fully booked.

Possibility of arrest

He said that if Miss Everett was not out of South Africa by midnight last night, there was a possibility that she might be arrested.

Counsel for the Minister of the Interior gave the assurance that no action in terms of Section 8 (4) of the Aliens Act would be taken while the case was pending.

The case was postponed till tomorrow in order to give the minister an opportunity to file opposing affidavits.

Mr Justice Fagan presided.

BACKGROUND

The high school that lives on protest

For 25 years it's been a festering sore

Unheated, without electricity and in a hopeless state of disrepair, Kliptown's only high school exemplifies the reasons for the current mass boycott of classes.
MIKE OVERMEYER reports...

Only 20 km south of Johannesburg, a school for coloured high school pupils has fallen into a state of disrepair that almost beggars description. The 25-year-old school was built during the time of the Kliptown Defiance Campaign, in 1955. Currently it has 629 pupils.

Sixteen years ago it required demonstrations before education authorities converted it from a primary to a secondary

school for the then overcrowded Kliptown township. "We have to fight for whatever we need and want out of the Education or Public Works authorities," says Mr Don Mateman, chairman of the school committee and member of the local coloured management committee.

"Constantly, we have needed several teachers to make up for the shortage here. We have combed the country for staff as far ahead as Port Elizabeth and Kimberley —

SMR
13/6/80
52



Mr Fanyana Mazibuko ... "something sinister."

Blacks cool to boycotts after trauma of 1976

The Soweto riots of 1976, which began with a schools walkout, were too traumatic and too expensive in terms of lives and money "with only negligible results" for black pupils to want to join the coloured schools boycott now, say black leaders.

But, they added, it might not take much to arouse the suppressed anger and impatience with authority within the educational confines of the black city's suburbs.

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, has an intimate awareness of what he calls "the gut feeling" in the schools.

"I've got nothing but this feeling to go on but something sinister could be brewing. The situation seems tense and it could erupt next week, the fourth anniversary of the Soweto 76 tragedy," he said.

Mr Leonard Mosala ... "tremendous blows."

Parents fear for the success of these pupils, especially since the boycott of classes. Over the years even electricity has short-circuited Kliptown High School.

Each morning a pall of thick smoke blocks sunlight from the classrooms for several hours. Lessons are often postponed until there is enough light for study.

Driving along the dusty dirt roads of the dying Kliptown township yields a glimpse of the almost inhuman conditions facing the scanty population it still holds.

"With early morning coal-fire fumes billowing about, it is still dark in Kliptown at 9 am on most wintry days," said a passerby.

Broken gutters, sewage overflows, classrooms in disrepair and endless broken windows have resulted in a mountain of correspondence with the Department of Public Works.

"To replace a broken window pane our principal has to find at least three tenders," says Mr Mateman.

Overcrowding is a problem at the school, just over 100 live within walking distance because the township is steadily being evacuated.

Most of the other pupils spend R1.10 a week on bus trips from the conglomerate of Eldorado Park township close by.

In January 1979, the only other coloured high school was opened in Eldorado Park. At present it has an enrolment of about 1 200 pupils.

Official estimates are that nearly 56 000 people stay in Eldorado Park but the total population is close to 90 000.

They pay the same fare, R1.10, to attend schools in the area.

There are serious problems of overcrowding here, says Mr Mateman. He explained that at the Kliptown High School there was no library, staff room or an equipped classroom for domestic subjects because of the acute lack of space.

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HUNDREDS OF
STUDENTS
ADM 11/6/80
SUSPENDED

THE GOVERNMENT has announced that all coloured students at higher learning institutions who have not yet resumed normal class attendance, have been suspended, according to an SABC Television newscast last night.

The Government bursaries of suspended students will also not be paid this term.

Sapa reports that seven training colleges, six training schools, a technicon and a teachers' college are affected by the decision which does not apply to schools.

The Secretary for Coloured Relations, Mr J H T Mills, said that the suspended students could apply for re-admission but they would have to give reasons why they did not attend classes.

The "Mail's" Political Staff reports that a top sports administrator and secretary of the Release Mandela Committee in Durban, Mr Paul David, was among five people detained by Security Police yesterday.

A Security Police spokesman confirmed that Mr David and Mr Theo Andrew, a fifth-year engineering student at the University of Durban-Westville, were detained under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act.

Mr David, a lawyer, is also chairman of the Natal Council of Sport and an official of both the SA Council on Sport and the SA Soccer Federation.

Two further detentions not confirmed by police were Muvia Gallie of Worcester and Sylvia Swartz of Manenberg. Attorneys confirmed that they were detained by Security Police.

An Athlone attorney, Mr Rashad Khan, who represented several people arrested in connection with the recent unrest, was also detained.

The latest detentions bring to

more than 300 the number of people believed to have been detained since the boycott began.

In Belville, 41 children appeared in the magistrate's court charged with public violence, alternatively attending an unlawful gathering under the Riotous Assemblies Act, alternatively malicious damage to property.

Their appearance was a sequel to incidents in Bellville South on Monday. One accused was released and the cases against the rest were postponed to next Monday. Bail of R100 each was allowed.

In the Vaal Triangle, 300 black pupils decided at a meeting in Evaton to join the boycott in protest against "Bantu Education".

Coloured high schools in Johannesburg reported yesterday that attendances had plummeted — the very week when many of the pupils should have started their exams.

Meanwhile, the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) appealed to black organisations, students, parents and workers to attend a June 16 commemoration service at Regina Mundi in Soweto on Monday.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said police would not hesitate to act against intimidators who tried to stir up unrest on the June 16 anniversary of the outbreak of the Soweto violence.

Asked what his response would be to unrest next week, the Minister said: "As far as I am concerned, we have had enough."

More than 1 000 University of the North students turned up on the campus for the mid-year exams yesterday, university authorities said.

260 pupils held after police raid on school

52
RDM 19/6/80
Staff Reporter

RIOT and uniform police yesterday arrested 260 children at the Lenasia High School near Johannesburg and later released them to their parents who had gathered with a large number of Lenasia residents outside the Protea Police Station in Soweto.

The pupils — none of whom was charged — were held for about six hours, first at the school, then the police station.

Last night parents, pupils, lawyers and doctors met at the school to examine claims by the children that they had been assaulted by the police.

The police version of what happened differed in several respects from that of teachers.

Colonel S. Botes, District Commandant, said the police moved in only after boycotting pupils had been moved into separate classrooms and after a call from an education official.

The 260 pupils were then taken to the police station because some refused to give their names to the police and we had to sort them out.

Four teachers at the school said the police moved in while the children were changing classes between periods. Some had already reached their classrooms while others

dashed to the nearest classroom as the police moved in.

The teachers said a certain Mr Swartz, said to be an inspector of Indian education, issued an instruction that all those pupils who were found to be in the wrong class were suspended.

They said it was these pupils who were then herded into seven classrooms and taken off to the Protea Police Station. They claimed the "selection" of the 260 was totally indiscriminate.

According to student leaders at the school, it had been decided yesterday to end their seven-week boycott. The authorities had set a deadline of June 16 for the end of the boycott, according to the police.

Teachers said attendance at the school, which has 1 300 pupils, was higher yesterday than at any time since the boycott started but that the hardcore of boycotters had remained away.

A number of pupils had stayed outside their classrooms after hearing that the visiting inspector had stated school examinations were to go ahead as planned next week. Pupils felt this was unfair as they had not been able to prepare for them.

Teachers the "Mail" spoke to said that before the police arrived they had been threatened by the education official;

He had suggested the boycott would end if teachers' salaries were "stopped for three months" and had accused teachers of being involved in the boycott.

Some of them claimed they had had to make sworn statements to the official as to why they had been in particular classrooms when the police raid occurred.

When the "Mail" arrived at the school, the children were being held in classrooms. A crowd of more than 200 parents had gathered in the school grounds. Several suggested they should rush the police and take their children.

The pupils were then transferred to Protea. An estimated crowd of 400 had gathered outside the police station gates by late afternoon.

An attorney, Mr M S Cachalia, was allowed into the hall where the pupils were being held. He said it appeared they were being individually interrogated and photographed.

As the pupils were released, the crowd pushed past the armed guard at the gate to get to their children.

A police spokesman said yesterday that the principal's office in the Nirvana High School, Lenasia, had been set alight on Tuesday night.

RD 17 21/6/80

Eight Lenasia pupils still held police

Staff Reporter

THE Police Directorate of Public Relations has announced that eight Lenasia school pupils are still being detained, after saying the previous day that they had been released.

On Wednesday, the directorate informed the "Mail" that 13 people had been released, including eight pupils from

Lenasia. The next day, however, the "Mail" was told that the eight were still being detained.

They are Kenny Padayachee, Sharon Pillay, Ashwin Moyeni, Nazir Omar, Fuad Abrahams, Yusuf Jada, Zunaïd Mohamed and Rajesh Cheebur.

The five others who have been released include three of-

ficials of the Bloemfontein branch of the Azanian People's Organisation — Mr Tex Sejanamane, Mr Mathatha Letsabo and Mr Zacharia Sekoere.

Daniel Senokwane and Gabi Mapato have also been released.

Others still in detention, according to the directorate, are

Mr Sidwell Malakala, Mr Ntunmotsa Mogesi and Mr Caswell Tsoaela.

Apart from more than 1 000 pupils arrested and subsequently released in Johannesburg, more than 300 people are believed to have been detained throughout the country under security laws since the start of

the schools boycott in April. Police have not been able to furnish official figures.

Among those still believed to be in detention are Azapo leaders, executive members of the Natal Indian Congress and two senior Labour Party members, Mr Miley Richards and Mr Mohammed Dangor



STRIKE RITONING SUBSIDES

150
275
140
180
52

RDM 20/6/80

POLITICAL STAFF

LABOUR unrest spread in the Eastern Cape yesterday, but relative calm returned to the Western Cape after five days of violence which left a trail of death, injury and damage.

In Uitenhage, focal point of the strike ferment, at least two people were wounded by birdshot yesterday.

Police said they twice had to shoot their way through barricades in the black townships during a day marked by stone-throwing incidents.

The majority — 144 — had been injured in the Western Cape, 14 in the Free State, 14 in Soweto and two in the Boland, he said.

Meanwhile in Durban, the Director of Indian Education, Mr Gabriel Krog, announced that the estimated 10 000 Indian pupils suspended from school would be allowed unconditionally to return to classes.

The announcement was widely welcomed by Indian political, teachers' and parents' groups in Natal.

And in Cape Town, it was announced that Dr Erika Theron, who headed the Theron Commission of Inquiry into coloured affairs, would lead a six-member group to see the Prime Minister today for talks on means of easing the present tension in the Cape Flats.

Others in the group are Ds Dawid Botha, Professor Richard van der Ross, rector of the University of the Western Cape; Mr A J Arendse, Director of Education in the Department of Coloured Affairs; Dr Frank Quint, senior inspector of schools; and Dr I D du Plessis, noted writer.

In Johannesburg, police were called to Lenasia's Trinity High School, where there was an angry confrontation between staff members and parents when 600 boycotting pupils arrived as examinations began.

Police said parents and pupils dispersed without any action being taken.

In the Western Cape, there was an almost total boycott of classes by coloured pupils on the last day of term yesterday.

Principals had little hope of a return to normal next term.

○ A majority of University of Natal medical students had resolved to continue boycotting lectures until the end of the year, a Student Representative Council member said yesterday.

© See Page 2

Teargas was also used in four police actions in the townships and once in the industrial area, which police declared a "problem area".

In what observers view as the worst wave of labour unrest since 1973, workers at four more factories in Uitenhage went on strike, further disrupting production in the motor industry and bringing the number of strikers to 7 000.

Stoppages also occurred at individual factories in Port Elizabeth, East London, and Elandsfontein on the East Rand.

The strike by Cape Town meat workers continued.

individual factories in Port Elizabeth, East London, and Elandsfontein on the East Rand.

The strike by Cape Town meat workers continued.

The Western Cape was relatively calm yesterday, but sporadic violence continued in Elsie's River, where a number of cars were reportedly stoned.

Late yesterday afternoon, traffic police closed a part of Madderden Road near Cape Town's D F Malan Airport because of stoning.

But the Cape death and injury toll is still unclear.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said in a statement last night that 30 people had died since Monday.

Of these, 28 died in the Western Province, he said, one in the Boland and one in the Free State.

However, the Rand Daily Mail's sister newspaper, the Cape Times, last night stood by its figure, calculated from information from hospital sources, of at least 42 deaths in the Western Cape.

Lifting the police clampdown on details of the unrest toll, Mr Le Grange said 174 people had been injured — 100 of them victims of knifings and stone-throwing incidents.

It was not yet known what the main causes of death were, "but this will be determined during post-mortem examinations which are presently being held".

52 278
SAP hunt
Parktown
High RDM
firebugs 23/6/80

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

POLICE are still searching for arsonists who set fire to a classroom at Parktown Boys High School, Johannesburg, this weekend.

The words "Boycott all classes for non-racist education" were found sprayed on a toilet wall.

Colonel Louw van Schalkwyk, Deputy Divisional CID Officer for the Witwatersrand, said yesterday about seven desks had been damaged.

He said police suspected the culprits had thrown paraffin through an open window and then set it alight.

A cleaner discovered the damaged desks at about 7:20am on Saturday morning.

"The fire had already extinguished itself," Colonel Van Schalkwyk said.

When writing make comment in